ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
26 March 2024
ASX | GT1

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

INCREASED EXPLORATION TARGET AND DRILL RESULTS HIGHLIGHT FURTHER UPSIDE AT ROOT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration Target increased highlighting the potential for further resource growth at the Root Lithium Project**
- **Final assay results from the exploration drilling program at Root Bay East have been received, revealing a further significant mineralised drill intercept along strike to the east**
  - RBE-23-030: **11.6m @ 1.18% Li_2O** from **120.9m**

  Along with previous announced Root Bay East results[1]
  - RBE-23-007: **23.3m @ 1.16% Li20** from **197.0m**
  - RBE-23-009: **11.7m @ 1.12% Li_2O** from **216.3m**
  - RBE-23-008: **10.5m @ 1.08% Li_2O** from **318.0m**
  - RBE-23-005: **3.9m @ 2.17% Li_2O** from **188.7m**
- **Results show similar strong mineralisation characteristics to those of Root Bay, with 7 stacked pegmatites identified to date along an 800m east-west trend, 1.3km to the east of the Root Bay Mineral Resource**
- **Planning for a further 10,000 metres of diamond drilling is now underway and set to resume in the coming months. Drilling will test the Root Bay East system, as well as the Root Bay 'Deeps' extensions and add to the Company's global Resource base of 24.9Mt @1.13% Li_2O[2]**

Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce final assay results from Exploration drilling at Root Bay East and West and an updated Exploration target at the Company's Root Lithium Project located in Ontario, Canada.

Root Exploration Target

The estimated range of potential mineralisation at the Root Project has increased to **25 -35 Mt @ 1.0 – 1.5% Li_2O*** which is an increase of 11 million tonnes based on knowledge gained by GT1 from drilling the LCT pegmatites at Root over the last 18 months. **The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

[1] Refer to ASX announcement 22 November 2023 "New Discovery 1.3km East of Root Bay Deposit

[2] For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended. For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 18 October 2023, Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt.

"We are pleased with the ongoing success of our exploration efforts at Root Bay, which have led to an expansion of the exploration target to 25-35 million tonnes, highlighting the project's promising potential for further resource expansion.

Final assay results from exploration drilling at Root Bay East have validated significant potential for the repetition of the Root Bay deposit along strike, particularly with the discovery of potentially seven pegmatites along an 800 metre trend, similar to the Root Bay system. We are now looking forward to returning to the field to conduct further testing at Root Bay East."

-GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

ROOT LITHIUM PROJECT

GT1's exploration at its 100% owned Root lithium project has so far revealed multiple stacked LCT pegmatites and a Mineral Resource Estimate of **14.6Mt @ 1.21% Li_2O**[3] (comprised of 9.4Mt @ 1.30% Li_2O Indicated and 5.2Mt at 1.03% Li_2O Inferred from the McCombe and Root Bay Deposits).

A 33 hole, 7,290m diamond drill program was completed in October 2023 focused across the underexplored Eastern and Western Extension to the Root Bay deposit. The trend remains open and is categorised as highly prospective as the geological trend can be traced over the entire length of GT1's tenement through the magnetic BIF unit that runs along the northern boundary of the Root Bay deposit.

Due to the successful exploration at the Root project to date, the company is confident to increase the exploration target at the Root Lithium Project to 25-35 million tonnes, with a grading estimate of 1.0-1.5% Li_2O. The target revision was influenced by two downdip extension holes at the Root Bay deposit that demonstrated thick, high-grade pegmatites 300m downdip of the current MRE base and recent exploration at Root Bay East.

