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- The information contained in this presentation that relates to exploration strategy or to exploration results is based on information generated by Mount Ridley, and compiled by, or reviewed by, Mr David Crook who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Crook has sufficient experience which is relevant to the activities reported herein to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Crook consents to the inclusion in the presentation the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.





Overview



Why rare earth elements.



Mount Ridley's opportunity.



About Rare Earth Elements



The Mount Ridley REE Project



The next steps













Why we are exploring for rare earth elements? Simple:

The world is expecting action towards limiting climate change.

Climate change is widely recognized as being exacerbated by atmospheric CO₂ pollution; the result of burning carbon-based fuel.

One aspect of the de-carbonization effort is the increased use of wind turbines and electric motors.

Certain rare earth elements are critically necessary for the manufacture of magnetic direct drive turbines.



The Mount Ridley Opportunity



The Esperance-Southern Ocean District of WA hosts major quantities of critical REE mineralisation.



Mount Ridley has tenements with an area of 3,400km².



Very widespread REE mineralisation - apparently clay-hosted.



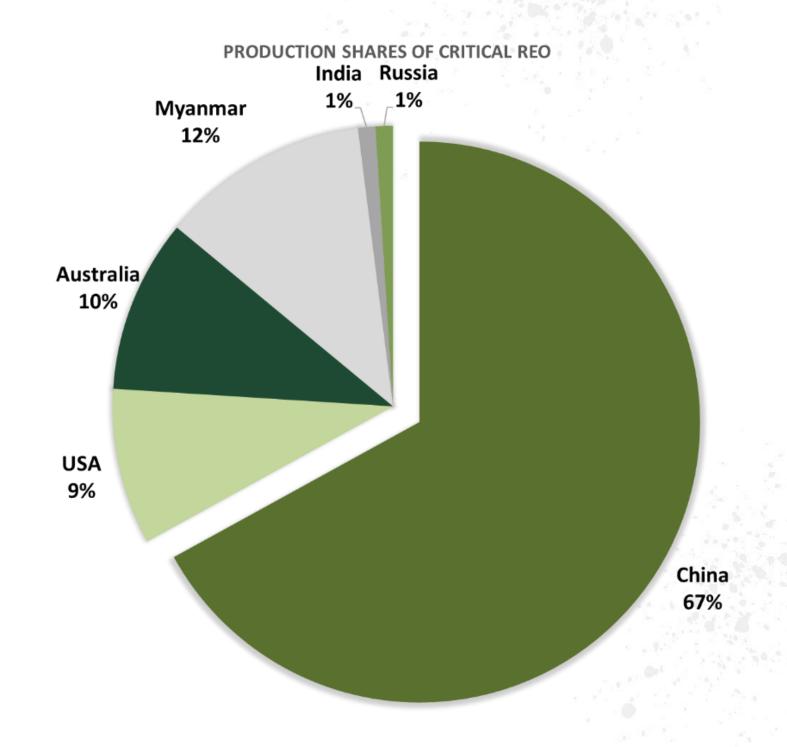
Results returned to date compare favourably with other Australian and Ugandan projects.





About Rare Earth Elements

- REE here refers to 14 elements plus yttrium¹.
- Of these, **Dy, Tb, Nd, Eu, and Y are classed as critical** by the US Department of Energy. Most come from China.
- REEs make the world's strongest permanent magnets, that are fundamental to the manufacture of electric generators and hybrid vehicle power systems ^{eg 3}.
- By 2035, the demand for Nd is estimated to increase by 4,000 to 18,000 tons and for Dy by 200 to 1200 tons⁹.





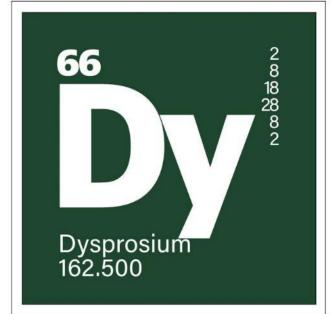
About Rare Earth Elements

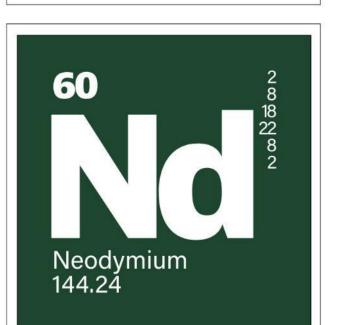


For wind turbines, a single 3MW [direct-drive] wind turbine needs 2 tons of REE⁴ or ~216kg of neodymium per megawatt of capacity⁵ (600-800kg per turbine)

