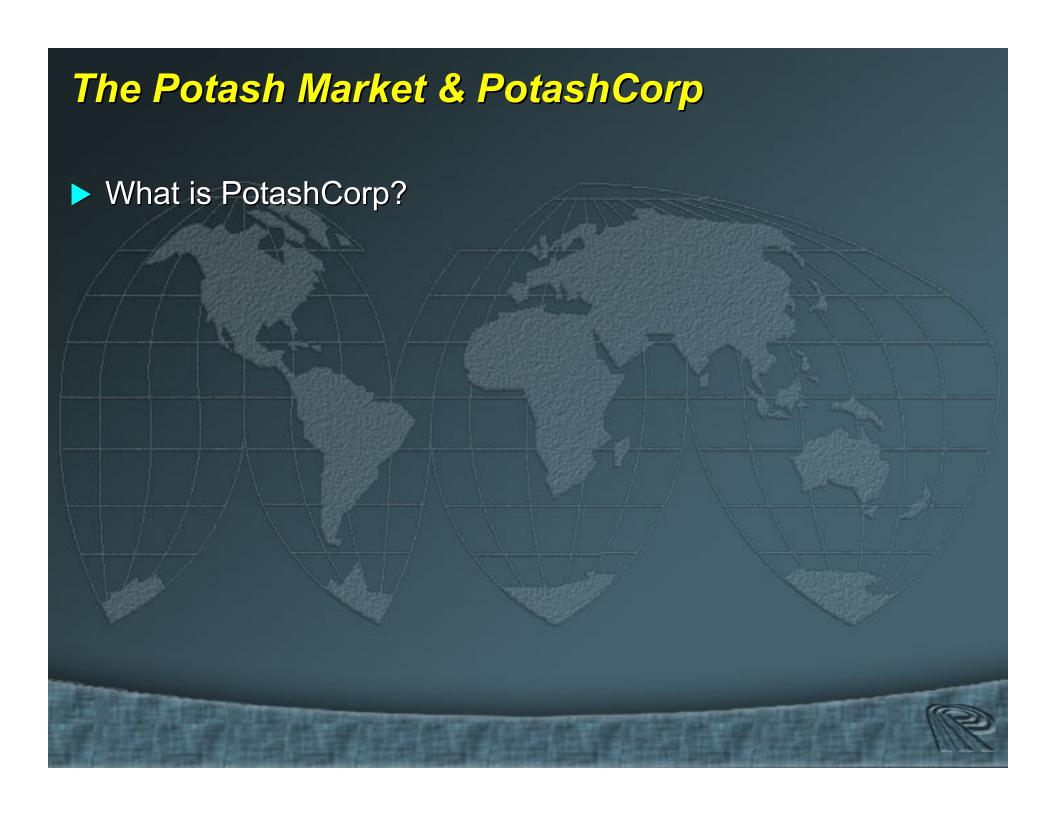


#### Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. These statements are based on certain factors and assumptions as set forth in this release including foreign exchange rates, expected growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. While the company considers these factors and assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available, they may prove to be incorrect. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to: fluctuations in supply and demand in fertilizer, sulfur, transportation and petrochemical markets; changes in competitive pressures, including pricing pressures; risks associated with natural gas and other hedging activities; changes in capital markets; changes in currency and exchange rates; unexpected geological or environmental conditions; and government policy changes. Additional risks and uncertainties can be found in our 2005 annual report to shareholders and in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities commissions. Forward-looking statements are given only as at the date of this presentation and the company disclaims any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



- What is PotashCorp?
- What Drives the Fertilizer Markets?
- What is Happening in the Potash Markets?
- How Long to Bring a Greenfield Plant Into Production?
- What does a Greenfield Plant Cost?





#### PotashCorp Introduction

- 5,000 employees in five countries (54% in US, 36% in Canada, 8% in Trinidad, and 2% in Brazil, also represented in Jordan)
- Issued IPO in 1989, and is traded on New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with a current market capitalization of approximately \$10 billion
- Experienced management team, all with many years in the fertilizer industry

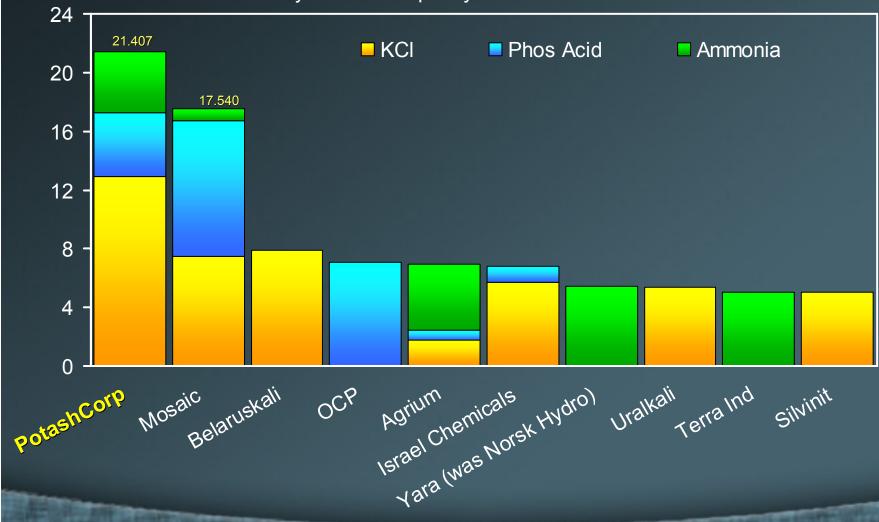
#### PotashCorp - A Global Company



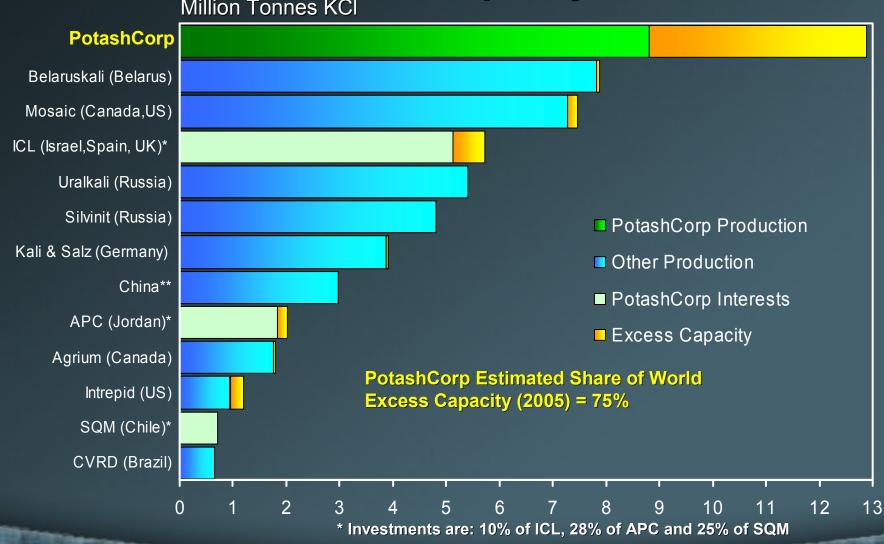
#### Strengths

#### World's Largest Fertilizer Company by Capacity





# Strengths 75% of World's Excess Capacity Million Tonnes KCI



\*\* PotashCorp now owns 20% of Sinofert, which has marketing rights to 40% of QSLIG's 1.5 million tonnes of production.

