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CLARIFICATION STATEMENT

Agrimin Limited (**ASX: AMN**) ("**Agrimin**" or "**the Company**") provides the following clarification statement regarding the results from an infill drilling program conducted in 2016 ('**the Results**"), that formed part of the basis for the updating of the Mineral Resource previously reported for the Mackay SOP Project on 15 December 2015. The Results referred to in this statement were previously reported in Table 11 of the announcement titled 'Pre-Feasibility Study Completed for Mackay SOP Project' released on 7 May 2018.

The infill drilling program conducted in 2016 was completed entirely within the boundaries of the existing Mineral Resource. The Results were considered immaterial as they were consistent with and provided confirmation of results from previous exploration and resource definition programs. The Company confirms the Mineral Resource Estimate released on 7 May 2018 was completed in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code), 2012 Edition, and that this supersedes any previous Mineral Resource Estimates for the Mackay SOP Project.

The Results are provided again in **Table 1** below and have not been altered in any manner from that previously reported in Table 11 of the announcement titled 'Pre-Feasibility Study Completed for Mackay SOP Project' released on 7 May 2018.

Details of 2016 Drilling Program

In 2016, the Company completed an infill drilling program within the envelope of existing Mineral Resources reported on 15 December 2015, using an auger core drilling rig. A total of 57 auger core holes were drilled for a total of 581m on an approximate 5km grid, to a maximum depth of 11.25m. The auger core drilling rig used a 0.75m long core barrel and 11.25m was chosen as the standard maximum depth. Core recovery for the 2016 drilling auger core averaged 88%.

A plan view of drill locations is shown in **Figure 1** and a summary of the results is presented in **Table 1**.

Brine samples were submitted to the primary laboratory (Intertek) accompanied by blind QA/QC samples comprising standards, field duplicates and blanks. Bureau Veritas was used as the check laboratory, with QA/QC samples submitted for comparison analyses. Results of standards and duplicates showed a high level of repeatability and low variance for the field brine samples analysed in both laboratories. Brine extraction samples (brine extracted from the core as a check on open hole brine samples) showed a higher sample variance, which is likely to reflect the small volume brine samples obtained from the core samples. Details of the QA/QC program are provided in the following sections, along with brine assays.

A total of 92 primary field brine samples were taken during the 2016 auger core drilling program. Brine extraction brine samples were also analysed by Intertek which is an independent, NATA accredited, minerals laboratory in Perth. Check analyses were completed at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. Comparison of results from these laboratories confirmed the Intertek analyses are suitable for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Samples from the auger core drilling compared to previous drilling and sampling programs show similar average and median values for Potassium and other elements. The samples from the different drilling types also show a similar spatial distribution across the lake. Brine extraction sampling results returned consistently higher results than the field brine sampling results.

