





An Electrifying World

Materials efficiency and value creation in the supply chain

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In addition, all disclosure in this presentation related to the results of the Sunrise Project's Definitive Feasibility Study (the "DFS") announced on June 25, 2018, constitute forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. The forward-looking statements includes metal price assumptions, cash flow forecasts, projected capital and operating costs, metal recoveries, mine life and production rates, and the financial results of the DFS. These include statements regarding the Sunrise Project IRR; the Project's NPV (as well as all other before and after taxation NPV calculations); life of mine revenue; average annual EBITDA; capital cost; average C1 operating cash costs before and after by-product credits; proposed mining plans and methods, the negotiation and execution of offtake agreements, a mine life estimate; project payback period; the expected number of people to be employed at the Project during both construction and operations and the availability and development of water, electricity and other infrastructure for the Sunrise Project, as well as the indicative project schedule.

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We need to use metals efficiently



Note: Area represents the global sales value of the commodity at today's prices



Areas for efficiency in materials use



Raw Materials

Batteries

Auto Makers Electricity / Big Oil



Supply chain problems are emerging



Exclusive: Tesla expects global shortage of electric vehicle battery minerals -sources

Audi Delays First Electric Car Due To Battery Shortage

Pressure builds on mining industry over supply chains FINANCIAL TIMES May 2019 LME to ban metal tainted by child labor or corruption

REUTERS April 2019

EV battery maker LG Chem sues SK Innovation, alleges trade secret theft REUTERS April 2019



New modern mines are needed such as Sunrise... but it takes time



High-value products: 'direct to sulphate' technology, to by-pass intermediates

Light-weighting: scandium for next-generation aerospace and automotive alloys

Recycling: Recover secondary metals using the same facility

Reliability: Long-life, low cost operation focused on chemical processing

Reputation: Auditability and small environmental footprint

Location: Established mining jurisdiction in Australia close to Asian markets



Battery metals – mine development takes time





Substitution risk for raw materials



OEM outsourcing of battery development shifts risk to the auto industry (at least until the technology matures) Cobalt thrifting in NCM811 and NCA cathodes comes with risk

Not all materials can be easily substituted

Replacing cobalt with too much nickel improves energy density but at the expense of stability



Recycling battery metals



- Regulations will require auto OEMs to take back spent batteries (see China)
- There are low recycling rates for lithium ion batteries today
- Recycling will be a local activity (transporting batteries is expensive)
- We can build a new generation of mines that can also recycle spent cathode
- Chemical separation is well understood; the cost of mechanical separation is the challenge



Cooperation in the supply chain (1)



The world's first bespoke mining operation for the auto and battery industries

- Clean TeQ's early engagement with the battery industry identified <u>ion exchange</u> as the best process for producing battery-grade nickel and cobalt sulphate
- Avoids production of intermediate feedstocks (mixed precipitates) that require additional processing
- Removes expensive reagents and increases recoveries through the metal extraction circuit = less waste
- Auto industry has identified scandium as a key for light-weighting initiatives



Cooperation in the supply chain (2)



Practical grid-scale solutions being deployed with China State Grid

- VRB Energy provides grid-scale energy storage solutions using vanadium redox flow batteries
- Recognises the inherent limitations to using lithium chemistries for grid-scale applications
- Redox batteries can be discharged over an almost unlimited number of charge and discharge cycles – 25+ year lifecycle with no degradation in all climates
- Vanadium electrolyte easily recyclable and retains its value at end of life – more stable and safer

