



ASX RELEASE

30 October 2014

Investment Summary

- ASX listed African-focused resources company (ASX:GBE)
- 100% interest held on projects in Malawi including niobium, graphite and rare earths
- Malawi Kanyika Niobium project in feasibility optimisation

Directors and Management

Non-Executive Chairperson

Ms Alice Wong

Managing Director

Mr Alistair Stephens

Executive Director & Deputy CEO

Ms Shasha Lu

Non-Executive Director

Mr Jingbin Tian

Independent Non-executive Director

Mr William Hayden

Mr Bo Tan

Mr Alex Ko

CFO & Company Secretary

Ms Kerry Angel

FPOS 469,729,062

OPTIONS 9,100,000 (various)

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September Quarter 2014 Activities Report

Globe Metals & Mining ("Globe" or "the Company"; ASX:GBE) presents its September Quarter 2014 Activities Report:

Highlights

Finance

- Cash in bank 30 September 2014: \$18.38M
- 350,000 unlisted options expired 1 September 2014

Kanyika Niobium Project

- The Kanyika demonstration plant completed with improved processing results;
 - o Niobium recovery averages 77% and concentrate grade averages 24%
 - o Flotation process optimised, flow-sheet de-risked substantially and concentrate samples produced

Chiziro

- Chimutu trench assays demonstrate graphite mineralisation over approximately 4,000 metres strike of more than 5% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)
- 10 Chimutu trenches contain multiple zones of broad graphite mineralisation greater than 10% TGC
- Preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical analysis indicates premium quality graphite product with high graphite grades

Machinga

- 59 soil samples collected at Machinga to further delineate Nb-Ta and REE soil anomalies

1 Corporate

1.1 Finance

- Cash in bank 30 September 2014: \$18.78M
- Full Year Statutory Accounts were lodged with the ASX on 26 September 2014

1.2 Unlisted Options

- There are 9,100,000 unlisted options (at various strike prices) on issue at 30 September 2014 with 350,000 unlisted options expiring during the quarter.

2 Kanyika Niobium Project (KNP)

2.1 Development Agreement (DA) Negotiations

The next DA meeting with the Government of Malawi (GoM) is scheduled for November 2014.

2.2 Kanyika Demonstration Pilot Plant

The Kanyika demonstration pilot plant work was completed in October 2014 at the Guangzhou Research Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals (GZRINM). The work followed on from metallurgical optimisation work undertaken in 2013 and aimed at optimising and de-risking the concentrator process with specific objectives being to:

- Demonstrate operation on a continuous basis and further optimising the process,
- Identify processes to reduce operating costs,
- Improve recovery,
- Produce higher concentrate grade, and
- Produce concentrate sample for downstream market evaluation.

A summary of the grade and recovery results obtained from plant operations are presented in Table 1. Each of these results is an average of the mineralisation type and a representative result from multiple days of plant operation. The data shows that niobium pentoxide (Nb_2O_5) recoveries are above 75% and concentrate grades are above 22% Nb_2O_5 .

Table 1. Summary of Concentrate Grade and Niobium Recovery achieved in Kanyika Demonstration Plant

Sample type	Concentrate Grade (% Nb_2O_5)	Nb_2O_5 Recovery (%)
Blended	26	75.1
Surface & Transitional	25	80.3
Deep	22.1	76.4

A portion of the demonstration plant campaign was dedicated to obtaining an understanding of the concentrate grade – recovery relationship. It was found that concentrate grades up to 35% could be produced, however increasing the concentrate grade reduced Nb₂O₅ recovery. Emphasis was placed on maximising recovery over concentrate grade. The concentrate mass yield was between 1-3% of feed mass; an outstanding result compared to the mass yield achieved in typical flotation plants. A simplified diagram of the processing flow-sheet is shown in Figure 1.

The results of the demonstration plant validated the results of earlier optimisation tests by demonstrating an effective improvement in concentrate grades and increases in Nb₂O₅ recoveries. This represents a significant de-risking of the flow-sheet as the test results were achieved under continuous and steady state conditions.

The pilot plant also demonstrated that blending of the mineralisation prior to processing is not as critical as initially envisaged for grade-recovery optimisation. It was found that the process is able to produce comparable Nb₂O₅ recoveries regardless of mineralisation type. This result is significant as it eases metallurgical restrictions previously imposed on the Kanyika mining schedule. The associated economic benefit will be quantified in a mining optimisation study.

