ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
26 June 2023
ASX | GT1

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

DRILLING AND LARGE-SCALE FIELD EXPLORATION COMMENCED ACROSS GT1'S LITHIUM PORTFOLIO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Expansive field exploration season commenced, aimed at building upon our current 22.5Mt[1] resource base within easy reach of GT1's planned Converter in Thunder Bay**
- **22,000m extensional and infill drilling underway at the Root Bay Lithium Project**
- **19 new holes completed so far for 3,741m, with results expected from July 2023**
- **Widespread field exploration commenced at Root Bay with immediate success identifying additional LCT pegmatite outcrop along strike 1.4km from drills**
- **Additional geological resources mobilised to fast-track exploration across both Eastern and Western hubs on GT1's highly prospective, underexplored projects with large-scale early field exploration program now underway at:**
  - **Root - highly prospective for new discoveries east and west of Root Bay**
  - **Allison - "Goldilocks Zone" prospecting noted spodumene in outcrops**
  - **Pennock - located along strike of Frontier Lithium's Pak and Spark deposits**
  - **Trist - along strike of Root Bay and within the same fertile Greenstone Belt**
  - **Superb - hosts four mapped spodumene-bearing pegmatites**
  - **Tape Lake - hosting spodumene pegmatites**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to provide an exploration update across all work programs at its 100% owned projects in Ontario, Canada.

"The exploration season has kicked off with immediate success at Root Bay with exploration teams venturing out across all our 56kHa of prime lithium real estate to bolster our 22.5Mt of resource created during the 2022 exploration season.".

- GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

2023 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A large-scale field exploration program is underway over the company's 56,000 hectare land holding. All projects have been evaluated and prioritised for exploration based off prospective geological setting and observed pegmatite widths and lithium grades. Due to the fires in the neighbouring Quebec Province, additional specialised geological resources have become available allowing GT1 to fast-track exploration and expand the field exploration program to cover a larger amount of ground.

GT1 is undertaking a three-phase field exploration and diamond drilling program from June 2023 – December 2023.

Phase 1: Field Exploration: Tape Lake target- Junior Lake, Superb Lake, Root, Allison. Infill Drilling Root Bay

Phase 2: Field Exploration: Junior Lake, Pennock, North Seymour, Falcon

Phase 3: Infill drilling at Seymour exploration drilling priority targets generated from above Phase 1 & 2 field exploration

WESTERN HUB

Prospecting has begun on the areas immediate east and west of Root Bay where the thin layer of overburden allows pegmatites to be identified. The company has had immediate success with a new spodumene discovery 1.4km along strike and west of the Root Bay Deposit, extending the mineralized trend to over 2.7km. The mineralized outcrop matches the pegmatites defined at the Root Bay deposit and is likely part of a large stacked system of mineralized pegmatites.

An initial 22,000m Diamond drilling program is underway at Root Bay with 19 holes for 3,741 metres completed. Infill drilling is focused on adding tonnes to the existing 8.1Mt Root Bay resource followed by extensional drilling over 3km of untested, highly prospective extension of the deposit.

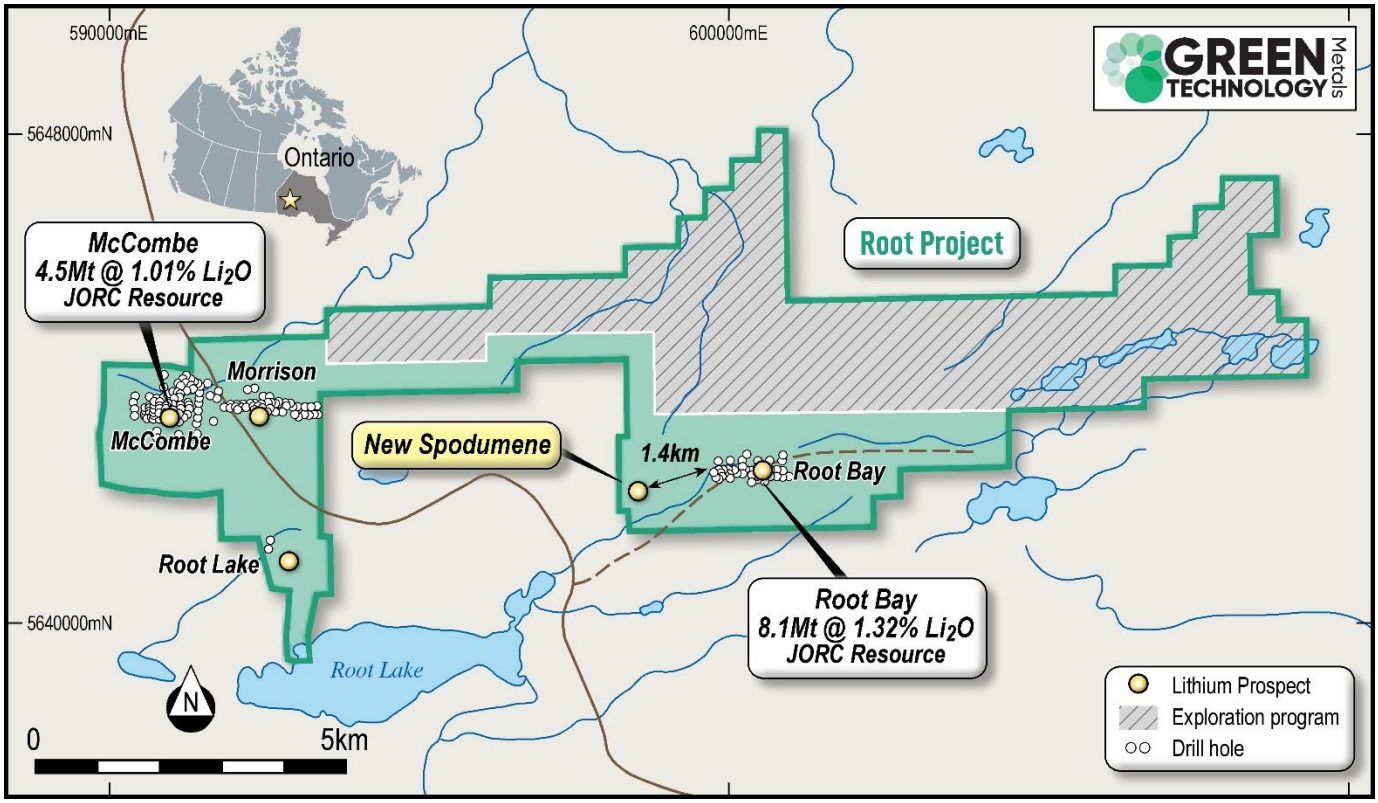

Figure 1 Root Lithium project exploration target area and new Spodumene discovery

Figure 2: New spodumene discovery, Root Bay

In relation to the disclosure of visual discovery of pegmatite, the Company cautions that visual analysis of pegmatite should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the of visual analysis of pegmatite reported. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

