

Company Highlights



- Verdant Minerals is an ASX listed developer of Australian fertiliser mineral projects. (ASX:VRM)
- Verdant Minerals Ltd is focussed on developing its long life, low cost Ammaroo phosphate project:
 - Australia's largest phosphate JORC resource
 - low strip ratio, low cost mining operation. Sustainable, high margin business throughout the price cycle
 - located in Northern Territory of Australia close to rail, road, gas and port infrastructure
 - Ready access to key Asian markets through the port of Darwin
- Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), environmental approvals and native title negotiations for phosphate rock concentrate production are expected to be completed by end of 2017
- The company is fully funded through to BFS and approvals, with \$9.5m cash at bank (as at 31 December 2016)
- Strong global thematic supports phosphate demand
 - Growth in food demand driven by population growth and the emerging middle class, particularly in Asia, driving demand for fertiliser
- Advantage from low geopolitical risk and proximity to markets compared to traditional North African and Middle Eastern suppliers
- The company has a portfolio of Sulphate of Potash projects to round out Verdant Minerals' portfolio of fertiliser mineral projects

Corporate Overview of Verdant Minerals

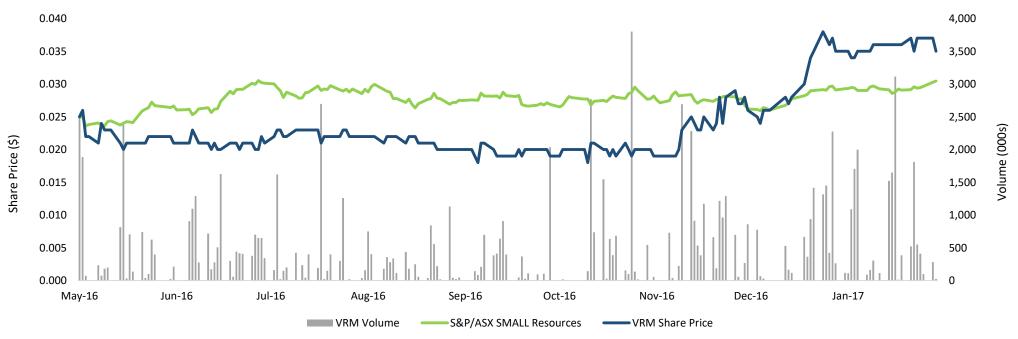


Capital Structure 16 Feb 2017

Ordinary shares on issue	963.8m
Options on issue	30.1m
Share price	\$0.036
Market capitalisation	\$36m
Cash* (31 Dec 2016)	\$9.5m

Top	Top 5 shareholders % held		
1	Washington H Soul Pattinson and Company	38.3%	
2	John Newton	3.9%	
3	Brispot Nominees	2.9%	
4	Citicorp Nominees	2.9%	
5	Farjoy	2.9%	

10 month Price History



^{*} Including secured term deposits

Directors



The Verdant Minerals' Board has significant industry experience and capability to develop projects

James Whiteside Non Executive Chairman



- Appointed to the Board in October 2016 and became Chairman in November 2016
- Successful and senior career in agriculture related industries
- Currently CEO of Ausveg Ltd.
- Former Chief Operating Officer of Incitec Pivot Fertilisers
- CEO of Quantum Fertilisers , Incitec Pivot's a global fertiliser trading joint venture
- Former Chairman and Director of Fertiliser Australia and Director of the International Fertiliser Association
- Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors

Chris Tziolis *Managing Director*



- Joined the Company as Director of Development Projects in November 2012 and became Managing Director in July 2014
- Previously held a number of senior management roles at Rio Tinto, most recently as Chief Development Officer of Energy Resources of Australia
- Formerly worked for McKinsey and Company, primarily engaging in strategy development and operational performance improvement for global mining companies
- Former Operations and Commanding Officer in Royal Australian Navy
- Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors

Robert Cooper
Non Executive Director



- Appointed to the Board in July 2016
- Mining Engineer with over 25 years experience
- Previously held leadership positions with BHP Billiton as General Manager of Leinster Nickel Operations within Nickel West, Project Manager of a BHP Billiton-wide project, and as Asset President of Ekati Diamonds in Canada
- More recently held positions with Discovery Metals as General Manager
 Operations in Botswana and as General Manager Development
- Currently the CEO of CopperChem Limited and also Exco Resources Limited, both of which are 100% owned subsidiaries of the WH Soul Pattinson Group of companies

Jeff Landels
Non Executive Director



- Appointed to the Board in October 2012
- Previously general manager of Western Mining Corporation's fertiliser operations at Phosphate Hill, Mount Isa and Townsville from 2002-2006
- Formerly spent over 30 years as General Manager of several pulp and paper industry companies in both Australia and New Zealand
- Former Group General Manager for PaperlinX's Gippsland operations and General Manager at AMCOR's Maryvale operations

