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ASX Release
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HYDROGEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK UPDATE

Highlights

- **Two years of trench pumping tests completed to support the Definitive Feasibility Study**
- **Completion of hydrogeological modelling based on data generated from long-term pumping tests**
- **Hydrogeological modelling demonstrates the project is able to meet or exceed the predicted brine extraction rates in the Pre-Feasibility Study**
- **Mineral Resource estimation, Ore Reserve determination and mine planning are in progress**

Agrimin Limited (**ASX: AMN**) ("**Agrimin**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update of key field activities and hydrogeological studies in relation to the Definitive Feasibility Study ("**DFS**") for the Mackay Potash Project.

Mark Savich, CEO of Agrimin said: *"We are delighted to announce the results of a two year pump testing program which we commenced in August 2017. The results indicate that DFS hydrogeological modelling is able to meet or exceed the predicted brine extraction rates which were used to develop the production target in the Pre-Feasibility Study[1]."*

"The results reported today are supported by two years of pumping tests and reinforce the Mackay Potash Project as a world-class development."

Overview

Following the completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study ("**PFS**") and Mineral Resource Estimate in May 2018[1], Stantec Consulting International LLC ("**Stantec**", previously Norwest Corporation) was appointed to lead the Mineral Resource Estimate, Ore Reserve and DFS mine planning.

Based on an interdisciplinary review of the field and laboratory data, Mineral Resource Estimate and mine planning work completed previously by Agrimin, Stantec provided guidance on the additional data required for the DFS. Agrimin's hydrogeological team has now completed the key field programs to collect this data.

[1] Refer to the ASX Release on 7 May 2018 for full Pre-Feasibility Study and Mineral Resource Estimate details. All material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resource Estimate comprises Indicated Mineral Resource of 10Mt and Inferred Mineral Resource of 16Mt.

As a result, the DFS will be based on extensive hydrogeological datasets which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 22 vibracore drill holes with a maximum depth of 1.8m (2011);
- 11 aircore drill holes for a total of 160m with a maximum depth of 27m (2014);
- Surficial mapping of salt lake (2015-2019);
- 2 weather stations gathering climatic data (2015-ongoing);
- 27 aircore bore holes for a total of 667m with a maximum depth of 30m (2015);
- 39 power auger drill holes with an average depth of 1.5m (2015);
- Various short-term aquifer tests on bores and trenches (2015-2019);
- Long-term monitoring of water levels from monitoring bores (2015-2019);
- Extensive chemical analyses on brine samples collected during drilling and sampling programs (2015-2019);
- Isotope sampling (2015-2019);
- 11 push tube samples (2016);
- 57 hollow-stem auger (core) bore holes for a total of 577m with a maximum depth of 15m (2016);
- 128 infiltrometer tests (2016-2019);
- 319 passive seismic stations (2017-2018);
- 22 trenches excavated for a total of 2,060m with a typical length of 100m and depth of 6m (2017-2018)
- 122 trench monitoring bore holes installed with an average depth of 5m (2017-2018)
- 16 long-term trench pumping tests with test durations of 9 to 207 days (2017-2019);
- Extensive chemical analyses on brine samples collected during trench pumping tests (2017-2019);
- Extensive physical properties testing on core and bulk sediment samples from drilling, trenching and sampling programs (2017-2019);
- 1,265 line km of airborne electromagnetic survey (2018);
- 1,906 ground gravity stations (2018);
- 2,800km^2 of airborne LiDAR topography survey with ±10cm vertical accuracy (2018);
- 4 deep diamond bore holes for a total of 516m with a maximum depth of 211m (2018-2019);
- 106 shelby tube samples with a length of 0.5m (2019);
- 26 sonic drill holes for a total of 147m with a maximum depth of 12.7m (2019);
- 1 artificial recharge testing site (2019);
- 4 buried closed lysimeter tests (2019);
- Downhole nuclear magnetic resonance readings (Dart and Javelin units) (2019-ongoing);
- Laboratory nuclear magnetic resonance readings (Corona unit) (2019-ongoing);
- 36 soil column leach tests (2019-ongoing);
- 18 soil water release tests (2019-ongoing);
- 21 multi-step outflow tests (2019-ongoing); and
- 25 synthetic precipitation leach tests (2019-ongoing).

These datasets will be used as the basis for constructing robust and reliable hydrogeological models to simulate lake-wide groundwater flow and mass transport, which in turn can support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, maiden Ore Reserve and DFS mine planning.

Trench Pump Testing Program (August 2017 to July 2019)

The most significant field program completed as part of the DFS has been the pilot trenching and pump testing program. The long-term data acquired from this program is crucial in underpinning the hydrogeological models, estimated brine grades and extraction rates for the DFS.

The Company commenced the program in August 2017 and has since completed the excavation of 22 pilot trenches and 122 monitoring bores, using a specially designed 25t amphibious excavator (**Figure 1**). Each trench was excavated with average dimensions of 100m length and 6m depth. In addition, a multi-directional network of monitoring bores have been installed surrounding each trench at varying distances ranging from 20m to 1,000m from the trench.

Figure 1. Trench Excavation in Progress

The geographical spread of the trench sites across Lake Mackay is designed to provide representative data of the hydrogeological conditions within the Mineral Resource envelope (**Figure 3**).

