ACTIVITIES REPORT

12 February 2018

Trigg Mining completes first drilling program at the Lake Rason Prospect

Identifies SOP Mineralisation at Lake Hope Campbell Prospect

and

Expands earn-in tenure to 2,670km^2 in the Laverton district

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Air-core drilling program of 11 holes for 1,050m completed at Lake Rason Prospect, with results of up to 7.9kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 (SOP).**
- **Exploration Target of 2.6 to 9.3 million tonnes of drainable Sulphate of Potash established for Lake Rason, comprising just 15% of the total earn-in tenure.**
- **Applications lodged for four new tenements at the East Laverton Prospect, taking total earn-in tenure to 2,670km^2 of SOP prospective palaeochannels and salt lakes.**
- **Reconnaissance sampling at Lake Hope Campbell Prospect returned results of up to 6.7kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 (SOP).**
- **First exploration expenditure milestone of $400,000 achieved, earning Trigg an initial 44% interest in all Joint Venture tenements.**
- **Completion of seed capital raising, providing a total of $1.8 million in funding.**
- **Board decision to convert Trigg Mining to a public company and to prepare for IPO and listing on the ASX in 2018.**

Trigg Mining Pty Ltd ("**Trigg**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide shareholders and interested parties with an update on its activities over the past few months, a period in which in-field exploration commenced at the Lake Rason and Lake Hope Campbell Prospects and a new East Laverton Prospect was applied for. These three Prospects lie within close regional proximity of each other and together make up the newly named **Laverton Links Project**.

At Lake Rason ground gravity, passive seismic, shallow pit sampling and aircore drilling were carried out during the period. This work has provided sufficient information for the establishment of an **Exploration Target[1] for the Lake Rason Prospect of 2.6-9.3 million tonnes ("Mt") of drainable sulphate of potash ("SOP").**

Also at Lake Rason a bulk water sample was collected and evaporation trials are underway, with the first two salt harvests already achieved. This trial will provide valuable information about the mineral composition of the brine and the end-products that can be produced using solar evaporation.

At Lake Hope Campbell reconnaissance and shallow pit sampling were carried out across the playa surfaces with results of up to 6.7kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 (SOP), indicating strong potential for mineralisation of the hypersaline brine in the palaeochannel. Historical Airborne Electromagnetic Surveys indicate very high electromagnetic conductance of the palaeochannel reinforcing the significant prospectivity of these tenements. The Lake Hope Campbell Prospect is scheduled for drilling next in the 2018 field season.

The success of the drilling and shallow pit sampling at Lake Rason and Lake Hope Campbell indicate the region's prospectivity and support Trigg's decision to lodge additional applications for nearby tenements over 130km of palaeochannel strike length, just 35km east of Laverton at the East Laverton Prospect.

Together East Laverton, Lake Rason and Lake Hope Campbell Prospects make up the newly named Laverton Links Project comprising 2,347km^2 with over 265km of palaeochannel and 230km^2 of playa surface area, ideal for trenching, production bores and on-lake evaporation ponds.

Under the Joint Venture agreement signed with K2O Minerals Pty Ltd ("**K2O**") in July 2017, Trigg was required to spend $400,000 on exploration on the Laverton Links and Lake Throssell tenements within 12 months to earn an initial 44% interest. During the period the Company was informed that K2O was satisfied this requirement had been met.

Trigg will now increase its interest in the Projects to 80% by spending an additional $400,000 on exploration by July 2019.

Trigg Mining's Managing Director, Keren Paterson said:

"*We are thrilled with the progress Trigg Mining has made in the six months since executing the initial Joint Venture agreement. The Company has already established an Exploration Target at Lake Rason which represents just 15% of our tenure, identified the presence of potash-rich brines along the length of the Lake Hope Campbell Prospect and expanded our landholding to more than 2,670km^2. The team at Trigg is looking forward to delivering a successful IPO and progressing this significant footprint at the Laverton Links and Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash Projects.*"

THE PROJECTS

Trigg Mining is earning-in to 2,670km^2 of sulphate of potash brine Projects in the Northern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1) by spending $800,000 to earn 80% with the vendor's remaining 20% to convert to equity in Trigg Mining upon listing on the ASX. The Northern Goldfields is rapidly becoming known for its potential to host long-life, low cost primary production centres of premium SOP, an essential fertiliser for high value food crops. In the region, Salt Lake Potash (ASX:SO4), Australian Potash (ASX:APC), Agrimin (ASX:AMN) and Kalium Lakes (ASX:KLL) are working towards developing projects with proposed production rates of between 75,000 tonnes per annum ("**tpa**") and 400,000tpa SOP for a minimum of 20 years from trenches and bores.

SOP (K_2SO_4) is an essential component of global food security. Potassium is present in every living cell and sulphur is necessary for the formation of chlorophyll. Compared to other potash sources, brine sourced SOP is a pure, organic source of potassium and sulphur which provides these essential elements to plants without

[1] An **Exploration Target** is conceptual and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

leaving any residual waste products in the soil. Alternative sources of potassium, such as muriate of potash (KCl), leave up to 46% chloride in the soil and can cause the salinity of the soil and waterways to rise. Given these characteristics, SOP demands a premium price and hence is commonly used for the high-value, chloride sensitive crops such as avocados, coffee beans, tree nuts, cocoa, fruit and vegetables.

In the northern Goldfields, SOP is found in potassium-bearing hypersaline aquifers of the extensive sub-surface palaeo-drainage systems, where the minerals are thought to have concentrated through the dissolution of basement rocks and the net environmental evaporation of approximately three metres per year.

Production of SOP from this primary source occurs through the harvest of brine from trenches and bores targeting the mineralised hypersaline solution. The brine is transferred to on-site evaporation ponds where Australia's abundant solar energy is harvested to evaporate the water and produce mineralised crystal salts. An on-site ion exchange treatment plant processes the salts to produce SOP and other potentially marketable mineral salts before packaging and transporting for export.

Trigg Mining's SOP projects are located near established infrastructure, with all prospects within 150-300km of the Leonora rail head from which the products can be exported through the multi-use ports of Esperance or Fremantle to key international markets, or transported by rail to domestic markets on the East Coast.

