



Corporate Presentation

Andrew Mortimer, Managing Director
“Forging a New Technical Pathway for Nickel Production”

Disclaimer



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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Peter Peebles, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Peebles is a full-time employee of Darlington Geological Services Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Peebles consents to the inclusion in of the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears on those slides.



Investment Highlights



- Drilling campaign currently underway on the Lindeman's Bore tenement in the Northern Territory targeting nickel-copper and platinum group element mineralisation as well as copper only mineralisation
- Advanced nickel project targeting near-term production at Barnes Hill, Tasmania. Short-term investment upside driven by:
 - Mining Lease giving right to exploit minerals granted June 2011
 - Feasibility study and detailed engineering to be due Q2 2012
- Issued Capital:
 - 499m fully paid ordinary shares (ASX: PRW, 37% held by Frankfurt Exchange investors)
 - 230m options expiring @ 4 cents on 1 September 2014
- Current stock price A\$0.02
- Current market capitalisation A\$10m
- Assets and Liabilities
 - Cash at Bank A\$800k, plus A\$1.85m of Liquid Financial Assets
 - Zero Net Debt

Directors and Management



- Directors

- Ian Campbell, Non-Executive Chairman (ex Australian Federal Environment Minister)
- Andrew Mortimer, Managing Director (lawyer, mining executive)
- Greg Melick, Executive Director (SC, ex Tasmanian Crown Prosecutor, Major General, Head of Australian Defence Reserves)
- Lia Darby, Non-Executive Director (lawyer, mining executive)
- Kay Philip, Non-Executive Director (geophysicist, company director)

- Management and Primary Consultants

- Ashley Hood, Chief Operating Officer (ex Anglo Gold Ashanti)
- Pierre Richard, Chief Development Officer (ex Mallesons, Macquarie Bank)
- Carl Swensson, Consulting Geologist (Swensson Resource Management, ex Normandy)
- Peter Peebles, Exploration Manager
- Dan Hampton, Geological Manager Barnes Hill Nickel Project
- Hugh Minson, Business & Technology Development Manager

International Nickel Market



- US\$30 billion plus industry
- Nickel bearing deposits come in two types:
 - Nickel sulphide deposits are formed from the precipitation of nickel minerals by hydrothermal fluids. These sulfide deposits are also called magmatic sulfide deposits and are typically associated with copper and platinum group metals.
 - Nickel Laterite deposits are formed from weathering of ultramafic rocks and are usually operated as open pit mines.

	Sulphide	Laterite
Reserves	40%	60%
Production	58%	42%

Uses of Nickel



- Nickel is extremely hard, non-corrosive and has a high melting point
- Nickel is present in over 3,000 different alloys that are used in more than 250,000 end-use applications. 40% percent of annual use is in:
 - super alloys to withstand high temperatures and/or pressures or have high electrical conductivity
 - nonferrous alloys
- Uses include:
 - the production of coins, in jet engines, as a catalyst for certain chemical reactions and in rechargeable batteries



Nickel 5-year Spot Price



Nickel stainless steel was pioneered with the Chrysler Building in 1930

The Supply Problem



- Majority of nickel is produced from sulphide deposits
- Known sulphide sources are getting depleted, grades are falling and new discoveries are scarce
- Future production must increasingly come from laterite sources
- Laterite ore bodies contain high levels of other elements such as cobalt, iron and magnesium that call for different processing methods
- Most common forms of processing laterite are High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) and Heap Leaching. Under these methods ore is processed in a sulphuric acid leach to extract the metal. The nickel/cobalt solution is then separated and purified by solvent extraction and electrowinning.

Acid plant at Ravensthorpe, WA (below)



Goro nickel plant in New Caledonia (above)

But this requires large CAPEX (for an acid plant, plus pressure and heat apparatus for HPAL) and OPEX (for acid, acid transport, and by-product storage)

Leaves a large environmental footprint as by-products including sulphuric acid, and iron and magnesium salts must be neutralised and stored in a tailings dam



Production & Growth Strategy



Strategic Goal: to become a globally significant nickel producer

- To utilise the Barrier Bay technology on Barnes Hill in Tasmania and newly acquired nickel projects
- To implement the Barrier Bay technology in existing uneconomic or environmentally difficult mines
- To continue exploration for multi-million tonne resources in Australia and secure access to nickel resources globally

Enacted Strategies

- **Strategy 1: Rapid Production Uplift**
 - Exploit nickel-cobalt reserve and iron ore at flagship Barnes Hill using proprietary Barrier Bay technology
 - Clean nickel processing technology now under International Patent to be rolled-out and licensed across many suitable projects globally
- **Strategy 2: Exploration Discovery Uplift**
 - Undertake high-risk, high-return nickel sulphide exploration in WA and the NT in a market with future supply tightening

