ReeXploration’s Christopher Drysdale on the ‘Metallurgy-First’ Strategy for Rare Earths at the Eureka Project in Namibia

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From the moment you touch down in the desert-sculpted Erongo region of Namibia, you sense the tectonic shift underway – and ReeXploration Inc. (TSXV: REE) is positioning itself at the heart of it. This Canadian exploration company is focused on meeting the surging global demand for secure, responsible supplies of critical minerals essential to the clean-energy transition, advanced technologies and national defence. Its flagship Eureka Project in central Namibia hosts rare earth element (REE) mineralisation in monazite, **rich in neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr) magnet metals**, with bench-scale testing confirming it can produce a clean, Western-standard concentrate. Supported by a Namibia-based technical team and guided by global critical minerals experts, ReeXploration is advancing discovery-led growth for REEs and other critical minerals – and is building a credible, ESG-aligned platform positioned to benefit from the global race to diversify and secure responsible supply chains.

“Namibia is arguably one of the most stable and best jurisdictions in Africa, and they have a long, proud history of mining,” Drysdale begins when asked why the company is there. He continues: “They’ve got three of the world’s largest uranium deposits … Namibia is head and shoulders above a lot of other

jurisdictions in Africa." He adds matter-of-factly that: "Up until recently, it has been relatively under-explored for critical minerals … we came across one called the Eureka Project. So that's why Namibia – it's by far one of the best jurisdictions to be based in."

Proximity and infrastructure matter as much as the geology. "So the Walvis Bay Port, which is about 180 kilometres away from our project on a main road," Drysdale explains, "is arguably the best port on the west coast of Africa. … With it being positioned on the west coast of Africa, it has a direct link to North America and Europe … without having to go around Africa or around the Horn or through the Suez Canal." He is clearly sizing up geopolitical supply chains as much as rocks and ore.

Yet what distinguishes this company perhaps most clearly is what Drysdale calls a **"metallurgy-first"** development approach. "From a crustal abundance point of view, rare earths are abundantly available but extracting them and getting to a Western-amenable product … was the problem," he says. "So, we decided to flip exploration on its head … we would look at rare earth projects and be able to solve the metallurgy and extract a product first at scale, before looking for scalability of the deposit." He points out key criteria: "it has to have a low thorium content, so it doesn't have high radioactivity; it allows for simple shipping; it has products that are easily winnable through conventional processing." Only after ticking those boxes did they proceed to explore scalability.

That strategy now seems to be bearing fruit. Drysdale reviews the recent developments at Eureka: "We've got geochemistry up to **8.75 % TREO in surface samples**, with confirmed visible monazite in carbonatite on surface. And this really is an undrilled monster that hasn't been previously tested in any of our drilling." He emphasises two things: "We've identified a new

area – from a scale and TREO perspective – that is bigger and better than what we've previously seen, with visible monazite on surface." Adding: "Our historical work is now giving us shape to a deep-seated system that shows scalability and size potential."

He breaks down the key target: "We are mainly looking for neodymium and praseodymium – a monazite-hosted NdPr project. … NdPr are extremely critical in high-frequency magnets, drivetrains, and defence. … These are the minerals currently controlled by China … For us … our simple monazite with easy metallurgy … and that product being a high-value NdPr product … makes us very confident we're in the right space and looking for the right mineral."

And the numbers are compelling. Drysdale says the company has "a **310,000-tonne maiden resource at 4.8% TREO, with 0.7% of that being NdPr**. And we've got a proven metallurgy process that allows us to win up to 60% of our rare earths, which is one of the industry leaders in terms of extractability. … So from a fact perspective, we've de-risked the project." But he is also looking upward: "Now we're looking for more – which leads into the Clover anomaly, an order of magnitude bigger and … with soil samples an order of magnitude higher, up to 8% TREO. We're very positive that we can expand from that known resource."

He lays out the near-term timeline: "So the first milestone is the completion of this magnetic survey we're completing over the new Clover anomaly. … Secondly, we're planning a gravity survey to better define these conceptual magnetic bodies … With those two exploration milestones hit, we'll then be defining a drill program … We expect to have those two programs completed during the festive season … come January–February, looking to get drills turning."

And the backdrop is further bolstered by a recent press release:

ReeXploration announced on November 12, 2025 that it had identified a significant new uranium exploration target immediately southwest of the Eureka Dome – a 6.5 × 3.5 km radiometric anomaly with high uranium and low thorium responses, elevated counts up to 1,500 cps, and pXRF values up to 853 ppm U. The company frames this as a "strategic addition to critical minerals portfolio," complementing the REE focus with uranium optionality in a mining-friendly jurisdiction. That finding underscores how the emphasis on "responsible" and "secure" supply is not just about rare earths but about multi-element critical-minerals flexibility.

What is clear is that ReeXploration is staking its claim: the combination of a stable African jurisdiction, a unique metallurgicalfirst strategy, visible surface monazite, high-grade TREO values, and an expanding set of geophysical targets gives Drysdale's narrative coherence. But like all exploration stories, much now hinges on surveys, drilling and whether these surficial signals translate into scalable, economic deposits.

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