

ASX Release
16 April 2020

LAKE AULD POTASH PROJECT UPDATE

Highlights

- Ministerial Consent given to the transfer of Exploration Licence 45/4925 to Agrimin
- Historic sampling indicates Lake Auld hosts the highest known SOP brine grades in Australia with an average potassium grade of 13,130mg/L (29.3 kg/m³ SOP)
- Located only 620km by road to Port Hedland, making it the closest SOP project to a port in Australia
- Concept Study underway for a boutique operation to produce high-purity water soluble SOP
- Definitive Feasibility Study for the world-class Mackay Potash Project remains on track for completion in Q2-2020

Agrimin Limited (ASX: AMN) ("Agrimin" or "the Company") provides an update on its recently acquired Lake Auld Potash Project in Western Australia.

Mark Savich, CEO of Agrimin said: "We are pleased to announce the completion of the acquisition of the Lake Auld Potash Project. In addition, our review of historical sampling across the project area has validated the highest known potash grades from an Australian salt lake system."

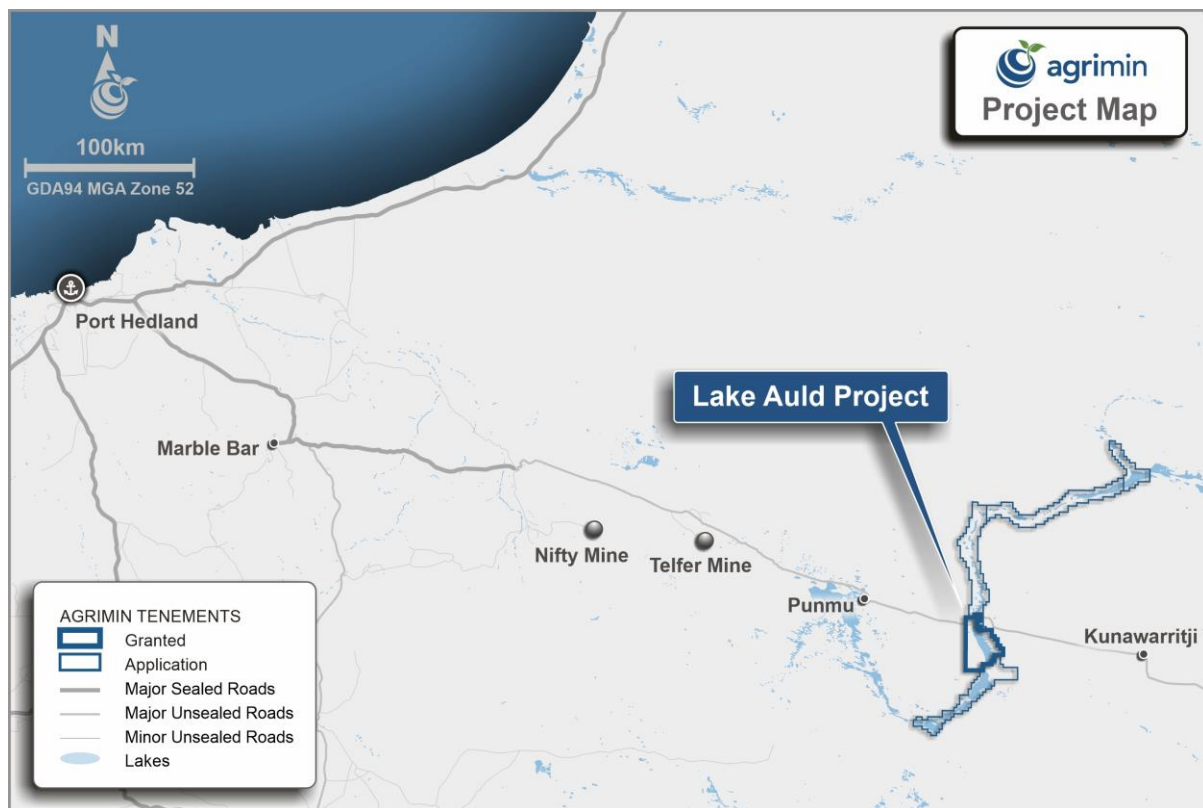
"Coupled with the high brine concentrations, Lake Auld is located in the area of highest evaporation in Australia and only 620km by road from Port Hedland. We believe this represents a compelling smaller scale production opportunity which can complement our large scale, world-class Mackay Potash Project."

