

Attention Business Editors:

Trigon's Intercontinental Potash Corp. receives Independent Technical Report under National Instrument 43-101 for Polyhalite Potash Fertilizer Project in New Mexico

/NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED STATES/

GOLDEN (DENVER), CO, Jan. 14 /CNW/ - Mr. Sidney Himmel, President and CEO of Trigon Uranium Corp. (TSX-V: TEL; "Trigon"), and President and CEO of Intercontinental Potash Corp. ("ICP", "Intercontinental Potash" or the "Company") is very pleased to announce that Intercontinental Potash, owned 38 percent by Trigon, has received an independent technical report (National Instrument 43-101 report) in respect of the Ochoa Polyhalite Project of New Mexico. The report was prepared by Micon International Limited. The Qualified Persons responsible for the preparation of the report were Kenneth Grace, B.Sc., M.Sc. P.Eng., Consulting Economic Geologist, and Jane Spooner, M.Sc., P.Geo., Vice President, Micon International Limited. The detailed report has been filed on SEDAR and is also available in PDF format on the website of Intercontinental Potash at [http://www.intercontinentalpotash.com/projects/index.php?content\\_id\(equal sign\)191](http://www.intercontinentalpotash.com/projects/index.php?content_id(equal sign)191). The Company intends to commence drilling during the second quarter of 2009.

Intercontinental Potash intends to explore for and develop potassium fertilizer minerals in the Southwest United States with particular emphasis on polyhalite. The development concept of polyhalite as an organic, non-chloride, slow-release and multi-nutrient fertilizer is based on various historical studies of the mineral as a potassium fertilizer. Agricultural research testing in greenhouse environments has demonstrated that polyhalite may be an effective source of potassium, magnesium, calcium, and sulfur as plant fertilizer nutrients. Intercontinental Potash believes that polyhalite may be developed as a significant new fertilizer which will provide, on a cost-effective basis, these four nutrients in a slow-release, chloride-free product and in that regard is intending to establish relationships with fertilizer distribution companies for the purpose of test marketing. The Company also believes that polyhalite may be a valuable contributor to the potassium sulfate segment of the fertilizer products industry.

Following are excerpts from the NI-43-101 report:

The Ochoa Polyhalite property comprises 16 federal prospecting permits for potassium located about 32 km. (20 miles) east-southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico and 27 km (33 miles) west of the Texas-New Mexico state line. Intercontinental Potash holds 16 federal prospecting permits for potassium covering a total area of 14,811 ha. (36,589 acres) that were issued on November 21, 2008 by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with an effective date of December 1, 2008. The term of each permit is two years, renewable for a further two years. A drilling exploration plan in respect of the required 16 exploration holes was submitted to the BLM on May 27, 2008. The plan describes the drilling methods, drilling stipulations and related reclamation plans. During June 2008 the BLM inspected the proposed drill hole locations, modified the locations and approved them with respect to water and wildlife issues. The drilling exploration plan was modified and resubmitted as a result of this process. A cultural resource survey was also performed for each drill site and no cultural resource sites were identified. The drill pad locations and road locations have been surveyed. New Mexico state lease applications in respect of 7,205 ha (17,800 acres) remain under review.

The property and area of interest lie outside, and approximately 14.5 (9 miles) from the eastern boundary of the area designated by the federal government as the Known Potash Leasing Area (KPLA) which covers the area of potash mineral reserves and resources in the upper Permian Salado Formation east of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The mines in the Carlsbad district are the only potash mines in the state and produce potassium chloride (potash) from the mineral sylvite and potassium-magnesium sulphate from the mineral, langbeinite. These potassium salts are used primarily by the fertilizer industry as sources of potassium (or potash) and magnesium. New Mexico

accounts for the majority of United States potash production.

The interpretation of the presence of polyhalite in the Rustler Formation forms the basis of the business concept being developed by Intercontinental Potash. Micon is satisfied as to the validity of the interpretation of the geophysical data. Confirmation of this interpretation will not be gained until drill holes are obtained by Intercontinental Potash through its own drilling and sampling program. The occurrence of polyhalite in the area of interest has been inferred from analysis of geophysical logs of oil and gas wells in the Tamarisk member of the Rustler Formation at a depth of approximately 460 m (1,500 ft). Polyhalite shows a high gamma ray response, high velocity on sonic logs and relatively high density.

The development concept being considered by Intercontinental Potash is based primarily on work at the Colorado State University (CSU) Agricultural Station by Barbarick, 1989, 1991. This work demonstrated that, in greenhouse tests, finely ground polyhalite was an effective source of potassium, magnesium, calcium and sulfur as fertilizer nutrients. Intercontinental Potash and its consultant, Robert Hite, believe that polyhalite may be developed as a new fertilizer material which will provide these four nutrients in a slow-release, chloride-free product.

