ASX RELEASE

31 March 2023

ASX | GT1

THICK HIGH GRADE LITHIUM ASSAYS RETURNED FROM MAIDEN ROOT BAY DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden assays received for the first 3 diamond holes at the Root Bay Prospect, including:**
  - RB-23-001: **79.7m down dip grade continuity** intersections, including:
    - **67.1m @ 1.13%** Li_2O from 60.9m
    - **7.3m @ 1.44%** Li_2O from 162.0m
    - **5.3m @ 1.34%** Li_2O from 174.3m
  - RB-23-003: **12.1m @ 1.30%** Li_2O from 67.4m
  - RB-23-005: **13.2m** combined down hole pegmatite intersections, including:
    - **6.6m @ 1.47%** Li_2O from 129.2m
    - **4.5m @ 1.34%** Li_2O from 140.5m
    - **2.1m @ 1.09%** Li_2O from 149.0m
- **Phase one drilling at Root Bay** is in progress and consists of an initial 20 hole diamond drill program
- **17 diamond holes** completed, with 14 pending assays, intersecting numerous pegmatites along an east-west ridge which is highly **prospective for 6km:**
  - Including **three holes,** intersecting LCT pegmatite zones of **14.54m, 15.98m and 17.80m**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce maiden lithium assay results returned from the **Root Bay Prospect** at its 100% owned **Root Project**, located approximately 200km west of the flagship Seymour Project in Ontario, Canada. Drilling at the Root Project was initially focussed on the **McCombe** and **Morrison** LCT pegmatite systems. GT1's exploration has now been expanded to the **Root Bay** prospect, situated 10 km east.

"Root Bay is the third prospect located on the eastern side of the Root Project with drilling now confirming multiple stacked lithium bearing pegmatites cross cutting a magnetic ridge that extends over six kilometres of highly prospective ground"

- GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

Green Technology Metals
94 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, Western Australia 6008
+61 8 6557 6825

www.greentm.com.au
info@greentm.com.au
ABN 99 648 657 649

Root Bay Prospect

The initial drill hole targeted the Root Bay outcrop which is a large ridge of pegmatite rich in coarse grained spodumene crystals striking north-south with an apparent dip to the east. Drilling was completed down dip confirming grade continues with depth (Pegmatite 1) and then several other spodumene bearing pegmatites (Pegmatites 2 & 3) were intersected highlighting a stacked system which is shallower and thicker:

- RB-23-001: **79.7m down dip grade continuity** intersections, including:
  - **67.1m @ 1.13%** Li_2O from 60.9m (Pegmatite 1)
  - **7.3m @ 1.44** % Li_2O from 162.0m (Pegmatite 2)
  - **5.3m @ 1.34%** Li_2O from 174.3m (Pegmatite 3)

The Root Bay outcrop cross cut's a regional scale magnetic ridge that strikes east-west for over 6km and we believe this is one of the regional structures which controls lithium mineralisation in the area. Field exploration mapping completed by GT1 in September 2022 located additional spodumene bearing pegmatites to the west of the Root Bay outcrop along strike of the magnetic ridge, these have been followed up with drilling and intersected Spodumene bearing pegmatite with significant widths which is open down dip and along strike (Figure 1):

- RB-23-085: **15.9m @ 15%** Visual Spodumene* from 181.4m
- RB-23-088: **17.8m @ 10%** Visual Spodumene* from 99.4m
- RB-23-091: **14.5m @ 15%** Visual Spodumene* from 33.1m

[*1] In relation to the disclosure of visual (estimates) mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages).

