



New Frontiers - Ocean Minerals Exploration and Development

Brussels
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V.P. Strategic Development and
Exploration

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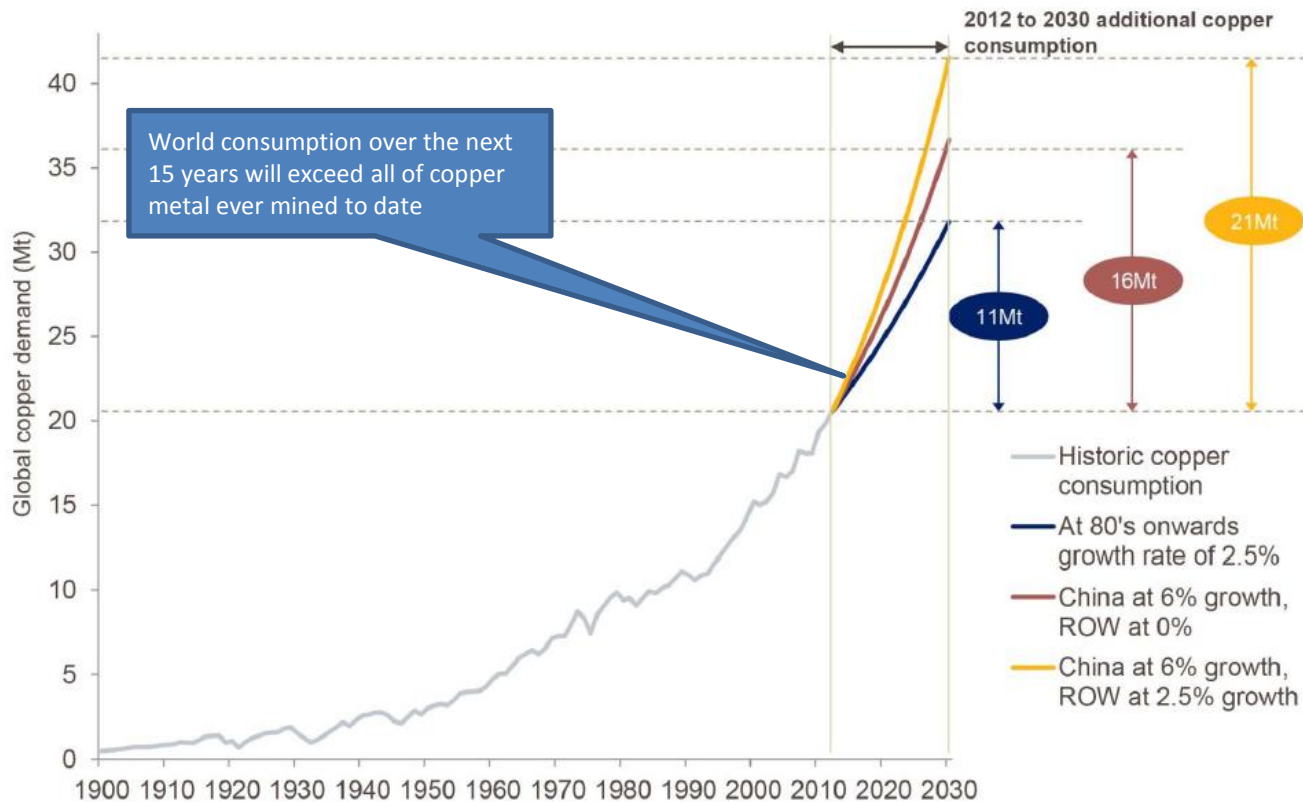


- This Presentation may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities law.
- Material forward-looking statements and forward-looking information include, but are not limited to statements or information with respect to the obligations of the parties under the Agreement with the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Company's ability to locate, mine and transport mineralized material from the seafloor; estimates of future production; the method of transport and amount of mineralized material from the Company's Solwara and CCZ projects; estimates of anticipated costs and expenditures; development and production timelines and the cost, timing and effectiveness of the seafloor production tools, the riser and lifting system and the production support vessel.
- We have made numerous assumptions about the material forward-looking statements and information contained herein, including those relating to: satisfaction of the conditions of the Agreement with the Independent State of Papua New Guinea; the future price of copper, gold, silver and zinc; anticipated costs and expenditures; and our ability to achieve our goals. Even though our management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statement or information will prove to be accurate. Accordingly you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.
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- As discussed in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form, the production decision for the Solwara 1 Project was not based on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability. Accordingly, there is increased uncertainty and economic and technical risks of failure associated with this production decision. Production and economic variables may vary considerably due to the absence of a completed and detailed analysis as would be included in a feasibility study. The risks associated with this decision are set forth in the Company's Annual Information Form under the heading "Risk Factors".
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- Notes Regarding Technical Disclosure
 - Resource information for the Solwara project is derived from a technical report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate, Solwara Project, Bismarck Sea, PNG" dated and filed on SEDAR on March 23, 2012, and summarized in a news release dated November 25, 2011. Indicated resources of 74,000 tonnes of copper is based on 1.03 million tonnes at an average grade of 7.2%.
 - Resource information for the CCZ Project is derived from the technical report titled "Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report, Clarion-Clipperton Zone Project, Pacific Ocean" dated March 20, 2013 and filed on SEDAR on March 21, 2013, and summarized in a news release dated September 18, 2012, unless otherwise stated
 - Jonathan Lowe, a qualified person under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, has reviewed and approved the technical information in this presentation, unless otherwise stated.

- World's demand for metals and minerals is on the rise, including to meet the demands of a Green Economy
- Deep Sea Mineral Production offers many social and environmental advantages for mineral development
- Nautilus is dedicated to a high environmental and social responsibility standard

Increasing Demand for Metal

- Population Growth
- Emerging economies transitioning to industrialised and urbanised societies



Source: International Copper Study Group, Glencore Xstrata

A single 2 MW Wind Turbine:
4 to 6 tonnes copper

- An electric vehicle contains ~2 km of copper wiring
- Nickel and Copper essential for batteries in Hybrid Cars



Data: Frost & Sullivan, 2009 and 2010; Image courtesy of Google Images

Why Go to the Sea?

