



Global Strategic Metals NL

ASX: GSZ
Corporate
Update
March 2013

The Wolfsberg Lithium Project

European Lithium for European Markets



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The information in this presentation that may relate to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Miller of Geotask Pty Ltd who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Miller has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Miller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The Exploration Target discussed in this presentation is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code (2004). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

European Lithium For A European Market



- Lithium is on the EU's list of materials selected for critical assessment
- Europe consumes 28% of the annual world lithium production
- Europe is import dependant
- Currently no lithium carbonate produced in Europe
- Strong EU support for the development of hi-tech industries and supply chains
- Stable political environment
- Established infrastructure and logistics

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Holds an 80% interest Wolfsberg Lithium Project in Austria

- Option to increase holding to 100% on completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study (due to commence Q2 2013).
- The Li deposit, known as the 'Wolfsberg Lithium Project', comes with 22 exploration licences, together with exploration and development permits issued by the Austrian Mining Authority (Montanbehörde).
- The deposit is split into two zones, with Zone 1 on the northern flank of an anticline, and Zone 2 on the southern flank.

Zone 1

Resource of 18Mt of lithium ore, including the 'Measured' JORC resource of 3.7Mt @ 1.5% Li₂O.

- The total resource is supported by 35 surface trench excavations with 200 samples, 64 surface diamond drill holes for 12012 metres, 37 underground diamond drill holes for 4715 metres and 1607 assays.

Zone 2

Significant exploration target similar in all aspects to Zone 1.

- Scout drilling program completed in November 2012. The assay results to be announced shortly.
- Zone 2 has an initial exploration target of 8Mt.

Type	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Li ₂ O (%)	Cut-off Grade Li ₂ O (%)
Measured *	3.7	1.5	0.75
Indicated	3.2	1.5	
Inferred	10.0	1.6	
Total	16.9		

* JORC Measured resource at a cut-off grade of 0.75% Li₂O derived from a global measured resource of 4.7Mt @ 1.2% Li₂O

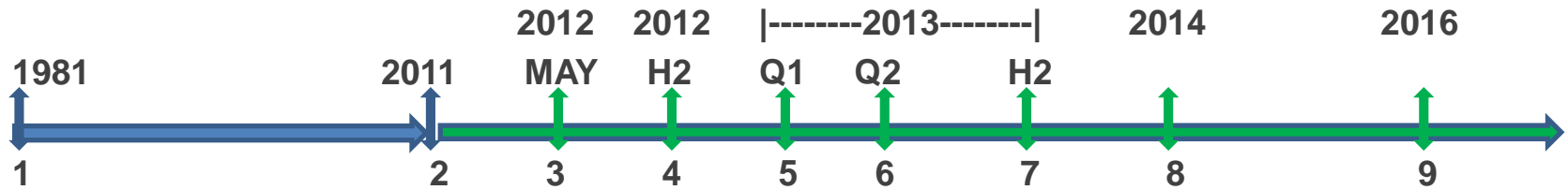
Location & Transport Links



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Timeline & Timetable



1. 1981: Austrian government commences exploration and development work on Zone 1.
1988: The government mothballs the Wolfsberg Lithium Project having spent US\$8m (US\$30m in today's money) on exploration, underground development, trial mining and processing for Zone 1.
1991: Austrian government sells the project to Kärntner Montanindustrie GmbH (KMI).
2. Global Strategic Metals NL (GSZ), formerly known as East Coast Minerals (ECM), enters into a conditional agreement, through its major shareholder Exchange Minerals Ltd (EML), to acquire from KMI an 80% shareholding in the Wolfsberg Lithium Project. EML purchases and retains the remaining 20% shareholding.
3. Cape Lambert Resources Limited (CFE) becomes a cornerstone investor.
4. A scout drilling programme for Zone 2 was undertaken and completed.
5. The Austrian Mining Authority (Montanbehörde) grants a mining licence to extract two 500 tonne bulk samples.
6. Undertake Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and trial bulk mining.
7. Undertake a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) and potentially start production of lithium concentrate. Submit for approval the development and construction plans for the lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) conversion plant.
8. Intention to start construction of the lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) conversion plant.
9. Potentially start production of lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3).

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Strategic Advantages Of The Wolfsberg Lithium Project



- 1. Markets:** Central to major European markets – aerospace, baseload power cells, hybrid transport and defence, with excellent logistical and infrastructure network.
- 2. EU Focus:** Lithium is on the list of materials selected for critical assessment.
- 3. EU Grants:** The European Regional Development Fund provides funding for research, innovation and business support measures for raw material exploration and extraction, while the Erasmus Mundus Minerals and Environmental Programme (2009-2013) supports the generation of new skills in the area of raw materials.
- 4. Support:** Situated in an active mining and industrial location, with the support of the Federal, State and district government, and the municipal authorities, to develop the Wolfsberg Lithium Project. The Austrian Trade Authority will provide support and advice regarding funding for the process plant.
- 5. Production:** Extensive exploration and development work to date, with the potential for near-term (<18 months) mine production.
- 6. Development:** Main drift and development drives already established for Zone 1.
- 7. Test Results:** In 1988 a pilot plant test was set up at North Carolina State University to produce Mica, Feldspar, Quartz and Spodumene (lithium mineral) saleable products. From this work at an estimated mining and processing rate of 150,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) 25,000 TPA Spodumene Concentrate (6% Li_2O), 49,500 TPA Feldspar, 24,500 TPA Quartz (Silica Sand) and 3,375 TPA Mica could be produced. Therefore 74% of all mined ore produced a saleable product and 26% of the material was waste – which could be sold as road base. In 1988 Austroplan completed laboratory scale tests of producing Lithium Carbonate from the Spodumene Concentrate. This work returned recoveries of 93%.

