

9 October 2023

## **Pomme Project drilling returns more rare earths intercepts. Assay results up to 2.72% (27,200ppm) TREOs.**

### **Highlights:**

- New diamond drill holes assay results up to **2.72% (27,200ppm) total rare earths oxides (TREO)** at the Pomme Project in Québec, Canada.
- Rare earth element (REE) and niobium (Nb) mineralisation again confirmed over broad intervals in previously untested parts of the carbonatite.
- Zones of higher-grade mineralisation >1% (10,000ppm) TREO were intersected.
- Hole POM-23-05 intersected **276m @ 0.37% (3,700ppm) TREO & 0.08% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**.
- Best interval is **3.4m @ 1.99% (19,900ppm) TREO & 0.02% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**.
- Up to 32% of TREO is high value magnet REE mineralisation - neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr).

**MTM Critical Metals Limited (ASX:MTM) (MTM or the Company)** has intercepted further significant TREO mineralisation up to 2.72% (27,200ppm) from diamond drilling at its Pomme REE-Nb Project in Québec, within an interval of 3.4m @ 1.99% (19,900ppm) TREO and 0.02% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

**MTM Managing Director, Mr Lachlan Reynolds said the latest two holes further validated the Company's interpretation that the Pomme carbonatite contains a very large mineralised system.**

"These new assay results are from previously untested parts of the Pomme carbonatite complex and confirm that abundant rare earth element and niobium mineralisation is widespread." Mr Reynolds said.

"Like previously reported results, these drill holes intersected significant higher-grade zones of rare earth mineralisation and contained consistently elevated percentages of NdPr.

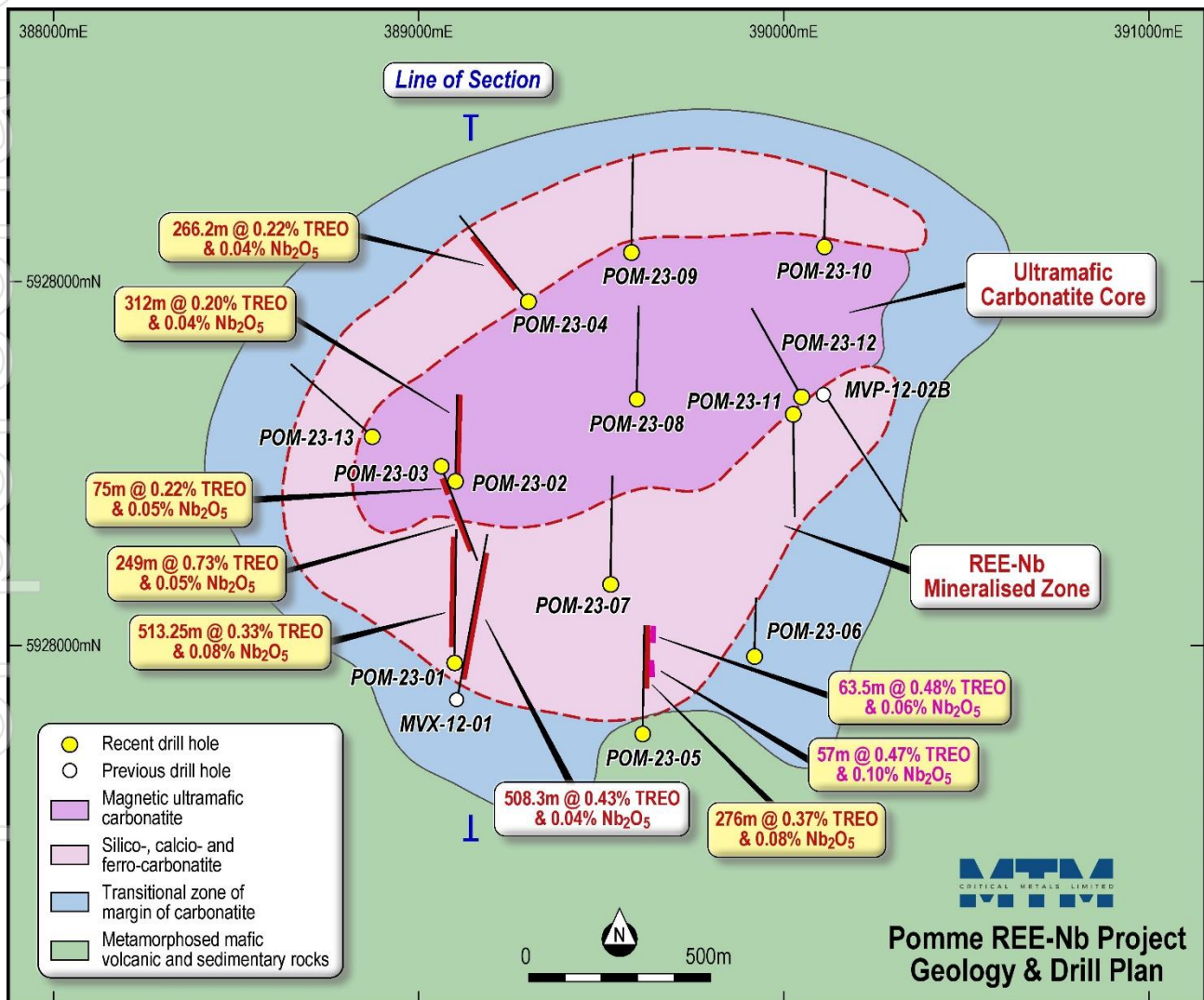
"We are starting see how the geology of the carbonatite controls the distribution of mineralisation and this will be an integral part of our follow-up to test priority areas. Pomme is considered to have the geological potential to host a resource of significant scale.," he said.

