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

DMS TEST WORK YIELDS EXCEPTIONAL 71.6% RECOVERY TO A HIGH-QUALITY SPODUMENE CONCENTRATE GRADING UP TO 6.8% LI_2O

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Outstanding results returned from Dense Media Separation (DMS) test work for Seymour confirming the quality and value of GT1's Seymour Lithium Project**
- **Confirms ability to achieve a high lithium recovery and grade exceeding current market benchmarks without need for any flotation circuit:**
  - **High 6.8% Li_2O Spodumene Concentrate**
  - **High 71.6% Recovery**
  - **Low 0.6% Iron (Fe_2O_3) impurities**
- **Results affirm previous Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) tests completed earlier in the year**
- **Selection now justified for DMS-only flowsheet allowing a modularised DMS circuit which will now be optimised**
- **Simplified permitting process with no requirement for flotation reagents and chemicals onsite which will minimize operational risks for the project**
- **Results will form valuable inputs for the upcoming Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) and subsequent Feasibility Study (FS)**
- **A coarse DMS product is simpler and more cost-effective to produce, which is more desirable for the production of Lithium Hydroxide due to its reduced fines content, making it appealing to end users**

Figure 1: Bulk HLS Coarse Sinks Material and Belt Magnet

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to provide an update on Metallurgical test work for the Seymour Spodumene concentrator.

"The results from this DMS test work are impressive and hold great significance. The outstanding recovery rates and high grades achieved in this DMS phase are on par with some of the world's leading hard rock spodumene Lithium projects.

These results provide strong support for a simple DMS modularised processing facility, eliminating the need for flotation and maintaining a simplified process flowsheet which will ultimately streamline the approval process and minimize operational risks for the upcoming Seymour Lithium Project."

– GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

DENSE MEDIA SEPARATION TEST WORK

The company is pleased to announce that metallurgical results of the Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) and Dense Media Separation (DMS) tests conducted on the Seymour deposit yielded concentrates of Li_2O with **grades** reaching as high as **6.8%,** and low deleterious Iron (Fe_2O_3) grades of sub 0.65%.

The Company engaged Saskatchewan Research Council (**SRC**) Geo analytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to carry out gravity separation bench-scale test work on representative material from Seymour. This program utilised **HLS** and **DMS** techniques to concentrate spodumene ore sourced from the North Aubry deposit at Seymour. The results were subject to an independent review and interpretation by Primero Group, a team with significant expertise in lithium processing, metallurgy, and process plant design.
The primary objective of this program was to evaluate the effectiveness of DMS, a conventional and widely accepted process for separating spodumene minerals from waste minerals through a gravity-based method. In addition, HLS tests were simultaneously conducted on composite samples to assess the performance of the larger-scale DMS process.

Metallurgical results of the HLS and DMS tests conducted on the Seymour North Aubry deposit yielded concentrates of a quality surpassing the current market standards (5.5% Li_2O and <1.2 % Fe_2O_3). Outstanding results returned included, Li_2O **grades** reaching as high as **6.8%,** and low deleterious Iron (Fe_2O_3) grades of sub 0.65%.

Medium High Grade (MHG) Mass Balance

			Grade		Distribution
Description	**Size Range**	**Mass %**	**Li_2O %**	**Fe_2O_3 %**	**Li_2O %**
Spodumene Concentrate	-10 to +0.85	14.0	**6.83**	0.65	**71.61**
Coarse DMS Concentrate	-10 to +6.3	5.0	**6.77**	0.56	**25.02**
Fine HLS Concentrate	-6.3 to +0.85	9.1	**6.87**	0.70	**46.59**
Magnetic Tailings	-10 to +0.85	3.7	1.80	8.92	4.98
DMS/HLS Tailings	-10 to +0.85	55.4	0.10	0.49	3.98
Middlings and Fines Bypass	-6.3	26.9	0.97	1.32	19.44
Feed	-10	100.0	1.34	1.05	100.00

Medium Low Grade (MLG) Mass Balance

			Grade		Distribution
Description	**Size Range**	**Mass %**	**Li_2O %**	**Fe_2O_3 %**	**Li_2O %**
Spodumene Concentrate	-10 to +0.85	7.5	**6.70**	0.79	**63.76**
Coarse DMS Concentrate	-10 to +6.3	1.5	**6.79**	0.78	**12.95**
Fine HLS Concentrate	-6.3 to +0.85	6.0	**6.67**	0.79	**50.81**
Magnetic Tailings	-10 to +0.85	3.3	0.97	11.29	4.06
DMS/HLS Tailings	-10 to +0.85	58.6	0.06	0.52	4.83
Middlings and Fines Bypass	-6.3	30.7	0.70	1.68	27.35
Feed	-10	100.0	0.78	1.25	100.00

