Dr. Helen Degeling

The rise of critical minerals

... and what it means for you



What we'll cover....

- Why are critical minerals so important, where are they located, and who's mining them?
- Surveying Australia's place in the global critical minerals market and what it means for Australian mining companies
- Forecasting the changing landscape in Australian mining as the critical minerals sector grows



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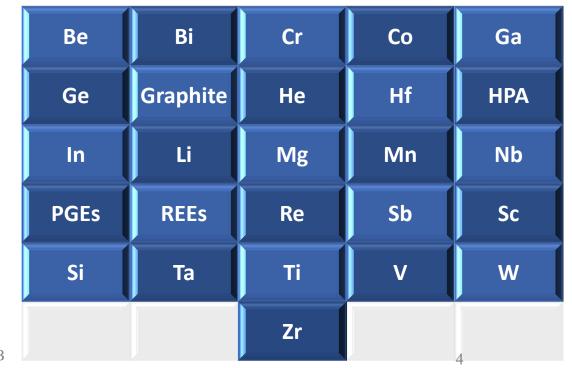
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The criticality of critical minerals

- A critical mineral or metal is one that is....
 - 1. essential for the functioning of our modern technologies, economies or national security and
 - 2. There is a risk that its supply chains could be disrupted.

Australia's critical minerals list



Jurisdiction	N. of critical minerals
Australia	26
US	33
EU	31 + Cu, Ni
Japan	31
China	24



The criticality of critical minerals

WMF Criticality assessment methodology

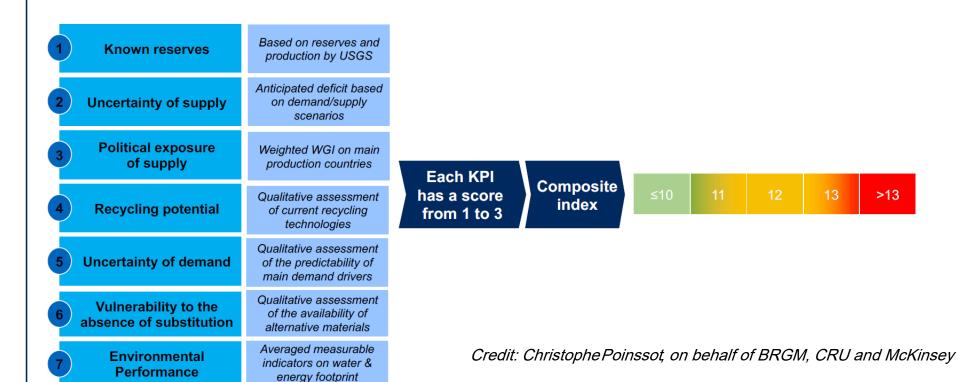


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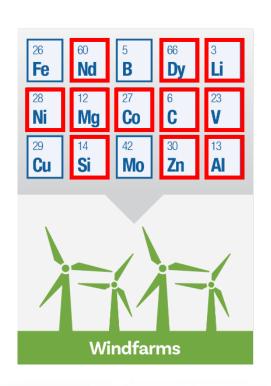


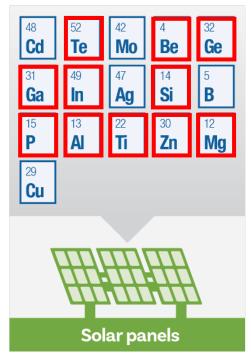
- Methodology is based on 7 quantitative and qualitative KPIs, with Environmental Performance introduced in 2021
- The combination of them allows for a thorough understanding of key challenges facing value chains in the years ahead

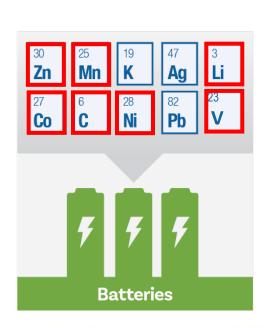


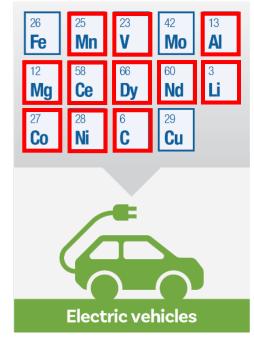


What green energy technology is driving metal demand?



