ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX: APC

21 September 2022

Increased Production Delivers Superior Economic Outcomes for World Scale LSOP

- **Average annual sulphate of potash (SOP) production increased from 170,000 tpa to 205,000 tpa (+21%)**
- **Higher global SOP pricing captured for forecast premium K-Brite™ product mix**
- **Contemporary pricing environment, optimised operating costs and upsized production capacity reflected in updated financial model**

Australian Potash Limited (ASX: APC) (**APC** or the **Company**) is pleased to present the financial outcomes to the increased average annual production[i] from the Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project (**LSOP**).

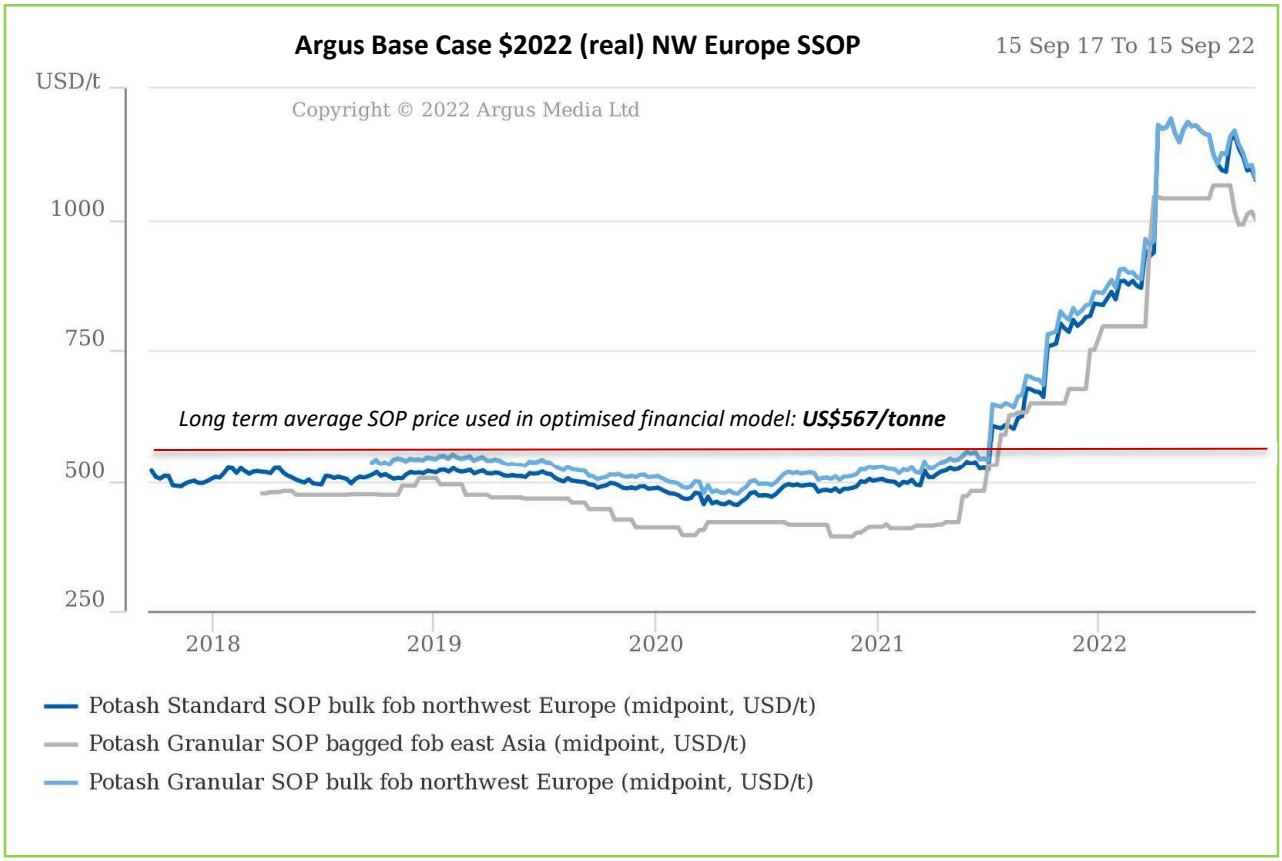
Financial metric	Unit	FEED Value	Optimised development	Change
Annual production	ktpa	170	205	**+21%**
Number of bores (life of mine)	#	172	89	**-48%**
Project NPV_8 (pre-tax, nominal)	A$m	614	1,014	**+65%**
IRR (pre-tax)	%	21	22	**+5%**
CAPEX (including contingency)	A$m	292	408	**+39%**
OPEX	US$/t	251	295	**+17%**
Annual average EBITDA	A$m	124	158	**+27%**
Annual average free cash flow (pre-tax)	A$m	119	155	**+30%**
Operational payback period	years	4.5	4.3	**-4%**
Development schedule (post FID)	months	36	36	**-0%**

Australian Potash Managing Director and CEO, Matt Shackleton, said: "The food security thematic is compounding global supply chain disruption caused by the pandemic and the conflict in eastern Europe. SOP pricing is at record levels in many markets. The short and medium-term outlook for inflation in construction and operating costs has also increased since the FEED was published in April 2021[ii]. Accordingly, we have updated SOP pricing assumptions, capital cost base and operational cost base of the Lake Wells model to reflect prevailing market conditions.

"Pleasingly, the SOP price outlook, upgrades to flow rates and brine grades and increased economies of scale offset a large proportion of the capital and operational cost inflation. The Project is estimated to be valued at over a billion dollars, generating an average of $158 million EBITDA pa with a mine life of 30 years.

"The LSOP remains one of the world's pre-eminent primary SOP project developments, which still carries Australia's largest JORC-compliant SOP Measured Mineral Resource[iii].

"The significant learnings gained through witnessing and analysing peer developments, in addition to the expertise now available locally, underpins our conviction and momentum towards a final investment decision to proceed to development."



"The Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project will be developed as Australia's only 100% borefield solar SOP project."

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1. Executive Summary

In the second half of 2021 the Company commenced an early works program focused on the development of 16 additional production bores[iv], site accommodation, power and water treatment infrastructure. Data obtained through the bore development and testing program, including hydro stratigraphic, flow rate and brine composition information, was used to reiterate the hydrogeological flow model (**hydro model**) that underpins the planning and development of the Lake Wells SOP Project.

The hydro model was first developed through the scoping study conducted on the LSOP in 2016/2017[v]. It was subsequently reiterated through the 2019 Definitive Feasibility Study[vi], the 2021 Front End Engineering Design (**FEED**) program[vii], and finally, with the data sets referenced above.

The financial outcomes, and development and operational strategies summarised in this announcement, are based upon this latest iteration of the hydro model. The areas where material changes to the FEED program have been modelled are:

- average annual SOP production has increased to 205,000 tpa from 170,000 tpa;
- the borefield development has been optimised, reducing the number of production wells required in steady state operations to 89 from 172 over life of mine;
- the pre-concentration pond network development and operations remain largely unchanged, with an increase in the size of the harvest pond network to accommodate the larger Kainite Type Mixed Salts (**KTMS**) feed salt profile; and
- in the processing plant, increases in certain vessel sizes to accommodate the higher SOP output from both brine and muriate of potash (**MOP**) conversion.

The impact of the current global inflationary environment is reflected in the analysis below, which incorporates the impact that cost escalation (inflation) and scope changes have had on the final economic outcomes.

The increase in development capital expenditure from the FEED position is summarised as follows:

Table 1: Escalation and Scope Changes

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) area	FEED A$m	Escalation A$m	Scope A$m	Optimised development A$m
Owner's team	18	1	13	32
Bore drilling and development	16	5	2	23
Borefield fit out, pipeline, transfer pumps	36	6	(15)	27
Earthworks and ponds	40	5	6	51

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) area	FEED A$m	Escalation A$m	Scope A$m	Optimised development A$m
SOP processing plant	104	22	35	161
Granulation and bagging	36	7	12	55
Non-process infrastructure	16	2	(2)	16
Salt harvesting heavy mobile equipment (HME), other borefield assets			9	9
Total CAPEX (excluding contingency)	**266**	**48**	**60**	**374**
Contingency	26	4	4	34
Total CAPEX (including contingency)	**292**	**52**	**64**	**408**

2. Financial Outcomes

Summary and Sensitivity Analysis

The financial outcomes from the optimised development of the LSOP are compared with those from the 2021 FEED program in Table 2.