Low Grade (LG) Mass Balance

			Grade		Distribution
Description	**Size Range**	**Mass %**	**Li_2O %**	**Fe_2O_3 %**	**Li_2O %**
Spodumene Concentrate	-10 to +0.85	6.7	**6.45**	1.04	**62.75**
Coarse DMS Concentrate	-10 to +6.3	4.4	**6.72**	0.67	**43.06**
Fine HLS Concentrate	-6.3 to +0.85	2.3	**5.93**	1.74	**19.68**
Magnetic Tailings	-10 to +0.85	3.9	1.19	8.63	6.74
DMS/HLS Tailings	-10 to +0.85	59.4	0.05	0.41	4.72
Middlings and Fines Bypass	-6.3	30.1	0.59	1.26	25.78
Feed	-10	100.0	0.69	1.02	100.00

Furthermore, the **recoveries** of lithium ranged up to **71.6%.** These results compare very favourably with the achievements of other projects using only DMS during their development. This confirms the feasibility of a simple DMS-only process, which involves two sets of DMS trains operating in different size ranges, two stages of DMS per train, and the re-crushing of coarse secondary stage floats (middlings).

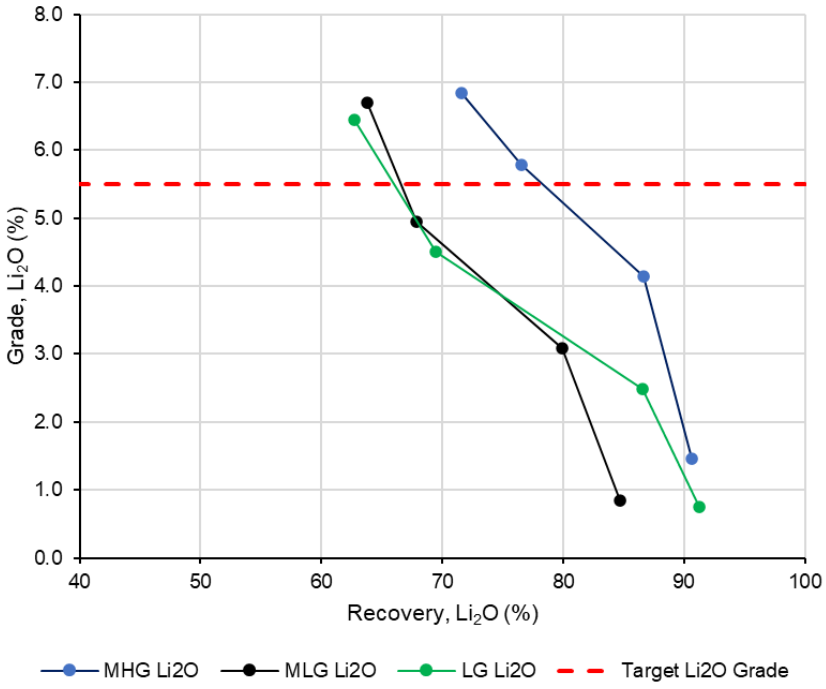

Figure2: Grade-Recovery Curve for Bulk DMS/HLS

The results are considered a reliable indicator of the commercial performance of DMS and support the ongoing project development and is anticipated to enhance the project's economics in the forthcoming PEA. Additionally, it is simpler and more cost-effective to produce, a coarse DMS product which is more desirable for the production of Lithium Hydroxide due to its reduced fines content, making it appealing to end users. Further HLS testing of the deposit and DMS pilot work using a feed that represents the intended mine plan will be carried out to enhance confidence in the project.

FUTURE WORK

The Company is making progress in conversion test work with further programs estimated to be completed in December 2023 including:

- Lock cycle program for end-to-end process:
- Calcination
- Grinding to determine optimal requirement for soda leach
- Soda Leach
- Ion Exchange
- Evaporation/Crystallization

INDIGENOUS PARTNERS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to say Gchi Miigwech to our Indigenous partners. GT1 appreciates the opportunity to work in their Traditional Territory and is 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.

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 with a current global Mineral Resource estimate of 24.5Mt 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, Falcon, Gathering, Junior, Pennock and Superb) located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada. All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including clean hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality. Targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.

