ASX Announcement 21 December 2022

AGREEMENT TO ACQUIRE CANADA'S HIGHEST GRADE LITHIUM BRINE RESOURCE

Transformational acquisition includes direct lithium extraction technology

HIGHLIGHTS

- **AZL signs definitive agreement to acquire 100% of Prairie Lithium Corporation, one of Canada's most advanced lithium brine companies, and one of the most advanced Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) projects globally.**
- **Prairie's JORC Inferred Mineral Resource: 4.1 million tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) at 111 mg/L Li: the highest quality inferred lithium brine resource in Canada discovered to date.**
- **Acquisition represents a 1,200% increase to AZL's global lithium Resource, now 4.4MT of LCE (inferred and indicated).**
- **The acquisition includes a proprietary direct lithium extraction technology that removes lithium from brines and ore bodies (encouraging results with Big Sandy material).**
- **Prairie currently operates its DLE technology plant in Saskatchewan, using brine from wells Prairie have drilled.**
- **Prairie's experienced Board and management team have a proven lithium track record, providing an experienced technical team to help fast track the sustainable development of Big Sandy and the Company's Lordsburg Lithium Brine Project, a drill-ready project located in South-West New Mexico.**
- **Acquisition strongly complements AZL's strategy of developing a world class Lithium Research Centre in Tempe, Arizona, a lithium technology incubator specialising in the extraction of lithium from a variety of ores and brines.**
- **Acquisition is subject to key conditions including shareholder and regulatory approvals.**

Arizona Lithium Limited (ASX: AZL, AZLOA, OTC: AZLAF) ("Arizona Lithium", "AZL" or "the Company"), a company focused on the sustainable development of the Big Sandy Lithium Project ("Big Sandy", "Project"), is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding pre-acquisition agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") with its wholly-owned subsidiary, 2477827 Alberta Corporation ("CallCo"), its wholly-owned subsidiary, 2477955 Alberta Corporation ("CanCo"), and Prairie Lithium Corporation ("Prairie" or "Prairie Lithium"), a privately held company, pursuant to which AZL has agreed to acquire, either directly or indirectly through CanCo, all of the shares of Prairie Lithium ("Prairie Lithium Shares") (the "Transaction").

Commenting on the acquisition, Managing Director Paul Lloyd:

"The acquisition of Prairie Lithium is transformational for AZL as we continue to advance the Company as a leader in lithium development and processing in North America. Prairie's Board and management team have significant experience in lithium processing and technology, which will further bolster AZL's team and expedite the sustainable development of the Big Sandy Lithium Project in Arizona, through the application of Prairie's DLE processing technology expertise.

The modular, direct lithium extraction process selectively extracts lithium from Brine while rejecting impurities, thereby also providing significant potential benefits to the development of the Company's Lordsburg Lithium Brine Project in New Mexico. Prairie currently operates a pilot plant of its DLE technology in Emerald Park, Saskatchewan. The acquisition strongly complements AZL's strategy of developing a world class Lithium Research Centre in Tempe Arizona, which will function as a technology incubator focussed on the extraction of lithium from a variety of ores and brines. The expectation is for Big Sandy ore, Prairie Lithium brine and other ore bodies to be tested and refined in the Lithium Research Centre.

*The Acquisition will also significantly increase AZL's lithium resources with Prairie's projects in Saskatchewan, Canada***,** *holding 4.1MT LCE total inferred resources at 111 mg/L Li, with the region being named as the most attractive in Canada for mining investment and number two in the world.*

We look forward to welcoming Zach Maurer onto the AZL board and working with the Prairie team to further advance the Company as a leader in North American lithium development and processing."

Prairie Chief Executive Officer, Zach Maurer, commented:

"Along with the Prairie Lithium team, I am delighted to be joining Arizona Lithium to progress both our resource and DLE technology, as well as the existing Arizona Lithium projects – Big Sandy and Lordsburg. It is an exciting opportunity to combine our two company's resources and create a large, diversified lithium resource portfolio in North America. We have already delivered multiple successful drilling programs on our brine project in Saskatchewan and are currently conducting DLE pilot testing. With support from the Arizona Lithium team, we look forward to delivering the appropriate feasibility studies, undertaking additional testing at the Lithium Research Centre in Phoenix, and commercializing DLE. We believe the next 12 months could be an inflection point for our project as we continue to execute our plan and work towards field deployment of DLE technology on our resource."

Prairie Lithium Corporation

Prairie is the owner of a lithium project located in the Williston Basin of Saskatchewan, Canada, and a proprietary lithium extraction process technology that selectively removes lithium from Brine. Prairie's project holds the highest quality Inferred lithium brine resource in Canada discovered to date, with 4.1MT LCE total JORC Inferred Mineral Resources at 111 mg/L Li[1], with significant expansion potential. Located in one of the world's top mining friendly jurisdictions, the projects have easy access to key infrastructure including electricity, natural gas, fresh water, paved highways and railroads. The projects also aim to have strong environmental credentials which should result in less use of freshwater, land and waste, aligning with AZL's sustainable approach to lithium development.

The Prairie Lithium Ion Exchange (PLIX) is an ion-exchange material that selectively extracts lithium from brine, using equipment which is anticipated to be readily available at commercial scale. PLIX may have a global application, with the process currently being tested on lithium resources from around the world (including encouraging results with Big Sandy). While Prairie Lithium continues to develop, scale and operate its own DLE technology, the company is also testing other DLE technologies to ensure it deploys the most cost effective technology onto its resource.

Prairie Lithium Resource Estimate

Introduction

Prairie Lithium leases 72 subsurface mineral permits located in southeast Saskatchewan close to the United States border. The subsurface mineral permits are leased from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government and cover 549.5 square miles (351,709 acres or 1,423.2 km^2).

[1] Refer to Appendix 1 (Summary of 72 subsurface mineral permits where Prairie Lithium has 100% working interest across the Duperow Formation), Appendix 2 (Summary Table of Drill Holes) and the JORC 2012 Table 1 Report annexed to this announcement for further details.

There has been abundant drilling for oil and gas in south-eastern Saskatchewan. This oil and gas exploration work has produced the high quality geologic data (wireline logs, core, and reservoir testing) that was used in Prairie Lithium's resource estimate.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The deposit type containing the resource being explored by Prairie Lithium is a lithium-bearing brine hosted by the Duperow Formation (Middle and Late Devonian) sediments characterized by cyclic carbonates and evaporites in the open-marine Alberta Basin. Lithium brines are defined as accumulations of saline groundwater enriched in dissolved lithium (Bradley, et al., 2017) within arid climates. The lithium brines are located within a closed sedimentary basin with a close association with evaporite deposits which resulted from trapped evaporatively concentrated seawater (Bradley et al., 2013). Across the Project, the top of the Duperow Formation varies in depth from 1,500 m true vertical depth (TVD) (900 mbsl) in the northeast to 2,700 m TVD (2,000 mbsl) in the southwest.

Historical and newly acquired brine analysis data indicate that the Property is located within an area of extremely elevated TDS brine above 300,000 mg/L and with lithium concentrations of up to 170 mg/L within the Duperow Formation. Lithium results from wells located across the Property and beyond indicate that lithium concentrations are elevated and laterally continuous across the Property. The Duperow Aquifer is judged to be hydraulically continuous within, and far beyond, the Prairie Lithium resource area.

The northern limit of elevated lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation occurs beyond the northern limits of the Property. Elevated lithium trends extend through the Property and south into North Dakota, USA. Elevated lithium concentrations start decreasing both to the east and to the west of the property.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Historical data, and newly collected data from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2) were used to evaluate the lithium Mineral Resource.

Brine collection procedures for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2) are outlined here.

- After the wells were drilled, they were cased and then perforated over the zones of interest. Prior to perforating the zones of interest, a Cement Bong Log was run and analyzed to ensure zonal isolation behind casing.
- During well testing, formation water was brought to surface using an electrical submersible pump (ESP) and by swabbing small volumes of fluid. During swabbing operations, packers were placed between each individual zone swabbed. The packers were pressure tested to ensure zonal isolation during the swabbing operations.
- Prior to sampling operations, all lines and tanks were cleaned to remove any possible residual brine or hydrocarbon contamination. Samples were collected directly at the wellhead, or from sampling ports attached to flow lines as close to the wellhead as possible. Prior to sampling the test intervals, representative samples of all drilling and completion fluids were taken and analyzed.
- Field determination of density, resistivity, and pH of the initial samples from the well were used to determine when the well was producing representative samples. The well was drilled with produced water from nearby water source wells with a Total Dissolved Solids content of approximately 260,000 mg/L while all completion operations were conducted with a fluid with TDS less than 2,000 mg/L. Only after the field measured parameters indicated a TDS greater than 260,000 mg/L were any samples collected for further laboratory analysis.
- Once it was determined that the well was producing formation water, samples were collected for lithium analysis in the laboratory. At the sample point, the well was opened to a waste receptacle for 5 to 10 seconds to remove any debris build-up in the sample lines, then the sample was

collected into 1 L, 2 L, or 4 L clean plastic screw-top jugs. Field containers were immediately labelled with date, time, sample interval and then the container was transferred to the onsite laboratory for preliminary analysis. After a visual inspection for trace hydrocarbons and debris, samples with obvious debris were pre-filtered through glass wool. The sample was then filtered through a standard 0.45-micron filter to remove any particulates or oil.

- Once sufficient volume was filtered for analysis, samples were split into two to four containers (typically 1 L each), labelled with particulars (date, time, interval, an 'anonymous' sample ID for each laboratory), and sealed with secure tape on the caps. Each bottle was then sealed with tamper proof seals to ensure integrity. Samples were couriered to the various laboratories using full chain-of-custody documentation.

Drilling Techniques

Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) was drilled to a depth of 2,421 m from the Kelly Bushing elevation (mKB) using reverse circulation drilling. It was drilled with a brine mud and a bit size of 222 mm which is standard for these types of wells.

Classification Criteria

Samples from Duperow Formation brines have been collected all around Prairie Lithium's Property. Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) is located in the centre of the Property. Formation brines have been sampled from vertical wells that have been drilled perpendicular to the Duperow Formation stratigraphy. There is no relationship between the drilling orientation and the formation water quality, so no sampling bias related to sampling orientation is present.

There has been abundant drilling for oil and gas in southeastern Saskatchewan producing high quality geologic data (wireline logs, core, and reservoir testing) that was used in Prairie Lithium's report. The range in spacing between wells with lithium concentration measurements varies from 610 m between the most closely spaced wells to over 68,000 m between the most widely spaced wells. Of these wells 278 have wireline logs to determine the average porosity over the net pay interval and 17 wells have brine samples analyzed for lithium concentration.

The Duperow Aquifer is judged to be hydraulically continuous within, and far beyond, the Prairie Lithium resource area based on regional hydrochemical mapping conducted over 25 years demonstrating systematic patterns of water chemistry across the project area. The Saskatchewan Phanerozoic Fluids and Petroleum Systems Project (Jensen et al., 2015) was based on hundreds of water samples collected and submitted to the Government of Saskatchewan. Prairie Lithium's sampling program supports the interpretation of regionally consistent lithium values.

