



Global Cobalt
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Critical Metals Symposium

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This presentation contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable Canadian and US securities legislation. These statements relate to future events or the future activities or performance of the Company. All statements, other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Information concerning mineral resource estimates also may be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that it reflects a prediction of the mineralization that would be encountered if a mineral deposit were developed and mined. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events.

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Cautionary Note to US Investors Concerning Reserve and Resource Estimates

National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates contained in or incorporated by reference in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the “CIM”) Standards on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council (the “CIM Standards”) as amended.

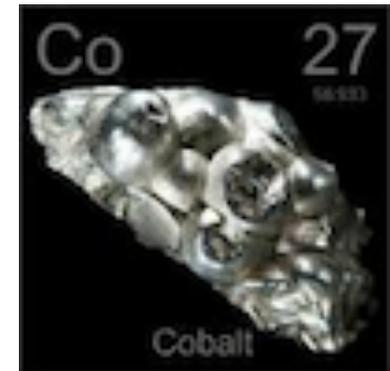
What is Cobalt?

- Cobalt (Co) is a hard, lustrous, silver-grey metal that based on its unique properties has many applications
- The majority of global cobalt production originates in the African Copper Belt region as a byproduct of Copper and Nickel mining
- Applications vary and the element has played a significant role in industrial uses, the hi-tech industry, medical uses, environmental operations and strategic purposes
- Cobalt is an element with growing importance in the future energy economy due to its pivotal role in the rechargeable battery sector
- Cobalt is considered a strategic metal and as such is essential to the function of modern society

Cobalt at a Glance

Cobalt's Unique Properties

- High melting point (1493°C) and retains its strength to a high temperature
 - ✓ Applications: Cutting tools, superalloys, surface coating, high speed steels, cemented carbides, diamond tooling
- Ferromagnetic and retains this property up to 1100°C, a higher temperature (Curie Point) than any other material
 - ✓ Applications: Alnico magnets, recording tape, soft magnetic materials, samarium cobalt NdBF₆+Cobalt
- Produces intense blue colours when with silica
 - ✓ Applications: Cobalt Blue in paints, glazes, enamels, etc.
- Multivalent
 - ✓ Applications: Catalytic action is enhanced OXO reaction Fischer-Tropsch, oil desulphurization, paint and ink drier, tire adhesives