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Peer Group Analysis



Company Code (Equity)	Company Name	Measured (Kt/%Li ₂ O)	Indicated (Kt/%Li ₂ O)	Resource M+I (Kt)	Inferred (Kt/%Li ₂ O)	Cut-Off %Li ₂ O	Market Cap (\$million)
GSZ AU	Global Strategic Metals NL	3,700/1.5	3,200/1.5	6,900	10,000/1.6	0.75	A\$8.58
WLC CN	Western Lithium USA Corp	14,937/0.4	12,198/0.388	27,135		0.32	A\$17.32
TLH CN	Talison Lithium Ltd	600/3.2	117,900/2.4	118,400	2,100/2.0	0.70	A\$782.72
GXY AU	Galaxy Resources Ltd	3,139/1.17	10,613/1.06	13,752	4,382/1.08	0.40	A\$215.73
AJM AU	Altura Mining Ltd	-	17,288/1.25	17,288	7,869/1.2	0.70	A\$81.76
CLQ CN	Canada Lithium Corp	6,914/1.18	26,325/1.19	33,239	13,757/1.21	0.80	A\$280.41
CRE CN	Critical Elements Corp	-	26,500/0.98	26,500	10,700/0.86	n/a	A\$20.82
GER CN	Glen Eagle Resources Inc	2,239/0.95	5,145/0.98	7,387	572/0.98	0.50	A\$12.99
NMX CN	Nemaska Lithium Inc	10,197/1.53	9,442/1.45	19,639		0.40	A\$43.31
RDR AU	Reed Resources Ltd	2,015/1.45	4,770/1.39	6,785	8,082/1.3	0.30	A\$80.57

In situ resources '000s tonnes/grade

Source: Industrial Minerals, Lithium Report - January 2013

Financial Model*



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	AVERAGE ORE PRODUCTION (pa)	AVERAGE GRADE Li2O	MINE LIFE YEARS	AVERAGE RECOVERY	CONVERSION EFFICIENCY	CONVERSION FACTOR Li2O -> Li2CO3	EFFECTIVE TAX RATE ON EBITDA
AVERAGE OPEX/t	\$3,250	350,000	1.40%	25	82.00%	93.00%	2.473
DISCOUNT RATE	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t	Li2CO3 PRICE/t
	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$7,000	\$7,500	\$8,000
7.00%	\$6,860,897	\$46,364,533	\$85,868,169	\$125,371,805	\$164,875,441	\$204,379,077	\$243,882,713
8.00%	-\$3,272,605	\$32,528,717	\$68,330,039	\$104,131,360	\$139,932,682	\$175,734,004	\$211,535,326
9.00%	-\$11,970,213	\$20,609,816	\$53,189,846	\$85,769,876	\$118,349,906	\$150,929,936	\$183,509,966
10.00%	-\$19,456,790	\$10,307,418	\$40,071,625	\$69,835,833	\$99,600,040	\$129,364,248	\$159,128,455
11.00%	-\$25,918,074	\$1,373,605	\$28,665,285	\$55,956,964	\$83,248,644	\$110,540,323	\$137,832,002
12.00%	-\$31,508,067	-\$6,396,995	\$18,714,077	\$43,825,149	\$68,936,221	\$94,047,293	\$119,158,365
IRR	7.58%	11.09%	14.27%	17.24%	20.05%	22.74%	25.34%

NOTES:

1. Assumes 8.75Mt of mineable resource, with sales of lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃) commencing in 2016.
2. Revenues exclude by-products, as do costs, which are NOT inflation adjusted. A revenue royalty of 4% is assumed.
3. One time movement in working capital in first year of revenues.
4. Shut down costs included in period zero due to varying mine life in scenario analysis.
5. Tax paid deferred until 2020 due to utilisation of tax losses brought forward.

Split of operating expenses (OPEX) per tonne of Li₂CO₃:	
– Mining costs (inc. salaries, stripping, haulage, drilling, blasting, engineering services)	US\$1,653
– Processing costs (inc. salaries, utilities, chemicals, transportation)	US\$1,495
– General and admin costs	US\$ 102
Total	US\$3,250

*Unaudited internal financial model

Funding Requirements



Requirement	Total US\$M	2013 US\$M	2014 US\$M	➤ 2015 US\$M
Mine Development	10	10		
Li ₂ CO ₃ Plant*	50	25	25	
Li ₂ CO ₃ Equipment*	55	25	25	
Mine Restoration	5			5
Working Capital	5	5		
Total	125	65	50	10

The future funding structure has yet to be determined, but it is the intention of the company to seek debt and equity financing, governmental and EU funding and grants for the development of the lithium carbonate plant.

