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COBALT

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TREM 2011

Cautionary Note

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.

Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Inherent in forward looking statements are risks and uncertainties beyond the Company's ability to predict or control, including, but not limited to, risks related to the Company's inability to identify one or more economic deposits on its properties, variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineral deposits that may be located, variations in the market price of any mineral products the Company may produce or plan to produce, the Company's inability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities, to produce minerals from its properties successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies.

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These forward looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company does not intend and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward looking statements, except as required by applicable law. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not attribute undue certainty to or place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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.

Global Cobalt: The Cobalt Company



Global Cobalt Corporation

will be a cobalt exploration and development company with world-class assets in Russia, Canada and Mongolia.



Global Cobalt's flagship asset will be a Russian project of which the current size and scale make it one of the largest known primary sources of this strategic metal.

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 military 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 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

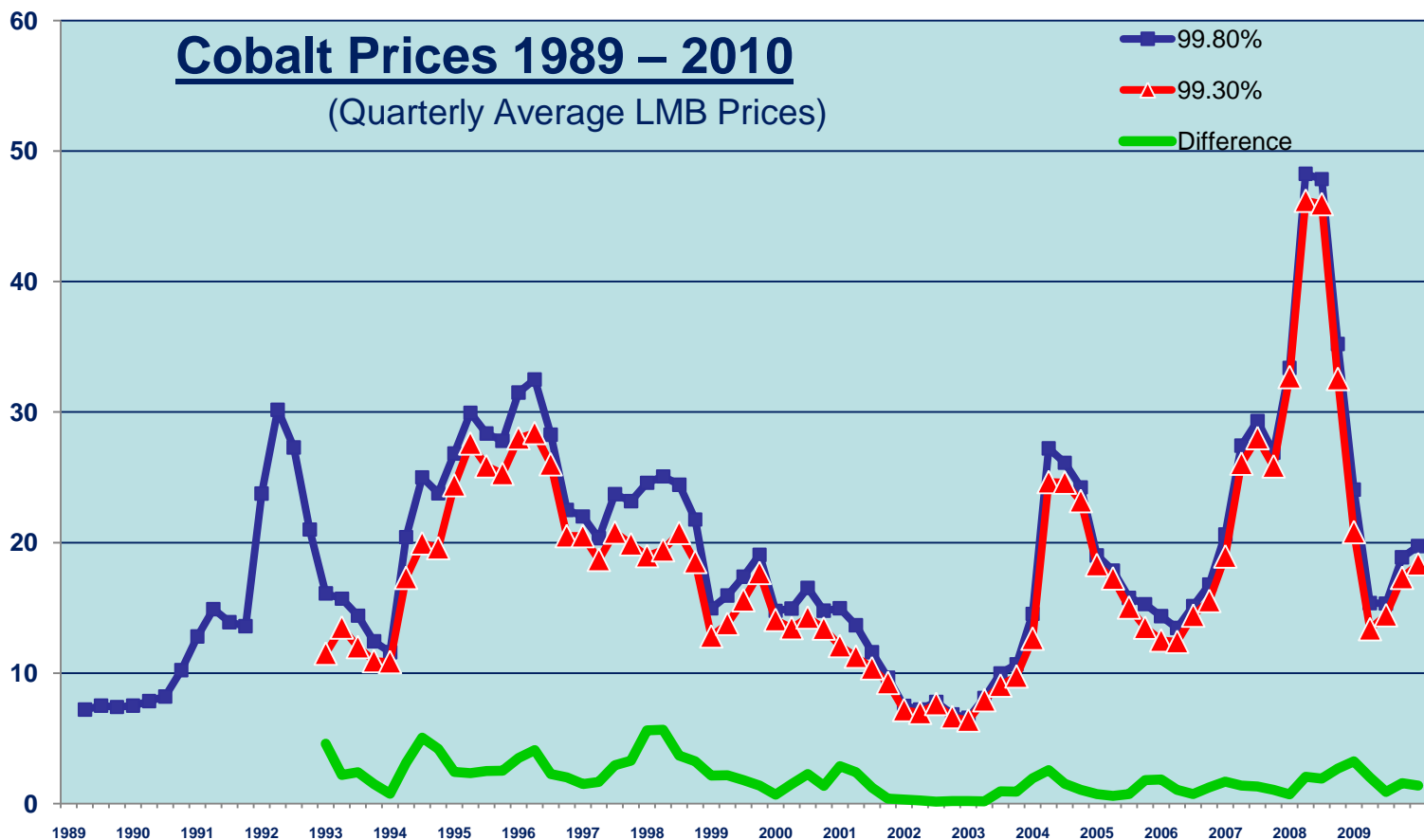
Density (g/cm³): 8.90

Melting Point (K): 1768

Boiling Point (K): 3201

Avg. Abundance: 25ppm

Historical Cobalt Metal Prices



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
- The majority of the cobalt supply chain derives from the politically and socio-economically unstable West African countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia
- Recently passed legislature in the U.S. (Dodd-Frank Act) and E.U. requires labeling of all electronics that contain metals sourced from areas of conflict