Long-term pumping tests have been completed at 16 trench sites and this has generated the required data inputs for the DFS hydrogeological modelling (**Figure 2**). Long-term pumping tests were not deemed necessary at six trench sites, where short-term pumping tests have been completed or are planned.

The final pumping rate at the conclusion of each long-term pumping test has ranged from 0.2 to 6.9m^3 per day per metre of trench ("**m^3/day/m**"), with a median value of 0.9m^3/day/m (**Table 1**). Each test was concluded when the final pumping rate was believed to have reached a steady-state condition. In addition, a stringent brine sampling regime was undertaken during each test, with assays displaying consistent chemistry over the duration of testing, including throughout the wet seasons in 2017, 2018 and 2019 (**Table 3**).

Figure 2. Pump Testing in Progress

Two of the pilot trenches (being T20 and T22) were selected as demonstration trench sites and have undergone extended duration pumping tests for more than six months each. The two tests were intentionally conducted throughout the wet season between December 2018 to March 2019 in order to characterise the response to recharge and the impact that rainfall events have on the brine aquifer. The two demonstration trench sites were chosen due to their proximity to nearby on-lake islands, which has allowed for detailed monitoring of the islands to be conducted as an important part of both the mine planning and eco-hydrological assessments. Both demonstration trench sites have also been subject to detailed sampling programs and studies.

Data from the 16 long-term pumping tests has now been individually modelled and analysed by hydrogeological consultants at Stantec, using the Modflow-Surfact Version 4.0 groundwater flow simulation program. The models are calibrated to the drawdown observed in the trenches and surrounding monitoring bores, and each test was analysed for bulk hydraulic properties.

The hydraulic conductivities (permeability) estimated from the modelling ranged from 0.5m/day to 171m/day, with a median value of 6.7m/day. The specific yields (drainable porosity) estimated from the modelling ranged from 1.3% to 29.5%, with a median value of 11.4% (**Table 1**).

Most importantly, the above results indicate that the DFS hydrogeological modelling is able to meet or exceed the predicted brine extraction rates which were used to develop the PFS production target.

Figure 3. Project Map with Trench and Drill Hole Locations

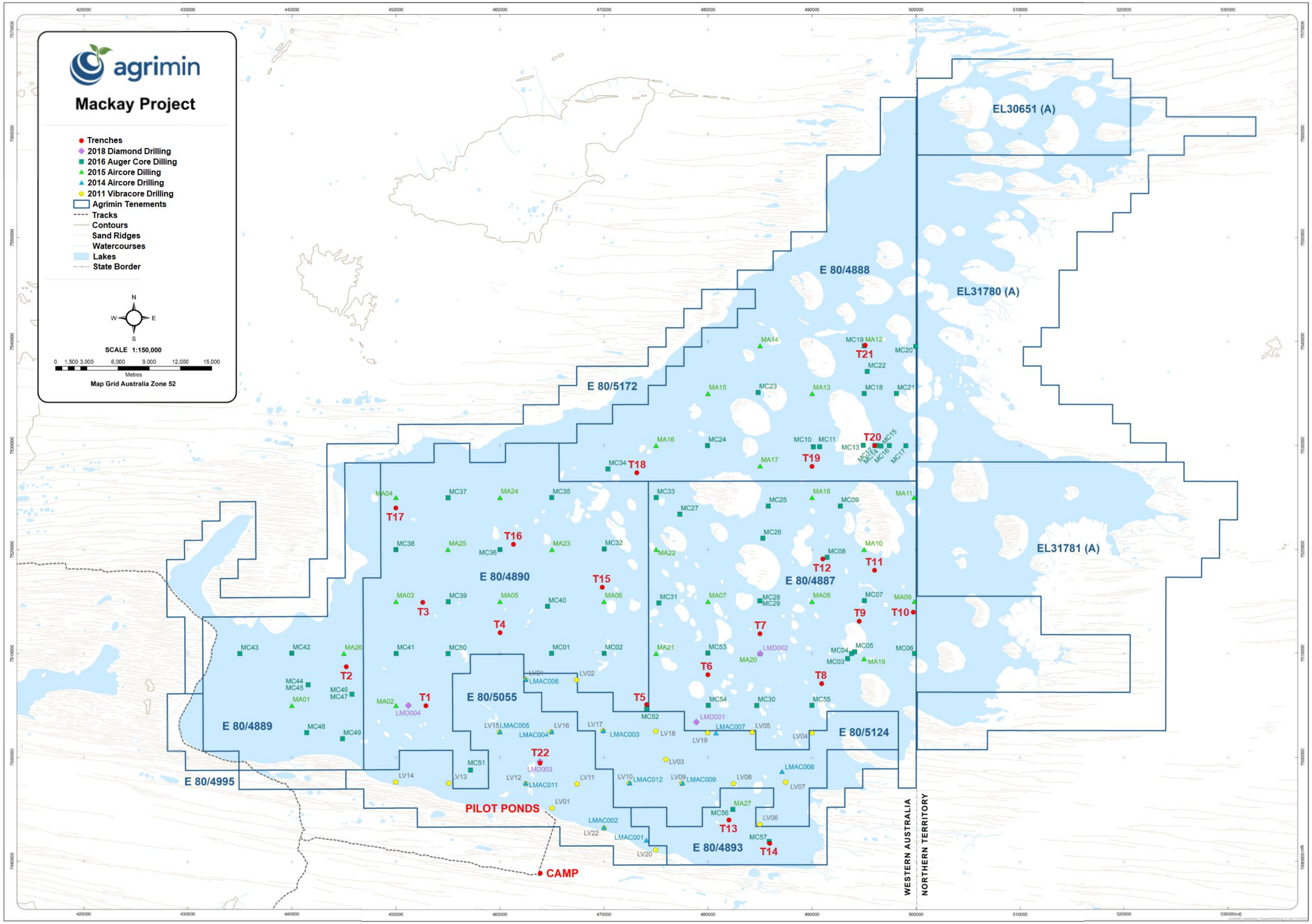


Table 1. Summary of Long-Term Pumping Test Data and Hydrogeological Modelling Results