Recently achieved milestones



- Barrier Bay Pty Ltd (the technology)
 - Pilot to recommence using Barnes Hill solution – January 2012
- Barnes Hill, Tasmania
 - Granted Mining Lease by the Tasmanian Government – June 2011
 - Agreement signed with Caterpillar Finance for US\$36m debt component of Barnes Hill and equipment supply from Caterpillar Inc. – August 2011
 - Lodgement of the Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan – September 2011
 - Feasibility study completed on 250,000tpa throughput – October 2011
- Exploration in WA and the NT
 - Doolgunna tenements granted – 22 September 2011
 - Geologists from the British Open University and the Queensland University of Technology preparing NT tenements for upcoming drilling campaign
 - Drilling of NT anomalies underway – 12 December 2011



Proto's Technology

Barrier Bay Pty Ltd

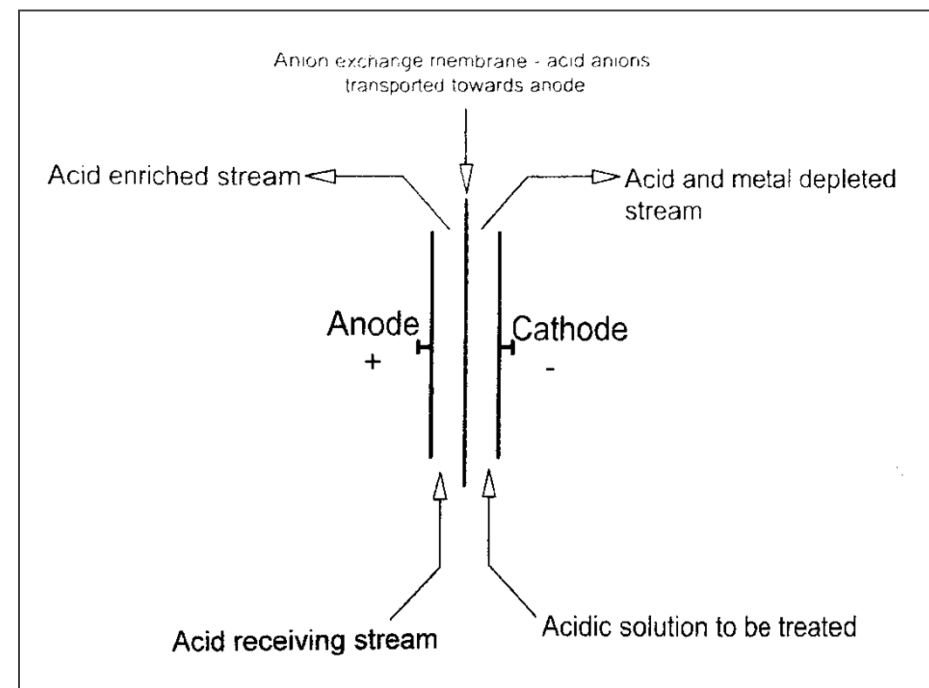
Nickel Laterite Processing Technology

- In order to process nickel laterite economically, Proto uses a low CAPEX and OPEX technology based on the use of electricity to process waste by-products into reusable acid and saleable metal products
- The technology has a front end and a back end:

Front end: extracts saleable nickel and cobalt from acidic solution using a low pH process developed and applied by Proto's JV partner Metals Finance Limited at Rio Tinto's Palabora mine in South Africa since the end of 2008

Back end: extracts saleable iron and magnesium from acidic solution and recycles up to 90% of the sulphuric acid. Proto's 50%-owned technology company Barrier Bay Pty Ltd has been testing this process since 2008 and it is now under commercial pilot

Logic of the Barrier Bay backend recycling cell (below)



Why Barrier Bay is Game-Changing



The pilot plant (above) in northern NSW is currently in its second-last iteration

- Barrier Bay's process turns the cost items of nickel laterite processing into revenue streams

HPAL and Heap Leaching methods:

- Depend on sulphur/sulphuric acid inputs that are lost in the waste stream
- Generates by-products of iron sulphate and magnesium sulphate that must be neutralised and stored in the tailings dam



Barrier Bay's technology:

- Recycles up to 90% of acid inputs
- Depends on the more stable price of electricity as opposed to the volatile price of sulphuric acid
- Extracts the iron and magnesium to create saleable products of iron oxide and magnesium hydroxide

Barrier Bay at Barnes Hill



- Proto was uncomfortable disposing of iron and magnesium as waste, rather than generating revenue on its flagship project, Barnes Hill – “we don’t bury \$100 bills”
- Proto has financed and developed the Barrier Bay technology with Australian Commonwealth Government grant funding and the encouragement and urging of the Tasmanian State Government
- “Nickel laterite” is the conventional misnomer given to polymetallic nickel, cobalt, iron and magnesium mineralisations hosted in weathered, surface lateritic clay



The proposed site for mineral processing at Barnes Hill, Tasmania



The Barrier Bay technology extracts all four elements as saleable products thus reducing CAPEX on acid plants and tailings dams by up to 80%

