

# **GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED**

# **DEVELOPING A LEADING LOW COST PIG IRON PROJECT**

February 2011

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## **Investment Highlights**



- Gladiator's Uruguay Project will produce a higher value iron product (pig iron) at more modest capital cost than typical small producers:
  - Low cost pig iron producer significantly lower cost than competing Brazilian producers by ~50% due to substantially reduced input costs as feedstocks sourced from:
    - ✓ own iron ore resources; and
    - surrounding timber plantations
  - Proven processing technologies
  - ✓ Infrastructure in place
  - Close proximity to major US market
  - Strong project sponsors
  - Strong projected cash flow
- Highly prospective, underexplored 750km<sup>2</sup> landholding prospective for large iron ore, manganese, nickel, PGM and copper deposits

Gladiator's Uruguay Project

## **Capital Structure & Management**



### **Current Key Statistics (A\$)**

Ordinary shares on issue	31-Jan-11	113.2m
Share price	3-Feb-11	\$0.46
Net debt / (cash)	31-Dec-10	\$(7.47)m
First F & M Involvement (Market Cap)	31-Dec-10	\$19.5m
Market capitalisation	3-Feb-11	\$52m

### **Trading History**



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Source: ComSec, company announcements

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### **Board & Management**

Name	Role		
Len Dean	Chairman		
Experienced senior mining executive . Previously worked for BHP (36 years), Sesa Goa and consultant to CVRD, Portman Mining and Mitsui Iron Ore			
Tim Adams	<b>Executive Director</b>		
Experienced mining engineer, s consultant in the resources sec BHP, North Ltd, WMC & Portma	senior executive and tor. Previously worked with an		
John Palermo	Executive Director		
Chartered Accountant with significant experience in corporate consulting and company administration			
Daniel Bruno	Non-Executive Director		
Experienced investment industry years experience in financial m	ry executive with over 15 arkets		
Stuart Hall	Non-Executive Director		
Qualified geologist with 40 year and mining projects	rs experience in exploration		
Tim Adams			

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## Gateway to the Region





- Constitutional republic independence from Brazil in 1835
- Population of ~3.5 million
- Politically stable current elected president to remain in office to 2015
- Export oriented agricultural sector and tourism major industries
- Significant continued foreign investment
- Well educated workforce
- Secure investment environment
- Existing port and rail infrastructure with excess capacity

## Political and Social Stability



<b>Low Co</b> (Transparency In	<b>rruption</b> ternational 2010)	Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit 2010)		(Heritage Foundation 2010)	
New Zealand	1	Norway	1	New Zealand	4
Norway	10	New Zealand	5	Ireland	5
Ireland	14	Ireland	12	US	8
Chile	21	US	17	Chile	10
US	22	Spain	18	South Korea	31
Uruguay	24	South Korea	20	Uruguay	33
France	25	Uruguay	21	Spain	36
Spain	30	Costa Rica	24	Norway	37
Portugal	32	Portugal	26	Costa Rica	54
South Korea	39	Italy	29	Colombia	58
Costa Rica	41	South Africa	30	Portugal	62
South Africa	54	France	31	France	64
Italy	67	Chile	34	South Africa	72
Brazil	69	Brazil	47	Italy	74
Colombia	78	Argentina	51	Brazil	113
Argentina	105	Colombia	57	Argentina	135

## **Modern Infrastructure**



Quality of elec supply (rank	tricity (ing)
US	23
Ireland	25
Chile	30
Spain	36
Uruguay	37
Hungary	46
Italy	47
New Zealand	56
Brazil	63
Argentina	93

Source: World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011



- ✓ World-class port facilities in Montevideo, a regional hub par excellence for South America's Southern Cone region
- Boasts Latin America's most dense highway network
- ✓ 2009: new airport terminal, Colonia ferry port and Montevideo ring road
- ✓ 98% of territory with access to low-cost electricity (most from renewable sources) and drinking water