"Agrimin's team has gained extensive potash experience throughout our rigorous Definitive Feasibility Study for the Mackay Potash Project. We look forward to beginning an exciting exploration phase at Lake Auld and applying our industry-leading level of knowledge to expedite the project's study phases."

Lake Auld Potash Project – Western Australia (100% owned)

The Lake Auld Potash Project covers a lakebed area of 108km² within Exploration Licence E45/4925 and is located approximately 620km south-east of Port Hedland, Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Lake Auld Potash Project



A brine sampling program was undertaken across Lake Auld in November 2013 by Reward Minerals Ltd (**Figure 2**). Three samples were collected from the upper 1.5m of the lakebed sediments and submitted for chemical analysis. Assays returned an average potassium grade of 13,130mg/L (**Table 1**).

The high-grade nature of the samples taken at Lake Auld is consistent with the results from a brine sampling program undertaken during February 2015 across the Company's adjacent Exploration Licence applications which cover the southern half of Lake Auld.

The 2015 program returned an average potassium grade of 9,662mg/L from over 130 samples, with individual samples returning potassium grades up to 22,600mg/L. Refer to the Company's ASX Release entitled "Application for New Potash Tenements" on 18 December 2018 for further details of the 2015 program.

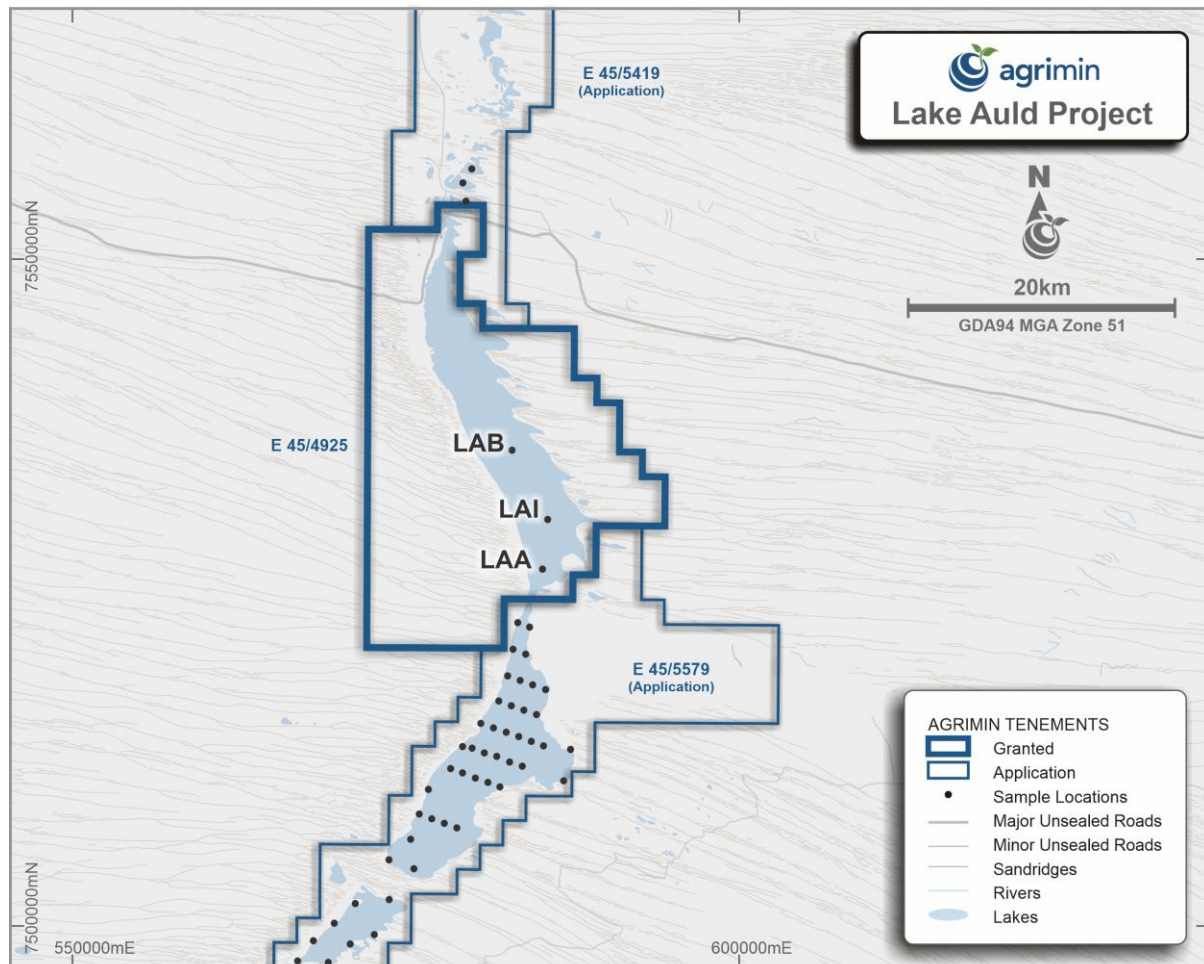
Table 1. Assay Results of 2013 Sampling Program

