Agrimin Limited | ABN 15 122 162 396
ASX Code: AMN
Level 7, BGC Centre, 28 The Esplanade
Perth, Western Australia 6000
T: +61 8 9421 2107 | F: +61 8 9421 2100
E: admin@agrimin.com.au | W: www.agrimin.com.au

ASX Release
15 December 2015

MACKAY PROJECT RESOURCE UPDATE AND PATH TO PRODUCTION

Highlights

- **Total Mineral Resource increased to 164 million tonnes of Sulphate of Potash ("SOP") at a grade of 8.25kg/m^3 of brine, based on *total porosity* (for industry comparative purposes only)**
- **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 23.2 million tonnes of SOP based on *specific yield (drainable porosity)*, including 9.7 million tonnes within the top 6 metres from surface**
- **Mineral Resource confirms a shallow and homogeneous deposit to an average depth of only 24.7m and remains largely open at depth**
- **Mineral Resource covers an area of 2,201km^2, the largest in Australia and one of the largest globally**
- **Extensive surface area of Lake Mackay supports large-scale brine extraction and the construction of large pre-concentration ponds**
- **Porosity and permeability testwork supports brine production from trenches over the entire lake surface, lending the project to low-risk and low-cost brine extraction**
- **Agrimin is advancing its Scoping Study with hydrogeological modelling, geotechnical assessments and evaporation trials in progress**

Agrimin Limited (**ASX: AMN**) ("**Agrimin**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mackay SOP Project. This confirms the Mackay Project as a globally significant SOP deposit.

Mark Savich, CEO of Agrimin commented: "We are extremely pleased to report that an estimated 9.7 million tonnes of extractable resource lies within 6 metres of surface. Our preliminary option analysis and cost estimation study undertaken by GHD has shown that trenching, as opposed to wells, is an optimal method to extract brines on a large-scale."

"It is important to note that extracting brine by trenching is a technique employed by most large-scale brine potash operations elsewhere in the world. The large near-surface resource offers Agrimin an excellent opportunity to deliver a economically robust development proposition with a lower level of technical risk."

Executive Summary

The Mackay SOP Project covers the majority of Lake Mackay which is one of a number of salt lakes in Central and Western Australia that occupy topographic low points in internal drainages and do not flow to the coast. Lake Mackay is Western Australia's largest salt lake with a surface area of 3,500km² and a total groundwater and surface water catchment area of 87,000km².

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been undertaken in two different ways using two separate variables, being ***total porosity*** and ***specific yield*** *(otherwise known as drainable porosity)*.

The ***total porosity*** resource estimate of 164 million tonnes of SOP relates to the overall in-situ resource as defined by drilling to an average depth of 24.7m. This is a directly comparable number to the estimates released by other companies quoted on the ASX. Agrimin provides this number for comparative purposes only and it does not reflect the amount of extractable Mineral Resource.

The ***specific yield*** resource estimate of 23.2 million tonnes is based on the free-draining portion of the deposit, and represents the portion of the in-situ resource which will likely be extractable using conventional trenches and/or wells. The ***specific yield*** estimate does not take into account any potential recharge factor which could increase the amount of extractable resources over the life of an operation.

From a development perspective, the most important value to note is the ***specific yield*** estimate of 9.7 million tonnes which lies within the Upper Zone of 0 – 6 metres. This is the portion of the total 23.2 million tonnes which is predicted to be extracted using low-risk and low-cost trenching methods.

Table 1. Mineral Resource Estimate – Total Porosity

Resource Category	Zone	Depth (m)	Volume (million m³)	Average Total Porosity	SOP Grade (K_2SO_4 kg/m³)	Contained SOP (Mt)
Indicated	**Upper**	0.4 – 2.7	4,036	45.0%	8.41	15.0
Inferred		0.4 – 6.0	7,047	45.0%	8.25	26.0
Inferred	**Lower**	6.0 – 24.7	33,004	45.0%	8.23	122.0
Total	**Upper & Lower**	**0.4 – 24.7**	**44,088**	**45.0%**	**8.25**	**164.0**

Table 2. Mineral Resource Estimate – Specific Yield (otherwise known as Drainable Porosity)

Resource Category	Zone	Depth (m)	Volume (million m³)	Average Specific Yield	SOP Grade (K_2SO_4 kg/m³)	Contained SOP (Mt)
Indicated	**Upper**	0.4 – 2.7	4,036	12.5%	8.41	4.3
Inferred		0.4 – 6.0	7,047	9.4%	8.25	5.5
Total		**0.4 – 6.0**	**11,083**	**10.5%**	**8.31**	**9.7**
Inferred	**Lower**	6.0 – 24.7	33,004	5.0%	8.23	13.6
Total	**Upper & Lower**	**0.4 – 24.7**	**44,088**	**6.4%**	**8.25**	**23.2**

