Golden Swan – Off to a Flying Start
Poseidon Nickel’s (POS) Golden Swan Nickel (Ni) discovery holds the key to accelerating the re-start of the Black Swan project and is the Company’s key focus. Current intersections through the Golden Swan deposit have shown exceptional Nickel grades. Poseidon has identified significant further exploration opportunities within the Southern Terrace and will be expanding and stepping up the exploration programme.

Black Swan Project: Golden Swan Grades Could Lead to Accelerated Start-up
Black Swan has existing processing facilities and resource base with a low start-up capital cost. Ni prices rising to ~US$8/lb would see Black Swan in its existing form drive a robust project which would be in production within 12 months of deciding to restart. The focused campaign of drilling at the Golden Swan discovery that sits within the broader Black Swan deposit, is targeting the definition of additional high-grade Ni. Continued success at Golden Swan could lead to early resource definition at higher grades and support an accelerated Black Swan restart driven by lower operating costs, longer mine life and/or expanded production.

Windarra Gold Project – DFS In Progress
The Windarra gold project represents the potential to process gold tailings and is a low-cost option in today’s strong gold price environment. The project has progressed to Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) aimed for completion during first quarter 2021 with the inclusion of the Lancefield tailings. The strength of this project also presents options for POS to monetise the project via a sale to a gold royalty company, private equity or other gold interests. The cash could be re-deployed into POS’s strong Ni pipeline.

Debt Repayment
POS made an early repayment of the $US17.5m Convertible Note. The early repayment allowed a waiver of interest relating to the early repayment period.

Ni Market: Medium- to Long-Term Strength
Nickel is key to the stainless-steel and battery markets. The use of high-quality Ni in electric vehicle (EV) batteries represents the long-term driver for demand and price upside.

Valuation: A$0.18 – Golden Swan Delivering
The key to our valuation is the restart of Black Swan. The success of exploration at the high grade Golden Swan deposit has increased our confidence in the Black Swan restart. We have increased our valuation to A$0.18 per share, up from A$0.15 at initiation. The valuation section details the changes to the valuation.

Poseidon Nickel owns 100% of the Black Swan, Windarra and Lake Johnston nickel assets located in Western Australia’s Goldfields nickel province. The Windarra gold project adds near-term cash flow potential Poseidon is in a strong financial position with projected $15m net cash at 30 Sept 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>POS.AX</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>A$0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market cap</td>
<td>A$145m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Company data
- Net cash (30/9/20): ~A$15m
- Shares on issue: 2.6B
- Options Outstanding: 8m
- Code ASX: POS
- Primary exchange: ASX

Next steps
- Exploration drive Golden Swan
- Focused exploration Golden Swan
- Restart Black Swan project
- Windarra Gold Project DFS

POS share price – 1 Year
Golden Swan – Early Results Outstanding – POS Goes Full Steam Ahead

Golden Swan – Why it is Important

The Golden Swan deposit holds the key to an accelerated start of the Black Swan project. The current resource base of the Black Swan supports a restart of the project at nickel prices of US$8/lb and above. However, with a significant higher Ni grade contribution from Golden Swan, the increase in resource and grade could lead to a considerably more robust project with lower unit costs and a longer mine life and/or expanded production.

POS Exploration Techniques Pay Early Dividends

An Overview of Electro Magnetic Geophysics within the Black Swan Project

POS has had outstanding early drilling success with Golden Swan. This has been greatly assisted by Electro Magnetic (EM) Surveys applied by POS to target the areas of high Ni potential within the broader Black Swan project. EM surveys have been used consistently by POS as the key to determining high quality exploration targets. EM is a well-established process which has proven to be a strong indicator of the presence of massive sulphides at Black Swan. The Potential Ni bearing deposits within Black Swan have been consistently detected by what are termed “EM Anomalies”. The EM anomalies have allowed POS to select potentially strong Ni targets and plan the exploration programme accordingly

Expansion of the EM Programme

Due to the continued success of EM surveys, POS has expanded the EM infrastructure within the Black Swan project. POS has installed a permanent underground EM loop at Silver Swan which will be used to assist in determining the potential extent of the Golden Swan mineralisation and explore for other massive sulphide orebodies which may exist in the Southern Terrace or in the vicinity. The loop utilises existing decline, ventilation and escape rise development within the Silver Swan workings (see Exhibit 1 for Loop radius). The alleviation of surface noise and overburden conductive effects by situating the loop underground will markedly increase the sensitivity and accuracy of EM surveys conducted at depth.