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO ₄ (mg/L)	SOP (kg/m ³)
LAA	585255	7526757	9,260	10,200	38,430	20.6
LAB	582959	7535669	16,200	11,250	38,430	36.1
LAI	585649	7530472	13,950	10,190	39,510	31.1
Average of Samples			13,130	10,540	38,790	29.3

Notes:

1. Locations are in GDA94 Zone 51.
2. All auger holes were vertical and assays are based on a single sample for each auger hole.
3. Potassium values are converted to SOP using a conversion factor of 2.23. Values in mg/L are divided by 1,000 to convert to kg/m³.

Figure 2. Map of Sampling Locations



An important feature of potash brine projects is the evaporation potential as the sun's energy is used to increase the potash concentration of the brine within large solar evaporation ponds. Based on Australian Bureau of Meteorology pan evaporation data, Lake Auld is located in the highest solar radiation zone in the country with an evaporation rate of approximately 4,000mm per year (**Figure 3**). Based on Australian Bureau of Meteorology data, average rainfall for the region is approximately 300mm per year (**Figure 4**).

Forward Work Program

The Company's planned native title consultations and exploration activities for the Lake Auld Potash Project will commence as soon as community access and on-country meetings return to normal following COVID-19. The Company's immediate focus will be exploration and resource definition across the project area. In parallel with exploration, the Company has commenced a Concept Study in respect to a boutique scale operation to produce high-purity water soluble SOP product which is trucked to Port Hedland for shipment.

Lake Auld's exceptionally high grades, favourable climatic conditions for solar evaporation and proximity to a major operating port support the potential for strong project economics.

