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Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN)

Significant Lithium Anomalies at Custodia Project.

Figure 1. Outcrop of quartz biotite schist with intrusion of pale-coloured pegmatite at Custodia Project

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) ("Gold Mountain" or "the Company" or "GMN") is pleased to announce it has received a further 14 stream sediment samples from the Custodia Project to give a total of 74 samples over the 4 tenements.

Highlights

Work Undertaken

- Strongly clustered anomalous Lithium assays received from regional stream sediment sampling with peak values of 81 ppm lithium in a NE trend, parallel to regional structure.
- One major lithium anomaly over 5 km and a second lithium anomaly over 2 km within tenements.
- Anomalies are interpreted to be in zones parallel to regional structure.

Future Workplan

- Mapping of exposures in drainages, infill stream sediment sampling to more closely constrain currently identified anomalies.
- grid soil sampling will be undertaken to define the sources of the high order stream sediment anomalies.
- Drill targets will be the anticipated outcome of work undertaken.

"The latest set of results adds to the emerging lithium story at the Custodia Project. We are looking forward to getting our team back on the ground, tightening up our understanding of the sources of these anomalies, and generating a pipeline of drill targets to test."

- David Evans, Managing Director

Details

Significantly anomalous stream sediment sample results that were strongly clustered were found on two of the Custodia tenements.

Catchment areas for each anomalous sample were defined on 5 metre contoured DTM and coloured to indicate magnitude.

The strongly clustered anomalous lithium results within the Custodia tenements are highly encouraging.

The lithium results are correlated with pegmatite pathfinder elements including Cs and Be. Table 1 shows the correlation chart for the Custodia samples.

R	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Li				Be Cs		Ca Ga Sb Sn	Al Bi Ge Mg Na P Sn Sr
Sn			Al Ba Ga Ta	Be Hf Na Sr Zr	Bi K Nb P Se Ti	Cs Li Pb Re Sb Te W	In U
Cs				Bi Cr Li	Co Cu Mg Ni Sb Sc V	Ca Fe In P Sn Te Ti Y	Be Se W Zn
W			As Te	In Re Ti	Bi P SB Sc	Al Cr Fe Ga Ge Se Sn Y	Cs Cu Hf Ni Ta V Zn Zr
Ta	Al Hf K Nb Zr	Ba	Ga Na Sn Tl	Mo Pb Rb Se Sr Ti U	Bi P Sb Sc	Al Cr Fe Ga Ge Se Sn Y	Re Sb Te W
Rb		Th	K Mo	Hf Ta U Zr	Pb	Al Ba Ga	Na Se

Table 1. Correlation chart for stream sediment samples in the Custodia tenements.

Images & Maps

Figure 2 shows the location of the Custodia Project tenements in relation to Major structural zones in the Borborema Province.

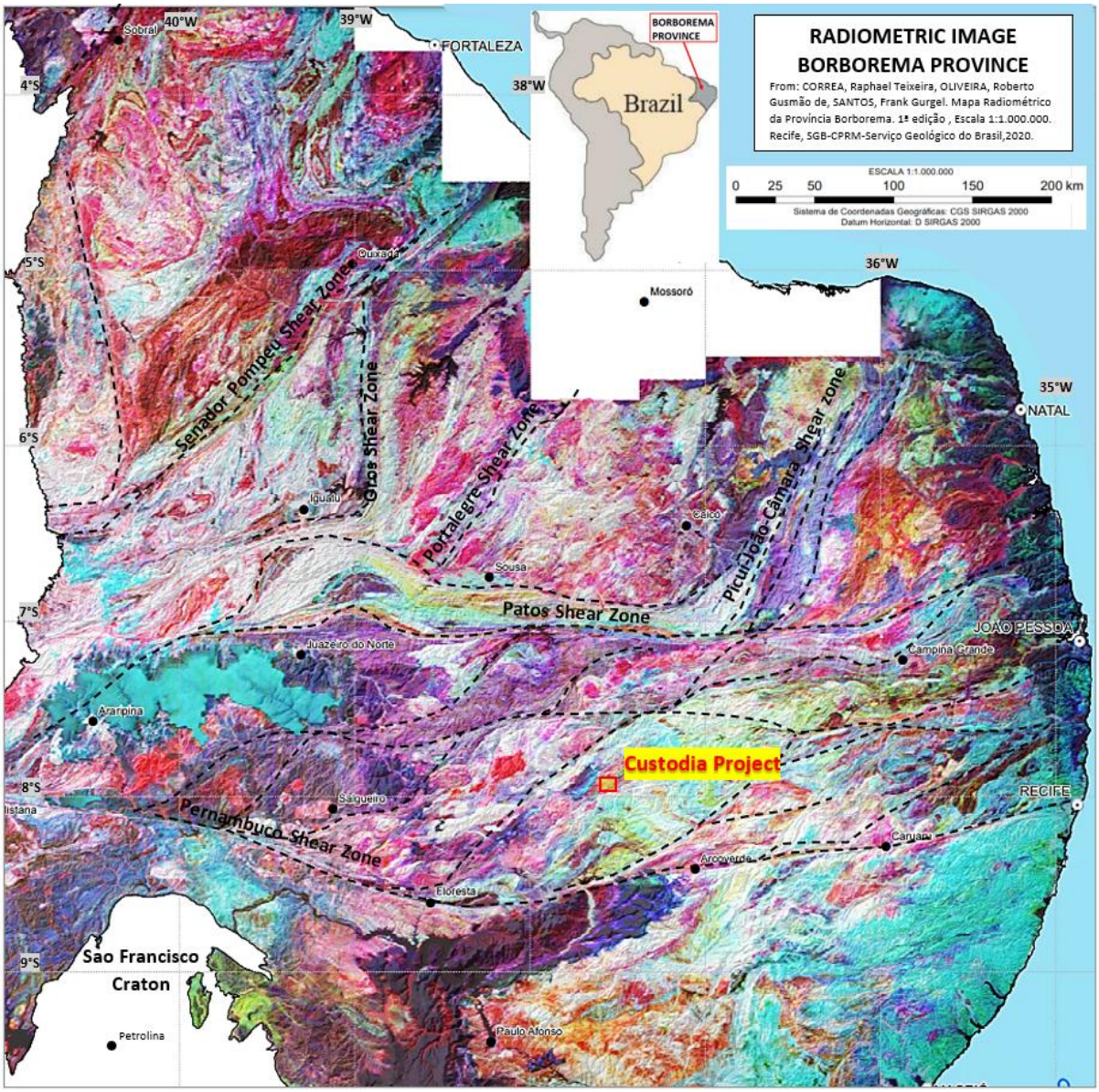


Figure 2. Location of the Custodia Project tenements in the Borborema Province on the radiometric KUT image of the Borborema Province.