Exhibit 1 – EM Loop Radius

Source: POS
Golden Swan Exploration Success – A Review

Golden Swan has already delivered several high-quality exploration results, driven by the EM programme.

Maiden Drill Hole
The maiden drill hole at Golden Swan discovered high-grade Ni massive sulphides in the Black Swan channel adjacent to Silver Swan. A total interval of **23.1m @ 4.0% Ni and 0.4% copper (Cu)** was obtained from the drilling results, an extremely encouraging result. The drilling included **7.6m @ 8.8% Ni and 2.1m @ 15.9% Ni**. The Ni content is equal to the best ore in the neighbouring Silver Swan and the arsenic content is only one-fifth.

Second Drill Hole Discovery – Identification of “Southern Terrace”
The second exploration hole for Golden Swan also returned very strong results with an interval of **9.0m @ 10.46% Ni including 4.6m @ 13.8% Ni**. This hole was an upward wedge some 50m from the discovery hole. An additional upward wedge was drilled and intersected two separate mineralised zones.

The Golden Swan drilling program to this point had already confirmed mineralisation on multiple surfaces over 130m and remained open up-plunge, down-plunge and also open to the south.

Modelling of the various drill holes within Golden Swan and surrounding EM platform holes has led to the identification of a felsic terrace that extends out into the Black Swan channel on which the Golden Swan massive sulphides are accumulating (see Exhibit 2). This is a similar channel edge formation to that seen at the Silver Swan Mine, Mt Windarra and Cosmos where the terrace interaction with the mineralised komatiite flow facilitates the accumulation of significant amounts of massive sulphides onto the felsic “footwall”, proximal to large, disseminated sulphide bodies. This formation was identified as the “Southern Terrace” and detailed 3D modelling commenced to aid the targeting of additional drill holes and EM platforms to expedite exploration of the Golden Swan discovery.

Further EM Surveys show Potential Extension of Golden Swan, Southern Terrace Modelled
POS conducted further electromagnetic surveys which utilised a newly installed in-mine loop which successfully identified an additional high conductance anomaly down dip of the high-grade intersections at Golden Swan. The newly interpreted EM survey at Golden Swan forms part of a contiguous series that have now detected for over a 170m dip extent and 50m wide and is limited in strike extent only by the physical limitations of the EM technique employed.

Remodelling of the Southern Terrace geological surface highlighted a sizable new area with the potential to host additional massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. The modelled Southern Terrace represents a significant new target area approximately 300m in strike extent, and in excess of 600m dip.
Golden Swan – Full Steam Ahead – The Plan Going Forward

Due to the early exploration success, 3D modelling of the Southern Terrace and further strong EM survey results, POS has the confidence to put into place significant plans for further exploration drilling and resource definition of Golden Swan.

Currently, underground exploration at Golden Swan continues with a drillhole in progress targetting approximately 120m to the south of existing massive nickel sulphide intersections reported previously. This hole is designed to intersect the Southern Terrace at a similar level to the existing intersections and should provide an excellent platform for an EM geophysical survey both up and down dip from the intersection point.

POS has committed to the development of a circa 400m drill drive from the existing Silver Swan decline to facilitate resource definition drilling. The drive will be developed in competent rocks and be positioned approximately 200m from the known mineralisation and will provide a platform for resource definition drilling and additional exploration drilling of the highly prospective Southern Terrace. The drill drive could potentially be used for a future production access to Golden Swan. POS plans is to commence resource drilling from the exploration drive in early 2021.

Exhibit 2 shows the newly modelled Southern Terrace along with the EM survey results (plates). Pictured to the right of the Southern Terrace is the proposed Golden Swan exploration drive.

