ASX RELEASE

6 March 2023

ASX | GT1

LITHIUM OPTION SIGNED FOR JUNIOR LAKE PROJECT ADJACENT TO SEYMOUR

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Binding option agreement executed with Landore to secure the Junior Lake Project hosting identified Lithium-bearing pegmatites**
- **Located 22km east of GT1's Flagship Seymour Project, covering ~109km^2 of tenure**
- **Junior Lake hosts multiple LCT pegmatites at surface, confirmed by historical exploration activities on the property, with drill ready targets presenting similar geology to Seymour**
- **Junior Lake offers outstanding potential to make new proximal lithium discoveries and strategically grow the resource base for Seymour**
- **Preparation for summer mapping and initial 1,200m drilling program to commence in Q3 23 subject to approvals**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce that it has signed a binding option agreement (**Option Agreement**) for an option (**Option**) to purchase an 80% interest (**80% Option Interest**) in the Junior Lake Project (**Junior Lake** or the **Project**) from Landore Resources Canada Inc. (**Landore**) which comprise 591 staked mineral claims on 10,856 Hectares (109km^2) of tenure located adjacent to the Flagship Seymour Project (**Seymour**) in Ontario, Canada.

The tenements are located immediately adjacent (approximately 22km) from the Company's Flagship Seymour project in Ontario, The Junior Lake Project is host to three drill-ready LCT pegmatite prospects, identified from previous exploration, indicating the Project's lithium potential.

"We are excited to secure the agreement with Landore, adding a sizeable tenement package to our portfolio and look forward to commencing exploration on the Junior Lake Project which offers the company a unique combination of a close proximity location, identified targets through previous regional exploration and early indications of similar geology to our flagship Seymour Project.

We plan to commence exploration activities imminently at Junior Lake as we look to grow our resource base for greater Seymour and move swiftly into development"

GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

Project Background

The Junior Lake Project, currently 100% owned by Landore, consists of 33,029 hectares, including 10,856 hectares relating to Lithium tenure (refer to figure 1) in the province of Ontario, Canada. The project is located approximately 235 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay and 75km east-northeast from the town of Armstrong and easily accessible via Jackfish Highway which connects the Seymour, Falcon and Junior Lake project areas.

Junior Lake is located within the Caribou Lake – O'Sullivan greenstone belt of the East Wabigoon Sub province of the Superior Province, a highly prospective Archean greenstone belt known host to multiple known gold and other precious and base metal occurrences. The greentone belt traverses the Junior Lake Property from east to west for approximately 31 kilometres and ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 kilometres wide containing all of Landore's stated mineral resources and prospects including the BAM Gold Deposit, Lamaune Gold Prospect, the B4-7 Nickel-copper-cobalt-Platinum-Palladium-gold Deposit and the VW Nickel-Copper-cobalt Deposit. Previous exploration has been largely focused on the gold potential of the area and a greater portion of the greenstone belt and Junior Lake project remains underexplored.

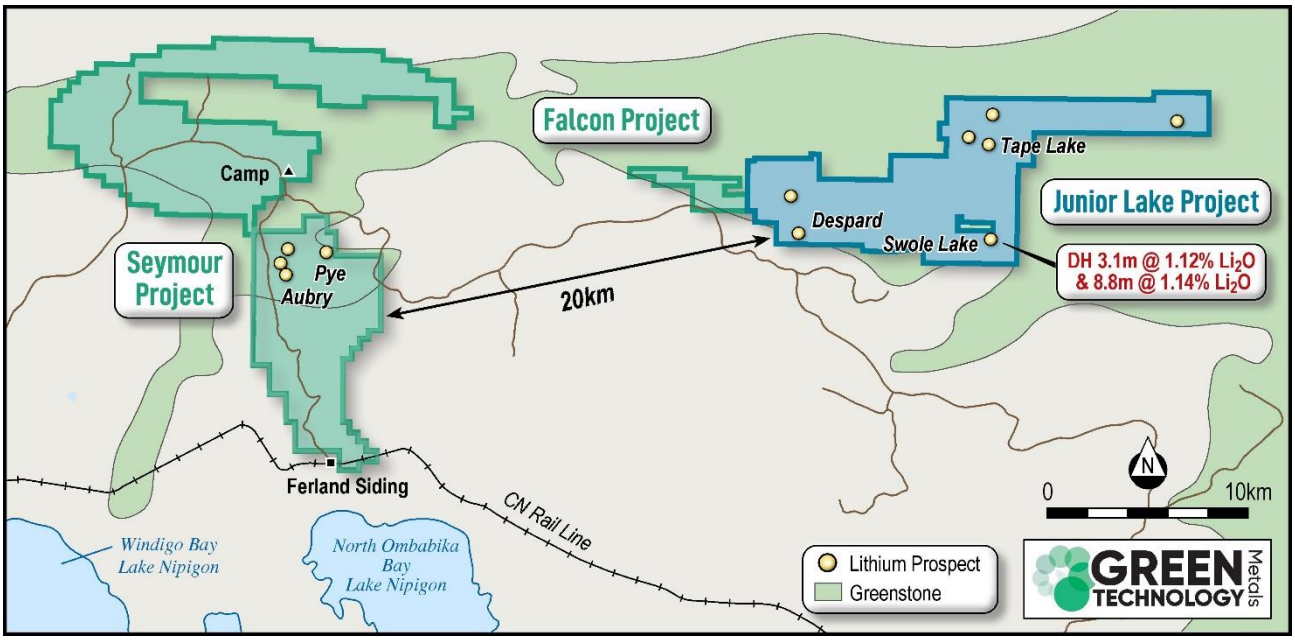


Figure 1: Junior Lake location relative to the Seymour Project

Junior Lake is host to several LCT pegmatites with three previously identified target areas; Despard, Swole Lake and Tape Lake, all presenting similar geology to Seymour based on the lithium exploration undertaken to date:

The Despard Lithium target

Located approximately 1km north of the east end of North Lamaune Lake, holding exposed outcrop and boulders intermittently over an east-west length of ~914 metres and across widths up to 27 metres, containing up to 30% spodumene. Historic exploration at Despard is limited with a 10 hole diamond drilling program undertaken in 1959 intersecting 1.68% Li_2O over 6.1 metres, 1.70% Li_2O over 2.01 metres and 1.53% Li_2O over 2.74 metres.