## **Quality of Life**



## Global Peace Index (ranking)

New Zealand	1
Ireland	6
Uruguay	24
Spain	25
Chile	28
Italy	40
Argentina	71
Brazil	83
US	85

✓ Not prone to natural disasters

- **V** Tolerant country: no ethnic, racial or religious conflicts
- **Excellent sanitary level**
- ✓ Third safest country in Latin America, evidenced by the booming second home market (*Latin Business Chronicle 2009 Index*)
- Ranked among the first countries, with the Scandinavian countries and Japan, in U.S.-based Freedom House's Freedom in the World Survey 2009

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit 2010



# Exclusive Option Agreement to Explore & Develop the Isla Cristalina Belt in Uruguay



Option Agreement with Orosur Mining Inc	<ul> <li>Gladiator ("GLA") entered into an Exclusive Option Agreement ("Option") with TSX listed Orosur Mining Inc ("OMI") to explore and develop the iron ore, manganese and base metals potential in OMI's project area in the Isla Cristalina Belt in Uruguay</li> <li>The Agreement provides for GLA to earn up to an 80% interest in iron ore, manganese and base metals potential in the project area</li> <li>GLA has exercised the Option and has finalized the agreement with OMI</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>US\$1 million will earn GLA a 20% interest in project area (expected 2010)</li> </ul>
GLA's Obligations	<ul> <li>A further US\$4 million will earn GLA an additional 31% (expected 1H 2011)</li> <li>By completing a BFS GLA's interest in the project area will increase to 80%</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Drilling commenced in August 2010 and is expected to continue for 3 to 4 months, with metallurgical testwork occurring in parallel, with more scheduled for first half 2011</li> </ul>

## **Zapucay Prospect Identified for Initial Drilling**





Location of New Prospecting Permit on Mineral Reserve Area

## Exploration Upside from Highly Prospective Isla Cristalina Belt



The project area comprises 750km<sup>2</sup> of exploration tenements in the highly prospective Isla Cristalina Belt. GLA has already identified initial iron targets for development.



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# **Encouraging Initial Drill and Test Results**



	Drilling of 60 holes for 3,935 metres completed
	<ul> <li>Initial assay results for 11 holes received are consistent with test work and confirm that a high quality magnetite concentrate can be produced</li> </ul>
	Best intersections recorded at Papagayo included:
Drilling and Testwork Results to Date	CPRC 008 - 53m @ 26.5% Fe CPDD 020 - 397m @ 29.8% Fe CPDD 018 - 30m @ 33.2% Fe Best intersections recorded at Iman included: CIDD 023 - 33m @ 29.9% Fe CIDD 022 - 18m @ 32.4% Fe CIDD 014 - 16m @ 31.6% Fe
	<ul> <li>High levels of manganese mineralisation associated with the magnetite have been intersected by the drilling and best intercepts include:</li> </ul>
	CPRC 008 – 53m @ 13.3% MnO CPRC 026 – 30m @ 12.7% MnO CPDD 018 – 30m @ 9.4% MnO

# Uruguayan Project has Clear Path to Production



Development Concept	<ul> <li>Production of pig iron via mini blast furnace technology using the magnetite mineralisation of the Isla Cristalina and the timber plantations of the surrounding area as feedstock</li> <li>The pig iron product is readily saleable throughout the world, particularly in the US and only requires Handysize vessels</li> <li>Preliminary indications are that the cost of production will be very competitive with the current main producer, Brazil</li> </ul>
Key Components	<ul> <li>Mine Site – Initial site has been identified and resource drilling commenced</li> <li>Pig Iron Plant – Conceptual study completed confirming low technology risk and relatively modest capital cost</li> <li>Charcoal Production – Charcoal manufacturing technology secured and abundance of stranded timber plantations identified close to plant site</li> <li>Infrastructure – Project will utilise existing infrastructure</li> </ul>

# **Geology Lends Itself To Simple Mining Operations**





## **Earlier Sampling**



Initial sampling and testwork supports historical work undertaken in the project area confirming the existence of magnetite mineralization and suggests the ore can easily be upgraded.

