

25 February 2019

FINAL FIELD-WORK PROGRAMS

Definitive Feasibility Study

Highlights:

- Resource finalisation
 - Up to 3 further production wells to be developed to depths of between 140m and 170m
 - 3 monitoring bores per production well to be drilled to plot aquifer response during pump-testing
 - Long term pump testing of production wells confirming flow rates, which will in turn underpin the hydro-flow model for the bore-field design
 - Diamond drilling to recover basement rock core and test permeability
 - Down-hole geophysics across 30 of the deepest holes drilled at site to provide further confidence in the permeability of the sediment strata
- Evaporation pond construction program
 - Trial evaporation ponds to be built on lake to assess design constructability and efficacy
- Environmental monitoring program to be finalised, which will feed into the Environmental Review Document

Australian Potash Limited (ASX: APC) (**APC or the Company**) is pleased to advise the commencement of the final field programs of work in the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) of the Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash Project (Project).

Managing Director and CEO, Matt Shackleton, commented: “Integral to any mineral project’s success is the **quality of the JORC Resource estimate** underpinning it, and the Lake Wells SOP project is no different. Project developments of this nature have to demonstrate to the lowest level of risk, both longevity of production, and recoverability of minerals. A bore-field permits an easier assessment of at least the recoverability of brine, and is a well-tried and proven method for abstracting brine.

“Central to the final field program at Lake Wells is the push to a JORC Reserve estimate, and our focus is on building upon the **more than 50,000 metres of drilling** and already extensive database of testwork that comprises the existing, robust JORC Compliant SOP mineral resource estimate which contains over 12 million tonnes of gravity recoverable SOP at the Indicated level¹.

“Developing more production wells, test-pumping them, and collecting bed-rock core for analysis are critical factors that will feed into the calculation of an Ore Reserve estimate for Lake Wells.

"APC's extensive geotechnical field and test-work at the Project have revealed the existence of a uniform, flat lying layer of low permeability clay at the lake surface that can accommodate 'on-playa' evaporation ponds. Because of this, we can avoid the large scale capital expenditure required to line the pre-concentration ponds with HDPE plastic. The final geotechnical field trials will allow us to establish the optimal commercial-scale pond design, in terms of cost of construction and effectiveness of the design.

"We will round out the environmental surveying program that has been underway at Lake Wells for nearly two years. This final program is scheduled to conclude shortly.

"We look forward to providing shareholders with regular updates on these final programs of work, as the Lake Wells DFS draws to its conclusion and the Board turns its attention to development and project funding strategies over the second half of 2019."