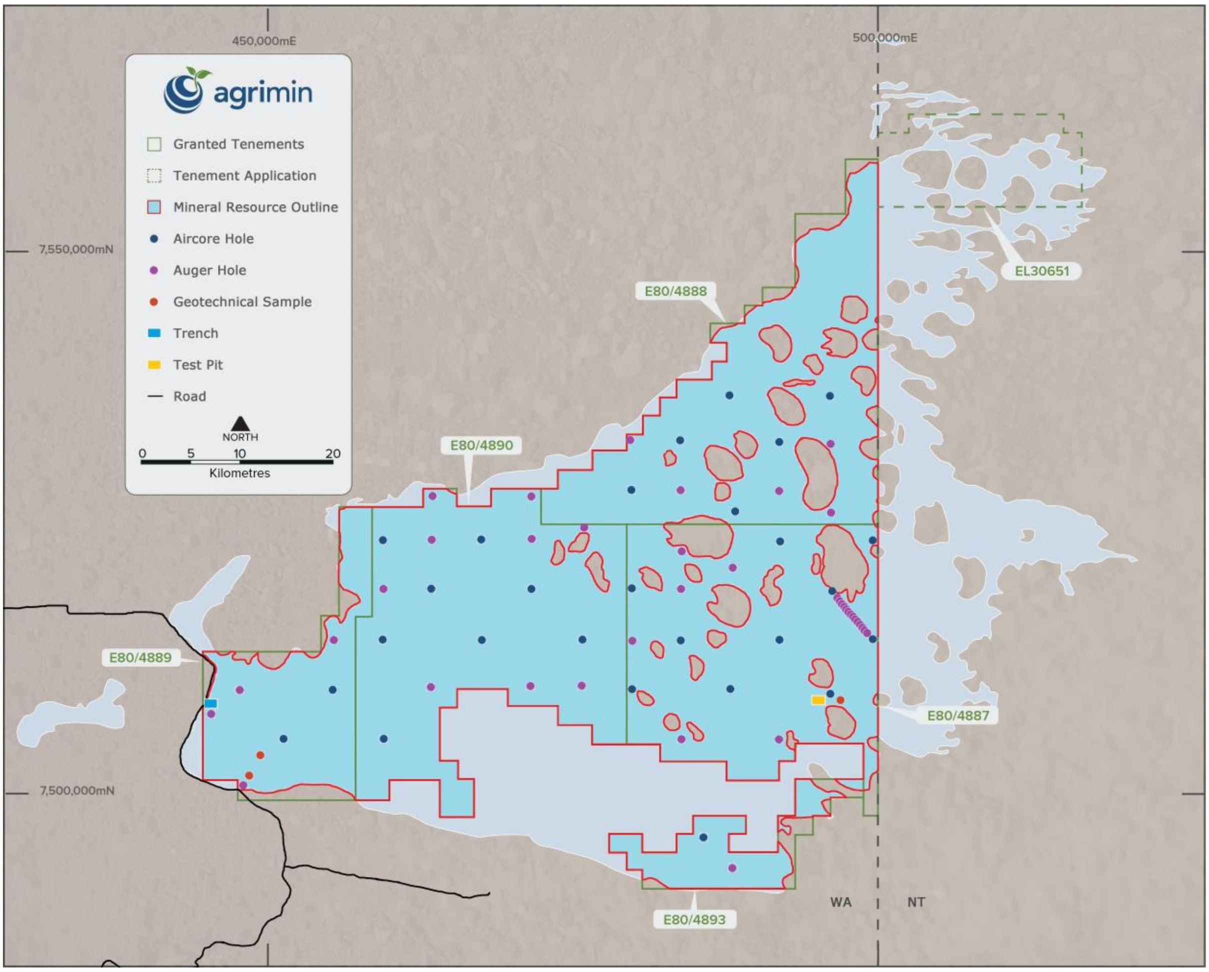
Notes:
1. *Average depth of drilling was 24.7m, however the estimation extends to 30.0m where drilling reached this depth*
2. *Water table is at 0.4m below surface*
3. *Potassium grades are converted to K_2SO_4 using a conversion factor of 2.23*
4. *Resource to 2.7m depth is 89% Indicated. The remaining 11% to 2.7m is Inferred. Resource from 2.7 – 6.0m is all Inferred*
5. *The resource in this table supersedes the previous resource and exploration target announced in November 2014*
6. *Errors are due to rounding*

Project Background

The Mineral Resource encompasses 2,201km^2, being the majority of Agrimin's granted tenements in Western Australia which total 2,268km^2. Drilling data used for the Mineral Resource Estimate consists of drilling undertaken in August and September 2015. A total of 27 aircore holes were drilled for 667.2m, with drilling conducted on an approximate 7.5km staggered grid. In addition, 34 power auger holes and 5 hand auger holes were completed. Drill holes were located with hand held GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m.

Lithological data collected during drilling and subsequent particle size analysis has been used to separate the Upper and Lower Zones used in the Mineral Resource. Direct push drilling was conducted at three drill hole locations in order to obtain core samples for physical properties (porosity) testing.

Figure 1. Mineral Resource Outline and Drill Collar Locations



There are fundamental differences between salt lake brine deposits and hard rock metal deposits. Brine is a fluid hosted in a porous sediment or rock which has the ability to flow in response to pumping from trenches and/or wells. An initial in-situ resource estimate is based on knowledge of the geometry of the sediments, the variations in total porosity and the brine concentration within the host sediments. However, as with hard rock resources only a portion of this material can be viably extracted, in the case of brine this is the ***specific yield*** resource estimate which can be extracted via trenches and/or wells.

Brines are fundamentally different to solid resources and as a result they are not specifically addressed in mineral resource reporting codes such as JORC. However, building on experience exploring and reporting on lithium and potash brine deposits in the Americas, procedures for resource reporting have been proposed by hydrogeologists and regulators that are applicable to Australian potash brine deposits (refer to Houston et. Al., 2011[1] and The Ontario Securities Commision[2]). Consequently, this practice has been applied in estimating the Mackay Project brine resource.