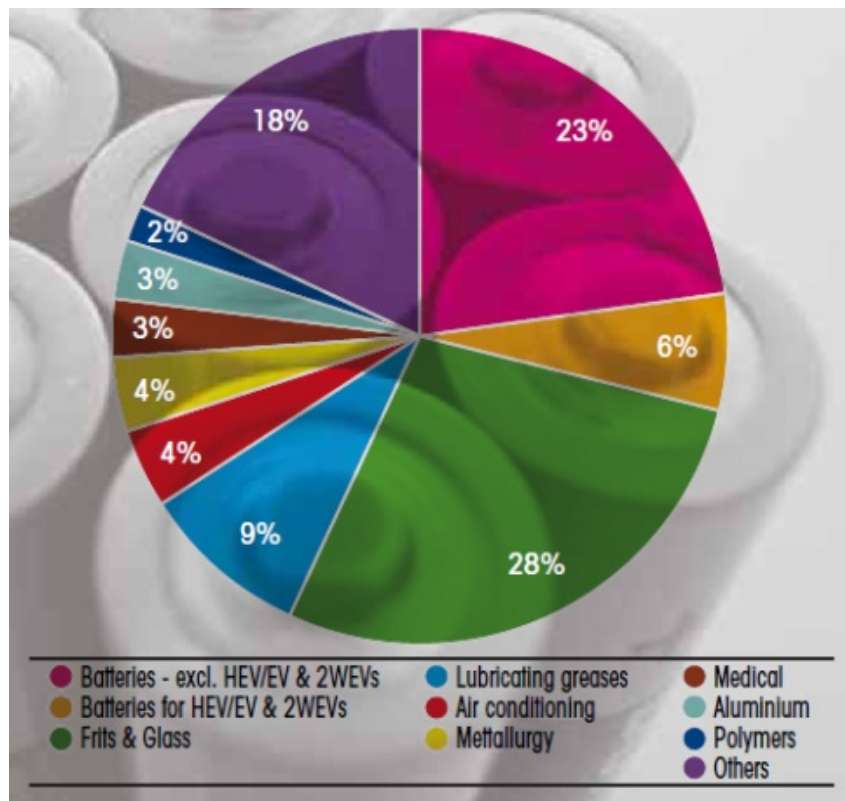
*Based on the current intention to commence construction of the Li₂CO₃ facility in 2014.

The Lithium Market – Beyond Batteries



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Lithium Applications (2011)



Source: signumBOX estimates.

Lithium Consumption By Application (t LCE)

Application	2011
Batteries - excl. HEV/EV & 2WEVs	27,420
Batteries - HEV/EV & 2WEVs	6,970
Frits & Glass	33,210
Lubricating greases	10,630
Air conditioning	5,390
Metallurgy	4,720
Medical	3,520
Aluminium	3,570
Polymers	1,950
Others	21,460
Total	118,840

Source: signumBOX estimates.

The Uses & Advantages of Lithium



Lithium's main advantageous properties:

1. The highest specific heat capacity among solids
2. A low density (around 0.53 g/cm³ at 20°C)
3. A high electrochemical potential
4. A low atomic mass (6.941 g/mol)

- In enamels, glasses and ceramics, lithium significantly improves the melting process, as it decreases the viscosity, thermal expansion and melting point.
- Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries have high energy density (< 1hr/MWh), have no “memory effect” and multiple charges does not reduce efficiency. Lithium is less than 1% of the final cost for a 25 kWh large format battery (i.e. automotive) [*Deutsche Bank*].
- Lithium added in lubricating greases (in the form of lithium hydroxide, LiOH) gives them higher performance, better tolerance to high temperatures and better resistance to water. These greases adhere well to metals, are non-corrosive and can be used under heavy loads.
- Most commonly, lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃) and spodumene (LiAl((SiO₃)₂)) are used in the continuous casting process for the steel. This process requires an active flux to maintain the flow of steel from the melt to the moulds.
- Lithium Bromide (LiBr) is widely used as an adsorbent in certain air-conditioning systems, because it has the ability to adsorb large amounts of steam.
- Lithium salts are widely used as mood stabilizers for the treatment of bipolar disorders, and also to boost the effect of antidepressants. Lithium has been also used as a catalyst in drugs for fat treatment, AIDS and cancer.
- Aluminium lithium alloys (3rd generation) enable air framers to build dramatically lighter and lower-cost composite-intensive planes. Currently used for certain components (worlds largest fuselage panels and extruded floor structures) on the Airbus A380.

The Lithium Market – Future Growth



Aerospace & Defence

- Lithium alloys (3rd generation) are 10% lighter than composite-intensive planes, 30% less expensive to build, operate and repair and allow for larger windows. They also allow for a 12% increase in fuel efficiency, higher humidity and higher cabin pressure. [ALCOA]
- Lithium alloys to be used extensively on NASA's Ares V rocket (Shuttle replacement), and already used on Ares I crew launch vehicle.

Automotive

- Lithium is now used in all Electric Vehicles (EV)
 - >30 models available (inc. hybrid)
 - 20% of domestic Japanese auto sales are hybrid.
 - Further growth to come from mass hybrid bus systems, particularly China.
- An electric bus would use 200kg LCE compared to 15kg LCE for a car. A hybrid bus would use 20kg LCE compared to 2kg for a hybrid car. [signumBox/IDTechEX/Boston Power]
- Developments in automotive kinetic energy re-charge systems and li-ion technology is reducing 'range anxiety'. The Tesla Motor's Model S has received a rated range of 265 miles from the EPA – the 300 mile range target is in sight.

