ASX RELEASE

13 December 2022

ASX | GT1

CONTINUED HIGH GRADE LITHIUM AT McCOMBE, ROOT
AND
SECOND RIG MOBILIZED TO MORRISON, ROOT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **More than 50 drill holes intersecting spodumene bearing pegmatite at McCombe deposit, Root**
- **New spodumene bearing pegmatites intersected in the northeast quadrant of McCombe**
- **Assays received for a further eight diamond holes including:**
  - RL-22-0022: **14.0m @ 1.35% Li_2O** from 47.4m (incl. **13.1m @ 1.43% Li_2O** from 47.4m)
  - RL-22-0023: **13.1m @ 1.39% Li_2O** from 12.4m
  - RL-22-0018: **12.6m @ 1.18% Li_2O** from 51.8m (incl. **7.0m @ 2.06% Li_2O** from 51.0m)
  - RL-22-0017: **6.2m @ 1.29% Li_2O** from 53.9m (incl. **3.5m @ 2.12% Li_2O** from 55.0m)
- **Phase 1 definition drilling; 22 holes completed all assays received**
- **Phase 2 extensional drilling in progress with strong visual spodumene logged in all holes; 28 holes completed, assays still pending**
- **Second drill rig mobilising to Morrison, located 1 km east of McCombe to target known spodumene bearing pegmatites**
- **Maiden Root Mineral Resource Estimate on track for Q1 2023**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce further high-grade lithium assay results from its 100%-owned Root Project, located approximately 200km west of its flagship Seymour Project in Ontario, Canada. Drilling at Root initially focussed on the McCombe LCT pegmatite system, targeting rapid delineation of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and has now expanded to the Morrison prospect.

"The high-grade assays received from Phase 1 drilling are very encouraging as we progressively increase the resource at McCombe. Phase 2 drilling has continued to intersect additional pegmatites to the northeast and the whole deposit is still open along strike and down dip. The second dill rig has now mobilised to the Morrison prospect, so looking forward to continued progress through the winter"

- *GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox*

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McCombe Deposit (Root Project)

The McCombe LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) pegmatite is currently the most advanced prospect at the Root Project. Historical drilling completed by previous owners from 1950 to 2016 intersected numerous pegmatites, generally dipping to the south and striking east-west. Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling by GT1 has now demonstrated McCombe to be a simpler mineralised system consisting of:

- one major pegmatite averaging 10m true thickness (ranging 2m to 19m), striking east-west with shallow dip approximately 30 degrees to the south, open along strike and down dip
- two pegmatites striking north-east with shallow to moderate dip to the south with hole RL-22-532 intersecting (down hole):
  - 11.5m @ 5% visual spodumene from 90.2m
  - 21.9m @ 20% visual spodumene from 111.3m
  - 20.8m @ 20% visual spodumene from 156.0m

* 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).

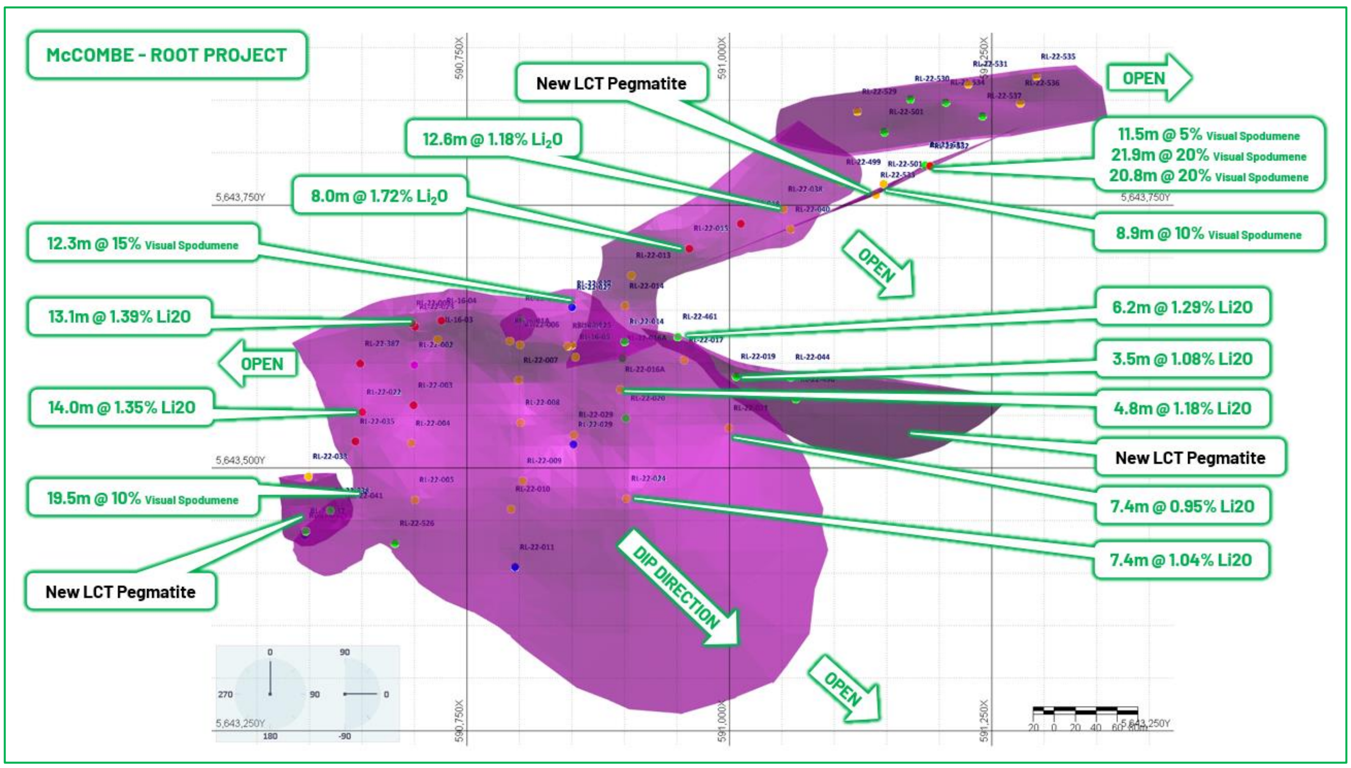


Figure 1: Plan view of McCombe interpreted pegmatite, thickness, and grades.

