



# MARTISON PHOSPHATE PROJECT

April 2022

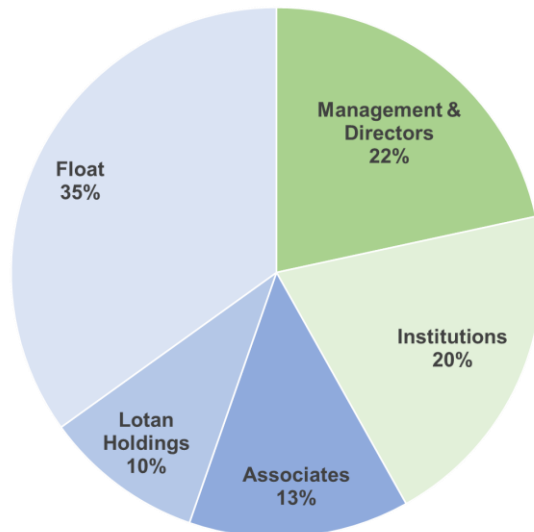
CSE:FOX

# Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains “forward-looking information” which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performances of Fox River Resources Corporation (Fox), the Martison Phosphate Project, the future supply, demand, inventory, production and price of various commodities, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, requirements for additional capital for the Martison Phosphate Project, government regulation of mining and chemical operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking information statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes”, or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Fox to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Although Fox has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this presentation based on the opinions and estimates of management, and Fox disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, estimates or opinions, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, potential investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

# Capital Structure & Management

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Shares Outstanding             | 52,405,451 |
| Options                        | 2,600,000  |
| Warrants (\$0.30)              | 593,076    |
| Fully Diluted                  | 55,598,527 |
| Market Capitalization (\$0.65) | \$34.0M    |
| Cash (Jan 31, 2022)            | \$1.4M     |



**Stephen D. Case**  
*President, CEO & Director*

>25 years experience in the financing and development of mineral assets. Former President & CEO of PhosCan Chemical Corp. Co-founder of RFC Resource Finance Corporation, which sold the Pend Oreille zinc-lead deposit to Teck Resources Ltd.

**Fraser Laschinger**  
*CFO*

>10 years experience with mineral assets. Former co-founder of Mineral Streams Inc., a mineral royalty company that was sold to AuRico Metals Inc. Since 2013 has also been the CFO of Hemlo Explorers Inc.

**John D. Yokley**  
*Director*

Spent his entire career in the fertilizer products business retiring in 2006 as SVP, Specialties Business of Agrium Inc.

**Elizabeth Leonard, CFA**  
*Director*

>30 years experience as an investment professional with extensive experience as a portfolio manager in bonds, equities, options and structured finance.

# The Ag Supercycle – Macro Drivers

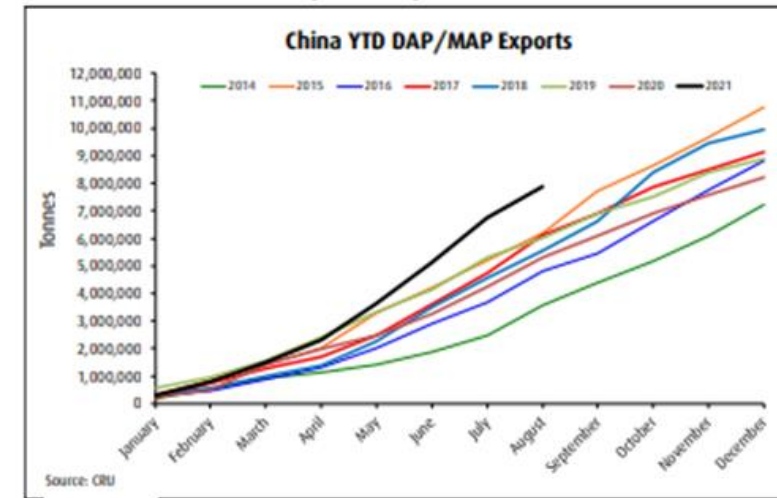
- ▶ This is not a drought induced cycle – which are generally short lived
- ▶ Supercycles are produced by fuel intersecting with the food chain
- ▶ A surge in the North American production of renewable diesel (not biodiesel) is projected to consume 50% of US soybeans by 2025 - 2B bushels per year
  - ▶ This time, the production of renewable diesel is being undertaken by the major US refiners
  - ▶ Over half the estimated production is scheduled to come on stream by the end of 2022
- ▶ Worldwide supply-demand balance for corn has tipped toward demand for the first time in over a decade, as China looks to replenish a multiyear ending stocks decline
- ▶ Growing global demand on the grains is causing increased prices and thus the demand for more fertilizers to obtain higher crop yields - it is only expected to continue

**This is a repeat of the 2006-09 Ag Cycle – demand pull coming from the fuel sector on the food chain. It is not a transitory event, it is fuel intersecting with food.**

# Increasing Protectionism in Fertilizers

- ▶ In September 2021, China ended all phosphate exports through June 2022 – previously accounted for +10% of global market. The prospects of permanently lower Chinese export supplies is a potential game changer
- ▶ Effective Dec 1, 2021 Russia imposed six-month quotas covering exports of nitrogen (5.9Mst) and complex fertilizers containing nitrogen (5.35Mst)
- ▶ Recent geopolitical developments in Ukraine are likely to restrict exports for the foreseeable future from Russia, an exporter of roughly 10 million tonnes of ammoniated phosphates, MAP, DAP and NPK
- ▶ EU imposed sanctions on Belarussian potash exports with a potassium content of less than 40% or more than 62% in the dry product
- ▶ As of February 2022, the Lithuanian state-owned railway stopped transporting potash produced by Belaruski, further affecting their ability to export product