Land-based mine

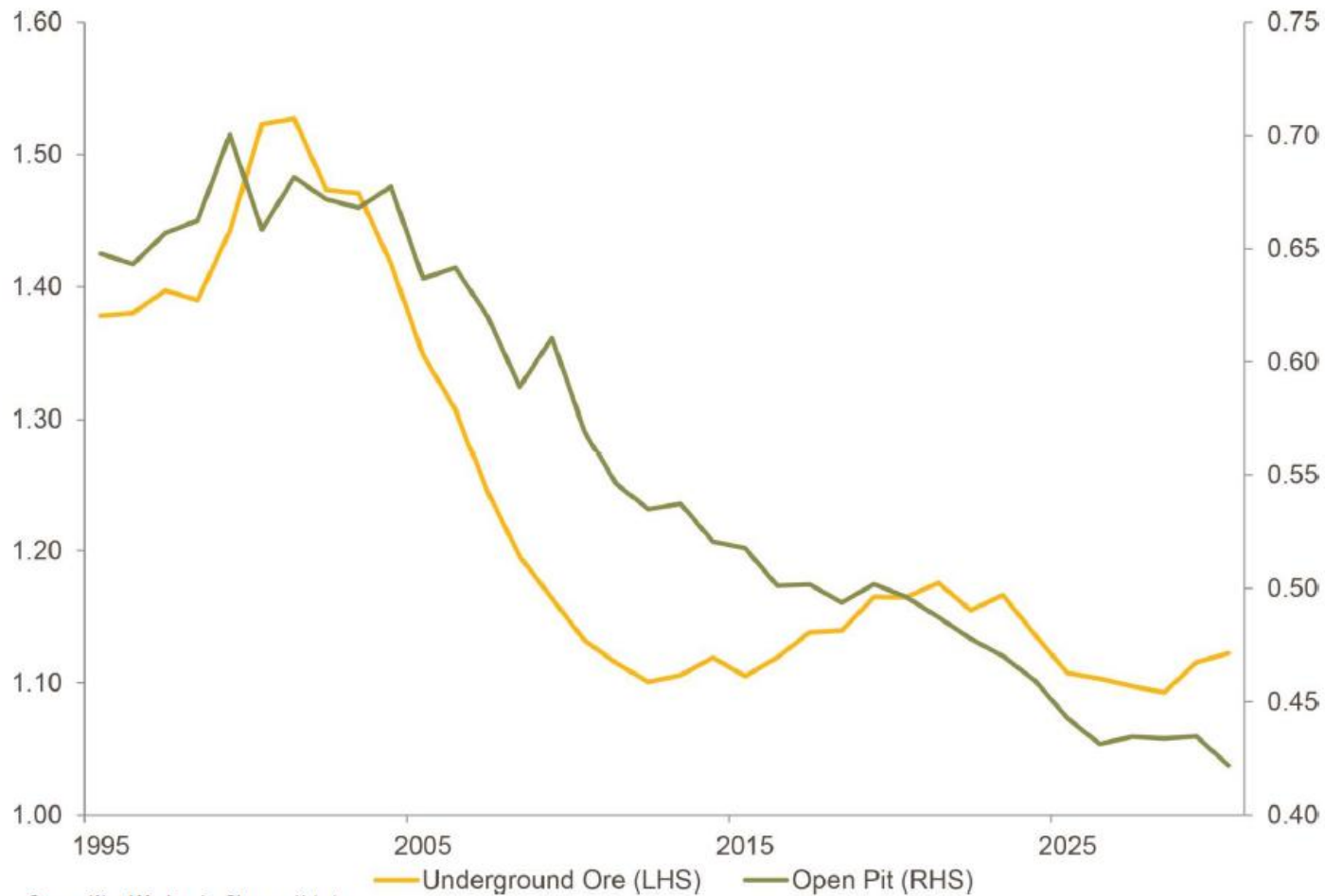


Deep sea production

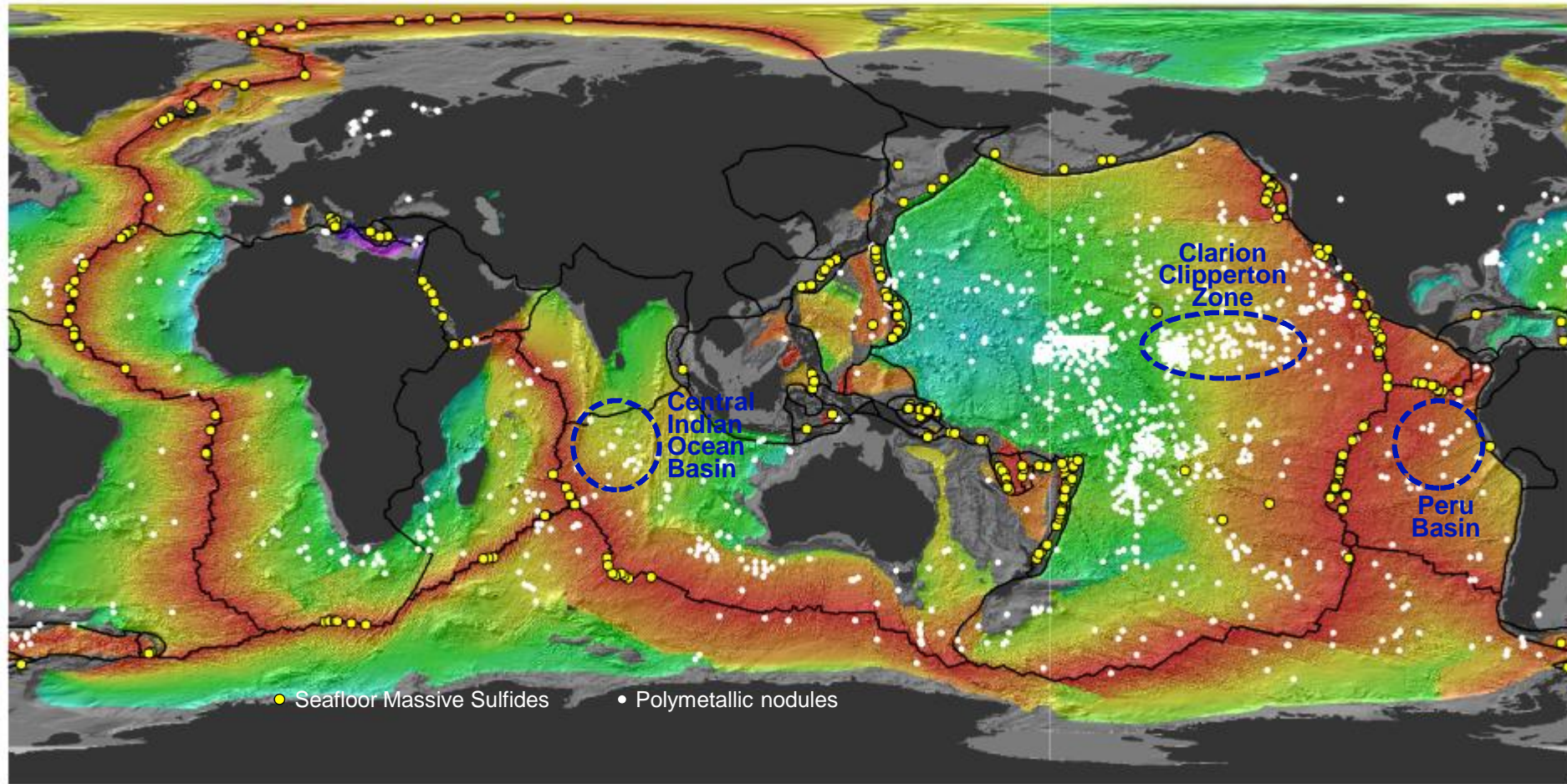


- World's demand for metals continues to rise
- Land resources are stretched
- Every human activity impacts on the environment