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



Growth in Demand for Applications Containing Cobalt

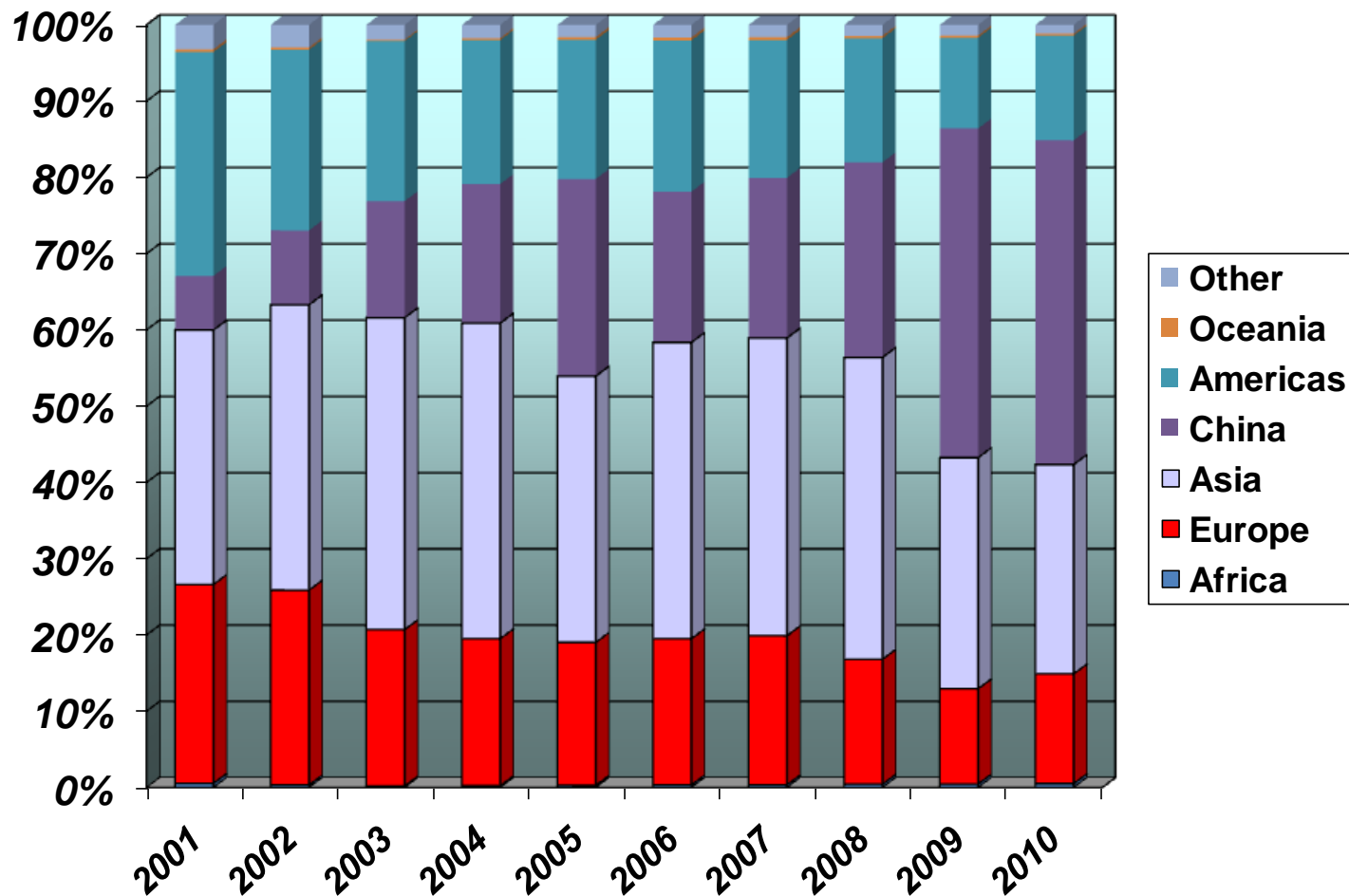
Driven by:

- 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 Demand Shift

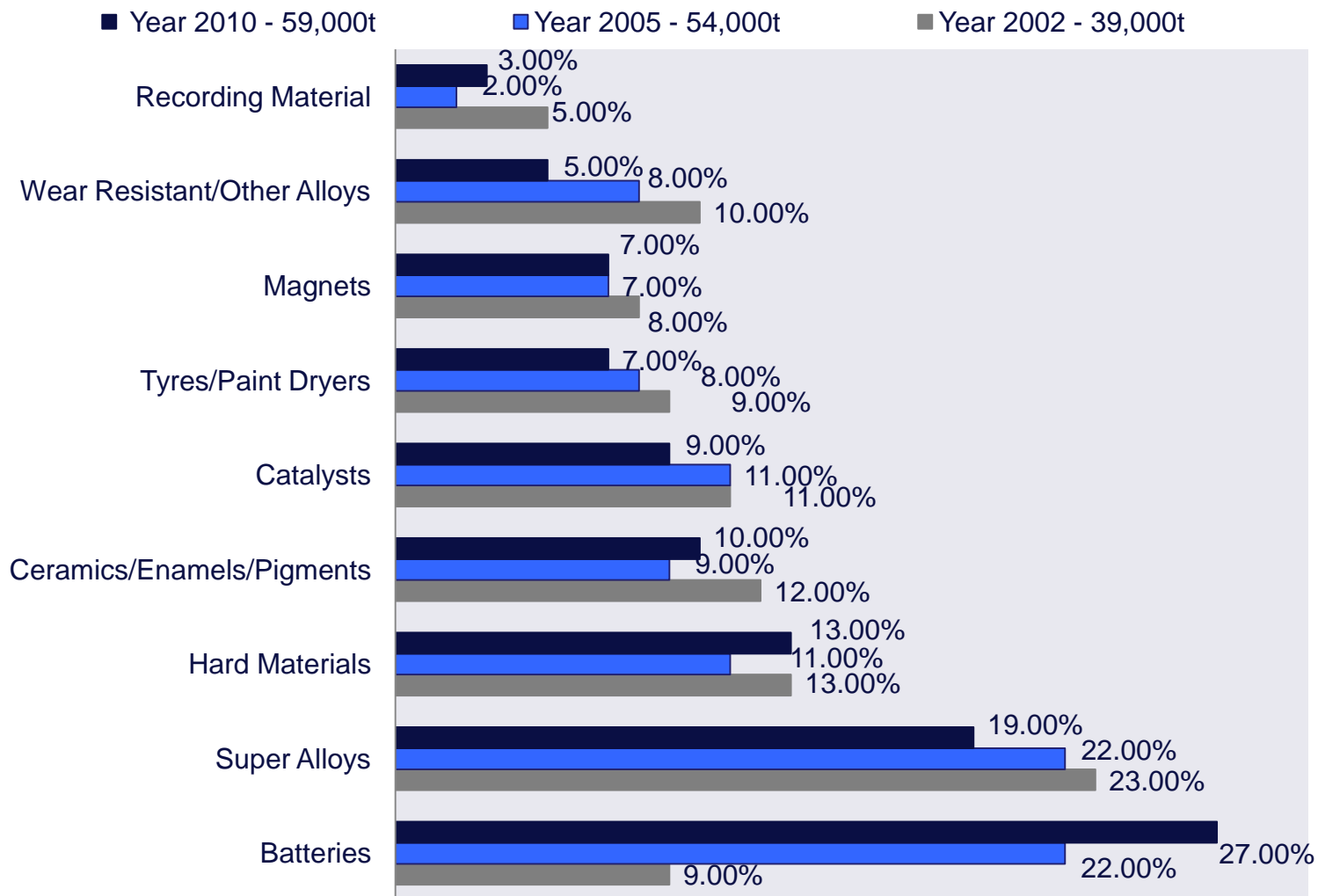
- There has been a dramatic shift in cobalt demand dynamics over the past 10 years
- The first shift is the transition of demand from the USA and Western Europe to Asia, particularly China
 - Although American and Western European demand has remained relatively steady there has been an overwhelming demand increase by the Asian markets, nearing 80%.
 - China's cobalt industry relies heavily in imported cobalt ores and intermediates – mostly from the DRC, approximately 85%
 - China has the largest cobalt chemical refiner in the world and in 2005 became the world's largest refined cobalt producing country
 - China is the largest consumer of cobalt in the world and is the main reason for the global increase in cobalt over the past 10 years
- The second shift is the increase in cobalt used in chemical applications
 - Most notably is cobalt's use in the battery and catalyst sectors
 - This escalation is due to cobalt's role in LiCoO_2 batteries that power modern electronic gadgets including mobile phones, PDAs, laptops and tablets
 - Cobalt is also a major additive to the batteries used by most leading vehicle manufacturers in hybrid and electric vehicles