The assays follow encouraging results reported last week from the first three holes<sup>1</sup>. Assays are still awaited for the remaining eight holes (POM-23-06 to POM-23-13) from the 13 hole campaign.

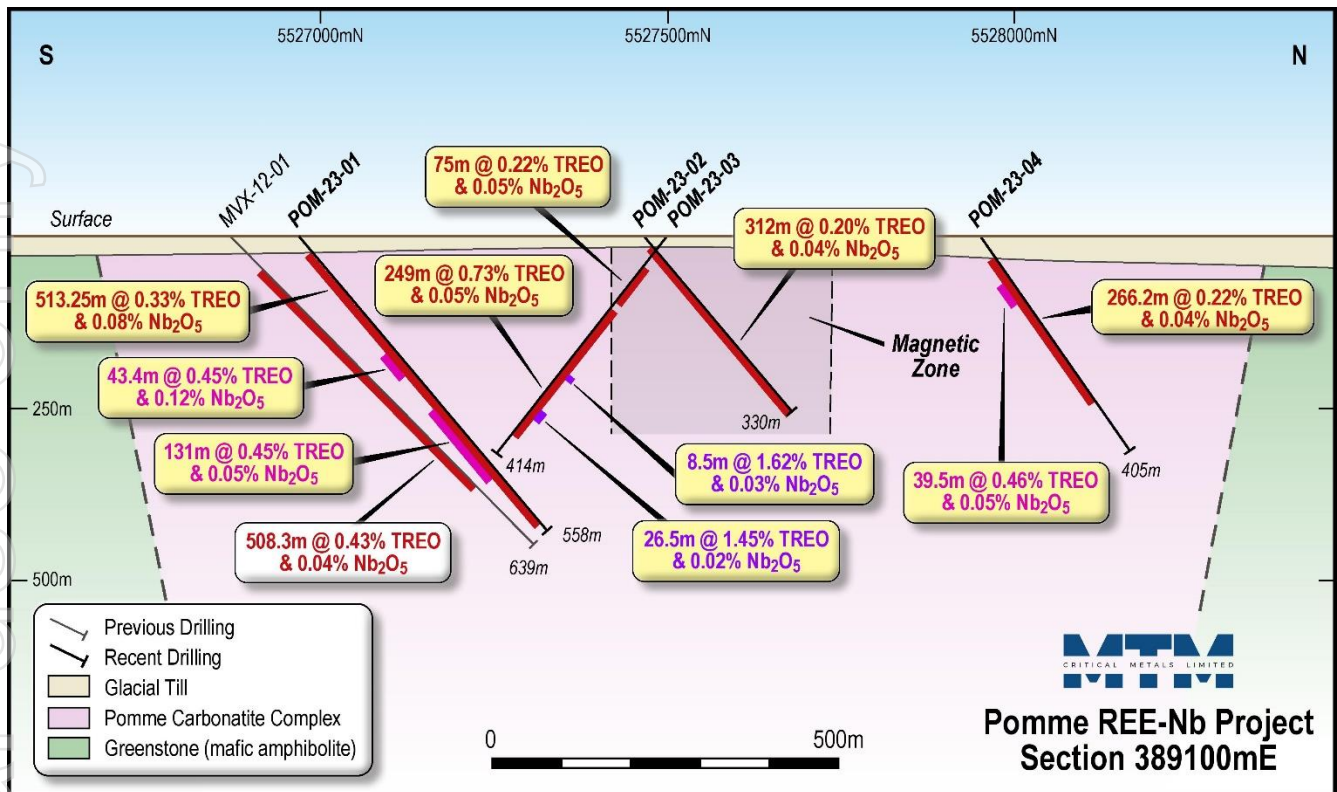
<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX Release dated 28 September 2023 *High grade total rare earth element oxide (TREO) drilling results returned over significant widths at the Pomme REE-Nb Project, Québec.*

