ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 24 August 2020

Significant Gravity Anomaly Confirms Potential for Large-Scale Deposit at Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project

In-fill ground gravity survey confirms presence of large-scale palaeovalley – paving the way for maiden air-core drilling program scheduled to commence in mid-September

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

- Modelling of data from the recently completed ground-based in-fill gravity survey (and an earlier survey in March) indicates the presence of a significant palaeovalley sequence largely beneath Lake Throssell which may contain a large volume of potentially high-grade potassium-rich brine.
- The palaeovalley has an apparent NE-SW trend, is potentially up to 6km wide in places and extends for around 46km under the granted and central Lake Throssell tenement E38/3065.
- The most prospective portion of the palaeovalley sequence, known as the thalweg (the deepest part of the ancient riverbed), is most likely to host sand-rich aquifers with the potential to host significant potassium-rich brines. In places, the modelling suggests that this thalweg may be up to 2km wide.
- The results will allow Trigg Mining to refine its targeting of the most prospective parts of the palaeovalley for the upcoming inaugural aircore drilling program planned to establish a maiden Mineral Resource estimate next quarter. Drilling is scheduled to commence in mid-September 2020.

Trigg Mining is in the unique position of having:

- 100% ownership of this significant sulphate of potash salt lake system, which covers an area of 694km^2 and 70km of trend.
- Major transport infrastructure adjacent to the Project with the State and Federal Governments sealing the Great Central Road to establish the Outback Highway, connecting Western Australia to the Northern Territory and Queensland, with work on the first 40km now underway.

Trigg Mining Limited (ASX: TMG) (Trigg or **the Company)** is pleased to announce highly encouraging results from ground-based gravity surveys completed across its 100%-owned **Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project** in Western Australia.

Modelling of the ground gravity data acquired at Lake Throssell in March and July 2020 has indicated the presence of a **significant palaeovalley sequence below the main playa lake system**, which was successfully tested recently by a heli-supported rotary drilling program (Figure 1).

The modelled depth of the palaeovalley below the surface is up to ~120m in places, with the deepest sections, or thalweg, considered to be the most prospective for sand-rich aquifers with the potential to host significant potassium-rich brines.

The parts of a thalweg that represent the section of the palaeochannel where the flowing water in the palaeovalley system had the highest velocity are typically found at the outer bends of meandering systems. Due to the higher water velocity, erosion of the channel floor typically occurs – resulting in the thalweg being the deepest section of the channel.

As a result of the increased water velocity, sediment deposits within the thalweg typically comprise a higher proportion of sand as opposed to finer clay-rich sediments, which is why they are subsequently the most prospective part of the palaeovalley due to their typically high porosity and permeability. This in turn provides the greatest yields for brine production bores.

Detailed modelling of the gravity data (Figure 2) has further refined Trigg's understanding of the sedimentary system and depth to basement beneath the playa lake. These detailed cross-sections will enable the Company to better target the most prospective part of the palaeovalley for the upcoming air-core drilling program.