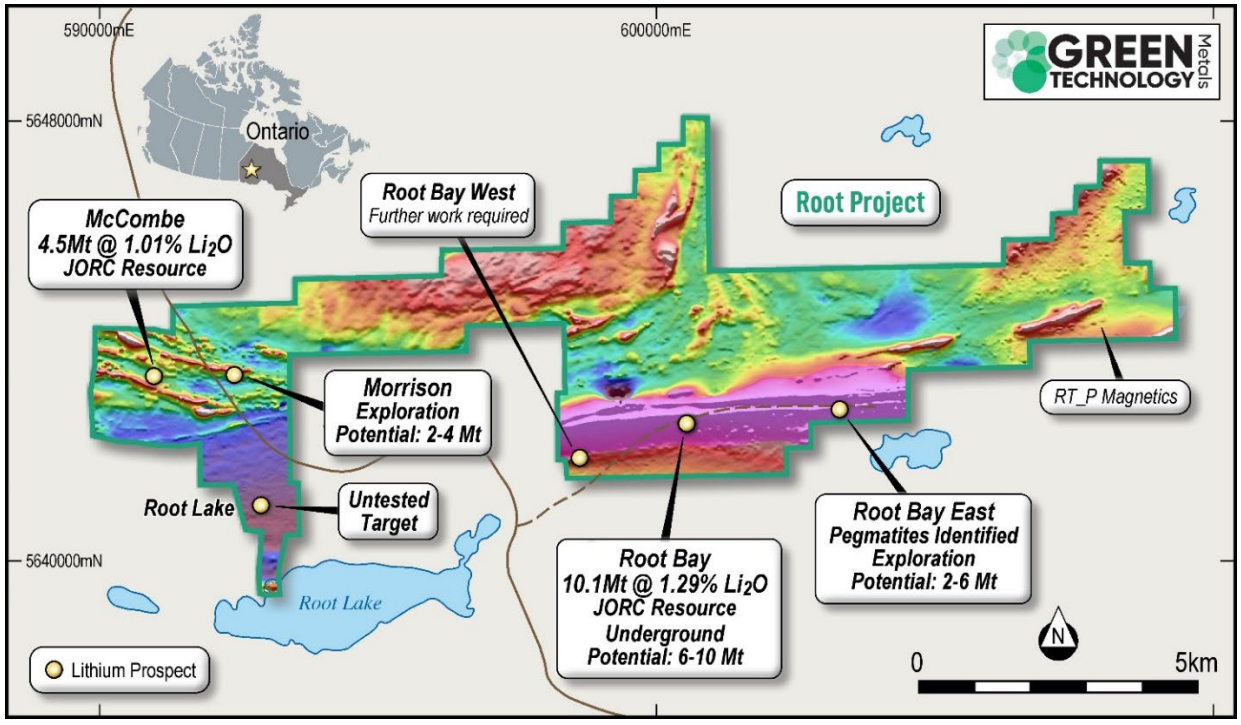

Figure 1: Root Lithium Project delineating defined Mineral Resources and Exploration Target areas

[3]For full details of the Root Bay 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.

This upward adjustment in the exploration target underscores the potential for additional resource expansion at the Root Lithium Project and the company is now planning further drill programs at the Root Bay deposit focused on the underground potential and further drill testing at Root Bay East.

The exploration target includes the already identified resources from McCombe and Root Bay of **14.6Mt @ 1.21% Li_2O**[4] (comprised of 9.4Mt @ 1.30% Li_2O Indicated and 5.2Mt at 1.03% Li_2O Inferred from the McCombe and Root Bay Deposits). The Exploration Targets are listed in Table 1 and locations shown in Figure 1.

	Tonnes Range Mt		Li_2O % Grade	
Area	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Root Bay	10.1	10.1	1.29%	1.29%
Root Bay Deeps	6	10	1.0%	1.5%
Root Bay East	2	6	1.0%	1.5%
McCombe	4.5	4.5	1.01%	1.01%
Morrison	2	4	1.0%	1.5%
Total	**25***	**35***	**1.0%**	**1.5%**

Table 1: Exploration Target ranges by geographical area (*rounded to nearest Mt)

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Root Bay East Drilling

GT1 has completed its maiden drill program at Root Bay East, aimed at testing extensions of the Root Bay deposit by targeting along-strike repetitions of the Root Bay resource, which currently hosts 10.1 million tonnes at 1.29% Li_2O (comprised of 9.4Mt @ 1.30% Li_2O indicated and 0.7Mt at 1.14% Li_2O inferred). The initial success of the maiden program, comprising 18 holes totalling 4,527 meters, confirms high-grade intercepts up to 23m thick and identification of seven new pegmatites along an 800 metre east-west trend.