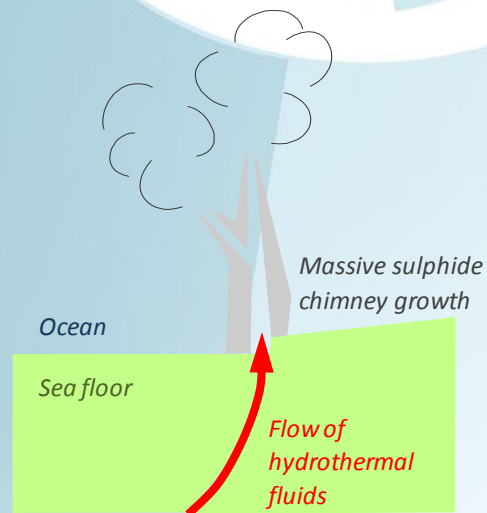
Copper grades on land are falling



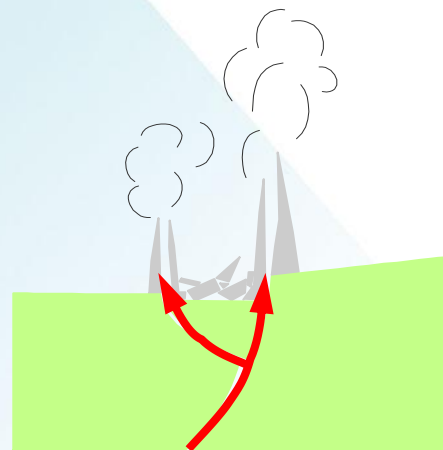
Known Seafloor Mineral Resources



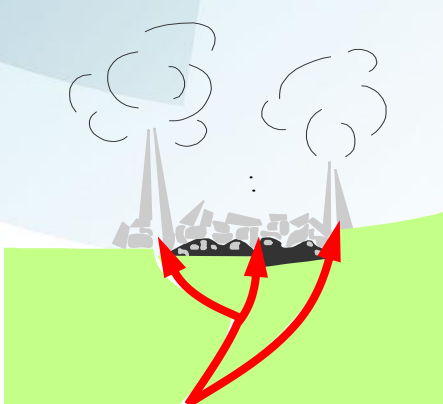
Seafloor Massive Sulphides (SMS) – Cu, Au, Zn, Ag



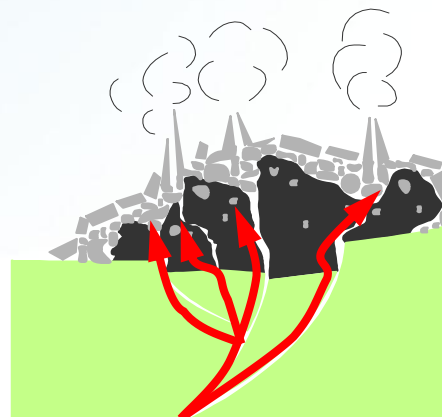
1. Initiation of hydrothermal discharge and chimney growth



2. Collapse of old chimney and growth of new chimneys



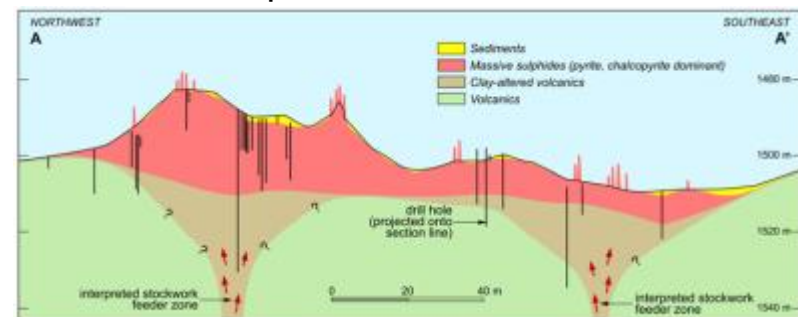
3. Growth of mineral sulfide mound (black) by accumulation of chimney talus and defocusing of hydrothermal discharge



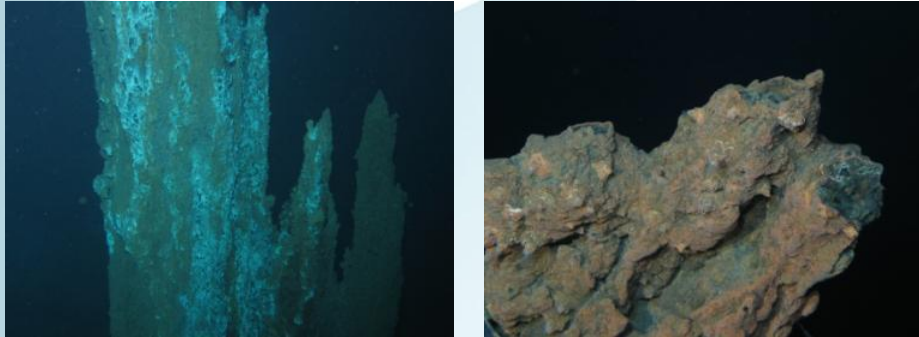
4. Decrease of mound permeability and intramound sulfide precipitation, replacement and remobilisation