Verdant Minerals' strategy is underpinned by the initial development of the Ammaroo Phosphate project



Advance the Ammaroo phosphate project to a bankable level of feasibility and complete environmental approvals to make the project investment ready. Engage with selected players in the fertiliser industry to secure a development partnerships/offtake



Seek interest from industry players and technology providers for the Sulphate of Potash portfolio with a particular focus on the Lake Amadeus/Karinga area of the Central Australian Ground Water Discharge Zone and Lake Frome in South Australia



Continue to evaluate the potential for the Dingo Hole silica to be converted to valuable high purity quartz

Create value for shareholders by aligning the company's market value to the underlying value of the projects

Corporate Video



Please see corporate video* at

www.verdantminerals.com.au

^{*} Note that the video refers to the Lake Hopkins Project in the Northern Territory and the Lake Torrens Project in South Australia. The tenements associated with both of these projects have been relinquished as highlighted in the Quarterly Activities Report released to the ASX on 29 April 2016

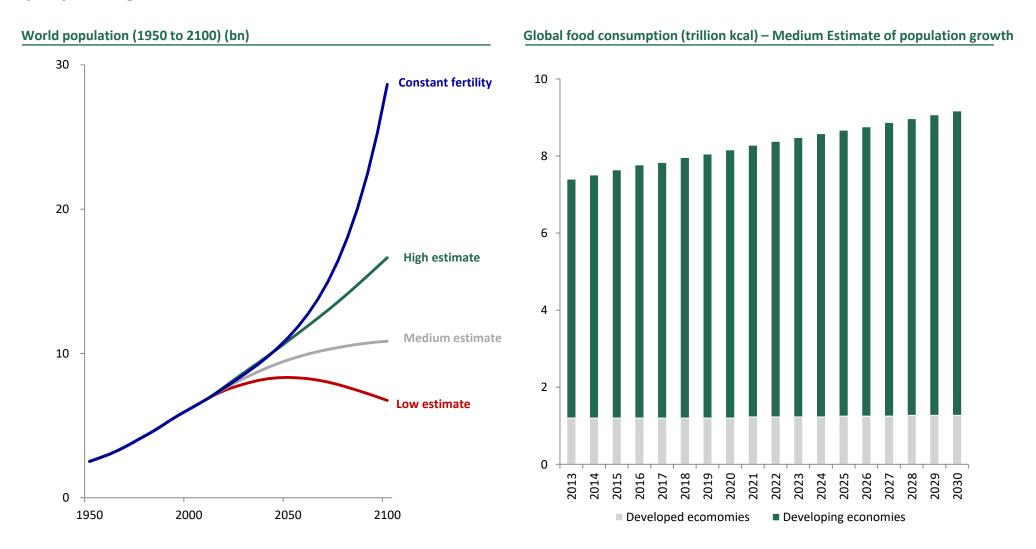


Fertiliser Industry Dynamics

Global demand for agricultural products will be driven by population growth



Demand for agricultural products will be driven by sustained population growth and increased food consumption. The majority of this growth will be in Asia

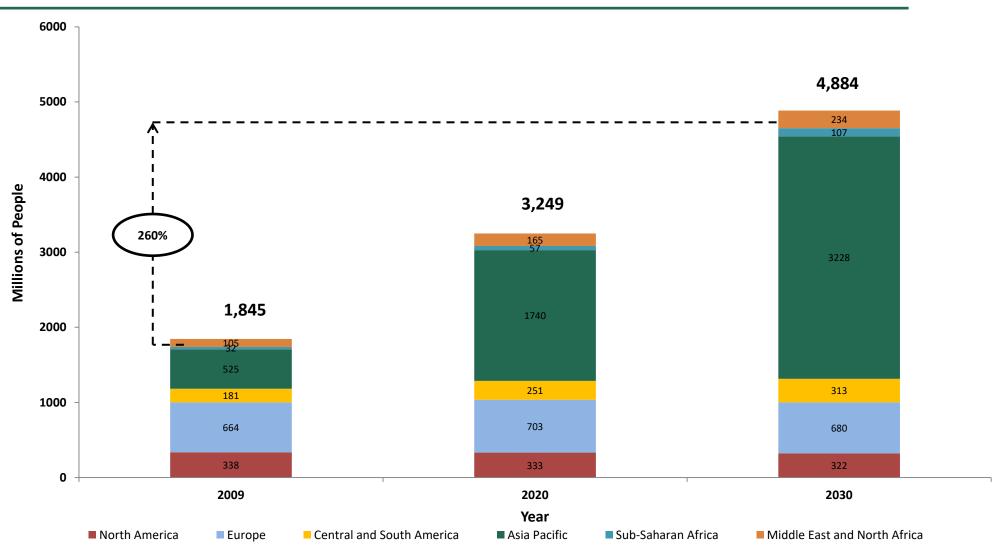


Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, CRU Phosphate market study