## Drilling highlights

- POM-23-05:** 276m @ 0.37% TREO & 0.08% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from 225m, including:  
 9.0m @ 0.94% TREO & 0.02% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 226.5m) including  
**3.8m @ 1.46% TREO & 0.01% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**
- 57m @ 0.47% TREO & 0.10% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 375m) including  
**3.4m @ 1.99% TREO & 0.02% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**
- 63.5m @ 0.48% TREO & 0.06% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 437.5m to EOH) including  
**12.7m @ 1.04% TREO & 0.04% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**
- POM-23-04:** 266.2m @ 0.22% TREO & 0.04% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 36.8m), including:  
 39.5m @ 0.46% TREO & 0.05% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 79m) including  
**4.25m @ 0.88% TREO & 0.07% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**



**Figure 1:** Drill status map of the Pomme project, showing current and historical drill hole locations overlain on airborne magnetic image.



**Figure 2:** Schematic cross-section diagram of the Pomme Project, showing current and historical drill hole mineralised intersections, including new results from hole POM-23-04.

The Pomme Project 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<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

Pomme is a carbonatite intrusion with exceptional mineralised drilling intersection results from recent drilling, showing enrichment in REE and niobium mineralisation over a broad area.

MTM has entered into a binding option agreement with Geomega Resources to acquire a 100% interest in the Pomme claims.

## Assay Results

### Drill hole POM-23-04

Diamond drill hole POM-23-04 is located in the previously untested northwest part of the Pomme carbonatite complex and results indicate that REE-Nb mineralisation is also developed within a zone on the northern side of the central magnetic core (Figure 1 & 2).

Assay results confirm that the diamond drill core from hole POM-23-04 is almost continuously mineralised from the depth where basement was intersected to approximately 300 metres down hole (Table 1). The peak intersection was **4.25m @ 0.88% TREO & 0.07% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>** from 90.5m, contained within a broader zone of elevated grade of 39.5m @ 0.46% TREO & 0.05% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> from 79m down hole. Sporadic mineralisation was locally intersected to the end of hole depth (405m). Full details of the relevant intersections are detailed in Appendix II.

**Table 1: Selected significant intersections from drill hole POM-23-04**

From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)		
36.8	303.0	266.2	0.22	0.04	0.7	26	1,000
79.0	118.5	39.5	0.46	0.05	0.8	27	2,000
Incl. 90.5	94.75	4.25	0.88	0.07	0.7	28	5,000
126.0	147.0	21.0	0.25	0.12	1.3	26	2,000

\* Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO<sub>2</sub>, Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. Shown as a percentage of TREO.

Significant intersections are based on a 1,000ppm, 2,000ppm, 5,000ppm and 10,000ppm TREO cut-off grade with up to 2 consecutive samples of internal dilution.

Like previously reported holes the carbonatite-hosted REE-Nb mineralisation is low in uranium and thorium (refer to MTM ASX announcement dated 28 September 2023).