	Pumping Test Data				Modelled Parameters	
Trench ID[1]	Drawdown in Trench[2] (m)	Duration of Testing Period (days)	Total Volume Pumped[3] (m^3)	Indicative Steady-State Pumping Rate (m^3/day/m)	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/day)	Specific Yield (%)
T1	0.6	60	7,904	1.4	19.5	6.2
T3	2.0	125	4,166	0.5	17.3	16.7
T6	1.2	25	890	0.3	2.8	10.9
T8[4]	2.5	14	1,537	0.9	6.7	8.2
T9	0.6	62	6,305	1.2	9.3	29.5
T11	2.5	45	6,933	1.6	6.6	16.3
T12	1.1	45	19,098	4.3	65.9	17.0
T13	0.7	37	8,861	3.4	24.3	2.5
T14	1.8	49	3,800	0.7	2.8	15.0
T15	3.1	9	357	0.6	1.5	12.2
T16	1.5	31	1,771	0.6	6.3	14.0
T17	2.4	20	820	0.2	0.5	1.3
T19	1.6	30	19,841	6.9	171.0	11.6
T20	2.0	184	17,116	1.0	6.8	11.2
T21	0.5	16	1,663	0.9	6.9	11.0
T22	3.2	207	11,308	0.3	5.2	2.3

Notes:

1. *The location and dimensions of each trench is provided in Table 2.*
2. *The depth of brine drawdown from the standing water table for each trench is shown in the table.*
3. *Mechanical issues with pumps from time to time have caused pumping to stop for periods during testing which has resulted in the volume pumped being lower than what is achievable. The indicative steady-state pumping rate has taken this into account.*
4. *Pump testing at T8 was terminated due to salt precipitation issues in pumping equipment. Due to the shorter duration of this test there is a lower level of confidence that a steady-state pumping rate was achieved.*

Other Hydrogeological Field Programs

In addition to the trench pump testing program, the Company has completed a range of other hydrogeological related work programs to support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, a maiden Ore Reserve and DFS mine planning.

Shallow Sonic Drilling Program and Shelby Tube Sampling

During 2019, the Company has undertaken two additional drilling and sampling programs across Lake Mackay to support a variety of targeted hydrogeological investigations.

In total, 26 sonic drill holes (**Figure 4**) and 106 shelby tube samples (**Figure 5**) have been completed across the Mineral Resource envelope in order to collect core and brine samples from the top 6m of the salt lake from which shallow trenches are planned to extract brine. These programs have been conducted on both a wide-spaced grid across the salt lake and on a close-spaced grid around the two demonstration trench sites at T20 and T22.

The drill core collected from these programs is currently undergoing detailed laboratory testwork to determine key physical characteristics including total porosity, specific yield, moisture content and particle density. Corresponding brine samples also collected from these programs are undergoing chemical assay.

This data from laboratory testwork will be correlated with data generated from the long-term pumping tests and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance ("**NMR**") surveys.

Figure 4. Sonic Drilling in Progress

Figure 5. Shelby Tube Sampling in Progress

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Surveys

During 2019, two separate downhole NMR surveys have been completed across the Mineral Resource envelope using specialised slimline downhole survey tools imported from overseas. These surveys were undertaken across a range of the Company's existing bore holes as well as on the recent sonic drill holes. In addition, laboratory NMR testing is underway in Perth using core samples taken from the sonic drilling and shelby tube sampling programs.

In total, 85 NMR measurements have been completed across the Mineral Resource envelope. These NMR measurements are designed to derive key physical characteristics of the lakebed sediments, including:

- Direct quantification of water content;
- Assessments of mobile water (specific yield) and immobile water (clay or capillary bound); and
- Estimation of permeability.

This NMR data will be correlated with data generated from laboratory testwork on drill core as well as data from the long-term pumping tests. The preliminary results of the NMR surveys support the data generated from these other field programs.

Aquifer Recharge Characterisation

The amount of brine that can be extracted via trenches depends on a number of factors, including the hydraulic parameters of the lakebed sediments and the recharge dynamics of the shallow aquifer. The specific yield Mineral Resource Estimate represents the static free-draining portion of the deposit prior to any extraction. It does not take into account any recharge dynamics which could increase the amount of extractable brine over the life of an operation.

