ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 10 August 2020

Outstanding rotary drilling results confirm potential for large-scale high-grade Sulphate of Potash Project at Lake Throssell

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

- A total of 26 rotary holes drilled to a maximum depth of 10m across the playa lake surface returned high-grade assay results of up to 14,500mg/L SOP (14.5kg/m^3), providing further evidence of the potential for a large-scale high-grade SOP project at Lake Throssell.
- Average grade of 11,300mg/L SOP from 77 brine samples collected, with 90% of all holes drilled to date returning grades exceeding 10,000mg/L SOP. These results place Lake Throssell amongst the highest-grade SOP Projects in Australia.
- The recently completed ground gravity survey is being analysed to finalise planning for the air-core drilling program to test the basal aquifer in the interpreted palaeochannel, which has the potential to host a large volume of potassium-rich brine.
- These results, together with the planned air-core drilling program, will form the basis of an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for next Quarter.

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 advise that it has taken another step towards confirming the potential of its 100%-owned **Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Project** in Western Australia after receiving highly encouraging assay results from the recent 26-hole rotary drilling program.

The results from the helicopter-supported rotary drilling program have confirmed the presence of a high-grade surficial aquifer over an extensive area, with favourable host lithologies.

The drilling program (Figure 1) comprised 26 holes (Table 1) drilled to an average depth of 6.5m (maximum of 10m), with a total of 77 brine samples collected at various depths down-hole.