Source: Fertecon, IFA, PotashCorp

### Strategy Balance Potash Production and Sales

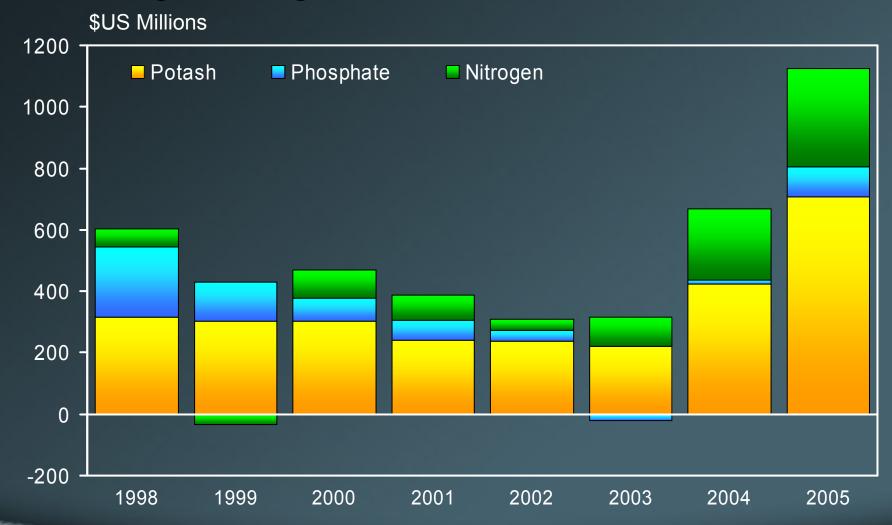


Source: PotashCorp

#### PotashCorp

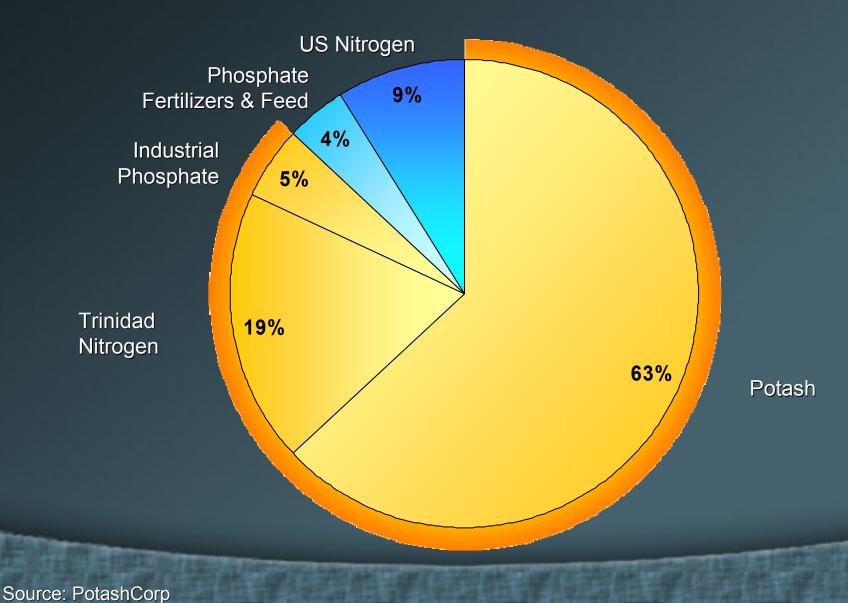
	2006 Capacity (Million tonnes KCI)	2005 Production (Million tonnes KCI)			
Allan Division	1.9	1.4			
Cory Division	1.4	8.0			
Lanigan Division	3.8	2.0			
New Brunswick Division	0.8	8.0			
Patience Lake Division	1.0	0.2			
Rocanville Division	3.0	2.6			
Esterhazy Division	1.0	1.0			
Total	12.9	8.8			

