

With a Unique Mineralization Type and a Joint Venture Partner to Provide the Funding for the Proof of Concept at Their Decar Nickel-Iron Alloy Property in British Columbia First Point Minerals Corp. is Positioned as an Emerging Junior

**Resources
Base and Precious
Metal Exploration
(FPX-TSXV)**

First Point Minerals Corp.

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**Dr. Peter M. D. Bradshaw, P.Eng.
President, CEO and Director**

BIO:

Dr. Peter M. D. Bradshaw, P.Eng.
Position: **Director, President and CEO**

- Geologist with 40 years international mineral exploration experience in over 30 countries with Barringer Research, Placer Dome and Orvana Minerals.
- Directly involved with discovery, evaluation and/or advancement of a number of properties including:

- Porgera Gold Mine, Papua New Guinea. (45 mt 3.5 g/t gold plus Zone VII 3 mt 1 oz/t gold (total 8.5 m oz. gold))
- Kidston Gold Mine, Queensland, Australia. (42 mt 1.4 g.t gold = 1.7 m oz. gold)
- Misima Gold Mine, Papua New Guinea. (50 mt 1.2 g/t gold = 1.8 m oz. gold)
- Omai Gold Mine, Guyana. (48 mt 1.6 g/t gold = 2.2 m oz. gold)

Cofounder and first Chairman of the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia.

Company Profile:

First Point Minerals Corp. is a Canadian-based junior mining company focused on the exploration of naturally occurring stainless steel nickel-iron alloy deposits worldwide. The Company's flagship Decar nickel project in central British Columbia is the subject of an exploration and development program being funded by Cleveland-based Cliffs Natural Resources, an international mining and natural resources company serving the world's largest and fastest growing steel markets.

**Interview conducted by:
Lynn Fosse, Senior Editor
CEOCFOinterviews.com**

CEOCFO: Dr. Bradshaw, you have a long history in the business; why First Point today?

Mr. Bradshaw: A number of years ago First Point identified in possible commercial quantities a different style of nickel mineralization. This is where the nickel is present as a nickel-iron alloy, or if you like, naturally occurring stainless steel. The mineral itself is called awaruite, which is a nickel-iron alloy. It is composed of 75% nickel and 25% iron, and has no sulfides. It is highly magnetic and it is quite heavy or dense. These unique characteristics, compared to other nickel deposits, gives this mineralization style some significant advantages. For example, the lack of sulfides means the concentrate can be sent directly to a steel mill bypassing the smelter which typically takes about 25% of the value. Secondly, the lack of sulfides means there is no acid rock drainage, which is a huge environmental plus for us. The nickel-iron alloy mineralization is widely disseminated over a big area, so the nearest mining analogue that people would be familiar with is a porphyry copper, i.e. bulk tonnage, open pit, and big throughput. The value per tonne in the ground is very similar to the operating porphyry copper deposits here in B.C., where Decar, our flagship deposit, is located.

The value of the nickel alloy in the rock from all our drilling to date averages 0.126%. Total nickel is higher, but the remaining nickel is not recoverable. With nickel alloy at 0.126% and keeping in mind nickel is typically about three times the price of copper, this compares to a porphyry copper deposit of 0.375% copper, which is very typical for the operating porphyry coppers in this area including credits for gold or molybdenum they may

have. Added to that, the fact that this style of mineralisation avoids smelter charges and is environmentally much cleaner makes the economics look quite compelling.

CEOCFO: Do end-users care that it started out as nickel-iron or do they just care that they are getting it at the end as nickel?

Dr. Bradshaw: This material as I mentioned is highly magnetic, so we are looking at a very simple magnetic separation to recover the nickel.

There is a second magnetic mineral present called magnetite, which is an ore of iron. Our final product will be a nickel-iron concentrate that will be sold directly to steel mills. These mills buy nickel and they buy iron so a product of nickel plus iron is attractive to them. Metallurgical test work is ongoing. We hope to have some harder figures on the metallurgy available early summer, and that will include getting sufficient concentrate to send to steel mills so that they can do their own detailed analysis and give us precise figures on the value of the nickel-iron concentrate.

CEOCFO: Would you tell us about the First Point projects?

