# Investigating the opportunities for critical minerals in tailings and mine waste

Helen Degeling Project Acquisition Manager



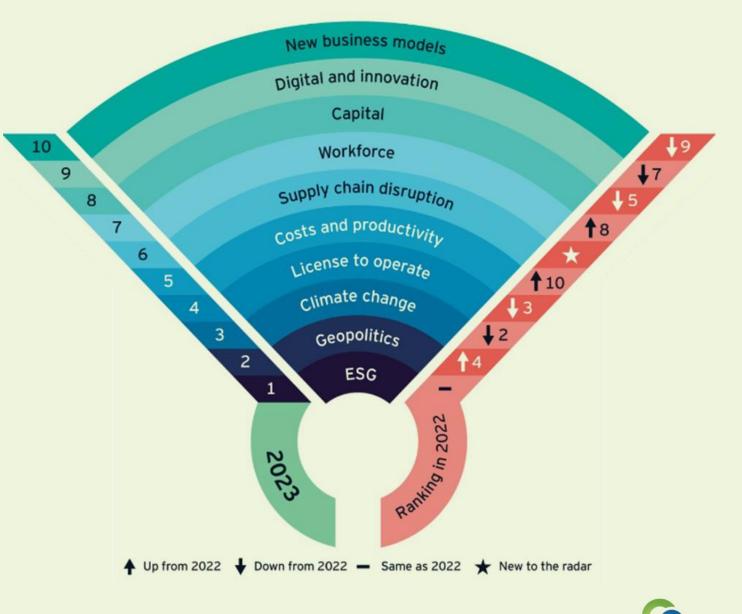


## Disclaimer

This document may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements are not guarantees and involve known and unknown risks and other matters outside the control of Cobalt Blue Holdings Limited ("COB" or "the Company"). Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, readers should not rely on forward-looking statements. This document does not constitute an offer or, invitation in relation to the dealing in securities in the Company and does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation of particular investments to any person. Readers should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis before making a decision in relation to an investment in the Company. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Company makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of any information or other representations contained in this document. No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted.



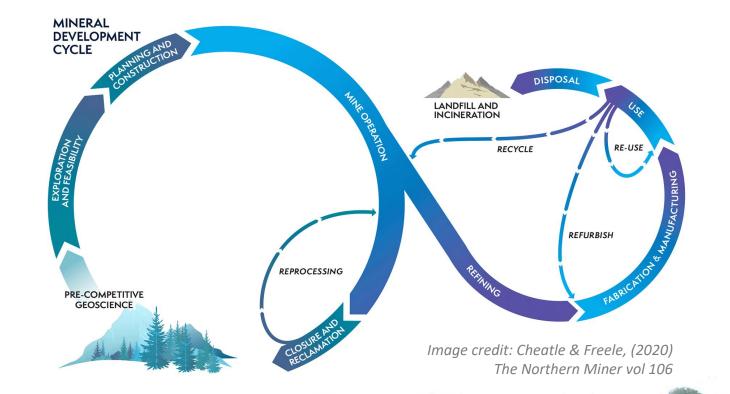
## EY Top 10 Risks to Mining 2023



## Mining and the Circular Economy

"In the current linear mining value chain, mine waste is considered ... a business liability. Employing circular economy principles can redefine the liability to an asset, through the recycling, repurposing or reprocessing of material back into a circular mining value loop."

– L. Nichols (2022)

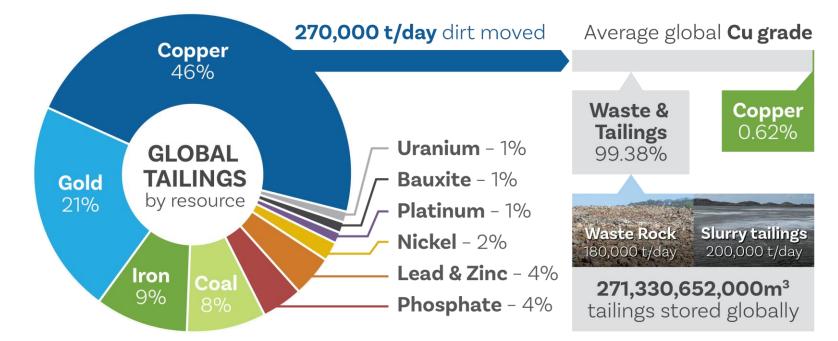


## Size of the Problem

## For Copper processing

- Processed material: 90,000t/day
- Process water: 114,000m<sup>3</sup>/day
- Concentrate: 1,750t/day