Figure 1. Drill Collar Locations

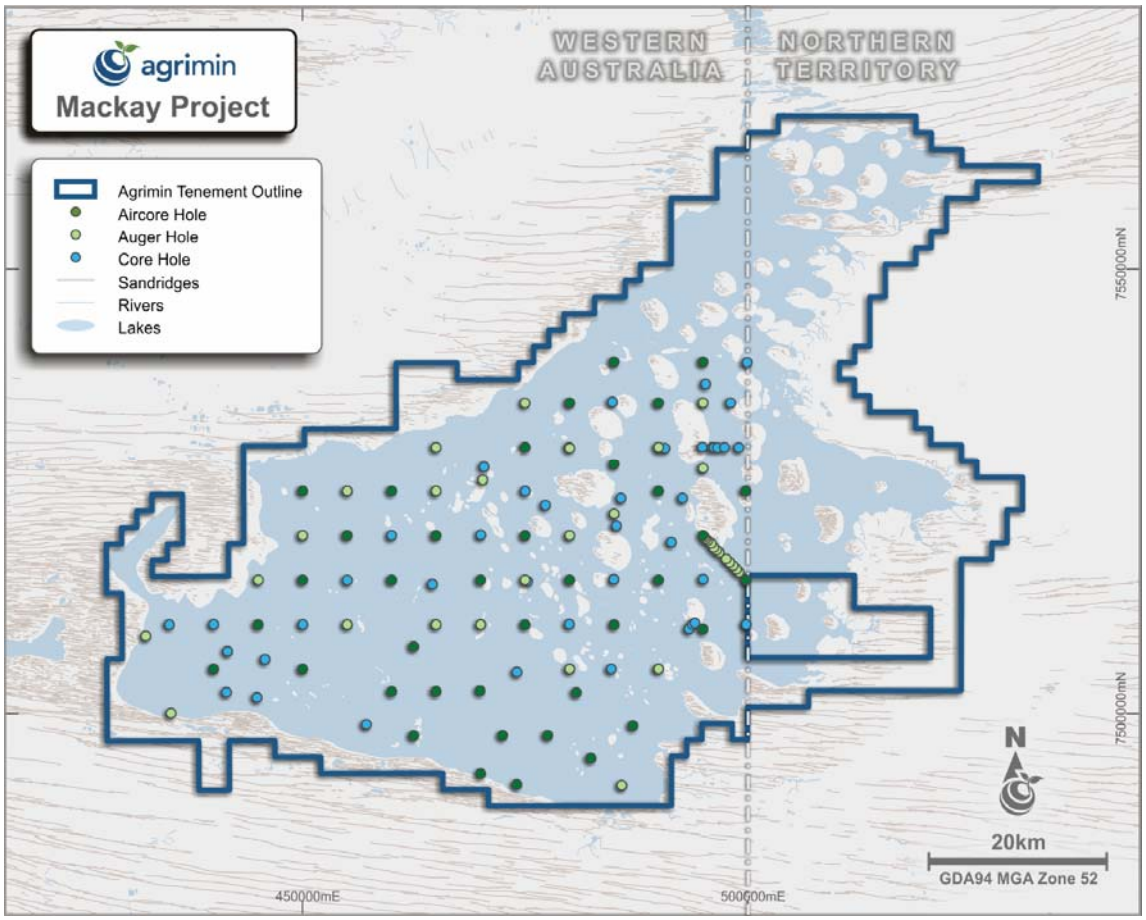

Table 1. Location and Assay Results of Auger Core Drill Holes in 2016

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (mbgs)	Sample ID	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)
MC01	464954	7510017	10.40	C01_11	3,158	3,273	23,317
MC02	470016	7510019	9.75	C02_10	5,062	2,664	21,906
MC02	470016	7510019	9.75	C02_2	5,250	2,700	22,112
MC03	493409	7509502	9.75	C03_10	2,835	3,220	19,187
MC03	493409	7509502	9.75	C03_2	2,799	3,189	18,706
MC04	493786	7510003	9.75	C04_1	2,008	1,798	14,482
MC04	493786	7510003	9.75	C04_10	2,627	2,200	17,680
MC05	494088	7510168	9.75	C05_10	927	933	9,283
MC05	494088	7510168	9.75	C05_5	923	925	9,409
MC06	499845	7510004	11.25	C06_11	3,154	3,426	19,120
MC06	499845	7510004	11.25	C06_2	3,167	3,423	18,927
MC07	495020	7515084	11.25	C07_3	3,316	3,016	21,039
MC08	491436	7519245	11.25	C08_11	2,829	1,803	17,106
MC08	491436	7519245	11.25	C08_2	2,817	1,809	17,154
MC09	492704	7524188	11.25	C09_11	2,979	2,256	19,720
MC09	492704	7524188	11.25	C09_2	2,932	2,233	19,217
MC10	490123	7529868	11.25	C10_11	3,013	1,712	18,546
MC10	490123	7529868	11.25	C10_2	3,083	1,750	19,012
MC11	490717	7529886	7.50	C11_2	2,614	1,457	16,083
MC11	490717	7529886	7.50	C11_8	3,200	1,748	19,593
MC12	496021	7529993	11.25	C12_11	4,023	2,910	22,716
MC12	496021	7529993	11.25	C12_2	3,125	2,127	17,742
MC13	494917	7530028	11.25	C13_11	328	282	4,571
MC13	494917	7530028	11.25	C13_5	339	272	4,437
MC14	496221	7529995	6.75	C14_1	3,321	2,281	18,458
MC14	496221	7529995	6.75	C14_8	3,602	2,536	20,644
MC15	496620	7529958	7.50	C15_1	3,281	1,910	19,624
MC15	496620	7529958	7.50	C15_8	3,554	2,356	22,224
MC16	497412	7529995	7.50	C16_1	3,156	1,904	20,515
MC16	497412	7529995	7.50	C16_8	3,189	1,980	20,350
MC17	499006	7529977	11.25	C17_1	3,223	1,810	21,572
MC17	499006	7529977	11.25	C17_11	3,378	1,930	22,208