## Krupp Report (1966)<sup>1</sup>

Deposits	Ore Mt.	Wast	te Mt.	W:O
Zapucay	64.0	20	6.0	0.4:1.0
Curtame	41.3	13.8		0.3:1.0
Total	105.3	39	9.8	0.4:1.0
Denesit				
Deposit	re%	WIT1%	5102%	Fe/inin
Zapucay	37	12	22	3

- Beneficiation through magnetic separation or dry cobbing and spirals is suggested in the Krupp Report to give a concentrate >60% Fe<sup>2</sup>
- Preliminary metallurgical work undertaken on surface samples collected by GLA indicates a concentrate of >65% Fe and 2-3% Mn can be produced at a relatively coarse grind<sup>3</sup>
- 1. This historical estimate is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration the resource and reserve will ever be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code
- 2. These results were obtained from rudimentary exploration techniques of pitting and sampling and therefore should be treated with caution.
- 3. These results may not reflect the metallurgy of the overall deposit.



The technology risk involved in GLA's pig iron production process is negligible given it is largely is based on existing technologies.



## **Eucalypt Plantations**

Preferred feedstock will be smaller diameter logs produced from the thinning of the surrounding plantations



## Iron Ore Mine & Concentrator

Ore mined, crushed, grinded and screened followed by magnetic separation or jigging to produce concentrate of >66% Fe & 2 – 3% Mn



## **DPC** Charcoal Plant

DPC biomass pyrolysis carbonisation technology which indicates an effective cost of charcoal at about 20% of traditional methods



## Sinter Plant

Iron concentrate sintered (agglomeration of iron ore fines to produce a material suitable for charging of blast furnaces)

#### Advantages of DPC Technology

- Mechanised
- Non polluting
- Energy efficient
- Controlled carbonisation maximum yield
- Can use as cut timber
- Shorter carbonisation time





Pig Iron

Mini Blast Furnace Principal feedstocks of sinter and charcoal added to furnace with minor quantities of fluxes



GLA's Uruguay Project compares favorably to the existing Brazilian pig iron producers resulting in significantly lower estimated operating costs.

Component	Description	Gladiator Uruguay Project	Existing Brazilian Producers
Iron Ore	<ul> <li>Access to a supply of ore able to produce a "sinterable" concentrate of required grade</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ore to be sourced from GLA owned deposits</li> <li>Further test work on quality of ore to be undertaken</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Deposits generally not owned by pig iron producers</li> <li>Typically buy from 3<sup>rd</sup> party suppliers at export prices less rail and port costs</li> </ul>
Charcoal Cost	<ul> <li>Access to timber supply for charcoal production</li> <li>Must be able to produce for a modest cost</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The region around Isla Cristalina has stranded eucalypt and pine plantation offering very low cost timber feed for charcoal production</li> <li>GLA is securing worldwide (except Brazil) license for the DPC biomass pyrolysis carbonisation technology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Charcoal supplied by independents – trucking up to 1,000kms</li> <li>High overall cost due to transportation and low efficiency</li> </ul>
Port & Logistics Infrastructure	<ul> <li>Ability to transport finished product to customers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ports accessible via road or rail</li> <li>Export from either Fray Bentos Port (~250km); Montevideo Port (~440km); or Rio Grande Brazil (~400km)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>~650kms by 3<sup>rd</sup> party rail</li> </ul>
Estimated Opex	<ul> <li>Estimated operating cost per tonne of pig iron produced</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ ~US\$220-240/t</li> <li>(est. ~50% less than existing Brazilian producers)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>&gt;US\$450-495/t         (source: 2010 China         International Pig Iron Seminar )</li> </ul>



Initial financial modelling has confirmed a robust project and GLA is continuing to explore opportunities to further enhance returns.