Exhibit 38: Chinese Phosphate Exports



Source: BMO CM, CFMW

**Protectionism raises the odds of fertilizer markets remaining tight through 2022-23.**

# Changing Dynamics of N.A. Phosphate Market

## Leads to premium pricing in the North American market

- ▶ In March 2021, the Department of Commerce announced its final determinations in the countervailing duty investigations of imports of phosphate fertilizers from Morocco and Russia.
- ▶ US imports from both Morocco and Russia totalled over 2.8Mt of MAP & DAP in 2019 (>USD\$1B)

| Country Affected | Exporter/Producer                          | Subsidy Rates |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| Morocco          | OCP S.A.                                   | 19.97%        |
|                  | All Other Producers/Exporters              | 19.97%        |
| Russia           | Industrial Group Phosphorite LLC, EuroChem | 47.05%        |
|                  | Joint Stock Company Apatit, Phosagro       | 9.19%         |
|                  | All Other Producers/Exporters              | 17.20%        |

- ▶ Western Canadian agriculture land base continues to grow, as does phosphate consumption
- ▶ On March 10, 2021, Ontario announced the development of its Critical Minerals Strategy, which includes Phosphate and Niobium/REE's

**Canadian phosphate consumption has doubled over the last 12 years.  
It is now 100% imported.**

# Cadmium – A Growing Concern

## Martison is igneous & low in Cd – will be a sought after product

- ▶ There is growing demand for phosphate from igneous sources due to its low Cadmium (Cd) content when compared to most sedimentary deposits
- ▶ Cadmium is a toxic element and when present in fertilizers, elevates the Cd levels in the soil and thus the crops
- ▶ European Union's new Fertilizer Regulation comes into force in July 2022
  - ▶ Sale of phosphate-based fertilizers with more than 60mg of cadmium (Cd) per kg of  $P_2O_5$  will be prohibited throughout the EU
  - ▶ Manufacturers with cadmium content below the benchmark of 20mg of Cd per kg of  $P_2O_5$  may use a voluntary green label on packaging
- ▶ In July 2026, the European Commission will consider its next report further tightening restrictions on cadmium
  - ▶ Current proposed future EU limits are <40mg after 6 years, <20mg after 16 years (Cd/kg  $P_2O_5$ )
- ▶ Notably in the US, California and Washington states have imposed Cd limits
- ▶ Expect further tightening of cadmium restrictions across the globe over time

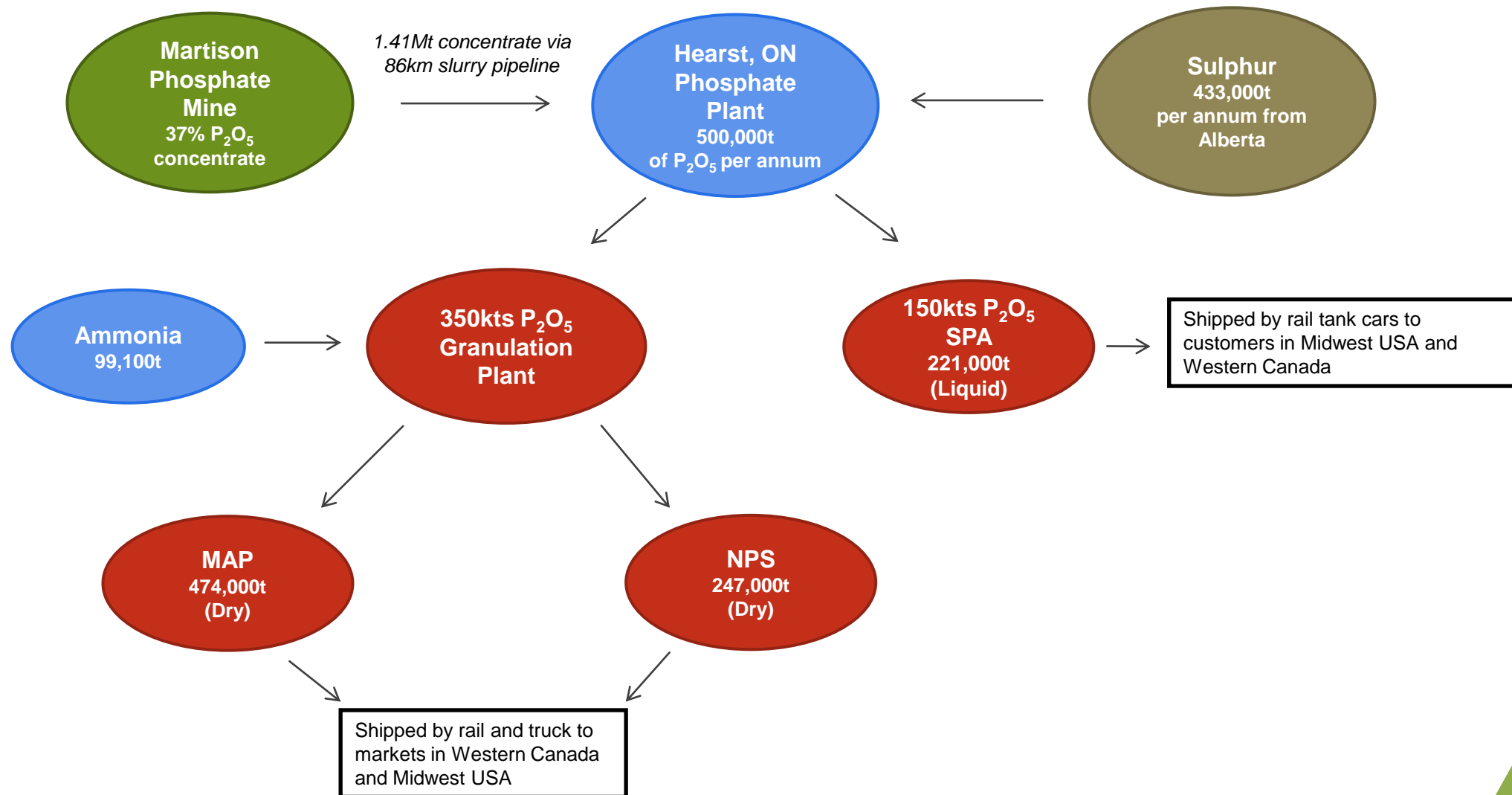
# Robust Financial Metrics in a Tier 1 Jurisdiction