Much of this growth in food demand will be in Asia and underpinned by a growing middle class



Numbers of Global Middle Class



Source: OECD 2010, The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries

Growth in food demand underpins growth in demand for **Fertilisers**



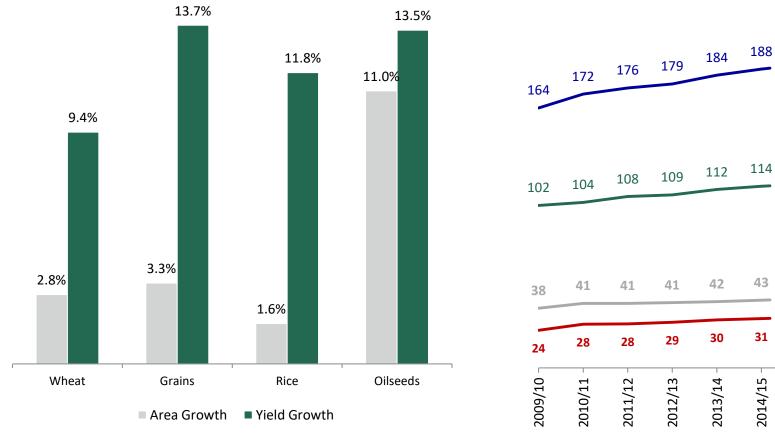
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120

In order to meet growing demand for food and fibre, agricultural productivity increases will be necessary. Given limitations on availability of arable land, yield growth through technological advancement and increased fertiliser use will be necessary

Growth in arable crop area and yield (2010 to 2023)

Global fertiliser demand (Mt nutrients)



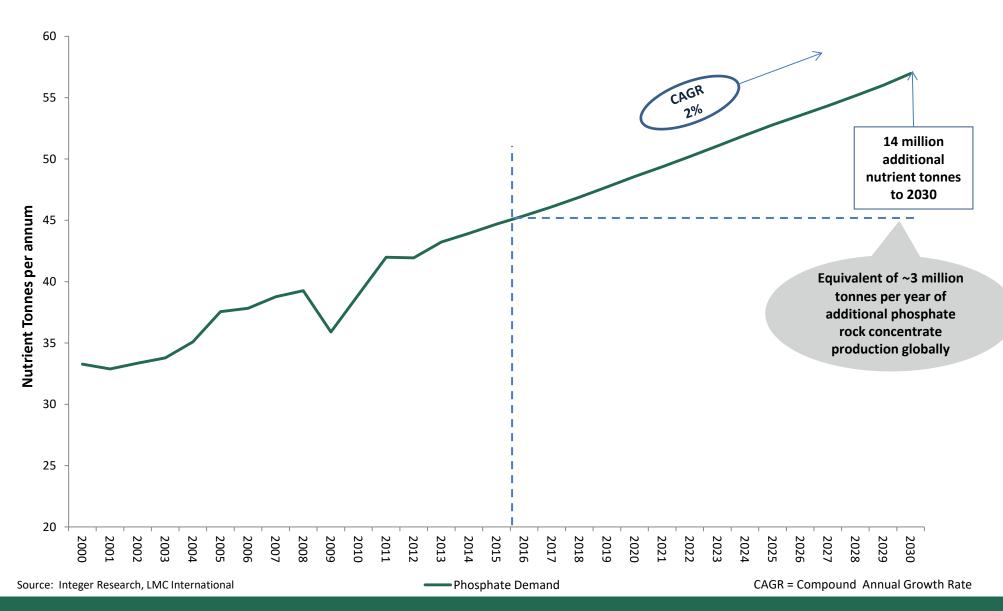
46 43 34 31 2018/19 2014/15 2015/16 2017/18 2016/17 P2O5 — K2O — Total