# PotashCorp Gross Margin Contributions Realizing Earnings Potential of Potash



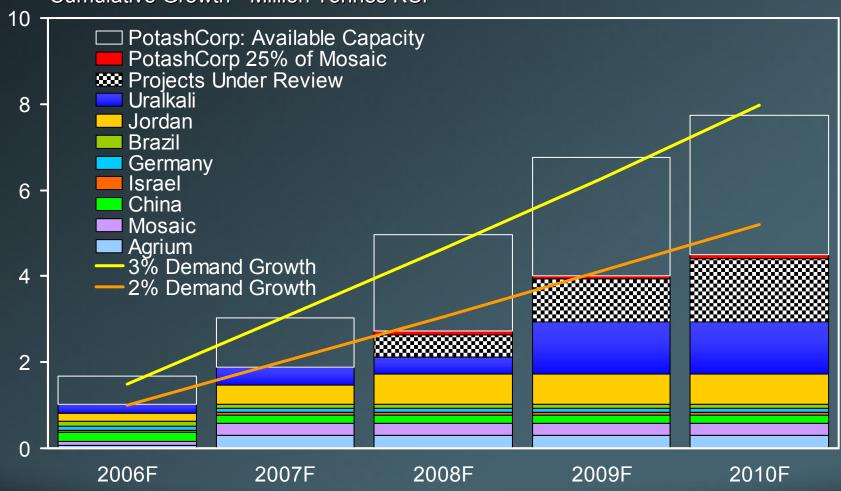
Source: PotashCorp

#### Gross Margin by Operating Areas 87 Percent from Less-Volatile Sources



# Potash Demand Growth versus Capacity If All Capacity Announcements Completed

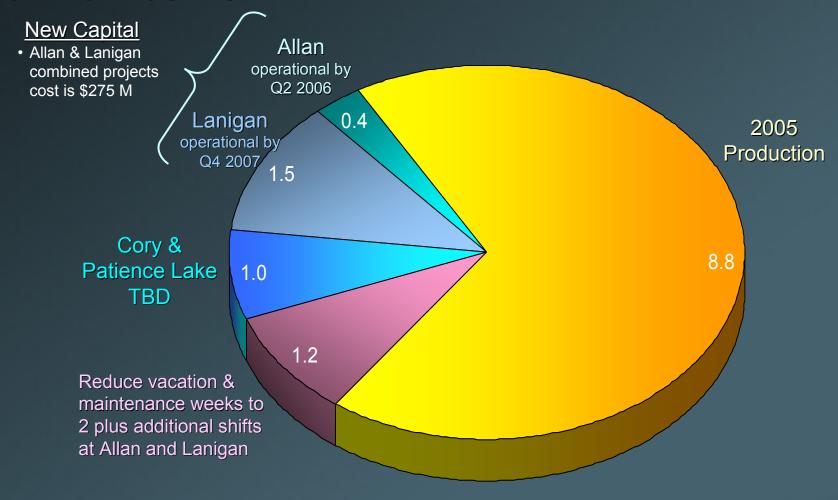
Cumulative Growth - Million Tonnes KCI



Source: Fertecon, PotashCorp

#### PotashCorp Breakdown of Capacity

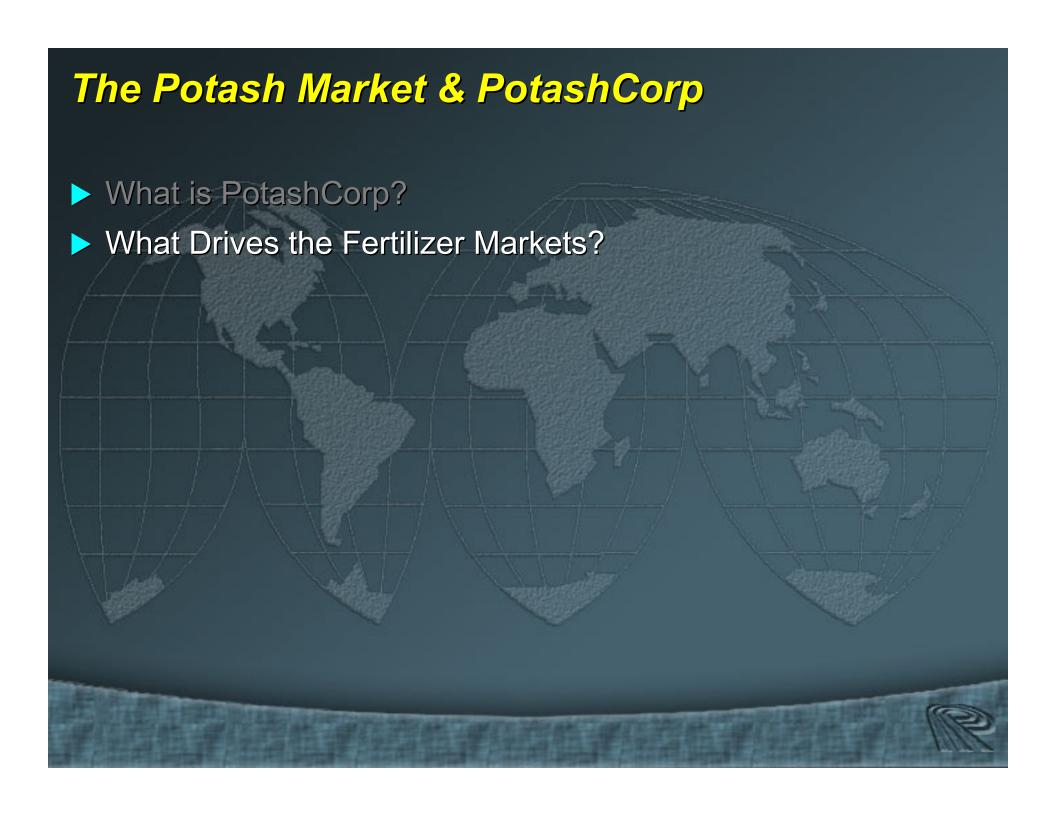
Million Tonnes KCI



Source: PotashCorp

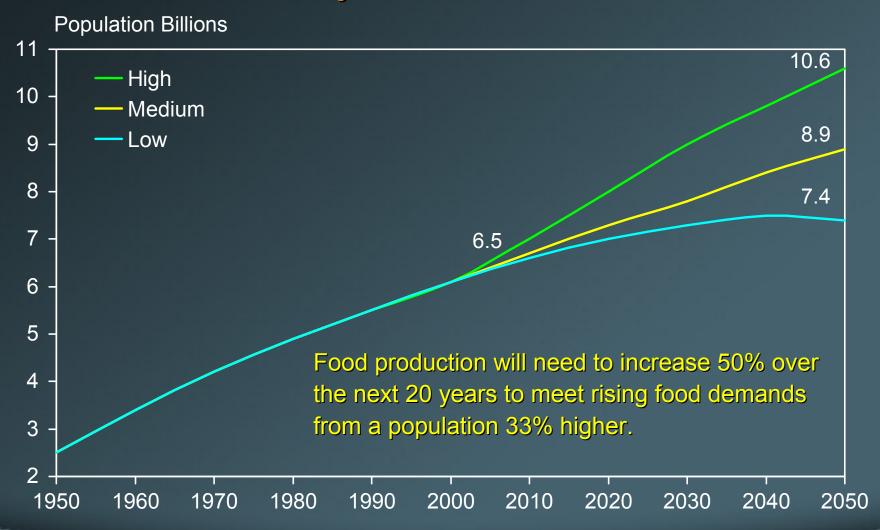
### Incremental Value of Equity Investments Market Value\* vs. Book Value





#### United Nations Population Estimates

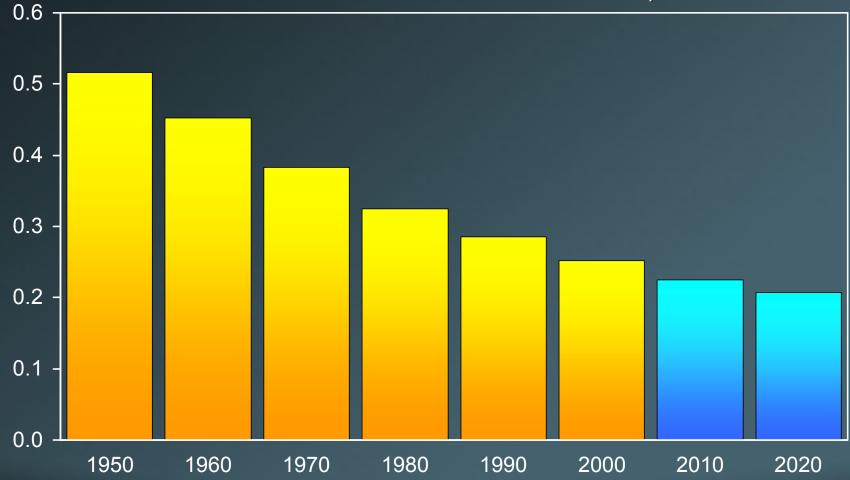
1950 to 2000 and Projections: 2000 - 2050



Source: 2004 United Nations - World Population to 2300

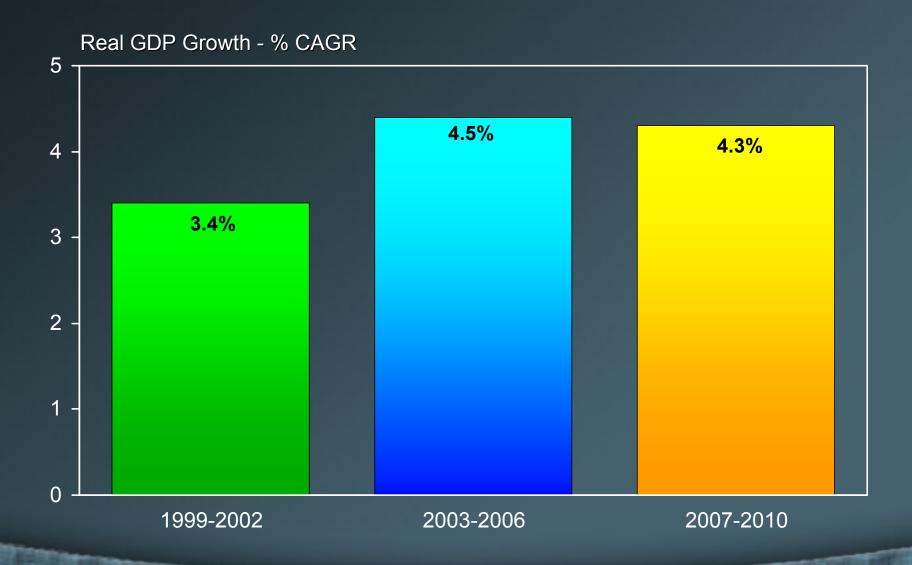
#### Land Available to Agriculture Is Declining