[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 Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 18 October 2023, *Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr Luke Cox (Fellow AusIMM). Mr Cox has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cox consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears in this release. Mr Cox is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and holds securities in the Company.

No new information

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

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 June 2022. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Root Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 October 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

Forward Looking Statements

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

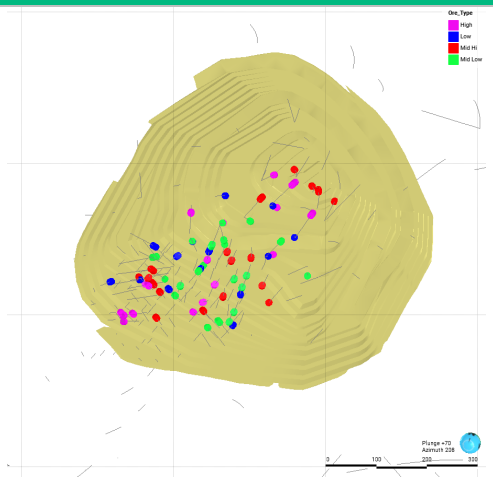
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.** **Metallurgy** Metallurgical samples from the North Aubry deposit within a USD2500 pit design were selected from 57 historic and GT1 drill hole ¼ core reserves for 888m. To reflect the proposed commercial design all material was stage crushed to -10 mm and screened at 6.3 mm and 0.85 mm, generating a coarse (-10 to 6.3 mm) and fine (-6.3 to 0.85 mm) size fraction for gravity separation and a fines bypass fraction (-0.85 mm) which reported to tailings. Two-stage gravity separation was performed at a primary specific gravity (SG) of 2.65 and secondary SG of 2.90. Middlings are material which sinks at SG 2.65 but floats at SG 2.90 and may contain significant lithium content; the coarse middlings were re-crushed to -6.3 mm to improve liberation. The re-crushed middlings were subsequently screened at 0.85 mm for fines bypass and with the plus size fraction being passed through two-stage gravity separation again, to reflect the proposed flowsheet. The coarse size fractions were processed using a pilot scale DMS plant. However, the fine size fractions and the entirety of the LG composite masses were insufficient to use the pilot scale DMS plant, therefore bulk HLS testing was used.
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).*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**
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 drilling is reported in this release.**
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.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**
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.*	For metallurgical testwork: ▪ Test work program was conducted at the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories located at 2901 Cleveland Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
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.*	▪ The majority of laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All recent north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. ▪ Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. ▪ No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made.
Location of data points	▪ *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 Zone16 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. ▪ The project area was flown using LIDAR equipment in October 2021 by KBM Resources Group Inc. from Thunder Bay using a Riegl 680i LiDAR system, coupled to a Applanix POSAV 510 positioning system. The topographic mapping produced is extremely accurate and well suited for resource modelling. ▪ All drilling collars coordinates were compared to the Lidar elevation data to ensure no erroneous coordinates were present in the database. Some collar RL's were adjusted to the Lidar elevation where they differed by more than 3m. GT1 employed a calibrated Reflex SprintIQ North Seeking Gyroscopic tool on all 2021 and 2022 drill holes and surveyed the holes in their entirety with readings downhole every 5m. North Seeking gyroscopes have a typical azimuth accuracy of +/-0.75 degrees and +/-0.15 degrees for dip. **Metallurgy** Location of the North Aubry metallurgical samples coloured by assigned ore type within a USD2500 pit design:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
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.*	**Metallurgy** ▪ All available historic and more recent GT1 drill core was used to provide metallurgical testwork samples. The samples were distributed roughly on a 50m SE x 100m NW grid with closer spaced shallower samples.
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.*	▪ GT1 drill samples were drilled close to perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite unit and sampled the entire length of the pegmatite as well including several metres into the mafic country rock either side of the pegmatite.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis. **Metallurgy** ▪ Historic and GT1 ½ core was either cut in GT1' s Thunder Bay core storage facility or delivered under GT1 supervision to Diamond Daves', Thunder Bay, a core cutting contractor. Samples were ¼ core cut using a diamond saw and composited into nominally 1m lengths retained in numbered calico bags themselves grouped into labelled poly weave bags for delivery to the metallurgical laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**