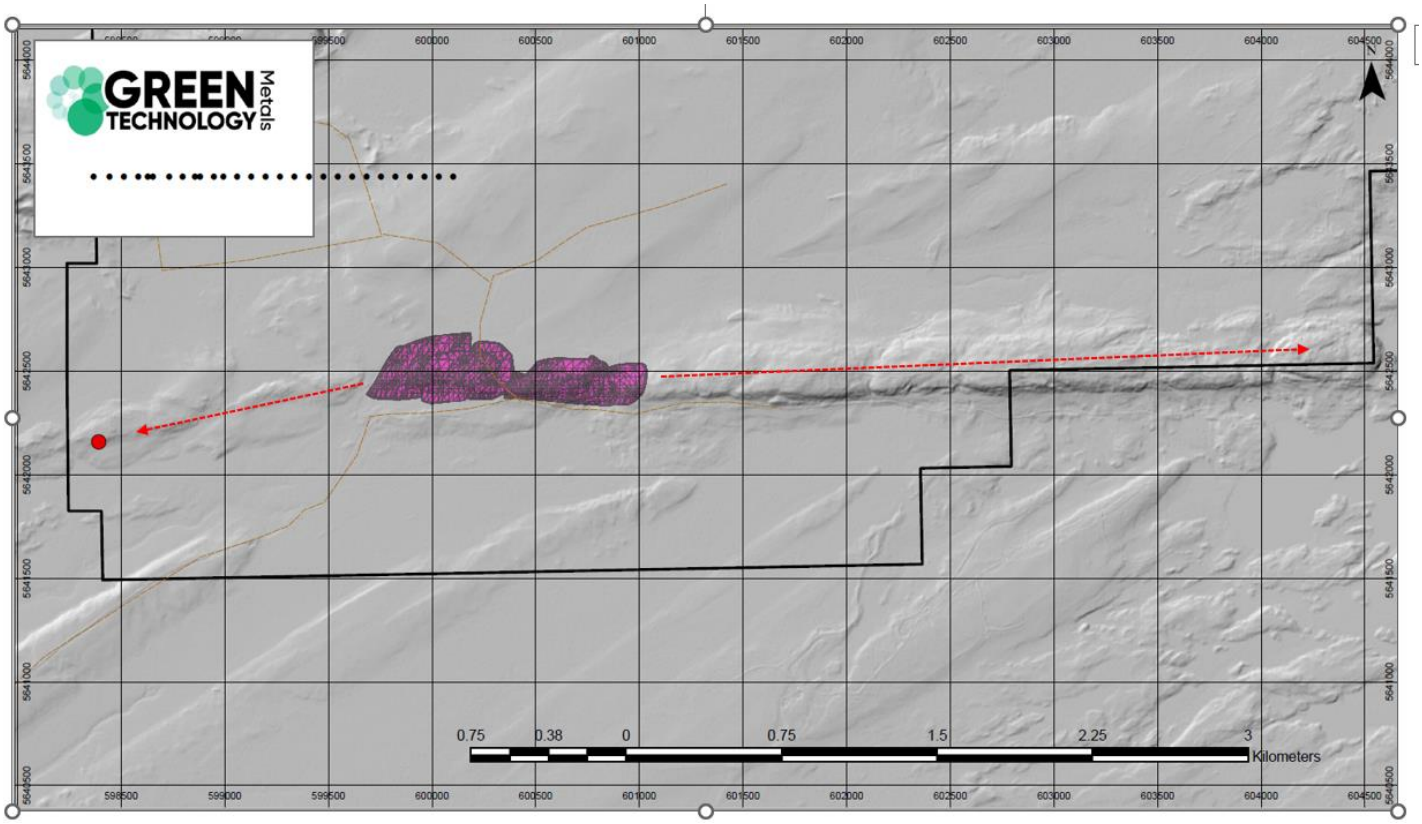

Figure 3: Root Bay Topographic trend showing pegmatite intercepts and new western trend

Field crews will commence prospecting, soil sampling and geochemical analysis in the coming weeks over the underexplored northern tenement area of Root Bay for additional drill targets that will be prioritised when exploration drilling resumes in Q4 23.

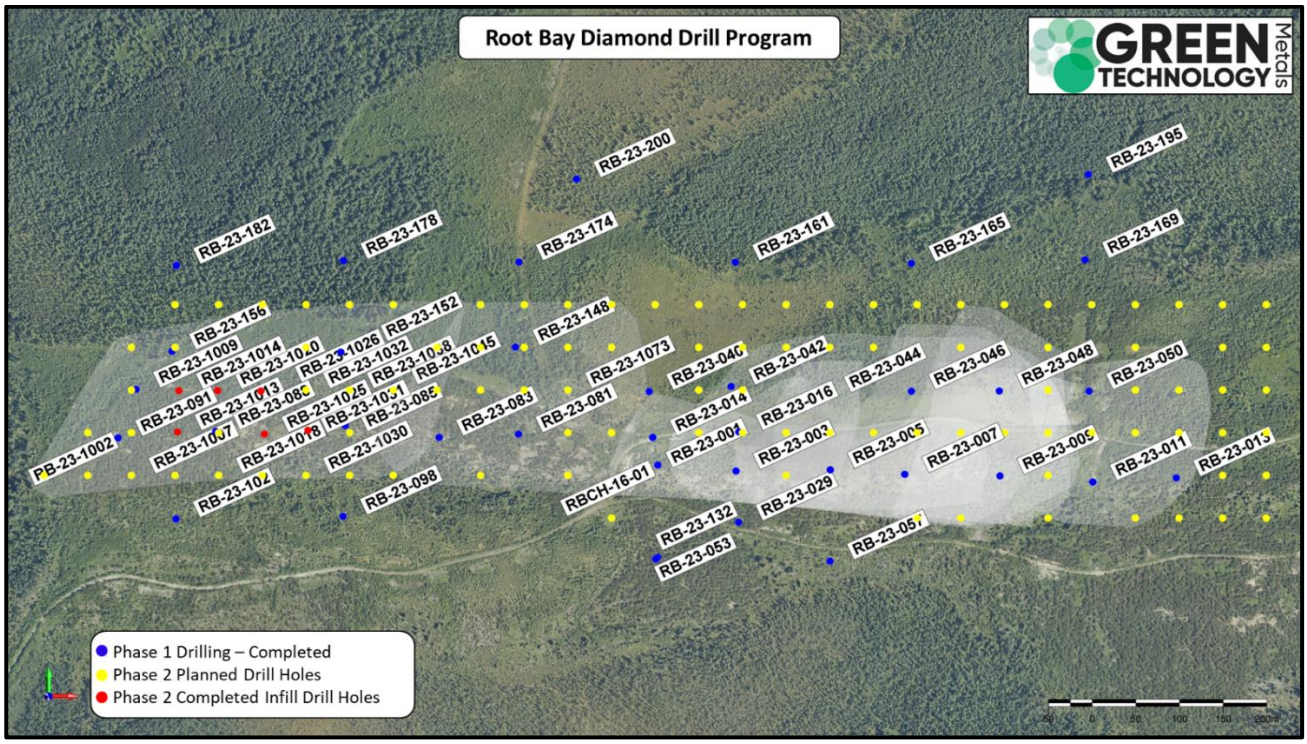

Figure 4: Root Bay diamond drill program

Allison

In addition to the exploration at Root Bay, field crews will mobilise to the **Allison project** that lies on the edge of a fertile granite believed to be the source of LCT pegmatite occurrences in the area. The project is easily accessible through a new network of logging roads and features ample LCT-type pegmatite occurrences with historic Lithium grades. Exploration at the area will be across 10 target areas include mapping, sampling and prospecting followed by stripping, channel sampling and drilling at newly generated targets later in the year.

