

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

LARGE, HIGH GRADE RUBIDIUM RESOURCE IDENTIFIED AT THE SEYMOUR PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Seymour hosts a substantial Rubidium resource of 8.3Mt at 0.27% Rb₂O for a contained ~23,000 tonnes of Rb₂O, including an outstanding high-grade portion of 3.4 Mt at 0.40% Rb₂O, for ~13,600 tonnes of Rb₂O)
- The Rubidium resources lies within the existing 2023 North Aubry 8.3Mt Lithium resource (6.2Mt Indicated and 2.1Mt Inferred)
- Seymour ranks among the top Rubidium resources reported globally distinguished by its scale, grade, and classification confidence
- Rubidium is a high-value critical mineral trading at a significant premium to lithium, with high-purity material priced at approximately USD \$1,060 per kilogram¹
- Historic metallurgical test work identified Rubidium grades of up to 1.3% Rb in mica-rich waste streams, confirming strong by-product potential hosted within muscovite mica already separated during lithium processing
- This by-product opportunity may generate a valuable, low-cost revenue stream, supporting GT1's core lithium strategy and sustainable growth
- Rubidium is recognised globally as a critical mineral vital for defence, quantum technologies, and advanced electronics supply chains
- The global Rubidium market is expected to grow from USD \$4.63 billion in 2023 to USD \$8 billion by 2033, at a CAGR of around 5.6%²
- GT1 is among few companies to integrate Rubidium recovery as a by-product within lithium operations, strategically positioning the company to benefit from:
 - Limited global Rubidium supply
 - Inclusion of Rubidium on the critical minerals lists in the United States and Japan
 - GT1's strategic location in Ontario, Canada, close to the large and growing US market with strong demand for critical minerals including Rubidium
 - Robust trade and economic ties between Canada and Japan, providing access to a major market focused on critical mineral security
- The government recognition of Rubidium as a critical mineral enhances GT1's ability to potentially access additional strategic funding streams to advance development of the Seymour project

¹ <https://www.metal.com/Other-Minor-Metals/202012250004>

² <https://www.sphericalinsights.com/our-insights/Rubidium-market>

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**)(**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce the discovery of significant Rubidium mineralisation at its Seymour Project in Ontario, Canada. This follows a detailed review of historical exploration data and metallurgical test work, culminating in the establishment of a maiden Rubidium Mineral Resource at the North Aubry deposit.

The maiden Mineral Resource includes:

- **8.3 million tonnes at 0.27% Rb₂O (6.2Mt Indicated at 0.28% and 2.1Mt Inferred at 0.25%)**, containing approximately **23,000 tonnes of Rubidium oxide (Rb₂O)**
- A high-grade component of **3.4 million tonnes at 0.40% Rb₂O**, containing approximately **13,600 tonnes of Rb₂O**

This resource positions Seymour among the most significant Rubidium projects globally, distinguished by its scale, grade, and classification confidence relative to other reported Rubidium resources.

“The discovery of significant Rubidium mineralisation at Seymour adds an exciting new dimension to our project’s strategic value. As one of the largest high-grade Rubidium resources on the ASX and the most substantial in Canada, Seymour is well positioned to play a critical role in the global supply of this high-value specialty metal. Rubidium’s importance in advanced technologies and its recognition as a critical mineral by the US and Japan highlight the growing demand and strategic relevance of this metal.

By investigating Rubidium products as a low-cost by-product alongside our core lithium operations, we can unlock additional value, enhance project sustainability, and provide diversified exposure for investors. We look forward to progressing targeted test work to better understand Rubidium’s recovery potential and to further integrate this opportunity within our broader strategy and government engagement initiatives.”

- GT1 Managing Director, Cameron Henry

Discovery and Strategic Context

A geological and metallurgical data review, supported by historic test work undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO) confirmed the presence of Rubidium, a high-value critical metal within mica rich waste streams at the Seymour Project.

Laser ablation results identified Rubidium grades of up to 1.3% Rb, with analysis showing that the mica contains an average of 1.2% Rb and 0.7% Li₂O. The Rubidium is hosted in muscovite, a mica mineral that is already separated as part of the existing lithium processing flowsheet.

Rubidium concentrations were found in the fine fractions produced during Dense Media Separation (DMS) test work material that has historically been considered waste. Given the current flowsheet already removes this mica, Rubidium recovery could potentially be achieved with minimal additional processing equipment, cost or complexity.

The strong Rubidium grades and existing infrastructure provide a compelling by-product opportunity, supporting GT1’s strategy to maximise value from its lithium assets through the efficient recovery of additional critical minerals.

As one of the very few lithium projects globally to identify and evaluate Rubidium as a by-product, GT1 is positioned to capitalise on this first-mover advantage. Targeted test work will now be undertaken to map Rubidium distribution throughout the processing flowsheet, assess technical and commercial viability, and determine if Rubidium can be recovered as a saleable by-product integrated into existing lithium processing.

Sample	Li ₂ O %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Ta ₂ O ₅ %	Rb %
Average Mica +3.35 mm	0.7	2.57	46.7	36.9	117	1.0
Average Mica +2.8 mm	0.8	2.46	46.9	36.5	139	1.2
Average Mica +2.36 mm	0.7	2.46	46.1	37.7	134	1.2
Average Mica -2.36 mm	0.7	2.26	46.3	37.6	120	1.3
Average Mica	0.7	2.44	46.5	37.2	127	1.2
Minimum	0.7	2.26	46.1	36.5	117	1.0
Maximum	0.8	2.57	46.9	37.7	139	1.3
Std Dev.	0.05	0.13	0.37	0.58	11	0.09
Std Dev. % From Avg	6.8%	5.4%	0.8%	1.6%	8.4%	8.1%

Table 1: -3.35mm Stage 2 DMS Sinks Mica Laser Ablation Results from DMS test work report undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO)



Figure 1: -3.35mm Stage 2 DMS Sinks Mica Laser Ablation Results from DMS test work report undertaken by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO)

Rubidium Market

Rubidium is a high-value critical mineral trading at a significant premium to lithium, with high-purity material priced at approximately USD \$1,060 per kilogram. Globally, Rubidium is recognised as a critical mineral in multiple jurisdictions, including the United States and Japan, where it is prioritised for supply chain security. Rubidium's value is further enhanced from its essential applications.

- **Military and defence systems** (night vision equipment, radiation detection)
- **Aerospace applications** (ion engines for spacecraft)

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- **Advanced electronics** (fibre optic telecommunications)
- **Biomedical applications** (medical imaging, pharmaceuticals)

Beyond these traditional uses, Rubidium's applications are expanding into emerging technologies such as quantum computing, advanced battery chemistries, and next-generation electronics. This evolving demand further underpins the metal's long-term growth potential and strategic value.

While the global Rubidium market is currently small, it is forecast to grow from USD \$4.63 billion in 2023 to USD \$8 billion by 2033, at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.62%. Growth is driven by constrained supply and rising demand from defence, electronics, and energy storage sectors.

The combination of Rubidium's critical mineral status, extreme scarcity, and growing demand for high-tech applications positions Rubidium as a valuable critical mineral in the global market, with pricing reflecting both its immediate commercial value and strategic importance. These dynamics enhance GT1's exposure to high-tech and specialty markets and strengthen the Company's position in the critical minerals sector.

Global Resource and Market Context

Globally, only a few Rubidium-bearing deposits are known, including some in Australia. GT1's Seymour Project stands out with high-grade material and resource confidence, supporting the strategy to integrate Rubidium recovery into its flowsheet and operations.

China remains a significant producer of Rubidium, mostly as a by-product of lithium and other mineral processing. Despite domestic production, China continues to import Rubidium, with Canada historically supplying a substantial portion, underscoring Canada's important role in the global Rubidium market.

GT1's Strategic Position

GT1 is uniquely positioned to extract Rubidium as a low-cost by-product from Seymour's waste streams, requiring minimal additional processing. This opportunity enhances project economics and aligns with GT1's commitment to sustainability. As one of few Western companies incorporating Rubidium recovery within lithium operations, GT1 is strategically positioned to capitalise on:

- Global supply constraints
- Rubidium's inclusion on critical minerals lists in the United States and Japan
- Proximity to the large and growing U.S. market from its Ontario base
- Strong Canada-Japan trade relations offering access to key critical mineral markets

Government Strategy

Rubidium is globally recognised as a critical mineral, including its listing on the US Department of Defence Industrial Base Critical Minerals list (DIBC). The DIBC identifies minerals essential for national security, highlighting Rubidium's strategic importance across defence, aerospace, medical technologies, and other high-tech industries. This recognition drives government efforts to secure stable, diversified supply chains for critical minerals, which are vital to defence readiness and emerging technologies.

GT1's Seymour Project, located in Ontario, Canada, is strategically positioned within a jurisdiction that is an established supplier of Rubidium and other critical minerals. Historically, Canada has supplied a substantial portion of global Rubidium demand, including approximately two-thirds of China's Rubidium imports, underscoring Canada's significance in the global supply chain.

Canada's government has increasingly prioritised critical minerals within its broader natural resources and economic security frameworks. Ongoing initiatives to strengthen critical mineral supply chains, including collaboration with allied countries, provide a supportive policy environment for projects like Seymour. Notably, Canada's partnership with Japan under the Canada-Japan Energy Policy Dialogue's Sectoral Working Group on Critical Minerals exemplifies efforts to enhance trade, research, and development in this sector. These government-to-government relationships create pathways for GT1 to engage with multiple stakeholders and access strategic markets prioritising mineral security.

GT1 is proactively incorporating Rubidium into its global government engagement strategy. This complements the Company's vertically integrated lithium operations and aligns with national and international priorities to secure critical mineral supply chains for high-tech, defence, and energy transition applications.

Seymour Rubidium Resource

The Rubidium Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), located within the open-pit resource component of the North Aubry deposit at the Seymour Project, forms part of the consolidated Seymour Project MRE, most recently reported in November 2023.³

Deposit	2023 MRE (0.2% Li ₂ O cut-off)			
	Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	Rb ₂ O %
North Aubry				
Indicated	6.2	1.25	149	0.28
Inferred	2.1	0.8	108	0.25
<i>North Aubry total</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>0.27</i>
South Aubry				
Inferred	2.0	0.6	91	
<i>South Aubry total</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>91</i>	
Global Seymour total	10.3	1.03	129	0.27

Table 2: 2023 Seymour Mineral Resource Estimate with the inclusion of a maiden Rubidium Mineral Resource Estimate

1. MRE produced is reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
2. Figures constrained to US\$4,000/t SC6 open pit shell and reported above a 0.2% Li₂O cut-off; numbers have been rounded.

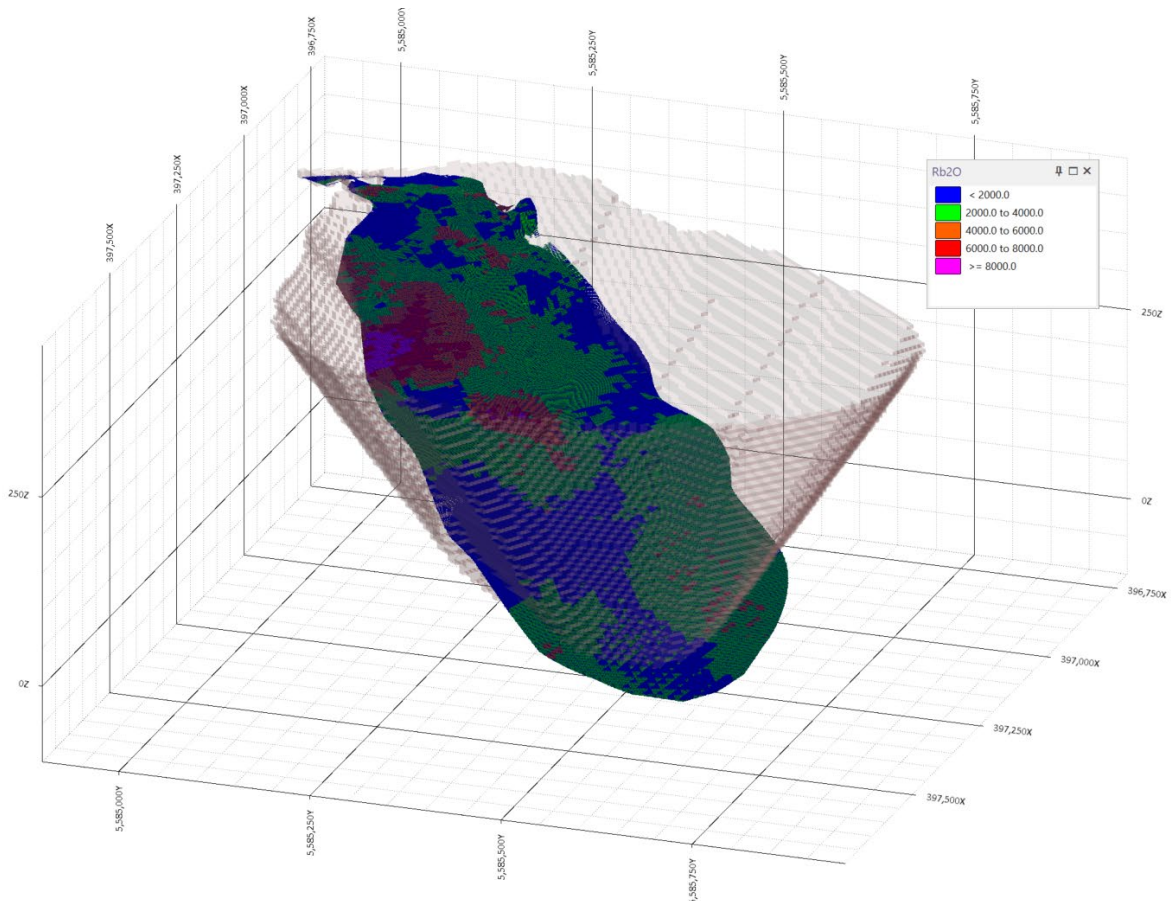


Figure 2: Rb₂O distribution compared with the USD4000 pit shell from the November 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate.

³ For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended.

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North Aubry Significant Rubidium Drilling Intercepts

The North Aubry deposit includes a number of exceptionally high-grade Rubidium intercepts. Across the project's history, all three owners Linear, Ardiden, and now GT1 have consistently intersected Rubidium mineralisation in drilling, demonstrating the continuity and strength of the deposit.

The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is primarily based on historical drilling completed by Ardiden. More recently, GT1's deeper diamond drilling (GTDD holes) has also returned strong Rubidium grades. While these recent intercepts were not included in the current MRE, they highlight the potential to further grow and upgrade the Rubidium resource in future updates.