Phase 1 drilling at McCombe is now complete, comprising of twenty-two (22) resource definition diamond holes. Assays have been returned for all twenty-two (22) holes, all intersected thick and continuous high grade spodumene pegmatites from surface. The Phase 1 drilling has delineated, extended, and simplified the historical mineralised pegmatites in all directions, Phase 2 drilling will be completed in the coming weeks for incorporation into the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 1: McCombe drilling results – Phases 1 and 2 (Vis Est.% = Visual estimate of Spodumene mineral abundance*)

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Vis Est.%	Li2O
RL-22-001	590,698	5,643,629	397	-59	358	60	11.8	24.2	12.4		1.77
RL-22-002	590,700	5,643,575	394	-62	0	72	42.2	57.5	15.3		1.20
RL-22-003	590,699	5,643,517	394	-58	358	102	72.0	83.5	11.5		2.03
RL-22-004	590,698	5,643,482	397	-61	357	144	80.5	87.4	7.0		1.41
RL-22-005	590,699	5,643,421	396	-60	359	147	90.8	100.7	9.9		0.25
RL-22-006	590,800	5,643,604	399	-59	360	120	21.7	31.2	9.5		1.54
RL-22-007	590,799	5,643,549	393	-61	359	117	64.9	74.7	9.8		1.51
RL-22-008	590,801	5,643,505	392	-61	359	162	71.5	80.3	8.8		1.81
RL-22-009	590,799	5,643,441	395	-61	2	186	91.7	99.4	7.7		0.54
RL-22-010	590,792	5,643,405	395	-61	358	150	107.8	114.7	6.9		0.80
RL-22-013	590,906	5,643,649	397	-60	360	132	64.0	72.0	8.0		1.72
RL-22-014	590,900	5,643,602	397	-60	360	129	102.0	110.4	8.4		1.32
RL-22-015	590,962	5,643,691	392	-60	360	93	28.9	42.3	13.4		1.24
RL-22-016A	590,894	5,643,540	394	-61	3	156	67.3	73.6	6.3		1.44
RL-22-017	590,957	5,643,575	396	-60	360	120	53.8	60.0	6.2		1.29
RL-22-018	591,011	5,643,702	390	-61	1	90	51.8	64.4	12.6		1.18
RL-22-019	591,006	5,643,574	397	-60	2	120	23.1	26.7	3.5		1.08
RL-22-020	590,901	5,643,508	389	-60	360	150	78.0	82.8	4.8		1.18
RL-22-021	590,999	5,643,481	397	-60	360	181	111.3	118.7	7.4		0.95
RL-22-022	590,650	5,643,525	394	-59	0	152	47.4	61.4	14.0		1.35
RL-22-023	590,700	5,643,625	397	-61	2	189	12.4	25.5	13.1		1.39
RL-22-024	590,900	5,643,425	388	-60	2	150	85.6	93.0	7.4		1.04
RL-22-025	590,850	5,643,600	396	-60	360	141	30.1	37.8	7.7	15	
RL-22-027	590,850	5,643,651	397	-59	358	108	3.4	15.6	12.3	15	
RL-22-029	590,850	5,643,475	392	-60	360	227	106.4	112.3	5.9	15	
RL-22-033	590,599	5,643,489	395	-58	4	162	2.8	8.0	5.2	10	
RL-22-035	590,643	5,643,487	397	-59	0	162	66.5	79.2	12.7	10	
RL-22-037	590,596	5,643,419	392	-60	-	180	40.1	43.8	3.8	10	
RL-22-038	591,045	5,643,706	390	-60	-	141	81.5	90.0	8.4	10	
RL-22-040	591,058	5,643,675	389	-60	360	120	94.0	103.0	9.0	10	
RL-22-041	590,633	5,643,399	397	-59	359	201	94.2	113.7	19.5	10	
RL-22-044	591,058	5,643,576	397	-60	1	180	18.9	22.5	3.6	10	
RL-22-387	590,648	5,643,581	394	-60	1	120	31.5	41.6	10.1	5	
RL-22-461	590,951	5,643,621	395	-61	1	107	5.5	8.4	2.8	5	
RL-22-490	591,058	5,643,533	389	-60	8	201	61.7	66.0	4.3	15	
RL-22-499	591,106	5,643,727	389	-61	1	120	90.6	97.7	7.2	10	
RL-22-501	591,146	5,643,740	388	-60	1	201	53.7	62.1	8.4	10	
RL-22-501	591,146	5,643,740	388	-60	1	201	150.4	154.9	4.5	10	
RL-22-505	591,197	5,643,774	376	-60	1	210	118.8	123.2	4.4	10	
RL-22-526	590,680	5,643,365	407	-60	1	180	120.4	122.5	2.1	5	
RL-22-529	591,146	5,643,809	387	-60	321	150	73.9	80.4	6.6	5	
RL-22-530	591,193	5,643,824	398	-59	322	150	64.4	67.7	3.3	5	
RL-22-531	591,236	5,643,855	398	-61	321	150	22.6	28.8	6.2	10	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	90.3	101.8	11.5	5	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	111.3	133.2	21.9	20	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	156.0	176.8	20.8	20	
RL-22-533	591,148	5,643,755	379	-86	312	204	153.8	162.6	8.9	10	
RL-22-534	591,242	5,643,801	404	-61	319	201	117.0	120.5	3.5	5	
RL-22-535	591,303	5,643,859	393	-60	321	150	30.8	36.3	5.4	5	
RL-22-536	591,306	5,643,808	391	-60	319	180	90.8	96.1	5.3	5	
RL-22-537	591,299	5,643,762	389	-58	321	201	172.4	175.9	3.6	5	
RL-22-538	590,618	5,643,440	400	-60	360	135	38.2	42.8	4.6	5	
RL-22-539	590,618	5,643,440	400	-70	299	117	53.1	55.3	2.2	5	
RL-22-542	591,354	5,643,788	389	-60	320	220	146.9	151.1	4.2	5	

Figure 2: RL-22-017 – Whole NQ diamond core showing high density spodumene crystal laths, 6.2m @ 1.29% Li_2O (incl. 3.5m @ 2.12% Li_2O from 55.0m)

Morrison Deposit (Root Project)

The Morrison LCT spodumene pegmatites, located approximately 1km east of McCombe, were explored by Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd in the mid to late 1950's. The pegmatites strike east west and dip about 30 degrees towards the south. Outcrop of the pegmatite is approximately 200m long and tested by trenching, but historical drilling has also proven the strike of the pegmatite to be at least 1.6km to the west with additional occurrences to the north.