### Drill hole POM-23-05

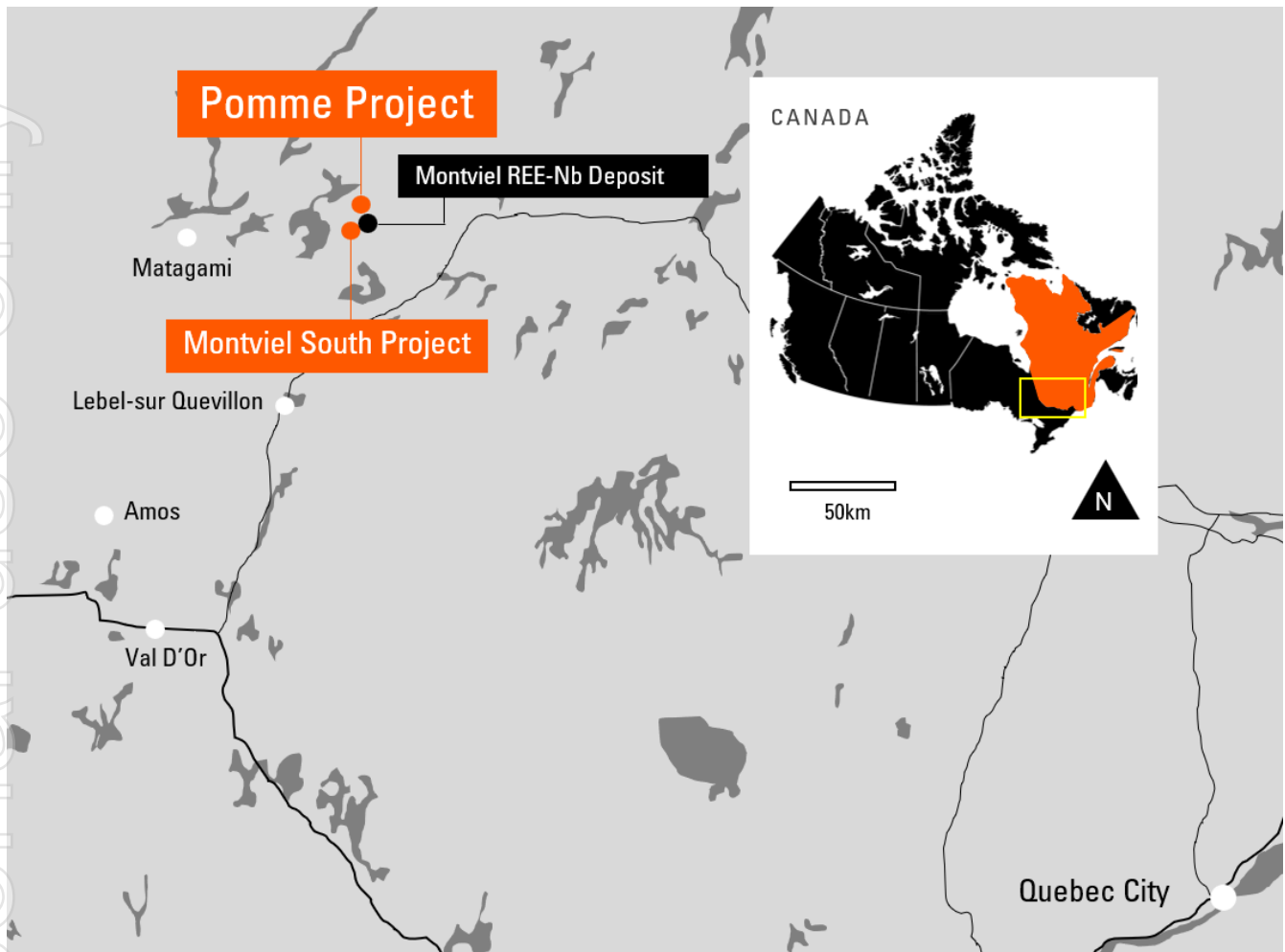
Drill hole POM-23-05 was collared to test the southern central part of the Pomme carbonatite complex (Figure 1). The upper part of the hole contained intervals of carbonatite within a mixed transition zone with the surrounding metasedimentary country rock. Mineralisation is confined to narrow zones, generally grading from 0.2% to 0.4% TREO.