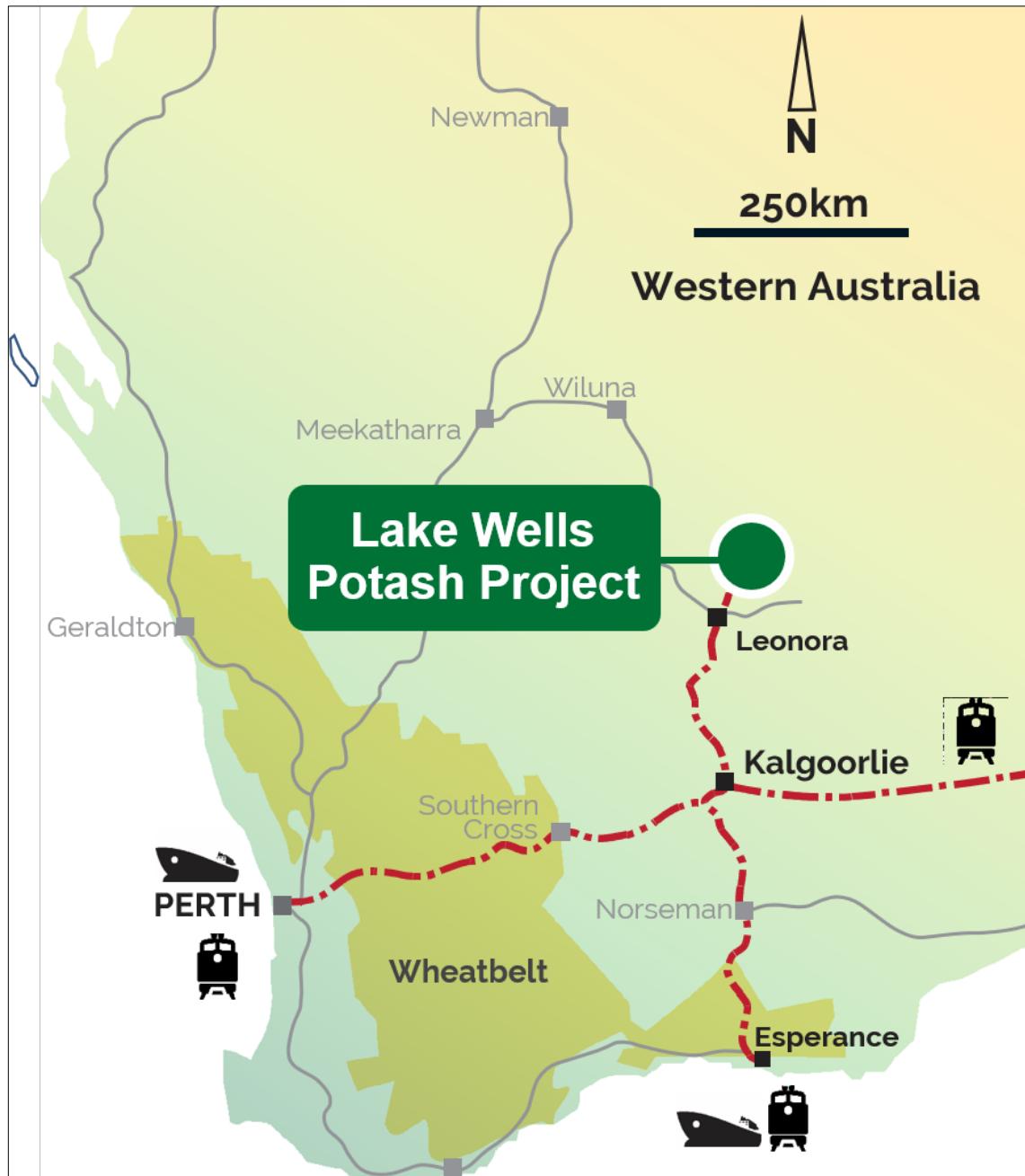


Figure 1: The Lake Wells Sulphate of Potash project is located close to rail infrastructure at Leonora in WA's north-eastern Goldfields

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Resource

Subsequent to reporting the JORC 2012 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource¹ in March 2017, significant additional work has been completed, enhancing APC's understanding of the resource. Drilling, passive seismic surveys, brine assays, and particle size distribution tests have been completed, adding significant confidence in the resource and indicating a potential expansion of the resource. Areas where the resource is likely to be increased include the central area (that was not held by APC at the time of the Scoping Study but has since been acquired) and further extensions in the south-west of the project area.

Additional drilling has totaled 3,180m and includes two production bores completed since the calculation of the reported Resource.

A further 52,600m of passive seismic data has been generated, which contributes to the understanding of the Lake Wells palaeovalley model, and has facilitated identification of drill targets for the current program.

Two or three large diameter production bores will be completed along with associated monitoring bores to assess aquifer response during pumping.

The level of detail in the original Resource model, combined with the additional data collected in the last two years, makes APC very confident in its Resource estimate. The Company looks forward to reporting a Resource expansion as a result of the upcoming work. Increasing resource confidence aligns with the JORC code (Figure 2) where both geological knowledge has increased along with accuracy of the modifying factors developed through the DFS.

