

29 April 2022

Quarterly Activities Report – March 2022

- **Lake Wells SOP Project (LSOP): A Premier Sustainable Fertiliser Project**
 - Fully permitted with Mining Leases, Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan and Environmental Approval in place
 - Organically certified, sustainable range of SOP products created with solar and wind beneficiation
 - Very high renewable energy fraction power station solution contracted under a Power Purchasing Agreement for processing plant and village power supply
 - Green Loan Verification for debt issued to develop the Project
 - Estimated 68% less CO_{2eq} emissions than equivalent industrial manufacturing process¹ for this essential, non-substitutable premium potassium fertiliser
 - 100% 'all weather' borefield development with no reliance on trench abstraction
 - \$500m in Federal & State Government funding announced for completion of the Great Central Road surfacing program, a material benefit in the logistics route for the LSOP products
- **Remote Aboriginal vocational training centre established**
 - Laverton Training Centre commences training with inaugural cohort of 26 trainees successfully completing initial Certificate II courses
 - \$250,000 Regional Economic Development grant awarded by the WA Government to assist with completion of training infrastructure
- **Potash markets recording record price increases amongst tightening supply and very strong growth in demand**

Australian Potash Limited (ASX: APC or the **Company**) is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 March 2022.

Managing Director and CEO, Matt Shackleton, commented: "The Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project has been developed in line with best practice environmental, social and governance principles, capturing and expanding on the inherent benefits of solar beneficiation of the potassium rich brines from the palaeochannel. The potash products from Lake Wells will be produced using sustainable processes and have been certified for use in organic agriculture. The debt APC will issue as part of the Project funding strategy has been verified under the Green Loans program².

"During the quarter the Laverton Training Centre commenced delivering the inaugural training programs to the remote student cohort from communities surrounding Laverton. To date, 26 people have attended training at the LTC, completing courses comprising the Certificate II Rural Operations, and Ranger Training.

¹ Refer ASX announcement 7 September 2021

² Refer ASX announcement 19 April 2021

The Laverton School Term 1 STEM Program was successfully delivered by the Company's sponsored third party provider during the quarter, further demonstrating APC's commitment to the local community.

"The borefield, process plant and non-process infrastructure will ultimately be powered by the very high renewable energy fraction power station being designed in cooperation with APC's preferred power contractor. The Company has completed both an assessment of the estimated CO_{2eq} footprint of the LSOP development, which indicates that the LSOP will produce in the order of 65% - 70% less emissions than an equivalent Mannheim facility¹, and an ESG audit by a third-party firm that has provided our team with a pathway to operating the LSOP in accordance with best practice ESG principles.

"The Company welcomed the addition to its share register of its first UCITS Fund, the Eden Global Natural Resources fund, which is classified under Article 8 of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, reflecting the tangible ESG credentials developed around the LSOP and the Company.

"The LSOP is being developed as a 100% borefield operation, and during the quarter data generated from the development of the first 20 production bores was consolidated into the hydrogeological model that underpins the very large JORC Compliant Measured Resource and Reserve models³ for brine production. It is anticipated that the results of this latest iteration of the hydro-model will be available during this current quarter."

Operational Update

Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project (LSOP)

LSOP is a 100% borefield SOP project with zero kilometres of trench abstraction. It is being developed without any recourse to a trenching system to abstract or mine, the potassium rich brines.

Project Development

The focus of project development activities during the March 2022 was consolidation of the early works program, which has progressively been reducing development risk.

Prior to mobilisation of equipment for the first phase production bore drilling program, APC had developed several bores at Lake Wells. Three of these are considered suitable to take forward into operations. Through the first phase program a further 17 bores have been developed, bringing to 20 the number of brine production bores at Lake Wells that will be utilised during start up and continue through steady state operations.

On a linear basis this represents the development of over 25% of the LSOP's borefield: but on a volume basis the bores developed to date account for approximately 35% of required brine flow for full scale production. Brine volume flow rates and grade in test-pumping are, to date, in line with the hydrogeological (Reserve) model⁴.

³ Refer ASX announcements 5 August 2019 and 28 August 2019

⁴ Refer ASX announcements 23 November 2021 and 31 January 2022



Figure 1: Borefield drilling

Evaporation Network

All of the potash projects being proposed in Western Australia are brine based ‘solar salt’ projects. The critical step in these operations is allowing sufficient start up time to manage the evaporation and subsequent crystallisation of the various salt species present in the brines: the target salts are the potassium bearing ones.