More continuous mineralisation was intersected from 225m downhole to the end of hole depth at 501m (Table 2). Several zones of higher grade were intersected, including **3.4m @ 1.99% & 0.02% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**. The peak intersection from this hole was **1.05m @ 2.72% TREO and 0.06% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>** from 381.45m downhole. The content of high value magnet rare earths neodymium and praseodymium (NdPr) was particularly high in this drill hole, which contained NdPr values up to 32% of the TREO grade. Full details of the relevant intersections are detailed in Appendix II.

**Table 2: Selected significant intersections from drill hole POM-23-05**

From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)		
225.0	501.0 (EOH)	276.0	0.37	0.08	1.5	26	1,000
226.5	235.5	9.0	0.94	0.02	0.0	32	2,000
<b>Incl. 229.4</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10,000</b>
375.0	432.0	57.0	0.47	0.10	1.0	23	2,000
<b>Incl. 381.5</b>	<b>384.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10,000</b>
And 404.4	415.5	11.1	0.83	0.04	0.3	21	5,000
437.5	501.0 (EOH)	63.5	0.48	0.06	2.7	23	2,000
<b>Incl. 439.0</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Notes as for Table 1.



**Figure 3:** The project is located adjacent to the world-class Montviel REE-Nb deposit.

**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 3,500km<sup>2</sup> 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 MTM Critical Metals 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](http://www.mtmcriticalmetals.com.au) and the ASX website [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au).

- 28 September 2023, "High grade total rare earth element oxide (TREO) drilling results returned over significant widths at the Pomme REE-Nb Project, Québec"

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 that 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 – MONTVIEL SOUTH PROJECT MINERAL CLAIMS

Hole ID	East	North	Elevation (masl)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH Depth (m)	Status
POM-23-01	389,104.80	5,526,970.76	284.73	-50	000	558	Completed
POM-23-02	389,106.83	5,52,7472.61	283.13	-50	000	330	Completed
POM-23-03	389,063.23	5,527,503.65	283.32	-50	160	414	Completed
POM-23-04	389,300.03	5,527,958.58	279.79	-50	325	405	Completed
POM-23-05	389,611.51	5,526,765.31	276.92	-50	000	501	Completed
POM-23-06	389,919.77	5,526,988.35	275.74	-50	000	225	Completed
POM-23-07	389,524.14	5,527,208.74	279.75	-50	000	444	Completed
POM-23-08	389,599.10	5,527,688.46	280.54	-50	000	351	Completed
POM-23-09	389,586.18	5,528,102.00	280.05	-50	000	512	Completed
POM-23-10	390,116.14	5,528,057.95	274.31	-50	000	393	Completed
POM-23-11	390,021.82	5,527,638.36	276.28	-50	180	516	Completed
POM-23-12	390,052.07	5,527,693.66	275.93	-50	335	582	Completed
POM-23-13	388,878.14	5,527,594.96	284.03	-50	300	444	Completed

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

EOH – End of Hole

## APPENDIX II – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

### Drill Hole POM-23-04

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)		
36.8	303.0	266.2	0.22	0.04	0.7	26	1,000
79.0	118.5	39.5	0.46	0.05	0.8	27	2,000
Including 90.5	94.75	4.25	0.88	0.07	0.7	28	5,000
126.0	147.0	21.0	0.25	0.12	1.3	26	2,000

### Drill Hole POM-23-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)		
225.0	501.0 (EOH)	276.0	0.37	0.08	1.5	26	1,000
226.5	235.5	9.0	0.94	0.02	0.0	32	2,000
Including <b>229.4</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10,000</b>
240.0	255.9	15.9	0.25	0.05	0.8	30	2,000
261.0	271.5	10.5	0.22	0.15	1.6	30	2,000
292.5	369.0	76.2	0.31	0.08	1.2	26	2,000
375.0	432.0	57.0	0.47	0.10	1.0	23	2,000
Including <b>381.5</b>	<b>384.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10,000</b>
404.4	415.5	11.1	0.83	0.04	0.3	21	5,000
437.5	501.0 (EOH)	63.5	0.48	0.06	2.7	23	2,000
Including <b>439.0</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO<sub>2</sub>, Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. Shown as a percentage of TREO. Significant intersections are based on 1,000ppm, 2,000ppm, 5,000ppm and 10,000ppm TREO cut-off grades with up to 2 consecutive samples of internal dilution.