Storage & Base Loads

- 30 MW and 50 MW grid storage facilities operating - AES building a 400 MW facility for Long Island, NY. The facilities enhance the efficiency of assets on the grid through stabilising power supply, thus improving power generation and supply economics.
- Lithium battery production in China has gone from 1.45bn units (worth US\$2.1bn) in 2007 to 3.93bn (worth US\$5.4bn) in 2011. Growth for batteries (exc. HEV/EV) is projected to be +10% CAGR until 2020, with HEV/EV batteries growing +30% CAGR until 2015 and then +20% CAGR until 2020. [signumBox/International Lithium Battery Association]
- Lithium-ion battery costs predicted to fall from \$1000 KWh in 2012 (were \$1600 KWh in 2009) to \$500 kWh by 2020 – the same cost as Lead-Acid and Nickel Metal Hydride. [IHS]

Other

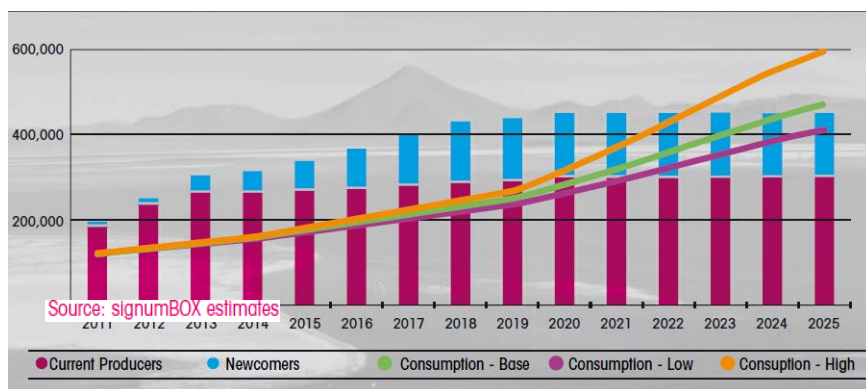
- Lithium salts used as working fluid in utility sized concentrated solar power (CSP) plants. CSP is estimated to grow from 1.5 GW in 2010 to 25 GW in 2020. [Greenpeace/IEA SolarPACES/ESTELA]
- Japanese RAPID fast reactor design concept uses lithium coolant as a reactivity control mechanism.
- The development and implementation of Lithium-Ion power cell storage generated from alternative energy sources for use as BASELOAD distribution is significant.

The Lithium Market – Forecasts

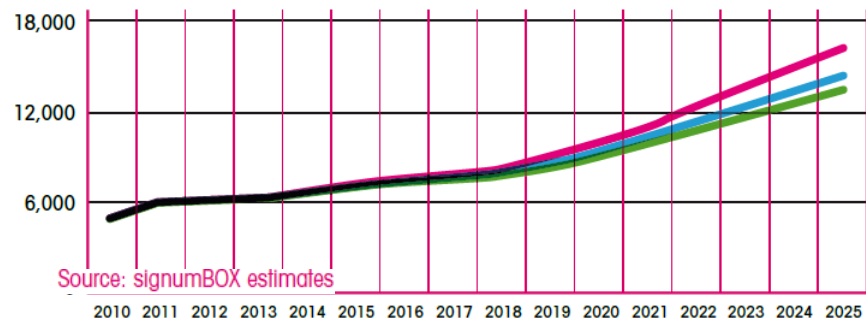


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Production Capacity & Lithium Consumption



Li₂CO₃ Price (US\$/t) Based on Consumption Scenarios (Inflation Adjusted)



Consumption Scenarios – Compound Annual Growth Rates

Scenario	2011 - 2015	2015 - 2020	2020 - 2025
Optimist	11.0%	11.8%	13.3%
Conservative	9.5%	9.2%	9.3%
Base	10.4%	9.9%	10.8%

Source: signumBOX estimates.

- The Li₂CO₃ price has tripled since 2000, from \$2000/t to \$6000/t.
- Rockwood (Chemetall) secured a \$1000/t price increase in May 2012, having already increased prices by 20% in June 2011.

Management



Tony Sage (Non-Executive Chairman)

Tony Sage has in excess of 25 years' experience in the fields of corporate advisory services, fund management and capital raising. Mr Sage has been involved in the management and financing of listed mining companies for the last 14 years, and currently holds the position of Executive Chairman of Cape Lambert Resources Ltd (ASX:CFE). He sits on the board of numerous ASX and LSE companies.

Tony Roberts (Executive Director)

Tony Roberts is a mining engineer with over 40 years' experience in the area of operations and mine management, and has led logistical and contract negotiation activities in the mining sector.

Benjamin Hill (Non-Executive Director)

Benjamin Hill is a Barrister who has held a number of roles in private practice and financial services, with a focus on natural resources. He currently provides consultancy and non-executive services to a number of quoted companies.

Dr David Shaw (Non-Executive Director)

Dr David Shaw is a geologist who has 30 years experience in the resource sector, with specific expertise in the technical and financial due diligence of resource based projects. Dr Shaw currently sit on the board of Talison Lithium Ltd.

Declan Kelly (Non-Executive Director)

Declan Kelly has 24 years' experience in the area of management and public relations and has worked extensively in Europe. Mr Kelly currently operates a management and public relations business, and is a Board member of Perth Glory.

Dr Richard Göd (Project Advisor)

Dr Richard Göd is an experienced lithium specialist who is credited with the discovery and exploration of GSZ's Wolfsberg Lithium Project. He was appointed as an advisor to the company in March 2011.