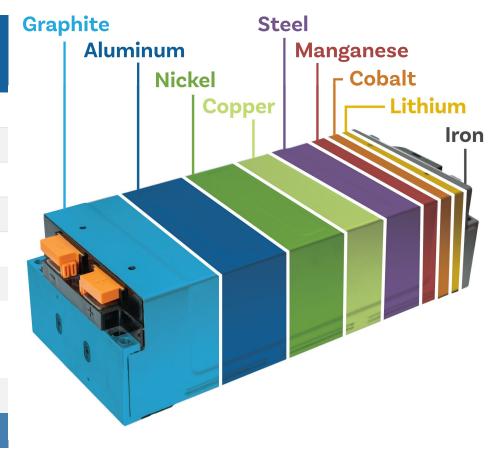






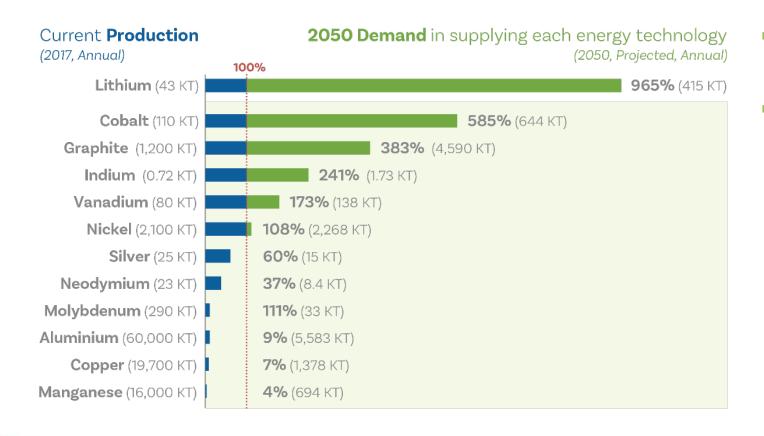
What metals are in a typical EV battery?

Mineral	Cell Part	Amount Contained in the Avg. 2020 Battery (kg)	% of Total
Nickel	Cathode	29kg	16%
Manganese	Cathode	10kg	5%
Cobalt	Cathode	8kg	4%
Lithium	Cathode	6kg	3%
Iron	Cathode	5kg	3%
Graphite	Anode	52kg	28.%
Aluminum	Cathode, Casing, Current collectors	35kg	19%
Steel	Casing	20kg	11%
Total		185kg	100%



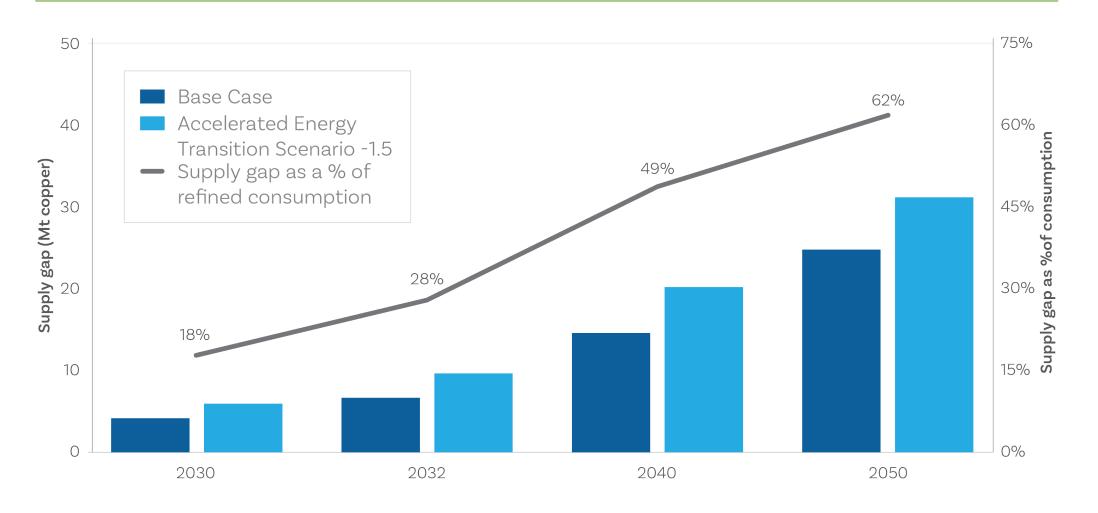


Growing demand



- Demand driven by energy technology
- Similar demands driven by electric car manufacturing, other technologies (phones, magnets, etc)