Major structural zones are very often the focus for late-stage intrusive activity, and in the Borborema Province, are associated with the lithium producing areas of the Serido Belt and the past producing area around Solonopole. Additional shear zones are inferred to be present in the Custodia region from Palaeozoic rift zones and can be seen on the regional radiometric image.

Figure 3 shows the anomalous lithium catchments found in the Custodia Project tenements.

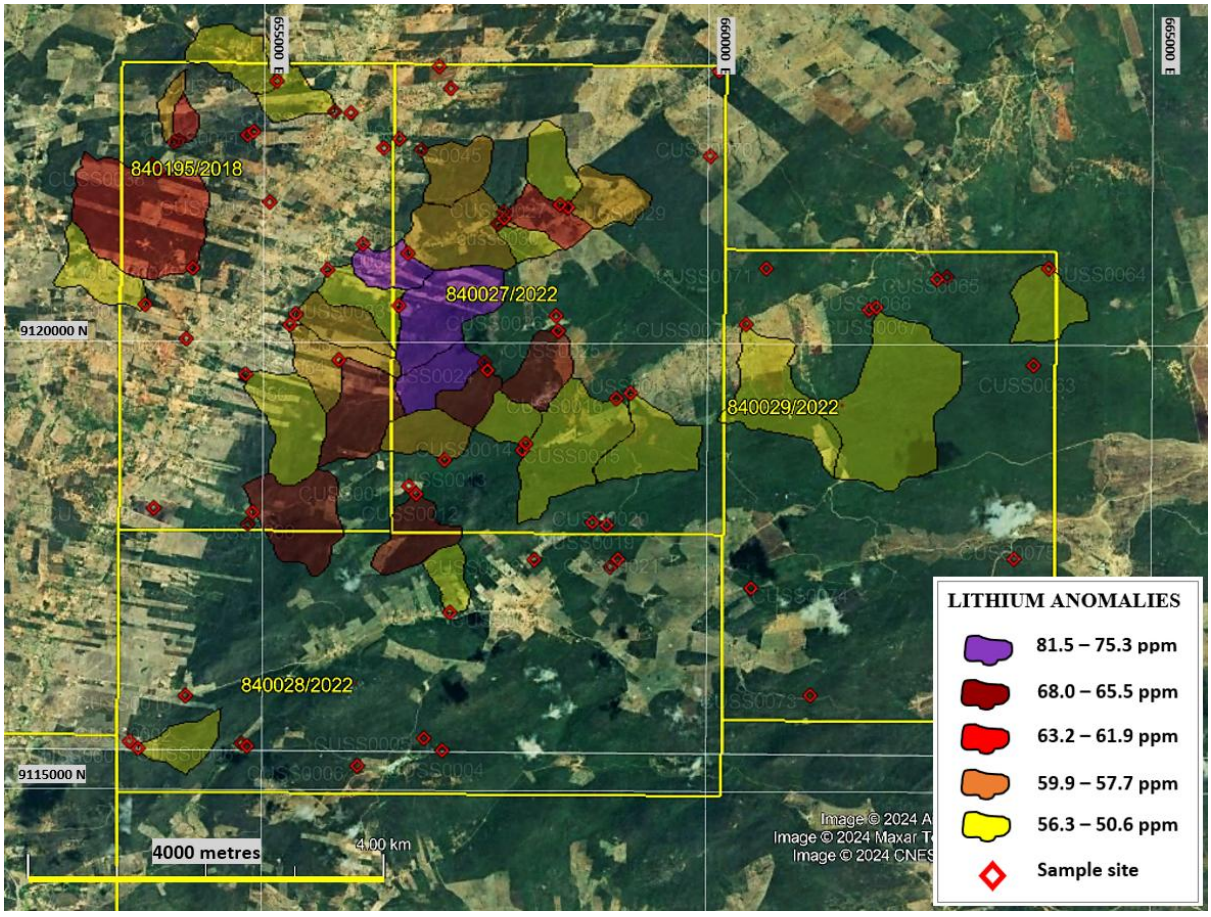


Figure 3. Lithium anomalies are plotted as anomalous catchments indicates the large prospective area that is present, particularly in the northern tenement, 848087/2022.

Previous artisanal mining has taken place at one location within the Custodia tenements, and a beryl bearing pegmatite is known approximately 4 km east of the tenements. Ornamental stone has been produced to the southwest of the tenements in a syenogranite that extends into the tenements area.

Mapping of occurrences of pegmatite and the rock types present is routinely carried out during stream sediment sampling. A total of 111 points were mapped where geological observations took place.

Figure 4 shows the location of the geological points recorded indicating the widespread pegmatite locations observed.

Pegmatites found in the reconnaissance work on the tenements shows that pegmatites are widespread, up to 4 metres wide and over 100 metres long.