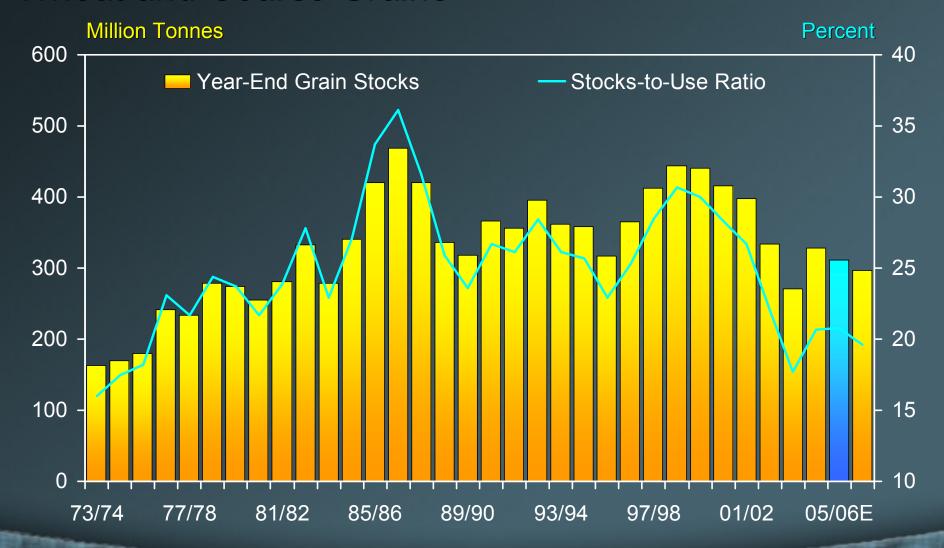
Source: FAO, UN, PotashCorp

#### World Economic Growth



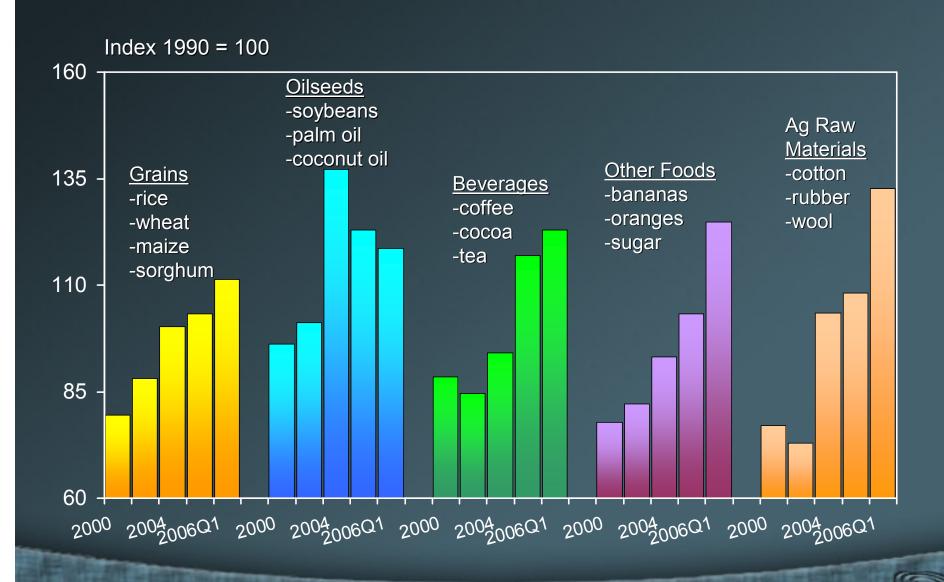
Source: IMF

### World Grain Stocks Wheat and Coarse Grains

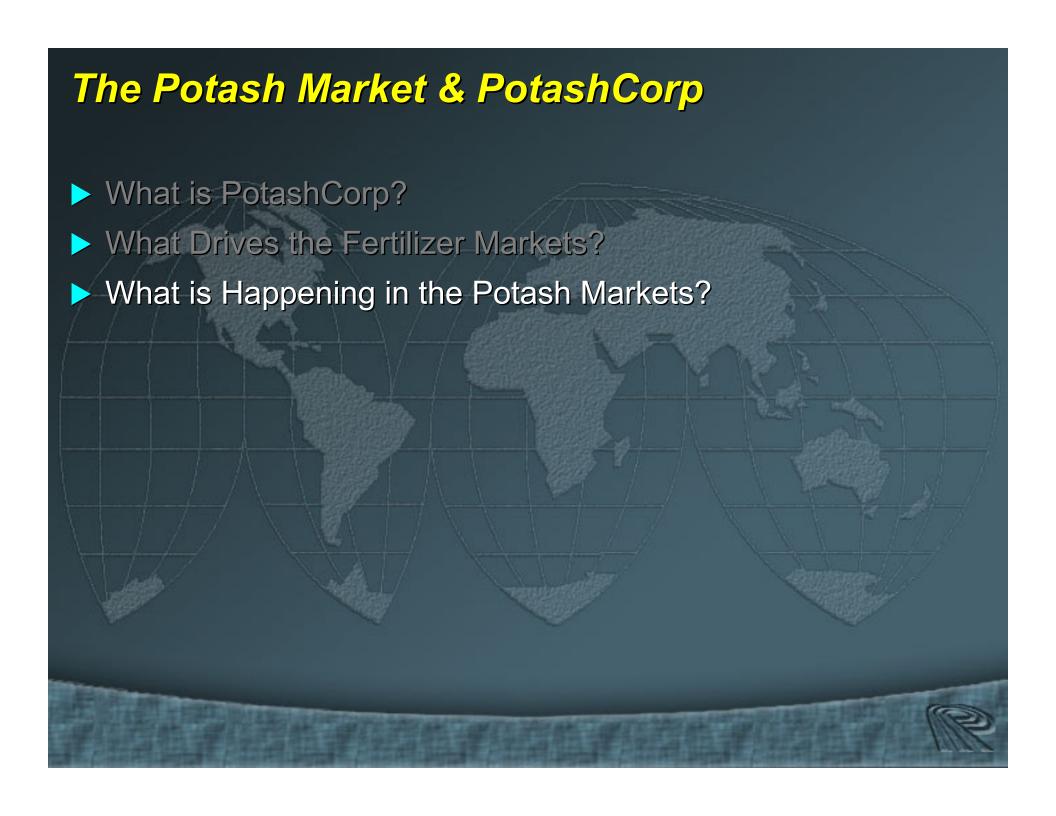


Source: USDA

#### Agricultural Commodity Price Indexes

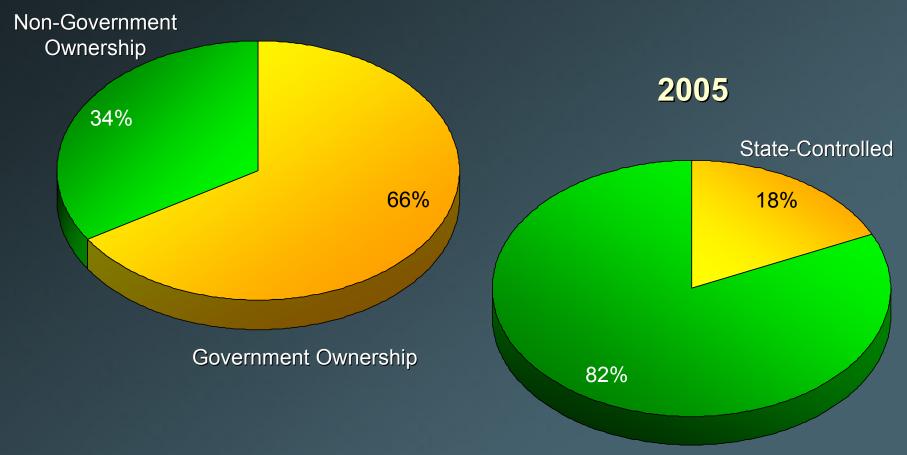


Source: World Bank



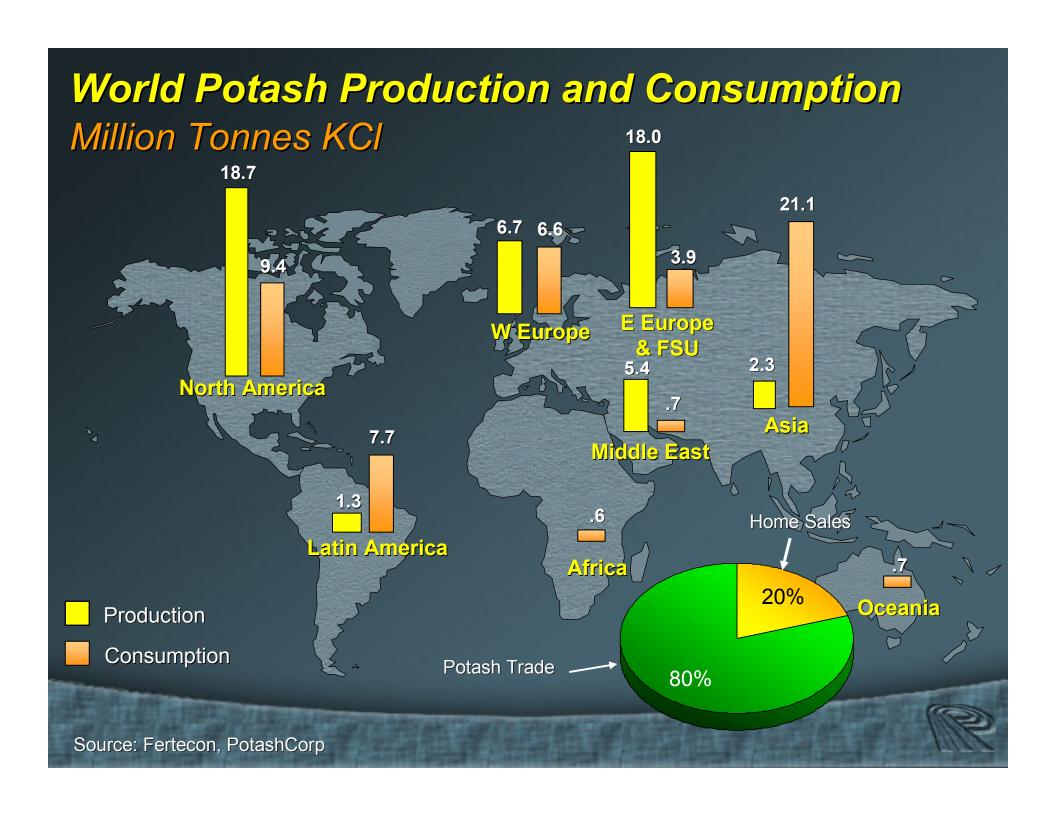
#### Industry Capacity Structure - Ownership Type



