

Building the pre-eminent vertically integrated **Lithium** business in Ontario, Canada

NEW SHALLOW PEGMATITES DISCOVERED AT THE JUNIOR LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling assays confirm strong lithium grades hosted by a shallow, stacked pegmatite system at the Despard Prospect located within the Junior Lithium Project, just 20kms east of the Company's Seymour Project**
- **Near surface lithium mineralisation at the priority target "Main Zone" has now been confirmed over 700m along strike, up to 200m wide and still open to the east and west**
- **Assays have been received for the first four drill holes, with encouraging high-grade results including:**
 - JD-24-001: **18.7m @ 1.39% Li₂O** from 8m including **4.8m @ 2.56% Li₂O** from 8.3m
- **The Junior Project area has the potential to bolster the Company's resource base and project development strategy centred around the existing resources at Seymour and expanding resource footprint at Root**
- **The program began in November with 21 holes for 1,799m complete and drilling continuing to define the extent of the pegmatite field with an additional 48 holes planned to test further priority exploration target areas**
- **Infill drilling will follow to increase confidence in target areas to be to be incorporated into the DFS (Definitive Feasibility Study) that is currently underway**
- **Junior remains largely underexplored and this maiden drilling program has provided the company confidence in the prospectivity of the project for further discoveries**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to provide a drilling update from the Junior Lithium project located in Ontario, Canada.

"Exciting results from Junior, where the first pass drilling has intersected near surface, thick, and high-grade intercepts, confirming a stacked pegmatite system and mineralisation along an impressive 700-metre strike length at Despard! This is a game-changer for our Eastern Hub development strategy, which envisions multiple satellite sites / camps supplying long-term feed sources for the planned concentrator at the Seymour Project.

This is our first drill program at Junior and has been focused on a small area at Despard, so these results validate the enormous potential of the broader 10,841-hectare Junior Project. Importantly, they confirm

the effectiveness of our exploration strategy. We're eager to continue drilling, confident that our exploration programs will lead to new discoveries and further growth of our global resource base, currently at 24.9Mt¹.

Looking ahead, our priority for the Eastern Hub is to finalise exploration drilling at Despard, followed by an infill drilling program that will be integrated into our ongoing Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). In 2025, we plan to expand our efforts by exploring additional targets at Despard before moving on to other promising areas within the broader Junior Project. The momentum is growing and these results underscore the immense potential of the project and the broader Eastern Hub development strategy."

-GT1 Managing Director, Cameron Henry



Figure 1: Drill rig located at Despard on the Junior Lithium Project

DESPARD EXPLORATION DRILLING PROGRAM

A 6,900m maiden diamond drilling program commenced at the highly prospective Despard prospect area on the 12th November 2024 and has focused on confirming the mapped and interpreted pegmatite trends identified at Despard.

To date, GT1 has completed 21 holes for 1,799m. The program has been successful in intersecting LCT pegmatites with at least 3 stacked pegmatites identified to date. The pegmatites contain fine-medium grained spodumene crystals with some clay replacement and pseudomorphs after spodumene noted in some intervals. The pegmatites intersected are all relatively flat lying and close to surface (<10 to 20m) and vary in average thickness from 3.8-12.6m and appear to have a similar trend, east west and approximately flat lying.

The first four holes have recently returned Li₂O diamond drill assays from Despard including:

Holeid	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Li ₂ O%	Including
JD-24-001	422356	5586674	375	-45	198	132.0	8.3	27.0	18.7	1.39	4.8m @ 2.56% Li ₂ O from 8.3m
JD-24-002	422352	5586676	375	-51	360	42.0	9.9	26.3	16.4	0.49	2.2m @ 1.75% Li ₂ O from 11.4m
JD-24-003	422452	5586646	400	-43	195	117.0	9.6	24.7	15.1	0.11	3.0m @ 0.41% Li ₂ O from 19.0m
JD-24-049	422340	5586779	371	-75	198	108.0	21.7	29.0	7.3	0.37	3.9m @ 0.58% Li ₂ O from 24.7m

Table 1: Significant diamond drill sample results from 'Main Zone' at the Despard Prospect, Junior Project

The mineralisation has now been confirmed to be approximately 200m wide and trend over 700m along strike, still open to the east and west of the deposit. The current interpretation is based on current drilling results, aero-magnetic survey data and surface sampling results from earlier this year.

¹ For full details of the Global Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended

Lower grade results from both JD-24-002 and JD-24-003 correspond with the noted alteration and clay replacement logged in both holes. These zones are likely to be related to localised weathering due to the flat nature of the stacked system intersected by the shallow drilling program. The flat attitude of the stacked pegmatite field in the Main zone is a particularly amenable characteristic, should the project be considered in an open pit mining scenario due to the likely very low strip ratio this may result in.

The drilling program has been continually amended to align with the evolving geological interpretation as the program progresses. The latest program seeks to test the stacked flat lying pegmatite system along trend to the east and west of the current Main Despard pegmatite centre. Drilling to date consists of earlier scissor holes and north and south trending holes as the pegmatite orientation was established over the main pegmatite which exhibited a slight undulating orientation. The remaining holes are drilled north and south from drill trails 200m apart and target the extrapolated flat lying pegmatites along the identified east-west trend.

Exploration drilling is continuing at the 'Main Zone' focusing on further defining the extent of the pegmatite field. The Company plan to run an infill diamond drilling campaign post the maiden drilling program which will feature closer-spaced holes designed to support a mineral resource estimation and evaluation. Assay results for all completed holes are pending and are anticipated to be received in Q1, 2025.