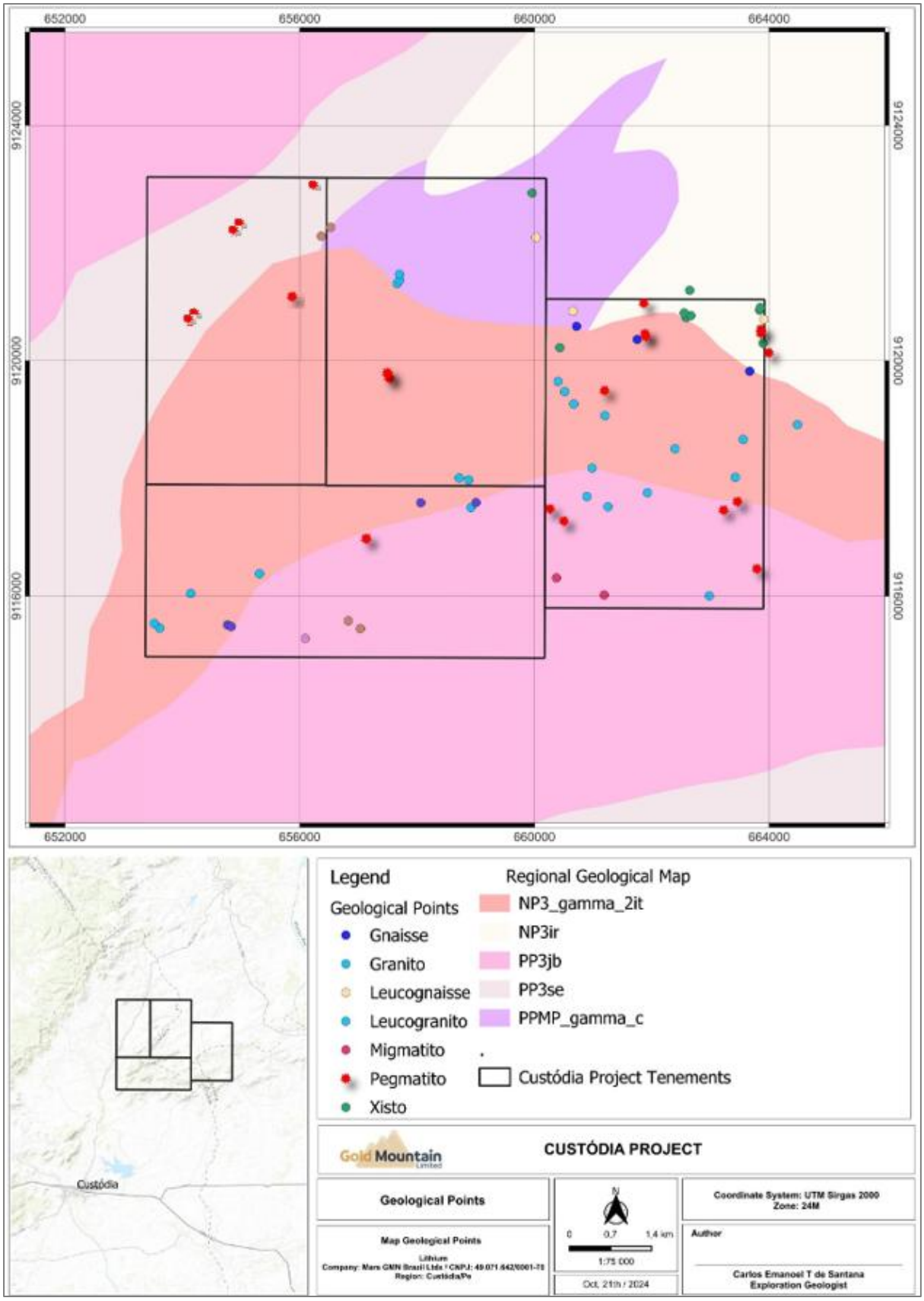
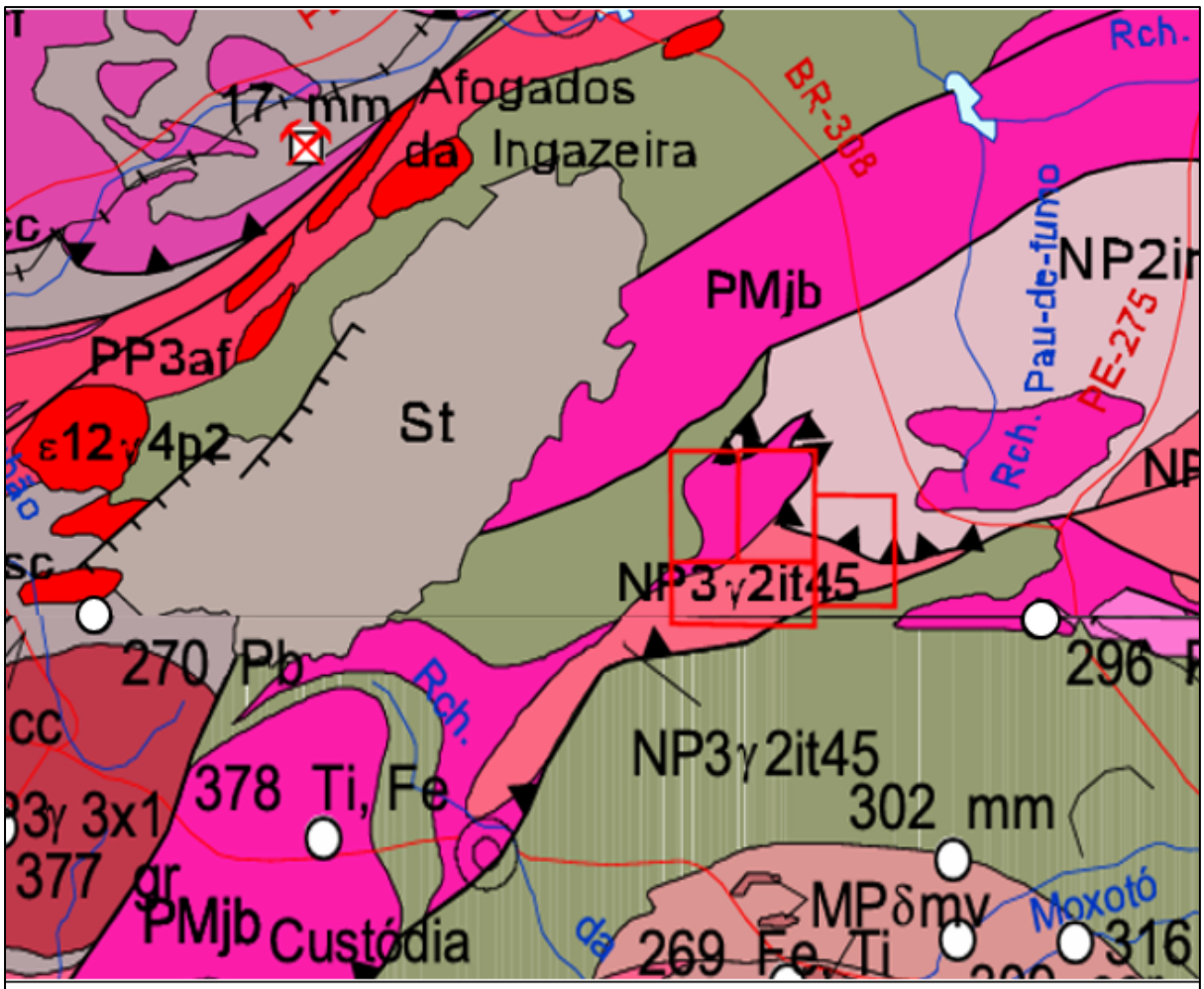