APPENDIX



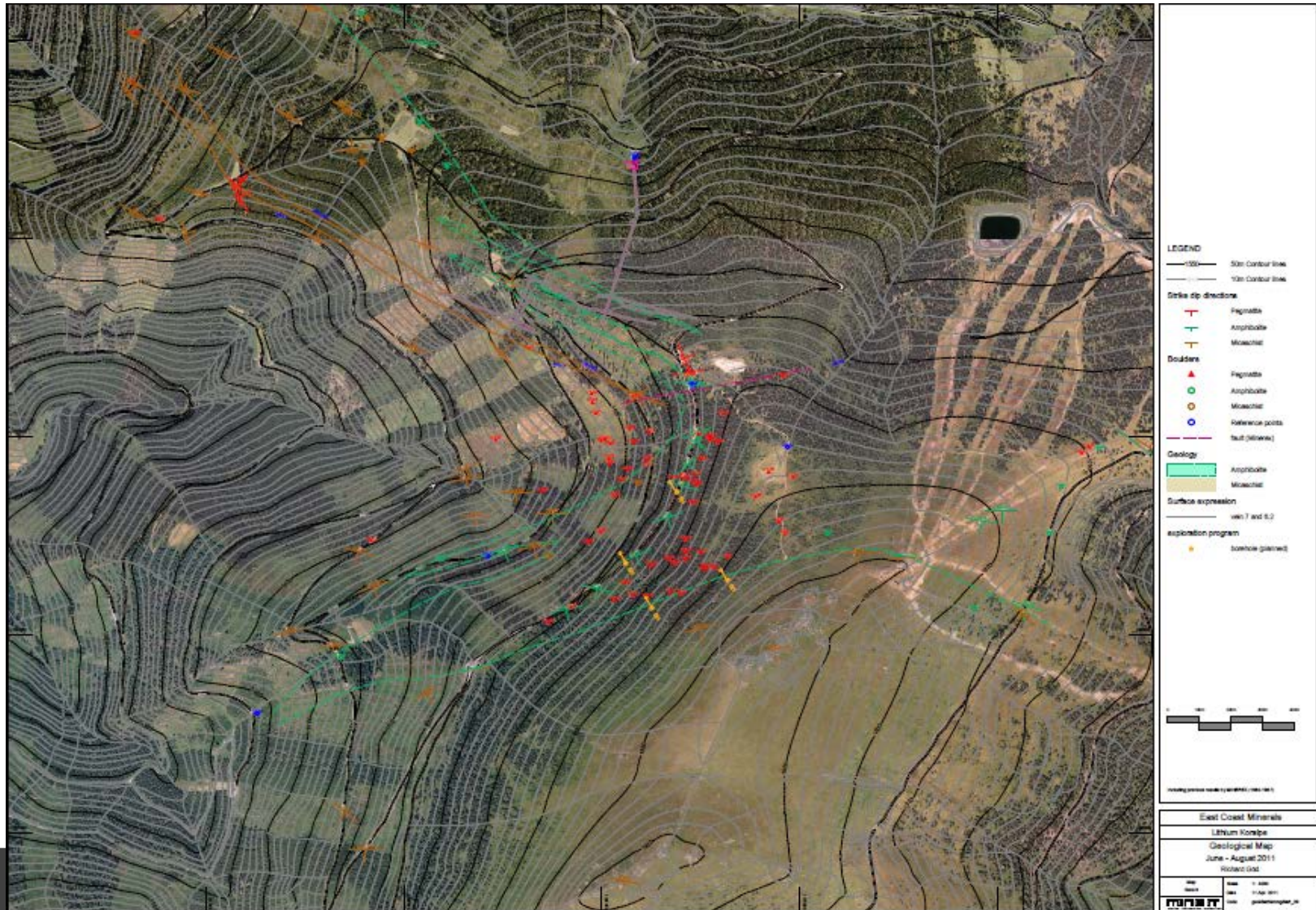
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1. Aerial photograph and topography
2. Topography
3. Topography – cross sections
4. 3D image - topography
5. 3D image – sectional view of ore bearing pegmatite veins
6. Capital Structure
7. Contact Details