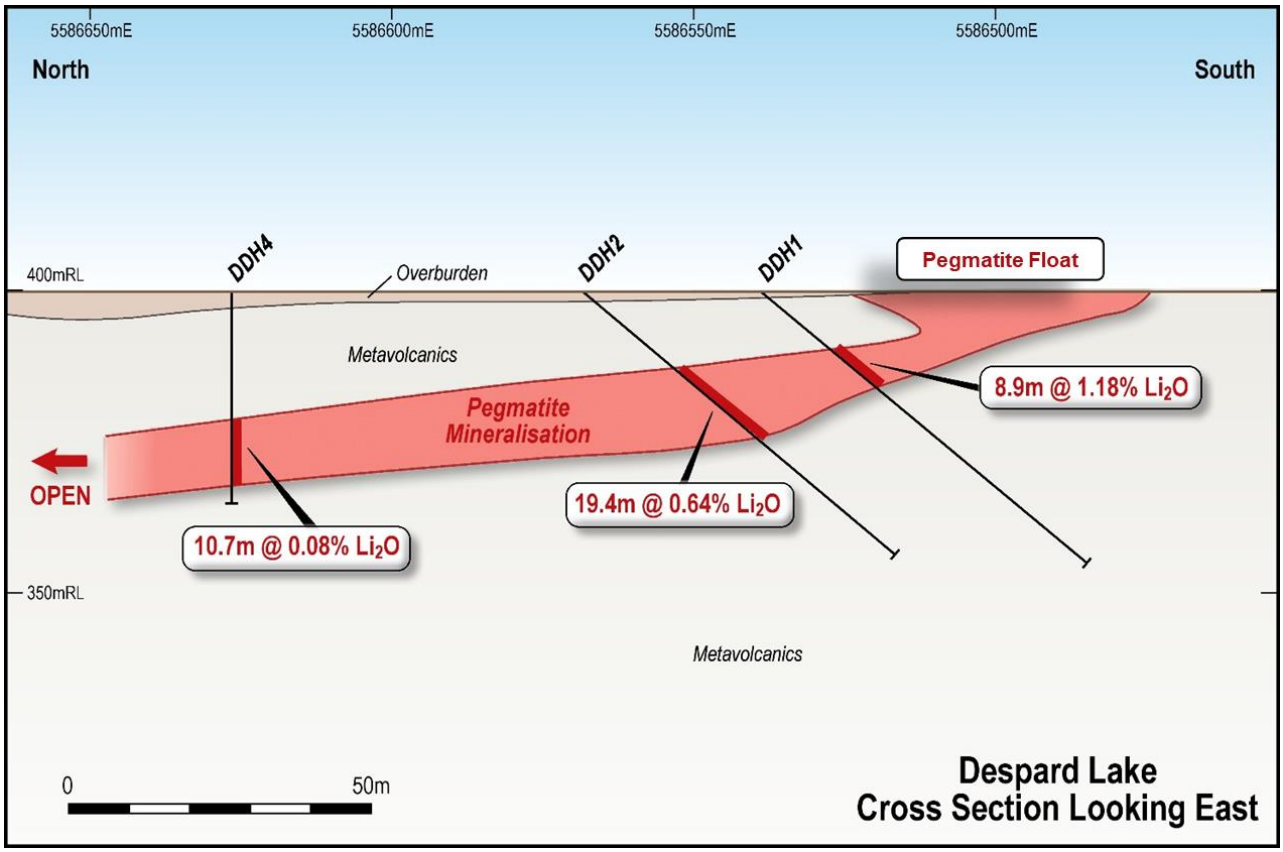


Figure 2: Vertical diamond drillhole section of Despard

Figures 3 & 4: Pegmatite outcrop at Despard

The Swole Lake target

A spodumene bearing pegmatite located in the centre of the Junior Lake property, 10 kilometres to the east of the Despard Lithium occurrence and immediately west of Swole lake. The area is underlain by a mafic to ultra-mafic intrusion situated within a sedimentary and volcanic sequence of Archaean aged rocks.

Grab and channel samples during 2009 and 2010 field exploration programs identified the prospective nature of this area for base metals and lithium mineralisation. In 2011, a 1,411m, 10 hole diamond drilling program was completed by Landore to test a geophysical anomaly and confirm the presence of a pegmatite dyke.

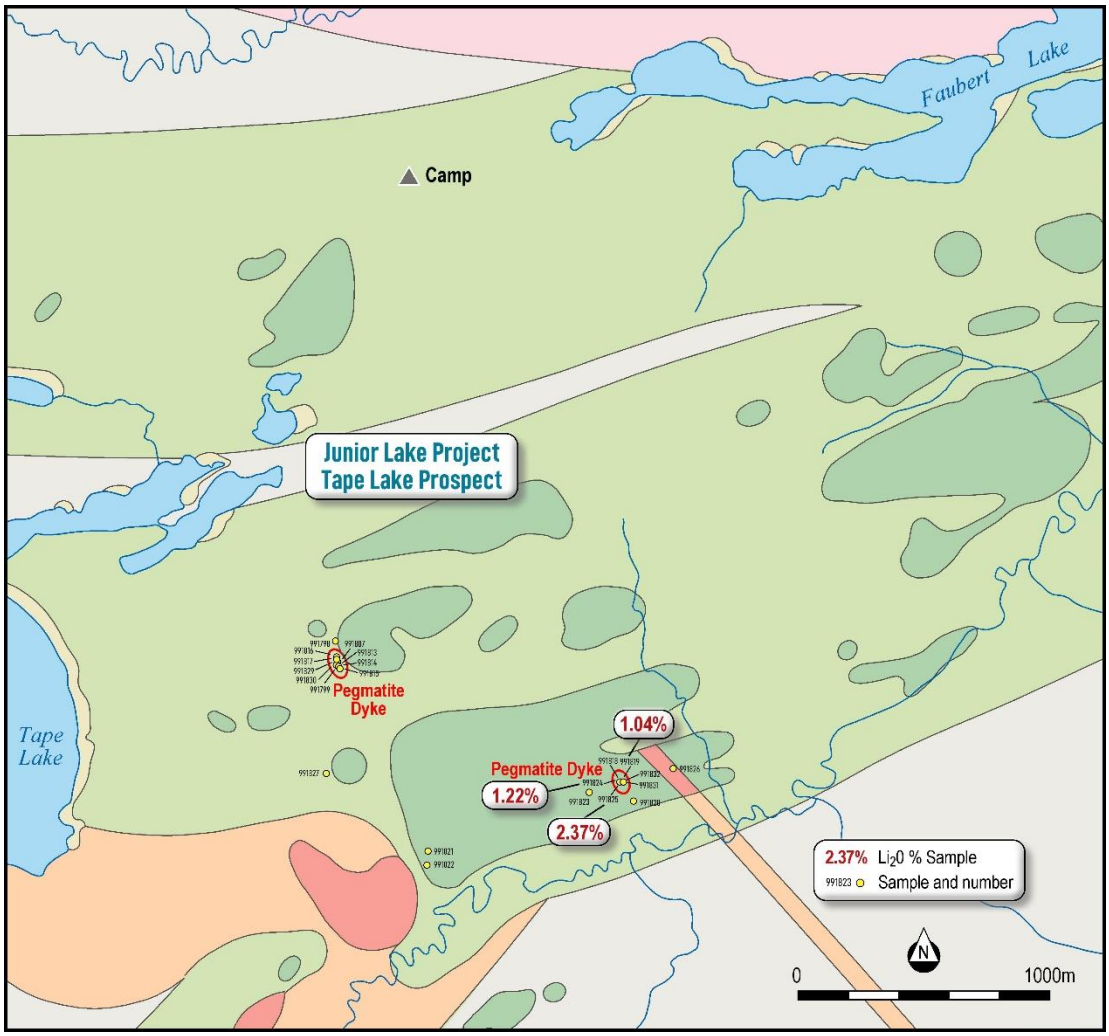
Drilling within the pegmatite boulder field confirmed the presence of a pegmatite dyke with up to 40% lithium bearing minerals observed. Assay results yielded elevated levels of lithium and tantalum with drill results returning intersections of 1.13% Li_2O over 3.1m and 1.05% Li_2O over 9.5m from hole 0411-304.

Figure 5 (left): Swole Lake Figure 6 (right): Diamond drill core from hole **0411-304**

The Tape Lake target

Two spodumene bearing pegmatite dykes ranging from 5m to 8m located 5 kilometres north of Swole Lake have been discovered, observed to be cross cutting gabbroic rocks identified in the north end of the property and trend 140-150 and dip shallowly to the east. The southerly pegmatite has up to 30% spodumene and rock chip samples from one pegmatite dyke returning 1.04%, 1.22% and 2.37% Li_2O with no previous drill testing undertaken at the area to date.

Figures 7 & 8: Tape Lake pegmatite



Figures 9: Tape Lake pegmatite Dyke location and rock chip sample results

Strategic Rationale

GT1 owns a sizeable portfolio of lithium exploration claims located across highly prospective Archaen Greenstone belts in north-west Ontario, including the flagship Seymour Project. The Company is strategically focused on rapidly advancing both the Seymour and Root projects into production, to become the first lithium producer in Ontario.

The Junior Lake Project's being proximal to Seymour and adjacent to GT1's proximal lithium claim Falcon Lake, presents an opportunity to secure additional feedstock for a lithium concentrate plant at Seymour and fits within the broader strategic objective to become a leading lithium focused near-term producer.

The Option Agreement increases the Company's footprint across the prospective Caribou Lake – O'Sullivan greenstone belt and offers the potential for GT1 to make new lithium discoveries with Junior Lake host to multiple LCT pegmatites at surface, confirmed by historical exploration activities on the property and drill ready targets presenting similar geology to Seymour.

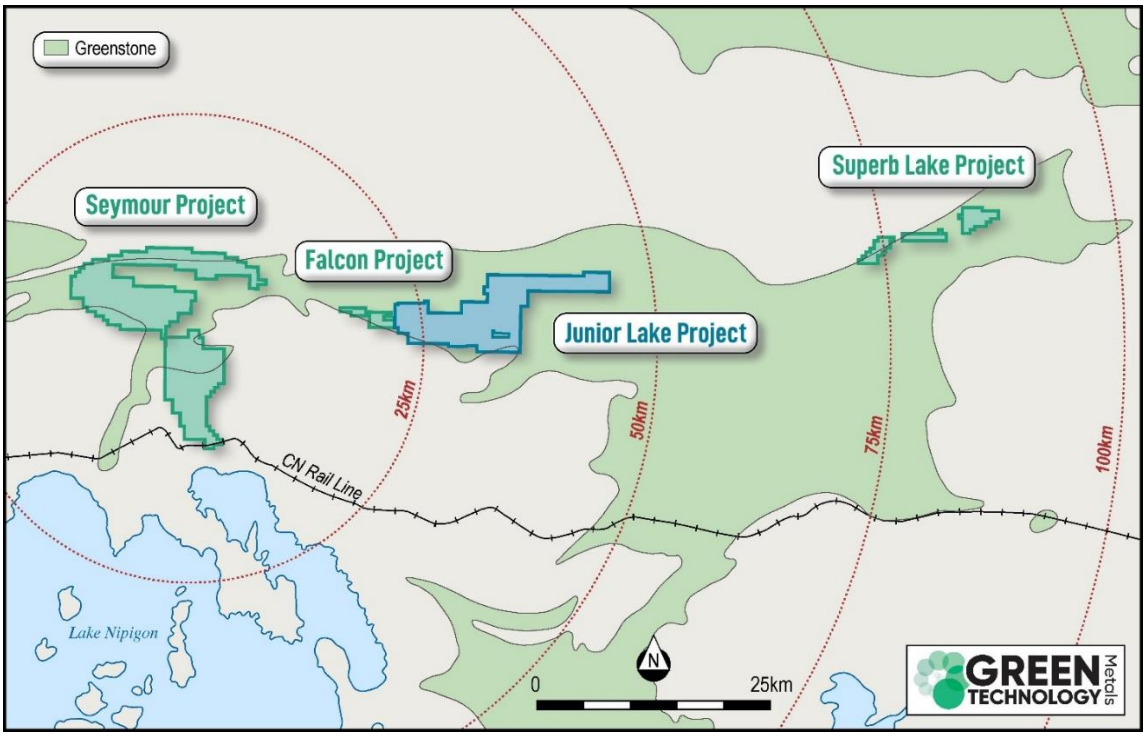


Figure 10: Location of the Seymour project to the Falcon Lake, Junior Lake and Superb Lake Project areas