By contrast, conventional processing only produces saleable nickel and then squanders nickel revenues to fund neutralisation and storage of the iron and magnesium – this not only costs money, but also lowers revenue by burying co-products rather than selling them

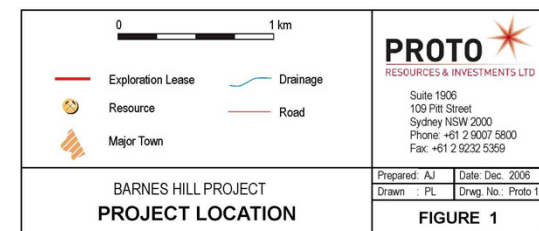
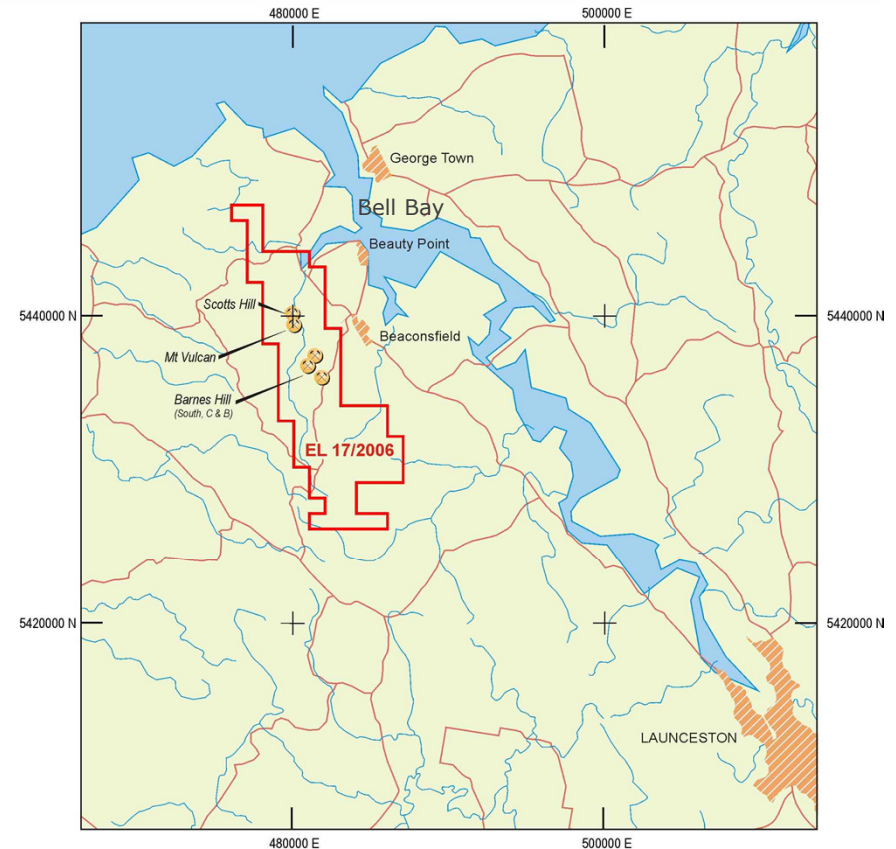
Barnes Hill

Tasmanian Nickel-Cobalt Resource

Barnes Hill, Tasmania



- JORC reserve of 6.6Mt at 0.82% Ni and 0.06% Co at a 0.5% Ni cut-off (5.6Mt of indicated resources)
- Mine life of ~15 years at 500,000t p.a.
- 50:50 development JV with Metals Finance Limited
- Superb infrastructure just 40km from Launceston and 15km from deep water port of Bell Bay
- Feasibility study underway and metallurgy showing low acid consumption ore
- Metals Finance funding feasibility study at Barnes Hill by Q2 2012
- JV aiming at cashflow from metal in mid 2013
- Proto top three shareholder in Metals Finance with >13% held

