DIAMOND DRILLING AT POMME REE-Nb PROJECT IDENTIFIES WIDESPREAD MINERALISATION

Highlights:

- **Maiden diamond drilling program completed at the Pomme project, Quebec – 13 holes for a total of 5,718 metres.**
- **Visual REE mineralisation identified in all drill holes, indicating a very large mineralised system within the Pomme carbonatite complex, over a >2km^2 area.**
- **Visual indications are that numerous zones of higher-grade rare earth element and niobium mineralisation intersected - most prospective parts of the complex to be followed up in future exploration campaigns.**
- **Drilling program has rapidly advanced geological knowledge of the Pomme carbonatite complex - preliminary interpretation suggests higher grade mineralisation best developed in ring structure surrounding a core zone.**
- **Several parts of the more favourable zone have not yet been tested by the drilling.**
- **Sampling and assaying in progress, results expected to be progressively released over coming weeks.**

MTM Critical Metals Limited (ASX:**MTM**) (**MTM** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the diamond drilling program at the Pomme REE-Nb project in Québec, Canada (**Pomme** or the **Project**) has been successfully completed, with a total of 13 holes drilled, for a total of 5,718 metres.

Drilling has continued to define widespread visible rare earth element (REE) mineralisation, which was reported from all drill holes and extends over an area of greater than two square kilometres within the Pomme carbonatite complex. Higher grade mineralisation appears to be spatially correlated with a ring of calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite rock types which surround a 'core' of magnetic ultramafic carbonatite in the centre of the carbonatite complex. Several parts of this more favourable zone have not yet been tested by the drilling.

Geological logging and sampling of the diamond drill core is currently being finalised by the technical team on-site at the project. Drill core samples have been progressively submitted for detailed assays and results are expected to be progressively released over coming weeks.

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Commenting on the ongoing drilling program, MTM Managing Director Lachlan Reynolds said:

> *"The maiden diamond drilling at Pomme by MTM has successfully identified mineralisation throughout the Pomme carbonatite complex and geologically we are starting to confirm details of the most prospective parts of the complex. Large areas remain untested by the reconnaissance drilling, which is currently on a very broad grid spacing of approximately 500m by 500m.*
>
> *We are now keenly awaiting the detailed assay results, which we are confident will indicate numerous zones of higher-grade rare earth and niobium mineralisation. Our exploration strategy is to discover zones of about 1.5% or greater total rare earth oxide grade, similar to intercepts in the original drill hole that tested the carbonatite and the nearby Montviel deposit. These zones could and ultimately could form the basis to a significant resource.*
>
> *Our exploration team will now commence work to merge the geological logs, assay results and geophysical data in order to define high priority areas for further follow up. The Company will also assess whether any zones of the mineralisation should be collected for preliminary metallurgical test work."*

Figure 1: Diamond drilling at the Pomme project in August 2023 (hole POM-23-13).

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM UPDATE

The diamond drilling program which commenced at the Pomme REE-Nb project in May 2023 has been completed. A total of 13 diamond drill holes have been completed, for a total of 5,718 metres of drilling (Appendix I). Drill holes have been completed across the Pomme carbonatite complex, in order to test a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration targets (Figure 2).

Visible REE mineralisation was observed in all the diamond drill holes, with variable abundance (Appendix II). As previously reported, the mineralisation, which is tentatively identified as the fluoro-carbonate minerals cebaite ($Ba_3(Nd,Ce)_2(CO_3)_5F_2$) and/or bastnaesite ($(La,Ce,Y)CO_3F$), plus monazite ($(La,Ce,Nd)PO_4$).

The REE mineralisation is medium to coarse grained and has a very distinct colour that is easily distinguished in the drill core by the geologists on-site (Figures 3 and 4). Routine cross-checking of the drill core using a hand-held pXRF device has confirmed the presence of REE's and niobium but this method does not effectively determine the grade.

The main distribution of REE mineralisation appears to be mainly associated with a ring-shaped zone of calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite rock types (e.g. holes POM-23-01, POM-23-03, POM-23-04, POM-23-05, POM-23-09, POM-23-11 and POM-23-13) which surround a weakly mineralised 'core' of ultramafic carbonatite in the centre of the carbonatite complex (e.g. holes POM-23-02 and POM-23-08). The mineralised carbonatites have a weaker magnetic response, while the core is significantly more magnetic (Figure 2).

The ring of more strongly mineralised rocks contains variable grade zones and local intrusions of less mineralised carbonatite. Similarly, the core contains zones of better mineralised rock (e.g. hole POM-23-12, Figure 4), the extent and geometry of which have not been fully defined.

