

SMART Wind Consortium Virtual Meeting

Presented to: SMART Wind Consortium

By: Jim Sims, VP, Molycorp

Date: April 29, 2015



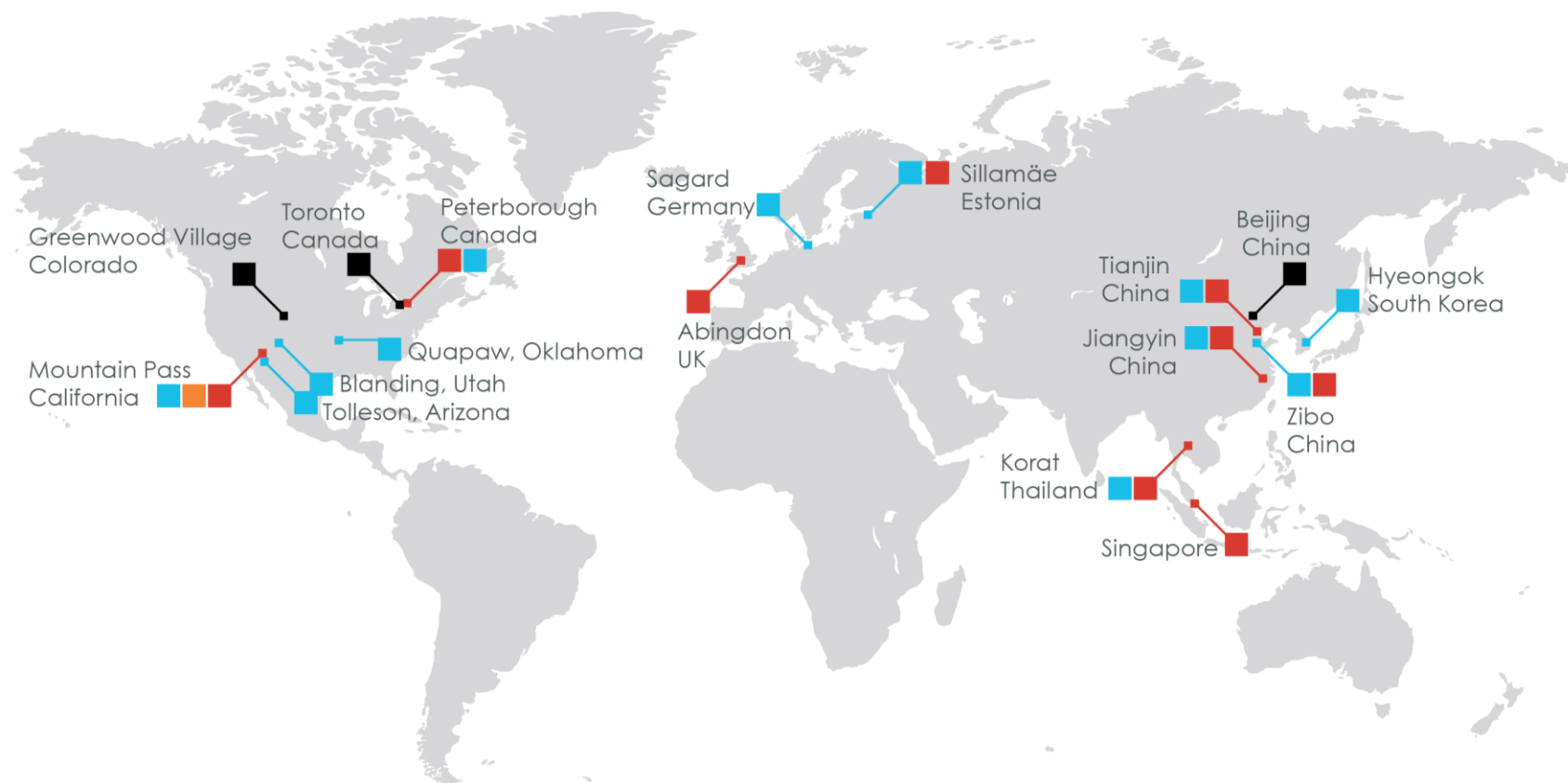
This presentation contains forward-looking statements that represent Molycorp's beliefs, projections and predictions about future events or Molycorp's future performance. Forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may," "will," "would," "could," "should," "expect," "intend," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions or phrases. These forward-looking statements are necessarily subjective and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause Molycorp's actual results, performance or achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievement described in or implied by such statements.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from expected results described in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: Molycorp's ability meet the standards necessary to maintain its listing on the New York Stock Exchange or other stock exchange, including its ability to cure any non-compliance with such listing standards; the need to secure additional capital to implement Molycorp's business plans, and Molycorp's ability to successfully secure any such capital, including the ability to successfully access the remaining commitment under the financings with certain funds managed by Oaktree Capital Management, L.P.; Molycorp's ability to make interest payments on its existing debt; Molycorp's ability to repay its debt, whether at maturity, pursuant to any acceleration, or otherwise; Molycorp's ability to optimize production at its Mountain Pass rare earth mine and processing facility, which we refer to as the Molycorp Mountain Pass facility, and the ability to develop internal and external demand for REO and other downstream products, including the ability to operate at commercial production rates and competitive cash production costs, in each case within the projected time frame; Molycorp's ability to economically produce chemical reagents from waste water at the Molycorp Mountain Pass facility on a consistent basis; the success of Molycorp's cost mitigation efforts in connection with the optimization of the Molycorp Mountain Pass facility, which, if unsuccessful, might cause its costs to exceed budget; the final costs of Molycorp's planned capital projects, which may differ from estimated costs; Molycorp's ability to achieve fully the strategic and financial objectives related to the acquisition of Molycorp Canada, including the acquisition's impact on Molycorp's financial condition and results of operations; unexpected costs or liabilities that may arise from the acquisition, ownership or operation of Molycorp Canada; risks and uncertainties associated with intangible assets, including any future goodwill impairment charges and the ability to develop and protect intellectual property related to products and operations; risks associated with Molycorp's ability to protect its intellectual property, including the infringement of intellectual property of third parties; market conditions, including prices and demand for Molycorp's products; Molycorp's ability to

