OVER 500 METRES OF REE MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN FIRST DIAMOND DRILL HOLE AT THE POMME PROJECT

Highlights:

- **Visible rare earth element (REE) mineralisation identified in drill core**
- **Mineralisation verified using handheld XRF**
- **500+ metre intersection of variably mineralised carbonatite, open at depth**
- **Sampling for detailed assays in progress, with results expected within 4 to 6 weeks**
- **First of a 10 hole, 5,000 metres first-pass program to test the Pomme carbonatite complex and the known REE-niobium mineralisation.**

MTM Critical Metals Limited (ASX:**MTM**) (**MTM** or the **Company**) is very pleased to report that over 500 metres of visible REE mineralisation has been intersected in the first diamond drill hole completed at the Pomme REE-Nb project in Québec, Canada (**Pomme** or the **Project**). Assay results are pending and expected within approximately 4 to 6 weeks.

Commenting on the completion of the first drill hole, MTM Managing Director Lachlan Reynolds said:

> *"We are extremely excited by the results of this first diamond drill hole. Not only has it intersected prospective carbonatite rocks but it also appears to be continuously mineralised over a 500+ metre interval and based on the visual estimates may contain a number of zones containing significant REE grade.*
>
> *This hole is a vindication of our confidence that this drilling campaign at the Pomme project could have potential for making a major new rare earth element and niobium deposit discovery. We are now eagerly waiting in the results of assays and getting samples to the laboratory in Canada is a high priority. Drilling is ongoing and the second hole is underway.*
>
> *The Kintavar Exploration team managing the exploration program on-site are congratulated for delivering this excellent result, which comes only 3 months after signing the option agreement over the project."*

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

A program of diamond drilling was recently commenced at Pomme (*see MTM ASX announcement dated 26 May 2023*). The first drill hole of that program, POM-23-01 (Figure 2), was subsequently completed at a depth of 558 metres downhole (Appendix I). This hole was collared approximately 100 metres to the north of a historical drill hole MVX-12-01 that also intersected in excess of 500 metres of REE-Nb mineralisation.

Figure 1: Diamond drill rig operational on hole POM-23-001 at the Pomme project, May 2023.