Significant Rubidium drilling intercepts include:

HoleID	North	East	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	%Rb ₂ O
ASD010	5585404	397163	391	-72.2	195	264	212.54	228	15.46	0.68
ASD010	5585404	397163	391	-72.2	195	264	218	225	7	0.90
ASD010	5585404	397163	391	-72.2	195	264	218	222	4	1.17
ASD017	5585211	397199	388	-68.5	202	159	112.94	126.74	13.8	0.60
ASD017	5585211	397199	388	-68.5	202	159	112.94	116.43	3.49	1.12
ASD017	5585211	397199	388	-68.5	202	159	114.84	116.43	1.59	1.55
GTDD-23-0446	5585415	397244	390	-69.27	220	377	235.78	256	20.22	0.38
GTDD-23-0593	5585196	397192	388	-59.67	220	155	102.37	122.05	19.68	0.93
GTDD-23-0593	5585196	397192	388	-59.67	220	155	102.88	115.7	12.82	1.05
GTDD-23-0632	5585237	397259	388	-59.08	220	182	138.92	155.58	16.66	0.62
GTDD-23-0632	5585237	397259	388	-59.08	220	182	138.92	144.65	5.73	1.06
SL02-08	5585201	396932	390	-90	0	30	13.6	30	16.4	0.40
SL02-08	5585201	396932	390	-90	0	30	25.7	29.3	3.6	0.59
SL-09-33	5585202	396924	388	-90	0	114	14.4	40.53	26.13	0.40
SL-09-33	5585202	396924	388	-90	0	114	23.1	40.53	17.43	0.50
SL-17-01	5585202	396921	387	-59.4	91	111	16.93	48.04	31.11	0.42
SL-17-01	5585202	396921	387	-59.4	91	111	32.1	47	14.9	0.51
SL-17-62	5585250	397144	393	-58.6	201	129	104.1	122.26	18.16	0.51
SL-17-62	5585250	397144	393	-58.6	201	129	106	118	12	0.67

Table 3: Significant Rubidium drill hole intercepts from historic drilling at the Seymour project

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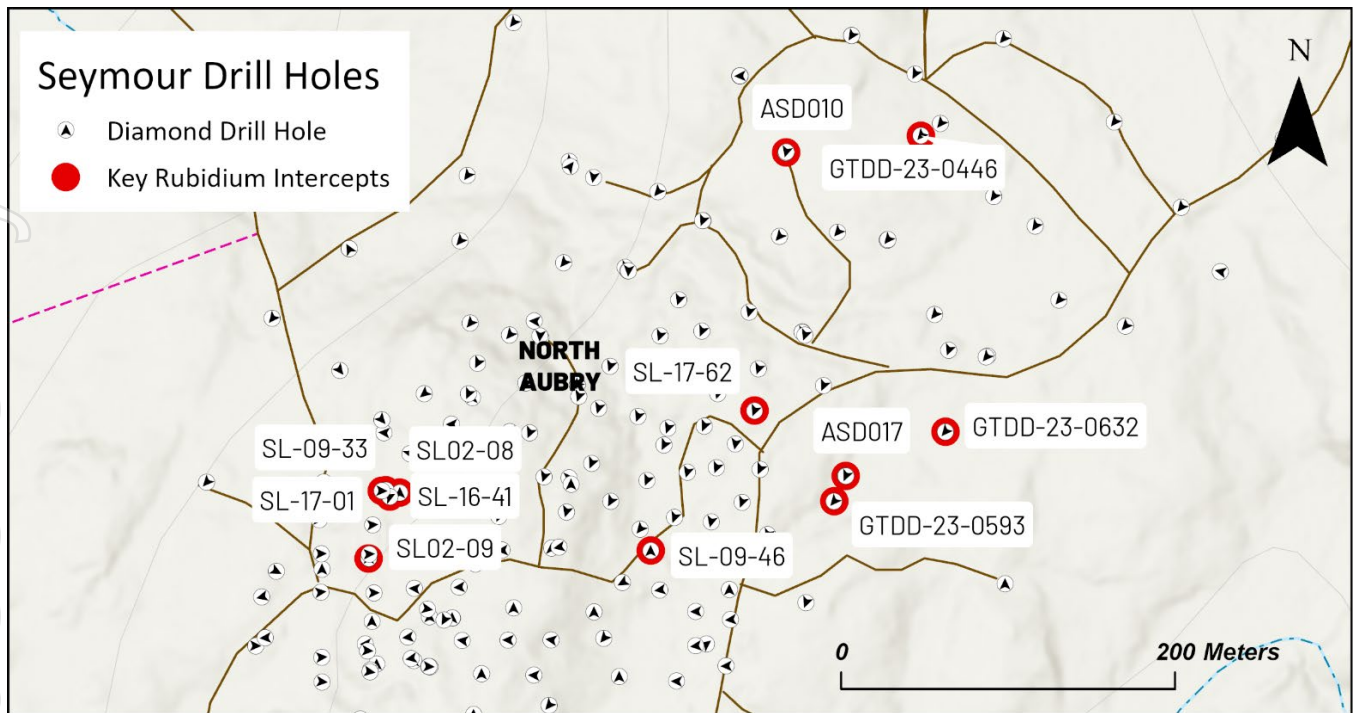


Figure 3: Seymour Key Rubidium drill intercept locations at North Aubry

Sensitivity Analysis for Rubidium at the North Aubry deposit

The table below outlines the corresponding tonnage and rubidium grade at various cut-off grades for the Seymour Rubidium MRE. This allows investors to more accurately compare Seymour's resource to peer deposits that may have used different cut-off assumptions, highlighting the robustness and scale of the Seymour deposit across a range of scenarios.

Cut-off grade (ppm)	Indicated			Inferred		
	Tonnes ≥ cut-off (millions)	Average grade ≥ cut-off (ppm)	Material Content (t)	Tonnes ≥ cut-off (millions)	Average grade ≥ cut-off (ppm)	Material Content (t)
0	6.79	2761	18752	1.81	2502	4521
100	6.79	2761	18752	1.81	2502	4521
200	6.79	2761	18752	1.81	2502	4521
300	6.79	2762	18751	1.81	2502	4521
400	6.78	2765	18748	1.81	2502	4521
500	6.74	2779	18730	1.80	2504	4520
600	6.71	2789	18713	1.80	2505	4519
700	6.62	2817	18659	1.80	2510	4517
800	6.55	2841	18600	1.79	2517	4511
900	6.45	2872	18516	1.79	2520	4508
1000	6.32	2910	18398	1.78	2525	4503
1100	6.20	2947	18265	1.77	2532	4494
1200	6.11	2974	18160	1.77	2538	4485
1300	5.95	3020	17960	1.74	2561	4446
1400	5.75	3077	17694	1.69	2595	4382
1500	5.60	3119	17484	1.64	2626	4315
1600	5.40	3177	17172	1.60	2654	4250
1700	5.21	3234	16853	1.54	2691	4156
1800	4.92	3320	16351	1.44	2757	3974
1900	4.69	3394	15914	1.38	2800	3855
2000	4.47	3466	15482	1.34	2823	3785
2100	4.19	3560	14910	1.25	2881	3595
2200	3.91	3660	14318	1.17	2934	3418
2300	3.71	3738	13857	1.11	2969	3289
2400	3.49	3823	13359	0.95	3072	2913
2500	3.30	3904	12880	0.85	3141	2684
2600	3.12	3982	12424	0.77	3206	2471
2700	2.96	4055	11998	0.70	3259	2290
2800	2.80	4127	11570	0.60	3345	2010
2900	2.63	4213	11068	0.52	3422	1778
3000	2.48	4289	10628	0.41	3547	1464
3100	2.27	4405	9988	0.35	3645	1261
3200	2.14	4481	9579	0.31	3707	1140
3300	1.96	4589	9018	0.24	3844	918
3400	1.85	4667	8630	0.22	3877	869
3500	1.70	4772	8125	0.22	3894	838
3600	1.58	4867	7690	0.19	3934	763
3700	1.44	4982	7197	0.18	3955	714
3800	1.34	5081	6797	0.09	4129	391
3900	1.23	5188	6380	0.06	4271	270
4000	1.13	5296	5990	0.04	4449	186

Table 4: Sensitivity Analysis for Rubidium at the North Aubry deposit⁴

⁴ This table is not to be interpreted as a Mineral Resource. The data presented is intended solely to demonstrate tonnage and grade sensitivities at various cut-off grades. Minor discrepancies may be present due to rounding.

Indigenous Partner 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.

Seymour Mineral Resource Estimate details

Regional Geology

The Seymour Lake Property occurs within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, proximal to the sub provincial boundary between the English River (north) and Wabigoon (south) sub provinces. Specifically, the Property is located within the Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt which trends east-northeast along the north shore of Lake Nipigon, extending eastward to the Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt (C. Jeffs 2018).

Property Geology

Ontario government mapping shows the western part of the Property is underlain by mostly Willet Assemblage mafic volcanic-dominated rocks, with lesser units of Toronto Assemblage mafic volcanics, and minor Marshall Assemblage dacite tuffs and related sediments. The eastern part of the Property is underlain by a tonalite to granite to granodiorite pluton, thought to be the parental intrusion to the rare metal pegmatite dikes and sills exposed at the North and South Aubry showings. All Assemblages have been crosscut by felsic to mafic dikes of various ages and rock types, including the target pegmatite sills and dikes. The most volumetrically significant post-mineralization intrusive rocks are Proterozoic Nipigon mafic sills, which form the caps of the prominent "mesa-like" hills in the Lake Nipigon area (C. Jeffs 2018).

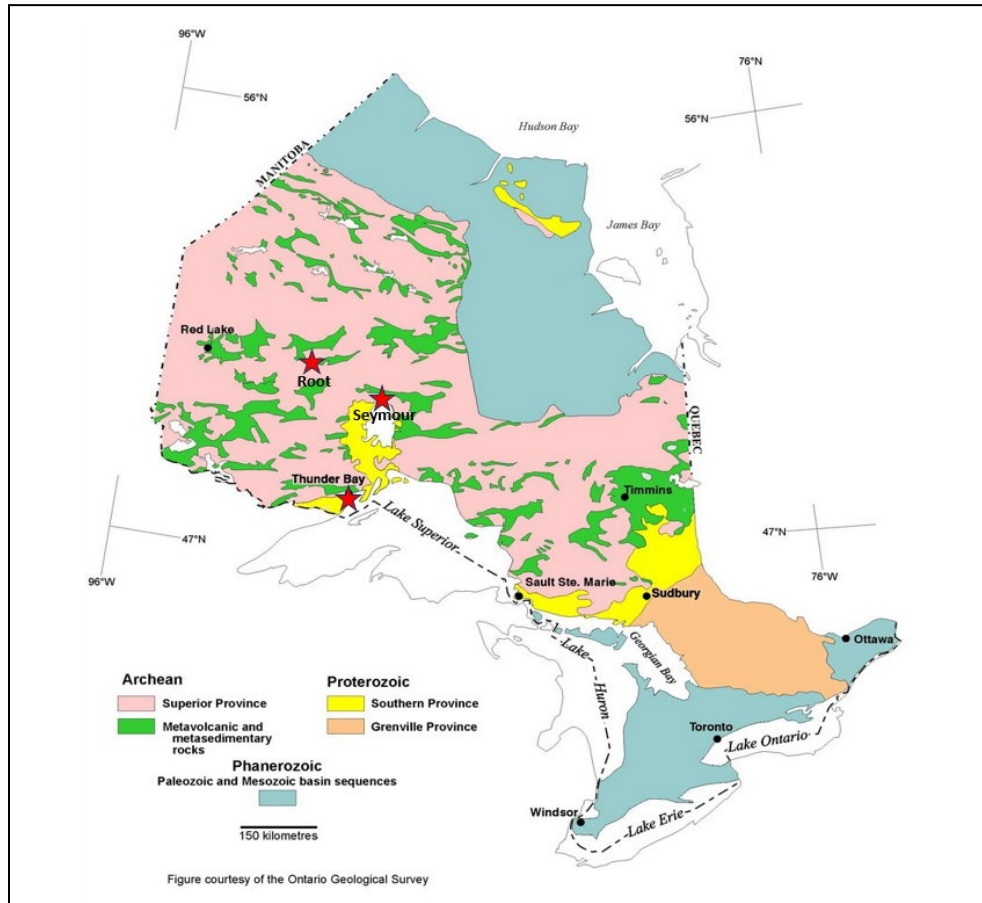


Figure 4: Geology Map of Ontario

Bedrock Geology

The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. Glacial cover is patchy over the deposit and varies in thickness from zero to over 10m, but averages around 3m thickness.

There are four main lithologies within the Seymour Lake Project area. The eastern side of the project is dominated by Archean Granites. The southwest is mostly made up of a large elongate dolerite intrusions.

The central and northwest of the project area are dominated by a folded suite of meta-volcanics.

Based on geological mapping in the region the meta volcanics represent the metamorphosed amphibolite's and pillow basalt and intruded by dolerites and intercalated with volcanic-clastic sediments. Meta-sediments also occur in the far northwestern corner of the project area.

The Seymour Lake area is also crosscut by several north south trending dolerite dykes. These dykes likely follow pre-existing lines of weakness which may indicate faults.

The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. The rocks have been metamorphosed from greenschist to amphibolite grade and can include garnet and hornblende. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. "These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Sub province, host to most of the pegmatites in the region", (after Phil Jones et al 2019).

Ore Geology

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Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well-developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 ± 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006).

The pegmatites in North Aubry have a north easterly plunge direction with a dip varying from 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal, up to 800m downdip extent and 250-350m strike. The North Upper and North Upper high-grade component, higher grade portion within, appears to wedge towards the southeast but is still open down dip and to the northwest.

Southern pegmatites are thinner and less well developed with higher muscovite and albite content and north-westerly trend and dip moderately to the east. These pegmatites are also hosted in pillow basalts.

The pegmatites are zoned with better developed spodumene crystal appearing as clusters, with radiating spodumene crystals often radiating in from the country rock contact.

The main ore bearing mineral is Spodumene, followed by minor Petalite and Lepidolite.

Associated minerals include quartz, muscovite, microcline, hornblende, albite and other feldspars, tourmaline, with minor carbonate, chlorite, biotite and hematite. Sulphide species are predominantly minor disseminated pyrite and trace pyrrhotite usually hosted by the surrounding basalt.

The updated Seymour Mineral Resource estimate was compiled by John Winterbottom, a fulltime employee of Green Technology Metals and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Winterbottom has extensive experience in Mineral Resource estimation techniques and their application and worked in a wide range of spheres within the mining industry.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Seymour deposit is located in northwest Ontario, Canada and lies within the Archean aged Superior Province approximately 2.5 billion years old largest portion of 3 major geological regions of the Precambrian Canadian Shield.

The shield forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded by provinces of Paleoproterozoic age on the west, north and east, and Mesoproterozoic age (Grenville Province) on the southeast.

Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting of the margins, emplacement of several mafic dyke swarms, compressional reactivation and large-scale rotation at circa 1.9 Ga, as well as failed rifting at circa 1.1 Ga. except for the northwestern Superior margin that was pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at approximately 1.8 Ga, the craton has escaped later ductile deformation.

Sedimentary rocks as old as 2.48 Ga uncomfortably overlie Superior Province granites, indicating that most erosion had occurred prior to circa 2.5 Ga (Percival and Easton 2007).

The Seymour Lake Lithium Project is often covered by recent glacial deposits comprising shallow gravelly soils, boulder till and in places thick moraines obscuring the bedrock, referred to as overburden in the mineral resource model. The overburden is generally thin, averaging 3m locally but can be absent completely or up to 10 or more metres thick. In low-lying areas the bedrock is also obscured by lakes and swamps.

The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice-ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Sub province hosting to most of the pegmatites in the region.

Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after the host rocks were metamorphosed, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well-developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 ± 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, Selway & Tindle, 2006).

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Available drill holes data were accumulated from multiple phases of drilling conducted by a number of operators from 2002 to 2009 by Linear, 2016-2018 by Ardiden Ltd and from 2021 by GT1 to the present.

Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core.

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 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same a default side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias.

Drilling Techniques

Tri-cone drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ or BTW diamond drilling through the primary rock. 11 holes were drilled by Ardiden using HQ core.

199 diamond core samples were used in the Mineral Resource estimate for 26,244.19 metres including 22 holes drilled by GT1 for 8,291.69m.

18 holes were rejected from the estimate mainly from 2009 and 2002 due to missing lithology logging and assay data or re-drills or poor orientation to the pegmatite attitude. Some of the earlier (2002) North Aubry holes were drilled vertically until it was realised the pegmatites plunged to the northeast. Most holes were drilled to the southwest approximately perpendicular to the pegmatite orientation.