control its working capital needs; foreign exchange rate fluctuations; the development and commercialization of new products; unexpected actions of domestic and foreign governments; various events which could disrupt operations, including natural events and other risks; uncertainties associated with Molycorp's reserve estimates and non-reserve deposit information, including estimated mine life and annual production; uncertainties related to feasibility studies that provide estimates of expected or anticipated costs, expenditures and economic returns, REO prices, production costs and other expenses for operations, which are subject to fluctuation; uncertainties regarding global supply and demand for rare earths materials; uncertainties regarding the results of Molycorp's exploration programs; Molycorp's ability to enter into additional definitive agreements with its customers and its ability to maintain customer relationships; Molycorp's sintered neodymium-iron-boron rare earth magnet joint venture's ability to successfully manufacture magnets within its expected timeframe; Molycorp's ability to successfully integrate other acquired businesses; Molycorp's ability to maintain appropriate relations with unions and employees; Molycorp's ability to attract and retain employees with the necessary experience, skills and training; Molycorp's ability to successfully implement its vertical integration strategy; environmental laws, regulations and permits affecting Molycorp's business, directly and indirectly, including, among others, those relating to mine reclamation and restoration, climate change, emissions to the air and water and human exposure to hazardous substances used, released or disposed of by Molycorp; and uncertainties associated with unanticipated geological conditions related to mining; and the outcome of the current stockholder class action litigation and derivative litigation, including any actions taken by government agencies in connection therewith.

For more information regarding these and other risks and uncertainties that Molycorp may face, see the section entitled "Risk Factors" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and of the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Any forward-looking statement contained in this presentation or the Annual Report on Form 10-K or the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q reflects Molycorp's current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to Molycorp's operations, operating results, growth strategy and liquidity. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements because such statements speak only as to the date when made. Molycorp assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future, except as otherwise required by applicable law.



