Mining South Australia 2014 Whyalla

Graphite Commodity Outlook

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Analyst Verification

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Presentation Outline

- Breakaway Investment Group/Lime Street Capital Overview
- What is Graphite?
- Supply and Demand
- Graphite and the Markets
- Graphite and South Australia



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- Investigating setting up an overseas strategic metal fund.



2014 and Ongoing Coverage





Graphite Properties

- Crystalline form of carbon
 - Other forms of crystalline carbon include diamonds and coal
- Properties
 - Non-metallic
 - Properties of both metals and non-metals
 - Low frictional resistance "greasy" texture
 - Conductive
 - High melting temperature above 3,500° C
 - Non-toxic
 - Chemically inert
 - High resistance to erosion



Types of Graphite

- Natural Graphite
 - Three main types:
 - Flake generally found in metamorphosed calc-silicate rocks
 - Amorphous found in metamorphosed coal and carbon-rich rocks
 - Vein poorly understood, uncommon, high grade, occur in fracture zones in metamorphic terranes
 - Differentiated on flake size, purity, mode of formation
 - Flake can be worked into other forms, included spherical and expanded
 - Can be upgraded to higher purity via chemical or thermal processes
 - Various uses, current prices from US\$500-US\$2,000/tonne
- Synthetic Graphite
 - High purity 99.95%
 - Manufactured largely from petcoke expensive, around US\$25,000-US\$50,000/tonne
 - Lower conductivity than natural graphite
 - Can be engineered to suit particular applications
 - Consistent quality
- Spherical Graphite
 - Manufactured from natural flake graphite
- Expanded Graphite
 - Manufactured from natural flake graphite



Principal Graphite Uses

Flake

- Reinforcing fibres, refractories, batteries, construction materials, lubricants, electrical components, carbon brushes, friction materials, foil, flame retardants, graphene
- Vein
 - Generally similar applications to flake
- Amorphous
 - Refractories, lubricants, friction, foundry mold facings, pencils, rubber additives, steel making, catalysts
- Expanded Graphite
 - Batteries, construction materials, foil, flame retardants
- Spherical Graphite
 - Batteries
- Synthetic Graphite
 - Reinforcing fibres, batteries, carbon brushes, EAF electrodes, nuclear reactors, steel making carbon raiser additives, graphene
- There is overlap, and minor uses not listed above



Principal Graphite Uses



Source: Industrial Minerals forecast, Shaw Stockbroking note - Syrah Website



What Are Desirable Properties?

- Mineralisation Grade
 - Most deposits are around 5-10% TGC, higher grade deposits to +25% TGC
- Simple Beneficiation
 - In addition to resulting in comparatively low operating costs, this will also minimise grinding (and hence size reduction) of the graphite in the ore
- High Purity Concentrate
 - Expensive post concentration upgrading minimised
 - No or limited deleterious elements dependent upon application most critical for electronic and battery uses
- Large Flake Concentrate
 - Rule of thumb (but not universal) is the larger the flake size, the higher purity
 - Thermal and chemical purification increases production costs
 - Larger flake allows producer to sell at prices normally achieved through post concentration upgrading
 - Previously the Chinese cost structure and lax environmental standards allowed low cost purification, thus depressing flake graphite prices





Natural Graphite Supply

- 2013 production of around 1.1Mt
 - Similar to that of nickel (~1.4Mt), 9x that of rare earths (~120kt)
 - ~50% flake, 50% amorphous
 - Vein graphite from Sri Lanka (~4,000tpa)
- Production dominated by China
 - Around 75% of 2013 global production
 - Around 70% of Chinese production is amorphous and fine flake
 - Exports expected to decline 20% export duty and 17% VAT
 - Production cuts environmental concerns
 - Previous dumping, e.g. 1980's caused price crashes
- Other producers include India (14%), Brazil (10%)
- Customers looking for diversity of supply
- High economic importance, concentrated supply



Annual Production



Breakaway Research

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EU Metals Grouping



Source: European Commission



Production Concentration



Source: European Commission

^{**}Rare earths include yttrium, scandium, and the so-called lanthanides (lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium and lutetium)



^{*}The Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) regroups platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium

Future Demand Drivers

- Base demand forecast to grow at a steady 6% per annum
 - Includes refractories, friction applications etc.
- Batteries are forecast to be key demand driver up to 25% annual growth
 - Higher purity flake required
 - Quality is critical battery producers require reliable supply of constant quality material with no deleterious elements
 - Approximately 60% is supplied by natural flake and 40% by synthetic graphite synthetic can provide the reliability
 of quality
 - Used in electronic devices, electric vehicles
 - Graphite used as anode
 - A Li-ion battery typically contains 10-30x more graphite than lithium
 - Milling to spherical graphite is a growing requirement to improve compaction this leads to wastage of up to 60% in the milling process to lower value fine material
 - The average electric vehicle will require around 40kg of spherical graphite, which, prior to milling will require up to 100kg of high purity, large flake to allow for wastage
 - Some commentators have estimated, that with a 10% market penetration, 6 million electric vehicles could be produced in 2020, adding the demand for up to 360,000tpa of flake graphite, assuming demand is met 60% by flake, and 40% by synthetic graphite
 - Key consumers potentially include Tesla (proposed US\$5 billion battery facility), and China (mandating 30% of new Government vehicles be powered by renewable sources by 2016)
 - Alternative anode types include titanite, silicon etc. still under R & D, relatively expensive, challenges to be overcome