1. Faults and Chimneys
2. Sulfide Mound Development
 - Sedimentation
 - Precipitation
 - Replacement and Remobilisation

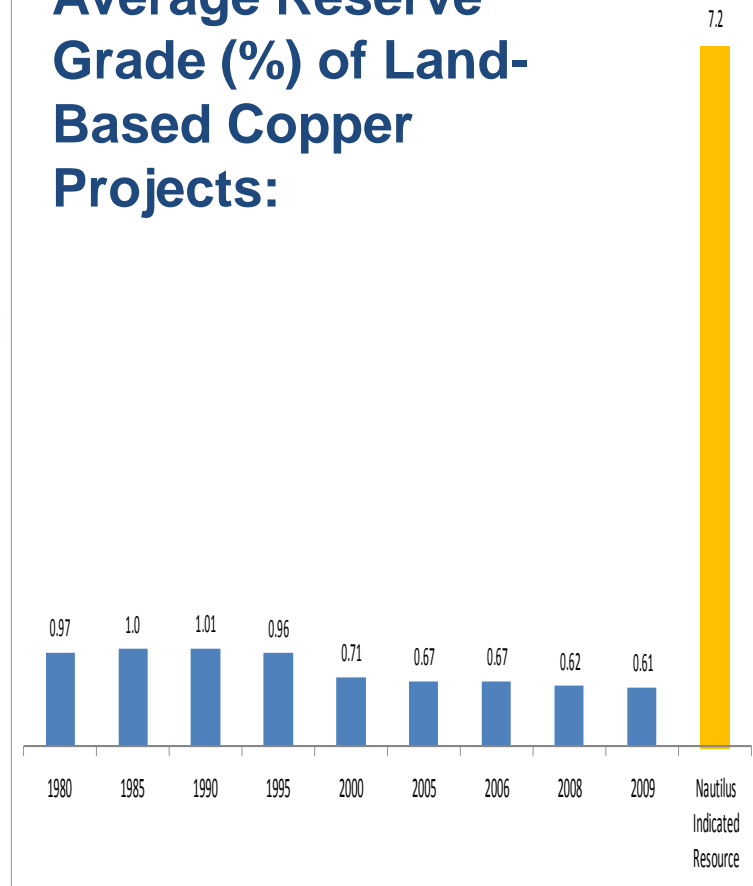


Social and Environmental Advantages



- Seafloor Massive Sulphide (SMS) deposits – HIGH GRADES of copper, gold, zinc & silver
- Minimal overburden, which on land can be 75% of material moved
- Less ore needed to provide the same amount of metal; small physical footprint
- No indigenous or native populations to disrupt
- No blasting, no toxic chemicals, reusable infrastructure, etc.

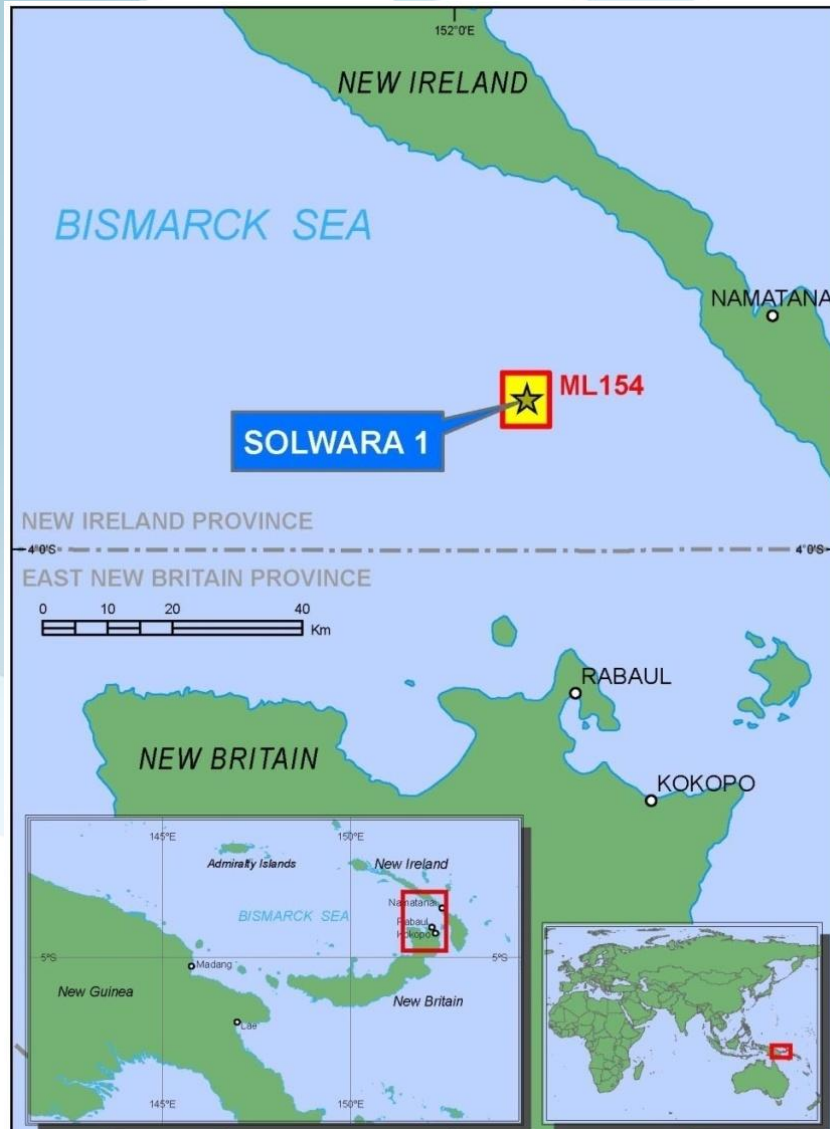
Average Reserve Grade (%) of Land-Based Copper Projects:



Source: Source: Brook Hunt, a Wood Mackenzie Company

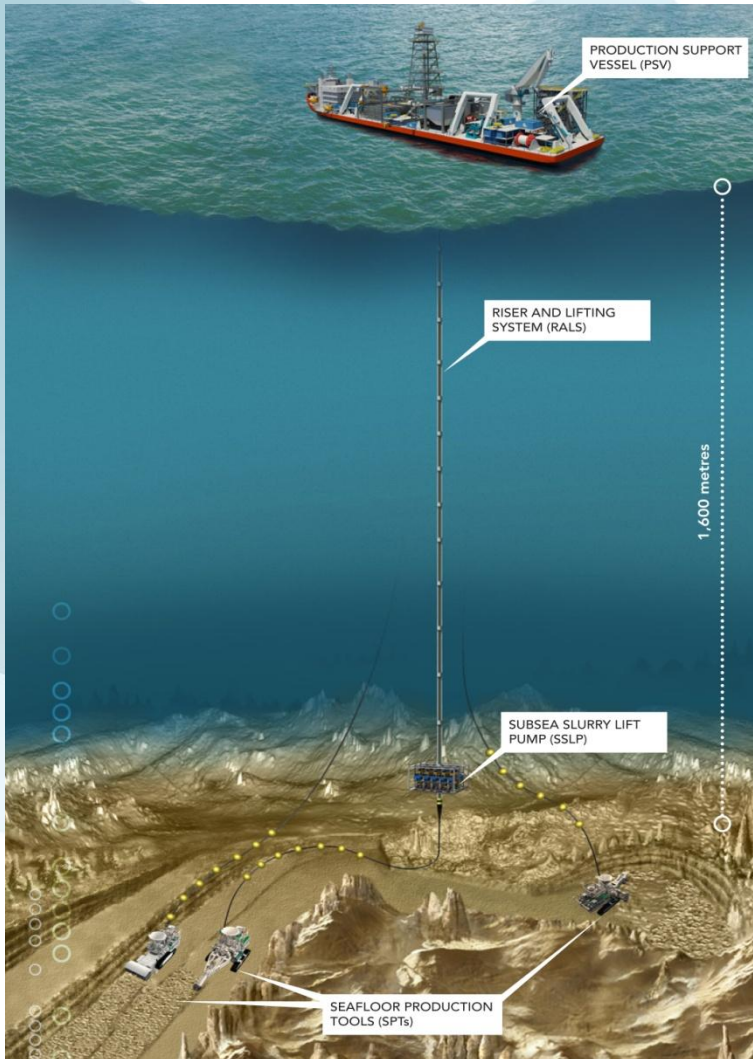
Nautilus Resource Estimate prepared by Ian Lipton, BSc (Hons), FAusIMM, Principal Geologist, Golder Associates Pty Ltd. Effective Date: 25 Nov 2011 . Mineral Resources based on 2.6% Cu eq cut-off grade