Failure to manage an appropriate brine flow has knock-on impacts to the evaporation network, as the only way to slow down the evaporation of the brine in the network is to add more brine: weather conditions cannot be changed.

The Lake Wells’ evaporation network comprises on-lake pre-concentration ponds and off-lake, HDPE lined harvest ponds. 460 geotechnical test-sites sampled across the surface of the lake system have identified a consistent layer of clay preventing vertical seepage of brine and the pre-concentration pond construction methods were trialled and demonstrated the veracity of the LSOP pond construction design.



Figure 2: Aerial view of part of the LSOP evaporation pond network

The LSOP evaporation pond development does not rely on long transfer pipelines or trenches of pre-concentrated brine. The operating model includes a 'buffer' pond at the start of the network, which will be fed year round from the borefield. The purpose of the buffer pond is to enable the storage of brine supply during the low evaporation periods (winter), that can then be discharged at a greater rate than is possible from the borefield directly, in the peak evaporation periods (summer) to better manage the pre-concentration ponds, to ensure they do not dry out and that the correct chemistry is maintained. The buffer pond fluctuates between 0.5m - 3.5m of brine depth and will hold, at peak capacity, up to 25% of the total annual LSOP brine demand.

Thorough testwork across select aspects of the evaporation model is continuous and ongoing with the next sequence of work, currently underway in Australia and the US, comprising:

- Additional evaporation trials to map the ionic chemistry as the brine evaporates, which testwork is informed by additional data from the bores completed in the first phase program;
- Analysing and reviewing the expected solid salts composition from the harvest ponds;
- Translating harvest pond salt composition to the Veolia package to complete confirmatory testwork on the flow sheet, based on design values provided by Novopro; and
- Completing crushing testwork to size equipment.

Processing Plant

The Lake Wells' processing design is based on the reliable and proven 'North American' flow sheet with direct schoenite flotation and belt filters. It has been used successfully at the largest ex-China solar SOP producer for over 50 years and several contemporary developments using similar flow sheet design have commissioned successfully and transitioned to profitable operations.

The Lake Wells' processing plant will be contracted on an Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) basis providing process, time and cost guarantees from a successful Western Australian engineering head contractor, GR Engineering Services Limited (ASX: GNG), which is a specialist EPC contracting firm with exposure and experience to the SOP sector.

In addition, as APC is not reliant on debt or equity funding through any other sovereign export financing body, but instead has credit approved facilities with Australian institutions, the LSOP is not beholden to purchasing either technology or equipment that does not suit its purposes completely and without compromise.

Great Central Road Upgrade

The LSOP is accessed from Laverton via 80km of the Great Central Road. In February 2022 the State and Federal Governments announced \$500m in funding to complete the sealing of the Great Central Road, extending from 40km east of Laverton to the WA-NT border, a total of 736km.

The Great Central Road is integral to the solution APC has designed with its project logistics provider and the completion of the road sealing program will have a positive impact on the LSOP operating economics.

Approvals

During January 2022, approval was received from the Environmental Protection Authority for changes to the Lake Wells Potash Project (Ministerial Statement 1162). The changes reflect the updated operational scope since the original environmental application was submitted in December 2017. The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety also approved the Lake Wells Potash Project Mining Proposal, and Mine Closure Plan, which permits the commencement of mining operations.

Funding

Discussions, due diligence, and documentation continued with the syndicated debt facility lenders (Northern Australia Infrastructure Fund (NAIF), Export Finance Australia and commercial banks). The finalisation of the syndicated debt facility has been delayed due to additional technical due diligence requirements in light of the development challenges of the Company’s Australian peers. The additional technical due diligence requirements have been completed with continued support from NAIF and Export Finance Australia. Commercial banks continue with their credit processes for the final tranche of the debt facility with outcomes expected in mid-2022.

Laverton Training Centre

The Laverton Training Centre (LTC) is an initiative of Australian Potash Limited which provides access to nationally accredited vocational training for long-term unemployed Aboriginal people living in this remote part of Western Australia.