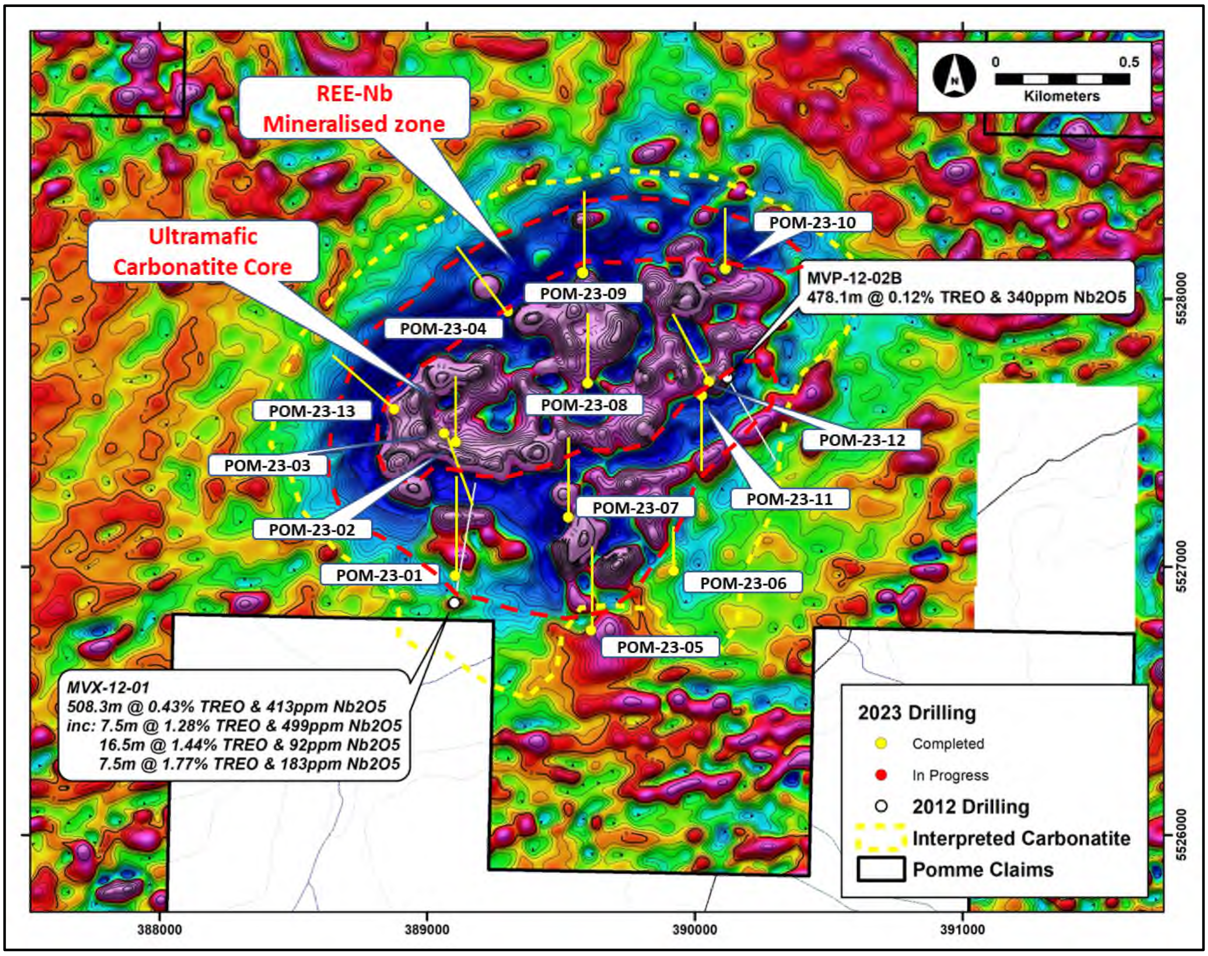

Figure 2: Diamond drilling status at the Pomme project showing historical and current diamond drill hole collar locations. Image is gridded airborne magnetic survey data (TMI, 1VD).

