



**AMERICAN
POTASH
CORP.**

Fueling American Independence

**Working to Fuel And Feed America from
the Heart of Utah**



CSE-KCL | OTCQB: APCOF
americanpotash.com

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking information (within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation) that involves various risks and uncertainties regarding future events. Such forward-looking information includes statements based on current expectations involving a number of risks and uncertainties and such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance of the Company, and include, without limitation, statements relating to plans for future exploration and the magnitude and quality of the mineralization at the Project. There are numerous risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and the Company's plans and objectives to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information in this news release, including without limitation, the following risks and uncertainties;; (i) risks inherent in the mining industry; (ii) regulatory and environmental risks; (iii) results of exploration activities and development of mineral properties; (i) risks relating to the estimation of mineral resources; (v) stock market volatility and capital market fluctuations; and (vi) general market and industry conditions. Actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. This forward-looking information is based on estimates and opinions of management on the date hereof and is expressly qualified by this notice. Risks and uncertainties about the Company's business are more fully discussed in the Company's disclosure materials filed with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada at www.sedar.com. The Company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking information or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from such information unless required by applicable law.

Kent Ausburn, PhD, PG, a qualified person within the meaning of NI-43-101 has reviewed and is responsible for the technical details of this presentation.

About American Potash

Securing America's Supply Chain Independence

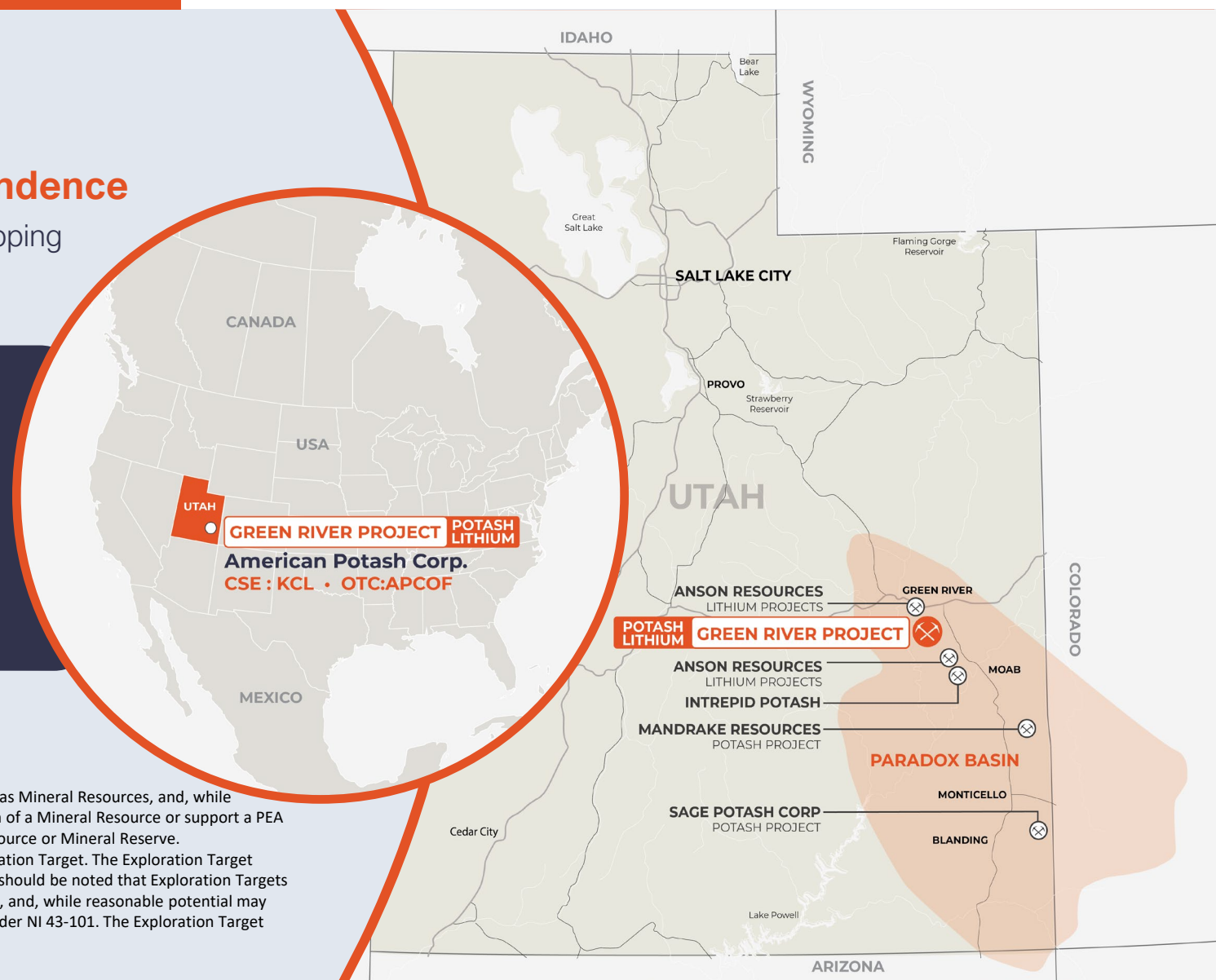
American Potash is a resource company focused on developing lithium and potash assets in the Paradox Basin in Utah.

Our Green River Lithium and Potash project has:

Proximity to large lithium resource and Exploration Targets.

Potash Exploration Target of 600 Million to 1 Billion tonnes of potash.*

*Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define them as Mineral Resources, and, while reasonable potential may exist, it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource or support a PEA report under NI 43-101. The Potash Exploration Targets are not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve. The Agapito Report quantifies the Project's potash exploration potential in the form of a NI 43-101 Exploration Target. The Exploration Target estimate was prepared in accordance to the NI 43-101 guidelines of the Canadian securities regulators. It should be noted that Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define them as Mineral Resources, and, while reasonable potential may exist, it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under NI 43-101. The Exploration Target stated in the Agapito Report is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve



We're Fueling American Independence

One location, two minerals to help secure America's critical supply chains



SECURING AMERICA'S EV SUPPLY CHAIN

- ✓ American Demand for Lithium is increasing steadily, while U.S. production is declining to 1% of world supply
- ✓ America imports over 25% of its lithium and needs a secure domestic supply
- ✓ A potential global lithium shortage by 2025 illustrates a critical need for domestically produced lithium

FUELING AMERICA THROUGH LITHIUM

- ✓ Neighboring **Anson Resource's** Green River lithium project has an exploration target of **2.0 – 2.6B tonnes of lithium brines***
- ✓ **Anson's Paradox** Lithium project to the S.E. has a JORC resource of **1.5M tonnes of lithium (LCE)****
- ✓ American Potash's Green River project is located between these two projects and shares the same geology
- ✓ American Potash's lithium brine aquifers occur a half mile below its potash cycle
- ✓ Utilizing Direct Lithium Extraction for rapid path to production with a low environmental impact



SECURING AMERICA'S FARMING INDEPENDENCE

- ✓ American Demand for Potash is increasing steadily, while U.S. production is declining
- ✓ America imports over 94% of its Potash and needs a secure domestic supply
- ✓ American Potash offers an entry point for investors to take advantage of the Potash opportunity