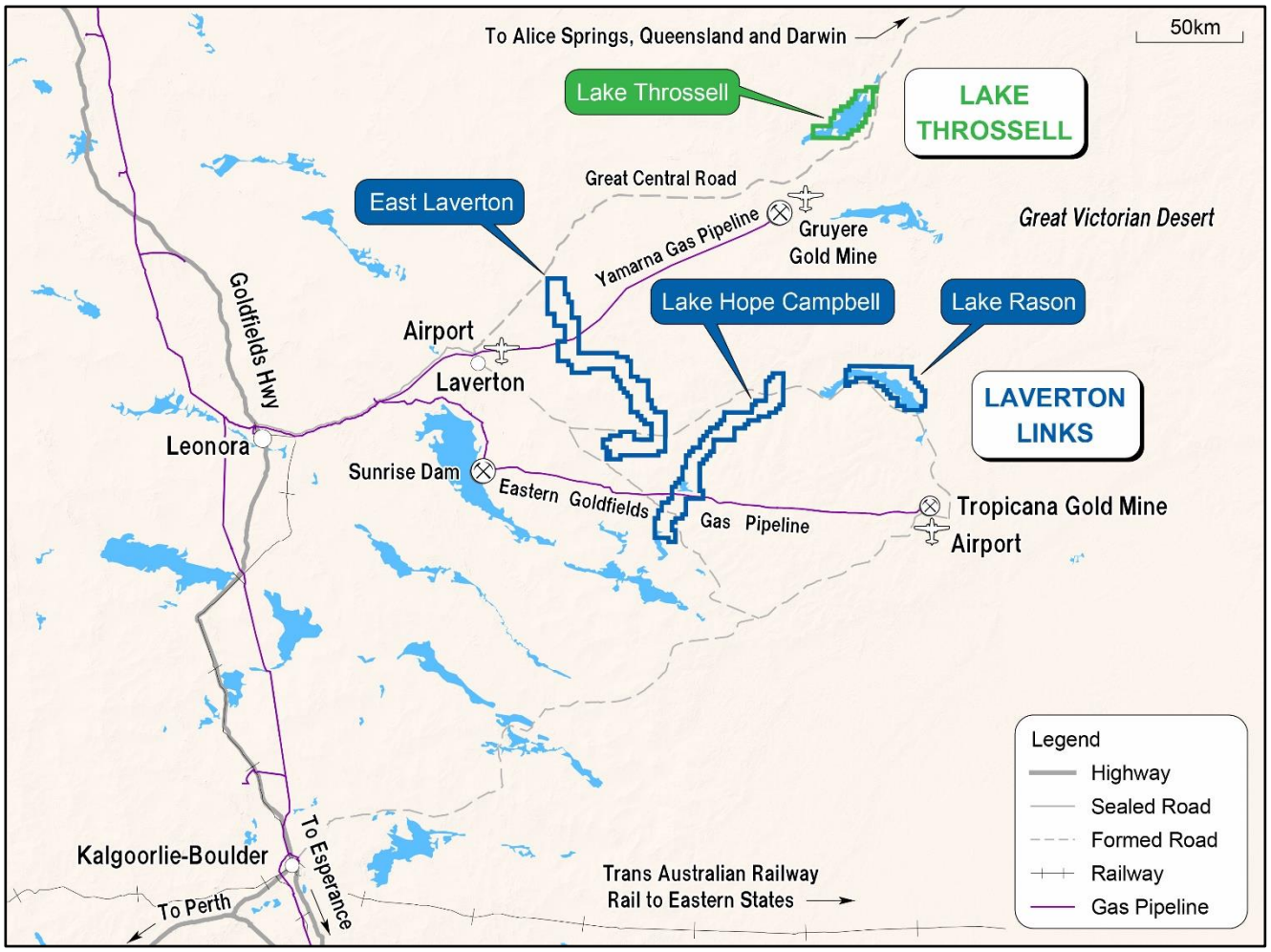

Figure 1: Location of Trigg Mining SOP Projects in the Northern Goldfields of Western Australia

LAVERTON LINKS PROJECT

The newly named Laverton Links Project encompasses an expanding footprint east of Laverton where the company is earning in to over 2,347km^2 across three prospects (Lake Rason, Lake Hope Campbell and East Laverton), starting just 35km from Laverton. The Laverton Links Project contains over 230km^2 of playa lake surface, ideal for hosting on-lake evaporation ponds and abstraction trenches, and more than 265km of brine hosted palaeochannels. Surface brine sampling has identified SOP mineralisation across more than half of the Project tenure.

The Laverton Links Project is the closest Western Australian SOP project to established infrastructure. The western edge of the Project lies from just 35km east of Laverton and is accessible from Laverton via the Rason Lake Road, the Mt Shenton Road, the Great Central Road to Alice Springs (and Queensland) and the Tropicana Gold Mine Access Road from Kalgoorlie. Access to the Leonora railhead is 150km of mostly sealed road and the Eastern Goldfields Pipeline and the Gruyere Gas Pipeline pass directly through the East Laverton and Lake Hope Campbell Prospects.

It is envisaged that Laverton Links will become one large SOP production hub with brine sourced out of trenches and bores from several production locations with evaporation ponds established on the playa surfaces. This approach will maximise synergies and minimise both the capital costs and environmental impact.

Lake Rason Prospect

(E38/3089, ELA38/3298)

The Lake Rason Prospect covers 416km^2, comprising 215km^2 of salt-lake playa and 40km of subterranean palaeochannel aquifer. The Prospect is located approximately 200km east of Laverton and 60km north of the Tropicana Gold Mine.

During the period, exploration activity focussed on the granted E38/3089 with the following work completed:

- field reconnaissance with 15 shallow pit samples taken with results of up to 5.9kg/m^3 K_2SO_4;
- ground gravity and passive seismic to further define the palaeochannel; and
- an 11-hole air-core drilling program with results of up to 7.9kg/m^3 K_2SO_4.

The field reconnaissance program determined a suitable access route for a 5m wide, track-mounted drill rig required for on-lake drilling and augmented the 2015 hand-auger program with an additional 15 shallow pit samples. The shallow pit samples from across the playa surface were notably sampled during a period where there was evidence of recent rainfall with the presence of surface water. The shallow pits were dug by hand and the water was allowed to flow into the shallow hole before samples were taken. The 15 samples averaged 4.5kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 with the highest sample returning 5.9kg/m^3 K_2SO_4.