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 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.*	▪ Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) owns 100% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Junior, Root and Wisa). ▪ Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 744 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 15,140 ha. ▪ GT1 have acquired several additional claims around Seymour, Root, Allison Lake and Landore since listing on the ASX. ▪ As of the effective date of this report, all subject lands are in good standing and all claims are currently held 100% by Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd (a subsidiary of Green Technology Metals Ltd). ▪ As the claims are on Crown Land, surface access is guaranteed under the Mining Act of Ontario. ▪ All Cell Claims are in good standing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets ▪ An Exploration Agreement is current with the Whitesand First Nation who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. In 1957, local prospector, Mr Nelson Aubry, discovered the North Aubry and the South Aubry pegmatites. ▪ Geological mapping by the Ontario Department of Mines commenced in 1959 and was completed in 1962 (Pye, 1968), with the publication of "Map 2100 Crescent Lake Area" in 1965. ▪ From the late 1950's to 2002, exploration by the Ontario Department of Mines was generally restricted to geological mapping and surface sampling, although some minor drilling was completed to test the North Aubry pegmatite in late 1957 (Rees, 2011). ▪ In 2001, Linear Resources Inc. ("Linear Resources") obtained the Seymour Lake Project with an initial focus on the project's tantalum potential. In 2002, a 23-diamond drill-hole campaign was completed at North Aubry, and a further 8 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry. ▪ In 2008, Linear Resources completed a regional soil-sampling program which resulted in the identification of a number soil geochemical anomalies. Based on these anomalies, another drilling campaign (completed in 2009), with 12 diamond drill-holes at North Aubry, 2 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry, and further 5 diamond drill-holes peripheral to the Aubry prospects designed to test the main 2008 soil geochemical anomalies. ▪ Little work was undertaken between 2010 and 2016 until Ardiden acquired the project from Linear Resources in 2016. Further drilling was carried out by Ardiden between 2017 and 2018 resulting in the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate of the Aubry pegmatites in 2018. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was also undertaken by Ardiden in 2018 to test any further exploration potential beyond the current Aubry pegmatite delineating numerous targets.
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	▪ **Regional Geology:** The general geological setting of the Seymour Lithium Asset consists of the Precambrian Canadian Shield that underlies approximately 60% of Ontario. The Shield can be divided into three major geological and physiographic regions, from the oldest in the northwest to the youngest in the southeast. ▪ **Local Geology:** The Seymour Lithium Asset is located within the eastern part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, near the boundary with the English River Subprovince to the north. These subprovinces are part of the Superior Craton, comprised mainly of Archaean rocks but also containing some Mesoproterozoic rocks such as the Nipigon Diabase. ▪ **Bedrock Geology:** The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Subprovince, host to most of the pegmatites in the region. ▪ **Ore Geology:** Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well-developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 + 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006). ▪ The pegmatites in North Aubry have a northeast plunge direction varying from 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal some 800m downdip extent and 250-300m strike. The North Upper and North Upper high grade component within, appears to wedge towards the south east and is still open down dip and to the north west. ▪ Southern pegmatites are thinner and less well developed with higher muscovite content and appear to have a more north to north-westerly trend and dip more shallowly to the east. These pegmatites are also hosted in pillow basalts. ▪ The pegmatites are zoned with better developed spodumene crystal

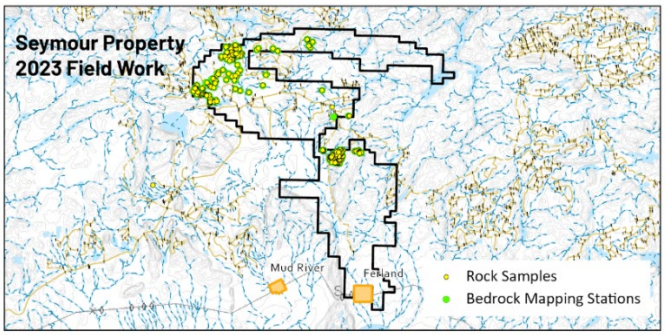
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appearing as bands, often at an acute angle to the general trend of the pegmatite. ▪ The dominant economic minerals are spodumene with varying proportions of muscovite, microcline, and minor petalite and lepidolite. ▪ The adjacent pillow basalts contain minor disseminated pyite and pyrrhotite.
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.*	**Metallurgy** 57 holes within the North Aubry USD2500 pit design were used for metallurgical work, with the following collar coordinates:

HoleId	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
ASD001	5,585,210	397,034	395	158	89	-89
ASD002	5,585,294	397,017	378	156	200	-70
ASD003	5,585,336	397,067	375	201	202	-73
ASD004	5,585,364	397,114	379	228	195	-71
ASD005	5,585,364	397,114	379	291	202	-85
ASD006	5,585,298	397,174	388	200	201	-75
ASD007	5,585,297	397,173	388	251	201	-85
ASD008A	5,585,353	397,224	390	240	206	-72
ASD009	5,585,353	397,225	390	258	219	-85
ASD010	5,585,405	397,164	391	264	196	-72
ASD011	5,585,405	397,164	391	330	196	-86
ASD012	5,585,334	397,069	375	201	197	-54
ASD013	5,585,334	397,069	375	189	185	-61
ASD015	5,585,111	397,116	386	96	52	-85
ASD017	5,585,211	397,199	388	159	203	-69
ASD019	5,585,287	397,261	389	201	201	-70
GTDD-21-0004	5,585,452	397,241	388	341	213	-74
GTDD-21-0005	5,585,400	397,275	351	372	221	-80
GTDD-22-0001	5,585,304	397,013	379	201	276	-78
GTDD-22-0002	5,585,390	397,048	336	312	191	-75
GTDD-22-0003	5,585,451	397,136	391	403	194	-77
GTDD-22-0015	5,585,475	397,203	392	395	217	-75
GTDD-22-0016	5,585,422	397,256	388	350	224	-77
SL-16-49	5,585,113	396,997	400	52	271	-60
SL-16-57	5,585,111	396,912	385	50	267	-60
SL-16-58	5,585,115	396,937	387	51	263	-59
SL-16-62	5,585,177	396,967	395	105	260	-60
SL-16-63	5,585,167	396,994	397	105	266	-62
SL-16-71	5,585,169	397,028	397	102	258	-60
SL-16-72	5,585,154	396,858	379	101	116	-80
SL-17-05	5,585,107	396,913	385	131	94	-61
SL-17-06	5,585,094	396,915	384	111	99	-59
SL-17-11	5,585,165	396,885	378	107	89	-60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

SL-17-13	5,585,208	396,887	377	121	88	-	61
SL-17-14	5,585,206	396,954	396	118	203	-	59
SL-17-21	5,585,211	397,019	396	144	199	-	59
SL-17-22	5,585,225	396,938	390	123	153	-	58
SL-17-24	5,585,275	396,897	377	140	142	-	60
SL-17-37	5,585,267	397,008	389	140	211	-	60
SL-17-42	5,585,179	397,076	384	123	219	-	61
SL-17-45	5,585,214	397,105	384	125	197	-	59
SL-17-49	5,585,196	397,137	392	120	201	-	58
SL-17-50	5,585,167	397,128	389	114	198	-	61
SL-17-53	5,585,230	397,091	385	114	207	-	59
SL-17-57	5,585,230	397,133	391	120	191	-	62
SL-17-60	5,585,261	397,123	390	129	199	-	60
SL-17-62	5,585,250	397,145	393	129	201	-	59
SL-17-63	5,585,277	397,058	379	120	199	-	62
SL-17-65	5,585,265	397,186	393	150	203	-	60
SL-17-66	5,585,275	397,147	392	141	200	-	61
SL-17-67	5,585,298	397,113	389	153	202	-	61
SL-17-69	5,585,317	397,100	387	156	199	-	61
SL-17-71	5,585,309	397,142	387	165	196	-	64
SL-17-72	5,585,110	397,110	387	120	263	-	61
SL-17-75	5,585,125	397,130	388	108	264	-	63
SL-17-76	5,585,143	397,088	385	81	261	-	64
SL-17-77	5,585,147	397,066	388	75	241	-	62

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.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**
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').*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**
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*	**See attached Figures**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	**No drilling is reported in this release.**
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 fixed wing single sensor magnetic/radiometric/VLF airborne geophysical survey. ▪ Survey details, 1191 line-km, 75m line spacing, direction 90 degrees to cross cut pegmatite strike, 70m altitude. ▪ Final images have been received for Total Count Radiometric, Total Magnetics and VLF from MPX. ▪ Interpretation has been by Southern Geoscience ▪ Green Technology Metals conducted geological field investigations and mapping on the Seymour property throughout the second half of the 2023 field season. Efforts were focused on finding new pegmatite occurrences, while mapping the bedrock geology, minerals and structure, across the property. A crew of four collected 194 rock samples and mapped 196 outcrop stations, mainly in the north half of the Seymour property as well as the area immediately NW of the North Aubry deposit. No significant discoveries were made. 
Further work	▪ *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 Seymour and regional claims incorporating auger sampling to better test bedrock potential. ▪ Further drill targeting around neighbouring tenements (Junior Lake) followed by diamond drilling over the next 24 months. ▪ Continuation of detailed mining studies