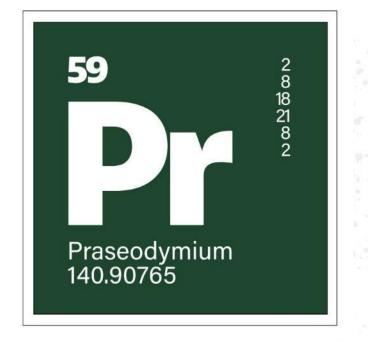


Western Australia generates 40% (2,740 MW) of renewable electricity ^{6,7} The remaining 4,110 MW could take >1,300 wind turbines to generate.









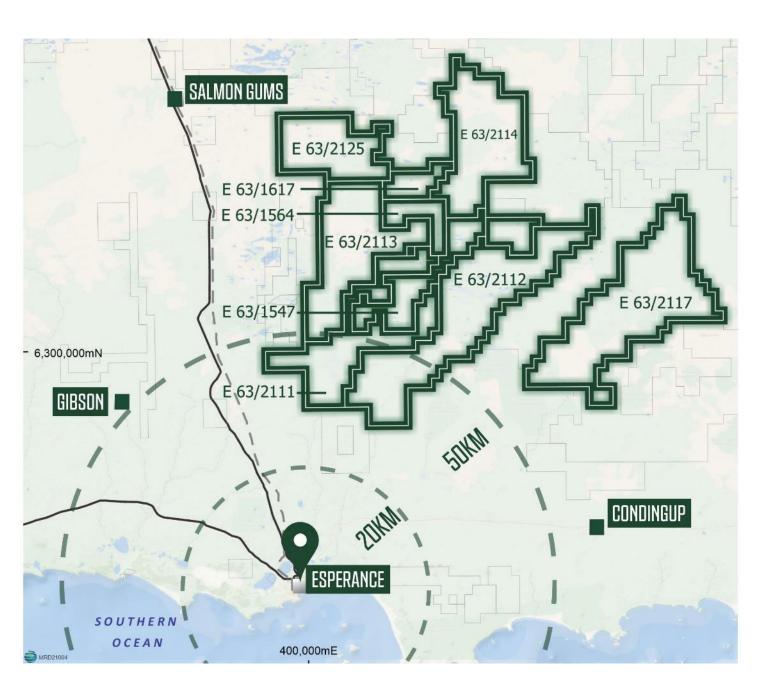






Near Esperance and infrastructure corridor

- Located 50km northeast of the deep-water port of Esperance
- Adjacent to Goldfields
 Esperance Highway, railway
 and gas pipeline
- Near Esperance airport