It is important to note that brine hosted deposits are dynamic in nature and can be sharply diluted during, and for a period after, natural rain events. Sampling of the Lake Rason Prospect in both the 2015 and the 2017 shallow pit sampling programs occurred in the days immediately following rain events of >10mm with pools of surface water clearly visible. It is unknown just how much dilution occurs from the rain events and ongoing sampling under different weather conditions will be done to gain a better understanding of the effects.

Ground gravity and passive seismic was carried out to further define the location and depth of the palaeochannel from the previous drilling conducted in 2015 by Areva. The results confirmed the presence of a shallow broad palaeochannel spanning the width and length of the playa surface. These results assisted in identifying the optimum positions for the drill holes.

In November, Trigg's first drilling program was completed, with 11 air-core holes drilled to determine the aquifer characteristics, extractable brine volume and SOP grade (Figure 8).

During the drilling a bulk water sample was collected and evaporation trials are underway, with the first two salt harvests already achieved. This trial will provide valuable information about the mineral composition of the brine and the end-products that can be produced using solar evaporation.

The following figures show the Lake Rason Drilling Program 2017 (Figure 2) and (Figure 3), and the access point onto the Lake Rason Prospect (Figure 4).

Following the successful drilling program additional prospective tenure to the north and east of the Lake Rason tenement was applied for, increasing the tenure at the Lake Rason Prospect.

Figure 2: Lake Rason Drilling Program 2017

Figure 3: Lake Rason Drilling Program 2017

Figure 4: Lake Rason Drilling Program 2017 - Exploration Camp and access point

Hydrogeology

The groundwater at Lake Rason commences near surface (ranging between 0.5m and 1m below ground level) and the entire sedimentary sequence beneath the lake is saturated with hyper-saline brine. The brine is enriched with potassium (K) and sulphate (SO_4) and has the potential to produce sulphate of potash.

The hydro-stratigraphy of the Lake Rason Prospect can be divided into five units (Figure 9). From the surface it consists of:

- a mixed sand, silt and evaporite unit that has good aquifer potential;
- a moderately thick silt and clay unit with mixed interbeds of discontinuous sands;
- a potentially permeable silcrete/ferricrete horizon seen over the majority of the region;
- a basal sand unit consisting of medium to coarse grained sands with pebbles and gravels evident in most drill holes that has good aquifer potential; and
- a basement unit consisting of siltstone with fine to coarse grained sand lenses underlying the hydrostratigraphic units that has variable aquifer potential.

The likely range in hydrogeological properties of the stratigraphic units has been estimated from particle size analysis during sampling and by reference to published studies on directly-comparable units in the region. The hydrogeological units of Lake Rason with estimated hydraulic conductivity and specific yield are:

- A surficial aquifer between 0-8 metres below ground level ("**mbgl**") comprising mixed sands, clay, silt and evaporitic minerals. This unit is permeable and may allow water to flow between the grains at approximately **10 metres per day ("m/d")** with a specific yield between **8% to 12%.** This unit comprises very course grained gypsum encountered in nearly all holes drilled and has the potential to be very permeable.
- An aquitard occurs between 8-40mbgl comprising silt and clay with mixed interbeds of discontinuous fine to coarse sands occurring in some of the drill holes. Overall, this unit is relatively low-permeability and may allow water to flow between the grains at approximately **0.01m/d** with a specific yield between **2% to 10%.** The sand interbeds are likely to form zones of local higher permeability that may enhance brine recovery from this unit.
- A middle aquifer ranging in thickness and depth, dependant on location, comprises silcrete and ferricrete. This unit has the potential to be permeable and may allow water to flow at up to **1m/d** with a specific yield between **5% and 15%.**
- An aquifer occurs at the base of the transported sedimentary sequence, between 20-44mbgl. This aquifer ranges in thickness and width dependant on location and comprises unconsolidated very course to fine grained sands that are graded, and well-rounded. This unit is permeable and is conservatively estimated to allow water to flow between the grains at approximately **0.5m/d** with a specific yield of **15% and 25%.**
- Basement rocks have been encountered between 45-150mbgl (extent of drilling) and comprise an aquifer / aquitard combination comprising fresh and weathered siltstone with graded sand interbeds. In places, this siltstone shows evidence of secondary porosity due to weathering and fracturing. The sand lenses are permeable; however, the extents of these lenses are currently unknown. Overall, it is conservatively estimated this unit may allow water to flow at an average of approximately **0.01m/d** with a specific yield ranging between **2% and 4%.** Locally, sand interbeds and relic structure within the siltstone may result in higher permeability, allowing enhanced brine-recovery.

Exploration Target

The Lake Rason Exploration Target[2] is based on the interpreted hydrogeology outlined above and an associated static 3D hydrogeological model incorporating all the data gathered at the project to date. **The Exploration Target for the Lake Rason Prospect is 2.6 to 9.3 Mt of extractable sulphate of potash with a weighted average grade range of 4.3 to 6.3 kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 (SOP)**, calculated without using a cut-off grade.

The SOP grade, areal extent of the brine aquifer, distribution of grade and the presence of sufficient permeable horizons to facilitate pumping and economic abstraction are estimated based on the currently available information.

The Exploration Target is based on:

- **Aquifer Volume:** estimated from 3D geological modelling using historical drilling, the recent air-core drilling and geophysical survey, where this data is available. Beyond the area where data is available, the 3D geological model is based on the inferred lateral extent of the paleochannel from Geoscience Australia work, detailed topographic analysis and basement outcrop assessment.
- **Lateral Extent:** limited to areas within the prospect tenements (i.e. no account is taken of brine which may be drawn in along the paleochannel from outside the tenement during pumping).
- **Recoverable Brine Volume:** each hydrogeological unit is controlled by the specific yield (or drainable storage) for that unit. The Exploration Target has considered a maximum and minimum value for specific yield based on analysis of particle size distribution ("**PSD**") during the current study and comparable published studies.
- **Sulphate of Potash Grade:** minimum and maximum SOP concentrations have been used to derive the Exploration Target range; they are based on the mean value +/- one standard deviation. Brine grades have been averaged across all transported hydro-stratigraphic units and all basement hydro-stratigraphic units without using a lower cut-off grade to provide average grade estimates for the transported and basement material respectively.