Initial drilling at Morrison (Twenty (20) holes for 2,500m) is targeted to confirm historical drilling and sampling. The second phase of drilling is then planned to test for extensions of the mineralised pegmatites in all directions, infill key sections and rapidly facilitate delineation of a Mineral Resource estimate.

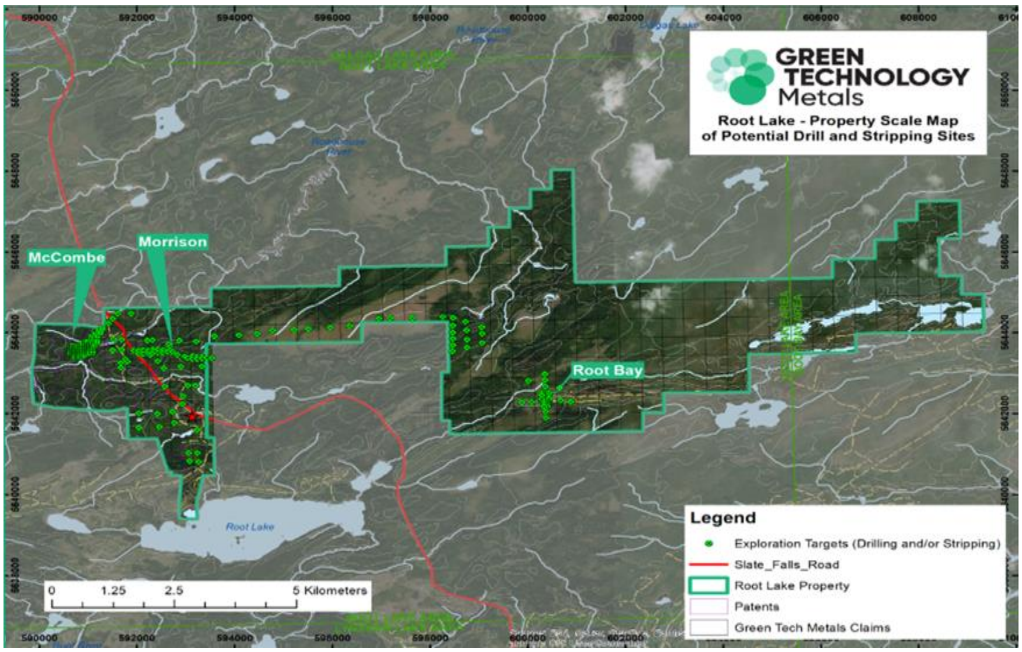


Figure 3: Root Project location map, McCombe, Morrison and Root Bay prospects

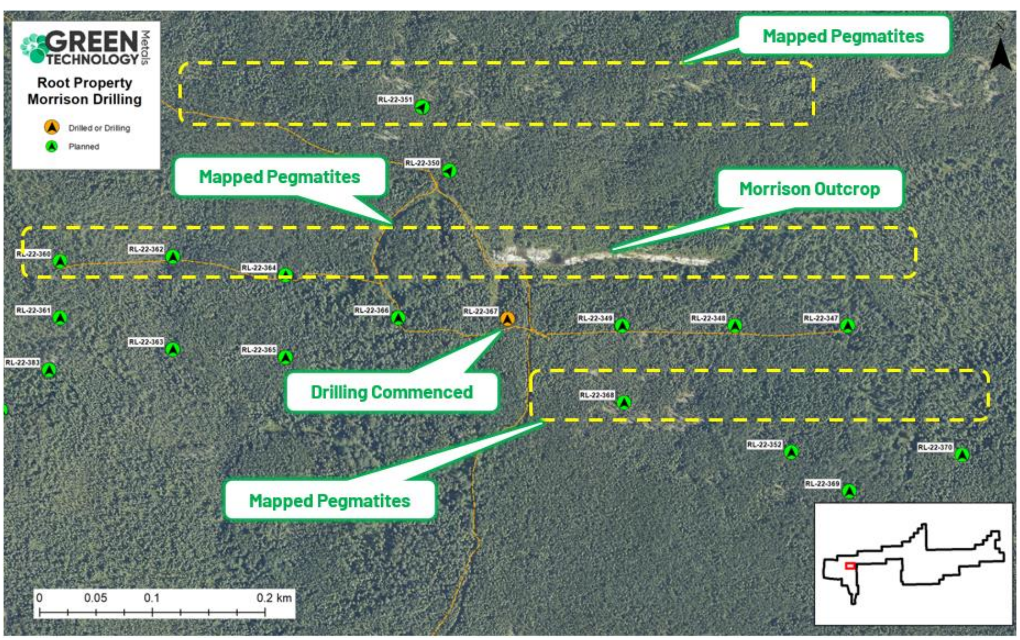
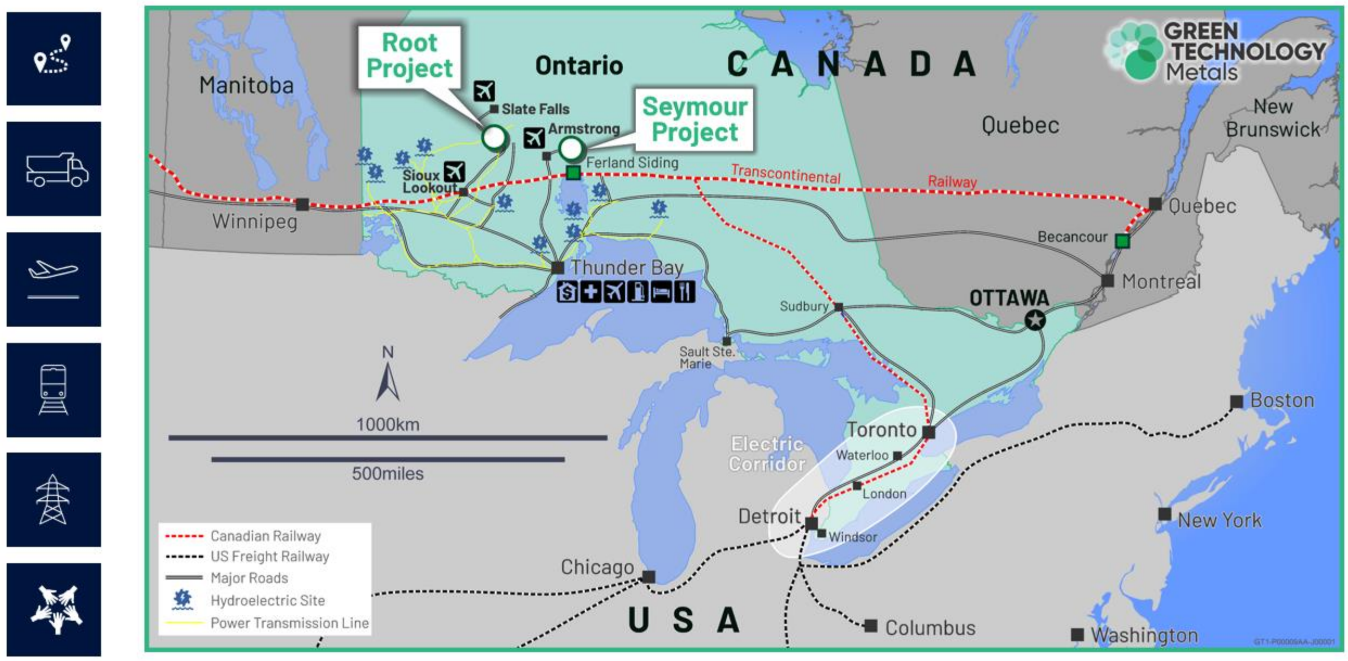


