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**Millennial Potash Announces Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in the Northern Part of the Banio Potash Project: Indicated Mineral Resources of 657 Million Tonnes of 15.9% KCl and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1.159 Billion Tonnes of 16.0% KCl**

**Millennial Potash Corp. (TSX.V:MLP, OTCQB:MLPNF, FSE: X0D) ("MLP", "Millennial" or the "Company"** - <https://www.commodity-tv.com/ondemand/companies/profil/millennial-potash-corp/>) is pleased to announce the results of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the northern part of its Banio Potash Project in Gabon. The estimate was completed by ERCOSPLAN Ingenieurgesellschaft Geotechnik und Bergbau mbH ("ERCOSPLAN"), an established potash specialist with significant experience in the Congo Basin. The MRE includes new assay data from historic holes BA-002, and BA-003 plus assay results from additional potash cycles intersected in the drilling extension of BA-002, completed in September 2023, (see Press release dated Nov. 14, 2023). The MRE includes Indicated Mineral Resources of approximately 657 million tonnes grading 15.9% KCl which equates to 104.6 million tonnes of contained KCl and Inferred Mineral Resources of approximately 1.159 billion tonnes grading 16.0% KCl which equates to 185.3 million tonnes of contained KCl (see Tables 1 and 2).

Farhad Abasov, Millennial's Chair, commented "Millennial Potash is delighted to announce its maiden Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the northern part of its Banio Potash Project. These substantial resources, with 657M tonnes at 15.9% KCl for Indicated and additional Inferred resources of 1.159 billion tonnes grading 16% KCl, underscores the project's immense potential, considering that only 2 holes have been used in the compilation of the resource estimate. The presence of sylvinitic seams constitute a higher-grade resource that adds further promise to the Project and will be explored in future drill programs. It is important to note that the resources cover only a fraction of the northern part of the entire Project area, and based on the historical drill results and seismic work we believe the deposit continues to the south. We also believe there is a significant potential in the northern part that needs further exploration. Particularly exciting for the Project is confirmation that the carnallite-rich potash seams that are potentially exploitable by solution mining exceed 70m in thickness. Moving forward this MRE is expected to provide a solid base for a follow-on Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) which will investigate various production scenarios via solution mining and is expected to include a proven processing route producing MOP right on the Atlantic coast."

The Banio Potash Project is located at the north end of the Early-Cretaceous (Aptian) aged Congo Evaporite Basin which extends southwards from Gabon into the Republic of Congo. This is a well-established potash basin with historic potash production (Holle Mine) and ongoing exploration and development of extensive potash deposits (Kore Resources, Kanga Resources) in the Republic of Congo. The Mineral Resource Estimate for MLP's Banio Potash Project is comprised of Indicated and Inferred resources based on the definition of potash-bearing seams or beds in numerous sedimentary evaporite cycles or stages that were

identified from drill core collected from potash specific exploration drill holes. The resources are comprised of sylvinitic and carnallitic resources as outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1: Indicated Mineral Resources\***

DRILLHOLE	EVAP.CYCLE	MINERALOGY	TONNAGE (MT)	GRADE % KCl	TONNAGE (MT KCl)
BA-002	VIII	Sylvinitic	7.73	24.9	1.93
BA-003	VIII	Sylvinitic	12.38	19.5	2.41
<b>INDICATED</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Sylvinitic</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.34</b>
BA-003	VIII	Carnallitic	37.02	15.7	5.79
BA-002	VII	Carnallitic	88.69	14.8	13.11
BA-003	VII	Carnallitic	102.90	15.8	16.26
BA-002	VI	Carnallitic	105.72	15.1	16.01
BA-003	VI	Carnallitic	144.78	16.5	23.81
BA-002	V	Carnallitic	51.72	15.0	7.73
BA-003	V	Carnallitic	72.12	15.9	11.50
BA-002	IV	Carnallitic	15.79	17.1	2.69
BA-002	III	Carnallitic	17.76	18.7	3.33
<b>INDICATED</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Carnallitic</b>	<b>636.53</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>100.23</b>
<b>TOTAL IND</b>		<b>CT+SYL</b>	<b>656.65</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>104.57</b>

