ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23rd December 2025

MRG Metals Acquires High-Grade, Magnet-Rich Garies Rare Earth Project in South Africa

MRG Metals Limited (ASX: MRQ) ("MRG" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of its acquisition of Sheerartar Minerals Pty Ltd ("Sheerartar"), securing ownership of the Garies Rare Earth Project, a high-grade, advanced rare earth asset in South Africa.

Key Highlights:

- **The acquisition materially strengthens MRG's critical minerals portfolio by adding exposure to exceptional rare earth grades, a high-value heavy and magnetic rare earth mix including scandium and gallium.**
- **The Garies Project is located in a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction, adjacent to the world-class Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine and exhibits characteristics consistent with a development-ready, high-margin rare earth system.**
- **The existing directors of Sheerartar Minerals, Jacob Deysel and Ian Egan, will remain involved post-transaction.**
- **The acquisition has been structured as a scrip transaction, an initial issue of 75 million MRG ordinary shares on completion, followed by a further 175 million MRG ordinary shares issuable upon the grant of a Mining Licence.**
- **Further project performance share considerations will align with Garies passing key value-creation milestones, such as delivering a $100M market cap.**
- **Bulk sampling has returned grades of up to 4.85% TREO, equating to approximately 8% monazite grade (Monazite mineralisation containing ~60% TREO), placing Garies among the highest-grade rare earth projects globally.**
- **Lab results demonstrated the concentrate to be magnet-rich: Nd+Pr >24%, Dy+Tb >1.4%.**

The immediate next steps for the project are to secure the Mining Licence, progress to formal resource definition and permitting, and advance toward pilot scale production, providing a clear and capital-efficient pathway to early cashflow and scalalability.

This transaction further diversifies MRG beyond its fully funded Heavy Mineral Sands Joint Venture in Mozambique, while complementing the Company's Adriano–Fotinho Rare Earth Corridor, where early auger drilling and laboratory results have confirmed widespread mineralisation and geological continuity indicative of district-scale rare earth potential.

Rare Earth Market Context & Potential Element Value: Early data for the Garies Project shows a strong presence of these elements.

Element Group	Indicative Market Value	Key Applications
Praseodymium–Neodymium	US$71,951/T	Permanent magnets (EVs, wind, defence)
Dysprosium	US$169/Kg	High-temperature & defence magnets
Terbium	US$761/Kg	High-temperature permanent magnets (EVs, defence)
Gallium	US$206/Kg	Semiconductors, power electronics

All prices sourced from the Shanghai Metals Market

Disclaimer: This is conceptual and illustrative only. It does not represent a valuation, forecast, production target or economic outcome for the Garies Project. No assumptions are made regarding Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, recoveries, costs, revenues or profitability. Any future economic assessment would be subject to further drilling, metallurgical test work and formal studies in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and JORC (2012).The table features Indicative spot market references only. Prices volatile. No assumptions regarding recoveries, costs, production, or project outcomes.

Transaction Overview	
Ownership Structure	• MRG Metals acquires 100% of Sheerartar Minerals Pty Ltd. • Sheerartar owns 70% of Tundratype (Pty) Ltd, which holds 100% of the Garies Project in South Africa. • The remaining 30% of Tundratype is held by qualifying South African shareholders in compliance with the country's Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment mining requirements. • MRG will hold 70% ownership and operational control of the project.
Consideration	**Initial Consideration** • 75 million MRG ordinary shares. • Issued on completion of the transaction. • Issue price: A$0.004 per share. • Escrow: 12 months from date of issue. **Mining Licence Milestone** • 175 million MRG ordinary shares. • Issued only upon grant of Mining Licence for the Garies Project.

- Issue price: A$0.004 per share.
- Escrow: 12 months from date of issue.