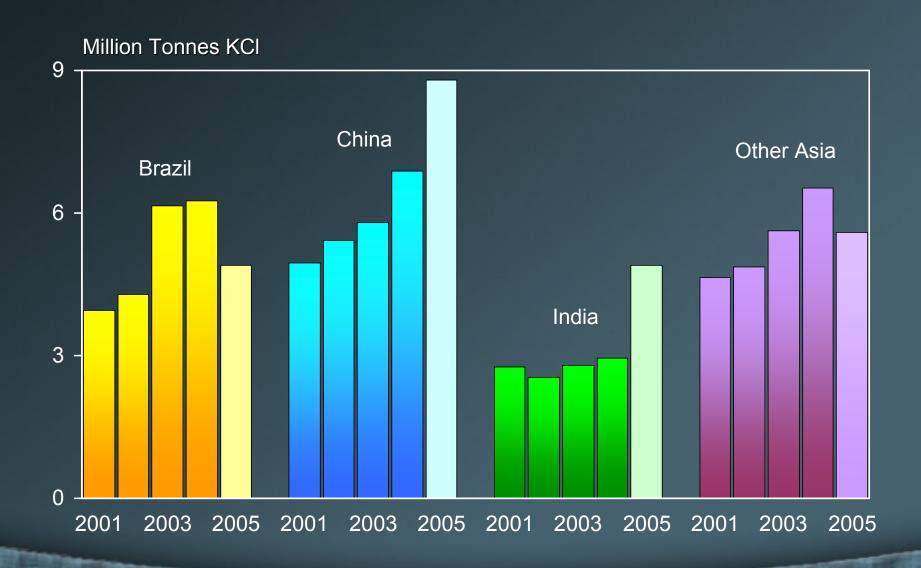


Publicly Traded or Jointly Held Stock Companies

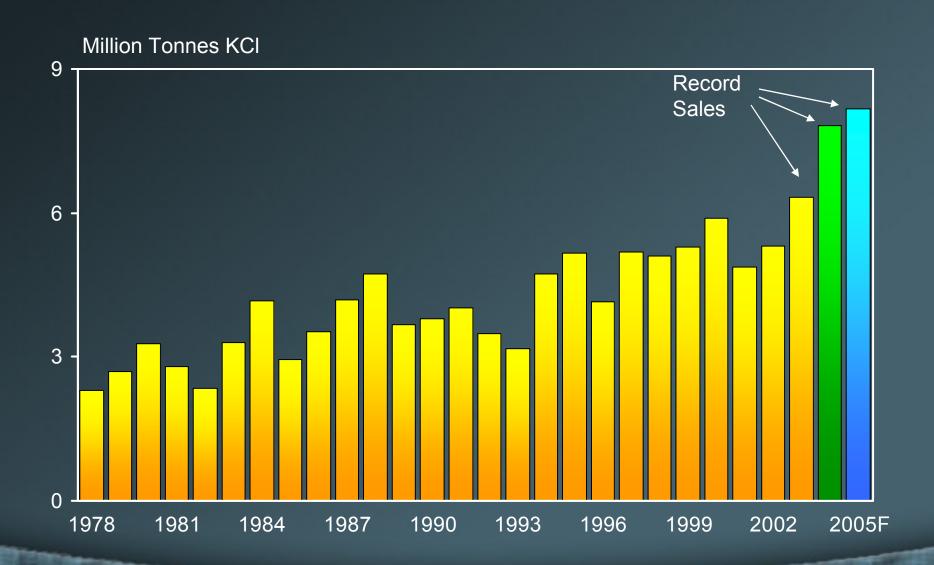
Source: PotashCorp



#### KCI Imports for Selected Offshore Markets



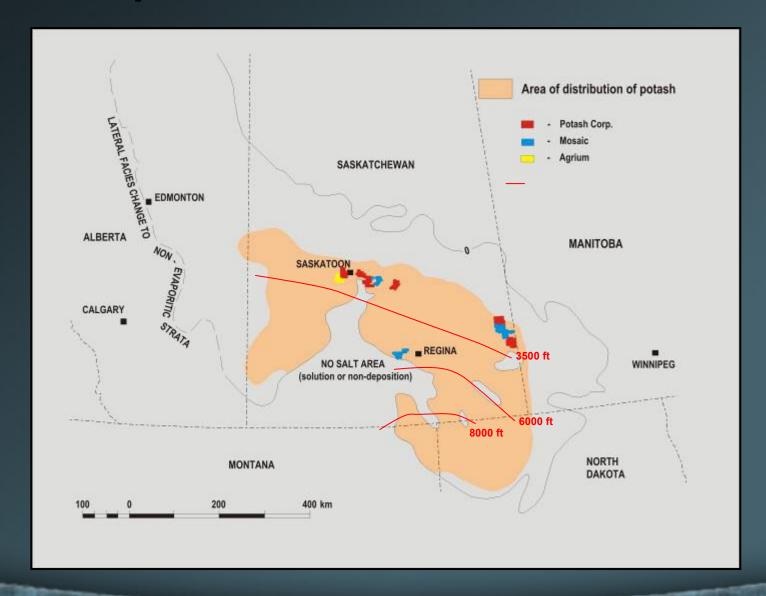
#### Canpotex's Sales Volume



Source: Canpotex



#### Prairie Evaporite Potash Formation



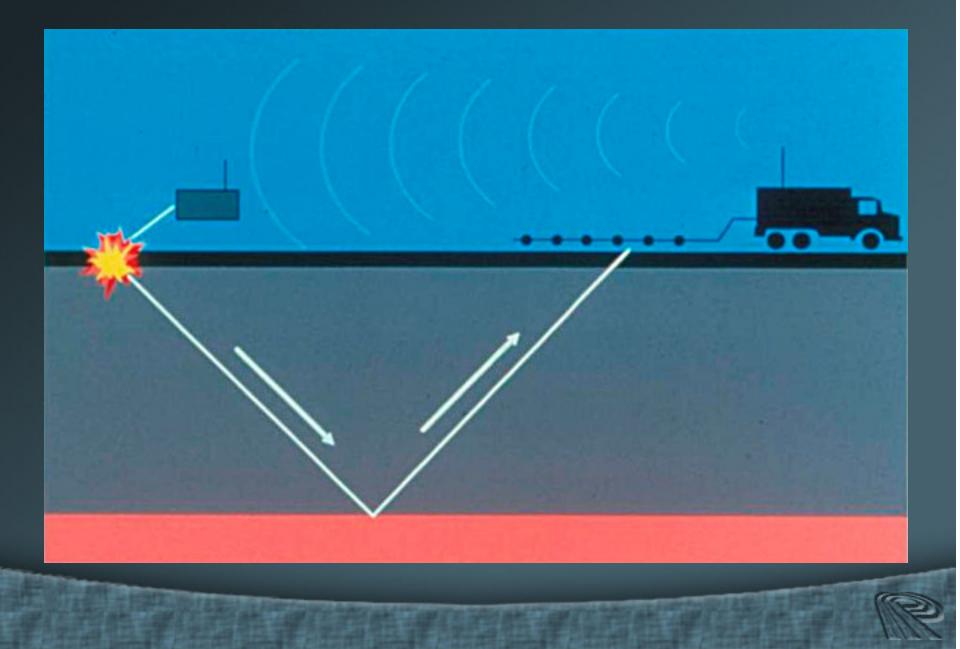
#### **Greenfield Potash Mine Construction**

- There are 4 major task categories for a greenfield project:
  - Exploration
  - Establish infrastructure
  - Construct underground operation (mine)
  - Construct surface operation (mill)
- Included are at least 46 major tasks, some of which can occur concurrently, while others depend on completion of previous work