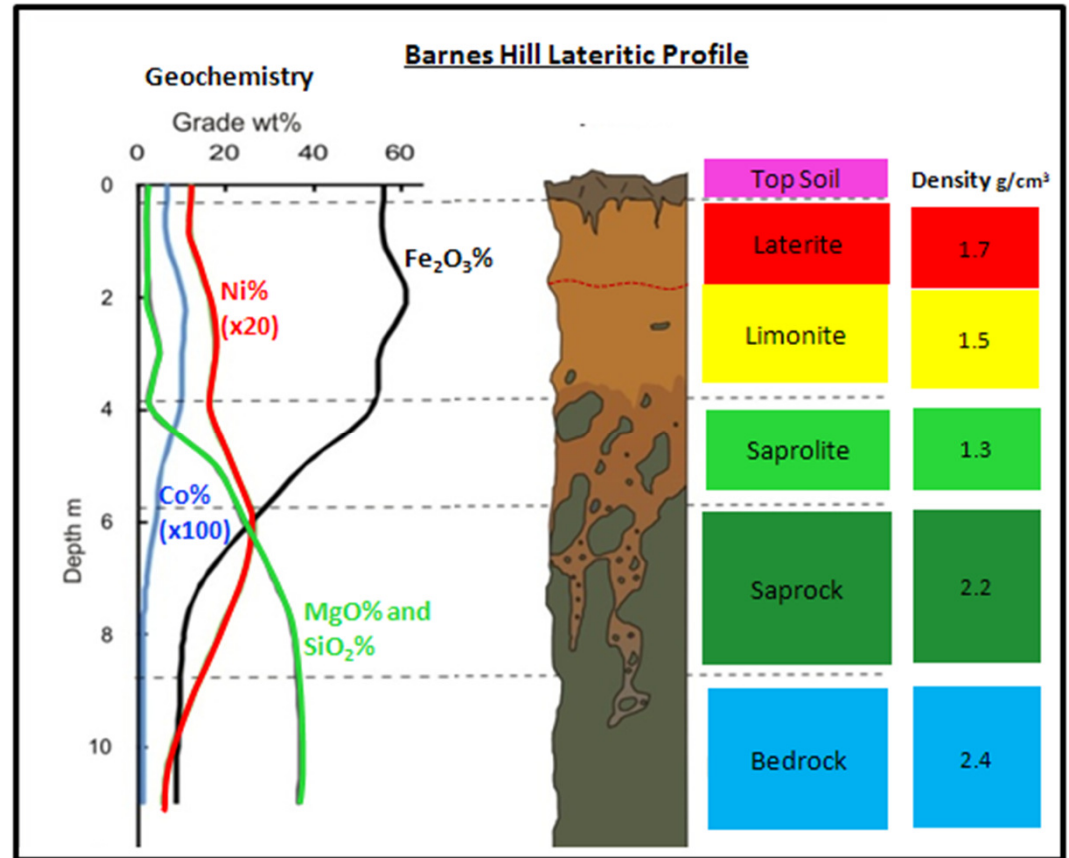


Barnes Hill Drill-Out



- Drill-out of the resource completed with re-estimation of the resource underway. Assays identified strong nickel and cobalt intercepts including:

- 10m @ 1.0% Ni & 0.078% Co from 3m
- 16m @ 1.4% Ni & 0.048% Co from 9m
- 13m @ 1.5% Ni & 0.092% Co from 11m
- 12m @ 1.1% Ni & 0.061% Co from 1m
- 11m @ 1.2% Ni & 0.068% Co from 5m
- 6m @ 1.3% Ni & 0.04% Co from 0m
- 8m @ 1.0% Ni & 0.036% Co from 14m
- 8m @ 1.1% Ni & 0.13% Co from 1m
- 8m @ 1.1% Ni & 0.026% Co from 1m
- 9m @ 1.2% Ni & 0.056% Co from 2m
- 9m @ 1.1% Ni & 0.025% Co from 1m
- 5m @ 1.1% Ni & 0.069% Co from 0m
- 6m @ 1.05% Ni & 0.088% Co from 3m
- 8m @ 1.04% Ni & 0.081% Co from 3m



DPEMP and Development Progress



- Proto has completed and lodged its Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan for permitting approval. This follows from the granting of the Barnes Hill Mining Lease in June.