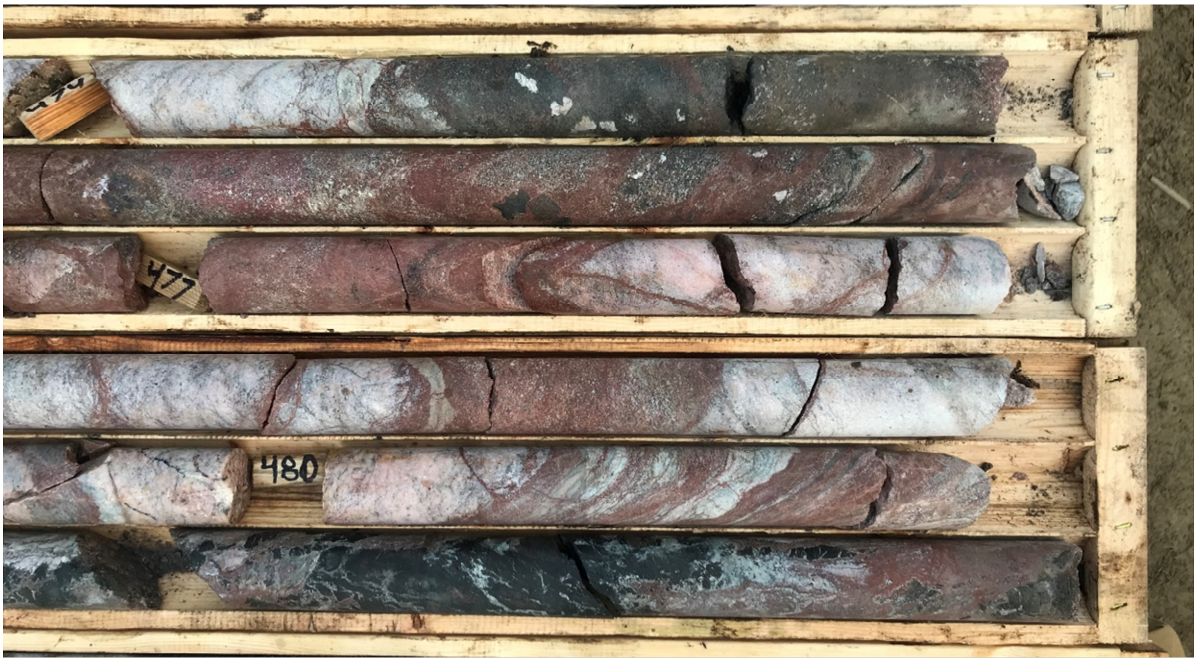

Figure 3: Diamond drill core (NQ, approximately 4.8 cm diameter) from hole POM-23-09 containing abundant visible REE mineralisation (dark red colour) hosted within calcio- (pale) and silico-carbonatite (dark). Approximately 474 to 482m down hole.

Figure 4: Diamond drill core (NQ, approximately 4.8 cm diameter) from hole POM-23-12 containing abundant visible REE mineralisation (dark red color) hosted in calciocarbonatite. Approximately 56m to 65m down hole.

FURTHER WORK

The diamond drill rig has been demobilised from the Pomme project site. Geological logging and sampling of diamond drill core is continuing on-site and is expected to be completed by mid-September 2023. Core samples are being progressively submitted for assay. The Company is currently awaiting detailed assay results, which will be released over coming weeks as they become available.

Once assays are available the geological team will commence a full geological interpretation of the Pomme carbonatite complex in order to determine the controls on mineralisation and to identify the most prospective areas for further evaluation. Consideration will also be given to selection of mineralised zones for preliminary metallurgical test work.

POMME REE-Nb PROJECT

Pomme is a known carbonatite intrusion with extensive rare earth element (**REE**) and niobium (**Nb**) mineralisation defined by diamond drilling. 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.

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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"
- 6 June 2023, "Over 500 Metres of REE Mineralisation Intersected in First Diamond Drill Hole at the Pomme Prospect"
- 14 July 2023, "Pomme REE-Nb Project Diamond Drilling Program to Recommence"
- 28 July 2023, "Diamond Drilling at Pomme REE-Nb Project Extends Known Mineralised Zones"

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 – Diamond Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	Dip (º)	Azimuth (º)	EOH Depth (m)	Status
POM-23-01	389,105	5,526,968	-50	0	558	Completed
POM-23-02	389,108	5,527,468	-50	0	330	Completed
POM-23-03	389,064	5,527,500	-50	160	414	Completed
POM-23-04	389,302	5,527,955	-50	325	405	Completed
POM-23-05	389,613	5,526,764	-50	0	501	Completed
POM-23-06	389,921	5,526,985	-50	0	225	Completed
POM-23-07	389,527	5,527,206	-50	0	444	Completed
POM-23-08	389,600	5,527,684	-50	0	351	Completed
POM-23-09	389,588	5,528,099	-50	0	555	Completed
POM-23-10	390,118	5,528,054	-50	0	393	Completed
POM-23-11	390,024	5,527,639	-50	180	516	Completed
POM-23-12	390,053	5,527,694	-50	335	582	Completed
POM-23-13	388,877	5,527,590	-50	300	444	Completed
Total					5,718	