- ▶ At current prices, the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) defines an after-tax payback period of 4.0 years and after-tax NPV<sub>8%</sub> of \$2.51B and IRR of 23.1%.
- ▶ Base case economics outline an after-tax payback period of 5.2 years and after-tax NPV<sub>8%</sub> of \$1.47B and IRR of 17.4%.
- ▶ Life of Project Revenue of \$20.55B and cash flow of \$6.46B at base case pricing.
- ▶ See Appendices 2 to 5 for detailed information from the PEA.

|   | Base Case | Current Case |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| <b>MAP Price</b>                                  | \$800     | \$1,160      |
| <b>SPA (68% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) Price</b> | \$1,060   | \$1,380      |
| <b>NPS Price</b>                                  | \$810     | \$1,170      |
| <b>Pre-Tax NPV<sub>8%</sub> (USD\$M)</b>          | \$2,144   | \$3,528      |
| <b>After-Tax NPV<sub>8%</sub> (USD\$M)</b>        | \$1,467   | \$2,509      |
| <b>Pre-Tax IRR</b>                                | 20.2%     | 26.8%        |
| <b>After-Tax IRR</b>                              | 17.4%     | 23.1%        |
| <b>After-Tax Payback (years)</b>                  | 5.2       | 4.0          |
| <b>Cumulative Cash Flow (USD\$M)</b>              | \$6,460   | \$9,373      |

*See notes in Appendix 5 for all assumptions.*

# A Fully Integrated Phosphate Facility



# Production Profile & Total Addressable Market

- ▶ The current addressable markets for MAP, NPS and SPA are estimated to total about 4.25Mt, 2.06Mt and 0.78Mt respectively.
- ▶ Canada, the key target market for the Martison project, is a great growth story that few analysts have noticed. Phosphate deliveries increased 7.5% per year or 1.1Mt during the last decade.
- ▶ Demand in Western Canada has climbed as a result of significant increases in crop production. Crop production increased 44% or 30Mt from ~70Mt in 2010 to ~100Mt in 2020 due to increases in both planted area and yields.
- ▶ Canadian deliveries – mostly MAP and NPS are estimated to grow from 2.2Mt in 2020 to 2.6Mt in 2023.
- ▶ Further growth is expected as a result of increases in wheat and canola planted area and continued yield increases that require higher phosphate application rates.

| Average Annual Product Tonnes (Years 3-25) |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Mono Ammonium Phosphate – MAP</b>       | <b>474,000t</b> |
| <b>Nitrogen Phosphate Sulfur – NPS</b>     | <b>247,000t</b> |
| <b>Super Phosphoric Acid – SPA</b>         | <b>221,000t</b> |
| <b>Total per annum</b>                     | <b>942,000t</b> |

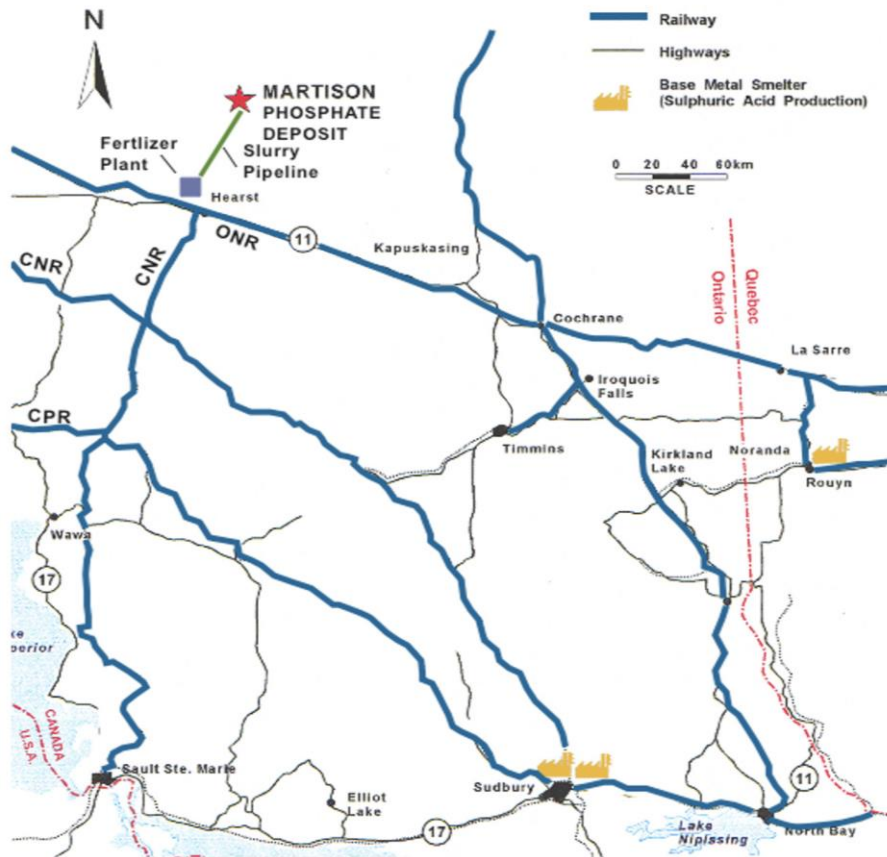
# The Martison Advantage

- ▶ The Martison Project is a high grade igneous phosphate deposit with potential to be a long life, multi-cycle asset
  - ▶ low in cadmium content which is subject to increasing regulation (EU: July 2022)
- ▶ Ontario and Western Canada is a market ripe for the taking – 100% of its consumption is imported
- ▶ Location of the Martison Project provides a transportation net-back advantage to supply the Western Canadian market
  - ▶ In addition, Western Canadian market has historically paid premium prices (avg. \$70/mt)
- ▶ While the US is a relatively mature market, the Western Canadian agriculture land base continues to grow, as does phosphate consumption – now over 2.2 Mt per annum
- ▶ Quality of the Martison phosphate deposit allows for value added products

**Potential for lowest quartile delivered production costs in target markets.**

# Location and Competitive Strengths

Strategic location & logistical advantage due to nearby infrastructure



- ▶ Deposit located 70km NE of Hearst, Ontario
- ▶ Railhead of the ONR and CNR leads to substantial netback advantages to target markets
- ▶ High quality, low-cost phosphate concentrate permits production of high valued products and product flexibility
- ▶ Nearby infrastructure – natural gas, power, labour
- ▶ Low-cost sulphur from Alberta or sulphuric acid from Ontario smelters (other primary input)