Other parties including government and academic research teams have also leveraged oil and gas wells to evaluate brine chemistry. Academic research has published several technical reports characterizing the lithium potential of various stratigraphic intervals in southern and central Saskatchewan. Brine-rich formation water from oil and gas producing intervals have been tested for lithium and other elements by these researchers from University of Alberta and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey.

Sample Analysis Method

To ensure the most precise and accurate measurements of lithium concentration, multiple laboratories were used for analyses for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2).

Prairie Lithium's internal laboratory provided initial rapid (<12 hour) analysis of lithium and sodium concentrations of sampled brines. Results from this laboratory were used for operational decisions and for selecting samples for further/confirmation analyses at the other three laboratories.

Isobrine Solutions, a small commercial laboratory affiliated with Prairie Lithium, was selected to provide rapid (one-to-two-day turnaround). Results from Isobrine Solutions were used for lithium concentration mapping, but only after they were confirmed by the other three participating laboratories. Isobrine Solutions uses an ICP-OES to analyze for lithium and sodium (among other elements), but in addition uses an Ion Chromatograph (IC) to measure chloride (and other elements).

Element Materials Technology (Element) is a large commercial laboratory used for lithium and alkalinity analysis of selected samples. They have been used for over 20 years as part of the University of Alberta/Isobrine/Saskatchewan Geological Survey sampling programs, and consequently brings continuity of the laboratory analysis. Element Materials Technology is accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. All the lithium analyses conducted by Element were done on an ICP-MS.

AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) is a commercial laboratory in Edmonton Alberta and was used to confirm lithium analysis of selected samples of the other three laboratories. AGAT is accredited by CALA to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. AGAT conducted analyses for lithium using both ICP/MS, and ICP/OES, and after extensive testing it was determined that their ICP/OES using a constant 100 x dilution of samples provided accurate and precise results.

Estimation Methodology

Geological understanding of the Duperow Formation was foundational to the resource estimate. Geological mapping was completed by Prairie Lithium and interpolated structure surfaces for the intra-Duperow Formation stratigraphy were provided to Fluid Domains Inc. for construction of a three-dimensional geologic model in FEFLOW™. Isopach maps were created in GeoSCOUT™ using the inverse distance gridding algorithm at a 400 m grid spacing. The structure maps of surfaces were exported from GeoSCOUT™ and imported into FEFLOW™ to determine the gross rock volume. Additionally, average weighted porosity maps and average net pay maps for each intra-Duperow interval were created in FEFLOW™ to calculate the net brine volume of the Duperow Aquifer.

Wireline logs were examined to determine the lithology across the intra-Duperow Formation intervals. The bulk density of each interval was used to interpret the average porosity over each interval. This exercise was completed over 22 individual layers for 278 wells.

Based on the reservoir properties and the well performance observed at Prairie Lithium's 101/14-33-002-12W2M well, a well network consisting of four deviated water production wells could be capable of providing the target brine production rates of 7,000 m^3/d (calendar day) for a 20-year period.

Key aspects of the designed well network will be:

- A minimum plan view spacing of 1,750 m between the middle of the production interval of each well;
- A maximum predicted drawdown of approximately 2,000 m at each well (70% of maximum allowed drawdown); and
- A predicted 100 m drawdown approximately 5 km away from the surface pad after three years of operation and approximately 11 km away from the center of the well pad after 20 years of operation.

The Mineral Resource estimation is based on geological surfaces and Duperow Formation Aquifer quality data provided by Prairie Lithium. Historical and current lithium concentrations and geological data were incorporated into the lithium volumetric estimates.

The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred based on the geological evidence being sufficient to imply but not to verify geological, grade, or quality continuity. The Inferred Mineral Resource is preliminary in nature and is considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied.

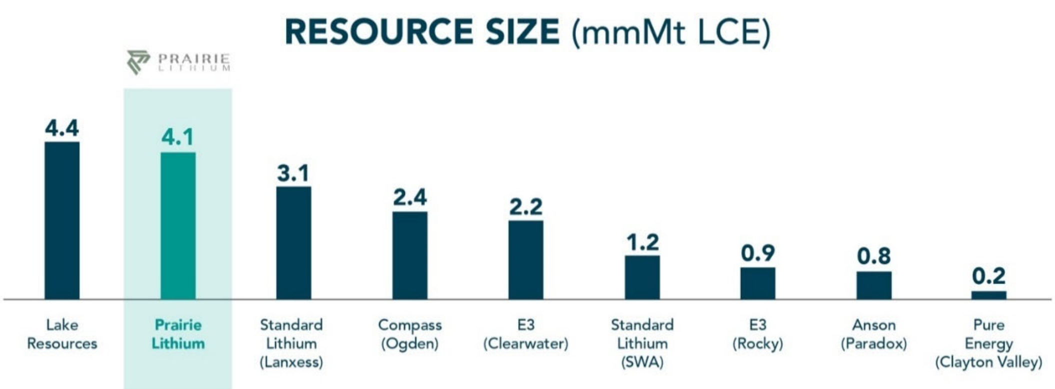
The Mineral Resource estimation has been performed according to the requirements of the CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Resource and Reserve Estimation for Lithium Brines (2012).

Cut-off Grades

The samples are representative of the aquifer in the intersected Duperow Formation with the analysis representing an average intersected grade for that interval. The cut-off grade is then and economic decision on whether to proceed with the drilling of a production well given the recovery factors and the Lithium price at the time.

A comparison figure and table (with footnotes) setting out the LCE resources of Prairie Lithium and its peers is set out below:

Figure 1 –Prairie Lithium's Resource compares favourably to other Brine Resources



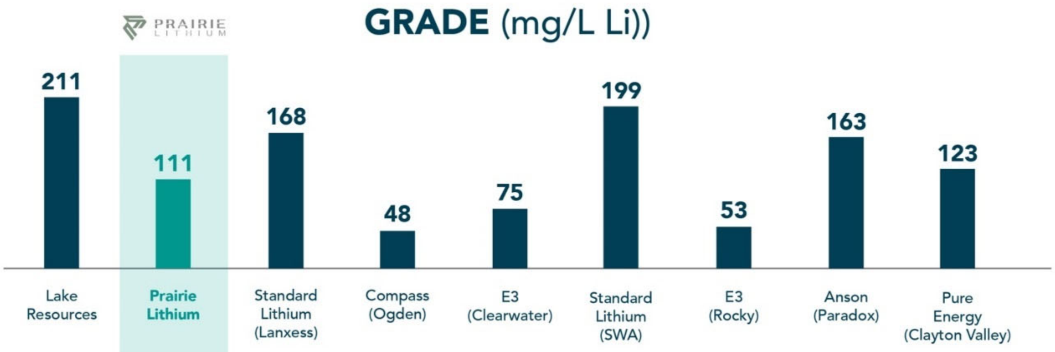


Table 1 –Prairie Lithium's peer Resource summary

Company Name	Indicated		Inferred		Total	
	Resource (tonnes LCE)	Li Concentration (mg/L)	Resource (tonnes LCE)	Li Concentration (mg/L)	Resource (tonnes LCE)	Li Concentration (mg/L)
Lake Resources(1)	1,005,000	289	3,394,000	209	4,400,000	211
Prairie Lithium(2)	**-**	**-**	**4,100,000**	**111**	**4,100,000**	**111**
Standard Lithium (Lanxess)(3)	3,140,000	168	-	-	3,140,000	168
Compass (Ogden)(4)	2,401,218	44	45,221	256	2,446,439	48
E3 (Clearwater)(5)	-	-	2,200,000	74.6	2,200,000	75
Standard Lithium (SWA)(6)	-	-	1,195,000	199	1,195,000	199
E3 (Rocky)(7)	-	-	930,000	52.9	930,000	53
Anson (Paradox)(8)	239,000	150	549,000	169	788,000	163
Pure Energy (Clayton Valley)(9)	-	-	217,700	123	217,700	123

(1) LKE announcement 27/11/2018

(2) Prairie Lithium – Announcement by AZL (21/12/22)

(3) Preliminary Economic Assessment and Upgrade of Mineral Resource (06/19/2019)

(4) Updated Initial Assessment, Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate, Compass Minerals International (09/14/2022)

(5) E3 Metals Corp. NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment Clearwater Lithium Project

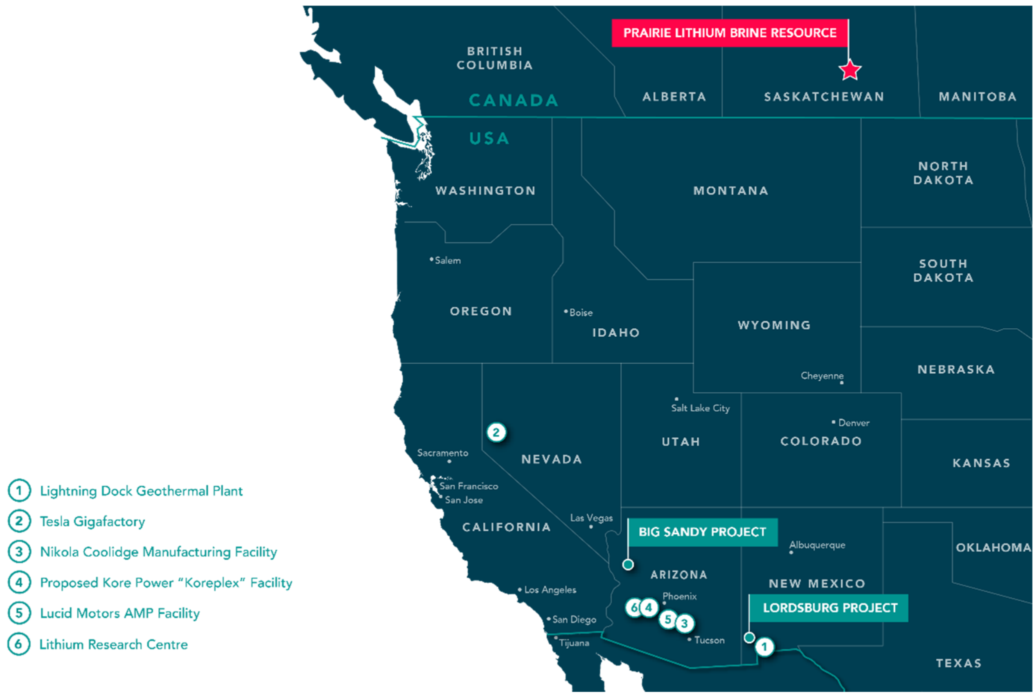
(6) Standard Lithium NI 43-101 Technical Report (25/112021)

(7) E3 Metals Corp. NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment for the North Rocky Property

(8) Anson Resources Definitive Feasibility Study Presentation (09/09/2022)

(9) NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Clayton Valley Lithium Project Esmeralda County, Nevada

Figure 2 –Prairie Lithium's resource further diversifies AZL into Canada and brines



Arizona Lithium Limited

As announced on 20 June 2022, Arizona Lithium signed a 5-year lease to establish a world class Lithium Research Centre to be located on a 9,700m^2 property in Tempe, Arizona, approximately 15km southwest of Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport.