Introduction

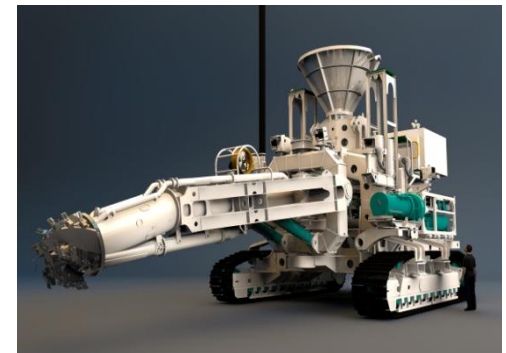


- First project Solwara 1
- Bismarck Sea, Papua New Guinea
- 30 km from nearest coast
- 1600 m water depth
- Small extraction area: 0.11 km²
- Nautilus is dedicated to a high environmental and social responsibility standard

Seafloor Production System

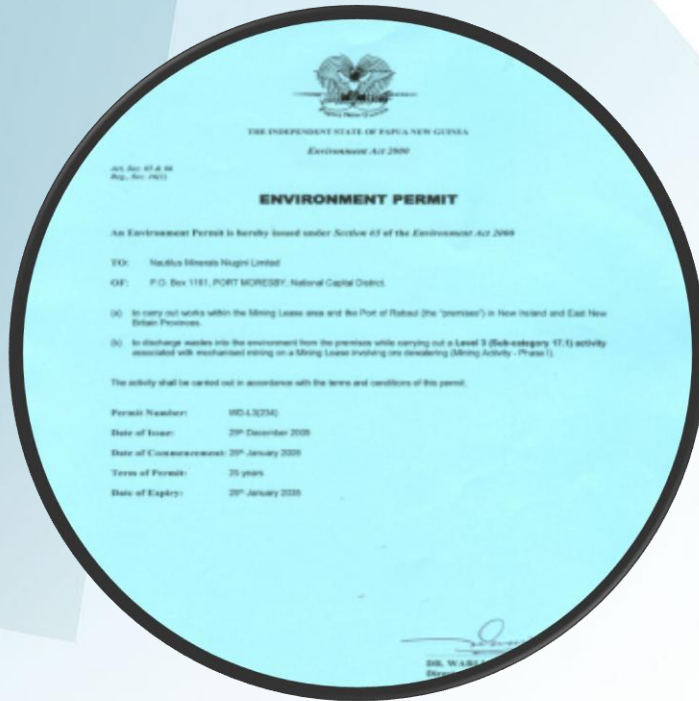


- **Production Support Vessel**
 - Operational base
- **Riser and Lifting System**
 - Pumps material to the surface
- **Seafloor Production Tools**
 - Cut and collect material



Using the best – Where ever they are





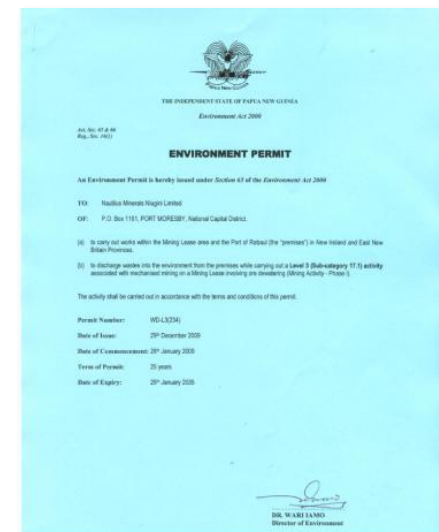
Legal



Social License

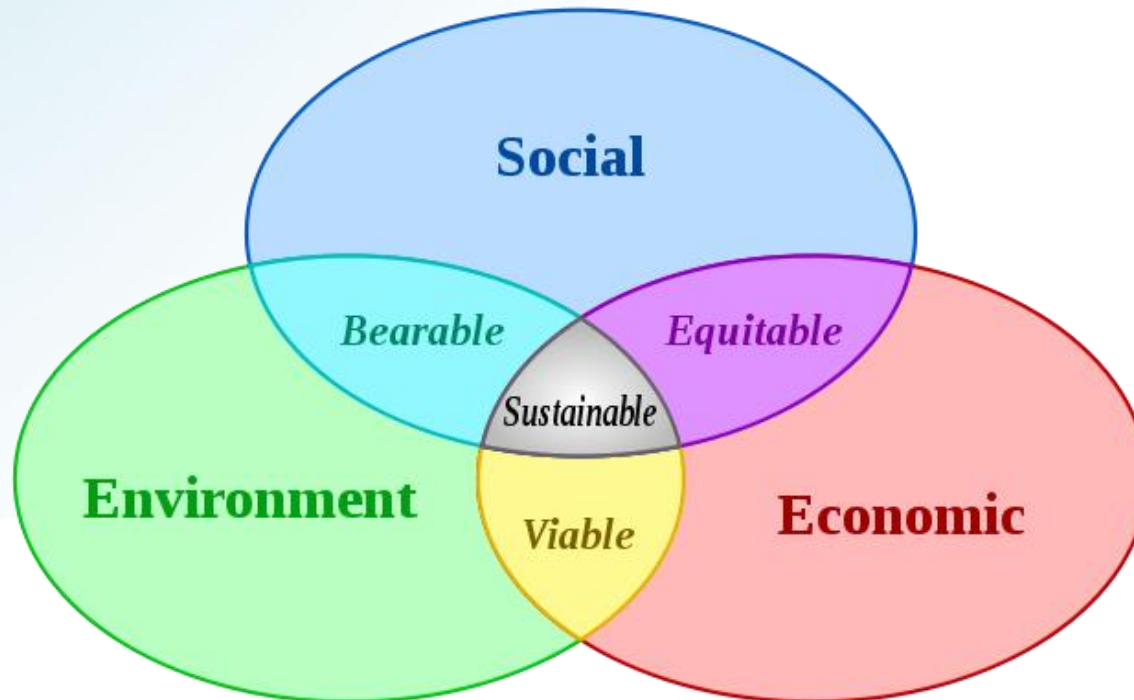
Legal Process

- There are two key permits that must be obtained before a mining operation can go ahead in Papua New Guinea:
 - Mining Lease (obtained January 2011)
 - Mineral Resources Authority (MRA)
 - *Mining Act 1992*
 - Vests ownership of all minerals in or below the surface of land (and water) to the State of PNG
 - Governs the exploration, development, processing and transport of minerals
 - Environment Permit (obtained December 2009)
 - Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)
 - *Environment Act 2000*
 - Outlines environmental requirements of an activity
 - Level 3 (Sub-Category 17)
 - EIS required (prepared as per Section 53) → includes social