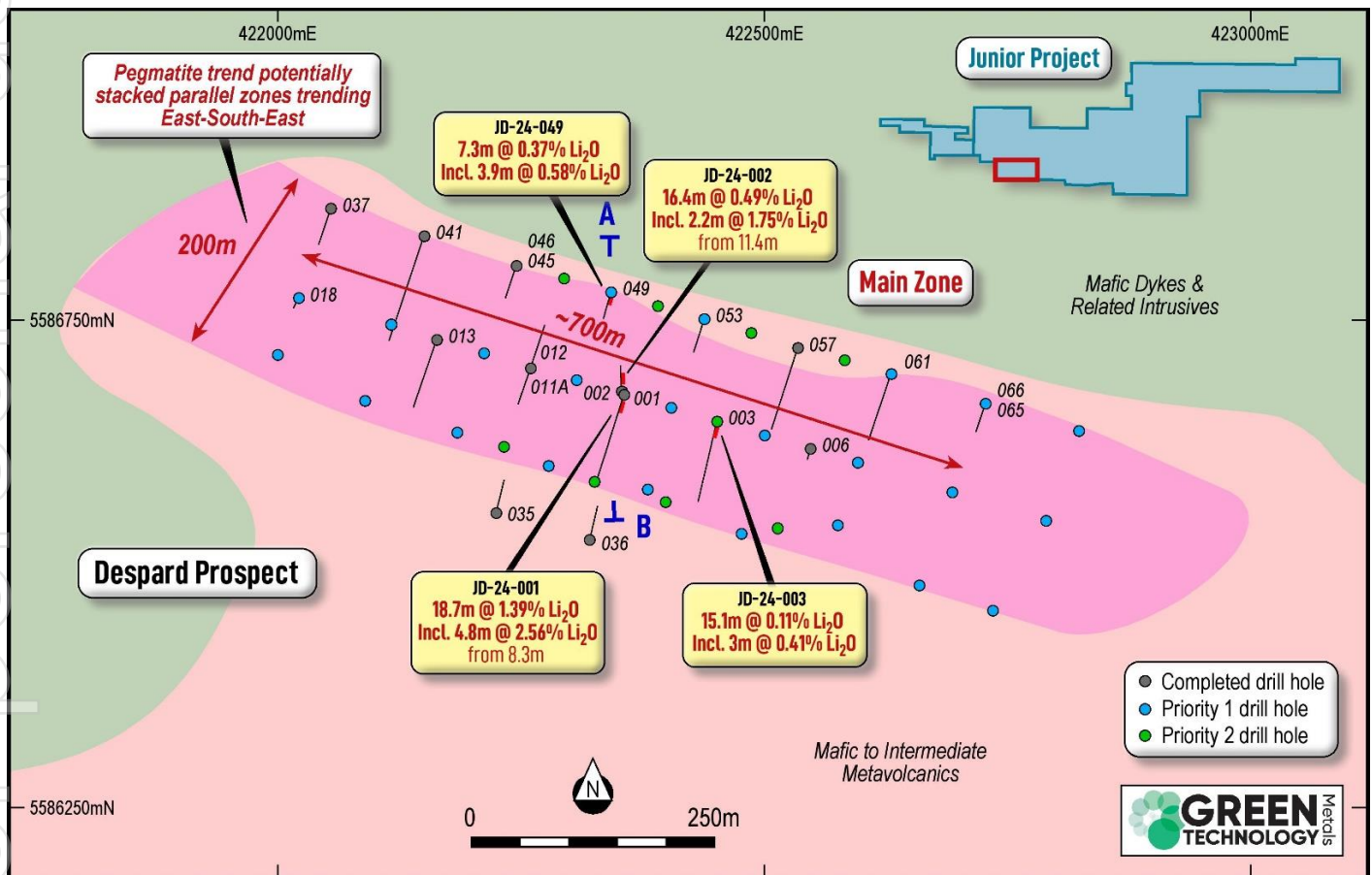


Figure 2. Despard deposit drill program and drilling results for JD-24-001, JD-24-002, JD-24-003 and JD-24-049