Exhibit 2 – Golden Swan Southern Terrace and Proposed Exploration Drive

Conclusion on Golden Swan

Golden Swan has been a successful exploration play to date. With proven EM techniques displaying large potential within the deposit, and a 3D model on the Southern Terrace established, it can be concluded that the Golden Swan is shaping into potentially a large, high grade Ni resource. The establishment of the exploration drive is a positive commitment by the company and it will contribute significantly to both further exploration drilling and resource definition.
**Windarra Gold Project – Near Term Cash Generation – Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) Underway**

A Quick Review of the Windarra Gold Project

The high gold price environment has allowed POS to study the viability of reprocessing the tailings from old gold workings at Windarra and extracting the valuable remnant gold (and silver by-product). The project is low technical risk, low capital and operating cost framework, and has attractive project economics. A Pre Feasibility Study (PFS) has been completed and the strong results have allowed the company to proceed with a more detailed DFS which is planned to be completed in Q1 CY2021.

Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) – low capital option

The Windarra gold project aims to produce approximately 44,000 oz gold. The project has a proposed capital cost of A$25m. The project is based on simple hydraulic mining of the tailings and straightforward processing of the gold at a rate of 1.5mtpa to recover approximately 42% of the in-situ gold in the tailings. The All In Sustaining Cost (AISC) of the project is estimated to be A$1291/oz.

The current gold price is A$2600/oz (PFS price assumption is A$2500/oz). The project will run for approximately three years based on processing the resource of 4.5mt in the North and South Dam. The PFS estimates net cashflows for the project of A$30.4m and a payback of 15 months.

POS anticipates the plant could be repurposed for Ni processing at the end of the gold project.

Lancefield Tailings Option

POS has acquired an option to process the Lancefield tailings. The Lancefield Gold tailings are located approximately 17kms from the proposed Windarra Gold facility and cover an area 700m by 500m which equates to 35 hectares. The Lancefield Gold tailings could be trucked to Windarra and processed in the proposed facility and be processed in conjunction with the Company’s Windarra tailing or immediately after the North and South Dam tailings have been processed. The option is low cost to POS and the assessment of the option will be included in the Windarra DFS.

Conclusion on Windarra Gold

The Windarra gold project offers POS a low-cost option and can generate strong cash flows in a short time frame. The project is low risk and low cost and capitalises on the high A$ gold price. The gold price can also be very easily locked in for the project via the use of hedging, giving a guaranteed cash flow.

The attractiveness of the project also presents POS with the option to sell the project to a gold investor, a gold company, a royalty company or Private Equity. The funds generated from a sale of the project would be reinvested into POS high quality Ni portfolio to fund exploration and/ or capital costs of a Black Swan restart.

**Debt Repayment – Early Repayment of Convertible Notes**

POS has repaid the US$17.5m convertible note (CN) one month before due date. The CN was due on 30 September 2020, and with the early repayment, POS was not required to pay the last month’s interest. The coupon was 5% and it was convertible at A$0.09, there was no conversion into equity. As at 30 September 2020 we estimate POS to have approximately $15m in cash.
The Nickel Market – A Quick Update

The Nickel price began the year at US$6.35/lb and after a volatile 9 months is back trading at a similar level of US$6.50/lb. The lows were during the worst of the COVID-19 market selldown hitting US$5.00/lb and recovering to highs of $7.10 in early September off the back of an improved China demand story.

In the short term the Ni price will be driven by stainless steel demand, driven primarily by China, and on the supply side by Nickel Pig Iron into the market. Over the medium term the demand for Ni will be incrementally driven by the battery market off the back of Electric Vehicle (EV) demand. The recent call for more nickel mining from Tesla’s Elon Musk suggests that the future in batteries for electric cars continues to be bright. Nickel demand from the batteries sector could well account for as much as 25 percent of the total nickel market.

Despite the economic weakening due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Europe and China have strengthened their EV subsidy programs and maintained their CO2 and EV targets, which should continue to support EV adoption and therefore nickel demand from the battery space.

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Exhibit 3 – Nickel Price Chart – 2020 Year to Date - $US/t

Source: Factset
Valuation: Golden Swan Increases Confidence – Valuation Increased to 
A$0.18 from $A0.15 per share.