The Acquisition strongly complements AZL's strategy to develop a Lithium Research Centre, which will function as a technology incubator focused on the extraction of lithium from a variety of ores and brines, as well as the production of battery-grade lithium chemicals for current and future battery technologies.

Big Sandy Lithium Project (Arizona)

The Big Sandy Project, a very shallow, flat lying mineralised sedimentary lithium resource and with excellent available infrastructure, has the potential to be developed with a very low environmental footprint.

JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

Arizona Lithium's successful 2019 drill program at Big Sandy (37 HQ diamond holes totalling 2,881m) resulted in the estimation of a total Indicated and Inferred JORC Mineral Resource of 32.5 million tonnes grading 1,850 ppm Li for 320,800 tonnes Li_2CO_3[2] (Table 1).

[2] Announcement Sept 26, 2019, Big Sandy Lithium Project, Maiden Mineral Resource

Table 2 – Big Sandy Project Mineral Resource Statement (above 800 ppm Li cut-off)

Resource Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li Grade (ppm)	Contained Li Metal (t)	Contained LCE (t)
Indicated	14.6	1,940	28,400	150,900
Inferred	17.9	1,780	31,900	169,900
Total	**32.5**	**1,850**	**60,300**	**320,800**

This represents 4% of the Big Sandy Project area that contains an estimated exploration target of between 271.1Mt to 483.15Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li[3] (Table 3).

Exploration Target

Exploration on the Big Sandy Lithium Project including geological mapping, drilling and surface sampling in Blocks B, C and D in the Northern Mineralised Zone (NMZ) and geological mapping and surface sampling in Blocks SMZ 1 and SMZ 2 in the Southern Mineralised Zone (SMZ), have resulted in the identification of the potential for between 271.1Mt to 483.15Mt at 1,000 - >2,000ppm Li as summarised in Table 3 below.

The Exploration Target in Blocks B, C and D in the NMZ, has been estimated using a range of thicknesses for the mineralised sedimentary material, calculated from data point elevations, drill hole data from prior Exploration Target Block A, lying between Blocks B and C, that has been converted to an inferred / indicated mineral resource and geological mapping. The grade estimates a range of values demonstrated from surface sampling.

The Exploration Target in Blocks SMZ 1 and SMZ 2 in the SMZ, has been estimated using a range of thicknesses for the mineralised sedimentary material, calculated from data point elevations, geological mapping and knowledge of the mineralisation controls and alteration witnessed in the NMZ. The grade estimates a range of values demonstrated from surface sampling.

Table 3 – Summary of Exploration Target

Zone	Resource Block	Grade Range Li ppm	Thickness Lower (m)	Thickness Upper (m)	Lower (Mt)	Upper (Mt)
North	B	1000 - >2,000	40	60	82,800,000	124,200,000
North	C	1000 - >2,000	20	35	27,000,000	47,250,000
North	D	1000 - >2,000	20	35	39,600,000	69,300,000
South	SMZ 1	1000 - >1,500	30	60	83,700,000	167,400,000
South	SMZ 2	1000 - >1,500	30	60	38,000,000	75,000,000
				TOTALS	**271,100,000**	**483,150,000**

Note that the potential quantity and grade of the estimated geological potential (Exploration Target) is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain whether future exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource. It has been estimated using a range of thicknesses for the mineralised sediments calculated from drill intercepts, surface sampling and geological mapping. The grade estimates a range of values demonstrated from drilling and surface sampling.

The Permit of Exploration (POE) that includes a proposed 145 exploration holes and a bulk sample at the Company's Big Sandy Lithium project in Arizona is awaiting Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approval. Community involvement is welcomed to ensure mutually beneficial outcomes for all

[3] Announcement Nov 7, 2019, Big Sandy Lithium Project, Exploration Target Update

stakeholders and the Company is very confident that drilling program can be completed without environmental impact and to the satisfaction of all stakeholders.

Deal Terms

Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction, AZL, directly and indirectly through CanCo, has agreed to offer (the "Offer") to all the Prairie Lithium shareholders (the "Prairie Lithium Shareholders") as at closing of the Transaction (the "Closing"), $40,000,000 Canadian Dollars and 500,000,000 AZL shares (approximately 15% of AZL shares outstanding). The Transaction is expected to be completed as an exempt take-over bid under Canadian securities laws. AZL and Prairie Lithium have made an application to the applicable Canadian securities regulators (the "Exempt Relief Application") so that the Transaction will be treated as an "exempt" take-over bid from certain of the formal procedures set out in National Instrument 62-104 – *Takeover Bids and Issuer Bids.* Upon receipt of approval of the Exempt Relief Application, AZL is expected to immediately deliver the Offer to the Prairie Lithium Shareholders. In the event the Exempt Relief Application is not approved, the parties to the Acquisition Agreement have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to restructure the Transactions so that it may be completed by an alternative arrangement (subject to applicable tax, securities and corporate advice), including pursuant to an arrangement, amalgamation or share purchase agreement.

The consideration payable for the Prairie Lithium Shares under the Acquisition Agreement and the Offer will be satisfied, at the Prairie Lithium Shareholder's election pursuant to the Offer, by a combination of cash and either: (a) exchangeable shares in the capital of CanCo (and the rights attaching to a special voting share to be issued to a third party independent agent) ("**Exchangeable Shares**"); or (b) ordinary shares in the capital of Arizona Lithium ("**AZL Shares**"). The number of Exchangeable Shares, or AZL issuable for each Prairie Lithium Share will be calculated based on an exchange ratio using the 500,000,000 AZL shares divided equally amongst Prairie Lithium's approximately 40,000,000 shares outstanding.

Holders of Exchangeable Shares will be entitled to cast votes on matters for which holders of AZL Shares are entitled to vote and will be entitled to receive dividends, if any, that are economically equivalent to the dividends, if any, declared by AZL with respect to its AZL Shares.

Unless converted to AZL Shares by a holder, Exchangeable Shares (and the rights attaching to the special voting share) will remain on issue for five years from their issue, subject to earlier redemption rights arising if there are less than 10% Exchangeable Shares outstanding or if there is a change of control of AZL.

The directors, officers and certain significant shareholders of Prairie Lithium representing over 60% of the Prairie Lithium Shares, have entered into pre-tender agreements with AZL, pursuant to which they have agreed to tender all of the shares held directly or beneficially by them, to the Offer.

Some of the key terms of the Transaction include:

- All required regulatory and other approvals and waivers shall have been obtained (including ASX approvals and approval of the Exempt Relief Application);
- Shareholder approval of Arizona Lithium shall have been obtained;
- A minimum of 90% of the Prairie Lithium Shares shall have been validly deposited under the Offer;
- All convertible securities of Prairie Lithium shall have been exercised, converted or terminated;
- The transaction costs on behalf of Prairie Lithium shall not exceed CAD $600,000;
- Prairie Lithium Corporation shall have cash or cash equivalents as at closing of not less than CAD $250,000;
- A special voting share of Arizona Lithium shall have been created and issued, in order to provide the holders of Exchangeable Shares with voting rights as noted above;

- Certain key management members of Prairie Lithium will enter into new employment agreements with Prairie Lithium, including customary non-solicitation and non-competition provisions; and
- Other customary conditions, representations and warranties on behalf of each of Arizona Lithium and Prairie Lithium.

In addition, at Closing it is expected that Zach Maurer, current director of Prairie Lithium, will join the board of AZL.

In the event that Prairie Lithium or AZL breach certain conditions and covenants under the Acquisition Agreement (including, with respect to Prairie Lithium, certain customary non-solicitation of alternative transaction provisions), the Acquisition Agreement provides for a reciprocal break fee of CAD $4 million ('Break Fee').

The Transaction has been recommended by both the AZL board of directors and the Prairie board of directors.

The key terms and conditions of the Acquisition Agreement are summarised in Annexure A.

Rationale for the Acquisition

The Board of Arizona Lithium believes there are a number of compelling reasons for the Acquisition and that the proposed transaction provides a strong value proposition for the shareholders of both Arizona and Prairie.

The acquisition significantly increases the size of Arizona Lithium's lithium resource and diversifies the type of resource and geographical location. Post close the combined entity will have a resource in Arizona, a resource in Saskatchewan and a prospective resource in New Mexico. The acquisition also brings with it a North American based technical management, which includes geologists, engineers, chemists, drilling managers and other technical roles. The Prairie management team will be able to assist in the development of the Big Sandy project, and the Arizona Lithium management team can assist in the development of the Prairie Lithium resource, particularly through the use of the Lithium Research Centre. The Prairie Lithium DLE technology has been tested on the Big Sandy Resource with promising results, and the acquisition will allow Arizona Lithium to have access to the technology, and for testing at the Lithium Research Centre for both Prairie Lithium and Arizona Lithium's resources.

Recommendation by Boards

The Transaction has been recommended by the Prairie board of directors.

The board of directors of Arizona Lithium has unanimously recommended the Transaction to the Arizona Lithium shareholders and recommended that such shareholders vote in favour of the Transaction at the shareholder meeting for Arizona Lithium.

Board Appointments

Immediately following completion of the Acquisition, Prairie Director and major shareholder, Zach Maurer will be appointed to the Arizona Lithium Board, as Executive Director and the existing Arizona Lithium Board will retain their current positions. Prairie's key management will continue in their current roles at Prairie Lithium, as well as picking up additional roles in support of Arizona Lithium's current projects.

Transaction

Arizona Lithium engaged Matrix Solutions to analyse the Prairie Lithium Resource, industry experts to analyse the Prairie ion exchange technology and Border Ladner Gervais (BLG) to undertake legal due diligence. All findings came back positive allowing the Board to recommend the transaction.

Break Fee Arrangements

In the event that Prairie Lithium or AZL breach certain conditions and covenants under the Acquisition Agreement (including, with respect to Prairie Lithium, certain customary non-solicitation of alternative transaction provisions), the Acquisition Agreement provides for a reciprocal Break Fee of CAD $4 million. The details relating to the Break Fee are set out in Annexure A.

Capital Structure on Completion of the Acquisition

The capital structure on completion of the Acquisition is set out below. It is proposed that an exchangeable share structure be offered to allow Prairie Lithium Shareholders to benefit from the deferral of capital gains tax. The details of the exchangeable shares and the voting rights that follow these shares will be set out in more detail in the notice of meeting to be prepared by Arizona Lithium however the total number of Shares that will ultimately be issued to Prairie shareholders will be the same.