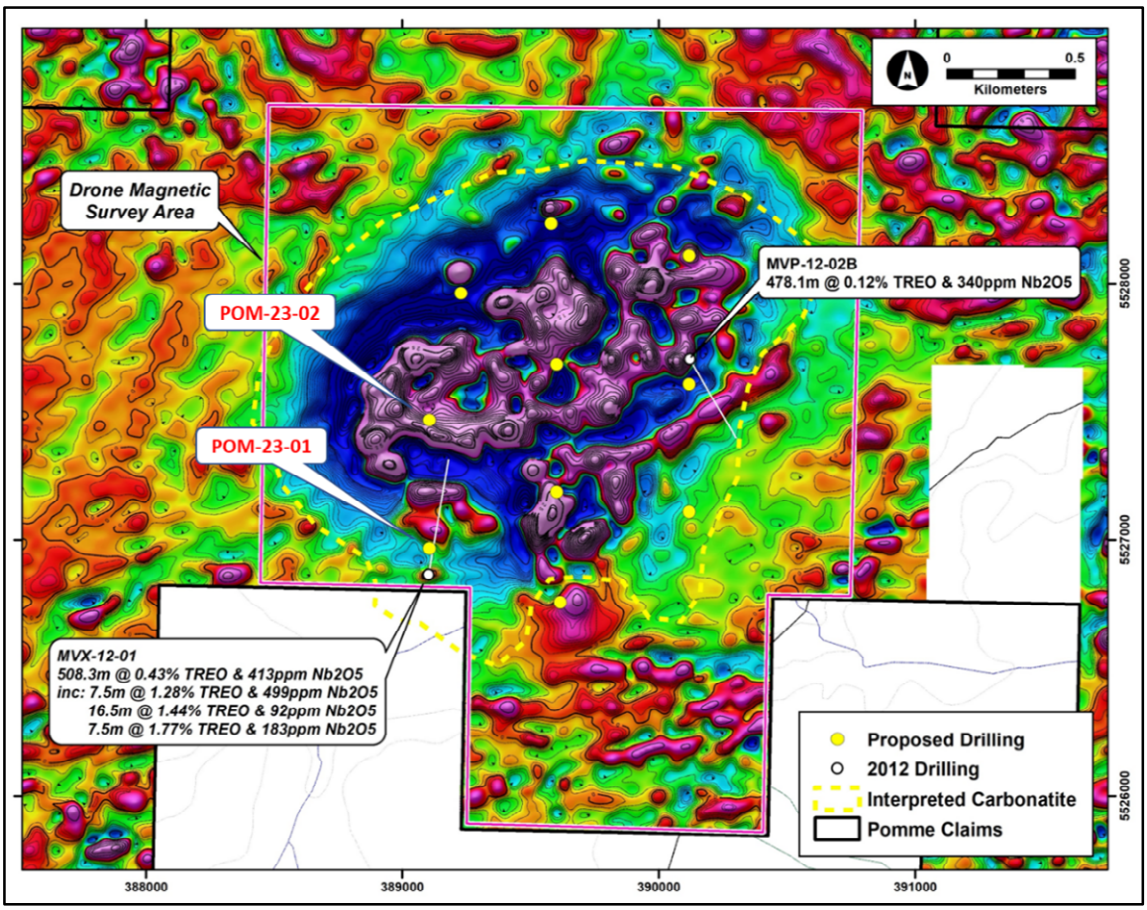

Figure 2: Diamond drilling status at the Pomme project showing historical and current diamond drill hole collar locations.

POM-23-01 intersected 31.75 metres of unconsolidated glacial sediments (till) at the top of the hole and then cored carbonatite rocks to the end of hole (EOH). The carbonatites show significant variation in lithology, including calciocarbonatite, ferrocarbonatite and silicocarbonatite (Appendix II). The carbonatites are open to depth beyond the EOH.

VISIBLE REE MINERALISATION

Visible REE mineralisation was observed in all rock types, in varying abundance, over the full length of carbonatite intersected in hole POM-23-01 to EOH (Appendix II).

The REE mineralisation has been identified by the geologists on-site, who have extensive prior experience with the geology of the Montviel REE-Nb deposit located approximately 7 km south of Pomme. Their observations have been routinely cross-checked using a hand-held pXRF device, which has confirmed the presence of REE's.

The mineralisation, which is tentatively identified as the fluoro-carbonate minerals cebaite ($Ba_3(Nd,Ce)_2(CO_3)_5F_2$) and/or bastnaesite ($(La,Ce,Y)CO_3F$), has a very distinct red colour and is easily distinguished in the drill core (see Figures 3 to 5). Monazite ($(La,Ce,Nd)PO_4$), a brownish phosphate REE mineral, also occurs frequently in the first hole and apatite enriched in REE was locally logged within specific carbonatite layers. The mineralisation occurs as medium to coarse-grained disseminations and blebs allowing the geologists to make a subjective estimate of the REE grade (Appendix II).

Figure 3: Diamond drill core (NQ, approximately 4.8 cm diameter) containing REE mineralisation (red coloured disseminations) within ferrocarbonatite/calciocarbonatite host rock. Hole POM-23-01, Box 15, 91.1 – 95.5 metres downhole depth.

Mineralisation was locally logged with up to 20% visual abundance in the drill core, though typically ranged from 1% to 5% abundance over decimetre to metre scales. A number of zones from 10 metres to 20 metres thickness (downhole length) were estimated to contain "medium grade" REE oxide, considered to be approximately 0.5% to 1% total rare earth element (TREO) content (Appendix II).

