



Welcome

Ministry of Industry & Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia





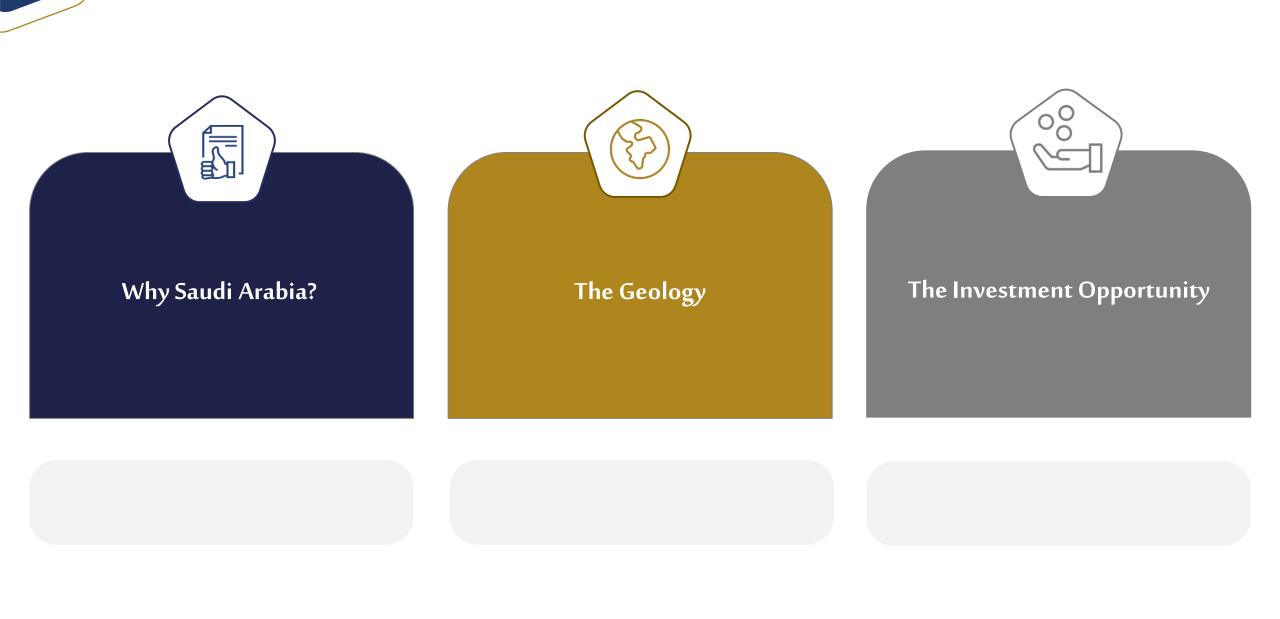
Opening Remarks

H.E. Vice-Minister for Mining Affairs Khalid Al-Mudaifer



11-13 January 2022, Riyadh King Abdulaziz International Conference Centre (KAICC)