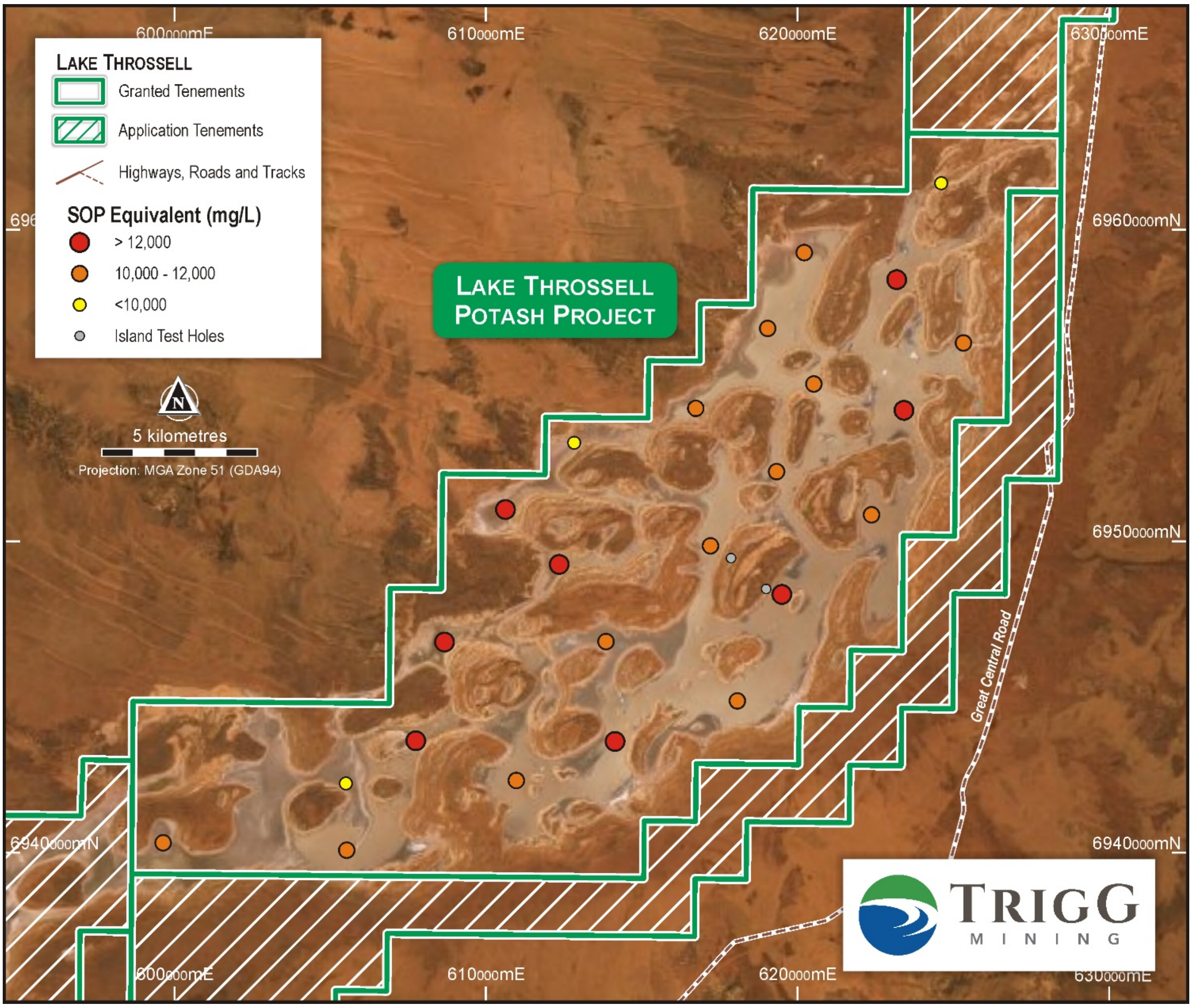

Figure 1: Maximum down-hole SOP from the heli-supported rotary drilling program.

The samples taken cover the extent of the playa area and **returned grades of up to 14,500mg/L SOP (14.5kg/m^3)**, with an **average grade of 11,300mg/L** SOP (Table 2). These results compare favourably to the shallow hand auger sampling undertaken late last year, which returned grades of up to 14,800mg/L – providing further evidence that Lake Throssell is a high-grade, potentially large-scale SOP project.

When combined with results from the initial hand auger survey (Figure 2), **90% of the total holes** drilled across the playa lake surface to date **have reported a maximum SOP grade exceeding 10,000mg/L**.

The brine chemistry was also consistent with earlier results and exhibited favourable characteristics for solar evaporative concentration and lower waste salts, with a low Na:K ratio and a high SO_4 concentration. The results also suggest that the down-hole potassium grade profile remains consistent within individual drill holes.

Many of the holes encountered strong brine-flows seen in units with increased gypsum content and silty sand channels. Layers of crystalline gypsum, ranging in grain size from fine to coarse (≥10mm), were evident within the majority of holes above ~5m depth (~80% of holes drilled), inter-layered with silty clays.

The gypsum layers were up to ~20cm thick in some holes and were often associated with good to very good brine recharge rates. Minor channel deposits (sands and gravels) were also identified in three holes, with one hole (LTAG19) containing a clay/silt supported sand interval of at least 1.3m with rounded pebbles up to 30mm diameter.

Crystalline gypsum and channel deposit material are known to have high porosity and permeability and have the potential to contain significant brine volumes with good flow rates. As part of the program, two holes were designed to test the characteristics of the sedimentary sequence within the islands (LTAG04 and LTAG05), confirming a lack of brine flow within these areas.

Modelling of the surficial aquifer has commenced and will be combined with the forthcoming results of the in-fill gravity survey and the air-core drilling program planned to target the potentially large basal aquifer hosted within the interpreted palaeochannel to underpin the Project's maiden Mineral Resource estimate – which will be Trigg Mining's second Mineral Resource estimate since listing late last year.