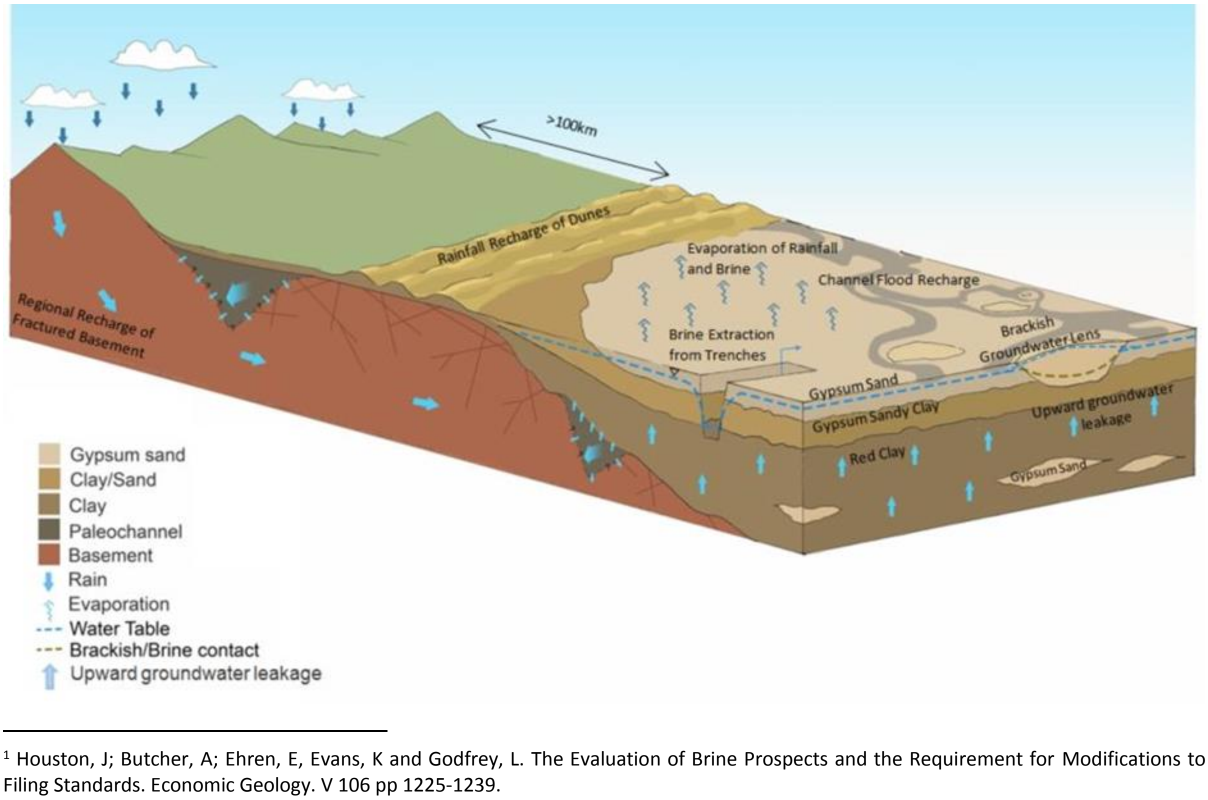
Project Geology

The sediments within Lake Mackay thicken from a shallowest point of 16m in the southwest up to 30m in the northeast. A weathered sandstone, and possibly siltstone, basal unit was interected at aircore refusal above 30m. The capacity of the aircore drill rig was limited to 30m and the deposit remains largely open at depth.

The sediments consist of essentially two flat lying lithological units, as presented below in the geological model constructed by Hydrominex Geoscience:

- **Upper Zone** – a unit of coarse gypsum sand, with an approximate thickness of 1m grading downward into sandy and silty clay, with significant sand, to depths beyond 6m; and
- **Lower Zone** – a unit where the lithology is dominantly clay intermixed with sands and silts, and interbedded layers of granular and crystalline gypsum.

Figure 2. Conceptual Model of the Eastern Lake Area



[1] Houston, J; Butcher, A; Ehren, E, Evans, K and Godfrey, L. The Evaluation of Brine Prospects and the Requirement for Modifications to Filing Standards. Economic Geology. V 106 pp 1225-1239.

[2] Mineral Brine Projects and National Instrument 43-101. Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Ontario Securities Commision Staff Notice 43-704, July 22, 2011.

The water table was encountered at around 0.4m in most drill holes, with the brine saturated sediments continuing from this point to the bottom of hole in all drill holes, leaving the deposit open at depth. Drill hole depths were constrained by the capability of the specially modified aircore rig, which was capable of drilling depths up to 30m.

Islands that rise several metres above the lake surface are present in the east of the lake. Drilling on the margins of the islands shows they are surficial features, with the underlying sediments consistent with observations away from islands. The islands are composed of gypsum that is friable or cemented. Drilling has confirmed that the islands have lower potassium brine grades at surface, but beneath the islands grades are similar to other parts of the lake sediments.

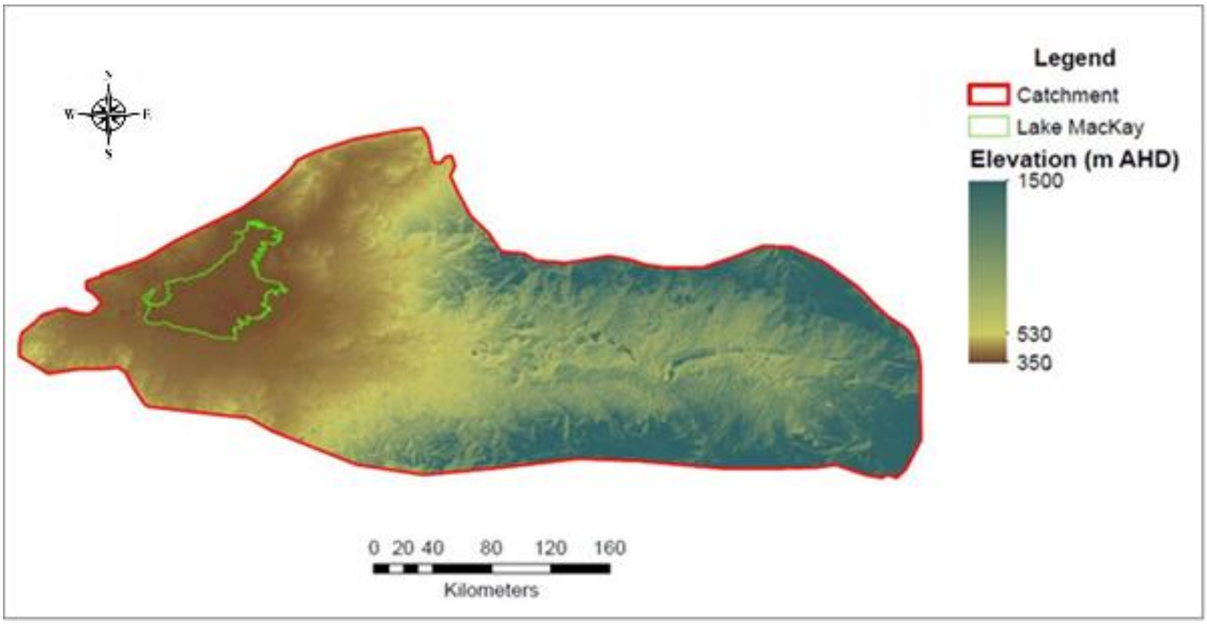
Hydrology and Climate

Lake Mackay hosts hypersaline brine within lake sediments. Potassium and other elements dissolved in the brine are derived from weathering of rocks within the catchment area. Lake Mackay is the low point of this enormous catchment that extends hundreds of kilometres east from the lake.

The complete area of Lake Mackay is 3,500km^2, comparable to the 4,400km^2 Great Salt Lake in the USA, a major source of SOP production. The area of the total drainage catchment of groundwater and surface water is approximately 87,000km^2, which to be put into context is about the size of Portugal. This extremely large catchment zone will have direct influence on the recharge potential for the lake, however this factor is not included within the Mineral Resource given the difficulty to quantify it.