Valuation Methodology

We value POS at A$0.18. We have valued POS using a sum of the parts methodology, valuing Black Swan, Windarra Gold and Lake Johnston on a risked NPV basis. Windarra Nickel does not have an existing processing plant on site and as such we have valued Windarra on a multiple of its resource and its exploration potential. We note the potential to use the gold plant for Ni production at Windarra and await further confirmation of the plans for the processing of Ni at Windarra before applying an NPV to it. We see a number of potential scenarios for share price upside driven primarily by exploration success.

Exhibit 4 – Valuation Summary

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<th></th>
<th>Current Valuation</th>
<th>Valuation at Initiation</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Equity Value</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>A$/SHARE</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Diluted</td>
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<td>Valuation Methodology</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity Valuation of Black Swan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity Valuation of Lake Johnston</td>
<td>$74.0</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Valuation of Windarra Gold</td>
<td>$22.0</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
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<td>Equity Valuation of Windarra Nickel</td>
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<td>EQUITY VALUE</td>
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<td>$0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: Cash</td>
<td>$15.0</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Debt</td>
<td>$0.0</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>EQUITY VALUE PRE SG&amp;A</td>
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<td>$0.19</td>
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<td>SG&amp;A</td>
<td>-$15.2</td>
<td>-$0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>EQUITY VALUE</td>
<td>$510.6</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
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Source: MST estimates

What has Changed Since Initiation?

The increase in our valuation has been driven by the exploration success at Golden Swan increasing our confidence in the Black Swan project. We have not changed our valuations of Windarra Gold, Windarra Nickel or Lake Johnston.

In reviewing our valuation of Black Swan, the following assumptions have changed from our initiation.

Operating Costs
- Our cost estimates have been reduced from US$3.18/lb to 2.80/lb in the first 2 years of operations due to our view that Golden Swan will contribute more to the overall project and lower unit operating costs. Our costs decrease to US$2.75/lb from the 3rd year of operation and then adjust with inflation going forward.

Ni Grade
- Our overall average Ni grade for the Black Swan project has been lifted reflecting a greater contribution from Golden Swan.

Project Timing
- We have reviewed our start time for the project. We originally started the project in H2FY2022. We now start the project in H1FY2023. A review of the timeline including exploration, approval and construction was the driver of this review. This is a reflection of a change in MST’s estimates, not a reflection of our view of POS’s ability to deliver.
- As a result of review of the timeline the capital expenditure has been pushed back also, with the majority of the capex in FY2022 and the remainder in FY2023

Exploration
- We have increased our exploration spend assumption for FY2021 from A$5m to A$10m, focused on Golden Swan

Equity Capital in FY2021
- Poseidon is in a strong cash position as at 30 September 2020 with ~A$15m in the bank and no debt. We have been conservative and have assumed a small equity raising in FY2021 of A$15m to cover working capital requirements, our increased exploration spend and general corporate needs prior to Black Swan commencement.

Project Risk Factor
- Due to the success of Golden Swan we now have a Black Swan project risk factor of 80% versus 66% at initiation.
Core Assumptions in our Valuation: Project Progress, Nickel Price, Costs

Our core modelling assumptions remain unchanged from initiation.

Exhibit 5 - Core Modelling Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE ASSUMPTIONS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Price and Currency</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AUD/ USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nickel Price US$/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Price US$/oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost and Financing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Rate Nickel Projects %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Rate Gold Projects %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Cash %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Borrowings %</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Modelling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MST estimates.

**Nickel price assumptions**

We have a view that the Ni price will continue to increase over the next decade. We base this assumption on the demand from electric vehicles and the subsequent pull through of demand for Ni to enhance battery life.

Our base price assumption is US$6/lb and hold that for the first 2 years, then increasing the price at 5% per annum onwards.

We consider given the potential demand for Ni flowing form EV demand and batteries, there is risk

**Gold Price Assumptions**

We have assumed a gold price of US$1800/oz.

**Spot Price Valuation $A0.21**

Our spot price valuation is $A0.21 per share using an A$/US$ exchange rate of 0.7141, a Ni price of US$6.61/lb and a gold price of US$1884/oz.
**Key Sensitivities: Ni Prices, Costs, Capex and USD**

The key sensitivity is the Ni price. The valuation is also sensitive to changes in capital and operating costs and the US$ exchange rate.

The key sensitivities, including discount rate, are set out in Exhibits 6–8.

