ASX RELEASE

8 March 2022

ASX | GT1

NORTH AUBRY DEPOSIT EXTENDED DOWN DIP AND ALONG STRIKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 1 drilling program at Seymour (expanded to 16 holes totalling 5,000m at North Aubry) now approximately 90% complete and ahead of schedule.**
- **The North Aubry "Pegmatite" dimensions are currently 250m wide (strike) by 700m long (down dip) with a thick core ranging from 15m to 43m.**
- **All completed holes have intersected pegmatite intervals (up to 43m thickness) located along strike and down dip of existing deposit boundaries.**
- **Further thick, continuous, high-grade intercepts confirming mineralised continuity along strike and down dip; 8.9m at 1.46% Li_2O (from 243m downhole; GTDD-21-0005).**
- **Phase 2 diamond drill program (31-holes for 5,100m) set to commence shortly at the highly prospective and largely untested Central Aubry zone.**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on Phase 1 diamond drilling at its Seymour Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada.

The Phase 1 program at Seymour is designed to evaluate potential along-strike and down-dip extensions of the North Aubry deposit that are currently open and untested. It is currently approximately 90% progressed (14 of the now expanded 16 planned holes completed) and ahead of schedule. This strong progress places GT1 well on track to complete a scheduled update of the current Seymour Mineral Resource estimate during Q2 2022.

As previously announced, due to community spread of the Omicron COVID-19 variant GT1 proactively relocated its staff, offices, accommodation, sampling facilities, fuel and supplies to a discrete location, whilst keeping the drill rigs operational at Seymour. Whilst drilling has been unimpacted, these initiatives have had the effect of elongating lab sample submission and assay receipt timelines. Given this, and the advanced stage of the Phase 1 program, this release details the pegmatite intervals (thicknesses) returned from all holes drilled to date.

All completed holes in the Phase 1 program have intersected pegmatite along strike and down dip (see Table 2). The intercepts returned from solely the upper pegmatite at North Aubry (see Figure 1) range in thickness up to 42.7m, with the widest intervals located in the northern extensions of the deposit. Both the northern and down dip extents of the pegmatite are wide open to further expansion, highlighted by the more recently drilled GTDD-22-0003 intersecting 21.0m to the north and GTDD-22-0013 intersecting 24.5m down dip.

The two remaining holes to be drilled in the Phase 1 program, GTDD-22-0001 and GTDD-22-0002, are in the northern zone and to the west of GTDD-22-0003. If further thick pegmatite is intersected in these holes, GT1 would actively consider immediate further step-out drilling in this area.

Assay results have also now been returned for the second and third drill holes in the program. The second hole, GTDD-21-0005, was targeting down-dip extensions beyond an historical intercept and has returned a thick, continuous intercept of 8.9m @ 1.46% Li_2O (from 242.85m downhole; see Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2).

The intercept confirms mineralised continuity of at least 50m along strike of the maiden hole, GTDD-21-0004 (which returned 40m at 1.54% Li_2O from 244m downhole), and, similarly to that hole, at least 50m down-dip of the existing Mineral Resource estimate margins. This result delivers further immediate potential for growth in the existing Seymour Mineral Resource estimate of 4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O.

The North Aubry "Upper Pegmatite" dimensions are currently 250m wide (strike) by 700m long (down dip) with a thick core ranging from 15m to 43m.