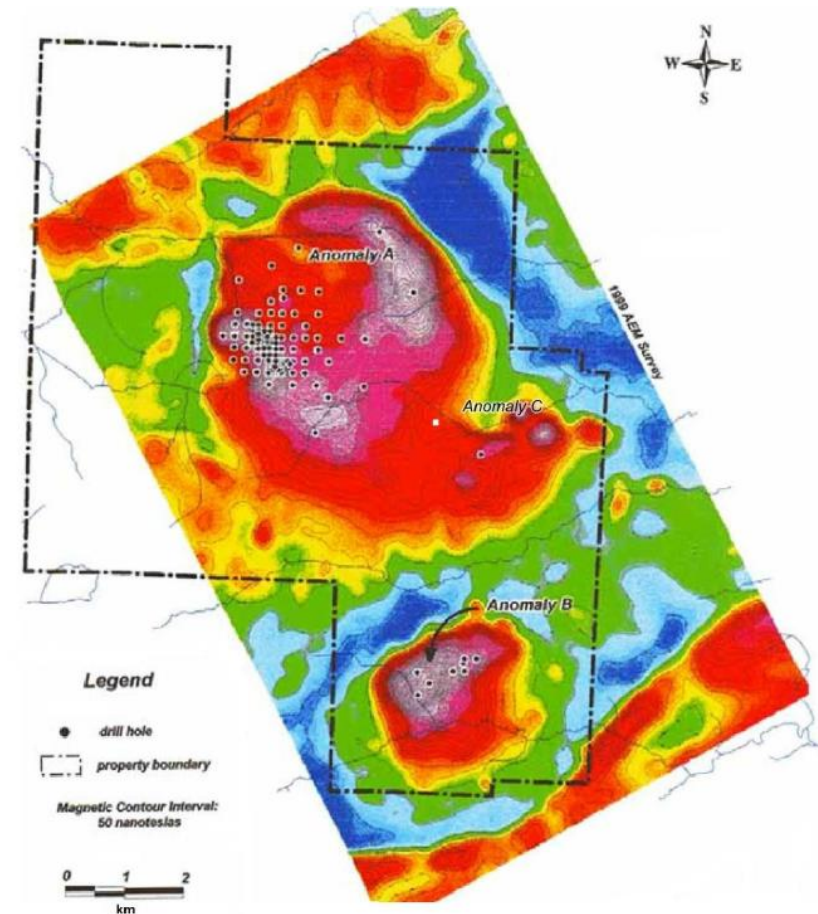
**Large resource base = multi-cycle asset**

# Visualizing the Transportation Advantage



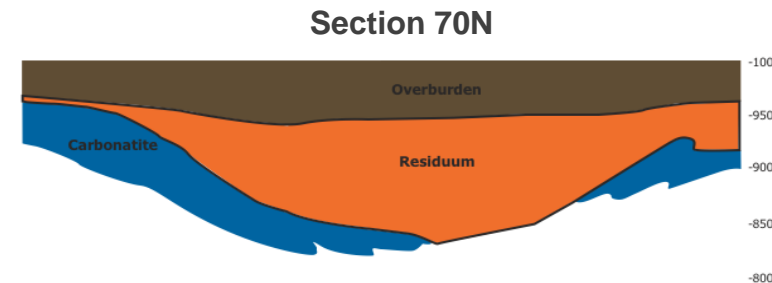
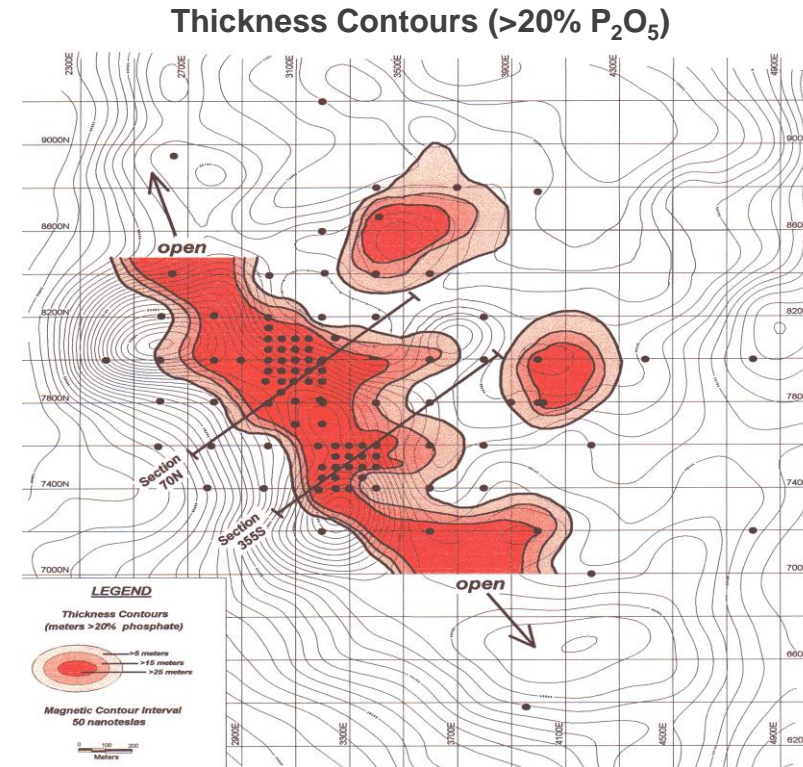
# A World Class Phosphate Deposit

- ▶ High grade igneous deposit – potential open pit, truck and shovel
- ▶ Low cadmium content which is subject to increasing regulation
- ▶ Soft rock geology – the “Residuum”, a paleo soil, is predominately Apatite and is preconcentrated from the decomposition (weathering) of a basement carbonatite  $P_2O_5$  source
- ▶ Significant mineral resources contained in Anomaly A (see Appendix 1 for full resource statement):
  - ▶ Indicated 53.8Mt @ 22.99%  $P_2O_5$ ; and 0.42%  $Nb_2O_5$
  - ▶ Inferred 128.3Mt @ 17.09%  $P_2O_5$  and 0.42%  $Nb_2O_5$