Dr. Bradshaw: Our most advanced project is the Decar Nickel-Iron Alloy Project. It is almost exactly dead center of British Columbia. For people that know that part of the world it is about two hours outside of Fort St. James, and is accessible by a two-wheel drive. A rail line runs within 5 kilometers of the property. The Decar Nickel Project is a joint venture with Cliffs Natural Resources Exploration Inc., which is a wholly-owned affiliate of Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. (NYSE: CLF) (PARIS: CLF), a \$15 billion market cap company that mines iron ore and coal in Canada, the U.S. and Australia and Brazil. Cliffs is spending all the money to provide the proof of concept and to move the Decar Property forward. If and when it goes into

production, it will be the first mine of its kind in the world. A good question is why haven't people previously looked at the economics of this style of nickel alloy mineralization as it has been known for over one hundred years? The answer is that the nickel alloy mineralization has no surface expression. When geologists go into the field, one of the things they look for is what they call gossans or rusty rock. Sulfides plus rainwater creates rust. This does not have any sulfides; it is a naturally occurring stainless

You would pick First Point Minerals out of the crowd because the Decar nickel project has the potential to be a real game changer in the nickel mining industry. First Point and Cliffs are the first companies in the world to examine the commercial applications of mining and recovering this nickel-iron alloy mineralization. The Decar project represents a unique style of naturally occurring stainless steel nickel mineralization that has the support of a major mining company, and has the potential to be a very significant mine based on a copper porphyry analogy. First Point also has field crews exploring for other similar deposits internationally while the rest of the world really does not know what they look like. It is very much an emerging story. The next milestones for First Point will be the Decar metallurgy results in early summer, additional infill and delineation drilling planned for this summer at Decar, hopefully leading to a 43-101 inferred resource estimate later this year, and a preliminary economic analysis by this time next year. Cliffs Natural Resources does not see any red flags so far and in fact has been accelerating their rate of expenditure. - Dr. Peter M. D. Bradshaw, P.Eng.

steel, so it remains very fresh at surface and does not stain or rust. The other thing geologists look for is what we call alteration halos. Different types of sulfide deposits or gold deposits are formed by an influx of hot hydrothermal solutions into the existing rock. This creates an alteration halo, which is typically twenty to two hundred times bigger than the ore deposit itself. The nickel alloy mineralization at Decar is formed by what we call a metamorphic process. It does not have any alteration halo, so although it occurs at surface, it has no

visible expression. It just looks like ordinary barren rock.

We brought in Cliffs as a joint venture partner on Decar because as a junior company it certainly helps if you have the credibility plus the financial and technical resources of a big partner.

As an iron ore company, Cliffs operates large-scale, bulk tonnage, open pit mines and recovers the iron by magnetic and gravity separation methods. The iron concentrate is sold directly to steel mills. The nickel alloy style of mineralization at Decar requires exactly the same mining and recovery process; bulk tonnage, open pit, big throughput, magnetic separation, possibly some gravity separation, to produce a nickel-iron concentrate that requires no smelting or roasting and can be sold directly to a steel mill. While our nickel grade is much lower than the typical iron ore grade, a higher nickel price of about \$20,000 per tonne, versus \$150 per tonne for iron, suggests the economic potential of Decar is quite attractive.

Under the terms of the option agreement, Cliffs can earn an initial 51% of the Decar property by spending \$4.5 million on exploration and development before the end of 2013. Cliffs is well ahead of their required rate of expenditures and just last week they committed to at least 4,000 metres of additional drilling to begin evaluating the bulk-tonnage size potential of Decar. This drilling campaign is expected to start as soon as the snow clears on the property. Cliffs is also paying for the metallurgical work, which began in December 2010 and is ongoing. The preliminary metallurgical test work to date is very positive and there are no red flags.

With our knowledge of this unique style of mineralization and using our Decar nickel project as a geological

model, we are actively exploring for similar nickel-iron alloy targets elsewhere. We currently have six other properties in Canada and one in the U.S., all 100% owned by First Point. These properties all cover the same geological characteristics as Decar, but are at a much earlier stage. We are also currently searching internationally in several other countries ahead of any competition. We have just announced a \$2 million worldwide exploration campaign to do just that.

CEO CFO: First Point Minerals really has a very unique story!

Dr. Bradshaw: It is a very unique and intriguing story. It has the potential to revolutionize the nickel industry. It has certainly been getting lots of favorable comments within the mining industry.

CEO CFO: What is the financial picture for First Point Minerals today?

Dr. Bradshaw: We have \$6.5 million dollars in the kitty. We have 86.9 million shares outstanding, or 102.6 million fully diluted. Our expenditures this year are going to be in the order of \$3 million. I should mention that when we brought in Cliffs Natural Resources as a joint venture partner, we did not have a single drill hole on the Decar property; what we had was

good out-crop and 600 meters, or 1,500 feet, of relief. This allowed us and them to see the three-dimensional size of the property and as they said in their words "volume is not the problem." Our original target is 300 million tonnes, which would sustain a 50,000 tonne-per-day mining operation for sixteen years. Certainly from the drilling that we did last summer, it looks like we should not have any problem outlining that kind of volume.

CEO CFO: Do you do much investor outreach?

Dr. Bradshaw: Yes, we do a fair amount. Particularly in Vancouver and Toronto, we have quite a number of funds who follow us. We have spent limited time in New York and Boston, London England and Montreal. We plan to expand this

CEO CFO: In closing, why should potential investors pick First Point Minerals out of the crowd?

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