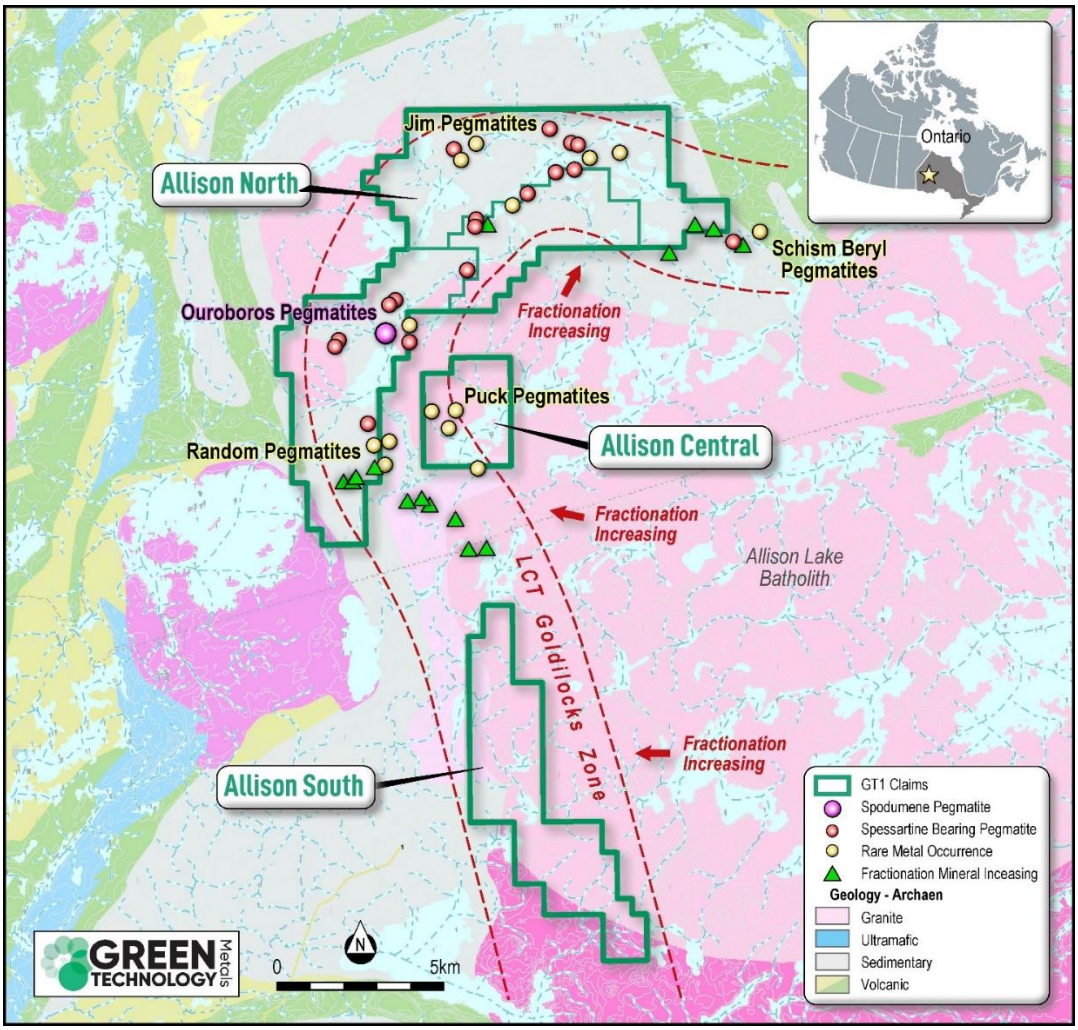

Figure 5: Allison Target area

Phase 2 exploration Trist and Pennock will include prospecting, mapping and sampling and be expanded to include GT1's highly prospective projects Pennock and Trist all located within the Western Hub that have seen little to no exploration.

Trist

The Trist property is located 10km east of the Root project along the same Lake St Joseph fault, sharing similar geological, geophysical and structural signatures and features. The project has limited previous exploration however is host to an abundant amount of pegmatite outcrops to explore and sample.

Pennock

An extensive reconnaissance program is planned over the entire Pennock project. Pennock is located adjacent to Frontier Lithium's (TSXV; FL) Pennock Pegmatite, that has a spodumene-bearing outcrop containing a 16m channel sampling grading 1.96% LI_2O (https://www.frontierlithium.com/resource-assets). This outcrop is visible in satellite imagery and shows a general extensional trend towards GT1's Pennock property.