# Opportunity to Expand the Resource

- ▶ 181 drill holes define the present resource in Anomaly A
- ▶ The enriched phosphate zone is trough-like in dimension and trends NW to SE
- ▶ The current resource averages 50 metres thickness, but widens to over 100 metres in some places
- ▶ Deposit remains open to the northwest and southeast and at depth
- ▶ Only about 50% of the known prospective carbonatite area has been drilled to date
- ▶ Anomaly B is early stage with 11 drill holes and requires further work

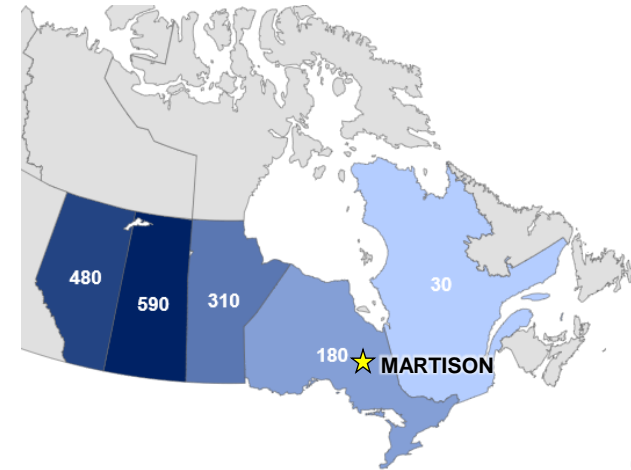


# North American MAP Market

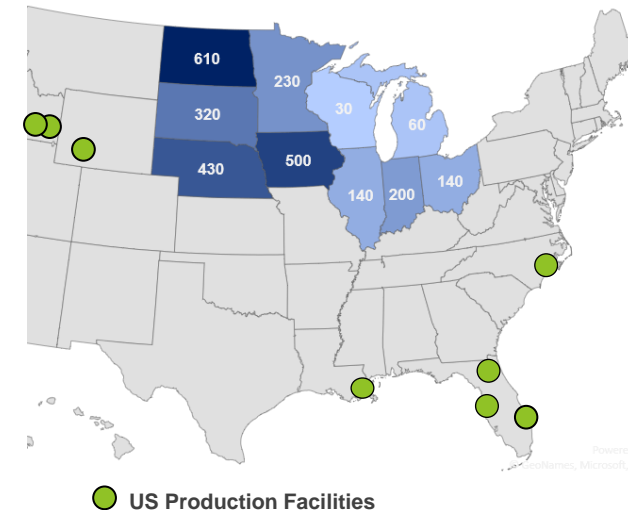
## MAP: Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (11-52-0)

- ▶ Markets where Martison enjoys a transportation advantage over its competitors
  - ▶ Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
  - ▶ USA: North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio
- ▶ Canada no longer has any phosphate production capacity following the Nutrien merger
- ▶ Canadian target market consumes 1.59Mt of MAP per year
  - ▶ 100% imported, most from Florida producers
- ▶ US Market consumes 3.7Mt of MAP per year, 2.66Mt of which is within the target market
- ▶ Martison's Total Addressable Market (TAM) for MAP is estimated at 4.25Mt

Estimated MAP Use by Province 2021/22



Estimated MAP Use by US State 2021/22

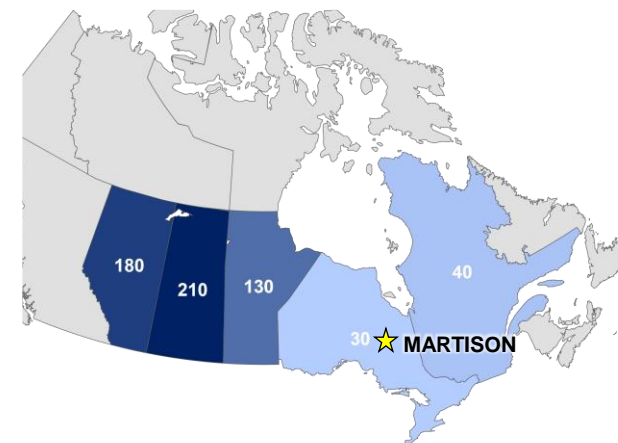


# North American NPS Market

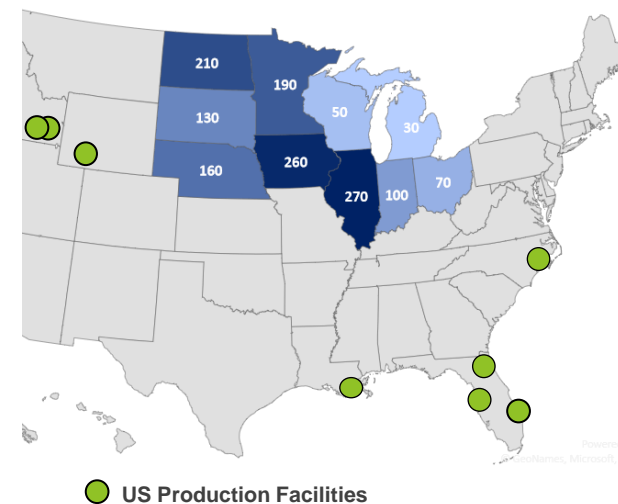
## NPS: Nitrogen Phosphate Sulphur (12-40-0-10 )

- ▶ Canadian target market consumes 0.59Mt of NPS per year – also 100% imported at present
- ▶ US Market consumes 2.1Mt of NPS per year, of which 1.47Mt is within Martison’s TAM
- ▶ Martison’s Total Addressable Market for NPS is estimated at 2.06Mt

