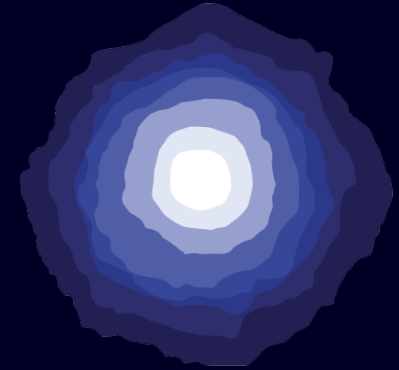


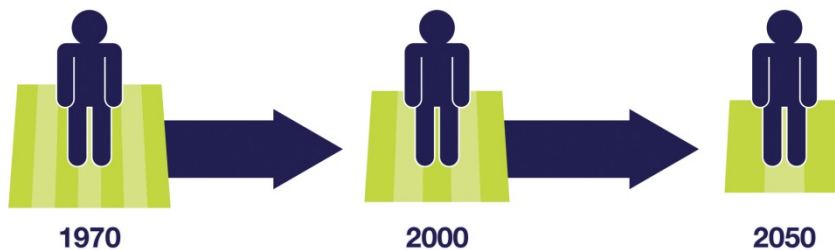
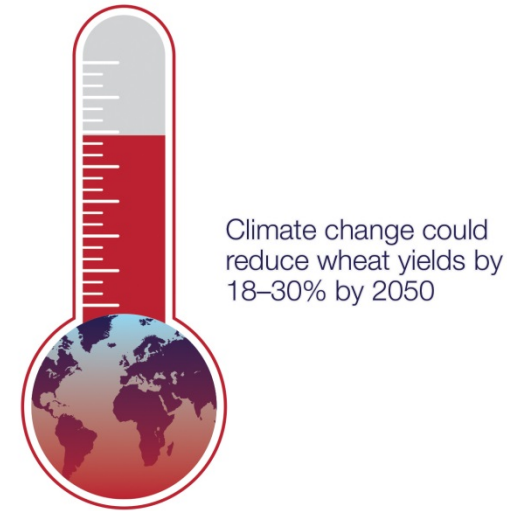
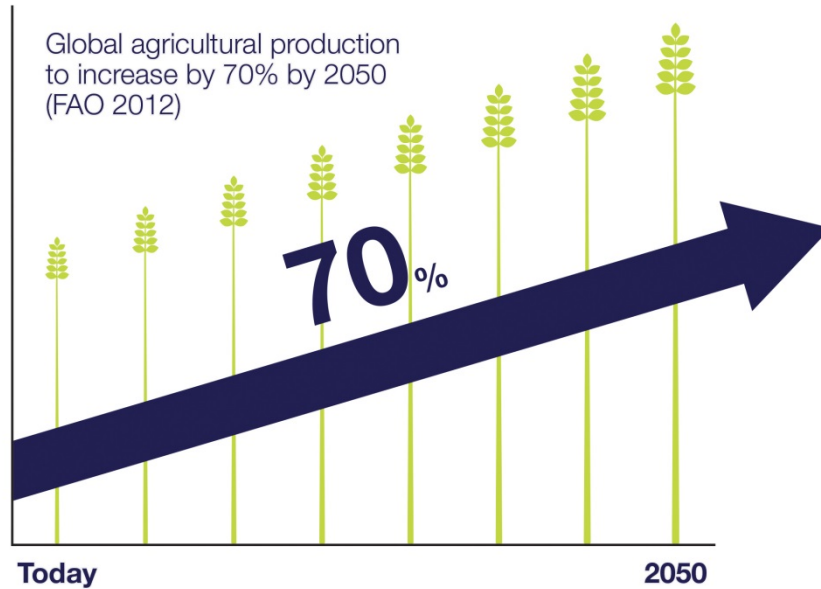
YORKPOTASH

A **Sirius Minerals** Project

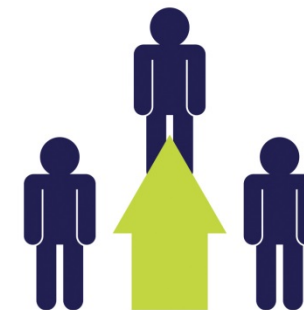


NECG AGM
8 October 2014

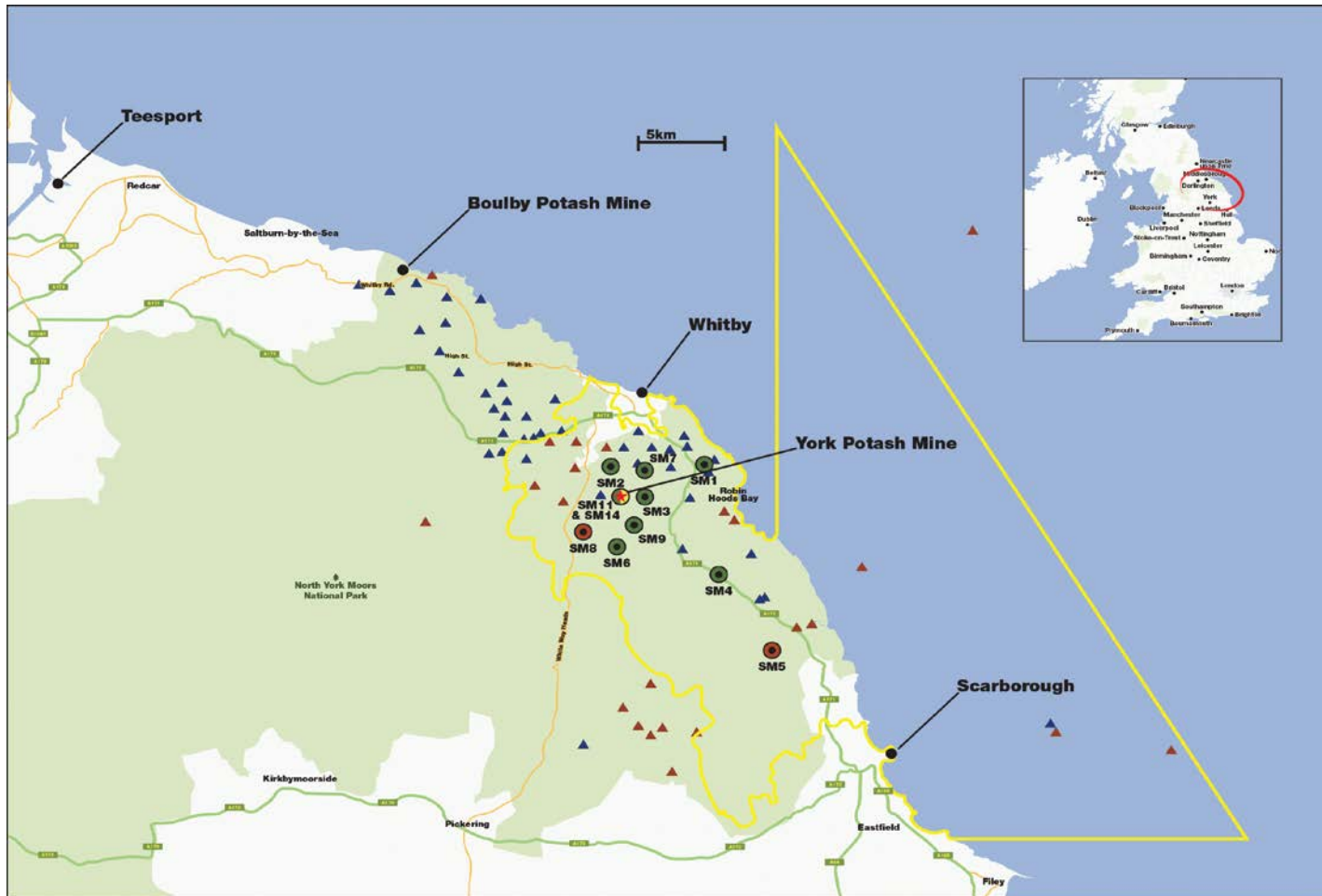
Global food security challenge



Arable land per capita expected to reduce from 0.38ha/person in 1970 to 0.23ha/person in 2000 and 0.15ha/person by 2050