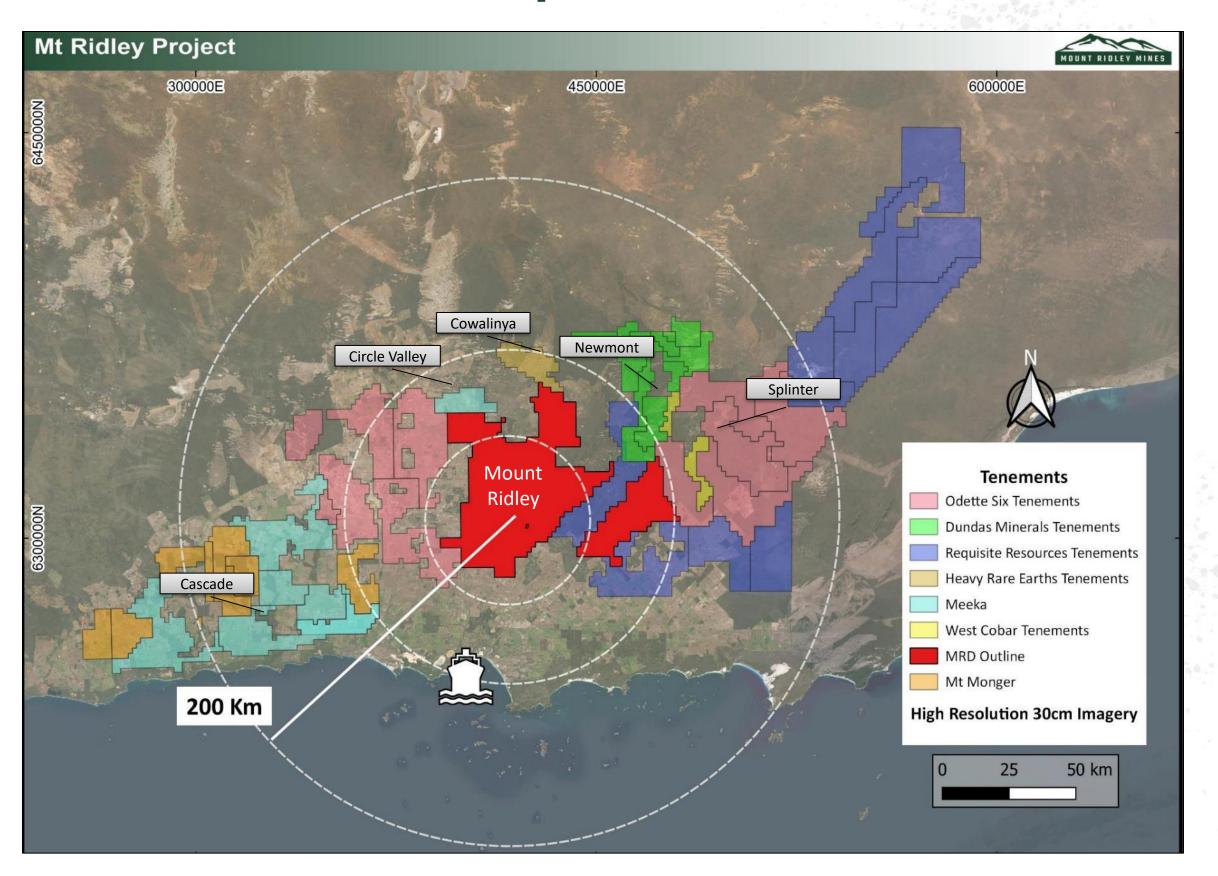


Rare Earths Mineralisation widespread

Mineralisation intersected in drilling >250km E-W (Cascade to Splinter)

And >60km N-S (Cowalinya to Marcellus)

Mount Ridley has a policy to avoid cultivated land.







The Mount Ridley Project: mineralisation footprint 1,200km²



Drilling completed: 768 holes, 32,600m.

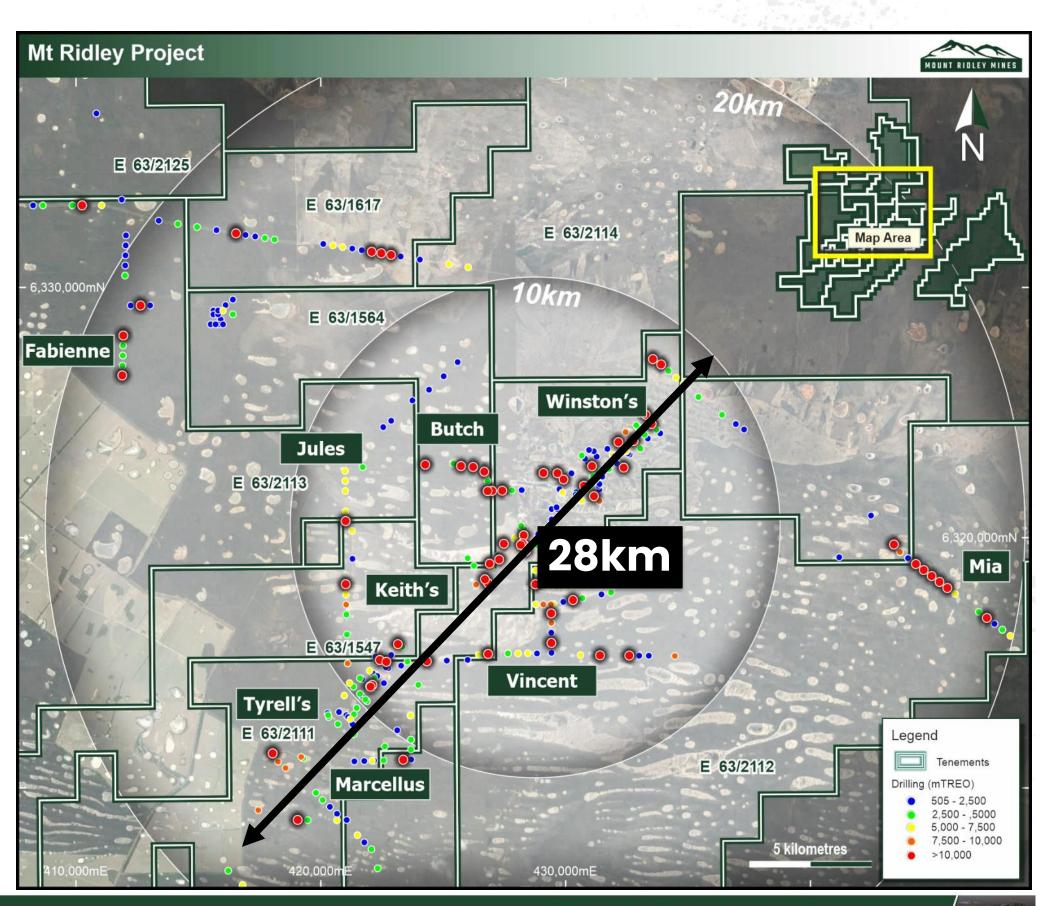
- 520 holes > 300ppm TREO (68%)
- 386 holes > 500ppm TREO (50%)