Source: OECD-FAO, International Fertiliser Association

Demand for Phosphate is forecast to grow significantly



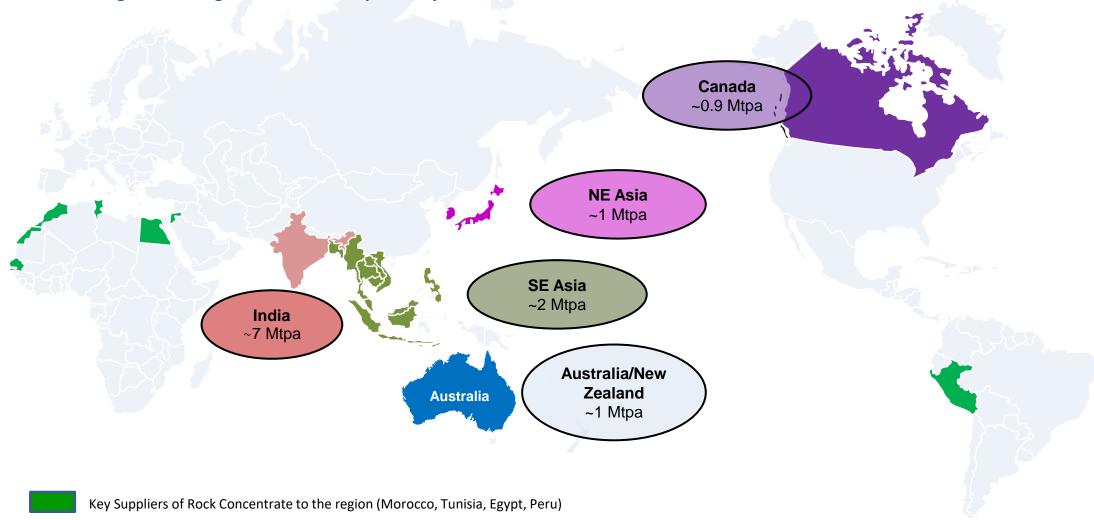
Forecast demand for Phosphate to 2030



There are a number of markets for Phosphate Rock Concentrate where Australian production can have a freight advantage



Much of the seaborne traded phosphate rock, emerges out of North African and Middle Eastern countries. Australia is considered geopolitically stable and exports to countries such as India, Indonesia and other SE Asian and NE Asian markets will have significant freight benefits due to proximity



Source: CRU, Company Research



THE AMMAROO PHOSPHATE PROJECT



Ammaroo Phosphate Project overview



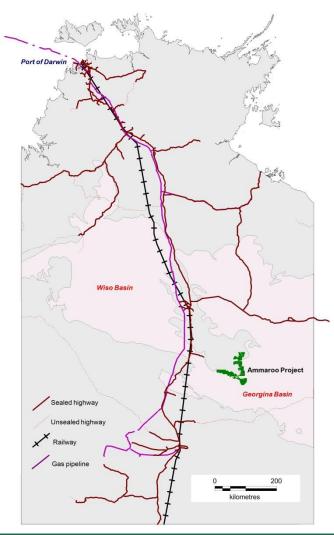
The Ammaroo Phosphate Project is the largest JORC compliant rock phosphate resource in Australia



Overview of the Ammaroo Phosphate project

- Bankable feasibility study, environmental approvals process and native title negotiations underway to develop a 2 million tonne per annum phosphate rock concentrate production operation.
- Located in the western Georgina basin which has the potential to become a major phosphate province. Significant phosphate exploration potential in the region
- Resource is largely shallow, free digging, moderate grade phosphate ore resulting in very low mining costs
- Easily beneficiated to a 30% plus market standard rock concentrate at a relatively low cost
- Processing routes defined using existing and well established technology that will minimise risks
- Rock concentrate specifications suit phosphoric acid production markets in India and south east Asia
- Ore and tailings are benign and pose very low environmental risks
- Assets are strategically located in close proximity to the Amadeus gas pipeline, significant ground water resources and the Central Australian Railway, providing access to export markets through the Port of Darwin, and to domestic markets via existing rail networks

Location of project



Ammaroo Phosphate deposit is a very large, shallow, low strip ratio resource



The projects competitive advantage is derived from its very low mining and beneficiation costs





Ammaroo Resource*				
Cut Off P ₂ O ₅ %	Category	Mt	P ₂ O ₅ %	
	Meas.	135	15.4	
10	Ind.	80	15.3	
10	Inf.	930	14.0	
	Total	1,145	14.0	
	Meas.	60	18.4	
45	Ind.	38	18.1	
15	Inf.	250	18.0	
	Total	348	18.0	