FEEDING AMERICA THROUGH POTASH

- ✓ A massive exploration target of **600M to 1B tonnes** of potash
- ✓ Located in an established Potash mining region, with access to infrastructure and a safe, secure supply chain to American Farmers
- ✓ Processing innovation leading to a lower environmental impact
- ✓ A clear, definable path to implementation

*NR <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/ASN/02631599.pdf>

** NR <https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/ASN/02725482.pdf>

** Disclaimer:: JORC defined mineral resource estimates are typically similar to but not necessarily equivalent to CIM NI-43-101 defined mineral resource estimates and there is no guarantee similar resources exist on the Company's project

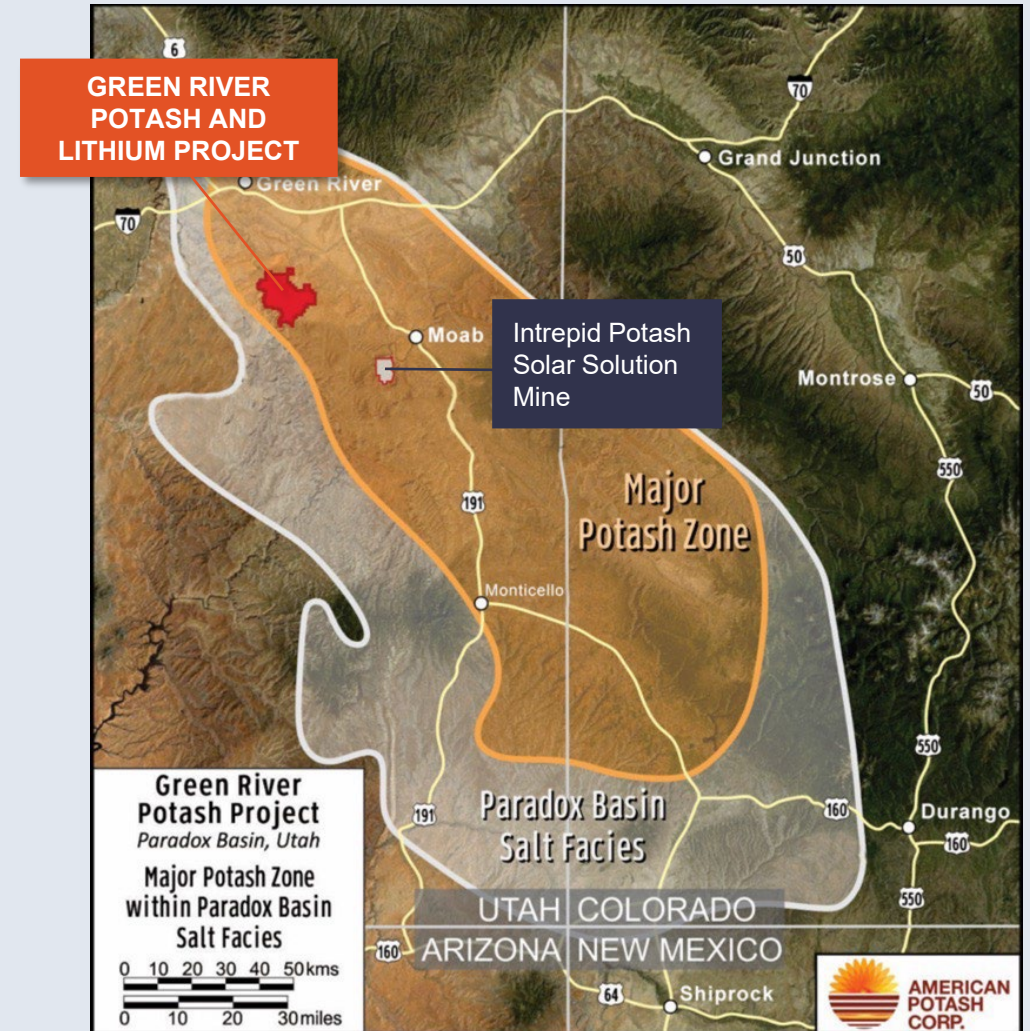
About the Paradox Basin: A Lithium and Potash Exploration Hotbed

The Green River Project is located within the historic Paradox Basin which contains:

- Large Exploration targets for both Lithium and Potash
- Large established resource for lithium
- Established potash production

The geologic province known as the Paradox Basin extends approximately 160 km (100 miles) in width and 320 km (200 miles) in length in a northwest-southeast direction spanning southeastern Utah and southwestern Colorado.

- During middle Pennsylvanian age subsidence (310-330 Ma) the Paradox Basin formed as a restricted shallow marine environment and was filled with 1500-1800 m (5000-6000 ft) of cyclical evaporite and sedimentary sequences with potash noted in 17 of the 29 evaporite cycles (Hite 1960, 1983).



The Paradox Basin: Known Lithium and Potash Zones

The Paradox Basin contains large aquifers of brines that have been trapped and contain concentrated lithium, bromine and boron.

Neighboring Anson Resources has a large lithium resource of 1.5m tonnes of lithium (LCE)* and a **lithium exploration target of 2-2.6B tonnes of lithium brines bordering American Potash’s project**

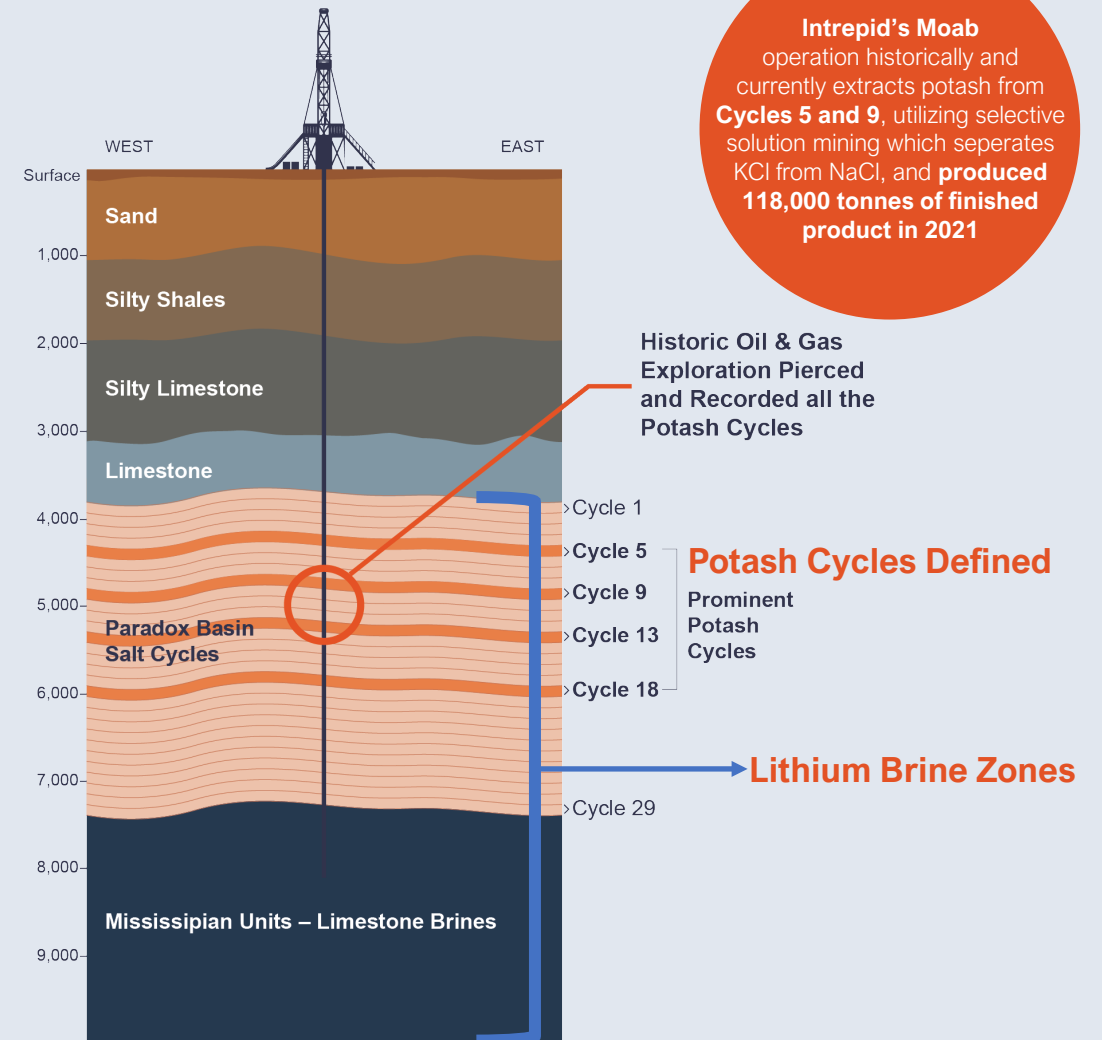
The Basin also contains a proven productive potash horizon, known as **Cycle 5**, that has been mined since 1963.