Length Weighted Average Grade (>3m at 500ppm) is 1,068ppm TREO.



9 prospect areas defined



Recent Drilling Results



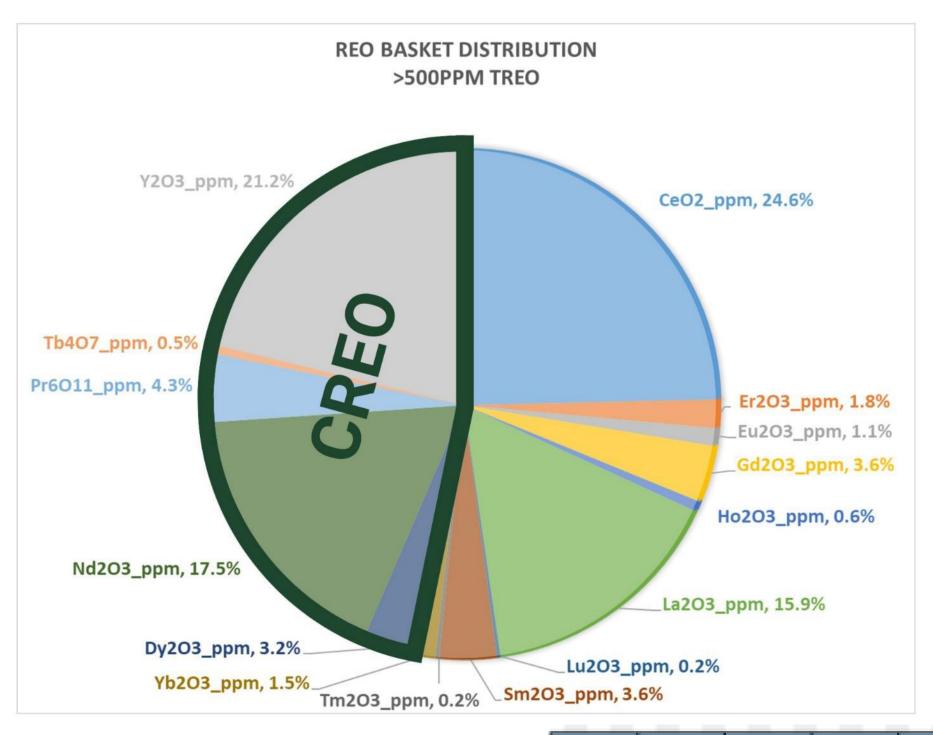




- 23m at 3,688ppm TREO from 6m in MRAC1053 at Tyrrell's Prospect;
- 15m at 2,120ppm TREO from 15m in MRAC1234 at the Mia Prospect;
- 47m at 1,521ppm TREO from 33m in MRAC0955 at the Butch Prospect; and
- 12m at 2,178ppm TREO from 45m in MRAC1325 at the Fabienne Prospect.