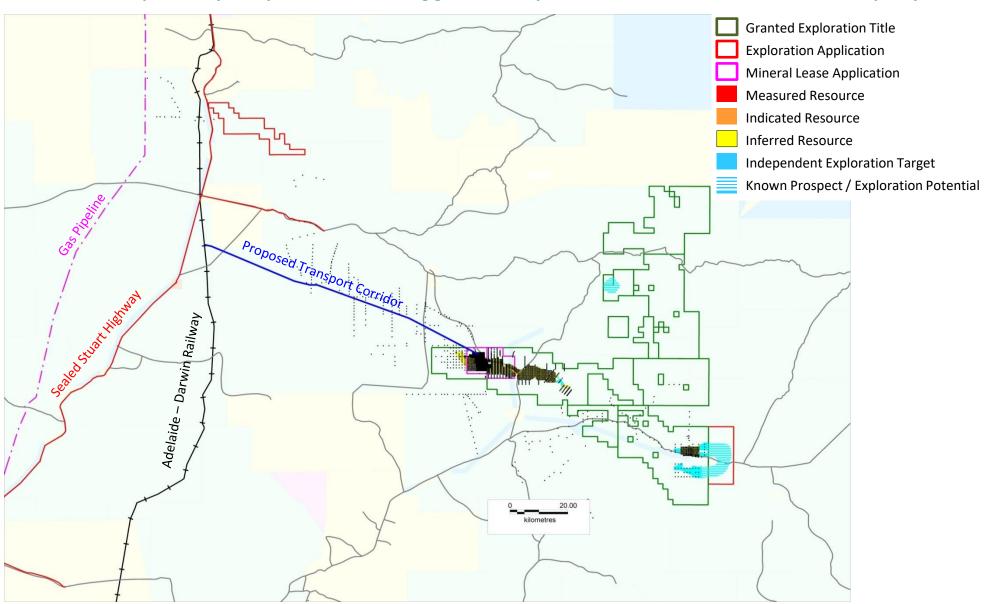


^{*} As announced to the ASX on 9/12/14 and has not changed since

Ammaroo is close to the necessary infrastructure

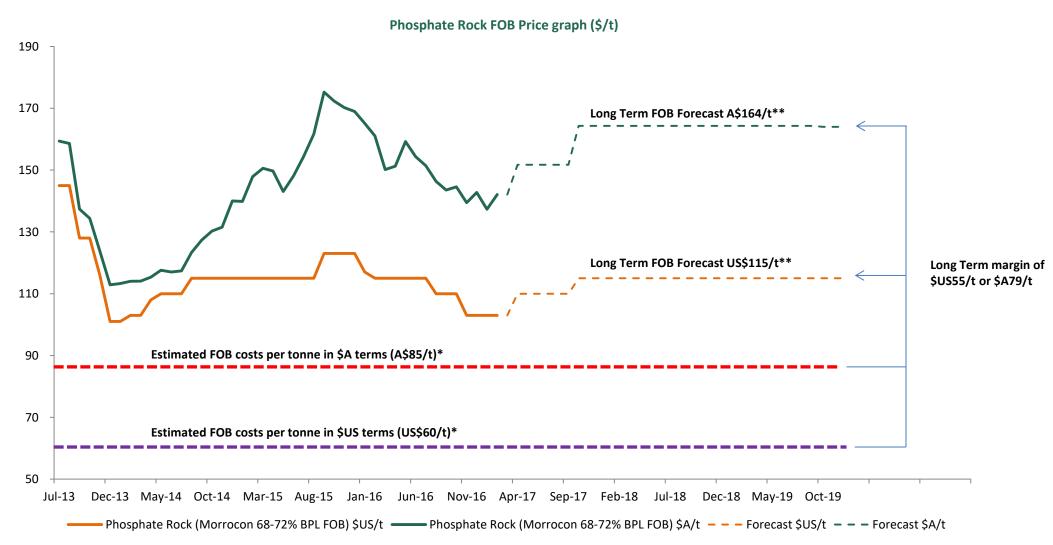


The Ammaroo Phosphate Project is proximate to existing gas and transport infrastructure which have unutilised capacity



Phosphate rock concentrate from the Ammaroo Project is likely to be a sustainable, high margin business throughout the price cycle





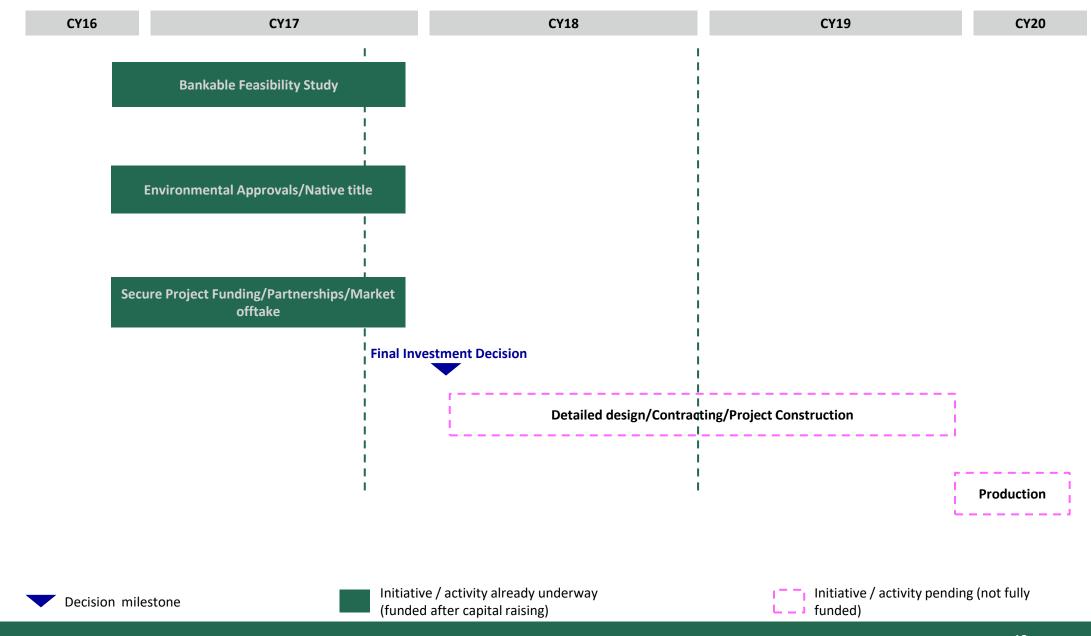
Source: Bloomberg, CRU, BMO Capital Markets

