

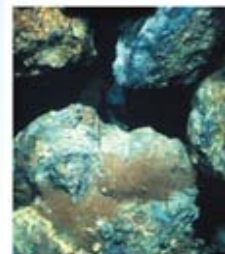
The cost of implementing proposed environmental regulations in the AREA.

ISA Workshop

Jamaica 31st July to 4th August

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Nautilus Minerals Ltd

- With its active exploration program over next 12 to 18 months, Nautilus seeks to collaborate with MSR groups to study the data collected.
- Environmental management is a significant element of these work programs.



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Talk Outline

- Land based permitting – current practices.
- The “seafloor mine”.
- Sea based prospecting – activities vs impacts.
- Compliance costs – land vs sea.
- Conclusions.

Exploration and the Environment

- Land based exploration programs are “**graded**” according to “**expected impact**” prior to the start of work.
- Minimal cost in the early low impact phases (\$5 -20K per program).
- **Main cost** is in the preparation of the **EIS** (environmental Impact Statement), which is produced once the company thinks it has a project that on preliminary numbers looks economic.
- ISA needs to have a similar approach in the AREA.

Land based Mine - EIS

The cost, size and length of time spent doing an EIS for a land based mine varies enormously due to;

- Varying “land use conflicts”,
 - Type of mine and it’s impacts,
 - Processing options,
 - Etc,etc.
-
- Generally takes min. 12 months, commonly 12 to 18, plus 6 mth govt review.
 - Costs vary enormously, but commonly range from \$3 to 10+ million.

PNG Environment Permitting

ENVIRONMENT ACT - PERMITTING PROCESS			
No Permit Required	Fast Track (Non EIA)	Permit (Non EIA)	Environment Impact Assessment
<p>Environmental Codes of Practice</p> <p>e.g. Environmental Code of Practice for the Mining Industry</p>	<p>Registration of intention to carry out preparatory work</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Lodgement of application for a permit Acceptance of application for a permit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Assessment Grant of Permit, Permit conditions (Director) (Acceptance to Grant: 30 days)</p>	<p>Registration of intention to carry out preparatory work</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Lodgement of application for a permit Acceptance of application for a permit Referral to NG, PG, LLG Notification of application (radio, newspaper) Conference of interested parties (discretionary) Independent expert (discretionary) Assessment Grant of Permit, Permit conditions (Director) (Acceptance to Grant: Minimum 90 days)</p>	<p>Registration of intention to carry out preparatory work</p> <p>Notice to undertake an EIA</p> <p>Inception Report</p> <p>Environmental Impact Statement</p> <p>Environment Consultative Group (discretionary)</p> <p>Provincial Environment Committee</p> <p>Public review (compulsory)</p> <p>Assessment</p> <p>Director's acceptance</p> <p>Environment Council Acceptance</p> <p>Approval in Principal (Minister)</p> <p>Lodgement of application for a Permit</p> <p>Acceptance of application for a Permit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Assessment Grant of Permit, Permit conditions (Director)</p>
PRESCRIBED ACTIVITIES REGULATION – CLASSIFICATION OF MINING AND PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES			
LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2, CATEGORY A	LEVEL 2, CATEGORY B	LEVEL 3
<p>Mineral Exploration Geological and geochemical surveys; seismic and other surveys; trenching, pitting or other small excavations for exploration purposes.</p> <p>Any drilling program at a defined prospect where the aggregate depth of all holes drilled is less than 2,500m.</p> <p>Mining Non mechanised mining</p> <p>Alluvial mining on an AML</p>	<p>Mineral Exploration</p> <p>Any drilling program at a defined prospect where the aggregate depth of all holes drilled is greater than 2,500m.</p> <p>Mining and Processing Mechanised mining on a ML involving non-chemical processing of less than 50,000 tpa.</p> <p>Gravel extraction operating continuously for more than 6 months and involving the extraction of less than 10,000 tpa.</p> <p>Quarrying involving the extraction of less than 100,000 tpa.</p>	<p>Mining and Processing Mechanised mining on a ML involving chemical processing of less than 50,000 tpa.</p> <p>Mechanised mining on a ML involving non-chemical processing of more than 50,000 tpa.</p> <p>Gravel extraction operating continuously for more than 6 months and involving the extraction of more than 10,000 tpa.</p> <p>Quarrying involving the extraction of more than 100,000 tpa.</p>	<p>Mining and Processing Mechanised mining on a ML involving chemical processing; except where the activity is a category B, level 2 activity.</p> <p>Mining on an SML.</p> <p>Extraction of offshore coral deposits.</p> <p>Submarine tailings disposal.</p>
<p>Petroleum Exploration Geological and geochemical surveys</p> <p>Seismic and other surveys</p>	<p>Petroleum Exploration Drilling of oil and gas wells</p>	<p>Petroleum and Petrochemicals Manufacture of organic chemicals requiring a Petroleum Processing Facility Licence (PPFL)</p> <p>Pipeline transport and storage using facilities with a holding capacity of more than 0.5 ML</p>	<p>Petroleum and Petrochemicals Recovery, processing, storage or transport of petroleum requiring a PDL or PL.</p> <p>Liquefaction of natural gas requiring a PPFL.</p> <p>Refining of petroleum or manufacture and processing of petrochemicals requiring a PPFL, except where the activity is a category B, level 2 activity.</p>