Figure 4. Geological points recorded showing pegmatite locations observed. Mapping was not the primary purpose of the work and the pegmatites found are considered to be a small proportion of what are likely to be present.

Figure 5 shows the regional geological mapping, which is still in need of upgrading with detailed work in the Custodia tenements area.



SILURIAN - DEVONIAN	
St	**Tacaratu Formation:** coarse sandstone to conglomerate, iron rich layers, siltstones.
CAMBRIAN	
ε12γ4p	**Prata Intrusive Suite:** Syenogranite with comagmatic basalt and dacite, subalkaline to alkaline. Post Orogenic 520-540 Ma
EDIACARAN	
NP3γ	**Triunfo intrusive Suite:** Syenite with Na pyroxene and feldspar, and granite, ultrapotassic peralkaline. Late to post orogenic 620-562 Ma
NP3γ2it	**Itaporanga Intrusive Suite:** Granite to granodiorite, diorite, calcalkaline and high K ±magmatic epidote, Orogenic to late orogenic 650-580 Ma
NP2ir	**Irajaí Complex:** Paragneiss and metagreywacke, marble, calcsilicate, intermediate to mafic metavolcanics, 565 Ma
MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC	
MPδmv	**Malhada Vermelha Suite:** Metamorphosed gabbro, diorite, anorthosite, monzodiorite, tonalite, granodiorite, hornblendite lenses, tholeiitic. Anorogenic
LOWER PROTEROZOIC	
PP2se	**Sertânia Complex:** gneiss, marble, calcsilicate, quartzite and rare metavolcanics, <1870 Ma
PMjb	**Serra de Jabitacá Complex:** Tonalitic to granodioritic orthogneiss and migmatite, with paragneiss and weakly foliated metasediments, amphibolite, 2030 Ma

Figure 5. Regional geological map and summary map legend for the Custodia area.

Figure 6 shows the relationship of the anomalous catchments, outlined in yellow, to the radiometric Potassium-Uranium-Thorium (KUT) image over the Custodia tenements. All anomalies lie within or overlap with areas of high potassium and uranium underlying the main group of anomalies or high potassium and lower thorium and uranium in the far northwest anomalies.