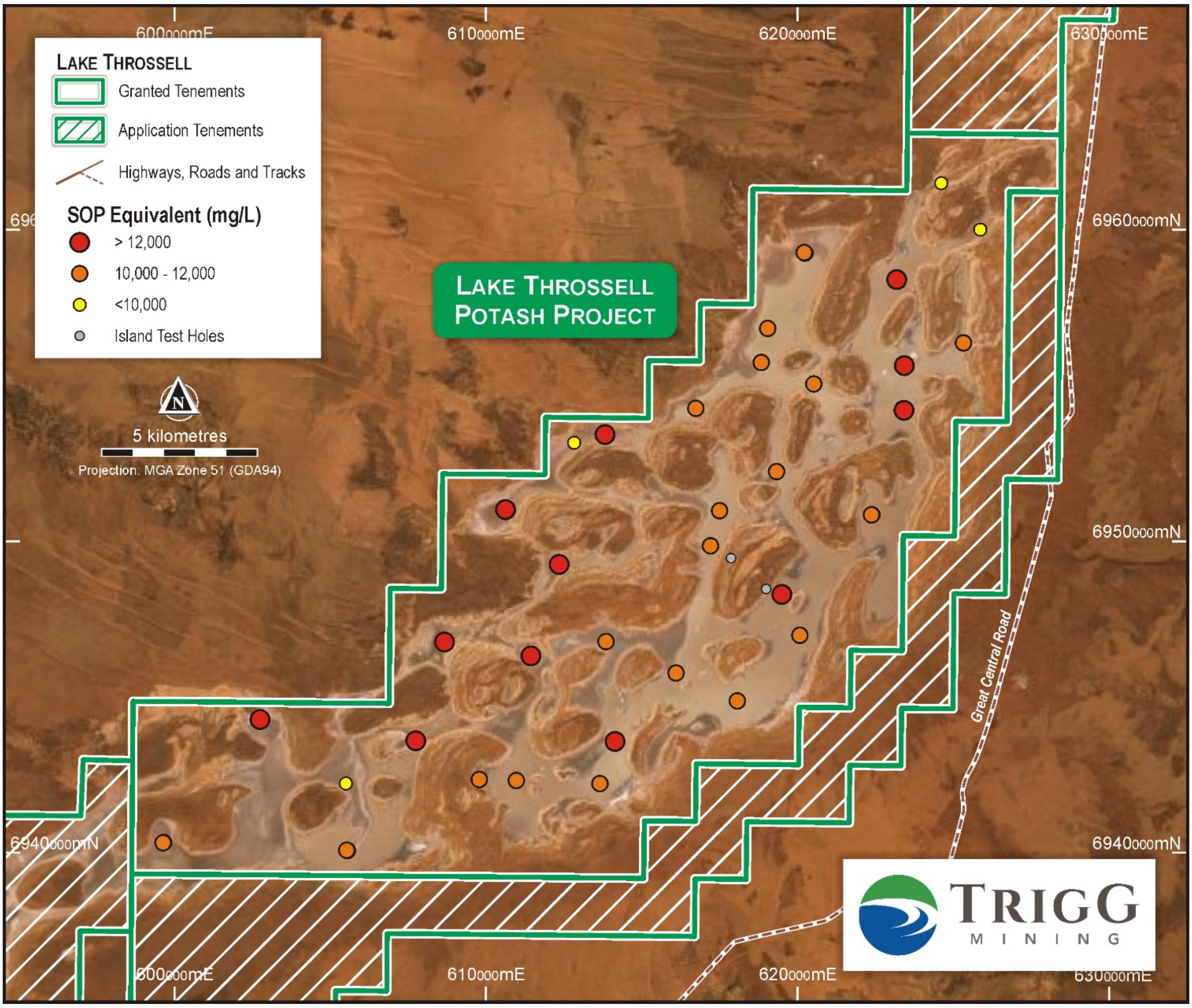

Figure 2: Maximum SOP results from the combined initial hand auger and heli-supported rotary drilling programs.

Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson, said: *"These are exciting results which strengthen our conviction that we have a unique opportunity in front of us to rapidly delineate a high-quality, high-grade SOP deposit at Lake Throssell by the end of this year, providing the foundation to create a sustainable, long-term business that is highly geared to one of the world's fastest growing markets."*

"The recent helicopter-supported drilling program has reinforced the positive indications provided by the initial auger results reported last year, building significant momentum in our 2020 exploration program ahead of the planned upcoming air-core drilling program.

"We have also recently completed the in-fill gravity survey, with the data currently being processed. This will give us a much clearer picture of the entire tenement and help us to refine the locations for the air-core program which, subject to receipt of final approvals, we are hoping to commence later this Quarter. This will underpin the estimation of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Lake Throssell."

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

Keren Paterson .

Keren Paterson
Managing Director
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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.