Sample Analysis Method and QAQC

All Ardiden and samples were analysed by AGAT for lithium and a suite of other elements, using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish (method# 201-378). Sodium Peroxide Fusion oxidizes samples at high temperatures effectively in dissolving all the pegmatite minerals while the ICP-MS ionizes chemical species and sorts the ions based on their mass-to-charge ratio.

All GT1 drill samples were submitted to Act labs Thunder Bay for analysis for sample preparation before forwarding the pulps to their Ancaster laboratory in Ontario Canada for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish.

Prior to 2016 little QAQC was performed other than some duplicate core sampling and verification laboratory internal standards. Whilst the results appear acceptable the lack of QAQC was a concern.

A spatial sampling pairing review was undertaken comparing Ardiden and Linear samples located within 8m of each other within the pegmatite domains. The results were inconclusive but hinted at the Linear Li₂O results being biased slightly lower than Ardiden's results. It is unclear as to why this would be the case. As the Linear drilling makes up only 12% of the metrage included in the mineral resource the bias is not considered material to the estimate.

In 2016 Ardiden employed a single Li₂O standard (CGL 128) certified by the Mongolian Central Geological Laboratory derived from the wolfram-lithium deposit located in the Arbyan area, Sukhbaatar province of Mongolia in April 2012. Ardiden used the standard from 2016 to 2018 until it was superseded by more reliable OREAS standards. The control charts produced over this time period for CGL 128 suggest occasional poor precision and a cluster of low-grade assay returns. However, the OREAS standards, overlapping some of 2018 show no obvious bias and better precision from AGAT Laboratories

All the Ardiden drill samples were analysed by AGAT Laboratories who are accredited by The Standards Council of Canada (SCC), The Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA), SAI Global and have ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 accreditation.

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in dissolving all the pegmatite minerals while the ICP-MS ionizes chemical species and sorts the ions based on their mass-to-charge ratio.

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GT1 inserted certified lithium standards of varying grade and blanks into each batch submitted to Act labs to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. Act labs also inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control.

All GT1 results were within acceptable tolerances.

No significant bias or precision issues were observed in the control samples.

Estimation and Methodology

An Ordinary Kriging (OK) grade estimation methodology has been used for Li_2O , Ta_2O_5 and Rb_2O in the Mineral Resource Estimate which is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation under review.

Geological units were first interpreted in Leapfrog 2021.2 software from geological logs and core photography references.

Pegmatite and overburden wireframes were exported from Leapfrog and then imported into Micromine for estimation.

Data was composited to 1m length to geological contacts.

Top cut analysis was carried out to identify extreme outliers, using a combination of plots, and histograms and the effect of top cuts on cut mean and coefficient of variation. Variable top cuts have been applied by domain and element, but all elements had a fairly low coefficient of variation.

Two models were produced, North and South. The Northern model used blocks 5mE x 10mN x 2.5mRL rotated 45 from north to align with the long axis of the deposit. The Southern model used 10mE x 10m N x 2.5m RL block sizes with no rotation applied. Geological features were assigned to the model using sub-blocks up to 1/5 of the parent blocks to preserve pegmatite volumes.

The model was validated visually by comparing block grade estimate to composites values with confirmation through swath plots and statistical comparisons.

Classification

The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drill spacing and geological continuity.

The Resource model uses a classification scheme based upon drill hole spacing plus block estimation parameters, number of composites, number of holes and average distance of data to block centroid in the respective search ellipsoid informing the block cell.

The results of the Mineral Resource Estimation reflect the views of the Competent Person.

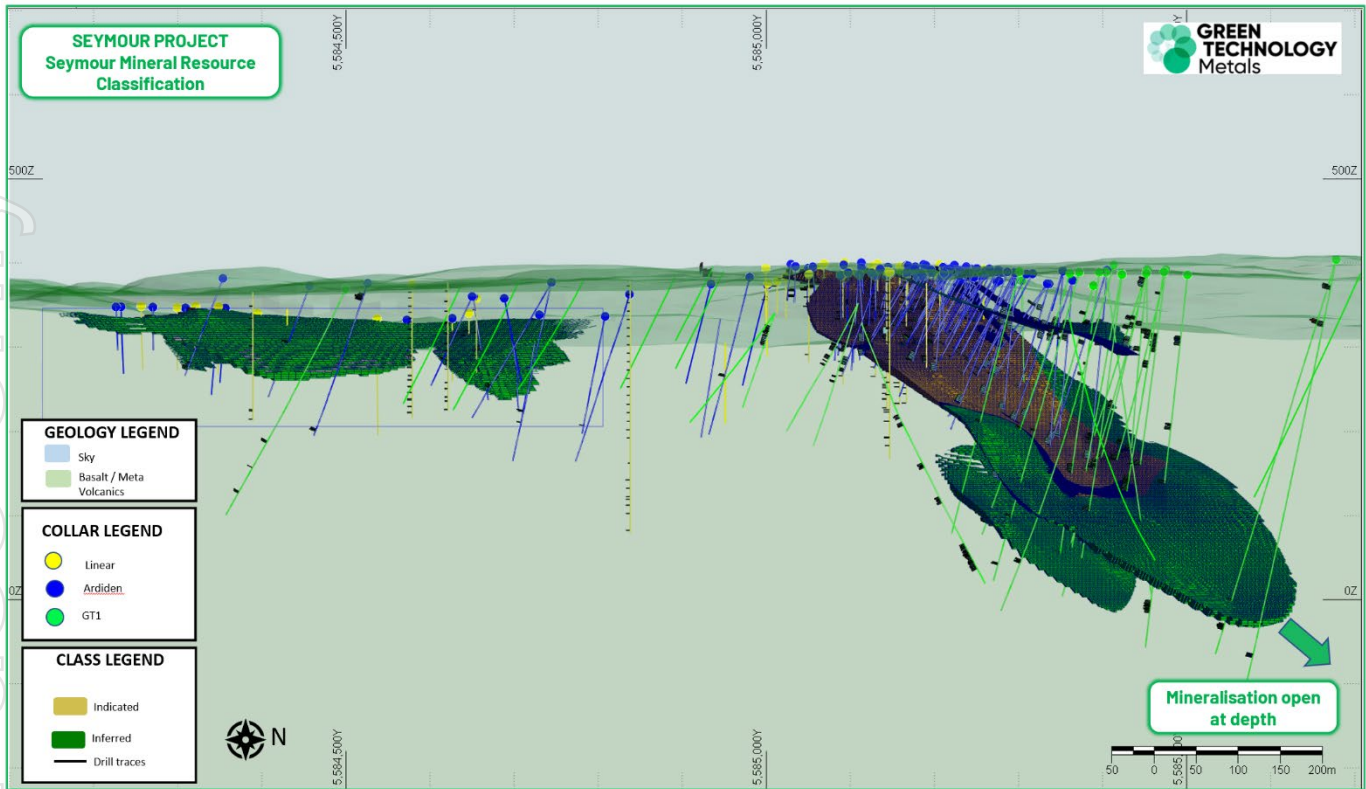


Figure 5: North and South Aubry Mineral Resource - Coloured by Resource classification.

Cut-Off Grade and Other Parameters

The Seymour Mineral Resource is reported using open-pit mining constraints.

The open-pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that is constrained within a US\$4,000/t SC6 optimised shell and above a 0.2% Li₂O cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using:

- \$4/t mining cost
- \$15.19/t processing costs
- Mining loss of 5% with no mining dilution
- 55-degree pit slope angles
- 75% Product Recovery

Mining and Metallurgical Assumptions

Mining and metallurgical factors are applied in determining the potential for economic extraction; however no mining or metallurgical factors have been applied to the resource estimate as reported.

Potential deleterious elements were estimated for North Aubry. The results show favourable downstream processing levels of low iron within the resource area as well as acceptable levels of other deleterious elements such as potassium.

KEY CONTACTS

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information please visit www.greentm.com.au or contact

Investors

Media

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Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American-focused lithium exploration and development business with a current global Mineral Resource estimate of 30.4Mt at 1.17% Li₂O.

Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O (%)
Root Project		
Root Bay Open pit		
Indicated	5.8	1.28
Inferred	0.1	0.73
Root Bay Underground		
Indicated	4.2	1.37
Inferred	5.5	1.24
McCombe		
Inferred	4.5	1.01
Root Total	20.1	1.24
Seymour Project⁵		
North Aubry		
Indicated	6.2	1.25
Inferred	2.1	0.8
South Aubry		
Inferred	2.0	0.6
Seymour Total	10.3	1.07
Combined Total	30.4	1.17

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.

⁵For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended.



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.

APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimation is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr John Winterbottom (Member AIG). Mr Winterbottom is a Director of Helena Consulting Pty Ltd, consulting to 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 as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears in this release. 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 consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

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).

APPENDIX A: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1 Report

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																																																																					
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available drill holes data were accumulated from multiple phases of drilling conducted by a number of operators from 2002 to the present. Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. 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 2.5kg 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.⁷ <p>Total Project Drilling</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Holes</th> <th>Metres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Linear Resources</td> <td>2002</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>32</td> <td>1,865.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>19</td> <td>2,568.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>51</td> <td>4,434.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Ardiden</td> <td>2016</td> <td>CH</td> <td>13</td> <td>48.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>35</td> <td>2,231.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>70</td> <td>7,987.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>38</td> <td>6,714.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>156</td> <td>16,982</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Green Technology Metals</td> <td>2021</td> <td>CH</td> <td>7</td> <td>43.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>CH</td> <td>12</td> <td>158.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>1</td> <td>331.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>137</td> <td>29,320.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>25</td> <td>5,076.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>163</td> <td>34,728</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total Drilling</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>370</td> <td>56,143</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note:</p> <p>Type field legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CH – Channel Sample ○ DDH – Diamond Drill hole 	Company	Period	Type	Holes	Metres	Linear Resources	2002	DDH	32	1,865.5	2009	DDH	19	2,568.5	Total		51	4,434.0	Ardiden	2016	CH	13	48.7	2016	DDH	35	2,231.0	2017	DDH	70	7,987.3	2018	DDH	38	6,714.7	Total		156	16,982	Green Technology Metals	2021	CH	7	43.0	2022	CH	12	158.1	2021	DDH	1	331.0	2022	DDH	137	29,320.8	2023	DDH	25	5,076.0	Total		163	34,728	Grand Total Drilling			370	56,143
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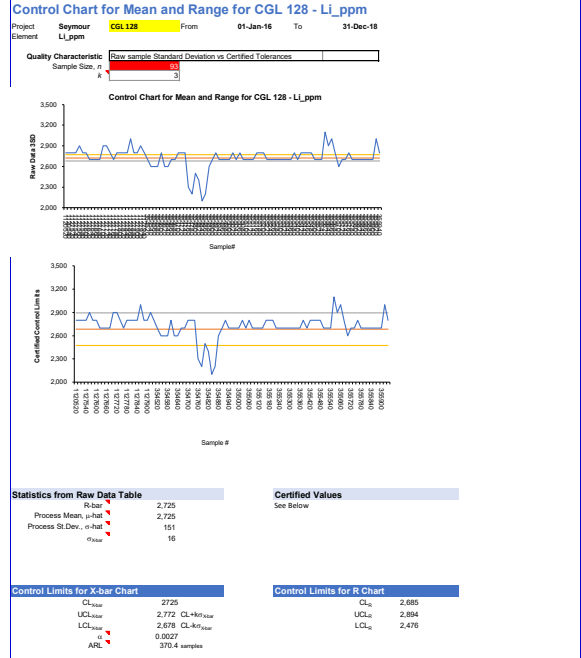
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Metallurgy</p> <p>Metallurgical samples from the North Aubry deposit within a USD2500 pit design were selected from 57 historic and GT1 drill hole ¼ core reserves for 888m.</p> <p>No core was available from the South Aubry deposit.</p> <p>Historic Grab Samples</p> <p>Grab samples were not used in the MRE</p> <p>Historic Channel Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation prior to obtaining the channel samples including grid and geo-references and marking of the pegmatite structures. • Samples were cut across the pegmatite with a diamond saw perpendicular to strike. • Average 1 metre samples are obtained, logged, removed and bagged and secured in accordance with QAQC procedures. • Sampling continued past the Spodumene -Pegmatite zone, even if it is truncated by Mafic Volcanic a later intrusion. • Samples were then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis accompanied with the log and instruction forms. • Bagging of the samples was supervised by a geologist to ensure there are no numbering mix-ups. • One tag from a triple tag book was inserted in the sample bag. <p>As recorded, procedures were consistent with normal industry practices.</p> <p>Channel samples were used to aid the pegmatite interpretation but were not used in the estimate.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ or BTW diamond drilling through the primary rock.11 holes were drilled by Ardiden using HQ core. ▪ 221 diamond holes were used to constrain the Mineral Resource estimate for 34,633.6 metres including 47 holes drilled by GT1 for 15,209.6. ▪ 16 holes were rejected from the estimate mainly from 2009 and 2002 due to missing lithology logging and assay data or re-drills or poor orientation to the pegmatite attitude. Some of the earlier North Aubry holes were drilled vertically until it was released the pegmatite strike 130. The majority of holes were drilled to the southwest approximately perpendicular to the pegmatite orientation.
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 HQ section of the hole (top 5m of the hole) ▪ Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones was over 95% and considered satisfactory. ▪ Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run. ▪ No observable relationship has been noted between core recovery and Li₂O grade.
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 undertaken 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. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature based on visual estimates of mineral species and geological features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																				
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 retrospectivity 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"> The bulk of the core is NQ diameter core with some BTK and HQ core drilled by Linear and Ardiden. All recent drilling has been NQ diameter core Each ½ core 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. <p>Metallurgy ½ core reserve samples were further ¼ core cut using a diamond saw and composited into like pegmatite units based on previous geological logging and interpretation and lithium, iron and potassium grades.</p>																																				
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Prior to 2016 little QAQC was performed other than some duplicate core sampling and verification laboratory internal standards. Whilst the results appear acceptable the lack of QAQC was a concern.</p> <p>A spatial sampling pairing review was undertaken comparing Ardiden and Linear samples located within 8m of each other within the pegmatite domains. The results were inconclusive but hinted at the Linear Li2O results being biased slightly lower than Ardiden's results. It is unclear as to why this would be the case:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Field Name</th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> <th>No of Points</th> <th>Mean</th> <th>Variance</th> <th>Std Dev</th> <th>Coeff. of Variation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ardiden</td> <td>Li2O_ppm</td> <td>105.4</td> <td>53609.7</td> <td>200</td> <td>14,776</td> <td>1.46E+08</td> <td>12085.76</td> <td>0.818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Linear</td> <td>Li2O_ppm</td> <td>53.81</td> <td>59640</td> <td>200</td> <td>12,483</td> <td>1.64E+08</td> <td>12819.8</td> <td>1.027</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Difference</td> <td>-11%</td> <td colspan="5"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As the Linear drilling makes up only 12% of the meterage included in the mineral resource the bias is not considered material to the estimate.</p> <p>In 2016 Ardiden employed a single Li2O standard (CGL 128) certified by the Mongolian Central Geological Laboratory derived from the wolfram-lithium deposit located in the Arbaran area, Sukhbaatar province of Mongolia in April 2012. Ardiden used the standard from 2016 to 2018 until it was superseded by more reliable OREAS standards. The control charts produced over this time period for CGL 128 suggest occasional poor precision and a cluster of low grade assay returns. However, the OREAS standards, overlapping some of 2018 show no obvious bias and better precision from AGAT Laboratories.</p> <p>All the Ardiden drill samples were analysed by AGAT Laboratories who are accredited by The Standards Council of Canada (SCC), The Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA), SAI Global and have ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 accreditation.</p> <p>All Ardiden samples were analysed by AGAT for lithium and a suite of other elements, using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish (method# 201-378). Sodium Peroxide Fusion oxidizes samples at high temperatures effectively in dissolving all</p>	Company	Field Name	Minimum	Maximum	No of Points	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	Coeff. of Variation	Ardiden	Li2O_ppm	105.4	53609.7	200	14,776	1.46E+08	12085.76	0.818	Linear	Li2O_ppm	53.81	59640	200	12,483	1.64E+08	12819.8	1.027	Difference			-11%					
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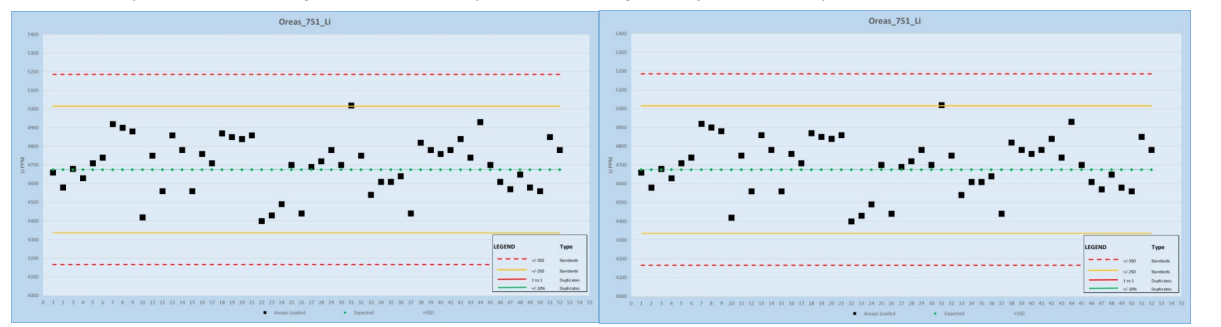
for personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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the pegmatite minerals while the ICP-MS ionizes chemical species and sorts the ions based on their mass-to-charge ratio.