Performance Shares 1: Initial JORC Resource

- Trigger: Declaration of a JORC (2012) Indicated Resource by an independent Competent Person.
- Resource target: Up to 300,000 tonnes of contained Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO).
- Maximum consideration: Up to A$500,000 payable in MRG ordinary shares.
- Vesting mechanics: Shares are issued pro-rata based on the size of the declared resource relative to the 300,000-tonne target.
- Issue price: Shares issued at 90% of the 30-day VWAP immediately prior to issue.
- Escrow: 12 months from date of issue.

Performance Shares 2: Resource Growth & Market Capitalisation Gate

- Trigger (Resource Growth): Vesting is linked to growth of a JORC (2012) Indicated Resource beyond 300,000 tonnes of contained TREO, as confirmed by an independent Competent Person.
- Measurement Range / Upper Cap: Resource growth is measured on a pro-rata basis from 300,000 tonnes up to a maximum of 1,500,000 tonnes of contained TREO and Market Capitalisation of A$300 million.
- Maximum Consideration: Up to A$10 million, payable in MRG ordinary shares.
- Vesting Mechanics (Pro-Rata): Consideration accrues progressively as the Indicated Resource grows within the defined range, with larger resource growth earning a greater proportion of the total consideration, capped at A$10 million.
- Issuance Mechanics (Market Capitalisation Gate): Shares accrued under this hurdle may only be issued once MRG's market capitalisation is at or above A$100 million.
- No shares are issuable below this threshold. Any accrued but unissued entitlement carries forward and becomes issuable progressively while market capitalisation remains above, or increases beyond, this level.
- The value of MRG Shares issued in any rolling 12-month period shall not exceed A$2,500,000, with any balance of vested and priced, but unissued MRG Shares are to be carried forward and issued in

	subsequent periods subject to this cap. • Issue Price: Shares issued at 90% of the 30-day VWAP immediately prior to each issue. Escrow: 12 months from the date of issue. **Production Royalties** • 1% Net Smelter Return royalty, capped at A$5 million, with a A$3 million buy-out option at any time, at MRG's election.
Board & Management Continuity	• The existing directors of Sheerartar Minerals, Jacob Deysel and Ian Egan, will remain involved post-transaction. • As part of the agreement, they will enter into director service or executive agreements, ensuring continuity of technical expertise and local project knowledge. **Jacob Deysel - Sheerartar Director** Jacob Deysel is a highly experienced mining executive with over 25 years of global leadership across large-scale, multi-commodity operations in Africa, Australia, South America and Europe. He is currently Chief Executive Officer of Critica Limited (ASX: CRI). • Jacob has deep expertise across critical minerals, including rare earths, graphite and heavy mineral sands, with direct experience in projects containing monazite and REE feedstocks. He has a strong track record of scaling production, delivering capital-efficient developments, and leading projects through permitting, construction and steady-state operations. • Previously, Jacob served as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Mineral Commodities Ltd (ASX: MRC), Operations Director at Kenmare Resources (LSE: KMR), and General Manager – Mining and Planning at Rio Tinto's Richards Bay Minerals. He has also held senior leadership roles at Newmont Corporation (NYSE: NEM) and was Vice President, South America at Uranium Energy Corp (NYSE: UEC). • Jacob is a Mining Engineer with an MBA and has completed executive training at Wits University and London Business School. He is recognised for applying innovative, lean operating strategies that reduce capital intensity, improve margins and unlock long-term value. His experience across ASX, LSE and NYSE-listed companies brings strong capability in governance, stakeholder engagement and disciplined execution. **Ian Egan - Sheerartar Minerals Executive Chairman** • Ian Egan is a highly experienced mining executive with extensive expertise across mining operations, marketing, finance and project