World's largest & highest grade polyhalite resource located in North Yorkshire



- ★ Mine head, and SM11 and SM14 borehole¹
- ▲ Historical boreholes not drilled through polyhalite
- ▲ Historical boreholes drilled through polyhalite
- ▭ General area of interest²
- Completed York Potash Hole
- Planning Approved
- Approved but not drilled

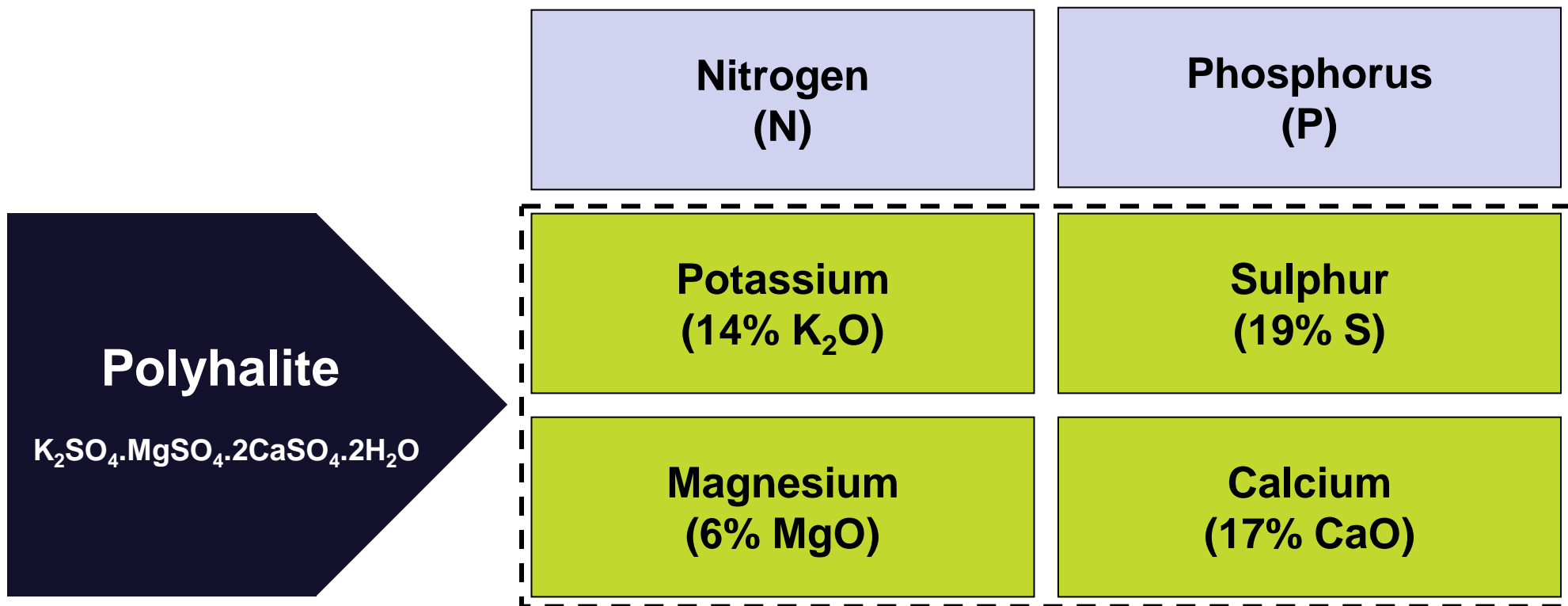
JORC Resource of 2.66 billion metric tonnes of 85.7% polyhalite

Notes: 1) SM11 and deflections SM11A and SM11B completed. SM14 exploration completed 2) The General area of interest shown is a conceptual outline of where the Company currently holds mineral rights.

Polyhalite: a key part of balanced fertilization

Natural single source of four of the six macro-nutrients

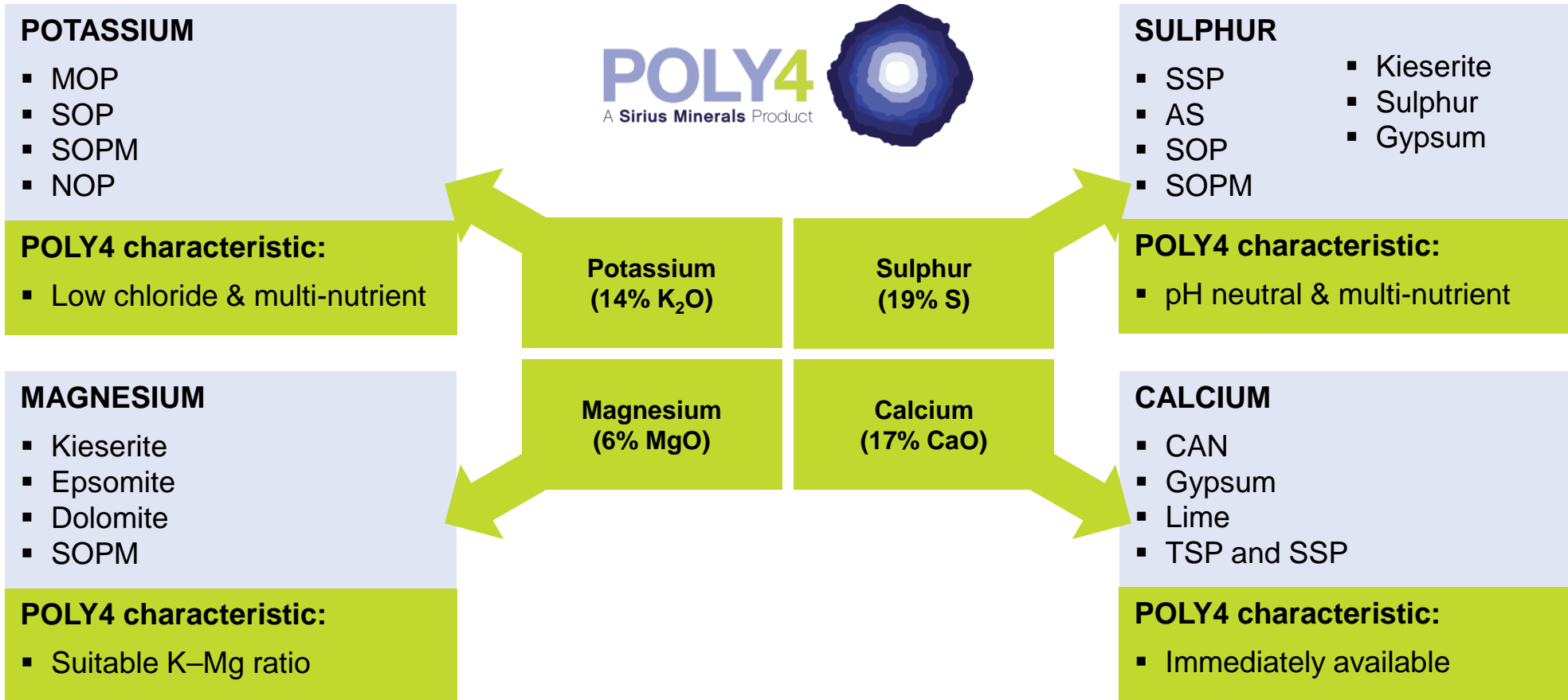
Four of the six macro-nutrients^{1,2}



Notes: 1) Based on 90% polyhalite grade; 2) Approved for organic use by Organic Farmers & Growers Ltd and Soil Association