All GT1 drill samples were submitted to Actlabs Thunder Bay for analysis for sample preparation before forwarding the pulps to their Ancaster laboratory in Ontario Canada for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish. GT1 inserted certified lithium standards of varying grade and blanks into each batch submitted to Actlabs to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. Actlabs also inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. All GT1 Li results were within acceptable tolerances. Controls samples revealed no significant bias with precision levels generally within acceptable limits..



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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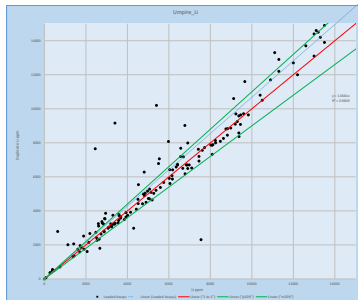
Standards & Blanks

Seymour		Valid	Raw Mean	Certified Values			Fails		
2018		Records	Li_ppm	Li_ppm	LCL	UCL	Min	Max	% Fails
OREAS 147	Li_ppm	19	2,325	2,268	1,938	2,598	0	0	0%
OREAS 149	Li_ppm	20	10,209	10,282	9,382	11,182	0	0	0%
Blank	Li_ppm	50	1	-	100	25	0	0	0%
CGL 128	Li_ppm`	7	2,714	2,685	2,476	2,894	0	0	0%

Seymour		Valid	Raw Mean	Certified Values			Fails			
2017		Records	Li_ppm	Li_ppm	LCL	UCL	Min	Max	% Fails	
Blank	Li_ppm	72	-	100	-	100	25	0	0	0%
CGL 128	Li_ppm`	73	2,697	2,685	2,476	2,894	5	0	7%	

Seymour		Valid	Raw Mean	Certified Values			Fails			
2016		Records	Li_ppm	Li_ppm	LCL	UCL	Min	Max	% Fails	
Blank	Li_ppm	26	-	100	-	100	25	0	0	0%
CGL 128	Li_ppm`	24	2,804	2,685	2,476	2,894	0	0	0%	

162 pulps were cross checked between AGAT and Actlabs on pegmatite samples selected from 2021 to 2022 GT1 drill results. The scatter plot revealed issues with Li results above 1%. On investigation it was found that AGAT laboratories had a calibration issue above 1% Li. The issue has now been rectified.



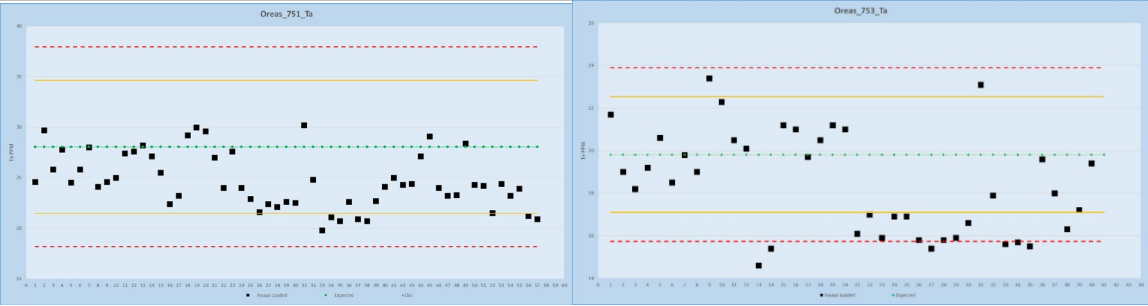
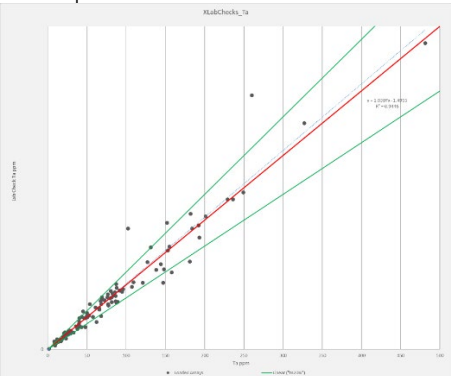
Most Li independent certified reference data returns were within acceptable limits with no significant bias. One blank sample that appears to have been a field swap.

The same OREAS standards were used for tantalum. Whilst this provided some control on the tantalum results the grade ranges were not ideal for economic levels of tantalum. The certified Tantalum results for OREAS 753 and 751, both primarily lithium standards, was circa 20ppm.

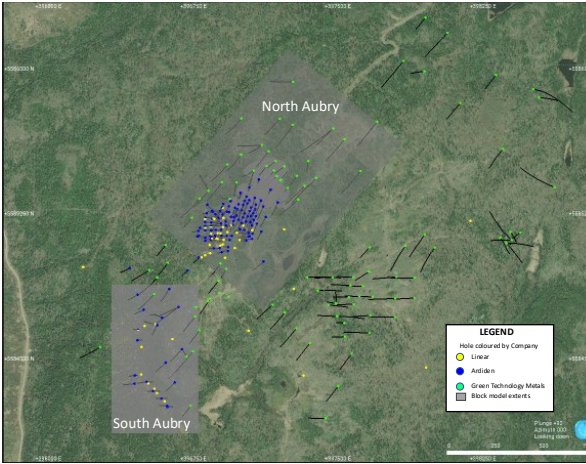
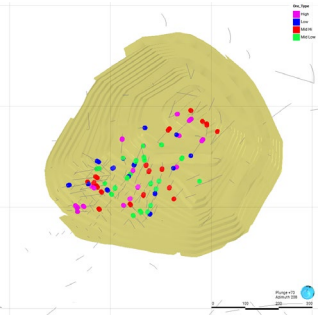
OREAS 751 results were generally acceptable albeit with a slight negative bias (4ppm on average).

OREAS 753 results, which had a similar certified values of 20ppm tantalum showed more mixed results indicating a 2ppm bias on average for the period with several results outside 3 standard deviations from the certified figures.

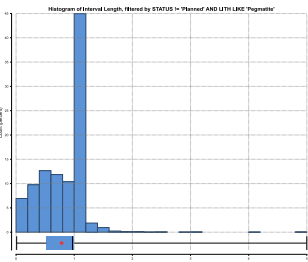
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 <p data-bbox="766 519 1942 568">Laboratory cross checks between AGAT and Actlabs did not indicate a significant bias but did suggest laboratory precision needs to be improved.</p>  <ul data-bbox="766 950 1963 1079" style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Historic specific gravity testwork was determined for every 10th sample by RX17-GP analytical code measured on the pulp by a gas pycnometer. More recently GT1 submitted 339 samples for water immersion test work by Actlabs prior to samples preparation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul data-bbox="262 1104 724 1307" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul data-bbox="766 1104 1963 1356" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ardiden drilled 17 diamond holes within 8m of hole drilled by the previous owner, Linear, in 2016 and 2017. The results were discussed in the previous section, <i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>. Whilst the result was erratic Ardiden were able to confirm the presence of high grade LCT pegmatites. ▪ Further drilling undertaken by GT1 has also confirmed the high grade nature of the main pegmatite (North Upper – HG). ▪ The majority of laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All recent 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.
Location of data points	<ul data-bbox="262 1380 724 1469" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul data-bbox="766 1380 1963 1469" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone16 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. ▪ The project area was flown using LIDAR equipment in October 2021 by KBM Resources Group Inc. from Thunder Bay using a Riegl 680i LiDAR system, coupled to a Applanix POSAV 510 positioning system. The topographic mapping produced is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> ▪ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>extremely accurate and well suited for resource modelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All drilling collar coordinates were compared to the Lidar elevation data to ensure no erroneous coordinates were present in the database. Some collar RL's were adjusted to the Lidar elevation where they differed by more than 3m. GT1 employed a calibrated Reflex SprintIQ North Seeking Gyroscopic tool on all 2021 and 2022 drill holes and surveyed the holes in their entirety with readings downhole every 5m. North Seeking gyroscopes have a typical azimuth accuracy of +/-0.75 degrees and +/-0.15 degrees for dip.  <p>All collars are picked up and stored in the database in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) Zone 16 horizontal and geometric control datum projection for the United States.</p> <p>Metallurgy</p> <p>Location of the North Aubry metallurgical samples coloured by assigned ore type within a USD2500 pit design:</p> 
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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 appropriate for the Mineral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Seymour pegmatites in the North and South areas of the deposit have variable drill spacing from 20mEx20mN in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mE x 50mN at lower depths (150-250m) and greater than 80m spacing below this depth. ▪ The drill spacing is sufficient to support the various levels of Mineral Resource classification applied to the estimate.

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	<p>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m compositing was applied to the Seymour Mineral Resource update based on a review of sample interval lengths.  <p>Metallurgy</p> <p>All available historic and more recent GT1 drill core was used to provide metallurgical testwork samples. The samples were distributed roughly on a 50mSE x 100m NW grid with closer spaced shallower samples.</p>
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"> GT1 drill samples were drilled close to perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite unit and sampled the entire length of the pegmatite as well including several metres into the mafic country rock either side of the pegmatite. Grab and trench samples were taken where outcrop was available. All attempts were made to ensure trench samples represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite. Older holes from Linear Resources and some of Ardiden's earlier drilling were vertical and only approximated the true widths of the pegmatites.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis. <p>Metallurgy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic and GT1 ½ core was either cut in GT1's Thunder Bay core storage facility or delivered under GT1 supervision to Diamond Daves', Thunder Bay, a core cutting contractor. Samples were ¼ core cut using a diamond saw and composited into nominally 1m lengths retained in numbered calico bags themselves grouped into labelled poly weave bags for delivery to the metallurgical laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on this Mineral Resource estimate.

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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) owns 100% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Junior, Root and Wisa). Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 744 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 15,140 ha.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>national park and environmental settings.</i></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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GT1 have acquired several additional claims around Seymour, Root, Allison Lake and Landore since listing on the ASX in November 2021. As of the effective date of this report, all subject lands are in good standing and all claims are currently held 100% by Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd (a subsidiary of Green Technology Metals Ltd). As the claims are on Crown Land, surface access is guaranteed under the Mining Act of Ontario. All Cell Claims are in good standing An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets An Exploration Agreement is current with the Whitesand First Nation who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.
<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"> Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. In 1957, local prospector, Mr Nelson Aubry, discovered the North Aubry and the South Aubry pegmatites. Geological mapping by the Ontario Department of Mines commenced in 1959 and was completed in 1962 (Pye, 1968), with the publication of "Map 2100 Crescent Lake Area" in 1965. From the late 1950's to 2002, exploration by the Ontario Department of Mines was generally restricted to geological mapping and surface sampling, although some minor drilling was completed to test the North Aubry pegmatite in late 1957 (Rees, 2011). In 2001, Linear Resources Inc. ("Linear Resources") obtained the Seymour Lake Project with an initial focus on the project's tantalum potential. In 2002, a 23-diamond drill-hole campaign was completed at North Aubry, and a further 8 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry. In 2008, Linear Resources completed a regional soil-sampling program which resulted in the identification of a number soil geochemical anomalies. Based on these anomalies, another drilling campaign (completed in 2009), with 12 diamond drill-holes at North Aubry, 2 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry, and further 5 diamond drill-holes peripheral to the Aubry prospects designed to test the main 2008 soil geochemical anomalies. Little work was undertaken between 2010 and 2016 until Ardiden acquired the project from Linear Resources in 2016. Further drilling was carried out by Ardiden between 2017 and 2018 resulting in the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate of the Aubry pegmatites in 2018. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was also undertaken by Ardiden in 2018 to test any further exploration potential beyond the current Aubry pegmatite delineating numerous targets.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Geology: The general geological setting of the Seymour Lithium Asset consists of the Precambrian Canadian Shield that underlies approximately 60% of Ontario. The Shield can be divided into three major geological and physiographic regions, from the oldest in the northwest to the youngest in the southeast. Local Geology: The Seymour Lithium Asset is located within the eastern part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, near the boundary with the English River Subprovince to the north. These subprovinces are part of the Superior Craton, comprised mainly of Archaean rocks but also containing some Mesoproterozoic rocks such as the Nipigon Diabase. Bedrock Geology: The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Subprovince, host to most of the pegmatites in the region. Ore Geology: Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well-developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 ± 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006). The pegmatites in North Aubry have a northeast plunge direction varying from 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal some 800m downdip extent and 250-300m strike. The North Upper and North Upper high grade component within, appears to wedge towards the south east and is still open down dip and to the north west.