Coordinate system North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), UTM Zone 18
EOH – End of Hole

APPENDIX II – Drill Hole Summary Logs

POM-23-01

From (m)	To (m)	Main lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade From (m)	Visual REE Grade To (m)	Visual REE Grade 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

From (m)	To (m)	Main lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade From (m)	Visual REE Grade To (m)	Visual REE Grade Estimate
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
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				

POM-23-02

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade From (m)	Visual REE Grade To (m)	Visual REE Grade Estimate
0.0	18	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
18	330 (EOH)	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	18-32m <5% REE MX mixed with possible hematisation (?) mainly in veinlets/fractures. After 32m <1% REE MX, enriched locally in cm-dm ferrocarbonatite veinlets <1-2% PY disseminated and in clusters	XRF detected low ppm for REE (<500-1000ppm) all along the hole, strongly MAG/hematised	18	32	Low grade
					32	330	Mainly Trace REE with some cm-dm Low to Mid grade intervals

POM-23-03

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0.0	16.5	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
16.5	138	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	<1% REE MX, enriched locally in cm-dm ferrocarbonatite veinlets <1-2% PY disseminated and in clusters	XRF constantly detected low ppm of REE (<500-1000pm) all along the hole, strongly MAG/hematized	16.5	138	Mainly REE traces with some cm-dm Low to Mid grade intervals
138	258	Ferrocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite (<5-10%)	5-10% REE MX, enriched to 20-30% over dm segments	Strong foliation by the end of the interval associated with intense chloritization	138	258	Mid grade
258	320	Silicocarbonatite (66%) with Ferrocarbonatite (33%) and local Calciocarbonatite	<1-2% REE MX in SiC, enriched in FeC veinlets Usually around 5% in FeC, up to 20-30% over dm segments <1-2% PY in mm clusters	Local presence of yellowish Ba-rich carbonates (witherite or barytocalcite?)	258	300	Low to Mid grade, irregular REE MX
320	337.5	Ferrocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite (<5-10%)	5-10% REE MX, enriched to 20-30% over dm segments	Local presence of yellowish Ba-rich carbonates (witherite or barytocalcite?)	320	337.5	Mid grade
337.5	351.5	Silicocarbonatite (66%) with Ferrocarbonatite (33%) and local Calciocarbonatite	<1-2% REE MX in SiC, enriched in FeC veinlets Usually around 5% in FeC, up to 20-30% over dm segments. <1-2% PY in mm clusters		337.5	345	Low to Mid grade, irregular REE MX
351.5	358.5	Ferrocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite (<5-10%)	5-10% REE MX		351.5	358.5	Mid grade
358.5	414 (EOH)	Silicocarbonatite (70%) with Ferrocarbonatite (25%) and Calciocarbonatite (10%)	<1-2% REE MX in SiC, enriched in FeC veinlets Up to 5-10% over dm segments of FeC		358.5	386	Low to Mid grade, irregular REE MX
					386	414	Low grade

POM-23-04

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0.0	36	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
36	149	Silicocarbonatite (85%) with Calciocarbonatite (15%)	Overall around 1% REE MX with some dm to m intervals up to 15%	Mid grade zones strongly associated with calciocarbonatite intervals	36	113	Low grade
					113	139	Low to mid grade
					139	149	Low grade
149	227	Porphyritic Silicocarbonatite	<1% REE MX with several local clusters of REE MX, 1% PY		149	201	Traces
					201	227	Low grade

227	278	Silicocarbonatite (90%) with Calciocarbonatite (10%) and local Ferrocarbonatite	5% REE MX Traces of PY	Several metric mid-grade intervals, Calciocarbonatite intervals are highly mineralised	227	278	Low to mid grade
278	306	Brecciated Silicocarbonatite	1% REE MX in carbonate veins	Breciated with stockwork carbonate veining	278	306	Low grade
306	313.5	Ferrocarbonatite	1% REE MX		306	313.5	Low grade
313.5	405	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone	Traces of REE MX, locally mineralized within carbonate veins	Contact zone with host rock, probably wacke	313.5	405	Traces