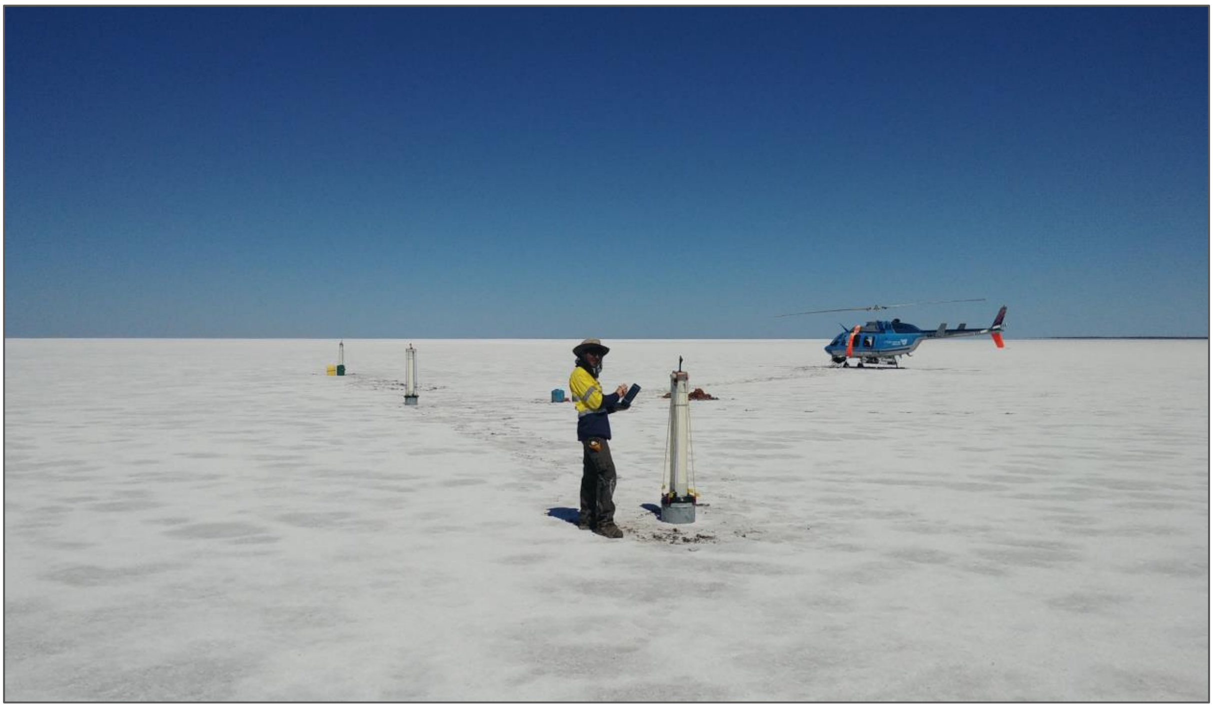
The specific yield Mineral Resource Estimate is a subset of the total porosity Mineral Resource Estimate. A portion of this total porosity Mineral Resource Estimate, in addition to the specific yield Mineral Resource Estimate, may be extractable depending on the transient conditions affecting the aquifer during extraction and the active recharge regime within the lake system. Recharge of the lakebed sediments by rainfall and runoff, and associated processes, including infiltration, diffusion (mass transfer) and dissolution of precipitated salts, are being assessed as a component of the dynamic hydrogeological modelling.

A key aspect to understanding the overall lake system and how it will respond to long-term brine extraction depends on the ability to characterise the aquifer recharge parameters in the salt lake's natural state and during brine extraction. To that extent, the Company has undertaken several targeted hydrogeological investigations to understand the physical, hydraulic, and solute mobility parameters of the shallow unsaturated and saturated zones of the salt lake.

During 2018 and 2019, a variety of targeted hydrogeological investigations have been undertaken to characterise the aquifer's recharge. This includes, but is not limited to, the below activities:

- Infiltrometer testing (measuring rate of surface water infiltration) (**Figure 6**);
- Artificial recharge testing (rainfall replication by irrigation);
- Buried closed lysimeter testing (measuring evaporation from sediment columns);
- Soil column testing;
- Soil column leaching;
- Soil water release;
- Multi-step outflow; and
- Synthetic precipitation leach testing.