These results indicate the potential for a repeat of the Root Bay Deposit with the company further encouraged as the pegmatite intercepts exhibit common characteristics with the Root Bay deposit, including their location on the same Aero-Magnetic Geophysical trend, presence of Meta-basalt host rocks, and identical coarse-grained spodumene-bearing pegmatites.GT1 is now in the planning stages for the next phase of the drilling program at Root Bay East, which will be designed to confirm the current geological interpretation. Further details regarding the timing of the program will be announced in the coming weeks.

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	DEPTH	From	To	INTERVAL (m)	Li_2O %
RBE-23-007	602979	5642531	447	-47	275	252.0	197.0	220.3	23.3	1.16
RBE-23-030	**602783**	**5642460**	**420**	**-45**	**326**	**252.0**	**120.9**	**132.5**	**11.6**	**1.18**
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	-44	271	252.0	216.3	228.0	11.7	1.12
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	-43	267	318.0	225.0	235.5	10.5	1.08
RBE-23-030	**602783**	**5642460**	**420**	**-45**	**326**	**252.0**	**193.8**	**200.6**	**6.8**	**1.18**
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	-44	271	252.0	170.9	176.8	5.9	0.77
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	-43	267	318.0	192.4	195.4	3.0	0.82
RBW-23-005	599069	5642380	418	-47	272	201.0	25.4	30.0	4.6	0.41
RBW-23-008	598642	5642257	427	-47	270	159.0	38.5	40.6	2.2	0.60

Table 2: Significant diamond drilling assays from Root Bay exploration diamond drilling program

* For full details of the Root Bay 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.