^{*} Based on 2014 PFS results with a long run \$A/\$US exchange rate of 0.70

^{**} Based on BMO Capital markets LT Forecast February 2017 and a long run \$A/\$US exchange rate of 0.70

Ammaroo Phosphate Project Development Timeline







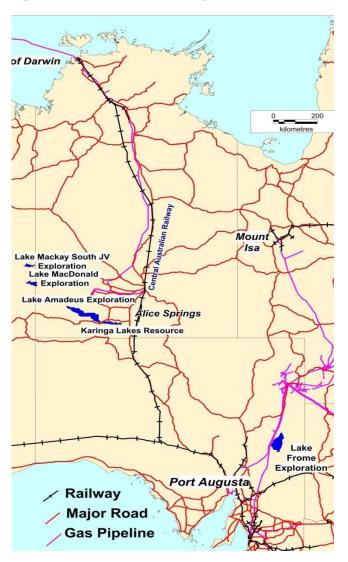
Sulphate of Potash Projects



A Portfolio of Sulphate of Potash Projects provide development options to create an integrated fertiliser industry



Verdant Minerals has a portfolio of sulphate of potash projects in central Australia. The majority are close to existing transport infrastructure, giving access to markets; and gas, which are both essential for a future SOP operation to be economic





Salt lake Exploration



Trial Brine Extraction Trench



High Purity Quartz



Dingo Hole Silica Project potential for high-purity quartz (HPQ) supply



Project Overview

- Project covers approximately 117 hectares of silica outcrop
 - Outcrops located 10km from the Ammaroo Phosphate Project
- First-pass chemical analysis of visually-selected rock chip samples indicates potential to produce quartz that meets the industry IOTA standard for HPQ. The results show that:
 - All of Dingo Hole samples tested were found to contain greater than 99.94% SiO₂ before beneficiation tests
- This is an early stage project and the potential of the resource to be converted to a HPQ product cannot yet be confirmed
- Overseas based test-work to identify a processing route to produce a consistent HPQ product is ongoing but will conclude during the first half of 2017

Dingo Hole titles

- The Dingo Hole titles are contiguous with and north of the Ammaroo Phosphate Project
- A number of other tenements with chemically similar silica outcrops are under application

Tenement	Area km²	Sub-blocks	Grant date	Expiry
EL 30659	22.37	7	29/06/2015	28/06/2021
ELA 30792	3.20	1	App 13/03/2015	-
EL 30819	9.59	3	01/04/2008	31/03/2016



Visually selected Dingo Hole Silica from outcrop



Next Steps

Our focus going forward



- Continued progression of the Ammaroo Phosphate Project:
 - Bankable Feasibility Study. Target completion Q4 2017
 - Environmental Approvals. Target EIS submission August 2017
 - Completion of Ammaroo Native Title Agreements
 - Secure Major Project Status from the NT Government
 - Project financing arrangements
 - Establish Heads of Agreement that define required commercial arrangements with rail and port operators
- Execute a significant uplift in engagement with institutional and retail equity capital markets both in Australia and internationally
- Continue engagement with the global fertiliser industry with a view of establishing partnerships for financing the project and offtake agreements