Saudi Vision 2030

Mining is the third pillar of Saudi Arabia's industrial growth

Strategic focus



Accelerating exploration



Enhancing business case viability



Promoting sector development



Improving value chain social benefits



Boosting sector fiscal revenue contribution



Mining Investment Law



Issued for 2 years with option to extend



Issued for up to 15 years with renewal options



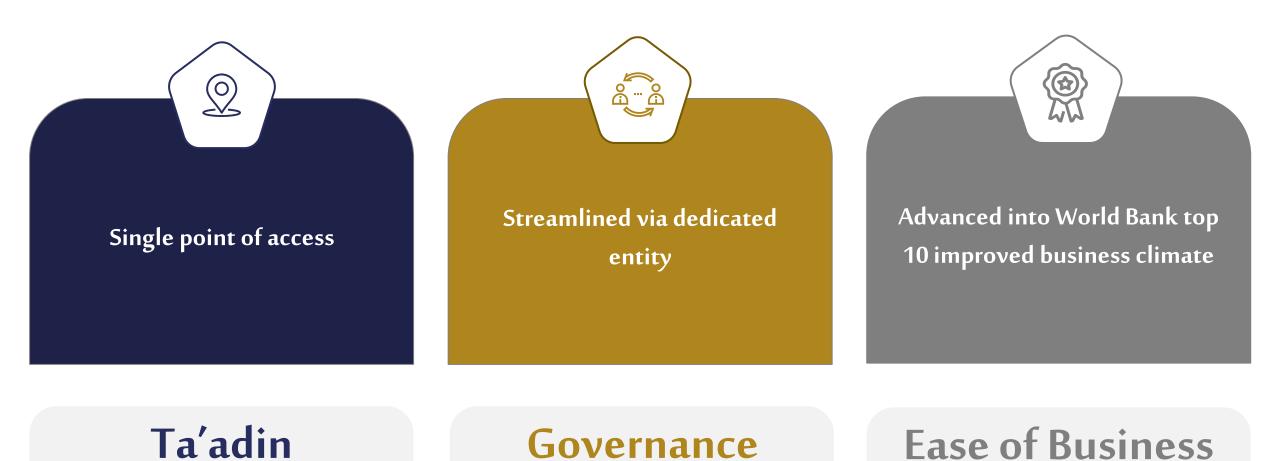
Maximum area 50km²

Reconnaissance

Exploration

Exploitation

Transparency and Ease of Business



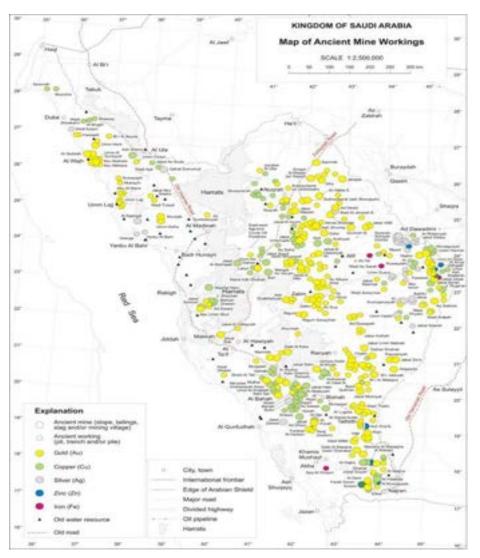




The Geology

Mineral exploration in the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) dates back over 3000 years













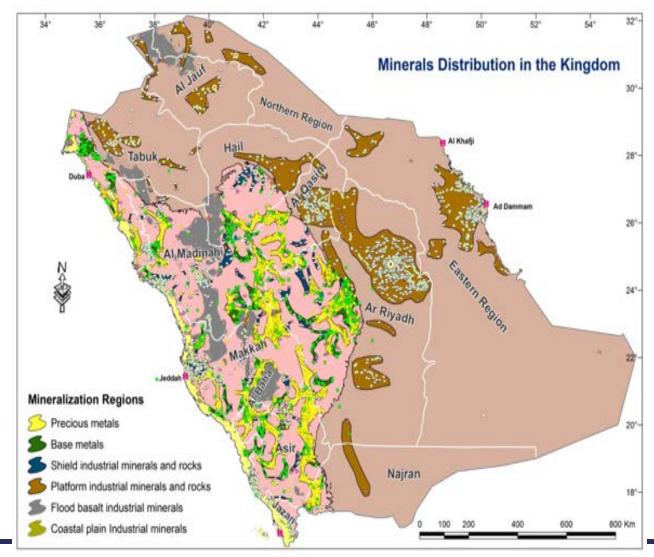




Saudi Arabia has a variety of metallic and non-metallic resources



- Most metallic-mineral resources are located in Precambrian rocks of the Arabian Shield, in the western half of the Kingdom.
- Base and precious-metal occurrences are associated with mineral districts forming prospective belts, reflecting collision zones and orogenic intrusive.
- The past 50 years of exploration by various organizations and companies have led to the discovery of more than 5500 mineral occurrences (~2500 metallic minerals).