Proposed Exploration Program

GT1 plans to undertake a two-phase exploration program at the Junior Lake Property commencing in June 2023. Phase one exploration will initially consist of geological mapping and sampling of the Despard and Swole target areas to identify additional drill targets at the property and will be followed by a phase two maiden 1200m diamond drilling program initially focusing on the Despard target area. The two-phase program is anticipated to be completed by Q4 2023.

Concurrently with the exploration program at Junior Lake, GT1 will be undertaking an exploration program that will include geological mapping of the North Seymour and Falcon project areas.

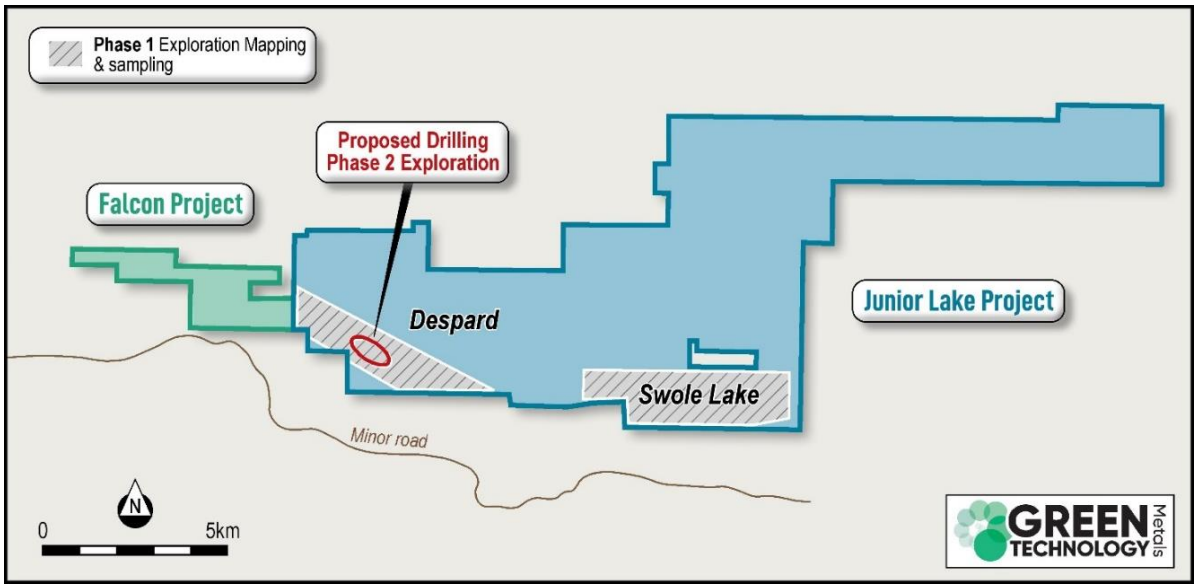


Figure 11: Proposed Phase 1 and 2 exploration program at the Junior Lake Project

Key Terms

Option Agreement

- Option Agreement executed for an Option to purchase an 80% Option Interest in the Project from Landore on 591 staked mineral claims.
- The option period is for 36 months commencing on the date the Company makes payment of the Option Fee (defined immediately below) (**Effective Date**) and gives GT1 the exclusive right to explore, develop and conduct Mining Operations at the Project (and determine the programme and budget in respect of all of the foregoing).
- As consideration for granting the option, GT1 will pay C$500,000 to Landore (**Option Fee**) within 5 business days of execution of the Option Agreement.
- The Option (subject to payment of the Option Fee) will provide GT1 the exclusive right to acquire the 80% Option Interest by paying an additional sum of C$3,500,000 in a combination of cash or fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (**GT1 Shares**) through three milestone payments as follows:
    - Milestone 1: C$500,000 in cash to be paid to Landore on or before the date that is 12 months after the Effective Date;
    - Milestone 2: C$500,000 in cash and C$500,000 in either cash or GT1 Shares based on a 20-Day VWAP (at GT1's election) to be paid to Landore on or before the date that is 24 months after the Effective Date; and
    - Milestone 3: C$1,000,000 in cash and $1,000,000 in either cash or GT1 Shares based on a 20-Day VWAP (at GT1's election) to be paid on or before the date that is 36 months after the Effective Date,

  (collectively, **Staged Payments**).
- Subject to GT1 having satisfied each of the Staged Payments on or before the relevant deadline set out above, Landore must transfer the 80% Option Interest to GT1 and Landore and GT1 will be associated in an unincorporated joint venture in respect of the Project (**Joint Venture**) where GT1's initial joint venture interest will be 80% and Landore's shall be 20%, on the terms set out below.

JV Terms

- Landore's 20% joint venture interest shall be free carried through to completion of a Feasibility Study, following which the parties are to contribute to further exploration and development expenditure on a pro-rata basis in accordance with their then-current joint venture interest. If a party does not contribute their pro rata share, their shareholding will be diluted.
- The Joint Venture will form an initial Management Committee comprised solely of representatives from GT1 which shall determine and set overall policies, objectives, procedures and actions for the purposes of conducting the Joint Venture (to the extent not already in place). From the completion of the feasibility study, the Management Committee shall be comprised of five (5) Representatives, appointed in proportion to each party's percentage interest in the Joint Venture, initially being four (4) representatives appointed by GT1, and one (1) representative appointed by Landore.
- Should Landore's interest in the Joint Venture decrease below 10%, Landore's joint venture interest will be automatically converted into a 2.0% net smelter royalty (**2% NSR**), GT1 will become sole owner of Junior Lake and the Joint Venture shall automatically be terminated.
- If Landore's joint venture interest is converted to the 2% NSR, GT1 has the right to repurchase and extinguish 1.0% by paying Landore C$1,500,000 at any time up until the 2 year period following the declaration of Commercial Production;
- GT1 will also assume and be bound to satisfy the existing 2.0% Net Smelter Royalty, and obtain rights to repurchase 1.0% of the existing royalty upon payment of $1,000,000, which is over the Swole Lake Project (which is comprised of 9 mineral claims within Junior Lake located in and around the Swole Lake lithium occurrence); and

- GT1 holds pre-emptive rights on Landore's joint venture interest and its 2% NSR should Landore wish to dispose of them to a third party.

The Option Agreement otherwise contains terms and conditions considered standard for an agreement of this nature.