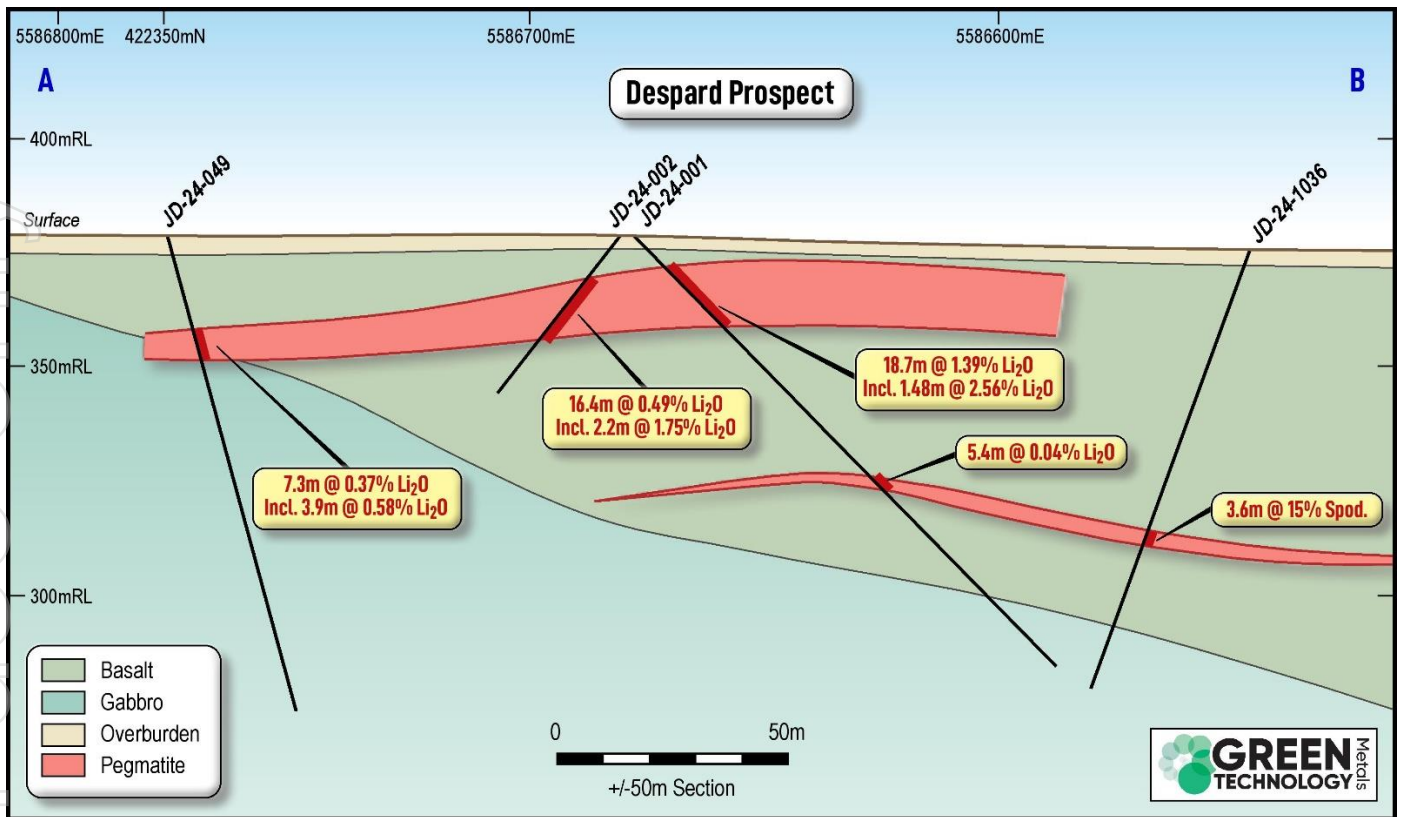


Figure 3. Despard Cross-Section +/-50m Looking towards 105



Figure 4: Pegmatite intercept 8-27m (18.7m intercept width) at 1.39% Li₂O hole JD-24-001

JUNIOR LITHIUM PROJECT

The Junior Project, spanning 10,841 hectares (108.41km²), includes three drill-ready LCT pegmatite Prospects: Despard, Tape, and Swole (see Figure 5). Strategically located within the Eastern Hub and near the proposed Seymour mine and concentrator. The project shows strong potential to supply additional nearby feedstock and extend the mine's lifespan. Results from the maiden drill program at Despard validate the Company's exploration strategy and highlight the potential for further discoveries at this underexplored project, supporting the continued growth of the resource base.

Following the completion of the current drilling program at Despard, the Company plans to expand exploration efforts to the Tape and Swole areas. Previous fieldwork, including mapping and sampling, has successfully identified numerous high-priority targets in these zones, which will be followed up with targeted drill testing.