**Table 2: Inferred Mineral Resources\***

DRILLHOLE	EVAP.CYCLE	MINERALOGY	TONNAGE (MT)	GRADE % KCl	TONNAGE (MT KCl)
BA-002	VIII	Sylvinitic	13.94	24.9	3.47
BA-003	VIII	Sylvinitic	29.85	19.5	5.81
<b>INFERRED</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Sylvinitic</b>	<b>43.79</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>9.28</b>
BA-003	VIII	Carnallitic	43.16	15.7	6.76
BA-002	VII	Carnallitic	160.76	14.8	23.76
BA-003	VII	Carnallitic	173.82	15.8	27.46
BA-002	VI	Carnallitic	191.64	15.1	29.02
BA-003	VI	Carnallitic	244.57	16.5	40.22
BA-002	V	Carnallitic	93.74	15.0	14.01
BA-003	V	Carnallitic	121.83	15.9	19.42
BA-002	IV	Carnallitic	40.39	17.1	6.88
BA-002	III	Carnallitic	45.42	18.7	8.51
<b>INFERRED</b>	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>Carnallitic</b>	<b>1115.35</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>176.04</b>
<b>TOTAL INF</b>		<b>CT+SYL</b>	<b>1159.14</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>185.32</b>

**\*Cautionary Notes:**

1. MT=Million Tonnes, tonnage is for in-situ resource with no discount for recovery as mining and processing methods are to be finalized. Potash deposits have been mined by underground, open pit and solution mining methods.
2. The numbers for tonnage, average KCl per cent are rounded figures
3. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimates of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.
4. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred resources as an Indicated or Measured mineral resource and

*it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured mineral resource category.*

5. *Densities used in resource calculations are 2.11-2.14 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for Sylvinite and 1.67-1.92 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for Carnallite*

### **Geological Model**

The geological model of Banio Potash mineralization identifies 16 carnallite seams and 3 sylvinite seams. Each of the seams identified meets the required thickness and grade to be considered potentially suitable for solution mining, which is deemed to be the best potential mining method to sustain an economic operation at Banio. In order to be considered as potentially mineable via solution mining the following cut-off parameters were employed on the carnallite and sylvinite seams:

- Carnallite: seam thickness has to be > 2.5 m when single, and > 1.25 m when other seams are present within 5 m vertical distance, and Carnallite content > 47 %.
- Sylvinite: seam thickness has to be > 2 m and the Sylvite content > 16 %. Combined Sylvite/Carnallite seams (e.g., Cycle VIII seam 4 in Ba-003, Cycle VII seam 14 in Ba-002) have been considered as separate seams.

The seams which meet these criteria are outlined in Table 3 below.

***Table 3 Composite carnallite and sylvinite seam data from drillholes utilized in the MRE.***

DRILLHOLE	BA-002					BA-003				
CYCLE VIII										
SEAM	FROM(m)	TO (m)	THICKNESS (m)	KCL (%)	MINERALOGY	FROM(m)	TO (m)	THICKNESS (m)	KCL (%)	MINERALOGY
4a	NA	NA				262.89	265.59	2.7	18.4	Sylvinite
4b	NA	NA				268.68	270.99	2.3	19.0	Sylvinite
4c	NA	NA				273.03	275.48	2.5	21.1	Sylvinite
3	280.2	282.3	2.1	24.6	Sylvinite	282.16	286.79	4.6	17.0	Carnallite
2	284.4	287.1	2.7	25.2	Sylvinite	288.70	293.81	5.1	14.5	Carnallite
CYCLE VII										
SEAM										
10	364.77	366.04	1.3	13.4	Carnallite	NA	NA	NA	NA	Carnallite
9	368.79	370.29	1.5	14.0	Carnallite	NA	NA	NA	NA	Carnallite
8	374.69	376.24	1.6	12.6	Carnallite	397.84	399.25	1.4	14.5	Carnallite
6-7	387.76	390.86	3.1	13.2	Carnallite	409.09	412.35	3.3	15.0	Carnallite
5	394.41	396.96	2.6	15.5	Carnallite	415.39	418.03	2.6	16.8	Carnallite
3-4	400.71	406.06	5.4	14.6	Carnallite	421.98	427.00	5.0	15.0	Carnallite
1-2	409.66	417.16	7.5	16.2	Carnallite	430.02	437.01	7.0	16.7	Carnallite
CYCLE VI										
6-11	438.71	452.52	13.8	14.7	Carnallite	456.98	468.75	11.8	15.9	Carnallite
2-5	453.72	467.52	13.8	15.6	Carnallite	469.88	485.60	15.7	16.9	Carnallite
CYCLE V										
5-9	481.80	491.85	10.1	13.6	Carnallite	497.18	507.06	9.8	14.6	Carnallite
3	496.35	498.25	1.9	21.6	Carnallite	511.23	513.45	2.2	20.1	Carnallite
2	499.50	501.05	1.6	16.2	Carnallite	514.20	515.75	1.6	19.1	Carnallite
CYCLE IV										
1	518.34	522.5	4.2	17.1	Carnallite	NA		NA	NA	Carnallite
CYCLE III										
1	529.14	533.9	4.8	18.7	Carnallite	NA		NA	NA	Carnallite