Cobalt Demand by Region



Cobalt demand by region data sourced from the CDI

Cobalt Demand by End Use



Cobalt demand by end use data sourced from the CDI

Cobalt and the Digital Revolution

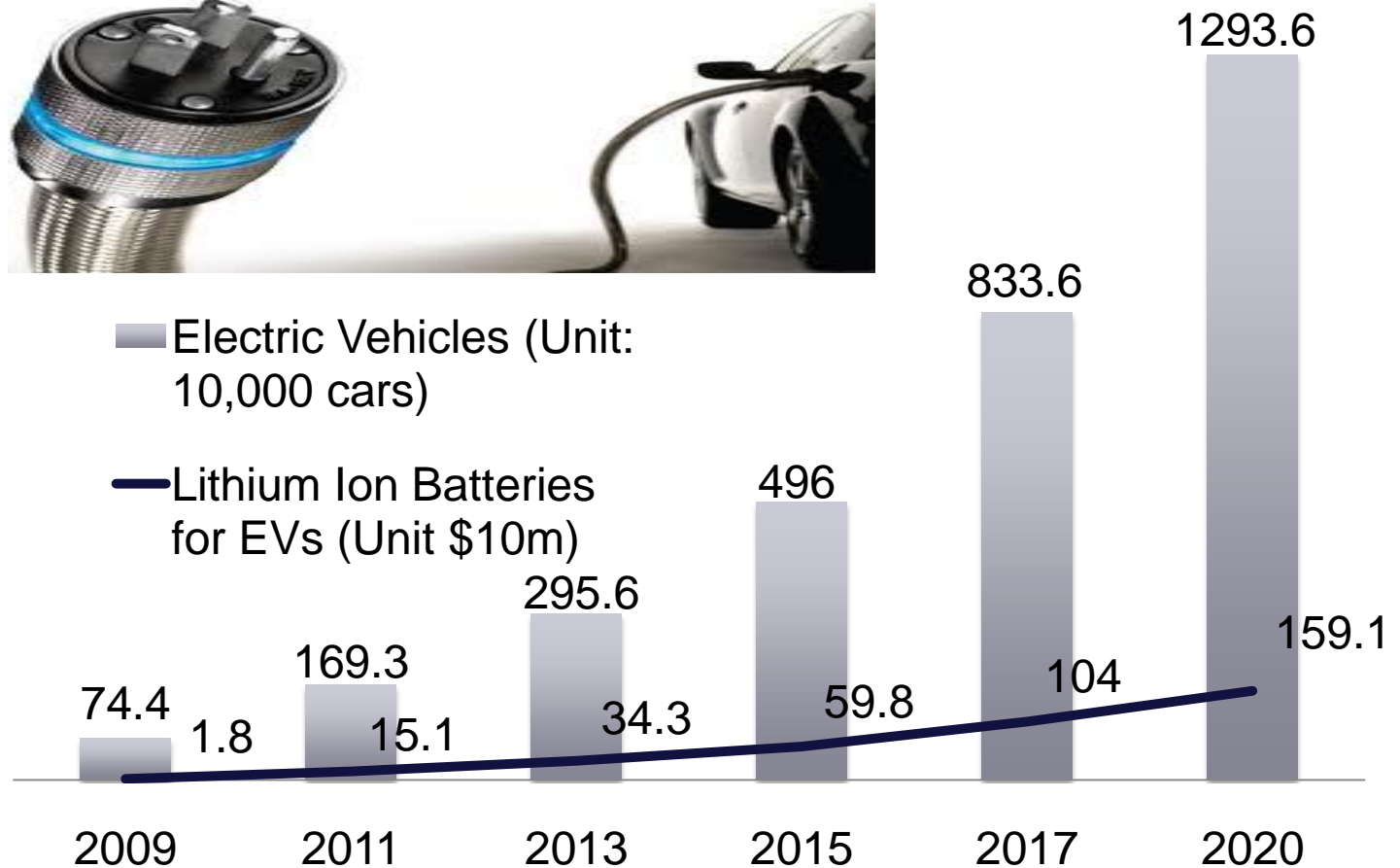
- Mobile phones and laptops represent 81% of lithium-ion battery demand
- Use of cobalt in rechargeable batteries has grown enormously from 700tpa in 1995 to 14,000tpa in 2009
- Increased growth in demand for mobile phones accounted for nearly 25% of worldwide cobalt demand in 2009
- It is estimated 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

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, as a result of stricter environmental regulations and awareness, higher gasoline prices and the security of energy supply from foreign lands such as the Middle East, 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.

Future of the Electric Car and Li-ion Battery Markets



Information quoted has been sourced from the Cobalt Development Institute.

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.

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
- 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
- A typical, high-bypass jet engine will contain approximately 65kg of Cobalt

Information quoted has been sourced from Byron Capital Markets.

Super Alloy Demand

Super Alloy Demand

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

Estimated Super Alloy Demand

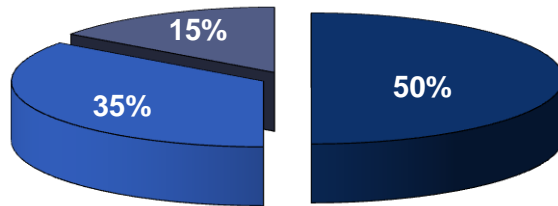
Market	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Super-alloy Demand	13,021	13,615	14,236	14,885	15,563	16,273

- 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.