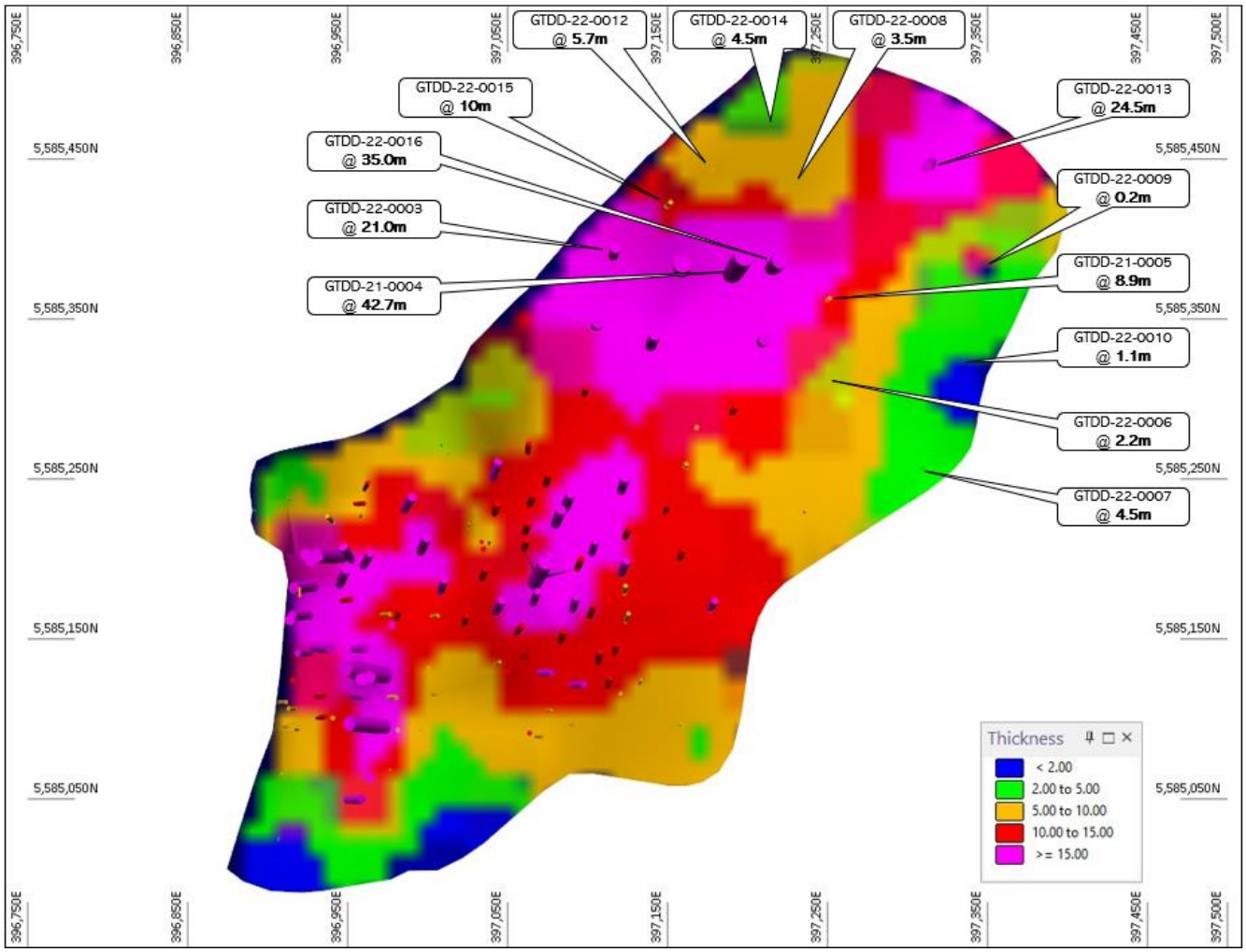

Figure 1: North Aubry "Upper Pegmatite" plan view with pegmatite intersections returned from completed drill holes (all excepting three still pending assay receipt)

The third hole completed in the Phase 1 program, GTDD-22-0006, has returned an intercept of 1.58m at 1.11% Li_2O from 310.00m, highlighting the 'pinch and swell' nature of a fractionated pegmatite, as reflected in the aggregate GT1 exploration model for North Aubry.