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<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern pegmatites are thinner and less well developed with higher muscovite content and appear to have a more north to north-westerly trend and dip more shallowly to the east. These pegmatites are also hosted in pillow basalts. The pegmatites are zoned with better developed spodumene crystal appearing as bands, often at an acute angle to the general trend of the pegmatite. The dominant economic minerals are spodumene with varying proportions of muscovite, microcline, and minor petalite and lepidolite. The adjacent pillow basalts contain minor disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. <p>A total of 221 diamond holes, on a variable grid, ranging from tighter shallower spacings of 20x20m to broader 100x100m in less well-defined areas of the mineral resource. have. A total of 133 holes were drilled by Ardiden, with the previous owners Linear drilling 41 holes, some of which were excluded from this estimate due to missing logging, assay reliability or re-drills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2018 Ardiden drilling was completed by Rugged Aviation Inc. using BTW coring equipment producing 4.20 cm diameter core. The earlier drill holes were either vertical or inclined towards the west. Once the pegmatite was determined to be dipping towards the north-east, the later drill holes were inclined towards the south-west <p>Drilling within Block Model Extents</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="982 659 1854 1073"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Holes</th> <th>Metres</th> <th>Proportion %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Linear Resources</td> <td>2002</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>29</td> <td>1647.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>12</td> <td>1573.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>41</td> <td>3221</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Ardiden</td> <td>2016</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>29</td> <td>1950</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>69</td> <td>7864.3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>35</td> <td>6388.7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>133</td> <td>16203</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Green Technology Metals</td> <td>2021</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>1</td> <td>331</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>DDH</td> <td>46</td> <td>14878.6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>47</td> <td>15209.6</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>221</td> <td>34633.6</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>16 holes were excluded from the MRE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Technology Metals Ltd has completed 163 NQ diamond holes on the Seymour tenements since December 2021 for 34,728 m. 47 holes were drilled in and around the Aubry deposits with 25 holes intersecting pegmatite mineralisation within the MRE. A total of 179 holes were directly used in the interpolation. Holes drilled outside the Aubry deposit area focused on up and down strike extensions of the deposit as well as Pye and the recently discovered Blue Bear Pegmatites. Diamond holes were drilled by BC and Cyr drilling of Ontario. 47 GT1 holes surrounding the Aubry deposit influenced the current Mineral Resource estimate, with the following collar coordinates: <table border="1" data-bbox="1056 1349 1780 1469"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Azi</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GTDD-21-0004</td> <td>5,585,452</td> <td>397,241</td> <td>388</td> <td>213</td> <td>- 74</td> <td>331</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-21-0005</td> <td>5,585,400</td> <td>397,275</td> <td>351</td> <td>221</td> <td>- 80</td> <td>372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-22-0001</td> <td>5,585,304</td> <td>397,013</td> <td>379</td> <td>276</td> <td>- 78</td> <td>201</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Company	Period	Type	Holes	Metres	Proportion %	Linear Resources	2002	DDH	29	1647.5		2009	DDH	12	1573.5		Total		41	3221	9%	Ardiden	2016	DDH	29	1950		2017	DDH	69	7864.3		2018	DDH	35	6388.7		Total		133	16203	47%	Green Technology Metals	2021	DDH	1	331		2022	DDH	46	14878.6		Total		47	15209.6	44%	Grand Total			221	34633.6		HOLEID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	GTDD-21-0004	5,585,452	397,241	388	213	- 74	331	GTDD-21-0005	5,585,400	397,275	351	221	- 80	372	GTDD-22-0001	5,585,304	397,013	379	276	- 78	201
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		GTDD-22-0002 5,585,390 397,048 336 191 - 75 312
		GTDD-22-0003 5,585,451 397,136 391 194 - 77 403
		GTDD-22-0006 5,585,361 397,313 387 219 - 69 341
		GTDD-22-0007 5,585,301 397,367 389 227 - 69 336
		GTDD-22-0008 5,585,473 397,294 389 226 - 76 345
		GTDD-22-0009 5,585,423 397,360 347 219 - 81 342
		GTDD-22-0010 5,585,372 397,400 389 224 - 69 395
		GTDD-22-0011 5,585,413 397,461 398 224 - 69 453
		GTDD-22-0012 5,585,475 397,203 392 217 - 81 401
		GTDD-22-0013 5,585,404 397,278 389 37 - 80 389
		GTDD-22-0014 5,585,501 397,250 386 229 - 81 450
		GTDD-22-0015 5,585,475 397,203 392 217 - 75 395
		GTDD-22-0016 5,585,422 397,256 388 224 - 77 350
		GTDD-22-0019 5,585,670 397,548 404 222 - 75 525
		GTDD-22-0064 5,584,623 396,856 372 216 - 60 162
		GTDD-22-0066 5,584,970 396,964 398 214 - 60 135
		GTDD-22-0068 5,584,942 396,995 398 210 - 59 102
		GTDD-22-0093 5,584,811 396,621 347 220 - 60 220
		GTDD-22-0108 5,585,208 396,817 338 220 - 60 133
		GTDD-22-0111 5,584,695 396,833 379 216 - 60 183
		GTDD-22-0127 5,585,614 397,607 367 218 - 61 302
		GTDD-22-0128 5,585,689 397,339 344 209 - 72 474
		GTDD-22-0129 5,585,704 397,776 370 218 - 60 312
		GTDD-22-0136 5,584,272 396,499 344 220 - 62 249
		GTDD-22-0181 5,585,449 397,690 369 217 - 60 299
		GTDD-22-0317 5,585,451 397,136 391 234 - 81 396
		GTDD-22-0318 5,585,451 397,136 391 227 - 64 372
		GTDD-22-0319 5,584,514 396,823 368 220 - 59 330
		GTDD-22-0320 5,585,670 397,548 404 230 - 65 531
		GTDD-22-0323 5,585,551 397,214 345 216 - 70 412
		GTDD-22-0327 5,585,584 397,179 350 229 - 80 420
		GTDD-22-0328 5,585,720 397,272 346 219 - 75 420
		GTDD-22-0329 5,585,584 397,179 350 265 - 73 387
		GTDD-22-0330 5,585,721 397,072 339 219 - 75 374
		GTDD-22-0331 5,584,233 396,810 357 215 - 65 152
		GTDD-22-0332 5,585,534 397,071 341 213 - 71 344
		GTDD-22-0333 5,585,483 397,001 331 219 - 65 272
		GTDD-22-0334 5,585,391 396,973 320 215 - 66 287
		GTDD-22-0335 5,585,347 396,902 325 215 - 66 254
		GTDD-22-0336 5,585,306 396,856 329 217 - 65 290
		GTDD-22-0337 5,585,347 396,902 325 331 - 46 135
		GTDD-22-0338 5,584,487 396,788 379 331 - 71 150

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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GTDD-22-0339C</td> <td>5,585,501</td> <td>397,418</td> <td>349</td> <td>178</td> <td>- 84</td> <td>470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-22-0357</td> <td>5,585,911</td> <td>397,341</td> <td>338</td> <td>273</td> <td>- 67</td> <td>302</td> </tr> </table> <p>All GT1 diamond holes were NQ diameter holes.</p> <p>Metallurgy</p> <p>57 holes within the North Aubry USD2500 pit design were used for metallurgical work, with the following collar coordinates:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Holeid</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Depth</th> <th>Azi</th> <th>Dip</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>ASD001</td><td>5,585,210</td><td>397,034</td><td>395</td><td>158</td><td>89</td><td>- 89</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD002</td><td>5,585,294</td><td>397,017</td><td>378</td><td>156</td><td>200</td><td>- 70</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD003</td><td>5,585,336</td><td>397,067</td><td>375</td><td>201</td><td>202</td><td>- 73</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD004</td><td>5,585,364</td><td>397,114</td><td>379</td><td>228</td><td>195</td><td>- 71</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD005</td><td>5,585,364</td><td>397,114</td><td>379</td><td>291</td><td>202</td><td>- 85</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD006</td><td>5,585,298</td><td>397,174</td><td>388</td><td>200</td><td>201</td><td>- 75</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD007</td><td>5,585,297</td><td>397,173</td><td>388</td><td>251</td><td>201</td><td>- 85</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD008A</td><td>5,585,353</td><td>397,224</td><td>390</td><td>240</td><td>206</td><td>- 72</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD009</td><td>5,585,353</td><td>397,225</td><td>390</td><td>258</td><td>219</td><td>- 85</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD010</td><td>5,585,405</td><td>397,164</td><td>391</td><td>264</td><td>196</td><td>- 72</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD011</td><td>5,585,405</td><td>397,164</td><td>391</td><td>330</td><td>196</td><td>- 86</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD012</td><td>5,585,334</td><td>397,069</td><td>375</td><td>201</td><td>197</td><td>- 54</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD013</td><td>5,585,334</td><td>397,069</td><td>375</td><td>189</td><td>185</td><td>- 61</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD015</td><td>5,585,111</td><td>397,116</td><td>386</td><td>96</td><td>52</td><td>- 85</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD017</td><td>5,585,211</td><td>397,199</td><td>388</td><td>159</td><td>203</td><td>- 69</td></tr> <tr><td>ASD019</td><td>5,585,287</td><td>397,261</td><td>389</td><td>201</td><td>201</td><td>- 70</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-21-0004</td><td>5,585,452</td><td>397,241</td><td>388</td><td>341</td><td>213</td><td>- 74</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-21-0005</td><td>5,585,400</td><td>397,275</td><td>351</td><td>372</td><td>221</td><td>- 80</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-22-0001</td><td>5,585,304</td><td>397,013</td><td>379</td><td>201</td><td>276</td><td>- 78</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-22-0002</td><td>5,585,390</td><td>397,048</td><td>336</td><td>312</td><td>191</td><td>- 75</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-22-0003</td><td>5,585,451</td><td>397,136</td><td>391</td><td>403</td><td>194</td><td>- 77</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-22-0015</td><td>5,585,475</td><td>397,203</td><td>392</td><td>395</td><td>217</td><td>- 75</td></tr> <tr><td>GTDD-22-0016</td><td>5,585,422</td><td>397,256</td><td>388</td><td>350</td><td>224</td><td>- 77</td></tr> <tr><td>SL-16-49</td><td>5,585,113</td><td>396,997</td><td>400</td><td>52</td><td>271</td><td>- 60</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	GTDD-22-0339C	5,585,501	397,418	349	178	- 84	470	GTDD-22-0357	5,585,911	397,341	338	273	- 67	302	Holeid	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	ASD001	5,585,210	397,034	395	158	89	- 89	ASD002	5,585,294	397,017	378	156	200	- 70	ASD003	5,585,336	397,067	375	201	202	- 73	ASD004	5,585,364	397,114	379	228	195	- 71	ASD005	5,585,364	397,114	379	291	202	- 85	ASD006	5,585,298	397,174	388	200	201	- 75	ASD007	5,585,297	397,173	388	251	201	- 85	ASD008A	5,585,353	397,224	390	240	206	- 72	ASD009	5,585,353	397,225	390	258	219	- 85	ASD010	5,585,405	397,164	391	264	196	- 72	ASD011	5,585,405	397,164	391	330	196	- 86	ASD012	5,585,334	397,069	375	201	197	- 54	ASD013	5,585,334	397,069	375	189	185	- 61	ASD015	5,585,111	397,116	386	96	52	- 85	ASD017	5,585,211	397,199	388	159	203	- 69	ASD019	5,585,287	397,261	389	201	201	- 70	GTDD-21-0004	5,585,452	397,241	388	341	213	- 74	GTDD-21-0005	5,585,400	397,275	351	372	221	- 80	GTDD-22-0001	5,585,304	397,013	379	201	276	- 78	GTDD-22-0002	5,585,390	397,048	336	312	191	- 75	GTDD-22-0003	5,585,451	397,136	391	403	194	- 77	GTDD-22-0015	5,585,475	397,203	392	395	217	- 75	GTDD-22-0016	5,585,422	397,256	388	350	224	- 77	SL-16-49	5,585,113	396,997	400	52	271	- 60
GTDD-22-0339C	5,585,501	397,418	349	178	- 84	470																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0357	5,585,911	397,341	338	273	- 67	302																																																																																																																																																																																									
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ASD001	5,585,210	397,034	395	158	89	- 89																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD002	5,585,294	397,017	378	156	200	- 70																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD003	5,585,336	397,067	375	201	202	- 73																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD004	5,585,364	397,114	379	228	195	- 71																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD005	5,585,364	397,114	379	291	202	- 85																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD006	5,585,298	397,174	388	200	201	- 75																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD007	5,585,297	397,173	388	251	201	- 85																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD008A	5,585,353	397,224	390	240	206	- 72																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD009	5,585,353	397,225	390	258	219	- 85																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD010	5,585,405	397,164	391	264	196	- 72																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD011	5,585,405	397,164	391	330	196	- 86																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD012	5,585,334	397,069	375	201	197	- 54																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD013	5,585,334	397,069	375	189	185	- 61																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD015	5,585,111	397,116	386	96	52	- 85																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD017	5,585,211	397,199	388	159	203	- 69																																																																																																																																																																																									
ASD019	5,585,287	397,261	389	201	201	- 70																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-21-0004	5,585,452	397,241	388	341	213	- 74																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-21-0005	5,585,400	397,275	351	372	221	- 80																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0001	5,585,304	397,013	379	201	276	- 78																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0002	5,585,390	397,048	336	312	191	- 75																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0003	5,585,451	397,136	391	403	194	- 77																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0015	5,585,475	397,203	392	395	217	- 75																																																																																																																																																																																									
GTDD-22-0016	5,585,422	397,256	388	350	224	- 77																																																																																																																																																																																									
SL-16-49	5,585,113	396,997	400	52	271	- 60																																																																																																																																																																																									

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		SL-16-57	5,585,111	396,912	385	50	267	-	60		
		SL-16-58	5,585,115	396,937	387	51	263	-	59		
		SL-16-62	5,585,177	396,967	395	105	260	-	60		
		SL-16-63	5,585,167	396,994	397	105	266	-	62		
		SL-16-71	5,585,169	397,028	397	102	258	-	60		
		SL-16-72	5,585,154	396,858	379	101	116	-	80		
		SL-17-05	5,585,107	396,913	385	131	94	-	61		
		SL-17-06	5,585,094	396,915	384	111	99	-	59		
		SL-17-11	5,585,165	396,885	378	107	89	-	60		
		SL-17-13	5,585,208	396,887	377	121	88	-	61		
		SL-17-14	5,585,206	396,954	396	118	203	-	59		
		SL-17-21	5,585,211	397,019	396	144	199	-	59		
		SL-17-22	5,585,225	396,938	390	123	153	-	58		
		SL-17-24	5,585,275	396,897	377	140	142	-	60		
		SL-17-37	5,585,267	397,008	389	140	211	-	60		
		SL-17-42	5,585,179	397,076	384	123	219	-	61		
		SL-17-45	5,585,214	397,105	384	125	197	-	59		
		SL-17-49	5,585,196	397,137	392	120	201	-	58		
		SL-17-50	5,585,167	397,128	389	114	198	-	61		
		SL-17-53	5,585,230	397,091	385	114	207	-	59		
		SL-17-57	5,585,230	397,133	391	120	191	-	62		
		SL-17-60	5,585,261	397,123	390	129	199	-	60		
		SL-17-62	5,585,250	397,145	393	129	201	-	59		
		SL-17-63	5,585,277	397,058	379	120	199	-	62		
		SL-17-65	5,585,265	397,186	393	150	203	-	60		
		SL-17-66	5,585,275	397,147	392	141	200	-	61		
		SL-17-67	5,585,298	397,113	389	153	202	-	61		
		SL-17-69	5,585,317	397,100	387	156	199	-	61		
		SL-17-71	5,585,309	397,142	387	165	196	-	64		
		SL-17-72	5,585,110	397,110	387	120	263	-	61		
		SL-17-75	5,585,125	397,130	388	108	264	-	63		

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		SL-17-76	5,585,143	397,088	385	81	261	- 64	
<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 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. <p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). <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. 		SL-17-77	5,585,147	397,066	388	75	241	- 62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. No metal equivalent values are quoted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic reported results are stated as down hole lengths. The historic pierce angle of the drilling with the pegmatite varies hole by hole so all intersection widths are longer than true widths. The resource modelling considers the intersections in 3D and adjusts accordingly. Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation. Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete representation of the total pegmatite width due to recent glacial deposit cover limiting the available material to be sampled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appropriate maps are included in 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.