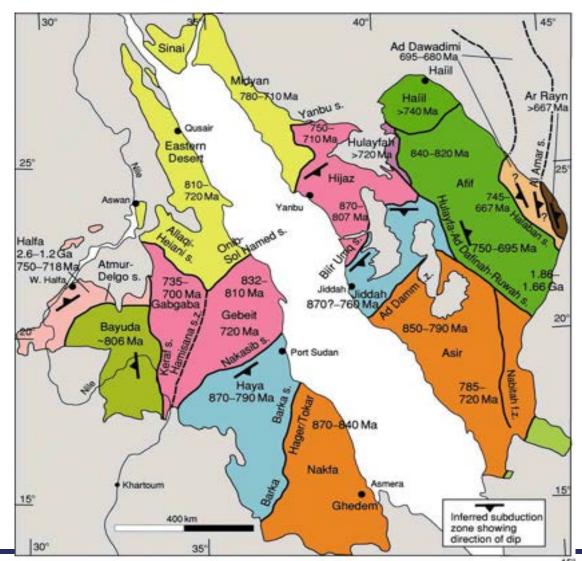




The Arabian Shield is the host for metallic ore mineralization in Saudi Arabia



- Covers 620,000 km2 in in western KSA and covers ~25% of the area of KSA.
- Extends 2,000 km north-south and <700 km east-west</p>
- Exposes one of the largest and best exposed assemblages of Neoproterozoic (~1000-570 Ma) rocks in the world.
- Bounded by onlapping Phanerozoic sedimentary successions and is separated from the Nubian part of the African Shield by the Red Sea rift.
- Comprised of volcano-sedimentary successions and associated plutonic complexes that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by numerous, predominantly granitic plutons.

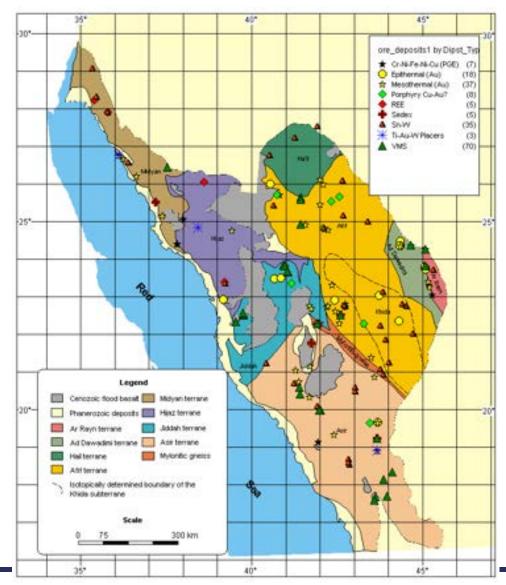




The Arabian Shield is the host for metallic ore mineralization in Saudi Arabia



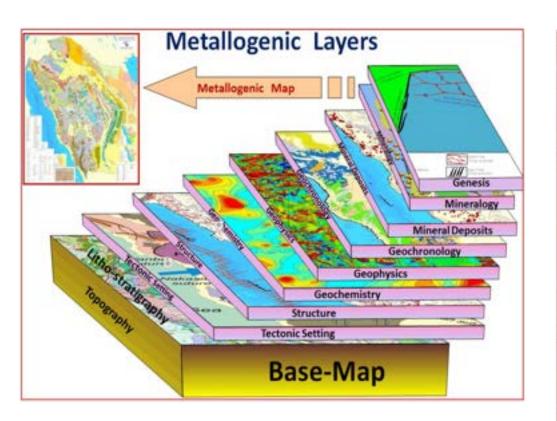
- Orogenic gold veins related to faults.
- Epithermal gold and base-metal sulfide mineralization
- Base and precious metals deposits related to submarine volcanism (VMS).
- Sedimentary Pb, Zn mineralization.
- Ta (Sn-W) mineralization related to peraluminous post-collisional granite.
- Porphyry-type Cu-Mo, Cu-Au and W-Mo mineralization.
- Cr-Ti-Fe-Ni-Cu (PGE) mineralization related to mafic-ultramafic rocks.
- REE-Th-U mineralization related to granite and syeno-granite.
- Ti, Au and W residual placers.