\*NA=Not Applicable as seam is not present, too narrow or beyond depth of drillhole (Cycle III, IV)

The flat-lying nature of the Congo Evaporite Basin, confirmed in the project area by results from extensive seismic studies coupled with drillhole geological information, allows for extrapolation of the various cycles and seams over significant distances. The results showing in Figure 1 confirms continuity of potash seams over +2,260m based solely on drill holes BA-002, BATC-1 and BA-003. Note that the potash cycles in BATC-1 are interpreted from downhole gamma-ray logs and geological logging and that no assays are available, and that BA-001 was not drilled deep enough to intersect the full potash stratigraphy.

## Resource Estimate

In calculating the mineral resource tonnages, the following procedures were completed (Mineral Resources are given as in-situ mineralisation):

- (1) Around each drill hole, a Radius of Influence (ROI) was defined and by intersection of these ROIs, polygons around drill holes were constructed.
- (2) Each polygon was clipped by the coast of Banio Lagoon and restricted to only onshore areas within the Mayumba Permit. The volume for each potash seam was

calculated by multiplying the clipped polygon area with the thickness of the potash seam.

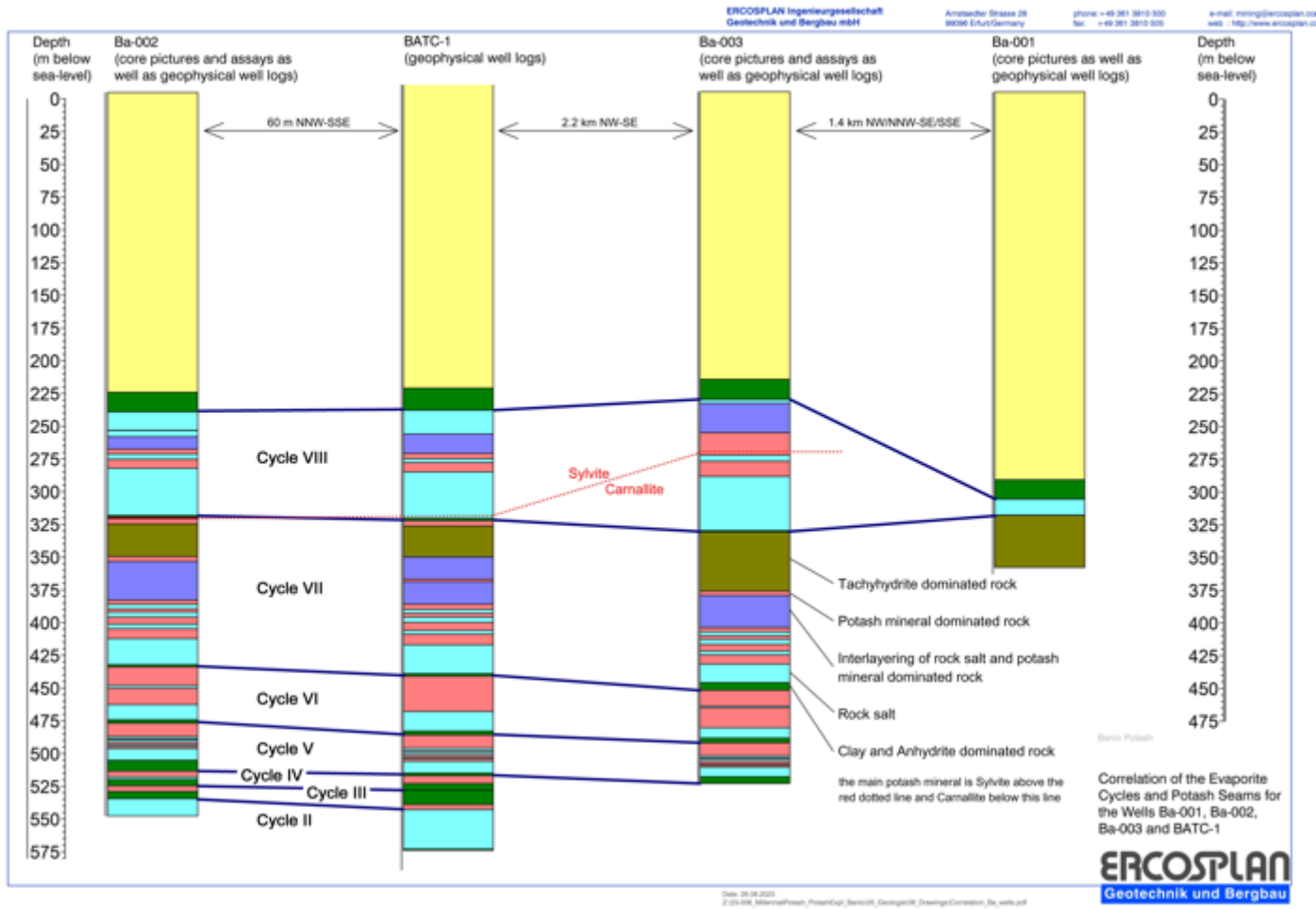
- (3) The carnallite tonnage was calculated by multiplying the volume assigned to each seam with a carnallite tonnage factor (density). The density for each seam was determined individually from the relative abundance of the salt minerals in the carnallite seam and varies from between 1.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for high grade carnallite and 1.92 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for low grade carnallite seams. For Sylvinite seams, a sylvinite tonnage factor was similarly determined. Based on Sylvite grade, density varied between 2.11 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and 2.14 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
- (4) The KCl grade of each seam was calculated from a weighted average grade of drillholes sample results collected from the individual seams.