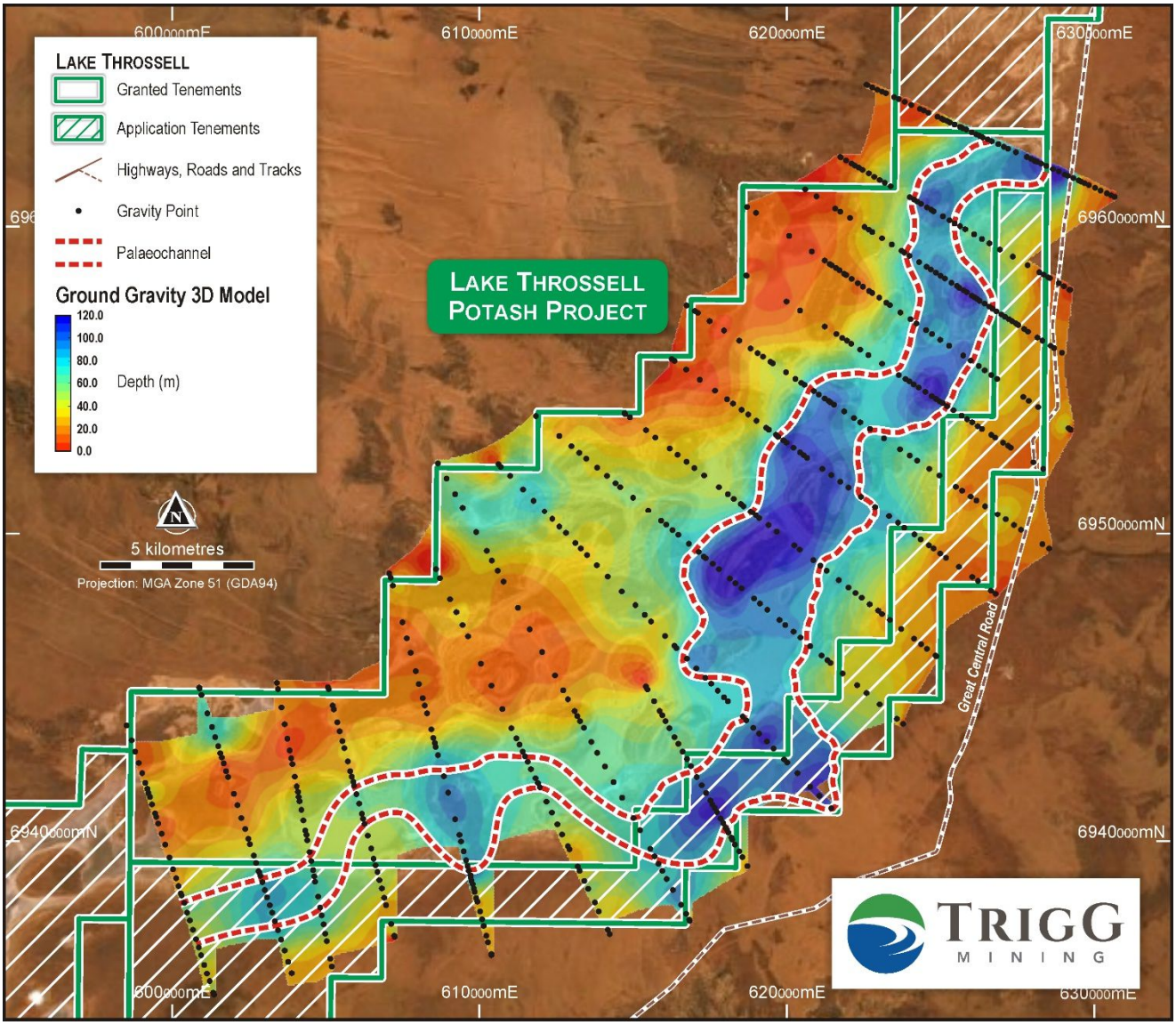

Figure 1: Ground gravity survey results illustrating the interpreted position of the Lake Throssell palaeochannel

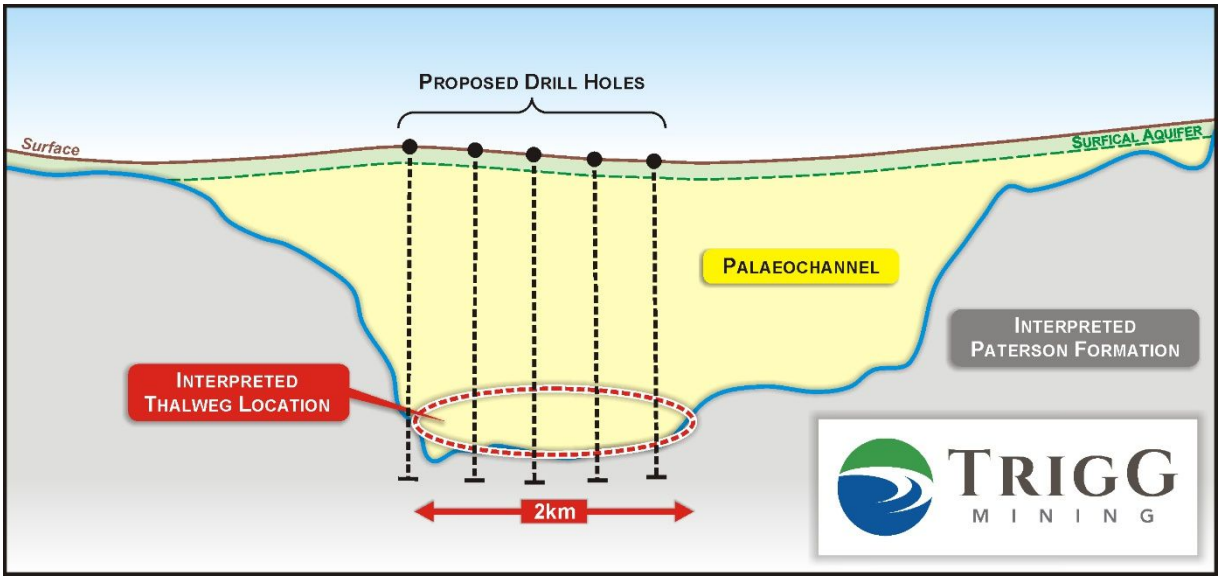

Figure 2: Schematic cross section of the palaeochannel sequence at Lake Throssell

Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson, said: *"The gravity results are significant as they indicate the presence of a substantial palaeovalley below the surficial aquifer which we recently tested with the helicopter supported rotary drilling program. In simple terms, this confirms the strong potential to delineate a sulphate of potash deposit of significant scale at Lake Throssell.*

"The upcoming air-core drilling program will drill through to the bottom of this palaeovalley, which is modelled to a depth of ~120m below surface, while focusing on the deepest sections – known as the thalweg – which are considered to be the most prospective for sand-rich aquifers with the potential to host significant potassium-rich brines.

"This is very important development for our exploration program and significantly increases our confidence in the potential of the Lake Throssell Project. Detailed modelling of the gravity data has greatly improved our understanding of the sedimentary system and depth to basement at the Project and we are now eagerly looking forward to the commencement of our maiden air-core program next month. Drill locations are currently in the process of being finalised and we provide further information on the program in due course."