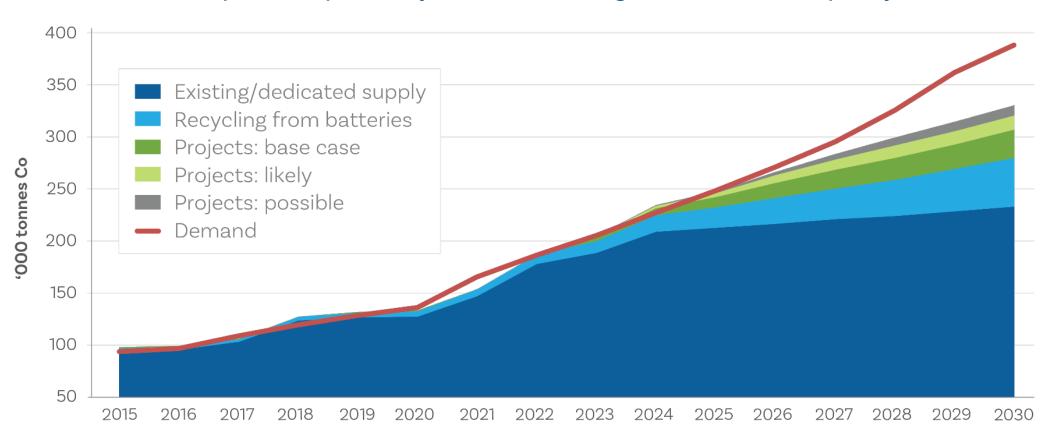
Cu Future Supply vs Demand





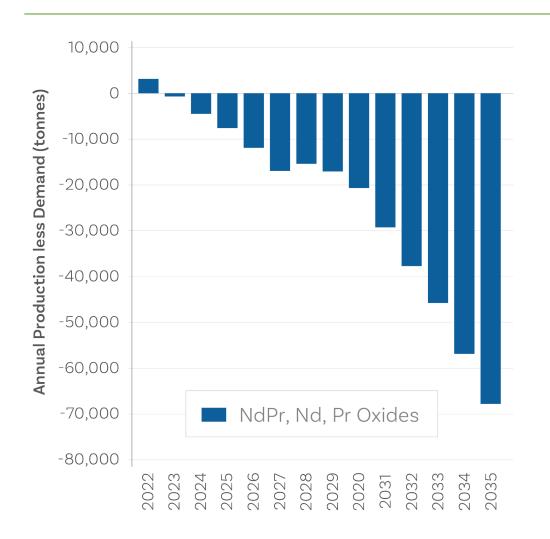
Cobalt future of supply and demand

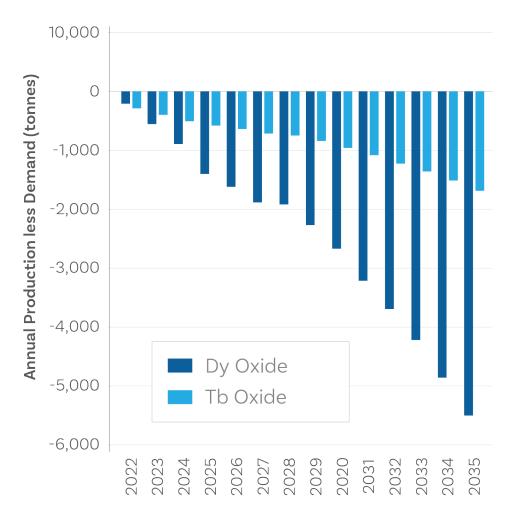
Another ~50ktpa is required by 2025, reaching another ~150ktpa by 2030