Cycle 5 and recently Cycle 9 host the nearby, long-producing and currently-active Moab solar solution mine, operated by Intrepid Potash (NYSE-IPI- ~ \$26) the largest potash producer in the U.S.

This same stratigraphic horizon extends to American Potash’s project, **where an Exploration Target** from 600 million to 1 billion tonnes of sylvinites, with an average grade ranging from 19% to 29% KCL**, has been estimated in a NI-43-101 compliant technical report prepared by Agapito Associates Inc. (October 2012).

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Intrepid’s Moab operation historically and currently extracts potash from **Cycles 5 and 9**, utilizing selective solution mining which separates KCl from NaCl, and **produced 118,000 tonnes of finished product in 2021**

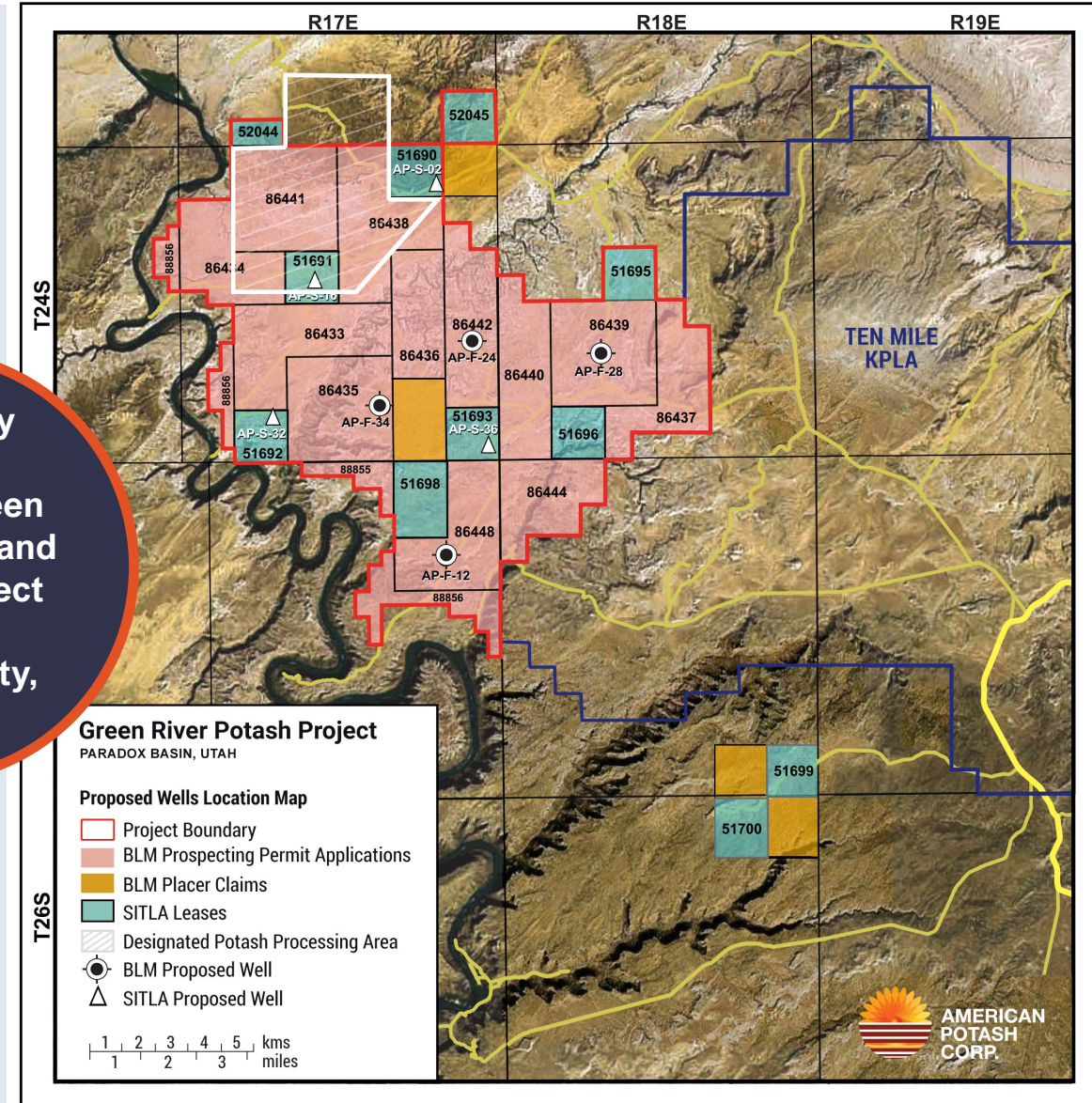
Project Overview: The Green River Lithium and Potash Project

100% interest

American Potash Corp. through its wholly owned subsidiary, American Potash LLC

- 11 State of Utah Potash and Lithium leases totaling 7,050 acres,
- 1095 Federal Lithium brine claims (21,900 acres)
- 11 Federal Potash Exploration Applications covering 25,000 acres

Collectively referred to as the Green River Potash and Lithium Project located in Grand County, Utah



Favorable Geology for Rich Lithium and Potash Resources

The Green River Lithium and Potash project is well situated in the Paradox Basin

Neighboring Anson Resources has a JORC defined:

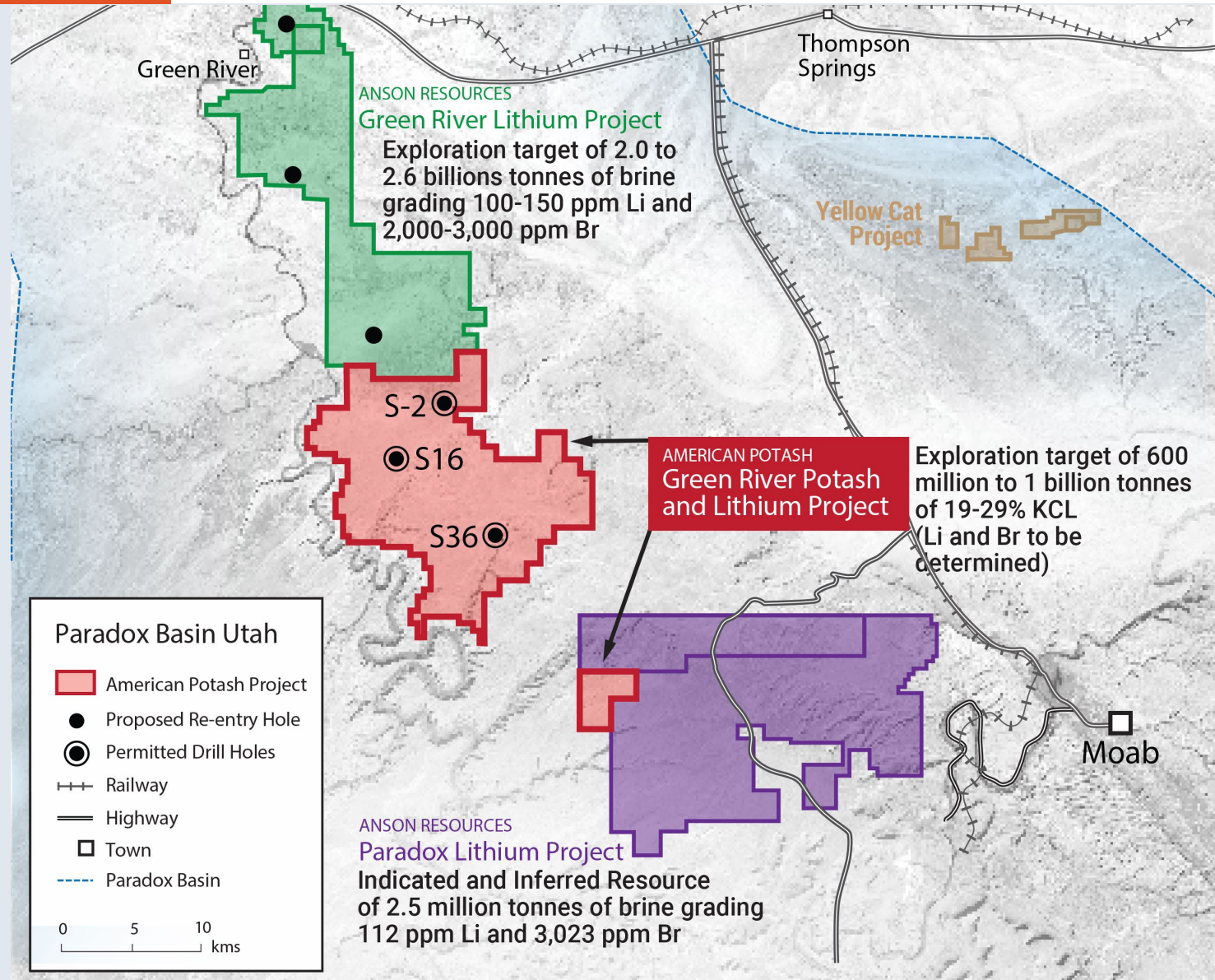
RESOURCE: 1.5M tonnes of lithium (LCE)*

EXPLORATION TARGET: 2.0 – 2.6 billion tonnes of lithium brines grading 100-150 ppm Li and 2,000 – 3,000 ppm Br.

The Basin itself has:

HISTORIC WELLS: 22 historic oil and gas wells drilled in the Paradox Basin returned lithium values up to 500 ppm Li

The same geology hosting these resources and exploration targets extends throughout our Green River Potash and Lithium Project.



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Key Project Advantages



THREE STRATEGIC LITHIUM AND POTASH DRILL PERMITS ALREADY SECURED. In addition to 4 drill permits on Federal Land awaiting approval.



LOCATED IN A PRIME LOCATION IN UTAH, USA, close to major rail hubs, airport, roads, power, water, towns and labour market. Perfectly positioned to serve the EV Industry and American Farmers



KNOWN, LITHIUM BRINE RESOURCES, neighboring Anson Resources has a resource of 1.5M tonnes of lithium (LCE)* and an Exploration Target of **2 – 2.6B tonnes** of lithium brines.



LARGE EXPLORATION TARGET FROM 600 MILLION TO 1 BILLION TONNES OF 19 -29% KCL. Potentially one of the Largest Sources of Potash in America. Only 4 additional drill holes needed to establish a resource.



KNOWN, PROVEN, PRODUCTIVE POTASH HORIZON, CYCLE 5, which neighboring Intrepid Potash's Moab Mine has been producing from since 1963.



COMPETITIVE EDGE as a premium received for proximity to massive US market with established access. Not imported!

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The Lithium Opportunity in America

Investing in U.S. based lithium mining will help secure American EV Battery supply chains .

Declining U.S. Production



U.S. PRODUCTION
-36%
production decline

US Lithium Production has dropped from 37% of global lithium production to 1% from 1995-2021².

Despite having 4% of the world's lithium reserves⁵

Rising Demand



WORLDWIDE
~3M tonnes²
demand by 2030

IN 2022 the U.S. consumed 3,000 metric tonnes of lithium¹

Foreign Independence



U.S. IMPORTS
over 25%
of its lithium from domestic sources

70% of Global lithium production is dominated by Australia and Chile³

China dominates the EV battery supply chain, supplying 56% of the EV batteries worldwide⁸

Critical Need



GLOBAL Li SHORTAGE
2025⁶

“Global lithium supply is expected to enter a deficit relative to demand by 2025,”

BMI, a Fitch Solutions research unit

The Need For U.S. Lithium Production



US DEPT OF ENERGY
2.91B

The US Department of Energy has committed \$2.91B to help secure the U.S. supply chain for advanced batteries, presently dominated by China⁷

1. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/606481/estimated-lithium-consumption-in-the-united-states>

2. <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/visualizing-25-years-of-lithium-production-by-country/>

3. <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/visualizing-the-worlds-largest-lithium-producers/>

4. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/02/22/fact-sheet-securing-a-made-in-america-supply-chain-for-critical-minerals>

5. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/economy/u-s-seeks-new-lithium-sources-as-demand-for-clean-energy-grows>

6. <https://www.cnn.com/2023/08/29/a-worldwide-lithium-shortage-could-come-as-soon-as-2025.html>

7. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-administration-doe-invest-3-billion-strengthen-us-supply-chain-advanced-batteries>

8. <https://elements.visualcapitalist.com/the-top-10-ev-battery-manufacturers-in-2022/>

KCL's Lithium Solution

Geologic Advantage

Shared Geology with neighboring projects could potentially lead to a high exploration target, utilizing the same wells as Potash.

Environmentally Sound, Cost-Effective

Direct Lithium Extraction technologies offer a low cost, low water usage and environmentally sound solution compared to hard rock mines.

Rapid Speed To Market

Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) of Lithium Brines allows for rapid processing, leading to faster marketing of battery grade Li

The Potash Problem in America

Investing in U.S. based potash sources, will help to secure American farming independence with U.S. based supply.