Available markets










As a multi-nutrient fertilizer, polyhalite has *multiple market opportunities*



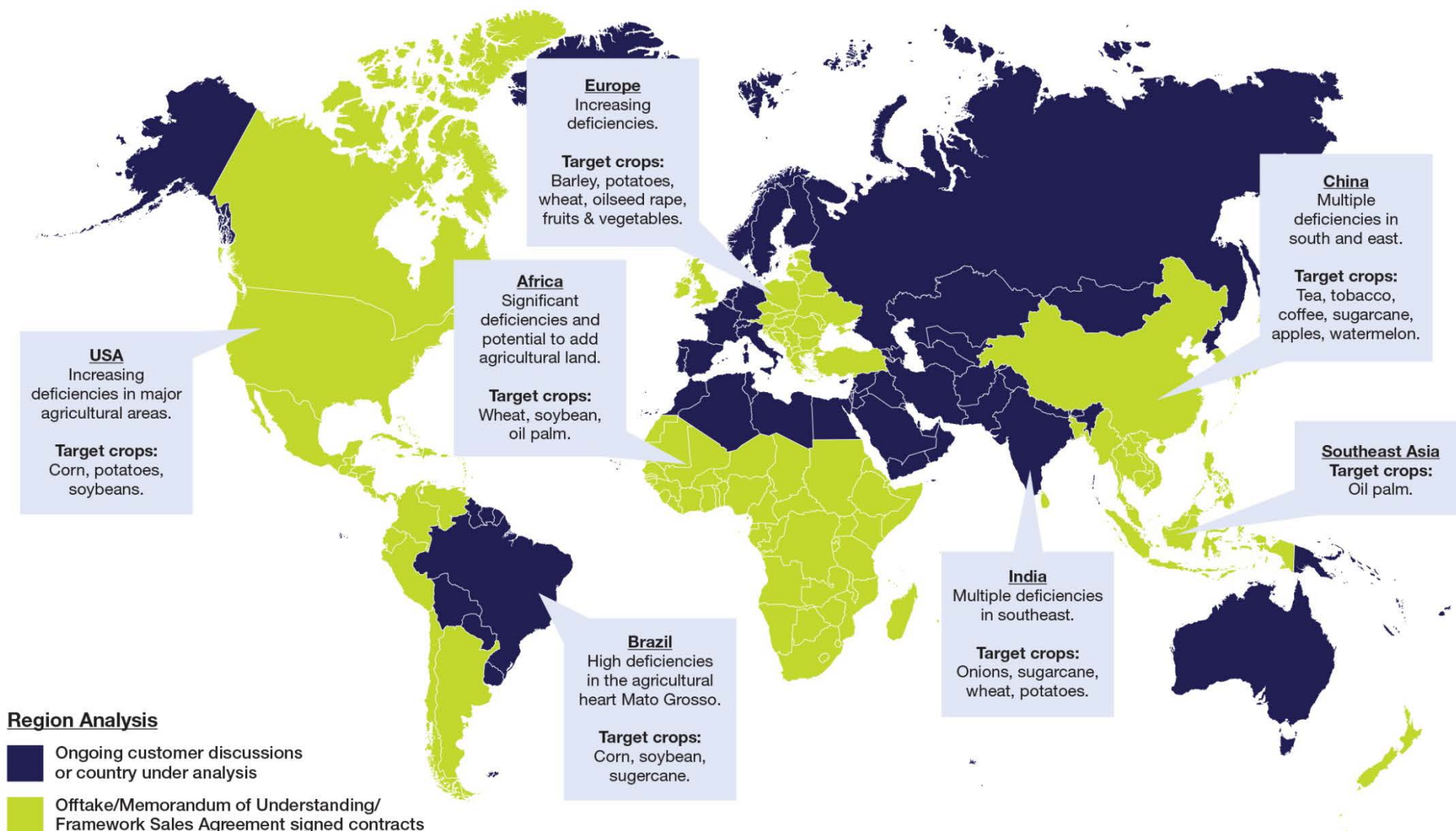
Market penetration driven by price, availability, logistics and application costs, and various technical parameters

Current crop studies

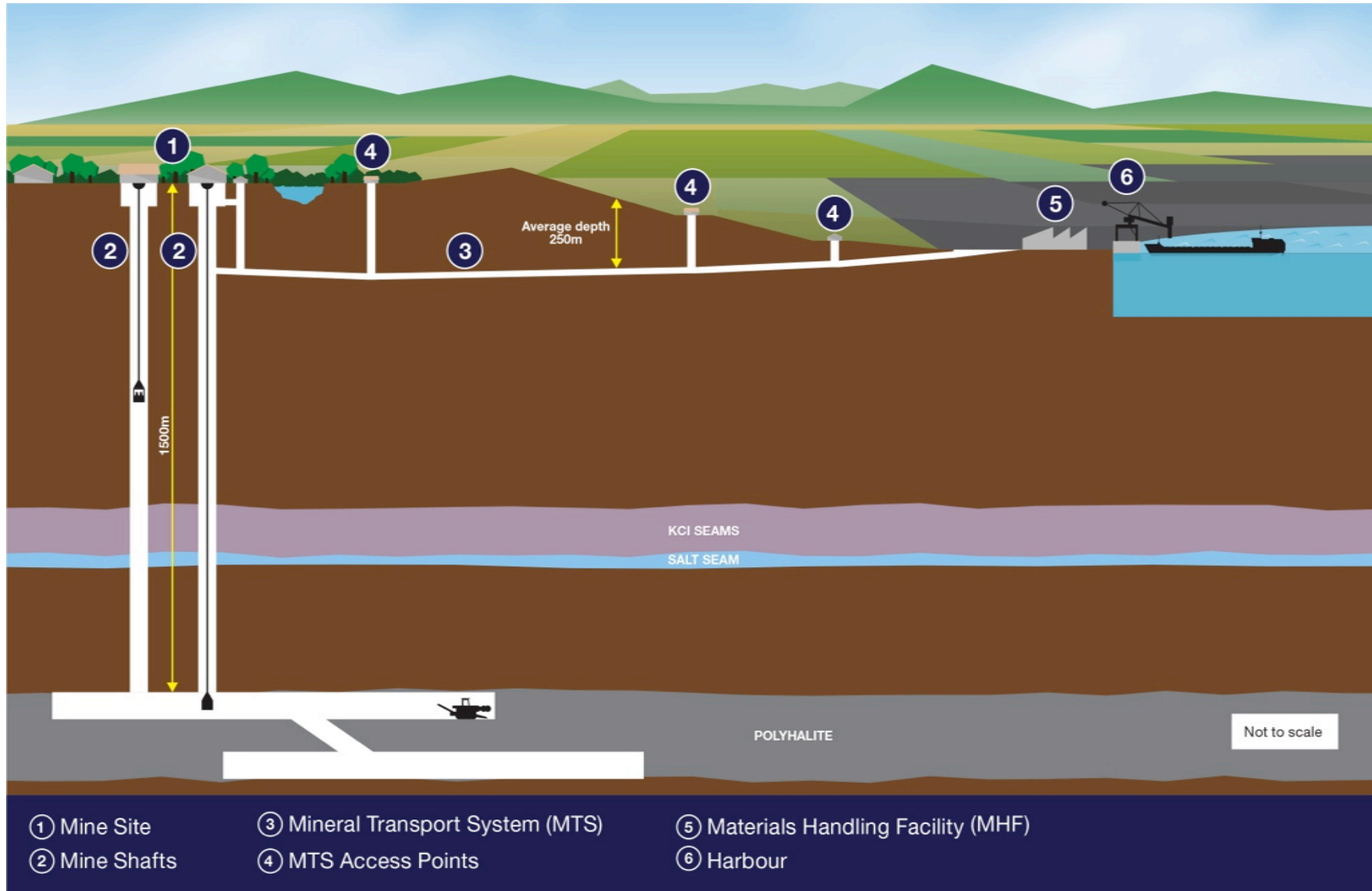
Global validation of Polyhalite effectiveness on an unprecedented scale