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 Mackay is located in the highest solar radiation zone in the country with an evaporation rate of over 3,200mm per year.

Figure 3. Map showing Lake Mackay and the Surrounding Catchment Area



Development Prospects

Murray Brooker, Agrimin's Hydrogeologist, has been involved with the assessment, development and production of several brine resources across the world. Most recently he has been extensively involved with the commissioning and production ramp up at Orocobre's Olaroz lithium brine project in Argentina.

Mr Brooker said "Agrimin completed initial trench pumping tests in the west and east of the lake during August and September 2015. Although trenching in the east of the lake was limited to hand construction, due to a lack of road access, the flow rates encountered in the trench were very promising. Permeability and porosity data from the trench pump tests and from laboratory tests is currently being used to construct a numerical groundwater model for the project. This is being used to simulate different trenching scenarios for large-scale brine production across the lake."

Peter Ehren, Agrimin's Process Engineer, has also been involved with the assessment, development and production of numerous brine resources across the world, including major SOP producing assets such as SQM's Salar de Atacama project in Chile and SDIC Xinjiang Luobupo's Lop Nur project in China. Most recently he has been extensively involved with the commissioning and production ramp up at Orocobre's Olaroz lithium brine project in Argentina.

Mr Ehren said "The Lake Mackay brines have the appropriate chemical properties required for the production of SOP, using conventional solar evaporation and processing techniques."

"A process simulation study has been conducted utilising the known brine chemistry and regional climatic characteristics of Lake Mackay. The simulation model has been developed over time through the use of well documented literature based on the Na-K-Ca-Mg-Cl-SO_4 system combined with extensive first-hand experience in the investigation and production of SOP (and other products such as lithium) from brine resources across the world."

"The Lake Mackay simulation has proposed a conventional process flowsheet to produce SOP, taking into account the likely recoveries through the evaporation ponds and process plant. The upcoming evaporation trials and process testwork will be important to confirm and further develop the process flowsheet for eventual input into the Scoping Study."

ENDS

For more information contact:

Mark Savich
Chief Executive Officer
T: +61 402 746 757
E: msavich@agrimin.com.au

Alec Pismiris
Director & Company Secretary
T: +61 8 9421 2107
E: apismiris@agrimin.com.au

Or visit our website at www.agrimin.com.au

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate of December 2015 and to Exploration Results for the Mackay Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Murray Brooker who is a full-time employee of Hydrominex Geoscience Pty Ltd. Mr Brooker is a geologist and hydrogeologist and is an independent consultant to Agrimin. Mr Brooker is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and 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 Brooker consents to the inclusion of such information in this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this statement that relates to Mineral Processing for the Mackay Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Peter Ehren who is a full-time employee of Process and Environmental Consultancy (Ehren-González Limitada). Mr Ehren is a Mineral Process Engineer and is an independent consultant to Agrimin. Mr Ehren is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and 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 Ehren consents to the inclusion of such information in this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this report are forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning estimates of potash tonnages, expected costs, statements relating to the continued advancement of Agrimin's projects and other statements which are not historical facts. When used in this report, and on other published information of Agrimin, the words such as "aim", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Agrimin believes that its expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risk and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Various factors could cause actual results to differ from these forward looking statements include the potential that Agrimin's projects may experience technical, geological, metallurgical and mechanical problems, changes in product prices and other risks not anticipated by Agrimin.

Details of Mineral Resource Estimation

Table 3. Mineral Resource Estimate – Total Porosity

Resource Category	Zone	Depth (m)	Volume (million m^3)	Average Total Porosity	SOP Grade (K_2SO_4 kg/m^3)	Contained SOP (Mt)
Indicated	Upper	0.4 – 2.7	4,036	45.0%	8.41	15.0
Inferred		0.4 – 6.0	7,047	45.0%	8.25	26.0
Inferred	Lower	6.0 – 24.7	33,004	45.0%	8.23	122.0
Total	**Upper & Lower**	**0.4 – 24.7**	**44,088**	**45.0%**	**8.25**	**164.0**

Table 4. Mineral Resource Estimate – Specific Yield (otherwise known as Drainable Porosity)

Resource Category	Zone	Depth (m)	Volume (million m^3)	Average Specific Yield	SOP Grade (K_2SO_4 kg/m^3)	Contained SOP (Mt)
Indicated	**Upper**	0.4 – 2.7	1,993	10.0%	8.79	1.8
Indicated		0.4 – 2.7	2,043	15.0%	8.04	2.5
Inferred		0.4 – 2.7	89	10.0%	8.26	0.1
Inferred		0.4 – 2.7	427	15.0%	7.39	0.5
Inferred		2.7 – 6.0	6,531	9.0%	8.31	4.9
Total		**0.4 – 6.0**	**11,083**	**10.5%**	**8.31**	**9.7**
Inferred	**Lower**	6.0 – 24.7	33,004	5.0%	8.23	13.6
Total	**Upper & Lower**	**0.0 – 24.7**	**44,088**	**6.4%**	**8.25**	**23.2**

Notes:

1. *Average depth of drilling was 24.7m, however the estimation extends to 30.0m where drilling reached this depth*
2. *Water table is at 0.4m below surface*
3. *Potassium grades are converted to K_2SO_4 using a conversion factor of 2.23*
4. *Resource to 2.7m depth is 89% Indicated. The remaining 11% to 2.7m is Inferred. Resource from 2.7 – 6.0m is all Inferred*
5. *The resource in this table supersedes the previous resource and exploration target announced in November 2014*
6. *Errors are due to rounding*

The Mineral Resource Estimate of December 2015 is based on:

- The resource area defined by the limit of the granted tenements that does not extend off the lake where tenements cover more than the lake area. The resource area does not include the tenement application (EL30651), which covers 180km^2 of lake area and is assumed to host further brine resources.

- The resource thickness from lithological information from 27 aircore holes, 35 shallow power auger and 24 vibracore holes (by a previous explorer), for a total of 86 drill holes up to 30m deep. Power auger holes were 1.5m deep and vibracore holes averaged 2.7m deep. The resource is open at depth in the east. Aircore and auger sampling provided disturbed samples, vibracore sampling undisturbed samples. Sample recovery is not reported, as target mineralisation is hosted in the brine.