## APPENDIX III - JORC Compliance Tables

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling was used to obtain a continuous rock core from the base of cover to end of hole (EOH).</li> <li>Half-cut diamond drill core sampling with a diamond core saw to obtain samples for assay.</li> <li>Samples typically represent 1.5 metres length downhole, with adjustments for geological boundaries.</li> <li>In the laboratory, samples are crushed, then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay.</li> <li>Sampling was carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered industry best practice.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drilling.</li> <li>NQ core size (core diameter 47.6 mm).</li> <li>Standard inner tube core recovery method.</li> <li>Drill core was not oriented.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core is routinely measured and compared with drilling depth to assess recovery.</li> <li>Recovery is excellent, typically 100%.</li> <li>There is no apparent relationship between recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Logging is qualitative in nature.</li> <li>pXRF readings have been routinely taken to confirm REE mineralisation is present and calibrate visual mineralisation estimates.</li> <li>Core photography is being routinely undertaken.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the drill core and the relevant mineralisation intersections have been logged.</li> <li>• Drill core is currently stored at the field camp site.</li> <li>• Half-core samples from diamond drill core.</li> <li>• Typical 1.5 metre length samples, locally adjusted to account for geological boundaries were bagged and submitted to the analytical laboratory for sample preparation.</li> <li>• Non-mineralised intervals (as identified by visual logging) were not systematically sampled.</li> <li>• Samples were weighed, dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 250g assay charge with 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard and appropriate.</li> <li>• QAQC procedures involved the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and ¼ core field duplicates which account for approximately 8% of the total submitted samples.</li> <li>• The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of rare earth element and niobium mineralisation previously recorded for the area.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling samples have been submitted to ALS Canada for a multi-element assay technique (ME-MS61r) including REE using multi-acid (4 acid) digestion with an ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. Samples were also assayed using a whole rock technique (ME-XRF26) utilising fusion/XRF finish.</li> <li>• Selected samples were also assayed for gold by fire assay with a AAS finish (Au-AA25).</li> <li>• Over-range REE samples were re-assayed by a lithium borate fusion technique, analysed by ICP-AES (REE-OGREE) or analysed by ICP-MS (Nd-MS85).</li> <li>• Over-range Nb samples were re-assayed by fusion/XRF (Nb-XRF10).</li> <li>• The assay techniques are considered appropriate and are industry best standard.</li> <li>• The techniques are considered to be a near total digest, only the most resistive minerals are only partially dissolved.</li> <li>• An internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and ¼ core duplicates accounts for approximately 8% of the total submitted samples.</li> <li>• The certified reference materials used have a representative range of values typical for REE and Nd mineralisation. Standard results for drilling samples demonstrated assay values are both accurate and precise. Blank results</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		demonstrate there is negligible cross-contamination between samples. Duplicate results suggest there is reasonable repeatability between samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections have not been verified.</li> <li>Primary data is collected digitally and is validated and stored in an industry standard master database.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to primary assay data.</li> <li>Element oxide conversion calculations have been applied to assay results (see details below).</li> <li>Length-weighted intersections are reported.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed using differential GPS with an accuracy of approximately <math>\pm 5\text{mm}</math>.</li> <li>Downhole surveys have been completed using a non-continuous multishot REFLEX EZ-TRAC device.</li> <li>The grid system used for is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), UTM Zone 18.</li> <li>Topographic control is based on differential GPS with an accuracy of approximately <math>\pm 5\text{mm}</math>.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported results are from two diamond drill holes only, part of a broad-spaced drilling grid (500m x 500m) over the target area.</li> <li>Data spacing is not suitable to establish geological and grade continuity.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results are from an angled drill hole and the orientation of the mineralisation structures is not known.</li> <li>Information is not yet available to determine if the orientation of the drill hole could potentially introduce a sampling bias.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample chain of custody is managed by the geological consultants on-site, employed by Kintavar Exploration inc. (Kintavar).</li> <li>Sampling was carried out by Kintavar field staff at the project field camp.</li> <li>Samples were transported to a sample preparation facility in the town of Val d'Or by Kintavar field staff.</li> <li>Assay samples were managed and transported by ALS Canada.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews have been completed.</li> <li>Sampling techniques are considered to comply with industry best practice.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenements relevant to this announcement are 24 claims located in Québec, Canada.</li> <li>The claims are held 100% by Geomega Resources Inc.</li> <li>A net smelter royalty of 2% is payable to Osisko Gold Royalties.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The tenements are secure and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration of the project area is limited.