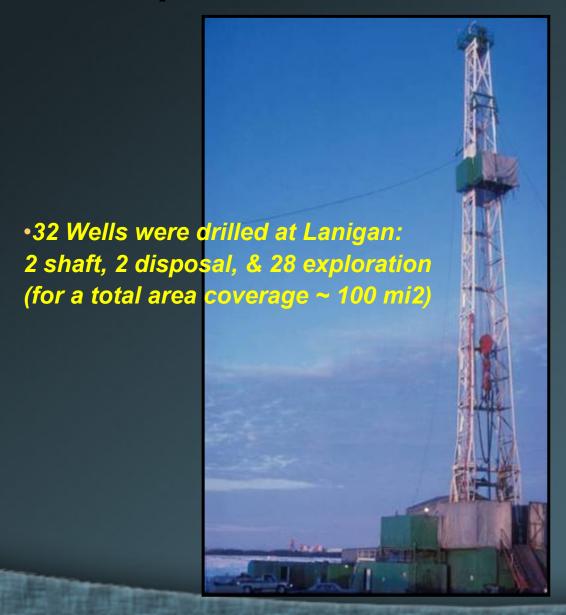
# Greenfield Potash Mine Construction Phase 1 – Exploration & Phase 2 – Establish Infrastructure

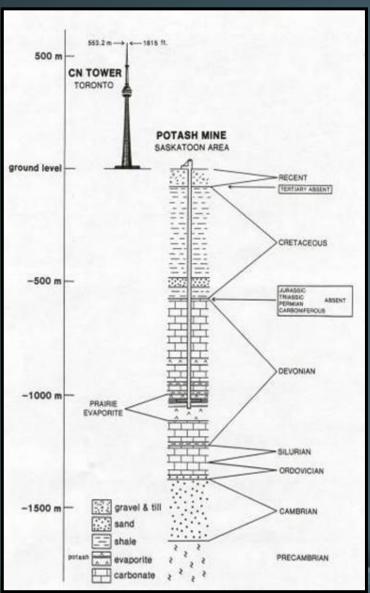
	Task Name	Duration	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3	
			Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan
1	Review Existing Well & Seismic Info.	6 mons									
2	Obtain Exploration Permit	3 mons		ì							
3	Conduct 2D seismic Survey	6 mons									
4	Drill & Log Potash Exploration Wells (5)	6 mons					Ĭ				
5	Conduct 3D Seismic Survey of Shaft Loc	6 mons									
6	Preliminary Mine Design & Site Plan	6 mons							<b>1</b>		
7	Negotiate Mineral & Surface Rights	2 mons									
8	Negotiate Rail & Road Access	1 mon									
9	Site Geotechnical Studies	2 mons					Ĭ				
10	Environmental Impact Study	12 mons									
11	Confirm Site Selection & Rights	3 mons									
12	Aquire Regulatory Approvals	2 mons									
13	Road Access Construction	1 mon						1			
14	Establish Power, Gas, & Water Services	1 mon		1				1			

#### **Conduct Seismic Surveys**

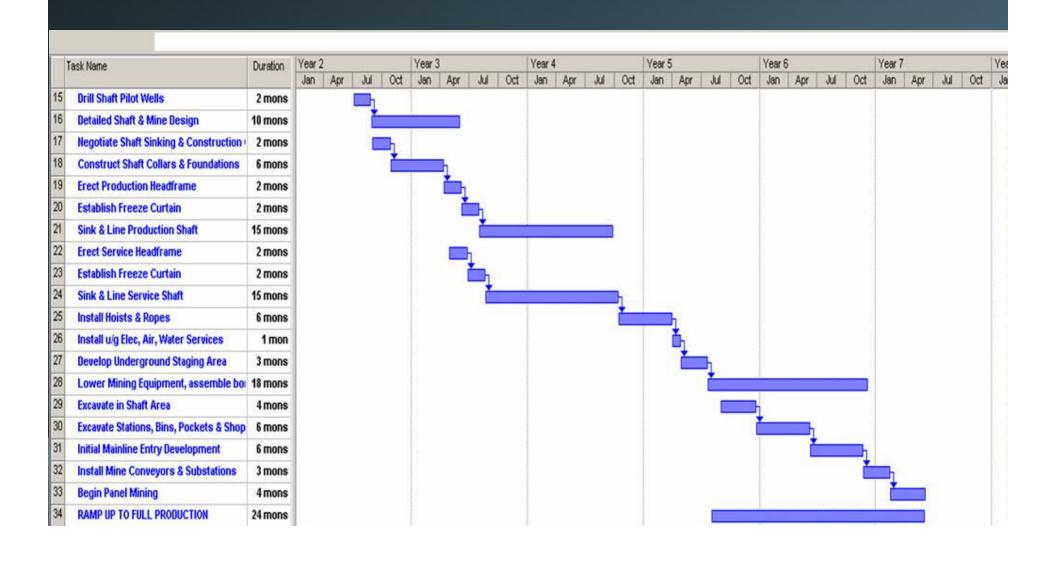


#### **Drill Exploration Wells**





# Greenfield Potash Mine Construction Phase 3 – Shaft Sinking & Mine Development



#### Shaft sinking system:

to pideck, have just

Mucking operation

are hoisted 18 metres above bottom).

chips loose rock from shaft wall. Second man moves empty bucket into position to be loaded by mucking machine.

section (B) of concrete form to rest on lower section (A) in which concrete has been poured.

Service pipes and other shart facilities are installed from top of stage as sinking progresses. Workmen at windhes on. completed lowering top Concrete is first poured and set in bottom section of form (A) to provide base to hold 3-metre deep upgier saction (B) of concrete. As workmen on bottom deck prepare to beit top form (B) to bottom form (A), middle deck men are readying hoses to pour concrete into upper section. here follows blasting Iduring which the stage and mucking machines Workman in background This mobile rig os lied the Galloway stage, makes it possible to triple the speed of deep shaft sinking. This mained will be used in the strate below the Blairmore Formation.