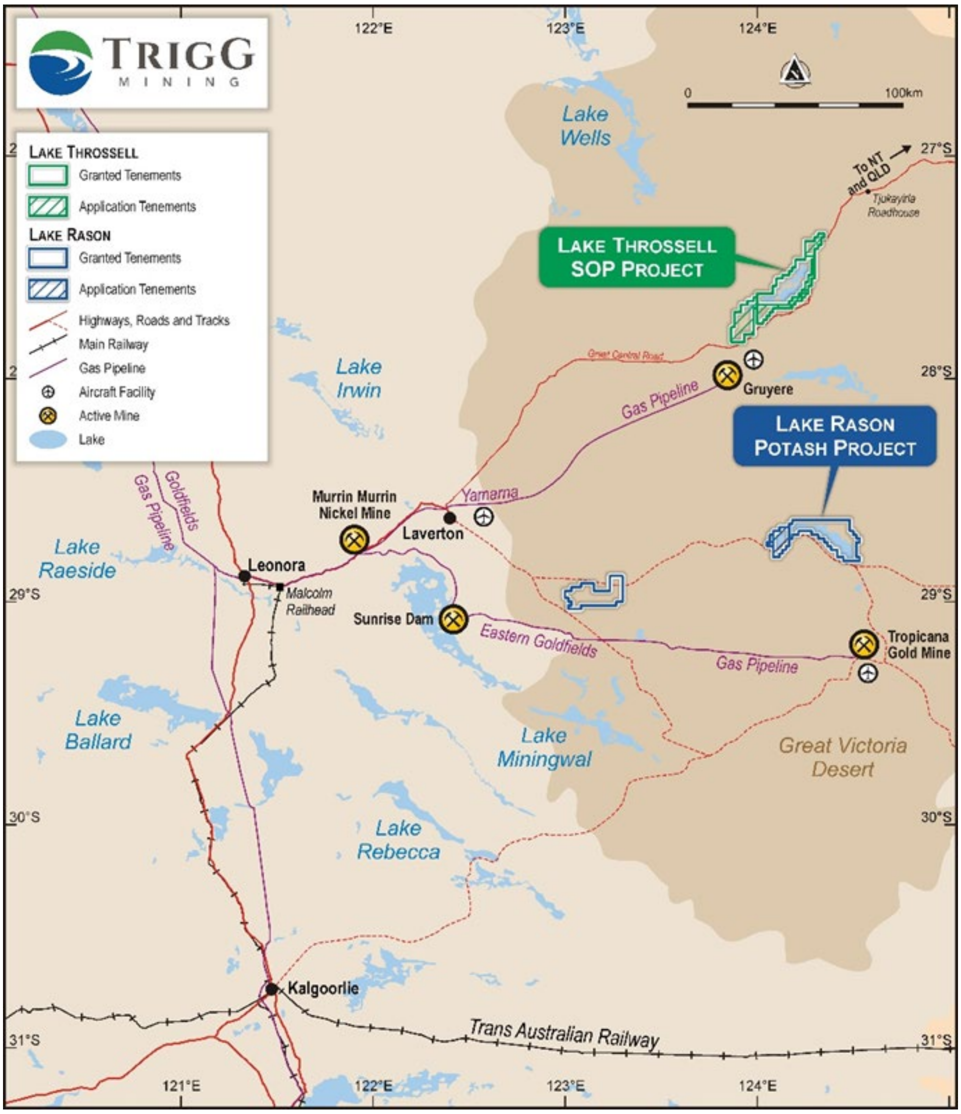

Figure 3: Location of Trigg Mining's SOP Projects showing established infrastructure