The LTC training ethos is modelled on the highly successful Martu-ku Yiwarra Training Centre in Wiluna, a unique four-year pilot remote Aboriginal vocational training program which was funded by local employers, overseen by Martu Elders, and had training delivered by Central Regional TAFE Kalgoorlie (CRTAFE) as the registered training organisation.

During the period, the LTC was announced as the recipient of a \$250,000 WA Government Regional Economic Development (RED) grant. Minister for Regional Development, Agriculture & Food, Hydrogen Industry, the Honourable Alannah MacTiernan, announced the successful recipients of several RED grants at the LTC on 25 February 2022.



Figure 3: (L-R) APC Community Liaison Officer Sarah Sullivan, APC Managing Director Matt Shackleton, LTC General Manager Mac Jensen, Hon. Alannah MacTiernan MLC, Ali Kent MLA, Hon. Kyle McGinn MLC & Goldfields Esperance Development Commission CEO Kris Starcevich

The RED grant will enable the improvement of key facilities and be applied to the purchase of vehicles to provide transport for trainees to attend the LTC.

The first cohort of students commenced training on 28 February 2022 with two classes of 13 students – being full capacity. Students will undertake units in Certificate II Rural Operations. Skills learnt through the LTC are applicable to the Aboriginal Ranger program overseen by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.



Figures 4 & 5: First training at the LTC – chainsaw operations

Lake Wells Gold Project (LWGP)

The Lake Wells Gold Project is a joint venture with St Barbara Limited (**SBM**) for the exploration, development and mining of non-potash minerals. On 8 April 2021 it was announced that SBM had met the necessary expenditure commitment to earn a 70% interest in the LWGP. APC is free carried at 30% until the completion of a bankable feasibility study in the development of any non-potash resource.

During the quarter, assay results for drilling completed in the previous quarter were received. Results confirm that the JV area has been subject to gold mineralising events. Significant intercepts, over 0.5ppm Au, are noted below in Table 1.

While the results of the drilling program do not present targets for immediate follow-up drilling, there is a wealth of information to work through that will form the basis of future programs.

The drilling program, as previously noted, comprised three reverse circulation (**RC**) holes for 468m, 13 RC/diamond (**DD**) holes for 3,426.2m, and three DD holes from surface for 981.2, in a program of 4,875.4m. A total of 4,215 samples were collected through the program. Sample selection included four metre composites through the RC pre-collar zones, and selected intervals determined by logging of the DD core.

With receipt of the DD core and assay results a detailed project review has commenced with a specialist geologist.

Table 1. Significant intercepts over 0.5ppm Au

Hole_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Dip/Azi	m below Surface	m From	m To	Length	Ave Au ppm
2021LWDD0006	6,958,261	543,702	509	-49 / 65	64.87	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0007	6,958,005	543,718	512	-46 / 62	62.49	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0008	6,957,999	543,825	512	-48 / 279		129.7	130.31	0.61	0.5
2021LWDD0009	6,958,006	543,892	512	-46 / 277		191.39	192.5	1.11	1.1
2021LWDD0010	6,957,771	543,973	513	-45 / 258		51	52	1	2.1
						257.5	258.5	1	0.6
2021LWDD0011	6,957,824	544,088	514	-45 / 248	248.48	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0012	6,957,598	544,047	515	-47 / 95	94.73	No Significant Results			

Hole_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	NAT_RL	Dip/Azi	m below Surface	m From	m To	Length	Ave Au ppm
2021LWDD0013	6,956,950	544,458	522	-50 / 91		51.8	53	1.2	0.6
2021LWDD0014	6,956,950	544,582	522	-52 / 269	268.72	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0015	6,954,997	545,325	521	-51 / 95		103	104	1	0.7
						112.38	113	0.62	0.9
2021LWDD0016	6,954,996	545,515	519	-52 / 269	269.39	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0017	6,952,880	545,057	516	-51 / 90	90.46	No Significant Results			
2021LWDD0018	6,952,093	546,755	516	-47 / 271		62.4	63.2	0.8	0.5
2021LWDD0019	6,951,902	546,883	517	-61 / 271		236	237	1	1.8
including						236.45	237	0.55	2.7
						245.47	246.43	0.96	0.9
						251	252	1	0.6
						265.97	267.13	1.16	2.2

Laverton Downs Project (LDP)

The Laverton Downs Project is 100% owned by APC and located approximately 20km north of Laverton. Regional geology highlights the potential for gold and nickel sulphide mineralisation. Project evaluation undertaken by APC incorporating regional datasets, detailed magnetic data and high precision geochemical assay results derived from historical bottom of hole drill samples confirmed that a Kambalda-style nickel deposit host rock type is present within the LDP.