General acceptance from concerned stakeholders:

- Diverse values and opinions
- Triple Bottom Line: it's important to get the balance right
- What people think matters



Nautilus' Approach



- Early, transparent and inclusive stakeholder engagement
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder workshops to develop ESIA, EIS, EMPs, monitoring programme, etc
 - Communities
 - World-renowned experts in various fields, from anthropologists to deep sea ecologists
 - Government
 - NGOs
- Ongoing Community Awareness and Consultations
- Established CARES - 2007



nautilus
cares

Community Accountable, Responsible Environmentally, Safe

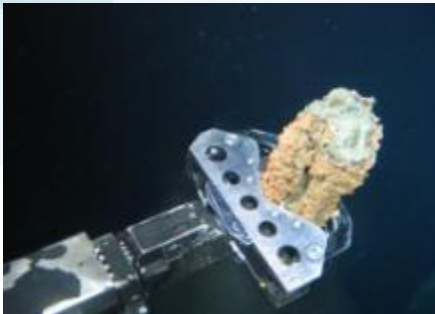
www.cares.nautilusminerals.com



Achieving Independence

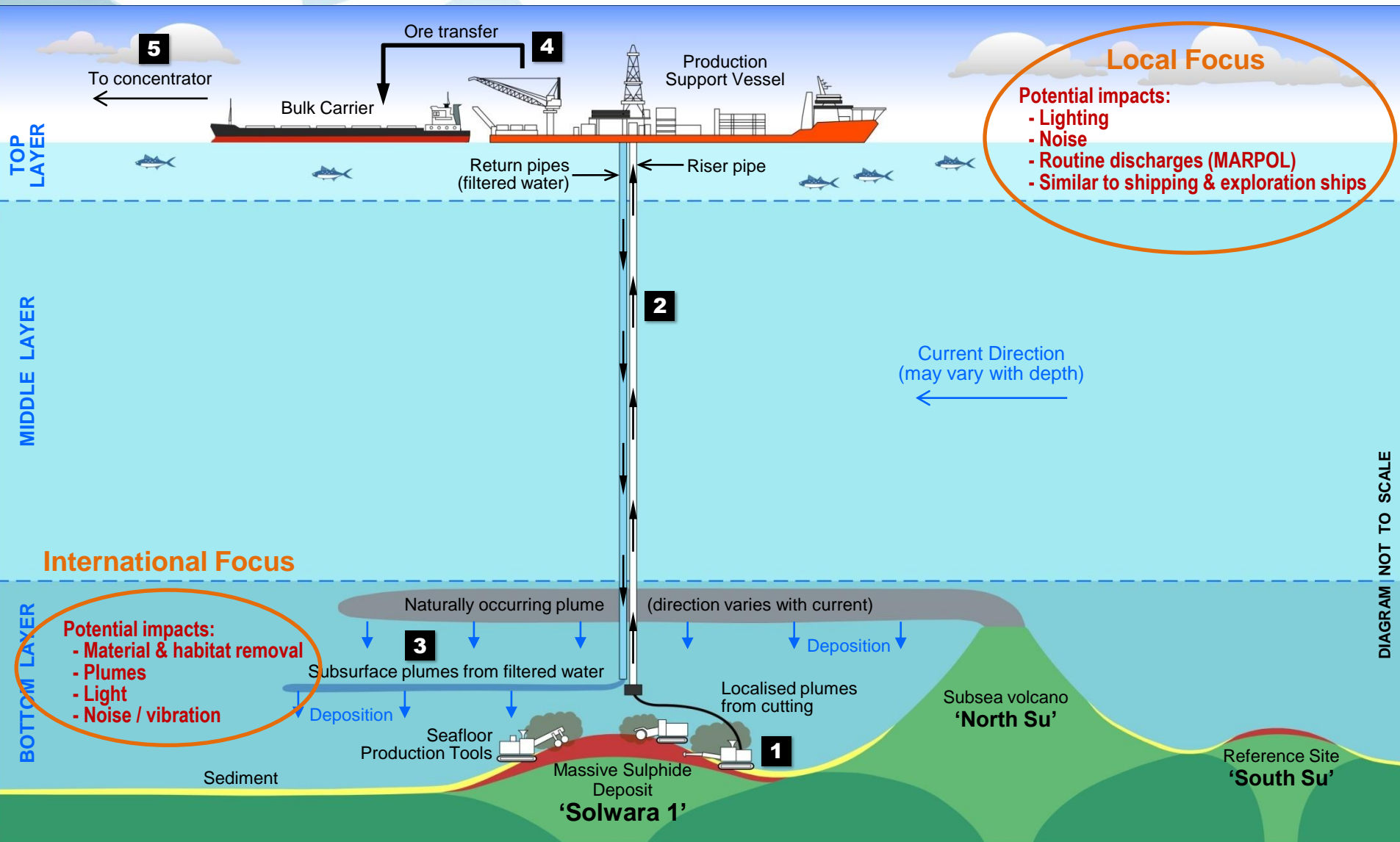
- Independent researchers
 - Freedom to publish
- Independent reviewers
 - Engaged by DEC
- Transparency
 - EIS and all supporting studies on website