Figure 4: Morrison outcrop, mapped pegmatites, and planned holes

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.

INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR



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

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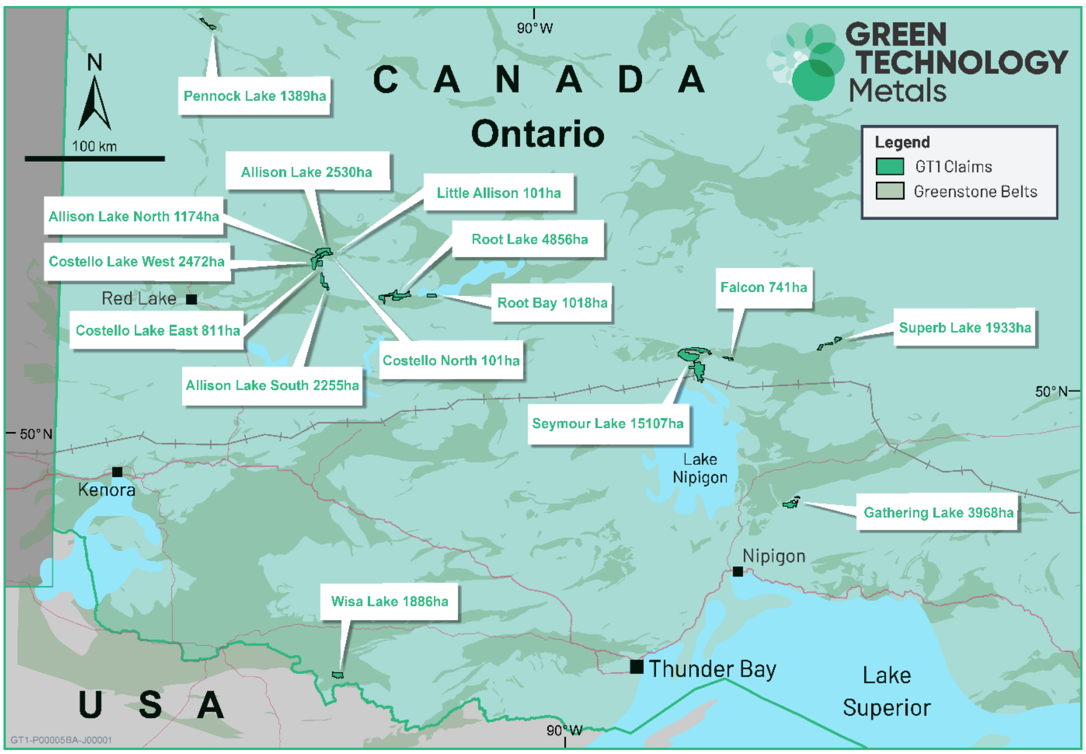
Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

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 (Allison and Solstice) 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).

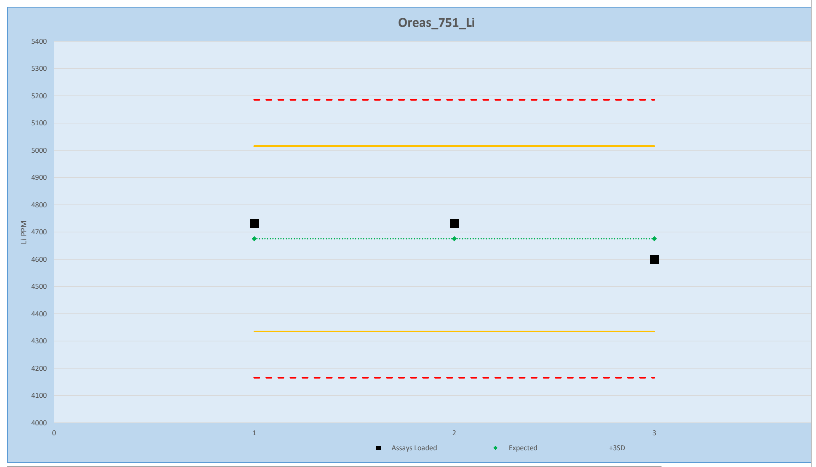
APPENDIX B: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1 Report

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.*	The McCombe deposit at the Root project is a new discovery and, as such, has not been historically sampled. An excavator has exposed and enlarged the outcrop area to make it amenable to mapping and sampling. GT1 commenced a diamond drilling on September 3, 2022 at the McCombe prospect with 51 holes completed to date and 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).*	• Tri-cone drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ2 diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No 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 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*	• Actlabs 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 Actlabs 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.