SOP Market Update

Fertiliser Markets

Fertiliser prices continue to trend upwards in 2022 driven predominantly by supply side factors including logistical contracts and higher input costs. Ongoing global inflationary pressures and supply side constraints are expected to keep recent prices at their inflated levels in the short term until potential demand erosion begins with affordability issues through the entire food supply chain.

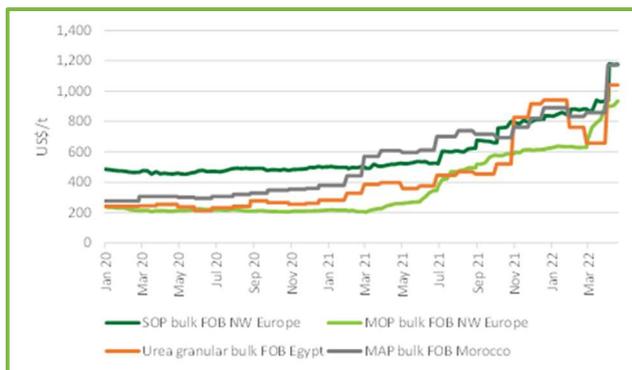


Figure 6: Global Fertiliser Prices⁵

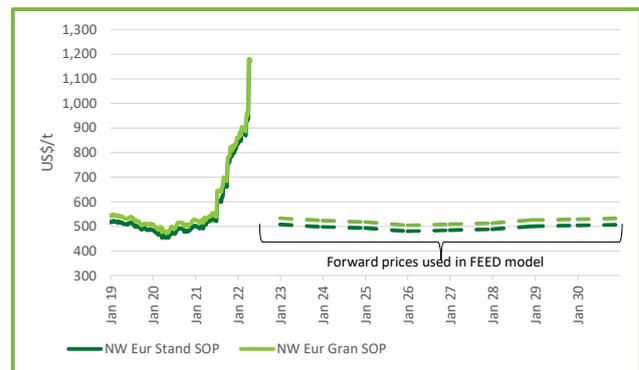


Figure 7: SOP Prices³

Potash Markets

Global potash prices continue trending upwards and are expected to maintain elevated levels for the short to medium term as supply issues remain in place, with pushback on affordability not yet realised (as evidenced by the most recent realised prices and short-term forecasts). Sanctions on MOP producers in

⁵ Source: Argus Consulting

Belarus and Russia (representing approximately 40% of global supply) has resulted in limited MOP supply and price pressures in the European and South American planting seasons. Annual MOP supply contracts with China were settled recently at US\$590 per tonne compared to US\$250 per tonne in 2021. The settled MOP price provides an indicative benchmark for a floor price for the balance of 2022's MOP pricing environment.

Along with all fertilisers, SOP prices saw continued price increases throughout 2022 and are expected to continue at these levels in the short term as a result of being influenced by the prevailing MOP prices. March 2022 prices show Northwest Europe granular SOP trading at US\$930/t and East Asia granular SOP trading at US\$875/t⁵.

APC is carrying an average, real life of mine SOP sales price of US\$550/tonne in its bank financial model⁶.

Corporate Update

Equity movements during the period comprised the expiry of unlisted options and issue and lapse of performance rights to employees.

As at the date of this report, the Company's capital comprises:

- 808,382,808 fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: APC)
- 7,657,910 unlisted performance rights
- 1,500,000 unlisted options exercisable at \$0.175 and expiring 29 July 2023

The Company participated in the Shaw & Partners Emerging Resources event in early February 2022 and released its Half Year Financial Report on 16 March 2022.

Financial Commentary

The Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) for the period ending 31 March 2022 provides an overview of the Company's financial activities.

During the quarter, payments to related parties and their associates totalled \$260,000, comprising directors' salaries, fees and superannuation. In addition, a summary of the expenditure incurred during the quarter on the activities described in this report is as follows: exploration and evaluation (capitalised) \$2,995,000; exploration and evaluation (expensed) \$83,000; plant and equipment \$145,000; staff costs \$541,000; and administration and corporate costs \$373,000.

