3 January 2024

New broad zones of REE-Niobium mineralisation identified within Pomme Project carbonatite complex.

Highlights:

- Latest diamond drilling results further confirm rare earth element (REE) and niobium (Nb) mineralisation over broad intervals in previously untested parts of the Pomme carbonatite complex.
- Hole POM-23-13 intersected **330m @ 0.34% TREO & 0.02% Nb_2O_5** (from 71.7m) including a number of zones greater than 0.6% TREO and locally up to 2.0% TREO.
- Hole POM-23-11 intersected **468.35m @ 0.29% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5** (from 22.65m), including **74.75m @ 0.47% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5** (from 252m)**.**
- Assays confirm that a significant proportion of the TREO grade is high value magnet REE mineralisation - neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr).
- All assays now received for the Pomme diamond drilling program and modelling of results underway to plan follow-up work during the next field season in Quebec.

MTM Critical Metals Limited (ASX:MTM) **(MTM or the Company)** has intercepted further significant TREO mineralisation in diamond drilling from holes POM-23-09, POM-23-11, POM-23-12 and POM-23-13 at its Pomme REE-Niobium carbonatite project located in Québec, Canada.

MTM Managing Director, Mr Lachlan Reynolds said the REE intersections from latest holes confirmed the very large mineralised system at Pomme:

“The most recently reported assay results finalise the wide-spaced drilling coverage of the Pomme carbonatite complex. The results confirm that rare earth and niobium mineralisation extends over almost all of the carbonatite target area, in excess of $2km^2$.

All of the principal assay results from the Pomme diamond drilling program have now been received. The Company will be using the time over the Canadian winter period to compile and assess these results, in order to identify the highest priority areas for follow-up and plan the field program for 2024.”

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Drilling highlights

POM-23-13: **330.3m @ 0.34% TREO & 0.02% Nb_2O_5 from 71.7m,** including:
9.0m @ 0.71% TREO & 0.02% Nb_2O_5 (from 84m) and
4.5m @ 0.74% TREO & 0.03% Nb_2O_5 (from 103.5m) and
4.5m @ 0.68% TREO & 0.10% Nb_2O_5 (from 130.5m)
10.5m @ 0.62% TREO & 0.03% Nb_2O_5 (from 267m)
7.4m @ 0.69% TREO & 0.01% Nb_2O_5 (from 363m)

POM-23-11: **468.35m @ 0.29% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5 from 22.65m,** including:
74.75m @ 0.47% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5 (from 252m)

POM-23-12: **59.9m @ 0.23% TREO & 0.05% Nb_2O_5 from 19.6m,** and:
498.5m @ 0.22% TREO & 0.09% Nb_2O_5 from 19.6m

POM-23-09: **230.55m @ 0.20% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5 from 174m,** and:
60m @ 0.23% TREO & 0.04% Nb_2O_5 from 459m