HOLDER	SHARES	OPTIONS	Performance Rights
Existing AZL Shareholders	2,409,925,561[1]	339,838,463[1]	141,500,000[1]
New Prairie Shareholders	500,000,000[2]	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	**2,909,925,561**	339,838,463	141,500,000

Notes:

1. As at the date of this Announcement.

2. This figure represents both Shares and Exchangeable Shares (and corresponding number of voting rights attaching to the special voting share) to be issued as Acquisition consideration for the Prairie Shares. The exact number of Shares and Exchangeable Shares (and corresponding number of voting rights attaching to the special voting share) issued will be subject to the extent to which Prairie Shareholders elect to receive Exchangeable Shares as opposed to Shares as their Acquisition consideration

Timetable

A proposed timetable for the Acquisition and associated events is set out below:

Event	Date*
Announcement of Acquisition	21 December 2022
Notice of Meeting is sent to Arizona Lithium Shareholders and Prairie Shareholders	Late January 2023
Arizona Lithium General Meeting	Late February 2023
Settlement of Acquisition	Late February 2023
Quotation of new Arizona Lithium Shares on ASX	Late February 2023

* Note this timetable is indicative only and the Directors of the Company reserve the right to amend the timetable as required.

Advisers

Arizona Lithium's legal advisers are Border Ladner Gervais (BLG) in Canada and Steinepreis Paganin in Australia. Prairie Lithium's legal advisers are Stikeman Elliott LLP in Canada.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Smith is a consultant to the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Information in this announcement which relates to Exploration Results relevant to the Exploration Target has been extracted from the Company's announcements released to ASX on 28 March, 28 August and 7 November, 2019.

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources have been extracted from the Company's announcement released to ASX on September 26, 2019.The announcements are available to view on the Company's website: www.arizonalithium.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Persons statement for Prairie and Registered Overseas Professional Organisation (ROPO) and JORC Tables

Gordon MacMillan P.Geo., Principal Hydrogeologist of Fluid Domains, who is an independent consulting geologist of a number of brine mineral exploration companies and oil and gas development companies, reviewed and approves the technical information provided in the release and JORC Code – Table 1 attached to this release. Mr. MacMillan is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA), which is ROPO accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with the ASX listing rules. Mr. MacMillan has been practising as a professional in hydrogeology since 2000 and has 22 years of experience in mining, water supply, water injection, and the construction and calibration of numerical models of subsurface flow and solute migration. Mr. MacMillan is also a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 rules for mineral deposit disclosure.

ANNEXURE A – SUMMARY OF KEY TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE ACQUISITION AGREEMENT AND PRE-TENDER AGREEMENTS

Acquisition Agreement

Name of Contract	Acquisition Agreement
Parties	Arizona Lithium Limited 2477827 Alberta Corporation, a direct Canadian subsidiary of Arizona Lithium ("CallCo") 2477955 Alberta Corporation, an indirect Canadian subsidiary of Arizona Lithium ("CanCo") Prairie Lithium Limited
Execution	19 December 2022
Key Conditions Precedent	• All required regulatory and other approvals and waivers shall have been obtained (including ASX approvals and approval of the Exempt Relief Application); • Shareholder approval of Arizona Lithium shall have been obtained; • A minimum of 90% of the Prairie Lithium Shares shall have been validly deposited under the Offer; • All convertible securities of Prairie Lithium shall have been exercised, converted or terminated; • The transaction costs on behalf of Prairie Lithium shall not exceed CAD $600,000; • Prairie Lithium Corporation shall have cash or cash equivalents as at closing of not less than CAD $250,000; • Special voting shares of Arizona Lithium shall have been created and issued, in order to provide the holders of Exchangeable Shares with voting rights as noted above; • Certain key management members of Prairie Lithium will enter into new employment agreements with Prairie Lithium, including customary non-solicitation and non-competition provisions; • The closing date shall have occurred on or before 31 March 2023; • The 10-day VWAP of AZL Shares shall not be less than AUD$0.04655 at any time prior to the closing date; and • Other customary conditions, representations and warranties on behalf of each of Arizona Lithium and Prairie Lithium.
Consideration	The consideration payable for the Prairie Lithium Shares under the Acquisition Agreement and the Offer will be satisfied, at the Prairie Lithium Shareholder's election pursuant to the Offer, by cash and either: (a) exchangeable shares in the capital of CanCo (and voting rights attaching to a special voting share to be issued to a third party independent agent) ("Exchangeable Shares"); or (b) ordinary shares in the capital of Arizona Lithium ("AZL Shares"). Cash consideration will be $40 million CAD and the number of Exchangeable Shares, or AZL Shares issuable for each Prairie Lithium Share will be calculated based on an exchange ratio using 500,000,000 AZL shares equally distributed to Prairie shareholders.

Securityholder Approvals	Shareholder approval of Arizona Lithium is required for completion of the Transaction.
Board/Management Changes	At Closing it is expected that Zach Maurer, current director of Prairie Lithium, will join the board of AZL.
Break Fee	In the event that Prairie Lithium or AZL breach certain conditions and covenants under the Acquisition Agreement there is a reciprocal break fee of CAD $4,000,000. The Break Fee is payable to AZL where AZL terminate the Acquisition Agreement if: the Prairie Lithium Board shall have failed to recommend the Acquisition Agreement; the Prairie Lithium Board shall have withdrawn or qualified, amended or modified in a manner adverse to AZL, the approval or recommendation of the transactions contemplated by the Acquisition Agreement; the Prairie Lithium Board fails to reaffirm its recommendation of the Acquisition Agreement and the transactions contemplated by the Acquisition Agreement within three (3) Business Days after the announcement of any competing acquisition proposal ('Acquisition Proposal') or within two (2) Business Days after having been requested to do so by AZL; Prairie Lithium or the Prairie Lithium Board accepts, approves, endorses or recommends an Acquisition Proposal; Prairie Lithium or the Prairie Lithium Board enters into any agreement in respect of an Acquisition Proposal; or Prairie Lithium or the Prairie Lithium Board proposes or announces its intention to do, or that it has done, any of the foregoing. The Break Fee is also payable to AZL if: the Acquisition Agreement is terminated by either Prairie Lithium or AZL, but prior to such termination an Acquisition Proposal has been announced or made to Prairie Lithium or the Prairie Lithium Shareholders or otherwise disclosed and not withdrawn prior to the closing date under the Acquisition Agreement, and the Prairie Lithium Shareholders do not accept AZL's offer to purchase all of the Prairie Lithium Shares ('Offer') or the Offer is not submitted for their acceptance; and the Prairie Lithium Board shall have recommended, or Prairie Lithium shall have entered into or become party to any contract with respect to, such Acquisition Proposal within 9 months of the date of such termination by Prairie Lithium or AZL. The Break Fee is also payable to AZL if: AZL terminate the Acquisition Agreement where Prairie Lithium breaches any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the Acquisition Agreement except that the right to terminate the Acquisition Agreement shall not be available to AZL if its failure to fulfill any of its obligations in the Acquisition Agreement has been the cause of, or resulted in, the failure of any of the conditions; if Prairie Lithium breaches any of its covenants or agreements in any material respect; or there occurs a material adverse effect in respect of Prairie Lithium; or Prairie Lithium terminate the Acquisition Agreement pursuant to a bona fide written Acquisition Approval being made after the date of the Acquisition Agreement and prior to the closing date of the Acquisition Agreement, which is determined by the Prairie Lithium Board to be more favourable than the Offer. A reverse Break Fee is payable by AZL if Prairie Lithium was to terminate the Acquisition Agreement, where AZL, CanCo or CallCo breaches any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements contained in the Acquisition Agreement, which breach or breaches would or would reasonably

	likely, individually or in the aggregate, give rise to the failure of a condition, except that the right to terminate under this clause shall not be available to Prairie Lithium if its failure to fulfill any of its obligations in the Acquisition Agreement has been the cause of, or resulted in, the failure of any of the conditions.

Pre-Tender Agreements

Name of Contract	Pre-Tender Agreement
Parties	Separate agreements between Arizona Lithium Limited, CanCo and each Supporting Shareholders of Prairie Lithium Limited holding not less than 60% of shares of Prairie Lithium and each director and officer of Prairie Lithium
Covenants	Securityholder agrees to: • not sell or transfer any securities of Prairie Lithium; • accept the Offer made by AZL and CanCo and deposit all shares of Prairie Lithium presently owned and hereafter acquired prior to the expiry time of the Offer; • exercise all convertible securities of Prairie Lithium in accordance with the Acquisition Agreement; • not to withdraw any shares of Prairie Lithium, once deposited under the Offer unless the Pre-Tender Agreement is terminated prior to the take up of the shares by AZL (directly, or indirectly through CanCo), or AZL (directly, or indirectly through CanCo) does not pay for such securities; • not exercise any shareholder rights or remedies available under Canadian law to delay, hinder or upset the Offer; • not take any action that may reasonably be expected to adversely affect the successful completion of the Offer; • if a director of Prairie Lithium and requested by AZL, resign from such position; and • not facilitate, directly or indirectly, any solicitation of an alternative transaction on behalf of Prairie Lithium. AZL and CanCo agree to: • make the Offer in accordance with the terms of the Acquisition Agreement; and • subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in the Offer, take up and pay for the Prairie Lithium shares owned or controlled by the securityholder deposited pursuant to the Offer.

Consideration	Mutual covenants included in the Pre-Tender Agreements
Termination	Pre-Tender Agreement may be terminated: • if AZL (directly or through CanCo) decreases the consideration offered pursuant to the Offer, changes the form of consideration under the Offer, or otherwise modifies or amends the Offer in a manner materially adverse to the holders of Prairie Lithium shares; • in the event the Acquisition Agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms; or • upon notice of the securityholder, if the closing date has not occurred by 31 March 2023.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Prairie Lithium's property (the Project) is approximately 200 km southeast of the city of Regina between the towns of Estevan and Weyburn. The center of the property has a latitude 49.21363°N and a longitude 103.63518°W. The southern limit of the property is on the border with the states of North Dakota and Montana, United States. The subsurface permits of the property itself encompass Townships 1 to 7 and Ranges 7 to 16 West of the 2nd Meridian