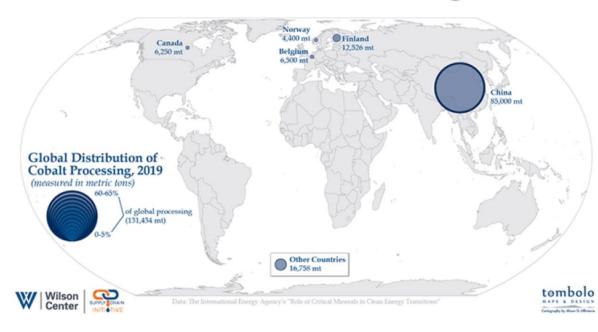
REE Future Supply vs Demand



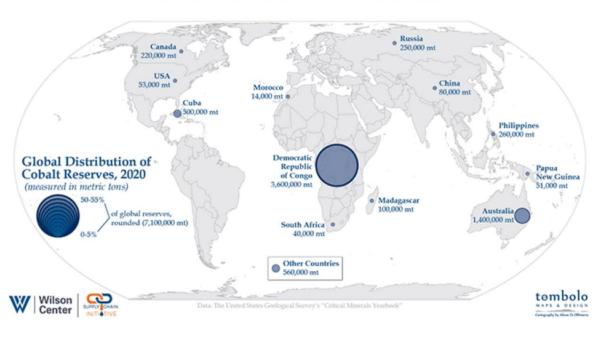




Cobalt Processing

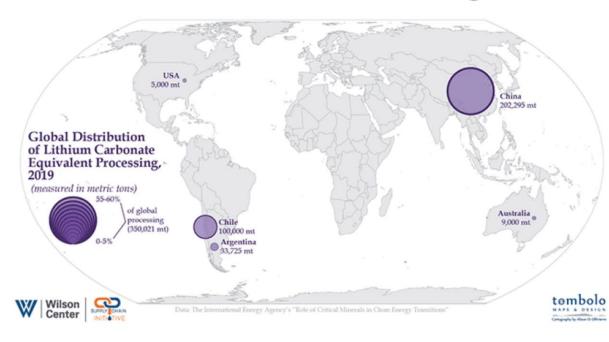


Cobalt Reserves

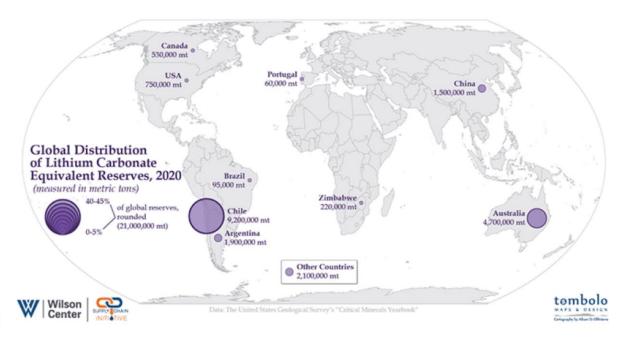




Lithium Processing



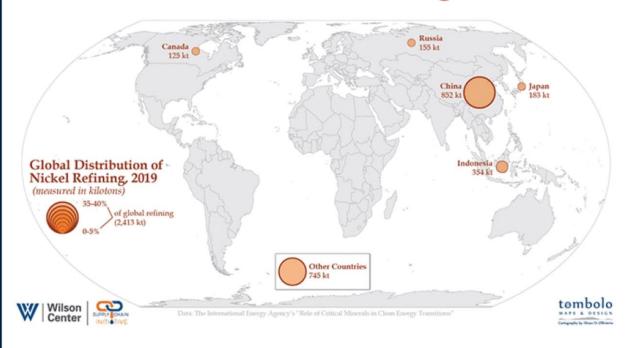
Lithium Reserves







Nickel Refining



Nickel Reserves

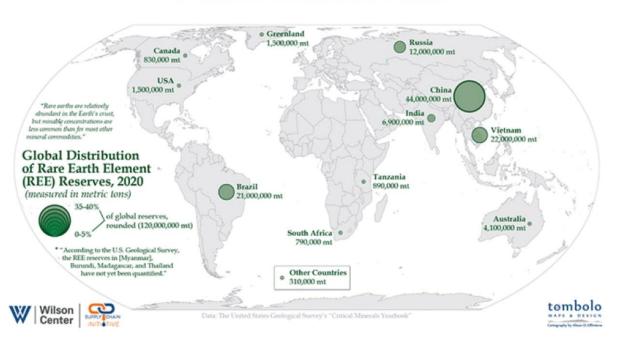




REE Refining



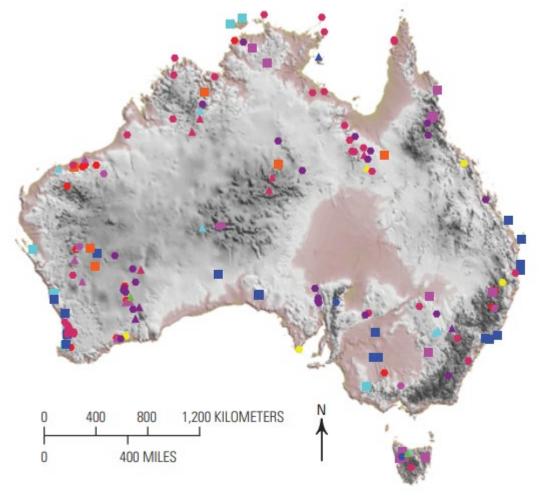
REE Reserves





Where does Australia fit?

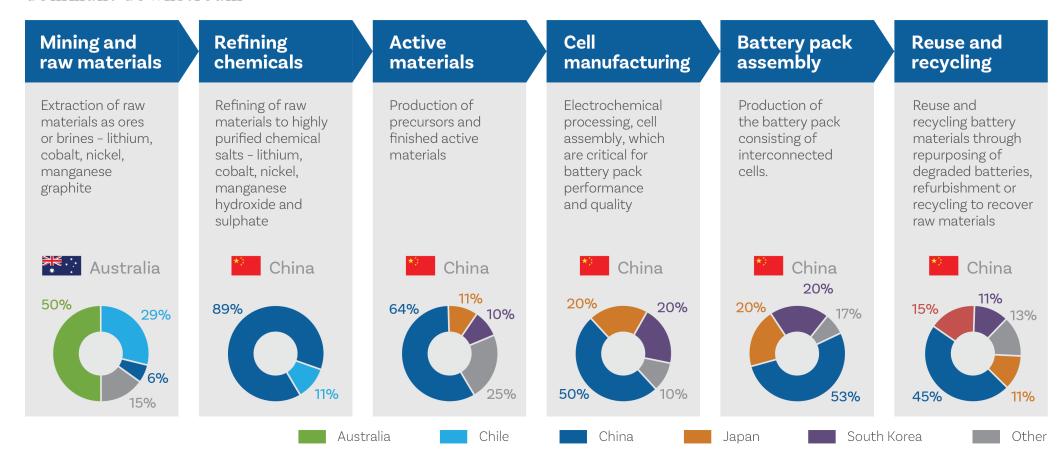
- Global top 3 resource inventory for:
 - Bauxite
 - Cobalt
 - Copper
 - Lithium
 - Manganese
 - Nicke1
 - Tungsten
 - Vanadium
 - zinc





The battery supply chain

Batteries are produced through a complex value chain, with Australia strong in mining and China dominant downstream





Supply chain diversification





Global Share of Critical Mineral Processing

	IRA Compliant	Major Allies
Nickel	8%	14%
Cobalt	6%	15%



Allied countries +50% of global EV sales by 2030

OPPORTUNITIES



Australia is the only Allied country that produces all four cathode elements (lithium, nickel, cobalt & manganese)



Cobalt Blue to become one of the largest Allied suppliers of cobalt sulphate



Our critical future

- Advanced processing and manufacturing in Australia requires
 - Foresight (the long term view)
 - Collaboration (industry, govt, academia)
 - Investment (industry and govt)
- Future with investment in key sectors
 - Exploration and mining
 - Tailings re-processing
 - Processing
 - Manufacturing
 - Sustainability
- Future without govt/other investment
 - We are the world's quarry
 - Loss of investment, loss of knowledge, loss of rewards