**Exhibit 6 – Valuation sensitivity: Ni price US$/lb**

<table>
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<th>Ni Price (US$/lb)</th>
<th>4.00</th>
<th>5.00</th>
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<td>Valuation (0%)</td>
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<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.23</td>
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Source: MST estimates.

**Exhibit 7 – Valuation sensitivity: USD exchange rate**

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<tr>
<th>USD Exchange Rate (0.60)</th>
<th>0.60</th>
<th>0.65</th>
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<td>Valuation (0%)</td>
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Source: MST estimates.

**Exhibit 8 – Sensitivity: Operating costs and capex**

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<th>Operating Cost (%)</th>
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Source: MST estimates.
Positive Catalysts for the Share Price

Key drivers of share price upside

Golden Swan exploration
The Golden Swan prospect is a potential high-grade Ni deposit. Continued exploration success at Golden Swan could lead to an enhanced Black Swan project and significant valuation upside.

DFS Windarra gold project and approval of project
The DFS for the Windarra gold project will provide further detailed analysis of the project and will lead to likely approval of the project. The short lead time to development of the project and low capital cost could lead to valuation upside.

Exploration success at Lake Johnston/Windarra Nickel
The Lake Johnston and Windarra projects both have exploration potential. Exploration success at either project accelerates the potential to develop the project and adds to valuation.

Approval of restart of Black Swan
The restart of Black Swan could be triggered by either significant exploration success or higher Ni prices, either of which represents upside for POS.

Ni price increases
POS is directly leveraged to higher Ni prices. A sustainable increase in the Ni price would accelerate the potential start of Black Swan in particular, even without exploration success.

Other potential share price catalysts

Exploration success at other Black Swan deposits
Silver Swan, Cygnet and Black Swan present further exploration potential beyond the highly prospective Golden Swan.

Offtake agreements for Ni production
Any agreements to purchase Ni from POS is a positive indication of the Ni market’s acceptance the product.

Potential processing of third-party ores at Black Swan/Lake Johnston
Black Swan and Lake Johnston have processing facilities. Any agreements to process third-party ore could generate cash at high margins.

Gold price increase
Increased gold prices would make the Windarra gold project a higher-value project.
Risks to the Share Price and Valuation

Key risks to share price

Disappointing Golden Swan exploration results
As the key to exploration success, any disappointing result in the Golden Swan exploration programme could lead to delays in the Black Swan project development.

Delays in Black Swan Project
As one of the key drivers of valuation, any delays in the commencement of the Black Swan project would be negative for the valuation.

Extended period of low Ni prices
As the key driver of POS's valuation, Ni prices are the key to valuation. Extended periods of low Ni prices could delay projects, even with exploration success.

Lower gold prices
Lower gold prices may delay or cancel the Windarra gold project, reducing the valuation.

Disappointing exploration at Windarra Nickel/Lake Johnston
As longer-term drivers of value, any disappointing exploration results at Lake Johnston/Windarra could lead to a decrease in share price/valuation.

Other potential risks to share price and valuation

Capital cost increases for projects
Capital cost increases lead to direct valuation decreases. Capital costs at the POS projects are relatively low, and therefore have a lesser effect on valuation but can be negative to stock sentiment.

Operating cost increases
Any increase in operating costs has a direct negative effect on valuation.

Appreciating A$ vs US$
An increasing A$ against the US$ leads to a decreased A$ Ni price, reducing cashflow and valuation.
Financials – Exploration at Golden Swan the Focus

Exploration Spend to Drive Value

Cash Position
The company has a cash position of A$15m. MST has assumed the cash can be utilised to fund an extensive exploration programme, which we estimate to be A$10m in FY2021 due to a focused Golden Swan exploration programme.

Black Swan Funding and Equity
We have assumed the Black Swan project is funded predominantly by debt, but to be conservative and to allow for a working capital buffer and general corporate requirements, we have assumed a small equity capital raising of A$15m in 2HFY2021. We have increased the fully diluted share base accordingly.

Windarra Gold Funding
The Windarra gold project may be funded by a gold loan, without any need to use any of the company’s cash position, but we have assumed cash and debt for the funding. POS could also investigate the sale of the Windarra Gold Project in order to generate immediate cash to assist in funding the Nickel project pipeline.