Declining U.S. Production



U.S. PRODUCTION
-65%
production decline

Potash production in America has consistently declined since 1999.

1999: **1480t.** | 2022: **480t.**¹

Global Supply Chain Disruptions



AFFECTS U.S.
~38%
of global supply

The *Russia/Ukraine war* resulted in sanctions on a significant supply of Potash from Russia/Belarus

Rising Demand



SUPPLY
~6M tonnes²
global supply gap

2022E Global supply gap



U.S. IMPORTS
over 94%
of its potash from domestic sources

Rising Costs



FARMING COSTS
Rising

Supply chain disruptions and fertilizer price increases lead to higher costs for American Farmers

Rising Prices



PRICES
Rising

Higher costs for American farmers leads to higher prices for American consumers

1. USGS MCS2000, MCS2022
2. Source: IHS July 2022 Potash Outlook, Bloomberg

The American Potash Solution

Production Horizon

Potentially the largest supply of Potash in America with confident exploration targets based on historic well data

Simplified Supply Chain

The Paradox Basin is centrally located with full access to the heart of American Farmland, with existing infrastructure.

Cost-Effective

Safe, secure supply chain and cost-effective production process leads to better price efficiency for American Farmers

Our Objectives

The primary objective is to drill for lithium and potash to establish an initial resource for both minerals.



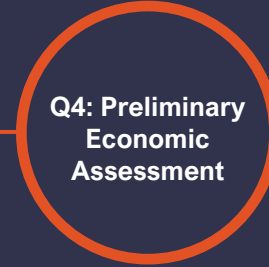
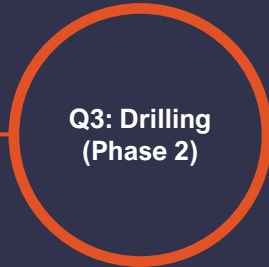
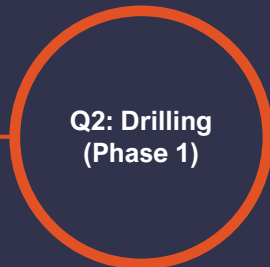
Drill an exploratory well in the most prospective area around historic well Quintana Fed 1-1, which encountered multiple brine layers and high grades of potash up to 24% over 5.9 m





Define Initial Mineral Resources by drilling 3 wells in the northeastern area, where the best resource potential exists for lithium and potash based on historic wells.



Complete NI-43-101 Technical Reports to substantiate and categorize an Initial Mineral Resource and Preliminary Economic Assessment for both lithium and potash.



Comparison of Green River Lithium and Potash Projects

	Number and type of claims	Acreage	Commodity	Exploration Target	Market Cap, USD
	1261 Placer Claims	26,240 acres (10,620 hectares)	Lithium and Bromine	2-2.6 billion tonnes lithium brines Li grade 100-150 ppm Br Grade 2,000 – 3000 ppm Key Rock units: Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Resource: 1.5M tonnes of lithium (LCE)	\$143M
	1,095 Placer claims	21900 acres	Lithium, Bromine, Boron	Li, Br, B grade untested Key Rock Units: Pennsylvanian and Mississippian	\$3.4M
Total of 9,610 acres (hectares) for Lithium, Bromine, Boron	State Leases	7,050 acres (2,853 hectares)	Potash, Lithium, Bromine, Boron	Key Rock Units: Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Potash Cycle 5, 9 and 18	
	Potash Applications	25,480 acres (10,311 hectares)	Potash	600 million to 1 billion tonnes of sylvinite KCL (Potash) Grade ,19%-29% Key Rock Units: Potash Cycle 5, 9 and 18	



Our Team

Dean Besserer, BSc, PGeo. **President and CEO**

Mr. Besserer has more than three decades of mineral exploration experience working in over 50 countries, leading projects with annual exploration budgets exceeding US\$20 million.

Vice-President and Partner at APEX Geoscience Ltd., a consulting firm with offices in Canada, South America and Australia

Director of Brilliant Mining, Niblack Resources, Sentosa Mining

VP Exploration for various junior mining companies.

He is a Professional Geologist and a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

Kenneth R. Holmes, LLB. **Director**

Mr. Holmes began his legal career in 1982 and spent ten years in a predominantly corporate and securities practice.

Since 1991, Mr. Holmes has been acting as in-house counsel and senior management of, public and private companies, involved in businesses ranging from natural resource exploration, franchising, television production and gaming.

Kent Ausburn, PhD, PGeo. **Director**

Dr. Ausburn is a senior geologist with over 30 years of experience in the mineral exploration/mining industry.

He has extensive field and management experience in the minerals business in a wide variety of mineral deposits, rock types and geologic terrains.

He has worked and managed exploration programs in several countries including the Western USA, Alaska, Mexico, Colombia, SW Mainland China and Malaysia

He is a Professional Geologist and a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

John A. Greig, MSc, PGeo. **Sr. Advisor**

John has played a key role in a number of successful exploration/development projects since 1969.

Founder of Sutton Resources Ltd. (TSX and NASDAQ), Founder of Cumberland Resources Ltd. (TSX and AMEX) and Founder of EuroZinc Mining Corp. (TSX and AMEX).

Director of Winspear Resources Ltd. (TSX-V), which owned 70% of the Snap Lake diamond deposit (now a mine) in the Northwest Territories, Canada.

Director of Dynamic Oil and Gas Inc. (TSX and NASDAQ), which was sold to an income trust for approximately \$105 million

Director of Shellbridge Oil and Gas Inc. (TSX-V) which was sold to True Energy for approximately \$60 million in shares of True Energy Trust.

Corporate Structure and Info

Share Information

Exchange	CSE OTC
Symbol	KCL APCOF
Issued and O/S	102,162,449
Fully Diluted:	139,985,115
52 week range (high-low):	0.025 – 0.12



Corporate Directory

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Vancouver , B. C. V6C 2X8

Auditors:

Dale Matheson Carr- Hilton Labonte
(DMCL)
1500-1700,1140 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4G1

Transfer Agent:

Computershare
510 Burrard St., 2nd Flr
Vancouver B.C. V6C 3B9

About Lithium: Green Energy for a Greener Future

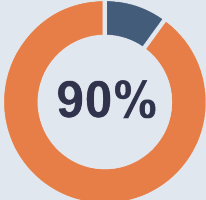


The Current State of Play

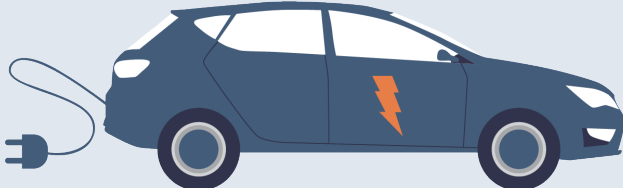
Lithium is a key component of rechargeable batteries commonly used in laptops, cell phones and most notably, electric vehicles.



By 2040, the global lithium supply is expected to increase **40x**



Nearly **90%** of total lithium demand is from advanced energy technology



The average electric vehicle can require about **17.6 pounds** of lithium

14M

EV sales projected by the end of 2023

3M
2020



70M
2040

By 2040, EV sales could exceed **70 million** cars compared to only **3 million** in 2020, causing mineral demands to increase **25x** current levels.