Land based

- Environmental Permitting.

- **Low impact** activities (not ground disturbing) are permitted on application.
- **Higher impact** activities are **graded**, with lower range activities having “**accepted**” **impact** levels, and remediation/monitoring (eg drilling, sampling).
- **High impact** (bulk sampling and trial mining), commonly have some form of limited EIS/**approval** prior to work commencing.

The “mining cycle”.

Exploration.

- Low impact assessment of potential.

Resource delineation.

- Detailed testing of deposit to determine if economically viable.

Permitting.

- Obtaining the various approvals to mine

Mining.

- Extracting the ore

Closure

- Activities and planning to ensure the site achieves acceptable long term environmental status.

Suggested impacts- seafloor

Low impact:

- Geophysics, video tows, modest sampling,

Moderate Impact:

- Sampling, scout drilling,

Higher Impact:

- Bulk sampling, trial mining – area specific

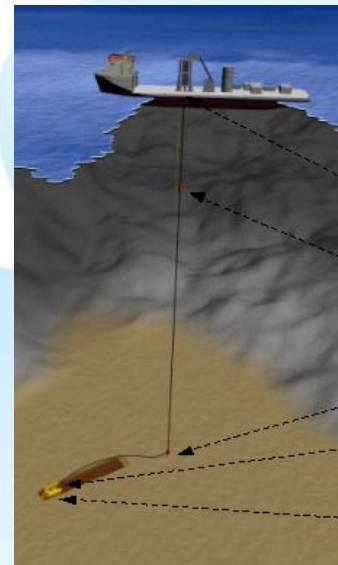
Mining:

- ongoing monitoring

The seafloor mine

Key points:

- High grades
- small volumes
- Small footprint
- No waste dumps
- Remote mining units
- Ore transported to land for processing
- No “land use conflicts”
- mobile