- Grades are based on brine samples collected from airlifting, pump testing, and bailing of aircore and power auger holes were used in the resource. The brine samples from the previous vibracore sampling were not used in the resource. The brine samples are by their nature composite samples. Samples from aircore holes were averaged across the samples. Brine samples were accompanied by QA/QC analices, with standards, field duplicates and blanks. This was discussed in previous Agrimin announcements.

- Porosity data from test work of three push tube cores collected by Agrimin at different locations across the length of the lake. Sediment specific gravity data is not used in the estimation, which uses porosity to determine the contained brine volume within the volume of sediments.

The Mineral Resource was estimated using Micromine software based on:

- A grid with 1km square cells was used for gridding. The resource thickness has been estimated by gridding the thickness of the lake sediments across the lake. A constant thickness of 6m (and 2.7m) depth was applied to the upper resource zone, which is the target for development using trenches. The Lower Zone extends to the base of the lake sediments. Blocks that did not report entirely within the lake tenements were assigned a block factor, to remove material outside the lake outline, rather than using sub-blocking.

- Potassium concentration was estimated across the cells using an inverse distance squared methodology. Three passes with search expansion were used in the estimation, with the material in the Upper Zone to 2.7m classified as Indicated, with small areas around the edge of the lake classified as Inferred, due to the sample distribution. Material in the Lower Zone is classified as Inferred.

- Uniform ***total porosity*** data was applied to grid cells, based on an average of samples, as differences between sandy and clay samples are slight. Differences in ***specific yield*** (drainable porosity) are more significant and different values are applied to the Upper and Lower Zones. A different value is also applied in the Upper Zone to a depth of 2.7m, where the eastern part of the lake sediments has a higher sand content. The Upper Zone has a higher ***specific yield*** and contains sand, silt and sandy clay; while the lower layer is clay-dominated with intermixed sand and silt, and interbedded gypsum and sand layers. Porosities vary between samples and without having an extensive database of spatially disperse samples averaged values were applied for estimation.

- A fixed surface elevation was applied to the surface of the lake, as detailed topographic data is not yet available over the area.

- The product of the concentration and volume grids and ***specific yield*** (or ***total porosity***) data was summed to produce the estimate of contained potassium and SOP using both the ***specific yield*** and ***total porosity***.

- No grade cut-off was applied to the resource. However, islands totalling 222km^2 were excluded from the Upper Zone, as they were not specifically systematically sampled or evaluated in the field program. The islands are considered to host lower brine grades than the surrounding sandy sediments based on sampling at Lake Mackay. Despite the exclusion of the islands from the shallow resource (effectively applying a hard boundary around the island perimeters) during brine extraction there would be a degree of mixing of brine from islands and surrounding areas of extraction, as groundwater is in dynamic equilibrium. For this reason it is not considered realistic to apply internal cut-offs to brine resources. The area beneath the islands was included in the Lower Zone, as aircore drilling shows brine is present in sediments below the islands.

The Mineral Resource classification is based on:

- For sediments above 2.7m, for which more drilling and sampling information is available from power auger and vibracore sampling, 89% of the resource has been classified as Indicated, with the remaining 11% Inferred in the corners of the tenements, where less samples were involved in estimation. The part of the Upper Zone from 2.7m to 6m is classified as Inferred, due to the lower drilling density to this depth. Limited push tube sampling by Agrimin confirms sandy material within clay and silt continues to 6m below surface. The Indicated classification was based on the search parameters and available samples.

In the Upper Zone of the Mineral Resource there has been:

- Core drilling techniques including vibracore and direct push tube.
- Physical properties measurements have been completed on the sediments.
- Additional data points are present from auger sampling and trenching.
- Mapping of the sediment distribution across the surface of the lake area.

The Lower Zone and areas outside the Indicated portion above 2.7m have been classified as Inferred on the basis that of the available data, the aircore drilling method and broad spacing of the holes.

The new Mineral Resource Estimate of December 2015 supersedes the Mineral Resource Estimate and Exploration Target reported in November 2014.

Although drilled at a density of 36km^2 per drill hole (aircore and power auger holes) the lake sediments and brine concentrations display a high level of lateral continuity across the lake and between the Upper and Lower Zones. This reflects the slow deposition of sediments in the lake basin. Agrimin believes trenches could be used to extract brine, conservatively down to a depth of approximately 6m. Below this depth wells would be required to pump out brine. Trenches allow inflow of groundwater as the sediments are drained. As mentioned, no cut-off has been applied to the resource, which is relatively homogeneous. Internal cut-offs in brine resources are not applicable, as brine migrates over time, in response to pumping of the host sediments.

Details of Porosity Measurements

Porosity is one of the key variables in estimating brine resources for salt lakes. As discussed by Houston et., al. (2011) there is considerable misunderstanding of the terminology related to porosity. ***Total porosity (Pt)*** relates to the volume of pores contained within a volume of aquifer material. Except in well-sorted sands some of these pores are not connected to others, and only the interconnected pores may be drained. This interconnected porosity is referred to as the effective porosity (Pe). If the effective porosity is totally saturated with brine only some of this brine will be drained during pumping from trenches and/or wells. This is because of considerations such as capillary forces in the pores. The porosity that freely drains is known as the ***specific yield (Sy)*** or drainable porosity. Brine retained in the pores is referred to as specific retention (Sr).

$$Pt > Pe \quad \text{and} \quad Pe = Sy + Sr$$

In fine grained sediments, such as clays and silts much of the water is 'bound water' in small pores or held by clays or capillary forces, with specific retention greatly exceeding ***specific yield***, whereas in coarser grained sediments ***specific yield*** greatly exceeds specific retention. The determination of the ***specific yield*** is extremely important, but also challenging, due to the unconsolidated nature of the sediments, and is the most relevant porosity measurement for salt lake brine projects.

It has been the norm to report resources for Australian salt lakes quoting the ***total porosity***, despite the observation these salt lakes are dominated by clays and fine grained sediments. Although Agrimin considers this is not the appropriate porosity metric the Company has done so, to enable comparison with other projects and the historical resource on the Company's tenements. Agrimin considers it is best practice to estimate the Mackay Project brine resource using the ***specific yield***, in line with reporting on brine projects internationally. It should be noted that even considering the brine volume corresponding to the ***specific yield*** it is not possible to recover all of this volume, due to considerations such as changes in water level and aquifer geometry.