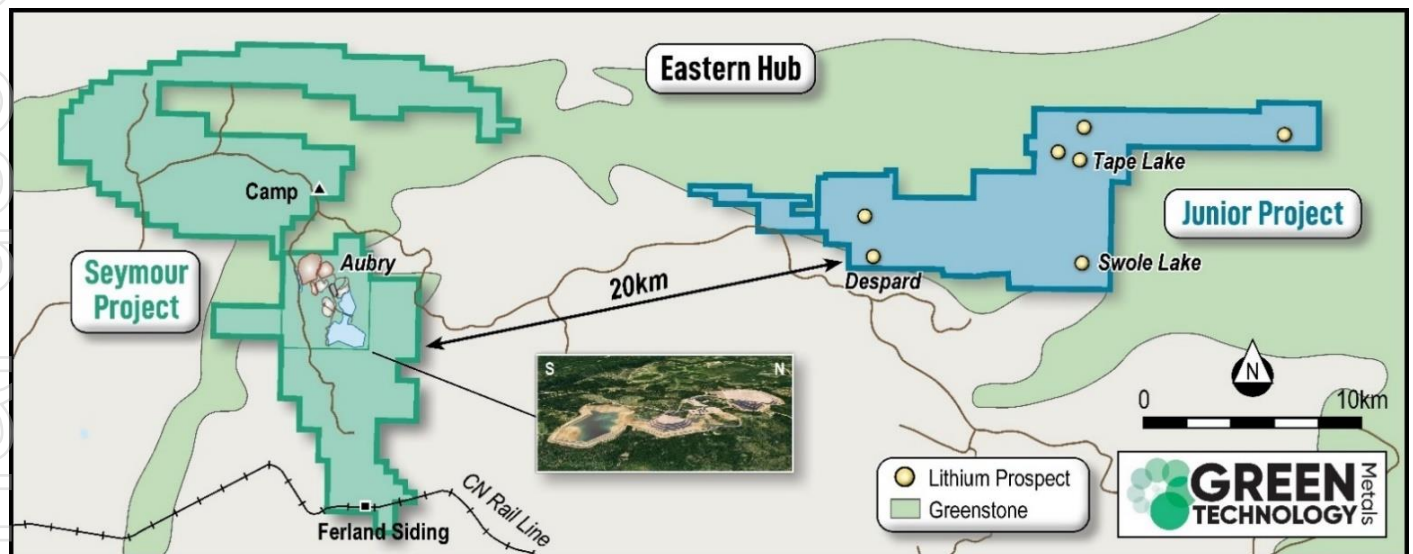


Figure 5. Geographical position to Seymour and Prospects

Indigenous Partners Acknowledgement

We would like to say Gchi Miigwech to our Indigenous partners. GT1 appreciates the opportunity to work in the Traditional Territory and remains committed to the recognition and respect of those who have lived, travelled, and gathered on the lands since time immemorial. Green Technology Metals is committed to stewarding Indigenous heritage and remains committed to building, fostering, and encouraging a respectful relationship with Indigenous Peoples based upon principles of mutual trust, respect, reciprocity, and collaboration in the spirit of reconciliation.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results pertaining to the Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation either compiled or reviewed by Mr Stephen John Winterbottom who is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member 6112). Mr Winterbottom is the General Manager – Technical Services of Green Technology Metals. Mr Winterbottom has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) 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 Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Winterbottom holds securities in the Company.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 21 November 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Root Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 October 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GT1's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the GT1's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GT1's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GT1 and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortious, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American-focused lithium exploration and development business with a current global Mineral Resource estimate of 24.9Mt at 1.13% Li₂O.

Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O (%)
Root Project		
Root Bay		
Indicated	9.4	1.30
Inferred	0.7	1.14
McCombe		
Inferred	4.5	1.01
Total	14.6	1.21
Seymour Project		
North Aubry		
Indicated	6.1	1.25
Inferred	2.1	0.8
South Aubry		
Inferred	2.0	0.6
Total	10.3	1.03
Combined Total	24.9	1.13

The Company's main 100% owned Ontario lithium projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root, Junior and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison, Falcon, Gathering, Pennock and Superb) located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada. All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including clean hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality. Targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.



¹ For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, *Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended*. For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 18 October 2023, *Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> ▪ <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. ▪ NQ core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray. ▪ ½ core samples were approximately 3.0kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. ▪ Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No core was recovered through the overburden HW section of the hole (approximately the top 5m of the hole) ▪ Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No correlation between grade and recovery was observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature. ▪ Samples are representative of an interval or length. ▪ Sampling was taken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. ▪ Sampling extended into the country mafic rock.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each ½ core sample, 1m trench or grab sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with hardened steel (250 g sample to 95% -150 mesh)(includes cleaner sand). ▪ Blanks and Certified Reference samples were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. ▪ The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. ▪ GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. ▪ The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ▪ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> ▪ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> ▪ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to the core storage facilities for further verification if required. ▪ The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. ▪ Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. ▪ No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made other than conversion of Li ppm to Li₂O using a factor of 2.153
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> ▪ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone16 (for Junior); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. ▪ GT1 undertook a Aero Magnetic survey of the Junior Lake project area in 2023. The terrain model from this survey underpins the local topographic surface. ▪ GT1 has used continuous measurement north seeking gyroscope tools with readings retained every 3m downhole. 3 holes used single shot surveys due to no North Seeking Gyroscope availability.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drilling is insufficient to establish the degrees of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimate. ▪ Drill holes are sampled on a nominal 1m downhole length to geological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NQ core sampling does not introduce any observable bias between the angle of the drilling, sampling orientation and known structures within the pegmatites.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