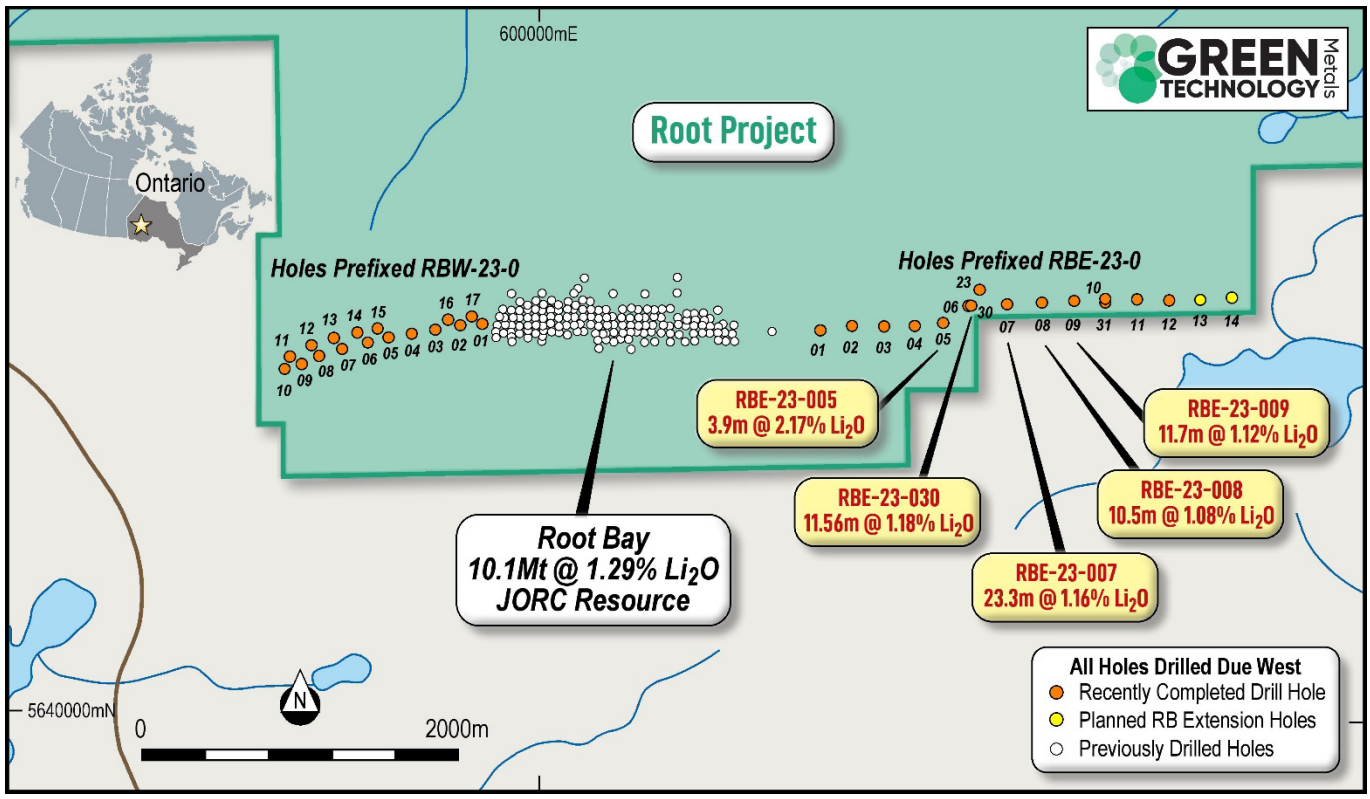

Figure 2: Root Bay East and west completed drill holes, including Root Bay East significant diamond drill results