Future Demand Drivers

Pebble Bed Reactors

- Under development in a number of countries, including the US, with China being the most advanced
- Uranium fuel is enclosed in a graphite sphere
- Traditional reactors use synthetic graphite for the moderator in nuclear control rods
- Pebble bed reactors could potentially use up to 75% natural graphite
- Still largely under development operational issues have become apparent
- Graphene
 - Touted as the new "miracle" material
 - A single atom thick sheet of carbon
 - Superfast conductor, thin and flexible
 - A large number of potential uses, including ultrafast conductors
 - Still extensive R and D to be carried out
 - To be considered a technology, and not a graphite play
 - Currently no significant impact on demand



Forecast Demand to 2016

- Graph below based on Industrial Minerals forecasts to 2016, extrapolated at constant growth rates to 2020
 - Base demand growth of 6% CAGR
 - Battery demand growth of 24% CAGR will result in total demand growth of around 8% CAGR by 2020, resulting in a total demand of ~ 2Mtpa by 2020, including 460ktpa for batteries



Research



Pricing

- Price for base market applications largely dependent upon purity and flake size
- Pricing is opaque settled directly between buyer and seller
- Prices quoted largely for the base applications
- Premium pricing structure for high purity flake for battery and electronic applications
- Premium pricing for Sri Lankan vein graphite
- Synthetic graphic commands prices of up to US\$50,000/t
- Spheroidal and expanded graphite can cost up to US\$20,000/t
- Price fall in 1980's due to dumping of Chinese graphite onto the market were after hard currency
- This sent a number of operations bankrupt
- Rises to 2011 due to increasing industrialisation in China and other developing countries



Natural Graphite – Indicative Pricing

Graphite Product	Purity (%)	Mesh Size	Flake Size	Current Price (US\$/t)	Forecast 2020 Price (US\$/t)
Jumbo Flake	96-98%	+48	>300µm	\$2,300	\$6,175
Large Flake	94-97%	+80-48	177 - 300µm	\$1,300	\$1,165
Medium Flake	94-97%	+100-80	148 - 177µm	\$950	\$517
Small Flake	94-97%	+200-100	74 - 148µm	\$750	\$493
Fine Flake & amorphous	80-85%	-200	<74µm	\$550	\$359
Vein	+98%	N/A		Similar pricing to equivalent flake	
Synthetic	99.95%			\$7,000 - \$20,000	

Source: Various, including Stormcrow Capital for price forecasts





- Price rises in larger flake sizes
 - Largely due to forecast demand for higher purity material for batteries and other new technology
 - Improvements in processing technology will make it upgraded flake an increasing viable alternative for the more expensive synthetic product
- Prices for finer flake, amorphous flat
 - Most common forms
 - Plentiful supply
 - No significant demand increase
 - Increase in mine supply of larger flake will also result in increased finer flake supply as typically deposits contain a range of flake sizes



Forecast Pricing



Source: Stormcrow Capital forecast, SVM presentation July 8, 2014





ASX Market Performance

- A number of ASX listed hopefuls
- Initial bubble in mid 2012 stock prices decreased to pre-bubble levels
- Interest reignited in early-mid 2014, prices peaked in August/ September
- Now waning, but appears to be to levels higher than before
- Current wane in prices similar to general malaise in the small resources
- Is the current interest real, or another bubble?
- Wheat being sorted out from the chaff some will fall by the wayside
- Real progress now being made on projects, including offtake agreements
- **Production now restarting at Valence Industries' Uley Mine**



ASX Market Performance



• Graph shows prices of ASX-listed graphite explorers/developers indexed to 100 as of November 18, 2013



Source: IRESS, Breakaway Analysis



Graphite in South Australia

- Mineralisation located on the eastern Eyre Peninsula
- Hosted in the Paleoproterozoic Hutchison Formation
- Generally occurs in graphitic schists and gneisses
- High grade graphite associated with pegmatites recently found at the Uley
 Mine near Port Lincoln
- Uley is Australia's only current graphite producer
- Mineralisation at Uley discovered in 1866, operated periodically between 1890's and 1951
- Restarted 1987, operated until 1993 when low prices forced it to shutdown
- Now producing from stockpiles, plan to restart mining
- Other explorers also operating in the Eyre Peninsular
- Prospective for further discoveries of potentially economic mineralisation
- Results of exploration to date support the prospectivity of the Eyre Peninsula



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