University	Field Study Crops		Greenhouse Study Crops	
	Crops	Size (m ²)	Crops	Size (pots)
 Texas A&M University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soybean Potatoes Sorghum-wheat Peppers Onions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3210 5000 5000 5000 5000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150
 Durham University			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheat Cotton Oilseed rape Soybean Potatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 288 114 138 102 78
 University of Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soybean Corn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3000 3000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corn Sugarcane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 136 136
 Shandong Agricultural University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomatoes Apples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1500 3000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corn Peanuts 	
 ADAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5000 		
 Harper Adams University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oilseed Rape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1872 		
 University of Warwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2600 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 225
 University of Sao Paulo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sugarcane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2376 		
 AAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil palm propagation 			

Global marketing strategy well progressed







Innovative but simple design from mine to port



Sustainable development approach

Mitigations and trade-offs of impacts

Design choice	Positives	Considerations and issues
MHF outside the National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Removes large industrial buildings from the National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Requires bulk transport system to process / port
Minimal mine buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Significant reduction in visual impact in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Excavated material utilised in site screening▪ Hydrology interactions
Natural product	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Massive reduction in energy requirement and carbon emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Scale and value of polyhalite demand
Underground transport system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reduced construction impact▪ Reduced surface environment interactions▪ Reduced buildings in National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Need for intermediate access points – spreads excavated material across sites▪ Increased excavated material

Scheme element	Relevant authorities	Status
<u>Mine</u> South of Whitby, including mineral transport system	 	Application submitted on 30 September
<u>Materials handling facility</u> At the Wilton Complex		Application submitted on 30 September
<u>Harbour facility</u> At Bran Sands, River Tees	 The Planning Inspectorate	To be submitted in December 2014