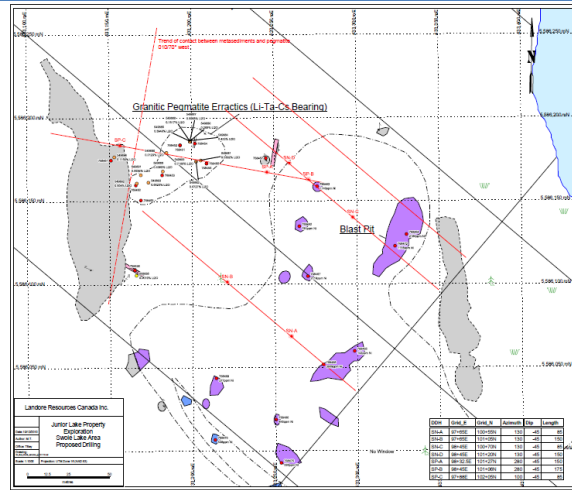
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>The Junior Lake Lithium property is composed of 591 staked mining claims covering 10,841.55 hectares and are owned 100% by Green Technology Metals. The property lies within NTS zones 521/08 and 42L/05. Surface rights on the property are owned by the Crown.</p> <p>GT1 is aware of a 2% net smelter royalty (NSR) interest over 9 mining claims at the Swole area on the Junior property – 128034, 145538, 145539, 174127, 204196, 204197, 210339, 229372, and 31430</p> <p>The property lies within the traditional territory of First Nations with over lapping claims from the following First Nations Whitesand, AZA and Aroland First Nations. GTM is unaware of any impediments to obtaining Exploration Permits from Ontario MINES.</p> <p>100704, 100705, 102781, 103569, 103570, 103571, 103682, 104033, 104168, 104201, 104202, 104203, 104657, 104658, 105470, 105471, 109258, 110721, 111233, 111234, 111509, 111510, 112187, 112188, 112209, 112415, 112539, 112540, 112564, 112565, 112639, 112784, 112785, 114001, 114568, 115305, 115306, 118100, 118970, 119444, 121178, 121826, 121854, 123951, 123952, 124626, 125132, 125133, 125895, 132380, 132381, 133114, 133858, 133859, 134706, 135299, 136170, 136172, 136600, 137009, 138501, 138526, 139169, 140614, 142203, 142204, 143938, 143965, 143966, 144011, 145185, 145186, 146014, 146563, 147126, 147127, 149197, 149198, 151074, 151849, 151850, 151851, 151852, 152692, 152693, 154050, 156106, 156107, 157401, 157402, 157403, 157404, 158000, 158021, 158022, 158272, 158273, 158274, 159635, 159891, 159892, 159893, 160298, 160335, 161226, 161779, 162660, 162661, 163101, 163332, 163482, 163483, 164061, 164062, 164063, 165405, 165443, 166379, 167128, 168471, 168472, 168595, 169238,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>170272, 170414, 172051, 172550, 174388, 176399, 177783, 178129, 179172, 179801, 179831, 180536, 180537, 181189, 181190, 181191, 181267, 181268, 182200, 182578, 183713, 183714, 185326, 185365, 185828, 186453, 186454, 187200, 187201, 187302, 187954, 188509, 189631, 192500, 192961, 195260, 198555, 198556, 199208, 201432, 202021, 202660, 203290, 203291, 203906, 205299, 205300, 206032, 206033, 206034, 206689, 207731, 208248, 209145, 210052, 210053, 210054, 210689, 210690, 212425, 213761, 215144, 215145, 215876, 215877, 216532, 216597, 217362, 218473, 219233, 221563, 223148, 223379, 225024, 225169, 225170, 225890, 226428, 226429, 228317, 230366, 230367, 231122, 231123, 231476, 232514, 233147, 233178, 233179, 234426, 234427, 234428, 235523, 235524, 235786, 236611, 236681, 236682, 238272, 239210, 240492, 240515, 240516, 242417, 242418, 242563, 243831, 243832, 243833, 244300, 245007, 245335, 245336, 245337, 245338, 245881, 245882, 246413, 247202, 247951, 247952, 249131, 249132, 249971, 249972, 250008, 251968, 252008, 252527, 252748, 252749, 253389, 253390, 253765, 253881, 253952, 254612, 254928, 256041, 256971, 257863, 258050, 258668, 258695, 259337, 260374, 260375, 260715, 260746, 260960, 264333, 264334, 264821, 265944, 266169, 268690, 269219, 269220, 269221, 269717, 269718, 270430, 270431, 271085, 271804, 271805, 271806, 273650, 274545, 274546, 275529, 275530, 276631, 276657, 276658, 276659, 277621, 277892, 278376, 278377, 278404, 279146, 280492, 281159, 281160, 282399, 282526, 283107, 283751, 284883, 284884, 284885, 285182, 285716, 288135, 289208, 289250, 290466, 290467, 290468, 290469, 291172, 291821, 292017, 292018, 292495, 293014, 293015, 293041, 294872, 294873, 294874, 294875, 296488, 297771, 297772, 299435, 300362, 301175, 302552, 303255, 304150, 304151, 305815, 306448, 308402, 308403, 308571, 310924, 310925, 310926, 310927, 311461, 315291, 315838, 315839, 316462, 316463, 318358, 318359, 320400, 320401, 321471, 321918, 322056, 322259, 325651, 325985, 326012, 327240, 328255, 328581, 328616, 328617, 328927, 329158, 329677, 329678, 329679, 329680, 330320, 330376, 330377, 331032, 331507, 331538, 331674, 331768, 332081, 332746, 332747, 333319, 333320, 333321, 333634, 334749, 336516, 336517, 336538, 338552, 338553, 338791, 338792, 339734, 340795, 340796, 340831, 340832, 341531, 342181, 342744, 342745, 342879, 342903, 342904, 343538, 343824, 343825, 107355, 139499, 643317, 643318, 643319, 643320, 643321, 643322, 643323, 643324, 643325, 643326, 643327, 643328, 643329, 643330, 643331, 643332, 643333, 643334, 643335, 643336, 643337, 643338, 643339, 643340, 643341, 128034, 145538, 145539, 174127, 204196, 204197, 210339, 229372, 314301, 120183, 131014, 144949, 176833, 191475, 299535, 299536, 317540, 120772, 132756, 132757, 141828, 144938, 144939, 148211, 165959, 173540, 173541, 177980, 180938, 184758, 184759, 201063, 207904, 207905, 210257, 224531, 224532, 224533, 224534, 232558, 240161, 240162, 240163, 247643, 255715, 267676, 267677, 273803, 286787, 286788, 294802, 299266, 307492, 307493, 311115, 314199, 317445, 339544, 343080, 343081, 343082, 114827, 142808, 142809, 155581, 172166, 172167, 172168, 172169, 201406, 201407, 201408, 209462, 275499, 275500, 311427, 324147, 108052, 108053, 113250, 119992, 119993, 120938, 120939, 131460, 136171, 136518, 142205, 143515, 147461, 147462, 148979, 156073, 156074, 156075, 165184, 165185, 176707, 176708, 189496, 197106, 197107, 197108, 214343, 219375, 219376, 223289, 231322, 231323, 236805, 237809, 243447, 243448, 244212, 244213, 250790, 250791, 255846, 256266, 263758, 263759, 274700, 279316, 279317, 279318, 279319, 280735, 292814, 298007, 298857, 300062, 300063, 300301, 305494, 310923, 311302, 312234, 312235, 316706, 324017, 324018, 324019, 338271, 343719</p>