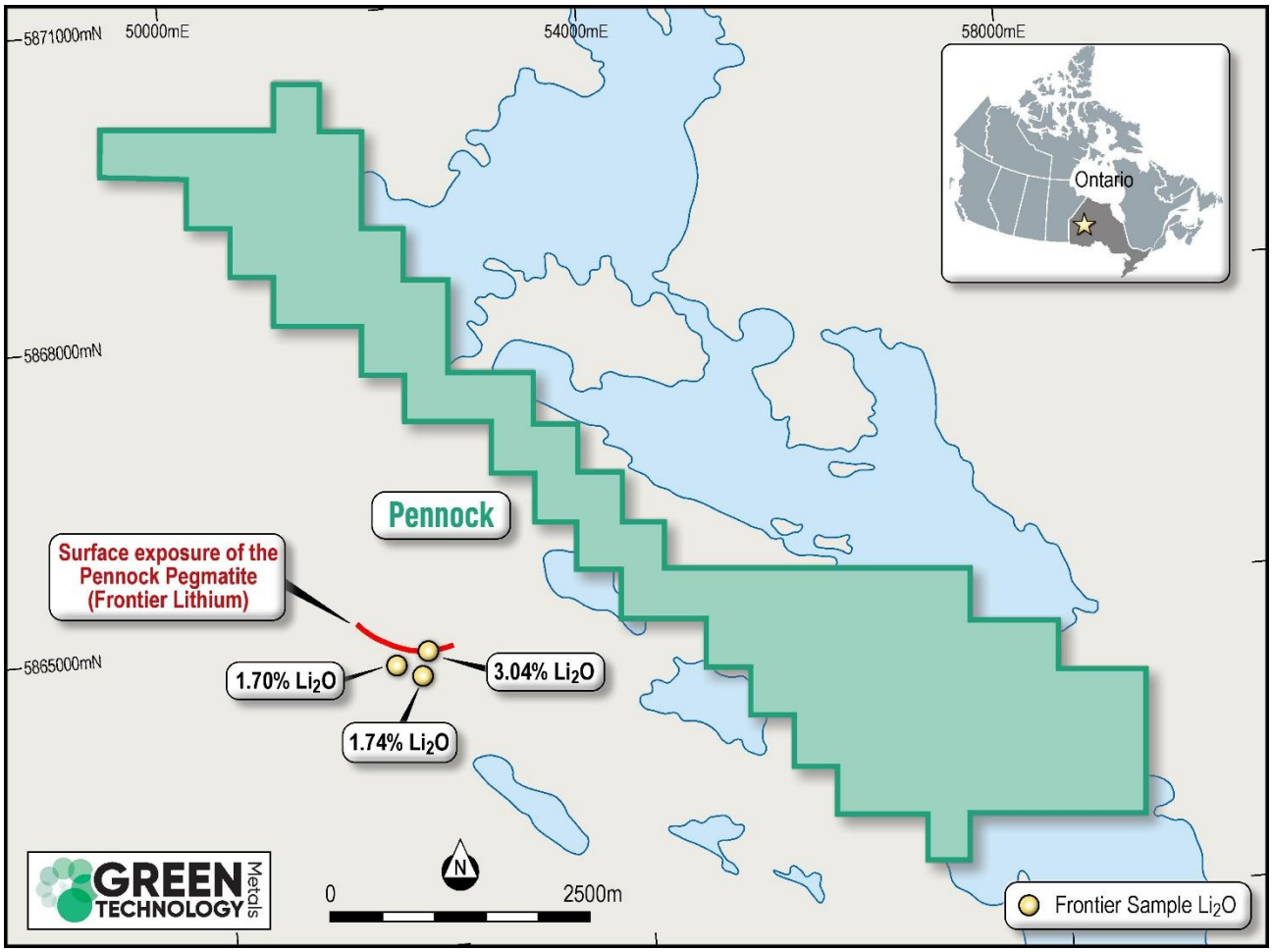

Figure 6: Pennock Tenement area

Eastern Hub

The Eastern Hub is host to the Seymour Project, Junior Lake, Falcon and Superb project areas. Geological crews have mobilised to the Tape Lake occurrence at the Junior Lake project to commence mapping and sampling and an additional field team is currently mobilising to the Superb to commence initial prospecting, mapping and sampling for the first phase of the field exploration program over the Eastern Hub. Phase 2 exploration will be expanded to include North Seymour, Falcon, and the Despard and Swole Lake target areas at Junior Lake.

GT1 plan to recommence diamond drilling at Seymour during in Q4 2023 with a 6000m diamond drill program primarily focused on infill drilling to upgrade the resource at the North and South Aubry deposits and continue infrastructure drilling in support of the Preliminary Economic Assessment. Following the initial drilling program at Seymour, exploration drilling will recommence over new priority target areas generated during this field season.

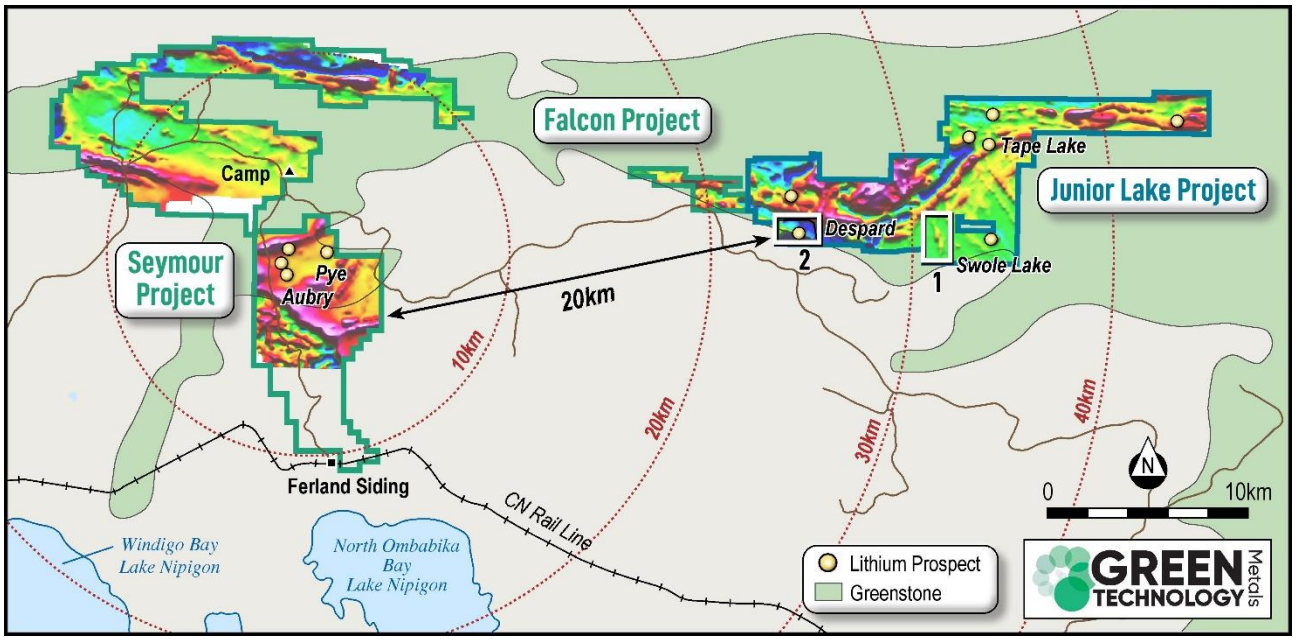

Figure 7: Eastern Hub Exploration target area

The Tape Lake area remains highly prospective with two spodumene-bearing dykes located with no previous drill testing undertaken (Refer to ASX Announcement: Lithium Option Signed for project adjacent to Seymour, 6 March 2023)

Figure 8: Tape Lake pegmatite exposure hosting coarse spodumene laths

In relation to the disclosure of visual discovery of pegmatite, the Company cautions that visual analysis of pegmatite should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the of visual analysis of pegmatite reported. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Superb

Additional field crews have also mobilised to the Superb project to commence initial prospecting along strike to mapped pegmatites. The 1933 hectare Superb project has very little historic exploration and remains highly prospective being host to four mapped LCT pegmatites indicative of fertile peraluminous granites.