Growing Concern Over Supply of Cobalt

Sourcing of Cobalt



■ Nickel Industry ■ Copper Industry ■ Primary Cobalt

- Low concentration usually means that cobalt is produced as a by-product of other metals (eg. nickel & copper)

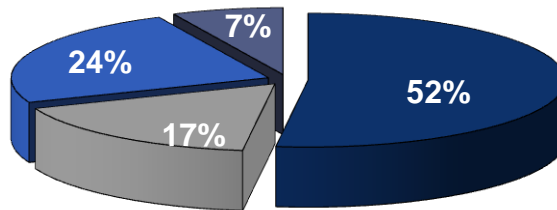
- World supply predominantly African from the Copper Belt of the DRC and Zambia – significant political risk

- Disruptions in these conflict areas mining cobalt create growing concern over supply chain

- Cobalt is considered a “strategic metal” and is stockpiled by the largest consuming countries

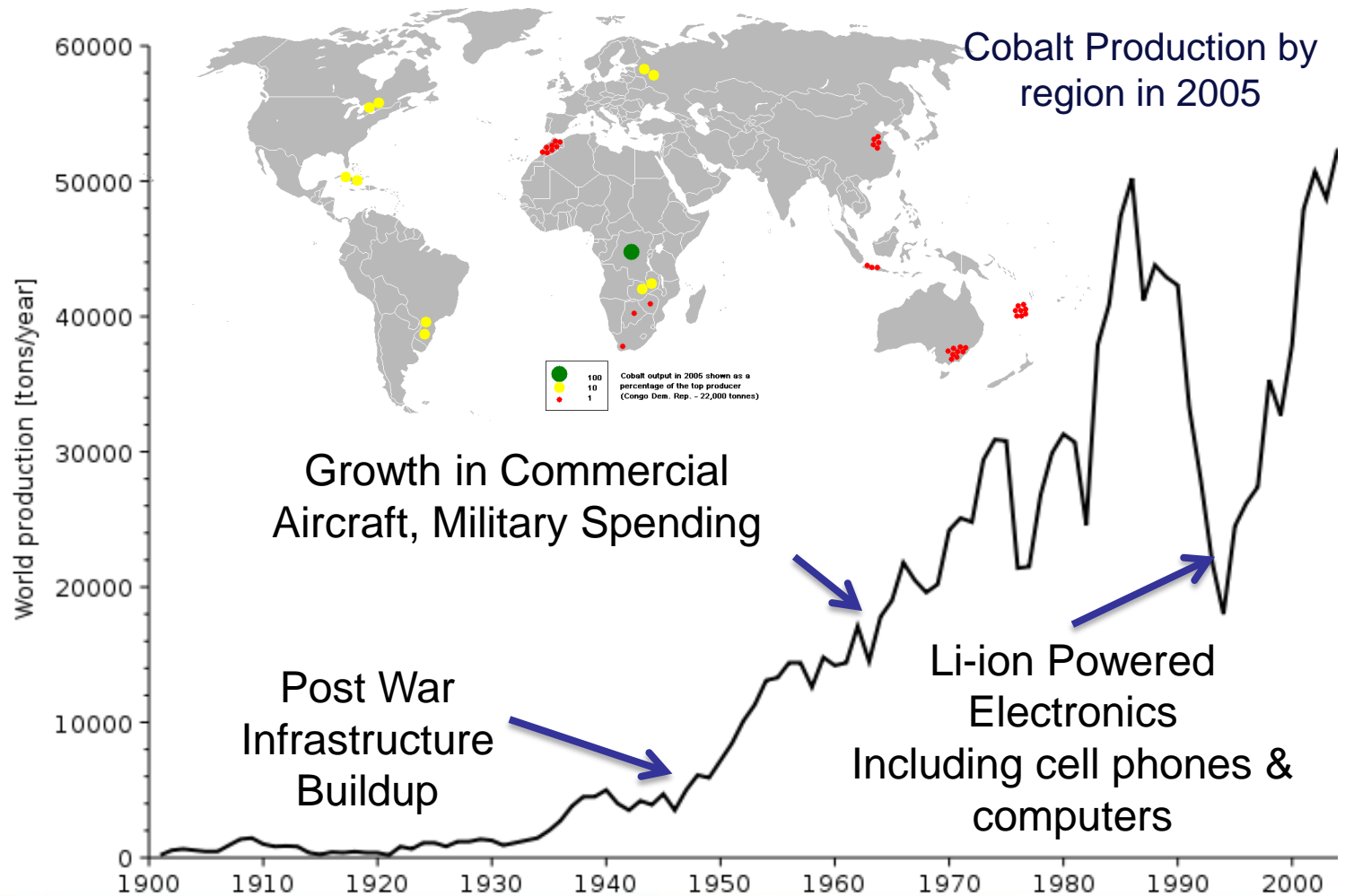
- Global Cobalt is in a unique position as being a front runner in supplying non-African and non-conflict cobalt to the ever growing global demand for the strategic metal

Supply Chain of Cobalt



■ Africa ■ Americas ■ Australasia ■ Asia

World Cobalt Production Over The Past 100+ Years



China-DRC Deal

“Deal of the Century”

- At the time, the agreement with the DRC was the largest resource-for-infrastructure deal with China on the African continent
- The Congo Deal, worth USD \$9 billion took China a further step towards securing foreign-based supplies of natural resources for its booming economy
- China Railway Group Ltd. and Sinohydro Corp. supported by China’s Exim Bank, would comprise the tripartite consortium that would mobilize funds for both the development by the Chinese of mines in the DRC and construction of infrastructure – railways, roads, power stations and health centers
- The investments are to be reimbursed by metals mined and sold from copper and cobalt deposits
- Approximately 85% of China’s cobalt supply originates in the DRC

Mineral Exports Fueling Genocide

- Connection between consumer demand for electronics, such as mobile phones and tablets, 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
- Over the past 16 years the DRC has been mined in conflict, described as the world’s deadliest since WWII
 - Estimated 5.4m dead from the effects of the conflict, 2.7m of those being children
- Recently passed legislation in multiple nations aims to increase transparency of the conflict mineral supply chain
- Conflict and possible supply chain disruption creates uncertainty



Why Global Cobalt?

- Minimizes supply chain risk with a safe and secure domestic source of cobalt
- Assets include a Russian deposit that potentially hosts the largest primary cobalt source outside of Africa
- Strong multi-government support
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) backing
- Strong and active Board & Management with the necessary technical, management and financial background to drive the Company toward the development of the projects

Investment Highlights

- Karakul Project: One of the largest non-African, undeveloped, primary cobalt deposits in the world
- Potential to create significant shareholder value through expanding and upgrading the resource at Karakul, and through advancing the project towards production
- Multi-project: Additional, advanced-exploration stage cobalt asset in Werner Lake, Ontario and earlier-stage assets in Mongolia
- Management team experienced in exploration, development and production
- Compelling valuation
- Will be the only Western publicly traded, multi-project, cobalt company
- Diversification with strong silver and nickel prospects