Figure 6. Infiltrometer Testing in Progress



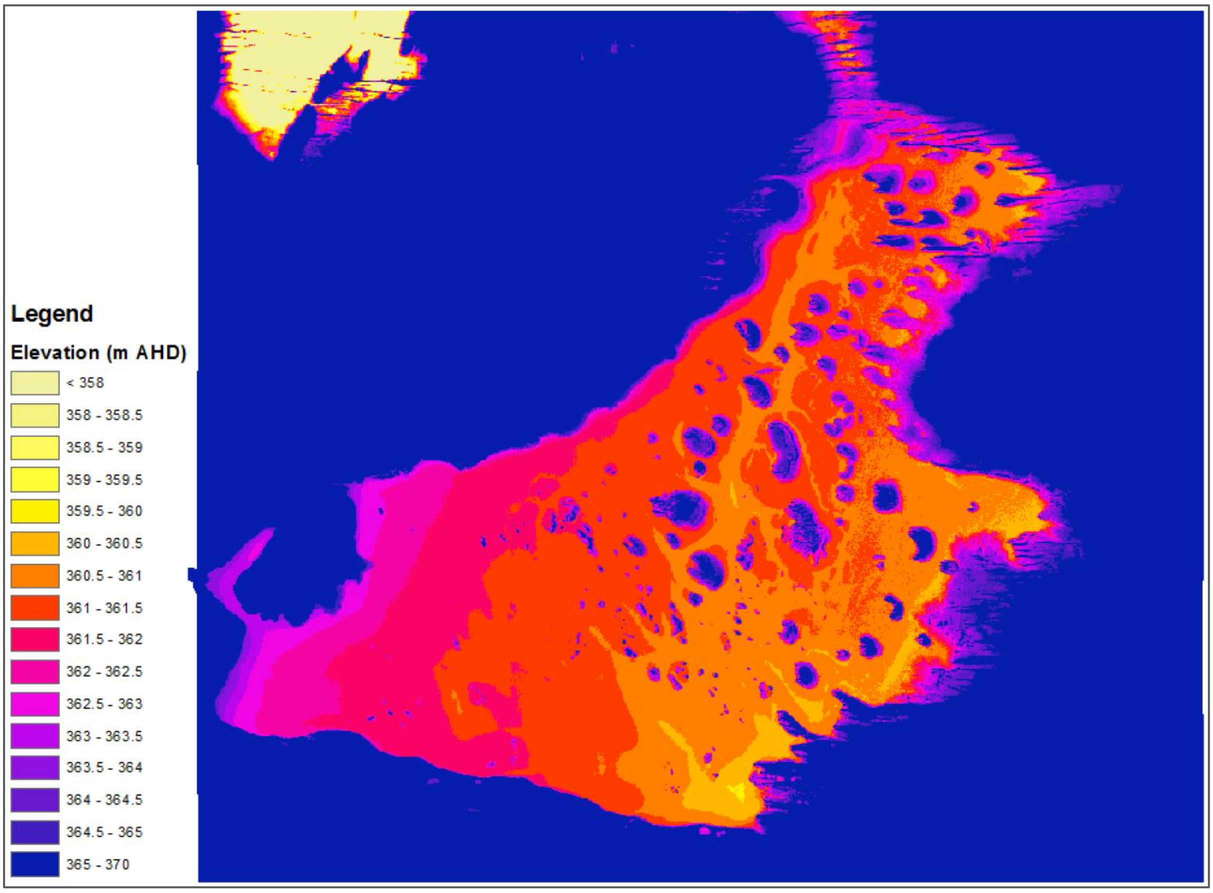
LiDAR Topography Survey

During 2018, the Company completed a large-scale LiDAR airborne topography survey, with additional ground control points, covering approximately 2,800km^2 of the Western Australian side of Lake Mackay.

This survey has captured elevation data to ±10cm vertical accuracy and allows for construction of a digital elevation model ("**DEM**") to constrain the surface of the salt lake and immediate surrounds (**Figure 7**).

The data generated in this survey provides critical inputs to surface water modelling, geological and resource modelling and groundwater modelling which is required for the Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve as well as on-lake civil engineering. Additionally, the surface water modelling will assist with gaining the necessary understanding of the environmental impacts of the proposed project on hydrological regimes of the salt lake.

Figure 7. Terrain Based on 25m DEM (Elevations at 0.5m Increments)



Gravity and Passive Seismic Surveys

During 2018, the Company completed combined gravity and passive seismic surveys across Lake Mackay in order to map the lakebed sediments and the basement topography of the salt lake.

The ground gravity survey was undertaken on 4km spaced lines at 400m station spacing. Based on the initial broad spaced survey, the Company's geophysicists identified potential large palaeovalley features and additional infill lines were undertaken across these interpreted palaeovalleys. A total of 1,906 gravity readings were acquired over the salt lake.

Following the gravity survey, a passive seismic survey was completed using Tromino seismometers. On the basis of the interpreted palaeovalley features observed in the gravity survey, six transects across gravity lows were selected for passive seismic survey. These transects were also recorded at 400m station spacing. The results of the passive seismic survey supported the interpretation of the gravity data, showing it to be an effective tool for defining the basement topography and palaeovalley features beneath Lake Mackay.

Overall this was a highly successful program and identified two large palaeovalleys extending for a combined 90km in length beneath Lake Mackay with multiple possible tributary channels feeding into them.

Deep Diamond Drilling Program and Monitoring Bore Installation

As previously announced, the Company completed a four hole diamond drilling program during 2018 and 2019 (**Figure 8**). This drilling program allowed calibration of the geophysical survey data and facilitated the installation of long-term monitoring bores into the basement of the salt lake. Two drill holes were designed to penetrate areas of shallower basement, and a further two deeper holes were designed to intersect interpreted palaeovalleys at the base of the lakebed sediments.

Figure 8. Diamond Drilling in Progress

All four holes have been completed as monitoring bores with specialised groundwater logging equipment, which included the installation of vibrating wireline piezometers and nested piezometers for long-term monitoring of lakebed sediments and basement hydraulic conditions.

Of significance, the deep diamond drilling discovered palaeovalley aquifers hosting potash-bearing brines to a depth of 211m below surface which included thick basal horizons of sand and gravel. This provides significant potential upside to the current Mineral Resource Estimate which is limited to a maximum depth of only 30m. The Company does not intend to incorporate deep aquifer brine sources into the updated Mineral Resource Estimate or DFS mine planning.

Previous Drilling Programs

During 2015, the Company completed a 27 hole aircore program. During 2016, an infill 57 hole auger drilling program was completed on an approximate 5km grid across the Mineral Resource envelope. Sediment and brine samples collected from these drilling programs were analysed for chemistry as well as the determination of total porosity, specific yield, grain size and permeability.