Typical modern potash mine

Not built with same development philosophy as York Potash



Mine surface design – site plan



Mine site photomontage

A171 – Today



Mine site photomontage

A171 – Peak Construction



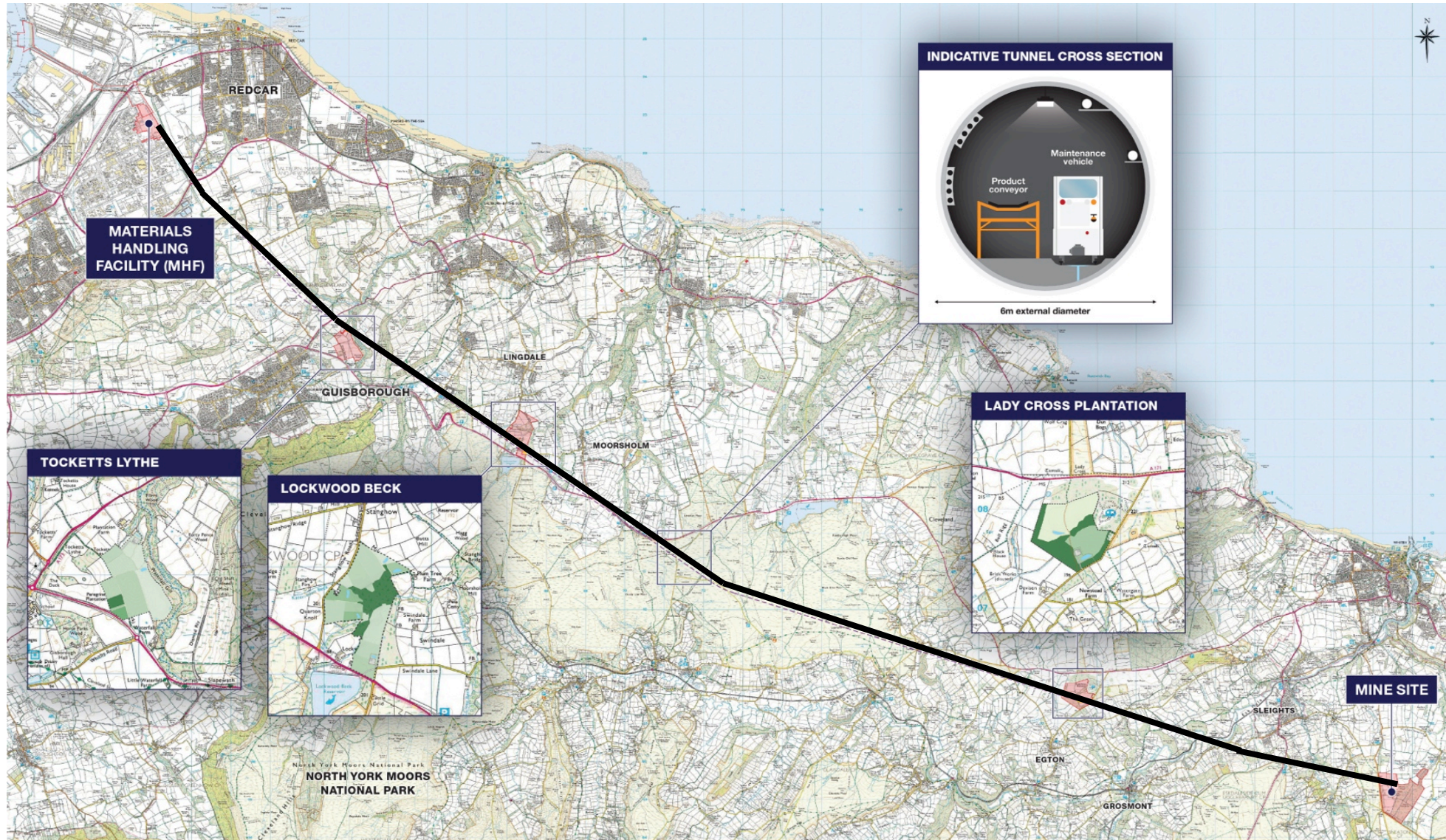
Mine site photomontage

A171 – Operational phase

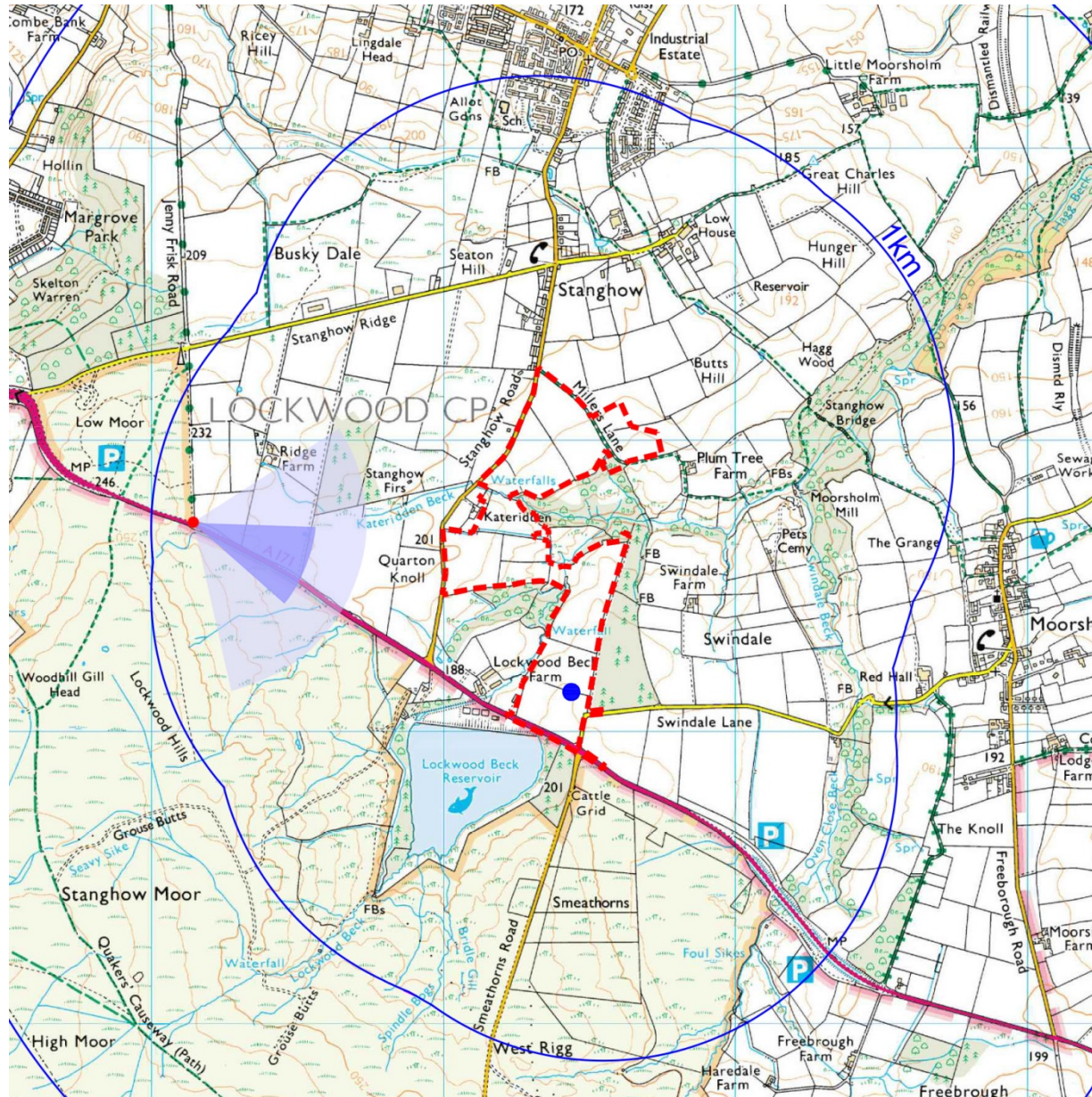


Mineral transport system (MTS)

Underground conveyor ~250 metres below surface



Lockwood Beck – A171 photomontages



A171 view – existing



A171 view – construction



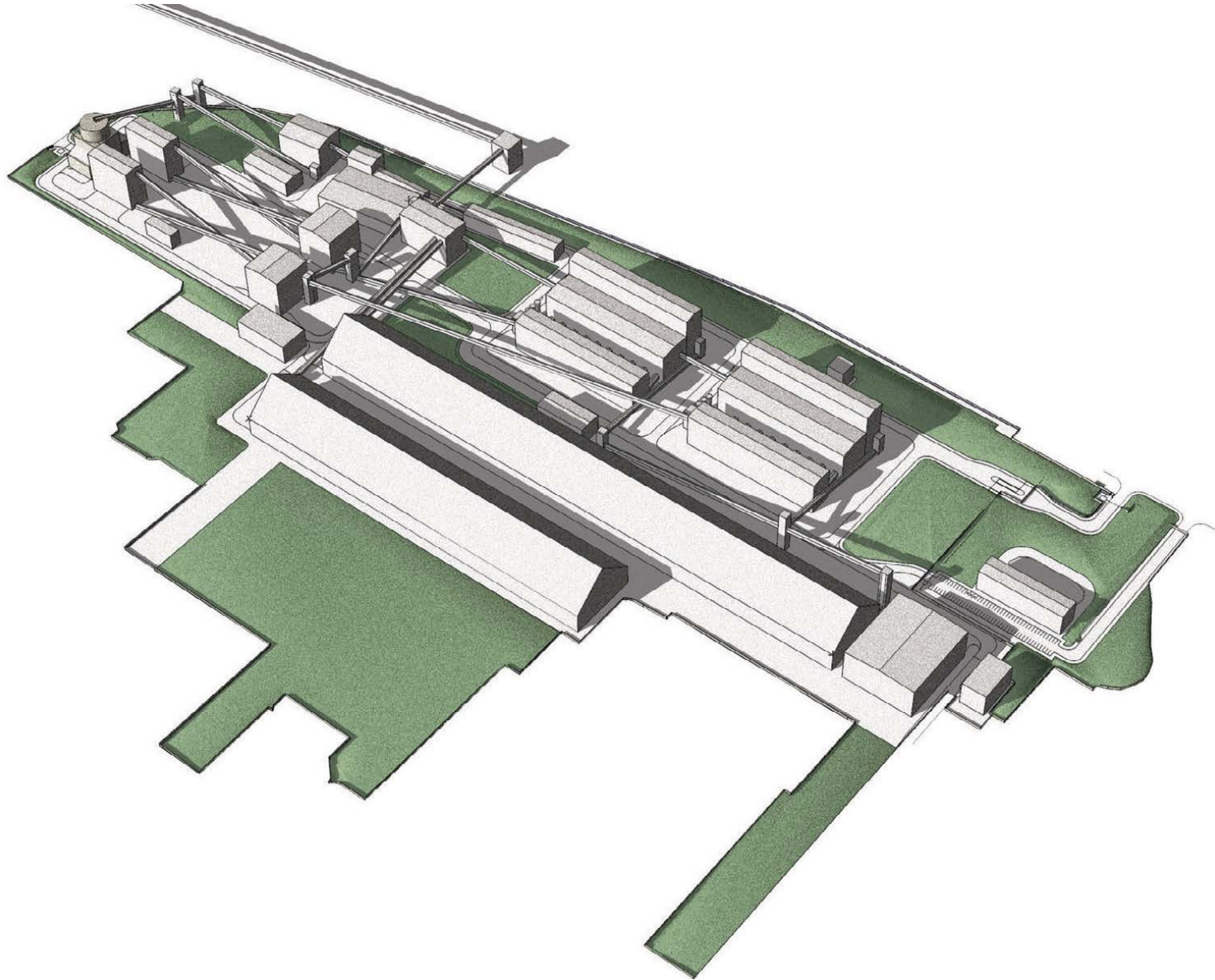
A171 view – immediately after construction