Table 2: Macro Financial Outcomes

Financial metric	Unit	FEED value	Optimised development	Change
Project NPV_8 (pre-tax, nominal)	A$m	614	1,014	**+ 400**
Project NPV_8 (post-tax, nominal)	A$m	398	657	**+ 259**
IRR (pre-tax)	%	21	22	**+ 1**
IRR (post-tax)	%	18	19	**+ 1**
Annual average EBITDA	A$m	124	158	**+ 34**
Annual average free cash flow (pre-tax*)	A$m	119	155	**+ 36**
Operational payback period	Years	4.5	4.3	**- 0.2**

** Full production years, post ramp up, ex-royalties*

The financial modelling sourced:

- price inputs from Independent Market Consultants, Argus Media;
- tendered submissions from preferred contractors for capital and operating costs;

- the brine abstraction plan based on the 2012 JORC-compliant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource[viii];
- the physicals input from the pond modelling provided by independent process engineers Novopro in conjunction with independent third-party experts; and
- plant specifications from the LSOP's head contractor, and lead vessel design and fabrication provider, which are subject to process and cost guarantee.

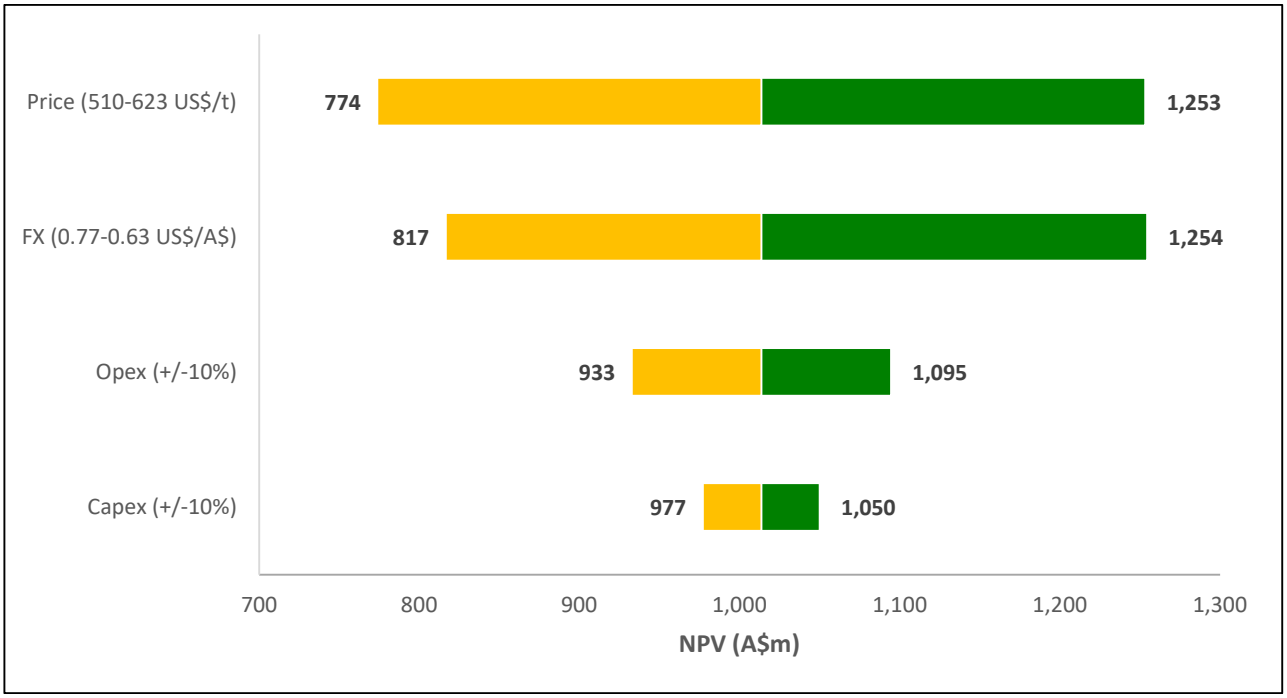
The key macro financial assumptions are presented in Table 3, together with sensitivities in Figure 1.

Table 3: Macro Financial Assumptions

Parameter	Unit	FEED	Optimised production	Changes adopted
SOP price (FOB)	US$/t SOP	$550	$567	Long term pricing forecast curve from external consultant
FX rate	US$:A$	0.70	0.70	Unchanged
Discount rate (post-tax nominal)	%	8	8	Unchanged
Corporate tax rate	%	30	30	Unchanged
State government royalty*	%	5	5	Unchanged
Long term inflation factor	%	2	2	Unchanged

** Applied to the component of SOP derived from brine*

Figure 1: Financial Sensitivity



Capital Cost Change and Summary

The total pre-production capital cost for the LSOP development is A$374m plus a contingency of A$34m. The capital cost has been built up from re-pricing of previously tendered bids aligned with an engineering-procurement-construction (**EPC**) contracting strategy for certain higher risk packages. The majority of the capital cost estimate is based on lump sum pricing with schedule and performance guarantees.

Table 4: Pre-production Capital Expenditure

CAPEX	FEED A$m	Optimised A$m	Change A$m
Owner's team	18	32	+ 14
Bore drilling and development	16	23	+ 7
Borefield fit out, pipeline	36	27	- 9
Earthworks and ponds	40	51	+ 11
SOP processing plant	104	161	+ 57
Granulation & bagging plant	36	55	+ 19
Non-process infrastructure	16	16	-
Salt harvesting HME, other bore field assets	-	9	+ 9
Total CAPEX (excluding contingency)	**266**	**374**	**+ 108**
Contingency	26	34	+ 8
Total Capex (including contingency)	**292**	**408**	**+ 116**
LESS: CAPEX to date	-	(24)	- 24
CAPEX to complete (including contingency)	**292**	**384**	**+ 92**

The capital spend profile has been based on the contract schedules and aligned with the project master schedule. The capital spend profile is initially loaded with the critical path activities being the borefield development, accommodation and pond construction prior to the capital spend on the SOP processing plant and other infrastructure.

Sustaining capital will be incurred over the life of mine including for items such as the brine and process water borefield expansion and pond embankment lifts. The annual sustaining capital included in the financial model equates to A$19/t SOP over the life of mine.

A summary of the capital cost changes between FEED and the optimised development case is provided below. The optimised development capital estimate has increased from the FEED capital estimate due to (A$Δ compared to FEED):

- Owner's team costs (Δ = A$14m) – increased head count scope and cost, the decision to buy key construction mobile equipment, consultant cost increases, village running cost increases and time to operations duration;

- Bore drilling costs (Δ = A$7m) – due to increased contractor drilling costs, longer average time to drill bores;

- Borefield fit out, pipeline and transfer pumps (Δ = A$-9m) – due to simplified bore and transfer pump arrangements and changed contracting strategy to engineering-procurement-construction-management (**EPCM**) to offset significant HDPE cost increases (up to 60%);

- Earthworks and ponds (Δ = A$11m) – due to increased contractor rates and scope changes;

- SOP processing plant and granulation/bagging (Δ = A$76m) – due to price escalation and scope changes as a result of the increased production from 170,000 tpa to 205,000 tpa;

- Inclusion of HME used in the harvest of salts onsite, previously incorporated as operating expenditure (Δ = A$9m); and

- Resulting increase in pro-rata (%) contingency (Δ = A$8m).

The price increases by source and area are summarised in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: CAPEX bridge from FEED to optimised development

Operating Cost Change and Summary

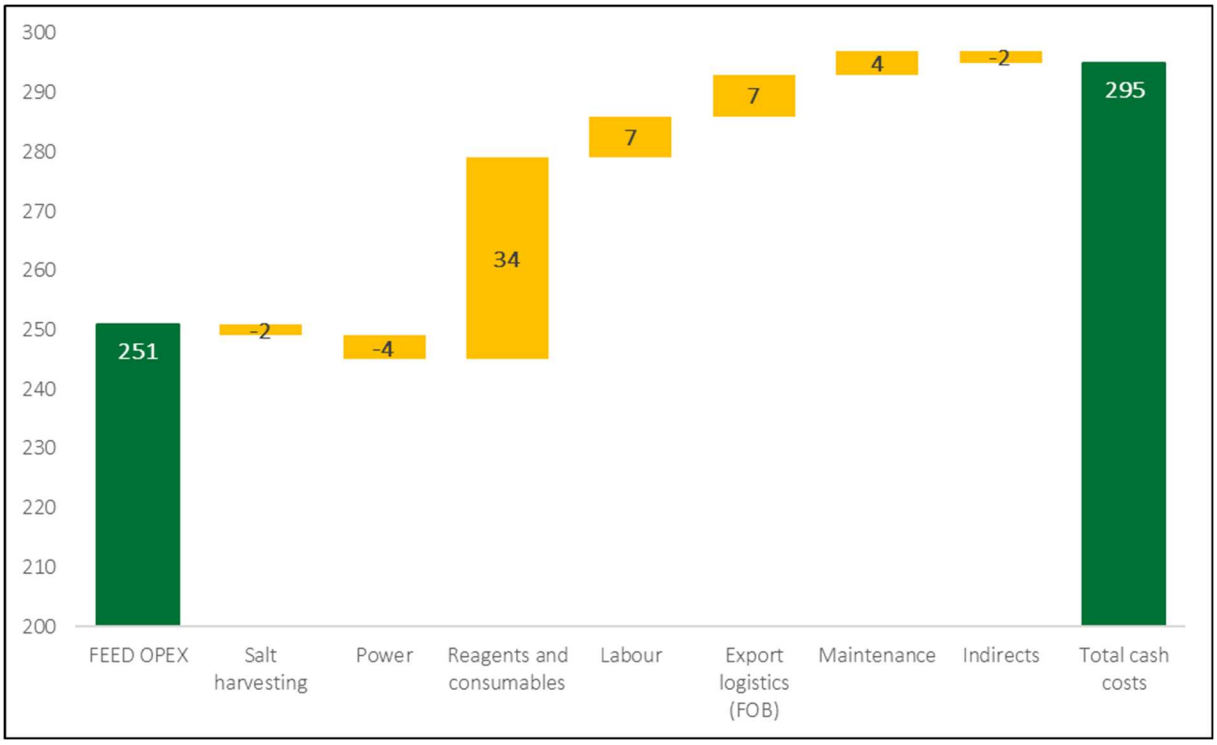
The Lake Wells C1 cash operating cost (**OPEX**) is projected at US$295/t SOP for 205,000 tpa over the life of mine.