A significant amount of process data was collected during operation of the plant to aid further engineering design in a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) phase prior to plant construction. The data collected confirms the concentrator design undertaken in 2012, with minor improvements likely to be implemented in the reagent preparation area and in the sizing of flotation cells.

A 150 kg sample of mineral concentrate has been produced from the demonstration plant, which is stored for further downstream evaluation and marketing.

Globe will use these results for re-modelling of the project economics. Globe will then endeavour to finalise product marketing and off-take aspects of the KNP, while continuing Development Agreement (DA) negotiations with the Government of Malawi.

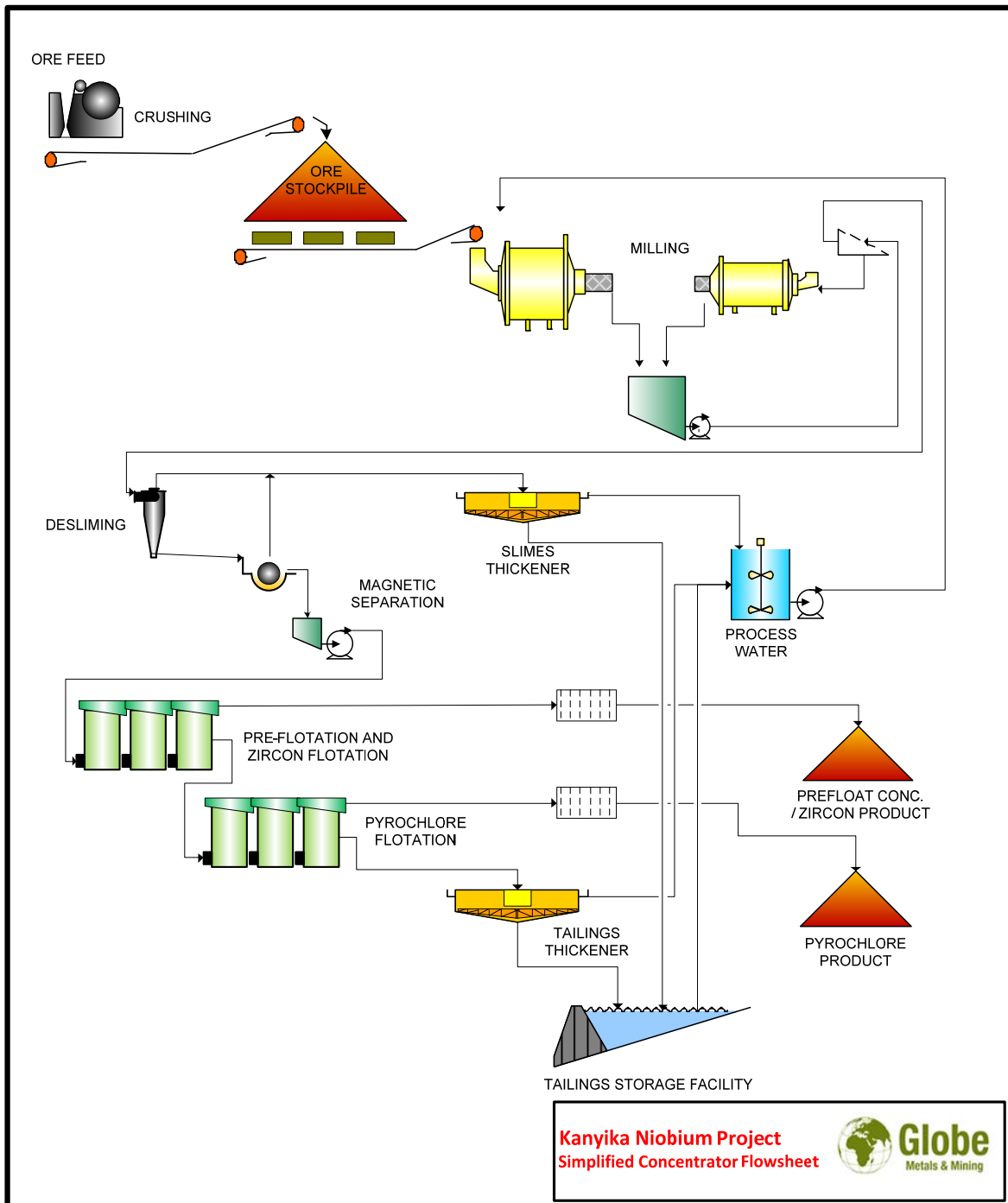


Figure 1. Simplified Kanyika Concentrator Flowsheet.