Teesside proposals



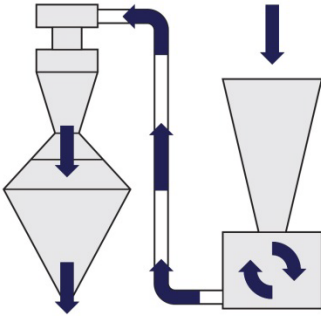
Materials handling facility – aerial image



MHF process flow

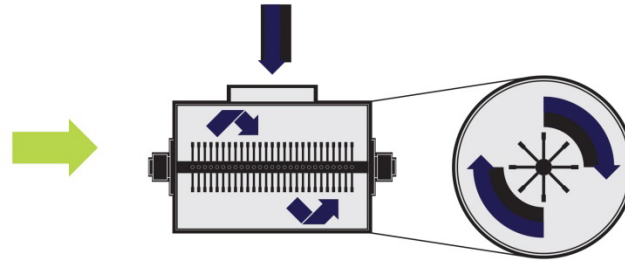
1 CRUSHING & MILLING

The mineral is crushed and milled with the ore and taken by conveyor to the screening facility.



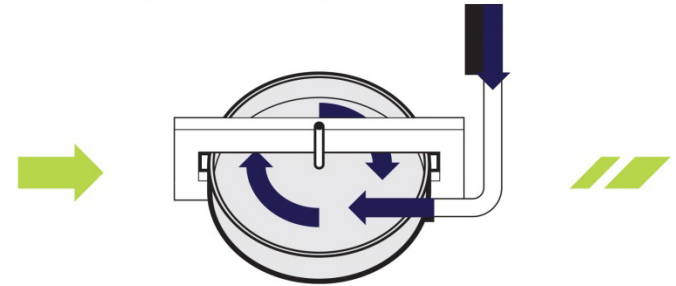
2 SCREENING

Oversized ore is screened out in a mixer and returned to the crusher. Remaining ore is then carried by conveyor to the granulation area.



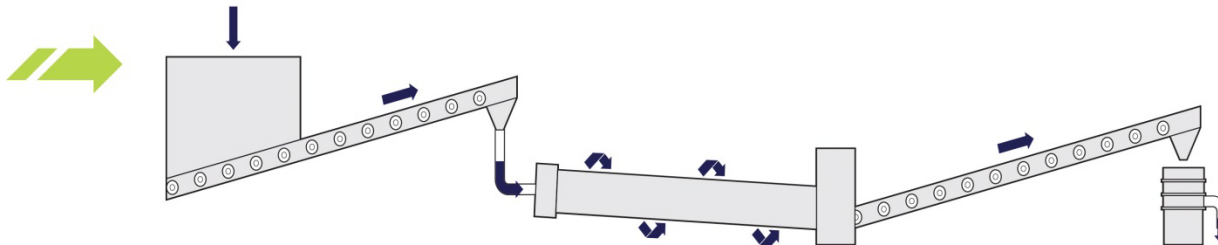
3 GRANULATING

Crushed ore is converted into pellets, dried and screened again for size. Oversized pellets are returned to the crusher with the remainder sent via conveyor for storage.



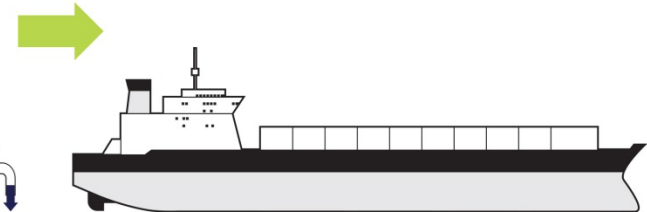
4 STORAGE

After granulation, the polyhalite is taken from a storage hopper by conveyor where it is dried and screened again.