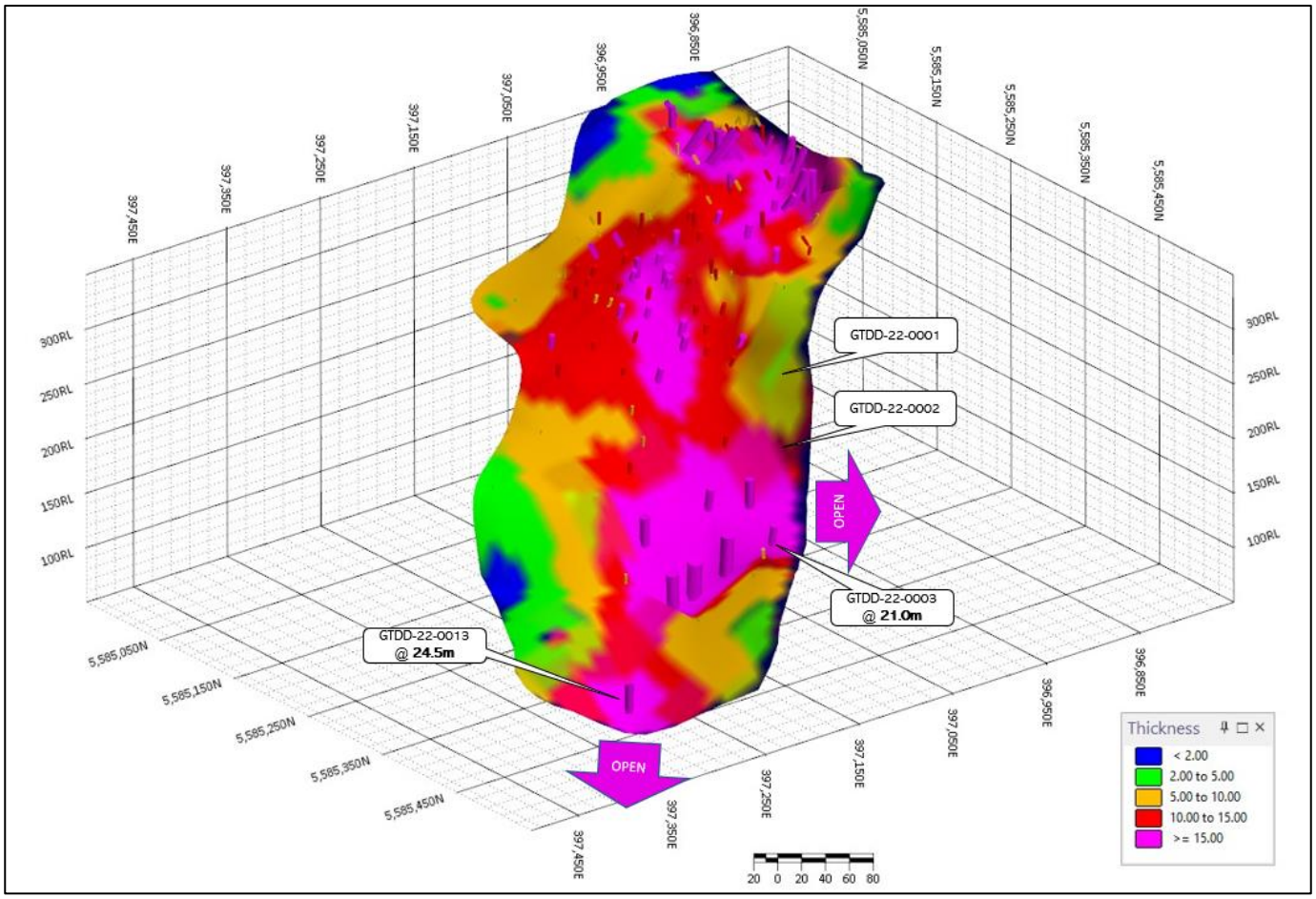

Figure 2: North Aubry "Upper Pegmatite" deposit oblique view showing pegmatite thickness and GTDD-22-0003 @ 21m

Hole	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Li_2O%
GTDD-21-0004	5585466	397233	-76	210	243.5	286.2	42.7	1.54
GTDD-22-0005	5585396	397280	-80	221	242.9	251.7	8.92	1.46
GTDD-22-0006	5585361	397313	-70	235	310.0	311.5	1.58	1.11