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

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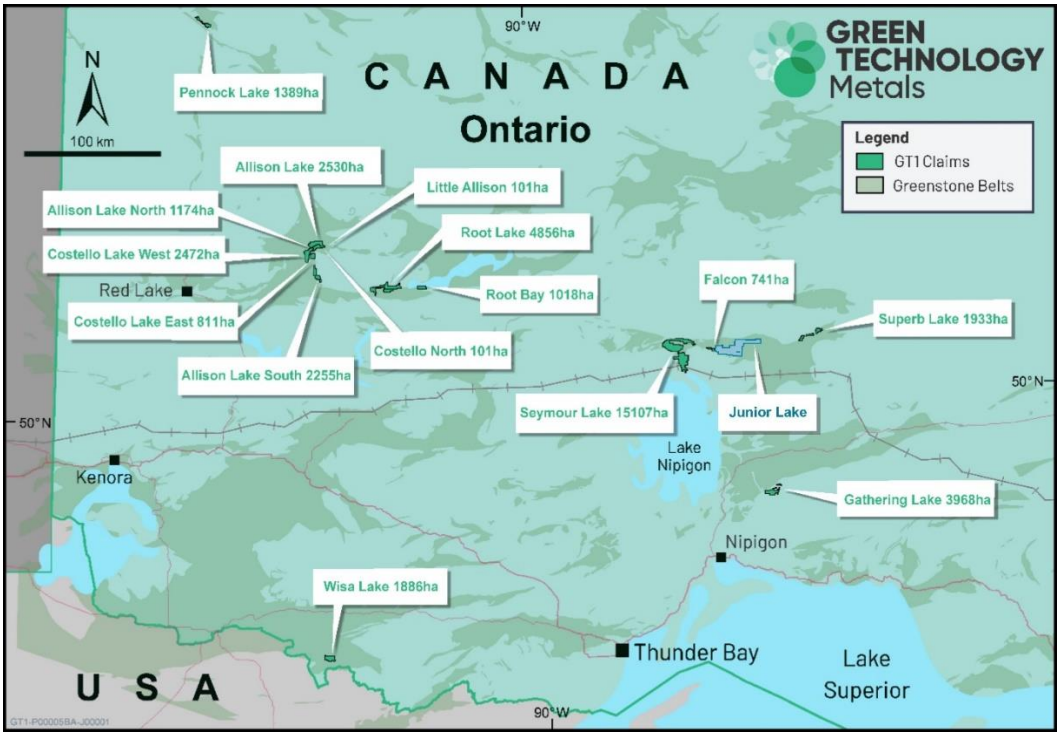
Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

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.

Landore Resources (AIM:LND)

Landore Resources is an exploration company that seeks to grow shareholder value through the acquisition, exploration and development of precious and base metal projects in eastern Canada. The Company is primarily focused on the development of its 100% owned Junior Lake Project, together with the contiguous Lamaune Iron property (90.2% owned) (jointly the "Junior Lake Property").

The Junior Lake Property consists of 30,507 hectares and is located in the province of Ontario, Canada, approximately 235 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay. It is host to: The BAM Gold Deposit; the B4-7 Nickel-Copper-Cobalt-Platinum-Palladium-Gold Deposit; the VW Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Deposit; Lamaune Gold Prospect; the Lamaune Iron Prospect and numerous other precious and base metal occurrences.

APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results pertaining to the Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation either compiled or reviewed by Mr Stephen John Winterbottom who is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member 6112) . Mr Winterbottom is the General Manager – Technical Services of Green Technology Metals. Mr Winterbottom has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Winterbottom holds 1,000,000 GT1 performance rights.

No new information

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).

ANNEXURE A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	**Historic Diamond Drilling** • Available drill hole data targeting/intersecting pegmatites were collected from 1959 onwards. 1959 Falcon Lake Diamond Drilling (Sogemines Development Co. Limited) • 10 diamond drill holes were completed by Sogemines Development Co. Limited in 1959, targeting the Despard lithium occurrence. • Sample numbers were recorded in the original drill log documentation. • Sampling techniques cannot be verified. • Original laboratory assay results and assay certificates are not available. Therefore, reported assay results cannot be verified by GT1. • No geotechnical data was found for these 10 holes by GT1. 2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): Landore claim the following process was followed but GT1 are unable to verify: • All drill core was aligned and measured prior to sampling • Drill core was halved using a diamond saw blade • ½ of the core was placed in a standard transparent sample bag with an identifying sample tag • The other ½ was placed back into the core box with a corresponding tag placed at the beginning of the sample interval. This halved drill core is retained in core racks on site. • Sample intervals were typically between 0.5m and 1.5m in length • Sample intervals avoided crossing geological contacts **Historic Grab Samples** 2010 Prospecting (channel sampling and grab samples) Program for Tape Lake and Swole Lake pegmatites (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • A total of 20 grab samples were collected by Landore (4 from Dyke #3 in the Tape Lake area and 16 from the Swole Lake). • Sample names and relative areas from which samples were taken (ex, sample 549891 is a grab sample from the Swole Lake pegmatite) along with the assay certificate number has been provided to GT1 in an excel spreadsheet. Exact UTM coordinates of each sample was not included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Criteria for how grab samples were chosen along with the size of grab samples is unclear. • It is also unclear whether aluminium tags with sample I. D's were posted at the site of the grab samples. • Grab samples by their very nature are not representative of the whole. **Historic Channel Samples** 2010 Prospecting (channel sampling and grab samples) Program for Tape Lake and Swole Lake pegmatites (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): Landore claim the following process was followed but GT1 are unable to verify: • Channel samples were marked using an average of 0.75 metres for minimum sized samples • A diamond saw was used to cut samples. The saw was kept cool using a small water pump. • Channels were typically about 6 – 8 cm wide and 5 cm deep. • Aluminium butter tags marked with the sample I.D were posted at the sample site. GT1 was not able to verify historical sampling techniques. By the description given by Landore the size of the samples would appropriate for the type of commodity being sampled.
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).*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • 5 NQ diamond drill holes were used to test the Swole Lake boulder pegmatite field, while another 5 NQ diamond drill holes in the same region tested base metals and PGE mineralization. Each of the 5 drill holes targeting the boulder field intersected pegmatite and one of the 5 drill holes testing the base metals and PGE mineralization also intersected pegmatite. Each of the 6 drill holes that his pegmatite was sampled for lithium analysis. • The tube configuration was not recorded but is assumed to be a standard tube setup. • No evidence could be found that the core was not orientated. It is therefore assumed that core orientation was not performed. GT1 was not able to verify drilling techniques.
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*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • RQD and core recovery was determined over 3 metre intervals. Core recovery was calculated using the formula: Core recovery = (metres recovered/meters drilled)*100 • Landore reports that core recovery is typically +80% except in the rare cases where narrow intervals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	of highly sheared and foliated units are present. This has not been verified by GT1. • No correlation between grade and core recovery was able to be established.
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.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • 10 DDH totalling 1,441m were drilled in the Swole Lake area, 5 of which specifically targeted a lithium boulder field. Of the 10, 6 intersected pegmatites and were subsequently sampled for lithium assays. Landore state: • Specific gravity, RQD and magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected and recorded. • Logging focused on recording major and minor lithologies with details including grain size, textures and structures. Structures include core angles of geological contacts, fractures, faults, veins, foliation and bedding. • All core was digitally photographed. Photos are maintained on file in Landore's Thunder Bay office. • GT1 has not verified any lithologies, core photos, SG or RQD of drill holes. 2010 Prospecting (channel sampling and grab samples) Program for Tape Lake and Swole Lake pegmatites (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • According to Landore, a 10cm billet was tested for each channel sample interval for specific gravity measurements. • Landore states that one magnetic susceptibility meter reading was taken per channel sample interval, which has not been verified by GT1. GT1 was not able to verify logging. • Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
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.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): Landore state: • All drill core is NQ size and core selected for sampling was halved using a diamond saw blade. • Lithium and REE assaying were completed on pegmatites intersected in 6 holes and was undertaken by ALS-Chemex of Vancouver. • Landore stated that that each rock sample was first entered into ALS Chemex Laboratories Local Information System then bar-coded and weighed. • Silica sand was used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent contamination. 2010 Prospecting (channel sampling and grab samples) Program for Tape Lake and Swole Lake pegmatites (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • A total of 50 samples (20 grab and 30 channel samples) were collected from the 3 Tape Lake pegmatite dykes and the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample preparation processes was not well documented and could not be verified by GT1.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • Landore stated that it checks all standards and blanks are within +/-3 standard deviations from their certified mean after receiving assay results. • Landore used certified standards that included: G301-3, G901-13, GBM306-8, GBM307-11, GBM396-8, GBM398-5, GBM903-3, GBM906-7, and GBM908-10, GBM997-5 from Geostats Party Ltd, Australia. • Certified standards PG124, PG127 and PM432 from WCM Minerals, Canada were also used. • Unfortunately, these standards were not lithium standards and not appropriate for the testing regime they were used for. As a result, Landore adjusted the QAQC regimen was adjusted to 10% retesting of original samples instead of the normal 5% they also used silica sand black as blanks and flushes which they obtained from ALS Chemex Laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. • 23 pulp samples had their assay results cross checked between ALS and Inspectorate using Mass Spectroscopy, MS Inductively Coupled Spectroscopy methods. The results were largely repeatable with similar variance. • Both standards and silica sand blanks were inserted every 20th sample. • Landore relied on ALS's internal QAQC processes to detect irregular testing performance based on a variety of standards in-house to ensure assay quality. Non conforming control results were re-assayed. • Landore claim to maintain a software and senior geologist checked all drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Landore's Microsoft Access database for errors including intervals exceeding the hole length, negative interval lengths, zero interval lengths, inconsistent downhole surveys and any missing samples. 2010 Prospecting (channel sampling and grab samples) Program for Tape Lake and Swole Lake pegmatites (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • Landore stated that it checks all laboratory internal standards and blanks are within +/-3 standard deviations from their certified mean after receiving assay results. • Certified standards used include: G901-13, G997-3, GBM300-4, GBM306-8, GBM307- 11, GBM900-9, GBM906-7, and GBM908-10 from Geostats Party Ltd, Australia. Also, certified standards PG124, PG127, PM128, PM432 and PM434 from WCM Minerals, Canada was used. • According to Landore's records, 2 blanks were inserted into the batch of 50 samples submitted to ALS. • Landore relied on ALS's internal QAQC processes to detect irregular testing performance based on a variety of standards in-house to ensure assay quality. Non conforming control results were re-assayed. • Landore maintain a software and senior geologist checked all drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Landore's Microsoft Access database for errors including intervals exceeding the hole length, negative interval lengths, zero interval lengths, inconsistent downhole surveys and any missing samples. • The assay certificate for all 50 Swole Lake and Tape Lake grab and channel samples plus 2 blanks submitted by Landore as part of this program (certificate 10-360-03340-01) is in GT1's possession.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The assay certificate shows that 4 duplicates were completed within the batch of samples. • Li (ppm) assays were converted to Li2O% using the formula: Li2O = (Li(ppm)/10000)*2.153 In general, the veracity of the assay precision and potential bias was not able to be verified from the information and process descriptions provided by Landore and the results do not meet JORC 2012 compliance requirements.
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.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • No twinned holes were used to validate intersections or assays. • Landore states that ALS assay results were checked by the lab manager before the hard copy was sent in the mail, and/or emailed to the client. It is not clear if the returned files are loaded directly into Landore's database or if the data was entered manually. GT1 was unable to confirm the sampling preparation processes that Landore employed and therefore cannot verify that they meet JORC 2012 compliance requirements. GT1 was not able to verify sampling and assaying documentation, data verification, or data storage protocols.
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.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): Landore state: • Each casing location was recorded using a Geneq Inc. SkyBlue II handheld Trimble GPS in UTM projection NAD 83 Zone 16, although GT1 cannot confirm this. • A Reflex EZ-shot down-hole survey instrument was used to monitor the inclination deviation during drilling. • Upon completion of drilling, a Reflex Maxibor II instrument (optical method) was used to obtain both inclination and azimuth deviation. GT1 was unable to verify the accuracy or quality of surveys used to locate drill holes, channel samples or grab samples.
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.*	• Data spacing is insufficient to support a sufficient degree of geological or grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • Landore states that drill core was aligned prior to sampling, though it is unclear to GT1 exactly what this statement means. • Landore appear to have made an effort to ensure representative core sampling, but the precise process and measures taken cannot be verified by GT1
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No details are available to be able to verify sample security protocol from other historic sampling and drilling campaigns, but it is assumed they would have been like those detailed by Landore below: 2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • All core sample bags were sealed with plastic, sequentially numbered, security tags. • Eight to ten of these sample bags were placed into larger rice bags, also sealed with a numbered security tag. • All security tag numbers were recorded prior to shipping and checked upon delivery to the lab. • Core samples (after 2007) were secured in the on-site logging/sampling building and were transported directly from site to the ALS Chemex Lab by Landore or Chibougamau Diamond Drilling personnel. • No samples have been lost and no indications of sample tampering was reported. • The 2010 Tape Lake and Swole Lake channel and grab sampling program completed by Landore Resources Canada Inc likely followed the same protocol as what is mentioned above – although GT1 cannot confirm.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	2011 Swole Lake exploration drill program (Landore Resources Canada Inc.): • No mention of audits or reviews of sampling techniques