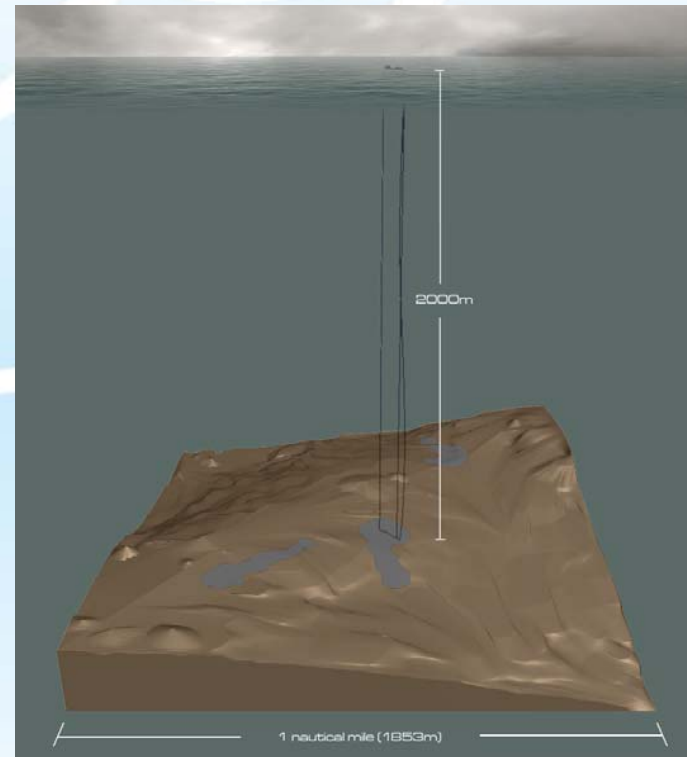
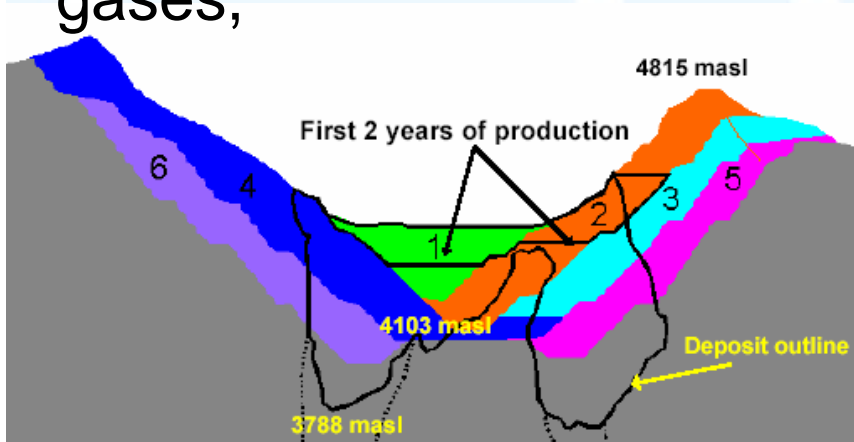


- Riser - 1,620 m flexible, 229 mm ID x 320 mm OD
- Jumper - 200 m flexible, 229 mm ID x 506 mm OD
- Major riser equipment
- Top end termination Equipment
- Air lift joint and 51 mm ID flexible
- Dump Valve with connection to jumper
- Quick disconnect connector
- Excavator

Land vs Seafloor Mine

Seafloor mine = smaller Footprint

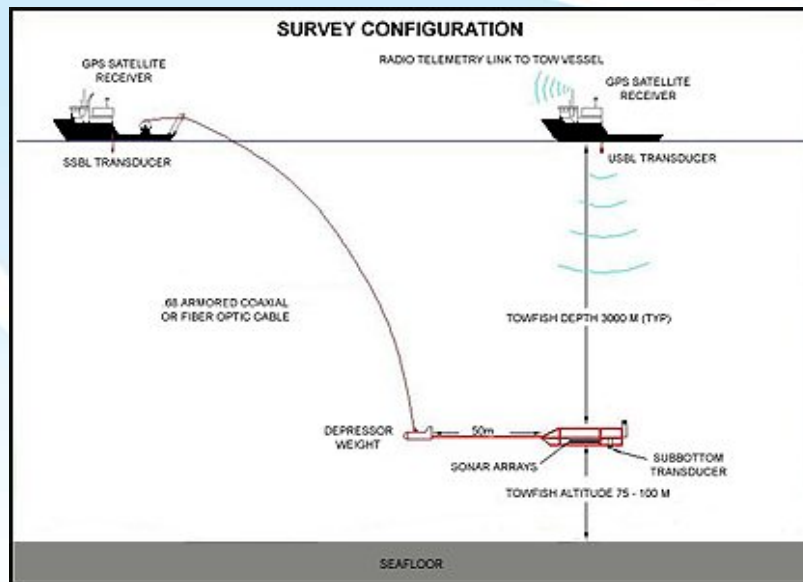
= less waste rock, tailings, land owner/social, greenhouse gases,