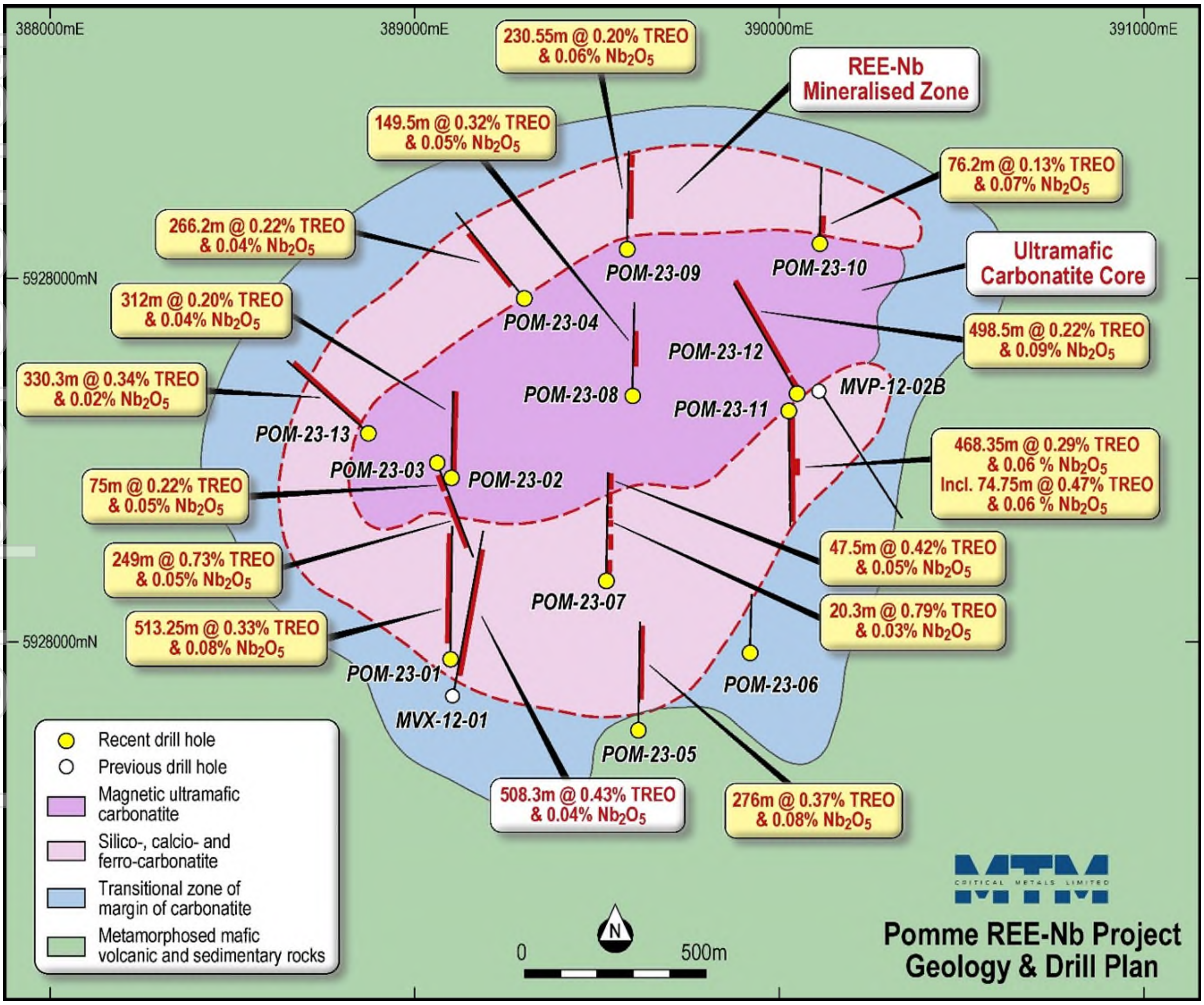

Figure 1: *Drill status map of the Pomme project, showing current and historical drill hole locations overlain on simplified interpreted basement geology diagram.*

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_2O_5**.

The Pomme project is a carbonatite intrusion with very extensive 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-23-13

Drill hole POM-23-13 was collared to test the north-western part of the Pomme carbonatite complex (Figure 1), angled to the west of the first drilling traverse. The hole mostly intersected mixed carbonatite and metasedimentary rocks. Nonetheless, mineralisation was persistently present in the drill core from near surface and broad zones of continuous REE mineralisation around 0.4% TREO were intersected throughout the hole, with local zones of higher-grade mineralisation up **to ~2.0% TREO** (see details in Table 1 and Appendix II).

Table 1: Selected significant intersections from drill hole POM-23-13

From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
71.7	402.0	330.3	0.34	0.02	1.1	21	1,000
including:							
84.0	93.0	9.0	0.71	0.02	0.1	18	5,000
84.0	**85.0**	**1.0**	**2.09**	**0.02**	**0.0**	**16**	**10,000**
90.75	**93**	**2.25**	**1.15**	**0.04**	**0.1**	**20**	**10,000**
103.5	108.0	4.5	0.74	0.03	0.5	18	5,000
130.5	135.0	4.5	0.68	0.10	0.7	18	5,000
231.0	**232.5**	**1.5**	**1.50**	**0.02**	**0.3**	**20**	**10,000**
267.0	277.5	10.5	0.62	0.03	1.7	21	5,000
273.0	**274.8**	**1.8**	**1.03**	**0.02**	**0.6**	**21**	**10,000**
305.2	**307.1**	**1.9**	**1.05**	**0.01**	**0.13**	**19**	**10,000**
363.0	370.4	7.4	0.69	0.01	0.8	18	5,000
366.0	**367.35**	**1.35**	**1.48**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**16**	**10,000**
381.0	**382.5**	**1.5**	**1.15**	**0.01**	**0.8**	**16**	**10,000**

* Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. 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.

Drill hole POM-23-09

Drill hole POM-23-09 was collared to test the northern extent of the Pomme carbonatite complex (Figure 1). The hole intersected ultramafic silicocarbonatite in the core of the complex, grading to more typical silicocarbonatite-ferrocarbonatite and calciocarbonatite, and then into the transition zone with the surrounding metasedimentary rocks. Broad, continuous zones of lower grade REE mineralisation around 0.2% TREE were intersected throughout the hole, with local narrow zones of higher-grade mineralisation up to 0.82% TREE (see Appendix II for details).

Drill hole POM-23-11

Hole POM-23-11 was angled to the south to test interpreted mineralised carbonatite on the eastern side of the Pomme carbonatite complex (Figure 1). The hole cored through mixed zones of carbonatite and metasedimentary rocks, suggesting that it is close to the margin of the complex. Mineralisation was ubiquitous in the drill core, intersecting 468.35m @ 0.29% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5 from 22.65m depth. The best intersection was 74.75m @ 0.47% TREO & 0.06% Nb_2O_5 (from 252m depth), a zone that contained a number of higher-grade intersections up to **2.0% TREO** (see Appendix II for details).

Table 2: Selected significant intersections from drill hole POM-23-11

From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (%)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
252.0	326.75	74.75	0.47	0.06	2.3	25	2,000
including:							
259.5	277.5	18.0	0.57	0.06	1.9	26	5,000
261.0	**262.5**	**1.5**	**1.02**	**0.09**	**0.7**	**25**	**10,000**
286.75	**288.4**	**1.65**	**2.00**	**0.03**	**1.2**	**16**	**10,000**
294.5	309.25	14.75	0.55	0.06	2.7	22	5,000
294.5	**296.0**	**1.5**	**1.09**	**0.04**	**2.4**	**18**	**10,000**

* Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. Shown as a percentage of TREO.

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

Drill hole POM-23-12

Drill hole POM-23-12 was sited to test for REE mineralisation associated with a magnetic low zone within the ultramafic carbonate core of the Pomme complex. The drill hole successfully intersected zones of calciocarbonatite and ferrocarbonatite, showing that the core of the complex is geologically quite heterogeneous. Very broad zones of REE and niobium mineralisation was intersected over the entire length of the hole, with local intersections from 0.5% to 1.0% TREO (see Appendix II for details).