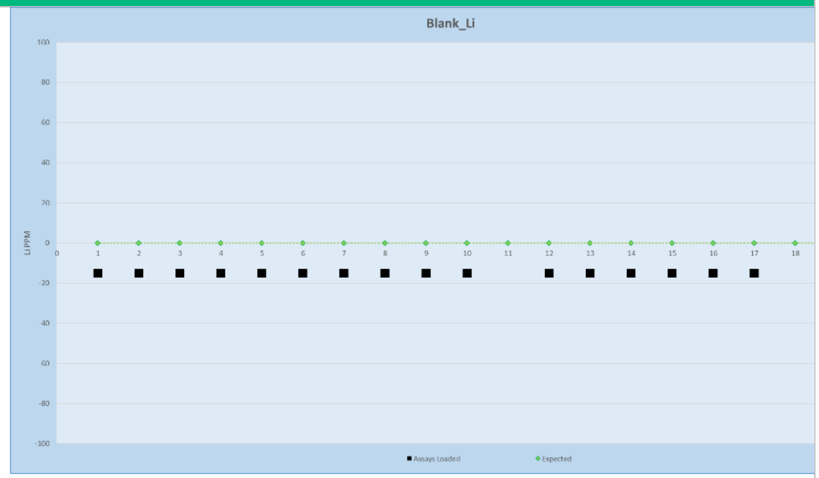
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• QAQC results to date do not indicate any significant issues with the assay • .



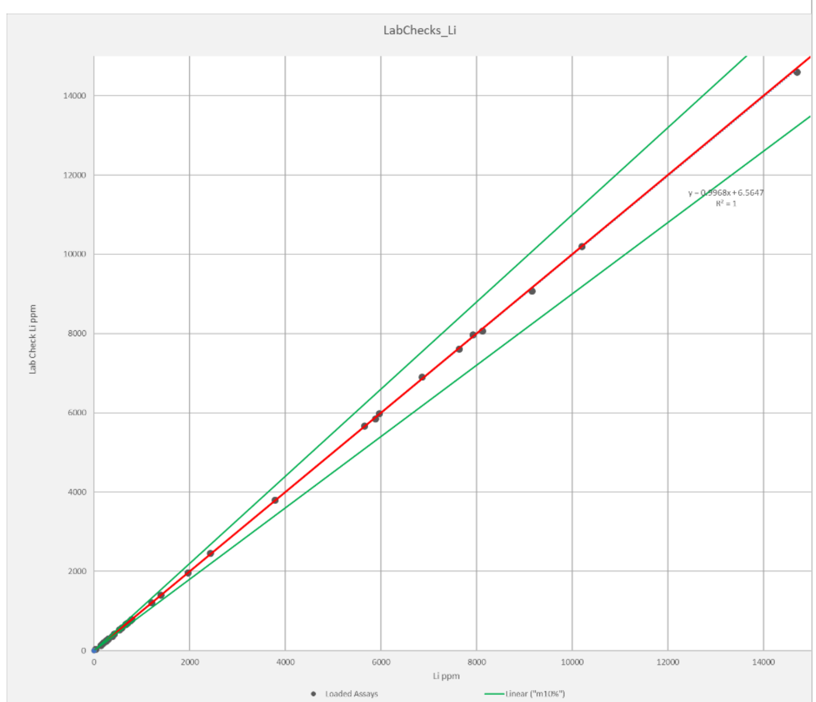
Summary Statistics	3SD		
No of samples	3	Min Cert	Max Cert
Certified Value	4,675	4,165	5,185
Actual Mean	4,687	4,600	4,730
Abs Difference	11		
Rel. Difference	0%		
Records Outside 2SD	0	0%	Fail Rate
Records Outside 3SD	0	0%	Fail Rate

Summary Statistics	3SD		
No of samples	19	Min Cert	Max Cert
Certified Value	10,179	9,489	10,869
Actual Mean	9,317	- 15	10,400
Abs Difference	861		
Rel. Difference	8%		
Records Outside 2SD	3	100%	Fail Rate
Records Outside 3SD	3	100%	Fail Rate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- 

Summary Statistics	3SD		
No of samples	19	Min Cert	Max Cert
Certified Value	-	-	-
Actual Mean	763	- 15	14,400
Abs Difference	763		

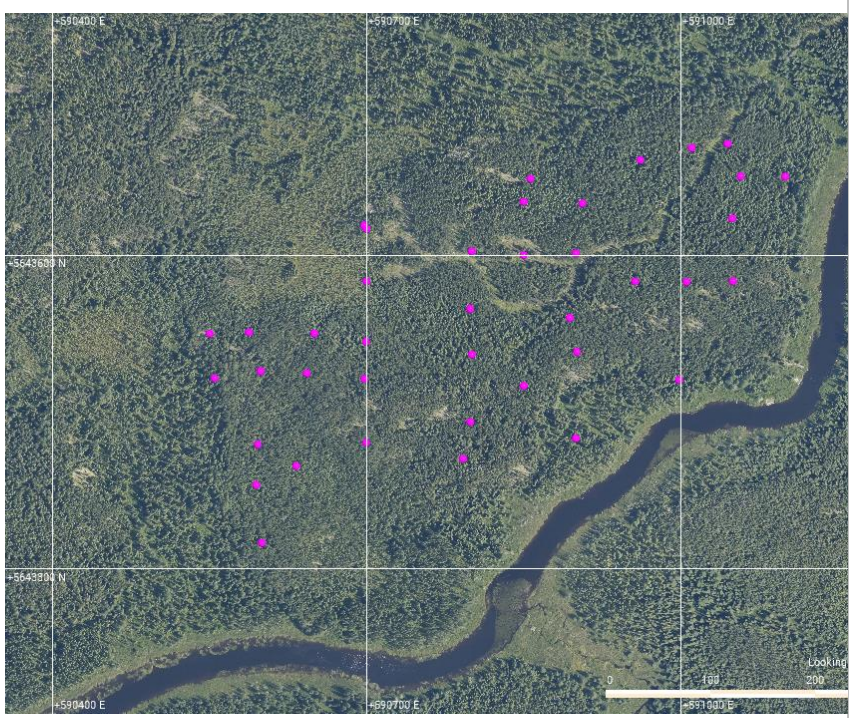
- 

Summary Statistics	
No of duplicates	38
Mean Original	2,648
Mean Duplicate	2,646
Abs Difference	2
Rel. Difference	0%