Table 1: Phase 1 (North Aubry) assays returned

Hole	From	To	Thickness	Northing (Centroid)	Easting (Centroid)	Lithology
GTDD-21-0004	243.5	286.2	42.7	5,585,383	397,194	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0016	243.0	278.0	35.0	5,585,384	397,218	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0013	299.2	323.7	24.5	5,585,446	397,314	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0003	231.0	252.0	21.0	5,585,392	397,117	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0015	237.0	247.0	10.0	5,585,422	397,151	Pegmatite
GTDD-21-0005	242.9	251.8	8.9	5,585,362	397,251	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0012	234.6	240.3	5.7	5,585,443	397,178	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0014	250.7	255.2	4.5	5,585,476	397,214	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0007	191.9	196.4	4.5	5,585,257	397,309	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0008	270.9	274.4	3.5	5,585,434	397,230	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0006	201.2	203.4	2.2	5,585,316	397,247	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0010	268.4	269.4	1.1	5,585,311	397,320	Pegmatite
GTDD-22-0009	225.5	225.7	0.2	5,585,393	397,338	Pegmatite

Table 2: North Aubry "Upper Pegmatite" intersection table[1]

The Spodumene crystals are hosted in pegmatite dykes intruding into the country rock.

The main lithium mineral observed was fine to course Spodumene crystals.

The estimation of abundance has not been specified as the fine crystals could be mis-interpreted and the pXRF or Raman Spectrometer was not available for mineral identification.

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

The next round of drilling at Seymour (Phase 2) is set to test the highly prospective and largely untested, Central Aubry zone. The Phase 2 program comprises a planned 31 holes for approximately 5,100m drilling metres and is set to commence immediately following completion of Phase 1 drilling this month (see GT1 ASX release dated 16 February 2022).

This ASX release has been approved for release by: Luke Cox, Chief Executive Officer

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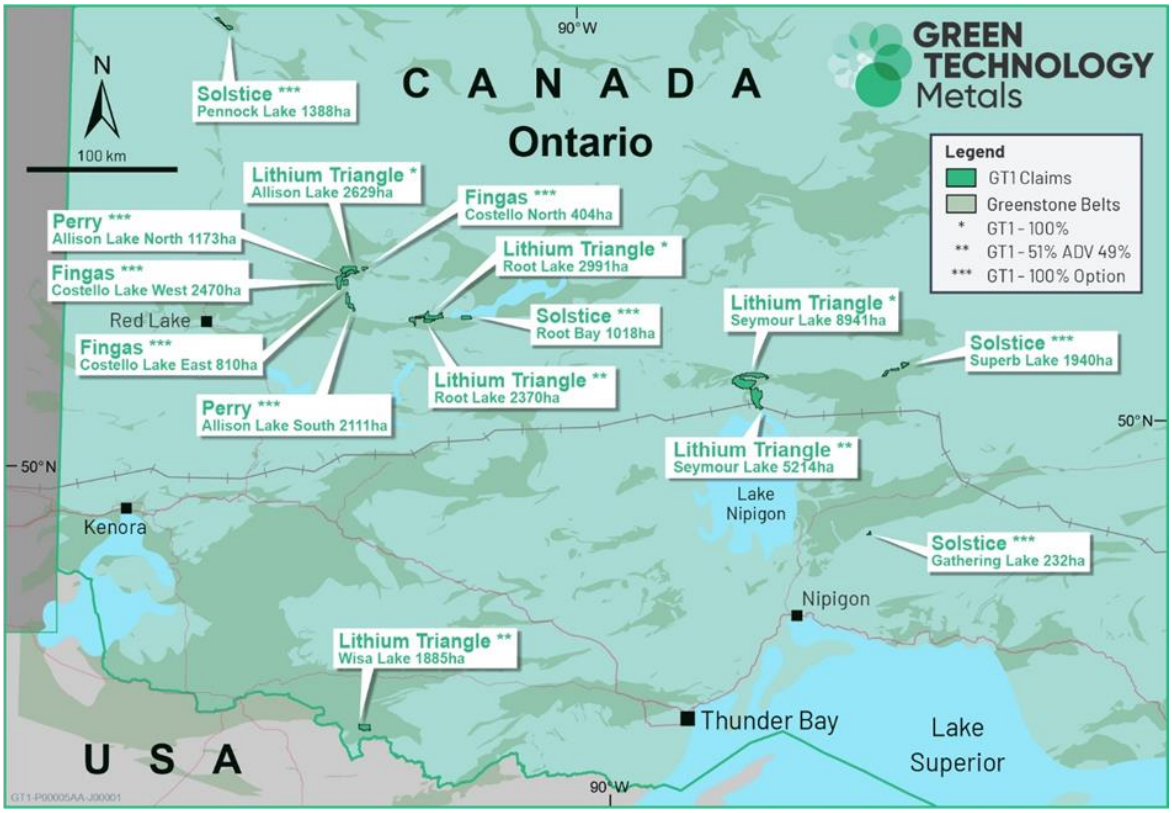
Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American focussed lithium exploration and development business. The Company's Ontario Lithium Projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison and Solstice) located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada.