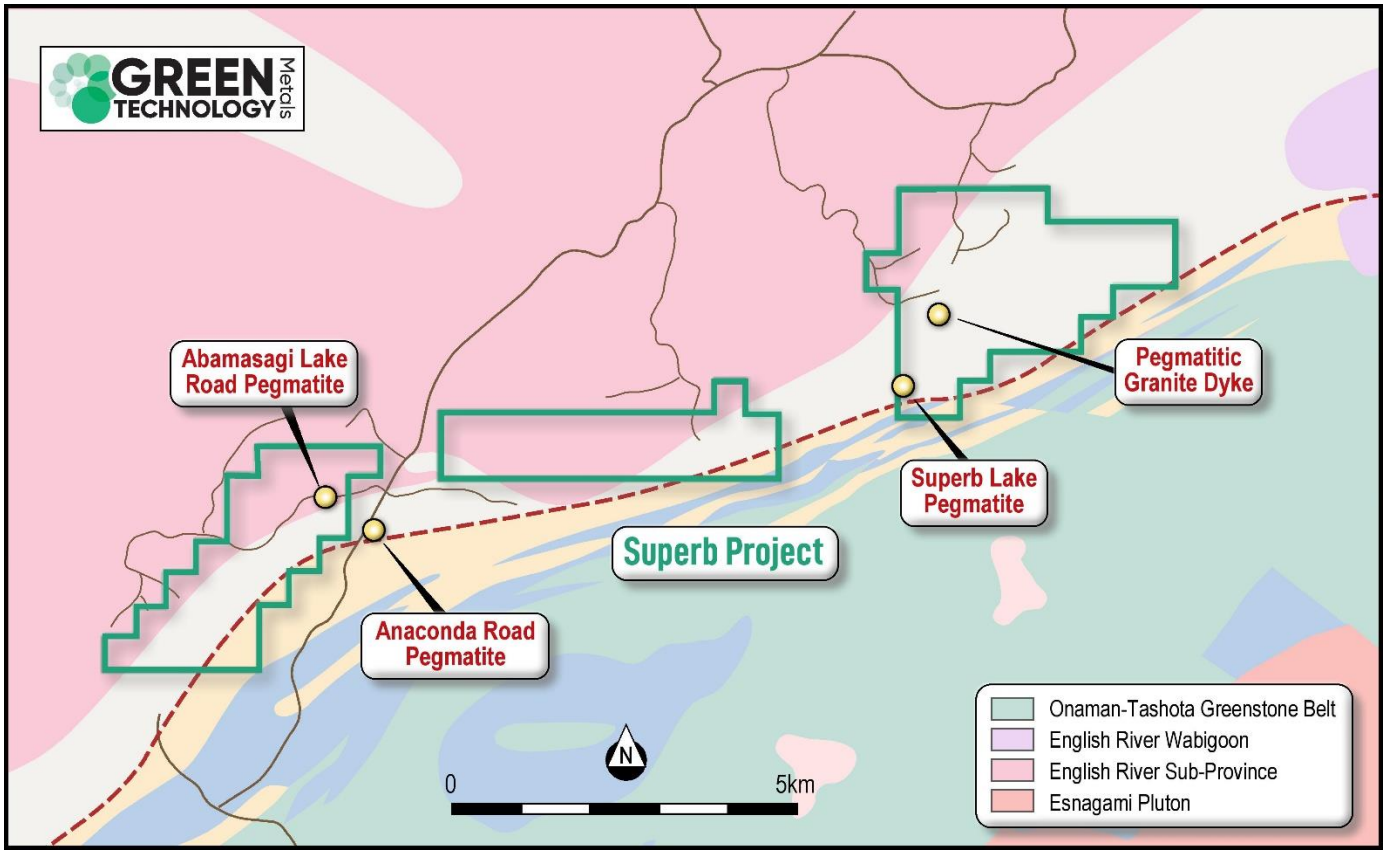

Figure 9: Superb Project tenement area

Phase 2 exploration will be expanded to include the additional exploration targets, Despard and Swole Lake as well as initial exploration over Falcon and North Seymour.

Falcon Lake

The Falcon Lake project covers 816 hectares located adjacent to GT1's Flagship Seymour Project and connects to the Junior Lake Project. The project area heavily underexplored and highly prospective for Lithium exploration. The project area is underlain by the east-west trending Caribou Lake-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt which extends eastward into the Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt.

North Seymour

The North Seymour block lies on the same greenstone belt as the North and South Aubry deposits and exhibits many of the same structural and geophysical features which the company believe are the controls of the spodumene and pegmatite mineralisation and emplacement.

Junior Lake

The Junior Lake project is comprised of 10,856 hectares and is host to three drill-ready LCT pegmatite prospects, identified from previous exploration. Phase 1 exploration will include mapping and sampling of the Tape Lake area that remains highly prospective with two spodumene-bearing dykes located with no previous drill testing undertaken and rock chip samples from one pegmatite dyke have returned 1.04%, 1.22% and 2.37% Li_2O (refer to ASX Announcement: Lithium Option Signed for Project Adjacent to Seymour, 6 March 2023)

Indigenous Partners Acknowledgement. We would like to say Gchi Miigwech to our Indigenous partners. GT1 appreciates the opportunity to work in the Traditional Territory and remains committed to the recognition and respect of those who have lived, travelled, and gathered on the lands since time immemorial. Green Technology Metals is committed to stewarding Indigenous heritage and remains committed to building, fostering, and encouraging a respectful relationship with Indigenous Peoples based upon principles of mutual trust, respect, reciprocity, and collaboration in the spirit of reconciliation.

In conclusion, GT1 has highly prospective ground with known LCT Spodumene pegmatites at surface which are underexplored and prime for resource development. The field season lasts 6 months so we have rapidly expanded our geological and support teams to cover as much area as possible. The teams will build a comprehensive drill target database which will be followed up in the winter months with drilling. GT1 will expand upon its current 22.5Mt[1] resource base developed during last year's field season creating a long term supply of hard rock spodumene for its planned vertically integrated business in Ontario, Canada.

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Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American-focussed lithium exploration and development business with a current global resource of 22.5Mt Li_2O at 1.14% Li_2O. The Company's main 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 clean 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 and Root has an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 12.6 Mt @ 1.21% Li_2O. 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*. For full details of the Root Maiden Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 19 April 2023, *GT1 Mineral Resources Increased to 14.4MT* and 7 June 2023, 22.5Mt Mineral Resource base across Ontario Lithium Projects. 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

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 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.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimates for the Root Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 19 April 2023 and 7 June 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GT1's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the GT1's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GT1's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GT1 and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, 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 A: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ▪ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ▪ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* ▪ *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	▪ GT1 commenced the phase 1 diamond drilling on February 23, 2023 at the Root Bay prospect and commenced infill resource definition drilling 3 June 2023. ▪ GT1 have drilled 37 holes to date for 9,378.70m in the initial Root Bay phase 1 drill program and a further 17 holes for 3,135.5m as part of the second resource definition phase begins for a total of 54 holes and 12,514.2m. ▪ GT1 has drilled 32 holes for 5,400m within the Morrison prospect. **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 3-4m into the bounding country rock. ▪ 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*	▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	▪ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ▪ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ▪ *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	▪ No 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 and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No correlation between grade and recovery was observed.
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 was taken 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 were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. ▪ The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ▪ *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ▪ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	▪ Sample were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. ▪ GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. ▪ The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS. The Resource Definition drilling assay results are still pending at the time of reporting.