Table 5: Real life of mine operating cash costs

OPEX	FEED US$/t SOP	Optimised US$/t SOP
Nameplate annual production	**170,000**	**205,000**
Salt harvesting	9	7
Power supply	35	31
Reagents and consumables	85	119
Labour	41	48
Export logistics (FOB)	59	66
Maintenance	3	7
Indirects	19	17
Total cash costs	**251**	**295**

Operating costs have been estimated based on current market pricing, bottom-up estimation methods or repricing of previously tendered scopes adjusted for total material movement quantities. Operating costs for brine SOP are US$241/t SOP and when combined with the SOP produced from the MOP conversion process operating costs are US$295/t SOP. An OPEX bridge is presented between FEED and the current optimised case in Figure 3.

Figure 3: OPEX bridge from FEED to optimised development



An alternate view of operating costs by area is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Real life of mine operating cash costs by area

OPEX	Optimised US$/t SOP
Nameplate annual production	**205,000**
General site wide	24
Brine bore network and harvest	32
Wet plant	127
Dry plant	21
Plant infrastructure	9
Non-process infrastructure	82
Total cash costs	**295**

A key difference in the Lake Wells' operational design, compared to other current SOP operations in WA, is that waste salts generated in the pre-concentration ponds are left in situ and not harvested over the life of mine. These waste salts, which can be in the order of 2-4 times the equivalent mass of KTMS harvest required, offer a significant unit cost advantage for harvest costs.

3. The Company

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to the Measured Mineral Resource estimate (**MRE**) is based on information announced to the ASX on 8 August 2019. APC confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE in the relevant market announcement continue to apply.

Table 7: JORC-compliant Measured Mineral Resource estimate

Hydrogeological unit	Volume of Aquifer (MCM)	Specific Yield (mean)	Drainable Brine Volume (MCM)	K Conc^{n} (mg/L) (mean)	K (potassium) tonnes	SOP[1] tonnes
Loam	5,180	10%	518	4,009	2.08	4.6
Upper Aquitard	10,772	7%	754	3,020	2.28	5.1
Crete	479	5%	24	2,386	0.06	0.1
Upper Sand	801	17%	136	3,435	0.47	1.0
Lower Aquitard	9,502	8%	760	3,367	2.56	5.7
Mixed Aquifer	440	17%	75	3,645	0.27	0.6
Basal Sand	503	23%	116	3,415	0.40	0.9
Total	**27,677**	**9%**	**2,383**	**3,402**	**8.11**	**18.1**

Ore Reserve Estimate

The information in this report that relates to the Probable Ore Reserve estimate (**ORE**) is based on information announced to the ASX on 28 August 2019. APC confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply.

The ORE is derived from the MRE, and is therefore a subset of the MRE, not an addition to it.

Table 8: Probable Ore Reserve estimate

Brine Volume Recovered (Mm^3)	Average Produced K Concentration (mg/L)	K Mass (Mt)	SOP Mass (Mt)	Proportion of Measured Resource
490	3,325	1.6	3.6	20%

Mine Plan

The life of mine production plan recovers 5.1 Mt of SOP, or 2.3 Mt of potassium, from the total MRE. Contributing to the mine plan is 100% of the ORE (3.6 Mt SOP) with the remaining 1.52 Mt SOP abstracted from the MRE. Accounting for seepage losses, plant recovery losses and entrainment, the recovered potassium equates to approximately 28% of the total pre-mining MRE.

[1] The measured potassium content in brine can be expressed in units of sulphate of potash (SOP or K_2SO_4) by multiplying K by 2.229 and assuming complete conversion and no limiting reagent.

Table 9: Abstracted brine, potassium & SOP mass for 30 year life of mine

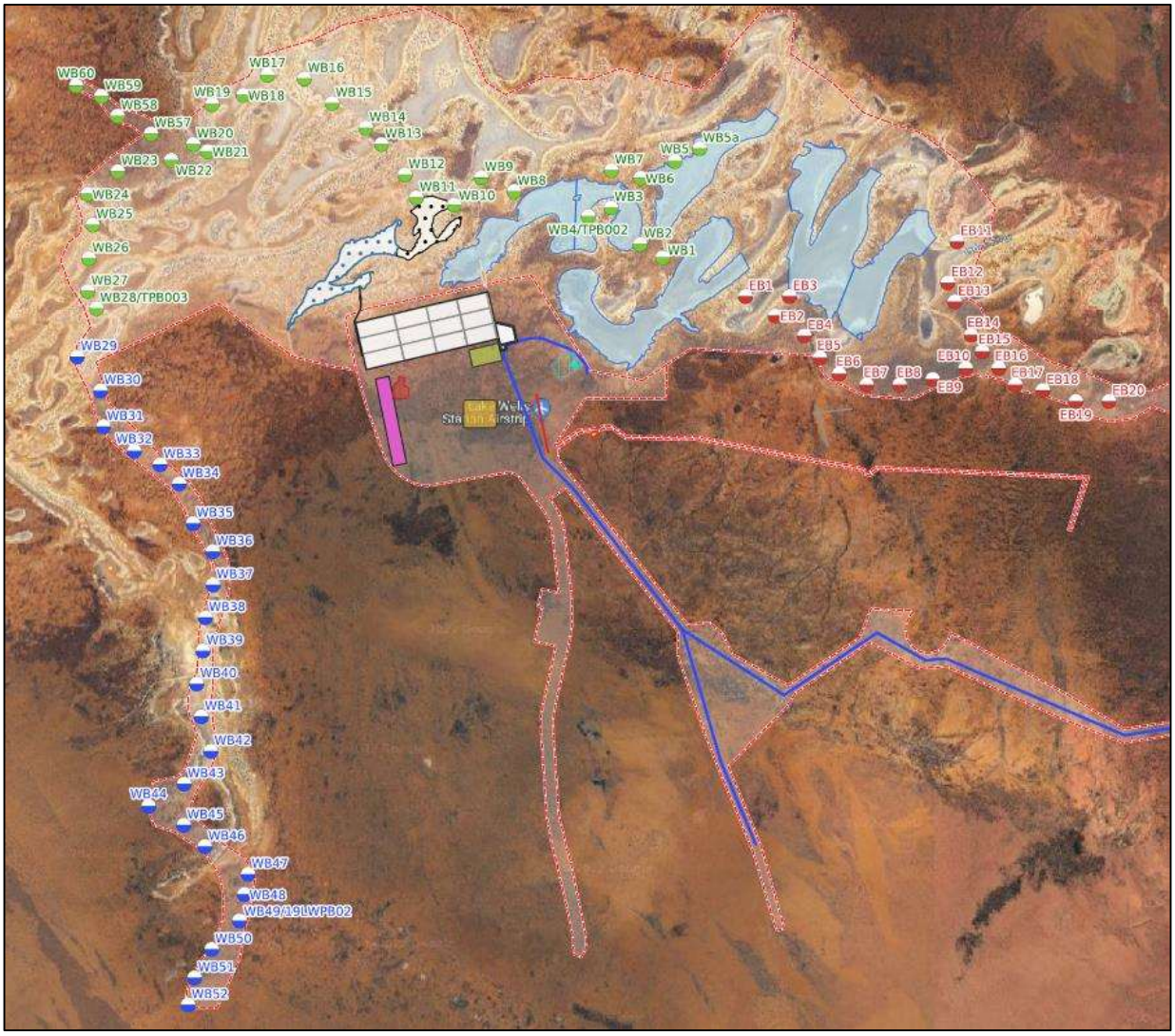
Brine Volume Recovered (Mm^3)	Mining Period (years)	Average Pumping Rate (L/s)	K Concentration (mg/L)			Mass Potassium Recovered (Mt)	Mass SOP Recovered (Mt)	Proportion of Measured Resource
			Start	End	Weighted Average			
674	30	712	3,676	3,267	3,406	2.3	5.12	28%

4. Processing

Site Overview

The site layout, location of the plant, ponds and other major infrastructure remain unchanged from the FEED design and are shown below in Figure 4. An upscaling of the harvest ponds, required under the revised 205,000 tpa scenario, has not yet been completed and is therefore not reflected in the below diagram. The pre-concentration pond size remains largely unchanged.