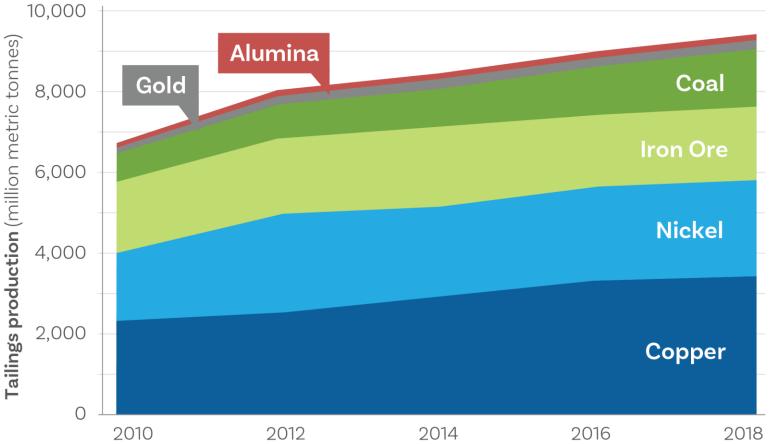
ASX: COB



## Size of the Problem

Estimate of global annual tailings production by commodity

- 3.4 billion tonnes tailings produced annually from copper tailings in 2018
- Copper by far the most
- Declining grades, increasing demand, mean the volume of tails per tonne Cu produced is going up