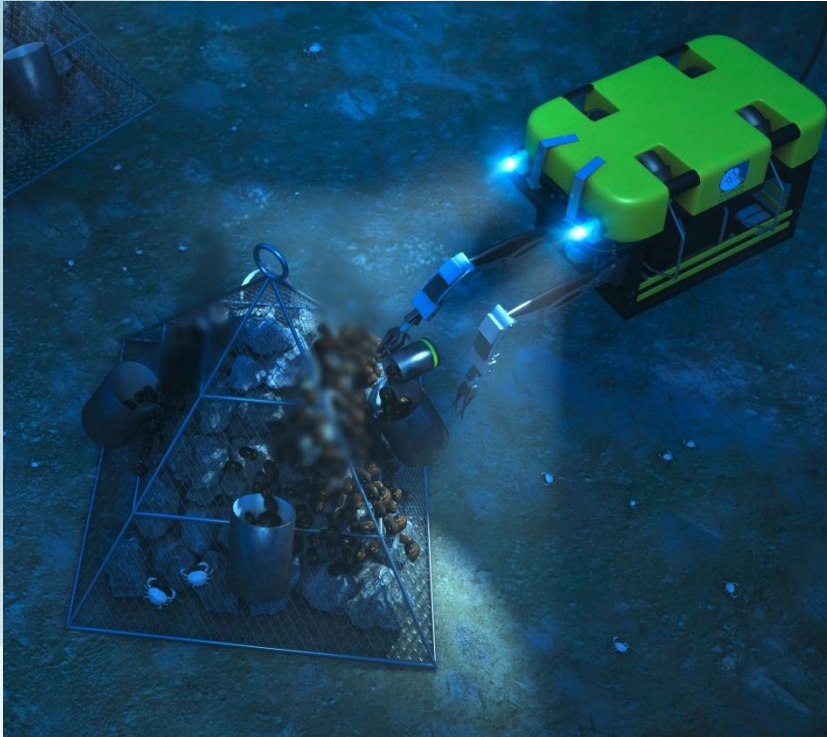
- Duke University
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- University of Toronto, Canada
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
- CSIRO, Australia
- Hydrobiology, Australia
- University of Papua New Guinea
- Coffey Natural Systems, Australia
- Rabaul Volcano Observatory, PNG
- Asia Pacific Applied Science Associates (APASA), Australia
- Australian National University
- Curtin University of Technology, Australia
- James Cook University, Australia
- Charles Darwin University, Australia



Images: Collecting chimney sample; collecting snail sample

Potential Impacts (note: not to scale)





Conceptual image showing a deep sea restoration activity:
Animal relocation onto artificial substrates

Limiting the impacts in the deep sea:

Mitigation strategies developed with a team of independent world experts.

All strategies suggested were accepted by Nautilus.

Protection measures include:

- Setting aside a reference site
- Refuge Areas
- Animal relocation
- Artificial substrates

Protecting surface waters and fish



- Nautilus commitments:
 - Fully enclosed pipe and riser system
 - **No hazardous chemicals**
 - **No tailings**
 - **No blasting**
 - No extraction impact shallower than 1300 m water depth at Solwara 1 (below where tuna, etc, live)
- **Transparency**
- Working **collaboratively** with other ocean users (NFA)
- **Independent** monitors and reviewers (overseas experts, Provincial and National Government observers/input)

PROTECTING SURFACE WATERS AND FISH

Nautilus' Commitments

- Fully enclosed system
- No hazardous chemicals
- No tailings
- No blasting
- No extraction impact shallower than 1300 m water depths at Solwara 1

These commitments go above and beyond legislation

WE CARE ABOUT FISH AND CORAL REEFS TOO

1. Solwara 1 is located 30 km from land, at depths of 1600 m:

– Well away from coral reefs and fish

2. Surface impacts have been engineered out:

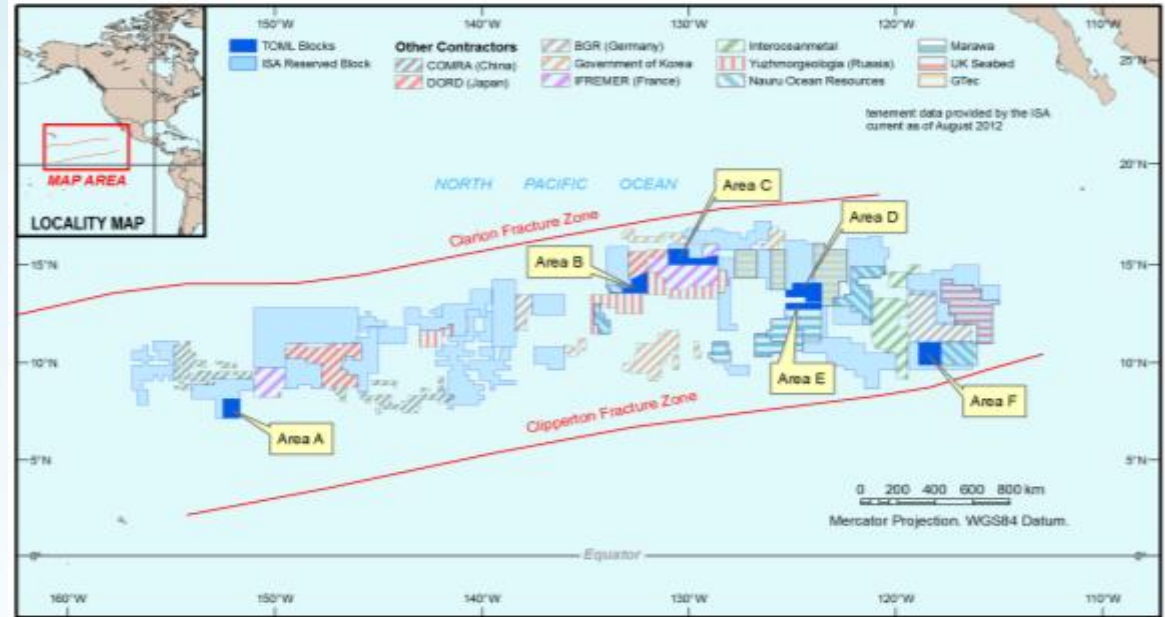
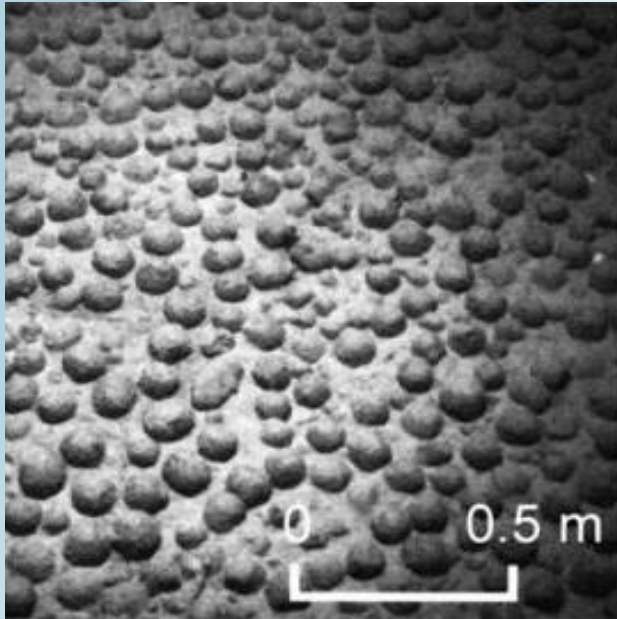
- No process discharges at the surface
- No toxic chemicals discharged in the extraction process

3. Surface impacts are limited to the presence of vessels and barges:

– Similar to cargo ships already present in the Bismarck Sea

Clarion Clipperton Zone Polymetallic Nodules

Tonga Offshore Mining Ltd.