Global Asset Base



RUSSIA

- Karakul Cobalt Deposit
- Altai Satellite Projects

CANADA

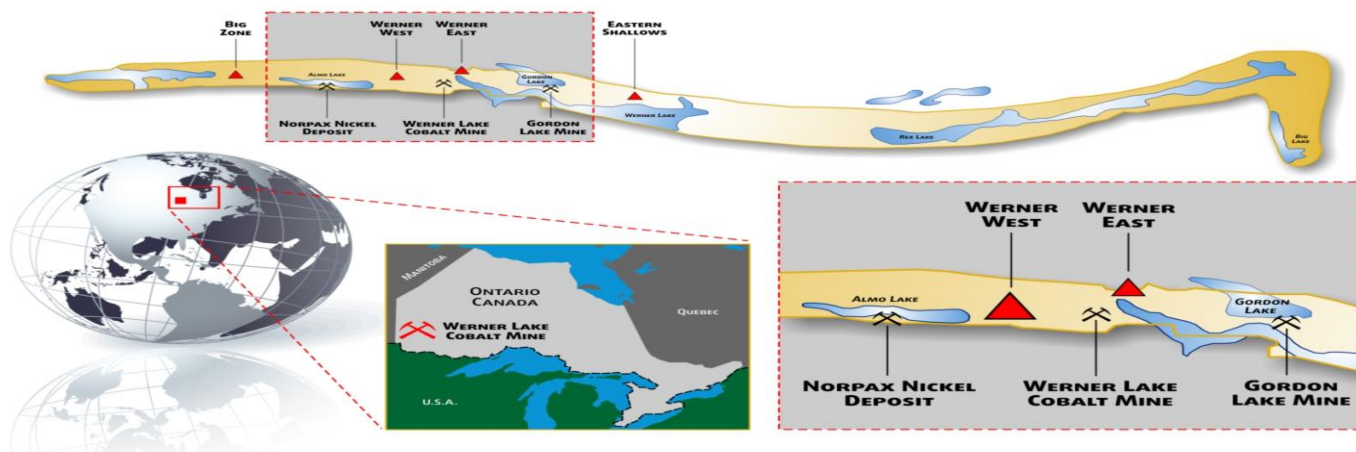
- Werner Lake Cobalt Deposit
- Norpax Nickel Deposit

MONGOLIA

- 4 Precious & Base Metals Properties

Domestic Near-Term Source of Cobalt

- Global Cobalt Corp. will hold one of the only **near-term** primary cobalt assets in North America providing future **safe and secure** cobalt
- The Werner Lake Mineral Belt is an amalgamation of historic and past producing assets that stretches 60km along highly mineralized strike encompassing Co, Cu and Ni-PGE resources



Werner Lake Mineral Belt: Canadian Cobalt Assets

Werner Lake, Ontario, Canada

- Werner West Cobalt Deposit historic non NI 43-101 compliant reserve and resource totaling 1.1 million tonnes of 0.31% Co, 0.29% Cu and 0.011 opt Au
- Historic proven reserve grades with average of 0.6% Co
- Commanding 1700 hectare land position in an exciting mineral rich Kenora Mining District
- Resource Upside - Significant opportunity to increase mineral resource
 - Exploration continues to improve extent of deposit
 - Better definition of grade, tonnage and resource quality
- Norpax deposit promising initial resource of over 1 million tonnes of 0.5% Cu and 1.2% Ni



Timeline

- Resource modeling and drill targeting for deposit and eastern extension
- Drilling began December 2009
- Drill Phase 1 results March 2010
- Drill Phase 2 results April/May 2010
- NI 43-101 resource target confirmation
- Drill targets for expansion underway
- Engineering underway



Karakul Project: Flagship Cobalt Asset



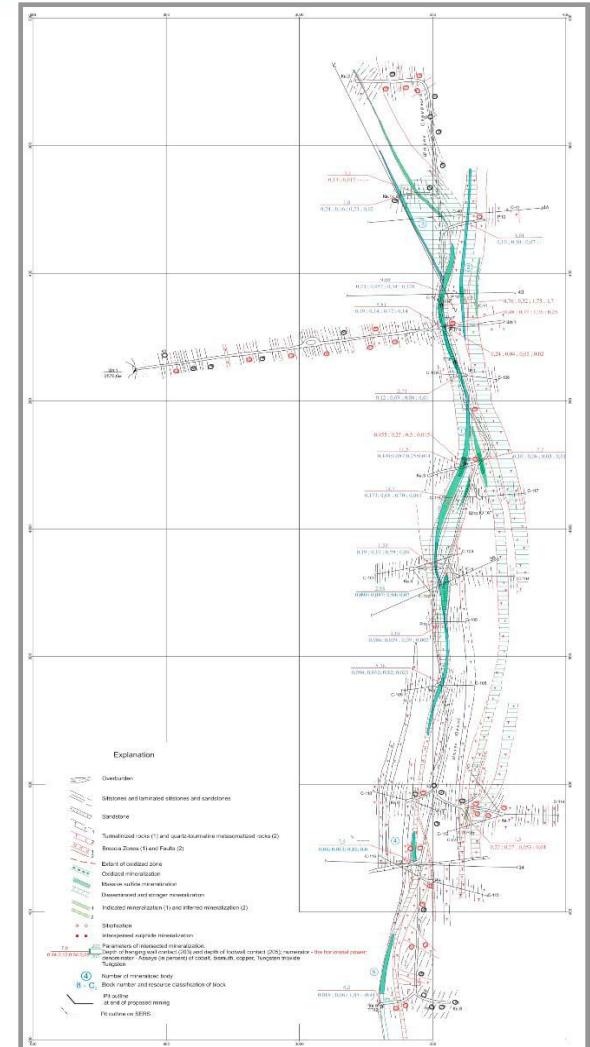
- 100% owned by Global Cobalt
- Title to property secured
- Deposit covered by License GOA 00261 TR (exp. Dec 20, 2030)
- Hydrothermal polymetallic sulphide deposit
- Extensive mineralized zone with numerous identified occurrences of Co, Cu, Ag and other metals
- Potential to be the largest **primary cobalt** project in the world, outside of Africa
- Historic resource* of 14.9 million tonnes of 0.28% cobalt equivalent in nine sulphide bodies
- NI 43-101 Technical Report completed by SRK Consulting
- Baseline social & environmental study completed with no fatal flaws identified
- Global Cobalt's Russian subsidiary has already been granted permission to mine and process the first 900,000 tonnes of ore at the Karakul deposit.