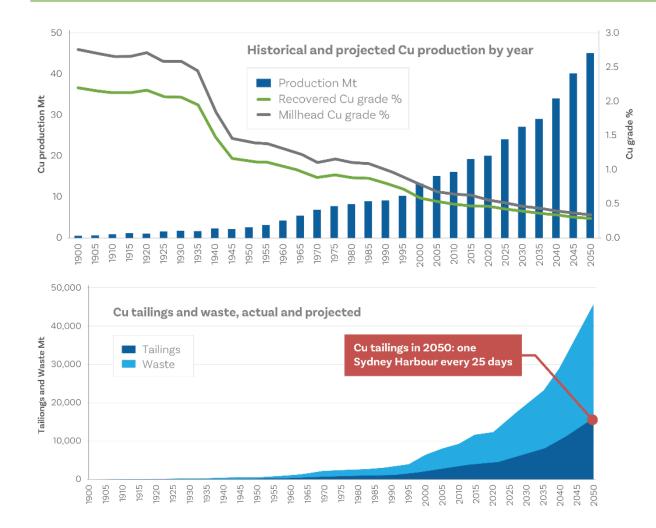




## Tailings – major source of AMD



## Cu tailings – 2050



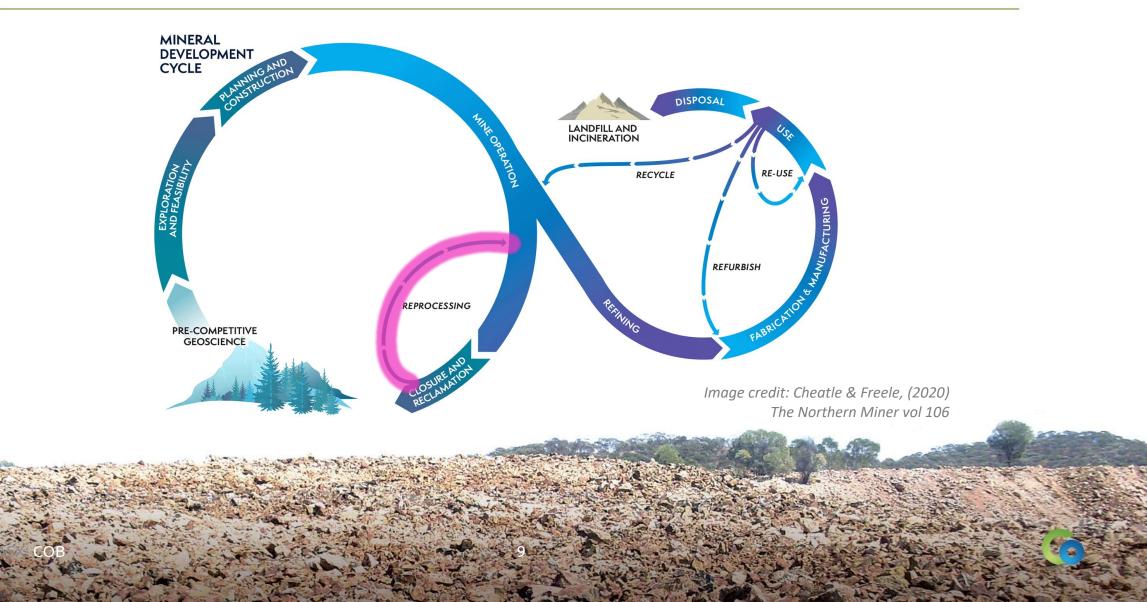








## Mining and the Circular Economy



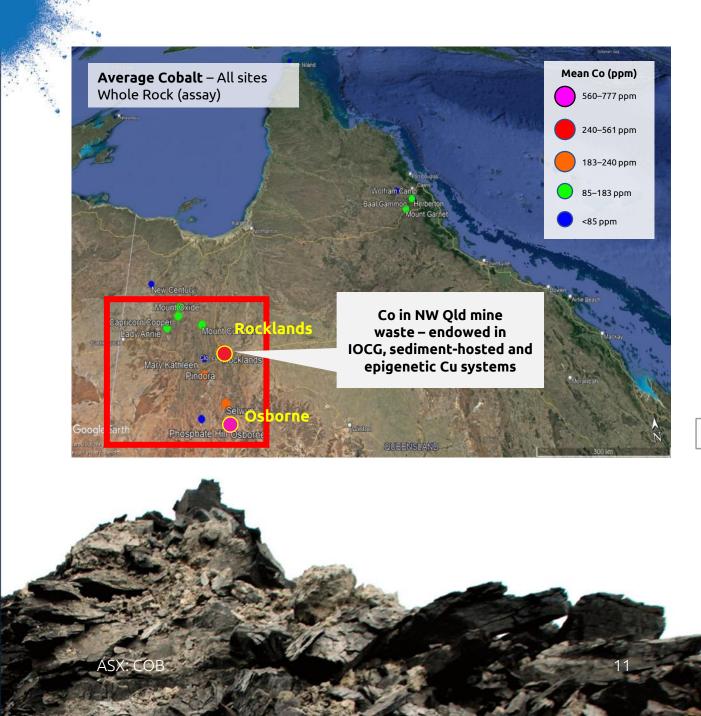
## The opportunity of secondary prospectivity

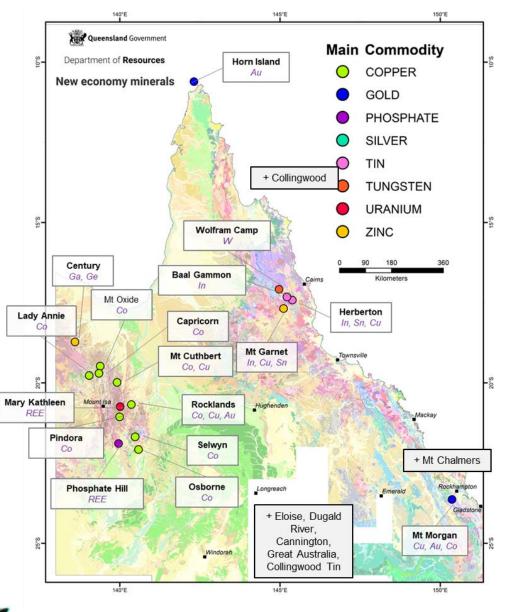
#### Example – Mount Isa copper mine:

- Reported spot grades up to 9% Cobalt
- No cobalt production since 1990's
- Approx 22km<sup>2</sup> tailings











## CobaltBlue

## Ethical and reliable cobalt for a more sustainable world

### Our aim: clean, responsible cobalt supply

The integrated Broken Hill Cobalt Project offers responsibly sourced cobalt

#### Targeted project life +20 years:

Mineral Resource of 118Mt\* for 81,400t cobalt.