	development, with a particular focus on African jurisdictions. He has held senior executive roles at BHP, including Group General Manager – BHP Titanium Minerals and General Manager – Non-Ferrous Metals, where he was responsible for large-scale international operations and marketing activities. • Ian has also served on the boards of a number of listed and unlisted resource companies, including Kenmare Resources, Golconda Gold, Ok Tedi Mining, and Orbital Corporation. His board experience spans project development, capital allocation, governance and stakeholder management across multiple commodities and jurisdictions. • Ian brings deep commercial and operational insight, particularly in mineral sands and titanium-related industries, and has a strong track record in guiding projects from development through to production. His experience across African mining environments and global markets provides valuable strategic and governance capability.
Transaction Highlights	• Garies is located in close proximity to one of the World's highest-grade rare earth project, the Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine. • Only 3 of 23 targets partially drilled tested to date. • High-value heavy rare earth component, with approximately 9% HREO within total rare earth oxides. • Monazite grades up to 8%, (Monazite containing up to 60% TREO), supporting potential high value concentrate pricing. • Strong magnet rare earth composition, with Nd + Pr exceeding 24% and Dy + Tb exceeding 1% of TREO. • Structural Nd/Pr supply deficit forecast through to at least 2032, supporting long-term pricing strength. • Potential for rapid development of a small-scale mine following the grant of a Mining Licence. • To date, only 3 targets have been partially drill tested and in all cases, mineralisation has been intersected, highlighting the endowment. • Opportunity for a low-capex pilot plant startup ahead of larger-scale expansion. • Ability to conduct parallel exploration while development activities progress, accelerating resource growth. • Potential to leverage future cashflows from the Mozambique Heavy Mineral Sands JV from 2027 , minimising shareholder dilution. • Fotinho project, Mozambique fieldwork underway may confirm district-scale REE potential combined with the abutting Adriano.

Geological Overview – Garies Rare Earth Project

The Garies Rare Earth Project is a high-grade, monazite-hosted rare earth system located in South Africa's Northern Cape Province, covering a large 275 km² exploration footprint (of which 190km^2 applied for and awaiting approval).

Bulk sampling has returned grades of up to 4.85% TREO, which equates to approximately 8% monazite mineralisation (monazite containing ~60% TREO), placing Garies among the highest-grade rare earth projects globally.

The rare earth composition is highly favourable, with indicative distributions of:

- Nd + Pr comprising ~24.1% of TREO.
- Dy + Tb comprising ~1.4% of TREO.
- Heavy rare earth oxides representing ~9% of total REO, including scandium well above global averages.
- High grade Gallium mineralisation.

Mineralisation largely occurs in coarse-grained, near-surface bodies, supporting low-strip open-pit mining. Aeromagnetic modelling indicates plug-like mineralised bodies with vertical extensions at depth, suggesting strong tonnage potential and continuity.

The system is also associated with high iron content (>60% Fe magnetite), presenting potential future co-product upside not included in current in-situ value assessments.

A total of 23 exploration targets have been identified across the project area by airborne magnetic data, with only three targets partially drill tested to date, highlighting substantial exploration upside.

Technical evaluation of the Garies Rare Earth Project has been undertaken by Axiom Exploration, an independent geological consultancy. Axiom completed a comprehensive technical report in January 2024, which underpins the geological interpretation, exploration targeting, and development concepts presented for the project. It includes geological modelling, aeromagnetic interpretation, and mineralisation assessment. While the project does not yet have a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource, Axiom's work provides a robust technical foundation to advance drilling, resource definition, and future economic studies.

Project Overview – Garies Rare Earth Project

The Garies Project is being advanced as a fast-track, low-capex development opportunity supported by high grades, simple metallurgy, and scalable processing options.

The project covers 275 km², including an existing 85 km² permit area with a 190 km² applied extension. It is well serviced by infrastructure and located approximately 344 km from the Saldanha Bay deep-water port.

The project is held through a compliant South African structure, with 70% ownership held by Sheerartar and 30% held by local Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment partners.

Development is planned in phases:

- **Phase 1 – Resource Definition and Permitting:** Maiden JORC-compliant resource from initial targets and conversion of Prospecting Rights to Mining Rights.
- **Phase 2 – Pilot Scale Production:** Deployment of modestly scaled pilot plant
- **Phase 3 – Modular Scalable Expansion:** Significant expansion and scalability in accordance with exploration delivery of future ore.