Figure 4: Site general arrangement



Brine Abstraction

Results from the updated flow model[ix] have now been integrated into the overall site design. A total of 77 bores (on commencement) and the same pipeline arrangement and configuration are suitable to achieve increased SOP production from brine from ~120,000 tpa in the FEED to the current level of ~135,000 tpa.

The optimisation program across the brine abstraction model focused on developing abstraction from high flow bores in the western borefield where yields in some bores are modelled at approximately 18 L/s. The borefield will initially comprise 77 bores connected by HDPE pipelines, powered by individual generators. Reticulated power will be supplied to the borefield once the hybrid power station is established.

Table 10: Bore requirements and yield by area (Year 1)

Borefield Pipeline	Number of Bores	Yield (L/s)
Southern	24	401
Western	33	186
Eastern	20	72

To maintain target SOP production, abstraction rates of ~659 L/s are required initially, increasing to around 779 L/s in year 23. 77 operational bores are required in year 1 and additional bores are added to the east, and extending to the south, along the main thalweg in subsequent years. By year 25, a total of 89 bores will be operational.

The potassium concentration is predicted to decline from 3,670 mg/L in year 1 to close to 3,270 mg/L by year 30. The life of mine average concentration is predicted to be ~3,400 mg/L.

The FEED program included development of the design basis and scope of work for the borefield package that includes the bore fit outs, pipelines and overhead power lines. The borefield package has been priced based on an EPCM delivery with GR Engineering Services nominated as the consultant. The EPCM model has been selected as substantial works have been undertaken with previously identified preferred vendors/contractors allowing for clearer definition of delivery, cost, and installation, reducing overall project risk.

Additionally, the preferred pump/headwork contractor has recently started operations in Leonora with a service and spares specific to the LSOP borefield under negotiation. There have been no substantial changes to the design during the optimisation program, apart from the requirement to initially power the bores by generators.

Figure 5: Pump testing of Western Bore 40, a highly productive southern bore

Figure 6: Brine abstraction ramp up and bore numbers over time

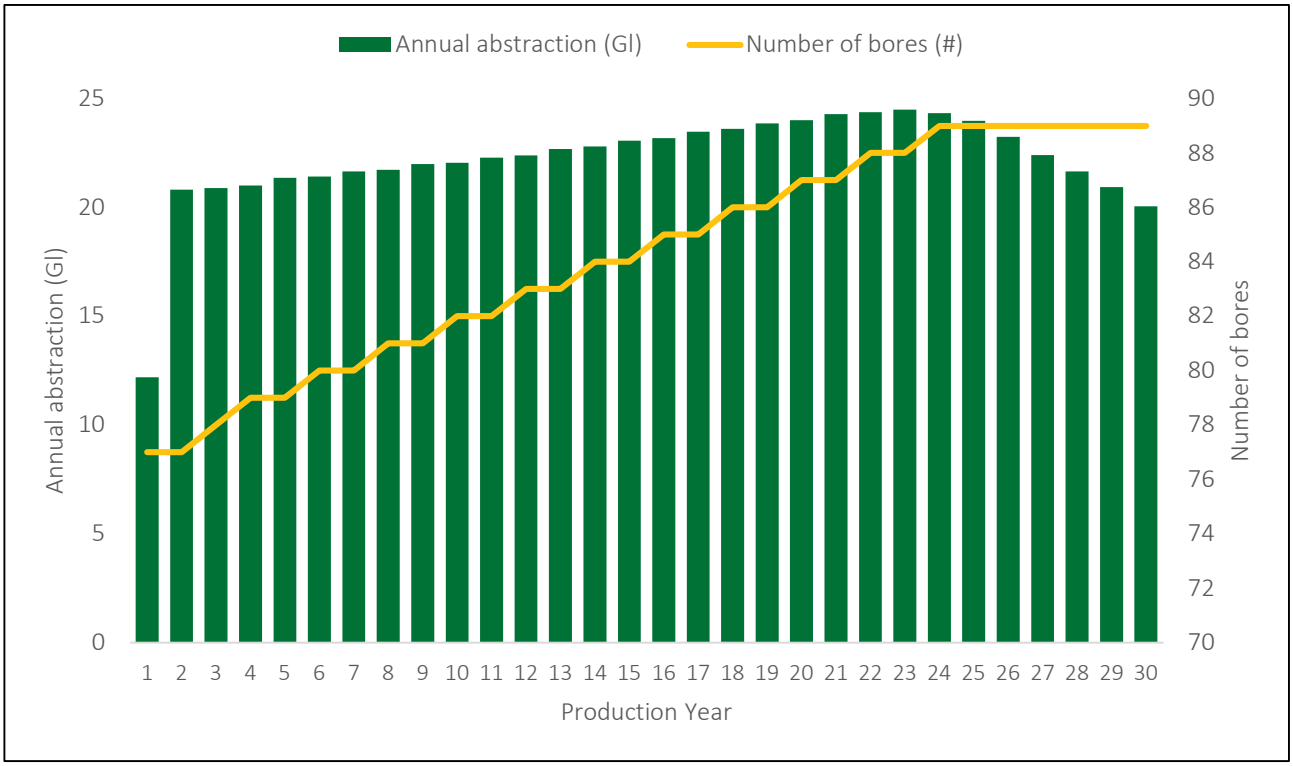
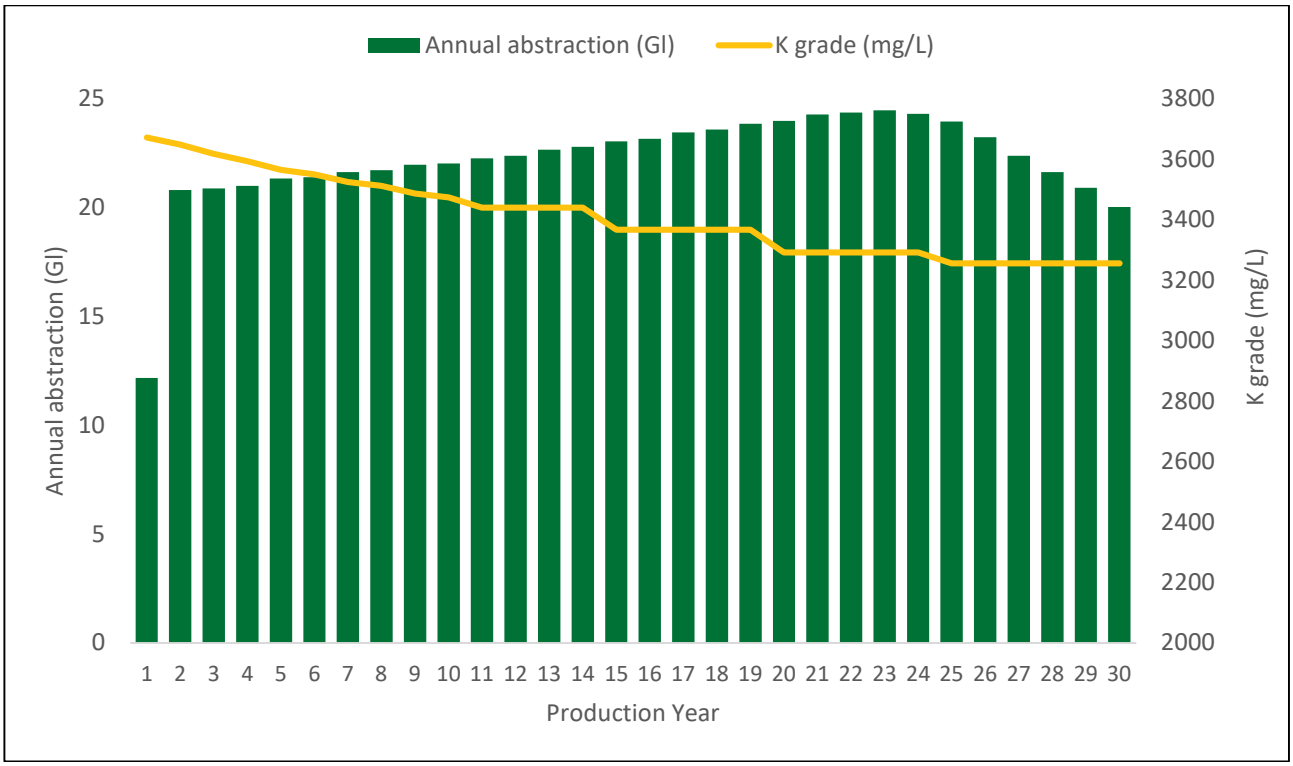


Figure 7: Brine abstraction and grade over time



It should be noted that the increased grade, particularly in early years, enables the project schedule to be maintained and also that no substantive change to pre-concentration pond design is required.