In August and September 2015 Agrimin completed a helicopter supported drilling program covering a very large area in a short period of time, using an efficient aircore drilling technique. Consequently push tube cores were only taken at three sites, designed to be representative of the overall resource area. A selection of material from these holes was analysed for determination of ***total porosity*** and ***specific yield***. ***Total porosity*** averaged 45%, similar to other Australian salt lakes.

The clay dominated samples had ***specific yields*** of 6% to 8.5%. Samples with higher proportions of sand and silt had ***specific yields*** ranging between 6% to 25%. The Lake Mackay ***specific yield*** values have been averaged and used in the Mineral Resource Estimation. A lower ***specific yield*** value consistent with other published data has been applied to the deeper clay unit, allowing for typical compaction at greater depths. Porosity measurements were made by Core Lab, a highly experienced physical properties laboratory in Perth.

Details of Brine Analyses

A summary of the results from both the aircore and auger drill holes are presented below.

A total of 137 brine samples were submitted for analyses to Intertek which is an independent, NATA accredited, minerals laboratory in Perth. Check analyses were also completed at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth and the University of Antofagasta laboratory in Chile, a laboratory with extensive experience in analysing brine samples. Comparison of results from these laboratories has confirmed that the Intertek analyses are suitable for the resource estimation.

Samples from the aircore and power auger sampling show very similar average and median values, with means of 3,603 mg/L and 3,690 mg/L potassium, respectively. The samples from both drilling types also show a very similar spatial distribution across the lake, suggesting lateral variation is more significant than vertical variation in the lake sediments. However, it is recognised that in east of the lake in the vicinity of the islands the power auger samples are not representative of the potassium concentration in the thick clay unit, and these values have been used only in estimation in the upper sandy unit. Potassium concentrations show several local highs in the west, southeast and centre of the lake. It is recognised that the aircore and auger methodologies allow collection of composite samples from drill holes, rather than depth specific samples. These samples have not been compared with brine extraction from the sediments. However, the aircore and auger samples are representative of brine the thickness of the formation sampled will produce, which is the important information for brine pumping and processing.

Table 5. Location and Assay Results of Aircore Drill Holes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
MA01	440018	7505016	24.0	3,315	3,151	30,185
MA02	450003	7504992	16.7	3,308	3,584	25,825
MA03	449969	7514950	19.0	4,548	4,020	24,506
MA04	450003	7524996	24.0	4,111	3,653	24,467
MA05	460003	7514992	18.7	3,495	2,751	21,927
MA06	470022	7515008	22.5	3,649	2,867	22,653
MA07	479996	7514981	27.0	3,872	2,573	21,265
MA08	490050	7515074	30.0	3,305	3,476	22,727
MA09	499801	7515003	30.0	3,223	3,362	23,968
MA10	495031	7519985	29.0	2,691	1,953	15,425
MA11	499807	7524974	30.0	3,140	2,915	19,869
MA12	495001	7539605	27.0	3,177	1,883	21,220
MA13	490003	7535004	26.0	3,364	2,824	22,482
MA14	485014	7539617	20.0	3,560	3,697	24,166
MA15	480001	7534993	25.0	3,373	3,039	22,373
MA16	475005	7529997	27.0	3,370	3,193	20,483
MA17	485007	7528035	30.0	4,031	2,876	23,386
MA18	489998	7525007	26.8	3,164	2,514	21,092
MA19	494995	7509521	27.0	3,381	2,094	23,060
MA20	484997	7510000	21.5	3,590	2,621	25,303
MA21	474508	7509959	22.0	4,175	3,480	22,070
MA22	474993	7519995	28.0	3,570	2,744	24,337
MA23	464982	7520024	24.0	3,807	2,972	21,006
MA24	460000	7524999	18.0	3,830	3,704	22,336
MA25	454987	7520000	26.5	3,897	3,181	22,771
MA26	444989	7510006	22.5	3,930	4,180	24,480
MA27	482395	7494998	25.0	4,395	2,658	29,008
AVERAGE OF AIRCORE DRILL HOLES			**24.7**	**3,603**	**3,036**	**23,051**

Notes:

1 Locations are in GDA94 Zone 52

2 Assays are averaged for each aircore drill hole from the available samples

3 All aircore drill holes were vertical

Table 6. Location and Assay Results of Auger Holes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	K (mg/L)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
HA01	432353	7508719	4,109	2,906	31,395
HA03	435206	7500041	5,239	6,319	34,481
HA04	499822	7515003	2,927	1,987	23,901
HA05	489999	7530002	2,276	1,333	18,719
HA06	485860	7491930	3,462	2,650	26,417
PA01	499228	7571653	3,468	2,496	30,694
PA02	499042	7515874	3,941	3,162	22,716
PA03	498770	7516208	3,481	2,607	22,185
PA04	498390	7516601	3,228	1,753	21,930
PA05	497996	7516981	3,142	1,942	22,377
PA06	497600	7517377	3,094	2,643	20,354
PA07	497230	7817742	4,523	3,971	27,048
PA08	496814	7518095	3,500	2,744	19,766
PA09	496509	7518372	3,336	2,127	20,805
PA10	496199	7518660	3,351	1,988	21,298
PA11	495927	7519113	3,405	2,280	21,107
PA12	495540	7519432	3,146	2,072	18,583
PA13	495307	7519609	1,953	1,440	13,142
PA14	495155	7519829	2,474	1,635	14,564
PA15	495004	7527573	2,936	1,589	17,715
PA16	494996	7535003	2,954	1,780	18,413
PA18	480008	7529895	3,637	3,056	23,708
PA19	474988	7534981	3,844	2,949	24,112
PA21	485011	7522434	4,446	3,418	23,021
PA22	480008	7520004	5,019	3,387	27,841
PA23	475000	7515002	3,464	3,413	23,890
PA24	470000	7510001	3,987	2,414	24,729
PA25	465000	7509997	3,533	3,314	23,687
PA26	455001	7509999	3,463	3,243	24,593
PA27	470000	7510001	3,903	4,030	31,629
PA28	480000	7505000	4,199	3,272	26,193
PA29	490000	7505000	4,118	3,793	27,584
PA30	470234	7526253	3,924	3,075	22,096
PA31	465000	7524999	3,559	3,011	20,645
PA32	465000	7530001	3,728	3,516	21,160
PA33	454999	7530001	6,520	7,857	44,747
PA34	454999	7525001	4,168	3,870	23,611
PA35	450001	7520001	4,212	3,988	23,814
PA36	445005	7515004	4,226	3,068	25,341
AVERAGE OF AUGER HOLES			**3,690**	**2,977**	**23,846**