GT1 pegmatite downhole interval summary with associated assay results are listed below (all historic drill intercepts have been previously reported see 23 June 22 ASX mineral resource estimate announcement):

Hole	Easting	Northin g	Dip	Azi	Hole Depth	From	To	Interval	Li2O%	Includin g
GTDD-21-0004	397,241	5,585,45 2	-74	213	341	91.7	92.3	0.6	0.01	
GTDD-21-0004	397,241	5,585,4 52	-74	213	341	243.5	286.2	42.7	1.45	5.0m @ 2.75 % Li2O from 245.0m
GTDD-21-0004	397,241	5,585,45 2	-74	213	341	338.0	341.0	3.0	0.01	
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,39 6	-80	221	372	75.1	75.5	0.4	0.04	
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,3 96	-80	221	372	242.9	251.8	8.9	1.46	6 m @ 2.06% Li2O from 245.0m
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,39 6	-80	221	372	251.8	273.6	21.8	0.18	
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,39 6	-80	221	372	340.0	342.7	2.7	0.73	
GTDD-22-0001	397,013	5,585,3 04	-78	276	201	123.2	134.4	11.2	1.68	7.0m @ 2.11 % Li2O from 124.0m
GTDD-22-0002	397,050	5,585,38 9	-75	191	312	173.2	183.7	10.5	0.60	
GTDD-22-0002	397,050	5,585,38 9	-75	191	312	233.8	236.0	2.2	0.35	
GTDD-22-0002	397,050	5,585,38 9	-75	191	312	286.1	293.8	7.6	0.28	
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,4 53	-77	194	403	230.9	251.9	21.0	2.03	9.7m @ 2.95% Li2O from 253.3m
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,45 3	-77	194	403	308.5	310.8	2.3	1.58	
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,4 53	-77	194	403	332.7	335.6	2.9	1.48	2.0m @ 1.86 % Li2O from 332.7m

GTDD-22-0006	397,313	5,585,361	-69	219	341	69.7	70.5	0.8	0.02	
GTDD-22-0006	397,313	5,585,361	-69	219	341	201.2	203.4	2.2	0.04	
GTDD-22-0006	397,313	5,585,361	-69	219	341	309.6	322.4	12.8	0.34	
GTDD-22-0006	397,313	5,585,361	-69	219	341	310.0	313.1	3.1	0.79	1.58% @ 1.11% Li2O from 310.0m
GTDD-22-0007	397,367	5,585,301	-69	227	336	191.9	196.4	4.5	0.30	
GTDD-22-0007	397,367	5,585,301	-69	227	336	282.7	292.7	10.0	0.01	
GTDD-22-0008	397,294	5,585,473	-76	226	345	270.9	276.5	5.6	0.14	
GTDD-22-0008	397,294	5,585,473	-76	226	345	296.3	298.4	2.1	0.23	
GTDD-22-0009	397,360	5,585,423	-81	219	342	285.0	294.0	9.0	0.31	
GTDD-22-0009	397,360	5,585,423	-81	219	342	291.0	293.0	2.0	0.50	
GTDD-22-0009	397,360	5,585,423	-81	219	342	294.0	294.9	0.9	0.03	
GTDD-22-0010	397,400	5,585,372	-69	224	395	72.3	73.8	1.5	0.01	
GTDD-22-0010	397,400	5,585,372	-69	224	395	268.4	269.4	1.1	0.02	
GTDD-22-0010	397,400	5,585,372	-69	224	395	313.7	321.9	8.2	2.22	5.3m @ 2.85% Li2O from 316.6m
GTDD-22-0010	397,400	5,585,372	-69	224	395	372.8	373.4	0.6	0.04	
GTDD-22-0011	397,461	5,585,413	-69	224	453	321.7	322.9	1.2	0.03	
GTDD-22-0011	397,461	5,585,413	-69	224	453	384.8	386.4	1.6	0.03	
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	217	401	234.6	240.3	5.7	0.68	2.3m @ 1.21% Li2O

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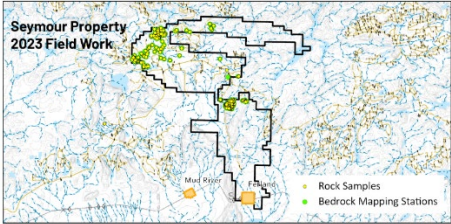
										from 238.0m
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	217	401	275.0	278.0	3.0	0.56	
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	217	401	350.5	356.5	6.0	0.47	
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	217	401	365.0	370.4	5.4	0.36	
GTDD-22-0013	397,278	5,585,404	-80	37	389	85.6	100.0	14.4	0.01	
GTDD-22-0013	397,278	5,585,404	-80	37	389	299.2	323.7	24.5	0.91	3.1m @ 2.05 % Li2O from 309.4m
GTDD-22-0013	397,278	5,585,404	-80	37	389	331.3	332.8	1.5	0.45	
GTDD-22-0014	397,250	5,585,501	-81	229	450	250.7	255.2	4.5	0.61	
GTDD-22-0014	397,250	5,585,501	-81	229	450	309.1	311.5	2.4	0.23	
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	217	395	237.0	247.0	10.0	1.24	9.0m @ 1.34 % Li2O from 238.0m
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	217	395	260.7	263.8	3.2	1.35	2.4m @ 1.57 % Li2O from 260.7m
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	217	395	346.7	348.0	1.3	0.83	
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	217	395	375.9	378.7	2.8	0.51	
GTDD-22-0016	397,256	5,585,422	-77	224	350	82.6	83.5	0.9	0.01	
GTDD-22-0016	397,256	5,585,422	-77	224	350	243.0	280.6	37.6	1.22	34.3m @ 1.32% Li2O from 244.0m & 3.6m @ 2.40 % Li2O from 271.9m

GTDD-22-0016	397,256	5,585,422	-77	224	350	337.1	340.1	3.0	0.01	
GTDD-22-0019	397,548	5,585,670	74.73000336	221.9899902	525	78.7	80.7	2.1	0.12	
GTDD-22-0093	396,621	5,584,811	60.38000107	221.5	220	68.5	73.1	4.6	1.29	
GTDD-22-0128	397,339	5,585,689	72.41999817	209.0799866	474	252.3	258.7	6.4	0.75	2.9m @ 1.48 % Li20 from 253.4m
GTDD-22-0128	397,339	5,585,689	72.41999817	209.0799866	474	312.0	334.9	22.9	0.40	
GTDD-22-0128	397,339	5,585,689	72.41999817	209.0799866	474	312.0	334.9	22.9	0.40	
GTDD-22-0128	397,339	5,585,689	72.41999817	209.0799866	474	416.4	421.2	4.8	0.11	
GTDD-22-0317	397,130	5,585,453	-81	234	396	214.1	222.9	8.8	0.24	
GTDD-22-0317	397,130	5,585,453	-81	234	396	248.9	251.1	2.2	0.07	
GTDD-22-0318	397,130	5,585,453	-64	227	372	219.6	225.4	5.8	0.21	
GTDD-22-0320	397,542	5,585,678	-65	230	531	458.2	468.9	10.7	1.49	7.0m @ 1.65 % Li20 from 461.0m
GTDD-22-0323	397,214	5,585,551	70.15000153	215.8399963	412	218.0	235.9	17.9	0.70	6.1m @ 1.37 % Li20 from 218.9m
GTDD-22-0323	397,214	5,585,551	70.15000153	215.8399963	412	370.8	373.3	2.5	0.05	
GTDD-22-0323	397,214	5,585,551	70.15000153	215.8399963	412	377.9	385.6	7.7	0.93	3.6m @ 1.8 % Li20 from 378.4m
GTDD-22-0327	397,179	5,585,584	80.13999939	228.7799988	420	213.6	223.9	10.3	0.28	
GTDD-22-0329	397,179	5,585,584	72.51000214	264.9499817	387	184.4	186.7	2.3	0.08	
GTDD-22-0334	396,973	5,585,391	65.65000153	215.8500061	287	170.0	174.2	4.2	0.05	

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GTDD-22-0335	396,902	5,585,347	65.65000153	-	215.7899933	254	121.3	123.4	2.1	0.29	
GTDD-22-0339C	397,418	5,585,501	84.43000031	-	178.2799988	470	366.8	369.4	2.6	0.59	
GTDD-22-0339C	397,418	5,585,501	84.43000031	-	178.2799988	470	399.9	403.6	3.7	0.65	

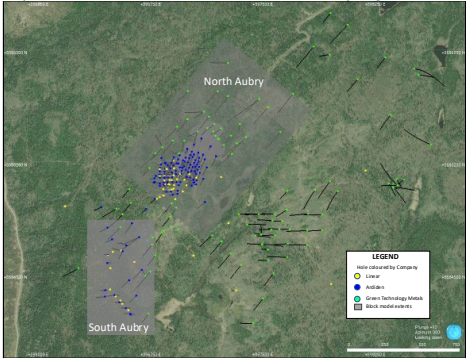
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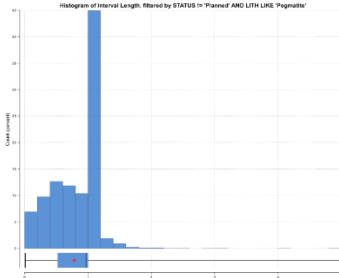
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk 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"> GT1 completed a fixed wing single sensor magnetic/radiometric/VLF airborne geophysical survey. Survey details, 1191 line-km, 75m line spacing, direction 90 degrees to cross cut pegmatite strike, 70m altitude. Final images have been received for Total Count Radiometric, Total Magnetism and VLF from MPX. Interpretation has been by Southern Geoscience Green Technology Metals conducted geological field investigations and mapping on the Seymour property throughout the second half of the 2023 field season. Efforts were focused on finding new pegmatite occurrences, while mapping the bedrock geology, minerals and structure, across the property. A crew of four collected 194 rock samples and mapped 196 outcrop stations, mainly in the north half of the Seymour property as well as the area immediately NW of the North Aubry deposit. No significant discoveries were made. 
Further work	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Seymour and regional claims incorporating auger sampling to better test bedrock potential. Further drill targeting around neighbouring tenements (Junior Lake) followed by diamond drilling over the next 24 months. Continuation of detailed mining studies

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

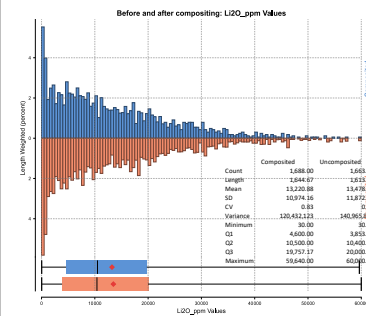
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was imported into the database directly from source geology logs and laboratory csv files. Was then passed through a series of validation checks before final acceptance of the data for downstream use.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person (John Winterbottom) between 8th and 9th June and 3-4 October 2022; general site layout, drilling sites, diamond drilling operations were viewed, plus diamond core in the storage facility Thunder Bay.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is good confidence in the geological interpretation of the deposit in most areas; there are some areas of uncertainty at the outer limits of the deposit where drill spacing is sparse. Interpretation was made directly from pegmatites noted in geological logs and confirmation through core photographs. Alternative geological interpretation would have a minimal effect on the resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pegmatite intrusions were used to constrain the mineral resource estimation. Continuity of grade and geology is strongly tied to pegmatite thickness that varies considerably throughout the deposit due to structural elongation and dilation dynamics. 																			
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit consists of a number of stacked pegmatite units of varying thicknesses. The deposit consists of two principal areas North and South The Northern area of the deposit has a maximum horizontal extent of 800m, 390m wide and varies from 2m up to 43m in thickness. 7 mineralised pegmatites that have been interpreted down to a depth of 350m below surface and is still open at depth. Pegmatites dip approximately 30-35 degrees to the northeast. Only 3 of the North Aubry pegmatites were deemed potentially economic. The Southern area consists of an Upper and a Lower pegmatite. The Upper pegmatite is continuous over the entire extent of the Southern deposit whilst the Lower pegmatite is broken into a northern and southern half. The Southern area extends up to 740m along a 330 strike direction, up to 170m across with thickness varying from 0 to 22m, with a maximum depth of 130m below surface. 																			
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Ordinary Kriging (OK) grade estimation methodology has been used for Li₂O in the Mineral Resource Estimate which is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation under review. OK was also applied to important potential bi-product or deleterious elements (Ta₂O₅, Rb₂O₅, K, Fe) Secondary elements were not exhaustively assayed for in the historic areas of the resource and therefore are only approximations at this stage and have not been included in the Mineral Resource figures. Leapfrog software was used for interpretation, estimation, statistical and geostatistical data analysis. A previous estimate of the deposit was made by John Winterbottom, an employee of GT1 in June 2022. The same interpretation and estimation approach was employed between the May 2022 and the e 2023 mineral resource update. Geological units were interpreted in Leapfrog 2023.1.0 software from geological logs and core photography references. <table border="1" data-bbox="961 1295 1696 1458"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pegmatite</th> <th colspan="4">Volume</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Wireframe</th> <th>Model</th> <th>% Diff</th> <th>% Prop.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South Upper:</td> <td>667,630</td> <td>667,567</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>15.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Lower:</td> <td>136,000</td> <td>135,789</td> <td>-0.2%</td> <td>3.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pegmatite	Volume				Wireframe	Model	% Diff	% Prop.	South Upper:	667,630	667,567	0.0%	15.4%	South Lower:	136,000	135,789	-0.2%	3.1%
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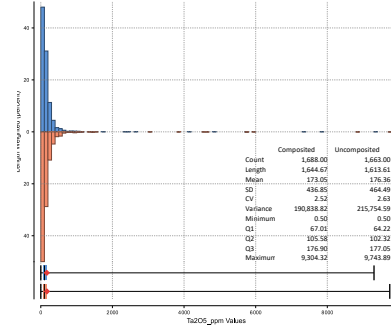
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																																																																						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>North Upper:</td> <td>2,729,900</td> <td>2,729,713</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>63.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Lower:</td> <td>547,600</td> <td>547,484</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>12.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North HW: (Not estimated)</td> <td>51,711</td> <td>50,051</td> <td>-3.2%</td> <td>1.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Minor: (Not estimated)</td> <td>3861.4</td> <td>3,512</td> <td>-9.0%</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Upper spur: (Not estimated)</td> <td>97,321</td> <td>97,273</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>2.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North FW:</td> <td>82,510</td> <td>79,075</td> <td>-4.2%</td> <td>1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North HW Minor:</td> <td>10,968</td> <td></td> <td>-100.0%</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4,327,501</td> <td>4,310,464</td> <td>-0.4%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leapfrog Edge module was used to generate the block model and perform ordinary kriging estimation. The model was exported and then imported into Micromine where model classification and pit optimisation constraints were performed. Data was composited to 1m length to geological contacts.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploratory data analysis was undertaken for each domain and element of interest. Some light top-cutting was applied to specific domain and/or high grade clamping restraint higher grades to 50% of the search radius. Top-cutting decisions were based on histogram distribution, coefficient of variation values and log probability plots. Generally a figures close to 99th percentile was chosen. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="14">Statistics weighting: Length-weighted</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Length</th> <th>Mean</th> <th>Std</th> <th>Coeff. Of Variation</th> <th>Variance</th> <th>Min</th> <th>L Quart</th> <th>Med</th> <th>U Quart</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Top Cuts</th> <th>Modelled Averages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="14" style="text-align: center;">North FW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Li20_ppm</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>4,779</td> <td>5,622</td> <td>1.18</td> <td>31,603,406</td> <td>30.0</td> <td>409</td> <td>2,540</td> <td>6,458</td> <td>19,589</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ta205_ppm</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>130</td> <td>139</td> <td>1.07</td> <td>19,192</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>50</td> <td>97</td> <td>137</td> <td>817</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cut_Li20ppm</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>4,779</td> <td>5,622</td> <td>1.18</td> <td>31,603,406</td> <td>30.0</td> <td>409</td> <td>2,540</td> <td>6,458</td> <td>19,589</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>4,774</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cut_Ta205ppm</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>119</td> <td>91</td> <td>0.77</td> <td>8,353</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>50</td> <td>97</td> <td>137</td> <td>400</td> <td>400</td> <td>102</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="14" style="text-align: center;">North Lower (combined domains)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Li20_ppm</td> <td>280</td> <td>272</td> <td>8,922</td> <td>11,127</td> <td>1.25</td> <td>123,803,692</td> <td>30.0</td> <td>648</td> <td>3,552</td> <td>14,767</td> <td>46,600</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North Upper:	2,729,900	2,729,713	0.0%	63.1%	North Lower:	547,600	547,484	0.0%	12.7%	North HW: (Not estimated)	51,711	50,051	-3.2%	1.2%	North Minor: (Not estimated)	3861.4	3,512	-9.0%	0.1%	North Upper spur: (Not estimated)	97,321	97,273	0.0%	2.2%	North FW:	82,510	79,075	-4.2%	1.9%	North HW Minor:	10,968		-100.0%	0.3%	Total	4,327,501	4,310,464	-0.4%	100%	Statistics weighting: Length-weighted														Name	Count	Length	Mean	Std	Coeff. Of Variation	Variance	Min	L Quart	Med	U Quart	Max	Top Cuts	Modelled Averages	North FW														Li20_ppm	29	25	4,779	5,622	1.18	31,603,406	30.0	409	2,540	6,458	19,589			Ta205_ppm	29	25	130	139	1.07	19,192	23.7	50	97	137	817			Cut_Li20ppm	29	25	4,779	5,622	1.18	31,603,406	30.0	409	2,540	6,458	19,589	NIL	4,774	Cut_Ta205ppm	29	25	119	91	0.77	8,353	23.7	50	97	137	400	400	102	North Lower (combined domains)														Li20_ppm	280	272	8,922	11,127	1.25	123,803,692	30.0	648	3,552	14,767	46,600		
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary													
Ta205_ppm	280 272 186 250 1.34 62,494 0.2 85 140 219 3,370														
Cut_Li20ppm	280 272 8,814 10,854 1.23 117,806,758 30.0 648 3,552 14,767 40,000	20 & 40K 8,887													
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North Upper (combined domains)															
Li20_ppm	1797 1,762 12,514 11,912 0.95 141,886,230 10.0 2,600 9,400 19,094 60,000														
Ta205_ppm	1797 1,762 171 447 2.61 199,710 0.1 62 100 177 9,744														
Cut_Li20ppm	1797 1,762 12,502 11,867 0.95 140,830,509 10.0 2,600 9,400 19,094 55,000	30 & 55K 11,433													
Cut_Ta205ppm	1797 1,762 167 378 2.26 143,056 0.1 62 100 177 6,000 500 & 6K 138														
South Lower															
Li20_ppm	70 66 10,800 9,883 0.92 97,672,675 30.0 1,690 10,400 18,600 32,900														
Ta205_ppm	70 66 107 131 1.23 17,198 0.5 48 80 134 1,070														
Cut_Li20ppm	70 66 10,800 9,883 0.92 97,672,675 30.0 1,690 10,400 18,600 32,900	NIL 10,246													
Cut_Ta205ppm	70 66 101 96 0.94 9,154 0.5 48 80 134 600 600 94														
South Upper (combined domains)															
Li20_ppm	227 225 5,978 5,977 1.00 35,723,062 30.0 2,105 3,900 7,750 30,137														
Ta205_ppm	227 225 114 86 0.75 7,357 0.5 59 89 144 581														
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Cut_Ta205ppm	227 225 113 84 0.74 7,025 0.5 59 89 144 581	250 & NIL 85													