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Detailed geological mapping of the area was undertaken in 2005 but carbonatite was not identified, probably due to limited bedrock exposures.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Pomme project is centred on a carbonatite intrusive complex containing REE-Nb mineralisation. The carbonatite is interpreted to be Paleoproterozoic in age and has intruded a metamorphosed sequence of basalts within the Abitibi Province of the Canadian Shield.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The carbonatite complex is composed of four main intrusive carbonatitic rock types: silicocarbonatite, calciocarbonatite, ferrocarbonatite and ultramafic silicocarbonatite.</li> <li>The carbonatite complex is undeformed but magmatic and/or hydrothermal breccia intervals are frequently observed in every carbonatite unit with different levels of intensity.</li> <li>Two general types of REE mineralisation are recognised in the current drill holes. The first is present as interstitial, relatively coarse fluoro-carbonate mineralisation. The second type of mineralisation occurs as pervasive phosphate mineralisation (alteration-replacement).</li> <li>The host rock units intersected on the margins of the carbonatite complex are altered wacke and/or mudstone (metasediments) part of a volcano-sedimentary sequence. Metasediments intervals are frequently defined by a foliation/lamination, and locally disturbed bedding. Contact zones seems to be very gradual in character, with carbonatite intrusions decreasing in abundance over several hundred of metres.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All material information is summarised in Appendix I and in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length-weighted average grades are reported.</li> <li>No maximum grade truncations have been applied.</li> <li>Significant intersections are reported based on a 1,000ppm or 2,000ppm total rare earth oxide (TREO) cut-off grade with a maximum of 2 consecutive samples of internal dilution.</li> <li>Where appropriate higher-grade intersections are reported based on a 5,000ppm or 10,000ppm TREO cut-off with a maximum of 2 consecutive samples of internal dilution.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No metal equivalent values have been reported.</li> <li>Multi-element results are converted to stoichiometric oxide values using element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors.</li> <li>These stoichiometric conversion factors are stated in the table below and can be referenced in appropriate publicly available technical data.</li> <li>Rare earth oxide (REO) is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths.</li> <li>Total rare earth oxide (TREO) values were derived by the simple addition of grades for lanthanum (La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), cerium (CeO<sub>2</sub>), praseodymium (Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>), neodymium (Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), samarium (Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), europium (Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), gadolinium (Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), terbium (Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), dysprosium (Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), holmium (Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), erbium (Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), thulium (Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), ytterbium (Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), lutetium (Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) and yttrium (Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).</li> <li>Nd+Pr REO (NdPr) grade includes Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. Reported as percentage of TREO.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.2284</td><td>CeO<sub>2</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Eu</td><td>1.1579</td><td>Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1372</td><td>Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Nb</td><td>1.4305</td><td>Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Pr</td><td>1.2082</td><td>Pr<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Sc</td><td>1.5338</td><td>Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Tb</td><td>1.1762</td><td>Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> <tr><td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form	Ce	1.2284	CeO <sub>2</sub>	Dy	1.1477	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Er	1.1435	Er <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Eu	1.1579	Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Gd	1.1526	Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Ho	1.1455	Ho <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	La	1.1728	La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Lu	1.1372	Lu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Nb	1.4305	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Nd	1.1664	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Pr	1.2082	Pr <sub>6</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	Sc	1.5338	Sc <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Sm	1.1596	Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Tb	1.1762	Tb <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	Tm	1.1421	Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Y	1.2699	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Yb	1.1387	Yb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
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<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervals are shown as downhole lengths only, the true width is not yet known.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Further drilling is required to determine the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Figures included in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reporting of assay results is not practicable due to the number of elements and length of the drill hole intervals.</li> <li>• Reporting of significant TREO intersections at cut-off grades of 1,000ppm, 2,000ppm, 5,000ppm and 10,000ppm and other related elements is provided in Appendix II.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further diamond drilling is planned for infill and extension of the known carbonatite exploration target.</li> </ul>