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.*	Historical data, and newly collected data from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2) were used to evaluate the lithium Mineral Resource. Brine collection procedures for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2) are outlined here. • After the wells were drilled, they were cased and then perforated over the zones of interest. Prior to perforating the zones of interest, a Cement Bong Log was run and analyzed to ensure zonal isolation behind casing. • During well testing, formation water was brought to surface using an electrical submersible pump (ESP) and by swabbing small volumes of fluid. During swabbing operations, packers were placed between each individual zone swabbed. The packers were pressure tested to ensure zonal isolation during the swabbing operations. • Further measures taken to ensure sample representivity are discussed in 'Drill Sample Recovery', Legacy field sampling for lithium occurred between 1996 and 2019 as part of a basin wide characterization and mapping program. Seventeen samples considered representative of the Duperow Formation were analyzed for lithium within, and immediately adjacent to, the Project. The samples were taken from Drill stem tests (DSTs), swab samples and directly from well-heads of producing Duperow Formation oil wells as part of brine sampling programs by the Saskatchewan Geological Survey and University of Alberta.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Multiple steps were taken to acquire representative brine samples. Procedures are outlined below, with excerpts taken from the Rostron et al. (2002) and Jensen (2015) publications. • Drill stem test samples were voluntarily collected by operators and placed into sample kits for analysis. Sample kits consisted of three empty 250 ml bottles in a re-sealable plastic bag. Operators were asked to fill two containers with representative samples from the formation fluid and the third container was filled with drilling fluid. Bottles were labelled "A", "B" and "Drilling Fluid". All three samples were shipped to the Saskatchewan Industry and Resources Subsurface Core laboratory where the contents of bottle "A" were acidified with 2 ml of concentrated, double-distilled, 2.8 Normality nitric (HNO_3) acid to prevent precipitation of ions in solution. Safety and shipping regulations did not permit acidification of sample "A" at the well site, but testing demonstrated that later acidification still provided excellent quality data. • Producing wells with a water cut of >50% were also targeted for testing at strategic locations as part of yearly sampling campaigns. Wellhead samples were collected at the producing wells following a modified procedure after Lico et al. (1982). Any production chemicals used on the producing well were halted prior to sample collection. Oil-water emulsions were sampled into 8 liter or 12 liter pre-cleaned plastic jugs directly from the wellhead and allowed to gravity separate inside the container. Control samples were taken to determine if production chemicals affected the hydrochemical signature of the produced waters. The water fraction was pre-filtered through glass wool, then through a 0.45-micron polyether sulfone filter to remove any colloids or organics that may have been present. Samples were aliquoted for field tests and laboratory analysis and split for anion and cation analysis. Anion samples were collected in tight-sealing containers and left untreated. Samples for cation determination were acidified to a pH<1 with triple distilled 2.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Normality HNO_3 acid and then tightly sealed for shipment and analysis. Sample containers were sealed with tamper-proof tape at the wellsite.
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).*	Brine samples were collected from historical producing Duperow Formation oil wells and from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2). Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) was drilled to a depth of 2,421 m from the Kelly Bushing elevation (mKB) using reverse circulation drilling. It was drilled with a brine mud and a bit size of 222 mm which is standard for these types of wells. The shallowest sample used in the lithium Mineral Estimate was collected northeast of the Property at a depth of 1,700 mKB (121/10-03-008-05W2). The deepest sample was collected southeast of the Property from a depth of 3,087 mKB (API# 33-105-01468-00-00)
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.*	Brine collection procedures for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2) are outlined here. • The procedures were designed and undertaken to obtain the highest quality samples of original formation fluids. • Prior to sampling operations, all lines and tanks were cleaned to remove any possible residual brine or hydrocarbon contamination. Samples were collected directly at the wellhead, or from sampling ports attached to flow lines as close to the wellhead as possible. Prior to sampling the test intervals, representative samples of all drilling and completion fluids were taken and analyzed. • Field determination of density, resistivity, and pH of the initial samples from the well were used to determine when the well was producing representative samples. The well was drilled with produced water from nearby water source wells with a Total Dissolved Solids content of approximately 260,000 mg/L while all completion operations were conducted with a fluid with TDS less than 2,000 mg/L. Only after the field measured parameters indicated a TDS greater than 260,000 mg/L were any samples collected for further laboratory analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Once it was determined that the well was producing formation water, samples were collected for lithium analysis in the laboratory. At the sample point, the well was opened to a waste receptacle for 5 to 10 seconds to remove any debris build-up in the sample lines, then the sample was collected into 1 L, 2 L, or 4 L clean plastic screw-top jugs. Field containers were immediately labelled with date, time, sample interval and then the container was transferred to the onsite laboratory for preliminary analysis. After a visual inspection for trace hydrocarbons and debris, samples with obvious debris were pre-filtered through glass wool. The sample was then filtered through a standard 0.45-micron filter to remove any particulates or oil. • Once sufficient volume was filtered for analysis, samples were split into two to four containers (typically 1 L each), labelled with particulars (date, time, interval, an 'anonymous' sample ID for each laboratory), and sealed with secure tape on the caps. Each bottle was then sealed with tamper proof seals to ensure integrity. Samples were couriered to the various laboratories using full chain-of-custody documentation. Representative fluid samples were collected from eight separate zones in Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and three separate zones in the and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2). In addition to collecting fluid samples, the Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) was flow-tested for overall productivity. The eight separate zones where samples were collected from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2), cover the reservoir quality intervals from the top to the base of the Duperow Formation.
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.*	Open-hole wireline logs provide the most widely available information to determine the porosity and water volume used in the Mineral Resource estimate. A petrophysical evaluation from open-hole wireline logs was completed by Prairie Lithium on 278 wells covering the Duperow Formation across the Project area to determine the average porosity over the net pay interval. The data was accessed as depth-registered raster logs from GeoSCOUT™.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		316 routine core analyses obtained during drilling of 15 exploration wells were used to ground truth porosity from the Duperow Formation. Where available, geological strip logs were reviewed to calibrate lithology, porosity type and fluid type. Strip logs and wireline logs were accessed in raster format from GeoSCOUT™ and from the Saskatchewan Mining and Petroleum database program known as GeoAtlasTM. Open-hole wireline logs typically include a gamma-ray, compensated neutron, litho-density, sonic, spontaneous potential, and resistivity standard suite. These tools are used to measure different rock and fluid properties. • Gamma-ray – the determination of lithology and facies based on natural radioactivity of the formation. • Neutron logging tool - emits gamma-rays which detect hydrogen content of a formation and convert this to a porosity calculated curve. • Density logging tools - emits gamma-rays to measure electron density to calculate porosity and photoelectric factor (PEF) to determine lithology. Combined with the neutron log, the density log can be used to identify fluid types, lithology and porosity. • PEF logs - determines lithology from characteristic photoelectric absorption of the rock matrix. • Sonic logging tool - measurement of formation acoustic properties (e.g., velocity), used for lithology and porosity determination. • Resistivity logging tool - measurement of formation conductivity (reciprocal is formation resistivity) at different depths of investigation into the formation and generates shallow, medium, and deep resistivity curves that are used to estimate fluid types and quantities. Different resistivity logging tools are run depending on drilling mud chemistry (freshwater mud requires induction logging tools whereas saline mud requires laterologs) and formation resistivity magnitude.

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.*	Lithium samples are collected in the form of water samples not core. Procedures taken to ensure representative brine samples were collected are discussed in 'Drill Sample Recovery'. To ensure the most precise and accurate measurements of lithium concentration, multiple laboratories were used for analyses for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2). • Each laboratory selected for use was required to pass a qualification test prior to their inclusion in the Project. The qualification test consisted of analyzing a set of three samples for lithium concentration on an artificially prepared saline brine solution, created by Salman Safarimohsenabad (University of Alberta/Recion Technologies Inc.). The original stock solution contained 116 mg/L lithium and was diluted 1:1 and 1:2 to create the sample set. Each laboratory was evaluated for accuracy (i.e., how close to 116 mg/L) and precision (i.e., how close the three samples were to each other), prior to their selection. This prepared sample was repeatedly run as part of major sample batches for QAQC. • As described in 'Drill Sample Recovery' samples were determined to be representative of formation water once a sufficient volume of water was removed from the sampling interval and field parameters were found to be stable. The volume of water removed to ensure representativeness of the samples during depending on the size of the tested interval and the order of testing. This was typically achieved after removing two to three times the volume of water in the tubing. • The initial combined flow test at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well yielded representative lithium concentrations after 17 m^3 of water was removed, the concentrations remained sample until the end of the test that recovered 821 m^3. • The second combined flow test at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well was influenced by the production of post-acid wash fluids but sample lithium values were achieved after 100 m^3 of water

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		removed until the end of the test that recovered 425 m^3. • Swab tests at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well removed between 9 m^3 and 21 m^3 prior to collecting representative samples. • The combined flow test at the 104/01-02-001-12W2 well yielded representative sample after 22 m^3 of water was removed. • Swab tests at the 104/01-02-001-12W2 well removed between 9 and 13 m^3 prior to collecting representative samples. • For each zone tested, up to 4 litres of filtered fluid was collected for laboratory analysis. Each laboratory was sent approximately 1 L. Each laboratory analysis takes less than 1 mL, so each lab had sufficient sample volume to run repeats, etc. Sample measurement procedures for legacy field sampling for lithium that occurred between 1996 and 2019 include: • Samples were analyzed for many dissolved chemical species and various isotopes. Several different laboratories were used, depending on the constituent being analyzed. • Overall, the analytical techniques used in these studies produced high quality saline brine analyses, with routinely charge balance errors of less than 5%.
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.*	Four laboratories of different affiliations (e.g., large commercial, small commercial, internal, and academic) were utilised for analyses for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2). Prairie Lithium laboratory (Emerald Park, Saskatchewan) - Prairie Lithium's internal laboratory provided initial rapid (<12 hour) analysis of lithium and sodium concentrations of sampled brines. Results from this laboratory were used for operational decisions and for selecting samples for further/confirmation analyses at the other three laboratories. Due to the lack of independent status, concentrations determined by this laboratory were not used in the final lithium concentration mapping but were used qualitatively and for additional confirmation of the results from the other laboratories. Isobrine Solutions, a small commercial laboratory in Edmonton, Alberta and affiliated with Prairie Lithium, was selected to provide rapid (one-to-two-day turnaround) lithium analyses and comprehensive analyses of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		selected brine samples. Isobrine Solutions specializes in analyzing saline brines, including determining lithium, bromine, and stable isotopes along with other major and trace elements. Results from Isobrine Solutions were used for lithium concentration mapping, but only after they were confirmed by the other three participating laboratories, thereby mitigating the question of independence from Prairie Lithium. Isobrine Solutions uses an ICP-OES to analyze for lithium and sodium (among other elements), but in addition uses an Ion Chromatograph (IC) to measure chloride (and other elements). The independently determined sodium and chloride are used to calculate a Charge Balance Error, which is a quality control check on the lithium analysis. Element Materials Technology (Element) is a large commercial laboratory in Edmonton, Alberta. Element was used for lithium and alkalinity analysis of selected samples as they have been used for over 20 years as part of the University of Alberta/Isobrine/Saskatchewan Geological Survey sampling programs, and consequently brings continuity of the laboratory analysis. Element Materials Technology is accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. All the lithium analyses conducted by Element were done on an ICP-MS. AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) is a large commercial laboratory in Edmonton Alberta and was used to confirm lithium analysis of selected samples of the other three laboratories. They are considered the most 'arm's length' to the Project. AGAT is accredited by CALA to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. AGAT conducted analyses for lithium using both ICP/MS, and ICP/OES, and after extensive testing it was determined that their ICP/OES using a constant 100 x dilution of samples provided accurate and precise results.
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 Mineral Resource assessment was based on two types of lithium data: historical data collected from oil and gas infrastructure in the Project; and reservoir testing completed by Prairie Lithium in the fall of 2021. Prairie Lithium undertook a review of the historical sampling data to determine which samples were representative of formation water and which samples should be excluded due to QAQC concerns. The QP verified the lithium concentration data by reviewing Prairie Lithium's QAQC program, confirming the reported well names and concentrations in the referenced data sources, reviewing the reasonableness of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dataset based on regional water quality, and reviewing the dataset for consistency within the Project. A total of 72 samples were sent for analysis of lithium concentration during testing of the 101/14- 33-002-12W2 and 104/01-02-001-12W2 wells. All 72 samples were analyzed by Prairie Lithium and Isobrine Solutions. A subset of 29 of those 72 samples were sent to Element and of those 29 samples, 26 were sent for analysis to AGAT. Samples sent to three/four laboratories were the last two samples collected in a time series from each of the 14 zones investigated in the sampling program (three combined flow tests, eight zones in 101/14-33-002-12W2M, and three zones in 104/01-02-001-12W2). In a typical hydrochemical sampling program, the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures would include 5% to 10% blind duplicate samples to test the precision of the analyses. A total of 72 samples were analyzed at Isobrine Solutions and independently analyzed by at least one other laboratory (Element, AGAT, or Prairie Lithium). Twenty-nine (29), or 40%, of the samples were run by three independent laboratories, and 26 (36%) of the samples were run by four different labs. This far exceeds the 5% to 10% duplicate sample standard. As part of the QAQC process, the prepared laboratory standard (S. Safarimohsenabad, University of Alberta/Recion Technologies Inc.) was included in a batch to ensure continued accuracy of the laboratory analysis. Any time the laboratory obtained a lithium value outside the 110 mg/L to 120 mg/L range, repeat analyses of the entire sample batches were conducted.
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.*	For Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2), a detailed site survey was completed by Caltech Surveys. The survey was carried out in accordance with Article XIII, Standards of Practice, Section 6 of the bylaws of the Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Association. These high quality site surveys are routine for oil and gas wells drilled in Saskatchewan. Well locations from oil and gas wells used in mapping porosity, net pay, structure, and lithium distribution were accessed from GeoSCOUT™. The geographical land grid format survey is in NAD 83 and UTM Zone 13N.