All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality.

Seymour has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O (comprised of 2.1 Mt at 1.29% Li_2O Indicated and 2.7 Mt at 1.24% Li_2O Inferred).[1] Accelerated, targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.



The Company currently holds a 51% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Root and Wisa) under a joint venture with Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV). GT1 has the right to acquire a further 29% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects via the payment of A$3.5 million in GT1 shares within 12-months of listing. Refer to the Company's Prospectus (see GT1 ASX release dated 8 November 2021) for further details.

1. *The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources for the Ontario Lithium Projects was released in the Company's prospectus (see GT1 ASX release dated 8 November 2021). 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 these exploration results and mineral resource estimates 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GT1's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the GT1's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GT1's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GT1 and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

APPENDIX B: SEYMOUR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Area	Category	Mt	Li_2O (%)
North Aubry	Indicated	2.1	1.29
North Aubry	Inferred	1.7	1.50
South Aubry	Inferred	1.0	0.80
TOTAL		**4.8**	**1.25**

APPENDIX C: 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** • Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. • 54 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 2.5kg 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. **Historic Grab Samples** • Samples were collected between 16 June and 9 November 2016 by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc, of Sudbury Ontario on behalf of Ardiden Limited (ASX:ADV) and are noted in the Technical Report for MNDM Assessment, 2016 Surface Exploration Program, dated 28 September 2018. The report was prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc on behalf of Ardiden and included channel samples collected within the reporting period. • Details of the grab sampling and preparation techniques were extracted from this report; • Grab Samples were collected using a hammer and/or chisel from a cleaned rock exposure. Samples were tagged and placed in a cotton bag then fastened with a zip tie. **Historic Channel Samples** • Preparation prior to obtaining the channel samples including grid and geo-references and marking of the pegmatite structures. • Samples were cut across the pegmatite with a diamond saw perpendicular to strike. • Average 1 metre samples are obtained, logged, removed and bagged and secured in accordance with QAQC procedures. • Sampling continued past the Spodumene -Pegmatite zone, even if it is truncated by Mafic Volcanic a later intrusion. • Samples were then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis accompanied with the log and instruction forms. • Bagging of the samples was supervised by a geologist to ensure there are no numbering mix-ups. • One tag from a triple tag book was inserted in the sample bag.
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,*	• Tri-cone drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ2 diamond drilling through the primary rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether core is oriented and if so, by 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 was over 98% and considered satisfactory. • Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • Samples are representative of an interval or length. • Sampling 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.
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. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:20 taken immediately adjacent to the original sample. • 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.*	• Actlabs inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. • All and blanks and certified reference samples returned acceptable results. • The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analyzed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS. • Historic specific gravity testwork was determined for every 10th sample by RX17-GP analytical code measured on the pulp by a gas pycnometer.
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.*	• NA
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. • Ardiden undertook a Lidar survey of the Seymour area in 2018 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface. • Downhole survey data used a Digital Electronic Multi-shot (DEMS) camera for establishing hole orientation.