Table 1: Location of Rotary Samples and Summary Lithology

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94Z51)	Northing (GDA94Z51)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Brine interval (mbgl)	Lithological Summary
LTAG01	623,221	6,954,229	-90	0	9.00	0 – 6.0	Fine-med evaporitic sand, clay matrix
LTAG02	625,430	6,956,409	-90	0	8.25	0.5 – 5.5	Soft silty clay, intermittent coarse gypsum layers
LTAG03	619,489	6,948,228	-90	0	7.00	0 – 5.5	Soft silty clay, coarse gypsum layers
LTAG04	619,018	6,948,620	-90	0	10.00	N/A	On-Island test hole - Dune sand, lacustrine clay
LTAG05	617,768	6,949,560	-90	0	6.25	4.7 – 5.5	On-Island test hole - Silty clay, fine quartz grains
LTAG06	617,249	6,949,900	-90	0	5.50	0- 4.25	Med-course crystalline sand, silty clay/gypsum
LTAG07	618,264	6,944,914	-90	0	7.00	0 – 6.7	Silty clay with abundant med-large crystalline gypsum layers
LTAG08	613,965	6,946,765	-90	0	4.50	0 – 4.7	Silty clay / intermittent coarse gypsum layers
LTAG09	614,144	6,943,570	-90	0	6.25	0.5 – 4.0	Silty clay / intermittent coarse gypsum layers
LTAG10	610,882	6,942,305	-90	0	5.50	0.5 – 4.0	Silty clay / intermittent coarse gypsum layers
LTAG11	603,216	6,942,167	-90	0	7.00	0 – 1.0	Silty clay, minor gypsum, stiff clay
LTAG12	605,545	6,940,077	-90	0	7.00	0 – 2.5	Soft, silty to stiff clay, intermittent gypsum crystal layers
LTAG13	599,494	6,940,005	-90	0	6.25	0 – 0.5	Damp stiff clay, minor gypsum layers
LTAG14	607,702	6,943,633	-90	0	7.00	0.5 – 5.5	Firm wet clay, intermittent coarse gypsum layers
LTAG15	608,710	6,946,765	-90	0	4.75	0 – 4.0	Soft, silty to stiff clay, indurated fine sand
LTAG16	612,341	6,949,239	-90	0	7.00	0 – 1.7	Soft clay, minor gypsum to stiff clay
LTAG17	610,629	6,951,013	-90	0	6.00	0 – 5.5	Soft, silty to stiff clay, indurated fine sand
LTAG18	612,830	6,953,124	-90	0	2.50	0.5 – 1.5	Soft, silty clay, indurated fine sand
LTAG19	616,742	6,954,229	-90	0	4.50	0.5 – 2.5	Soft, silty to stiff clay, indurated fine-med sand with clay matrix
LTAG20	619,339	6,952,229	-90	0	7.00	0.5 – 4.0	Soft, silty to stiff clay, intermittent gypsum crystal layers
LTAG21	622,383	6,950,850	-90	0	7.00	0 – 1.0	Soft, silty to stiff clay, intermittent gypsum crystal layers
LTAG22	620,534	6,955,035	-90	0	8.50	3.3 – 8.5	Gritty clay with lithic fragments, soft, silty to stiff clay
LTAG23	619,041	6,956,827	-90	0	5.80	0.5 – 5.5	Firm wet clay, intermittent coarse gypsum layers, channel deposits
LTAG24	620,233	6,959,251	-90	0	5.50	1.0 – 4.0	Firm wet clay, intermittent coarse gypsum layers, channel deposits
LTAG25	623,191	6,958,379	-90	0	6.25	0.5 – 2.2	Soft, silty to stiff clay, intermittent gypsum crystal layers
LTAG26	624,624	6,961,485	-90	0	6.00	2.5 – 5.5	Soft, silty to stiff clay, intermittent gypsum crystal layers