Estimated NPS Use by Province 2021/22



Estimated NPS Use by US State 2021/22

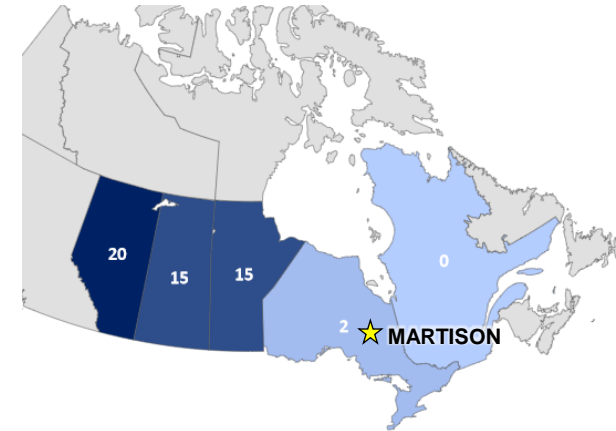


# North American SPA Market

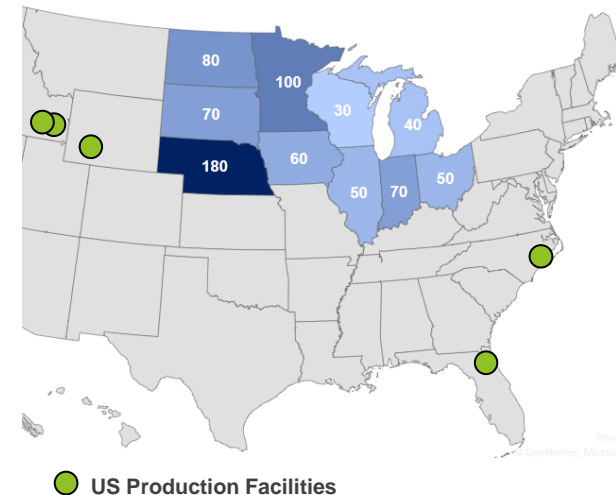
## SPA: Super Phosphoric Acid 68-70% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

- ▶ SPA for the Ammonium Polyphosphate solutions (APP) (10-34-0) markets
  - ▶ Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
  - ▶ USA: North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio
- ▶ North American production only – no imports or exports
- ▶ Martison’s Total Addressable Market (TAM) for SPA is estimated to total 0.78Mt
- ▶ Primarily used in APP market (a liquid fertilizer)
- ▶ Only three companies with five production locations
  - ▶ Nutrien in the Eastern USA
  - ▶ Simplot and Itafos in the Western USA
- ▶ Highest SPA consumption is the US Midwest - Martison is ideally located to serve it