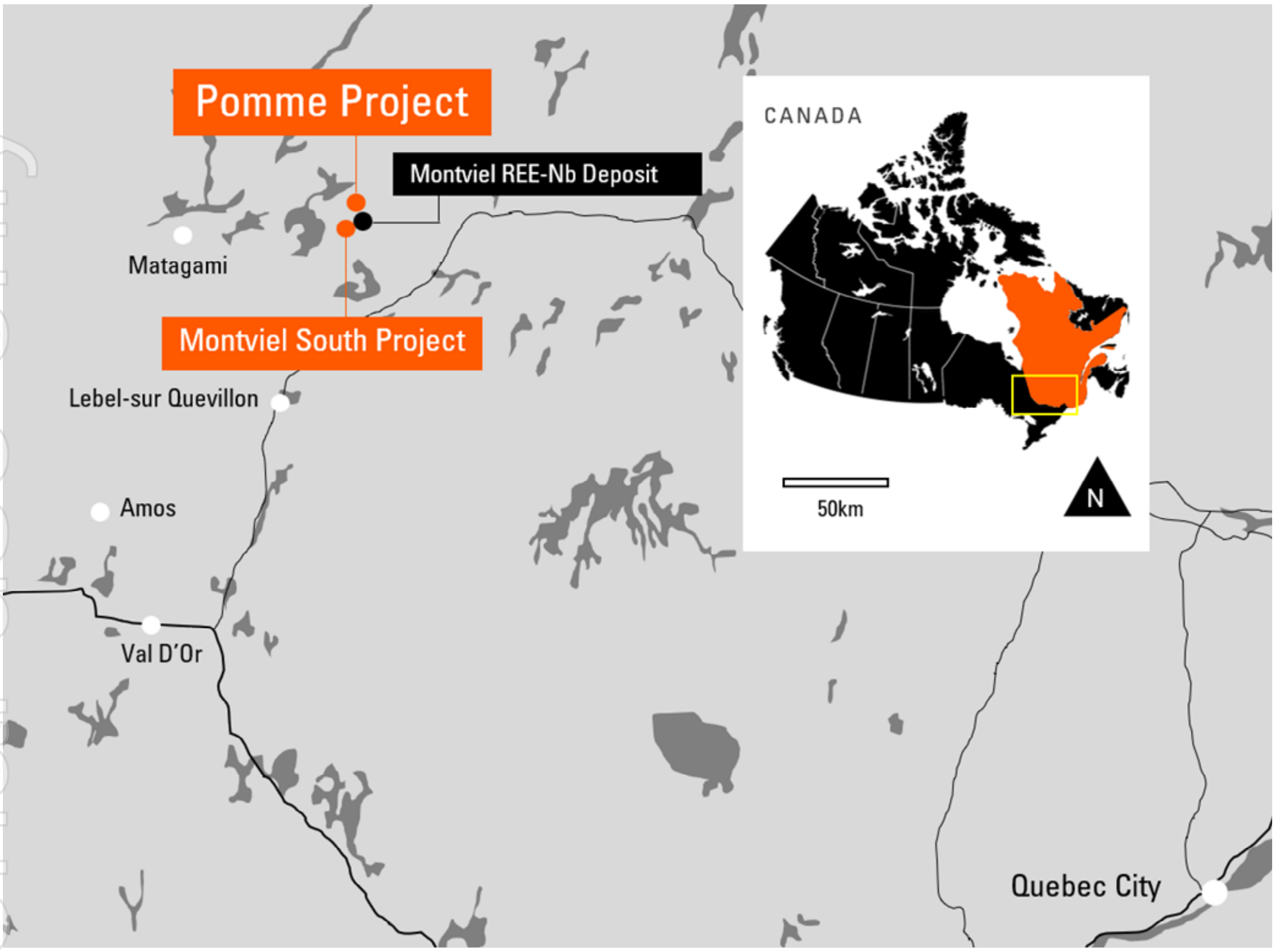

Figure 2: The project is located adjacent to the world-class Montviel REE-Nb deposit.

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^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 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 and the ASX website 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.
- 9 October 2023, Pomme Project drilling returns more rare earths intercepts.
- 24 October 2023, Pomme Project drilling identifies new zones of rare earth and niobium mineralisation.
- 15 November 2023, Pomme Project drilling identifies new zones of rare earth and niobium mineralisation within carbonatite complex.

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 – POMME PROJECT DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	East	North	Elevation (masl)	Dip (º)	Azimuth (º)	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	555	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-23-09