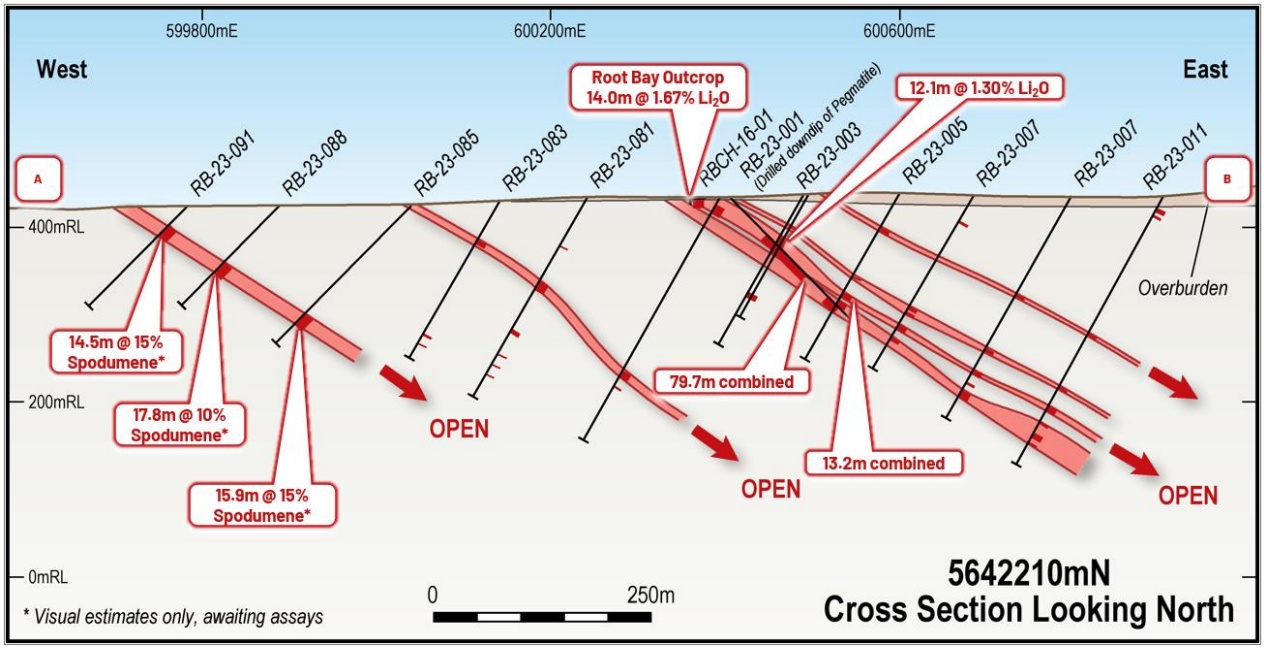


Figure 1. Cross section A-B along first fence line drilling

Drilling has now intersected six separate pegmatites with a multitude of interstitial and interconnecting smaller pegmatites within the initial drill area representing just 1.2km of the available >6km strike length. Drilling will now step north 100m to complete another fence line to determine strike length of the known pegmatites and test additional breaks in the magnetic ridge before targeting depth extensions and the remaining geophysical targets along the 6km ridge.

The litho-structural interpretation (Figure 2) has been successful in providing significant geological information especially on the structural setting of the area and providing eight Priority-One target areas for follow up, and an additional 12 Priority-2 and -3 targets.

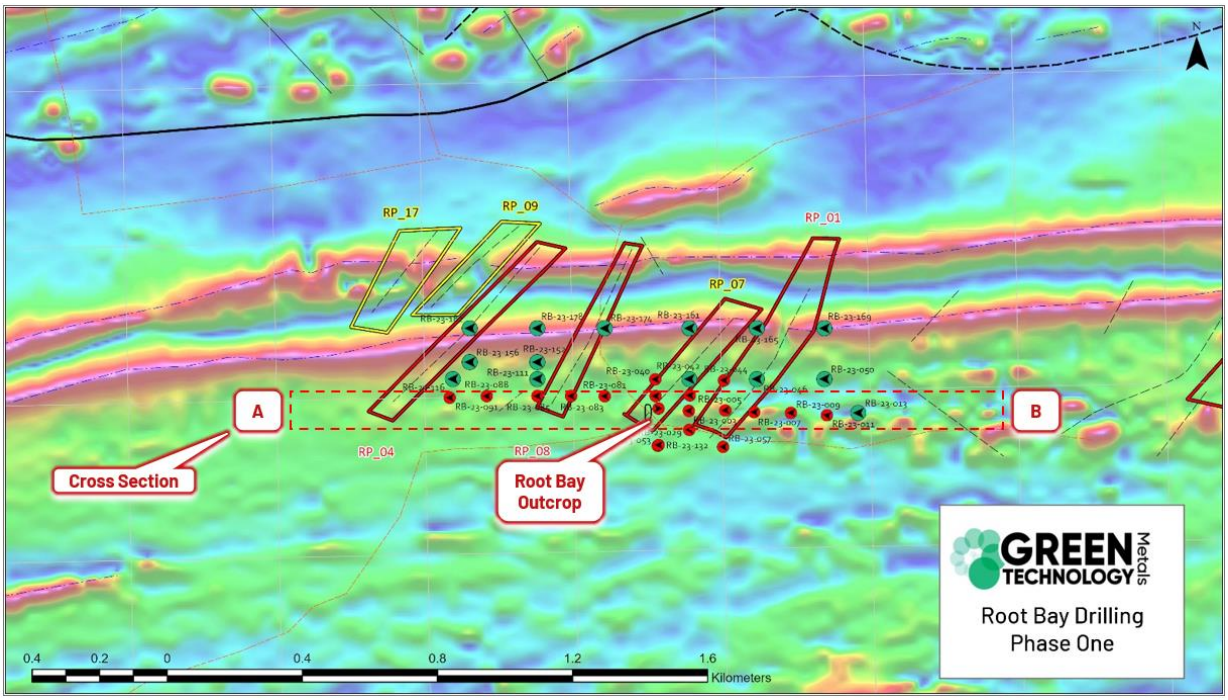


Figure 2. Litho-Structural Interpretation and Drill collar location (red = drilled, green = planned) base map magnetics, polygons geophysical targets