*Historical Russian estimates - non 43-101 compliant. Refer to NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR

Extensive Historic Exploration

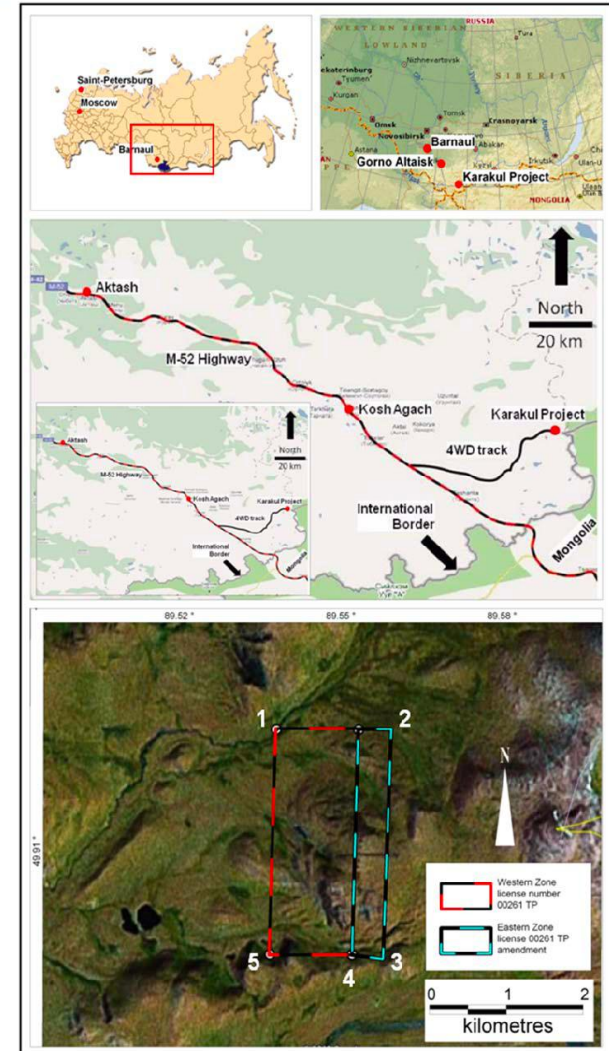
- Historical surface drilling totaling over 40,000 meters with an additional 1,000 meters underground drilling since discovery
- Historical trenching totaling 15,000 meters
- Historical metallurgical work indicates excellent Cobalt, Copper, Bismuth and Tungsten recovery potential
- Between 1978 and 1985 underground development work totaling 3,000 meters completed
- Historic Soviet reporting identified 40-55 million tonnes of resource in the C2+P1 categories*

* Not NI 43-101 compliant



Location and Access

- Located in the southern region of the Republic of Altai in the Russian Federation
- 5km from the border with Mongolia, in an area that is considered to have extraordinary mineral potential based on current and past mining undertakings
- Access by air to Gorny-Altaisk(800km from project) and then by regional paved highway
- No permanent inhabitants on or near the project site
- Terrain comprises rolling hills that rise to between 2,500 and 2,800 meters
- Precipitation is modest with snow depths seldom exceeding ten centimeters
- Drilling and mining can be undertaken year round



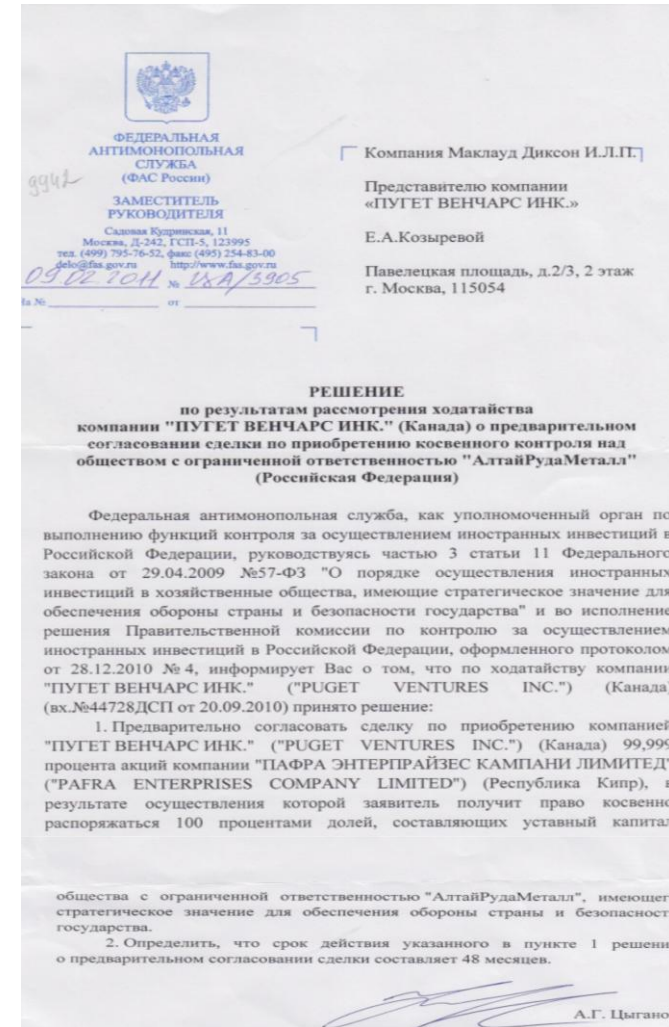
Infrastructure

- Power line with spare capacity in close proximity to the project (18km)
- Water wells have been drilled onsite
- All-season road to the site
- 11,000 year-round inhabitants in Kosh Agach, a town 65 kilometres from the project site
- Altai and Federal Government funding in place for infrastructure
 - US \$400 million committed over the next 5 years
- Drill roads provide access to drill pads
- Number of permanent buildings in place, including an open core shack and office building located near the underground workings
- Technical office and assay lab in the capital of Altai



Government Support

- On December 28, 2010 the Russian Government Commission on Monitoring Foreign Investment (FAS) chaired by the Russian Prime Minister, Vladimir Putin, approved the acquisition of the Russian mineral assets
 - The approval serves as a significant milestone in working with the Russian government in the development of strategic mineral assets
- Altai and Federal Government funding in place for infrastructure
 - US \$400 million committed over the next 5 years



ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ
АНТИМОНОПОЛЬНАЯ
СЛУЖБА
(ФАС России)

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Ис № _____ от _____

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Представителю компании
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Е.А.Козыревой

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г. Москва, 115054

РЕШЕНИЕ
по результатам рассмотрения ходатайства
компании "ПУГЕТ ВЕНЧАРС ИНК." (Канада) о предварительном
согласовании сделки по приобретению косвенного контроля над
обществом с ограниченной ответственностью "АлтайРудаМеталл"
(Российская Федерация)