Notes:

1 Locations are in GDA94 Zone 52

2 Assays are based on a single sample for each auger hole

3 All auger holes were vertical

4 All auger holes drilled to a maximum depth of 1.5m

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

The Mackay mineralisation is contained in brine that is present in the pore spaces of lakebed sediments. It is important for the reader to understand this is not a hard rock mining project and sediment samples are not analysed. Exploration activities have been aimed at sampling the brine contained in sediments, to determine variations in concentration across the Mackay Project.

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.*	• Brine samples from aircore drilling are taken from the cyclone or outside return every 3m down hole, where flowing water is present. Water may not flow after every rod, in which case a sample is not taken. • Select holes had 50mm piezometers installed for subsequent monitoring and brine sampling. • Select holes had 100mm wells installed for subsequent pump testing, monitoring and brine sampling. • Brine samples taken from the piezometers and wells are taken at the bottom of hole using a pump or downhole non-return sampler. • Brine samples down hole are considered composite samples from surface, as brine from all levels of stratigraphic sequence can contribute to the brine sample composition. • Brine samples are also collected from test pits located adjacent to drill hole collars representing the brine in the upper unconfined aquifer in the sediments. • Select core samples were retrieved in 46mm diameter plastic tubes and sealed to ensure the unconsolidated sediments and entrained brine were recovered and to avoid moisture loss. • Brine samples are taken in 1L bottles and allowed to settle and clear, prior to being filtered and sent for analysis.
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).*	• The program involves the use of a small, purpose built aircore rig, transported by helicopter sling loading. • Drilling is done by aircore method using an aircore blade bit. • Aircore bit size is approximately 80mm. • Select direct push tube samples from surface are also acquired using a specially modified attachment for core sampling. • Core is not orientated and 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*	• Samples collected and reported are brine. • Aircore brine samples are recovered via

	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.*	air pressure forcing water up the drill rods, through the cyclone or outside return, with samples collected in buckets and transferred into 1L bottles. • Brine samples are only taken when water is free flowing after a rod change. • Sediment samples are collected from the cyclone and are logged and placed in chip trays and sealed bags on 3m intervals, with increased detail in the upper 2m. • Due to the wet and sticky nature of the sediments it was not practical to weigh sample buckets for 3m intervals. • Minimal core loss is evident in push tubes due to the nature of the push tube sampling and the immediate air-tight sealing of the core tube upon extraction from the drill hole. However, compaction is noted in the upper metre where material is less compact. • Core container length and actual core length measurements were taken. • Not all tubes were full so sediment density measurements could be non-representative of the interval sampled.
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 logged for hydrogeological characteristics, including descriptions of lithology, sediment grain size, colour, moisture content, general observations and flow rates. • A qualified hydrogeologist/geologist logged all samples. • Drilling snap top sample bags and chip trays were photographed as a permanent record of sample intervals. • Drilling push tube sampling and recovery of 100mm diameter push tubes was discussed and implemented with advice from geotechnical specialists.
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 by airlifting with the drilling rig or by pumping. The brine was mixed during the sampling process. Airlifting allowed purging three well volumes of brine from holes, except for a small number of drill holes with lower flows. • Three well volumes of brine was purged from the piezometers and wells prior to sampling, where possible – ensuring that stagnant brine was purged and representative brine obtained for sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples collected were analysed for elemental assay at Intertek laboratories in Perth, a reputable independent laboratory. Internal standards are in place to calibrate equipment and maintain analytical procedures. • The technique of analysis used is Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry for cations and sulphur, UV visible

		spectrometry for chloride, gravimetric analysis for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). sulphate concentration was calculated from sulphur analysis. • Quality control procedures were in place throughout the analyses process, including the use of blanks, duplicates and laboratory certified standards. • Quality control data indicates no discrepancies in the results.
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.*	• Results have been verified by an independent consulting hydrogeologist. • Data entry was completed in the field in order to minimise transcription errors. • Brine analyses results are received from the laboratory in digital format to prevent transposition errors. • The brine body is considered to be relatively homogenous and twinning of holes was not considered necessary but will be undertaken in the future to improve confidence in short range analytical variation. Analysis of brine from pump tests on some holes provides a check on the analyses of samples taken during drilling. • Data stored in Excel format with regular backups/copies created. • The concentrated nature of the brines requires the laboratory to dilute sub-samples to allow analysis. The results are then corrected for dilution factors by the laboratory before results are reported.
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.*	• Collars were located using a handheld GPS system, with accuracy of +/- 5m. • The grid system used was GDA94 in MGA Zone 52. • RLs were recorded for each collar. • The salt lake surface is generally flat lying so topographic control is not considered a critical point.
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.*	• Drilling was completed at an approximate 7.5km spacing with aircore and power auger holes. • The correlation of lithological and brine concentration data suggests drilling completed in the program is sufficient to estimate a resource for the project • 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.
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 drilled vertical as the geological structure being targeted (host sediments) is flat lying. • No orientation or structural information was obtained, as the target is brine in the pores of lake sediments.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were clearly labelled and kept onsite prior to being transported to Perth, via secured freight, for analysis. Samples for assaying were submitted to independent laboratories,

		with a chain of custody system maintained.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews were conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Project is 100% owned by Agrimin Limited. The project tenure is held under Exploration Licences - E80/4887, E80/4888, E80/4889, E80/4890 and E80/4893. • The area is subject to native title determination held by the Kiwirrkurra People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Holocene Pty Ltd conducted a vibracore drilling program on the project area in 2009. The average depth of drilling was 2.7m. The drilling grid was roughly 10km.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is brine-hosted potash in a salt 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* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to drill collar table in the release. • Holes were up to 30m deep and were drilled vertical. • Approximate RL of the lake is 355m.
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.*	• Results from drill holes were averaged without any weighting for depth in the hole. Sample results within holes are relatively homogeneous and do not display “nuggety” character.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).*	• The brine aquifer is considered to be continuous throughout the sediment profile of the lake, which has been confirmed by analyses of depth profiles. The lake sediment units are flat lying and all holes have been drilled vertically so it is assumed that the true width of mineralisation has been intersected in each hole.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures within the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	• Results considered relevant have been reported.

	Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration has been carried out within the Project area. • Toro Energy Ltd (ASX: TOE) and Rum Jungle Resources Ltd (ASX: RUM) have conducted potash and uranium exploration on neighbouring tenure at Lake Mackay.
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.*	• Further feasibility work is currently being undertaken and is planned to continue into 2016. This will include drilling, pump testing, process test work and geotechnical work, which is aimed at providing the necessary data required for the estimation of an updated Mineral Resource and Scoping Study.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data was transferred directly from laboratory spreadsheets to the database. • Data was checked for transcription errors once in the database, to ensure coordinates, assay values and lithological codes were correct • Drop down tables were used for spreadsheet entry, to minimize potential for data entry errors • Data was plotted to check the spatial location and relationship to adjoining sample points • Duplicates and Standards have been used in the assay process. • Brine assays and porosity testwork have been analysed and compared with other publicly available information for reasonableness. • Comparisons of original and current datasets were made to ensure no lack of integrity.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person was involved in exploration activities on site, which included oversight of the drilling and trenching program.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• There is a high level of confidence in the geological model for the Project. The geology is simple, with brine-hosted in flat lying, relatively uniform, lakebed sediments. • Any alternative interpretations are restricted to smaller scale variations in sedimentology, principally in the upper unit. • Similar sediments are reported in adjoining properties and other Australian salt lakes. • Data used in the interpretation includes aircore, power auger and vibracore drilling.

		• Geology has been used to separate the deposit into an upper and lower resource layer. • Sedimentary processes affect the continuity of geology, whereas the concentration of potassium and other elements in the brine is related to water inflows, evaporation and brine evolution in the salt lake.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The lateral extent of the resource has been defined by the boundary of the Company's tenements, which have been trimmed to fit within the margins of the salt lake. The top portion (to 6m) of the internal islands have also been excised. Refer to the figures in the release. • The base of the resource has been defined by a basal DTM which has been created from the total depth of all the drill holes. This extends to a maximum depth of 30m. • The resource remains open laterally outside of the Company's tenements and in parts at depth below the current drilling.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Potassium tonnage was calculated as a function of bulk volume, potassium grade and both total porosity and specific yield. • Measurements of wet and dry bulk density, moisture content, total porosity, specific yield, and hydraulic conductivity were taken from the drill core assessment process. • Inverse Distance Squared was applied to the composited assay data, which was considered appropriate for the normally distributed dataset. The assays are collected as composite samples by airlifting or pumping and averaged for each hole. • A surface representing the top of the basement rocks was created from drill hole data. This was used to calculate the depth of the lake sediments for each estimated point. • The low CV and absence of extreme values precluded the need for top-cutting. No cut-off grade was applied. • Drill holes are on a broadly regular grid with a nominal spacing of 7.55km. A 2D grid was created with points spaced 1km by 1km. The dimensions of the grid were chosen as they are nominally a fifth of the drill hole spacing. • Three search passes were employed with progressively larger radii or decreasing search criteria. The first pass used radii of 5km by 5km whereas the second used 7.5km by 7.5km and the third used 30km by 30km in order to estimate all the points. All three passes used a four sector search. Passes one and two required a minimum of three and a maximum of 16 data points with a

		maximum per sector of four. Pass three required a minimum of one and a maximum of 12 data points with a maximum per sector of three. • The maximum extrapolation of estimates is 25km. • In the case of the upper resource layer to 2.7m depth material that did not meet those criteria was classified as Inferred (11% of the resource to 2.7m). Slightly different search criteria was used for the deeper layer and hence high-level mapping of the limited variability was achieved. • Block sizes of 1,000m by 1,000m were adopted for the modelling with application of a block factor to ensure volumetric accuracy on boundaries. • Micromine and MapInfo GIS software was used for the estimation and modelling. • The final model was reviewed visually and it was concluded that the model fairly represents the grades observed in the drill holes. • Previous estimates were considered in preparation of this estimate • There are no mine production records for this resource. • Recovery of by-products has not been considered. • Selective mining units were not considered. • No assumptions were made regarding correlation between variables. • Geological interpretation was used to define the thickness of the orebody. • No grade cut-offs or capping was undertaken due to the homogeneity of data. • There are no known deleterious elements
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Refer to Section 1.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off grades have been applied due to the homogeneity of the data and likely mining methods to be employed in a production scenario.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The resource has been quoted in terms of brine volume and grade. • No mining or recovery factors have been applied. • The conceptual mining method is recovering brine from the salt lake via a series of trenches and/or wells. Mining recovery is expected to be significantly higher using trenches compared to wells. • Detailed hydrologic studies of the lake are being undertaken to further define the extractable resources and extraction rates possible for the Project.
Metallurgical factors or	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of*	• A brine processing simulation taking into account the brine chemistry has

assumptions	*determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	been run which has indicated a conventional processing route, utilised at existing operations elsewhere in the world. • Brine chemistry at Lake Mackay is similar in composition to other SOP projects. These other projects have demonstrated that SOP can be produced via conventional brine processing techniques. • No metallurgical testwork has yet been carried out on the Lake Mackay brines.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Impacts of a potash operation at Lake Mackay would include; surface disturbance from the creation of extraction/processing facilities and associated infrastructure, accumulation of various low height salt tailings empoundments and extraction from saline and fresh water aquifers regionally.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density measurements were taken as part of the drill core assessment process described in section 1. This included wet core density, brine density and dry solids density. However, in the estimation methodology brine volumes and the mass of potassium and other elements dissolved in the brine does not require bulk density measurements – as it uses the porosity or drainable porosity and volume of the host sediments.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred, except for 89% of the upper resource layer above 2.7m deep (where more information is available) that volume is classified as Indicated. The classifications are based on the Competent Persons opinion/view. • It is considered that all relevant factors for the reporting of a brine resource have been taken into consideration.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or reviews were undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Refer to the above. • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of volume, tonnages and grades. • No production data is available for this resource.