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (% TREO)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
24.0	75.0	51.0	0.16	0.04	1.7	24	1,000
including:							
30.0	47.0	17.0	0.21	0.05	3.4	24	2,000
79.5	112.5	33.0	0.12	0.04	1.5	30	1,000
123.0	151.0	28.0	0.16	0.06	2.8	31	1,000
including:							
130.5	135.5	5.0	0.24	0.03	2.7	37	2,000
156.0	166.5	10.5	0.16	0.08	4.7	26	1,000
174.0	404.55	230.55	0.20	0.06	3.3	25	1,000
including:							
225.0	231.0	6.0	0.25	0.03	4.3	29	2,000
237.0	244.5	7.5	0.21	0.07	1.0	28	2,000
250.95	253.15	2.2	0.47	0.03	1.4	26	2,000
259.5	286.5	27.0	0.28	0.08	4.2	23	2,000
310.5	325.5	15.0	0.30	0.05	3.1	24	2,000
including:							
321.0	322.5	1.5	0.73	0.04	2.4	18	5,000
331.5	363.0	31.5	0.29	0.05	5.2	24	2,000
including:							
360.0	361.5	1.5	0.64	0.05	2.8	17	5,000
367.5	390.0	22.5	0.25	0.03	3.2	23	2,000
including:							
376.7	378.0	1.3	0.82	0.02	2.6	18	5,000
409.5	430.5	21.0	0.18	0.05	3.6	34	1,000
459.0	519.0	60.0	0.23	0.04	6.6	27	1,000
including:							
474.2	476.7	2.5	0.57	0.02	22.9	31	5,000
474.2	482.3	8.1	0.35	0.03	14.3	29	2,000
495.2	516.0	20.8	0.30	0.03	8.0	25	2,000
545.75	555.0 (EOH)	9.25	0.20	0.01	2.2	22	1,000

Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. 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.

Drill Hole POM-23-11

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (% TREO)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
22.65	491.0	468.35	0.29	0.06	2.4	28	1,000
including:							
22.65	33.0	10.35	0.26	0.05	2.9	29	2,000
54.0	60.0	6.0	0.29	0.03	2.2	29	2,000
70.45	74.95	4.5	0.48	0.03	3.0	27	2,000
79.5	138.0	58.5	0.28	0.07	1.9	32	2,000
including:							
88.5	91.3	2.8	0.57	0.04	0.2	28	5,000
142.5	159.0	16.5	0.26	0.06	3.3	32	2,000
163.5	190.5	27.0	0.27	0.07	3.0	33	2,000
213.0	235.85	22.85	0.23	0.12	3.5	33	2,000
239.7	245.9	6.2	0.23	0.13	3.2	33	2,000
252.0	326.75	74.75	0.47	0.06	2.3	25	2,000
including:							
259.5	277.5	18.0	0.57	0.06	1.9	26	5,000
261.0	**262.5**	**1.5**	**1.02**	**0.09**	**0.7**	**25**	**10,000**
286.75	**288.4**	**1.65**	**2.00**	**0.03**	**1.2**	**16**	**10,000**
294.5	309.25	14.75	0.55	0.06	2.7	22	5,000
294.5	**296.0**	**1.5**	**1.09**	**0.04**	**2.4**	**18**	**10,000**
331.5	349.5	18.0	0.26	0.04	3.7	28	2,000
353.5	409.0	55.5	0.34	0.05	3.5	26	2,000
including:							
384.0	390.0	6.0	0.55	0.06	5.2	23	5,000
422.5	478.5	56.0	0.35	0.05	1.9	26	2,000
including:							
457.5	462.0	4.5	0.55	0.07	1.3	28	5,000

Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. 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.

Drill Hole POM-23-12

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (% TREO)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
19.6	79.5	59.9	0.23	0.05	5.6	31	1,000
including:							
21.0	33.0	12.0	0.25	0.14	4.9	31	2,000
37.5	60.0	22.5	0.24	0.05	5.6	31	2,000
64.5	79.5	15.0	0.25	0.03	6.3	30	2,000
83.5	582.0 (EOH)	498.5	0.22	0.09	2.9	29	1,000
including:							
88.5	115.5	27.0	0.23	0.05	4.5	31	2,000
123.0	139.5	16.5	0.24	0.09	3.1	27	2,000
147.0	178.5	31.5	0.29	0.06	3.8	24	2,000
including:							
148.7	151.4	2.7	0.58	0.02	0.1	16	5,000
207.0	238.5	31.5	0.25	0.04	3.8	31	2,000
258.0	280.5	22.5	0.24	0.05	3.7	31	2,000
316.5	345.0	28.5	0.26	0.11	2.2	29	2,000
349.5	369.0	19.5	0.25	0.09	2.8	28	2,000
including:							
363.0	364.6	1.6	0.50	0.11	0.9	25	5,000
379.5	400.9	21.4	0.23	0.08	3.4	29	2,000
415.55	441.0	25.45	0.30	0.11	2.3	27	2,000
including:							
415.55	417.0	1.45	0.52	0.05	5.6	28	5,000
420.0	421.5	1.5	0.56	0.31	0.6	24	5,000
424.1	**425.2**	**1.1**	**1.00**	**0.14**	**0.5**	**23**	**10,000**
462.0	488.0	26.0	0.28	0.08	1.9	29	2,000
537.0	558.0	21.0	0.28	0.11	2.3	29	2,000
including:							
537.0	538.5	1.5	0.66	0.17	3.8	30	5,000

Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. 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.

Drill Hole POM-23-13

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade			Nd+Pr (% TREO)	TREO Cut-off (ppm)
			TREO (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)		
22.5	27.0	4.5	0.22	0.04	0.3	20	2,000
32.4	37.5	5.1	0.51	0.04	1.6	23	2,000
including:							
33.75	35.8	2.05	0.92	0.01	2.53	23	5,000
71.7	402.0	330.3	0.34	0.02	1.1	21	1,000
including:							
75.7	93.0	17.3	0.52	0.03	0.4	20	2,000
84.0	93.0	9.0	0.71	0.02	0.1	18	5,000
84.0	**85.0**	**1.0**	**2.09**	**0.02**	**0.0**	**16**	**10,000**
90.75	**93**	**2.25**	**1.15**	**0.04**	**0.1**	**20**	**10,000**
97.6	115.5	17.9	0.39	0.03	0.3	20	2,000
including:							
103.5	108.0	4.5	0.74	0.03	0.5	18	5,000
126.0	138.0	12.0	0.48	0.05	0.7	19	2,000
including:							
130.5	135.0	4.5	0.68	0.10	0.7	18	5,000
159.0	211.5	52.5	0.30	0.03	1.1	22	2,000
217.4	252.3	34.9	0.39	0.02	1.3	21	2,000
including:							
231.0	**232.5**	**1.5**	**1.50**	**0.02**	**0.3**	**20**	**10,000**
256.1	297.0	40.9	0.38	0.02	2.0	21	2,000
including:							
267.0	277.5	10.5	0.62	0.03	1.7	21	5,000
273.0	**274.8**	**1.8**	**1.03**	**0.02**	**0.6**	**21**	**10,000**
301.5	327.0	25.5	0.40	0.02	0.8	21	2,000
including:							
305.2	**307.1**	**1.9**	**1.05**	**0.01**	**0.13**	**19**	**10,000**
331.55	402.0	70.45	0.37	0.02	0.7	20	2,000
including:							
363.0	370.4	7.4	0.69	0.01	0.8	18	5,000
366.0	**367.35**	**1.35**	**1.48**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**16**	**10,000**
381.0	**382.5**	**1.5**	**1.15**	**0.01**	**0.8**	**16**	**10,000**
417.95	420.75	2.8	1.0	0.03	0.2	17	5,000

Downhole intervals shown, true width not known.

Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) grade includes CeO_2, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, La_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Sm_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3 and Y_2O_3 and is calculated using standard oxide conversion factors for each element (see Appendix III).

Nd+Pr (Neodymium-Praseodymium or NdPr) includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. 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	• *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.*	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain a continuous rock core from the base of cover to end of hole (EOH). • Half-cut diamond drill core sampling with a diamond core saw to obtain samples for assay. • Samples typically represent 1.5 metres length downhole, with adjustments for geological boundaries. • In the laboratory, samples are crushed, then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay. • Sampling was carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered industry best practice.
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 core was not oriented.
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 apparent 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 100% of the drill core and the relevant mineralisation intersections have been logged. • Drill core is currently stored at the field camp site.
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.*	• Half-core samples from diamond drill core. • Typical 1.5 metre length samples, locally adjusted to account for geological boundaries were bagged and submitted to the analytical laboratory for sample preparation. • Non-mineralised intervals (as identified by visual logging) were not systematically sampled. • 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. • 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. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of rare earth element and niobium mineralisation previously recorded for the area.
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.*	• 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. • Selected samples were also assayed for gold by fire assay with a AAS finish (Au-AA25). • 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). • Over-range Nb samples were re-assayed by fusion/XRF (Nb-XRF10). • The assay techniques are considered appropriate and are industry best standard. • The techniques are considered to be a near total digest, only the most resistive minerals are only partially dissolved. • 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. • 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