This is a very good result for the first drilling program at the Lake Rason Prospect. Further exploration work in the coming 2018 field season will focus collecting additional information required for calculating a Mineral Resource estimate in preparation for economic studies of the Laverton Links Project.

Lake Hope Campbell Prospect

(ELA38/3259 and ELA39/2047)

The Lake Hope Campbell Prospect covers 814km^2 and is located approximately 150km east of Laverton and 50km to the west of Lake Rason, along the Lake Rason palaeovalley system. The two tenement applications contain approximately 95km along strike of the palaeochannel, more than twice the extent of the Lake Rason Prospect.

During the period, a reconnaissance trip was carried out to determine access routes and collect shallow pit samples from across the tenements. The 23 samples were collected the day following a significant rain event with visible surface water that may have diluted the samples in some areas. Nonetheless results of up to 6.7kg/m^3 K_2SO_4 were received (Figure 10) which are comparable to the shallow pit sampling at the Lake Rason Prospect and indicates the potential for mineralisation along the entire palaeochannel.

The next stage of exploration at Lake Hope Campbell will be to carry out a ground gravity survey in preparation of aircore drilling in the 2018 field season.

[2] An **Exploration Target** is conceptual and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The following figures show the Lake Hope Campbell sampling program (Figure 5) and (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Lake Hope Campbell Sampling Program 2017

Figure 6: Lake Hope Campbell Sampling Program 2017

East Laverton Prospect

(ELA38/3299-3302)

Following the success of the shallow pit sampling at Lake Hope Campbell, four tenements covering 1,118km^2 and comprising the East Laverton Prospect (Figure 11) were applied for. This Prospect lies just 35km east of Laverton and encompasses over 130km along strike of palaeochannel and scattered playa areas. This Prospect has no current native title determination and the tenements are anticipated to be granted during 2018.

LAKE THROSSELL PROJECT

(ELA38/3065)

The Lake Throssell Project covers 323km^2 of predominantly salt lake playa sediments and palaeochannel, and is rated by Geoscience Australia as one of the most prospective lakes for SOP brine in the region. The Project is located 200km east of Laverton on the Great Central Road that connects Laverton to Alice Springs and lies within the Ngaanyatjarra Native Title determined lands.

During the period Native Title negotiations continued with the Ngaanyatjarra Council for exploration access to the tenement. It is anticipated that these negotiations will be concluded during 2018, leading to site heritage clearances later in the year.

CORPORATE

The seed capital raising was completed during the period with CPS Capital contributing $1,000,000. Total seed capital raised was $1.8 million, giving Trigg sufficient funds to carry out the early stage exploration activities and commence preparations for listing on the ASX in 2018.

With the rapid exploration progress delivering the Company's first Exploration Target and the overall earn-in tenure reaching 2,670km^2 of paleochannels and playa lakes prospective for potash-rich brines, the Board considers Trigg to have generated sufficient value for IPO and listing on the ASX. Work in the next quarter will focus on transitioning Trigg Mining from a private company to a public company and preparing the disclosure documents for listing.

Cash at the end of the period was $1 million.

For further information please contact:

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Keren Paterson

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ABOUT TRIGG MINING

Trigg Mining Pty Ltd is a Perth based exploration company targeting the primary production of organic sulphate of potash (SOP) from hypersaline brines in the salt lake systems near Laverton in Western Australia.

The company is earning 80% of approximately 2,670km² across two projects by spending $800,000. The remaining 20% project ownership will convert to equity on the listing of Trigg Mining on the ASX, providing Trigg Mining with 100% ownership of the projects.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Keren Paterson	**Mike Ralston**	**Bill Bent**	**Karen Logan**
Managing Director	Non-Executive Chairman	Non-Executive Director	Company Secretary

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The Exploration Target described in this report has been prepared by AQ2 with direction and review by Duncan Gareth Storey. Mr Storey is a Director and Consulting Hydrogeologist with AQ2 and has almost 30 years of international experience. He is a Chartered Geologist with, and Fellow of the Geological Society of London (a Recognised Professional Organisation under the JORC Code 2012). Mr Storey has experience in the assessment and development of paleochannel aquifers, including the development of hypersaline brines in Western Australia. His experience and expertise are such that he qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore reserves". Mr Storey consents to the inclusion of matter related to information for the AQ2 studies in the form and context as it appears.