2.3 Supplementary Kanyika Exploration

Following on from the assay results received during the June Quarter, Globe carried out an additional in-fill soil programme within the Kanyika EPL. A total of 198 soil samples were collected (Figure 1).

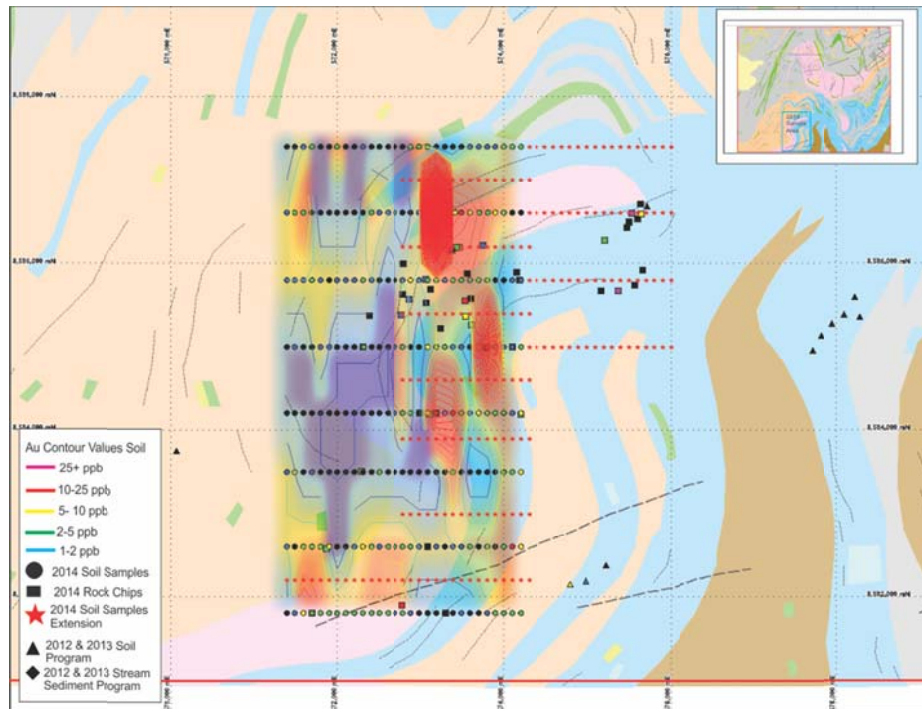


Figure 2. In-fill Soil sample location map.

3 Exploration

3.1 Chiziro Graphite Project

A 17-trench exploration programme at the Chimutu prospect of the Chiziro project was completed. Globe has received the assays for the first 11 trenches (CZTR001-CZTR011), all of which are for one continuous trend of graphite mineralisation. The assay results for subsequent trenches (CZTR005A and CZTR012-CZTR016) are yet to be received.

The outline of the Chimutu graphite prospect and the location of the trenches is shown in Figure 4 with significant graphite mineralisation intercepts from trenching in Table 2 and Figure 5.