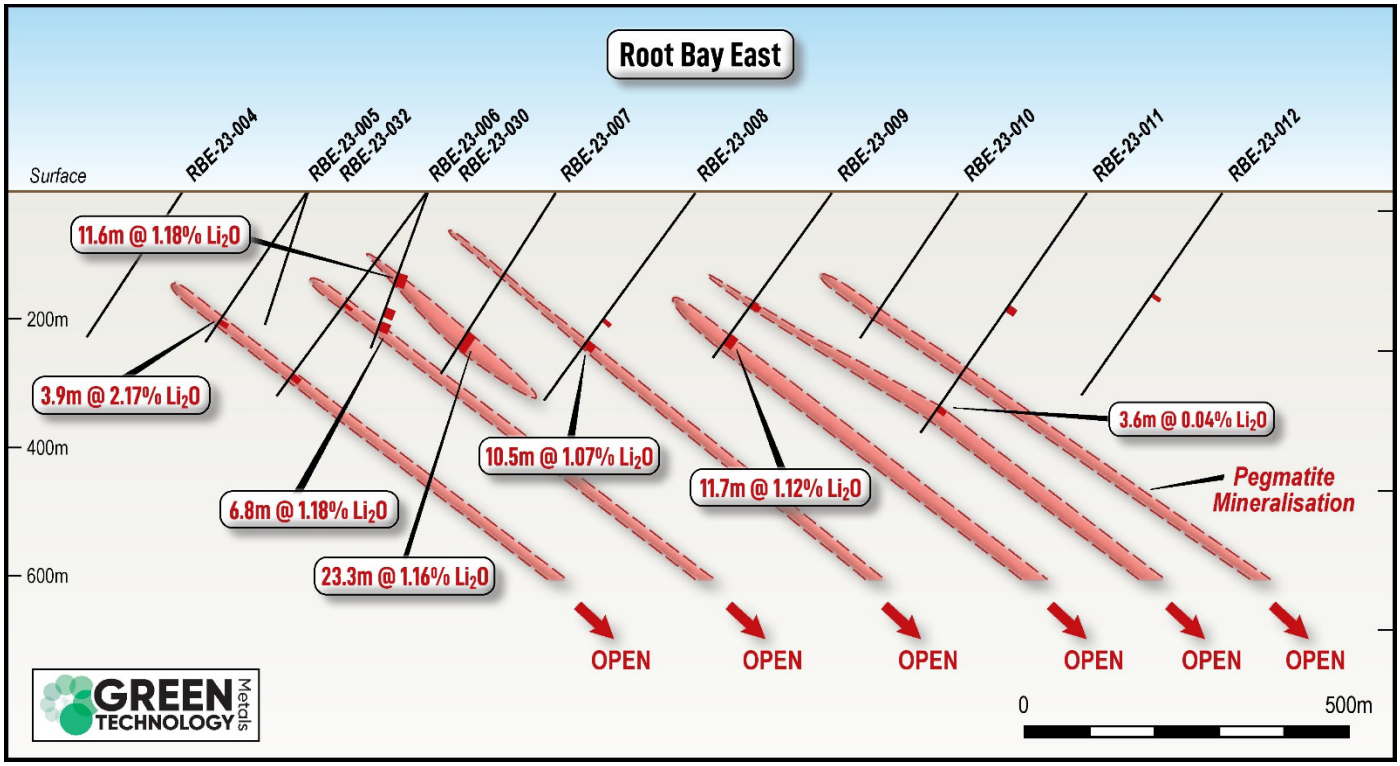

Figure 3: Root Bay East looking North

Root Bay West Drilling

The company completed a small maiden drilling program at Root Bay West, comprising of 15 holes totalling 2763m. Due to the focus on the Eastern side of Root Bay, the program on the western side was reduced leaving spodumene targets available for future drilling programs. The results returned from the maiden drilling program reveal generally narrow pegmatite thicknesses (0.7-1.5m) however, a notable 5 holes intersected new spodumene-bearing pegmatites that were previously unknown and not exposed at surface. Geologically the Root Bay West area is identical to Root Bay and Root Bay East zones and future drilling will help determine whether the Western zone contains the same stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites of economic thicknesses, similar to the 10.1Mt resource at the central Root Bay zone.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT EXPLORATION DATA

Root Bay

GT1 have an existing Mineral Resource at Root Bay (10.1Mt @ 1.29% Li_2O) and have extended 2 diamond drill holes, RB-23-044 and RB-23-1130 300m downdip of the last drillhole within the MRE and confirmed the continuation of the thick and high-grade nature of pegmatite RB006. The pegmatite is still open below the deepest hole drilled (500m below surface). GT1 intend to drill additional holes targeting the potential underground extension potential below the existing MRE. The anticipated cumulative underground exploration growth range for Root Bay is estimated to be 6-10Mt between 1.0 and 1.5%Li_2O.

Root Bay East

A 2.7km line of 19 holes was drilled east of the Root Bay MRE by GT1 from June to October 2023. The drilling intercepted several encouraging pegmatite intercepts approximately 1.3km east of the Root Bay MRE.

GT1 intends on undertaking further drilling in this area of the Root Bay trend to flesh out the Root Bay East intercepts to confirm the current geological interpretation and is targeting a 2-6Mt LCT pegmatite deposit grading 1.0-1.5% Li_2O.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION STYLE

The Root Lithium Project is located the boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River sub province is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph Fault, a steeply dipping brittle ductile fault zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3km wide. It is estimated that the fault had accommodated 30km dextral, transcurrent displacement and 2.5km of south side up normal movement.

The English River Terrane is an east-west trending sub province composed of highly metamorphosed sedimentary rock, including turbiditic sediments and oxide iron formations, abundant granitoid batholiths, mafic to ultramafic plutons and rare felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rock. The Root Lake Lithium project is covered in a veneer of patchy glacial deposits comprising shallow gravelly soils, boulder till and in places thick moraines. In low-lying areas the bedrock is also obscured by lakes and swamps with the Roadhouse River transecting the southern portion of the McCombe deposit and western Morrison pegmatites.

The Root Bay local LCT pegmatites are hosted in Archean meta-basalts trending east-west and dipping steeply north or south to sub-vertical. The meta-basalts are sandwiched between meta-sediments to the north and south that constrain the mineralisation. The sediments host magnetic rich bands within them and thin sulphidic black shale units hosting magnetite, responsible for the strong magnetic response along the Root Bay trend.

The pegmatites are stacked with more than 18 pegmatites identified at Root Bay alone. They strike north-south and dip shallowly-moderately to the east with pegmatite RB006 still open downdip.

The pegmatites stacks tend to form clusters with Root Bay being the dominant discovered to date. Root Bay East appears to be another cluster of stacked pegmatites but requires further drilling to confirm this. Root Bay West shows weaker mineralisation, but LCT pegmatites are still present and will form a secondary exploration target.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

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. 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 were conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root.