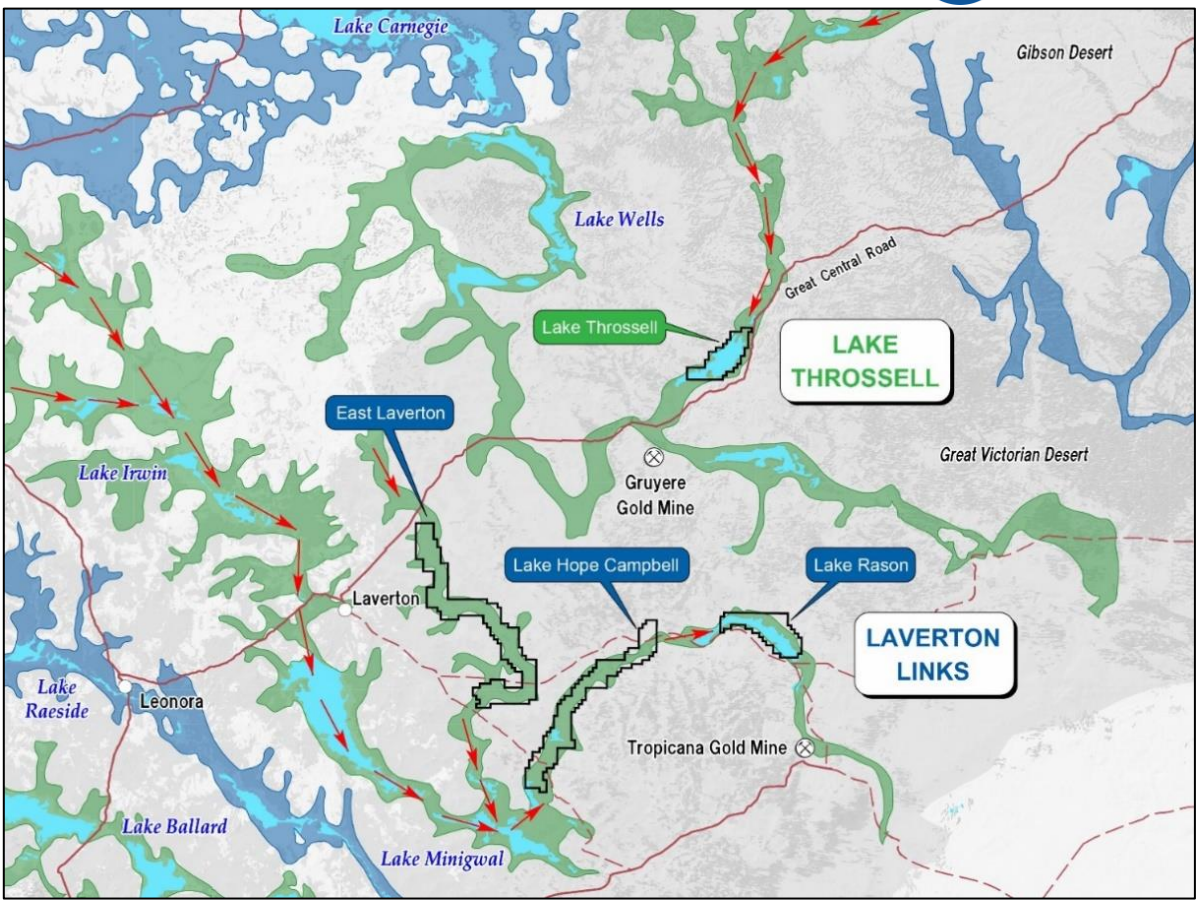

Figure 7: Palaeo-Drainage Systems Feeding Trigg Mining's SOP Projects

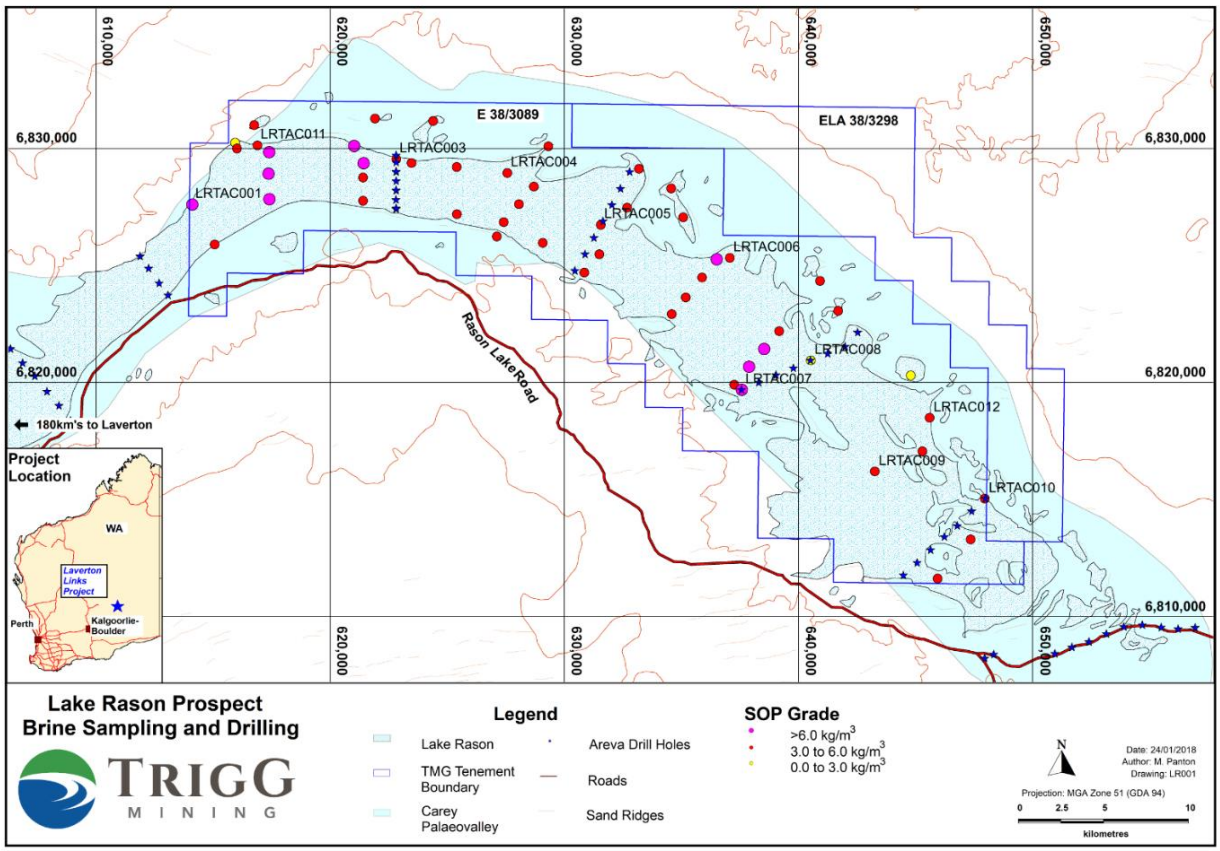

Figure 8: Lake Rason SOP Grades

(all unnumbered sample points represent shallow auger/pit samples)