Table 2: Rotary Brine Samples

Hole ID	Sample depth (m)	K (mg/L)	SOP Equiv. (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)
LTAG01	0.00	5,720	12,744	8,260	153,050	93,300	21,800	284,000
	2.50	5,460	12,165	7,600	146,300	82,600	20,100	269,000
LTAG02	0.00	4,670	10,405	8,730	148,250	84,300	19,700	270,000
	0.50	4,750	10,583	8,810	145,750	84,000	20,300	267,000
	2.50	4,630	10,316	8,380	137,050	80,400	19,800	253,000
	4.00	4,550	10,137	8,140	136,700	78,700	19,200	256,000
	5.50	4,560	10,160	8,280	135,600	79,700	19,300	250,000
LTAG03	0.00	5,180	11,541	7,720	148,450	84,400	21,200	270,000
	2.50	5,450	12,143	7,800	153,250	89,800	21,600	284,000
	4.00	5,660	12,610	8,310	159,300	92,100	22,300	290,000
LTAG04*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LTAG05*	4.00	1,260	2,807	2,230	36,850	21,800	8,850	73,100
	4.75	1,320	2,941	2,560	39,150	24,300	9,780	77,900
	5.00	1,340	2,986	2,610	40,400	24,800	9,750	81,600
LTAG06	0.00	4,720	10,516	5,950	125,100	76,900	17,800	230,000
	1.00	4,720	10,516	5,780	123,350	75,300	17,700	230,000
	2.50	4,570	10,182	5,840	119,050	73,400	17,100	225,000
LTAG07	0.00	5,050	11,251	8,310	143,250	83,100	20,200	265,000
	1.00	5,070	11,296	7,510	143,100	83,100	21,000	266,000
	2.50	5,180	11,541	7,790	144,150	86,600	21,300	268,000
	4.00	5,160	11,496	7,690	141,300	85,500	20,600	264,000
	5.50	4,930	10,984	7,390	141,650	79,700	20,000	263,000
LTAG08	0.00	4,510	10,048	9,850	159,800	96,600	24,500	301,000
	1.00	4,670	10,405	10,300	159,450	97,900	24,900	299,000
	2.50	4,540	10,115	10,200	159,100	95,000	24,800	300,000
	4.00	4,660	10,382	10,300	160,700	96,900	25,700	305,000
LTAG09	1.00	5,640	12,566	7,360	150,900	90,100	20,800	278,000
	2.50	4,930	10,984	7,170	154,300	80,100	18,800	285,000
	4.00	5,990	13,346	8,640	155,550	94,700	23,200	290,000
LTAG10	1.00	5,360	11,942	6,920	138,300	83,400	22,700	259,000
	2.50	5,050	11,251	6,040	129,550	80,500	21,400	244,000
	4.00	4,900	10,917	5,980	127,600	79,100	21,500	244,000
LTAG11	0.00	4,030	8,979	11,800	150,750	88,900	27,500	283,000
	1.00	3,950	8,801	11,400	151,650	83,200	25,400	285,000
LTAG12	0.00	4,470	9,959	6,790	120,850	66,500	19,900	234,000
	1.00	4,680	10,427	7,320	124,600	71,400	20,700	236,000
	2.50	4,890	10,895	7,330	121,000	73,700	22,000	230,000
LTAG13	0.00	4,960	11,051	11,800	160,700	91,500	31,800	311,000
LTAG14	0.00	5,970	13,301	7,070	141,300	82,600	23,000	265,000
	1.00	6,000	13,368	7,240	138,800	85,300	23,600	266,000
	2.50	6,080	13,546	7,390	143,600	85,100	23,500	274,000
	5.50	5,810	12,945	7,060	139,350	81,700	23,000	267,000
LTAG15	0.00	6,200	13,814	8,330	166,050	92,500	23,800	314,000
	1.00	6,520	14,527	8,560	163,750	98,100	26,000	308,000
	4.00	6,050	13,479	6,240	133,650	82,300	21,600	257,000
LTAG16	0.00	5,390	12,009	5,600	123,850	75,000	18,400	232,000
	2.50	5,330	11,875	5,520	124,600	75,500	18,300	231,000
LTAG17	0.00	6,350	14,148	7,220	135,600	79,900	25,100	261,000
	1.00	6,430	14,326	7,310	134,750	81,900	25,200	252,000
	4.00	6,350	14,148	7,590	131,900	81,900	25,500	265,000
	5.50	6,400	14,259	7,670	132,600	83,300	26,000	263,000
LTAG18	0.00	4,240	9,447	6,930	94,850	55,800	21,700	184,000
	1.00	4,260	9,491	7,370	100,550	56,700	21,100	193,000
LTAG19	0.00	5,110	11,385	5,660	116,200	70,200	18,500	221,000
	1.00	5,180	11,541	5,500	113,750	71,900	18,400	217,000