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.*	Lithium concentration samples from Duperow Formation brines have been collected all around Prairie Lithium's Property. Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) is located in the centre of the Property. The range in spacing between wells with lithium concentration measurements varies from 610 m between the most closely spaced wells to over 68,000 m between the most widely spaced wells. The Duperow Aquifer is judged to be hydraulically continuous within, and far beyond, the Prairie Lithium resource area. The DST-measured lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation suggest that lithium concentrations are continuous across the Project. This is based on regional hydrochemical mapping conducted over 25 years demonstrating systematic patterns of water chemistry across the project area. The Saskatchewan Phanerozoic Fluids and Petroleum Systems Project (Jensen et al., 2015) was based on hundreds of water samples collected and submitted to the Government of Saskatchewan. The reason there are not an equivalent number of lithium analyses, is simply because the operators were not required to analyze for lithium. Prairie Lithium's sampling program supports the interpretation of regionally consistent lithium values. Furthermore, sampling program results suggest some of the variability between previously reported lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation may be due to the differing geologic units that were sampled.
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.*	Duperow Formation brines have been sampled from vertical wells that have been drilled perpendicular to the Duperow Formation stratigraphy. There is no relationship between the drilling orientation and the formation water quality, so no sampling bias related to sampling orientation is present.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security procedures for Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2): • Samples taken in the field were placed in 1L bottles and were labelled according to the date of sample collection, name of the sampler, location of the sampling and number of the sample. The samples were later double checked and sent to the 3rd party laboratories by Purolator shipping services whilst conforming to the required transport protocols. The corresponding Chain of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Custody was either sent with the samples or was sent to the 3rd party by email. The 3rd party always confirmed the receipt of the samples by sending the chain of custody including the analyses requests, sample descriptions, client identities (IDs), 3rd party IDs and client notes. Sample security procedures for legacy field sampling for lithium that occurred between 1996 and 2019: • Samples were transported to the University of Alberta where they were relabeled, transferred, and split into "anonymous" sample containers. This was conducted to maintain confidentiality of the operator, date, well name, location, interval, and fluid recovery. The samples were then sent to various laboratories for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The QP was involved throughout the testing program including participating in the development of the testing program, planning the QAQC for the water sampling, and witnessing the testing at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well from October 19 to October 22, 2021. During the time that the QP was at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well, four different intervals of the Duperow Formation were developed until representative samples could be collected for laboratory analysis. The QP witnessed the sample preparation, analysis and security measures of the reservoir testing and can verify that the procedures were consistent with the description provided.

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.*	Prairie Lithium leases 72 subsurface mineral permits located in southeast Saskatchewan close to the United States border. The subsurface mineral permits are leased from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government and cover 549.5 square miles (351,709 acres or 1,423.2 km^2). Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) permits also exist across Prairie Lithium's Property and are leased to oil and gas producers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All permits and stratigraphic intervals are held 100% by Prairie Lithium or sub-leased from a geothermal company Deep Earth Energy Production Corp. (DEEP). Prairie Lithium entered into a binding legal Subsurface Mineral Permit Acquisition Agreement (SMPAA) with DEEP on October 20, 2021. The SMPAA covers an Area of Mutual Interest (AMI) over Townships 1 to 4 and Ranges 7 to 16 West of the 2nd Meridian. Any pre-existing or recently purchased subsurface mineral permits within the AMI now possess a stratified stratigraphic arrangement. Prairie Lithium holds 100% working interest in mineral rights from Top Madison Group to Top Red River Formation and DEEP holds 100% working interest in mineral rights from Top Red River Formation to Precambrian. No back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances are applicable. The subsurface mineral permits are leased from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government. There has been no prior ownership of the subsurface mineral permits across the Project for lithium. One mineral permit was awarded on December 17, 2019, which will expire in December 2027; three permits were acquired on April 20, 2020, which expire in April 2028; a total of 34 permits were acquired on April 19, 2021, which expire in April 2029; and a total of 16 permits were acquired on August 23, 2021, which expire in August 2029. An additional 18 permits have been sub-leased from DEEP. Prairie Lithium has no royalty agreements with the provincial government, lithium entities, petroleum companies or other mineral right holders. Industry and government are discussing a mineral royalty structure. Prairie Lithium does not own or lease any surface rights except for the surface rights that are leased at well 101/14-33-002-12W2. The Ministry of Energy and Resources (MER) has indicated to Prairie Lithium that the process to license wells for injection, water source, disposal, or production of lithium will follow that of the oil and gas industry. Prairie Lithium is not aware at the date of this report of any known environmental issues that could materially impact their ability to extract lithium from the Project. **Appendix 1:** Summary of 72 subsurface mineral permits where Prairie Lithium has 100% working interest across the Duperow Formation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There has been abundant drilling for oil and gas in southeastern Saskatchewan. This oil and gas exploration work has produced the high quality geologic data (wireline logs, core, and reservoir testing) that was used in Prairie Lithium's report. Other parties including government and academic research teams have also leveraged oil and gas wells to evaluate brine chemistry. Academic research (Iampen and Rostron, 2000; Iampen, 2001; Shouakar-Stash, 2008) and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey / University of Alberta (Rostron et al., 2002; Jensen 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016; Jensen and Rostron, 2017, 2018; Jensen et al., 2019) have published several technical reports characterizing the lithium potential of various stratigraphic intervals in southern and central Saskatchewan. Brine-rich formation water from oil and gas producing intervals have been tested for lithium and other elements by these researchers from University of Alberta and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey. Historical brine samples from 15 wells in and adjacent to Prairie Lithium's Project have been analyzed for lithium concentrations and are interpreted to be representative of the Duperow Formation brine (Iampen and Rostron, 2000; Iampen, 2001; Shouakar-Stash, 2008) and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey / University of Alberta (Rostron et al., 2002; Jensen 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016; Jensen and Rostron, 2017, 2018; Jensen et al., 2019). Two of these wells (121/09- 13-002-22W2 and 141/14-12-007-11W2) were sampled twice, resulting in a total of seventeen representative lithium concentrations. A total of thirteen of the lithium samples were published in the referenced reports. Four samples (101/07-27-007-06W2/03, 121/09-03-007-11W2, 141/13-02-007-11W2, and 141/01-22-004-19W2/00) were sourced from an unpublished database. These additional data points were collected and analyzed by researchers at the University of Alberta between 1996 and 2004 and obtained under agreement from Isobrine Solutions Incorporated (Isobrine Solutions), a University of Alberta spin-off company. Isobrine Solutions holds a Permit to Practice from APEGA, along with a Certificate of Authorization from APEGS to practice in Saskatchewan. These data were provided to Prairie Lithium for their lithium exploration project in good faith. Based on the results of testing at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 and 104/01-02-001-12W2 wells, Prairie Lithium believes there is a high degree of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spatial correlation of lithium concentrations within individual Duperow Formation units and that the variation of lithium concentration between historical sampling programs may be due to the units sampled in the historical tests.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target interval of this Project is porous carbonate rocks of the Upper Devonian (Frasnian) Duperow Formation, Saskatchewan Group (Gerhard et al., 1982; Kent and Christopher, 1994). Upper Devonian sediments were laid down in a northwest to southeast elongated Elk Point Basin that extended broadly from northwestern Alberta, through Saskatchewan, and across into North Dakota and Montana (Dunn, 1975). The Duperow Formation correlates westward with the Leduc Formation, a prominent series of reefs in the open-marine Alberta Basin. Middle and Late Devonian sedimentation was characterized by cyclic carbonates and evaporites. Cyclic ordering of strata from shelf carbonates to restricted supratidal carbonates and evaporites, are identified as shallowing-upward or "brining-upward" parasequences and these cyclic intervals are recognized throughout the entire Devonian stratigraphic column in the Elk Point Basin of southern Saskatchewan (Kent and Christopher, 1994). The Duperow Formation was deposited as a shallow-marine, carbonate inner platform to supratidal sabkha or tidal flat (Cen and Salad Hersi, 2006). The deposit type being explored by Prairie Lithium is a lithium-bearing brine hosted by the Duperow Formation. Other lithium-rich brine deposits within oilfields include the brines within the Smackover Formation of the Gulf Coast and the Leduc Formation in Alberta (Kesler et al., 2012; Bowell et al., 2020). Lithium brines are defined as accumulations of saline groundwater enriched in dissolved lithium (Bradley, et al., 2017) within arid climates. Lithium brines are located within closed sedimentary basins with a close association with evaporite deposits which resulted from trapped evaporatively concentrated seawater (Bradley et al., 2013). Lithium brines are hosted within one or more aquifers which have had sufficient time to concentrate a brine (Bradley et al., 2017). Historical and newly acquired brine analysis data indicate that the Property is located within an area of extremely elevated TDS brine above 300,000 mg/L and with lithium concentrations of up to 170 mg/L within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Duperow Formation. Newly acquired geochemical data has allowed Prairie Lithium to characterize lithium content of the Duperow Formation within much of the Property. Lithium results from wells located across the Property and beyond indicate that lithium concentrations are elevated and laterally continuous across the Property. The northern limit of elevated lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation occurs beyond the northern limits of the Property. Elevated lithium trends extend through the Property and south into North Dakota. Elevated lithium concentrations start decreasing east of the Property at Range 6W2. Lithium values also indicate low lithium concentrations from R18W2 and beyond to the west.

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.*
		See **Appendix 2**: Summary Table of Drill Holes
		• 278 wells with wireline logs to determine the average porosity over the net pay interval.
		• 17 wells with brine samples analyzed for lithium concentration.