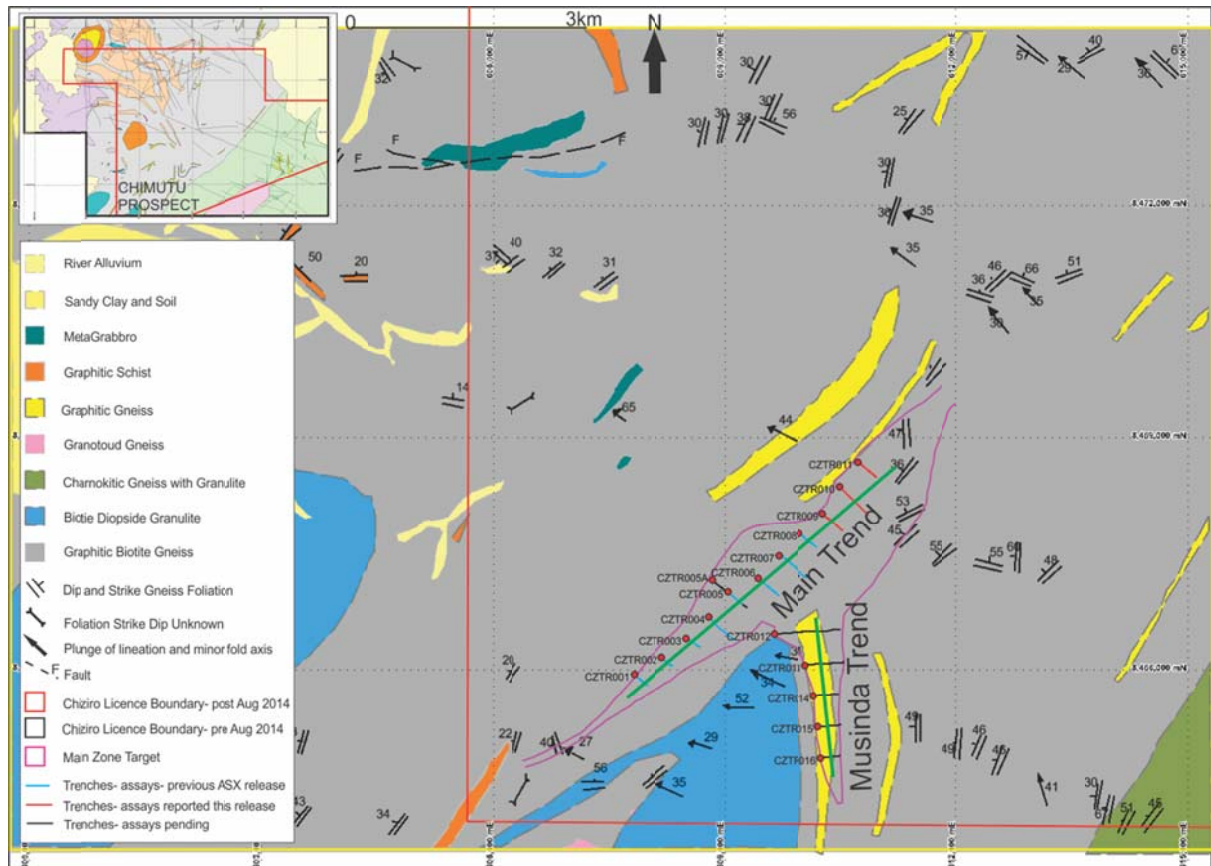


Figure 4. Plan showing the outline of visible graphite mineralisation in the Main Trend and the Musinda Trend, and the location of trenches

Table 2. Summary of High Grade TGC Intersections

Trench Identity	Selected intervals of the best graphite mineralisation (in %TGC)			
CZTR002	3m @ 13.9%			
CZTR003	9m @ 13.7%	3m @ 10.7%		
CZTR004	4m@ 11.0%	4m @ 11.9%	15m @ 11.0%	5m @ 12.4%
CZTR005	3m @ 12.2%	4m @11.3%	4m @11.7%	4m @ 12.7%
CZTR006	13m @ 11.5%			
CZTR007	4m @ 12.0%	6m @ 10.3%		
CZTR008	4m @ 11.8%	5m @ 11.2%	4m @ 14.5%	5m @ 16.3%
CZTR009	7m @ 10.7%			
CZTR010	25m @ 11.9%	including 10m @ 19.7%		
CZTR011	8m @ 14.0%			