Hole ID	Sample depth (m)	K (mg/L)	SOP Equiv. (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	Na (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)
	2.50	5,110	11,385	5,690	119,250	68,400	18,500	220,000
LTAG20	0.00	5,280	11,764	7,070	142,200	89,400	20,900	259,000
	1.00	5,120	11,407	6,750	141,650	85,400	19,800	262,000
	2.50	5,090	11,341	6,390	143,250	84,900	19,800	264,000
	4.00	5,200	11,586	6,620	144,850	86,400	20,300	266,000
LTAG21	0.00	5,090	11,341	6,450	136,650	79,000	19,900	253,000
	1.00	5,010	11,162	6,150	131,900	80,500	19,400	247,000
LTAG22	0.00	5,080	11,318	6,120	126,550	76,100	18,700	234,000
	3.25	5,010	11,162	5,800	123,350	76,200	18,500	231,000
	4.00	5,100	11,363	6,000	125,650	78,600	18,600	233,000
	5.50	5,190	11,563	6,070	125,300	77,600	18,700	235,000
	7.00	5,140	11,452	5,700	126,350	73,300	18,100	237,000
	8.50	5,310	11,831	5,640	129,050	74,900	18,300	237,000
LTAG23	0.00	4,710	10,494	6,450	114,600	66,700	20,800	218,000
	1.00	4,650	10,360	6,550	113,350	67,900	21,000	216,000
	4.00	5,050	11,251	7,400	124,750	74,000	23,600	235,000
	5.50	4,990	11,118	7,660	123,350	72,400	24,100	237,000
LTAG24	0.00	4,890	10,895	9,020	143,800	79,900	25,600	280,000
	1.00	5,080	11,318	9,190	144,350	83,900	26,300	274,000
	2.50	5,220	11,630	9,290	144,500	81,800	26,300	276,000
	4.00	5,310	11,831	9,270	148,250	84,800	27,400	280,000
LTAG25	0.00	5,730	12,766	6,790	140,250	82,400	20,900	260,000
	1.00	5,300	11,808	6,330	137,750	76,400	19,700	257,000
LTAG26	2.50	2,810	6,261	5,040	66,750	38,100	13,200	127,000
	4.00	2,890	6,439	5,400	66,400	38,800	14,400	130,000
	5.50	2,930	6,528	5,510	70,300	39,000	14,500	136,000

*LTAG04 and LTAG05 were designed to test the characteristics of the sedimentary sequence within the islands. Results confirm a lack of brine flow within these areas.

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.*	• At Lake Throssell, a portable rotary auger drill rig was used to drill holes to a target depth of 6-10m. • Geological core samples were collected using Lexan tubes at specific intervals. • Brine samples were collected at the bit face for specific intervals down hole (geology dependant). Sample bottles were first rinsed with brine before collecting the final sample. • The rate of brine recharge was recorded for each sample interval, and final Standing Water Level (SWL) was also recorded for each hole.
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).*	• Hollow stem auger.
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.*	• >90%
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.*	• Geological logging and other hydrogeological parameters have been collected and collated in a database.
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.*	• Core samples from the hollow auger drilling were collected at various intervals using Lexan tubes. • All samples have been stored in core trays and secured for transport back to Perth.

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.*	• All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd in Perth for analysis. • Brine samples (250ml bottles) were submitted for determination of Ca, Mg, K, and S (as SO_4) via ICP-AES analysis. • Other parameters including TDS (Gravimetric), pH, chloride and SG were also determined. • Select samples were also submitted for a comprehensive multi-element suite via ICP-MS determination. • Repeat analyses were carried out at a rate of 1 in 20 samples for QA/QC purposes.
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.*	• Hole location coordinates obtained by handheld GPS. • The grid system used was MGA94, Zone 51.
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.*	• Holes drilled on nominal 5-7km 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.*	• Vertical auger holes have targeted shallow sub-horizontal aquifer system.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples have stayed in control of company geologists; and were hand-delivered to the assay laboratory.
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;* • *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.*	• Announcement refers to notification of assay results from recent auger drilling program. Hole coordinates are shown in diagrams and supplied as a table in the ASX announcement dated 04/08/2020.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All pertinent results have been reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.