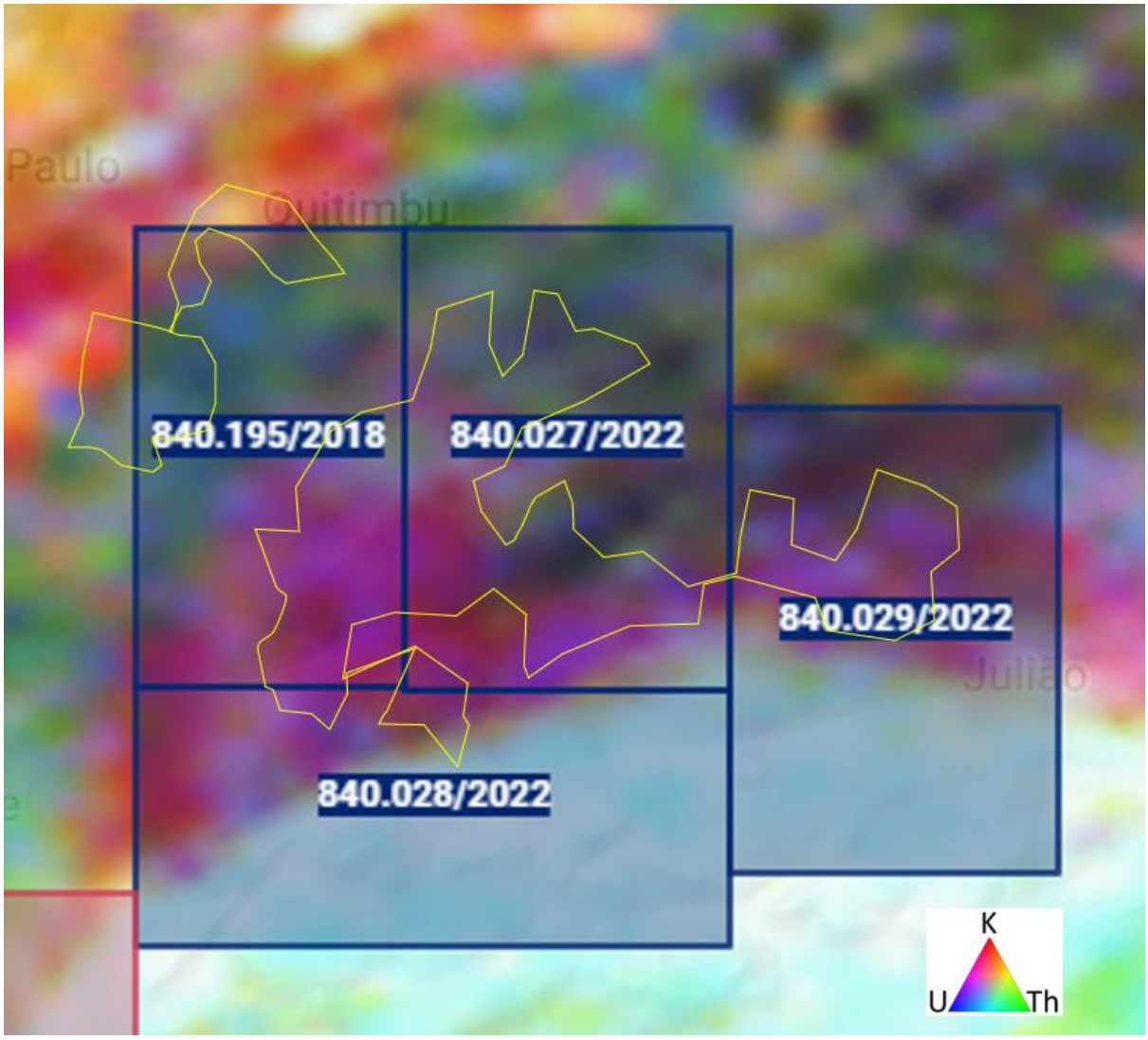


Figure 6. Lithium anomalies outlined in yellow over the Potassium-Uranium-Thorium ternary image over the Custodia tenements.

Figure 6 shows that regional geological mapping could be significantly updated with further mapping using the radiometric and magnetic data together with ground traversing.

Table 2 includes selected analyses relevant to the target commodity of lithium sought in the Custodia tenements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this ASX release is based on information compiled by Peter Temby, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Exploration results are included in this announcement including mapping done as a part of stream sediment sampling programs. Peter Temby is an independent consultant working currently for Gold Mountain Ltd. Peter Temby confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as the Competent Person. Peter Temby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Peter Temby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- END –

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Gold Mountain Limited

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About Us

Gold Mountain (ASX:GMN) is a mineral explorer with projects based in Brazil and Papua New Guinea (PNG). These assets, which are highly prospective for a range of metals including rare earth elements,

niobium, lithium, nickel, copper and gold, are now actively being explored.

Gold Mountain has gradually diversified its project portfolio. The Company has highly prospective rare earth elements (REE), niobium, copper and lithium licenses located within the eastern Brazilian lithium belt, spread over parts of the Borborema Province and São Francisco craton in north-eastern Brazil including in Salinas, Mines Gerais.

In PNG, Gold Mountain is exploring the Wabag Project, which covers approximately 950km^2 of highly prospective exploration ground in the Papuan Mobile belt. This project contains four major targets, Mongae Creek-Monoyal, Sak Creek, Mamba Creek and Mt Wipi, all lying within a northwest-southeast striking structural corridor. The four prospects have significant potential to host a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system and, or a copper-gold epithermal or skarn system. Gold Mountain's current focus is Mongae Creek-Monoyal, which has been subjected to several phases of exploration, and the potential to host a significant copper-gold deposit is high. The current secondary targets are, in order of priority, Lombokai, Sak Creek, Mt Wipi, and Mamba Creek, a new target, which sampling suggests is a porphyry centre, possibly similar to Mongae Creek-Monoyal.

Gold Mountain has also applied for a total of 1,048 km^2 in two exploration licences at Green River where high grade Cu-Au and Pb-Zn float has been found and porphyry style mineralisation was identified by previous explorers. Intrusive float, considered to be equivalent to the hosts of the majority of Cu and Au deposits in mainland PNG, was also previously identified. One tenement has been granted; the other is waiting for Mining Wardens hearings with local villagers to determine if the tenement will be granted.

List of references

GMN ASX Release 12 July 2024 Technical Presentation Brazil and PNG

GMN ASX Release 7 March 2024 Investor Presentation

GMN ASX Release 19 January 2024 New Exploration Results Upgrade Custodia Potential

GMN ASX Release 11 Dec 2023 Investor Presentation

GMN ASX Release 24 January 2023 Gold Mountain Restructures its Brazilian Lithium JV Portfolio

GMN ASX Release 10 January 2023 Soil Sampling at the Custodia Project Area confirms LCT Pegmatite Prospectivity

Guimarães JT, Teixeira LR, Martins AAM, Bento RV, Santos RA, Vasconcelos AM, Neves JP, Wanderley AA, Carvalho LM, Pereira LHM, Gomes IP, 2004. Folha Aracaju SC.24. In: Schobbenhaus C, Gonçalves JH, Santos JOS, Abram MB, Leão Neto R, Matos GMM, Vidotti RM, Ramos MAB, Jesus JDA de. (eds.). Carta Geológica do Brasil ao Milionésimo, Sistema de Informações Geográficas Programa Geologia do Brasil, CPRM, Brasília.

Angelim LAA, Vasconcelos AM, Gomes JRC, Wanderley AA, Forgiarini LL, Medeiros M de F, 2004 Folha SB.24-Jaguaribe. In: Schobbenhaus C, Gonçalves JH, Santos JOS, Abram MB, Leão Neto R, Matos GMM, Vidotti RM, Ramos MAB, Jesus JDA de. (eds.). Carta Geológica do Brasil ao Milionésimo, Sistema de Informações Geográficas Programa Geologia do Brasil, CPRM, Brasília.

Santos FG, Pinéo TRG, Medeiros VC, Santana JS, Morais DMF, Vale JAR, Wanderley AA. Mapa Geológico da Província Borborema. Projeto Geologia e Potencial Miner al da Província Borborema. Escala 1:1.000.000. Recife: SGB CPRM, 2021, 1 mapa.

TABLE 2 Selected Stream Sediment analyses at Custodia.