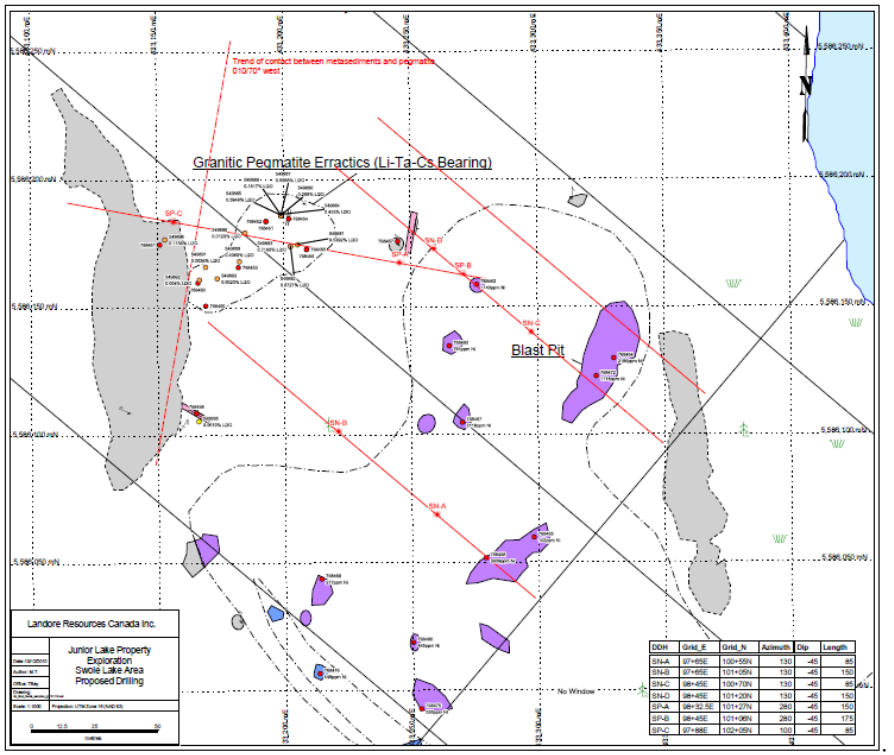
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

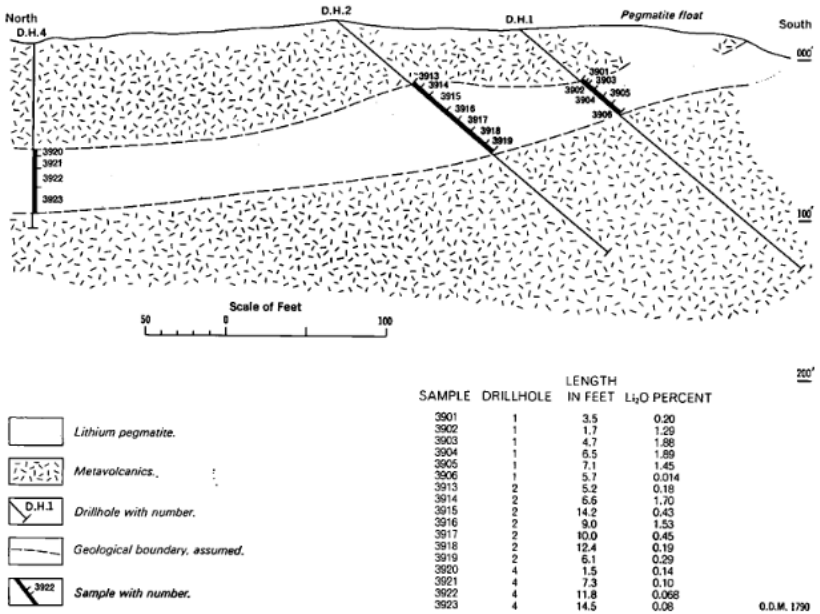
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