Processing concept is based on a simple, modular, chemical-free flowsheet, including crushing, desliming, magnetic separation and gravity separation to produce a high-grade mixed REE concentrate. Chemical processing is deferred until a later REO conversion stage, supporting ESG-aligned development.

Downstream integration optionality has the potetial to enhance project economics.

Acquisition Rationale

The acquisition of Sheerartar Minerals strengthens MRG Metals' strategy of building a diversified critical minerals portfolio with multiple high-quality projects advancing in parallel.

MRG now has three strong projects running concurrently:

- A fully funded Heavy Mineral Sands Joint Venture in Mozambique, underpinned by a 2 billion tonne resource, providing a clear pathway toward production in the next 12-18 months.
- The Adriano–Fotinho Rare Earth Project, where recent auger drilling and laboratory results have confirmed widespread heavy mineral deposition that could be an emerging REE mineral district.
- The Garies Rare Earth Project in South Africa, a high-grade, monazite-hosted rare earth asset offering potential exceptional in-situ value per tonne, simple metallurgy, and a fast-track, low-capex development pathway.

These assets are highly complementary. The Mozambique Heavy Mineral Sands JV provides a funded foundation, Adriano–Fotinho delivers scale and exploration upside, and Garies adds a high-grade, capital-efficient rare earth development option with potential for early cashflow.

Together, this portfolio allows MRG to advance three projects in parallel, reduce single-asset risk, and maintain exposure to both large-scale and high-margin critical mineral opportunities.

MRG Metals Chairman, Andrew Van Der Zwan, said:

"This acquisition represents an important evolution for MRG as we continue to build a strong diversified resources company with multiple high-quality assets progressing in parallel. We now have a fully funded Heavy Mineral Sands Joint Venture providing scale and near term production, a rapidly advancing rare earth portfolio at Adriano–Fotinho that is beginning to demonstrate district-scale potential, and the addition of Garies, a high-grade rare earth project with exceptional grades and a clear pathway toward development. Together, these assets position MRG with a balanced portfolio of scale, grade and optionality, and provide multiple avenues to create Shareholder value as demand for critical minerals continues to strengthen."

Sheerartar Minerals Director, Jacob Deysel, said:

"I am looking forward to working closely with the MRG team as the Company continues to build a diversified and high-quality critical minerals portfolio. We have a strong understanding of MRG's existing asset base, and we believe there is a clear opportunity to work collaboratively to unlock the value of the Garies Project. With high-grade mineralisation, a clear development pathway, and strong alignment across the broader portfolio, we are confident this project can contribute meaningfully to company-wide shareholder value as MRG advances its multiple assets in parallel."

Ian Egan, Executive Chair of Sheerartar Minerals, said:

"The Garies Project is an exciting asset with exceptional characteristics, and I am very pleased to be joining MRG at a time when the Company is building real momentum across its portfolio. I believe my experience in heavy mineral sands can add meaningful value to MRG's fully funded HMS operations, particularly as the Company moves toward production. I am also encouraged by the early results and momentum emerging from the Adriano–Fotinho Rare Earth Corridor, which is beginning to demonstrate strong potential. I look forward to working with the MRG team to help advance these projects and collectively build long-term value across a diversified, multi-asset platform."