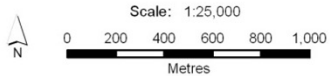
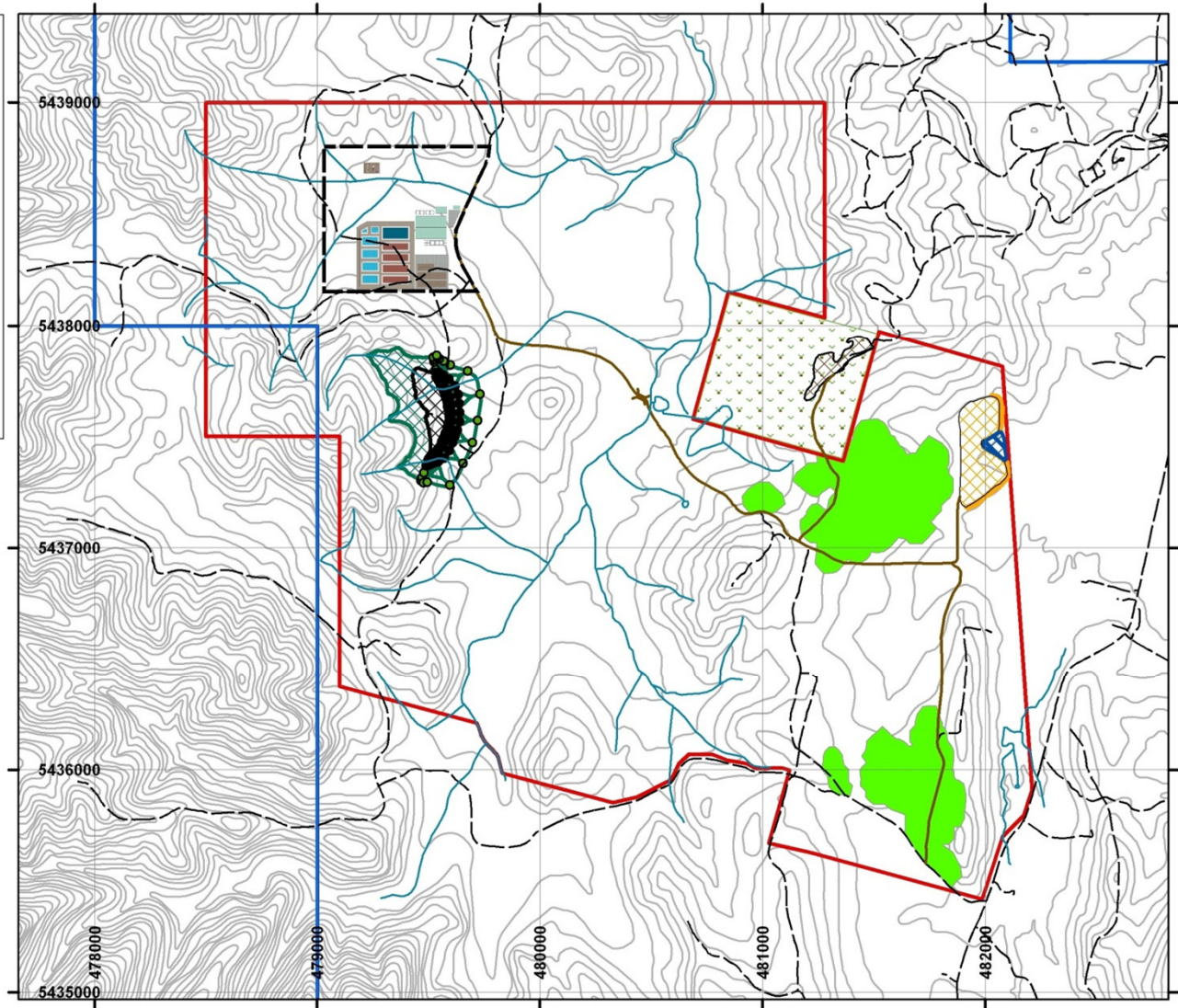
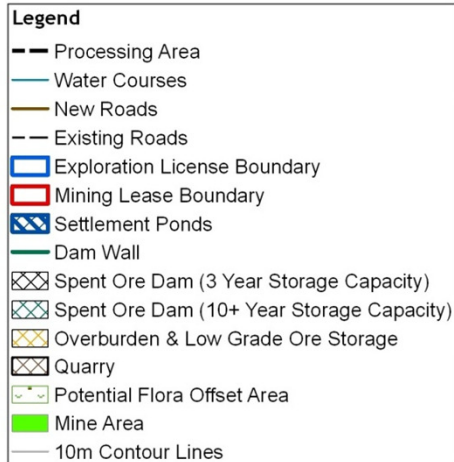
The DPEMP:

- Addresses the Guidelines established by the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) based on Proto's earlier Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Details the environmental work completed with extensive studies showing no material presence of fauna, and minimal flora impacts. Heritage surveys also completed with "green-light" results
- Mining will involve ore extraction from surface pits, ore preparation and nickel extraction using vat leaching to produce a dilute 8g/L sulphuric acid solution.
- The process flowsheet has been designed and tested, and the initial engineering design completed.
- The Barrier Bay technology will improve reagent recovery and lower the environmental footprint, however, Barnes Hill is not dependent on the technology to be economically viable.



Barnes Hill is just 15km from the deepwater port of Bell Bay (above)