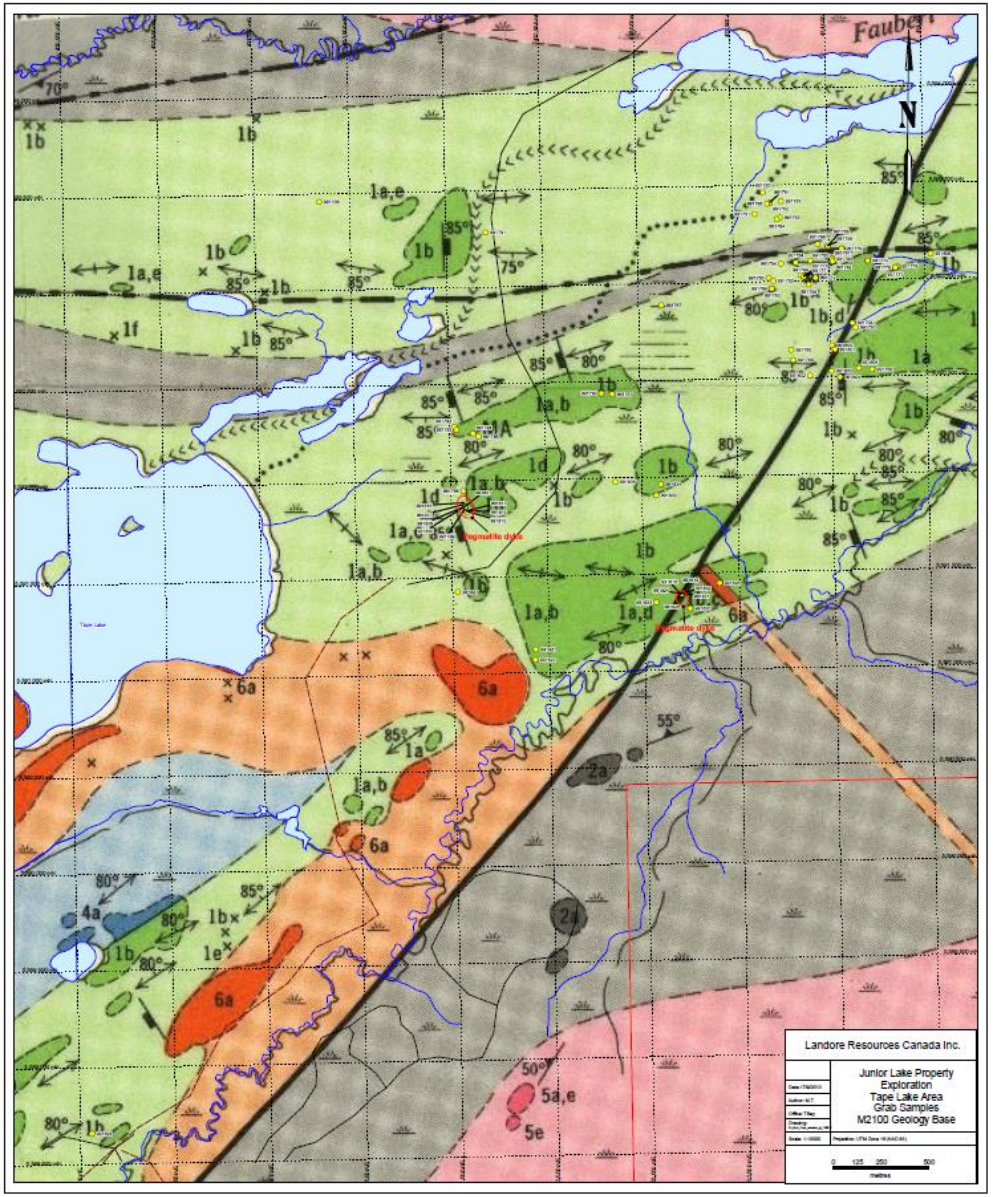
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and*	The Junior Lake Lithium property is composed of 591 staked mining claims covering 11,185 hectares and are owned 100% by Landore Resources Canada Inc. The property lies within NTS zones 52I/08 and 42L/05. Surface rights on the property are owned by the Crown. GTM is unaware of any third party ownership of the claims or overriding royalties. The property lies within the traditional territory of Whitesand, AZA and Aroland First Nations, but these communities must title to the land. GTM is unaware of any impediments to obtaining Exploration Permits from Ontario

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	MINES. Claim numbers: 100704,100705,102781,103569,103570,103571,103682,104033,104168,104201,104202,104203,104657,104658,105470,105471,109258,110721,111233,111234,111509,111510,112187,112188,112209,112415,112539,112540,112564,112565,112639,112784,112785,114001,114568,115305,115306,118100,118970,119444,121178,121826,121854,123951,123952,124626,125132,125133,125895,132380,132381,133114,133858,133859,134706,135299,136170,136172,136600,137009,138501,138526,139169,140614,142203,142204,143938,143965,143966,144011,145185,145186,146014,146563,147126,147127,149197,149198,151074,151849,151850,151851,151852,152692,152693,154050,156106,156107,157401,157402,157403,157404,158000,158021,158022,158272,158273,158274,159635,159891,159892,159893,160298,160335,161226,161779,162660,162661,163101,163332,163482,163483,164061,164062,164063,165405,165443,166379,167128,168471,168472,168595,169238,170272,170414,172051,172550,174388,176399,177783,178129,179172,179801,179831,180536,180537,181189,181190,181191,181267,181268,182200,182578,183713,183714,185326,185365,185828,186453,186454,187200,187201,187302,187954,188509,189631,192500,192961,195260,198555,198556,199208,201432,202021,202660,203290,203291,203906,205299,205300,206032,206033,206034,206689,207731,208248,209145,210052,210053,210054,210689,210690,212425,213761,215144,215145,215876,215877,216532,216597,217362,218473,219233,221563,223148,223379,225024,225169,225170,225890,226428,226429,228317,230366,230367,231122,231123,231476,232514,233147,233178,233179,234426,234427,234428,235523,235524,235786,236611,236681,236682,238272,239210,240492,240515,240516,242417,242418,242563,243831,243832,243833,244300,245007,245335,245336,245337,245338,245881,245882,246413,247202,247951,247952,249131,249132,249971,249972,250008,251968,252008,252527,252748,252749,253389,253390,253765,253881,253952,254612,254928,256041,256971,257863,258050,258668,258695,259337,260374,260375,260715,260746,260960,264333,264334,264821,265944,266169,268690,269219,269220,269221,269717,269718,270430,270431,271085,271804,271805,273650,274545,274546,275529,275530,276631,276657,276658,276659,277621,277892,278376,278377,278404,279146,280492,281159,281160,282399,282526,283107,283751,284883,284884,284885,285182,285716,288135,289208,289250,290466,290467,290468,290469,291172,291821,292017,292018,292495,293014,293015,293041,294872,294873,294874,294875,296488,297771,297772,299435,300362,301175,302552,303255,304150,304151,305815,306448,308402,308403,308571,310924,310925,310926,310927,311461,315291,315838,315839,316462,316463,318358,318359,320400,320401,321471,321918,322056,322259,325651,325985,326012,327240,328255,328581,328616,328617,328927,329158,329677,329678,329679,329680,330320,330376,330377,331032,331507,331538,331674,331768,332081,332746,332747,333319,333320,333321,333634,334749,336516,336517,336538,338552,338553,338791,338792,339734,340795,340796,340831,340832,341531,342181,342744,342745,342879,342903,342904,343538,343824,343825,107355,139499,643317,643318,643319,643320,643321,643322,643323,643324,643325,643326,643327,643328,643329,643330,643331,643332,643333,643334,643335,643336,643337,643338,643339,643340,643341,128034,145538,145539,174127,204196,204197,210339,229372,314301,120183,131014,144949,176833,191475,299535,299536,317540,120772,132756,132757,141828,144938,144939,148211,165959,173540,173541,177980,180938,184758,184759,201063,207904,207905,210257,224531,224532,224533,224534,232558,240161,240162,240163,247643,255715,267676,267677,273803,286787,286788,294802,299266,307492,307493,311115,314199,317445,339544,343080,343081,343082,114827,142808,142809,155581,172166,172167,172168,172169,201406,201407,201408,209462,275499,275500,311427,324147,108052,108053,113250,119992,119993,120938,120939,131460,136171,136518,142205,143515,147461,147462,148979,156073,156074,156075,165184,165185,176707,176708,189496,197106,197107,197108,214343,219375,219376,223289,231322,231323,236805,237809,243447,243448,244212,244213,250790,250791,255846,256266,263758,263759,274700,279316,279317,279318,279319,280735,292814,298007,298857,300062,300063,300301,305494,31092