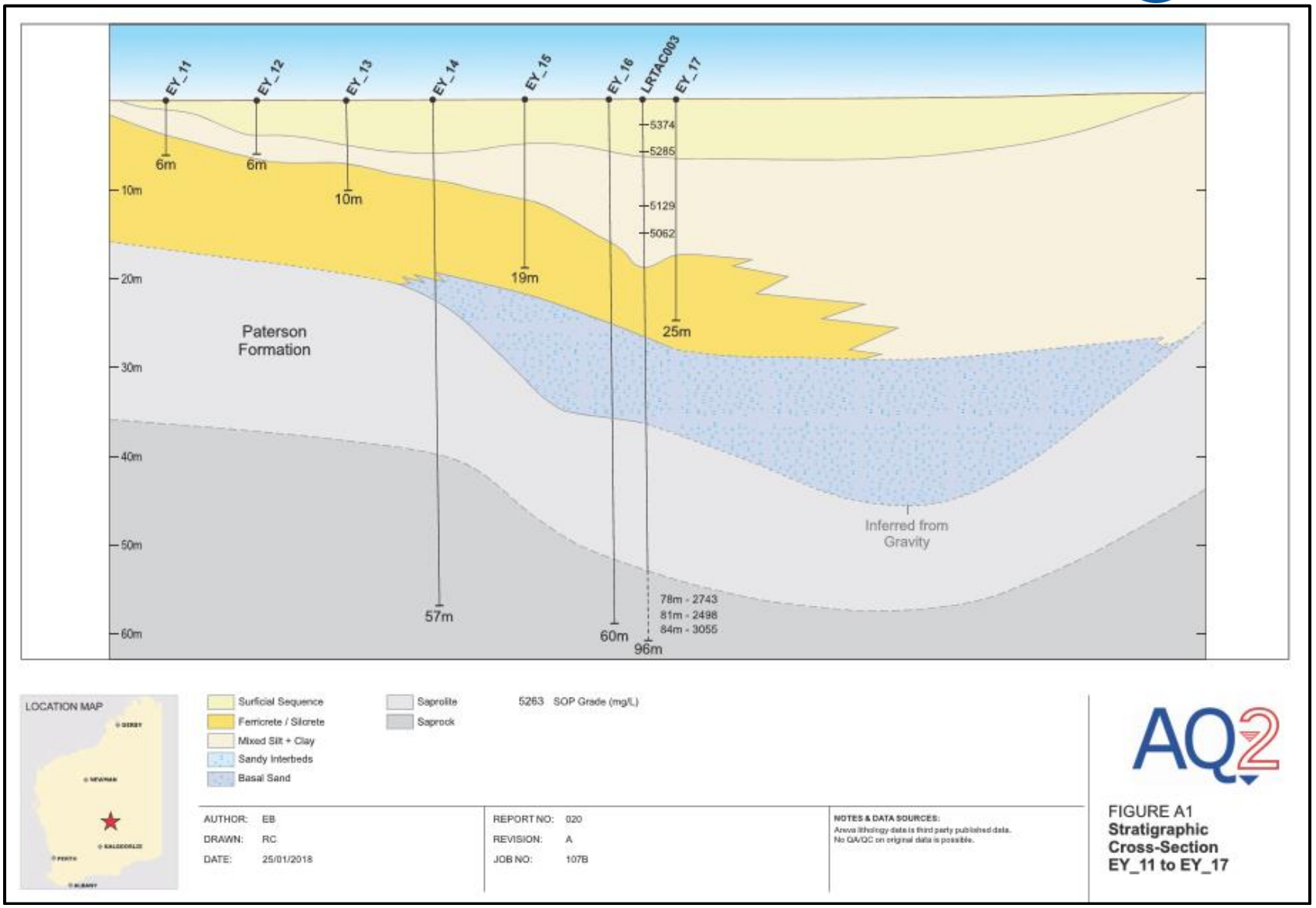

Figure 9: Stratigraphic Cross Section of Lake Rason Prospect

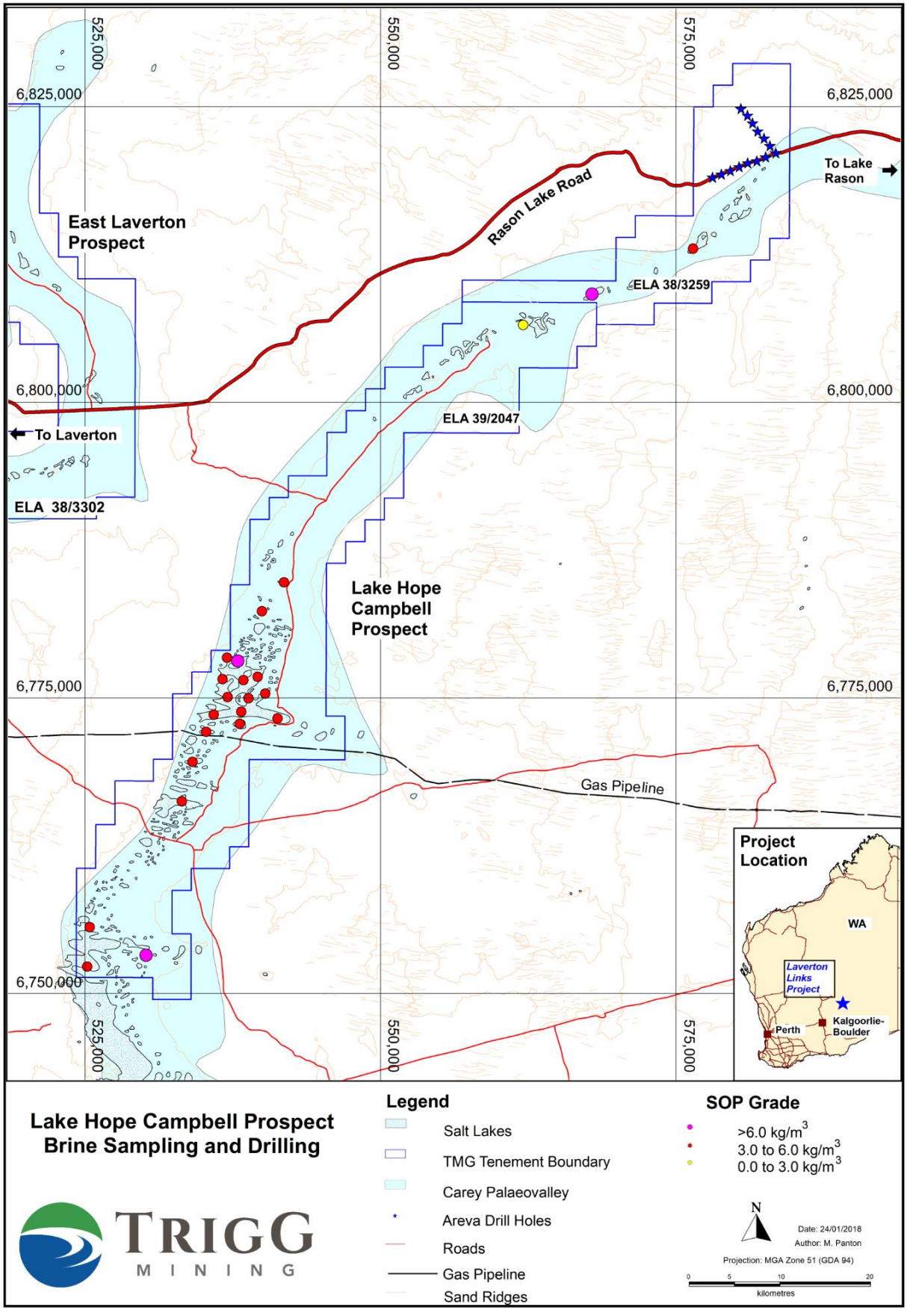

Figure 10: Lake Hope Campbell SOP Grades
(all unnumbered sample points represent shallow auger/pit samples)