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to South Africa Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr C Rothnie, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Rothnie is a consultant of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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". Mr Rothnie consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Trading Halt can now be lifted.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the MRG Metals Limited Board of Directors.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be*	• Rock chip samples were obtained from outcropping magnetite veins. • A 50kg bulk sample was extracted from at least 6 separate locations across the largest outcrop at the DrillTarg deposit. • Sampling for the bulk sample aimed at being representative of the outcrop overall. • Known high-grade zones in the outcrop were excluded from the bulk sample and were sampled separately. • An experienced senior geologist directly supervised sampling, using a hand-held radiation meter as a guide to the level of mineralisation in the field. • The sample was processed and analysed at Light Deep Earth (LDE) in Pretoria, a well-known and respected company with extensive experience in mineral processing. • The 50kg bulk sample was crushed and blended at LDE prior to being analysed. • LDE analysed the bulk sample with XRF for major elements, including CeO2, La2O3, Nd2O3 and Pr6O11, which combined comprise 88% of the REO suite in the bulk sample. • Samples with moderate or high REOs (including the DrillTarg bulk sample) were then analysed at UIS laboratory in Centurion using ICP-MS for the full suite of REOs (with the obvious exception of Promethium). • UIS are similarly well-known and respected across the industry for their XRF and ICP analyses. • Analyses for the XRF and ICP-MS techniques from the two different laboratories correspond closely, providing confidence in the results from both laboratories.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Four other samples of the DrillTarg bulk samples extracted during processing tests were similarly analysed and returned very similar REO suites (although with increasing monazite grades), again providing confidence in the bulk sample results.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Rock chip samples were taken using a sledge hammer and rock chisel. • At least 6 separate locations around the main outcrop were sampled to ensure the samples represented the average grade of the outcrop overall. • Samples were bagged into polyweave bags for transport. The DrillTarg bulk sample was split across three polyweave bags (see below).  • Mineralisation is typically very dense, coarse grained magnetite with visible coarse to fine interstitial monazite. • Known areas of high-grade mineralisation at the outcrop were excluded from the bulk sample.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Rock chip sampling inherently recovers 100% of the sample.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The main DrillTarg outcrop extends over 50m in length and up to 6.5m in width. • Mineralisation is uniform across the outcrop, except for some variations in monazite content. • The rock chip samples were logged, but given the uniformity at the DrillTarg outcrop, a single description applies to all samples collected for the bulk sample. • The rock chip sampling is based on spot samples and is therefore qualitative, although best efforts were made to make the samples representative of the exposed material overall.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split,*	• All sub-sampling of the bulk sample was conducted at the laboratory under controlled conditions. • The large fragments making up the bulk sample were crushed and blended prior to sub-samples being taken.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	etc and whether sampled wet or dry. *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Although many of the monazite grains in the mineralisation are coarse (>1mm), the fact that they make up approximately 9% of the rock mass means that the 50kg sample size is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times,*	• Difficulties had been encountered previously obtaining reliable analyses from this mineralisation. Some laboratories appear to have difficulties handling the high grades of REOs present, especially the heavy rare earth elements. • LDE and UIS, the two laboratories used to analyse the DrillTarg bulk sample, had previously demonstrated they could reliably analyse samples of this type. • Most of the REOs (88% by mass) were analysed twice: once with XRF and once with ICP-MS. The results corresponded well. • The laboratories use certified reference materials to calibrate their instruments.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Four other samples of the DrillTarg bulk samples extracted during processing tests were similarly analysed and returned very similar REO suites, again providing confidence in the bulk sample results. • Field samples and mineralsied outcrops emit low levels of radiation due to thorium in the REO-bearing monazite. The grade of mineralisation from the laboratory is consistent with the observed radiation in the field (REO% ~= 25% of radiation uSv/Hr). • Other rock-chip samples from nearby outcrops return similar results. • REO mineralisation from as far as 6.5km away from DrillTarg has virtually identical REO suite. • Data is acquired from the laboratory as Excel workbooks and stored digitally (with frequent back-ups). • No adjustments are made to the laboratory analyses.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other*	• The location data from all sampling in is via a handheld Garmin GPS. The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/-5m in the horizontal, with this accuracy sufficient for the early phase target generation work taking place.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• For the DrillTarg bulk sample, spot rock-chip samples were taken from at least 6 "typical" areas of mineralisation across the 50 x 6m outcrop. • Spot rock-chip sampling is inherently qualitative, but while the REO grade might vary slightly, the REO suite is consistent across mineralisation sampled across large areas nearby and is considered representative of mineralisation at DrillTarg.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Samples were taken from exposed zones of mineralisation. Although the mineralisation is structurally controlled, it is believed the outcrop is representative of the nearby mineralisation (it doesn't represent just one "side" of the mineralisation, for instance).