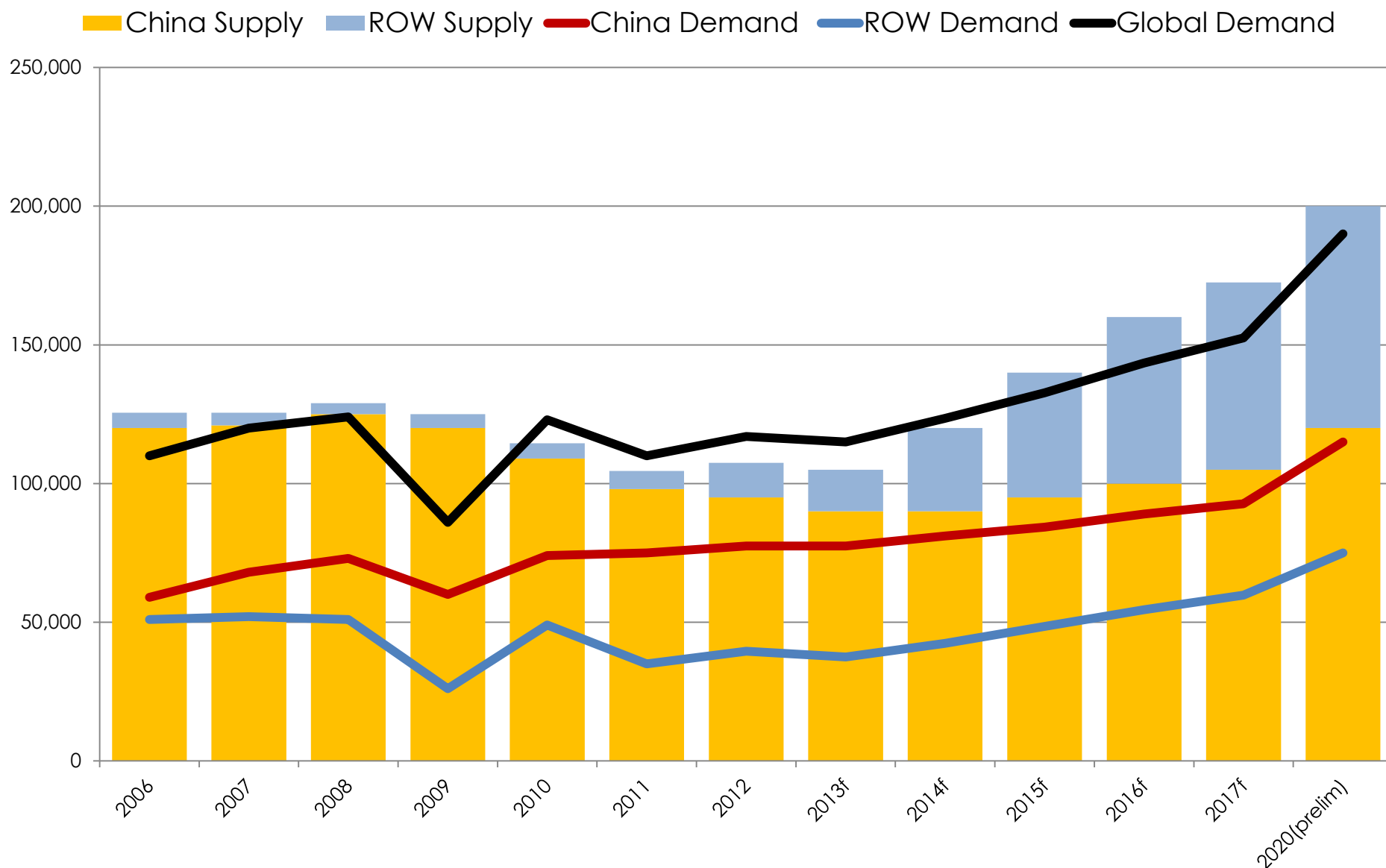


Legend

- Rare Earth Resources
- Production Facilities
- Research & Development
- Corporate Offices

Sales & Liaison Offices

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Abingdon, UK | Pendleton, Indiana | Singapore |
| Beijing, China | Osaka, Japan | Tokyo, Japan |
| Blanding, Utah | Sagard, Germany | Toronto, Canada |
| Greenwood Village, Colo. | Seoul, South Korea | Tübingen, Germany |



Source: IMCOA / Curtin University, December 2014 analysis

Catalysts



Rare earths such as Lanthanum are sold to manufacturers of fluid cracking catalysts used in the petroleum refining industry.

Magnetic Materials



Rare earth magnets made from Neodymium and Praseodymium are used in direct drive wind turbines, vehicles, home appliances, computer HDD/ODDs, and industrial motors.

Polish



Rare earths such as Cerium are used to polish a wide variety of surfaces and displays, such as applications in the consumer electronics, optics, and transportation markets.

Metallurgical



Cerium, Lanthanum, other rare earths are used in nickel-metal-hydride (NiMH) batteries, used in hybrid-electric vehicles and many other products.

Automotive



- Rare earth magnets in vehicles enable:
 - ✓ Greater energy efficiency.
 - ✓ Lighter vehicle weight and better fuel efficiency.
 - ✓ Increased passenger space.
 - ✓ High performance without heavy rare earths.

Clean Energy



- Rare earth magnets in direct drive wind turbines increase operational efficiencies, reduce O&M costs, and allow for clean energy generation at lower wind speeds.
- Molycorp is supplying magnetic rare earths to Siemens for its wind turbines.

Office Automation



- Rare earth magnets in printers, copiers and other office products save energy and allow for more compact sizes.
- Consumer demand and regulatory requirements are driving greater use of energy efficient office automation.

Home Appliances



- Rare earth magnets help increase energy efficiency, decrease weight, and reduce total system cost for appliances.
- Regulatory requirements continue to favor such high-efficiency appliances.

HDD/ODD



- Rare earth magnets are essential for hard disk drives (HDD) and optical disk drives (ODD) used in computing and networking, due to their small size high performance, and the need for thin-walled rings.