POM-23-05

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	27	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
27	79	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone	Traces REE MX within carbonates veins	Fault around 79m	27	79	Traces
79	222	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone with Ferrocarbonatite (10%) and minor Calciocarbonatite	Up to 5% REE MX within metric ferrocarbonatite intervals	Local low grade zones within ferrocarbonatite intervals	79	222	Traces to low grade
222	238	Ferrocarbonatite (80%) with silicocarbonatite (20%)	REE MX within ferrocarbonatite, up to 20% in high grade zone	Mineralisation associated with ferrocarbonatite, >1% TREO with XRF over a metric interval	222	229.5	Low grade
					229.5	232	High grade
					232	238	Low grade
238	381.5	Calciocarbonatite (40%) with Silicoarbonatite (60%) and minor Ferrocarbonatite	Up to 5% REE MX within calciocarbonatite zones	Decimetric to metric calciocarbonatite intervals	238	340	Low grade
					340	381.5	Traces to low grade
381.5	438	Ferrocarbonatite (40%) with Silicocarbonatite (60%) and minor Calciocarbonatite	Up to 15% REE MX within m ferrocarbonatite intervals Several local m FeC intervals with up to 3% sphalerite and 5% black Sr-rich mineral?	Metric intervals of medium to high grade ferrocarbonatite	381.5	385	Mid grade
					385	404	Low grade
					404	438	Low to mid grade
438	451	Ferrocarbonatite (70%) with Calciocarbonatite (30%)	10-20% REE MX within ferrocarbonatite		438	451	Mid grade
451	501	Calciocarbonatite (90%) with Silicocarbonatite (10%)	Up tp 5% REE MX		451	501	Low grade

POM-23-06

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<tr><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Estimate</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>21</td><td>Glacial till</td><td>None</td><td>Overburden</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>83.5</td><td>Metasediments with 10% of carbonatite units</td><td>Local REE mineralisation</td><td></td><td rowspan="2">21</td><td rowspan="2">123</td><td rowspan="2">Traces to low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>83.5</td><td>123</td><td>Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone with Silicocarbonatite (40%) and Calciocarbonatite (10%)</td><td>Locally mineralised up to 15% REE MX within dm calciocarbonatite intervals</td><td>dm to m calciocarbonatite intervals</td></tr>
<tr><td>123</td><td>195</td><td>Calciocarbonatite (70%) with Silicocarbonatite (30%) and minor ferrocarbonatite</td><td>Traces REE MX, up to 5% within dm segments</td><td>Local high Sr values with XRF</td><td rowspan="2">123</td><td rowspan="2">225</td><td rowspan="2">Traces</td></tr>
<tr><td>195</td><td>225</td><td>Silicocarbonatite (80%) with calciocarbonatite (20%)</td><td>Traces REE MX up to 3% in dm segments</td><td>Stockwork carbonate veining in silicocarbonatite</td></tr>
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POM-23-07

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<tr><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Estimate</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>18</td><td>Glacial till</td><td>None</td><td>Overburden</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>72</td><td>Carbonatite mixed zone (similar proportions of SiC-CaC-FeC)</td><td>1-3% REE MX, dm intervals up to 5-10%
Enrichment mainly in CaC and FeC</td><td>Few first meters look a bit like the Carbonatite-Volcanics mized zone</td><td>18</td><td>72</td><td>Low Grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>72</td><td>138</td><td>Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite</td><td>Traces REE MX
Local enrichment in FeC/carbonates veinlets</td><td></td><td>72</td><td>138</td><td>Traces</td></tr>
<tr><td>138</td><td>148.5</td><td>Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite breccia</td><td>3-5% REE MX mainly in FeC cm-dm clasts</td><td>Lost of FeC cm-dm clasts</td><td rowspan="2">138</td><td rowspan="2">150.5</td><td rowspan="2">Low Grade</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">148.5</td><td rowspan="3">174</td><td rowspan="3">Carbonatite mixed zone (similar proportions of SiC-CaC-FeC)</td><td rowspan="3">1-2% REE MX
Both lower and upper contact enriched</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>150.5</td><td>168</td><td>Traces to low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">168</td><td rowspan="2">194</td><td rowspan="2">Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>174</td><td>194</td><td>Ferrocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite (5%)</td><td>5-10% REE MX, well distributed</td><td>Defined by drusic cavities infill by REE MX</td></tr>
<tr><td>194</td><td>210</td><td>Silicocarbonatite with Ferrocarbonatite (15%)</td><td>1-3% REE MX, weakly enriched in cm-dm FeC intervals</td><td></td><td>194</td><td>210</td><td>Low grade</td></tr>
</table>

210	217	Ferrocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite (5%)	1-3% REE MX, up to 5-10% over dm intervals		210	217	
217	281	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	traces REE MX in SiC, up to 5% in cm-dm veinlets of FeC 1-2% PY disseminated		217	444	Traces to low grade
281	333	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite breccia with Ferrocarbonatite clasts (15%)	Mainly tr-2% REE MX up to 5% in FeC clasts tr PY				
333	444	Ultramafic Silicarbonatite with cm to m levels of Ferrocarbonatite (<5%)	Mainly tr REE MX up to 5-10% in FeC cm-dm veinlets tr PY in clusters	from 405m to the end, defined by hematisation			