The MRE classifies the carnallite and sylvinite mineralisation as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources as defined by NI 43-101. This reflects the level of confidence in the extent and grade of both the carnallite and sylvinite bodies. There is insufficient drilling and assaying completed on the Project at this time for Measured Mineral Resources to have been defined.

The criteria used in the MRE to define the extension of mineralization from each drillhole for Indicated and Inferred carnallite resources is as follows:

- Indicated Mineral Resources occur within a radius of 1,000m of a drill hole, as long as the seismic survey results show no significant change in thickness of the overall salt section. The ROI for Indicated Mineral Resources is not extended beyond the position of faults interpreted from the seismic survey sections.
- Inferred Mineral Resources occur within a radius of 2,000m of a drillhole, minus the Indicated resources within this area. Considering that for Inferred Mineral Resources the continuity of grade and thickness only have to be implied, the ROI for this category is predicted to extend into the fault bounded downthrown block that has been interpreted from the seismic sections.

Fig. 1 Correlation of potash cycles displaying good continuity from BA-002, BA-003 drillholes.



Similarly, the MRE utilizes the following criteria to estimate the extension of the Indicated and Inferred sylvinitic resources from a drillhole:

- Indicated Mineral Resources occur within a radius of 500m of a drill hole, as long as the seismic survey results show no significant change in thickness of the overall salt section.
- Inferred Mineral Resources occur within a radius of 1,000m of a drill hole, minus the Indicated resources within this area.

Since the extent of the Sylvite mineralisation is secondary and mainly structurally controlled, the ROIs for the sylvinitic mineralisation are not extended beyond faults interpreted from the seismic survey sections. Minor uncertainty remains regarding the exact position of the faults interpreted from the seismic sections and consequently a 100 m wide barrier with no Mineral Resources is defined along the interpreted fault. Fig. 2 presents the ROI distribution for carnallite seams in Cycles V to VII showing the Indicated resource ROI clipped at interpreted faults and the Inferred ROI extending beyond these same faults.

The resulting Indicated and Inferred mineral resources for the Banio Project are presented in Tables 1 and 2. The robust carnallite Indicated Resource of 636.5M tonnes at 15.8% KCl and Inferred Resource of 1.1B tonnes at 15.8% KCl provide a solid base for continuing exploration at the project and for a Preliminary Economic Assessment which is planned on this resource base with completion in Q1 2024. The PEA the Company plans to complete will focus only on the North Target although significant potential for potash mineralization is interpreted from downhole geophysical studies completed in several oil and gas wells at the South Target of the permit area.

In addition to carnallite resources, the sylvinitic mineralization with Indicated resources of 20.1M tonnes at 21.6 % KCl and Inferred resources of approximately 43.8M tonnes at 21.2% KCl represent an attractive exploration target with higher grades that may enhance the overall grade of the project. In addition, the potential to expand resources at the North Target are considered excellent, the flat-lying potash beds remain open for expansion in all directions with the exception of northeast which trends under the lagoon.