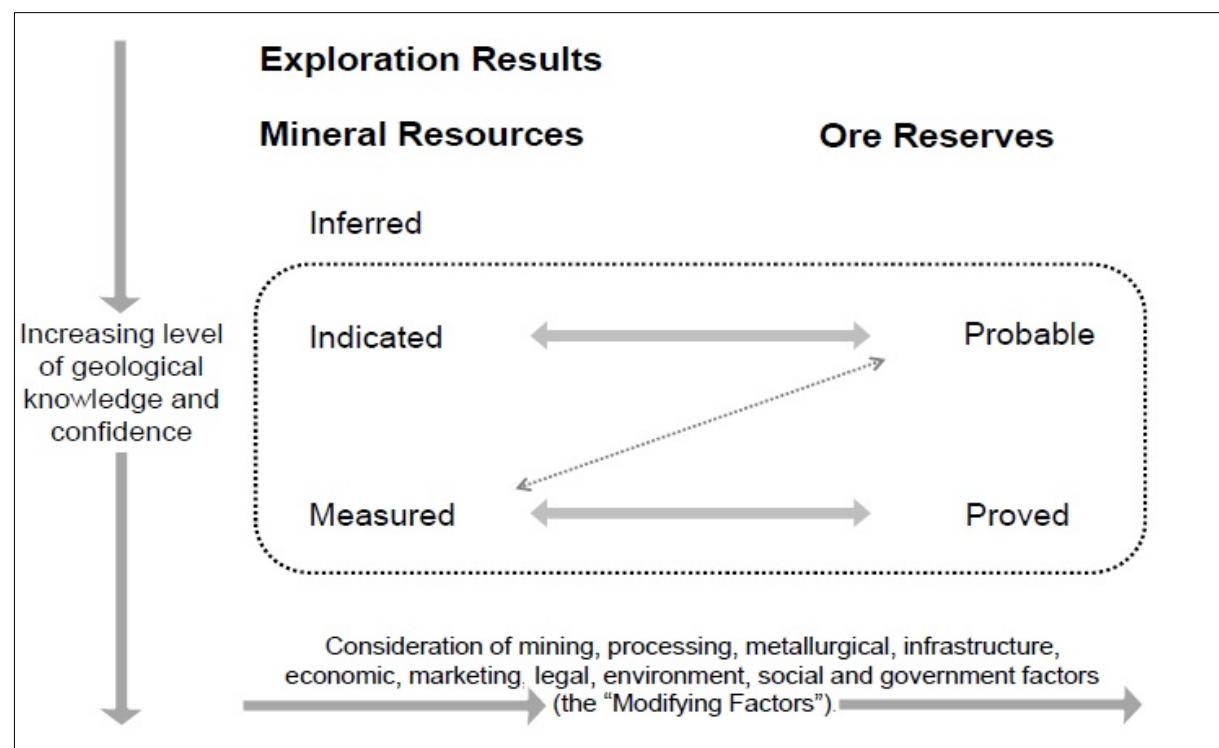


Figure 2: General relationship between Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. (JORC Code 2012)

Pump Testing

Successful long-term pump testing was conducted at Lake Wells in 2017ⁱ and additional tests will be conducted at several different locations to confirm the observations recorded previously, and finalise the Reserve estimate.



In groundwater analysis, aquifer response is a function of the “log of time” and not linear time.

For example, a 20 year pumping project comprises 10 million minutes of pumping while a 30 day pumping test comprises approximately 40 thousand minutes. On a linear scale this pump-test time is relatively minor in comparison to the total LOM pumping time.

However as aquifer response is not measured in linear time, but responds in a logarithmic fashion, a 30 day pump-test is equivalent to 65% of mine life for a 20 year LOM project, when viewed on log time.

The Australian brine SOP projects and those similar style, overseas lithium brine projects that are proposing to source their brine using a bore-pumping system use the same understanding of aquifer response scales to assess their aquifer production capabilities.

Geotechnical

Between 2016 and 2017, geotechnical investigations of the Lake Wells area were completed. The work included:

- More than 100 test pits and adjacent dynamic cone penetrometer tests;
- 140 cone penetrometer tests with pore water pressure measurements;
- Diamond drilling;
- Hand augering;
- Bulk and undisturbed soil sampling for laboratory testing, and;
- Falling head permeability tests.

These investigations provided the basis for the on-playa (pre-concentration) and off-playa (harvest) evaporation pond layouts. In 2018, geotechnical engineers, Knight Piesold (KP), were engaged to advance the pre-concentration pond design in conjunction with Novopro Projects (Novopro), the Montreal-based, solar salt processing experts. KP completed hydraulic models and, steady-state and transient seepage analyses which contribute to Novopro’s evaporation and brine chemistry models to develop pond size and configuration. Seepage containment designs were also modelled by KP and will be analysed as part of the upcoming trial pond program.