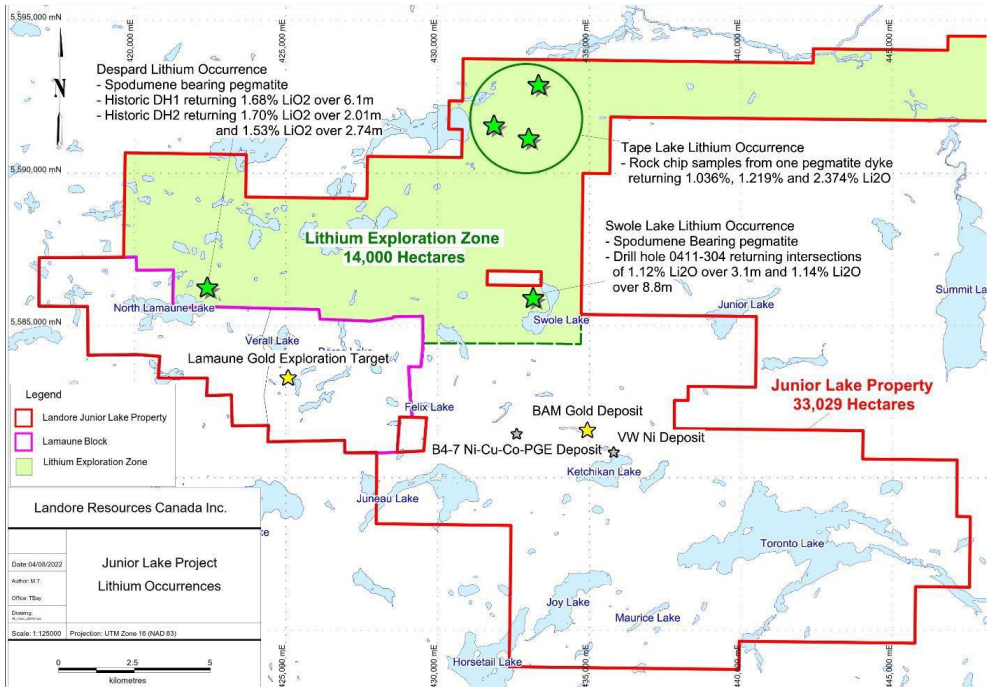
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		3,311302,312234,312235,316706,324017,324018,324019,338271,343719
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration of the Junior Lake area has historically focused on PGE mineralization, base metals and gold mineralization with lesser exploration into lithium-bearing LCT type pegmatites. • The Despard Pegmatite Target has historically been drilled by Sogemines Development Co. Limited in 1959 (10 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 517.246 metres) with sampling indicated on the original drill logs, but no assays or assay certificated included with the report. Of the 10 holes, 9 intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Regional Geology:** The Junior Lake property is located within the Caribou Lake – O'Sullivan greenstone belt of the Eastern Wabigoon Subprovince, Superior Province, roughly 230 kilometres north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Granite, quartz diorite, tonalite gneiss and migmatite of the Robinson Lake Batholith flanks the greenstone belt to the south. To the north is the English River Subprovince which is differentiated from the eastern Wabigoon Subprovince by a major, roughly east-west trending shear zone / terrain boundary. To the west of the property is a series of undulating, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and dykes that intrude the greenstone belt. The elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith is located directly northeast of the property. • **Property Geology:** Berger (1992) subdivided the supracrustal rocks of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt into the Archean-aged Toronto and Marshall Lake groups, with the main difference between the two being a higher degree of clastic metasedimentary rocks and lesser mafic intrusives in the Marshall Lake group. The property is host to three main lithium-bearing pegmatite occurrences called the Tape Lake pegmatite, Despard lithium occurrence and the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke. These pegmatites are located within the vicinity of Tape Lake, Lamaune Lake and Swole Lake, respectively. • **Ore Geology:** Swole Lake: • The Swole Lake area is underlain by the Swole Lake ultramafic complex hosted within well bedded medium grained Archean sedimentary to the west and volcanic sequences. The ultramafics are host to anomalous nickel, copper and PGE's (McCrindle 2001, et al). • A granitic intrusion is emplaced to the north and thought to the source of the pegmatite discovered on the property. Pegmatites trend 010 and dip steeply (70) the NW. • There are two significant shears and can be traced upto 2km either running along the contacts between the plutonic and mafic rocks or through the metasediments. The two shears intersect at the western edge of Felix Lake • In the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke drilled by Landore Resources Canada Inc (2011), lithium is hosted within lepidolite and spodumene. On average, the Swole Lake pegmatite dyke is composed of 30% perthitic feldspar, 20% quartz, 30% lepidolite, 10% beryl, 5% muscovite and trace amounts of columbite-tantalite, fluorapatite, tourmaline, spodumene and carbonate. In outcrop, spodumene may reach up to 10% and is seen as white, stubby crystals. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 *Despard Target (Pye R055 et al):* • Despard hosts pegmatite intermittent surface exposures hosted within metavolcanics displaying schistose fabric and amphibolite level metamorphic grades. The pegmatites consist of feldspar, spodumene and quartz with small amounts of muscovite, tourmaline and trace apatite. Spodumene can reach up to 30% of the pegmatite rock mass. The pegmatites strike east-west and dip shallowly to the north. • Surface sampling consisting of 73 channel, chip and grab samples were taken from outcrops in the 1950's by Sogemines Development Company Limited, Frobisher Limited and Venures Ltd. • The sampling revealed that the spodumene was heavily altered in the eastern half of the area to the point of not being economic. The western half average lithia (Li20) grades of 1.6%. 10 diamond holes for 1724 feet were drilled in 1959 but the results were disappointing as only two of the holes intersected LCT pegmatites with any reasonable lithia grades. 7 holes intercepted highly altered pegmatite with no commercial value.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 LENGTH SAMPLE DRILLHOLE IN FEET Li_2O PERCENT 3901 1 3.5 0.20 3902 1 1.7 1.29 3903 1 4.7 1.88 3904 1 6.5 1.89 3905 1 7.1 1.45 3906 1 5.7 0.014 3913 2 5.2 0.18 3914 2 6.6 1.70 3915 2 14.2 0.43 3916 2 9.0 1.53 3917 2 10.0 0.45 3918 2 12.4 0.19 3919 2 6.1 0.29 3920 4 1.5 0.14 3921 4 7.3 0.10 3922 4 11.8 0.068 3923 4 14.5 0.08 O.D.M. 1790 • Pye et all 1955 describes the Despard pegmatite striking N70W to N80E and dipping 10N with strike extents of at least 1500ft (500m) based on 300 foot spaced diamond drillholes. Tape Lake: • Tape Lake is underlain by predominantly amphibolite thought to be derived from gabbroic origin with a strong schistose – gneissic fabric trending 080 and dipping 70 to the south. Intersperse through the amphibolite are less deformed pillow basalts cross-cut by north-south trending 50m wide unaltered dolerite dykes. Metasediments consisting of quartz and biotite protrude into the areas from the west with a few outcrops and on the southern edge of the area. • Three pegmatite dykes have been discovered in the Tape Lake area one in the west and one in the east and are partially obscured by cover making contact delineation difficult. The dyke's trend 140-150 and dip shallowly to the east and are thought to be 2.5-5m wide. The more southerly pegmatite has up to 30% spodumene additionally noted to contain possible cassiterite. • Rock Chip samples from one of the pegmatites returned 1.036%, 1.219%, and 2.374% Li2O • The pegmatites consist of quartz, felspar and muscovite with fluorapatite, spodumene, columbite-tantalite and tourmaline present.

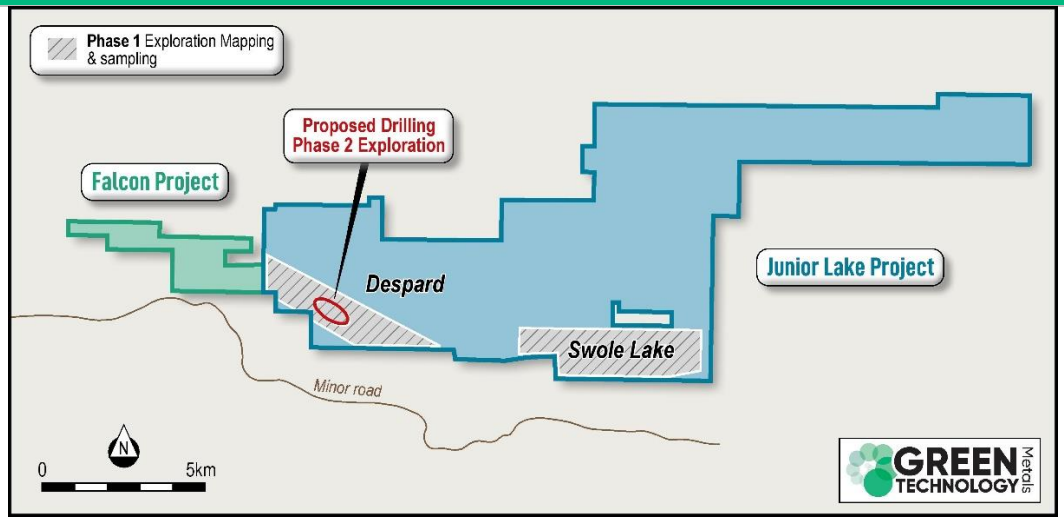
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration*	• Refer to Annexure C

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 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.*	• Intercepts have been downhole length weighted with a minimum width of 0.5m and a minimum Li2O grade of 0.5% • No metal equivalents have been used in the reporting of the results.
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').*	• Landore appear to have taken channel samples tangential to the pegmatite strike but the widths may not accurately reflect the pegmatite true width depending on the pegmatite dip. • Drill holes have been drilled tangential to the pegmatite strike. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths and have been sampled across the entire length of the pegmatite but may not accurately reflect the true width of the pegmatite depending on the angle of interception.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	

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.*	• Exploration data was incomplete and balanced reporting cannot be reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Landore Resources Canada Inc. Completed a low level helicopter AeroTEM EM and MAG survey in 2004. • Berland Resources Ltd. Completed prospecting within the vicinity of Swole Lake area and discovered the pegmatite boulder field in 2001. This pegmatite boulder field is the same field that Landore drilled in 2011.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration work is recommended to confirm historically quoted occurrence. Upon confirmation, initial work can focus on gaining access to the occurrences resampling outcrops to verify pegmatite grades. Undertake B-horizon soil sampling campaigns along mineralized trends (tight stations, >200m spaced lines) The next phase of work would entail submission of an exploration permit to allow heavy equipment access, trails cutting etc to access target areas. Feld activities would include: • Overburden stripping and exposing outcrops, for mapping and sampling. • Opening old logging tracks and creating new trails • Airborne geophysics (heli or drone mounted mag); ground-based methods. Once the results from the previous phase have been assessed drilling targets would be generated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