Source: <https://nma.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/NMA-Lithium-Infographic-3.pdf>

Clean Lithium: Game Changing

Lithium can now be produced with LESS Production of HIGHER PURITY >99.95% Li_2CO_3 = Longer Battery Life



Emissions



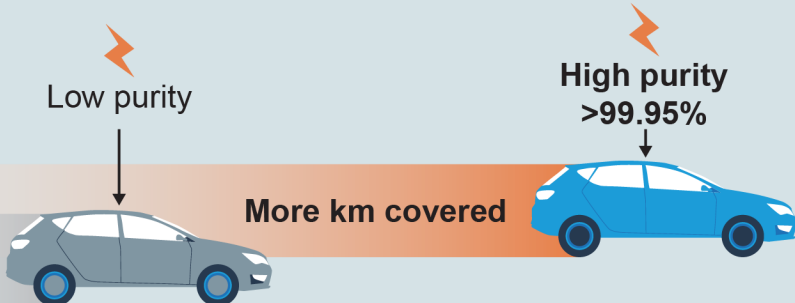
Water



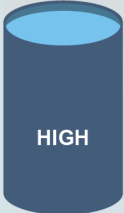
Waste



Chemicals



LESS WATER CONSUMPTION



HIGH

Hard Rock mining



MEDIUM HIGH

Brine evaporation



MEDIUM LOW

Direct lithium extraction

LESS EMISSIONS



Hard Rock mining

HIGH



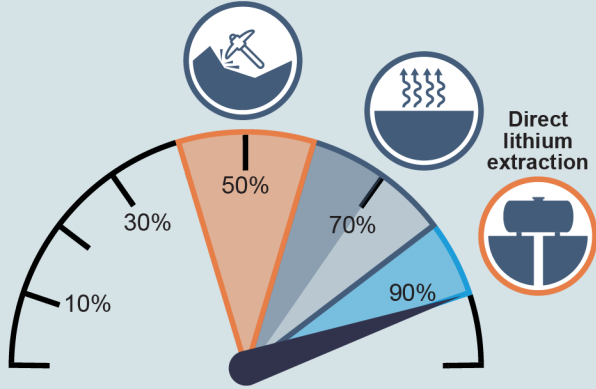
Brine evaporation

CO_2

Direct lithium extraction

LOW

HIGH LITHIUM RECOVERY RATES



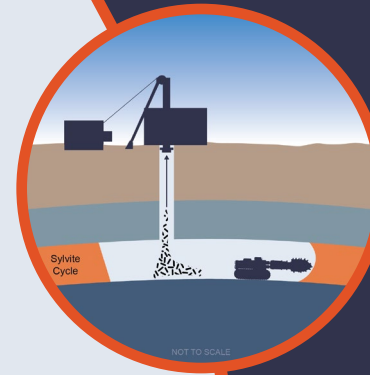
Source: Goldman Sachs Direct Lithium Extraction: A Potential Game Changing Technology, April 2023

Responsible Lithium Development

Lower Cost, Lower Environmental Impact

American Potash is committed to lithium extraction with less environmental impact.

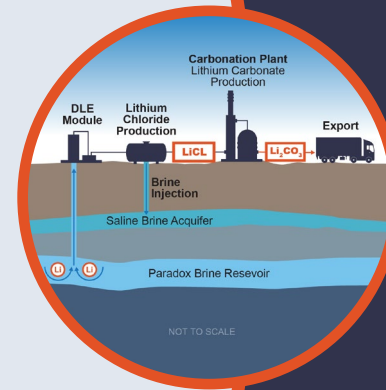
Compared to other lithium extraction operations, DLE methods provide a lower environmental impact at a lower cost with better lithium recovery rates.



Most Lithium operations fall into three basic types.

Hard Rock Mining

- More expensive
- Higher environmental impact



Direct Lithium Extraction

- Low environmental impact
- Cost-effective
- Faster
- Higher Lithium recovery rates



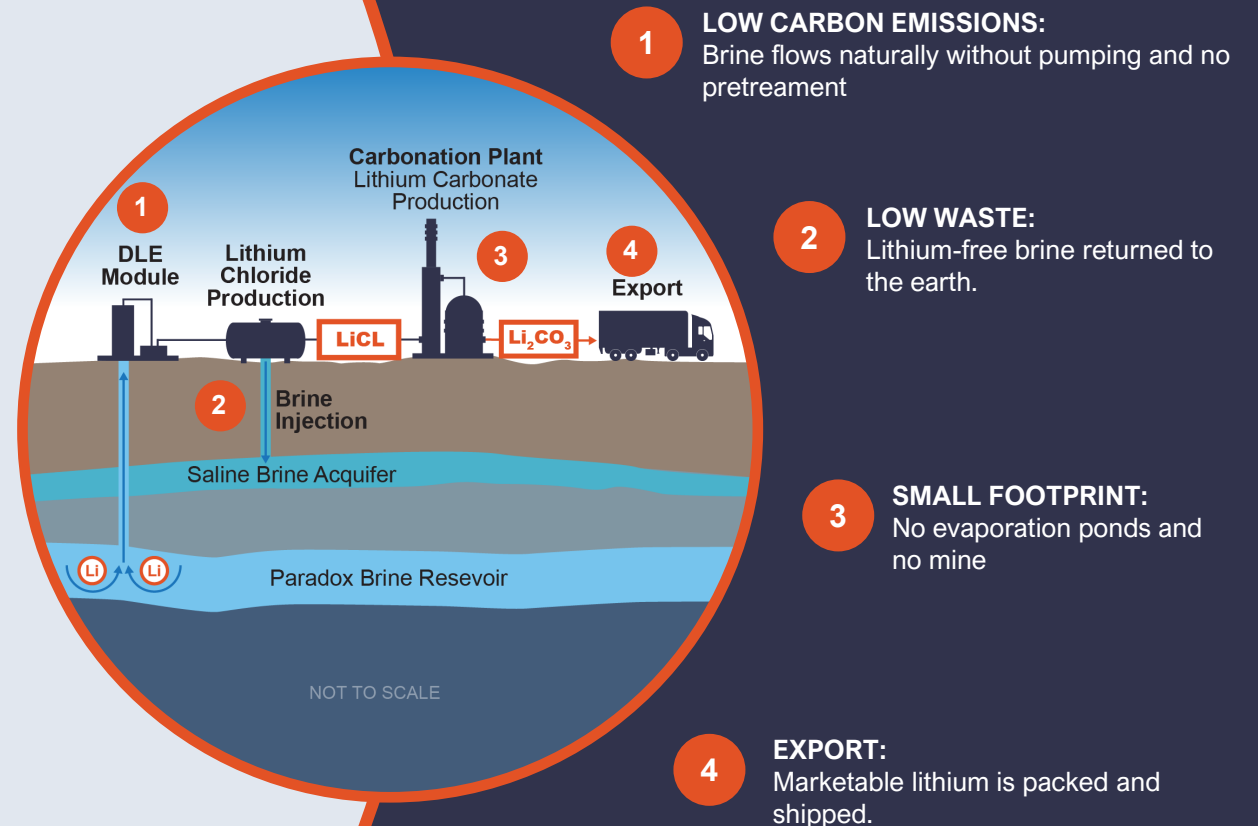
Traditional Brine Ponds

- High land area requirement
- Time-consuming
- Higher water usage
- Lower Lithium recovery rates

Direct Lithium Extraction

Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE): A Real Game Changer

DLE Methods allow for the extraction of lithium brine in an environmentally responsible process that uses less water, is more cost effective than hard rock mining and allows for rapid speed to market. It requires less land and can reduce production times to days rather than months or years.