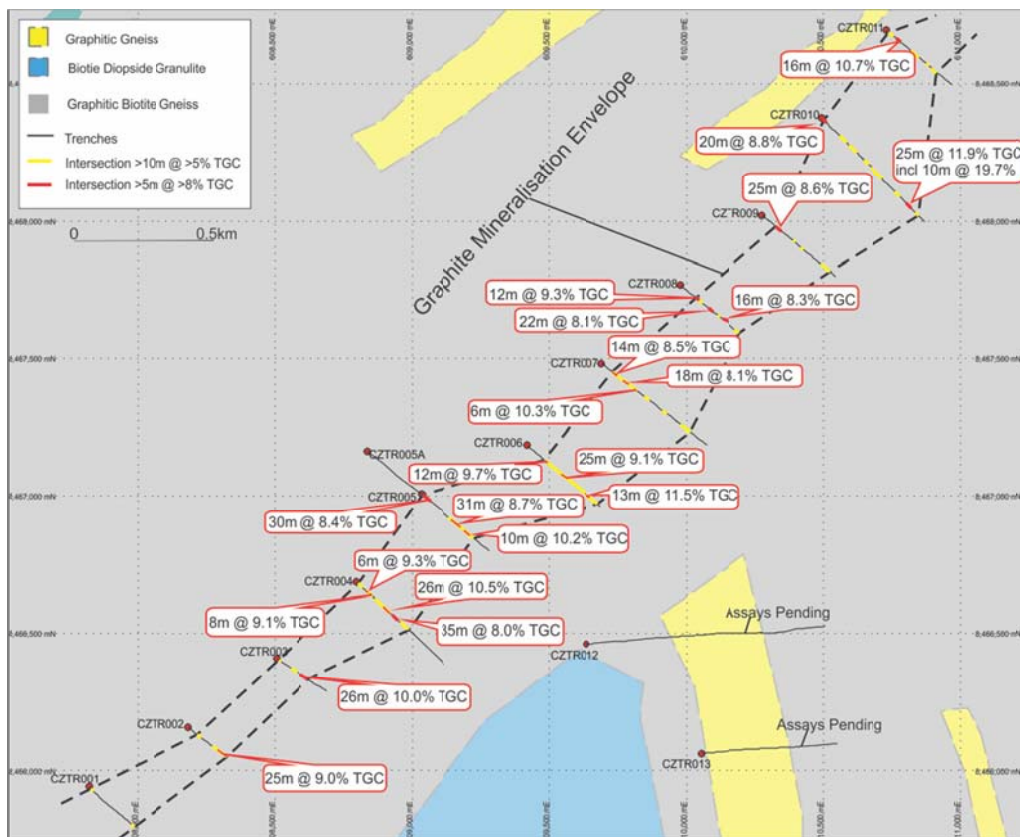


Figure 5. Plan of the trenches where assays have been returned illustrating the extent of graphite mineralisation at the Chimutu Main Trend

Geological logging of the trenches together with assay data confirms the existence of two graphite mineralised trends, named the Main and Musinda Trends respectively. The trench assays returned have demonstrated mineralisation more than 5% TGC over approximately 4,000 metres of strike for the Main Trend, which remains open-ended to the northeast. Within the 5% TGC envelope, ten trenches contain one or more zones of higher grade mineralisation greater than 10% TGC.

Detailed results of the trenching assays received to date were reported in ASX releases on 17 September 2014 and 9 October 2014 (Trenches CZTR009- CZTR011). All the trench assays are expected to be completed and reported in the last quarter of 2014. At the time of publishing this quarterly report assays from the remaining six trenches were still pending.

Based on these results, a diamond drilling programme is being planned but will not be finalised until all assays for the trench program are completed. The aim of the drilling will be to test the tenor of graphite mineralisation to a depth of 80-100 metres. Globe is also planning diamond drilling specifically for metallurgical test work purposes given the importance of graphite quality to the project's commercial viability. These programmes are subject to Board budget approval.

Globe has identified other areas of graphite mineralisation within the Chiziro licence and is planning to undertake further assessment of these during the 2014 field season including geological mapping, sampling and trenching.

3.1.a Project Infrastructure and Logistics

Globe continued to evaluate infrastructure and logistics options for the Chiziro Project. It was determined that the Chimutu prospect is located within 10 kilometres of a main highway, an operating railway line connecting Lilongwe to the port of Nacala in Mozambique and also an existing 132 kV high voltage electrical transmission line (Figure 6). The availability and close proximity of this infrastructure will aid development of and support a potential mining operation.