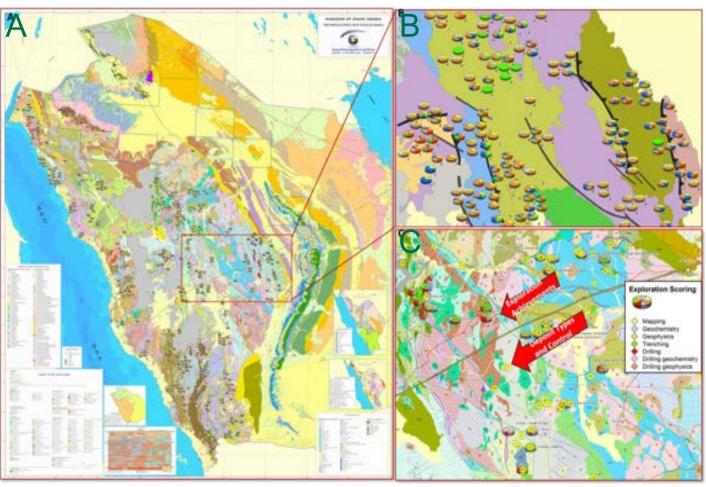




KSA Metallogenic Map







A) Metallogenic map B) Enlarged portion of the mineral deposits

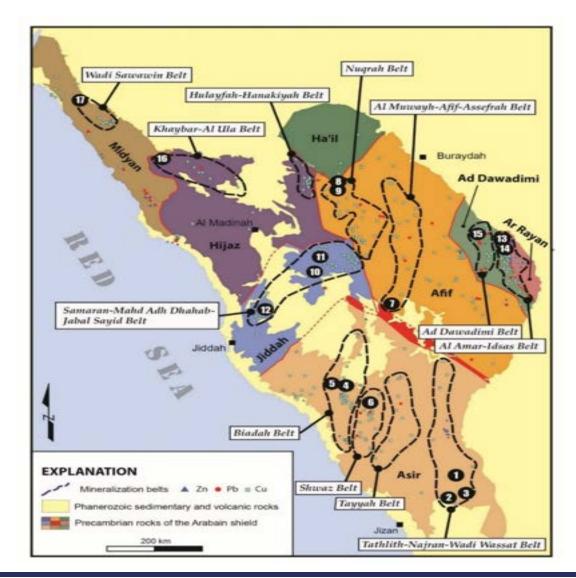


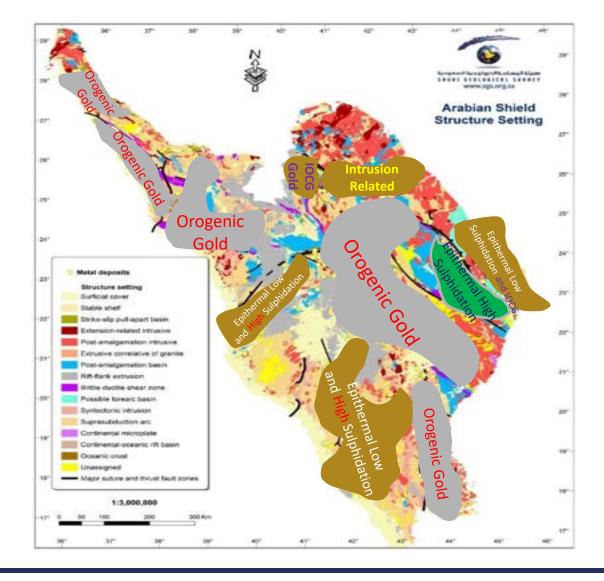




Mineral Deposits in the Shield





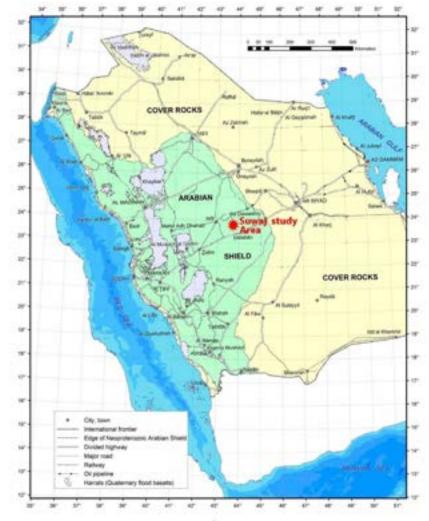






Suwaj Porphyry Cu prospect





Study area 8x2 km, 5 clusters identified

















Saudi Geological Survey Initiatives



- Regional Geological Survey Program
 - 620,000km2– 2,306,000 line km aeromagnetics and radiometric
 - 100,000 samples of stream sediment
 - 250,000 km2 geological mapping of 1:50,000
- National Geological Database
- National Drilling Core Library
- Launch KSA Accelerated Exploration Program/Unit
- Exploration and Evaluation for Geothermal Energy Resources
- Mining Center of Excellence
- Monitor Geoscience Hazards