SAMPLE	SIRGAS 2000			ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L	ME-MS61L
DESCRIPTION	EAST	NORTH	Zone	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
				Al	Be	Cs	K	Li	Na	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Tl
				%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CUSS0063	663671	9119773	Z24S	2.7	2.99	4.02	0.36	25.5	0.024	1.04	59.9	1.3	0.0025	0.46
CUSS0064	663838	9120856	Z24S	4.77	2.66	9.52	1.29	51.9	0.027	2.26	118.5	2.12	0.0025	0.636
CUSS0065	662583	9120732	Z24S	3.99	2.44	8.29	0.9	47	0.026	2.07	98	1.82	0.0025	0.522
CUSS0066	662694	9120756	Z24S	4.05	2.15	7.79	1.06	47.3	0.026	2.53	101.5	1.63	0.0025	0.53
CUSS0067	661899	9120414	Z24S	4.36	4.53	9.69	0.85	56.1	0.027	1.86	127.5	2.16	0.0025	0.818
CUSS0068	661819	9120388	Z24S	4.75	2.88	8.15	0.92	45.3	0.029	1.655	99.6	2.12	0.0025	0.56
CUSS0069	660124	9123044	Z24S	3.95	2.97	10.1	0.89	40.9	0.02	2.56	103	1.67	0.0025	0.548
CUSS0070	660027	9122096	Z24S	3.75	1.91	8.98	1.23	37.1	0.02	2.68	106.5	1.53	0.0025	0.49
CUSS0071	660660	9120844	Z24S	4.13	2.63	9.58	0.89	35.4	0.023	2.16	99.6	2.06	0.0025	0.571
CUSS0072	660435	9120221	Z24S	4.95	2.57	9.38	1.4	56.3	0.027	2.12	118.5	2.06	0.0025	0.558
CUSS0073	661173	9116078	Z24S	3.64	1.78	5.01	0.79	26.5	0.021	6.34	161.5	1.57	0.0025	1.015
CUSS0074	660502	9117274	Z24S	3.29	1.8	4.51	0.75	28.5	0.029	4.57	123.5	1.67	0.0025	0.888
CUSS0075	663459	9117612	Z24S	3.54	4.54	4.98	0.72	36.3	0.026	7.47	139.5	1.53	0.0025	0.839
CUSS0076	663855	9116537	Z24S	5	2.55	6.79	1.5	44.3	0.023	14.2	245	2.1	0.0025	1.435
CUSS0001	653611	9115456	Z24S	9.53	5.28	9.52	2.68	50.9	1	22.7	227	3.8	1.93	1.28
CUSS0002	653514	9115533	Z24S	9.55	4.74	8.37	2.84	42.7	0.91	19.1	204	3.7	1.54	1.26
CUSS0003	657115	9116987	Z24S	8.8	3.88	7.33	3.33	50.6	0.79	16.9	207	3.2	1.45	1.16
CUSS0004	657035	9115446	Z24S	9.33	2.4	4.69	4.47	28.3	0.6	24.4	317	1.8	1.6	1.56
CUSS0005	656828	9115581	Z24S	8.85	2.31	4.22	4.65	32.7	0.6	22.8	250	1.8	1.47	1.35
CUSS0006	656078	9115270	Z24S	8.94	2.45	4.81	3.71	32.7	0.56	26.9	321	1.8	1.55	1.74
CUSS0007	654774	9115514	Z24S	11	3.72	4.05	2.64	23.5	1.43	25.5	118	2.4	1.2	0.92
CUSS0008	654836	9115485	Z24S	9.29	4.55	19.3	2.83	46.7	0.83	21.2	181	3.7	1.29	0.94

CUSS0009	655314	9116369	Z24S	9.77	4.56	7.29	3.23	44.5	1.11	23.1	223	3.4	1.75	1.36
CUSS0010	654142	9116046	Z24S	11.3	4.2	8.32	3.35	42.9	1.17	21.6	215	3.7	1.69	1.36
CUSS0011	656647	9118397	Z24S	9.73	3.71	7.48	3.28	46.8	1.4	17.5	175	3.4	1.62	1.06
CUSS0012	656730	9118309	Z24S	9.23	7.52	8.52	1.95	68	0.55	12.9	147.5	3.2	1.22	0.97
CUSS0013	657049	9118690	Z24S	7.34	7.22	7.75	1.7	59.3	0.49	11.1	125.5	2.5	0.92	0.81
CUSS0014	657961	9118877	Z24S	8.28	4.66	13.45	2.14	53.8	0.82	18.9	155	2.9	1.33	0.82
CUSS0015	657924	9118804	Z24S	8.48	3.63	8.12	3.41	44.7	1.08	15.4	175	3.1	1.37	0.98
CUSS0016	658979	9119386	Z24S	9.78	3.89	11.75	2.33	54.6	0.65	17.6	93	4	1.31	0.82
CUSS0017	659137	9119448	Z24S	9.35	4.38	9	3.03	55.9	0.63	20.6	216	3.5	1.6	1.28
CUSS0018	658063	9117581	Z24S	8.02	3	8.97	4.2	33.6	0.93	21	233	3.8	1.98	1.28
CUSS0019	658714	9118000	Z24S	8.14	2.98	6.01	3.83	32.4	0.86	18.1	196	3.5	1.7	1.06
CUSS0020	658877	9117971	Z24S	9.14	3.31	5.76	3.45	37.9	0.69	25.5	262	2.9	1.78	1.52
CUSS0021	659004	9117591	Z24S	8.33	3.98	6.28	2.75	36.4	0.67	24.9	239	2.8	1.72	1.32
CUSS0022	658918	9117504	Z24S	8.7	3.63	7.96	3.23	43.7	0.77	26.5	272	3.1	1.82	1.46
CUSS0023	657494	9119784	Z24S	9.15	6.24	10.9	2.42	75.3	0.84	13.8	180	3.4	1.16	1.12
CUSS0024	657528	9119696	Z24S	7.81	5.92	12.8	1.81	67.8	0.75	13.5	166	2.9	1.04	0.9
CUSS0025	658321	9120137	Z24S	11.4	6.3	9.58	2.56	66.8	1.07	21.2	194	3.9	2.11	1.22
CUSS0026	658297	9120307	Z24S	9.38	4.9	5.55	2.8	47.2	1.35	15.1	157	3.2	1.4	1.02
CUSS0027	658335	9121546	Z24S	8.32	2.5	9.96	1.92	56.3	0.84	10.1	112	1.7	0.66	0.49
CUSS0028	657702	9121465	Z24S	8.57	2.98	9.59	1.75	45	0.8	16.3	81.3	2.3	1.06	0.57
CUSS0029	658427	9121516	Z24S	9.52	3.15	11.1	2.17	59.8	0.83	15.3	105.5	2.3	1.02	0.64
CUSS0030	657708	9121389	Z24S	9.07	3.02	12.3	2.16	62.3	0.62	13.5	135.5	2.2	0.82	0.66
CUSS0031	657640	9121331	Z24S	8.66	2.93	12.5	2.04	56	0.73	13.5	140	2.4	0.8	0.67
CUSS0032	656627	9120997	Z24S	8.23	3.35	11.45	2.36	58.4	1.06	17	133	2.9	1.13	0.74
CUSS0033	656526	9120413	Z24S	8.62	4.17	9.53	2.88	75.8	1.24	16	172	3.3	1.29	0.89
CUSS0034	656773	9122153	Z24S	8.88	3.36	11.85	2.33	59.5	1.08	14.6	148.5	2.5	0.95	0.7
CUSS0035	656524	9122275	Z24S	8.82	3.2	10.8	2.09	46.1	0.49	15.5	144	3	1.08	0.65
CUSS0036	657103	9122841	Z24S	9.47	3.39	10.75	2.17	45.1	0.56	16.5	141	3.1	1.14	0.65
CUSS0037	653743	9121974	Z24S	8.74	3.56	8.03	2.41	48.3	1.09	20.6	141	3	1.14	0.83