North Upper Hg



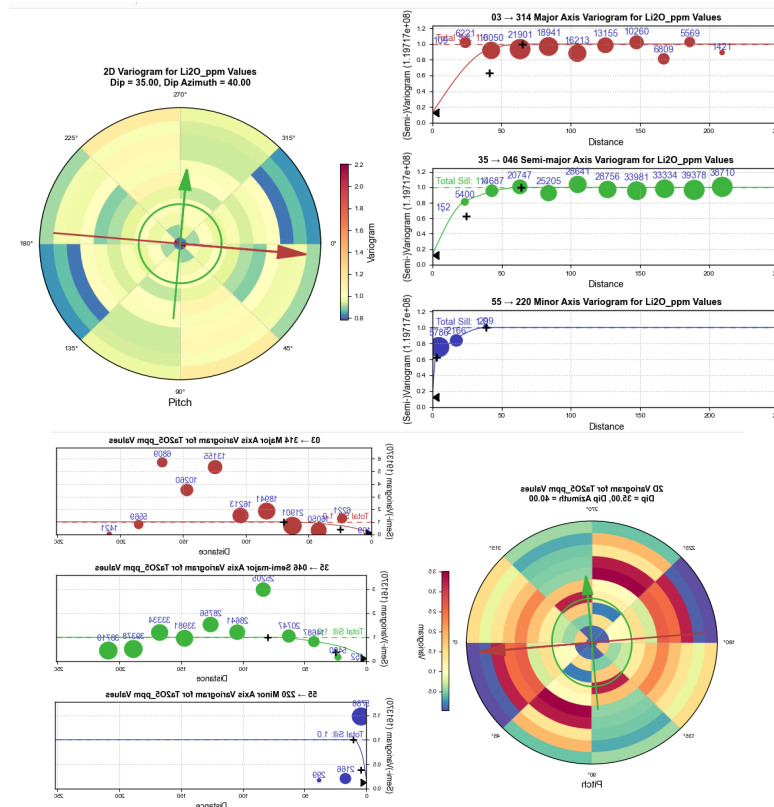
Before and after compositing: Ta205_ppm Values



- Variography was carried out to define the variogram models for the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation.
- North Upper Li20, North Upper Ta205**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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General	Direction			Spherical Structure 1				Spherical Structure 2				
	Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Normalised Nugget	Normalised sill	Major	Semi-major	Minor	Normalised sill	Major	Semi-major	Minor
Ca_ppm Basalt	30	69	68	0.05	0.16	172	35	52	0.78	371	318	300
Ca_ppm Felsic Porphyry	40	39	0	0.12	0.34	100	100	3	0.54	203	200	4
Ca_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.50	27	12	12	0.38	46	45	18
Ca_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary											
Ca_ppm North Lower		43	40	5	0.13	0.24	35	30	5	0.64	69	68	14
Ca_ppm North Minor		35	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
Ca_ppm North Upper HG		35	40	5	0.13	0.48	28	19	5	0.40	49	43	9
Ca_ppm North Upper Spur		43	31	103	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	60	60	18
Ca_ppm North Upper		35	40	5	0.13	0.35	23	42	12	0.52	61	61	15
Ca_ppm Sediment		88	310	68	0.12	0.24	22	22	21	0.65	93	100	32
Ca_ppm South Lower		35	54	-	0.13	0.22	84	23	4	0.65	84	68	10
Ca_ppm South Upper HG		32	76	5	0.13	0.23	38	26	10	0.65	57	35	17
Ca_ppm South Upper		32	76	5	0.13	0.31	32	17	6	0.57	61	47	7
Fe_ppm North FW		33	31	173	0.13	0.50	27	12	12	0.38	46	45	18
Fe_ppm North HW		20	40	5	0.13	0.43	25	19	12	0.45	50	45	18
Fe_ppm North Lower HG		43	40	5	0.13	0.47	14	22	7	0.40	42	41	14
Fe_ppm North Lower		43	40	5	0.13	0.37	20	30	7	0.51	45	30	9
Fe_ppm North Minor		35	40	5	0.13	0.24	21	12	2	0.63	45	25	8
Fe_ppm North Upper HG		35	40	5	0.13	0.43	27	40	8	0.44	76	76	24
Fe_ppm North Upper Spur		43	31	103	0.13	0.47	32	12	12	0.40	46	45	18
Fe_ppm North Upper		35	40	5	0.13	0.43	7	22	11	0.44	45	55	18
Fe_ppm South Lower		35	54	-	0.13	0.25	49	39	4	0.62	90	91	10
Fe_ppm South Upper HG		32	77	5	0.13	0.20	38	27	15	0.67	52	37	22
Fe_ppm South Upper		32	76	5	0.13	0.28	53	5	10	0.60	61	35	14
HG S_ppm in Basalt		32	11	117	0.14	0.68	156	61	26	0.18	187	73	31
HG S_ppm in Sediment		88	310	70	0.10	0.70	50	50	50	0.20	59	60	60
HGS Ca_ppm in Basalt		32	11	117	0.15	0.85	141	108	63				
HGS Ca_ppm in Sediment		88	310	70	0.10	0.68	50	50	50				
HGS Mg_ppm in Basalt		32	11	117	0.10	0.90	74	37	25				
HGS Mg_ppm in Sediment		88	310	70	0.10	0.68	50	50	50				
K_ppm North FW		33	31	173	0.13	0.48	35	12	12	0.39	43	45	18
K_ppm North HW		20	40	5	0.13	0.43	25	19	12	0.45	50	50	18

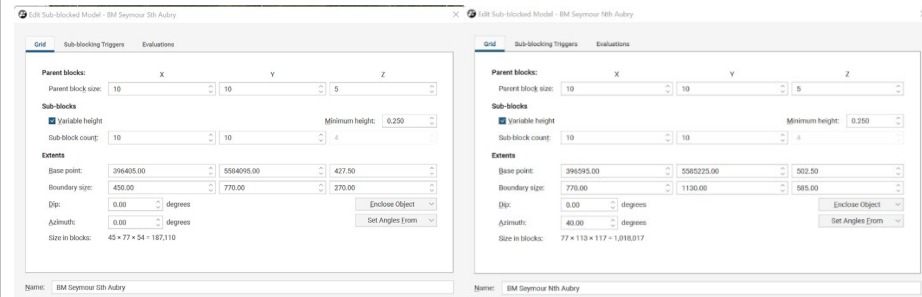
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary												
		K_ppm North Lower HG	43	40	5	0.13	0.47	14	22	7	0.40	42	41	14
		K_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.37	20	30	7	0.51	64	64	14
		K_ppm North Minor	35	40	5	0.13	0.24	21	12	2	0.63	45	25	8
		K_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.53	27	24	5	0.34	65	59	12
		K_ppm North Upper Spur	43	31	103	0.13	0.47	32	12	12	0.40	46	26	18
		K_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.46	7	18	7	0.41	45	43	18
		K_ppm South Lower	35	54	-	0.13	0.25	49	39	4	0.62	90	91	10
		K_ppm South Upper HG	32	76	5	0.13	0.23	38	20	10	0.65	52	23	14
		K_ppm South Upper	32	76	5	0.13	0.28	53	5	10	0.60	61	35	14
		Li2O_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.49	27	12	6	0.38	46	45	18
		Li2O_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.43	25	19	12	0.45	46	45	18
		Li2O_ppm North Lower HG	43	40	5	0.13	0.46	8	12	7	0.41	25	25	14
		Li2O_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.45	9	14	7	0.43	35	35	14
		Li2O_ppm North Minor	35	40	5	0.13	0.36	12	12	2	0.51	45	45	8
		Li2O_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.50	41	24	3	0.37	65	64	39
		Li2O_ppm North Upper Spur	43	31	103	0.13	0.47	32	12	12	0.40	46	45	18
		Li2O_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.48	7	10	5	0.40	28	55	14
		Li2O_ppm South Lower	35	54	-	0.13	0.21	45	56	2	0.66	80	85	4
		Li2O_ppm South Upper HG	32	76	5	0.13	0.23	38	26	10	0.65	70	35	17
		Li2O_ppm South Upper	32	77	5	0.13	0.25	67	17	6	0.62	67	54	11
		Mg_ppm Basalt: Mg Basalt	80	313	112	0.05	0.24	61	35	11	0.71	401	318	62
		Mg_ppm Felsic Porphyry: Mg Felsic Porphyry	40	39	0	0.12	0.34	100	100	3	0.54	203	200	4
		Mg_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.50	27	12	12	0.38	46	45	18
		Mg_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
		Mg_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
		Mg_ppm North Minor	35	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
		Mg_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.48	28	19	5	0.40	49	43	9
		Mg_ppm North Upper Spur	43	31	103	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	60	60	18

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary												
		Mg_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.39	23	19	5	0.49	61	61	14
		Mg_ppm Sediment: Mg Sediment	88	310	68	0.12	0.24	22	22	21	0.65	93	100	32
		Mg_ppm South Lower	35	54	-	0.13	0.28	54	23	4	0.60	76	68	10
		Mg_ppm South Upper HG	32	76	5	0.13	0.23	38	26	10	0.65	57	35	17
		Mg_ppm South Upper	32	76	5	0.13	0.31	32	17	6	0.57	61	47	40
		Rb20_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.39	23	19	5	0.49	61	61	14
		Rb20_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
		Rb20_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.36	25	19	5	0.51	111	98	14
		Rb20_ppm North Minor	35	40	5	0.13	0.26	35	25	5	0.61	69	61	14
		Rb20_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.48	28	19	5	0.40	49	43	9
		Rb20_ppm North Upper Spur	43	31	103	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	60	60	18
		Rb20_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.39	23	19	5	0.49	61	61	14
		Rb20_ppm South Lower	35	54	-	0.13	0.22	84	23	4	0.65	137	68	10
		Rb20_ppm South Upper HG	32	76	5	0.13	0.23	38	26	10	0.65	57	35	17
		Rb20_ppm South Upper	32	76	5	0.13	0.31	32	17	6	0.57	61	47	40
		S_ppm Basalt: S Basalt	80	313	112	0.05	0.29	172	35	11	0.67	371	318	62
		S_ppm Felsic Porphyry: S Felsic Porphyry	40	39	0	0.12	0.34	100	100	3	0.54	203	200	4
		S_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.37	50	79	6	0.51	154	154	10
		S_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.49	12	26	7	0.38	25	45	12
		S_ppm North Lower HG	43	40	5	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	25	45	18
		S_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.48	12	26	5	0.40	25	45	11
		S_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.19	58	48	15	0.68	121	122	40
		S_ppm North Upper Spur	43	31	103	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	25	26	18
		S_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.13	77	91	11	0.75	106	134	47
		S_ppm Sediment: S Sediment	88	310	68	0.12	0.24	22	22	21	0.65	93	100	32
		Ta205_ppm North FW	33	31	173	0.13	0.47	12	26	12	0.40	45	45	18
		Ta205_ppm North HW	20	40	5	0.13	0.48	25	26	5	0.40	45	45	13
		Ta205_ppm North Lower HG	43	40	5	0.13	0.43	20	20	5	0.45	31	42	7

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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Ta205_ppm North Lower	43	40	5	0.13	0.13	80	14	8	0.74	105	124	25
Ta205_ppm North Minor	35	40	5	0.13	0.47	12	30	12	0.40	45	45	18
Ta205_ppm North Upper HG	35	40	5	0.13	0.26	25	25	5	0.62	70	80	11
Ta205_ppm North Upper Spur	44	31	103	0.13	0.47	32	12	12	0.40	46	45	18
Ta205_ppm North Upper	35	40	5	0.13	0.36	32	25	4	0.52	70	113	10
Ta205_ppm South Lower	35	54	-	0.13	0.27	49	39	4	0.61	90	90	10
Ta205_ppm South Upper HG	32	77	5	0.13	0.29	18	25	14	0.58	56	58	30
Ta205_ppm South Upper	32	77	5	0.13	0.36	22	12	15	0.52	39	33	23

- Block size is generally one half of the closer spaced drilling and optimised further using Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (QKNA) techniques. Two models were produced, North and South. The Northern model used blocks 10mE x 10mN x 5.0mRL rotated 40 from north to align with the long axis of the deposit. The Southern model used 10mE x 10m N x 5.0m RL block sizes with no rotation applied. Geological features were assigned to the model using sub-blocks upto 1/10 of the parent blocks to preserve pegmatite volumes.
- Model dimensions are shown below:



- Recovery of by-products will be determined following detailed metallurgical testwork.
- Estimated averages for bi product and deleterious elements for North Aubry are tabulated below but are not available for South Aubry as testwork was limited to Li₂O and Ta₂O₅.