Figure 8: Oblique view looking north-west of the LSOP resource model highlighting main aquifer units and complete bores. The cluster of bores on the left are complete southern borefield, and cluster on the right are western borefield. Grey vertical lines represent exploration drill holes.

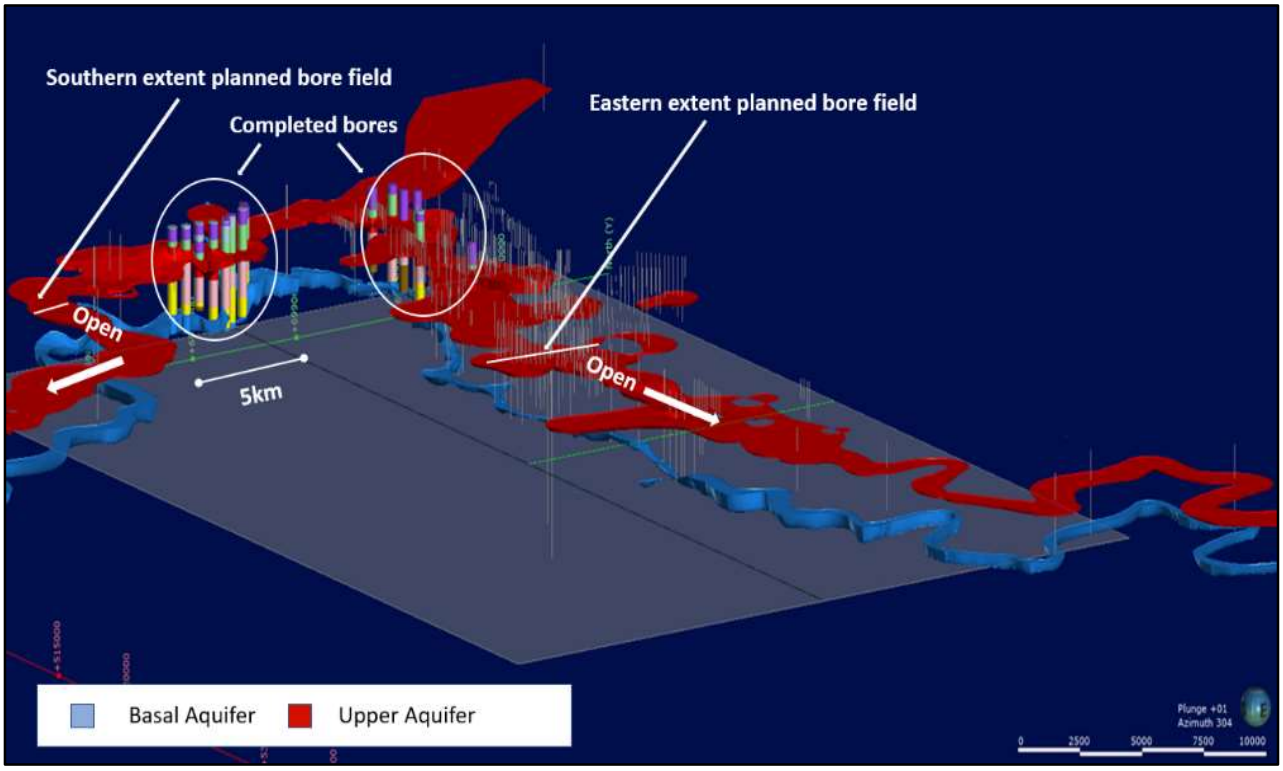


Figure 9: Western Bore 50 drill pad cleared and ready for drilling operations. Note the large sump to contain the brine, along with topsoil stockpile for later rehabilitation.

Prioritising the development of the southern borefield pipeline maximises the delivery of brine to the evaporation ponds in the critical first stages of operation. A total of 11 bores out of 24 have been completed in the southern borefield as illustrated in Figure 8 above. Bores completed in the southern borefield have intersected thick coarse basal sands and have proven to sustain pumping at rates greater than 18 L/s, exceeding FEED flow model predictions. Illustrated in Figure 8 is that the brine bearing aquifers extend well beyond the planned borefield. Having additional Measured Resources available provides the operation with both contingency and expansion options as the mine develops. Earthworks for the remaining 13 southern bores are complete; this will enable rapid drilling of the southern borefield once development commences.

Pre-concentration and Harvest Ponds

The 'revised flow model' demonstrated that a higher grade is expected from the abstraction bore network, with ~135,000 tpa now coming from brine. The design and size of the pre-concentration ponds remains largely unchanged from the FEED, whereas the harvest ponds will increase in size by ~14%.

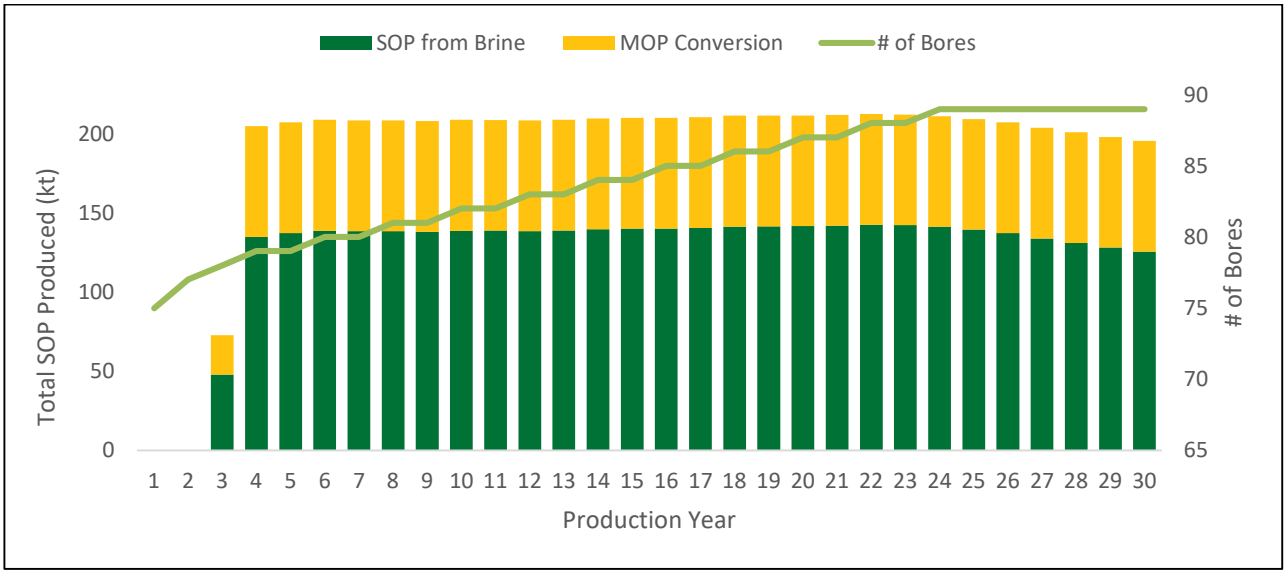
Additional work will be undertaken to re-optimise the harvest pond configuration (number of divisions and detailed cut to fill calculations) and layout on the land to assess whether further cost reductions are possible.

Processing Plant

Premium price points associated with SOP sales are associated with high value products such as granulated, water soluble and bagged products. Accordingly, additional design work has been completed to further optimise the product outload sections of the plant.

