Appendix – Tables

Table 1: Air-core drill hole locations

Collar ID	Easting (GDA94 Z51)	Northing (GDA94 Z51)	Azimuth	Dip	RL (mAHD)	Depth (m)
LTAC001	628388	6962021	0	-90	372	105
LTAC002	628176	6962125	0	-90	372	102
LTAC003	625859	6957880	0	-90	383	105
LTAC004	626076	6957761	0	-90	387	110
LTAC005	626271	6957639	0	-90	380	103
LTAC006	625599	6958044	0	-90	375	102
LTAC007	625013	6958442	0	-90	374	105
LTAC008	625073	6954204	0	-90	380	120
LTAC009	624590	6954598	0	-90	370	109
LTAC010	624330	6954770	0	-90	381	129
LTAC011	624900	6954397	0	-90	344	105
LTAC012	625321	6954113	0	-90	378	120
LTAC013	626684	6957399	0	-90	376	87
LTAC014	624598	6958634	0	-90	374	106
LTAC015	619031	6950979	0	-90	370	97
LTAC016	619951	6950276	0	-90	369	130
LTAC017	620753	6949534	0	-90	368	60
LTAC018	620767	6949553	0	-90	367	129
LTAC019	621325	6949188	0	-90	372	131
LTAC020	618904	6943976	0	-90	376	73
LTAC021	619372	6943476	0	-90	372	54
LTAC022	614538	6941828	0	-90	372	126
LTAC023	609051	6941266	0	-90	379	108
LTAC024	608793	6942149	0	-90	377	108
LTAC025	605931	6941400	0	-90	370	106
LTAC026	606360	6939722	0	-90	371	108
LTAC027	606125	6940664	0	-90	374	104
LTAC028	603361	6939557	0	-90	381	105
LTAC029	608342	6943819	0	-90	374	100
LTAC030	608554	6942945	0	-90	378	104
LTAC031	609306	6940345	0	-90	383	107
LTAC032	608445	6943398	0	-90	372	102
LTAC033	608235	6944107	0	-90	370	95
LTAC034	612058	6942224	0	-90	366	105
LTAC035	612537	6941660	0	-90	381	106
LTAC036	611676	6942812	0	-90	376	111
LTAC037	610808	6944073	0	-90	375	101
LTAC038	613975	6943553	0	-90	378	129
LTAC039	613316	6945407	0	-90	364	62
LTAC040	617061	6945835	0	-90	365	131
LTAC041	615865	6947171	0	-90	372	89
LTAC042	616463	6946466	0	-90	373	101

Collar ID	Easting (GDA94 Z51)	Northing (GDA94 Z51)	Azimuth	Dip	RL (mAHD)	Depth (m)
LTAC043	617612	6945228	0	-90	374	144
LTAC044	618747	6947918	0	-90	372	124
LTAC045	617320	6949225	0	-90	367	78
LTAC046	614871	6951078	0	-90	371	68
LTAC047	611333	6951499	0	-90	351	100
LTAC048	620788	6952231	0	-90	372	117
LTAC049	620226	6952834	0	-90	377	128
LTAC050	621488	6954148	0	-90	375	112
LTAC051	620493	6955247	0	-90	374	68
LTAC052	621948	6956306	0	-90	371	99
LTAC053	623545	6959320	0	-90	378	83
LTAC054	624413	6960692	0	-90	378	106

Note: all holes are vertical.

Table 2: JORC Table

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	• No sample results presented
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).*	• Lake Throssell air core drilling was at 3.5" diameter. • 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 very good from air core drilling, indicated by large piles of lithological sample with minimal contamination.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• All geological samples collected during all forms of drilling are qualitatively logged at 1 m intervals, to gain an understanding of the variability in aquifer materials hosting the brine. • Geological logging and other hydrogeological parameter data is recorded within a database. • Drilling lithological samples are washed and stored in chip trays for future reference. • All geological logging was completed onsite by a qualified geologist
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.*	• No sample results are reported.
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.*	• Field analysis using a TDS refractometer is an estimate of the total dissolved solids in the brine at a coarse scale. Laboratory analysis is required to validate these estimates. • All samples are being submitted to Bureau Veritas Pty Ltd in Perth for analysis. • Brine samples (250ml bottles) have been submitted for determination of Ca, Mg, K and S (as SO4) via ICP-AES analysis. • Other parameters including TDS (Gravimetric), pH, chloride and SG will also be determined. • Selected samples have also been submitted for a comprehensive multi-element suite via ICP-MS determination. • Duplicates have been collected at a rate of 1 in 10 samples for QA/QC purposes.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• No sample results are presented.
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 with 3 to 6m accuracy . • 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.*	• At Lake Throssell to date drilling has resulted in nominal drill hole spacing of between 300-500m along drill transects and between 3-5km along strike. • No geological modelling, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been estimated to date.
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 depositional enviornment and style of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected during the work programs were delivered directly from site to the laboratory by field personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None.

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.*	• E38/3065 is 100% owned by Trigg Mining's 100% owned subsidiary K2O Minerals Pty Ltd. • E38/3544, E38/3483, E38/3458 and E38/3537 have been applied for by K2O Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trigg Mining Limited and are pending. • Trigg Mining has an Exploration Access Agreement with the Ngaanyatjarra, traditional owners of the Lake Throssell area.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous drilling has been completed on Lake Throssell.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Shallow unconfined surficial lake playa and deep confined palaeodrainage system. • The deposit is a brine containing potassium and sulphate ions that could form a potassium sulphate salt. The brine is contained within saturated sediments.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *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.*	• Information has been included in Appendix 1. • All holes are vertical.
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.*	• No sample results presented.
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').*	• No sample results presented.
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. • The remainder of the air-core drilling brine sample and lithological sampling results is anticipated in the next quarter.

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.*	• None.
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. • Additional exploration on tenements as they become granted. • Geological and resource modelling to potentially establish a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.