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (mbgs)	Sample ID	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)
MC18	495004	7535000	7.50	C18_1	2,829	1,888	17,791
MC19	495002	7539595	11.25	C19_1	2,864	1,638	18,501
MC20	499950	7539535	11.25	C20_1	3,186	2,151	21,382
MC21	498098	7535005	11.25	C21_1	3,023	2,200	21,791
MC21	498098	7535005	11.25	C21_11	3,055	2,202	21,459
MC22	495295	7537123	3.75	C22_1	2,845	2,098	17,420
MC23	484818	7535109	11.25	C23_1	3,069	2,961	23,221
MC23	484818	7535109	11.25	C23_11	3,279	3,244	22,782
MC24	479943	7529996	11.25	C24_1	3,230	2,916	21,542
MC25	485777	7524188	11.25	C25_1	3,324	2,258	21,044
MC26	485261	7521087	7.50	C26_1	3,859	3,652	24,159
MC27	477282	7523399	7.50	C27_1	3,590	2,203	21,362
MC28	480002	7519998	11.25	C28_1	4,555	3,176	23,404
MC28	480002	7519998	11.25	C28_1	4,555	3,176	23,404
MC29	484971	7515062	11.25	C29_1	3,133	3,179	22,068
MC29	484971	7515062	11.25	C29_11	3,095	3,122	22,225
MC30	484684	7505003	11.25	C30_1	3,827	3,351	23,577
MC30	484684	7505003	11.25	C30_11	3,829	3,362	24,341
MC31	475276	7514859	11.25	C31_1	3,280	3,374	22,496
MC31	475276	7514859	11.25	C31_11	3,113	3,214	21,758
MC32	470014	7520051	11.25	C32_1	3,163	2,844	21,235
MC32	470014	7520051	11.25	C32_11	3,233	2,904	21,520
MC33	475013	7524996	11.25	C33_1	3,795	3,045	23,665
MC33	475013	7524996	11.25	C33_11	3,419	2,737	21,037
MC34	470370	7527745	11.25	C34_1	3,309	3,325	19,692
MC35	464974	7524997	11.25	C35_1	3,215	2,915	18,721
MC35	464974	7524997	11.25	C35_11	3,276	2,892	19,063
MC36	459997	7519996	11.25	C36_1	3,495	3,283	19,537
MC36	459997	7519996	11.25	C36_11	3,314	3,111	18,803
MC37	455015	7524980	11.25	C37_1	3,870	3,795	21,382
MC37	455015	7524980	11.25	C37_11	3,861	3,773	21,348
MC38	449994	7519984	11.25	C38_1	3,849	3,883	21,396
MC38	449994	7519984	11.25	C38_11	3,880	3,864	21,716

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (mbgs)	Sample ID	K (kg/m^3)	Mg (kg/m^3)	SO_4 (kg/m^3)
MC39	455027	7514983	11.25	C39_1	3,734	3,457	21,579
MC39	455027	7514983	11.25	C39_11	3,455	3,184	20,469
MC40	464570	7514535	11.25	C40_1	3,575	3,061	20,309
MC40	464570	7514535	11.25	C40_11	3,604	3,083	20,796
MC41	450016	7510007	11.25	C41_1	3,503	3,474	21,916
MC41	450016	7510007	11.25	C41_11	3,479	3,547	22,161
MC42	439990	7510029	11.25	C42_1	3,625	4,099	24,470
MC42	439990	7510029	11.25	C42_11	3,527	4,009	23,921
MC43	435003	7509993	11.25	C43_1	3,578	4,013	25,492
MC43	435003	7509993	11.25	C43_11	3,455	3,896	24,777
MC44	441561	7506993	11.25	C44_11	2,844	3,426	27,707
MC45	441561	7506993	2.25	C45_2	2,826	3,432	28,001
MC47	445769	7506084	2.25	C47_1	2,817	3,760	28,918
MC48	441424	7502388	11.25	C48_11	2,651	3,477	32,007
MC49	444860	7501803	11.25	C49_1	2,860	3,696	30,010
MC49	444860	7501803	11.25	C49_11	2,787	3,841	30,109
MC50	455013	7509984	11.25	C50_1	3,399	3,602	23,909
MC50	455013	7509984	11.25	C50_11	3,012	3,185	22,999
MC51	457166	7498787	11.25	C51_1	2,966	5,215	31,328
MC51	457166	7498787	11.25	C51_11	2,914	5,115	31,032
MC52	474090	7504660	6.0	C52_1	3,776	3,360	22,530
MC53	479978	7510044	11.25	C53_1	3,096	3,181	25,331
MC54	480019	7505009	11.25	C54_1	3,759	3,193	24,415
MC55	489983	7505010	11.25	C55_1	3,675	3,895	26,708
MC56	482373	7495002	11.25	C56_1	3,997	2,832	26,699
MC56	482373	7495002	11.25	C56_11	3,938	2,800	26,819
MC57	485876	7491918	11.25	C57_1	3,060	2,614	25,456
MC57	485876	7491918	11.25	C57_11	3,084	2,744	25,520
AVERAGE OF SAMPLES					**3,383**	**2,997**	**22,451**