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.*	Based on the geologic setting, the Duperow Aquifer is judged to be hydraulically continuous within, and far beyond, the Prairie Lithium resource area. The DST-measured lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation suggest that lithium concentrations are continuous across the Project. Prairie Lithium's sampling program supports the interpretation of regionally consistent lithium values and suggest that some of the measured variability between previously reported lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation may be due to the differing geologic units that were sampled. The best estimate of lithium concentrations within the six intra-Duperow Formation stratigraphic intervals defined by Yang (2015) was used for the purposes of the Mineral Resource estimate (see Balanced Reporting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		below). It is assumed that these values are representative of the lithium concentrations throughout the resource area.
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').*	Geophysical wireline logs from wells drilled through the Duperow Formation were used to identify the top and base of the formation. A total of 462 wells were used to determine the top of the Duperow Formation and 357 wells were used to determine the base of the Duperow Formation. 278 wells with wireline logs to determine the average porosity over the net pay interval and 17 wells with brine samples analyzed for lithium concentration. The majority of the well drilled are vertical and drilled perpendicular to the Duperow Formation stratigraphy and therefore perpendicular to the mineralization.
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 following maps and cross sections have been selected from the PEA. • Control Points for Lithium Concentration • Control Points for Petrophysics • Standard Cross Sections
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.*	The best estimate of lithium concentrations within the six intra-Duperow Formation stratigraphic intervals defined by Yang (2015) are summarized in Table 1. For the purposes of the Mineral Resource estimate, it is assumed that these values are representative of the lithium concentrations throughout the resource area. Table 1: • Column 1: The interval the samples were taken from rolled up to the Yang (2015) Stratigraphy. • Column 2: A value of 1 indicates the samples were obtained from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) only. A value of 2 indicates the samples were obtained from Prairie Lithium's test well (101/14-33-002-12W2) and re-entry well (104/01-02-001-12W2). • Column 3: The number of water samples analyzed by the laboratory during the determination of a representative sample.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Column 4: The representative lithium concentration used in the lithium resource estimate. This value comes from a representative sample within the interval. It is not an average value. All Units Except the Flat Lake Evaporite were sampled. A value of 99 was used for the Flat Lake Evaporite based on the lithium concentration measured from the Seward Member. Four laboratories of different affiliations were utilized for sample analysis.
Column 5: The range in lithium concentrations measured over the sample intervals rolled up to the Yang 2015 Stratigraphy.
<table>
<tr><th>Yang Stratigraphic Interval</th><th>No. Wells Sampled</th><th>No. Samples Analyzed</th><th>Representative Lithium Concentration (mg/L)</th><th>Range in Lithium Concentration (mg/L)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Seward Member</td><td>1</td><td>11</td><td>99.2</td><td>91 - 118</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flat Lake Evaporite</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>99</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Upper Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>2</td><td>29</td><td>172</td><td>146 - 180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Middle Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>2</td><td>49</td><td>137</td><td>118 - 170</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>97.6</td><td>89 - 120</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saskatoon Member</td><td>2</td><td>23</td><td>59</td><td>44 - 77</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>No other substantive exploration data has been collected.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Subject to final regulatory approvals Prairie Lithium is planning to obtain fluid samples to analyze lithium concentrations within the Duperow Formation at well 16-20-003-12W2 by the end of Q1, 2023.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Each sample is tracked using a unique tracking number, thus all laboratory and reporting procedures are tied back to that tracking number. Each laboratory has internal procedures to ensure data integrity. However, we have a final check on transcription and reporting errors from the labs, by comparing the results of each sample to each other. Reporting and transcription errors post lab analysis are mitigated by multiple levels of review by professional geoscientists. Prairie Lithium undertook a review of the historical sampling data to determine which samples were representative of the formation water and which samples should be excluded due to QAQC concerns. The Mineral Resource QP verified the lithium concentration data by reviewing Prairie Lithium's program, confirming the reported well names and concentrations in the referenced data sources, reviewing the reasonableness of the dataset based on regional water quality, and reviewing the dataset for consistency within the Project.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The QP was involved throughout the testing program including participating in the development of the testing program, planning the QAQC for the water sampling, and witnessing the testing at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well from October 19 to October 22, 2021. During the time that the QP was at the 101/14-33-002-12W2 well, four different intervals of the Duperow Formation were developed until representative samples could be collected for laboratory analysis. The QP witnessed the sample preparation, analysis and security measures of the reservoir testing and can verify that the procedures were consistent with the description provided under 'Drill Sample Recovery'.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The Duperow Aquifer is laterally extensive and highly correlatable across the resource area. Based on Prairie Lithium's sampling program and historical sampling programs, the pore space is filled with a lithium-rich brine across the Project. Historical data compiled by the oil and gas industry and testing completed by Prairie Lithium, suggests it is possible to withdrawal commercial quantities of brine from the Duperow Formation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Inferred Mineral Resource estimate is based on the total volume of water in the net pay and the interpolated lithium concentration within the resource area. This Mineral Resource estimate is classified as Inferred because geological evidence is sufficient to imply, but not verify lithium grade and continuity across the resource area.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Prairie Lithium leases 72 subsurface mineral permits located in southeast Saskatchewan close to the United States border. The subsurface mineral permits are leased from the Saskatchewan Provincial Government and cover 549.5 square miles (351,709 acres or 1,423.2 km^2). Across the Project, the top of the Duperow Formation varies in depth from 1,500 m true vertical depth (TVD) (900 mbsl) in the northeast to 2,700 m TVD (2,000 mbsl) in the southwest. Seven (7) structure elevation maps between the top of the Duperow (Seward member) and the bottom of the Duperow Formation (top of Souris River Formation) were prepared in the resource area. Between 359 wells (top Souris River Formation) and 468 wells (Flat Lake Evaporite unit) were used in the interpolation of each surface. Based on the high quality of the wireline logs and the highly correlatable nature of the Durperow, the dimensions of the Mineral Resource are well constrained. Based on the geologic setting, regional hydraulic head mapping, and regional geochemical characterizations, the Duperow Aquifer is judged to be hydraulically continuous within, and far beyond, the Prairie Lithium resource area. The historical, and recently measured lithium concentrations in the Duperow Formation, also suggest that lithium concentrations are continuous across the Resource Area.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	Geological understanding of the Duperow Formation was foundational to the resource estimate. Geological mapping was completed by Prairie Lithium and interpolated structure surfaces for the intra-Duperow Formation stratigraphy were provided to Fluid Domains Inc. for construction of a three-dimensional geologic model in FEFLOW™. The geological data set used to construct the surfaces and the model are summarized in Table 2.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

- *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*
- *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
- *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
- *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
- *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
- *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*

</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Interval</th><th>Number of Control Points</th></tr>
<tr><td>Seward Member (top Duperow Formation)</td><td>464</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flat Lake Evaporite</td><td>468</td></tr>
<tr><td>Upper Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>433</td></tr>
<tr><td>Middle Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>425</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower Unit of the Wymark Member</td><td>402</td></tr>
<tr><td>Saskatoon Member</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>Souris River Formation (base Duperow Formation)</td><td>359</td></tr>
</table>

Wells used in the structure and thickness mapping span from Range 4W2M to Range 18W2M and include the northern two townships in North Dakota and Township 1 to 11 in Saskatchewan. Thickness or structural anomalies identified in the maps were reviewed and corrected (when necessary) prior to interpolation. The interpolated surfaces represent the structure and thickness of the Duperow Formation. No Duperow Formation-aged faults have been identified.

Isopach maps were created in GeoSCOUT™ using the inverse distance gridding algorithm at a 400 m grid spacing. The isopach maps were constructed to understand and assess thickness trends within the intra-Duperow Formation stratigraphy. Any anomalies in the maps were addressed by quality checking stratigraphic tops in the wells and shifting them accordingly.

The structure maps of surfaces were exported from GeoSCOUT™ and imported into FEFLOW™ to determine the gross rock volume. Additionally, average weighted porosity maps and average net pay maps for each intra-Duperow interval were created in FEFLOW™ to calculate the net brine volume of the Duperow Aquifer.

Validation of the FEFLOW generated isopach maps was achieved by comparing to the isopach maps generated in GeoScout.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>