Less impact than onshore mine for similar metal production

Environmental Impacts - exploration

- **GEOPHYSICS:**
- Mostly 'non grounded' ie no contact with seabed (like airborne survey over land)
- Passive measurement of natural features



Environmental Impacts - exploration

- **SAMPLING:**
- Disturbance of a very **limited area**
- Used by MSR groups as well.
- Various techniques.



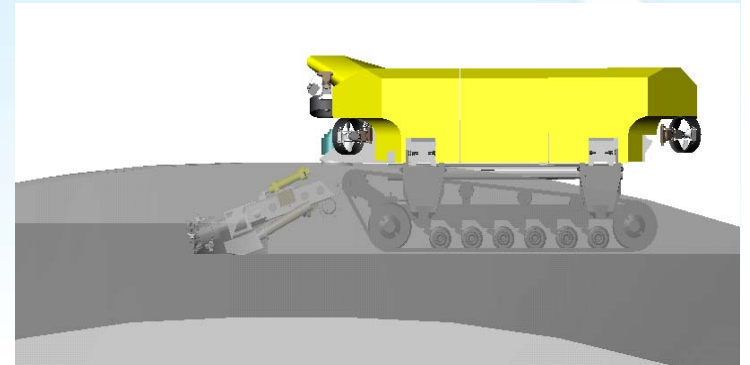
Environmental Impacts - Exploration

- **DRILLING:**
 - Ship or ROV based.
 - **Limited** surface disturbance (70mm – 2” core holes), and impact.
 - Sample collected at depth.
 - No need for access tracks – as on land.
 - Consumables these days are all biodegradable.