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken under the direct supervision of an experienced senior geologist. • The geologist also packed the samples and delivered them to the freight company. • Samples were weighed at despatch and at arrival at the laboratory, without discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review has taken place on data to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Sampling has been undertaken on Prospecting Right 10343 of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa, held by Tundratype Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sheerartar Minerals Pty Ltd. • The tenure was in good standing at the time of writing with no known impediments to further development.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Tundratype conducted drilling and geophysics at DrillTarg in 2013-2015. No other exploration is known about at this prospect, although it is possible that earlier regional radiometrics surveys for uranium detected the thorium anomaly at DrillTarg.* • It is possible that the mineralisation is referenced in regional geology publications by

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		the South African Department of Mines, although the location is different to that given in the publications.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposit Type: Despite lacking apatite, the REE mineralisation is probably best classified as a variety of iron-oxide – apatite deposit (IOA deposits). REE are commonly associated with the phosphorus in IOA deposits, typically present within apatite, but also commonly within monazite. • Geological Setting: The tenement is situated in southern Namaqualand, along the mountainous escarpment separating the inland Bushmanland plateau from the sandy West Coast plains. The region is host to a variety of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock types, with ages ranging from Mesoproterozoic to Recent. The Garies mineralisation is hosted within the Kamiesberg Group, a complex variety of gneiss types of uncertain origin, although probably with some meta-sediments and granitic precursors. The gneisses have been subjected to upper granulite facies metamorphism with significant levels of partial melting. • Style of Mineralisation: REE mineralisation within the Garies tenement area is hosted by structurally controlled magnetite veins/dikes. The magnetite contains monazite (hosting the REE) and minor amounts of accessory minerals (sericite, rutile, zircon). The magnetite is generally coarse grained and has sharp boundaries with the country rocks, although some ferruginous staining of the surrounding country rocks is visible in places, possibly due to secondary remobilisation of iron.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The centre of the sampled outcrop is located at 221003mE, 6608995mN UTM Zone 34S. It extends approximately 50m in the NNE-SSW direction is 6.5m wide, at its widest. • Spot samples were taken from at least 6 locations around the outcrop, avoiding known high-grade zones.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No samples were aggregated. The recorded results are taken from original analysis results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this*	• Samples were taken from exposed zones of mineralisation. Although the mineralisation is structurally controlled, it is believed the outcrop is representative of the nearby mineralisation (it doesn't represent just one "side" of the mineralisation, for instance).

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• While the REO grade of the bulk sample is high, the excluded high-grade zones in the main outcrop are significantly higher. Spot rock-chip samples taken from one of these zones contained 16.2% REO. • Spot rock-chip sampling of a nearby outcrop (DrillTarg NE) returned 3% REO. • A major outcome of the sampling is the determination of the REO suite. All the samples at DrillTarg (and nearby zones) have virtually identical REO suites.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics;*	• Aeromagnetics were acquired over much of the lease in 2014, with follow-up ground mag over some targets. • RC drilling was conducted at the outcrop in 2015, but not all mineralised drill samples were analysed. • Re-analysis at other laboratories subsequently showed that the initial, limited laboratory results under-stated the REO grade and failed to accurately determine the REO suite. • The magnetite veins are structurally complex and as such, difficult to drill.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Magnetite in the veins has been at least partially converted to hematite. Whether this was during an early alteration event, or recent weathering has not yet been determined. It has reduced the magnetic response of the magnetite in affected areas. • Iron from the magnetite is a possible by-product if the deposit is mined. • Thorium, a source of radiation, is associated with the REOs, being an important constituent of monazite. Managing radiation from monazite concentrates is, however, well understood as monazite is commonly transported in bulk.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Drilling at the DrillTarg location is planned. • Drone-based or helicopter-based geophysics would potentially delineate more drilling targets. • Radiometrics would be especially useful in directly detecting monazite concentrations in the original vein locations, or as accumulations in the soil or alluvium near concealed deposits.