	•	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*
	• *The use of twinned holes.*
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*
		• Most of the holes in the McCombe program to date are drilled close to existing historic drilling from the 1950's. Whilst the historic drilling suggests some spatial issues with the holes collar locations, the current drilling largely supports the existence of significant pegmatite and Li_2O intersections at McCombe.
		• Historic drilling data could not be verified and QAQC was likely not included in the testing regime at the time.
		  • The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database.
		  • All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated.
		  • Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors.
		  • No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made other than conversion of Li ppm to 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*	• NA – insufficient drilling has been undertaken to estimate the degree of geological and grade continuity to support a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 orientated approximately north and 60 degrees inclination. • 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 Actlabs 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 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*	• Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) holds a 100% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Root and Wisa). • Root Lithium Asset consist of 249 single and boundary cell claims (Exploration Licences), 33 patent claims and 3 mining licence of occupation claims (total 285 claims) with a total claim area of approximately 5,376ha. • All Cell Claims are in good standing • An Active Exploration Permit for 3 years exist over the Root Lithium Assets, including the McCombe Deposit, Morrison Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. • There is an Early Exploration Agreement with Slate Falls Nation and Lac Seul First Nation, who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	
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 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, Ardiden Ltd. 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*	• **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

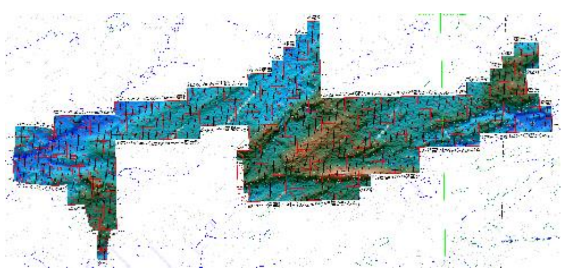
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation.	granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney 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 McCombe Pegmatite is 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 pegmatites 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).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *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*	• McCombe lies within the western edge of the Root project and hosts a non-JORC compliant Mineral Resource based on 1950's drilling. • The deposit is being re-drilled to modern industry standards sampling NQ diamond core. Collar locations are noted below and all coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15: • McCombe downhole pegmatites are summarised below. The downhole intervals of the McCombe pegmatites are approximate to true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Vis Est.%	Li2O
RL-22-001	590,698	5,643,629	397	-59	358	60	11.8	24.2	12.4		1.77
RL-22-002	590,700	5,643,575	394	-62	0	72	42.2	57.5	15.3		1.20
RL-22-003	590,699	5,643,517	394	-58	358	102	72.0	83.5	11.5		2.03
RL-22-004	590,698	5,643,482	397	-61	357	144	80.5	87.4	7.0		1.41
RL-22-005	590,699	5,643,421	396	-60	359	147	90.8	100.7	9.9		0.25
RL-22-006	590,800	5,643,604	399	-59	360	120	21.7	31.2	9.5		1.54
RL-22-007	590,799	5,643,549	393	-61	359	117	64.9	74.7	9.8		1.51
RL-22-008	590,801	5,643,505	392	-61	359	162	71.5	80.3	8.8		1.81
RL-22-009	590,799	5,643,441	395	-61	2	186	91.7	99.4	7.7		0.54
RL-22-010	590,792	5,643,405	395	-61	358	150	107.8	114.7	6.9		0.80
RL-22-013	590,906	5,643,649	397	-60	360	132	64.0	72.0	8.0		1.72
RL-22-014	590,900	5,643,602	397	-60	360	129	102.0	110.4	8.4		1.32
RL-22-015	590,962	5,643,691	392	-60	360	93	28.9	42.3	13.4		1.24
RL-22-016A	590,894	5,643,540	394	-61	3	156	67.3	73.6	6.3		1.44
RL-22-017	590,957	5,643,575	396	-60	360	120	53.8	60.0	6.2		1.29
RL-22-018	591,011	5,643,702	390	-61	1	90	51.8	64.4	12.6		1.18
RL-22-019	591,006	5,643,574	397	-60	2	120	23.1	26.7	3.5		1.08
RL-22-020	590,901	5,643,508	389	-60	360	150	78.0	82.8	4.8		1.18
RL-22-021	590,999	5,643,481	397	-60	360	181	111.3	118.7	7.4		0.95
RL-22-022	590,650	5,643,525	394	-59	0	152	47.4	61.4	14.0		1.35
RL-22-023	590,700	5,643,625	397	-61	2	189	12.4	25.5	13.1		1.39
RL-22-024	590,900	5,643,425	388	-60	2	150	85.6	93.0	7.4		1.04
RL-22-025	590,850	5,643,600	396	-60	360	141	30.1	37.8	7.7	15	
RL-22-027	590,850	5,643,651	397	-59	358	108	3.4	15.6	12.3	15	
RL-22-029	590,850	5,643,475	392	-60	360	227	106.4	112.3	5.9	15	
RL-22-033	590,599	5,643,489	395	-58	4	162	2.8	8.0	5.2	10	
RL-22-035	590,643	5,643,487	397	-59	0	162	66.5	79.2	12.7	10	
RL-22-037	590,596	5,643,419	392	-60	-	180	40.1	43.8	3.8	10	
RL-22-038	591,045	5,643,706	390	-60	-	141	81.5	90.0	8.4	10	
RL-22-040	591,058	5,643,675	389	-60	360	120	94.0	103.0	9.0	10	
RL-22-041	590,633	5,643,399	397	-59	359	201	94.2	113.7	19.5	10	
RL-22-044	591,058	5,643,576	397	-60	1	180	18.9	22.5	3.6	10	
RL-22-387	590,648	5,643,581	394	-60	1	120	31.5	41.6	10.1	5	
RL-22-461	590,951	5,643,621	395	-61	1	107	5.5	8.4	2.8	5	
RL-22-490	591,058	5,643,533	389	-60	8	201	61.7	66.0	4.3	15	
RL-22-499	591,106	5,643,727	389	-61	1	120	90.6	97.7	7.2	10	
RL-22-501	591,146	5,643,740	388	-60	1	201	53.7	62.1	8.4	10	
RL-22-501	591,146	5,643,740	388	-60	1	201	150.4	154.9	4.5	10	
RL-22-505	591,197	5,643,774	376	-60	1	210	118.8	123.2	4.4	10	
RL-22-526	590,680	5,643,365	407	-60	1	180	120.4	122.5	2.1	5	
RL-22-529	591,146	5,643,809	387	-60	321	150	73.9	80.4	6.6	5	
RL-22-530	591,193	5,643,824	398	-59	322	150	64.4	67.7	3.3	5	
RL-22-531	591,236	5,643,855	398	-61	321	150	22.6	28.8	6.2	10	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	90.3	101.8	11.5	5	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	111.3	133.2	21.9	20	
RL-22-532	591,197	5,643,784	376	-85	320	231	156.0	176.8	20.8	20	
RL-22-533	591,148	5,643,755	379	-86	312	204	153.8	162.6	8.9	10	
RL-22-534	591,242	5,643,801	404	-61	319	201	117.0	120.5	3.5	5	
RL-22-535	591,303	5,643,859	393	-60	321	150	30.8	36.3	5.4	5	
RL-22-536	591,306	5,643,808	391	-60	319	180	90.8	96.1	5.3	5	
RL-22-537	591,299	5,643,762	389	-58	321	201	172.4	175.9	3.6	5	
RL-22-538	590,618	5,643,440	400	-60	360	135	38.2	42.8	4.6	5	
RL-22-539	590,618	5,643,440	400	-70	299	117	53.1	55.3	2.2	5	
RL-22-542	591,354	5,643,788	389	-60	320	220	146.9	151.1	4.2	5	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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. • 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.*	• Pegmatite downhole interval summary with associated assay results are listed in Appendix C
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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 is currently being completed by Southern Geoscience
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned*	• Further extensional drilling is currently being carried out at McCombe testing strike extents over