Evaporation, Precipitation and Processing

HDPE-lined, off-playa, pilot evaporation ponds were constructed and filled with Lake Wells Paleochannel brine in late 2017. Over the course of 2018, evaporation and salt crystallisation in the pilot ponds were monitored and recorded against the Novopro models. Following adequate evaporation and crystallisation in the pilot pre-concentration pond, the concentrated brine was transferred between the pilot harvest ponds to produce the potassium

(K) and sulphate (SO_4) bearing salts, as predicted in the numerical models. More than 20 tonnes of salts were produced as a result of the pilot evaporation program and more than three tonnes of these salts were delivered to Bureau Veritas in December 2018 to commence the pilot processing program. The pilot process was designed by Novopro, following the process flowsheet developed for the project. The delivered salts underwent assay and XRD analysis before processing preparation; more than 250 kg of high-quality Sulphate of Potash (SOP) was produced in January 2019.

The Novopro process design, including flowsheets, mass balance, specifications and data sheets, is complete and was handed over to Lycopodium Minerals Ltd (Lycopodium). Lycopodium is now completing the DFS plant design, capital and operating costs estimates, and implementation plan. A risk assessment will be completed with participation of all technical consultants as part of the DFS.

Environmental

The Project was referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in December 2017 and it was determined that the Project would be formally assessed, through an Environmental Review Document (ERD), in February 2018. An Environmental Scoping Document was approved and published by the EPA in September 2018.

To inform the development of the ERD and DFS, APC have completed several studies and baseline surveys within and adjacent to the salt lake system, including terrestrial fauna, subterranean fauna, and flora. In addition to fauna and flora assessments, the ERD will include the groundwater abstraction plan. While also substantiating the resource and reserve models, the upcoming drilling and pump testing work will also contribute significantly to validating the water management plan as part of the ERD.

About Australian Potash Limited

Australian Potash Limited (ASX: APC) is an ASX-listed Sulphate of Potash (SOP) developer. The Company holds a 100% interest in the Lake Wells Potash Project located approximately 500kms northeast of Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Following the release of a Scoping Study (detailed below) in 2017, APC has been conducting a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) into the development of the Lake Wells Potash Project. The Company is aiming to release the findings of the DFS in H2 2019.

The Lake Wells Potash Project is a palaeochannel brine hosted sulphate of potash project. Palaeochannel bore fields supply large volumes of brine to many existing mining operations throughout Western Australia, and this technique is a well understood and proven method for extracting brine. APC will use this technically low-risk and commonly used brine extraction model to further develop a bore-field into the palaeochannel hosting the Lake Wells SOP resource.

A Scoping Study on the Lake Wells Potash Project was completed and released on 23 March 2017¹. The Scoping Study exceeded expectations and confirmed that the Project's economic and technical aspects are all exceptionally strong, and highlights APC's potential to become a significant long-life, low capital and high margin sulphate of potash (SOP) producer.

¹ 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.

Key outcomes from the Scoping Study are as follows:

- Stage 1 production rate of **150,000tpa** of premium-priced sulphate of potash (years 1 – 5)
- Stage 2 production rate of **300,000tpa** of premium-priced sulphate of potash (years 6 – 20)
- Upgraded JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate comprising 14.7M tonnes of SOP, including 12.7mt in the Indicated category¹
- At a SOP price of A\$795 per tonne SOP, the Project generates LOM annual operating pre-tax cashflow² of A\$118M/US\$81M
- Pre-production capital expenditure (Stage 1) of A\$175m/US\$135m and Stage 2 of A\$163m/US\$125m
- Life of Mine (LOM) is 20 years (inc. Stage 1 & Stage 2) –upside to LOM through continued exploration

Forward looking statements disclaimer

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 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.

Competent persons statement

The information in the announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information that was compiled by Mr Duncan Gareth Storey. Mr Storey is a Director and Consulting Hydrogeologist with AQ2, a firm that provides consulting services to the Company. Neither Mr Storey nor AQ2 own either directly or indirectly any securities in the issued capital of the Company. Mr Storey has 30 years of international experience. He is a Chartered Geologist with, and Fellow of, the Geological Society of London (a Recognised Professional Organisation under the JORC Code 2012). My Storey has experience in the assessment and development of paleochannel aquifers, including the development of hypersaline brines in Western Australia. His experience and expertise are such that he qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore reserves”. Mr Storey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context as it appears.

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¹ Refer to ASX announcement 21 November 2017 ‘Pumping Test Confirms Drainage from Entire Palaeochannel Sequence into Basal Production Aquifer’. 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 21 November 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.

² Operating cashflows include all revenue and operating expenditure, but exclude capital expenditure.