POM-23-08

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	16	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
16	294	Ultramafic Silicarbonatite with cm-dm levels of Ferrocarbonatite (<5%)	Mainly traces REE MX, up to 5-10% over cm-dm veinlets of FeC traces PY in clusters	Local breccia texture From 275m = defined by more PY cluster and olivine phenocrysts	16	294	Traces to low grade
294	351	Olivine-rich Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	traces REE MX		294	351	Traces

POM-23-09

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	24	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
24	34	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	traces REE MX traces PY in fractures		24	34	Traces
34	48.5	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite breccia	5-8% REE-P coarsly disseminated between cm clasts	local cm cluster of of fluorine	34	48.5	Low grade
48.5	63	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite	traces REE MX traces PY in fractures		48.5	63	Traces
63	128	Silicocarbonatite with dm-m intervals of Ferrocarbonatite (10%) and Calciocarbonatite (5%)	5% REE MX mainly in CB-FeC mm-cm veinlets traces PY	Strong stockwork/breccia texture	63	128	Low grade

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
128	258	Silicocarbonatite with dm-m intervals of Calciocarbonatite (35%) and minor Ferrocarbonatite (<5%)	Irregrular REE MX, enriched in CaC-FeC veinlets and up to 20-30% over dm levels in CaC traces PY	Strong REE MX, but REE-P > REE-F, making REE values lower	128	236	Low to mid
258	290	Altered and brecciated Calciocarbonatite	Irregular REE MX, mostly REE-P Up to 30-40% over cm-dm levels traces PY		236	430	Low grade Locally mid grade (mostly REE-P)
290	375	Silicocarbonatite with cm-m intervals of Ferrocarbonatite (40%)	Steady REE MX associated with the FeC Mostly REE-P, 5-10% with some enriched dm-m levels From 333 to 342m = 20-30% REE-P	Brecciated with stockwork of FeC, presence of clasts of host rock, increasing going deeper			
375	405	Silicocarbonatite with dm-m intervals of Ferrocarbonatite (10%) and Calciocarbonatite (5%)	3-5% REE-P, minor REE-F traces PY	Increasing of host rock clasts			
405	430	Ferrocarbonatite and Calciocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite/host rock clasts (15%)	3-5% REE-P, minor REE-F Up to 20-30% over dm-m intervals From 411 to 425m = mid grade zone traces PY				
430	470	Carbonatite-metasediments mixed zone with dm Ferrocarbonatite intervals (15%)	3-5% REE-P slighty enriched in FeC intrusions/veinlets traces PY	Dominance of host rocks	430	470	Low grade
470	481	Calciocarbonatite	up to 30-40% REE-P		470	481	Mid grade
481	495	Carbonatite-metasediments mixed zone with dm Ferrocarbonatite intervals (20%)	3-5% REE-P with minor REE-F		481	495	Low grade
495	506	Calciocarbonatite mixed with submetric Ferrocarbonatite intervals (10%)	up to 20-30% REE-P		495	506	Mid grade
506	516	Carbonatite-metasediments mixed zone with dm Ferrocarbonatite intervals (20%)	3-5% REE-P with minor REE-F		506	516	Low grade
516	555	Meta-Gabbro mixed with submetric Ferrocarbonatite intervals (5%)	5-10% REE-P in the FeC		516	555	Traces

POM-23-10

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	15	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
15	75	Carbonatite mixed zone (similar proportions of SiC-CaC-FeC) with Metasediments intervals	Overall 1-3% REE P, up to 20% over dm segment	strong hematisation	15	75	Low grade
75	106	Calciocarbonatite with submetric intervals of Silicocarbonatite (10%) and Ferrocarbonatite (10%)	Traces REE MX, up to 2% over dm segments		75	106	Traces
106	116	Silicocarbonatite (80%) with Calciocarbonatite (10%) and (10%) Ferrocarbonatite	1-3% REE MX, up to 5% around carbonates veins		106	116	Low grade
116	234	Calciocarbonatite with submetric intervals of Ferrocarbonatite (5%) and Silicocarbonatite (<5%)	Traces REE MX, up to 2% over dm segments		116	234	Traces
234	275	Silicocarbonatite (80%) with Calciocarbonatite (20%) and Ultramafic Silicarbonatite (15%)	1-3% REE MX, up to 10% in dm to sub-metric calciocabonatite segments		234	275	Low grade
275	338	Calciocarbonatite (80%) with submetric intervals of Silicocarbonatite (10%) and Ferrocarbonatite (10%)	1-3% REE MX, up to 10% over dm segments	Milimetric angular material (mostly magnetite) dissiminated in the calciocarbonatite (3-5%)	275	393	Traces
338	393	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone with Ferrocarbonatite (15%), Calciocarbonatite (15%) and Silicocarbonatite (10%) intervals	1-3% of REE-MX mainly in plating on the fractures, up to 10% over dm to submetric intervals				