#### Primary cobalt:

- 3,500 tpa of cobalt (as MHP or Cobalt Sulphate).
- 300,000 tpa of Elemental Sulphur.

## Patented minerals processing tech for treating pyrite feedstocks:

90–95% recovery of cobalt from ore to product.

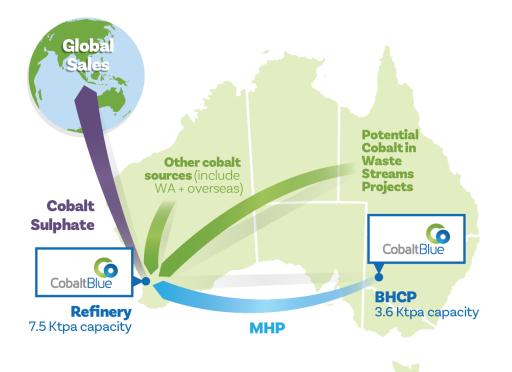




### Our Aim: One of world's largest cobalt suppliers

Cobalt Blue will produce battery-grade cobalt sulphate via an integrated mine (Broken Hill) and refinery (Kwinana). COB can also process other sources of cobalt from Australia or overseas.

COB will become one of the largest producers of battery-grade cobalt in the world.



#### Global mined cobalt operations (ex-DRC), 2026 (Kt Co)

Weda Bay (Indo)	8.7	
Nornickel (Russia)	6.0	
Coral Bay (Philippines)	6.0	
Morowali (Indo)	5.2	
Ambatovy (Madagascar)	5.0	
Obi Island (Indo)	4.2	
Cobalt Blue	3.6	
Murrin Murrin (Australia)	3.6	
Murrin Murrin (Australia) Moa Bay (Cuba)	3.6 3.5	
Moa Bay (Cuba)	3.5	
Moa Bay (Cuba) Ramu (PNG)	3.5 3.1	
Moa Bay (Cuba) Ramu (PNG) Voisey's Bay (Canada)	3.5 3.1 3.0	

#### Global battery-grade cobalt sulphate capacity, 2026 (Kt Co)

China (Various)	110
Australia (Cobalt Blue)	7.5
Finland (Umicore, Jervois)	5
Canada (Electra)	4
Belgium (Umicore)	1

## Cobalt Blue: Waste Streams Project

#### **Project Aim**

- To generate opportunities for re-mining of key battery metals from mine waste
- To work with existing operations to develop synergies for secondary metal extraction
- Turning 'trash' into 'treasure'