An aerial photograph of a vast agricultural field, likely a cornfield, showing rows of crops stretching towards the horizon. In the center of the field, a green tractor is pulling a long, multi-nozzle sprayer, which is actively spraying a fine mist over the crops. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day, and the overall color palette is dominated by the vibrant green of the plants and the orange-red of the sky in the upper left corner.

About Potash: A Vital Nutrient In U.S. Agriculture

Direct Potash Extraction (D.P.E)

Responsible Resource Development

Increasing Efficiency with a Lower Environmental Impact

Solution mining is more cost effective and has a lower environmental impact than conventional mining.

Technology developed in Utah will assist in the reduction of water usage in the processing of potash.



Up to 90% water savings

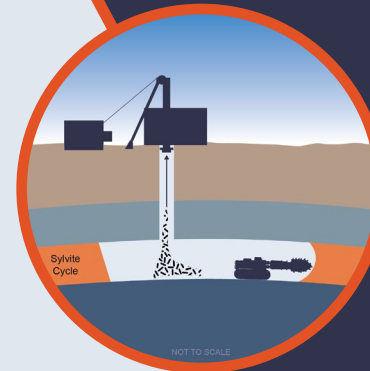
American Potash has identified **Avara Purestream** technology for the use in processing on site. Developed at Utah State University, it is estimated that using the Avara system will **reduce water use by 90%** when compared to the water required for evaporation pool processing.

For example:

IPI used
1,100 acre feet of water to produce 110,000 T of potash in 2022

One acre foot of water is equal to 326,000 gallons, or enough water to cover an acre of land 1-foot deep

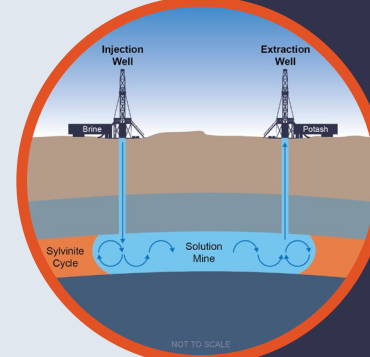
369M gallons of water



Most potash operations fall into three basic types.