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	• *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.*	• Significant intersections have not been verified. • Primary data is collected digitally and is validated and stored in an industry standard master database. • No adjustments have been made to primary assay data. • Element oxide conversion calculations have been applied to assay results (see details below). • Length-weighted intersections are reported.
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 differential GPS with an accuracy of approximately ±5mm. • Downhole surveys have been completed using a non-continuous multishot REFLEX EZ-TRAC device. • The grid system used for is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), UTM Zone 18. • Topographic control is based on differential GPS with an accuracy of approximately ±5mm.
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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reported results are from 4 diamond drill holes only, part of a broad-spaced drilling grid (500m x 500m) over the target area. • Data spacing is not suitable to establish geological and grade continuity. • 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.*	• Results are from an angled drill hole and the orientation of the mineralisation structures is not known. • 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.*	• Sample chain of custody is managed by the geological consultants on-site, employed by Kintavar Exploration inc. (Kintavar). • Sampling was carried out by Kintavar field staff at the project field camp. • Samples were transported to a sample preparation facility in the town of Val d'Or by Kintavar field staff. • Assay samples were managed and transported by ALS Canada.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed. • Sampling techniques are considered to comply with industry best practice.

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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • The carbonatite complex is composed of four main intrusive carbonatitic rock types: silicocarbonatite, calciocarbonatite, ferrocarbonatite and ultramafic silicocarbonatite. • The carbonatite complex is undeformed but magmatic and/or hydrothermal breccia intervals are frequently observed in every carbonatite unit with different levels of intensity. • 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). • 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.
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.*	• All material information is summarised in Appendix I and in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• Length-weighted average grades are reported. • No maximum grade truncations have been applied. • 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported. • Multi-element results are converted to stoichiometric oxide values using element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors. • These stoichiometric conversion factors are stated in the table below and can be referenced in appropriate publicly available technical data. • Rare earth oxide (REO) is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. • Total rare earth oxide (TREO) values were derived by the simple addition of grades for lanthanum (La_2O_3), cerium (CeO_2), praseodymium (Pr_6O_{11}), neodymium (Nd_2O_3), samarium (Sm_2O_3), europium (Eu_2O_3), gadolinium (Gd_2O_3), terbium (Tb_4O_7), dysprosium (Dy_2O_3), holmium (Ho_2O_3), erbium (Er_2O_3), thulium (Tm_2O_3), ytterbium (Yb_2O_3), lutetium (Lu_2O_3) and yttrium (Y_2O_3). • Nd+Pr REO (NdPr) grade includes Nd_2O_3 and Pr_6O_{11}. Reported as percentage of TREO.

Element	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form
Ce	1.2284	CeO_2
Dy	1.1477	Dy_2O_3
Er	1.1435	Er_2O_3
Eu	1.1579	Eu_2O_3
Gd	1.1526	Gd_2O_3
Ho	1.1455	Ho_2O_3
La	1.1728	La_2O_3
Lu	1.1372	Lu_2O_3
Nb	1.4305	Nb_2O_5
Nd	1.1664	Nd_2O_3
Pr	1.2082	Pr_6O_{11}
Sc	1.5338	Sc_2O_3
Sm	1.1596	Sm_2O_3
Tb	1.1762	Tb_4O_7
Tm	1.1421	Tm_2O_3
Y	1.2699	Y_2O_3
Yb	1.1387	Yb_2O_3

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intervals are shown as downhole lengths only, the true width is not yet 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. • Further drilling is required to determine the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of assay results is not practicable due to the number of elements assayed and length of the drill hole intervals. • 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.
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.