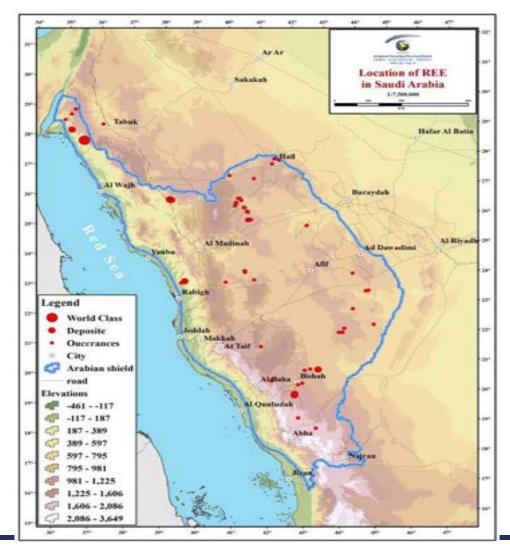


REE



 There are more than 78 REE Locations in the Arabian Shield.

According to the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030, the Saudi Geological Survey Authority has launched a package of important projects and programs, including regional, accelerated exploration, and regional geological programs. Many REE Locations were discovered through these strategic projects. In order to provide large important reserves of minerals, especially REE and other strategic minerals.







REE

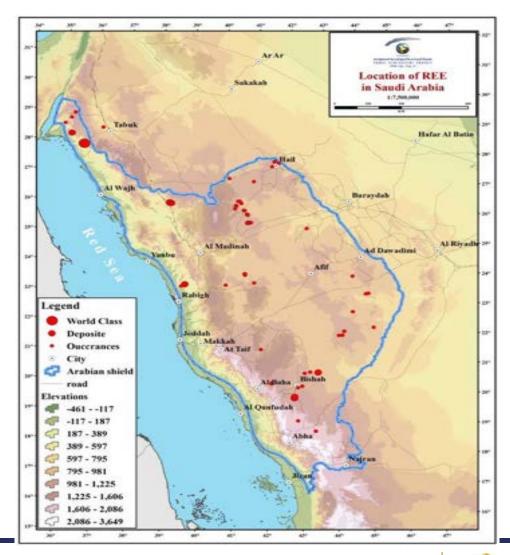


Project of REEs in Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Geological Survey (SGS) executes this project for the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources in 3 years contract.

The map shows the locations of these 8 prospects.

- Jabal Al Hamara
- Jabal Tawlah
- Umm Al Birak
- Jabal Abu Ad Dud North
- Jabal Abu Ad Dud South
- Umm As Suqian
- Jabal Libid
- Jabal Miryash

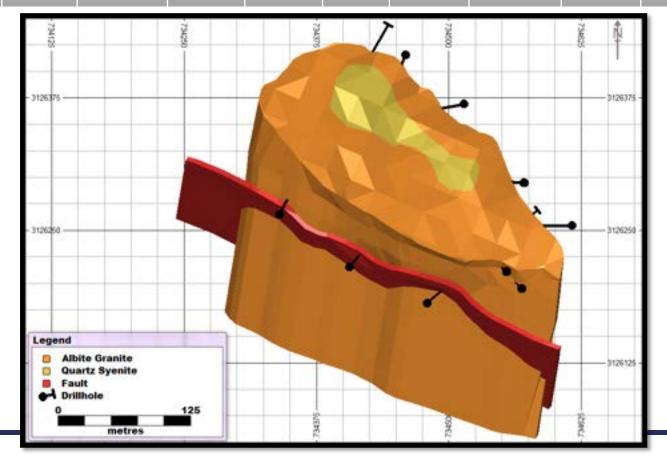




Jabal Tawlah



Cut-Off (% TREO+Y)	Million Tonnes	TREO+Y (%)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (%)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	ZrO ₂ (%)	LREO (%)	HREO+Y (%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (%)	Sn (ppm)	ThO ₂ (ppm)
0.27%	8.1	0.60	0.29	156	1.19	0.02	0.58	0.39	278	619