⁶ Refer ASX announcement 20 April 2021

Mining Tenement Holdings

In line with obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, APC provides the following information relating to its mining tenement holdings as at 31 March 2022.

Area	Tenement	Interest at 1 December 2021	Action	Interest at 31 March 2022
Lake Wells	E38/1903	30% ⁷	SBM earnt 70% interest; transfer pending	30% ⁷
	E38/2113	30% ⁷	SBM earnt 70% interest; transfer pending	30% ⁷
	E38/2114	100%	-	100%
	E38/2505	30% ⁷	SBM earnt 70% interest; transfer pending	30% ⁷
	E38/2901	30%	-	30%
	E38/2988	30% ⁷	SBM earnt 70% interest; transfer pending	30% ⁷
	E38/3018	30%	-	30%
	E38/3021	30%	-	30%
	E38/3028	30%	-	30%
	E38/3039	100%	-	100%
	E38/3224	30%	-	30%
	E38/3225	30%	-	30%
	E38/3226	30%	-	30%
	E38/3270	30%	-	30%
	E38/3423	100%	-	100%
	ELA38/3637 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	LA38/350 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	L38/351 ⁸	100%	Granted 03/03/2022	100%
	LA38/352 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	L38/356 ⁸	100%	Granted 08/03/2022	100%
	LA38/357 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	LA38/359 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	LA38/360 ⁸	100%	Application pending	100%
	M38/1274	100%	-	100%
	M38/1275	30% ⁷	SBM earnt 70% interest; transfer pending	30% ⁷
	M38/1276	100%	-	100%
	M38/1287	100%	-	100%
M38/1288	100%	-	100%	
M38/1289	100%	-	100%	
Laverton Downs	E38/2724 ⁹	100%	-	100%
	E38/3014 ⁹	100%	-	100%
	E38/3132 ⁹	100%	-	100%
	E38/3402 ⁹	100%	-	100%
	E38/3403 ⁹	100%	-	100%
	E38/3404 ⁹	100%	-	100%

⁷ Effective interest; transfer pending

⁸ Tenements held by Lake Wells Potash Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of APC

⁹ Tenements held by Laverton Downs Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of APC

Area	Tenement	Interest at 1 December 2021	Action	Interest at 31 March 2022
Darlot East	E37/1388	100%	Granted 31/03/2022	100%
	E37/1389	100%	-	100%
	E37/1390	100%	-	100%

No tenements are subject to any farm-in or farm-out agreements except as disclosed above.

This release was authorised by the Board of Directors.

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About Australian Potash Limited



APC holds a 100% interest in the **Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project (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 24 to 27 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 5kms north of Laverton, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.¹⁰

APC holds a 30% free-carried interest in the **Lake Wells Gold Project**, located 500kms northeast of Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.¹¹

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

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 or any other referenced announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