#### Drilling blast holes - picking up rock

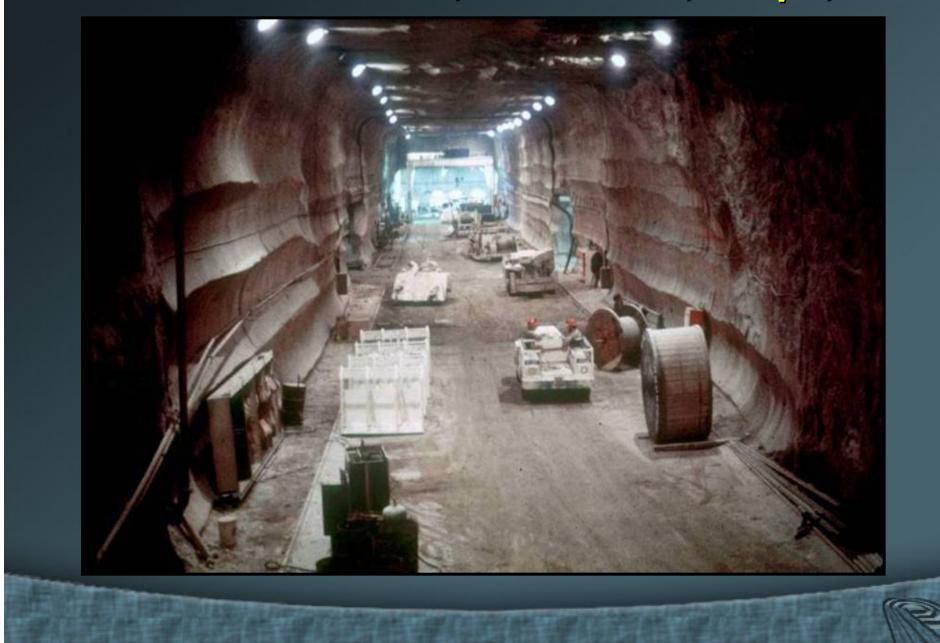




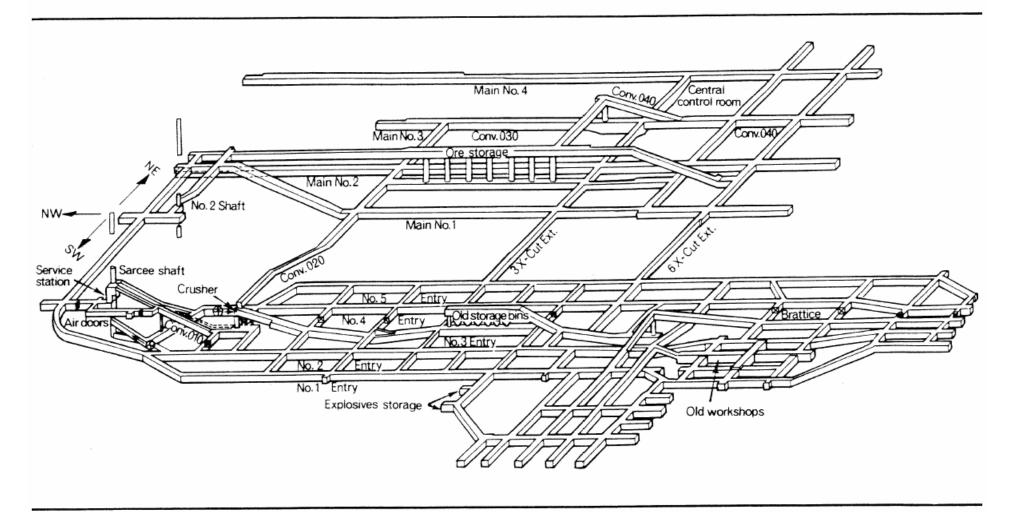
### Excavate Underground Stations, Bins, Shops



## Excavate shaft-bottom, warehouse, shops, ...



# Lanigan Near-Shaft Development Mining (must occur before panel development)



ig. 2: Underground layout in the shafts area of Lanigan Division.

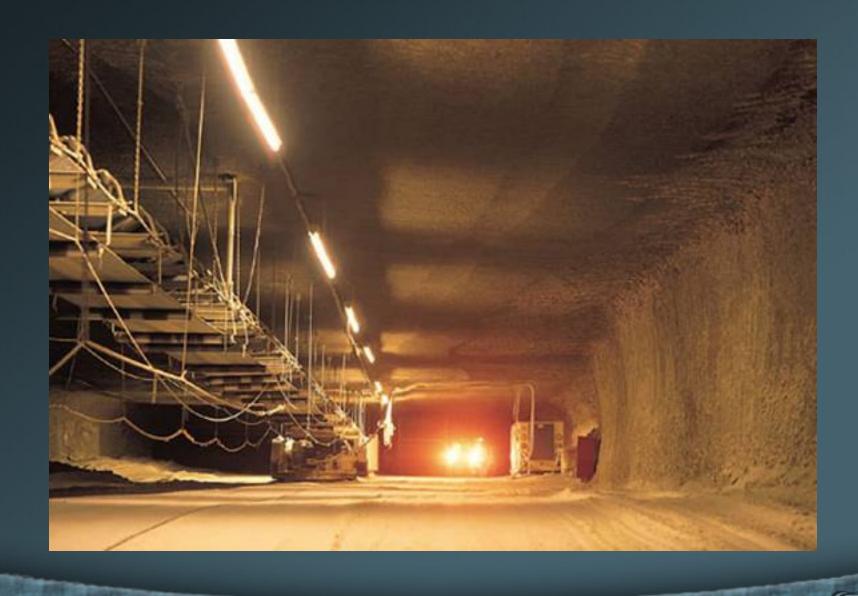
# Lower & Assemble Mining Equipment (need 6 machines for a 2 mt/yr Mine)



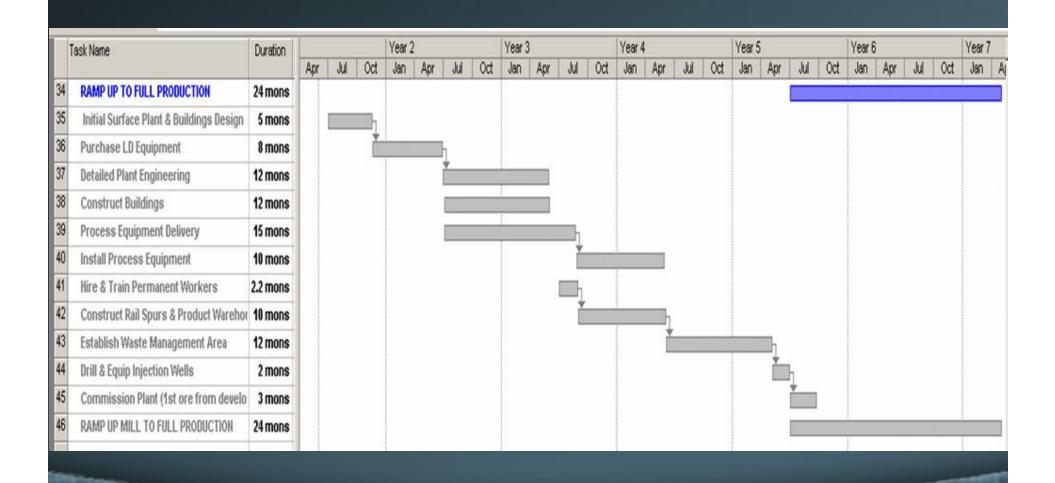
## Lower support equipment, excavate areas away from shaft



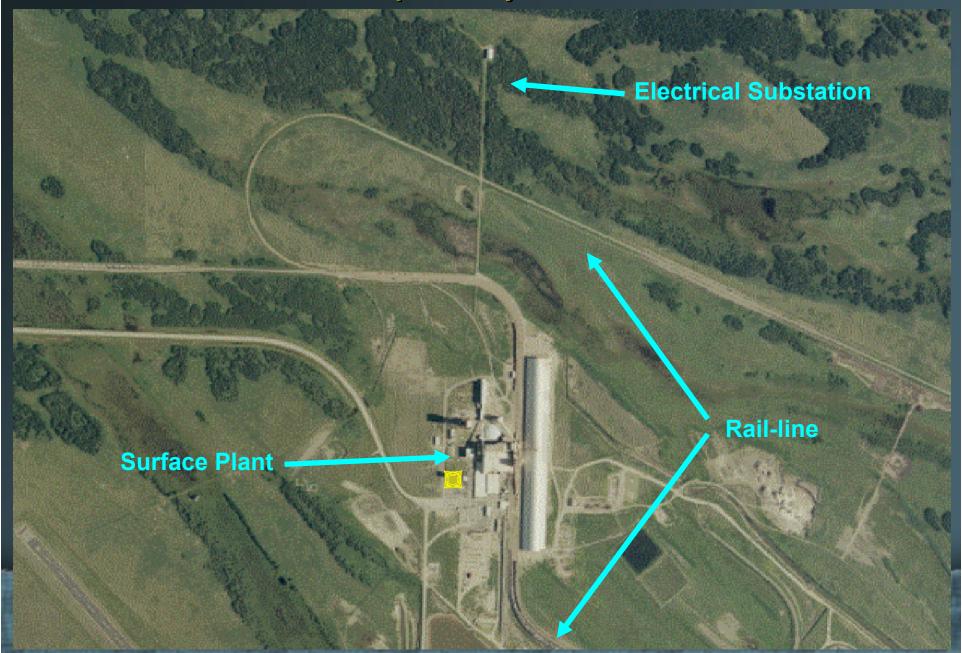
## Install Conveyors & Substations



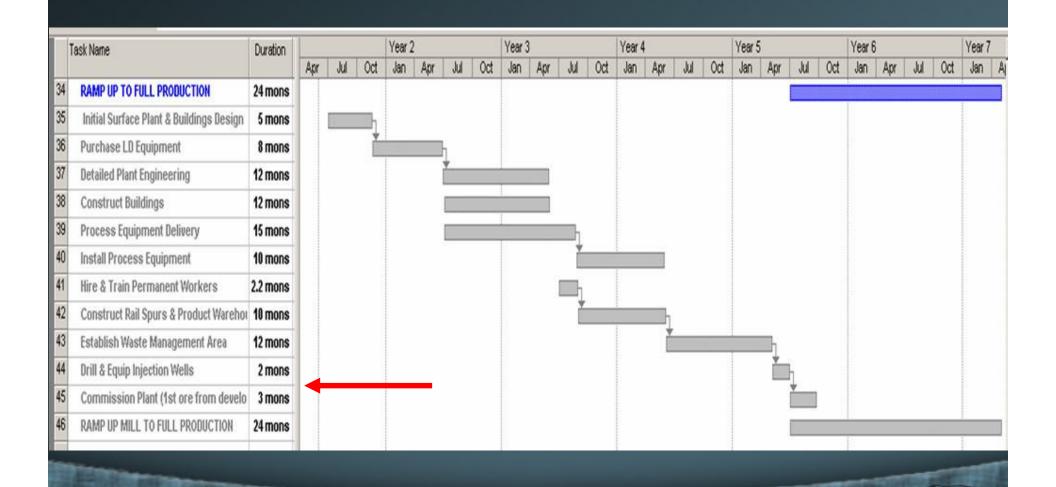
#### Greenfield Potash Mine Construction Phase 4 – Construct Surface Plant