Polyhalite, as a potential new fertilizer product, is more comparable with other multi-nutrient potassium fertilizers such as langbeinite or kainite, than with potassium chloride, potassium sulfate and potassium nitrate. It has the advantage, with potassium nitrate and sulphate salts, of being chloride-free. As with all new industrial mineral products, extensive market analysis and market development will be required in order to promote its use. While polyhalite has not, hitherto been commercially mined and marketed as a multi-nutrient fertilizer product, Barbarick's and others' work has shown that it has potential as a direct application fertilizer, when finely ground on acid and nutrient-poor soils.

The large number of drill holes in the area of interest provide geophysical logs which have been used to infer the presence of polyhalite mineralization in the Tamarisk member of the Rustler Formation. Exploration drilling by Intercontinental Potash will be necessary in order to provide core that can be examined and sampled directly. Physical examination of drill core will allow accurate measurement of the thickness of the polyhalite unit. Correlation between drill holes, and comparison with the geophysical log data will permit assessment of the continuity of polyhalite mineralization. The isopach map of the polyhalite unit, as derived from geophysical well log data, indicates that it is of a thickness (averaging 8 ft or 2.4 m) that may be mineable by conventional underground mining methods. The plan of Intercontinental Potash to explore for polyhalite mineralization in southeast New Mexico and to develop a market for a new direct application fertilizer product is considered to have merit. This is particularly so in light of the need for balanced, multi-nutrient fertilizer applications in area of acid or poor soils. Increasing world population and pressure on agricultural land from urbanization and industrialization mean that application of fertilizers is essential in order to provide basic food crops.

The Phase I drilling program is designed to confirm the presence of polyhalite. Phase I drilling will comprise 16 holes from which core samples of the target layer will be collected. One hole will be located on each of the federal prospecting permits. Initial drilling will include the twinning of oil and gas exploration wells in order to permit direct comparison of core data with the geophysical log data previously analyzed for the presence of polyhalite. The estimate includes gamma logging and analysis of core samples (24 m or 80 ft of coring is anticipated for each hole). Contingent upon the success of the Phase I drilling program, the objective of the Phase II drilling program will be to provide sufficient information to allow the estimate of a mineral resource within a defined area. Initial metallurgical test work will be directed towards assessing the amenability of sampled material to provide a polyhalite concentrate with a focus on dry beneficiation methods. Preliminary economic assessment, including further metallurgical/mineralogical test work, market analysis and preliminary agronomic studies, will follow.

Micon considers that the work program is suitable to meet the objectives

of Intercontinental Potash and that the estimated budget is reasonable. Micon recommends that Intercontinental Potash continues with its efforts to acquire exploration permits and fee land and proceeds with the proposed drilling program.

The geological aspects of this press release were reviewed by Susan Wager, a Qualified Person, who works on a full-time basis for the Company.

About Trigon Uranium Corp. and Intercontinental Potash Corp.

Trigon Uranium Corp. is a uranium exploration and development company focused on deposits of the United States Southwest, with operations focused from its Golden, Colorado office. Trigon holds approximately 38% of Intercontinental Potash Corp., a private company involved in the acquisition, exploration, and development of potash and potash-related mineral lands in the United States Southwest. Trigon provides management services to Intercontinental Potash in respect of exploration and administration. The shares of Trigon trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "TEL".

Should you wish to receive Trigon news via email, please email [mirna\(at\)chfir.com](mailto:mirna(at)chfir.com) and specify "Trigon News" in the subject line.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release. This release includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this release, other than statements of historical facts, that address future developments that Trigon expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Although Trigon believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, and continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as expressly required by securities laws, Trigon does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

%SEDAR: 00021118E

/For further information: please visit [www.trigonuraniumcorp.com](http://www.trigonuraniumcorp.com) or contact: Trigon Uranium Corp., Sidney Himmel, President and CEO, T: (303) 216-2916; CHF Investor Relations, Jeanny So, Director of Operations, T: (416) 868-1079 x 225, E: [jeanny\(at\)chfir.com](mailto:jeanny(at)chfir.com); Jacqueline Wagenaar, Account Manager, T: (416) 868-1079 x 289, E: [jacqueline\(at\)chfir.com](mailto:jacqueline(at)chfir.com)/  
(TEL.)

CO: Trigon Uranium Corp.

CNW 07:00e 14-JAN-09