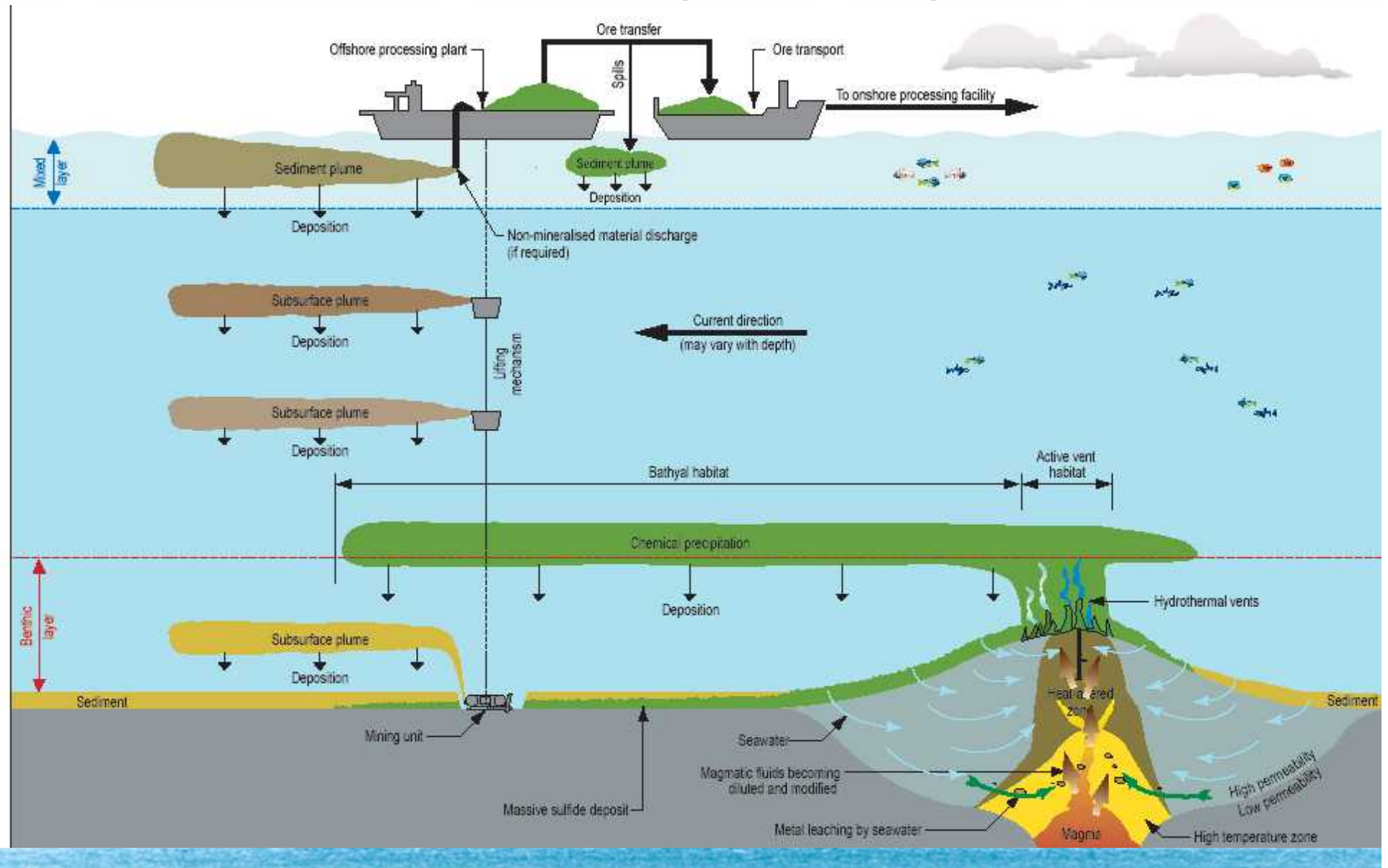


Environmental Impacts – trial mining

- **TRIAL MINING :**
- In practice would only involve disturbing a small amount of the total resource.
- Provides valuable data on project economics before any mining lease is applied for.
- Detailed monitoring of environmental impacts will greatly aid mine permitting.



Potential Environmental Stresses - during mining



Environmental compliance

- costs for seafloor mine

- Location will be a significant influence on costs.
- The ability to collaborate with MSR groups has the potential to reduce costs.
- The level of impact is similar to MSR groups up to bulk sampling, or serious resource drilling.
- use what we know.

Environmental compliance

- costs on land.

- Low impact work – minimal added cost (\$5 to 20K per program).
- EIS – costs vary widely depending on country and setting. Costs increase as project advances. (common ranges \$3 to 10+ million).
- Land use conflict studies – another cost for land based operations. Can have a “human impact”. Cost can be significant.
- Other competing issues can be significant (water quality/use, ARD, dust, etc).
- Closure costs – can be significant for large surface mines (>\$US20 mill).

Conclusions – seafloor exploration.

- Mobilisation is a major cost for any program studying seafloor polymetallic sulphides.
- \$US2 to 5 million+ per cruise is common. 3 to 4 cruises would be needed to complete a 12 month EIS (so likely cost range \$US8 to 20 million!).
- Specialist equipment can be expensive
- Land based exploration programs have their environmental impact “graded”, and accepted before work starts, and allow for “progressive rehabilitation”.
- Programs in the AREA should follow a similar pattern so money and resources are not wasted.
- Collaboration is vital (MSR’s and miners).
- Cost of compliance is significantly reduced once the project is in production.

Conclusions

- ISA has a vital job
 - will need to manage all data, tenements, etc, make all this information available to workers in the AREA so we can improve our environmental compliance and monitoring.
- Classify “expected impacts” as on land, to aid permitting and compliance.
- The first mines, like exploration, are likely to be within Territorial Waters and/or EEZ’s.
- These use modified existing “land based” legislation (eg PNG), and work well.
- Why not learn from these!

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