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.*	500m in length and downdip extensions up to 300m from the current outcrop.

References

Breaks, F.W., Selway, J.B. and Tindle, A.G., (2003) Fertile peraluminous granites and related rare element mineralization in pegmatites, Superior province, northwest and northeast Ontario: Operation Treasure Hunt. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6099, 179 p.

Černý, P. (1991a) Rare-element granitic pegmatites, part I. Anatomy and internal evolution of pegmatite deposits; Geoscience Canada, v.18, p.49-67.

Appendix C Downhole Interval Summary

HOLEID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	LITHOLOGY	Li2O_ppm	Ta2O5_ppm
RL-16-01A	0	5	5	Overburden	-	-
RL-16-01A	5	25.2	20.2	Extrusive	329	0
RL-16-01A	25.2	33.9	8.7	Pegmatite	12,515	99
RL-16-01A	33.9	75	41.1	Extrusive	125	2
RL-16-03	0	6	6	Overburden	-	-
RL-16-03	6	52.5	46.5	Extrusive	113	0
RL-16-03	52.5	61.5	9	Pegmatite	12,485	81
RL-16-03	61.5	72	10.5	Extrusive	215	1
RL-16-04	0	2	2	Overburden	-	-
RL-16-04	2	18	16	Extrusive	147	-
RL-16-04	18	32	14	Pegmatite	10,533	92
RL-16-04	32	41	9	Extrusive	121	-
RL-16-05	0	6	6	Overburden	-	-
RL-16-05	6	68.4	62.4	Extrusive	45	0
RL-16-05	68.4	76.1	7.7	Pegmatite	10,346	113
RL-16-05	76.1	80	3.9	Extrusive	596	0
RL-16-07	0	4	4	Overburden	-	-
RL-16-07	4	28	24	Extrusive	525	-
RL-16-07	28	35.3	7.3	Pegmatite	2,049	133
RL-16-07	35.3	41	5.7	Extrusive	-	-
RL-16-07	41	46.1	5.1	Pegmatite	11,391	70
RL-16-07	46.1	54	7.9	Extrusive	112	-
RL-22-001	0	2.28	2.28	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-001	2.28	11.84	9.56	Sediment	811	1
RL-22-001	11.84	24.22	12.38	Pegmatite	17,687	71
RL-22-001	24.22	60	35.78	Sediment	106	0
RL-22-002	0	11.3	11.3	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-002	11.3	42.2	30.9	Sediment	111	0
RL-22-002	42.2	57.52	15.32	Pegmatite	12,022	104
RL-22-002	57.52	72	14.48	Sediment	62	1
RL-22-003	0	5.7	5.7	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-003	5.7	72	66.3	Sediment	41	0
RL-22-003	72	83.47	11.47	Pegmatite	20,350	113
RL-22-003	83.47	102	18.53	Sediment	27	4
RL-22-004	0	3	3	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-004	3	12.28	9.28	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-004	12.28	17.75	5.47	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-004	17.75	80.27	62.52	Sediment	44	0
RL-22-004	80.27	80.47	0.2	Mafic	3,444	1
RL-22-004	80.47	87.44	6.97	Pegmatite	14,139	79
RL-22-004	87.44	144	56.56	Sediment	21	0
RL-22-005	0	3.5	3.5	Overburden	-	-