## Waste Streams Project

#### March 2021

Desktop reviews, focus on Northwest Minerals Province

#### December 2021

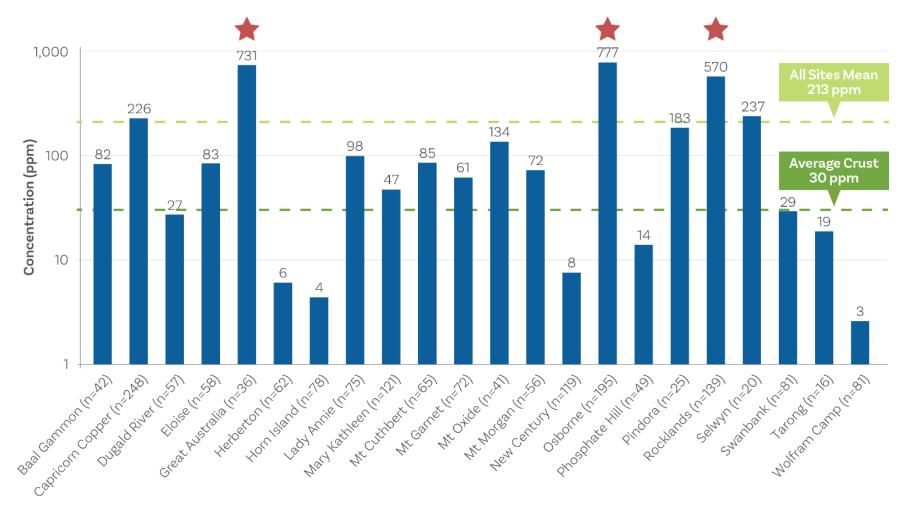
- Execution of MOU with Queensland Dept of Resources to collaborate on the Secondary Prospectivity project
  - Examining the prospectivity of mine waste for critical minerals
  - Identify opportunities for further development



## GSQ-UQ secondary prospectivity project

Stream 1	FIRST PASS INVESTIGATION OF MINE WASTE
	Initial characterisation of up to 24 mine sites targeting mine waste from a range of commodities including cobalt.
	DETAILED SITE INVESTIGATIONS
Stream 2	Fertile sites representative of different deposit styles selected for detailed analysis considering the relationship between geology, mineralisation and critical metal fertility.
	BESPOKE MINERAL PROCESSING METHODOLOGIES
Stream 3	Evaluation of processing methodologies offering the greatest potentially economic recovery of critical minerals from mine waste materials.
	Queensland Government CobaltBlue
SX: COB	17

## Cobalt assays in Qld mine waste



ASX: COB

## Realising the Opportunity

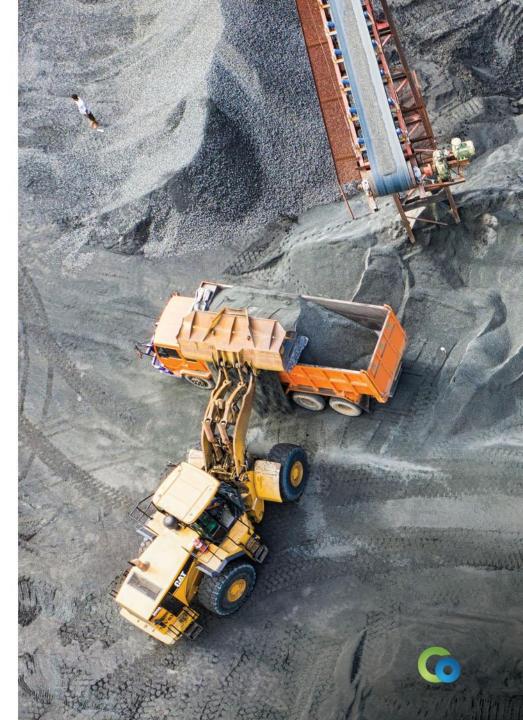
#### Identification and exploration **Repository Characterisation Tailings Characterisation** Primary ore geology Sampling Methods and sequence Production plans Lithology Remediation . Processing methods initially employed Recovery of critical metals and minerals Composition of initial process products Location and period of existence **HISTORICAL TAILINGS** Estimate volume and metal quantity **REPOSITORIES** (Remediation and recovery of critical metals & minerals) **Residue Management** Process design and analysis Metallurgical testwork Residue characterization as raw Flowsheet design Sample selection material and/or disposal Mass balancing Feasible reprocessing methods Assessment of process sustainability Metallurgical performance

Source: Systematic characterization of historical tailings for possible remediation and recovery of critical metals and minerals (Mulenshi et al 2021)