Conventional Mining

- More expensive
- Higher environmental impact



Solution Mining

- Cost-effective
- Efficient
- Safer



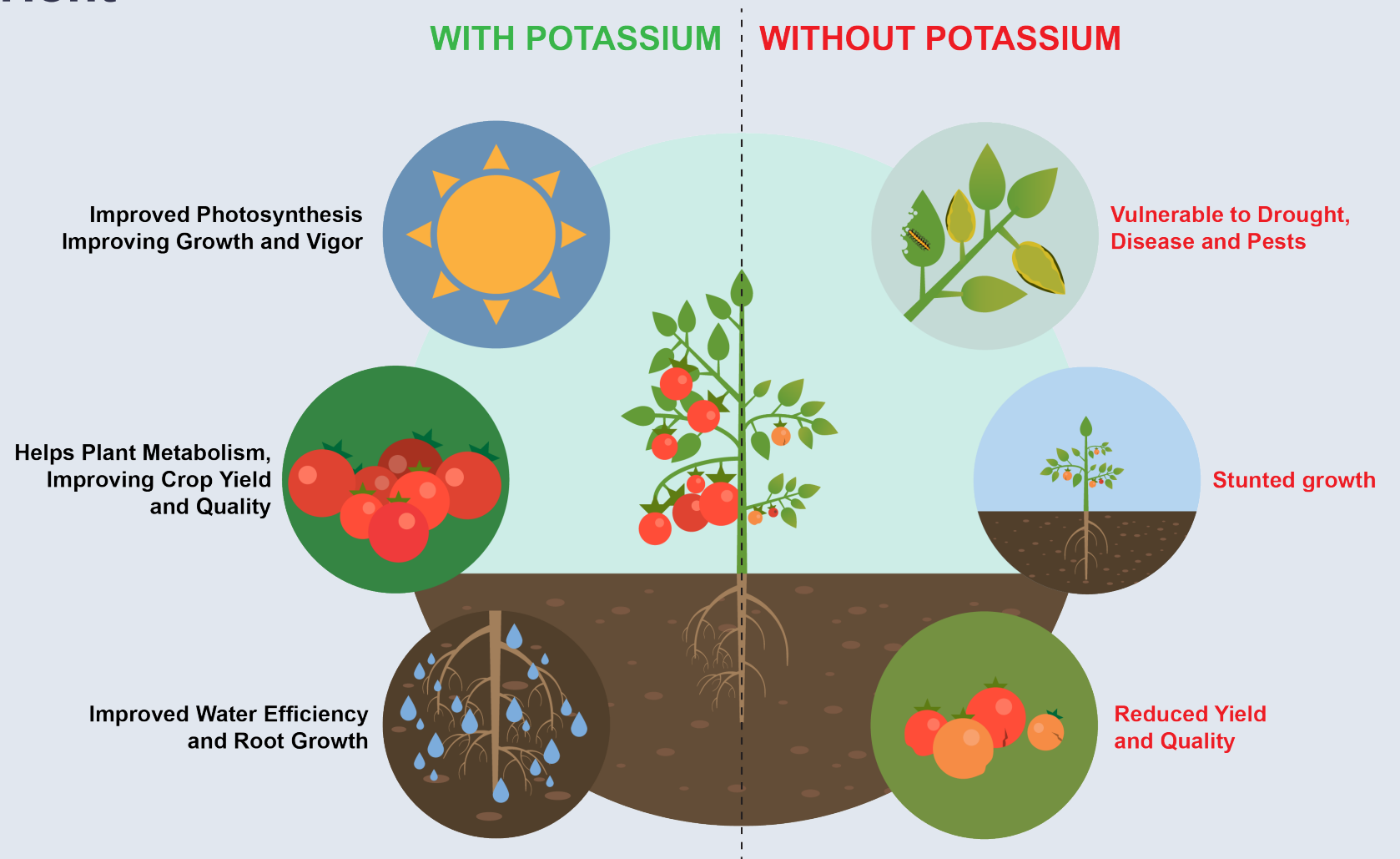
Natural Brines

- Costly
- Time-consuming

Potassium: A Vital Nutrient

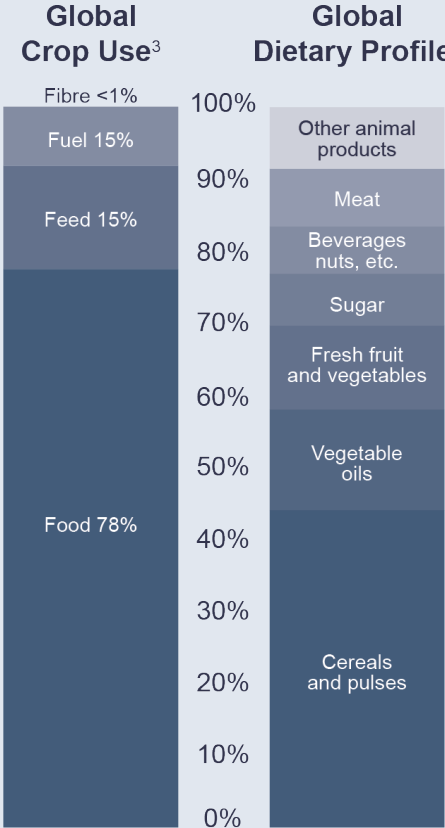
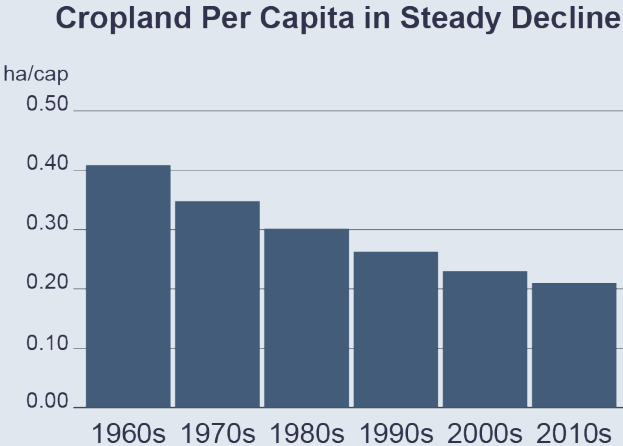
Potassium is required in large quantities by all plants and animals.

- Potash is a potassium-rich salt and a vital nutrient required to grow crops.
- Potassium is essential to both supporting and strengthening crops.
- There is no substitute for potassium.



Crop Yields Hold the Key to Future Food Security

Fertilizers like Potash have helped grow crop yields to offset the decline in cropland and changing diets.



USA Key Crop Yields



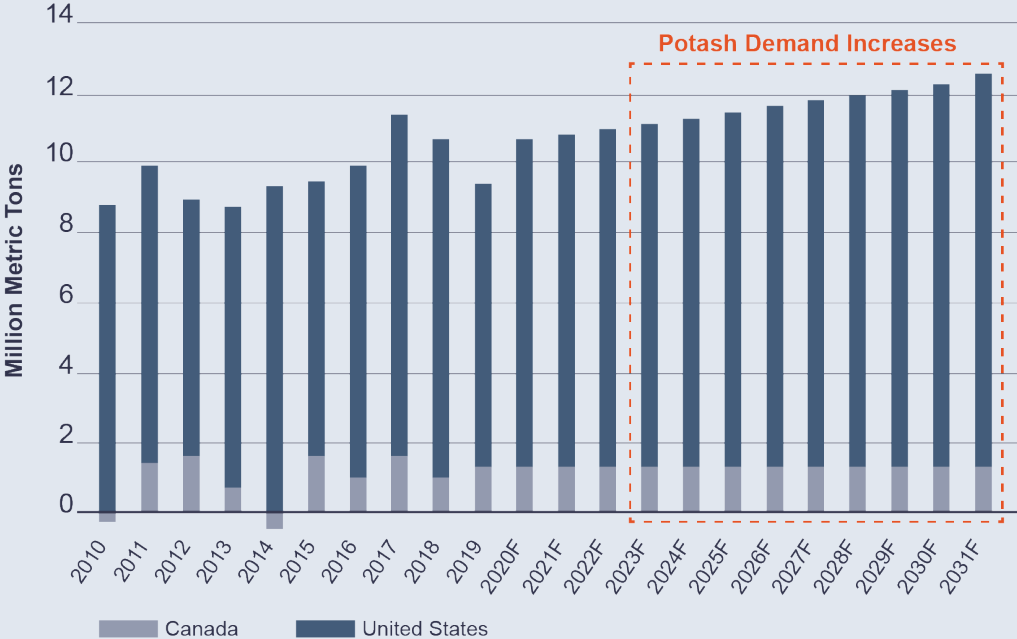
Animal feeds and global dietary changes show the need for crop fertilizer.

Crop yields have grown with the introduction of fertilizers like potash.

DATA: UN FAO, HIS Markit, BHP analysis based on multiple sources

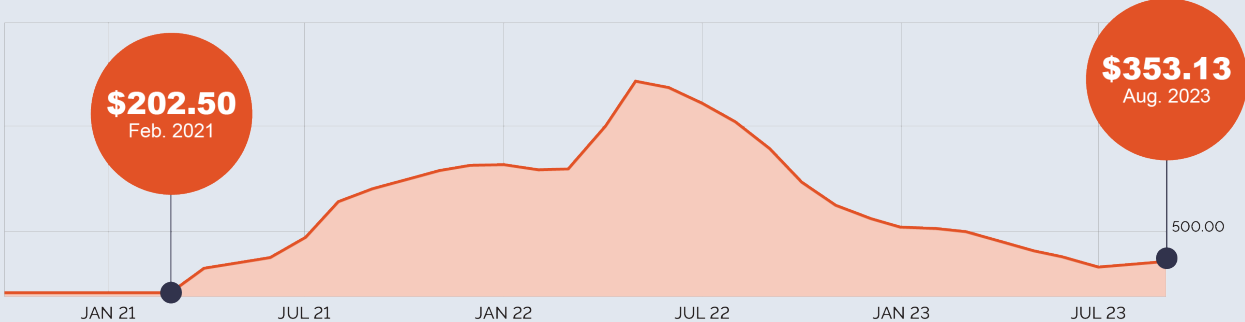
Potash Demand Continues

Investing in potash production will help offset potash demand.
Consistent annual growth has been between 2.5% and 3% percent since 2000, and it is projected to continue.



The Canadian and U.S. potash demand is forecast to grow to an estimated 12.55 million Mt in 2030.

3-Year Potassium Chloride (Muriate of Potash) Spot Price (I:PCMPSP)



The increased demand and disrupted supply has been reflected in the price of fertilizer.

Potash price has soared from US\$202.50 (Feb. '21) to US \$353.13 (Aug. '23)

Potash: Low Emission, Environmentally Friendly Fertilizer

MOP is a critical nutrient with a lower environmental footprint and green house gases

Potash has a lower footprint of green house gas emissions

Scope 1+2▶ ▼ Scope 3 ¹	Low <100 kg CO ₂ e/t	Medium <1,000 kg CO ₂ e/t	High >1,000 kg CO ₂ e/t
Low <100 kg CO ₂ e/t	potash ²		
Medium		phosphate ³	
High >1,000 kg CO ₂ e/t			nitrogen ⁴

Not all fertilisers have the same environmental footprint:

- ✓ Potash **has low** emissions in production and distribution
- ✓ Potash **doesn't** release CO₂ or N₂O
- ✓ Potash **doesn't** pollute waterways

1. Scope 3 impact relates only to emissions associated with downstream processing and use, not other considerations such as transportation.

2. Based on MOP produced by flotation and without downstream processing.

3. Based on ammonium phosphates (DAP/MAP).

4. Based on urea.

Note: a) Scope 1+2 emissions for flotation-based MOP ~50-80 kg CO₂e/t, other production routes are 100-500kg. High nutrient concentration (60% K₂O) maximises efficiency in transportation and spreading.

b) From BHP research conducted so far, nitrogen-based fertilisers rather than potash appear to have a larger downstream emissions impact. However, trying to estimate the GHG contribution impact of fertiliser on soils and crops is very complicated. We continue to develop and improve our knowledge in this area.

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