CUSS0038	653812	9121898	Z24S	9.12	3.16	9.3	1.91	47.8	0.44	15.3	116.5	3.1	1	0.82
CUSS0039	653989	9122228	Z24S	9.48	3.38	9.51	2.47	57.7	0.6	18.9	143.5	3.2	1.1	0.9
CUSS0040	654817	9122311	Z24S	9.11	3.39	9.01	2.23	48	0.67	17.7	136.5	3	1.14	0.75
CUSS0041	654884	9122350	Z24S	8.41	3	6	2.07	40.1	0.82	15.9	101	2.8	0.93	0.62
CUSS0042	655143	9122916	Z24S	8.82	3.5	6.26	3.08	54.7	0.73	31.2	301	2.5	1.92	1.63
CUSS0043	655796	9122577	Z24S	9.21	3.37	6.45	2.84	53.9	0.65	30	303	1.9	1.72	1.63
CUSS0044	655978	9122562	Z24S	9.37	3.38	8.82	2.39	35.5	0.61	16.6	141.5	2.9	1.04	0.79
CUSS0045	656351	9122173	Z24S	9.68	3.53	11.1	2.44	47.4	0.55	17.1	155	3.2	1.08	0.77
CUSS0046	653673	9120416	Z24S	9.68	4.19	11.55	2.53	52.5	0.41	20.2	176.5	3.9	1.28	0.87
CUSS0047	654135	9120032	Z24S	9.22	3.63	11.8	2.46	48.4	0.26	16.5	152	3.5	1.18	0.84
CUSS0048	654206	9120824	Z24S	9.24	4	10.95	1.98	63.2	0.47	14.7	119	3.2	0.94	0.67
CUSS0050	656119	9121098	Z24S	8.41	4.09	14.3	2.41	81.5	0.89	12	196.5	2.8	0.86	0.88
CUSS0051	655722	9120810	Z24S	7.32	4.11	9.26	2.54	52	1.23	14.1	136	2.6	1.19	0.74
CUSS0052	655370	9120313	Z24S	7.75	4.05	12.75	3.3	59.6	1.41	11	179.5	3	0.93	0.94
CUSS0053	655301	9120193	Z24S	8.57	4.15	11.35	2.88	59.9	1.17	13.2	173	3.3	1.1	0.96
CUSS0054	655856	9119803	Z24S	9.5	4.82	9.11	2.59	65.6	1.29	12.2	166	3.5	1	1.06
CUSS0056	654805	9119639	Z24S	9.34	5.26	8.46	2.68	53.8	0.92	13.6	162	3.4	1.14	1.06
CUSS0057	655069	9121563	Z24S	9.22	3.5	10.15	2.22	45.4	0.49	16.7	136.5	2.9	1.06	0.68
CUSS0058	653777	9118141	Z24S	8.06	3.43	5.11	3.01	34.8	0.97	13.9	140.5	2.7	1.22	0.83
CUSS0059	654835	9117963	Z24S	8.79	4.07	10.15	2.03	48.1	0.71	17.4	99.9	3	1.15	0.67
CUSS0060	654892	9118099	Z24S	8.84	5	11.75	2.18	65.5	0.79	14.6	149	2.9	1.11	0.76
CUSS0061	654046	9122250	Z24S	9.56	3.78	10.15	2.63	61.9	0.54	19.3	127.5	3.4	1.2	0.89
CUSS0062	656072	9123085	Z24S	9.74	3.3	7.53	3.04	33	0.83	20.7	186.5	2.8	1.22	1.05