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of the Junior Lake area has historically focused on PGE mineralisation, base metals and gold mineralisation with lesser exploration into lithium-bearing LCT type pegmatites. The Despard Pegmatite Target has historically been drilled by Sogemines Development Co. Limited in 1959 (10 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 517.246 metres) with sampling indicated on the original drill logs, but no assays or assay certificated included with the report. Of the 10 holes, 9 intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Landore Resources Canada Inc. completed a low-level helicopter AeroTEM EM and MAG survey in 2004. Berland Resources Ltd. completed prospecting within the vicinity of Swole area and discovered the pegmatite boulder field in 2001. This pegmatite boulder field is the same field that Landore drilled in 2011. GT1 undertook a high resolution, 50m line spacing, Heli-mag survey over the entire Junior project in June and July 2023 to aid in LCT pegmatite target identification.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of 	<p>Regional Geology: The Junior Lake property is located within the Caribou Lake - O'Sullivan greenstone belt of the Eastern Wabigoon Subprovince, Superior Province, roughly 230 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Granite, quartz diorite, tonalite gneiss and migmatite of the Robinson Lake Batholith flanks the greenstone belt to the south. To the north is the English River Subprovince which is differentiated from the eastern Wabigoon Subprovince by a major, roughly east-west trending shear zone / terrain boundary. To the west of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>the property is a series of undulating, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and dykes that intrude the greenstone belt. The elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith is located directly northeast of the property.</p> <p>Property Geology: Berger (1992) subdivided the supracrustal rocks of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt into the Archean-aged Toronto and Marshall Lake groups, with the main difference between the two being a higher degree of clastic metasedimentary rocks and lesser mafic intrusives in the Marshall Lake group. The property is host to three main lithium-bearing pegmatite occurrences called the Tape Lake pegmatite, Despard lithium occurrence and the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke. These pegmatites are located within the vicinity of Tape Lake, Lamaune Lake and Swole Lake, respectively.</p> <p>Ore Geology:</p> <p>Despard Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despard hosts pegmatite intermittent surface exposures hosted within metavolcanics displaying schistose fabric and amphibolite level metamorphic grades. The pegmatites consist of feldspar, spodumene and quartz with small amounts of muscovite, tourmaline and trace apatite. Spodumene can reach up to 30% of the pegmatite rock mass. The pegmatites strike east-west and dip shallowly to the north. • 1950's by Sogemines Development Company Limited, Frobisher Limited, and Venures Ltd surface sampling results have been verified from field work carried out by Bayside Consulting Geologists with 3 samples taken from pegmatite outcrop and float specimens as well as surrounding meta-volcanics. The float Pegmatite sample, F713162, showed strong white spodumene mineralisation with light green muscovite, feldspar, trace apatite and columbite-tantalite yielding 3.23% Li₂O. A nearby outcrop LCT pegmatite was sampled, F713124, and showed 2.56% Li₂O with up to 20cm green spodumene crystals, interstitial quartz, feldspar muscovite with rare columbite-tantalite and garnet. The pegmatites appear to correlate with a local magnetic low and this trend has been further confirmed with the current GT1 drill program. • Weathering of near surface pegmatites has resulted in some clay replacement of spodumene to form low grade to barren spodumene-pseudomorphs with other higher grade Li₂O zones in less altered areas of the deposit. ▪ Despard pegmatite strike N70W to N80E and dipping 10N with strike extents of at least 700m based on 100m spaced diamond drillholes from the current GT1 drill program. <p>Swole:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Swole area is underlain by the Swole ultramafic complex hosted within well bedded medium grained Archean sedimentary to the west and volcanic sequences. The ultramafics are host to anomalous nickel, copper and PGE's (McCrinkle 2001, et al). ▪ A granitic intrusion is emplaced to the north and thought to be the source of the pegmatite discovered on the property. Pegmatites trend 010 and dip steeply (70) the NW. ▪ There are two significant shears and can be traced up to 2km either running along the contacts between the plutonic and mafic rocks or through the metasediments. The two shears intersect at the western edge of Felix Lake ▪ In the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke drilled by Landore Resources Canada Inc (2011), lithium is hosted within lepidolite and spodumene. On average, the Swole pegmatite dyke is composed of 30% perthitic feldspar, 20% quartz, 30% lepidolite, 10% beryl, 5% muscovite and trace amounts of columbite-tantalite, fluorapatite, tourmaline, spodumene and carbonate. In outcrop, spodumene may reach up to 10% and is seen as white, stubby crystals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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Tape:

