ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 7 May 2020

Priority Palaeovalley Sulphate of Potash Targets Identified at Lake Throssell

Drill planning underway to test for large-scale SOP aquifer endowment

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

- **Several interpreted palaeovalley positions** underlying this high-grade SOP discovery identified by a recent ground gravity survey. These channels have strong potential to host **large-scale SOP endowment**.
- Results from previous hand-auger sampling indicated a high-grade project at Lake Throssell with samples across the playa area returning grades of up to **14,800mg/l sulphate of potash (SOP)**, with an average grade of **11,800mg/l SOP**.
- **Maiden air-core drilling program planned** to commence across the Project as soon as project access can be re-established following COVID-19 travel restrictions. POW approval for the air-core program has been received.
- This program will underpin a **potential maiden JORC Mineral Resource**, subject to results.

Trigg Mining Limited (ASX: TMG) (Trigg or **the Company)** is pleased to advise that a recent ground gravity survey has defined several likely palaeovalley positions which will be targeted in an upcoming maiden air-core drilling program at its 100%-owned **Lake Throssell SOP Project** in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The defined targets (Figure 2) are highly prospective for high-grade Sulphate of Potash (**SOP**) endowment within the palaeochannel. **Trigg believes that these targets have strong potential for large-scale SOP mineralisation**, particularly given that similar systems in the region are currently subject to mining studies.

The 2020 air-core program at Lake Throssell is designed to establish if the tenor of surface mineralisation, averaging 11,800mg/l SOP and up to 14,800 mg/L SOP1[1], can be reproduced in the sub-surface aquifer (as is the case at the Company's Lake Rason SOP Project, located further to the south).

The off-lake ground gravity survey undertaken in March 2020 (Figure 2) identified several strong indicators of a palaeovalley underneath the lake surface and potentially extending into the new tenement applications to the to the north and south of the main playa area. This interpreted aquifer system will be targeted with up to 30 off-lake air-core drill holes as soon as project access can be re-established once COVID-19 travel restrictions have been lifted.

[1] refer ASX announcement 16 December 2019

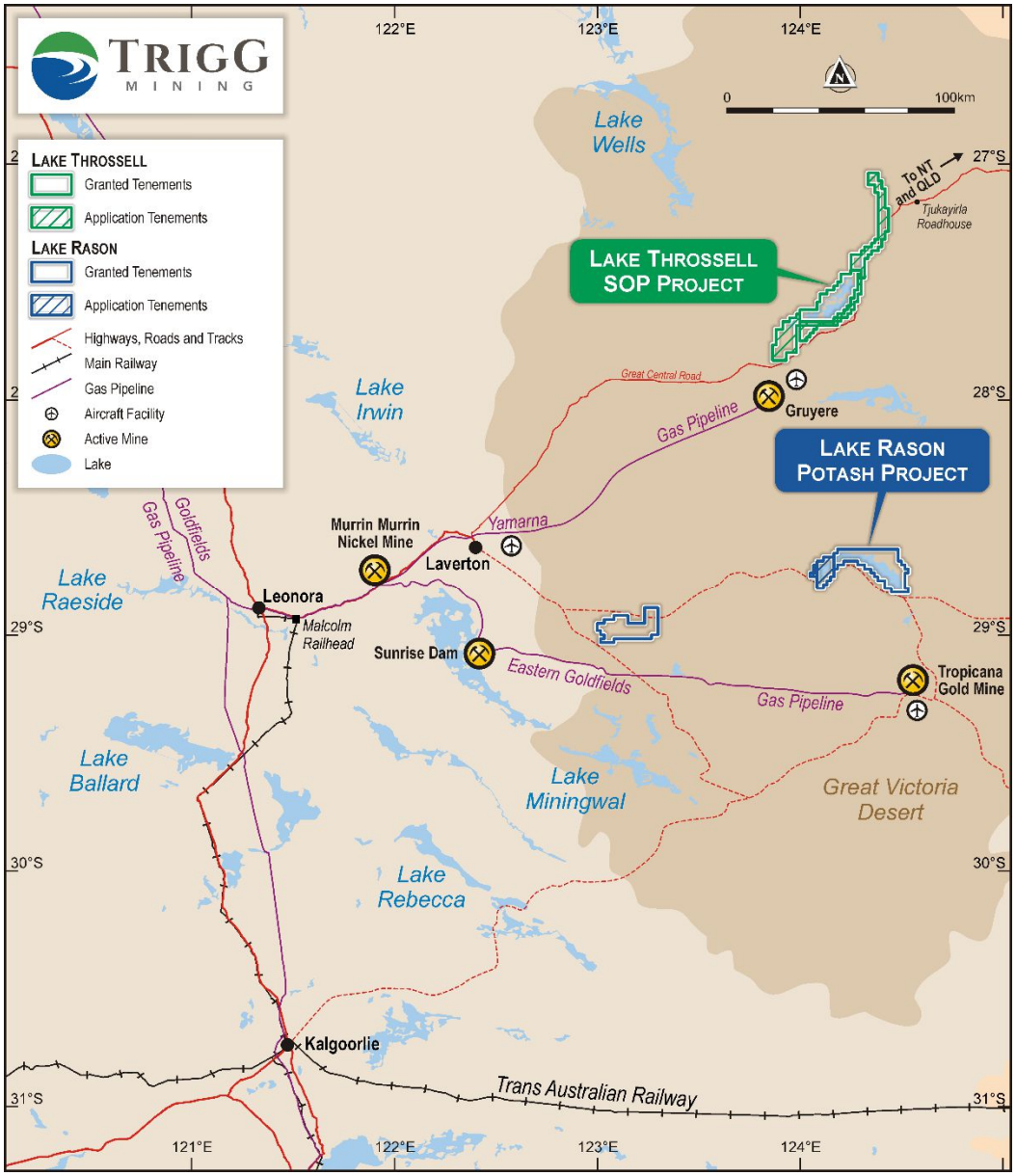

Figure 1: Location of Trigg Mining's SOP Projects showing established infrastructure

The Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project forms the cornerstone of Trigg Mining's plans to establish a significant SOP production hub in the Laverton District.

Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson, said: *"The results of the gravity survey provide further evidence of the potential of the Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash to host a high-grade deposit of this essential natural mineral fertiliser for global food security. The data clearly indicates the presence of a large palaeovalley system beneath the lake surface, which we believe could host strong SOP mineralisation.*

"This potential will be targeted by our upcoming maiden air-core drilling program as soon as the COVID-19 travel restrictions allow."

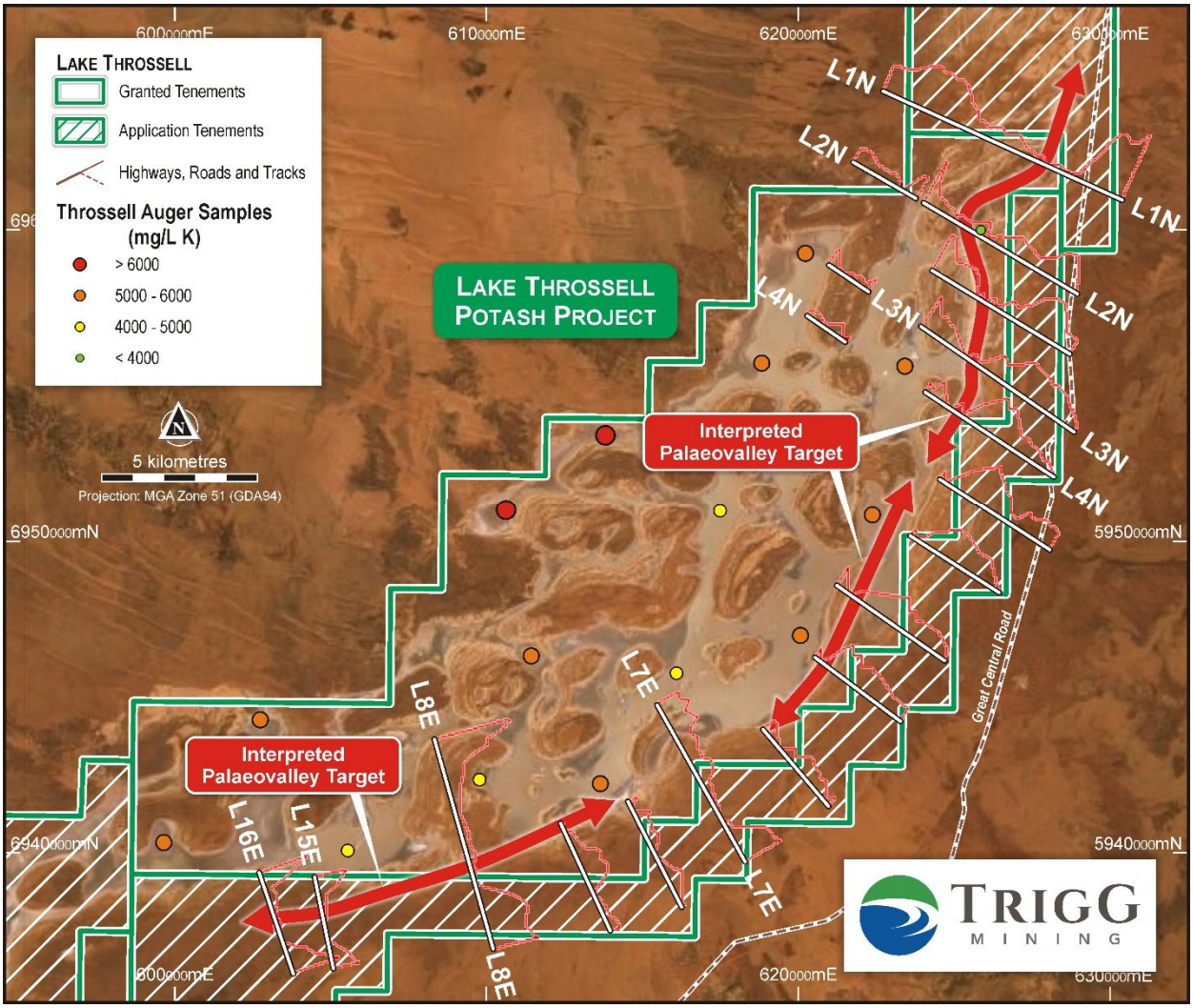

Figure 2: Lake Throssell Interpreted Palaeovalley Targets

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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 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 1,660km^2 and contain over 380km^2 of salt lake playa and 170km 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 (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.*	• Refer announcement 16 December 2019 for all sampling data.
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).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.*	• Not applicable

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *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.*	• Ground based gravity measurements on nominal 2.5km lines have been combined with regional gravity modelling to define interpreted targets. • Gravity lines were off-lake and several are incomplete traverses. • Gravity data was processed calculating a residual Bouguer gravity anomaly. The calculation is an equivalent layer in the depth range from surface to a maximum depth 1km.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable
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
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title 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.*	• Not applicable
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
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
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').*	• Not applicable
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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*	• All pertinent results have been reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.