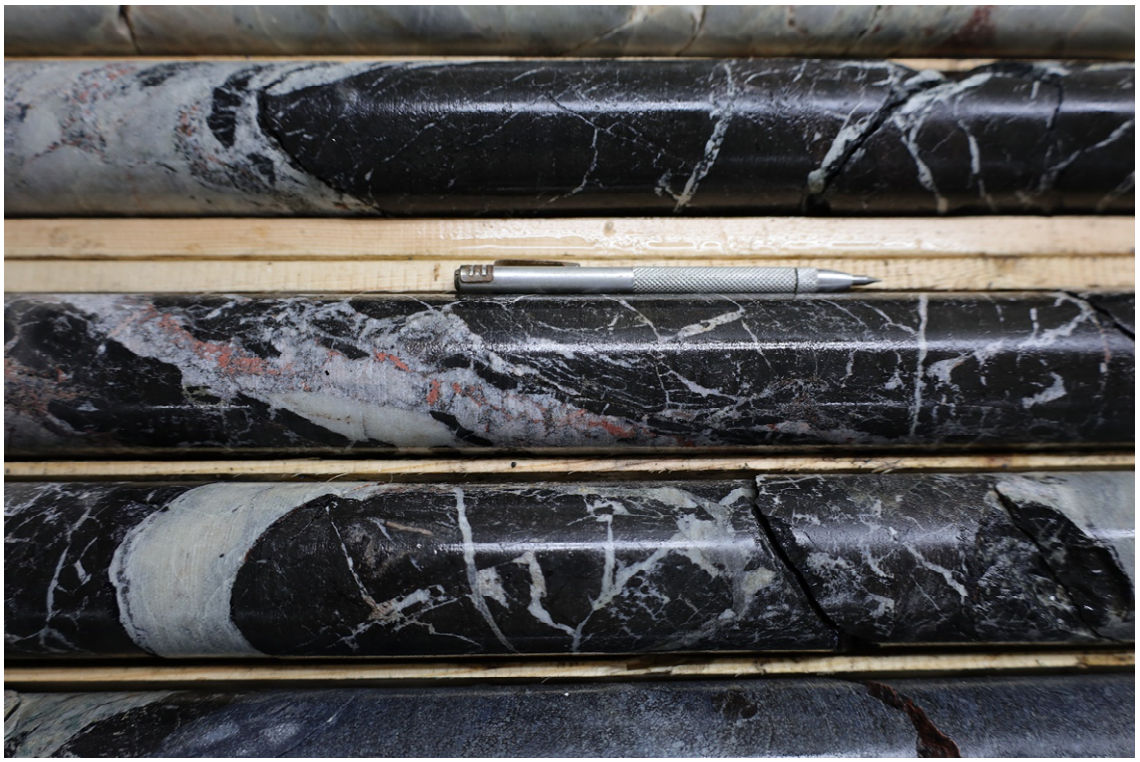

Figure 4: Diamond drill core (NQ, approximately 4.8 cm diameter) containing REE mineralisation (red coloured disseminations) within silicocarbonatite host rock. Hole POM-23-01, Box 3, 39.0 – 43.5 metres downhole depth.

Figure 5: Diamond drill core (NQ, approximately 4.8 cm diameter) containing REE mineralisation (red coloured disseminations) within ferrocarbonatite host rock. Hole POM-23-01, Box 104, 475.6 – 479.9 metres downhole depth.

FURTHER WORK

Drilling is continuing at Pomme and the drill rig has mobilised to the second hole of the program, located approximately 500 metres to the north of POM-23-01 (Figure 2).

Geological logging and sampling of the drill core from POM-23-01 is currently underway. Samples will be transferred to a sample preparation facility in the city of Val d'Or in due course. Detailed assay results are expected to be available in 4 to 6 weeks depending on laboratory turnaround times.

A total of 10 holes for approximately 5,000 metres of drilling are planned as a first-pass test of the Pomme carbonatite complex and the REE-Nb mineralisation (*see MTM ASX announcement dated 29 March 2023*).

POMME REE-Nb PROJECT

Pomme is a known carbonatite intrusion with exceptional results from limited historical drilling, showing enrichment in rare earth elements (**REE**) and niobium (**Nb**) and is considered to be an extremely prospective exploration target. Pomme is located adjacent to the world-class Montviel REE-Nb deposit (owned by Geomega Resources Inc), that has a defined total indicated and inferred resource of **266 Mt @ 1.45% TREO & 0.14% Nb_2O_5**.

MTM has entered into a binding option agreement with Geomega Resources to acquire a 100% interest in the Pomme claims and is now advancing exploration at Pomme to discover a REE-Nb resource (*see MTM ASX announcement dated 23 February 2023*).