- Tape is underlain by predominantly amphibolites thought to be derived from gabbroic origin with a strong schistose – gneissic fabric trending 080 and dipping 70 to the south. Interspersed through the amphibolite are less deformed pillow basalts cross-cut by north-south trending 50m wide unaltered dolerite dykes. Metasediments consisting of quartz and biotite protrude into the areas from the west with a few outcrops and on the southern edge of the area.
- Field crews dedicated six weeks to traverse the Tape area via a newly constructed logging road and have verified the presence of spodumene in two pegmatite dykes historically reported. The discovery includes a significant LCT spodumene-bearing pegmatite measuring 40 meters in length and up to 6 meters in width and based on outcrop observations, aligning with the characteristics of other lithium-bearing dikes in the region.
- The first outcrop (Ridge Pegmatite) has samples of 2.97% Li₂O returned and varied crystal lengths. With the second pegmatite (Roadside Pegmatite), measuring 15 meters in length and 6 meters in width, has rock chip samples returned at 1.68% Li₂O with crystals extending up to 12 centimetres, bordered by intensely chlorite-actinolite-altered mafic volcanic rocks to the east.
- The pegmatites consist of quartz, felspar and muscovite with fluorapatite, spodumene, columbite-tantalite and tourmaline present.

Drill hole Information

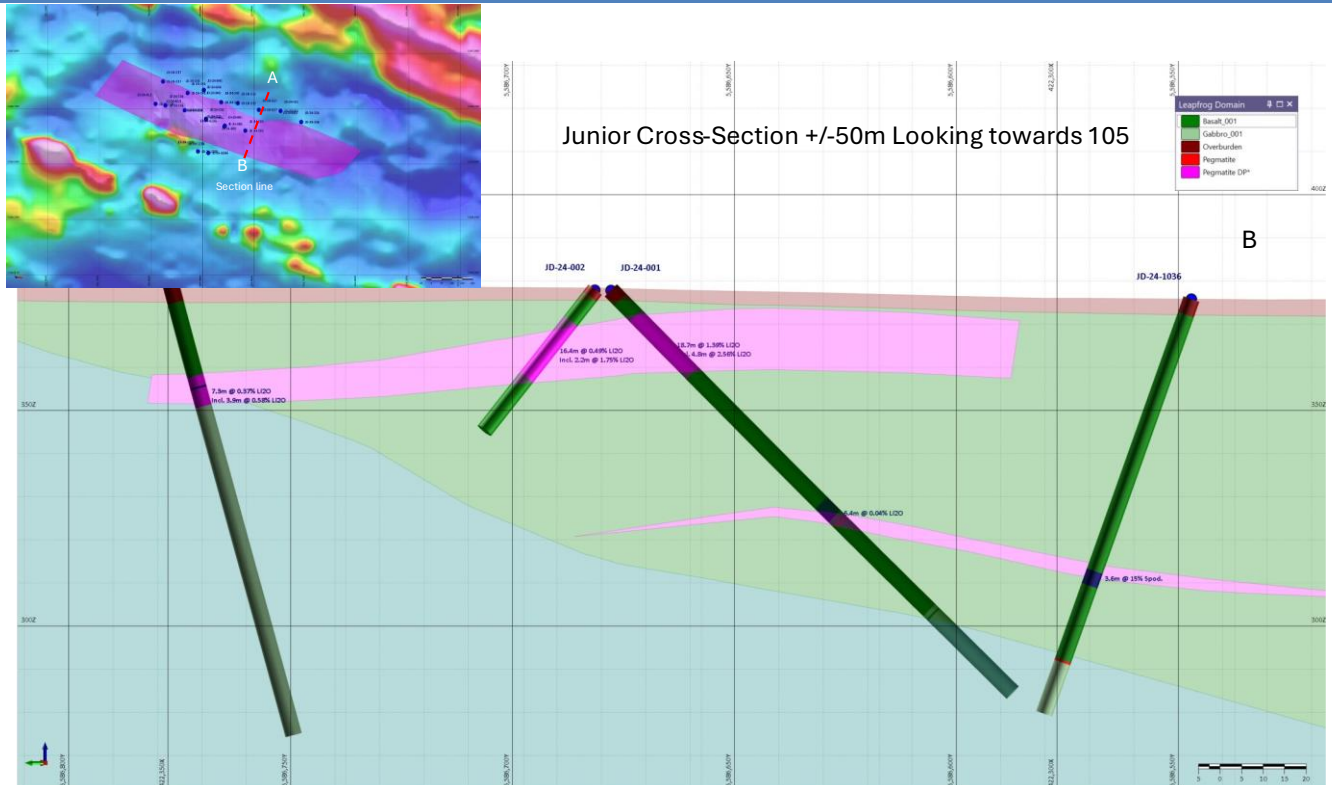
- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all
- Drill collars for holes drilled to date at Junior are listed below and are reported in UTM NAD83 Zone 16 coordinate grid:

HoleId	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
JD-24-001	422356	5586674	375	-45	197	132
JD-24-002	422352	5586676	375	-51	359	42
JD-24-003	422452	5586646	400	-43	194	117

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	<p>Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>JD-24-011</td><td>422260</td><td>5586702</td><td>400</td><td>-44</td><td>199</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-012</td><td>422259</td><td>5586702</td><td>400</td><td>-44</td><td>19</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-012A*</td><td>422259</td><td>5586702</td><td>374</td><td>-45</td><td>19</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-013</td><td>422164</td><td>5586730</td><td>400</td><td>-44</td><td>199</td><td>102</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-016</td><td>422069</td><td>5586760</td><td>375</td><td>-75</td><td>199</td><td>105</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-018</td><td>422021</td><td>5586774</td><td>375</td><td>-75</td><td>199</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-037</td><td>422054</td><td>5586864</td><td>370</td><td>-45</td><td>199</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-041</td><td>422150</td><td>5586836</td><td>370</td><td>-44</td><td>199</td><td>165</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-045</td><td>422246</td><td>5586807</td><td>370</td><td>-45</td><td>200</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-046</td><td>422245</td><td>5586806</td><td>370</td><td>-89</td><td>201</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-049</td><td>422342</td><td>5586779</td><td>371</td><td>-75</td><td>197</td><td>108</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-053</td><td>422438</td><td>5586751</td><td>400</td><td>-74</td><td>199</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-057</td><td>422629</td><td>5586694</td><td>370</td><td>-46</td><td>199</td><td>101</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-061</td><td>422534</td><td>5586723</td><td>370</td><td>-44</td><td>199</td><td>126</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-065</td><td>422726</td><td>5586663</td><td>370</td><td>-46</td><td>199</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-066</td><td>422726</td><td>5586663</td><td>370</td><td>-89</td><td>198</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-1035</td><td>422224</td><td>5586551</td><td>370</td><td>-70</td><td>14</td><td>102</td></tr> <tr><td>JD-24-1036</td><td>422320</td><td>5586525</td><td>370</td><td>-71</td><td>14</td><td>102</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	JD-24-011	422260	5586702	400	-44	199	45	JD-24-012	422259	5586702	400	-44	19	12	JD-24-012A*	422259	5586702	374	-45	19	63	JD-24-013	422164	5586730	400	-44	199	102	JD-24-016	422069	5586760	375	-75	199	105	JD-24-018	422021	5586774	375	-75	199	120	JD-24-037	422054	5586864	370	-45	199	54	JD-24-041	422150	5586836	370	-44	199	165	JD-24-045	422246	5586807	370	-45	200	51	JD-24-046	422245	5586806	370	-89	201	60	JD-24-049	422342	5586779	371	-75	197	108	JD-24-053	422438	5586751	400	-74	199	120	JD-24-057	422629	5586694	370	-46	199	101	JD-24-061	422534	5586723	370	-44	199	126	JD-24-065	422726	5586663	370	-46	199	42	JD-24-066	422726	5586663	370	-89	198	30	JD-24-1035	422224	5586551	370	-70	14	102	JD-24-1036	422320	5586525	370	-71	14	102
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JD-24-1036	422320	5586525	370	-71	14	102																																																																																																																										
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Length weighted percent spodumene averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites ▪ A minimum downhole width of 2m has been applied to reported pegmatite intervals. ▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. ▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted. 																																																																																																																														