A /

REO Type Breakdown



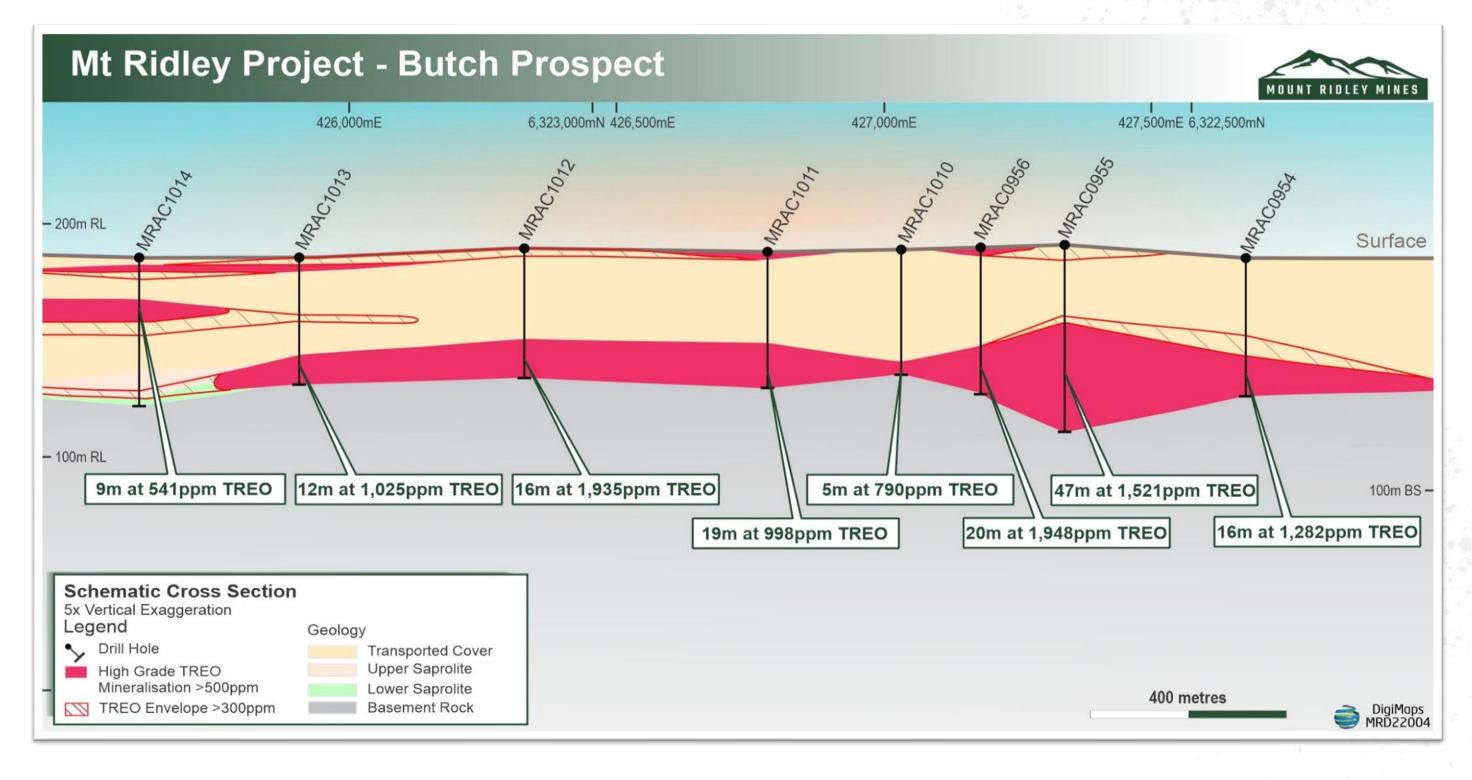






RARE EARTHS ELEMENTS IN WA

Section through the Butch Prospect

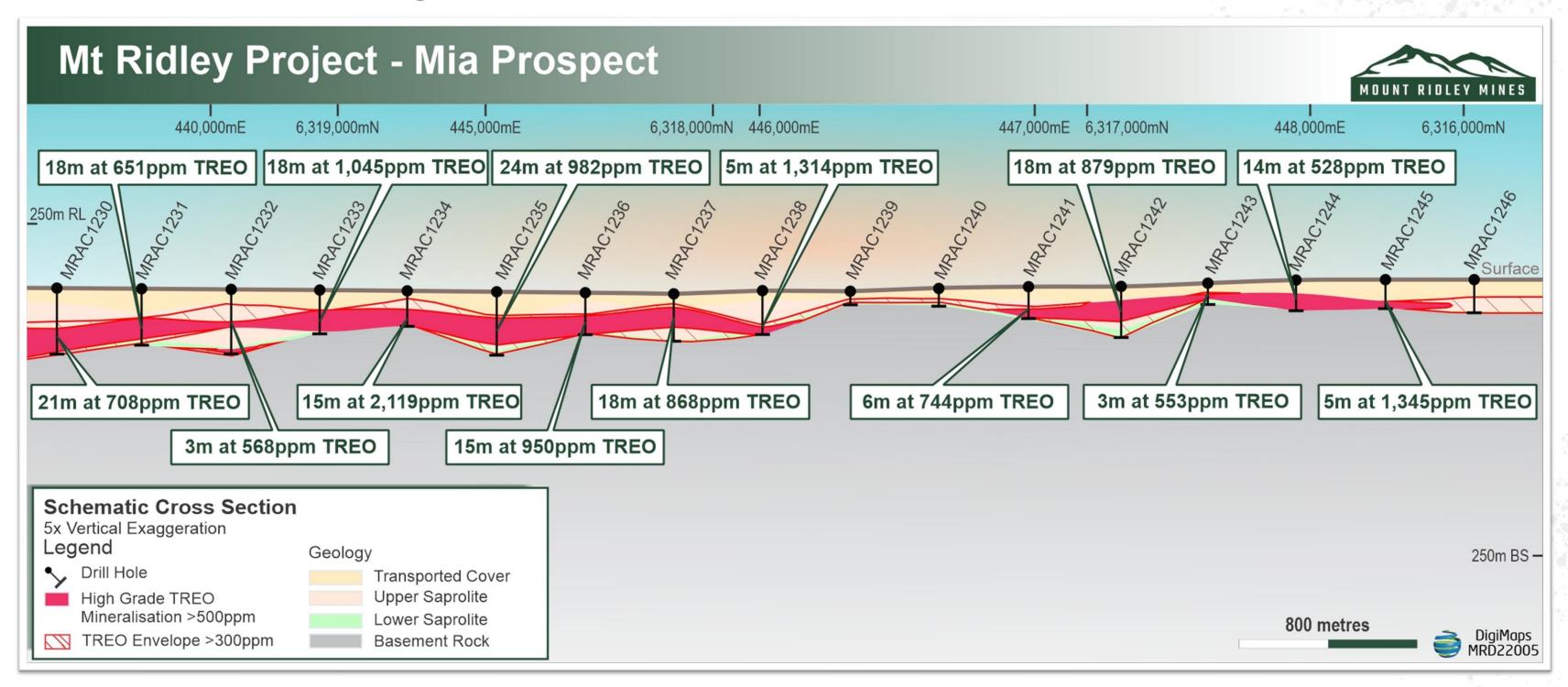


Section is 2.3km wide

MRD announcements to ASX dated 21 October 2021, 3 August 2022, 6 October 2022



Section through the Mia Prospect

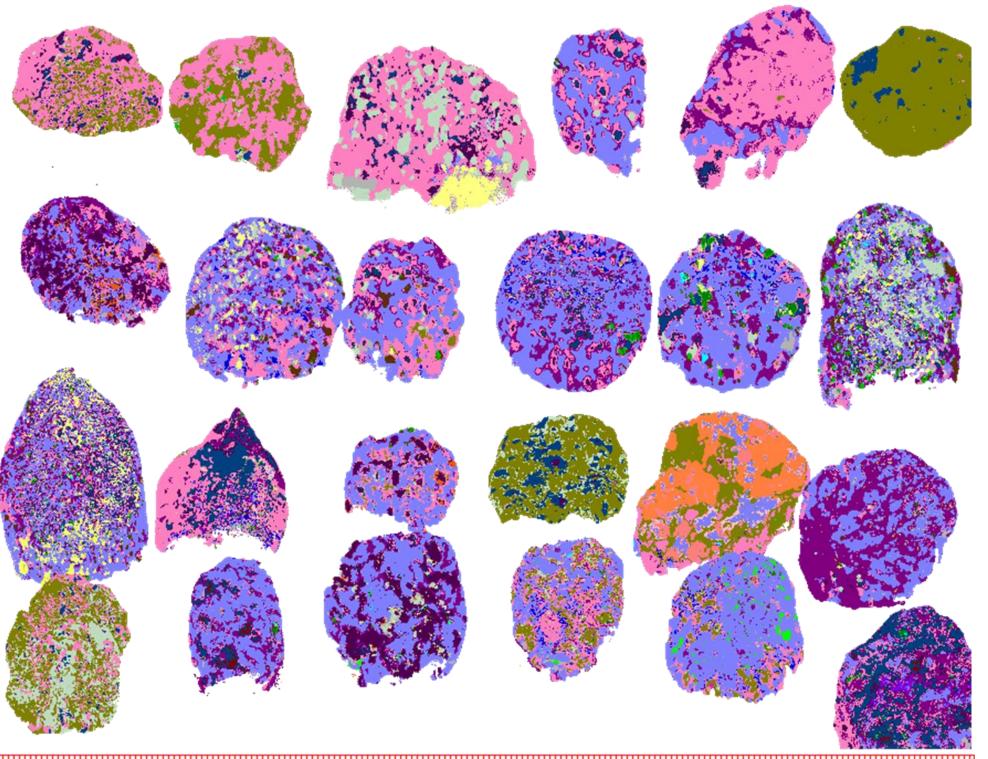


- Holes are 400m apart.
- Section is 6.4km wide.

MRD announcements to ASX dated 21 October 2021, 3 August 2022, 6 October 2022



Establishing the protolith



Name	Area%	Color