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

For further information, please contact:

Lachlan Reynolds
Managing Director
MTM Critical Metals Limited
Tel: +61 (0)8 6391 0112
Email: lachlan.reynolds@mtmmetals.com.au

Simon Adams
Company Secretary
MTM Critical Metals Limited
Tel: +61 (0)8 6391 0112
Email: simon.adams@mtmmetals.com.au

About MTM Critical Metals Limited

MTM Critical Metals Limited is an exploration company which is focused on searching for rare earth elements (REE), gold, lithium, nickel, and base metals in the Goldfields and Ravensthorpe districts of Western Australia and in the Abitibi region of the Province of Québec. The Company holds over 4,500km^2 of tenements in three prolific and highly prospective mineral regions in Western Australia and has an option to acquire, through an earn-in arrangement, a 100% interest in 2,400 ha of exploration rights in Québec, Canada. The East Laverton Projects is made up of a regionally extensive package of underexplored tenements prospective for REE, gold and base metals. The Mt Monger Gold Project comprises an area containing known gold deposits and occurrences in the Mt Monger area, located ~70km SE of Kalgoorlie and immediately adjacent to the Randalls gold mill operated by Silver Lake Resources Limited. The Ravensthorpe Project contains a package of tenements in the southern part of Western Australia between Esperance and Bremer Bay which are prospective for a range of minerals including REE, lithium, nickel and graphite. The Pomme project in Québec is a known carbonatite intrusion that is enriched in REE and niobium and is considered to be an extremely prospective exploration target adjacent to a world class REE resource (Montviel deposit). Priority drilling targets have been identified in all project areas and the Company is well funded to undertake effective exploration programs. The Company has an experienced Board and management team which is focused on discovery to increase value for Shareholders.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lachlan Reynolds. Mr Reynolds is the Managing Director of Mt Monger Resources Limited and is a member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Reynolds consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Previous Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the following MTM Critical Metals Limited (formerly Mt Monger Resources Limited) ASX announcements, which are all available from the MTM Critical Metals Limited website www.mtmcriticalmetals.com.au and the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

- 23 February 2023, "Mt Monger to Acquire Advanced Carbonatite REE-Nb Project in Canada"
- 29 March 2023, "Countdown to Diamond Drilling Program at Pomme REE-Nb Project"
- 26 May 2023, "Drilling Commences at the Pomme REE-Nb Project, Quebec"

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the relevant ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Values & Forward-Looking Information

The figures, valuations, forecasts, estimates, opinions and projections contained herein involve elements of subjective judgment and analysis and assumption. MTM Critical Metals does not accept any liability in relation to any such matters, or to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the company's notice after the date of this document which may affect any matter referred to herein. Any opinions expressed in this material are subject to change without notice, including as a result of using different assumptions and criteria. This document may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. MTM Critical Metals undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. The Recipient should not place undue reliance upon forward-looking statements. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of MTM Critical Metals from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future. MTM Critical Metals, its affiliates, directors, employees and/or agents expressly disclaim any and all liability relating or resulting from the use of all or any part of this document or any of the information contained herein.

APPENDIX I - Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	Dip (º)	Azimuth (º)	Depth (m)	Status
POM-23-01	389,105	5,526,967	-50	000	558 (EOH)	Completed
POM-23-02	389,105	5,527,467	-50	000	-	In progress
Prop-1	389,230	5,527,965	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-4	389,580	5,528,235	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-5	389,600	5,527,685	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-6	389,600	5,527,185	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-7	389,615	5,526,760	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-8	390,120	5,528,110	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-9	390,120	5,527,610	-50	000	-	Proposed
Prop-10	390,120	5,527,110	-50	000	-	Proposed

Coordinate system North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), UTM Zone 18