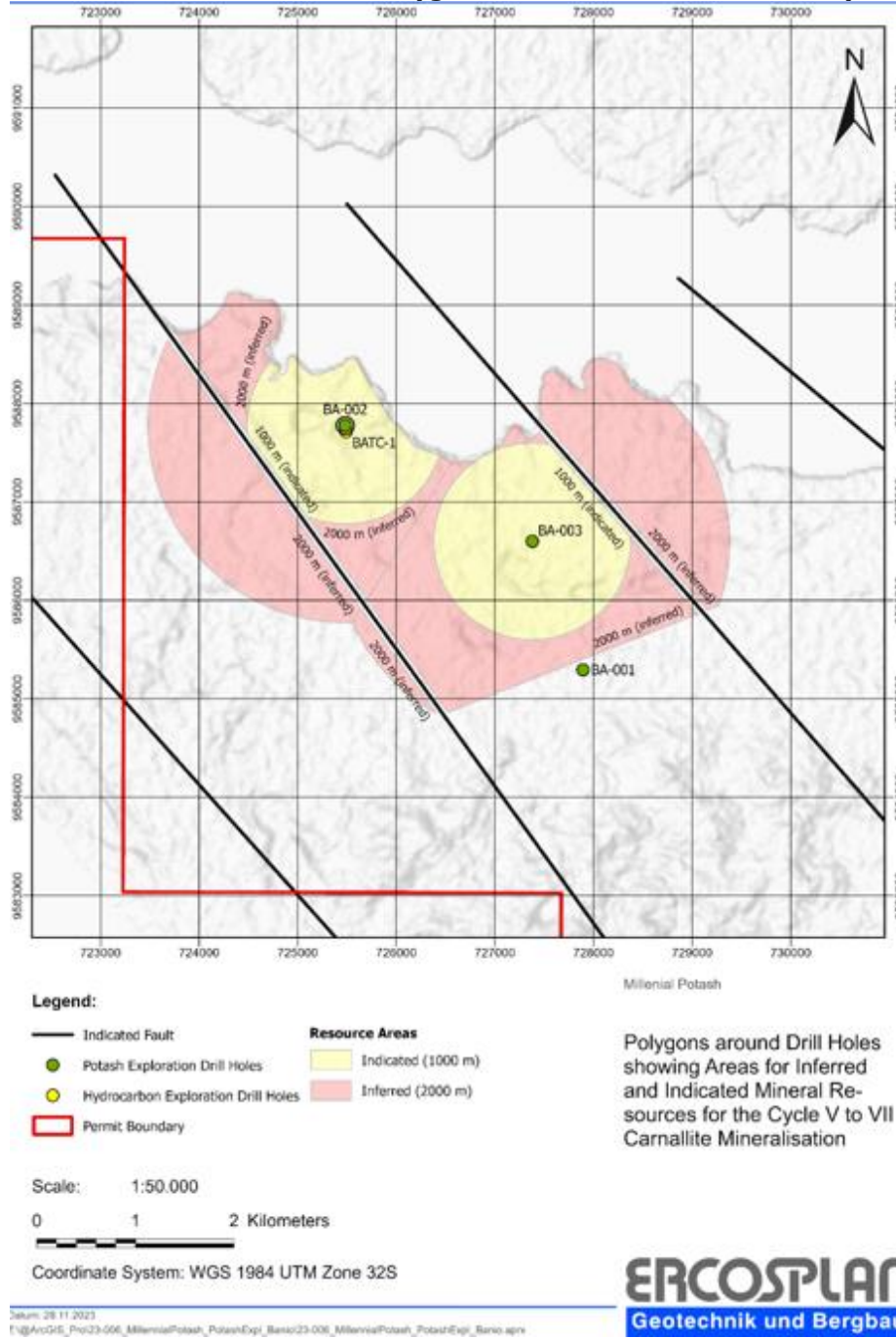
The Company's Phase 1 drill program includes additional drilling at the North Target including the extension of BA-001 and the drilling of a new hole to test the potential of potash mineralization east of the current drilling. Preparation work and repairs to the drill on site remain in progress however procurement of spare parts and supply chain delays have now pushed restart of the drilling program into Q1 2024.

The Company is required to file an NI 43-101 compliant technical report on SEDAR within 45 days of the initial disclosure of the MRE made herein.

The Company has granted a total of 2,181,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. The incentive stock options are exercisable for a period of 5 years at an exercise price of \$ 0.35 per share.. The options are granted pursuant to the Company's stock option plan and are subject to its approval by the TSX Venture Exchange.



**Figure 2 Indicated and Inferred ROI Polygons for Carnallite Seams in Cycles V to VII**



This news release has been reviewed by Sebastiaan van der Klauw, EurGeol, of ERCOSPLAN and Peter J. MacLean, Ph.D., P. Geo, Director of the Company, and both are Qualified Persons as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101.

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