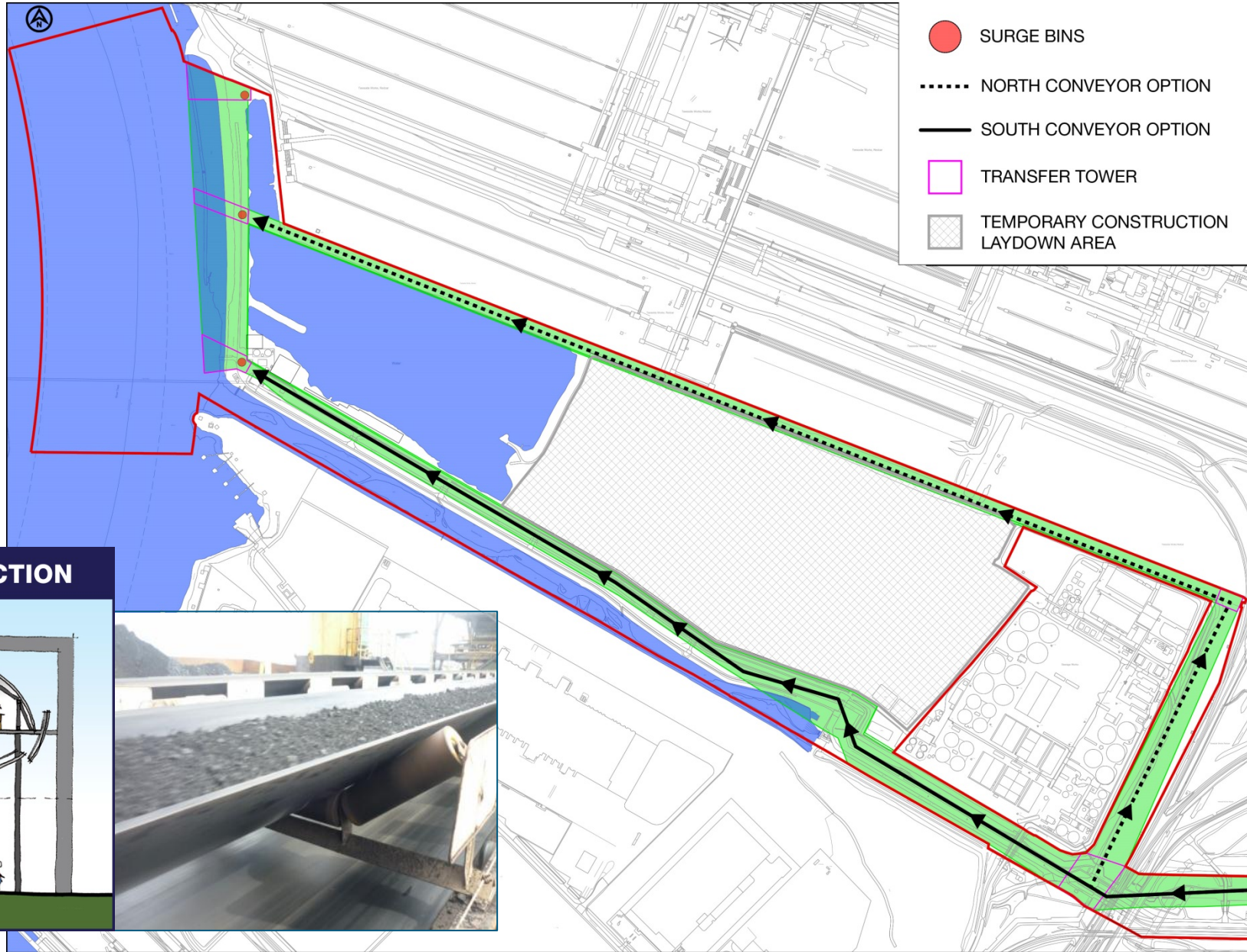


5 TRANSPORTATION

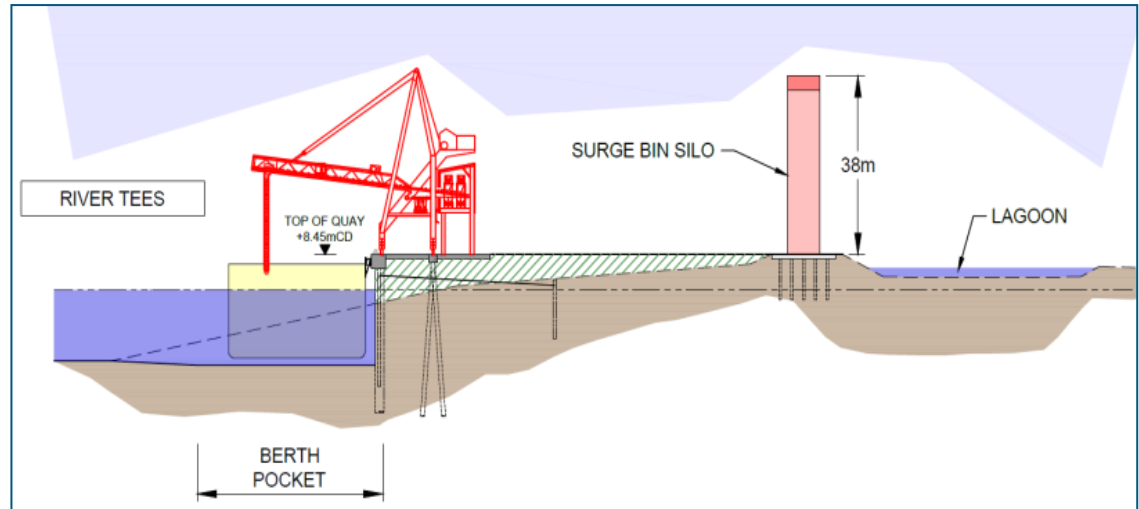
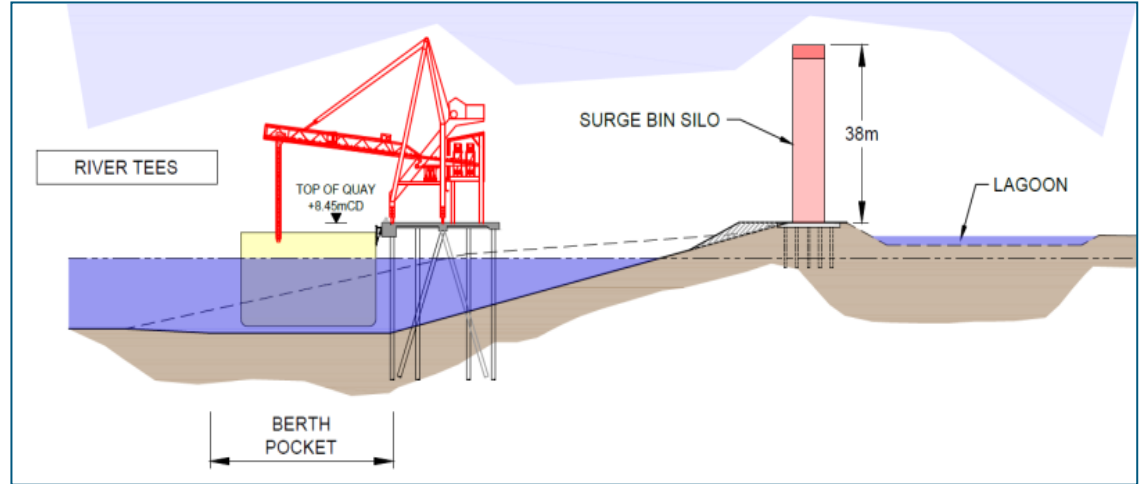
The polyhalite product is transferred to the harbour facility by conveyor. The potential for a bagging plant has been incorporated into the design.



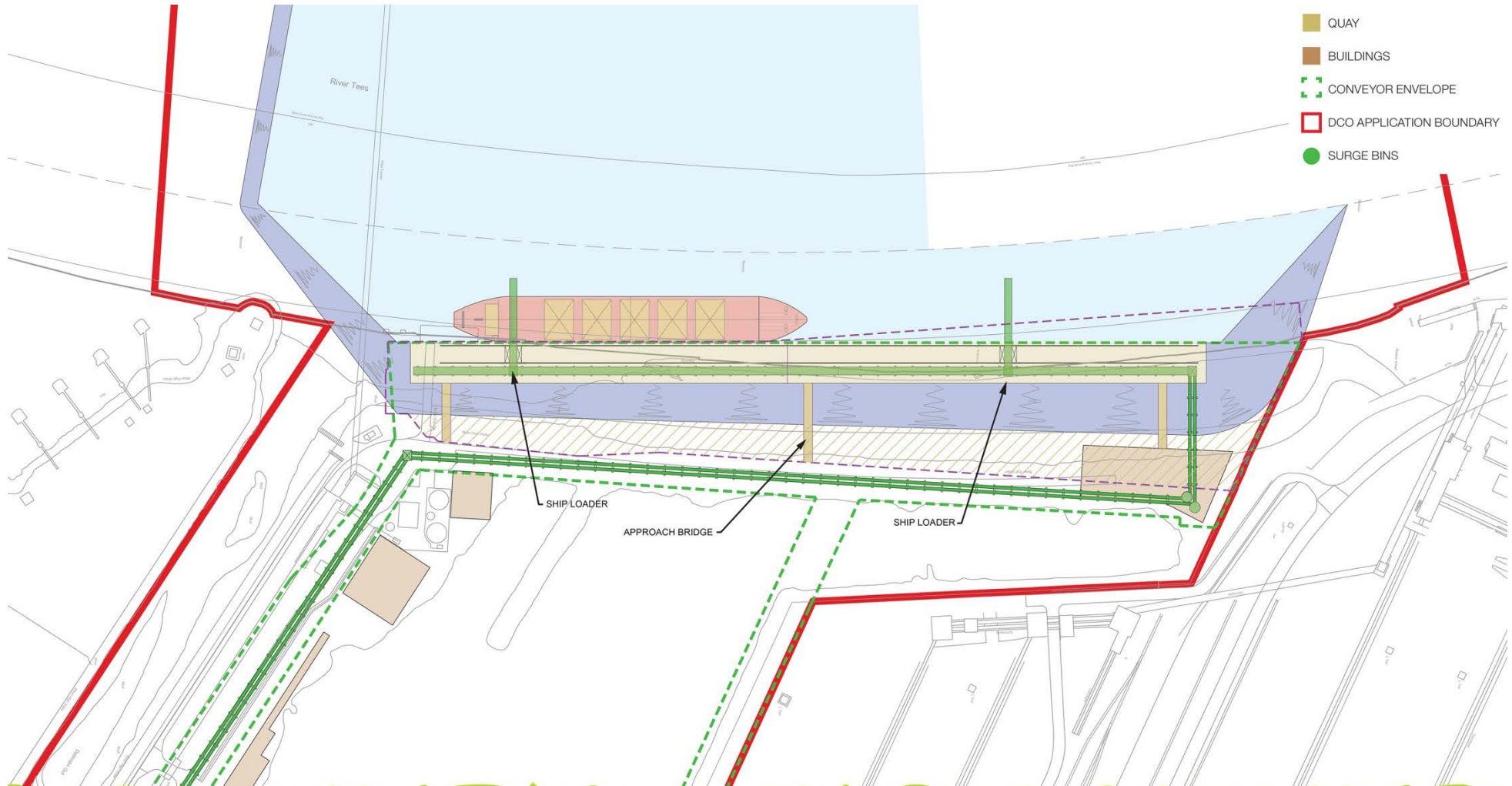
Harbour – Conveyor routing options



Harbour facilities – berth sections



Harbour facilities – berth layout plan



Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

Detailed and comprehensive analysis guided by Statutory Consultees, NPA Officers and AMEC