METHODOLOGY TO DETERMINE THE GRADE AND TONNAGE RANGE FOR THE EXPLORATION TARGET

A 6-10Mt Root Bay exploration target has been determined based on extrapolation of existing pegmatite units downdip to include the deeper extension holes drilled last year (RB-23-044 and RB-23-1130) and the volume and tonnes estimated from the revised interpretation. A further assumption was made to drill test further downdip from the existing extension holes effectively doubling the overall Root Bay underground target from 6 to 10Mt at 1.0-1.5% Li_2O.

Root Bay East consists of several variable thickness and grade intercepts that will require additional closer spaced drilling to confirm the true magnitude of the deposit. GT1 are targeting an Open-Pit exploration target at Root Bay East and anticipate the open-pit potential to be 2-6Mt at 1.0-1.5% Li_2O, should the exploration drilling be successful. An underground potential will then be considered based on exploration success.

Morrison prospect has been drilled on a 100m spacing along, approximately, a 1.5km east-west trend by GT1 and previous prospect owners. Several mineralised LCT pegmatite intercepts have been found and require followup drilling to fully understand their potential, including the possibility of the pegmatites striking north-south and stacked, similar to Root Bay. The discovery of the Root Bay deposit has made Root Bay the priority target for expansion, but the Morrison prospect's potential has not yet been fully explored to date.

PATHWAY TO MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Upon successful exploration results at Root Bay deep extension and Root Bay East further infill drilling will be undertaken to convert the advanced exploration results to an Inferred Mineral Resource for inclusion in the company's mineral inventory and subsequent incorporation into the life of mine pipeline.

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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 24.9Mt at 1.13% Li_2O.

Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)
Root Project		
Root Bay		
Indicated	9.4	1.30
Inferred	0.7	1.14
McCombe		
Inferred	4.5	1.01
Total	**14.6**	**1.21**
Seymour Project		
North Aubry		
Indicated	6.1	1.25
Inferred	2.1	0.8
South Aubry		
Inferred	2.0	0.6
Total	**10.3**	**1.03**
Combined Total	**24.9**	**1.13**

The Company's main 100% owned Ontario lithium projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root, Junior and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison, Falcon, Gathering, 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 21 November 2023, *Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended*. For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 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

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target for the Root Lithium 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.

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 estimate 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.*	**Diamond Drilling** ▪ Samples were taken from NQ diamond drill core. ▪ LCT Pegmatite units were identified from logging and sampled in their entirety downhole including shoulder waste rock material either side of the pegmatite units. ▪ Samples were nominally 1m downhole intervals to geological contacts with a minimum of 0.2m sample lengths.
Drilling techniques	▪ *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.
Drill sample recovery	▪ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ▪ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the 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 HW section of the hole (approximately the top 5m of the hole) ▪ Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No observable relationship has been noted between core recovery and Li_2O grade.
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 undertaken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature based on visual estimates of mineral species and geological features.
Sub-sampling techniques	▪ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ▪ *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	▪ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	▪ ½ core samples were approximately 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. ▪ Core was cut down the apex of the core ▪ 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 entire pegmatite unit was ½ core sampled to ensure representivity. ▪ 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.*	• All GT1 drill samples were submitted to AGAT Thunder Bay for analysis for sample preparation before forwarding the pulps to their Ancaster laboratory in Ontario Canada for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish. • GT1 inserted certified lithium standards of varying grade and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. AGAT also inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. • Some mineral species identifications were confirmed using a RAMAN spectrometer onsite. • All GT1 Li results were within acceptable tolerances. • Controls samples revealed no significant bias with precision levels generally within acceptable limits.
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.*	▪ Significant intersections have been confirmed through correlation with core photographs by company geologist and obtaining similar intercepts and tenor from other diamond holes drilled near significant intersections. ▪ Primary logging data is logged directly into an excel spreadsheet, and then uploaded directly into a secure independent SQL based database using purpose-built importers. ▪ Laboratory assay results were imported directly into the database and samples matched to sampleid's and QAQC results reviewed for acceptability. ▪ Significant intercepts were cross checked against core photographs.
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 5m downhole. ▪ All collars are picked up and stored in the database in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15 horizontal and geometric control datum projection for the United States

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.*	▪ Drilling is insufficient to establish the degrees of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimate. ▪ Drill holes are sampled on a nominal 1m downhole length to geological contacts.
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.*	▪ Root Bay East and West pegmatite orientation is still to be established and at this stage the pegmatite downhole intercepts are not considered true widths. ▪ Pegmatites hosting the mineralisation are tabular in nature and the data does not suggest sampling bias has been introduced
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*	▪ 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, all 100% owned by GT1. ▪ 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.