Estimated SPA Use by Province 2021/22

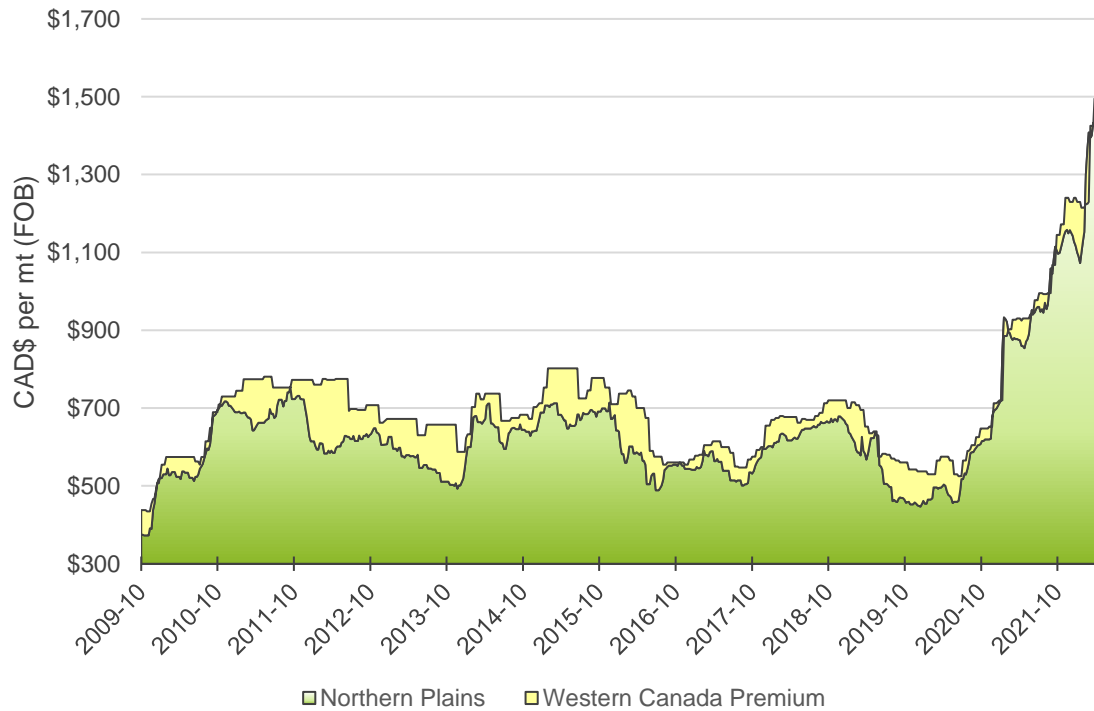


Estimated SPA Use by US State 2021/22

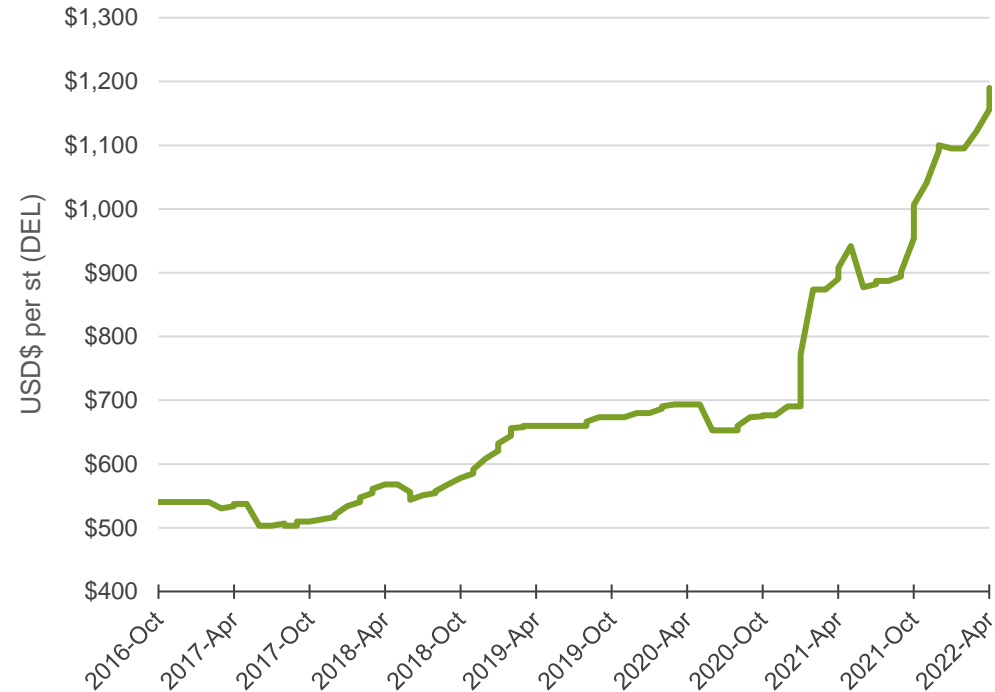


# Fertilizer Prices on the Rise

Regional MAP Prices in \$CAD



Western Cornbelt 68% SPA in \$USD



- ▶ Historically a premium price has been paid for Western Canada MAP (11 year average is CAD\$70/mt)

# Grain Prices Accelerating



- ▶ Higher grain prices lift demand for fertilizer
- ▶ Strong historical correlation between performance of fertilizer equities and grain prices ( $R=0.86$ , basis 20 yrs)
- ▶ Global disruption in grain markets due to balkanization increases the likelihood for grain prices to remain elevated due to the dislocation of both production and supply chains
- ▶ Therefore the inflationary environment is expected to remain reflected in both hard and soft commodity markets

# Value Proposition

## Very few ways to play the Ag Cycle

- ▶ Prior owner\* (Phoscan Chemical Corp.) completed a number of significant activities:
  - ▶ Historical Pre-Feasibility Study completed in 2008
  - ▶ Phosacid tests, MAP & SPA product tests completed in 2010
  - ▶ Pilot plant beneficiation studies completed over 2009-11
- ▶ Canadian junior phosphate comps consists of two publicly listed companies:

| Company                    | Ticker         | Share Price    | Cash       | Debt     | Net Debt    | Shares Out  | Market Cap     | EV             | Stage              |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Ariane Phosphate           | TSXV:DAN       | \$ 0.64        | 5.0        | 18.4     | 13.4        | 189.6       | \$ 121.3       | \$ 134.8       | Feasibility (2013) |
| Itafos                     | TSXV:IFOS      | \$ 2.89        | 43.6       | 327.8    | 284.2       | 186.8       | \$ 539.7       | \$ 823.9       | Production         |
| <b>Fox River Resources</b> | <b>CSE:FOX</b> | <b>\$ 0.65</b> | <b>1.3</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-1.3</b> | <b>52.3</b> | <b>\$ 34.0</b> | <b>\$ 32.7</b> | <b>PEA</b>         |

Notes: In millions. Itafos reports in USD, figures converted to CAD.


- ▶ **Next step:** Resource definition and expansion

**During the last Ag Cycle from 2006-09 Phoscan Chemical Corp. raised \$90M over 14 months, with the last \$55M financing at a market capitalization of \$350M.**

\* Note: Fox River Resources was spun out of Phoscan Chemical Corp. in 2016. During the last Ag Cycle, the Martison project was Phoscan's primary project.

# Contact Information



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# Appendix 1: NI 43-101 Mineral Resources

| Deposit                      | Resource Classification | Tonnes (Mt) | Phosphate Grade (% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) | Niobium Grade (% Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| Anomaly A Residuum           | Indicated               | 53.8        | 22.99  | 0.42  |
|                              | Inferred                | 128.3       | 17.09  | 0.42  |
| Anomaly A Lateritic Material | Indicated               | 6.2         | 7.97   | 1.13  |
|                              | Inferred                | 5.3         | 6.40   | 0.69  |

Effective Date: December 31, 2021

**Notes:**

1. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources
  2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 6% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in the Residuum or 0.2% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in the Lateritic Material
  3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a dry Bulk Density of 1.89 t/m<sup>3</sup>, 1.70 t/m<sup>3</sup>, 1.90 t/m<sup>3</sup>, 2.12 t/m<sup>3</sup> for till, laterite, Residuum and carbonatite respectively
  4. Mineral Resources are constrained by a Whittle open pit shell
  5. A minimum mineralisation width of five metres was used for Indicated Resources and two metres for Inferred Resources
  6. Values for tonnage and grade may not add up due to rounding
  7. The independent and qualified person for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Tim Horner, P.Geo. from DMT Consulting Limited
- **Significant areas of the residuum in the central portion of the deposit remain open at depth and to the N.W. and S.E.**

# Appendix 2: PEA Information Summary

| Description  | Units                           | PEA                    |                             |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  |                                 | Base Case <sup>1</sup> | Current Prices <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>Product Prices / Input Costs / FX</b>                                   |                                 |                        |                             |
| <b>Product Prices</b>  |                                 |                        |                             |
| Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP) <sup>3</sup>                                 | US\$/t DEL                      | \$800                  | \$1,160                     |
| Super Phosphoric Acid 68% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (SPA) <sup>4</sup> | US\$/t DEL                      | \$1,060                | \$1,380                     |
| Nitrogen, Phosphate, Sulfur (NPS) <sup>5</sup>                             | US\$/t DEL                      | \$810                  | \$1,170                     |
| <b>Input Costs</b>   |                                 |                        |                             |
| Sulfur <sup>6</sup>  | US\$/t DEL                      | \$274                  | \$438                       |
| Ammonia <sup>7</sup>   | US\$/t DEL                      | \$602                  | \$1,627                     |
| Currency Exchange Rate   | USD/CAD                         | 0.79365                | 0.79365                     |
| <b>Production Data</b>   |                                 |                        |                             |
| <b>Mine Site</b>   |                                 |                        |                             |
| Total Tonnes Mined, Life of Mine Plan                                      | Mt/Dry                          | 409.48                 | 409.48                      |
| Beneficiation Mill Feed, Life of Mine Plan                                 | Mt/Dry                          | 83.61                  | 83.61                       |
| Concentrate Grade  | % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> | 37.28                  | 37.28                       |
| Mine Life  | Years                           | 26                     | 26                          |
| Average Mill Feed (Years 3-25)   | Mt/y                            | 3.35                   | 3.35                        |
| Phosphate Concentrate Production (Years 3-25)                              | Mt/y                            | 1.41                   | 1.41                        |
| Average Life of Mine (LOM) Mining Cost                                     | US\$/t conc.                    | \$31.64                | \$31.64                     |
| Average LOM Beneficiation Cost   | US\$/t conc.                    | \$15.25                | \$15.25                     |
| Average LOM Concentrate Cost (Including Infrastructure)                    | US\$/t conc.                    | \$55.10                | \$55.10                     |
| Average LOM Concentrate Cost (Including Slurry Pipeline Cost)              | US\$/t conc.                    | \$56.24                | \$56.24                     |