APPENDIX II – Drill Hole Summary Log

From (m)	To (m)	Main lithology	Mineralization Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0.0	31.7	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
31.7	54	Silicocarbonatite with ferrocarbonatite (25%), calciocarbonatite (15%) and ultramafic silicocarbonatite dykes (10%)	REE MX up to 5% in calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite, in silicocarbonatite 1-2% PY-PO and <1% REE MX		31.7	73	Low grade, locally enriched
54	151	Silicocarbonatite matrix breccia with calciocarbonatite (25%), ferrocarbonatite (15%) and ultramafic silicocarbonatite dykes (5%)	REE MX generally 1-2%, up to 20% over dm segments, associated with calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite, tr PY-PO in silicocarbonatite	Dominance of calciocarbonatite clasts	73	94	Mid grade
					94	123	Low grade, locally enriched
					123	126	Local dm Mid grade zone
					126	151	Low grade, locally enriched
151	175	Ultramafic silicocarbonatite dykes with local calciocarbonatite	2% local REE MX associated with calciocarbonatite	Kimberlitic/breccia texture	151	175	Trace REE
175	228.5	Silicocarbonatite with ferrocarbonatite (15%), calciocarbonatite (10%) and ultramafic silicocarbonatite dykes (5%)	Up to 5-20% REE MX associated with ferrocarbonatite and calciocarbonatite, <1% in silicocarbonatite		175	228.5	Mainly Low grade, several dm-m Mid grade intervals
228.5	246	Ferrocarbonatite with silicocarbonatite (20%) and calciocarbonatite (5%)	Up to 5-20% REE MX associated with ferrocarbonatite and calciocarbonatite, <1% in silicocarbonatite		228.5	246	Mid grade
246	265	Mixed zone of silico, ferro and calciocarbonatite	REE MX up to 5% in calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite, in silicocarbonatite 1-2% PY-PO and <1% REE MX		246	265	Mainly Low grade, several dm-m Mid grade intervals
265	335	Silicocarbonatite	REE MX 1-3% more finely disseminated	More homogeneous with some dm-m intervals with breccia texture	265	335	Low grade
335	357	Silicocarbonatite matrix breccia with calciocarbonatite (30%) and ferrocarbonatite (5%)	3-5% REE MX well distributed and strongly associated with calcio and ferrocarbonatite Up to 20% REE MX over dm intervals	Breccia seems to be only associated with the silicocarbonatite	335	346	Mid grade
					346	357	Mainly Low grade, several dm-m Mid grade intervals
357	409	Ultramafic silicocarbonatite dykes with ferrocarbonatite (30%) and calciocarbonatite (5%)	REE MX included in the three types of carbonatite, tr PY, up to 10% locally (dm intervals)	Strongly altered calciocarbonatite between 374 and 374.3m with low grade REE MX and automorph calcite grains	357	409	Mainly Low grade, with a dm Mid grade interval
409	426	Silicocarbonatite matrix breccia and ferrocarbonatite in equal proportions (45%) and calciocarbonatite (10%)	Up to 20% REE MX in dm and m intervals strongly associated with the ferrocarbonatite, Up to 5% in dm intervals within calciocarbonatite and <1% in the silicocarbonatite		406	411	Mid grade
426	473	Silicocarbonatite with calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite	Local REE MX, up to 5% in calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite, <1% in silicocarbonatite, Up to 5% PY at the end of the interval in local fractures	Becomes a stockwork near the end of the section	426	453	Mainly Trace REE and low grade in dm intervals

From (m)	To (m)	Main lithology	Mineralization Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
473	480	Ferrocarbonatite	5-10% REE MX		473	480	Mid grade
480	514	Ferrocarbonatite with silicocarbonatite (45%) and calciocarbonatite (5%)	<3% REE MX in ferrocarbonatite, Up to 10% locally in the silicocarbonatite and up to 1% in the calciocarbonatite	Well distributed low grade mineralization over the interval	480	514	Low grade
514	528	Silicocarbonatite with dm intervals of ferrocarbonatite (10%) and calciocarbonatite (5%)	<1% REE MX in silicocarbonatite, up to 2% in ferrocarbonatite and <1% in calciocarbonatite, tr PY disseminated and PO up to 5% locally in veinlets	Breccia texture Presence of dm graphite lense at 518m	514	528	Low grade
528	542	Silicocarbonatite matrix breccia with ferrocarbonatite and calciocarbonatite clasts	<1% REE MX tr PO-PY	Fault from 533 to 537.5m with CNR	528	558	Trace REE
542	558(EOH)	Massive ultramafic silicocarbonatite	tr REE MX, tr PY-PO				

Notes:

Preliminary drill hole log only and subject to change. Detailed logging is in progress.

The geometry and orientation of the REE mineralised structures has not been determined and its relationship to the angle of the drill hole is unknown. Intervals are shown as downhole lengths only, the true width is not yet known.

Visual REE grade is a subjective assessment of mineralisation based on the estimated abundance of REE minerals in the drill core. The presence of REE's within the mineralisation has been verified using a handheld portable X-Ray Fluorescence machine (pXRF). Detailed assays are required to determine the true REE grade.

Absolute percentages of the lithologies and mineralisation abundance are shown,

Actual TREO grade has not been reported and will require verification from detailed assays. Sampling is in progress and detailed assays are expected to be available in 4 – 6 weeks.

Nb mineralisation grade has not been visually estimated. Detailed assays will be required to determine the Nb content of the drill core samples.