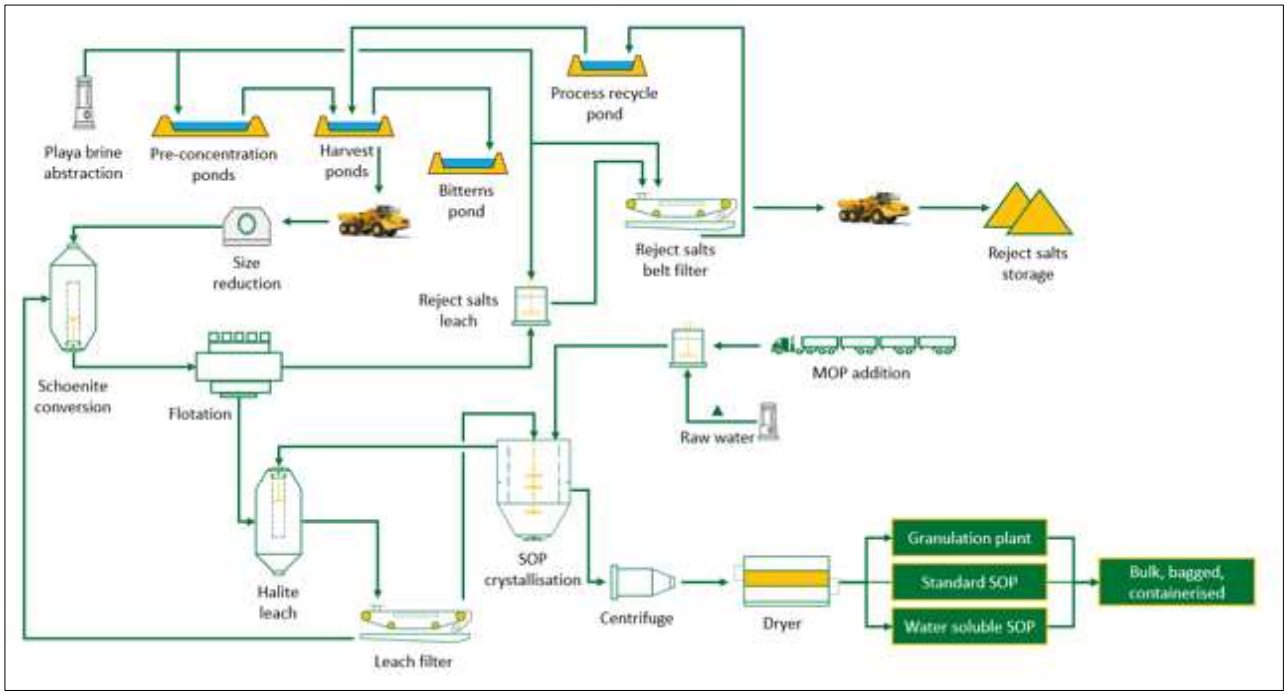
The process plant flow sheet has not been modified from the FEED design. GR Engineering Services has completed a re-costing of the 170,000 tpa flow sheet which has been factored to assess the 205,000 tpa of SOP. Production is based on a target mix of 135,000 tpa of SOP from brine and 70,000 tpa of SOP from MOP conversion as shown in Figure 10, to give a nominal annual production figure of 205,000 tpa.

Figure 10: Summary of SOP production, by source, over time and bore numbers



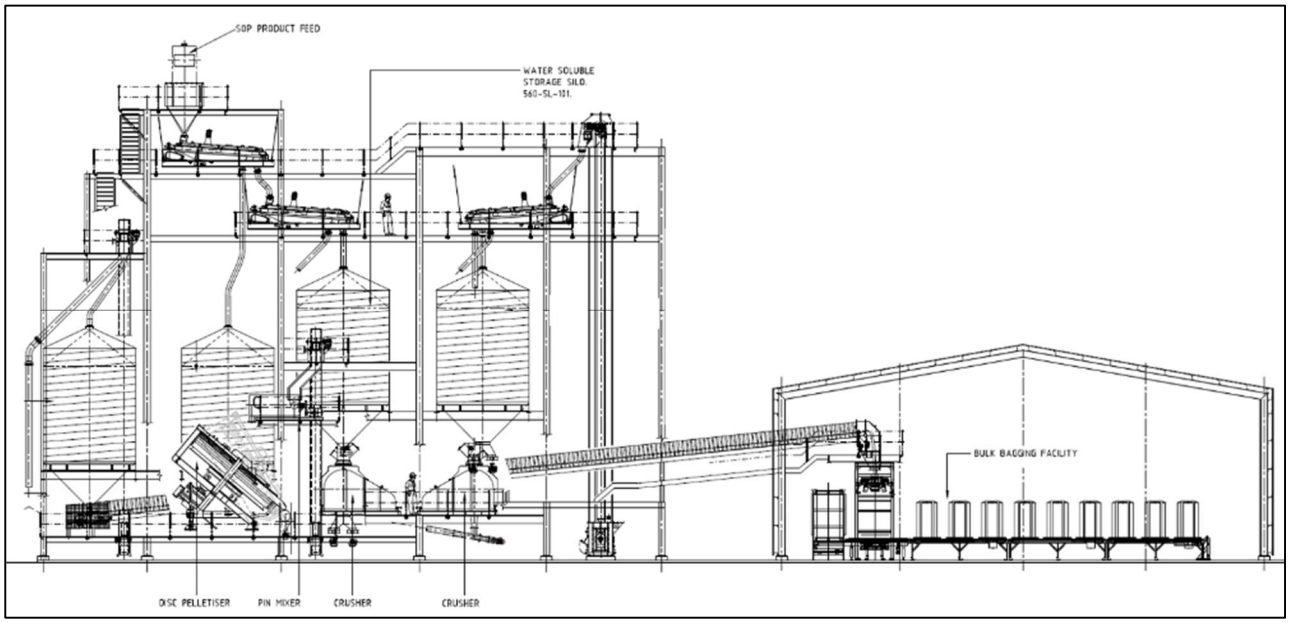
The process flow sheet reflects a simple and time proven method for producing high purity SOP from potassium rich brine. A higher proportion of production will be sourced from MOP than that reported in the FEED study. The flow sheet is reproduced in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Process flow sheet



Additional test work will be completed with the preferred contract supplier of crystalliser technology to review and improve the flow sheet. A component of the scope changes associated with the processing plant focussed on a re-design of the back end (outload) circuit of the plant and how it may be better designed to cater for higher margin offtake packaging requirements, including the incorporation of a 25 kg bagging line and further automation to reduce labour.

Figure 12: View of back-end outload facility of processing plant, with integrated silos between granulation, water soluble and standard SOP circuits



5. Contracting Strategy

The contracting strategy adopted during the modelling aligns to the FEED model. An analysis of alternative contracting strategies was completed as part of the reprice, with most packages remaining unchanged. Of note, the borefield headworks/downhole and pipelines is now EPCM. APC has identified a headworks/downhole vendor with Goldfields (Leonora) based service technicians with guaranteed spare supply minimising risk associated with breakdown.

A summary of the major construction packages is provided below:

Table 11: Contracting Strategy by Package

Package	Contracting Strategy	Risk Mitigants
1. SOP processing plant	EPC SOP process plant packages delivered by one contractor	Lump sum Schedule and process guarantee
2. Bore-field	EPCM	Schedule guarantees Headworks/downhole vendor has local Goldfields service and spare parts
3. Bore drilling	Schedule of rates	Schedule guarantees Specialists KPIs on productivity

Package	Contracting Strategy	Risk Mitigants
4. Earthworks & Civils	Schedule of rates	Schedule guarantees Specialists KPIs on productivity
5. Village	EPC Partial incorporation of second-hand accommodation units with procurement and installation managed by APC	Lump sum Schedule guarantee
6. Power	EPC delivered under a build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) arrangement	Lump sum Schedule and performance guarantee

All major construction packages have been repriced based on the above. Preferred bidders have been identified and notified. Prices, lead, availability and delivery times have all been established on a conservative basis.