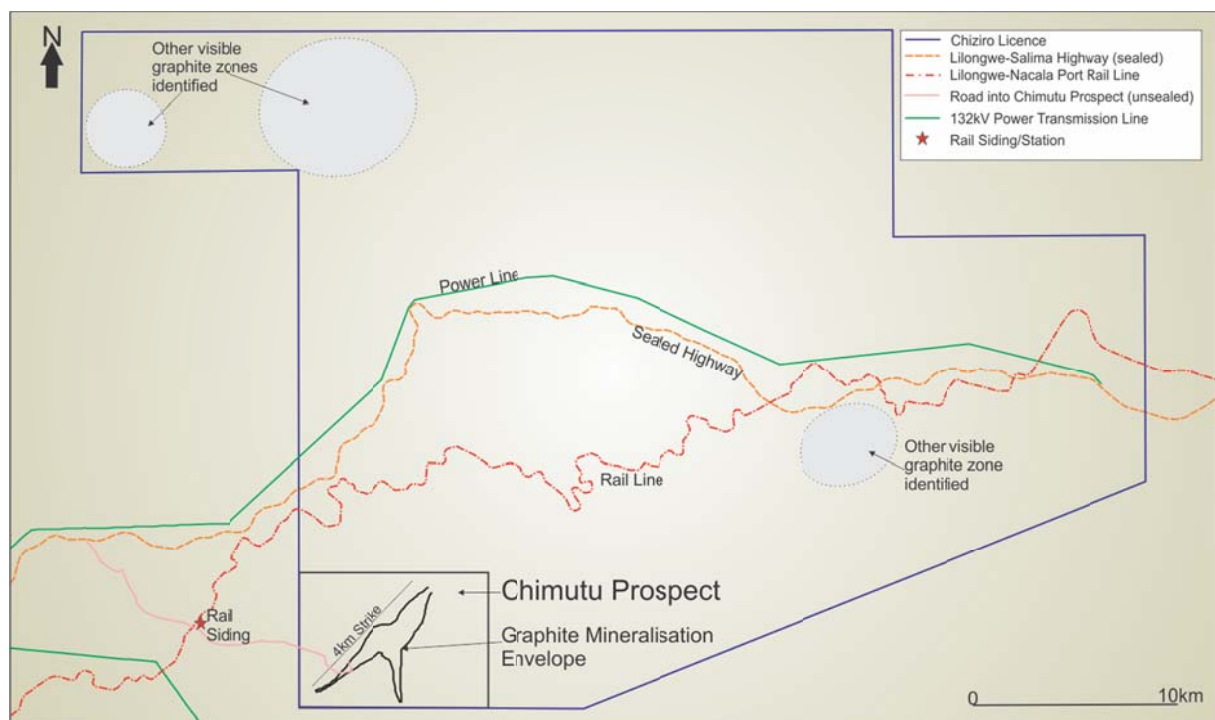


Figure 6. Supporting Infrastructure nearby to the Chimutu Prospect

3.1.b Preliminary Mineralogical and Metallurgical Analysis

A sample was collected from the Chiziro project during the Chimutu trenching program and submitted for preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical analysis. This was undertaken to provide a preliminary indication of the likely economic potential of the project by establishing the expected graphite product type and the nature of processing techniques required for a potential graphite operation at Chiziro.

Mineralogical analysis – involving examination of polished section samples using a reflected light microscope – showed that graphite is present as flakes generally 2-4 mm in length. A photomicrograph taken during mineralogical examination is shown in Figure 7. The presence of these relatively large flakes suggests that a graphite product containing large flakes is achievable by processing the Chimutu prospect mineralisation. This has a marked effect on the viability of a potential mining project, with the price of large-flake graphite products generally yielding significant premiums over small-flake or amorphous graphite products.



Figure 7. Photomicrograph of Chimutu Prospect Mineralisation (Bright areas are graphite)

A single stage rougher-cleaner flotation test was undertaken where generic test conditions for graphite flotation were adapted. The results showed a concentrate grade of 92.8% TGC is achievable, indicating that a simple and generic graphite processing route is suitable for Chimutu mineralisation. Further metallurgical testwork will allow further development and optimisation of the process, thereby allowing for potential improvements in concentrate grade to be quantified as well as allow an understanding of the concentrate grade – graphite recovery relationship.

The sample on which this work was conducted, as well as the mineralogical and metallurgical results from testing cannot be considered representative of the Chimutu prospect mineralisation. The sample was selected on the basis that it appeared to be representative of graphite mineralisation in trenches, however the sample is

limited to one sample. The sample is not representative for the extent mineralisation identified but indicative of potential.

3.2 Machinga Rare Earth Project

In August 2014 Globe received confirmation from the Malawi Ministry of Natural Resources that the Machinga licence (EPL0230/07R) had been renewed. The size of the licence has been reduced by 55%, to 361.1km².

During the September Quarter the results from 79 rock chip samples and 219 soil samples collected during the June Quarter were received. The programme was designed to further delineate the Nb-Ta and Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) from the Machinga Main South Zone. In the 2013 sampling programmes soil samples up to 3258ppm Nb₂O₅, 120 ppm Ta₂O₅ and 3518ppm TREO were located. The results for the June Quarter samples are shown in Figures 3 and 4 along with the sampling from the 2013 programme.

A review of the latest results revealed that the Nb-Ta and TREO in-soil anomaly is still open to the west. An additional soil sample programme consisting of 59 samples were collected (Figure 8 and 9). The results of these are pending.