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	operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. ▪ In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06%Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database. ▪ In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. ▪ In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite ▪ In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization ▪ In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. ▪ In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. ▪ In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. ▪ In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. ▪ In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling program to validate historic data from the Morrison Prospect. Highest grab sample was 5.10% Li_2O and a channel sample of 5m at 4.44% Li_2O. ▪ In 2011, Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. on behalf of Rockex Ltd. flew a high-resolution helicopter borne aeromagnetic survey intersecting a small portion of the south-central claims owned by GM1. ▪ In 2012, Stares Contracting on behalf of Golden Dory Resources Corporation conducted a ground magnetic survey near the Morrison Prospect to look for magnetic contrasts between pegmatites and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. ▪ In 2016, 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.
▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the</td><td>▪ Refer to previous announcements for drill hole information previously reported 17 November 2023 to the ASX.

▪ Material information on the project drill holes is illustrated on the figures (plan views, sections, results tables) in the ASX announcement.

Recent GT1 borehole collars within and surrounding the Root Bay and Root Bay East and West areas are noted in the table below. Depending on azimuth and dips of the selected boreholes, the drilled lengths are apparent and do not reflect true thicknesses.

Hole Collar Locations:

<table>
<tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-001</td><td>601,798</td><td>5,642,422</td><td>457</td><td>- 47</td><td>275</td><td>252</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-002</td><td>602,011</td><td>5,642,448</td><td>452</td><td>- 46</td><td>276</td><td>201</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-003</td><td>602,203</td><td>5,642,439</td><td>452</td><td>- 48</td><td>275</td><td>201</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-004</td><td>602,400</td><td>5,642,452</td><td>447</td><td>- 45</td><td>270</td><td>201</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-005</td><td>602,598</td><td>5,642,482</td><td>455</td><td>- 46</td><td>272</td><td>222</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-006</td><td>602,782</td><td>5,642,457</td><td>454</td><td>- 44</td><td>272</td><td>315</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-007</td><td>602,979</td><td>5,642,531</td><td>447</td><td>- 47</td><td>276</td><td>252</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-008</td><td>603,195</td><td>5,642,542</td><td>446</td><td>- 43</td><td>268</td><td>318</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-009</td><td>603,404</td><td>5,642,551</td><td>437</td><td>- 44</td><td>272</td><td>252</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-010</td><td>603,595</td><td>5,642,550</td><td>437</td><td>- 45</td><td>271</td><td>213</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-011</td><td>603,796</td><td>5,642,555</td><td>429</td><td>- 44</td><td>272</td><td>360</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-012</td><td>604,003</td><td>5,642,554</td><td>420</td><td>- 45</td><td>271</td><td>306</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-016</td><td>604,195</td><td>5,642,676</td><td>393</td><td>- 45</td><td>275</td><td>270</td></tr>
<tr><td>RBE-23-017</td><td>604,083</td><td>5,642,723</td><td>379</td><td>- 47</td><td>274</td><td>204</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.