Федеральная антимонопольная служба, как уполномоченный орган по
выполнению функций контроля за осуществлением иностранных инвестиций в
Российской Федерации, руководствуясь частью 3 статьи 11 Федерального
закона от 29.04.2009 №57-ФЗ "О порядке осуществления иностранных
инвестиций в хозяйственные общества, имеющие стратегическое значение для
обеспечения обороны страны и безопасности государства" и во исполнение
решения Правительственной комиссии по контролю за осуществлением
иностранных инвестиций в Российской Федерации, оформленного протоколом
от 28.12.2010 № 4, информирует Вас о том, что по ходатайству компании
"ПУГЕТ ВЕНЧАРС ИНК." ("PUGET VENTURES INC.") (Канада)
(вх. №44728/ДСП от 20.09.2010) принято решение:

1. Предварительно согласовать сделку по приобретению компанией
"ПУГЕТ ВЕНЧАРС ИНК." ("PUGET VENTURES INC.") (Канада) 99,999
процента акций компании "ПАФРА ЭНТЕРПРАЙЗЕС КАМПАНИ ЛИМИТЕД"
("PAFRA ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED") (Республика Кипр), в
результате осуществления которой заявитель получит право косвенно
распоряжаться 100 процентами долей, составляющих уставный капитал

общества с ограниченной ответственностью "АлтайРудаМеталл", имеющего
стратегическое значение для обеспечения обороны страны и безопасности
государства.

2. Определить, что срок действия указанного в пункте 1 решении
о предварительном согласовании сделки составляет 48 месяцев.

А.Г. Цыганов

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)



- EBRD Strategy in Russia

- Assist companies improve their efficiency and competitiveness and make more economical use of energy resources
- Increased demand for EBRD financing in shape of equity investments and working capital
- Modernization, competitiveness and diversification of the real economy
- Active infrastructure development and efficient financing mechanisms

- EBRD in Russia at a Glance

- Number of Projects: 629
- Net Business Volume: 46.977 billion
- Gross disbursements: 12.665 billion
- Current Portfolio: 7.894 billion
- Commitment to Improve and Expand



Infrastructure Funding

- Government of the Republic of Altai enacted Resolution No. 117 “Development of Mining Industry of Altai Republic in 2010-2014” on June 18, 2010
- Program implemented during 2010 to 2014 in 2 stages
- Program prescribes the following key activities:
 - Prospecting and exploration of mineral deposits
 - Exploration and environment surveys
 - Creation of new production facilities in mining industries
 - Creation of infrastructure for full-scale development of mining industry, ore mining and processing
- Total Program financing shall be 13,453.36 million Rubles
- Ministry of Economic Development and Investment of Altai Republic with participation of the Ministry of Finance of Altai Republic, Ministry of Tourism and Business of Altai Republic, involved independent experts shall be in charge of control over Program implementation

Proposed Work Program 2011

Geological Exploration

- Underground Exploration
- Geophysical Research
- Drilling
- Assay
- Topography

Water Supply Construction

- Drilling
- Borehole to 80m

Adit Expansion

- Portal and Adit Widening Construction
- Adit Widening Detailed Design
- Explosives Storage Detailed Design and Construction

Adit Widening Equipment Procurement

- Rail Equipment, Installation and Loader
- Electrical Power Reticulation
- Air, Water Supply and Safety Systems
- Underground vehicles and equipment

Feasibility Study

- Mining Method Engineering Design
- Metallurgical Laboratory Study
- Technical Project

Timeline

2011

- ☐ Data Compilation
- ☐ Drilling Campaign
- ☐ Metallurgical Work
- ☐ Initial Infrastructure Program
- ☐ Feasibility Study

2012

- ☐ Pilot/Test Mining
- ☐ Mine Development

Altai Satellite Projects: ROFR

Kuruzek Asset

- Potential extension of main Karakul deposit
- 12,630 metres of trenching done within 3 target zones
- Grades of 0.23% Co
- Trenching results averaged 2.64m thickness with 0.20% Co and 0.25% Ni

Olendzhular and Toshtuozek Assets

- Zoned mineralization with central Co-Cu-Mo-WO₃-Be-Bi
- 9 trenches within 3 targets
- Excellent tungsten (WO₃) values
- Trenching results:
 - Northern Zone: 0.24% WO₃; 0.05% Co; 0.26% Cu
 - Central Zone: 0.19% WO₃; 0.13% Co; 0.76% Cu

Yantou Asset

- 5km North of Kuruzek
- Important silver mineralization
- 34 diamond drill holes to 15m depth with trenching results including 1000g/t Ag

Mongolian Assets

- Exploration and property acquisition will be a key cornerstone of Global Cobalt's growth
- Although the main focus will be on advancing the Karakul Cobalt Deposit in the Republic of Altai, Russia along with the Canadian Werner Lake Cobalt Deposit, the Company will carry out both greenfield and near-mine site exploration on the four Mongolian projects
- The properties are prospective precious and base metal assets that are in close proximity to the flagship Karakul Deposit in Altai

Mergen Bulag

- Estimated historic resources (C2+P1) of 7,000t silver at an average grade of 275g/t (245million oz. Ag)
- 11 bore holes to date have identified an Au-Cu-Zn zone of 100-170m with Jurassic deposition suggesting potential for additional deposits below explored Devonian Zone

Bayan Gol

- Estimated historic resource of over 20t gold at 20g/t (705,450 oz. Au)