Figure 3. Average Annual Evaporation Map

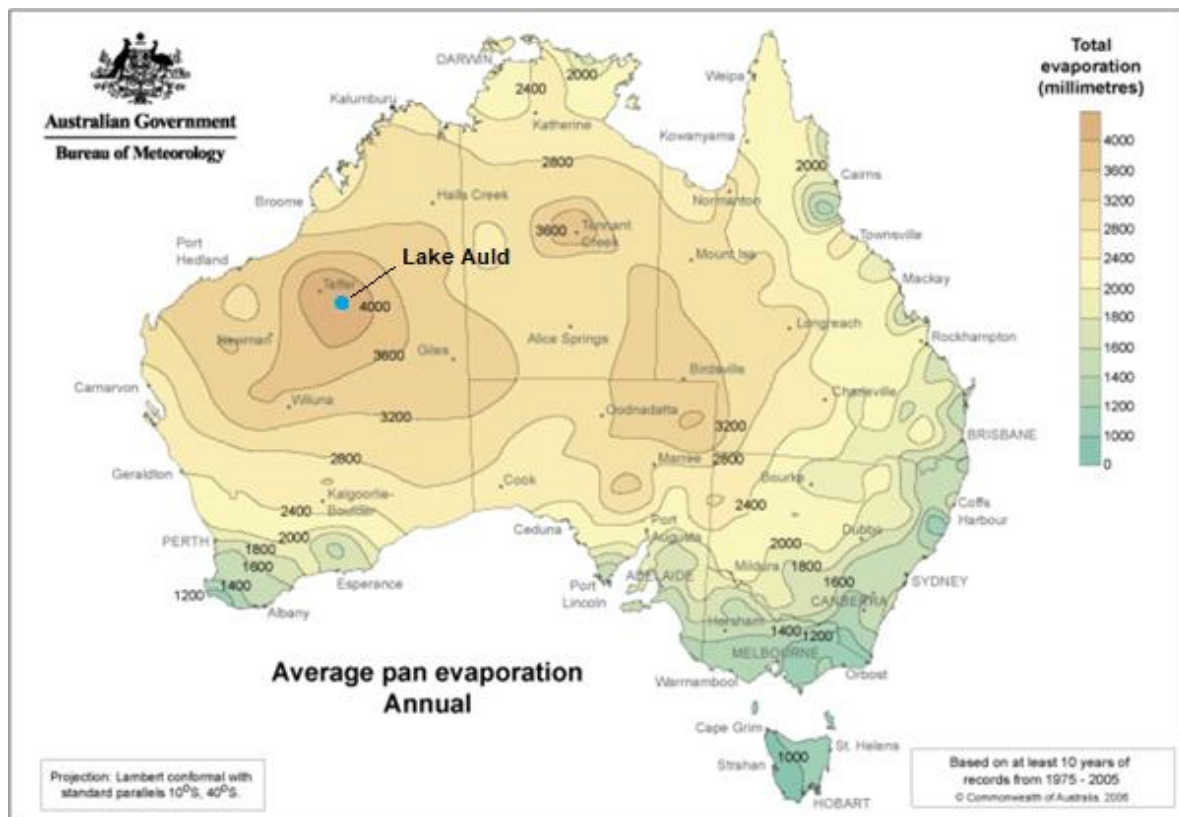
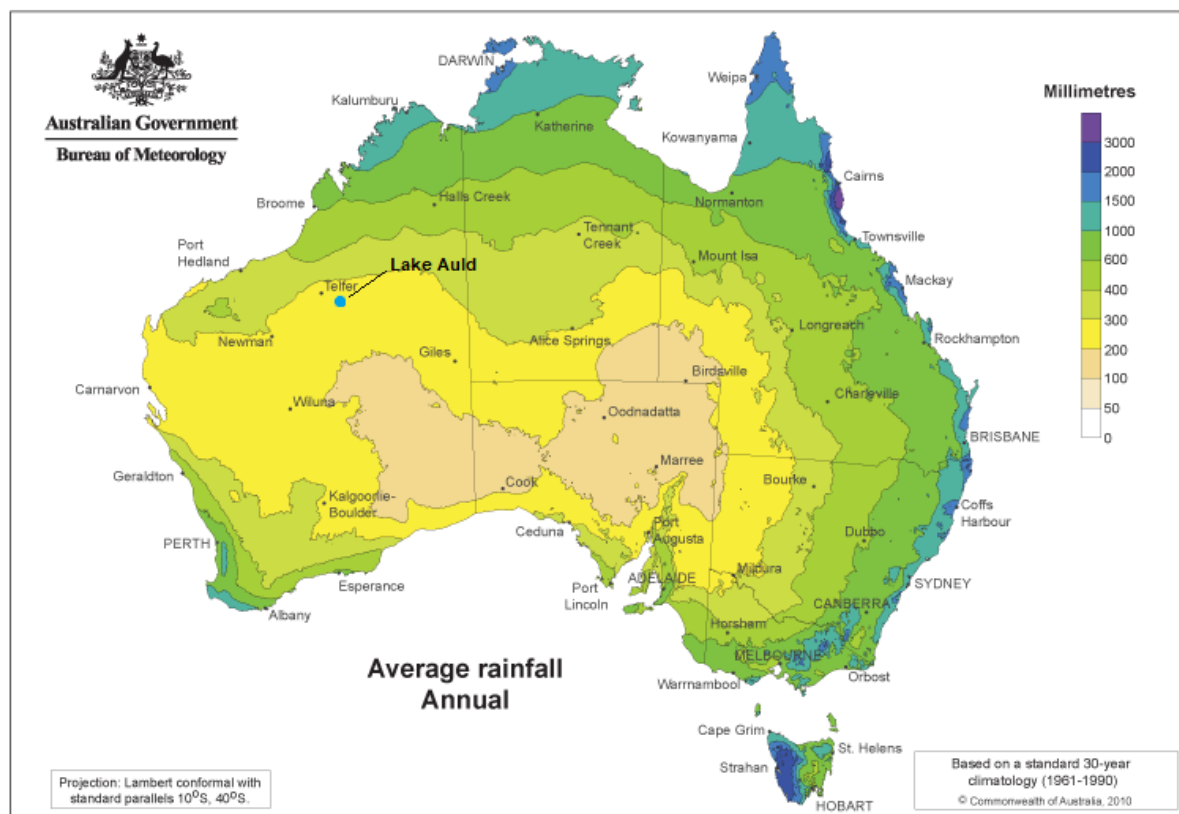


Figure 4. Average Annual Rainfall Map



ENDS

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This ASX Release is authorised for market release by Agrimin's CEO and Executive Director, Mark Savich.