The interpretation importantly delineates significant shear-zones bounding and internal to the greenstone belts that probably represent multiple deformational phases. The complex magnetic pattern indicates that the internal structure of the greenstones has undergone extensive deformation. Numerous small zones of alteration or possible non-magnetic intrusions have been interpreted throughout the area. Discrete, local zones of demagnetisation define local faults, alteration zones, and subtle bends that may represent dilatational zones with potential to host mineralisation (Figure 2).

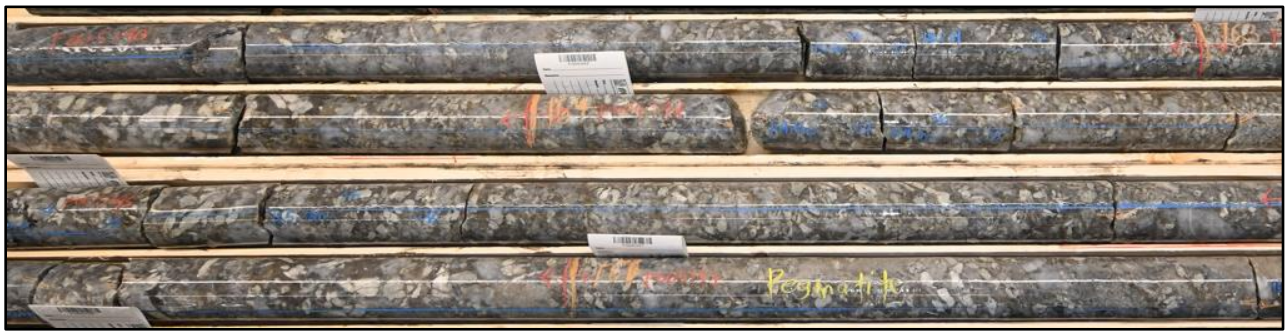


Figure 3. RB-23-001 – NQ diamond core showing high density spodumene crystal laths, 7.3m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 162.0m

Interval

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Vis.Est.	Li_2O %
RB-23-001	600,403	5,642,412	434	-45	90	204	60.9	128.0	67.1		1.13
RB-23-001	600,403	5,642,412	434	-45	90	204	162.0	169.3	7.3		1.44
RB-23-001	600,403	5,642,412	434	-45	90	204	174.3	179.6	5.3		1.34
RB-23-003	600,493	5,642,405	439	-60	270	201	67.4	79.5	12.1		1.30
RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	-60	265	210	129.2	135.8	6.6		1.47
RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	-60	265	210	140.5	145.0	4.5		1.34
RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	-60	265	210	149.0	151.1	2.1		1.09
RB-23-085	600,045	5,642,458	428	-45	269	228	181.4	197.4	16.0	15	
RB-23-088	599,894	5,642,449	429	-45	270	200	99.4	117.2	17.8	10	
RB-23-091	599,785	5,642,444	425	-45	270	207	33.1	47.6	14.5	15	

Major Interval

From	To	Interval	Li_2O %
60.9	77.3	16.4	1.11
79.9	127.4	47.5	1.20
162.0	169.3	7.3	1.44
174.3	179.0	4.7	1.48
67.7	78.8	11.1	1.38
129.2	135.8	6.6	1.47
140.5	145.0	4.5	1.34
149.0	151.1	2.1	1.09

Table 1. Root Bay drilling results (Vis Est.% = Visual estimate of Spodumene mineral abundance[1])