ANNEXURE B

ASSAY INFORMATION

Swole Lake 2011 Drilling

HoleD	From	To	Interval	Lithology	Li20%	Ta205ppm
0411-304	-	3.0	3.0	Overburden	0	0
0411-304	3.0	62.5	59.5	Sediment	0	0
0411-304	62.5	67.5	5.0	Amphibolite	0	0
0411-304	67.5	134.1	66.6	Schist	0	0
0411-304	134.5	146.7	12.2	Amphibolite	0.01	0
0411-304	146.7	147.0	0.3	Felsic	0.07	2
0411-304	147.0	148.1	1.1	Sediment	0.06	31
0411-304	148.1	148.6	0.5	Quartz	0.04	109
0411-304	148.6	156.0	7.4	Sediment	0.09	1
0411-304	**156.0**	**159.1**	**3.1**	**Pegmatite**	**1.13**	**175**
0411-304	159.1	163.0	3.9	Sediment	0.16	1
0411-304	163.0	163.2	0.2	Sediment	0.2	1
0411-304	**163.2**	**172.7**	**9.5**	**Pegmatite**	**1.05**	**148**
0411-304	172.7	249.0	76.3	Sediment	0.01	0
0411-305	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-305	3.0	29.2	26.2	Sediment	0	0
0411-305	29.2	73.6	44.4	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-305	73.6	104.5	30.9	Sediment	0.01	1
0411-305	104.5	132.0	27.5	Pegmatite	0.01	27
0411-305	132.0	220.6	88.6	Sediment	0	0
0411-305	220.6	221.3	0.6	Mafic	0	0
0411-305	221.3	224.3	3.0	Sediment	0	0
0411-305	224.3	225.3	1.1	Mafic	0	0
0411-305	225.3	229.0	3.7	Sediment	0	0
0411-305	229.0	229.7	0.7	Mafic	0	0
0411-305	229.7	238.8	9.2	Sediment	0	0
0411-305	238.8	239.3	0.5	Mafic	0	0
0411-305	239.3	264.0	24.7	Sediment	0	0
0411-306	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-306	3.0	64.5	61.5	Amphibolite	0.01	4
0411-306	64.5	71.8	7.3	Pegmatite	0.08	198
0411-306	71.8	82.3	10.5	Sediment	0.15	0
0411-306	82.3	86.2	3.9	Pegmatite	0.5	326
0411-306	86.2	171.0	84.8	Sediment	0	0
0411-307	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-307	3.0	36.2	33.2	Sediment	0.01	0
0411-307	36.2	36.8	0.6	Pegmatite	0.1	265
0411-307	36.8	54.5	17.7	Sediment	0.03	8
0411-307	54.5	56.1	1.6	Pegmatite	0.11	79
0411-307	56.1	105.0	48.9	Sediment	0.01	7
0411-307	106.0	123.0	17.0	Sediment	0	0
0411-308	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-308	3.0	4.0	1.0	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-308	4.0	7.6	3.6	Sediment	0.22	1
0411-308	**7.6**	**10.0**	**2.4**	**Pegmatite**	**0.74**	**218**

0411-308	10.0	15.2	5.2	Sediment	0.12	1
0411-308	15.2	16.0	0.8	Pegmatite	0.02	0
0411-308	16.0	60.0	44.0	Sediment	0	0
0411-309	-	6.0	6.0	Casing	0	0
0411-309	6.0	52.0	46.0	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-309	52.0	117.0	65.0	Mafic	0	0
0411-310	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-310	3.0	7.0	4.0	Sediment	0	0
0411-310	7.0	93.0	86.0	Mafic	0	0
0411-310	93.0	107.0	14.0	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-310	107.0	129.3	22.3	Mafic	0	0
0411-310	129.3	137.5	8.2	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-310	137.5	168.0	30.5	Mafic	0	0
0411-311	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-311	3.0	9.5	6.5	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-311	9.5	29.3	19.8	Mafic	0	0
0411-311	29.3	29.7	0.4	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-311	29.7	38.0	8.3	Mafic	0	0
0411-311	38.0	41.5	3.5	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-311	41.5	103.0	61.5	Sediment	0	0
0411-312	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-312	3.0	9.8	6.8	Sediment	0	0
0411-312	9.8	13.6	3.8	Mafic	0	0
0411-312	13.6	17.6	4.0	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-312	17.6	90.9	73.3	Mafic	0	0
0411-312	90.9	96.0	5.1	Ultramafic	0	0
0411-312	96.0	114.0	18.0	Sediment	0	0
0411-313	-	3.0	3.0	Casing	0	0
0411-313	3.0	36.3	33.3	Sediment	0.03	10
0411-313	36.3	48.7	12.4	Pegmatite	0.02	275
0411-313	48.7	72.0	23.3	Sediment	0.02	0

Despard Diamond Drilling 1959

HoleD	SampleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li20%
1	3901	15.5	16.6	1.1	0.20
1	**3902**	**16.6**	**17.1**	**0.5**	**1.29**
1	**3903**	**17.1**	**18.5**	**1.4**	**1.88**
1	**3904**	**18.5**	**20.5**	**2.0**	**1.89**
1	**3905**	**20.5**	**22.6**	**2.2**	**1.45**
1	3906	22.6	24.4	1.7	0.01
2	3913	19.1	20.6	1.6	0.18
2	**3914**	**20.6**	**22.6**	**2.0**	**1.70**
2	3915	22.6	27.0	4.3	0.43
2	**3916**	**27.0**	**29.7**	**2.7**	**1.53**
2	3917	29.7	32.8	3.0	0.45
2	3918	32.8	36.5	3.8	0.19

HoleD	SampleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li20%
2	3919	36.5	38.4	1.9	0.29
3	No significant intersections				
4	3920	21.4	21.9	0.5	0.14
4	3921	21.9	24.1	2.2	0.10
4	3922	24.1	27.7	3.6	0.07
4	3923	27.7	32.2	4.4	0.08
5	No significant intersections				
6	No significant intersections				
7	No significant intersections				
8	No significant intersections				
9	No significant intersections				
10	No significant intersections				

* Hole depths and Intervals converted from Feet x 0.3048

Tape Lake Grab Samples

Sample	Area	Li_2O %
991807	Tape Lake area	0.14
991813	Tape Lake area	0.01
991814	Tape Lake area	0.25
991815	Tape Lake area	0.01
991816	Tape Lake area	0.02
991817	Tape Lake area	0.05
991818	Tape Lake area	0.03
991819	Tape Lake area	1.04
991824	Tape Lake area	1.22
991825	Tape Lake area	2.37
991829	Tape Lake area	0.03
991830	Tape Lake area	0.08
991831	Tape Lake area	0.02
991832	Tape Lake area	0.01

ANNEXURE C

DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Swole Lake 2011 Drilling

HOLEID	UTM_E_Z16N83	UTM_N_Z16N83	Elevation	Grid_Azimuth	Dip	Depth
0411-304	433157.22	5586182.7	331.14	100	-45	249
0411-305	433248.64	5586165.02	332.78	100	-45	264
0411-306	433248.71	5586164.38	332.78	100	-90	171
0411-307	433250.48	5586192.12	334.13	100	-90	123
0411-308	433210.99	5586172.11	332.78	100	-90	60
0411-309	433259.72	5586070.47	334.13	130	-45	117
0411-310	433222.73	5586103.82	334.13	130	-45	168
0411-311	433283.08	5586096.94	334.13	130	-45	103
0411-312	433251.11	5586124.09	334.13	130	-45	114
0411-313	433245.08	5586169.03	332.78	100	-82	72

Despard Lake1959 Drilling

Company Hole ID	UTM Datum	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Eelevation	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Length (m)	Overburden Depth
1	NAD83	16	421998	5586538	Unknown	-40	180	70.21	1
2	NAD83	16	422011	5586568	Unknown	-40	180	67.99	2
3	NAD83	16	422090	5586514	Unknown	-40	180	121.95	3
4	NAD83	16	422034	5586626	Unknown	-90	0	35.06	4
5	NAD83	16	422123	5586586	Unknown	-90	0	33.54	5
6	NAD83	16	422207	5586549	Unknown	-90	0	31.71	6
7	NAD83	16	421950	5586662	Unknown	-90	0	35.67	7
8	NAD83	16	421860	5586701	Unknown	-90	0	37.2	8
9	NAD83	16	421776	5586739	Unknown	-90	0	27.44	9
10	NAD83	16	421589	5586957	Unknown	-90	0	64.82	10