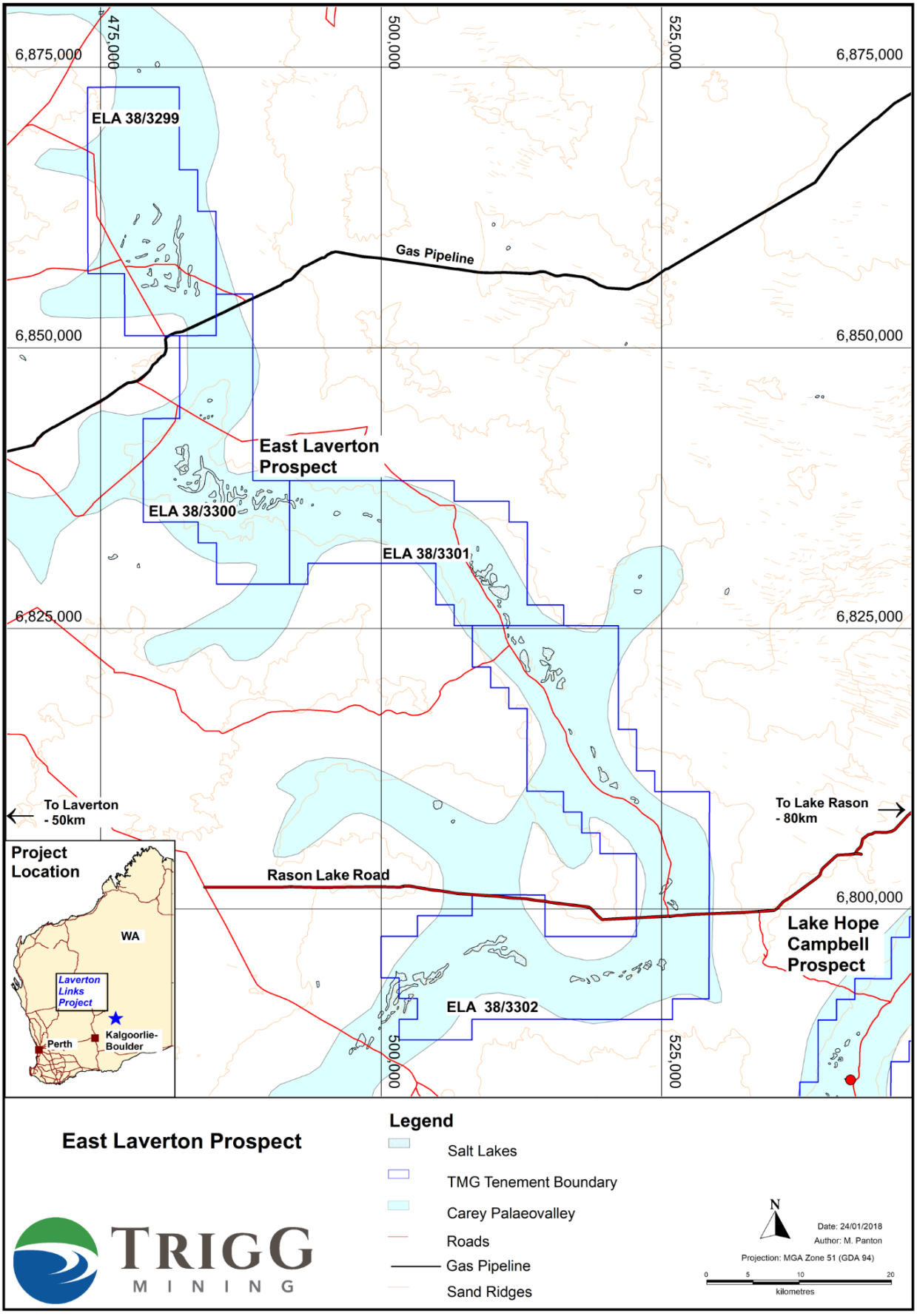

Figure 11: East Laverton Prospect

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Laverton Links

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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.*	• The sampling program involved the collection of brine samples and lithological samples. • Brine samples were obtained during aircore drilling, by collecting samples from the cyclone during airlifting. • Brine samples from the shallow surficial sediments were also collected from hand-augered holes and hand-dug test pits – these were single grab samples from each hole / test pit. • 11 drill-holes and 27 auger / pit samples have been collected at Lake Rason; 23 test-pit samples have been collected at Lake hope Campbell. • Lithological samples at 1m intervals were obtained by aircore drilling methods, whilst a single lithological description was recorded for each auger hole (regardless of the depth of hole). Test pits were not logged.
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).*	• All exploration holes were drilled utilising aircore drilling techniques (at 85 mm diameter) with the exception of shallow lake surface holes which were drilled with hand-auger techniques (at 200mm diameter) or excavated by hand. • All holes were drilled vertically.
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.*	• Lithological sample recovery was high through all units. • Brine sample recovery was moderate for more permeable aquifer zones (surficial sediments, palaeochannel sand and basement). The low permeability, clay units yielded very low volumes, resulting in more sporadic sampling. • Brine samples collected from drilling airlift yields should be representative of the unit just above the drill bit and appropriate for Exploration Target, however, the potential for water flowing from overlying units cannot be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		excluded. • Brine recovery from the test pits and auger holes was good and is representative of the upper-most surficial aquifer.
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 drill holes were geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • All lithological samples collected during aircore drilling were qualitatively logged at 1m intervals, to gain an understanding of the lithological variability. Lithological samples were washed and stored in chip trays for future reference. • A single lithological sample was collected for each auger hole, regardless of the hole depth. No sample was stored. • No logging was conducted for the shallow, hand-dug test pits.
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.*	• Brine samples were collected from drilling airlift yields, directly from the cyclone during aircore drilling. These samples should be representative of the unit just above the drill bit, however, the potential for some water flowing from overlying units cannot be excluded. • For test pits and auger holes, the pit or hole was allowed to fill with brine after excavation, and the sample was collected directly. • Brine samples were collected in 250 ml bottles with little to no air. • All samples collected were kept cool until delivery to the laboratory in Perth. • Field brine duplicates were collected for QA/QC analysis at a sample ratio of approximately 1:11. • Standard solutions were also submitted for QA/QC analysis at a sample ratio of approximately 1:16.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Lithological samples were collected from specific intervals and subject to particle size analysis which was used to derive estimates of porosity, specific yield and permeability for granular sediments (eg sand and transported clay; PSD analysis was not undertaken on precipitated or massive sediments such as gypsum and silcrete). • Assay analyses of the brine samples and particle size distribution (PSD) analyses of lithological samples have been conducted by Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd's Perth laboratory. The company is certified to Quality Management Systems standard ISO 9001. • Brine samples were assayed with NATA standard methods: Mg, Ca, Na, K and SO4 were determined by ICP-OES. No preparation was performed other than