About Agrimin

Based in Perth, Agrimin Limited is a leading fertiliser development company focused on the development of its 100% owned potash projects in Western Australia. 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 ASX Release that relates to Exploration Results for the Lake Auld Potash Project is based on and fairly represents 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 ASX Release in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling referred to in this announcement relates to samples that have been obtained from hand augering to a depth of approximately 1.5m into the lakebed sediments. Samples were collected of the brines that had seeped into the shallow auger holes. The hand augering program was of a reconnaissance nature only and completed as a precursor to follow up exploration activities, including drilling. Three brine samples were collected over the Lake Auld Potash Project area.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 80mm diameter hand augering was completed to a depth of approximately 1.5m.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling of drill cuttings was undertaken, only brine samples were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No geological logging was conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brine samples were collected in 1L bottles for the purpose of analysing brine chemistry. • The samples were considered indicative of the particular or individual sample site.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brine samples collected were analysed for elemental assay at the ALS Global in Perth, an independent NATA accredited laboratory. • The technique of analysis used was Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry for cations including potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium and sulphur. • Sulphate values were calculated from the sulphur analyses. • Analyte results were well above detection limit and as such are regarded as reasonable accuracy. • The assaying and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for reporting potash brine chemistry, according to industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the reconnaissance nature of the work, no QA/QC procedures were implemented.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification of analytical results has been undertaken by Agrimin. No twinned sample locations were completed. Density of sample spacing is at a regional / reconnaissance scale. No adjustments to the primary data have been made by Agrimin. Data is stored in Excel database. Select analytical results corrected for dilution factors.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole locations were recorded by handheld GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$. All coordinates recorded in UTM grid - GDA94 Zone 51. Elevations from the handheld GPS are not considered to be sufficiently accurate to warrant recording.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augering was conducted at semi-random locations and based on the appearance of the lake surface. The three holes reported in this ASX Release produced enough brine to collect a 1L brine sample for analysis. Sample spacing and nature of sample is not adequate for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing was completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brine samples should only be considered representative of the near surface aquifer(s). Samples may represent entirely separate and/or semi connected near surface aquifer systems given the sample spacing. The brine samples are considered representative of the in-situ ground water chemistry of the sample location at the time of sampling. This may change over time (e.g. on a seasonal basis or with future brine extraction/pumping).
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered to the ALS Global laboratory by a representative of Reward Minerals Ltd. Reward Minerals Ltd's specific identification was used to differentiate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of the sampling techniques and data were carried out due to the early stage of exploration. Exploration data presented in this ASX Release was collected by Reward Minerals Ltd in 2013. Agrimmin has reviewed the data but has not yet been able to verify it with an independent sampling program.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas referred to in this ASX Release relate to Exploration Licence E45/4925. The Exploration Licence is situated on the Martu native title determination area and Zinfandel Exploration Pty Ltd has executed a Land Access & Mineral Exploration Agreement with the Martu representative body.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reward Minerals Ltd has historically undertaken exploration in the area which has provided information on the Lake Auld Potash Project. See Reward Minerals Ltd's ASX Announcement dated 10 December 2013 for further information.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit type is brine-hosted potash in a salt lake, with brine within the pores of flat lying sediments.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to sample location table in this ASX Release. The approximate elevation of Lake Auld is 260m RL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All brine samples are considered a composite from the top of water table to the depth they are taken from (i.e. a sample taken at the bottom of the hole is representative of the whole hole).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brine aquifer is considered to be continuous throughout the upper 1.5m of sediment profile that was investigated. The lake sediment units are flat lying and all holes have been excavated vertically so it is assumed that the true width of mineralisation has been intersected in each hole.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures within this ASX Release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results considered relevant have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration has been carried out within the Lake Auld Potash Project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the ASX Release. Further exploration and scoping work is being planned for 2020. This will include infill and step-out sampling and drilling to estimate a Mineral Resource.