#### Rocanville Surface (detail)



## Greenfield Potash Mine Construction Phase 4 – Environmental Construction



#### Rocanville Division, Tailings-Management Area

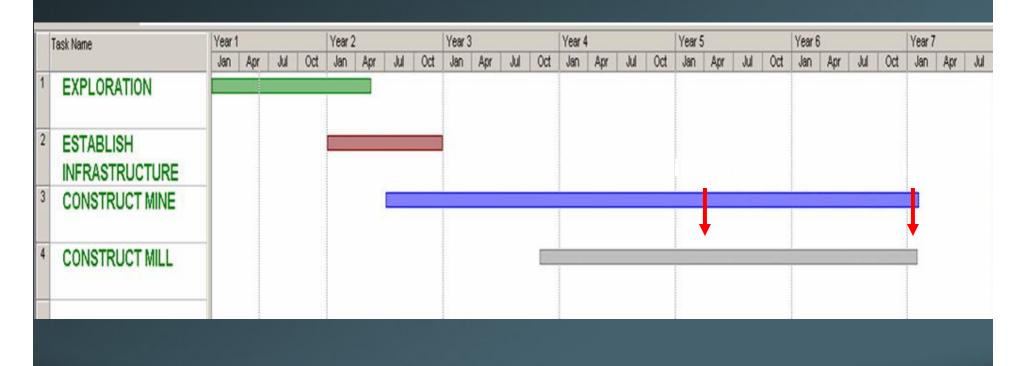
There are approximately 80 groundwater monitoring wells around the TMA

Pumping wells used to lower hydraulic head upgradient of the Slurry Wall



#### **Greenfield Potash Mine Construction**

In summary, this is probably as fast as any new Saskatchewan potash mine could be constructed:



#### **Greenfield Potash Mine Construction**

As a final note: absolute minimum time estimates are given for all tasks that were listed here, and many tasks were "fasttracked".

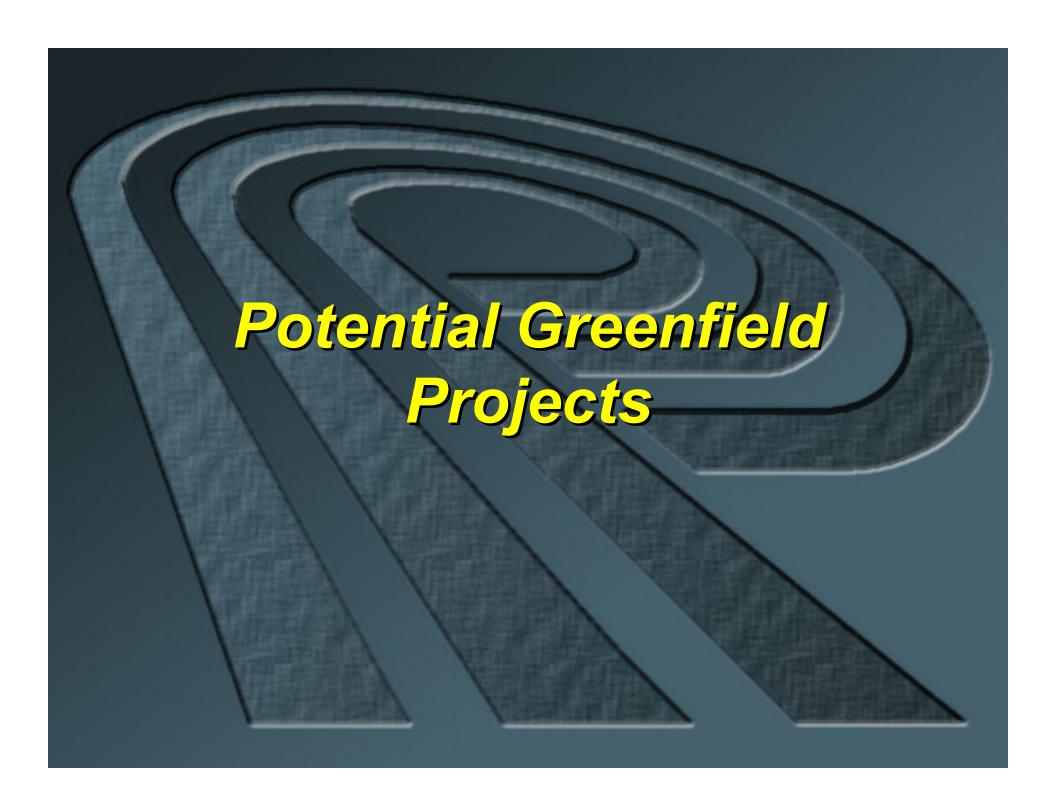
For example, both shafts were sunk concurrently, which is achievable, but not desirable from an operating standpoint.



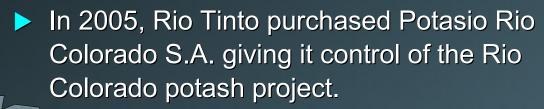
#### **Greenfield Potash Mine Construction**

- Capital Cost Estimate (AMEC May 2006)
  - 2 million tonne per year facility consisting of two shafts and surface storage of tailings constructed in Saskatchewan
  - Infrastructure development for port facilities, major rail, road, power fuel and communication is excluded.
  - Cost of exploration, land and environmental assessment is excluded.
  - Cost is 36 percent above the AMEC estimate of early 2005, primarily due to higher steel, concrete, electrical and labor costs

Area	Cost (\$US MIN
Shafts & Hoists	240
Mine	135
Surface Facilities	945
Contingency	235
Owners Costs	<u>45</u>
Total	1,600



#### Argentina's Proposed Potash Project



A final feasibility study is to be completed in 2006 for a 1.5 - 2 million tonne per year solution mine at a minimum cost of \$300 - \$400 million

Ore is a mixture of carnalite and sylvinite

Remote location lacking infrastructure

Road is bad and rail link poor

Brazil's CVRD assessing the deposit in a similar location

Source: Fertecon, PotashCorp

#### Argentina's Expansion Plan Discussions

- Greenfield expansion
- Solution mine situation
- Drilling wells and establishing caverns similar time frame to shaft sinking
- Evaporation ponds constructed during well nest establishment
- Full pond production after 2 3 years of evaporation cycle
- Mill construction time similar everywhere
- Infrastructure required
  - Power, gas
  - Roads
  - Railroads
  - Port
  - Employee camp



#### Thailand's Proposed Potash Projects



- A new JV partner, Sino Thai Potash Co, has acquired 49% of ASEAN project
- ► Italian-Thai Development PIc, the country's largest construction firm, has reportedly completed a takeover of APR
- APR's APPC Udon South Project will be:
  - difficult to mine fragile roof of salt, carnalite floor below sylvinite ore bed
  - no satisfactory salt waste disposalmajor environmental issues
  - inadequate rail car supply and narrow gauge track
  - quality issues with warehousing product in a high humidity climate
  - no port facility

#### Thailand's Expansion Plan Discussions

- Underground mine situation
- Shafts or declines would take less time (shallower)
- Mine development may take longer difficult geology
- Mill construction time similar
- Require system to get rid of excess brine
- All salt tailings must go underground more development and costs
- Dehumidification of product storage buildings
- Infrastructure required
  - Power, gas
  - Upgrade railroad
  - Port facility