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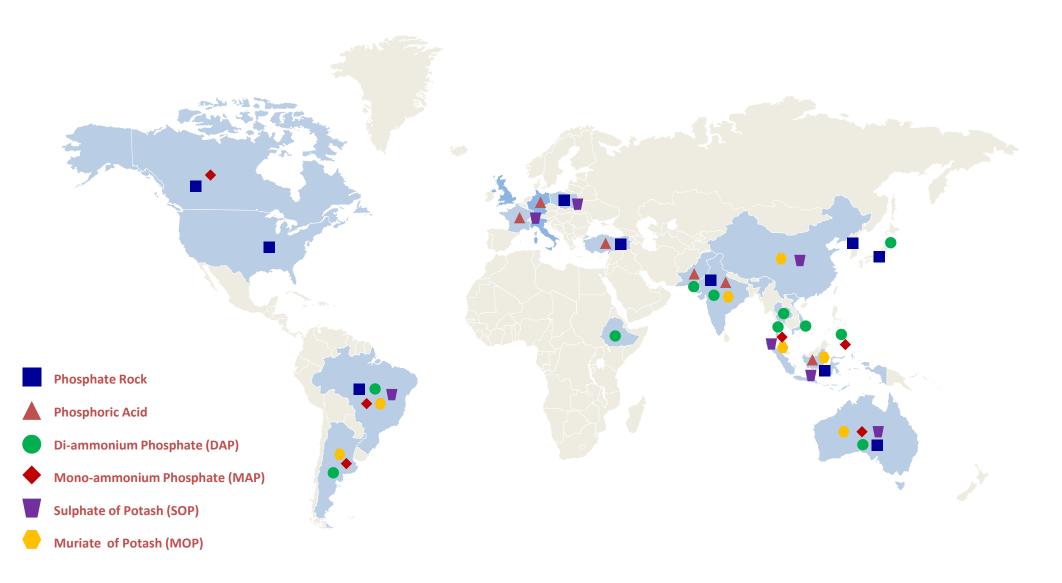


Appendix

Key importers of fertiliser inputs



The Asian region and Australia imports most of their fertiliser inputs, with India the leading importer of phosphate rock, phosphoric acid and DAP. Australia is a net importer of Phosphate and Potash

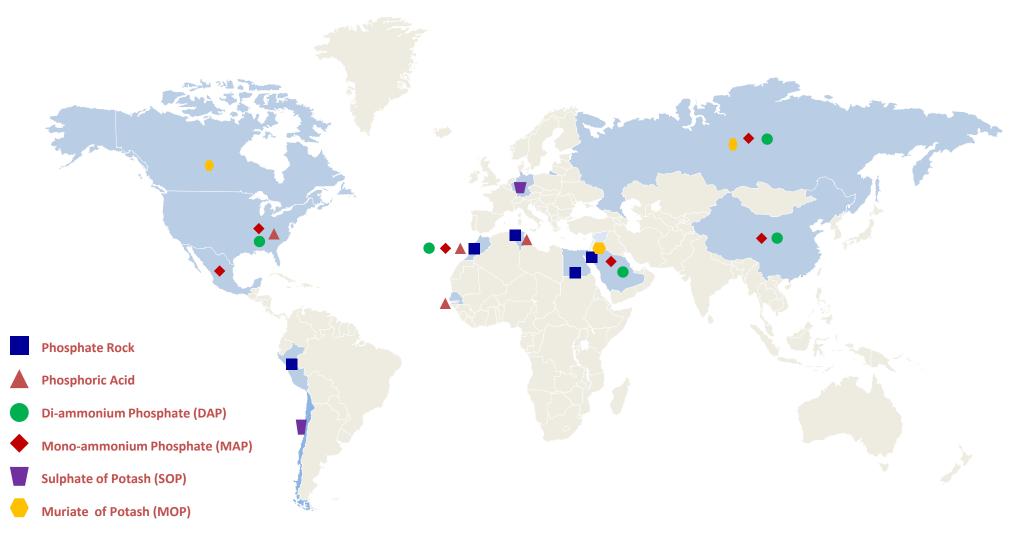


Source: CRU Phosphate market study (October 2014), Caiani & Company Potash Market Study (April 2014)

Key exporters of fertiliser inputs



Much of the world's fertiliser inputs, including phosphate rock, emerge out of North African and Middle Eastern countries which are considered geopolitically risky by many buyers. Australia is considered geopolitically stable and exports to countries such as India, Indonesia and other SE Asian and NE Asian markets could have significant cost benefits due to proximity.

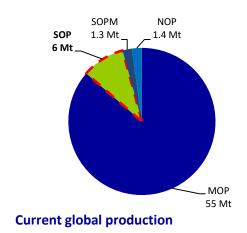


What is Sulphate of Potash?

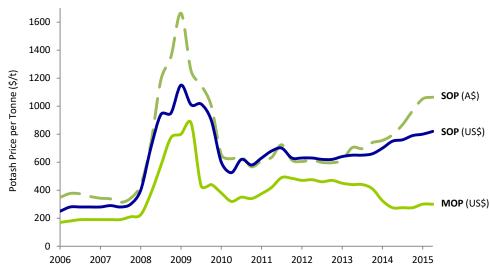


Sulphate of Potash (SOP) is a source of potash for chloride sensitive crops which makes up approximately 10% of the global Potash market. It sells at a significant premium to Muriate of Potash (Potassium Chloride), that is the highest volume potash product used globally