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dilution. SO4 was additionally determined by HPLC at MPL Envirolabs; Cl was determined by UV-Visible spectrophotometry. • Laboratory equipment is calibrated with standard solutions. • The average error in the ionic balance for samples from Lake Rason was 1.3% with a maximum recorded error of 2.7% - indicating the analysis has covered all key elements. • The average error in the ironic balance for samples from Lake Hope Campbell was 1.08% with a maximum recorded error of 2.7%. • Duplicate and standard solutions have been analysed and indicate and an average error for Potassium, between duplicates of less than 4% indicating consistency in laboratory results. • The assay and PSD analysis methods and results are suitable for the calculation of the Exploration Target.
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.*	• Verification of logging and field collection procedures was undertaken during a site visit by the Competent Person. • Geological and assay results are stored in a project database. • Assay data remains unadjusted.
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.*	• The location of all drill holes, auger holes, test pits and geophysical survey lines was determined with a handheld GPS. The accuracy achieved with a handheld GPS is appropriate for the Exploration Target assessment. • The project has used a MGA94, Zone 51 grid system.
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.*	• Geological control is available from historical work by Areva for which drill holes were on 400m – to 800m apart on transects crossing Lake Rason. Transects were approximately 2.5km in length and spaced at approximately 10km intervals. • Drill and auger hole spacing varies between approximately 380 m and 2240 m; spacing has been designed to provide brine samples along the length of Lake Rason (influenced by access to the lake surface). Given the channelized environment and integrating effects of groundwater flow and the availability of historical drilling to support geological interpretation, the spacing is adequate for an Exploration Target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling at Lake Hope Campbell was designed to provide a reconnaissance indication of the potential for mineralized brine along the length of the Lake.
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.*	• All drill holes are vertical which is appropriate given the flat-lying nature of the lake and underlying sedimentary sequence and the integrating effects of groundwater flow and the presence of mineralized brine in all hydrostratigraphic units.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Laboratory chain-of-custody procedures have been used for all brine and lithological samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No third-party audits or review have been undertaken.

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.*	• Trigg Mining have an agreement with K2O Minerals as part of a farm-in agreement (dated 12th July 2017) to explore for potash on K2O tenements E38/3089 and ELA38/3298 covering Lake Rason and tenements ELA38/3259 and ELA39/2047) covering Lake Hope Campbell. • The application for ELA38/3298 has been lodged and is pending; no impediments or constraints in securing ELA38/3298 are anticipated.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no previous SOP exploration at Lake Rason or Lake Hope Campbell by Third Parties. • At Lake Rason, public information, including detailed lithology and downhole gamma logging is available from geological (uranium) exploration by Areva Resources Australia Pty Ltd (Areva). This has been used to support geological interpretation. Areva data has been comprehensively reported although review of the original drill-cuttings is not possible.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is a brine containing the potassium and sulphate ions that can form a potassium sulphate salt (Potash). The brine is contained within saturated sediments below the surface of Lake Rason and Lake Hope Campbell that sit within a broader regional palaeochannel system. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		brine has formed due to evaporative concentration over the playa lakes within the palaeochannel system.
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.*	• Information is provided in drill collar tables and borelogs appended to this report.
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 metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No minimum or maximum grade cut-offs have been applied. • Data aggregation comprised the averaging of brine grades across all transported hydrostratigraphic units and all basement hydrostratigraphic units to provide average grade estimates for the transported and basement material respectively. • The specific yield of the aquifer (that will control the drainable brine) has been aggregated to provide a bulk estimate for each hydrostratigraphic unit. • For Lake Hope Campbell, a single brine sample represents the upper-most portion of the shallow brine aquifer only.
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').*	• All drill holes are vertical given the estimated flat-lying nature of the lake and underlying sedimentary sequence. Vertical drill hole intercepts are interpreted to represent the true thickness of the deposit. • Brine samples have been collected from multiple depths within the drill holes and show mineralization occurs throughout the aquifer sequence.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Refer to figures associated with this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All pertinent results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Approximately 75 km of gravity surveys and 21 km of passive seismic geophysical surveys have been completed to define the palaeochannel geometry. Seven traverses, approximately 4km apart, were conducted orthogonal to the lake trend with readings taken at a station spacing of 100m. • Aquifer properties have been estimated from PSD analysis undertaken during the current study and from published data for directly comparable palaeo-channel aquifers in Western Australia. Such data originates from other brine exploration companies and from research undertaken by the WA government; references are provided in the report.
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.*	• Additional (infill) geophysical surveys at Lake Rason and primary geophysical surveys at Lake hope Campbell are planned for 2018. • Aircore drilling at sites identified by the geophysical surveys will provide additional data for Lake Rason and primary data over the entire aquifer sequence for Lake Hope Campbell; • Hydraulic testing of the aquifer to determine aquifer properties, brine grade and allow estimates of sustainable pumping rates; • Excavation of test pits and trenches; • Test pumping of trial trenches to determine hydraulic properties for the surficial aquifer.