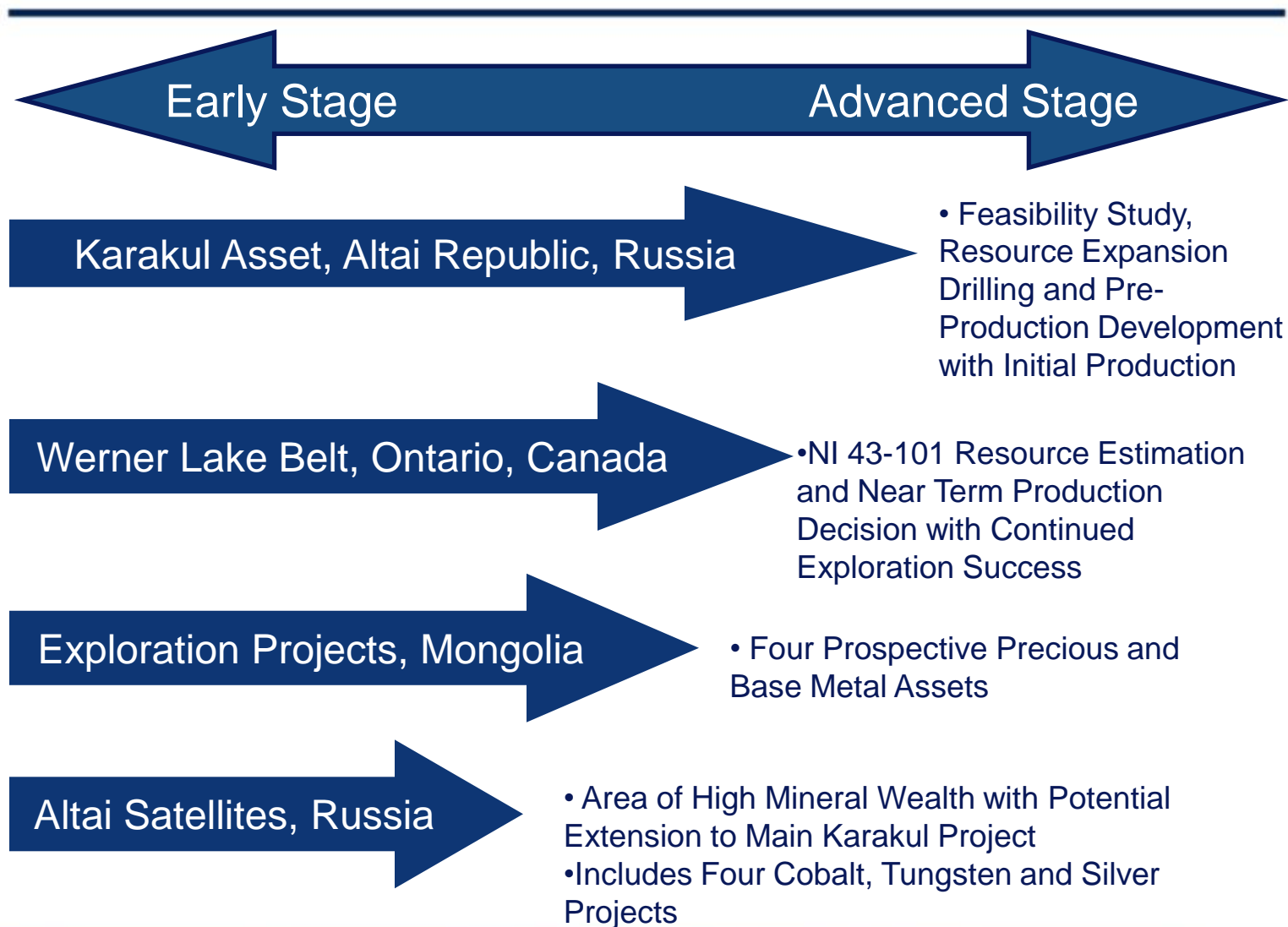
Tariat

- Potential for a large Cu-Mo porphyry deposit with grades of 0.5% - 1.0% Cu and Mo

Ukhaach-Uul

- Prospective WO₃-Au project in Western Mongolia

Pipeline of Projects



Management & Directors

Management

- Erin Chutter - President & CEO, Director
- Tim Mann, P.Eng - Director
- Igor Kovarsky, P.Eng – Executive Vice President
- Chris Couzelis - CFO
- Michael Dehn - Canadian Operations
- Nickolai Bedarev - Chief Geologist, Russia

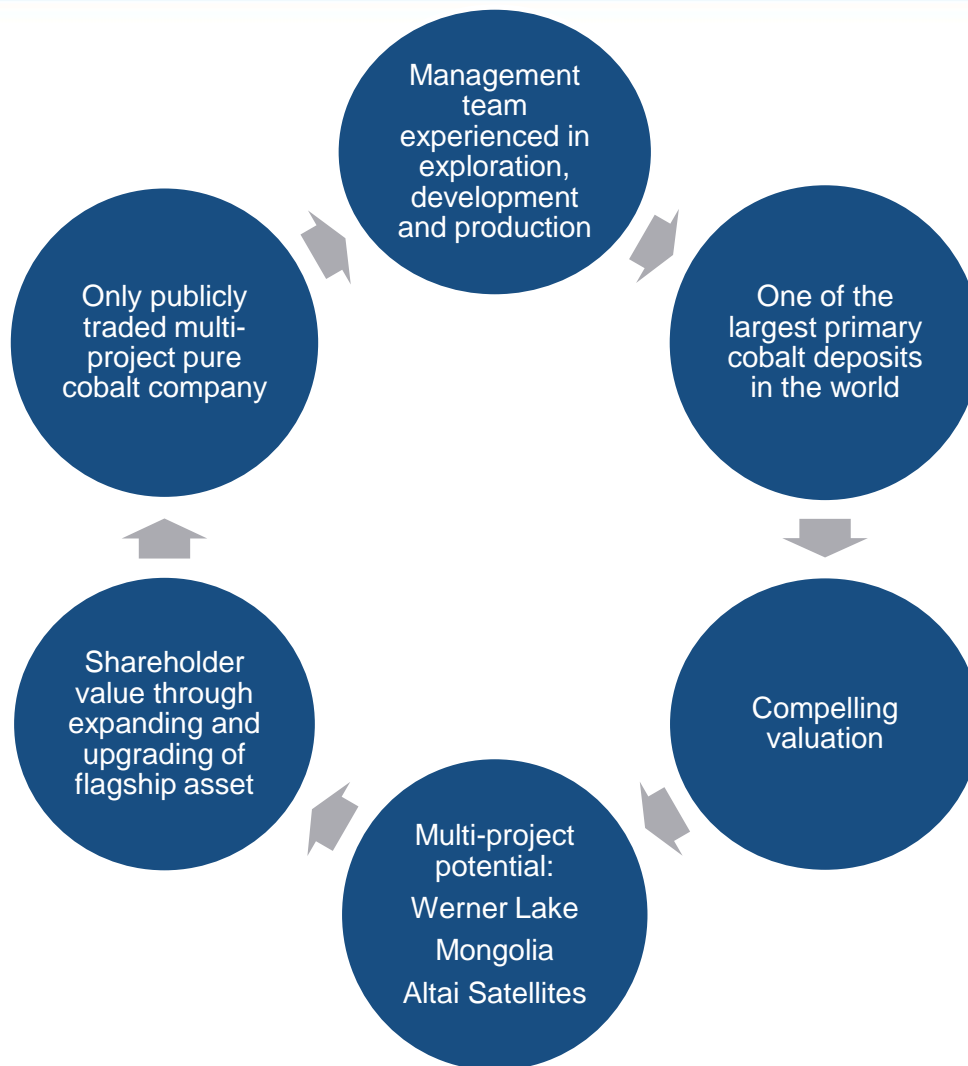
Directors

- Peter Reynolds, MAusIMM, CIM
- Marc Thomas, P.Eng
- Bagrat Safarian
- Marco Pabst
- Ray Castelli
- Dr. Wilson Russell, M.Sc., M.Eng., Ph.D.

Advisors

- Darin Wagner, P.Geo
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Investment Highlights





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