Appendix 1: Aerial View and Topography



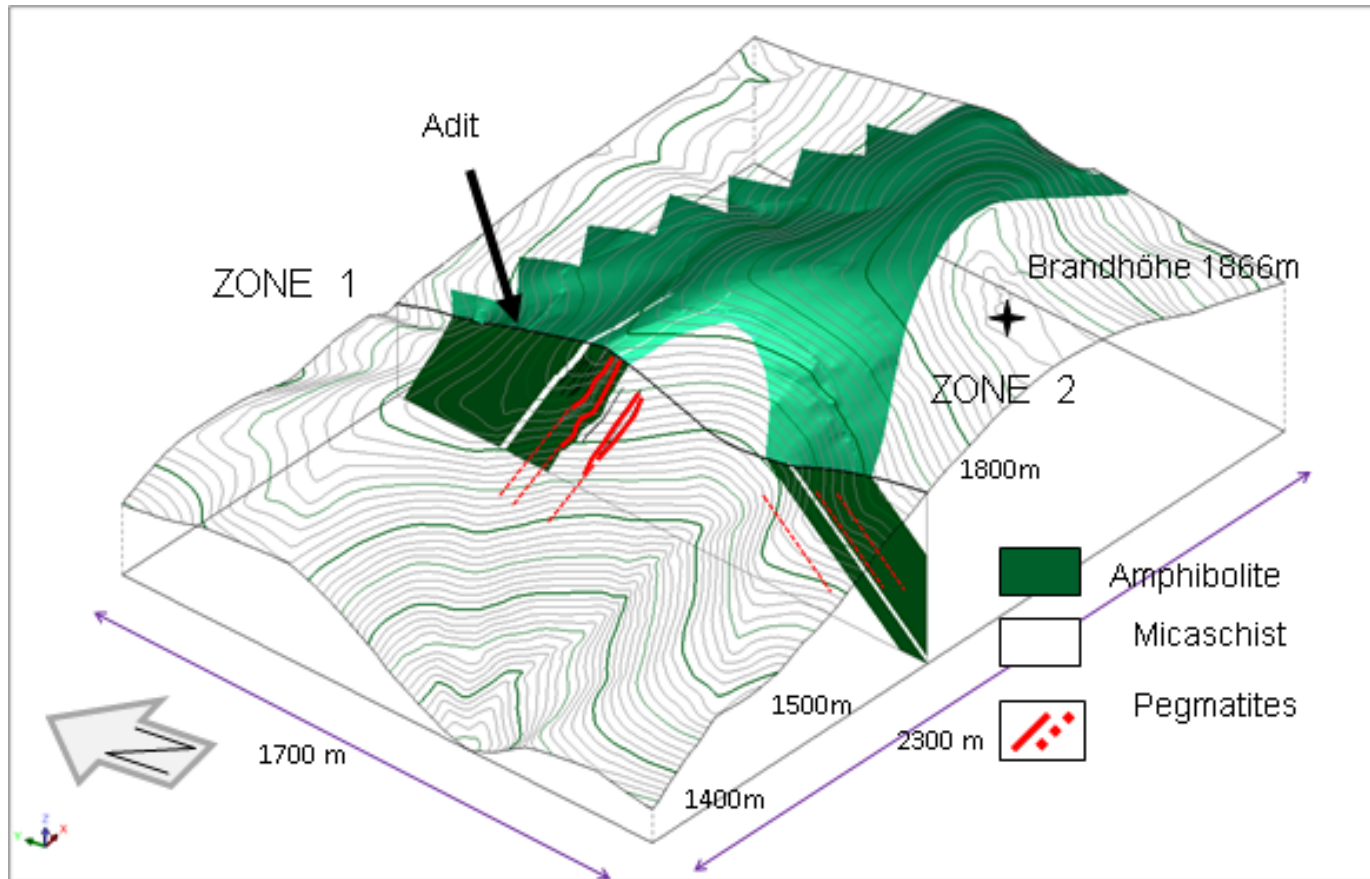
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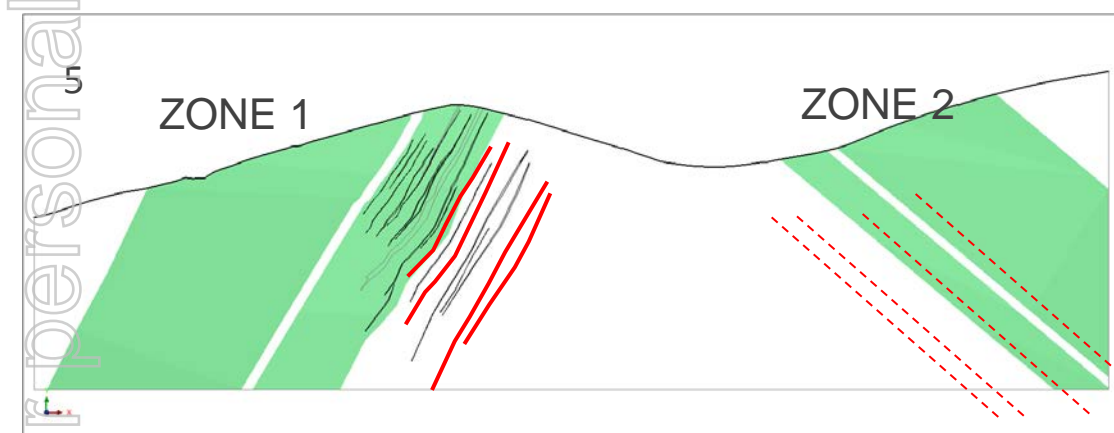
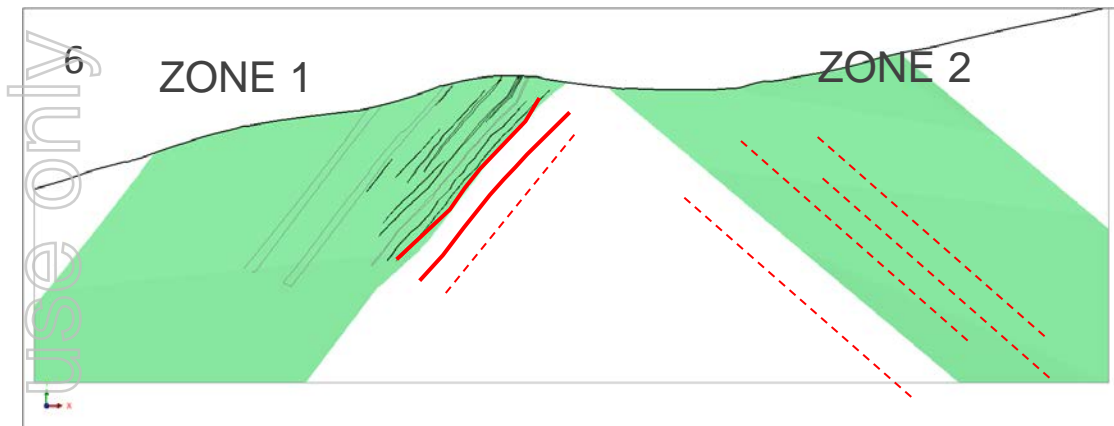
Appendix 2: Topography