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.*	▪ *Stream sediment sampling was carried out in drainages over 500 metres long with spacing planned at approximate 1 km on drainages.* ▪ *Stream sediment samples weighed approximately 1 kg each. Sample is pre-processed to a -10 micron sample fraction that is submitted to the laboratory.* ▪ *Samples are not considered representative of the possible grade of mineralisation at depth however they are considered to well represent the metals that are attached to clays, fine iron oxides and micaceous minerals as the fine fraction used is better able to travel in low gradient catchments than coarser fractions.* ▪ *The size fraction is representative of the geochemistry of the catchment.* ▪ *Analytical procedures are industry standard 2 acid digest and ICP analysis with very low detection limits.* .
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*	▪ *No drilling undertaken*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *Samples are considered representative due to the fine grainsize and taking the sample in active channels.* ▪ *Sample recovery and grade relationships are not relevant to the type of stream sediment fraction targeted in the stream sediment samples*
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *Stream sediment sampling is subjective however the fraction sampled and the preparation and analytical procedures used make the samples readily compared and more representative than -80 # samples.* ▪ *All sample data including stream size and associated lithologies in the stream are recorded on site.* ▪ *Data recorded is quantitative for location and stream width and qualitative for any percentages of lithologies present as gravel.*
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*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *All samples were collected at 1 kg bulks in the field, screened at approximately 2.5 mm then securely packaged and taken to the GMN sample preparation laboratory.* ▪ *Sample preparation undertaken by GMN prior to sample dispatch to ALS at Belo Horizonte was to separate the sample in an apparatus using Stokes Law to produce a nominal -10 micron fraction for dispatch to the lab after drying. Samples are dried in a low temperature drying cabinet.* ▪ *Sample representativity of the catchment was well represented in the -10 micron samples as this size fraction will travel over low gradient surfaces better than coarser fraction samples.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*No duplicates are collected in the field however residues from extraction of the clay fraction are retained to ensure a repeat analysis could be performed if required.* *.*
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.*	▪ *Sample preparation at the ALS lab is to pulverise the -10 micron sample, screen at -80# and analyse by the selected method required.* ▪ *The analytical techniques used are two acid digest and ICP-MS, the 2 acid digest method is a partial digest technique, compared to fusion digests and then ICP-Ms, however differences in the analytical values of certified reference materials by the two methods suggest that 2 acid digests are suitable for non-resource sampling in exploration work. ALS codes used were ME-MS41L.* ▪ *No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting element contents of the variably weathered samples* ▪ *Checks of the analytical values of CRM's used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits*
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.*	▪ *No drilling or drill hole samples analysed* ▪ *No twin holes drilled* ▪ *No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples, which will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Li and other valuable elements in stream sediment samples* ▪ *All field data is checked upon entry into spreadsheets and storage in the company data base.* ▪ *No adjustments are made to assay data except to plot below detection as half detection limit and over limit as the value of maximum detection.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	▪ *Data points are measured by hand held Garmin 65 Multiband instruments with accuracy to 3 metres* ▪ *Grid system used is SIRGAS 2000 which is equivalent to WGS84 for hand held GPS instruments* ▪ *Elevations are measured by hand held GPS and are sufficiently accurate for this stage of exploration.* ▪ *Stream sediment sample sites are measured by hand held Garmin 65 multiband instruments with 3 metre accuracy in open conditions.*
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.*	▪ *Stream sediment sampling was carried out at approximately 1 km intervals on drainages over 500 metres long.* ▪ *No sample compositing was undertaken.* ▪ *Samples are not used for estimation of grade.*
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken.* ▪ *Many streams are controlled by regional structure which may also control mineralisation and may bias results to some degree. The close spacing of samples and the grain size of the sample submitted for analysis is thought to have removed much of the potential bias that may be present.*
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ *Stream sediment samples are taken to the GMN laboratory daily and kept under secure conditions.* ▪ *Prepared samples are securely packed and dispatched to ALS by reliable couriers or hand delivered by GMN personnel.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ *Reviews of stream sediments sampling are undertaken in the field at irregular intervals by senior staff and new employees are trained by field crew in sampling techniques prior to working independently.*

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.*	*GMN holds 4 granted tenements in the Custodia Project. GMN has 75% ownership of the 4 granted tenements.* ▪ *There are no known serious impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* ▪ *Access permissions from local landholders are required. No Native title , historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings are known to be present in the tenements.*
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ *No known exploration for lithium has been carried out on the exploration licence areas. Exploitation of occurrences of other mineral resources is known in artisanal mines for carbonate minerals.*
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	▪ *Principal deposit type sought is lithium bearing pegmatites.* ▪ *The tenements lie in the Borborema Province that has extensive Ediacaran intrusions as well as some Cambrian intrusives. Lithium pegmatites are known in several areas in the Borborema Province, with a current producer in the Serido Belt and past producers in the Solonopole region.*
Drill hole Information	▪ *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*	▪ *No drilling undertaken*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	information for all Material drill holes: ○ *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.* ▪ *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.*	▪ *Locations of all stream sediment samples and of anomalies are shown on maps in this report and included in table 2.* ▪ *Elevations of all stream sediment samples are recorded together with easting and northing.*
Data aggregation methods	▪ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ▪ *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* ▪ *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken, no cut off grades applied* . ▪ *All sample results were included in the interpretations of the stream sediment data and no cut off was applied to results.* ▪ *No sample aggregation was undertaken* ▪ *No metal equivalent values reported*
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*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *No intersection made to report* ▪ *Geometry of mineralisation if present is unknown, however pegmatites found to date have NE to NNE trends.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>▪ 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.</td><td>▪ No drilling undertaken; plan views of tenement surface geochemical sample locations are provided
▪ Sectional views are not relevant to surface sample interpretation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>▪ 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.</td><td>▪ The range of anomalous results in ppm is given for the principal elements .
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Highest</th><th>Lowest</th><th>Median</th></tr>
<tr><td>Li ppm</td><td>81.5</td><td>23.5</td><td>47.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rb ppm</td><td>321</td><td>59.9</td><td>148.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs ppm</td><td>19.3</td><td>4.02</td><td>9.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sn ppm</td><td>4</td><td>1.3</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ta ppm</td><td>2.11</td><td>0.0025</td><td>1.14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tl ppm</td><td>1.74</td><td>0.46</td><td>0.875</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be ppm</td><td>7.52</td><td>1.78</td><td>3.63</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>▪ 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.</td><td>▪ Artisanal mining for calcareous minerals has been carried out in and adjacent to the GMN tenements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>▪ 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.</td><td>▪ Additional work is follow up drainage sampling to better define the anomaly source areas, grid soil sampling and mapping of outcrop to define areas for resource drilling.
▪ Diagrams show target catchment areas based on current results which will probably be subject to change as further results are obtained.
▪ Interpretation of the major controls of anomalous responses are inferred from the distribution of the anomalies on plans of the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		tenements and are thought to be regional structure parallel in a NNE direction..