Symbol: Co

Atomic Number: 27

Description: Transition Metal

Properties: Shiny, Grey, Brittle Metal

Atomic Weight: 58.9332

Density (g/cm³): 8.90

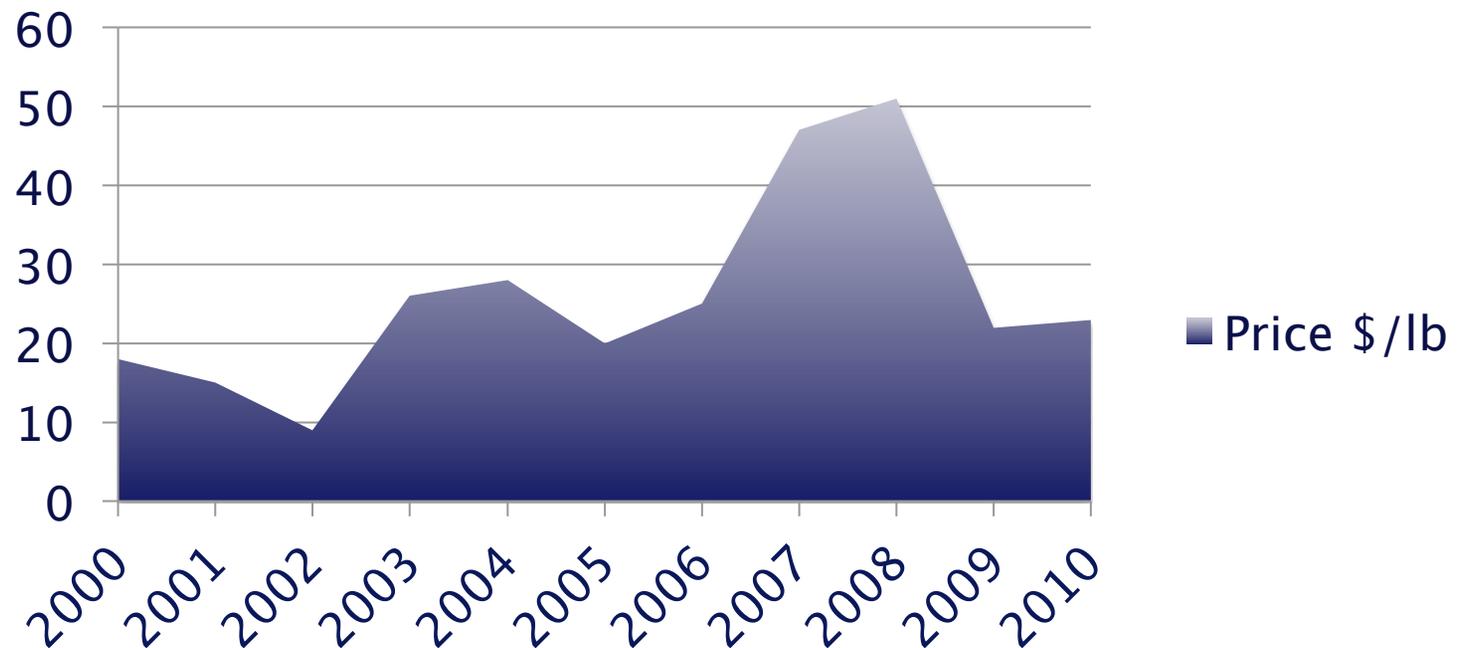
Melting Point (K): 1768

Boiling Point (K): 3201

Avg. Abundance: 25ppm

Historical Cobalt Metal Prices

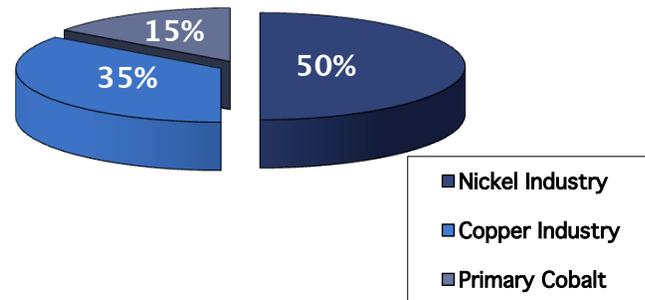
Price of Cobalt \$/lb



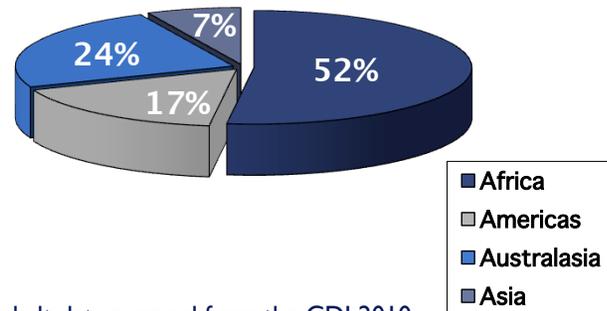
Derived from data sourced by the Cobalt Development Institute 2010

Growing Concern Over Supply of Cobalt

Sourcing of Cobalt



Supply Chain of Cobalt



Cobalt data sourced from the CDI 2010

- Approximately 85% of cobalt is produced as a by-product of nickel and copper operations, leaving the supply of cobalt and the viability of the industry correlated to nickel and copper demand
- World supply predominantly African from the conflict stricken Copper Belt of the DRC and Zambia – significant political risk
- Disruptions in these conflict regions that mine cobalt create growing concern over supply
- Cobalt supply chain is fragmented due to the dislocation between where cobalt is mined and where the refining intellectual property lies
- Global Cobalt is in a unique position as being a front runner in supplying non-African and non-conflict cobalt to the ever growing global demand

Cobalt: A Strategic Metal

- A *Strategic Metal* is defined as a commodity that is integral to the national defense, aerospace or energy industry, but is threatened by supply disruptions due to limited domestic production
- The United States, European Union, Netherlands and Japan have all declared cobalt a strategic metal and it is required for stockpile
- Currently there is no domestic primary production of cobalt in those jurisdictions that declare the metal strategic