¹⁰ Refer ASX Announcement 9 April 2021

¹¹ Refer ASX Announcement 8 April 2021

Lake Wells Gold Project – JORC Code 2012 Edition

Appendix 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to the succeeding section)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted via reverse circulation drilling. One metre samples were collected from a rig-mounted cyclone by bucket and then placed directly on the ground in neat rows of between 10 and 50 (depending on hole depth). Drill spoil was sampled with a scoop into 4m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. Representative specimens from every metre were sieved, cleaned and stored in plastic chip trays for future reference. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was transferred to core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from HQ or NQ diamond core, with a minimum sample width of 20cm and a maximum width of 120cm. Samples were mostly 1m in length unless a significant geological feature warrants a change from this standard unit. The upper or right hand side of the core is submitted for sample analysis, with each 1m of half core providing between 2.5-3kg of material as an assay sample. Samples were transported to Bureau Veritas Perth or SGS Perth for preparation by drying, crushing to 4mm, and pulverising the entire sample to <75µm.
Drilling techniques	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out using 140 to 145mm hammer bits. Drilling was completed by Topdrill who utilised a truck mounted SCHRAMM T685W rig with Sullair 1350/500 on board air. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill holes either utilised RC precollars completed during the previous quarter or were collared using mud rotary to base of transported cover (10-40m). From base to transport the holes were advanced to competent rock using HQ (63.5mm) diameter core. Once ground conditions allowed, holes reduced to NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter core. Core was orientated using a Boart Longyear Trucore orientation system. A Sandvik DE88/840 diamond drill rig was used by Topdrill to complete the drilling.
Drill sample recovery:	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries and conditions (wet/dry) were routinely recorded. The drill cyclone and sample buckets were cleaned regularly, in particular after wet ground was encountered. The cyclone was also cleaned several times during the course of each hole and after the completion of each hole. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is metre marked and orientated and checked against driller's blocks to ensure that any core loss is accounted for. Sample recovery is rarely less than 100%. Where minor core loss does occur, it is due to drilling conditions and not ground conditions.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SBM holes are logged primarily for lithology, alteration and vein type/intensity which are key to modelling gold grade distributions. Validation of geological data is controlled via the use of library codes and reliability and consistency of data is monitored through regular peer review. All logging is quantitative when possible and qualitative elsewhere. A photograph is taken of every core tray (wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were collected as both dry and wet samples using a sample scoop. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and composited in 4m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBM half core is cut using a core saw before being sent to Bureau Veritas or SGS laboratories in Perth where the entire sample is crushed to achieve particle size <4mm followed by complete pulverisation (90% passing 75µm).

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBM samples were analysed for gold and arsenic. • Gold was determined via fire assay with 40g charge with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optimal Emission Spectrometry finish. • Arsenic was determined using an aqua regia digest with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • Certified reference material, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:50. • Both Bureau Veritas and SGS laboratories inserted certified standards, blanks and replicates and lab repeats.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary geological and sampling data were recorded into made for purpose excel spreadsheets, peer reviewed and validated by SBM geologists. • Data was then transferred into the St Barbara corporate DataShed database where it was further validated by SBM's geological database administrator. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to drilling, all holes were marked out using a DGPS with decimetre accuracy. • Upon completion of the program, all holes were resurveyed using a DGPS with decimetre accuracy to determine the final collar positions. • All locations were captured in MGA94 zone 51 grid. • Downhole surveys were taken by the drilling contractor at 10m intervals utilising a north seeking Axis gyro system.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was not planned on any regular spacing, rather it was designed to test beneath geochemical anomalies and along strike and down dip from previous significant results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are oriented as close as practical to perpendicular to the mineralised trends.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company personnel or approved contractors only allowed on drill sites; drill samples are only removed from drill site by company employees and transported to the company's secure processing facility. Processed samples are consigned to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging and sampling was peer reviewed in-house by SBM senior geologists.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake Wells Gold Project comprises 13 tenements, which are part of the joint venture between Australian Potash Limited (30%) and St Barbara Limited (70%). • St Barbara Limited entered into an Earn-In and Joint Venture with Australian Potash Limited on the Lake Wells Gold Project on 8 October 2018 and earned 70% interest in the abovenamed tenements in April 2021. APC is free-carried until completion of a bankable feasibility in the development of any non-potash resource. • The drilling was completed on E38/2505 and E38/2901.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been numerous historical holders of the project area which covers over ~976 square kilometres. • Exploration has been conducted by numerous companies including but not limited to: Goldphyre Resources Ltd, Anglogold Ashanti Australia Ltd, Australian Potash Ltd, Utah Development Corporation, Gold Partners NL, Kilkenny Gold NL, Johnsons Well Mining, Croesus Mining NL, Oroya Mining Ltd, Western Mining Corporation Ltd and RGC Exploration Pty Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBM is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major regional faults. • The tenement package covers Archean greenstones within the highly prospective Yamarna Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The Lake Wells JV project covers portions of the prospective Yamarna Shear Zone, which passes through the southeastern portion of the project.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole information for holes returning significant results have been reported in the intercept table. Included in the intercept table are collar positions obtained by DGPS pickup, hole dip and azimuth, composited mineralised intercepts lengths and depth.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole intercepts are reported as length weighted averages using a cut-off grade of 0.5ppm Au. • No high-grade cut is applied and grades are reported to one decimal figure.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole length is reported for all holes; true width is not known as the orientation of mineralisation is not fully understood.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where applicable, diagrams show drill holes material and immaterial to Exploration Results.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of all holes material to Exploration Results have been reported in the intercept table.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further exploration is as discussed in the body of the report.