Plagioclase	28.56	
Fe-rich amphibole_middle Ca	23.07	
Fe-rich amphibole_high Ca	12.5	
FeAl silicate	11.66	
FeMg silicate	5.04	Ī
Fe-rich amphibole_low Ca	4.62	
Halite	4.36	
Fe-sulphide	1.91	
Barite	1.56	
CaTi-rich amphibole	1.2	
CaK Al-silicate	0.97	
Ti-bearing phase	0.61	
Monazite	0.6	
Anorthoclase	0.49	
Calderite	0.26	
Ilmenite	0.2	
Manganbabingtonite	0.19	
Gypsum	0.17	
Chalcopyrite	0.17	
Apatite	0.16	
Fe-oxide	0.12	

Innovative EOH geology using Bruker Titan M4

μm 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000 90000 100000 120000 130000 140000 150000 160000 170000 Original: 884x696 Exported: 884x696 PixelSize: 200.179μm





The next steps: Drilling Resources Metallurgy



Aircore drilling testing mineralisation throughout the 1,200km footprint. POW's in place for 100,000m of aircore drilling.



Diamond drilling for metallurgical samples, mineralogy, beneficiation testing.



Consulting metallurgists and laboratory appointed



Holistic approach to Heritage Flora and Fauna protection through management plan with ETNTAC (Esperance Tjaltjraak people).