Conflict Minerals

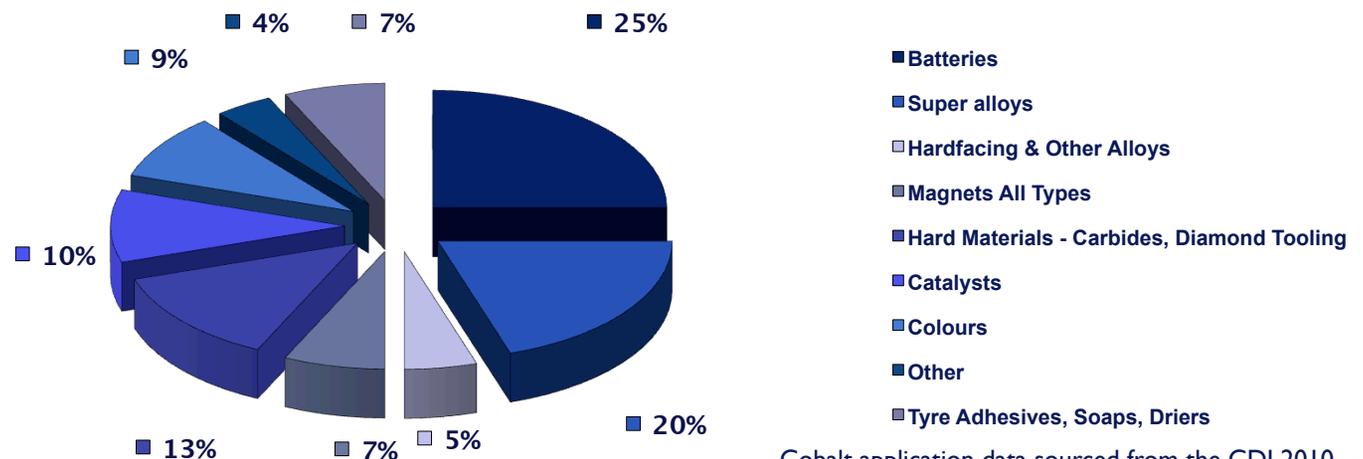
- Connection between consumer demand for electronics, such as cell phones and laptops, as well as automotive and aerospace technologies and the mineral exports from “Conflict Areas” such as the DRC are fueling acts of genocide and warfare
- With the majority of cobalt supply chain being mined from the DRC and Zambia, the supply risk for the industry is the health and functionality of these regions, which have ravaged by chronic corruption and violence
- Recently passed regulation in the United States (Dodd–Frank Act), Canada and European Union requires labeling of all electronics that contain cobalt and other metals sourced from the DRC and other areas of conflict



Growth in Demand for Cobalt

Driven by:

- Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) and Electric Vehicles (EV)
- New energy sources requiring cobalt batteries such as wind turbines and solar panels
- Use of cobalt in rechargeable batteries has grown enormously from 700tpa in 1995 to 14,000tpa in 2009
- A growing middle class in developing nations are feeding the demand for electronics powered by cobalt batteries
- Super-alloy demand from new commercial/military aircraft applications
- Gas and coal fueled turbines to produce electricity



Cobalt application data sourced from the CDI 2010

Cobalt Applications

Environmental & Renewable Energy

- Hybrid Electric Vehicle and Electric Vehicle Batteries
- Fuel Cell Technologies
- Solar Panel and Wind Turbine Generators
- Solar Energy Conversion
- Coal to Liquid Technology
- Gas to Liquid Technology
- Oil Desulphurization

Technological

- Mobile Phones and PDAs
- Laptops and Tablets
- Hard Disk Drives
- Memory Chips and Integrated Circuits
- Satellites

Industrial

- Drill Bits and Cutting Steels
- Paints and Inks
- Ball Bearings
- Radial Tires

Medical

- Orthopedic Implants and Prosthetics
- Wear Resistant Alloys
- Vitamin B12
- Food Preservation
- Feed Supplements

Strategic

- Military and Commercial Jet Engines
- Turbine Blades
- Propulsion Systems
- Magnets



Cobalt and the Electric Vehicle Effect

- In the Li-ion battery the cathode active material contains 60% cobalt and accounts for about 50% of the weight of the cathode
- Li-ion batteries are expected to claim 43% of the total vehicle market in the next five years
 - In context, in 2009 the use of Li-ion batteries manufactured for cars was very limited accounting for just 1.6% of the market
- Increase in popularity for hybrid vehicles is expected to substantially increase demand for cobalt in rechargeable batteries
- Electric cars will make up 20% of U.K. auto sales by 2016 as drivers take advantage of government subsidies and lower fuel costs
- Mercedes-Benz believes that cars powered solely by petrol and diesel engines will have virtually ceased to exist by 2050
- In Japan, 1 in 5 Honda sales will be hybrids by 2011

Information quoted has been sourced from the Cobalt Development Institute and SFP Metals (UK) Ltd.