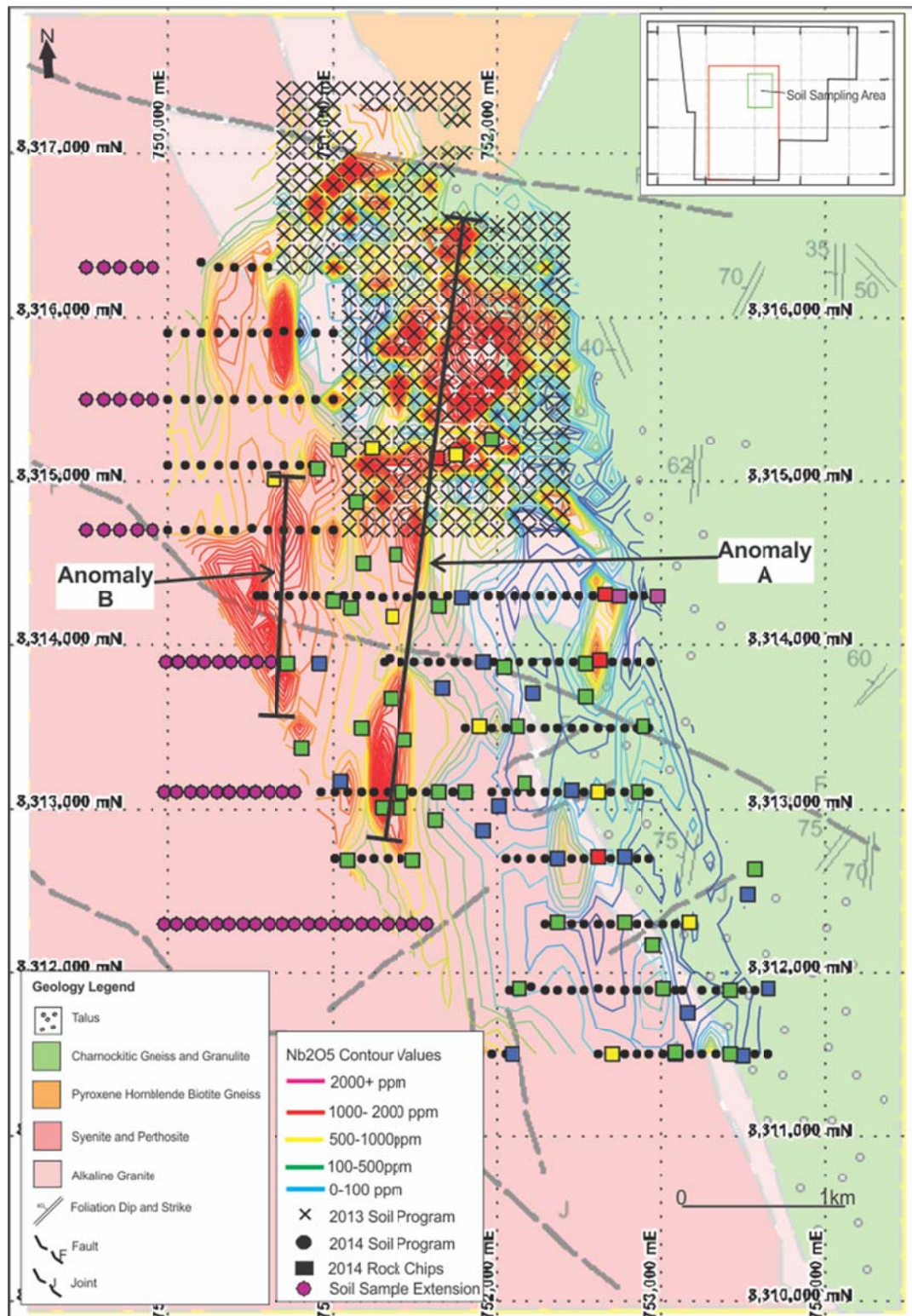


Figure 8. Soil Sample Contours for Nb₂O₅ with 2014 sample locations shown

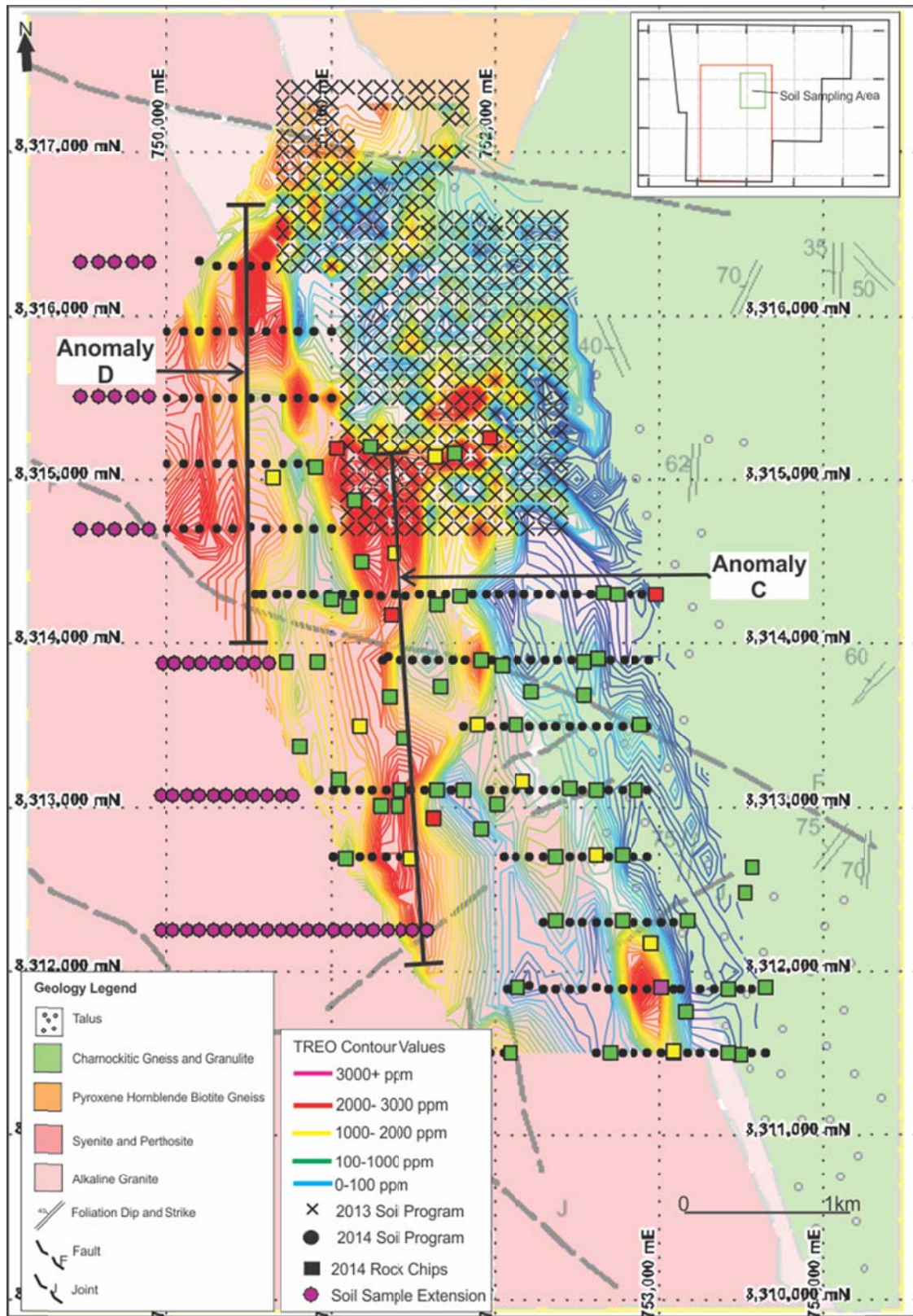


Figure 9. Soil Sample Contours for TREOs with 2014 sample locations shown

3.3 Salambidwe Rare Earth Project

There were no exploration activities completed at Salambidwe during the September Quarter

3.4 Memba Titanium-Iron Project

There were no exploration activities completed at Memba during the September Quarter

4 Schedule of Mineral Tenements as at 30 September 2014

Table 3. Summary of Chimutu Prospect TGC Intersections to Date

	Project	Status	Tenement	Interest Held by Globe Metals and Mining Ltd.
Malawi	Kanyika	Granted	EPL0188-2005R3	100%
	Salambidwe	Granted	EPL0289/10R	100%
	Machinga	Granted	EPL0230/07R2	100%
	Chiziro	Granted	EPL0299/10R	100%
Mozambique	Memba	Granted	4832L, 4831L	100%

Note: EPL: Exclusive Prospecting Licence (Malawi)

L: Exclusive Prospecting Licence (Mozambique)

Competent person: The information in this ASX release relating to metallurgical evaluation is based on information compiled by Dr Marc Steffens. Dr Steffens is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and is a full-time employee of Globe Metals and Mining. Dr Steffens consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent person: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Fergus Jockel, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Fergus Jockel is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Fergus Jockel consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ENDS

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About Globe Metals & Mining

Globe is currently an African-focused resources company, with a strategy to grow the company's global investment opportunities in the minerals industry. Globe's corporate head office in Perth, Australia is supported by a regional operational office in Lilongwe, Malawi.