Importantly, a majority of these drill holes were completed as bores and have allowed Agrimin to collect over four years of hydrogeological data. The long-term monitoring of groundwater levels and brine chemistry has provided a strong understanding of the temporal variations within the shallow brine aquifer, such as responses to seasonal changes and climatic events.

Prior to Agrimin's acquisition of the Mackay Potash Project, two historical drilling programs were completed across 480km^2 of the southern side of Lake Mackay. This included a 22 hole vibracore drilling program completed in 2011 and an 11 hole aircore drilling program completed in 2014.

Eco-Hydrological Assessments

A key component of the environmental impact assessment of the project is to gain an understanding of the ecology of the salt lake and peripheral wetlands, the ecological habitats and the potential sensitive environmental receptors.

The Company has completed a range of field programs which have included the assessment of abiotic components pertinent to and resulting from ground disturbance as a result of brine extraction from the shallow salt lake aquifer. These assessments have also been undertaken on the peripheral wetlands and on-lake islands.

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About Agrimin

Based in Perth, Agrimin Limited is a leading fertiliser development company focused on the development of its 100% owned Mackay Potash Project. The Project is situated on Lake Mackay in Western Australia, the largest undeveloped potash-bearing salt lake in the world. Agrimin is aiming to be a global supplier of specialty potash fertilisers to both traditional and emerging value-added markets. Agrimin Limited's shares are traded on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: AMN).

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX Release may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may be based on forward-looking information that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. Forward-looking information includes exchange rates; the proposed production plan; projected brine concentrations and recovery rates; uncertainties and risks regarding the estimated capital and operating costs; uncertainties and risks regarding the development timeline, including the need to obtain the necessary approvals. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other ASX Releases. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX Release, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this statement that relates to Exploration Results for the Mackay Potash Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Michael Hartley, who is a member of AusIMM and the Australian Institute of Geoscience (AIG). Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Agrimin Limited. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion of such information in this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2. Location and Dimensions of Pilot Trenches[1]

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Excavated Depth	Trench Length
T1	452880	7504972	4.0m	100m
T2	445231	7508720	5.0m	100m
T3	452574	7514916	4.0m	100m
T4	460008	7512003	4.5m	100m
T5	474098	7504090	5.0m	100m
T6	479984	7507964	5.5m	100m
T7	484981	7511898	6.0m	30m
T8	490922	7507101	4.5m	100m
T9	495997	7513449	6.0m	100m
T10	499725	7513971	6.0m	100m
T11	495998	7518001	6.0m	100m

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Excavated Depth	Trench Length
T12	491031	7519093	6.0m	100m
T13	482030	7494097	6.0m	100m
T14	485923	7491845	6.0m	100m
T15	470863	7516331	4.5m	30m
T16	461294	7520500	6.0m	100m
T17	449993	7523988	4.5m	100m
T18	473150	7527384	4.5m	100m
T19	489988	7527994	5.5m	100m
T20	496019	7529993	4.5m	100m
T21	495100	7539535	5.5m	100m
T22	463860	7499419	6.0m	100m

Notes:

1. Locations are in GDA94 Zone 52.

Table 3. Brine Chemistry of Pilot Trenches During Long-Term Pumping Tests

Trench ID	Sample Date	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
T1	4/8/2017	3,342	2,892	22,046
	16/8/2017	3,763	2,578	22,268
	2/9/2017	3,793	2,618	22,906
	5/9/2017	3,631	2,848	14,399
	30/9/2017	3,624	2,883	17,742
T3	10/8/2017	3,410	3,874	22,109
	16/8/2017	3,809	3,358	21,624
	2/9/2017	3,815	3,408	22,004
	30/9/2017	3,646	3,688	21,967
	7/10/2017	3,635	3,678	20,688
	31/10/2017	3,634	3,456	23,575
	6/11/2017	3,782	3,609	23,146
	23/11/2017	3,626	3,468	22,878
	25/11/2017	3,557	3,465	17,481
	2/12/2017	3,701	3,580	23,409
	9/12/2017	3,766	3,643	30,514
T6	4/09/2017	3,998	3,408	22,804
	31/10/2017	3,922	3,570	23,441
	6/11/2017	3,805	3,469	23,772
T8	15/1/2018	5,863	5,336	42,276
	21/1/2018	4,701	4,108	32,971

Trench ID	Sample Date	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
T9	31/10/2017	2,970	1,932	18,237
	6/11/2017	3,103	2,008	18,750
	23/11/2017	2,907	1,884	18,564
	30/11/2017	2,952	1,942	18,616
	2/12/2017	3,040	2,013	19,038
	9/12/2017	3,009	1,974	19,325
T11	13/1/2018	4,768	2,551	28,645
	21/1/2018	3,713	1,996	22,213
	28/1/2018	3,456	1,865	20,976
	31/1/2018	3,485	1,867	21,102
	4/2/2018	3,379	1,875	21,312
	10/2/2018	3,545	1,966	22,270
	18/02/2018	3,564	1,844	21,128
	24/02/2018	3,511	1,815	21,451
T12	14/1/2018	3,365	2,140	21,009
	21/1/2018	2,982	1,887	18,372
	28/1/2018	2,957	1,842	18,012
	31/1/2018	2,889	1,802	17,550
	4/2/2018	2,798	1,801	17,823
	10/2/2018	2,808	1,803	17,820
	18/02/2018	3028	1816	18151
	24/02/2018	3016	1809	17997
T13	11/3/2018	4,921	3,142	31,403
	19/3/2018	4,823	3,145	29,397
	21/3/2018	4,257	2,812	25,068
	23/3/2018	4,129	2,746	24,531
	25/3/2018	4,213	2,792	24,935
	27/3/2018	4,165	2,773	24,745
	29/3/2018	4,175	2,748	24,505
	31/3/2018	4,249	2,811	24,995
	02/4/2018	4,311	2,849	25,427
	07/4/2018	4,659	2,999	n/a
	15/4/2018	4,296	2,844	n/a
	20/4/2018	4,569	2,971	n/a
T14	11/3/2018	4,751	3,851	35,488
	19/3/2018	3,704	3,022	26,538