Notes:

1 Locations are in GDA94 Zone 52.

2 All auger core holes were drilled vertical.

3 Auger core holes drilled to a maximum depth of 11.25m.

4 Samples taken from islands have been excluded from the average presented as they have been sterilised from the Resources Estimate.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this statement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled or reviewed by consultant 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

The mineralisation at the Mackay SOP Project 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 and resource definition activities have been aimed at sampling the brine contained in sediments, to determine variations in concentration across the Mackay SOP 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*	• Brine sampling was undertaken by bailing brine samples during the 2016 auger core drilling program and by pumping from installed bores. The results of the sample populations from each sampling technique have been compared statistically. • A significant number of the core holes had 50mm piezometers installed for future monitoring and brine sampling. • Brine samples taken by bailing and pumping are considered composite samples from the phreatic surface, as brine from all levels of the stratigraphic sequence contributes to the brine sample composition. These samples are considered representative of brine that will flow into trenches or bores during brine extraction from the resource. • Samples of brine extracted from sediment core samples provide information on Potassium, Magnesium and Sulphate concentrations in the sediments and were used as a check on brine grades from the other sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	methods. • The core samples were retrieved in plastic tubes (in the place of triple tubes) and sealed to ensure the unconsolidated sediments and entrained brine were recovered. • A number of 2016 holes were twinned and sampled. In addition, a transect of holes with a closer spacing than the 5km grid drilling, were drilled with a spacing from 200m to 800m and sampled to evaluate short range variability in brine concentration and lithology. QA/QC samples were used throughout the drilling program. • Brine samples were taken in 1L bottles directly from the bailer or pump, so no sub-sampling was carried out. These were filtered in the laboratory prior to analysis, with the measurement of physical parameters and analysis by industry standard techniques that are applicable to brine 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 drilling campaign required the use of a small purpose built auger core rig, transported by helicopter sling loading and ATV between the drill sites. • Auger core drilling was undertaken with a hollow stem auger in which the core was collected in plastic (triple) tubes in the centre of the augers, with the core barrel recovered with wireline and overshot. • The auger core diameter was 175mm, with the internal hollow section sufficient to install a 50mm diameter monitoring well. The aircore bit size was approximately 80mm. • Core was 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 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.*	• Core from auger core sampling was measured and the recovered core compared to the length drilled (0.75m long core tubes). Core recovery was then calculated for each core tube. The plastic tubes act like triple tubes to maximise sample recovery, but allow the cores to be sealed immediately following recovery to prevent brine loss. Cores were cut to the length of recovered core if less than 0.75m. • Overall core recovery from the auger