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ▪ <i>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').</i> 	<p>Due to terrain and access limitations the drilling often intersects the pegmatites at oblique angles relative to the pegmatite orientation and are therefore not representative of the pegmatite true widths.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	 <p>The figure consists of two main parts: a plan view map on the left and a junior cross-section on the right. The plan view map shows a section line from point A to point B across a geological area. The cross-section, titled 'Junior Cross-Section +/-50m Looking towards 105', shows three drill holes: JD-24-002, JD-24-001, and JD-24-1036. Mineralization intercepts are shown as colored zones within the drill holes and the surrounding geological structure. A legend in the top right corner identifies the domains: Basalt_001 (green), Gabbro_001 (light green), Overburden (red), Pegmatite (pink), and Pegmatite Op* (purple). Intercept data includes: JD-24-002 (7.3m @ 0.87% L2O, incl. 3.9m @ 0.58% L2O); JD-24-001 (1.6m @ 0.68% L2O, incl. 2.2m @ 1.79% L2O; 14.7m @ 1.38% L2O, incl. 4.9m @ 2.58% L2O); and JD-24-1036 (0.4m @ 0.04% L2O; 3.6m @ 15% Spex.). A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 0 to 20 meters.</p>

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Balanced reporting

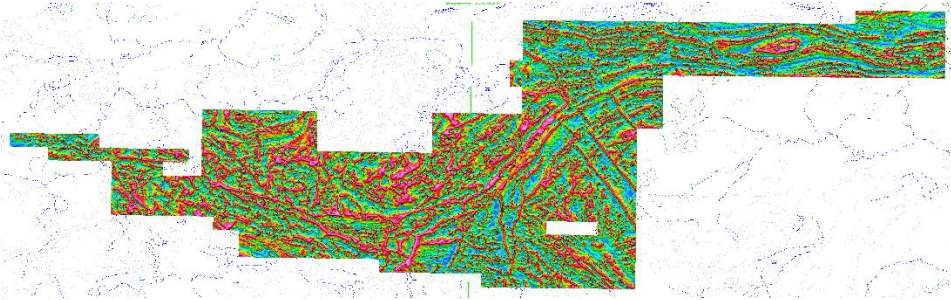
- Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.

- A summary of the pegmatite diamond drilling intercepts from 2024 are shown below:

HoleId	From	To	Interval	Li ₂ O%	Including	Visual % Spod. Estimate
JD-24-001	8.3	27.0	18.7	1.39	18.7m @ 1.39% Li ₂ O from 8.3m	-
JD-24-001	69.5	75.9	6.4	0.04		-
JD-24-002	9.9	26.3	16.4	0.49	2.2m @ 1.75% Li ₂ O from 11.4m	-
JD-24-003	9.6	24.7	15.1	0.11	3m @ 0.41% Li ₂ O from 19m	-
JD-24-011	5.9	25.8	19.8	TBA		1
JD-24-011	30.0	34.8	4.8	TBA		20
JD-24-012	3.0	12.0	9.0	TBA		15
JD-24-012A	7.3	11.1	3.8	TBA		3
JD-24-012A	28.2	39.8	11.6	TBA		9
JD-24-012A	48.8	51.4	2.7	TBA		0
JD-24-013	13.5	17.3	3.8	TBA		15
JD-24-013	20.6	25.4	4.8	TBA		15
JD-24-013	39.9	44.4	4.5	TBA		10
JD-24-016	35.8	38.5	2.7	TBA		15
JD-24-018	4.9	11.8	6.9	TBA		0
JD-24-018	29.1	32.8	3.7	TBA		0
JD-24-037	37.1	45.4	8.3	TBA		1
JD-24-041	34.6	42.9	8.3	TBA		20
JD-24-045	34.3	41.5	7.2	TBA		0
JD-24-049	21.7	29.0	7.3	0.37	3.9m @ 0.58% Li ₂ O from 24.7m	-
JD-24-057	32.7	35.8	3.1	TBA		4
JD-24-065	17.0	30.6	13.6	TBA		1
JD-24-066	10.8	18.2	7.4	TBA		5
JD-24-1036	66.9	70.5	3.6	TBA		15

- TBA - Awaiting Assays Returns

***Cautionary Statement - Visual Estimates.** This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landore Resources Canada Inc. Completed a low-level helicopter AeroTEM EM and MAG survey in 2004. Berland Resources Ltd. Completed prospecting within the vicinity of Swole Lake area and discovered the pegmatite boulder field in 2001. This pegmatite boulder field is the same field that Landore drilled in 2011. GT1 undertook a high resolution, 50m line spacing, Heli-mag survey over the entire Junior Lake prospect in June and July 2023 to aid in LCT pegmatite target identification. 
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>GT1 has identified a stacked flat lying pegmatite system at Despard and will continue to drill and define this deposit. Further pegmatites to the west from the main pegmatite already identified at Despard are also targeted for further drill testing.</p> <p>Diagrams are illustrated in the main body of this ASX release.</p>