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

Keren Paterson.

Keren Paterson
Managing Director
Trigg Mining Limited

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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 including the high-grade discovery at Lake Throssell and a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource at Lake Rason (Figure 3). The Projects cover approximately 1,500km^2 and contain over 380km^2 of salt lake playa and 140km 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 Technical Manager and Mr Jason Cherry, Exploration Manager. Mr Inwood is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Cherry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and they have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity to which they are 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 and Mr Cherry consent to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

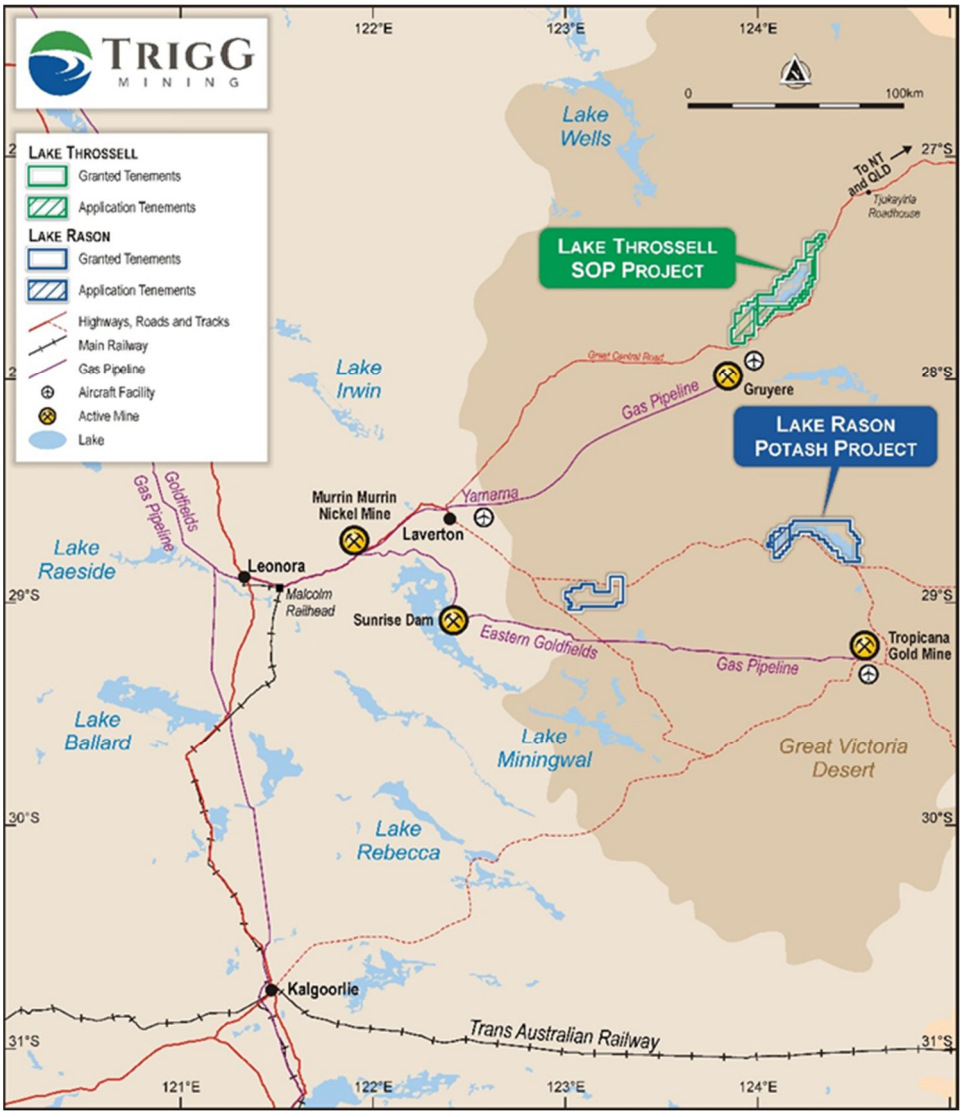

Figure 3: Location of Trigg Mining's SOP Projects showing established infrastructure

Table 1: 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.*	• Gravity data was collected by Atlas Geophysics in July 2020 using UTV-borne gravity methods.
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gravity lines were both on and off-lake, with traverses completed across the entire playa lake surface. • Gravity data was processed calculating a residual Bouguer gravity anomaly. The calculation is an equivalent layer in the depth range from surface to a maximum depth of 1km.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Not applicable
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Ground based gravity measurements were collected at nominal ~2km line spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Gravity lines were oriented perpendicular to the inferred palaeovalley orientation in order to provide the best cross sectional coverage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title 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.*	• EL380/3065 is 100% owned by Trigg Mining's 100% owned subsidiary K2O Minerals Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Shallow surficial lake playa.
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;*	• Not applicable

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All pertinent results have been reported.
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 107 line km of gravity surveys over 14 traverses, approximately 3 to 5km apart, were conducted orthogonal to the lake trend with readings taken at a station spacing of 100m.
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.*	• 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.