POM-23-11

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	21	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
21	30	Calciocarbonatite with Metasediments	Traces REE MX, up to 10% in cm fractures and veins		21	30	Traces

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">From (m)</th><th rowspan="2">To (m)</th><th rowspan="2">Main Lithology</th><th rowspan="2">Mineralisation Summary</th><th rowspan="2">Comments</th><th colspan="3">Visual REE Grade</th></tr>
<tr><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Estimate</th></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>70</td><td>Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone with intervals of Calciocarbonatite (30%) and veins of Ferrocarbonatite</td><td>3-5% REE-P, up to 15% REE-P in submetric carbonnates stockwork and up to 10% REE MX in dm Ferrocarbonatite veins</td><td></td><td>30</td><td>70</td><td>Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>75</td><td>Calciocarbonatite</td><td>5% REE MX, up to 20% REE MX in submetric intervals</td><td></td><td>70</td><td>75</td><td>Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>75</td><td>87</td><td>Metasediments</td><td>1-3% REE-P</td><td></td><td>75</td><td>87</td><td>Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>87</td><td>215.5</td><td>Carbonatite mixed zone (similar proportions of SiC-CaC-FeC) with Metasediments intervals</td><td>Overall 5-8% REE MX with submetric intervals with up to 20% REE MX</td><td>Up to 3500 ppm Nb in dm interval according to the XRF, associated with high concentration of magnetite</td><td>87</td><td>215.5</td><td>Low to Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>215.5</td><td>228</td><td>Brecciated Calciocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite clasts and dm segments</td><td>5-8% REE MX, up to 20% REE MX in submetric intervals</td><td></td><td>215.5</td><td>228</td><td>Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>228</td><td>254</td><td>Carbonatite mixed zone (similar proportions of SiC-CaC)</td><td>1-3 REE MX, up to 10% in dm intervals</td><td></td><td>228</td><td>254</td><td>Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>254</td><td>298</td><td>Brecciated Calciocarbonatite with Silicocarbonatite clasts and dm to sub-metric segments</td><td>5-8% REE MX, up to 20% REE MX in metric intervals</td><td></td><td rowspan="2">254</td><td rowspan="2">316</td><td rowspan="2">Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>298</td><td>316</td><td>Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone (similar proportions of Calciocarbonatite and Metasediments)</td><td>5-8% REE MX, up to 20% in dm intervals</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">316</td><td rowspan="2">409</td><td rowspan="2">Calciocarbonatite</td><td rowspan="2">1-3% of REE MX, up to 10 % in dm segments and 5% in the Mid grade zone with up to 25% in submetric intervals</td><td rowspan="2">Nb bearing magnetites</td><td>316</td><td>370</td><td>Traces to Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>370</td><td>409</td><td>Mid grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>409</td><td>426</td><td>Silicocarbonatite</td><td>1-3% REE MX, up to 10% in dm intervals</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">409</td><td rowspan="3">510</td><td rowspan="3">Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>426</td><td>453</td><td>Calciocarbonatite</td><td>1-3% REE MX, up to 20% in submetric intervals</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>453</td><td>510</td><td>Silicocarbonatite</td><td>1-3% REE MX, up to 20% in dm intervals</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>510</td><td>514</td><td>Calciocarbonatite</td><td>1% REE MX, up to 10 % in dm segments</td><td></td><td rowspan="2">510</td><td rowspan="2">516</td><td rowspan="2">Traces to Low grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>514</td><td>516</td><td>Metasediments</td><td>Traces REE-P, up to 10 % in cm veins</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