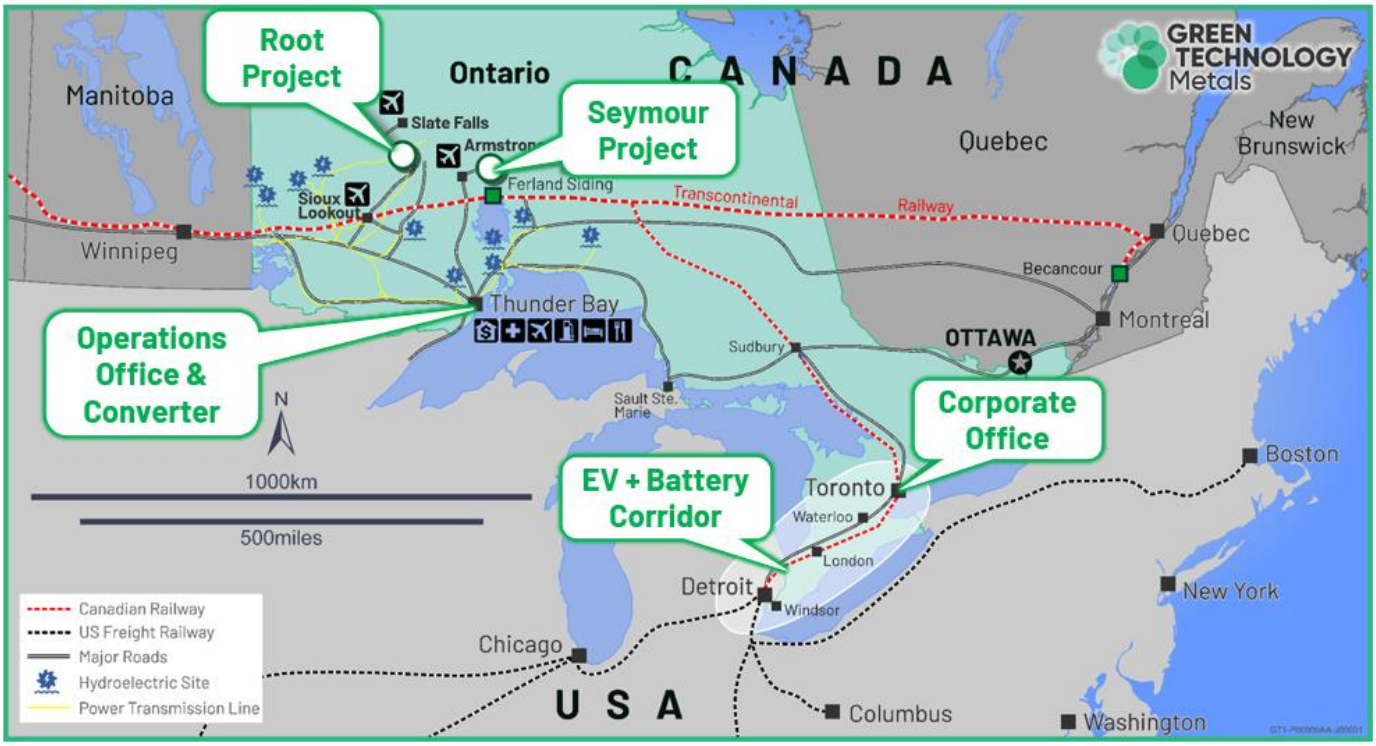
[1] In relation to the disclosure of visual (estimates) mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages).

PEA and MRE Update

GT1 advises that the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) will be delivered pending the release of the Maiden McCombe Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and Seymour MRE Update, this is due to the PEA incorporating feed from the new MRE's.

Root Project Infrastructure

The Root Project is readily accessible via all-weather roads and airports with emergency response capability in Slate Falls and Sioux Lookout. The Transcontinental railway connects Root and Seymour projects with a direct line and sidings managed by CN Rail. Hydro power lines run through the eastern side of the Root Project electrifying the region with green energy.



This ASX release has been approved for release by the Board.

KEY CONTACTS

Investors

Luke Cox

Chief Executive Officer

info@greentm.com.au

+61 8 6557 6825

Media

Jacinta Martino

Investor Relations and Media

ir@greentm.com.au

+61 430 147 046

Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American focussed lithium exploration and development business. The Company's 100% owned Ontario Lithium Projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims under option agreement located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada.

All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality.

Seymour has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 9.9 Mt @ 1.04% Li_2O (comprised of 5.2 Mt at 1.29% Li_2O Indicated and 4.7 Mt at 0.76% Li_2O Inferred).[1] Accelerated, targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.

[1] For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 23 June 2022, *Interim Seymour Mineral Resource Doubles to 9.9Mt*. 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 is based on information reviewed by Mr Luke Cox (Fellow AusIMM). Mr Cox 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 Cox consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears in this release. Mr Cox is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and holds securities in the Company.