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.*	▪ Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to the core storage facilities for further verification if required. ▪ The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. ▪ Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. ▪ 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 Root); 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 3m downhole.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* ▪ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	▪ The resource definition drilling underway at Root Bay will define the current inferred mineral resource of 8.1Mt @ 1.32% Li_2O to a 50m x 50m drill spacing when completed. This is expected to be suitable for further confidence upgrades to the current mineral resource. ▪ Compositing has not been applied to the reported resource definition drilling in this report but the data will be composited for mineral resource updates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ▪ *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	▪ The current drilling program is drilled to achieve as close to a representative intersection of the pegmatites as possible which dip moderately to the south. Holes are mostly orientated approximately north and 60 degrees inclination with the exception of hole RB-23-001 which was drilled down the dip of the pegmatites to gauge down dip grade continuity. ▪ Grab and trench samples were taken where outcrop was available. All attempts were made to ensure trench samples represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* ▪ *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	▪ GT1 also announced 24 October that it has formally executed a deed with Landore Resources Canada Inc. to purchase and extinguish 50% (1.5%) of the 3% net smelter royalty (NSR) interest over the Root Project. The consideration for the purchase was comprised of C$2 million cash payment to extinguish 1.5% of the Root Project NSR. GT1 retained the right to buy back the remaining 50% (1.5%) of the NSR for C$1m which was concluded 31 October 2022. ▪ The Root Lithium Asset consists of 249 boundary Cell mining claims (Exploration Licences), 33 mining license of occupation claims (285 total claims) with a total claim area of 5,377 ha. ▪ Generally surface rights to the Root Property remain with the Crown, except for 9 Patent Claims (PAT-51965. PAT-51966. PAT-51967. PAT-51968. PAT-51970. PAT-51974. PAT-51975. PAT-51976 and PAT-51977). ▪ All Cell Claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. ▪ In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06% Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database. ▪ In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. ▪ In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite ▪ In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization ▪ In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. ▪ In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. ▪ In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. ▪ In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. ▪ In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. ▪ In 2016, the previous owner conducted a drilled 7 diamond drill holes (469m total) within the McCombe deposit. Highest assay was 1m at 3.8% Li_2O. A hole drilled down dip intersected 70m at 1.7% Li_2O. An outcrop sampling within the Morrison and Root Bay Prospects yielded 0.04% Li_2O. Channel sample within the Morrison Prospect had 5m at 2.09% Li_2O and within the Root Bay Prospect, 14m at 1.67% Li_2O. ▪ In 2021, KBM Resources Group on behalf of Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. conducted an 800km^2 aerial LIDAR acquisition survey over their South Uchi Property which intersects a very small portion of the patented claims held by GM1, just west of the McCombe Deposit.
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology**: The Root Lithium Asset is located within the Uchi Domain, predominately metavolcanic units interwoven with granitoid batholiths and English River Terrane, a highly metamorphosed to migmatized, clastic and chemical metasedimentary rock with abundant granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault, an east west trending, steeply dipping brittle ductile shear zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3m wide. Several S-Type, peraluminous granitic plutons host rare-element mineralization near the Uchi Domain and English River subprovince boundary. These pegmatites include the Root Lake Pegmatite Group, Jubilee Lake Pegmatite Group, Sandy Creek Pegmatite and East Pashkokogan Lake Lithium Pegmatite. **Local Geology:** The Root Lithium Asset contains most of the pegmatites within the Root Lake Pegmatite Group including the McCombe Pegmatite, Morrison Prospect, Root Lake Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. The McCombe Pegmatite and Morrison Prospect are hosted in predominately mafic metavolcanic rock of the Uchi Domain. The Root Lake and Root Bay Prospects are hosted in predominately metasedimentary rocks of the English River Terrane. On the eastern end of the Root Lithium Asset there is a gold showing (Root Bay Gold Prospect) hosted in or proximal to silicate, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide iron formations of the English River Terrane. **Ore Geology**: The Root Pegmatites are internally zoned. These zones are classified by the tourmaline discontinuous zone along the pegmatite contact, white feldspar-rich wall zone, tourmaline-bearing, equigranular to porphyritic potassium feldspar sodic apalite zone, tourmaline-being, porphyritic potassium feldspar spodumene pegmatite zone and lepidolite-rich pods and seams (Breaks et al., 2003). Both the McCombe and Morrison have been classified as complex-type, spodumene-subtype (Černý 1991a classification) based on the abundance of spodumene, highly evolved potassium feldspar chemistry and presence of petalite, mircolite, lepidolite and lithium-calcium liddicoatite (Breaks et al., 2003), Root Bay pegmatite appear to exhibit similar characteristics. The Root Bay pegmatites are hosted in foliated, locally pillowed mafic metavolcanic rock that contain metasomatic holmquistite near the contact of the pegmatite (Magyarosi, 2016).