Cobalt and the Digital Revolution

- Mobile phones and laptops represent 81% of lithium-ion battery demand
- Use of cobalt in rechargeable batteries has grown enormously from 700tpa in 1995 to 14,000tpa in 2009
- Increased growth in demand for mobile phones accounted for nearly 25% of worldwide cobalt demand in 2009
- It is estimated that laptop unit sales and mobile device sales can grow by approximately 10% per annum resulting in the need for lithium battery storage capacity to increase by 10% per annum as well
 - Although some growth will be filled by lower cobalt content batteries, cobalt will be a major component and result in increased demand
- Projected increase in demand for mobile phones and other electronic gadgets will ensure a steady increase in demand for cobalt in rechargeable batteries

Information quoted has been sourced from the Cobalt Development Institute and SFP Metals (UK) Ltd.

Estimated Lithium-Ion Battery Consumption of Cobalt

Cathode	2008		2010	
	Tonnes	Tonnes Cobalt	Tonnes	Tonnes Cobalt
Lithium Co Oxide	25,550	12,775	24,000	12,000
Lithium Ni-Co-Mn Oxide	4,900	686	16,000	2,240
Lithium Ni-Co-Al Oxide	1,400	140	2,000	200
Lithium Mn Oxide	2,450	-	2,000	-
Lithium FePO ₄ Oxide	700	-	1,000	-
TOTAL:		13,601		14,440

Information quoted has been sourced from Byron Capital Markets.

Battery Growth from Existing Markets

Cathode	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1025	2016
Lithium Co Oxide	12,000	11,520	11,059	10,617	10,192	9,784	9,393
Lithium Ni-Co-Mn Oxide	2,400	2,952	3,542	4,074	4,481	4,929	5,669
Lithium Ni-Co-Al Oxide	180	243	304	398	537	677	812
Lithium Mn Oxide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithium FePO ₄ Oxide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NiMH	121	118	118	117	117	115	107
Total Annual Production (Tonnes):	14,701	14,833	15,023	15,206	15,328	15,505	15,981
Growth Rate:		0.90%	1.30%	1.20%	0.80%	1.10%	3.00%

Information quoted has been sourced from Byron Capital Markets.

Cobalt: Putting the “Super” in Super Alloys

- Super alloys with cobalt are used in applications where corrosion resistance and high operating temperatures are necessary
- An increase in cobalt content significantly raises the solution temperature of that alloy
 - For example, an increase in cobalt content to 19% from 5% in a nickel-based super alloy will raise the solution temperature of that alloy by 100°Celsius
- These properties are required in many aerospace applications where a higher operating temperature improves engine fuel efficiency
- There is a lack of substitution for this select class of material and over the past six years there has been a 29% growth in demand
 - 64% of demand coming from aerospace applications
 - 26% of demand from land-based turbines
- Demand for high-grade cobalt should increase over the next few years due to the expansion and update of commercial, cargo and military airline fleets
- With only a limited number of producers within this cobalt subsector, the ability to increase supply to meet demand growth is very limited

Information quoted has been sourced from Byron Capital Markets.

Super Alloy Demand

Super Alloy Demand

Market	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Superalloy Demand	9,200	10,280	10,800	11,734	11,669	10,721	11,910

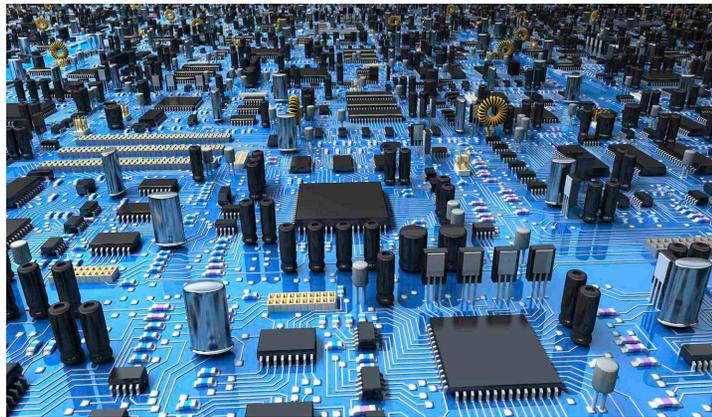
Estimated Super Alloy Demand

Market	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Superalloy Demand	13,021	13,615	14,236	14,885	15,563	16,273

- As previously mentioned, some types of deposit cannot make this high-grade cobalt material economically, namely many of the deposit in the DRC
- Xstrata and Vale-Inco are currently the only major producers of high-grade cobalt
- At a growth rate of approximately 4.5% in high-purity cobalt demand the upgrade in demand is significant
 - An additional 5,000 tonnes of high-purity cobalt is approximately equal to Xstrata's capacity, the largest producer of high purity cobalt

Information quoted has been sourced from the Cobalt Development Institute and Byron Capital Markets.

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