Other Financial
POS has repaid the US$17.5m convertible note on 01 September 2020.

We have assumed that any further projects such as Lake Johnston or Windarra Nickel can be funded from Black Swan cash flow or via debt funding.

POS has at 30 June 2020 ~ A$34.6m in accumulated tax losses, these losses have been applied to earnings, with cash tax being paid from FY2026 going forward.

Project cash flow and EBITDA
On our assumptions, the Black Swan project will commence production in FY2023. We have assumed the capital expenditure for the project will be spent in FY2022 and FY2023.

We have assumed full gold production at Windarra will start from the beginning of CY2022.

Black Swan is a relatively low-cost project, which will generate EBITDA margins of +30% on our estimates.

We have assumed the Lake Johnston project commences production by FY2024 on the assumption of exploration success.

---

**Exhibit 9 – POS Forecast Consolidated Ni Production Annual Tonnes**

![Chart showing POS forecast consolidated Ni production annual tonnes from FY2022 to FY2031]
Exhibit 10 – POS Forecast Cash Flow $Am

Source: MST estimates.
### Financial Statements

#### Exhibit 11 – Summary financial statements

**KEY MODEL ASSUMPTIONS**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY19A</th>
<th>FY20A</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold US$</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT A$’000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY19A</th>
<th>FY20A</th>
<th>FY21E</th>
<th>FY22E</th>
<th>FY23E</th>
<th>FY24E</th>
<th>FY25E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,426</td>
<td>144,724</td>
<td>261,065</td>
<td>258,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td>-10,358</td>
<td>-12,385</td>
<td>-2,081</td>
<td>-10,751</td>
<td>-86,828</td>
<td>-168,250</td>
<td>-161,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>-9,992</td>
<td>-11,883</td>
<td>-2,081</td>
<td>6,675</td>
<td>57,895</td>
<td>92,816</td>
<td>97,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>-2,462</td>
<td>-2,962</td>
<td>-17,214</td>
<td>-34,738</td>
<td>-35,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBIT</td>
<td>-10,035</td>
<td>-11,902</td>
<td>-4,543</td>
<td>3,713</td>
<td>40,682</td>
<td>58,078</td>
<td>61,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Interest</td>
<td>-460</td>
<td>-950</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-1,451</td>
<td>-7,908</td>
<td>-6,873</td>
<td>-4,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before Tax</td>
<td>-10,495</td>
<td>-12,852</td>
<td>-4,523</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>32,774</td>
<td>51,205</td>
<td>56,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPAT</td>
<td>-10,495</td>
<td>-12,852</td>
<td>-4,523</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>32,774</td>
<td>51,205</td>
<td>56,490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT A$’000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY19A</th>
<th>FY20A</th>
<th>FY21E</th>
<th>FY22E</th>
<th>FY23E</th>
<th>FY24E</th>
<th>FY25E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Cash Flow</td>
<td>-9,418</td>
<td>-9,581</td>
<td>-1,628</td>
<td>6,909</td>
<td>58,112</td>
<td>93,272</td>
<td>98,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Investments</td>
<td>-35,012</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Issued</td>
<td>70,915</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Issued (Repaid)</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-7,416</td>
<td>69,950</td>
<td>54,346</td>
<td>-30,894</td>
<td>-30,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Costs</td>
<td>-984</td>
<td>-1,654</td>
<td>-432</td>
<td>-3,686</td>
<td>-8,125</td>
<td>-7,330</td>
<td>-5,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Cash Flow</td>
<td>69,889</td>
<td>-1,654</td>
<td>7,152</td>
<td>66,264</td>
<td>46,222</td>
<td>-38,224</td>
<td>-36,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Cash Balance</td>
<td>23,085</td>
<td>20,103</td>
<td>-21,771</td>
<td>-1,777</td>
<td>23,994</td>
<td>39,847</td>
<td>46,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Cash Balance</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>25,133</td>
<td>45,236</td>
<td>23,459</td>
<td>21,683</td>
<td>45,766</td>
<td>85,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Cash Balance</td>
<td>25,133</td>
<td>45,236</td>
<td>23,459</td>
<td>21,683</td>
<td>45,766</td>
<td>85,523</td>
<td>131,551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MST estimates
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