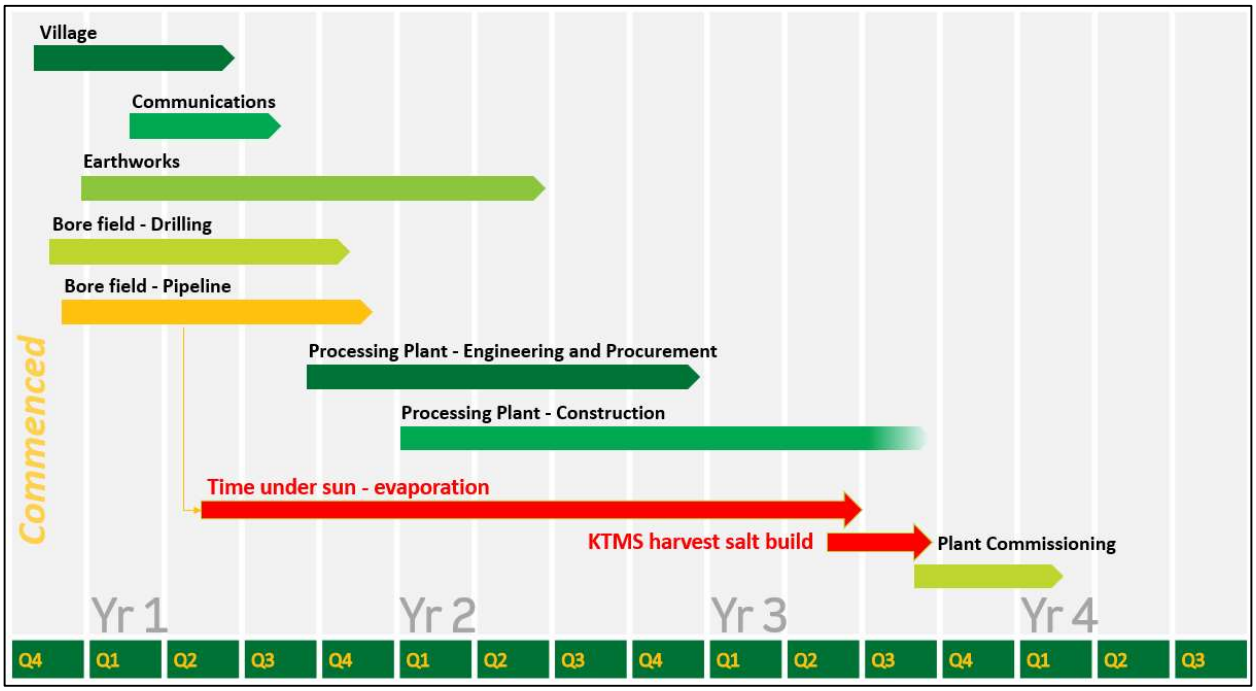
Execution Schedule

A summary of key activities for the project schedule is shown in Figure 13. The critical path for project execution remains the drilling of bores, connection to pipeline and sustained discharge of brine into the evaporation ponds. The APC schedule is designed to ensure a substantive brine flow volume (~401 L/s from the southern borefield) is available on commencement to mitigate the risk of dry out and ensure a sustainable flow is achieved, avoiding issues experienced at other WA SOP operations on start up, that have led to greatly protracted start up timings.

To enable the shortest possible path to first SOP, the bore drill out schedule focusses on the most productive bores, being the southern borefield, and their connection to the pipeline.

The schedule assumes two drill rigs drilling out the bore field on a 24/7 continuous basis to achieve the shortest possible time to first SOP. The process plant is not on the critical path and its timing is made such that sufficient harvest salts (KTMS) are available to coincide with planned plant start date.

Figure 13: High level project execution schedule



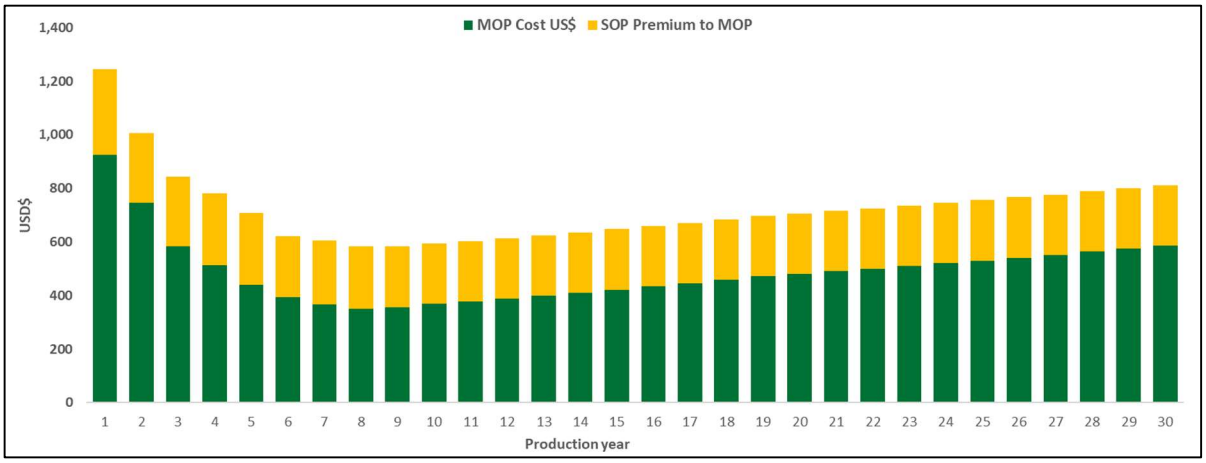
6. Marketing and Distribution

Long Term Price Forecast

MOP pricing is heavily influenced by the three major MOP supplying countries: Canada, Russia and Belarus. These suppliers of more than two thirds of the global supply have shown the ability to stabilise and destabilise supply/demand balance. Given recent and current activity around Russia and Belarus, supply is well-disrupted and has created uncertainty resulting in elevated prices around the world. SOP prices closely follow MOP prices and in the chart below, the SOP premium to MOP is forecast to remain relatively constant through different price environments lead by MOP.

The long-term price forecast is relatively independent of events in Russia and Belarus as it is heavily dependent on the impact of adding new greenfield capacity in Canada.

Figure 14: Forward MOP and SOP pricing curves as supplied by IMC Argus Media



Offtakes

During the original FEED program, several commercial agreements were executed around the marketing and distribution of the LSOP's premium suite of SOP products. Five binding offtake agreements with four Tier 1 global fertiliser industry counterparties are in place covering 150,000 tpa.

New volumes are currently being negotiated into regions not currently bound by offtake agreements. APC is optimising the offtake strategy to allow APC to access the highest premium price points in the SOP markets into which it will be distributed.

K-Brite™, the trademarked brand of LSOP product, will be produced in a bulk and bagged packaging format, and to premium water-soluble, standard (or crystallised/powdered) and granulated specifications.

All products to be produced have been accredited for use in organic agriculture in the European Union, USA and the Australian markets. EcoCert is the certifying agency in Europe, OMRI is the certifying agency in the USA, and Certified Organic Australia covers Australia.

Product Split

Under the updated production volumes, 65,000 tonnes are anticipated to be shipped by bulk from the Port of Geraldton and the remaining production of 140,000 tonnes will be shipped from Fremantle in containers. Regardless of bulk versus container, the complete suite of SOP formats will be shipped using both means.

7. Approvals

Environmental Approvals

The Minister for Environment issued Statement number 1162 'Statement that a Proposal May be Implemented' (*Environmental Protection Act 1986*) in respect to the Lake Wells Potash Project on 1 February 2021. Subsequently on 25 January 2022, changes were approved under Section 45C to enable increased production output and abstraction volumes. Due to the ramp up period, and currently approved abstraction volumes, the approvals in place are sufficient for the LSOP to commence operations and will not hinder further expansion to 205,000 tpa.