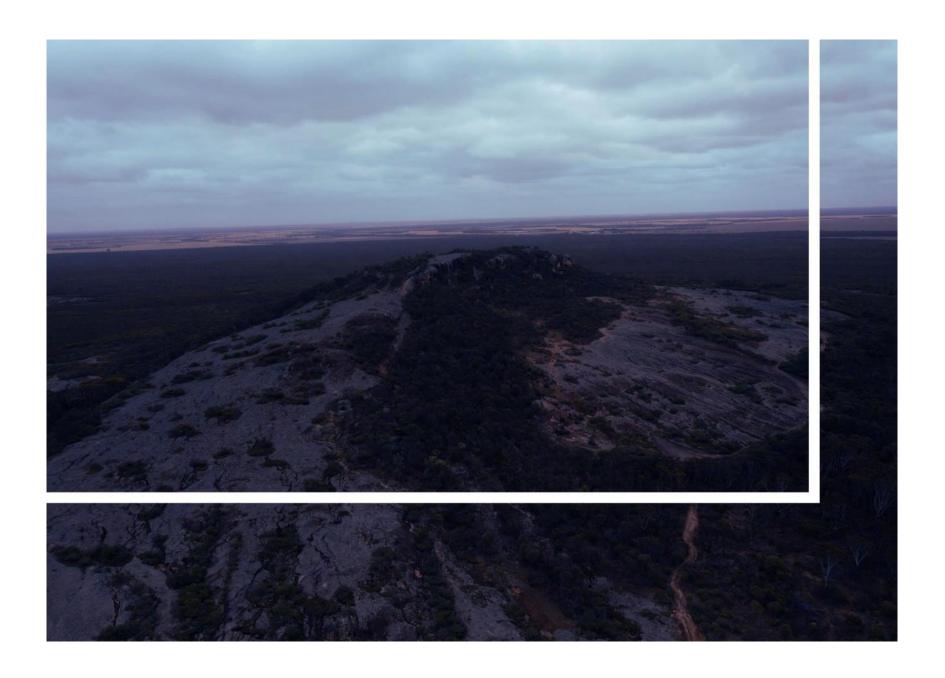


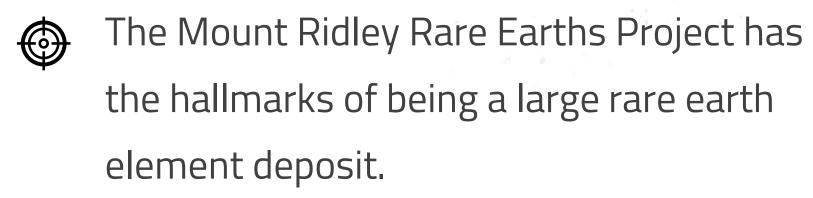
Fully funded, major drilling program for 2023, with opening mineral resource inventory completed during the year.





Summary





- The exploration model is clay hosted mineralisation.
- First world jurisdiction and close to infrastructure
- The Company is well funded and anticipates an active drilling program in 2022







Corporate Summary

Board and Consultants



Chairman

25 yrs Accountant / Public and resource sector



Guy Le Page Non-Executive Director

30 yrs Exploration and Finance / Corporate and resource sector



Johnathon Busing Company Secretary/CFO

10 yrs accounting/corporate resource sector



David Crook Technical Manager

>40 yrs Technical & Corporate Nickel, Gold, Lithium, Iron





Simon Mitchell Non-Executive Director

>30 yrs Geologist / Technical & Corporate





Notes

- 1. REE refers to 14 rare earth elements: cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy), erbium (Er), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), holmium (Ho), lanthanum (La), lutetium (Lu), neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), samarium (Sm), terbium (Tb), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), plus yttrium (Y)
- 2. Critical or CREO means Critical Rare Earth Oxides; the sum of Dy2O3, Eu2O3, Nd2O3, Tb4O7, plus Y2O3
- 3. Alves Dias, P., Bobba, S., Carrara, S., Plazzotta, B. (2020), The role of rare earth elements in wind energy and electric mobility, EUR 30488 EN, Publication Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, ISBN 978-92-79-27016-4, doi:10.2760/303258, JRC122671
- 4. Northwest Mining Association quoted in <u>Kirby Mountain</u>: Rare earths and wind turbines: Yes, it's a <u>problem (kirbymtn.blogspot.com)</u>
- 5. Wind Energy in the United States and Materials Required for the Land-Based Wind Turbine Industry From 2010 Through 2030, by U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, Scientific Investigations Report 2011–5036
- 6. <u>Badgingarra Wind Farm | APA Group</u>
- 7. What is decarbonisation? (westernpower.com.au)
- 8. MRD announcement to ASX dated 21 October 2021. "Encouraging Rare Earth Extraction Results"
- 9. Buchholz, Peter; Brandenburg, Torsten (1 January 2018). "Demand, Supply, and Price Trends for Mineral Raw Materials Relevant to the Renewable Energy Transition Wind Energy, Solar Photovoltaic Energy, and Energy Storage". *Chemie Ingenieur Technik*. 90 (1–2): 141–153.

Also refer to Mount Ridley Mines Limited announcements to ASX dated: 1 July 2021, 2 August 2021, 13 September 2021, 21 October 2021