Abbreviations:

CNR – core not recovered
PO – pyrrhotite
PY – pyrite
REE MX – rare earth element mineralisation

dm – decimetre (10 centimetres)
m - metre

Trace REE – < 0.1 % TREO
Low Grade – 0.1 to 0.5% TREO
Mid Grade – 0.5 to 1.0% TREO
High Grade - >1.0% TREO

APPENDIX III - JORC Compliance Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• Not applicable, no sampling completed. • Detailed sampling of half-core cut with a diamond core saw is in progress to provide detailed assays.
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).*	• Diamond drilling • NQ core size (core diameter 47.6 mm) • Standard inner tube core recovery method
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.*	• Core is routinely measured and compared with drilling depth to assess recovery. • Recovery is excellent, typically 100%. • There is no available data to assess if there is a relationship between recovery and grade.
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.*	• Drill core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature. pXRF readings have been routinely taken to confirm REE mineralisation is present and calibrate visual mineralisation estimates. • Core photography is being routinely undertaken. • 100% of the drill core and the relevant mineralisation intersections have been logged.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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, 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.*	• Not applicable, no sampling completed.
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, 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.*	• Not applicable, no assays completed.
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.*	• Not applicable, no sampling or assaying completed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed using handheld GPS with an accuracy of approximately ±3 metres. • Downhole surveys have been completed using REFLEX EZ-TRAC device. • The grid system used for is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), UTM Zone 18. • Topographic control is based on existing topographic maps and is not well constrained but this is not material at the current stage of exploration.
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*	• Visual grade estimates are reported for one drill hole only. • Data spacing is not suitable to establish geological and grade continuity. • Visual grade estimates as reported are subjective and are not suitable for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Visual estimates have been made over broad zones of similar geology and mineralisation in the drill hole. Detailed sampling for assay is in progress. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Information is not yet available to determine if the orientation of the drill hole could potentially introduce a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable, no sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable, no sampling completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The tenements relevant to this announcement are 24 claims located in Québec, Canada. • The claims are held 100% by Geomega Resources Inc. • A net smelter royalty of 2% is payable to Niogold Mining Corp. • MTM Critical Metals Ltd has executed an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims subject to cash and share based payments and exploration expenditure requirements. • The tenements are located on Category II Lands of the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi. Mining, exploration and geoscientific works must be carried out in such a manner as to avoid unreasonable conflict with the rights of the First Nation people. • 16 claims are located wholly or in part within restricted areas associated with government hydro-electric schemes but this is not considered to be an impediment to exploration or future development. • The tenements are secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration of the project area is limited. • In the early 1990's airborne magnetic surveys identified a circular magnetic anomaly that was considered as a potential kimberlite-hosted diamond target. No drilling was completed. • Detailed geological mapping of the area was undertaken in 2005 but carbonatite was not identified, probably due to limited bedrock exposures.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Geomega Resources Inc. completed a reconnaissance exploration program for REE mineralisation comprising surface geochemical sampling (MMI) and airborne geophysics (magnetics-radiometrics) in 2011. The program culminated in the drilling of 2 diamond drill holes in 2012 to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drilling confirmed the presence of a REE-Nb mineralised carbonatite.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pomme project is centred on a carbonatite intrusive complex containing REE-Nb mineralisation. The carbonatite is interpreted to be Paleoproterozic in age and has intruded a metamorphosed sequence of basalts within the Abitibi Province of the Canadian Shield. • The carbonatite is characterised by a prominent, ellipsoidal, km-scale magnetic anomaly that is similar in character and magnitude to the nearby Montviel carbonatite intrusive located 7km to the south. • Two general types of REE mineralisation are recognised in the current drill holes. The first is present as interstitial, relatively coarse fluoro-carbonate mineralisation in a late ferro-carbonatite present as discordant cm-scale dikes. The second type of mineralisation occurs as pervasive phosphate mineralisation (alteration-replacement) within later silico-carbonatite dikes or as injections along foliation in all type of carbonatites.
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, including 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 plus 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.*	• Drill hole details are included in Appendix I.
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling intersections reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry and orientation of the REE mineralised structures has not been determined and its relationship to the angle of the drill hole is unknown. • Intervals are shown as downhole lengths only, the true width is not yet 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.*	• Refer to Figures included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling intersections reported. • High and low visual grade estimates are reported.
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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• None.
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.*	• Further diamond drilling is planned for infill and extension of the known carbonatite exploration target.