RBE-23-023	602,804	5,642,643	411	- 45	272	204
RBE-23-030	602,783	5,642,460	420	- 45	327	252
RBE-23-031	603,597	5,642,538	437	- 45	334	252
RBE-23-032	602,601	5,642,483	456	- 45	331	252
RBW-23-001	599,667	5,642,456	390	- 44	272	201
RBW-23-002	599,523	5,642,445	397	- 45	272	207
RBW-23-003	599,368	5,642,421	425	- 48	278	201
RBW-23-004	599,217	5,642,401	428	- 47	274	234
RBW-23-005	599,069	5,642,380	418	- 47	273	201
RBW-23-006	598,942	5,642,341	420	- 45	271	12
RBW-23-006A (redrill)	598,942	5,642,341	420	- 47	277	198
RBW-23-007	598,787	5,642,296	424	- 46	271	189
RBW-23-008	598,642	5,642,257	427	- 47	271	159
RBW-23-009	598,531	5,642,206	428	- 46	273	156
RBW-23-010	598,414	5,642,176	440	- 45	269	201
RBW-23-014	598,876	5,642,400	397	- 44	274	201
RBW-23-015	599,004	5,642,427	391	- 44	274	201
RBW-23-016	599,667	5,642,457	390	- 45	272	201
RBW-23-017	599,602	5,642,504	390	- 44	271	201

Significant Pegmatite Intercepts:

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azim	Depth	From	To	Interval	Li2O %
RBE-23-005	602,598	5,642,482	455	- 46	271	222	188.7	192.6	3.9	2.17
RBE-23-006	602,782	5,642,457	454	- 44	271	315	281.8	286.2	4.4	0.01
RBE-23-007	602,979	5,642,531	447	- 47	275	252	197.0	220.3	23.3	1.16
RBE-23-008	603,195	5,642,542	446	- 43	267	318	192.4	195.4	3.0	0.82
RBE-23-008	603,195	5,642,542	446	- 43	267	318	225.0	235.5	10.5	1.08
RBE-23-009	603,404	5,642,551	437	- 44	271	252	170.9	176.8	5.9	0.77
RBE-23-009	603,404	5,642,551	437	- 44	271	252	216.3	228.0	11.7	1.12
RBE-23-011	603,796	5,642,555	429	- 44	271	360	169.0	174.3	5.3	0.03
RBE-23-011	603,796	5,642,555	429	- 44	271	360	318.6	322.2	3.6	0.04
RBE-23-012	604,003	5,642,554	420	- 45	270	306	151.7	154.1	2.4	0.01
RBE-23-030	602,783	5,642,460	420	- 45	326	252	120.9	132.5	11.6	1.18
RBE-23-030	602,783	5,642,460	420	- 45	326	252	172.6	179.6	7.0	0.14
RBE-23-030	602,783	5,642,460	420	- 45	326	252	193.8	200.6	6.8	1.18
RBW-23-005	599,069	5,642,380	418	- 47	272	201	25.4	30.0	4.6	0.41
RBW-23-008	598,642	5,642,257	427	- 47	270	159	38.5	40.6	2.2	0.60
RBW-23-015	599,004	5,642,427	391	- 44	273	201	46.7	50.6	3.9	0.03
RBW-23-016	599,667	5,642,457	390	- 45	271	201	95.0	97.3	2.3	0.03
RBW-23-016	599,667	5,642,457	390	- 45	271	201	149.3	154.2	4.9	0.04

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	▪ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-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 ▪ A minimum downhole width of 2m has been applied to reported pegmatite intervals. ▪ 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*	▪ Holes drilled by GT1 are reported as apparent widths but do attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike in most cases. ▪ The drilled lengths are apparent and do not necessarily reflect true thicknesses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	Details noted in the "Drill hole Information" section of this section of the JORC table
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 –*	▪ 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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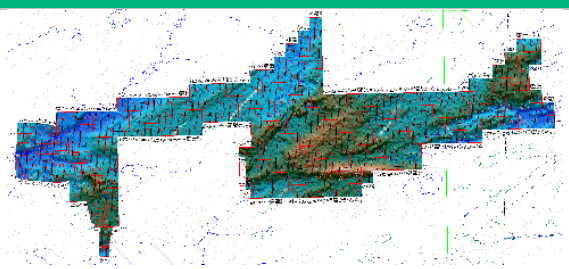
	size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	 ▪ Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience ▪ Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation 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 is being conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root.
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. ▪ Continuation of detailed mining studies ▪ Further exploration and extension of the Root Bay pegmatites discovered to date both below the existing Root Bay MRE and confirmation of the Root Bay East drilling results from 2023.