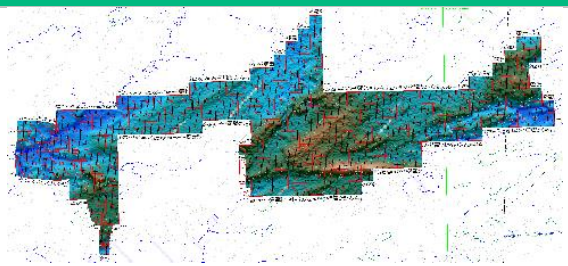
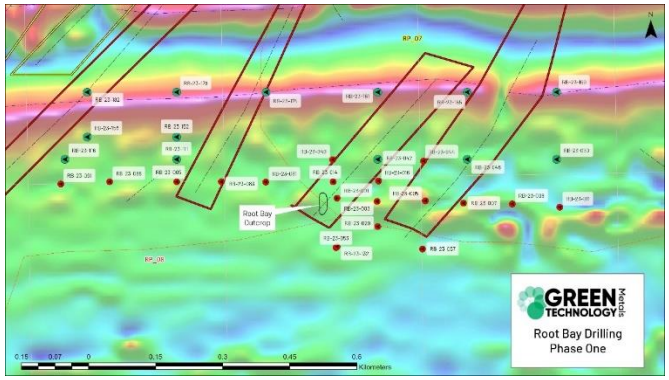
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	▪ *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	▪ No historic drilling has been undertaken at Root Bay. To date the 13 stacked spodumene bearing pegmatites, have been intersected and interpreted. The pegmatites strike north-south and dip moderately to the east and vary in thickness from 2-16m thickness. ▪ Collar locations are noted below and all coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15: ▪ GT1 Root Bay resource definition drilling downhole pegmatite intercepts to date are summarised below. The downhole intervals of the pegmatites are approximate to true widths, except where explicitly stated otherwise.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Approximate Spodumene %
RB-23-1007	599,798	5,642,402	422	-61	271	103	73.7	76.0	2.3	5
RB-23-1007	599,798	5,642,402	422	-61	271	103	81.9	93.5	11.6	15
RB-23-1009	599,805	5,642,501	425	-60	270	54	26.9	46.6	19.6	15
RB-23-1013	599,853	5,642,451	427	-60	272	102	71.0	88.2	17.1	15
RB-23-1014	599,854	5,642,499	428	-61	272	93	57.2	74.4	17.2	15
RB-23-1018	599,898	5,642,402	424	-61	273	162	132.3	144.8	12.4	15
RB-23-1020	599,899	5,642,499	426	-61	272	111	82.5	99.3	16.8	15
RB-23-1025	599,953	5,642,448	430	-60	272	162	131.4	147.7	16.3	12
RB-23-1026	599,948	5,642,499	429	-61	270	141	110.8	128.1	17.4	15
RB-23-1030	600,001	5,642,402	422	-61	271	204	181.7	195.2	13.5	20
RB-23-1031	600,002	5,642,453	429	-60	270	186	158.0	172.7	14.7	7
RB-23-1032	600,000	5,642,501	428	-60	270	171	139.6	156.4	16.8	15
RB-23-1038	600,048	5,642,497	428	-60	270	201	167.1	183.1	16.0	15
RB-23-1043	600,099	5,642,405	424	-61	272	261	46.6	48.7	2.2	5
RB-23-1043	600,099	5,642,405	424	-61	272	261	223.6	238.3	14.6	15
RB-23-1045	600,100	5,642,505	429	-60	270	234	109.7	116.1	6.4	1
RB-23-1045	600,100	5,642,505	429	-60	270	234	195.5	213.1	17.6	15
RB-23-1057	600,202	5,642,389	425	-61	273	321	145.3	148.1	2.85	10
RB-23-1073	600,301	5,642,501	433	-61	272	342	151.2	156.3	5.1	15
RB-23-1073	600,301	5,642,501	433	-61	272	342	296.0	313.0	17.0	12
RB-23-1075*	600,297	5,642,609	431	-60	274	288	0.0	288.0	NSI	

* NSI - No significant intercept

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).
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.*	▪ Length weighted Li_2O averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites where assays have been returned ▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. ▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ▪ *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	▪ Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation except for RB-23-001 which was drilled downdip of the pegmatites to better gauge grade continuity. ▪ Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete representation of the total pegmatite width due to recent glacial deposit cover limiting the available material to be sampled.
Diagrams	▪ *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of 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.*	▪ The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	▪ Root Bay drill data will be detailed subsequent announcements once assay returns have been confirmed.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 ▪ Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience ▪ Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation of the magnetic response of basement formations. ▪ Lithium vector analysis from existing drill data and surface samples was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand, a geochemist from Portable Spectral Services in Perth Western Australia. Dr Brand formulated an index for identifying potential LCT hosted pegmatites both in greenstone and pegmatite host rocks. Further regional country rock sampling programs will be conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root. ▪ GT1 has commenced ground based geological reconnaissance mapping and exploration at Root Bay and along the 3km Root Bay trend.
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.*	▪ Further geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Root and regional claims ▪ Sampling country rock to assist in LCT pegmatite vector analysis and target generation. ▪ Resource definition drilling is underway to improve the current inferred mineral resource estimate at Root Bay. This will be followed by commencement of detailed mining studies. ▪ Further exploration of the Root Bay trend seeking repeat pegmatite occurrences similar to those already defined at Root Bay. 

APPENDIX A: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ▪ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ▪ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* ▪ *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	▪ GT1 commenced the phase 1 diamond drilling on February 23, 2023 at the Root Bay prospect and commenced infill resource definition drilling 3 June 2023. ▪ GT1 have drilled 37 holes to date for 9,378.70m in the initial Root Bay phase 1 drill program and a further 17 holes for 3,135.5m as part of the second resource definition phase begins for a total of 54 holes and 12,514.2m. ▪ GT1 has drilled 32 holes for 5,400m within the Morrison prospect. **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 3-4m into the bounding country rock. ▪ 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*	▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	▪ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ▪ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ▪ *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	▪ No 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 and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No correlation between grade and recovery was observed.
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 was taken 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 were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. ▪ The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ▪ *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ▪ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	▪ Sample were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. ▪ GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. ▪ The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS. The Resource Definition drilling assay results are still pending at the time of reporting.

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.*	▪ Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to the core storage facilities for further verification if required. ▪ The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. ▪ Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. ▪ 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 Root); 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 3m downhole.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* ▪ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	▪ The resource definition drilling underway at Root Bay will define the current inferred mineral resource of 8.1Mt @ 1.32% Li_2O to a 50m x 50m drill spacing when completed. This is expected to be suitable for further confidence upgrades to the current mineral resource. ▪ Compositing has not been applied to the reported resource definition drilling in this report but the data will be composited for mineral resource updates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ▪ *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	▪ The current drilling program is drilled to achieve as close to a representative intersection of the pegmatites as possible which dip moderately to the south. Holes are mostly orientated approximately north and 60 degrees inclination with the exception of hole RB-23-001 which was drilled down the dip of the pegmatites to gauge down dip grade continuity. ▪ Grab and trench samples were taken where outcrop was available. All attempts were made to ensure trench samples represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* ▪ *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	▪ GT1 also announced 24 October that it has formally executed a deed with Landore Resources Canada Inc. to purchase and extinguish 50% (1.5%) of the 3% net smelter royalty (NSR) interest over the Root Project. The consideration for the purchase was comprised of C$2 million cash payment to extinguish 1.5% of the Root Project NSR. GT1 retained the right to buy back the remaining 50% (1.5%) of the NSR for C$1m which was concluded 31 October 2022. ▪ The Root Lithium Asset consists of 249 boundary Cell mining claims (Exploration Licences), 33 mining license of occupation claims (285 total claims) with a total claim area of 5,377 ha. ▪ Generally surface rights to the Root Property remain with the Crown, except for 9 Patent Claims (PAT-51965. PAT-51966. PAT-51967. PAT-51968. PAT-51970. PAT-51974. PAT-51975. PAT-51976 and PAT-51977). ▪ All Cell Claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. ▪ In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06% Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database. ▪ In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. ▪ In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite ▪ In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization ▪ In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. ▪ In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. ▪ In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. ▪ In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. ▪ In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling 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