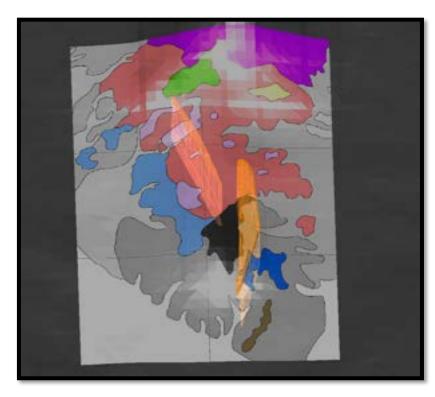


REE

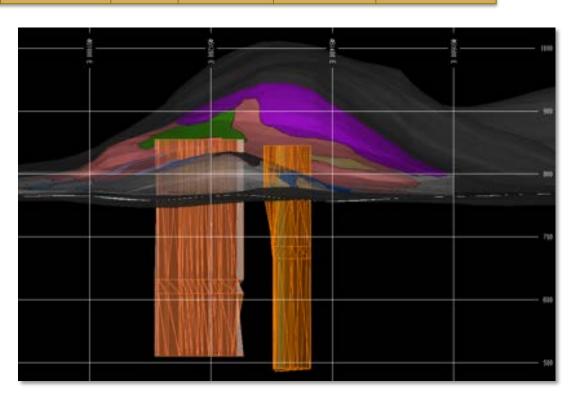
Jabal Al Hamrah



Cut-Off	Million	TREO+Y	Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	ZrO ₂	LREO	HREO+Y	V O (9/)	
(% TREO+Y)	Tonnes	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (%)	
0.50%	16.1	0.82	0.21	0.01	1.11	0.63	0.19	0.12	



Three Dimensional View of Mineralization Wireframes with Geology Map Draped on Surface Topography.



View Looking North Showing Mineralization Wireframes with Geology Map Draped on Surface Topography.

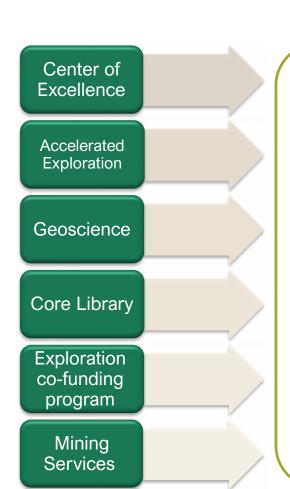




National Geological Database (NGD)

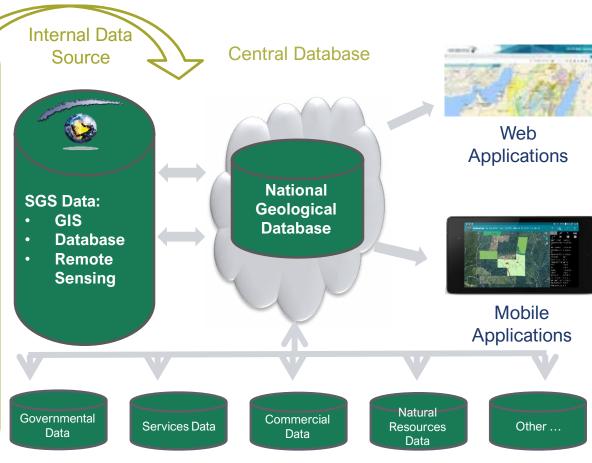


Aims of the initiative



National Geological Database (NGD)

- Establishing and developing a national database of geological sciences.
- Increasing the value achieved by the mining sector and contribute to national economy.
- Provide information from multiple sources to investors.
- Granting access to all data and information on the national geological base via the Internet.



External Data Source





The untapped opportunity





Detailed mapping of 700,000 square km



Online access to 80 years' worth of records

Arabian Shield

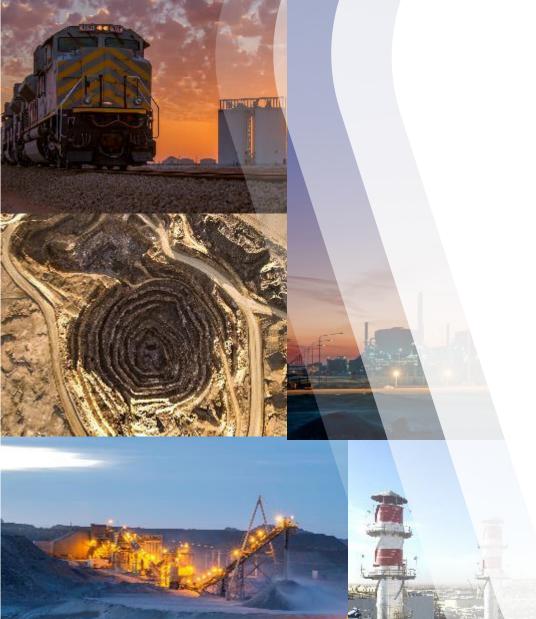
Regional Geological Survey

National Geographic Database





The Investment Opportunity





Closing Remarks

Thank you