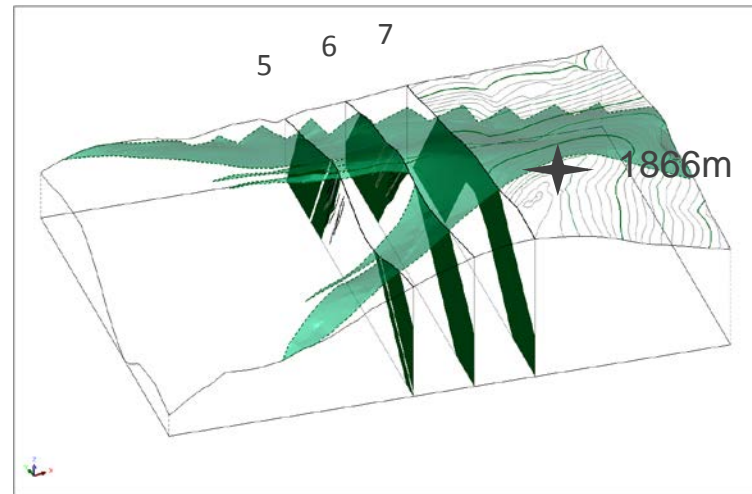
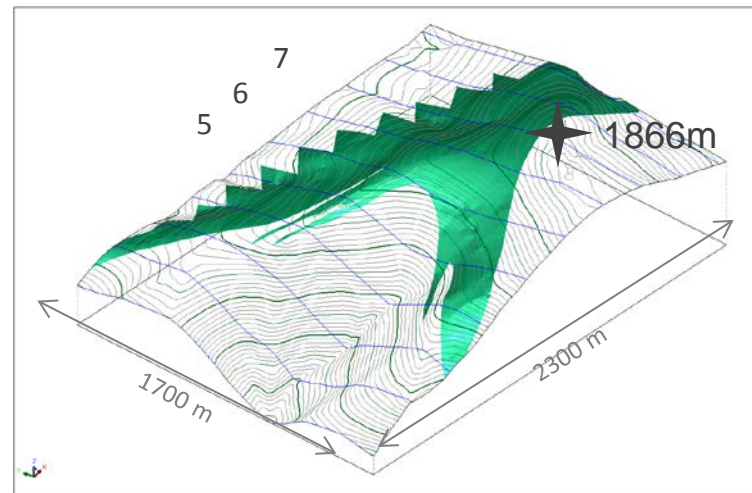
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Appendix 3: Cross-Sections



- Amphibolite
- Micaschist
- Pegmatites proven/estimated



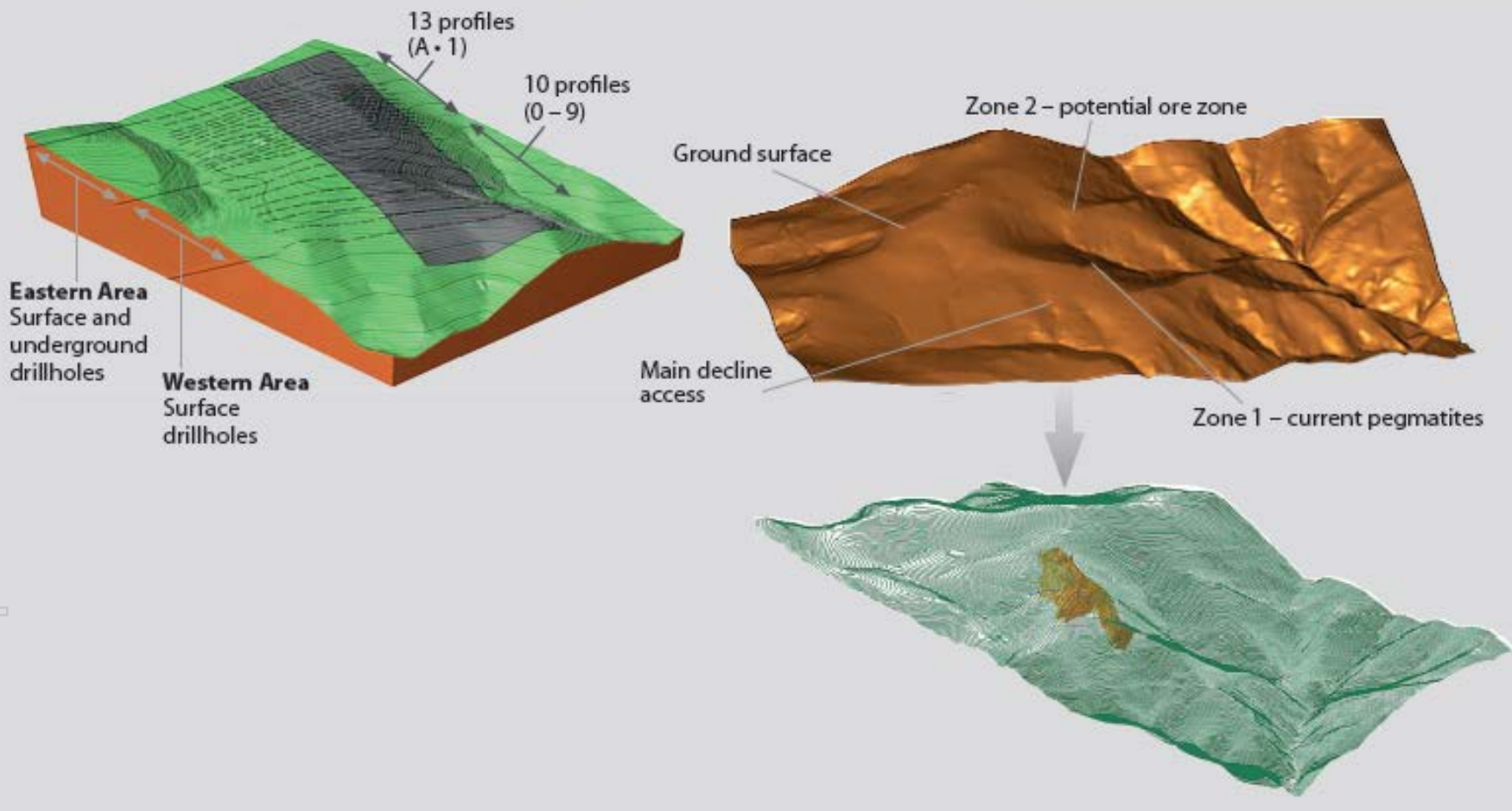
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Appendix 4: 3D Rendering