- Potash is Potassium (K) and is one of the four primary nutrients required for agriculture, along with Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Sulphur (S)
- Sulphate of Potash (SOP) is Potassium Sulphate and contains approximately 44% K and 18% Sulphur
- Global market approximately 6 Million tpa
- SOP significantly boosts plant health and crop yield. It is used on specialty high value crops including nuts (especially almonds), vegetables and fruit. Absence of chloride is a significant benefit
- There is no potash production in Australia (SOP or MOP). Approximately 500 ktpa is imported, predominantly MOP. Approximately 50 ktpa of SOP is imported and used in Australia
- The markets in Australia and SE Asia are relatively small. Opportunity for market growth over time is significant if secure local supplies can be developed
- SOP prices remain very attractive both in US\$ terms and A\$ terms



Historical Potash prices

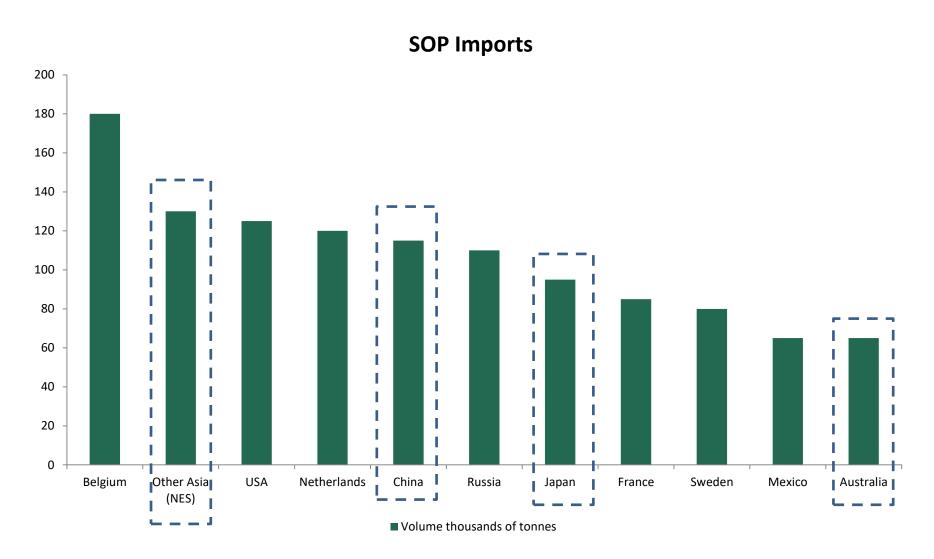


Source: Company research, Bloomberg

SOP import volumes and target markets for future Australian production



Australia, Japan, SE Asia and China will be key markets for Australian production



Source: Greenmarkets SOP market report 2015



Summary of sulphate of potash projects

Overview of projects

Karinga Lakes	 Measured, Indicated and Inferred insitu Brine Resource of 8.3Mt of K₂SO₄ at an average aquifer thickness of 15m. Average dissolved Potassium Concentration 4.76 kg/m³ (10.77 kg/m³ of SOP) This equates to a schoenite (potassium magnesium sulfate) resource of 19Mt
Lake Mackay (South)	 Maiden JORC insitu brine potash resource of 13Mt K₂SO₄. Average dissolved Potassium Concentration 3.76 kg/m³
Lake Amadeus	 Four contiguous ELs have been applied for covering 1,920.5km², over almost all of Lake Amadeus in the NT, 320km southwest of Alice Springs and adjacent to the Lasseter Highway This lake is part of the Central Australian Groundwater Discharge Zone Is located on Aboriginal Land and is currently in moratorium as the Traditional Owners exercised their right of veto over exploration and development
Lake MacDonald	 Straddles the WA/NT borders Strategic holding considered prospective for brine potash
Lake Frome	 A series of applications have been lodged to peg the entire of Lake Frome There is very little data on the potash prospectivity, but Geosciences Australia rated the southwest as the most prospective A Native title agreement is required to enable exploration and is currently being negotiated

Silica and High Purity Quartz – Industry Overview



Product background

- Silica is one of the most abundant compounds on earth, being most obvious as quartz and common sand
- High Purity Quartz (HPQ) has various definitions relative to the total and elemental contamination
 - Contamination from substitutional elements such as aluminium, titanium and lithium is impossible to remove if structurally bound to the silica. Therefore, ultra-pure silica (geologically rare) commands a significant premium over the price of lower grade material
- HPQ is normally expressed relative to an industry standard benchmark called IOTA
 - Deposits in Australia have thus far been unable to meet the IOTA standards even after processing

Mining and processing

- With deposits generally occurring at the surface, mining the material is akin to a rock quarry, therefore relatively low cost
- The processing required to produce HPQ depends on the amount and type of impurities present and may include:
 - Crushing;
 - Screening;
 - > Floatation;
 - Acid-washes; and
 - Magnetic separation

Applications



Semiconductors



Fibre Optics



High End Lighting



Solar Panels