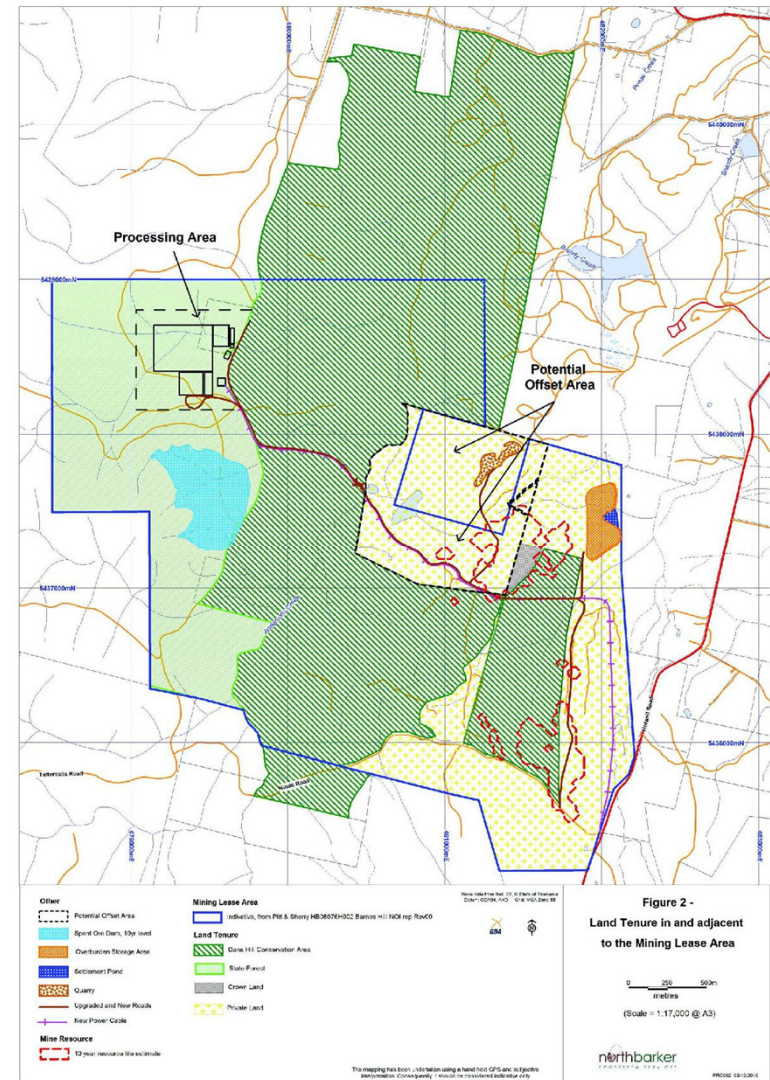
Project Layout



Mine Layout and the Environment



- All environmental impacts have been minimised.
 - Key plant populations will be totally avoided or maintained
 - No active dens of Spotted-tailed quoll or Tasmanian devil, and no masked owls
- Processing all placed furthest from residents and outside nature reserves
- Comprehensive package of offsets through proposed purchase 105 ha private land to support 87 ha of native habitat