Item	Unit	Result	
Stage 1 Production	ʻ000 tonnes p.a.	396	
Sales Price	US\$/t	400	
Project Life	Years	>20	
Operating Costs	US\$/t	220 – 240	
Capex	US\$m	360	
Payback	Years	5	

### Indicative Preliminary Financials<sup>1,2</sup>

- 1. These results may not reflect the metallurgy of the overall deposit.
- 2. Chinese provision of plant may reduce capital cost estimate.

#### Commentary

- Project uniquely provides investors with direct leverage to the pig iron market
  - At US\$500/t project returns are significantly enhanced
- Preliminary test work<sup>1</sup> indicates that a resource of 26Mt can support a 0.4Mtpa pig iron operation for 18 years
  - GLA is targeting an initial resource of 50 100Mt. 100Mt is sufficient to support an operation of 1Mtpa for over 30 years
- Customers likely to be attracted by the high manganese content (2 – 3%) in GLA's pig iron product
- GLA continues to evaluate a number of opportunities to further enhance project economics. These include:
  - Additional revenue stream generated by sale of manganese fines product – potential to reduce opex by ~10% (byproduct credit)
- IRR range of 16 20% (based on base & current pricing scenarios respectively) with potential to increase up to ~29% with manganese by-product included

Economics to be confirmed during feasibility study

# **Project Sensitivity**



Price (US\$/t)	400	500	600
Production (000 tpa)	400	400	400
Capex (US\$ million)	360	360	360
IRR	18%	26%	35%
Cashflow (US\$ million/year)	55	90	120
Price (US\$/t)	400	500	600
Price (US\$/t) Production (000 tpa)	400 600	500 600	600 600
Price (US\$/t) Production (000 tpa) Capex (US\$ million)	400 600 480	500 600 480	600 600 480
Price (US\$/t) Production (000 tpa) Capex (US\$ million) IRR	400 600 480 21%	500 600 480 28%	600 600 480 38%

## **Economics of Plant Comparison**



	Brazil	Uruguay		
	US\$/t	US\$/t		
Iron Ore	208	35	Own supply	
Charcoal	195	80	New technology improves yield Road transportation distance of <<100km vs 1000 to 1500km in Brazil	
Logistics	47	58	All trucking to port, potential to use local railways	
Other	45	67	Includes cost of sintering, fluxes, power, other consumables, labour, maintenance, administration etc.	
TOTAL	495	240		

# The Latin Pig Iron Market Offers Direct Exposure to the US Economy



# Gladiator's Uruguay Project is ideally situated to supply pig iron to the North American market, one of the largest importers.

#### Merchant Pig Iron market - Overview

- Merchant Pig Iron (MPI) is produced in blast furnaces with the principal ferrous raw material being iron ore for steel production
- MPI trade tends to be more of a spot that a contract market with prices being fixed on a shipment by shipment basis
- The principal driver of MPI prices is scrap prices that move from month to month according to supply-demand balance
- Total global market in 2009 estimated to be 18.5Mt with the internationally traded market estimated to be 11.5Mt
  - Excludes domestic China MPI market estimated to be 30-40Mtpa (no data published)
- Principal exporters are Brazil, Russia, India & South Africa
  - Producers impacted by rising input costs (charcoal and iron ore)
- Principal importing regions are North America, the Far East and Europe (Turkey, Italy & Spain)



#### **Cross Border Merchant Pig Iron Trade**



#### Steel Latin American Export Pig Iron Price FOB Vitoria

# **Project Timeline**



	2011 H1 H2	2012 H1 H2	Future
Orosur Earn In	20% 51%	80%	
Resource Drilling			
Preliminary Feasibility Study			
Definition Drilling			
Feasibility Study			
Environmental Studies			
Permitting			
Detailed Engineering			
Construction			
Production			

## **Next Steps**



- Ongoing drill results
- Earn in additional 31% from Orosur to 51%
- Earn in additional 29% from Orosur to 80%
- Potential TSX listing
- Appointment of new CEO
- Potential complementary acquisition

## Summary



- Low cost Pig Iron producer
- Infrastructure in place
- Experienced project sponsors
- Strong cashflow potential project
- Company is well funded to execute on its plan