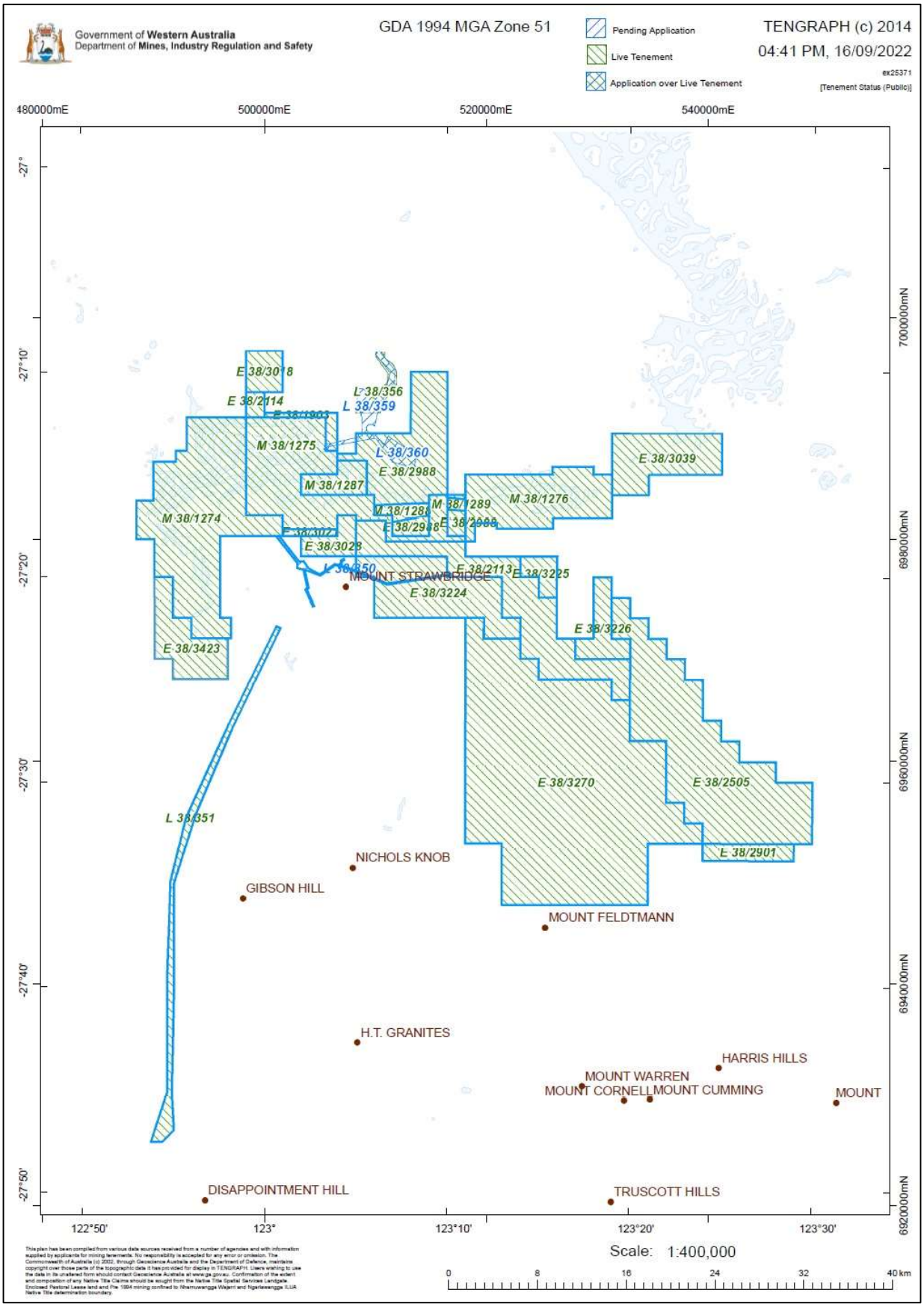
Tenure

The Lake Wells SOP Project comprises 21 mineral tenements covering an area of approximately 1,297 square kilometres. Since release of the FEED announcement an additional three mining leases have been granted. The project development envelope area is covered by granted mining leases.

Table 12: Tenure

Tenure granted and under application	Area (km^2)
Exploration licences (15)	991
Mining leases (6)	306
Total tenure (21 mineral titles)	**1,297**

Figure 15: Tenure



This release was authorised by the Board of the Company.

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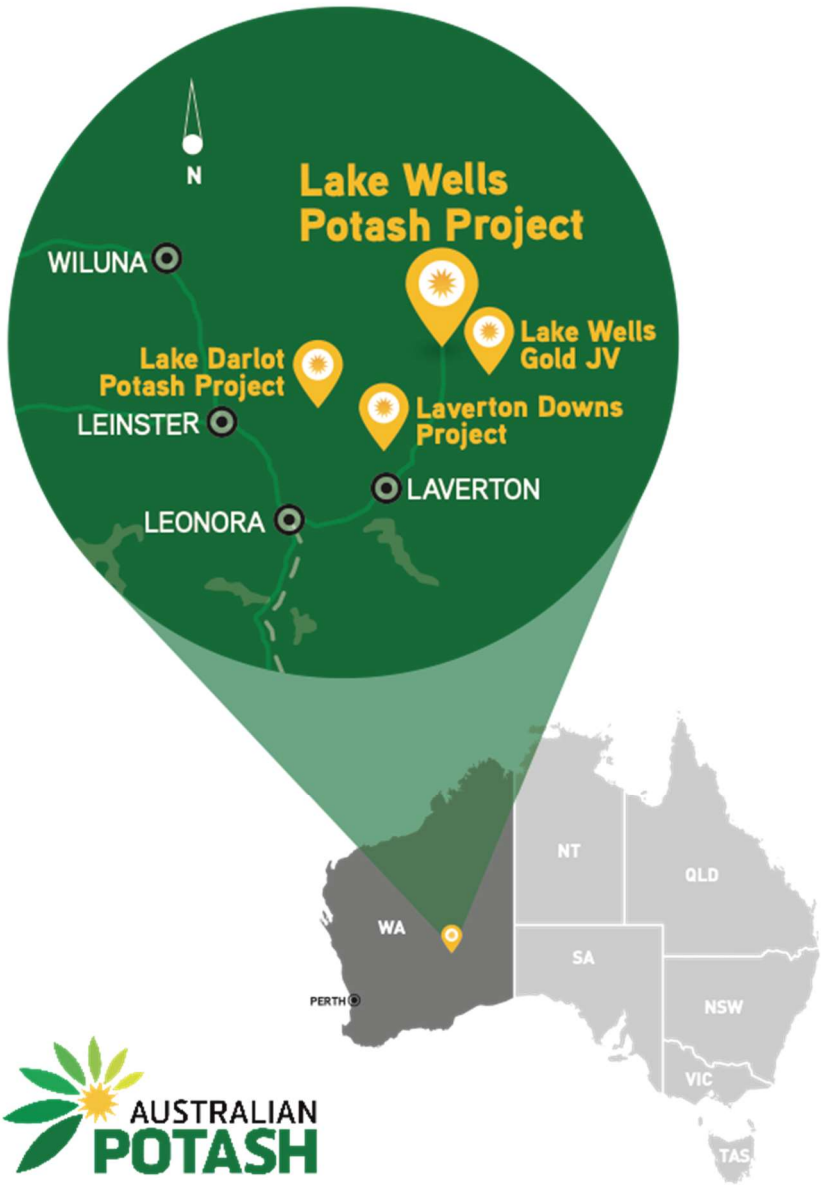
Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These forward-looking statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

About Australian Potash Limited



APC holds a 100% interest in the **Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash (LSOP),** located approximately 500km northeast of Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The Company is finalising pre-development plans for commencement of construction. First production from the LSOP is scheduled for 31 months from a Final Investment Decision.

K-Brite™ is a registered trademark brand of Australian Potash Limited and the brand under which the suite of high quality, premium SOP products from the LSOP will be marketed.

APC holds a 100% interest in the **Laverton Downs Project,** located 5km north of Laverton, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.[x]

APC holds a 100% interest in the **Lake Wells Gold Project,** located 500km northeast of Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.[xi]

Please visit www.australianpotash.com.au for more information.

8. References and Citations

[i] Refer ASX Announcement 7 June 2022 'Updated flow model increases SOP production potential'. That announcement contains the relevant statements, data and consents referred to in this announcement. Australian Potash Limited, its directors, officers and agents: 1. Are not aware of any new information that materially affects the information contained in the 7 June 2022 announcement; and 2. State that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 7 June 2022 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[ii] Refer ASX announcement 20 April 2021 'Front End Engineering Design (FEED) positions K-Brite™ at the Premium End of the Global SOP Market'. That announcement contains the relevant statements, data and consents referred to in this announcement. Apart from that which is disclosed in this document, Australian Potash Limited, its directors, officers and agents: 1. Are not aware of any new information that materially affects the information contained in the 20 April 2021 announcement; and 2. State that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 20 April 2021 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[iii] Refer ASX announcement 5 August 2019 'Major Resource Estimate Upgrade'. That announcement contains the relevant statements, data and consents referred to in this announcement. Australian Potash Limited, its directors, officers and agents: 1. Are not aware of any new information that materially affects the information contained in the 5 August 2019 announcement; and 2. State that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 5 August 2019 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[iv] Refer to ASX Announcement 23 November 2021 'Lake Wells SOP Project Update'.

[v] Refer to ASX Announcement 23 March 2017 'Scoping Study Confirms Exceptional Economics of APC's 100% Owned Lake Wells Potash Project in WA'. That announcement contains the relevant statements, data and consents referred to in this announcement. Apart from that which is disclosed in this document, Australian Potash Limited, its directors, officers and agents: 1. Are not aware of any new information that materially affects the information contained in the 23 March 2017 announcement; and 2. State that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 23 March 2017 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[vi] Refer to ASX Announcement 28 August 2019 'Australian Potash Ltd Announces Definitive Feasibility Study'. That announcement contains the relevant statements, data and consents referred to in this announcement. Apart from that which is disclosed in this document, Australian Potash Limited, its directors, officers and agents: 1. Are not aware of any new information that materially affects the information contained in the 28 August 2019 announcement; and 2. State that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the 28 August 2019 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[vii] Refer ASX Announcement 20 April 2021

[viii] Refer ASX Announcements 5 August 2019 & 28 August 2019

[ix] Refer ASX announcement 7 June 2022

[x] Refer ASX Announcement 9 April 2021

[xi] Refer ASX Announcement 26 July 2022