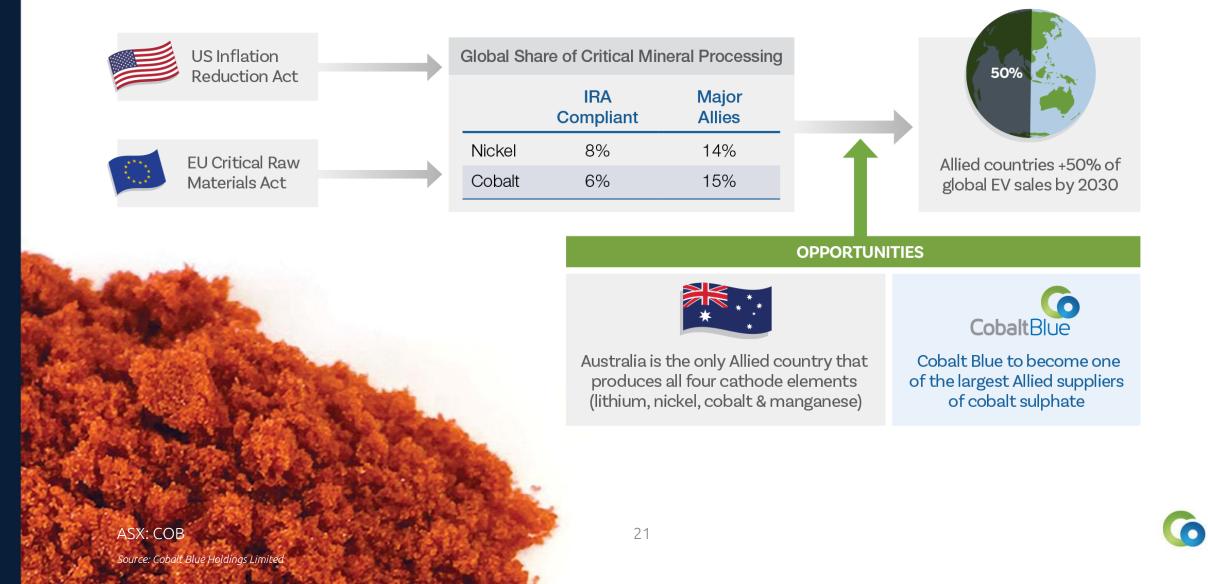
## Companies already doing this....

#### Already there...

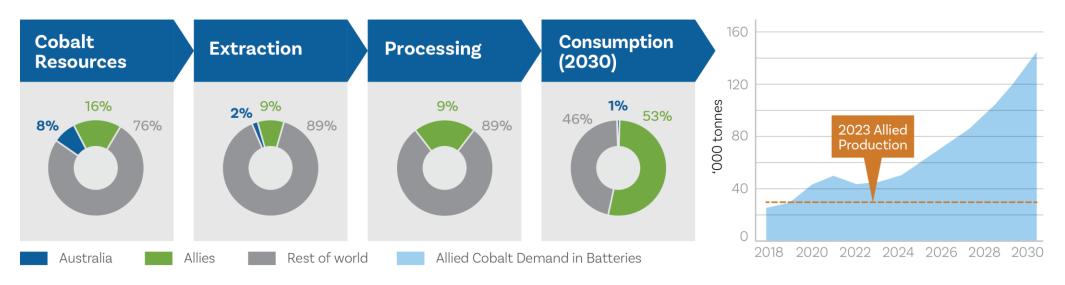
- New Century Century and Mt Lyell (Zn)
- **EQ Resources** Mt Carbine (W)
- Heritage Minerals Mt Morgan (Cu-Au)
- NQ Minerals Hellyer (Pb, Zn, Ag)
- BIM Metals/Carnaby Resources Tick Hill (Au)
- South 32 Gemco (Mn)
- **Rio Tinto** Sorel-Tracy, Canada (Sc)
- **Regeneration Enterprises** various



## Building an allied supply chain



## Building an allied supply chain



- Australia is the only country globally that mines all four of the cathode elements (lithium, nickel, cobalt and manganese).
- Overcoming the real chokepoint in critical minerals supply chain, Processing, cannot be addressed until the US/EU incentivize responsible and sustainable Extraction.
- Cobalt Blue is targeting an integrated approach focused on Extraction (Broken Hill) and Processing (Kwinana). Large scale Extraction and Processing in Australia will support secure global supply chains.

## Cobalt Blue

www.cobaltblueholdings.com

6