No new information

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

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 June 2022. 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

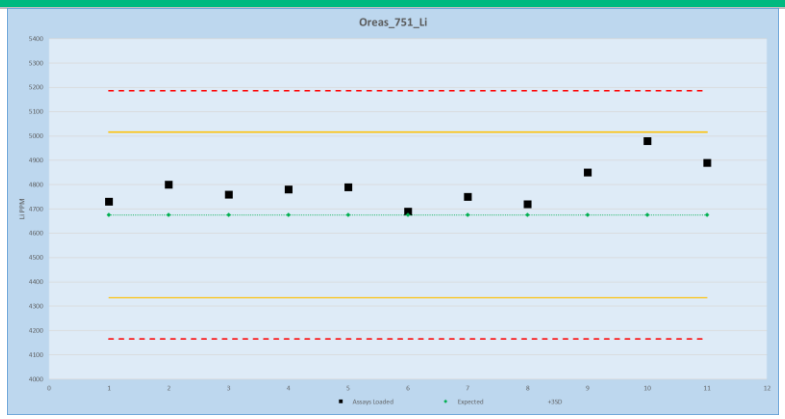
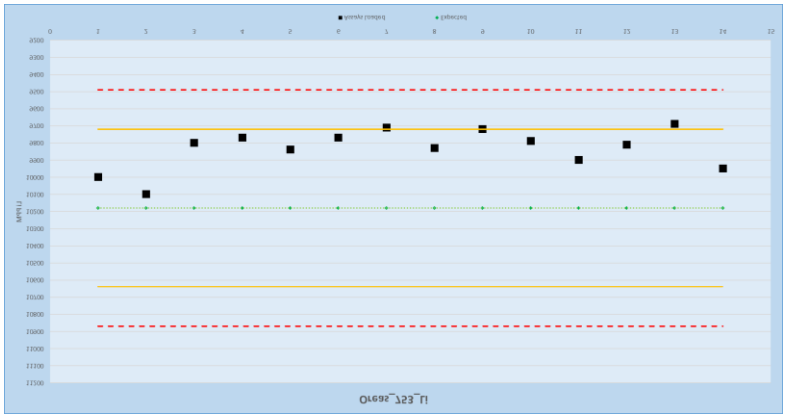
Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements 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, tortuous, 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 B: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	GT1 commenced a diamond drilling on February 23, 2023 at the Root Bay prospect. GT1 have drilled 17 holes to date for 3778m with more planned. **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. • NQ core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray. • ½ core samples were approximately 3.0kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. • Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias. **Channel Samples** • 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. **Grab Samples** • Preparation prior to obtaining the grab sample including logging location with D/GPS, geological setting and rock identification and mineralogy • 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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the*	• No core was recovered through the overburden tri-coned section of the hole (top 5m of the hole) • Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones was 98%. Country rock, mainly meta basalts showed high, 96% recoveries. • The core has not been assayed yet so no correlation between grade and recovery can be made at this time. Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 will be 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 will be 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control*	• Sample were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. • GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. • The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS. QAQC results to date do not indicate any significant issues with the assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	  
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Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay*	Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to the core storage facilities for further verification if required. • The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. • All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. • Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data.	• No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made other than conversion of Li ppm to Li_2O using a factor of 2.153
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone15 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. • GT1 undertook a Lidar survey of the Root area in 2022 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface. • GT1 has used continuous measurement north seeking gyroscope tools with readings retained every 5m downhole.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• NA – insufficient drilling has been undertaken to estimate the degree of geological and grade continuity to support a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The current drilling program is drilled to achieve as close to a representative intersection of the pegmatites as possible which dip moderately to the south. Holes are mostly orientated approximately north and 60 degrees inclination with the exception of hole RB-23-001 which was drilled the dip of the pegmatites to gauge down dip grade continuity. • 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or*	• Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) formerly owned 80% and Ardiden Ltd (ASX:ADV) 20%. On 24 October 2022, GT1 announced that it has executed a binding agreement (Binding Agreement) with Ardiden Limited (ASX:ADV) (Ardiden) to purchase the residual 20% free-carried interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Root and Wisa JV tenure) held by Ardiden. • GT1 also announced 24 October that it has formally executed a deed with Landore Resources Canada Inc. to purchase and extinguish 50% (1.5%) of the 3% net smelter royalty (NSR) interest over the Root

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Project. The consideration for the purchase was comprised of C$2 million cash payment to extinguish 1.5% of the Root Project NSR. GT1 retained the right to buy back the remaining 50% (1.5%) of the NSR for C$1m which was concluded 31 October 2022. • The Root Lithium Asset consists of 249 boundary Cell mining claims (Exploration Licences), 33 mining license of occupation claims (285 total claims) with a total claim area of 5,377 ha. • Generally surface rights to the Root Property remain with the Crown, except for 9 Patent Claims (PAT-51965. PAT-51966. PAT-51967. PAT-51968. PAT-51970. PAT-51974. PAT-51975. PAT-51976 and PAT-51977). • All Cell Claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. • In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06% Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database. • In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. • In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite • In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization • In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. • In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. • In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. • In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. • In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling

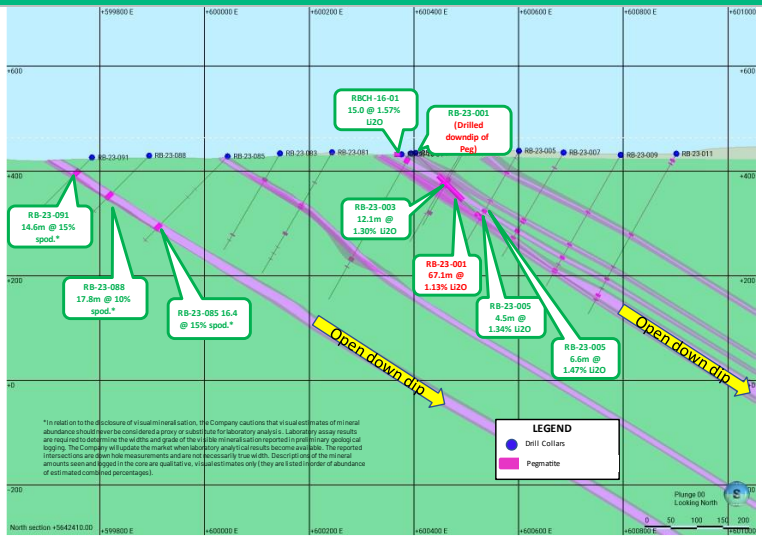
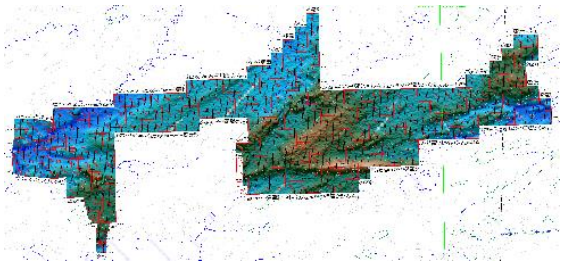
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		program to validate historic data from the Morrison Prospect. Highest grab sample was 5.10% Li_2O and a channel sample of 5m at 4.44% Li_2O. • In 2011, Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. on behalf of Rockex Ltd. flew a high-resolution helicopter borne aeromagnetic survey intersecting a small portion of the south-central claims owned by GM1. • In 2012, Stares Contracting on behalf of Golden Dory Resources Corporation conducted a ground magnetic survey near the Morrison Prospect to look for magnetic contrasts between pegmatites and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. • In 2016, the previous owner conducted a drilled 7 diamond drill holes (469m total) within the McCombe deposit. Highest assay was 1m at 3.8% Li_2O. A hole drilled down dip intersected 70m at 1.7% Li_2O. An outcrop sampling within the Morrison and Root Bay Prospects yielded 0.04% Li_2O. Channel sample within the Morrison Prospect had 5m at 2.09% Li_2O and within the Root Bay Prospect, 14m at 1.67% Li_2O. • In 2021, KBM Resources Group on behalf of Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. conducted an 800km^2 aerial LIDAR acquisition survey over their South Uchi Property which intersects a very small portion of the patented claims held by GM1, just west of the McCombe Deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Regional Geology**: The Root Lithium Asset is located within the Uchi Domain, predominately metavolcanic units interwoven with granitoid batholiths and English River Terrane, a highly metamorphosed to migmatized, clastic and chemical metasedimentary rock with abundant granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault, an east west trending, steeply dipping brittle ductile shear zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3m wide. Several S-Type, peraluminous granitic plutons host rare-element mineralization near the Uchi Domain and English River subprovince boundary. These pegmatites include the Root Lake Pegmatite Group, Jubilee Lake Pegmatite Group, Sandy Creek Pegmatite and East Pashkokogan Lake Lithium Pegmatite. • **Local Geology:** The Root Lithium Asset contains most of the pegmatites within the Root Lake Pegmatite Group including the McCombe Pegmatite, Morrison Prospect, Root Lake Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. The McCombe Pegmatite and Morrison Prospect are hosted in predominately mafic metavolcanic rock of the Uchi Domain. The Root Lake and Root Bay Prospects are hosted in predominately metasedimentary rocks of the English River Terrane. On the eastern end of the Root Lithium Asset there is a gold showing (Root Bay Gold Prospect) hosted in or proximal to silicate, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide iron formations of the English River Terrane. • **Ore Geology**: The Root Pegmatites are internally zoned. These zones are classified by the tourmaline discontinuous zone along the pegmatite contact, white feldspar-rich wall zone, tourmaline-bearing, equigranular to porphyritic potassium feldspar sodic apalite zone, tourmaline-being, porphyritic potassium feldspar spodumene pegmatite zone and lepidolite-rich pods and seams (Breaks et al., 2003). Both the McCombe and Morrison have been classified as complex-type, spodumene-subtype (Černý 1991a classification) based on the abundance of spodumene, highly evolved potassium feldspar chemistry and presence of petalite, mircolite, lepidolite and lithium-calcium liddicoatite (Breaks et al., 2003), Root Bay pegmatite appear to exhibit similar characteristics. • The Root Bay pegmatites are hosted in foliated, locally pillowed mafic metavolcanic rock that contain metasomatic holmquistite near the contact of the pegmatite (Magyarosi, 2016).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill*	• No historic drilling has been undertaken at Root Bay. To date the pegmatites, appear to be a swarm of several 1-15m thick spodumene bearing pegmatites striking approximately north-south and dipping shallowly-moderately to the east. • Collar locations are noted below and all coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15: • Root Bay downhole pegmatite intercepts are summarised below. The downhole intervals of the pegmatites are approximate to true widths, except where explicitly sated otherwise