- NI43 101 resource
410 million tonnes @ 1.2% Ni, 1.1% Cu, 0.24% Co, and 26.9% Mn*
- Nodules lie on the seafloor at depths starting at 4,500 metres
- Sponsored by Tongan Government
- Planning underway to upgrade a significant portion of inferred resource to indicated to move to scoping/prefeasibility studies

* Resource prepared by Matthew Nimmo, Principal Geologist, Golder Associates Pty Ltd, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a qualified Person under NI43-101


Summary

- World's demand for metals and minerals on the rise, including to meet the demands of a Green Economy
- Seafloor Resource Production offers many social and environmental advantages for mineral development
- Nautilus Minerals has taken, and will continue to take, a responsible approach to develop the Solwara 1 Project

Deep Seafloor Resource Production



It makes sense

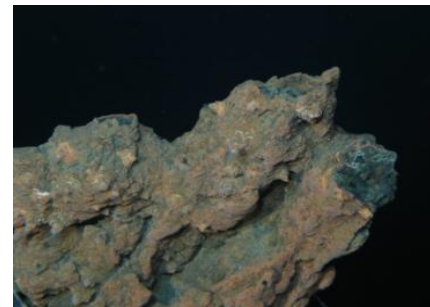


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Advantages of Seafloor Mining

- Seafloor Massive Sulphide (SMS) deposits – HIGH GRADES of copper, gold, zinc & silver
 1. No tailings from Solwara 1 !
 2. No people need to be moved
 3. No land clearance to get to the deposit
 4. High grades → very little waste
 5. Increased worker safety (all ops are done remotely)
 6. Reusable equipment



2007



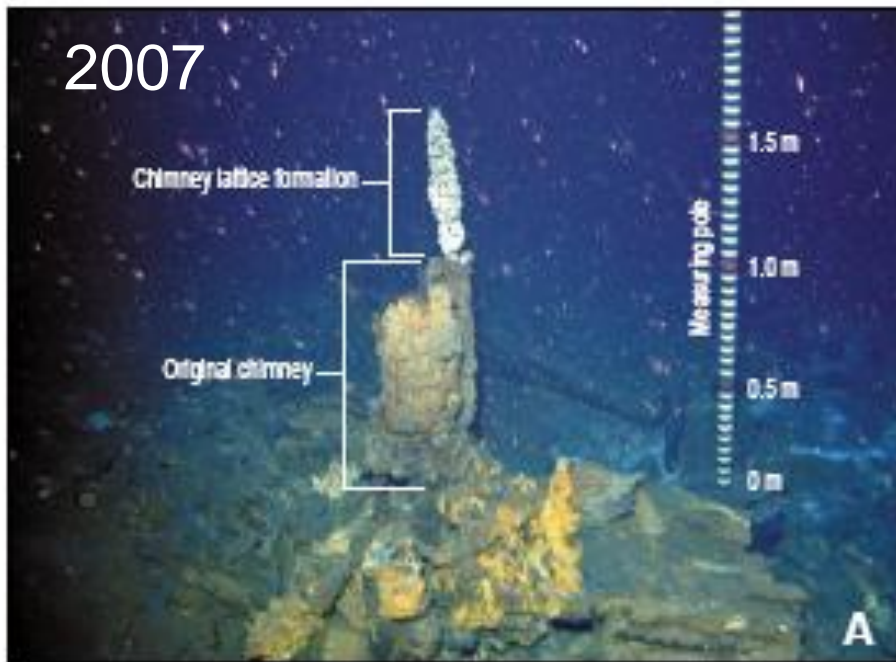
Testable Propositions

- It will recover
 - Venting will continue
 - Chimneys will reform
 - Animals will return

2008



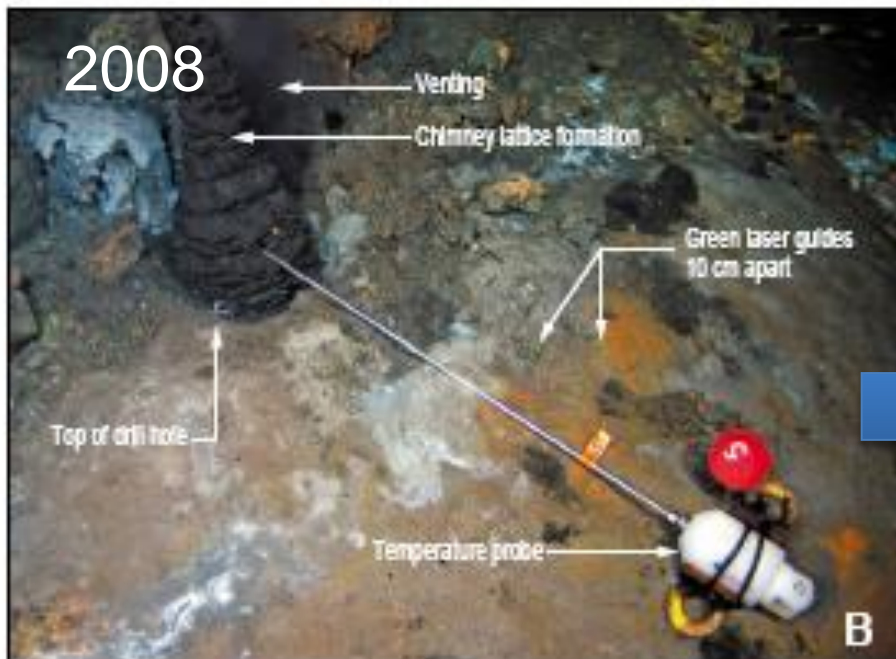
2007



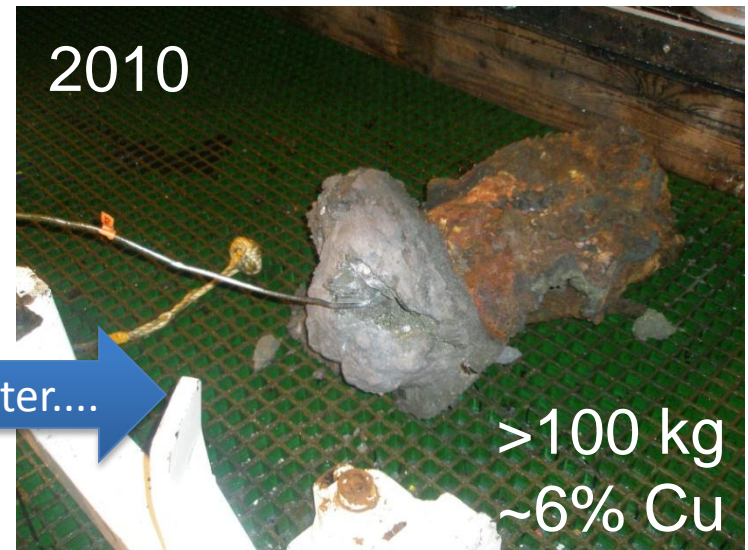
Testable Propositions

- It will recover
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2008



2010



2 years later...