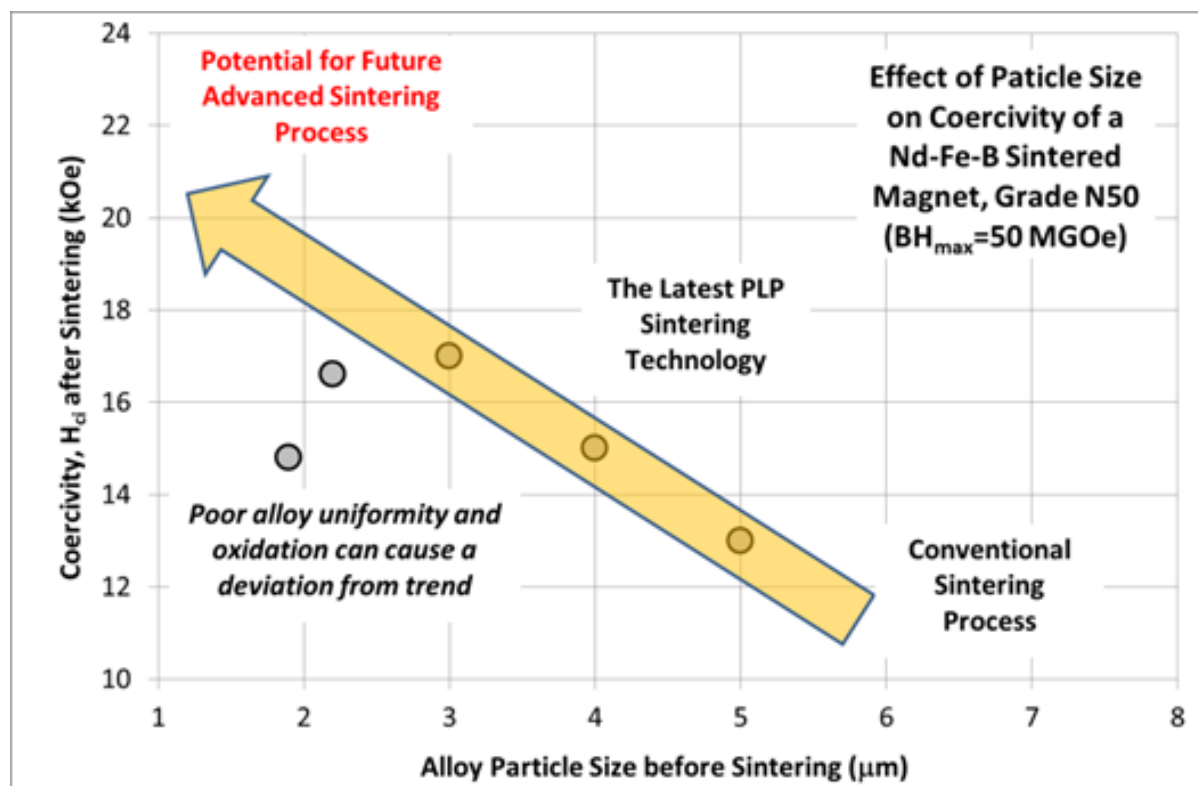
- Rare earth permanent magnets are increasingly used in direct-drive wind turbine generators because of:
 - Greater efficiency
 - Higher torque
 - Greater power output at slower wind speeds
 - Reduced noise
 - Greater reliability
- Direct drive turbines obviate the need for transmissions and gearboxes, which can fail and increase O&M costs.



- Molycorp will supply REs over 10 years to Siemens' D3 and D7 wind turbine generators.
- Key factors for Siemens:
 - Global diversification and reliability to its supply chain
 - Environmental and process innovations at Mountain Pass.
- Magnets will contain reduced levels of HREEs, moving toward zero HREEs.



Finer Microstructure via Advanced Strip Casting Is Increasing Magnet Coercivity Without Dysprosium



Source: Effect of Particle Size on Sintered Magnet Coercivity (Hono, Ohkubo & Sepehri-Amin, 2012)

Advances in both material science and in product engineering are significantly reducing HREE reliance in these materials.

These advancements promise to increase the availability of NdFeB magnetic materials for a variety of applications and markets.

This is particularly important in markets where energy efficiency is especially prized (e.g., automotive, home and commercial appliance, HVAC, office automation, and industrial motors).





Lower GHG Emissions

Total GHG emissions will be ~19% less than from an equal amount of energy produced using previous technologies at Mountain Pass.



Efficient Energy Use

An onsite Combined Heat and Power plant provides highly efficient electricity and steam, which saves energy and reduces production costs.



Wastewater Recycling

The new facility recycles what used to be wastewater (water and salts) to re-generate chemical reagents used in processing rare earth processing, reducing the environmental impact of external reagent production.



Less Freshwater Use

Extensive water recycling across the facility allows for less intensive use of fresh water than in previous operations.



Innovative Paste Tailings

Water is removed from non-rare-earth tailings and is recycled, allowing tailings to be disposed of onsite in a manner that greatly reduces the threat of naturally occurring elements escaping into the environment.



Advanced Technologies

The new facility produces next-generation, high-purity rare earth materials more efficiently and with less environmental impact than previous production at Mountain Pass.