- Assesses the potential environmental impacts, both adverse and beneficial
- Identifies measures to prevent, reduce, offset adverse impacts and enhance beneficial impacts
- Highest standards of ecological protection and enhancement throughout construction and operations
- Extensive mitigation already embedded into the design of the project delivers minimal long-term adverse impacts during operations
- York Potash recognises the key impacts during construction:
 - Landscape and Visual, Traffic, Noise, Ecology, Dust and Light; and
 - Special qualities of the National Park
- Mitigation through S106 – tourism, special qualities, tree planting

Exceptional economic benefits

2200 

**DIRECT AND
INDIRECT
PRODUCTION JOBS**

£1 BILLION 

**ANNUAL
CONTRIBUTION
TO UK GDP**

**INCREASE
SIZE OF**

**NORTH
YORKSHIRE
ECONOMY**



**OVER
2000** 

**JOBS CREATED
DURING CONSTRUCTION**

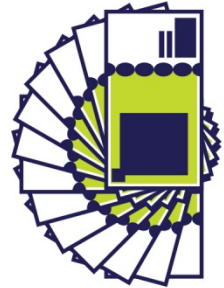
£1.2 BILLION

OF EXPORTS ANNUALLY



**£48
MILLION**

**ANNUAL LOCAL
PAYMENTS**



50

**APPRENTICESHIPS
CREATED
OVER THREE
YEARS**



**£233
MILLION**

**IN TAX
RECEIPTS**



**UP TO
£6 MILLION**

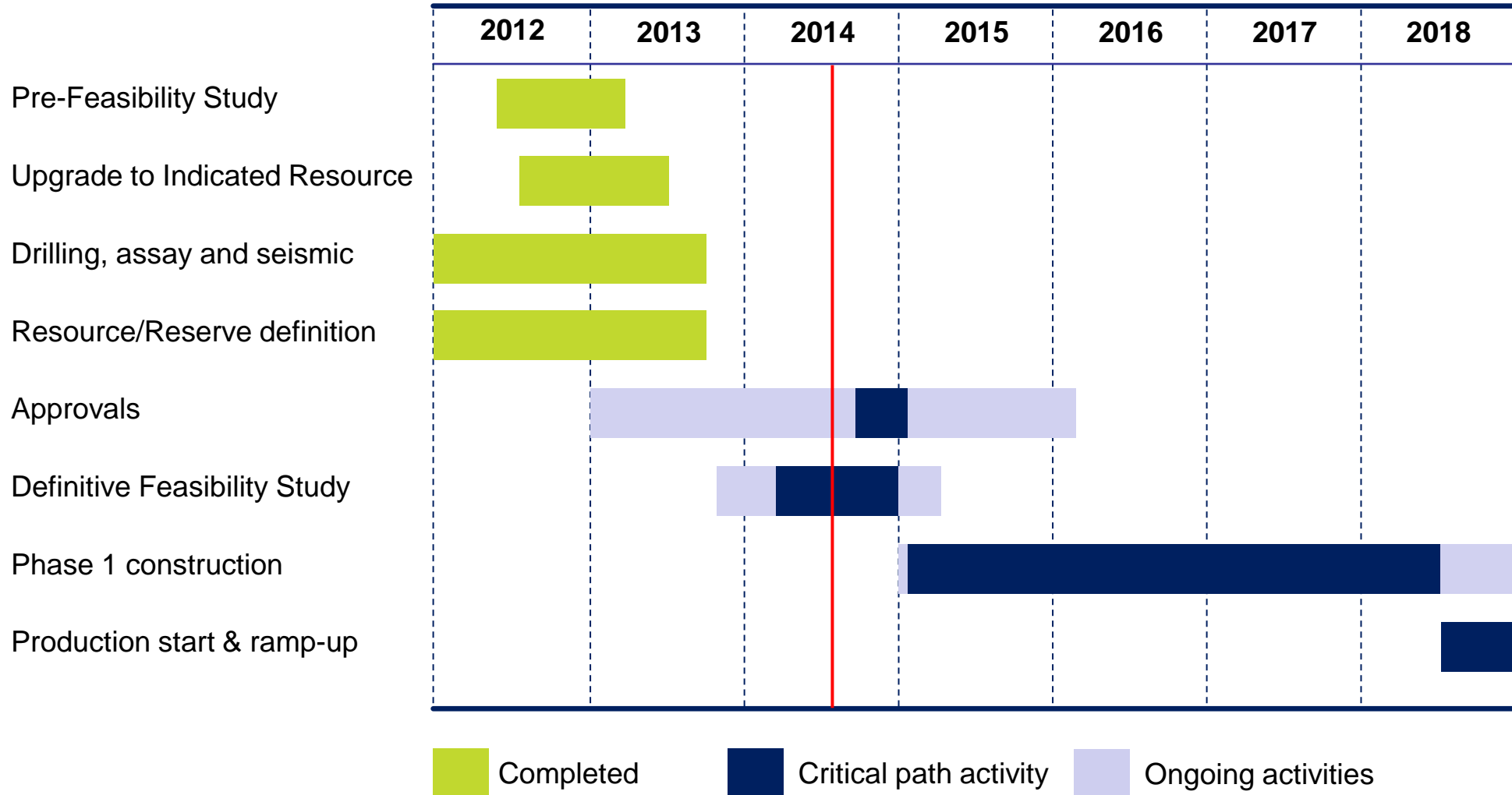
**INVESTED IN COMMUNITY
PROJECTS
EACH YEAR**



Note: Assumed price of \$150/tonne and full production of 13mtpa

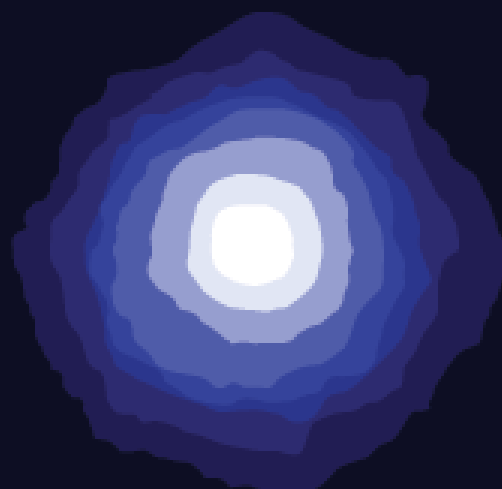
Target to commence production in 2018

Subject to grant of approvals in January 2015



YORKPOTASH

A **Sirius Minerals** Project



www.yorkpotash.com