POM-23-12

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	**19.5**	**Glacial till**	**None**	**Overburden**			
19.5	46	Carbonatite mixed zone, Silicocarbonatite (40%), Calciocarbonatite (40%) and Ferrocarbonatite (20%) in dm-m intervals	Steady 10-20% REE-P, locally 30% over dm segments Traces PY	Local presence of host rock clasts in SiC	19.5	78	Mid grade
46	78	Calciocarbonatite with minor dm intervals of Silicocarbonatite and Ferrocarbonatite	Steady 20-30% REE-P, up to 40-50% over dm segments Traces PY				
78	83.5	Ultramafic dyke of Silicocarbonatite			78	83.5	Traces
83.5	149	Calciocarbonatite (60%) and Ferrocarbonatite (40%) in dm-m alternating intervals, minor Silicocarbonatite	5-10% REE-P, up to 20-30% over some dm segments Tr-2% PY mainly in CaC		83.5	138	Low grade
149	230	Calciocarbonatite (70%) and Ferrocarbonatite (25%) in dm-m alternating intervals, with some dm-m intervals of Silicocarbonatite (5%)	Till 192m = 10-20% REE-P, up to 30% over dm segments After 192m = up to 5% REE-P with some enriched veinlets in SiC Tr-1% PY mainly in CaC	at 145,5 to 151m = possible fault with strong alteration and local REE-F with high REE anomalies	138	165	Mid grade
230	285	Calciocarbonatite (60%) and Ferrocarbonatite (40%) in dm-m alternating intervals	Around 5% REE-P, up to 10% over dm segments Tr-1% PY	Mixed zone of almost equal proportion between CaC-FeC, slighty dominated by Cac	165	582	Low grade A bit less MX towards the EOH
285	341	Ferrocarbonatite (60%) and Calciocarbonatite (40%) in dm-m alternating intervals	Around 5% REE-P with some REE-F MX, up to 10% over dm segments Tr-1% PY	Mixed zone of almost equal proportion between CaC-FeC, slighty dominated by FeC			
341	398	Ferrocarbonatite (75%) and Calciocarbonatite (25%) in dm-m alternating intervals	Around 2-5% REE-P with some REE-F MX, up to 10% over dm segments Tr-1% PY	Increasing of FeC levels with apparition of strong chloritisation all over the interval, slight diminution of the REE MX			
398	582	Calciocarbonatite (65%) and Ferrocarbonatite (35%) in dm-m alternating intervals with several dm-m magetite-rich levels	Around 2-5% REE-P, some enriched cm-dm segments Local REE-F enriched in REE Tr-1% PY	Still strong chloritisation			

POM-23-13

From (m)	To (m)	Main Lithology	Mineralisation Summary	Comments	Visual REE Grade		
					From (m)	To (m)	Estimate
0	21	Glacial till	None	Overburden			
21	76	Ultramafic Silicocarbonatite with few cm-m intrusions of Calciocarbonatite (<5%)	Mainly traces REE MX, up to 10-20% in veinlets of CaC From 34.5 to 36m = CaC metric interval with 20% REE-F Tr-1% PY		21	76	Traces (local short High grade zones)
76	278	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone in dm-m intervals = Metasediments (50%), Ferrocarbonatite (35%) and Silicocarbonatite (15%)	REE-F MX mainly in FeC intrusions, local REE-P FeC not always MX, up to 20-30% REE-F over dm segments None to traces REE MX in metasediments, enriched locally in CB-FeC veinlets Generally tr-2% PY, up to around 10% over dm-m segments Traces PY after 150m	Strong chloritization associated to the metasediments, presence of altered mudstone with high % of pyrite in bedding planes at the top of the interval	76	278	Low to Mid grade (with local Mid to High grade zone)
278	312	Carbonatite-Metasediments mixed zone in dm-m intervals = Metasediments (80%), Ferrocarbonatite (15%) and Silicocarbonatite (5%)	REE-F MX mainly in FeC intrusions, local REE-P FeC not always MX, up to 20-30% REE-F over dm segments None to traces REE MX in metasediments, enriched locally in CB-FeC veinlets Traces PY	Less frequent FeC and mineralized intervals	278	390	Low grade (with local Mid to High grade zone)
312	403	Metasediments with some dm-m intervals of Ferrocarbonatite (5%) and Silicocarbonatite (<5%)	Same MX as previous	Still strong chloritization in metasediments			
403	444	Metasediments with minor presence of dm-m intervals Ferrocarbonatite (<5%) and Silicocarbonatite (<5%)	Same MX as previous	Less chloritization	390	444	Traces to low grade

Notes:

Preliminary drill hole logs 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
MAG – magnetic

cm – centimetre
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 considered 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 wide-spaced drill holes. • Data spacing is not suitable to establish geological and grade continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Visual grade estimates as reported are subjective and are not suitable for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure. • 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 Osisko Gold Royalties. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Detailed geological mapping of the area was undertaken in 2005 but carbonatite was not identified, probably due to limited bedrock exposures. • 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.*	• Not applicable, no drilling intersections reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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.