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.*	• The Seymour North Aubry pegmatites have variable drill spacing from 20Ex20Nm in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mEx50mN at lower depths (150-250m) • 1m compositing was applied to the historic Seymour Mineral Resource. •
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.*	• 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. • Grab and trench samples were taken where outcrop was available. All attempts were made to ensure trench samples represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Joint Venture between Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) 51% and Ardiden Ltd (ASX:ADV) 49%. • GT1 has an option valid until 9th November 2022 (or 'within 12 months of ASX listing') to acquire 80% of the Ardiden Lithium Assets for consideration of $3.5M in GT1 shares. • Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 265 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 5,205 ha. • All Cell Claims are in good standing • An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets and is due for renewal February 2022 • Renewal is a simple on-line application process • An Early 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information 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.*
		• The original MRE for the Seymour Lake Project area was undertaken by Ardiden in February 2019. Ardiden commissioned an independent consultant, Mr Phil Jones (MAusIMM [#105653] / MAIG [#1903]) to produce the MRE as a competent person as defined by the JORC Code (JORC., 2012).
		• Mr Phil Jones subsequently agreed to act as the Competent Person for the current MRE for the Seymour Lake Project under the 51% owner Green Technology Metals.
		• A total of 185 diamond holes, on a nominal 20m x 20m grid, have been drilled and used in the resource modelling at North Aubry and South Aubry. A total of 130 holes were drilled by Ardiden, with the previous owners Linear drilling 44 holes
		• The 2018 Ardiden drilling was completed by Rugged Aviation Inc. using BTW coring equipment producing 4.20 cm diameter core.
		• The earlier drill holes were either vertical or inclined towards the west. Once the pegmatite was determined to be dipping towards the north-east, the later drill holes

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>were inclined towards the south-west
• Green Technology Metals Ltd has completed 3 NQ diamond holes since December 2021 with the following collar coordinates:
•
<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Depth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-21-0004</td><td>5585452</td><td>397241</td><td>387.79</td><td>341</td><td>-76</td><td>212</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-21-0005</td><td>5585396</td><td>397280</td><td>388.98</td><td>372</td><td>-80</td><td>221</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0006</td><td>5585361</td><td>397313</td><td>387.28</td><td>341</td><td>-70</td><td>235</td></tr>
</table>
Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 16 Grid format</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages
• Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.
• No metal equivalent values are quoted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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').</td><td>• The historic reported results are stated as down hole lengths.
• The historic pierce angle of the drilling with the pegmatite varies hole by hole so all intersection widths are longer than true widths.
• The resource modelling considers the intersections in 3D and adjusts accordingly.
• Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation.
• Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete representation of the total pegmatite width due to recent glacial deposit cover limiting the available material to be sampled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All historic data has been reported.
• GT1 summarised assay results are listed below:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Interval (m)</th><th>Li_2O%</th><th>Including</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">GTDD-21-0004</td><td>0.00</td><td>244.00</td><td>244.00</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>244.00</td><td>284.00</td><td>40.00</td><td>1.54</td><td>5m @ 2.75% Li2O from 245m</td></tr>
<tr><td>284.00</td><td>341.00</td><td>57.00</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">GTDD-21-0005</td><td>0.00</td><td>242.85</td><td>242.85</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>242.85</td><td>251.77</td><td>8.92</td><td>1.46</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>251.77</td><td>265.00</td><td>13.23</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>265.00</td><td>266.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.88</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>266.00</td><td>372.00</td><td>106.00</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">GTDD-22-0006</td><td>0.00</td><td>309.55</td><td>309.55</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>309.55</td><td>322.00</td><td>12.45</td><td>0.34</td><td>1.58m @ 1.11% Li2O from 310m</td></tr>
<tr><td>322.00</td><td>341.00</td><td>19.00</td><td>No significant Intercept</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• 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.
• Preliminary images have been received for Total Count Radiometric, Total Magnetics and VLF.
• Raw data currently being processed by MPX Geophysics.
• Interpretation will be completed by Southern Geoscience</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Complete drill closure of the North Aubry mineral resource • Geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites • Sampling pegmatites for spodumene • Phase 2 diamond drilling at Aubrey Central (Seymour Project). • Drill targeting and then drilling with RC and Diamond over the next 24 months.