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		and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. ▪ In 2016, the previous owner conducted a drilled 7 diamond drill holes (469m total) within the McCombe deposit. Highest assay was 1m at 3.8% Li_2O. A hole drilled down dip intersected 70m at 1.7% Li_2O. An outcrop sampling within the Morrison and Root Bay Prospects yielded 0.04% Li_2O. Channel sample within the Morrison Prospect had 5m at 2.09% Li_2O and within the Root Bay Prospect, 14m at 1.67% Li_2O. ▪ In 2021, KBM Resources Group on behalf of Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. conducted an 800km^2 aerial LIDAR acquisition survey over their South Uchi Property which intersects a very small portion of the patented claims held by GM1, just west of the McCombe Deposit.
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology**: The Root Lithium Asset is located within the Uchi Domain, predominately metavolcanic units interwoven with granitoid batholiths and English River Terrane, a highly metamorphosed to migmatized, clastic and chemical metasedimentary rock with abundant granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault, an east west trending, steeply dipping brittle ductile shear zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3m wide. Several S-Type, peraluminous granitic plutons host rare-element mineralization near the Uchi Domain and English River subprovince boundary. These pegmatites include the Root Lake Pegmatite Group, Jubilee Lake Pegmatite Group, Sandy Creek Pegmatite and East Pashkokogan Lake Lithium Pegmatite. **Local Geology:** The Root Lithium Asset contains most of the pegmatites within the Root Lake Pegmatite Group including the McCombe Pegmatite, Morrison Prospect, Root Lake Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. The McCombe Pegmatite and Morrison Prospect are hosted in predominately mafic metavolcanic rock of the Uchi Domain. The Root Lake and Root Bay Prospects are hosted in predominately metasedimentary rocks of the English River Terrane. On the eastern end of the Root Lithium Asset there is a gold showing (Root Bay Gold Prospect) hosted in or proximal to silicate, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide iron formations of the English River Terrane. **Ore Geology**: The Root Pegmatites are internally zoned. These zones are classified by the tourmaline discontinuous zone along the pegmatite contact, white feldspar-rich wall zone, tourmaline-bearing, equigranular to porphyritic potassium feldspar sodic apalite zone, tourmaline-being, porphyritic potassium feldspar spodumene pegmatite zone and lepidolite-rich pods and seams (Breaks et al., 2003). Both the McCombe and Morrison have been classified as complex-type, spodumene-subtype (Černý 1991a classification) based on the abundance of spodumene, highly evolved potassium feldspar chemistry and presence of petalite, mircolite, lepidolite and lithium-calcium liddicoatite (Breaks et al., 2003), Root Bay pegmatite appear to exhibit similar characteristics. The Root Bay pegmatites are hosted in foliated, locally pillowed mafic metavolcanic rock that contain metasomatic holmquistite near the contact of the pegmatite (Magyarosi, 2016).

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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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	▪ No historic drilling has been undertaken at Root Bay. To date the 13 stacked spodumene bearing pegmatites, have been intersected and interpreted. The pegmatites strike north-south and dip moderately to the east and vary in thickness from 2-16m thickness. ▪ Collar locations are noted below and all coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15: ▪ GT1 Root Bay resource definition drilling downhole pegmatite intercepts to date are summarised below. The downhole intervals of the pegmatites are approximate to true widths, except where explicitly stated otherwise.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Approximate Spodumene %
RB-23-1007	599,798	5,642,402	422	-61	271	103	73.7	76.0	2.3	5
RB-23-1007	599,798	5,642,402	422	-61	271	103	81.9	93.5	11.6	15
RB-23-1009	599,805	5,642,501	425	-60	270	54	26.9	46.6	19.6	15
RB-23-1013	599,853	5,642,451	427	-60	272	102	71.0	88.2	17.1	15
RB-23-1014	599,854	5,642,499	428	-61	272	93	57.2	74.4	17.2	15
RB-23-1018	599,898	5,642,402	424	-61	273	162	132.3	144.8	12.4	15
RB-23-1020	599,899	5,642,499	426	-61	272	111	82.5	99.3	16.8	15
RB-23-1025	599,953	5,642,448	430	-60	272	162	131.4	147.7	16.3	12
RB-23-1026	599,948	5,642,499	429	-61	270	141	110.8	128.1	17.4	15
RB-23-1030	600,001	5,642,402	422	-61	271	204	181.7	195.2	13.5	20
RB-23-1031	600,002	5,642,453	429	-60	270	186	158.0	172.7	14.7	7
RB-23-1032	600,000	5,642,501	428	-60	270	171	139.6	156.4	16.8	15
RB-23-1038	600,048	5,642,497	428	-60	270	201	167.1	183.1	16.0	15
RB-23-1043	600,099	5,642,405	424	-61	272	261	46.6	48.7	2.2	5
RB-23-1043	600,099	5,642,405	424	-61	272	261	223.6	238.3	14.6	15
RB-23-1045	600,100	5,642,505	429	-60	270	234	109.7	116.1	6.4	1
RB-23-1045	600,100	5,642,505	429	-60	270	234	195.5	213.1	17.6	15
RB-23-1057	600,202	5,642,389	425	-61	273	321	145.3	148.1	2.85	10
RB-23-1073	600,301	5,642,501	433	-61	272	342	151.2	156.3	5.1	15
RB-23-1073	600,301	5,642,501	433	-61	272	342	296.0	313.0	17.0	12
RB-23-1075*	600,297	5,642,609	431	-60	274	288	0.0	288.0	NSI	

* NSI - No significant intercept

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

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		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).
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.*	▪ Length weighted Li_2O averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites where assays have been returned ▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. ▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ▪ *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	▪ Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation except for RB-23-001 which was drilled downdip of the pegmatites to better gauge grade continuity. ▪ Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete representation of the total pegmatite width due to recent glacial deposit cover limiting the available material to be sampled.
Diagrams	▪ *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of 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.*	▪ The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	▪ Root Bay drill data will be detailed subsequent announcements once assay returns have been confirmed.
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.

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		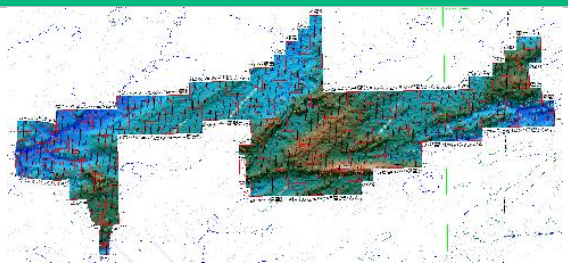 ▪ Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience ▪ Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation of the magnetic response of basement formations. ▪ Lithium vector analysis from existing drill data and surface samples was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand, a geochemist from Portable Spectral Services in Perth Western Australia. Dr Brand formulated an index for identifying potential LCT hosted pegmatites both in greenstone and pegmatite host rocks. Further regional country rock sampling programs will be conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root. ▪ GT1 has commenced ground based geological reconnaissance mapping and exploration at Root Bay and along the 3km Root Bay trend.
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.*	▪ Further geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Root and regional claims ▪ Sampling country rock to assist in LCT pegmatite vector analysis and target generation. ▪ Resource definition drilling is underway to improve the current inferred mineral resource estimate at Root Bay. This will be followed by commencement of detailed mining studies. ▪ Further exploration of the Root Bay trend seeking repeat pegmatite occurrences similar to those already defined at Root Bay.