Topography allows surface decline access – no shaft development required



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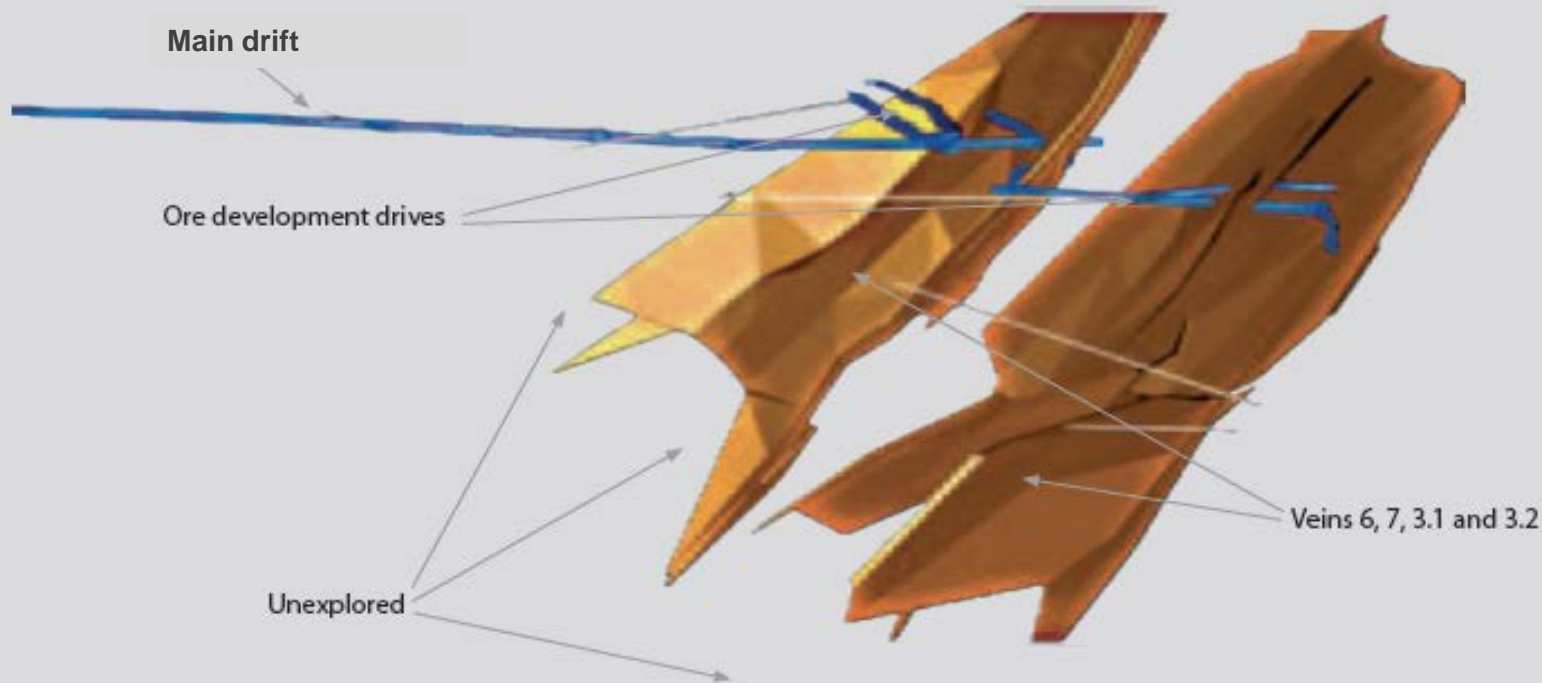
Appendix 5: Sectional View of Ore Bearing Pegmatite Veins



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Sectional view of the main ore bearing pegmatite "veins" and current mine developments

Main decline and development drives already established



Appendix 6: Capital Structure



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Shareholder	Shareholding	
	No. Shares	%
Cape Lambert	33,469,365	19.49
Exchange Minerals	60,965,692	35.49
Other Shareholders	77,326,308	46.02
UNDILUTED TOTAL	171,761,365	100.00

LISTED OPTIONS

- exercisable at A\$0.20 before 14 July 2013 22,094,294

UNLISTED OPTIONS

- exercisable at A\$0.07 before 29 June 2014 150,000
- exercisable at A\$0.10 before 31 January 2015 3,200,000
- exercisable at A\$0.20 before 8 December 2013 2,400,000
- exercisable at A\$0.20 before 31 December 2013 1,000,000

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

- exercisable at various prices subject to vesting conditions before 13 December 2015 5,950,000

TOTAL

35,794,294*

* Includes 1,000,000 options to acquire partly paid shares, which lapse on 30 April 2013. All partly paid shares were cancelled at the AGM on 23 November 2012.

Appendix 7: Contact Details



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