RL-22-005	3.5	90.79	87.29	Sediment	58	0
RL-22-005	90.79	100.72	9.93	Pegmatite	2,462	130
RL-22-005	100.72	106.45	5.73	Sediment	91	0
RL-22-005	106.45	135.81	29.36	Mafic	8	0
RL-22-005	135.81	136.7	0.89	Pegmatite	279	46
RL-22-005	136.7	147	10.3	Mafic	16	1
RL-22-006	0	5	5	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-006	5	21.7	16.7	Sediment	504	1
RL-22-006	21.7	31.2	9.5	Pegmatite	15,360	107
RL-22-006	31.2	72.75	41.55	Sediment	261	0
RL-22-006	72.75	75.49	2.74	Pegmatite	1,545	106
RL-22-006	75.49	120	44.51	Sediment	94	0
RL-22-007	0	5	5	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-007	5	64.9	59.9	Sediment	61	0
RL-22-007	64.9	74.67	9.77	Pegmatite	15,122	87
RL-22-007	74.67	117	42.33	Sediment	72	2
RL-22-008	0	15.8	15.8	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-008	15.8	71.5	55.7	Sediment	108	1
RL-22-008	71.5	80.25	8.75	Pegmatite	18,050	109
RL-22-008	80.25	87.28	7.03	Sediment	306	1
RL-22-008	87.28	87.33	0.05	Pegmatite	-	-
RL-22-008	87.33	91.28	3.95	Sediment	389	4
RL-22-008	91.28	92.13	0.85	Pegmatite	2,504	82
RL-22-008	92.13	162	69.87	Sediment	9	0
RL-22-009	0	1.15	1.15	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-009	1.15	33	31.85	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-009	33	84.4	51.4	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-009	84.4	91.74	7.34	Sediment	1,175	3
RL-22-009	91.74	99.42	7.68	Pegmatite	5,346	170
RL-22-009	99.42	123	23.58	Sediment	200	0
RL-22-009	123	130.47	7.47	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-009	130.47	186	55.53	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-010	0	9	9	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-010	9	107.76	98.76	Mafic	33	0
RL-22-010	107.76	114.65	6.89	Pegmatite	7,947	119
RL-22-010	114.65	135.05	20.4	Mafic	171	0
RL-22-010	135.05	135.68	0.63	Pegmatite	254	199
RL-22-010	135.68	150	14.32	Mafic	41	0
RL-22-011	0	9	9	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-011	9	97.12	88.12	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-011	97.12	130.58	33.46	Sediment	47	0
RL-22-011	130.58	132.4	1.82	Pegmatite	417	161
RL-22-011	132.4	180	47.6	Sediment	27	0
RL-22-012	0	0.3	0.3	Overburden	-	-

RL-22-012	0.3	111	110.7	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-013	0	5.2	5.2	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-013	5.2	64	58.8	Sediment	58	0
RL-22-013	64	72	8	Pegmatite	17,213	131
RL-22-013	72	132	60	Sediment	43	0
RL-22-014	0	3.85	3.85	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-014	3.85	36.2	32.35	Sediment	143	0
RL-22-014	36.2	38.9	2.7	Pegmatite	11,297	89
RL-22-014	38.9	55.47	16.57	Sediment	309	0
RL-22-014	55.47	75	19.53	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-014	75	102	27	Sediment	150	0
RL-22-014	102	110.4	8.4	Pegmatite	13,181	112
RL-22-014	110.4	129	18.6	Sediment	322	0
RL-22-015	0	10.85	10.85	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-015	10.85	28.9	18.05	Sediment	283	0
RL-22-015	28.9	42.25	13.35	Pegmatite	12,233	109
RL-22-015	42.25	92	49.75	Sediment	62	1
RL-22-015	92	93	1		-	-
RL-22-016A	0	8.1	8.1	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-016A	8.1	67.3	59.2	Sediment	224	0
RL-22-016A	67.3	73.6	6.3	Pegmatite	15,696	80
RL-22-016A	73.6	126	52.4	Sediment	104	0
RL-22-016A	126	130.15	4.15	Pegmatite	3,127	0
RL-22-016A	130.15	156	25.85	Mafic	2,309	14
RL-22-017	0	2.7	2.7	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-017	2.7	53.85	51.15	Mafic	253	0
RL-22-017	53.85	60	6.15	Pegmatite	12,856	89
RL-22-017	60	91.8	31.8	Mafic	215	-
RL-22-017	91.8	120	28.2	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-018	0	17.3	17.3	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-018	17.3	51.81	34.51	Mafic	144	0
RL-22-018	51.81	64.45	12.64	Pegmatite	11,320	116
RL-22-018	64.45	90	25.55	Sediment	127	1
RL-22-019	0	23.14	23.14	Mafic	264	0
RL-22-019	23.14	26.66	3.52	Pegmatite	10,749	83
RL-22-019	26.66	120	93.34	Sediment	82	0
RL-22-020	0	5.13	5.13	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-020	5.13	78	72.87	Sediment	69	-
RL-22-020	78	82.82	4.82	Pegmatite	11,786	101
RL-22-020	82.82	150	67.18	Sediment	35	-
RL-22-021	0	4	4	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-021	4	111.28	107.28	Mafic	30	0
RL-22-021	111.28	118.66	7.38	Pegmatite	9,528	165
RL-22-021	118.66	181.11	62.45		120	1

RL-22-022	0	3.47	3.47	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-022	3.47	47.37	43.9	Mafic	67	-
RL-22-022	47.37	61.4	14.03	Pegmatite	13,478	97
RL-22-022	61.4	150	88.6	Mafic	34	0
RL-22-022	150	152.26	2.26		-	-
RL-22-023	0	3.25	3.25	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-023	3.25	12.4	9.15	Sediment	648	0
RL-22-023	12.4	25.5	13.1	Pegmatite	13,873	93
RL-22-023	25.5	76.6	51.1	Sediment	142	0
RL-22-023	76.6	78.3	1.7	Felsic	-	-
RL-22-023	78.3	108.4	30.1	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-023	108.4	111.54	3.14	Felsic	-	-
RL-22-023	111.54	120	8.46	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-023	120	189.02	69.02		-	-
RL-22-024	0	6.67	6.67	Overburden	-	-
RL-22-024	6.67	62	55.33	Mafic	-	-
RL-22-024	62	73	11	Sediment	-	-
RL-22-024	73	85.63	12.63	Mafic	182	0
RL-22-024	85.63	93	7.37	Pegmatite	10,358	107
RL-22-024	93	150	57	Mafic	71	0