Trench ID	Sample Date	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
	21/3/2018	3,655	2,987	26,843
	23/3/2018	3,571	2,918	26,454
	25/3/2018	3,489	2,849	25,912
	27/3/2018	3,484	2,828	25,844
	29/3/2018	3,525	2,891	26,398
	31/3/2018	3,587	2,900	26,422
	02/4/2018	3,546	2,887	26,216
	07/4/2018	3,752	2,974	n/a
	15/4/2018	3,564	2,813	n/a
	20/4/2018	3,685	2,890	n/a
	21/5/2018	3,835	3,033	n/a
	27/5/2018	3,851	3,070	n/a
	03/6/2018	3,592	2,852	27,106
	10/6/2018	3,646	2,919	n/a
	17/6/2018	3,575	2,838	26,898
	01/7/2018	3,612	2,718	28,097
	24/7/2018	3,629	2,923	28,265
T15	02/7/2018	3,892	2,718	25,181
	07/7/2018	4,057	2,789	25,589
	15/7/2018	3,432	2,477	23,088
T16	28/7/2018	3,531	3,453	21,753
	30/7/2018	3,521	3,458	21,279
	12/8/2018	3,516	3,445	21,228
	19/8/2018	3,479	3,438	21,258
	21/8/2018	3,508	3,471	n/a
T17	06/8/2018	4,037	3,947	24,276
	12/8/2018	4,159	4,039	n/a
	19/8/2018	4,100	3,942	n/a
	21/8/2018	4,083	3,927	n/a
T19	21/8/2018	3,064	1,622	19,471
	31/7/2018	2,852	1,516	17,071
T20	21/8/2018	3,100	2,102	n/a
	16/9/2018	3,070	2,020	18,500
	19/9/2018	3,090	2,070	18,900
	22/9/2018	3,110	2,060	18,850
	24/9/2018	3,080	2,060	18,500

Trench ID	Sample Date	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
	30/9/2018	3,070	2,050	18,500
	1/12/2018	4,010	2,800	24,200
	15/12/2018	2,860	2,020	17,800
	11/1/2019	2,810	1,960	17,500
	16/1/2019	3,020	2,000	18,200
	22/1/2019	3,130	2,100	19,300
	27/1/2019	3,025	2,065	17,900
	2/2/2019	2,990	2,050	18,300
	5/2/2019	2,930	2,020	17,900
	9/2/2019	3,250	2,170	19,500
	12/2/2019	3,160	2,100	19,100
	16/2/2019	3,030	2,010	18,800
	20/2/2019	3,170	2,090	19,100
	28/2/2019	3,100	2,140	19,600
	6/3/2019	3,050	2,080	19,100
	8/3/2019	3,050	2,110	18,500
	11/3/2019	3,100	2,140	18,700
	14/3/2019	3,030	2,100	17,900
	19/3/2019	3,080	2,150	18,500
	23/3/2019	3,180	2,120	19,100
	28/3/2019	3,090	2,030	18,600
	3/4/2019	3,060	2,000	18,500
	6/4/2019	3,050	2,100	19,200
	9/4/2019	3,070	2,120	18,800
	14/4/2019	3,080	2,130	19,300
	20/4/2019	3,035	2,055	17,950
	30/4/2019	3,020	2,060	18,300
	4/5/2019	3,170	2,065	19,050
	7/5/2019	3,230	2,100	18,800
	12/5/2019	3,140	2,060	18,400
	16/5/2019	3,210	2,070	18,800
	22/5/2019	3,170	2,180	19,200
	28/5/2019	3,080	2,100	18,700
	5/6/2019	3,030	2,120	19,400
	9/6/2019	2,980	2,090	19,100
	25/6/2019	3,350	2,360	20,100

