

13 September 2021

RETENTION LICENCE APPROVED AT MAKUUTU

- The Ugandan DGSM has approved IonicRE's application to convert Exploration Licence 1766 to Retention Licence 00234
- Decision to move directly from EL to RL aligns with strategy to accelerate the development of Makuutu
- Phase 4 drill program nearing completion with all 3 rigs progressing infill drilling on Area I as part of overall target to increase Measured and Indicated Resources at Makuutu to more than 250 million tonnes
- IonicRE awaiting formal advice on award of Exploration Licence application TN03573

Ionic Rare Earths Limited ("IonicRE" or "the Company") (ASX: IXR) is very pleased to announce that the Ugandan Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM) has provided advice to its 51% owned Ugandan subsidiary Rwenzori Rare Metals Limited (RRM) that the application to convert Exploration Licence 1766 to a Retention Licence has been approved at the Makuutu Rare Earths Project ("Makuutu") in Uganda. As such the DGSM has granted Retention Licence 00234 to RRM.

IonicRE will move to 60% ownership of Makuutu on the completion of the Feasibility Study (expected by October 2022) and has a pre-emptive right over the remaining 40% stake in the Project.

RL00234 has been granted for three (3) years and will continue to form a substantial component of the potential increase in scale of Makuutu.

The Phase 4 drill program has now relocated all three (3) drill rigs onto RL00234 and is progressing the infill drilling in Area I, which has the potential to convert nearly 100 million tonnes of inferred resource to indicate resource classification alone. RL00234 is illustrated in Figure 1.

Additionally, the Company is awaiting the outcome of the Exploration Licence application TN03573 which was submitted in mid-July. The approval of TN03573 will increase the size of the Makuutu tenement to approximately 300,000 hectares (300 square kilometres) and add further potential exploration targets to the northwest of the Project area.

The Company will provide updates to the market as progress continues with the advancement of the Project.

Authorised for release by the Board.

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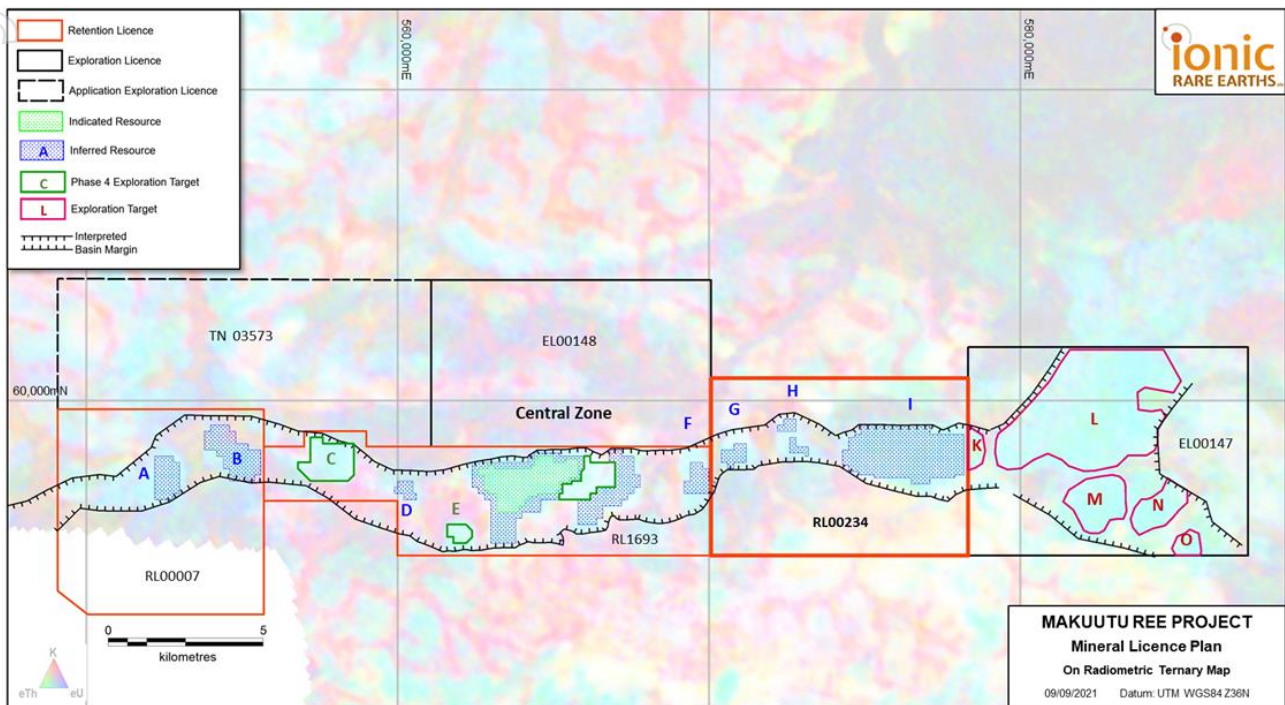


Figure 1: Makuutu Rare Earths Project approved tenements, showing the recently converted RL 00234 (bold red outline), along with current resource areas and exploration targets across the 37-kilometre-long mineralisation trend.