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate*	• Length weighted Li_2O averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites • Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. • No metal equivalent values are quoted.

PROSPECT	HoleId	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Visual Spodumene Estimate*	Pegmatite Li2O %
Root Bay	**RB-23-001***	600,403	5,642,412	434	- 45	90	204.00	60.9	128.0	67.1	10	1.13
Root Bay	**RB-23-001***	600,403	5,642,412	434	- 45	90	204.00	60.9	128.0	67.1	10	1.13
Root Bay	**RB-23-001***	600,403	5,642,412	434	- 45	90	204.00	162.0	169.3	7.3	10	1.44
Root Bay	**RB-23-001***	600,403	5,642,412	434	- 45	90	204.00	174.3	179.6	5.3	5	1.34
Root Bay	RB-23-003	600,493	5,642,405	439	- 60	270	201.00	67.4	79.5	12.1	10	1.30
Root Bay	RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	- 60	265	210.00	45.4	49.0	3.6	1	0.07
Root Bay	RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	- 60	265	210.00	129.2	135.8	6.6	15	1.47
Root Bay	RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	- 60	265	210.00	140.5	145.0	4.5	20	1.34
Root Bay	RB-23-005	600,601	5,642,406	438	- 60	265	210.00	149.0	151.1	2.1	15	1.09

* In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). * In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). **Hole RB-23-001 was not drilled tangential to strike and the intervals quoted are not representative of, or similar to, the pegmatite true widths intercepts.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 except for RB-23-001 which was drilled downdip of the pegmatites to better gauge grade continuity. • 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	• The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 
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.*	• Root Bay pegmatite intercepts are noted again here: * In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates only (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). **Hole RB-23-001 was not drilled tangential to strike and the intervals quoted are not representative of, or similar to, the pegmatite true widths intercepts and are reported here merely to demonstrate downdip mineralisation continuity.**
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method*	• GT1 completed a high resolution Heliborne Magnetic geophysical survey over the property in July 2022. The survey was undertaken by Propsectair using their Robinson R-44 and EC120B helicopters. • Survey details, 1,201 line-km, 50m line spacing, direction 179 degrees to crosscut pegmatite strike, 50m altitude. Control lines were flown perpendicular to these lines at 500m spacing. • Images have been received Total Magnetics.  • Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience

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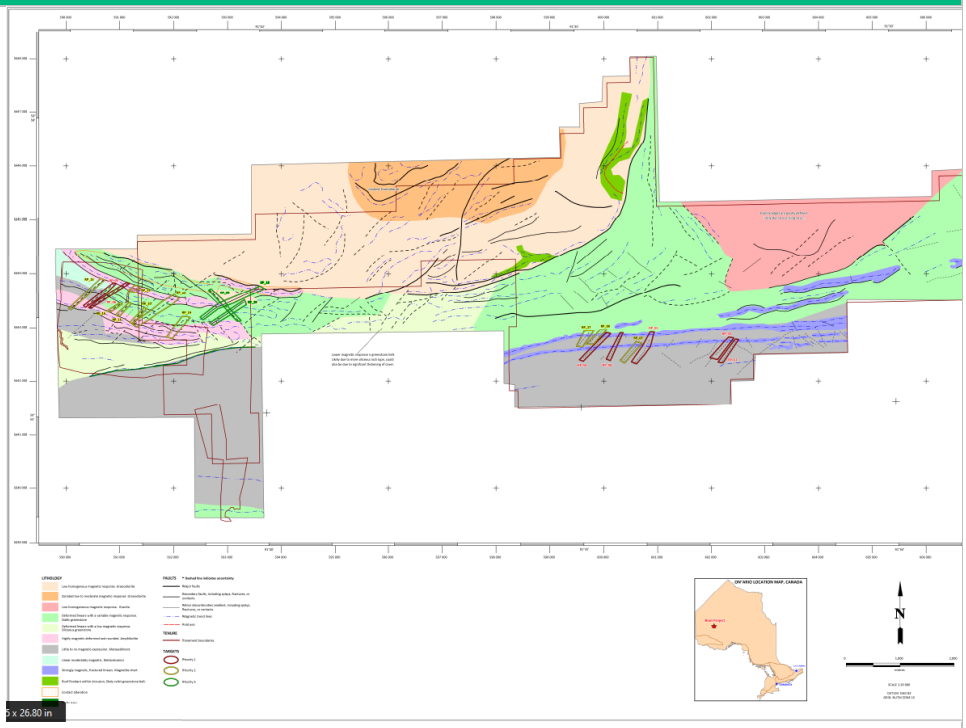
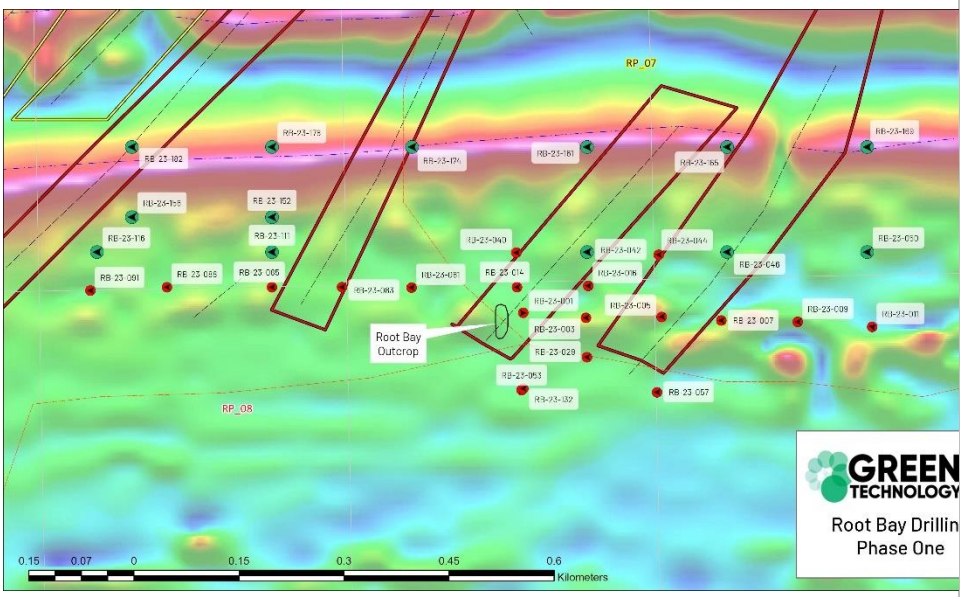
	of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	 Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation of the magnetic response of basement formations. Lithium vector analysis from existing drill data and surface samples was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand, a geochemist from Portable Spectral Services in Perth Western Australia. Dr Brand formulated an index for identifying potential LCT hosted pegmatites both in greenstone and pegmatite host rocks. Further regional country rock sampling programs will be conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root. **Root Bay** At the time of writing GT1 had completed 17 holes for 3778m.at Root Bay, located approximately 10 km east from the McCombe deposit. Ardiden sampled pegmatite outcrop in the Root Bay area in 2016 with the best results from a 15.0m wide channel sample (RBCH-16-01) averaging 1.57% Li_2O. GT1's initial drilling focussed around Ardiden's channel sample attempting to confirm the pegmatites down dip extents in hole RB-23-01 where the hole intersected two pegmatites, 75m at 1.02% Li_2O from 57m downhole and 26.0m at 0.73% Li_2O%. The true widths of these pegmatites are uncertain, but the shallowest intercept is likely to be 13-15m true width and the deeper intercept closer to 5m true width. Additional drilling was drilled tangential to the pegmatite strike and intersected several other stacked thin pegmatites with visual spodumene. 3 holes, RB23-091, RB-23-88 and RB-23-85 were drilled 500m west of the channel sample, described above, and intersected a 10m wide (estimated true width) LCT pegmatite with visual spodumene in both holes, assay results are still pending. Further, drilling is planned along strike to the north and south of the current line of drilling to confirm the continuity of the pegmatites identified to date.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned*	• Further geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Root and regional claims • Sampling country rock to assist in LCT pegmatite vector analysis and target generation. • Infill drilling at the McCombe deposit to improve the deposits resource confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Commencement of detailed mining studies • Further exploration and extension of the Root Bay pegmatites discovered to date. •  •

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