*Continued on next slide.*

*See notes in Appendix 5 for all assumptions.*

# Appendix 3: PEA Information Summary (cont.)

| Description   | Units                                      | PEA       |           |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Fertilizer Conversion Complex (FCC)</b>          |  |           |           |
| Phosphoric Acid Plant Capacity                      | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> t per annum  | 500,000   | 500,000   |
| P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> Production Cash Costs | US\$/t P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>       | \$423.02  | \$556.90  |
| SPA Plant Capacity                                  | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> t per annum  | 150,000   | 150,000   |
| SPA Production Cash Costs                           | US\$/t SPA                                 | \$395.16  | \$507.78  |
| Granulation Plant Capacity                          | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> t per annum  | 346,000   | 346,000   |
| MAP Production Cash Costs                           | US\$/t MAP                                 | \$319.10  | \$522.97  |
| NPS Production Cash Costs                           | US\$/t NPS                                 | \$321.34  | \$536.91  |
| <b>Sulphur Plant Capacity</b>                       |  |           |           |
| Sulfuric Acid Produced & Consumed (Years 3-25)      | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> t per annum | 1,276,000 | 1,276,000 |
| Annual Co-Generation Production (Net)               | MW   | 31        | 31        |
| <b>Average Annual Product Tonnes (Years 3-25)</b>   |  |           |           |
| MAP   | t  | 474,000   | 474,000   |
| NPS   | t  | 247,000   | 247,000   |
| SPA   | t  | 221,000   | 221,000   |
| <b>Average Annual Consumption (Years 3-25)</b>      |  |           |           |
| Sulfur  | t  | 433,000   | 433,000   |
| Ammonia for MAP                                     | t  | 63,000    | 63,000    |
| Ammonia for NPS                                     | t  | 36,100    | 36,100    |
| <b>Life-of-Project (LOP) Operating Costs</b>        |  |           |           |
| Average Annual Cash Operating Costs <sup>8</sup>    | US\$/M/y                                   | \$307.13  | \$475.08  |
| Average Annual OPEX + Sustaining CAPEX (SUSEX)      | US\$/M/y                                   | \$328.61  | \$496.55  |
| <b>Capital Costs</b>                                |  |           |           |
| Initial CAPEX <sup>9</sup>                          | US\$/M                                     | \$1,859   | \$1,859   |
| LOP SUSEX   | US\$/M                                     | \$545     | \$545     |
| <b>Financial Analysis</b>                           |  |           |           |
| After-Tax NPV <sub>8%</sub>                         | US\$/M                                     | \$1,467   | \$2,509   |
| After Tax IRR                                       | %  | 17.4      | 23.1      |
| Payback Period                                      | years                                      | 5.2       | 4.0       |

See notes in Appendix 5 for all assumptions.

# Appendix 4: CAPEX Summary

| Capital Costs                                 | (US\$M)        |
|---|----------------|
| Mine Site Preparation                         | 22.6           |
| Mine  | 60.7           |
| Mine Mobile Equipment                         | 90.2           |
| Mill (Beneficiation Plant) incl. Mobile Equip | 190.0          |
| Infrastructure and Utilities                  | 24.7           |
| Tailings Management Facility                  | 41.5           |
| Access Road, Haul Roads, In-Plant Roads       | 37.4           |
| Power Line, Substations and Transformers      | 54.8           |
| Slurry Pipeline                               | 109.5          |
| Sulfur Plant and Cogeneration                 | 274.6          |
| Phosphoric Acid Plant                         | 286.7          |
| Super Phosphoric Acid Plant                   | 88.4           |
| Granulation Plant                             | 143.2          |
| Warehouse and Loadout Facilities              | 15.2           |
| Railyard and mobile equipment                 | 28.3           |
| Infrastructure and services                   | 64.9           |
| Sub-total                                     | 1,532.9        |
| Owner's Costs                                 | 76.6           |
| Contingency                                   | 250.0          |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>1,859.5</b> |

# Appendix 5: Notes to PEA Tables

1. The “Base Case” is a weighted average of three market forecast scenarios for the years 2022 to 2047.
2. Current prices are based on values during the first half of April 2022 and are a weighted average of delivered prices to target markets in Canada and the United States.
3. Reference prices (\$CAD/tonne MAP delivered Western Canada) for Base & Current Cases are \$1,060 and \$1,470 respectively.
4. Reference prices (\$US/tonne P2O5 delivered Corn Belt) for Base & Current Cases are \$1,570 and \$2,020 respectively.
5. Reference prices (\$CAD/tonne NPS delivered Western Canada) for Base & Current Cases are \$1,065 and \$1,480 respectively.
6. Reference prices (\$US/long ton S CIF Tampa) for Base & Current Cases are \$320 and \$481 respectively.
7. Reference prices (\$US/tonne NH3 CIF Tampa) for Base & Current Cases are \$630 and \$1,625 respectively.
8. Total operating costs include administration, operations, maintenance costs at the Mine and FCC sites, plus SG&A costs.
9. Includes constructed costs, contractor's fee, contingency, and owner's costs.