Makuutu Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1: Makuutu Resource above 200ppm TREO-CeO₂ Cut-off Grade

| Resource Classification | Tonnes (millions) | TREO (ppm) | TREO-CeO ₂ (ppm) | LREO (ppm) | HREO (ppm) | CREO (ppm) | Sc ₂ O ₃ (ppm) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Indicated Resource | 66 | 820 | 570 | 590 | 230 | 300 | 30 |
| Inferred Resource | 248 | 610 | 410 | 450 | 160 | 210 | 30 |
| Total Resource | 315 | 650 | 440 | 480 | 170 | 230 | 30 |

Rounding has been applied to 1Mt and 10ppm which may influence averaging calculation.

All REO are tabulated in MRE announcement dated 3 March 2021 with formulas defining composition of Light Rare Earth Oxides (LREO), Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO), Critical Rare Earth Oxides (CREO) and Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO).

Table 2: Mineral Resources by Area

| Classification | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | | Total Resource | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Area | Tonnes (millions) | TREO (ppm) | TREO-CeO ₂ (ppm) | Tonnes (millions) | TREO (ppm) | TREO-CeO ₂ (ppm) | Tonnes (millions) | TREO (ppm) | TREO-CeO ₂ (ppm) |
| Central Zone | 66 | 820 | 570 | 51 | 730 | 500 | 118 | 780 | 540 |
| A | | | | 12 | 570 | 390 | 12 | 570 | 390 |
| B | | | | 25 | 410 | 280 | 25 | 410 | 280 |
| C | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D | | | | 6 | 560 | 400 | 6 | 560 | 400 |
| E | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Zone East | | | | 37 | 740 | 520 | 37 | 740 | 520 |
| F | | | | 11 | 570 | 390 | 11 | 570 | 390 |
| G | | | | 6 | 660 | 450 | 6 | 660 | 450 |
| H | | | | 4 | 780 | 560 | 4 | 780 | 560 |
| I | | | | 96 | 550 | 350 | 96 | 550 | 350 |
| Total Resource | 66 | 820 | 570 | 248 | 610 | 410 | 315 | 650 | 440 |

Rounding has been applied to 1Mt and 10ppm which may influence averaging calculations.

About Makuutu Rare Earths Project

The Makuutu Rare Earths Project is an ionic adsorption clay ("IAC") hosted Rare Earth Element ("REE") deposit located 120 km east of Kampala in Uganda and is well serviced by existing high quality infrastructure including roads, rail, power infrastructure and cell communications. The installed infrastructure is illustrated in Figure 2.

The Company will move to 60% ownership of Makuutu on the completion of the Feasibility Study and has a pre-emptive right over the remaining 40% stake in the Project.

The deposit stretches 37 km in length and has demonstrated potential for a long life, low-cost capital source of critical and heavy rare earths. These IAC deposits are prevalent in southern China which have been the source of the world's lowest cost critical and heavy REE production, however these deposits are gradually being exhausted and Makuutu represents one of only a handful of such deposits outside of southern China.

The Makuutu deposit is shallow, with less than 3 m of cover over a 9 m average thickness clay and saprolite zone which results in low-cost bulk mining methods with low strip ratio. A maximum thickness of 19.5 m has been identified at Makuutu. Processing is via simple acidified salt desorption heap leaching, breaking the chemical ionic bond which washes the rare earths (in a chemical form) from the ore into a pregnant leach solution ("PLS"). The PLS is concentrated up using membrane technology, from which the rare earths are precipitated as a mixed rare earth carbonate product; a product which attracts both a higher payability and achieves a high basket price due to the dominant high value critical and heavy rare earths which make up over 70% of the product basket.

The Project has the potential of generating a high margin product with an operation life exceeding 27 years. The Project is also prospective for a low-cost Scandium co-product.



Figure 2: Makuutu Rare Earths Project Location with major existing infrastructure.

Existing Infrastructure

One of the Makuutu Rare Earths Project's competitive advantages is its proximity to existing infrastructure. The Makuutu site is approximately 10km from Highway 109 which is a sealed bitumen road connecting to Kampala, to Kenya and on to the Port of Mombasa. All weather access roads connecting the site to the adjacent sealed bitumen highway are already existing. A rail line lies within 10 kilometres north of the Makuutu site near the town of Iganga. There are four hydroelectric power plants located within 65 km of the project area, with total installed generating capacity of approximately 810 MW, providing an abundant supply of cheap power to the Project.

Water will be sourced at the project by harvesting water from the Makuutu site, given the Project location in a positive rainfall environment, and a net positive process water balance will require membrane processes to be used to process site discharge water for reagent recovery. Excess water management will be a key focus of the Project to ensure environmental standards are met and reagent consumption is minimised.

A workforce of semi-skilled and artisanal workers is available in nearby towns and population centres. The closest major population centre is Iganga, which has a population of 50,000. The town of Mayuge is approximately 10 km from the Project site and the intent is to source local operations staff from the immediate districts and train staff accordingly. The operation is to be staffed by a residential workforce. No fly in – fly out is envisaged, and the number of expatriate staff is intended to be low, and to be phased out over time. Industrial facilities are available in the city of Jinja, approximately 40 km from the Project area. Additional industrial facilities are available on the outskirts of Kampala.

Competent Person Statements

Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Targets and Exploration Results has been cross-referenced in this report to the date that it was originally reported to ASX. Ionic Rare Earths Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Makuutu Rare Earths deposit was first released to the ASX on 3 March 2021 and is available to view on www.asx.com.au. Ionic Rare Earths Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by Ionic Rare Earths Limited and may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Ionic Rare Earths Limited. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this document. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue of this document. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Ionic Rare Earths Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.