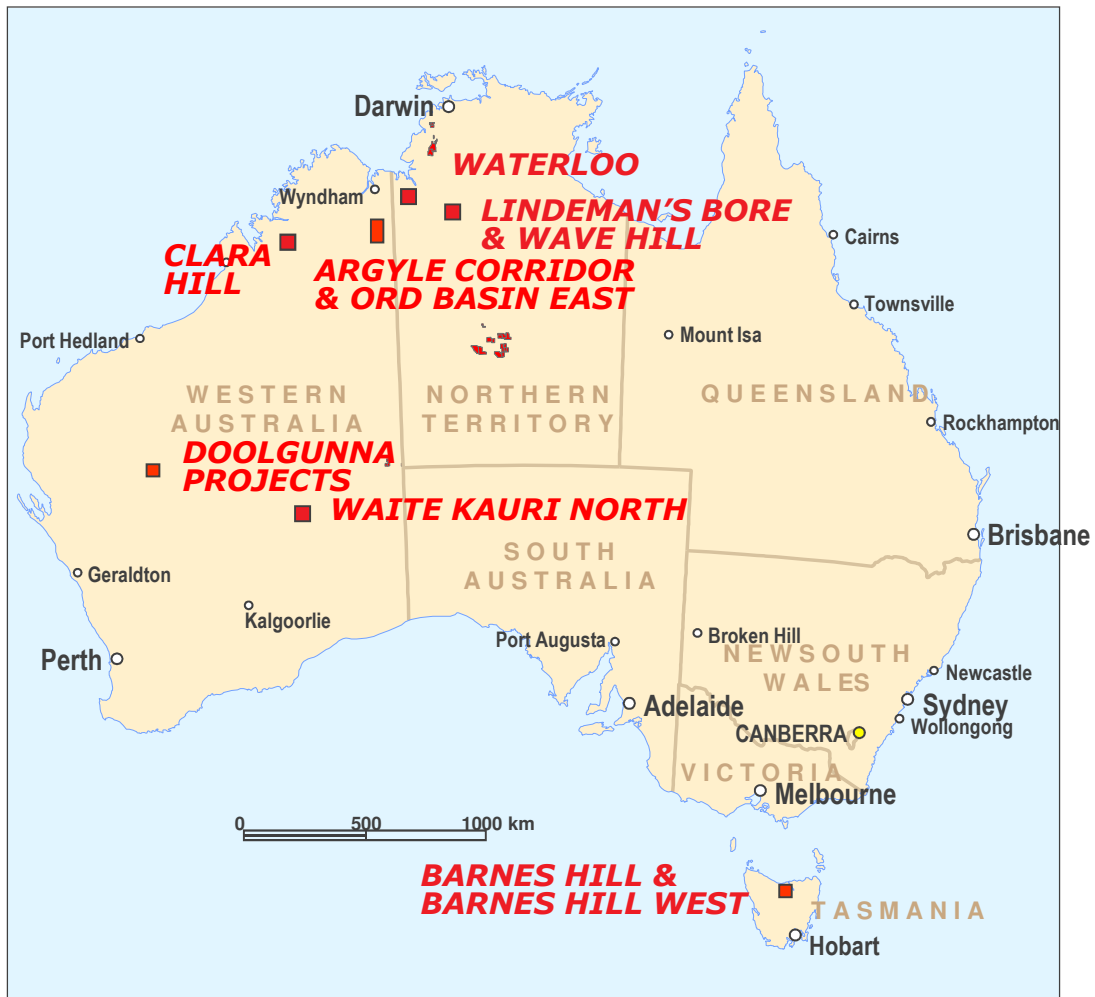
Exploration Projects

WA and NT

Project Activity



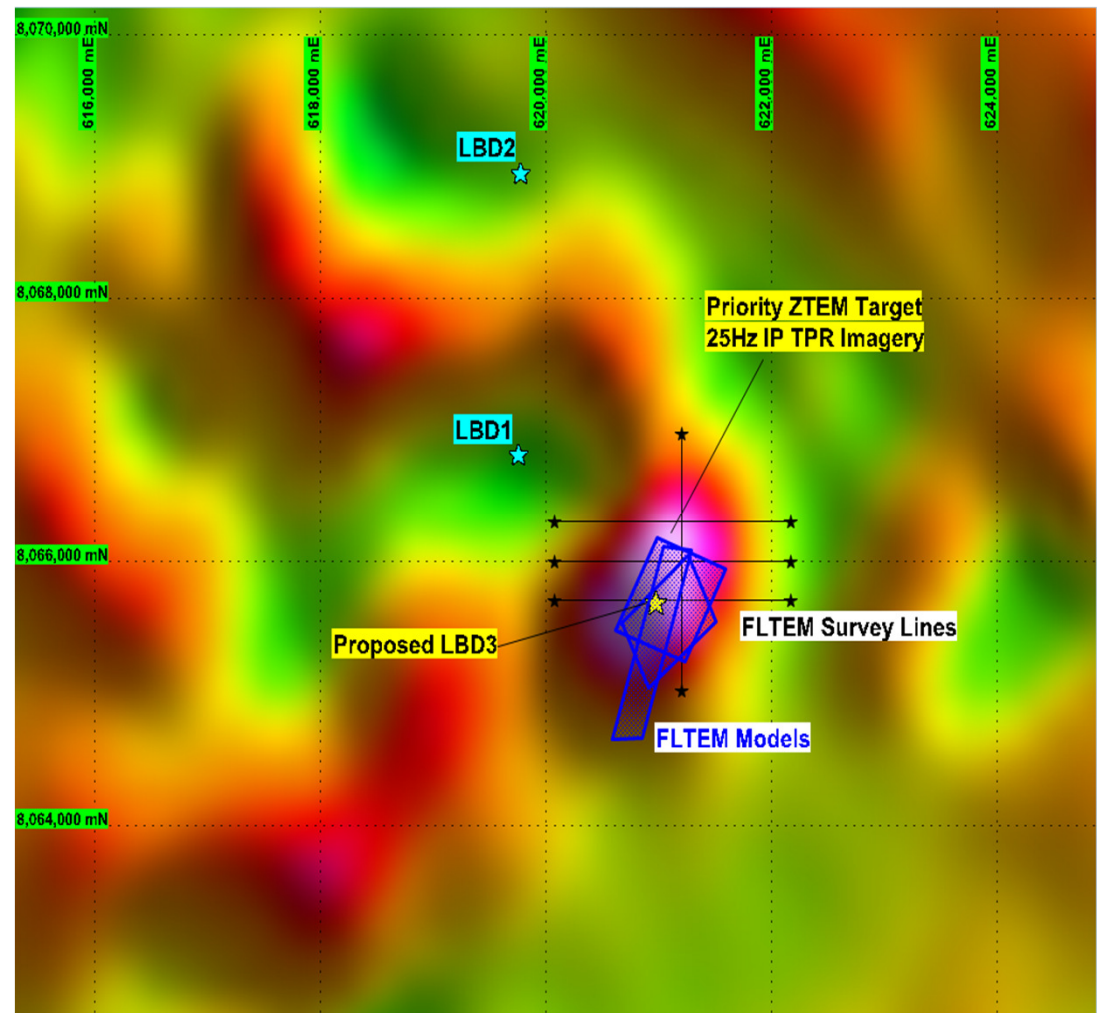
- Development
 - Barnes Hill
 - Kiefernberg (Germany)
- Northern Territory Exploration
 - Lindeman's Bore JV
 - Wave Hill
 - Waterloo JV
 - Ord Basin JV
- Western Australia Exploration
 - Clara Hill
 - Doolgunna Projects
 - Argyle Corridor
 - Ord Basin East
 - Waite Kauri North