Bi-product and deleterious elements

Reported within \$US4000 pit design
 above 0.2% Li₂O cut-off
 Deleterious elements reported to 2
 significant figures

Tonnes	8.3Mt
Li₂O	1.13%
Ta₂O₅	139 ppm

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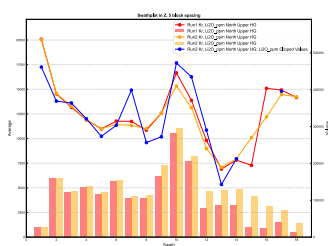
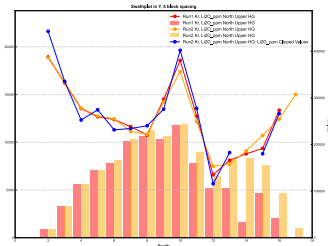
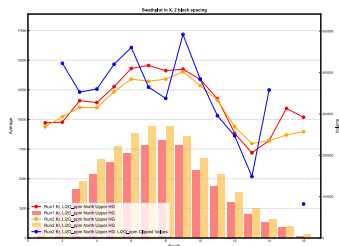
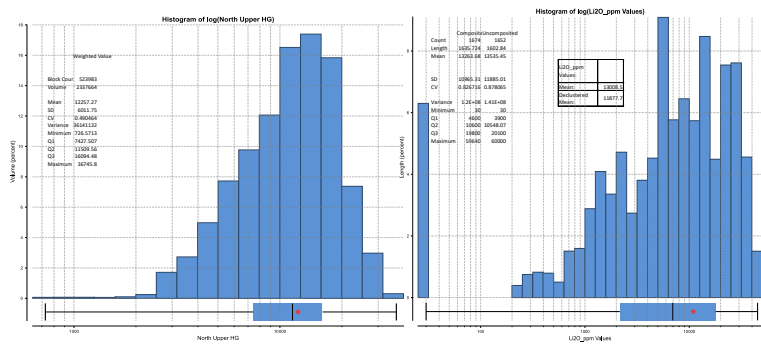
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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Rb₂O	2,700 ppm
Fe	8,700 ppm
K	21,000 ppm
S	101 ppm

- Multiple passes were used to ensure blocks are filled in areas with sparser drilling.
- Searches of 50m, 100, 150m and 250m with applied anisotropy and orientation to the search ellipsoid based on the trend model were made. None of the 250m radius search estimates were used in the final reported figures.
- Searches used a variable orientation aligning with the local geometry orientation of each domain
- Sample data was composited to 1m down-hole composites, while honouring geological contacts.

Validation was carried out in several ways, including:

- Visual inspection section, plan and 3D
- Swath plot validation
- Model vs composite statistics

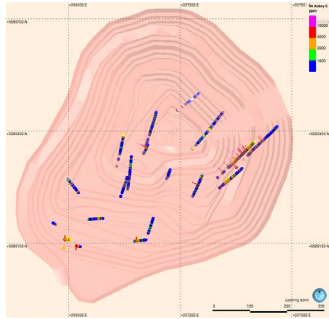
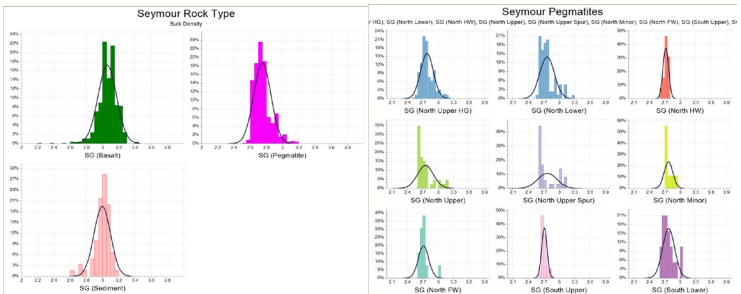


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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<p>The Seymour Mineral Resource is reported using open-pit mining constraints.</p> <p>The open-pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that is constrained within a US\$4,000 / t SC6 optimised shell and above a 0.2% Li₂O cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$4/t mining cost \$15.19/t processing costs Mining loss of 5% with no mining dilution 55 degree pit slope angles 75% Product Recovery
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate is reported above 0.2% Li₂O cut-off. The cut-off is based on lowest potential grade at which a saleable product might be extracted using a conventional DMS and / or flotation plant and employing a TOMRA Xray sorter (or equivalent) on the plant feed. A number of pegmatites outcrop at surface thus the mineral resource is likely to be extracted using a conventional drill and blast, haul and dump mining fleet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<p><i>for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i> 	<p>Following on from previous Dense Media Cyclone Separation (DMCS) work carried out by Ardiden previously reported, GT1 commissioned a gravity separation bench scale test work program using Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) and Dense Media Separation (DMS) for concentration of spodumene ore originating from GT1's Seymour North Aubry deposit. This test work program was conducted at the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories located at 2901 Cleveland Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Three composite blends were generated: Medium High Grade (MHG), Medium Low Grade (MLG) and Low Grade (LG) from 60 drill hole core samples which represented the proposed mine ore zones.</p> <p>Preliminary test work was completed with HLS to establish appropriate crush size and SG cut points for a two-stage DMS circuit on the MHG and MLG composites. All three composites subsequently underwent DMS on a pilot-sized unit where sufficient mass was available, or Bulk HLS at the selected SG cut points where sample mass was insufficient.</p> <p>BENCH SCALE HLS VARIABILITY TESTWORK RESULTS</p> <p>All material was stage crushed to -12.5 mm and screened at 0.85 mm, generating a fines bypass (<0.85 mm) fraction which reported to tailings. The oversize fraction (-12.5 mm + 0.85 mm) was screened into smaller sub-fractions (-12.5 mm + 9.5 mm, -9.5 mm + 6.3 mm, -6.3 mm + 3.35 mm, -3.35 mm + 2.0 mm and 2.0 mm + 0.85 mm). Each size fraction was submitted for HLS testing with a heavy liquid comprised of methylene iodide diluted with acetone and was completed at cut points of S.G 3.00, 2.95, 2.90, 2.85, 2.80, 2.75, 2.70, 2.65, and 2.60. No magnetic separation was performed on these samples.</p> <p>The results show that with an SG cut point of 2.85 – 2.94 a lithia grade of 5.5% with a global recovery of 64.2 and 75.4% for MLG and MHG respectively was achieved. Iron grades in the sinks (DMS Concentrate) suggest the importance of magnetic separation, as they varied from 2.64 – 3.35% at the desired Li₂O concentrate grade of 5.5%, for the composites tested at time of reporting.</p> <p>The bench scale HLS results show Seymour North Aubry's amenability to gravity separation as a global recovery of 64.2 – 75.4% and concentrate grade of 5.5% Li₂O are within industry benchmarks and standards for the desired flow sheet. The material was subsequently tested at a larger scale, using bulk HLS and DMS where available. The nominal crush size was set at 10.0mm to increase liberation and reduce the risk of poor performance in magnetic separation units on coarse size material (>9.0mm), that may occur in the commercial operation, if the crush size was set higher.</p> <p>BULK DMS AND HLS VARIABILITY TESTWORK RESULTS</p> <p>To reflect the proposed commercial design all material was stage crushed to -10 mm and screened at 6.3 mm and 0.85 mm, generating a coarse (-10 to 6.3 mm) and fine (-6.3 to 0.85 mm) size fraction for gravity separation and a fines bypass fraction (-0.85 mm) which reported to tailings. Two-stage gravity separation was performed at a primary specific gravity (SG) of 2.65 and secondary SG of 2.90. Middlings are material which sinks at SG 2.65 but floats at SG 2.90 and may contain significant lithium content; the coarse middlings were re-crushed to -6.3 mm to improve liberation. The re-crushed middlings were subsequently screened at 0.85 mm for fines bypass and with the plus size fraction being passed through two-stage gravity separation again, to reflect the proposed flowsheet.</p> <p>The coarse size fractions were processed using a pilot scale DMS plant. However, the fine size fractions and the entirety of the LG composite masses were insufficient to use the pilot scale DMS plant. Therefore, when limited mass was available, bulk HLS testing was used.</p> <p>Final secondary sinks products (SG > 2.90) were shipped to Eriez Manufacturing Co. at 2200 Asbury Road, Erie, Pennsylvania, USA for coarse and fine magnetic separation. Dry magnetic separation at intensities of 10,000 and 15,000 Gauss was performed on the sink fractions by Eriez</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Manufacturing Co. This process resulted in the removal of 29.5% to 31.6% of the global iron distribution. However, it also led to a lithium loss ranging from 4.1% to 6.7% of the global lithium distribution. Further testwork is planned for vendor equipment testing to better understand wet magnetic separator performance for DMS concentrates for plant scale-up.</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Metallurgical results from HLS and DMS test work from the Seymour North Aubry deposit generated concentrates at a quality that achieved the proposed market grade (i.e., 5.5 % Li₂O and <1.2 % Fe₂O₃), with Li₂O grades between 6.5 to 6.8% Li₂O and Fe₂O₃ grades <1.0. Furthermore, lithium recoveries ranged between 62.7 to 71.6%. These recoveries compare with other benchmarked DMS projects, HLS test data. ▪ DMS only recovery may decrease globally depending on the mass reporting and Li₂O deportment to the fines bypass, which will vary in an operational context from the lab scale crushing reported herein. ▪ Results summarised include those from HLS, which are known to bias high, so a drop in recovery during bulk DMS piloting may occur. ▪ Primero recommended, to reduce initial CAPEX, that a DMS only flowsheet which consists of two size range DMS trains, with two stages of processing per train and a recrusher of the coarse secondary stage floats (middlings) be considered. The flowsheet shall include magnetic separation to generate final spodumene concentrate. ▪ Additional testwork is planned for wet magnetic separation for DMS concentrate using vendor equipment to assess separation efficiency and performance. ▪ From a metallurgical standpoint, the results to date support further development of the project. Primero recommended additional HLS testing of a broader variability feed grade range across the deposit. Specifically testing at a larger scale ie DMS pilot work, composites that represent the intended mine plan with a representative dilution factor (as determined by the mine design) to further develop and gain confidence in the project.
<p>Environmental factors or assumptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The design of the ARD/ML program was based on the general requirements outlined in the Prediction Manual for Drainage Chemistry from Sulphidic Geologic Materials (MEND, 2009), as mandated in Ontario Regulation 240/00, as amended. ▪ GT1 have sampled ½ NQ diamond core samples over the entire North Aubry deposit on a semi regular 100 x 100m grid and submitted them for multi-elemental analysis, including Nickel and Sulphur, testwork at Actlabs in Thunder Bay Ontario. A total of 4,000 samples representing 1m downhole lengths were submitted for preparation. Pulped samples (-106um) were composited by the laboratory to create approximately 700 x 100gram samples each representing 5m downhole composite lengths whilst honouring geological contacts. These 5m composites were then tested for multielement analysis using sodium peroxide fusion - ICP-OES/MS techniques. ▪ From the 700 x 5m composite intervals noted above, 308 of the composites, proportionately representing each of the various rock types encountered in the likely open pit design, were selected for further testwork and inclusion in 1.5kg coarse sample composites. The samples were weighed by Actlabs and submitted to SGS analytical laboratory located in Lakefield, Ontario for static testing (modified acid base accounting, shake flask extraction, Net Acid Generation (NAG) pH (pending) and mineralogy (pending), and kinetic humidity cell testing (three preliminary samples). Total sulphur analysis was carried out using sodium peroxide fusion - ICP-OES/MS (504 multielement analysis samples) and Leco Furnace (318 acid base accounting (ABA) samples). ▪ Analytical results were screened against criteria for assessing acid generation risk based on acid base accounting data (MEND, 2009), and against criteria to assess leachate chemistry (MOE, 1994 and MDMER, 2022, as amended). ▪ A plot of total sulphur showed a reasonable correlation between the total sulphur results for samples submitted for the two methodologies (ICP-OES/MS and Leco furnace) with a correlation coefficient of 0.75. Total sulphur results indicated: i) Overall low median total sulphur concentrations at less than 0.14%wt., ii) Basalt exhibited the highest total sulphur concentrations at up to around 2%wt. based on multielement data. ▪ There was no observed significant trend in total sulphur concentrations across the North pit. Basalt hosts higher sulphide content and was observed at core sample depths below 80m from surface. ▪ Total sulphur concentrations slightly exceeded sulphide-sulphur concentrations in virtually all waste rock samples due to the presence of sulphates (oxidation products). ▪ Solid phase concentrations of a range of metals were observed above screening criteria, which depending on waste rock unit / lithology included: Arsenic, sulphur, bismuth, selenium, beryllium, tin, cesium, thallium, lithium, tungsten and molybdenum. ▪ The majority of waste rock samples were classified as non-potentially acid generating (NPAG). A limited number of basalt and sediment samples were classified as having an uncertain risk of acid generation. No samples were classified as potentially acid generating (PAG). ▪ Waste rock from North pit will primarily consist of basalt lithologies. Overall, waste rock can be described as low sulphur with on average a low potential to neutralise acidity. Overall, the acid neutralisation capacity would be described as low to moderate. These properties result

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>in most waste rock samples being classified as NPAG, with only a few of the higher sulphur samples classified as having an uncertain risk of acid generation.</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preliminary conclusion is that segregation of higher sulphur waste rock during operations to mitigate ARD generation is not warranted based on data available to date. ▪ This conclusion may be revised as additional geochemistry data are collected in the ongoing geochemistry program.
<p>Bulk density</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. ▪ The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. ▪ Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2,079 density measurements exist in the database of which 339 are from recent water immersion testwork undertaken by Actlabs Thunder Bay Ontario on 1/2 NQ core samples with intervals consistent with the assay intervals submitted to the laboratory (nominally 1m). 1181 results are from laboratory pycnometer tests and the remainder are unrecorded. No obvious bias was noted between the measurements based on method, however samples whose test method was not recorded were excluded from the data analysis process. These were typically older samples with unknown test conditions applied. ▪ Previous mineral resource estimates have determined pegmatite bulk densities of 2.78 and country rock, mainly meta-basalts, to be approximately 3.0. 765 density measurement are within the interpreted pegmatite boundaries the bulk within the North Upper HG domain. This domain confirmed previous bulk density values of 2.78. Fresh waste rocks averaged 3.0 consistent with basalt and sediment averages. ▪ No bulk density data is available for the largely glacial cover over the deposit due to the difficulty in recovering this material in the drilling process. This material is volumetrically negligible ranging in depths from 0 to 14m and averaging around 3m. An assumed bulk density of 2.2 was used for overburden. ▪ There is a weak correlation between bulk density and Li₂O grade (Correlation Coefficient 40%) and so an assumed average pegmatite bulk density was used as previously. The values generally supported the values used in the 2019 MRE and were adopted for this estimate as well. 

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> ▪ <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> ▪ <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drill spacing and geological continuity and modifying factor confidence levels ▪ The Resource model uses a classification scheme based upon drill hole spacing plus block estimation parameters, including kriging variance, number of composites in search ellipsoid informing the block cell and average distance of data to block centroid. ▪ The results of the Mineral Resource Estimation reflect the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	No audits have been completed to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> ▪ <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as being in line with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. ▪ Areas where thinner mineralised pegmatite occur have generally been classified as Inferred levels of confidence due to the potential difficulties in extracting this material economically. ▪ The statement relates to local estimates of tonnes and grade, with reference made to resources above a certain cut-off that are intended to assist mining studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="289 196 644 295">▪ <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	

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