Trench ID	Sample Date	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
T22	2/12/2018	3,130	3,695	22,150
	15/12/2018	2,810	3,210	19,300
	9/1/2019	2,860	3,250	19,400
	14/1/2019	2,860	3,240	19,400
	20/1/2019	3,170	3,430	20,800
	25/1/2019	3,020	3,300	18,300
	29/1/2019	3,000	3,290	19,700
	29/1/2019	2,950	3,290	20,000
	5/2/2019	3,000	3,340	20,000
	9/2/2019	3,240	3,480	21,100
	13/2/2019	3,250	3,500	21,600
	15/2/2019	3,300	3,530	21,600
	28/2/2019	3,120	3,480	21,600
	5/3/2019	3,090	3,470	21,200
	12/3/2019	3,130	3,580	20,600
	17/3/2019	2,910	3,140	18,400
	19/3/2019	2,980	3,350	19,800
	23/3/2019	3,120	3,410	20,900
	27/3/2019	3,120	3,430	21,100
	2/4/2019	3,175	3,500	21,550
	5/4/2019	3,100	3,480	21,100
	14/4/2019	3,150	3,560	21,100
	24/4/2019	3,050	3,430	20,400
	1/5/2019	3,020	3,410	20,600
	3/5/2019	3,210	3,480	21,500
	7/5/2019	3,210	3,450	21,300
	12/5/2019	3,230	3,500	21,300
	14/5/2019	3,180	3,420	21,000
	16/5/2019	3,110	3,410	20,400
	22/5/2019	3,100	3,500	21,300
	29/5/2019	3,090	3,520	21,300
	2/6/2019	3,060	3,510	21,600
	5/6/2019	3,060	3,485	21,650
	9/6/2019	3,100	3,490	21,500
	17/6/2019	3,060	3,600	20,800
	26/6/2019	3,060	3,560	20,900

Notes:

1. *The first set of brine assays for each trench may have higher than natural concentrations due to the exposure of brine to evaporation and concentration during the period of time between trench excavation and pump testing commencing.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Trench and Pump Testing Program)

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	Sediment samples were collected from the excavator bucket at regular intervals to assess the lithology of the trenches at different depths. Brine samples are collected into clean sample bottles from discharge hosing on the pump units at regular intervals, representing a composite brine sample from the trench.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Excavation of the trenches was completed by a 25t amphibious excavator with an arm to excavate up to 12m deep. Monitoring bores were drilled using an auger attachment to the excavator to depths up to 6m. Deep on-lake drilling included the use of a LF70 Heli portable drill rig and ancillary equipment. Shallow on-lake drilling included the use of a trailer mounted sonic rig capable of drilling to depths of 15m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable to trenching. PQ3 and HQ drill core was recovered from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	deep and shallow drilling investigations, all core was contained within core trays and transported to the company storage area.
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 trenches and drill holes were logged for hydrogeological characteristics, including descriptions of lithology, sediment grain size, colour, general observations and flow rates. A qualified hydrogeologist/geologist logged all samples.
Sub-sampling 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 for trenching. Representative brine samples are taken from the trenches by pumping, with a surface mounted pump.
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.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The samples collected were analysed for elemental assay at the Intertek or Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth, both of which are reputable independent laboratories. Internal laboratory standards are in place to calibrate equipment and maintain analytical procedures. The technique of analysis used is Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry for cations and sulphur, UV visible spectrometry for chloride, gravimetric analysis for Total Dissolved Solids. Sulphate concentration was calculated from the sulphur analysis. Quality control procedures were in place

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		throughout the analyses process, including the use of blanks, duplicates and laboratory certified standards.
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.*	Qualified hydrogeologists carried out the sampling of brine from pumped trenches.
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.*	Trenches were located using a handheld GPS system, with accuracy of +/- 5m. The grid system used was GDA94 in MGA Zone 52. The salt lake surface is generally flat lying. The Company has acquired high resolution topographic data from the LiDAR survey as discussed.
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.*	Trenches are broadly spaced at differing distances apart, generally 10-15km to evaluate different geomorphological areas of the salt lake. All brine samples are considered a composite from the top of water table to the depth of the trench.
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.*	The distribution of trench locations is considered representative of the broad lakebed sediment deposit. The lake sediments are a horizontally lying sequence and the sampling is perpendicular to this. Any structures of importance in the sediments are considered to be sub-horizonal. Some anisotropy in hydraulic parameters of the sediments is noted from the installation of monitoring wells on different sides of the trenches.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were clearly labelled and kept onsite prior to being transported to Perth, via secured freight, for analysis. Samples for assaying were submitted to an independent laboratory, with a chain of custody system maintained.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews were conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	The Project is 100% owned by Agrimin Limited. The project tenure is held under granted Exploration Licences and Miscellaneous Licences - E80/4887, E80/4888, E80/4889, E80/4890, E80/4893, E80/4995, E80/5055, E80/5124, E80/5172, L80/87, L80/88 and L80/96. The current development envelope of the Project is situated in the Kiwirrkurra native title determination area and a Native Title Mining Agreement has been signed with the Kiwirrkurra People.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration by Holocene Pty Ltd, Verdant Resources Ltd and Toro Energy Ltd has provided information on the geology and water quality in the area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit type is brine-hosted potash within flat lying salt lake sediments.
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* *down hole 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.*	Refer to trench location table in the ASX Release. Approximate RL of the lake is 360m.
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*	Brine samples from the trenches are the composite samples from inflow in the 100m long trenches.

	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The brine aquifer is considered to be continuous throughout the sediment profile of the lake, which has been confirmed by analyses of depth profiles in drilling conducted across the lake on a 5 km grid. The lake sediment units are flat lying and all holes have been drilled vertically so it is assumed that the true width of mineralisation has been intersected in each hole/trench.
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 within the ASX Release.
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.*	Results considered relevant 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.*	No other exploration has been carried out within the Project area. Toro Energy Ltd and Verdant Resources Ltd have historically conducted potash and uranium exploration on neighbouring tenure at Lake Mackay. Agrimin has previously reported the results of various drilling programs at Lake Mackay and the results of brine sampling from these programs.
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.*	Work associated with the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Project is underway.