Lindeman's Bore, NT



- Drilling of the 500m by 500m bedrock conductor copper prospect located 380km southwest of Katherine commenced (13/12/11)
- 50% Joint Venture with Peak Mining and Exploration Ltd funding the campaign under its earn-in to the project
- 600-800m diamond core drill hole targeting poly-metallic nickel-copper and platinum group elements as well as copper only mineralisation
- Drilling follows recent extensive land and airborne surveying of the tenement as well as assistance from The Open University, UK and Queensland University of Technology



Proto enters WA's Doolgunna Region

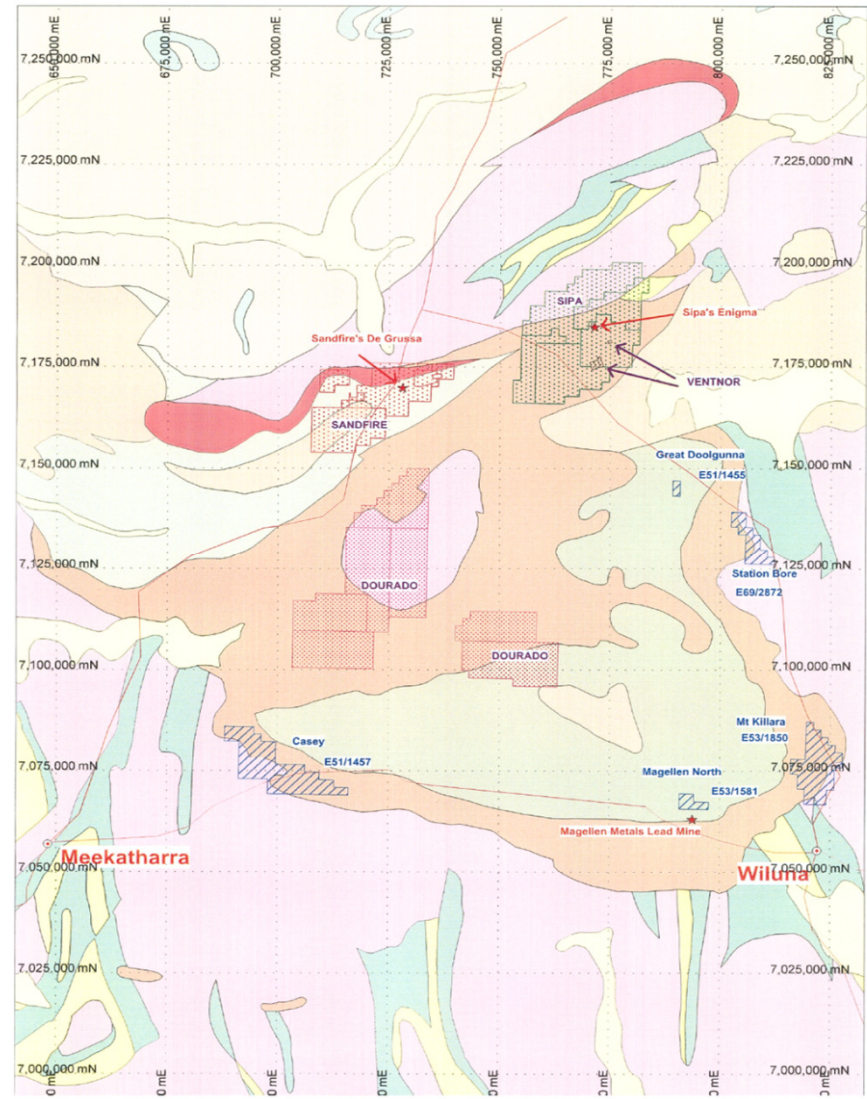


- Grant confirmation recently received all five of the projects in the region of the historical Glengarry Basin being:
 - The Casey project (E51/1457) covering 63 sub-blocks (196km²)
 - The nearby Great Doolgunna project (E51/1455) covering a further 2 sub-blocks (6km²)
 - The Mt Killara project (E53/1580) covering 44 sub-blocks (135km²)
 - The Magellan North project (E53/1581) covering 6 sub-blocks (18km²)
 - The Station Bore project (E69/2872) covering 17 sub-blocks (52km²)
- In total, Proto's licenses and applications cover a combined area of over 357km²
- The new application areas may contain rock units analogous to those that host known Cu-Au and Pb mineral deposits in the region
- **NEXT STEP:** Now that all five licenses have been granted, the first field studies will commence. These will comprise mapping and associated geochemical surveys (soil sampling/rock chip sampling)

Doolgunna Licenses and Applications



- The projects are located within the Palaeoproterozoic-aged Yerrida Basin which has seen encouraging exploration results in recent times
- The Great Doolgunna project lies 60km southeast of Sandfire Resources NL's DeGrussa Cu-Au Deposit and adjoins Great Western Exploration Limited's Doolgunna Project
- Exploration immediately west of the application area by the Geological Survey of Western Australia and Great Western Exploration has defined a broad polymetallic geochemical soil anomaly along with several VTEM conductors.
- Nearby explorers with positive recent exploration results include Sipa Resources Ltd, Ventnor Resources Limited and Dourado Resources Ltd.



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