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core drilling was 88%, mostly influenced by the presence of gypsum bands which caused cores to collar off in the tubes, with core below the gypsum bands lost by washing during drilling of the remaining part of the core run. • The key sample material collected during and following drilling of holes is brine, in addition to the core samples. Lithological samples are important to provide an understanding of the sediment characteristics and to provide samples for porosity and permeability measurements. • There is not a relationship between the sediment sample recovery and brine grade and sediment core recovery was sufficient that it is unlikely to be biased for reasons of variable sediment sample recovery during aircore (or core) drilling.
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. • All auger core trays were photographed for comparison purposes. • Because clays cause some smearing in the core tubes during drilling a number of core holes were frozen in a Perth laboratory and split to allow more detailed logging and evaluation of small scale structures in the core. • All the 581m of auger core was geologically logged.
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*	• Cores were collected for purposes of lithological logging and porosity sampling. The cores were systematically sampled for porosity, density, permeability and grain size data using systematic (non-selective) intervals of full core. • Brine samples were collected by pumping or bailer sampling. The brine was mixed during the sampling process. Due to the helicopter supported nature of the drilling campaigns it was necessary to sample bores during and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	immediately following drilling and bore installation. It was not always possible to purge 3 well volumes of brine from the holes prior to sampling. • The brine sampling methods are considered appropriate for the circumstances. As a quality control procedure, the auger core samples have been validated by the collection of brine extracted from the cores. • Field duplicates of brine samples were taken during pumping or bailing of samples. • 10cm core sub-samples are considered appropriate for the laboratory test work, as are 1L brine samples for the brine analyses.
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, an independent laboratory. • The technique of analysis used was 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. These assays provide a measurement of the total dissolved components analysed. • Quality control procedures were in place throughout the sampling and analyses process, including the use of blanks, duplicates and laboratory prepared standards. The QA/QC samples were analysed at the Bureau Veritas laboratory as an independent check on the Intertek results. Quality control data indicates the brine results are acceptable for resource estimation.
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 independent consulting hydrogeologists. • There are 22 duplicate pairs in sampling across the lake where brine samples from different drilling techniques have been compared, with both Agrimin and Rum Jungle Resources Ltd data (on the properties acquired by Agrimin). The Rum Jungle Resources Ltd twin holes show a higher level of variation, which is likely to be in part related to the aircore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling following a period of heavy rain. • In addition to twinned holes transects of auger core holes were used to evaluate variability in brine concentration over shorter distances. • Brine analytical results are received from the laboratory in digital format to prevent transposition errors. • The brine body is considered to be relatively homogenous. • Analysis of brine from pump tests on some holes provides a check on the analyses of the composite end of hole sample taken during drilling. • Data is 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. Agrimin has undertaken an initial topographic survey of the lake as an evaluation of the digital elevation model.
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 on a 5km grid, with some holes moved to avoid drilling on islands. No drilling was conducted north of 7,540,000 North or east of the Western Australian border. • The correlation of lithological and brine concentration data suggests drilling completed in the programs is sufficient to demonstrate the continuity of both lithology/geology and brine grades to estimate a resource for the project • All brine samples are considered a composite from the 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. Only brine extraction analyses from the auger core holes represent discrete

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interval samples – taken systematically vertically throughout holes. • This sampling validated the continuation of brine with comparable grades to composite sample throughout the length of the auger core holes
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 containing brine) is flat lying. • No orientation or structural information was obtained, as the target is brine in the pores of unconsolidated lake sediments.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were clearly labelled and kept onsite prior to being transported to Alice Springs by company contractors. From Alice Springs, the samples were transported to Perth by personnel from the Intertek laboratory, via secured freight, for analysis. Photographs of samples were maintained as a control in addition to copies of the Chain of Custody forms. • Samples for check analysis were submitted to the Bureau Veritas check laboratory by company personnel.
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 tenements are 100% owned by Agrimin. • The Project tenements include the following granted Exploration Licences: E80/4888; E80/4889; E80/4890; E80/4893; E80/4995; and E80/5055. • The Project tenements also include the following Exploration Licence applications: E80/5124; E80/5172; EL30651; EL31780; and EL31781. • The Project area lies within the Kiwirrkurra native title determination area. Tjamu Tjamu (Aboriginal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Corporation) RNTBC is the native title registered body corporate for the Kiwirrkurra native title holders. Agrimin and Tjamu Tjamu have signed a Native Title Agreement which provides the necessary consents for the Project's development and operation. • The Project area is also subject to the Use and Benefit Aboriginal Reserves 24923 and 40783. The Company has been granted Mining Entry Permits from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in order to access the Reserves for the purpose of the Project's development and operation.
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. • Rum Jungle Resources Ltd and Toro Energy Ltd conducted drilling programs in the southern tenements now held by Agrimin. A total of 22 vibracore holes were drilled in 2011 and a further 11 aircore holes were drilled in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is brine-hosted potash in a salt lake setting.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 collars in the release. • Auger core holes were 11.25m deep. • Approximate RL of the lake is 355m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Brine samples used in the Mineral Resource Estimate are all of hole composites obtained from sampling in open holes or installed bores. • The brine extraction analyses obtained from the drill core represent discrete intervals of 10cm vertical through a selective but spatially distributed number of the drill cores. These analyses had a top cut of 7.0kg/m^3 potassium applied, to minimize the effect of high assays on the estimation. • Results are reported as K_2SO_4, which is the combination of the available Potassium with the available Sulphate. The conversion factor from Potassium is 2.23.
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 and brine extraction samples. The lake sediments 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 ASX 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 Exploration Results.*	• Results considered relevant have been reported. See results tables in this ASX Release.
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.*	• The most important information apart from the Potassium and other grades from chemical analyses is the porosity of the sediments. This was discussed in the announcement of the update Mineral Resource on the 7 May 2018.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Board of Agrimin has approved the Project's progression to a Definitive Feasibility Study. Field work to support the Definitive Feasibility Study is currently being undertaken. This includes pump testing, site evaporation trials, water supply investigation, geotechnical work, and infrastructure evaluation.