- *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*

</td><td>Not applicable.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Not used.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Based on the reservoir properties and the well performance observed at Prairie Lithium's 101/14-33-002-12W2M well, a well network consisting of four deviated water production wells could be capable of providing the target brine production rates of 7,000 m^3/d (calendar day) for a 20-year period. Wells will be directionally drilled from the single pad location to provide spatial separation between the middle of the production intervals of each well and to maximize reservoir contact. The key inputs to the well network design are: • Lithium Concentration = 111 mg/L • Reservoir transmissivity = 2 m^2/d; • Well skin = 0; • Storativity of reservoir = 3 x 10^{-4}; • Near well storativity (based on measured performance of vertical well) = 1.5 x 10^{-2}; and • Maximum allowed drawdown = 2,000 m of formation water head. The well and aquifer performance is predicted based on the Theis (1935) solution and using AQTESOLVE software (HydroSOLVE Inc. 2007). Assumptions behind the Theis (1935) solution include homogeneous and isotropic Duperow Formation properties, no-flow from units above or below the Duperow Formation, and an infinite lateral extent to the Duperow Formation. These assumptions are reasonable for the design of a well network based on the observed geologic continuity of the Duperow Formation across the Williston Basin, the consistency of freshwater hydraulic heads in the Duperow Formation throughout the basin, and the observed response of the Duperow Formation during pumping tests. Key aspects of the designed well network will be: • A minimum plan view spacing of 1,750 m between the middle of the production interval of each well; • A maximum predicted drawdown of approximately 2,000 m at each well (70% of maximum allowed drawdown); and • A predicted 100 m drawdown approximately 5 km away from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface pad after three years of operation and approximately 11 km away from the center of the well pad after 20 years of operation. Specific learnings that will contribute to continuous improvement of the design include, but are not limited to, the following well and reservoir characteristics: • Improved characterization of the aquifer transmissivity and the degree to which the aquifer is heterogeneous. Areas with higher aquifer transmissivity can withdraw water with less drawdown, thereby reducing ESP power requirements or the number of required wells; • Characterization of the early time drawdown of deviated wells. Deviated wells are expected to have less early-time drawdown than the tested 101/14-33-002-12W2M well. This would result in less drawdown in the well, thereby reducing ESP power requirements or the number of required wells; • Improved characterization of the bulk storativity of the Duperow Formation including the release of water from intervals not mapped as economic. Areas with a higher storativity have a delayed drawdown and less interference between supply wells; • Determining whether the orientation of well trajectory affects the well yield. If the aquifer exhibits anisotropy due to primary or secondary permeability features (e.g., fractures) the supply wells can be preferentially oriented to intersect these features. This could have the effect of minimizing drawdown at the supply wells, thereby reducing ESP power requirements or the number of required wells; and • Determining the degree of pressure support that is provided to the Duperow Formation from the overlying and underlying formations. Pressure support provided by the confining units will reduce the magnitude of drawdown and the rate that drawdown propagates away from well pads. This can reduce the interference between well pads and thereby increase the number of well pads.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Prairie Lithium is in the preliminary stages of designing a full well pad build-out that will be capable of withdrawing up to 140,000 m^3/d of lithium-rich brine across the Project. Over a 20-year period, the full build-out would withdrawal approximately 1,000 million m^3 or 15% of the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of total water volume in the net pay. Given the large, estimated volume of water in the net pay, the constraints for the full well pad build-out are related only to pressure interference and the unit cost of water withdrawal. It is important to emphasize the preliminary nature of the aquifer characterization. The aquifer properties have been modelled across the Project based on pumping tests completed at a single well. Preliminary analysis suggests there is a reasonable prospect of economic extraction at full build-out. The location of the first well pad has yet to be determined.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Prairie Lithium has developed an ion exchange material called Plix that has been shown to extract an average of 99.7% of lithium from brine. This claim is based on a 3rd party verification report prepared in April 2021 by Coanda Research and Development. Plix is manufactured by Prairie Lithium using proprietary raw materials and reaction conditions. Bench scale test for lithium extraction was performed at the Prairie Lithium laboratory under the supervision of Coanda Research and Development. The processing concept is expected to be technically feasible but has not yet been proven on a commercial scale, nor has it been fully tested or optimized to identify bottlenecks and operating limits. The information used to complete the lithium price forecast is based on the Benchmark Mineral Intelligence (2021) Lithium Forecast, and public domain information. Lithium does not have readily available benchmark information or a consistent global price because lithium is sold as a specialty chemical and not a commodity. Due to the lack of a traditional exchange market for lithium, it is sold on a contract basis having specific requirements for purity and allowable impurities for battery quality products. Contracts may be locked in at fixed rates for set periods of time or reference fluctuating contract levels in the market with pricing breaks. Chinese spot markets account for only a small volume of lithium traded and may not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be representative of prices that account for long-term quality supply from producers. As of October 2021, Benchmark Mineral Intelligence's global weighted average lithium price for Li2CO3 (minimum 99% purity) and LiOH (minimum 55% purity) year to date has increased 278% and 175%, respectively. The rapid rise in lithium chemical prices is resultant of a sustained supply deficit caused by new project and expansion delays. It is worth noting that because of the nuanced nature of specialty lithium chemicals new supplies may not immediately meet quality standards for high purity battery applications, increasing stress on the overall supply and demand balance. The future average selling price of CAD $21,420/t LHM (USD $16,447/t LHM) or CAD $18,850/t LCE (USD $14,500/t LCE) is used in this assessment. Reflecting a price that is lower than the highs forecasted in the short to medium term and slightly higher than the expected sustaining cost for new projects occurring post-2030. It is also consistent with price assumptions made in recently released public economic assessments from similar lithium development projects. Prairie Lithium's Project is in an area untouched by the mining for lithium-bearing brine. The discounted cash flow model indicates the Project is economically viable. Together with the imminent lack of global lithium chemical supply, in relation to increasing demand, indicates favorable conditions for Prairie Lithium's planned market entry.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	As the Project is in a PEA stage, no environmental surveys or studies have been completed. Nonetheless, Prairie Lithium intends to complete these according to Saskatchewan guidelines and rules at the relevant stage of project advancement. Provincial regulations specific to lithium projects do not currently exist. The Saskatchewan Minister of Energy and Resources has indicated to Prairie Lithium that the process to license wells for injection, water source, disposal, or production of lithium will follow that of the oil and gas industry. Prairie Lithium is not aware at the date of this report of any known environmental issues that could materially impact their ability to extract lithium from the planned Project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Prairie Lithium intends to place any required infrastructure within cultivated lands to help mitigate any adverse effects to populations of Species of Management Concern (SOMC) at the Project. Once the location of central processing facility is finalized, Prairie Lithium will complete the required detailed environmental surveys. Prairie Lithium aims to minimize surface environmental footprints by having multiple production wells drilled from a common surface pad, using existing surface infrastructure to minimize disturbance, such as using existing roads to access well pads, amongst other activities. Based on the Hunting, Angling and Biodiversity Information of Saskatchewan (HABISask) search, it is not believed that the Project is likely to cause any impacts to SOMC that cannot be mitigated through proper planning. The main waste product produced by the central processing facility will be lithium depleted brine. It is not currently foreseen that the Project will produce any surface tailings or process waste, and all lithium depleted brine is planned to be disposed through six disposal wells into underlying stratigraphy.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Wireline logs were examined to determine the lithology across the intra-Duperow Formation intervals. Density logging tools emit gamma-rays to measure electron density to calculate porosity and photoelectric factor (PEF) to determine lithology. The bulk density of each interval was one source of data used to interpret the average porosity over each interval. This exercise was completed over 22 individual layers for 278 wells.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resource estimation is based on geological surfaces and Duperow Formation Aquifer quality data provided by Prairie Lithium. Historical and current lithium concentrations and geological data were incorporated into the lithium volumetric estimates. Historical data was derived from within, and adjacent to, the Project and new data was derived from within the Property from two wells, namely 101/14-33-002-12W2 and 104/01-02-001-12W2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred based on the geological evidence being sufficient to imply but not to verify geological, grade, or quality continuity. The Inferred Mineral Resource is preliminary in nature and is considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No detailed audits have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Mineral Resource estimation has been performed according to the requirements of the CIM Best Practice Guidelines for Resource and Reserve Estimation for Lithium Brines (2012), CIM Definitions Standard (2014), Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019), and the CIM NI 43-101F1 (2011). Additional data and modelling will be required to further characterize the Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource figures have been rounded to reflect that they are estimates. There has been insufficient exploration to define the Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. The estimate of Mineral Resource may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues, but at present there are none known which could adversely affect the Mineral Resources estimated above.

Appendix 1:

Summary of 72 subsurface mineral permits where Prairie Lithium has 100% WI across the Duperow Formation. Bold permit numbers indicate DEEP as the lessor, with the stratigraphic interval Top Madison to Top Red River held in trust for Prairie Lithium. Costs are expressed in Canadian dollars; MWR = Minimum Work Requirement.

<table>
<tr><th>Public Offering Number</th><th>Block</th><th>Surface Area (Ha)</th><th>Disposition Area (Ha)</th><th>Offering Date</th><th>Annual Rent (CAD $)</th><th>MWR (CAD $)</th><th>Restrictions</th><th>Stratigraphic Interval</th><th>Lessor / AMI (In / Out)</th></tr>
<tr><td>S002</td><td>1</td><td>1553.82</td><td>1553.82</td><td>4/23/2019</td><td>3,107.64</td><td>577,000</td><td>LS</td><td>Base Three Forks Group to top Precambrian</td><td>DEEP / In</td></tr>
<tr><td>S004</td><td>5</td><td>1292.16</td><td>1292.16</td><td>12/17/2019</td><td>2,584.32</td><td>485,000</td><td rowspan="6">PNG</td><td rowspan="6">Top Madison Group to Top Precambrian</td><td rowspan="2">PLi / Out</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">S005</td><td>29</td><td>258.38</td><td>258.38</td><td>4/20/2020</td><td>516.76</td><td>97,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>46</td><td>1742.94</td><td>1656.78</td><td>4/20/2020</td><td>3,313.55</td><td>654,000</td><td rowspan="4">DEEP / In</td></tr>
<tr><td>47</td><td>257.95</td><td>257.95</td><td>4/20/2020</td><td>515.90</td><td>97,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>1547.57</td><td>1547.57</td><td>4/20/2020</td><td>3,095.13</td><td>581,000</td></tr>
</table>

Public Offering Number	Block	Surface Area (Ha)	Disposition Area (Ha)	Offering Date	Annual Rent (CAD $)	MWR (CAD $)	Restrictions	Stratigraphic Interval	Lessor / AMI (In / Out)
	58	9295.42	8842.41	4/20/2020	17,684.82	3,485,000		Top Madison Group to Top Winnipeg Formation	PLi / In
	60	1293.55	1293.55	4/20/2020	2,587.10	485,000		Top Madison Group to Top Precambrian - except E/2 28-3-12W2, 29-3-12W2 and 32-3-12W2 Top Madison Group to Top Winnipeg Formation	
S008	29	3872.15	3807.55	4/19/2021	7,615.10	1,475,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	31	128.76	128.76	4/19/2021	257.51	50,000	3KM, PNG		DEEP / In
	32	258.21	258.21	4/19/2021	516.43	99,000			
	33	1227.21	1173.33	4/19/2021	2,346.67	468,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian; except W/2 and NE-6-2-10 W2 top Madison Group to base Three Forks Group	
	34	258.38	258.38	4/19/2021	516.75	99,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	35	2252.20	2252.20	4/19/2021	4,504.40	858,000			
	41	2266.02	2265.84	4/19/2021	4,531.68	863,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian; except NW-6-4-11 W2, S/2-10-4-11 W2, NE-26-3-12 W2 and 36-3-12 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	PLi / In
	43	1876.44	1876.44	4/19/2021	3,752.87	715,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	44	2643.97	2539.88	4/19/2021	5,079.76	1,007,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian; except 23-6-10 W2 top Madison Group to Top Winnipeg Formation	PLi / Out
	46	512.46	512.46	4/19/2021	1,024.92	196,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	49	1738.78	1738.78	4/19/2021	3,477.55	663,000		Top Madison Group to Winnipeg Formation	PLi / In
	50	1809.08	1809.08	4/19/2021	3,618.16	689,000			
	51	1810.75	1810.75	4/19/2021	3,621.49	690,000			
	52	1879.20	1815.16	4/19/2021	3,630.32	716,000			
	53	2581.51	2581.51	4/19/2021	5,163.02	984,000		Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation; except 14-2-12 W2 top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	54	2828.16	2828.13	4/19/2021	5,656.26	1,078,000		Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation; except 22-2-11 W2, 28-2-11 W2, 29-2-11 W2, 30-2-11 W2 and 32-2-11 W2 top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	56	2388.55	2018.87	4/19/2021	4,037.73	910,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian; except 22-3-12 W2, 23-3-12 W2 and SE -24-3-12 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	
	64	3157.57	1803.83	4/19/2021	3,607.66	1,203,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	65	1410.74	1410.74	4/19/2021	2,821.47	538,000			
	69	2834.84	2834.84	4/19/2021	5,669.68	1,080,000		Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	PLi / In
	70	2319.43	2319.43	4/19/2021	4,638.86	884,000			
	71	2106.95	2106.95	4/19/2021	4,213.91	803,000	PNG, T	Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation; except 25-2-12 W2, NE-26-2-12 W2, 27-2-12 W2, 34-2-12 W2, 35-2-12W2 and 36-2-12 W2 top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	72	1526.19	1526.19	4/19/2021	3,052.39	582,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	73	1223.27	1221.99	4/19/2021	2,443.97	466,000	3KM, PNG		
	74	2599.37	2599.06	4/19/2021	5,198.11	990,000		Top Madison Group to top Precambrian; except 34-3-12 W2, 2-4-12 W2, 12-4-12 W2 and 13-4-12 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	
	77	1546.80	1482.47	4/19/2021	2,964.95	590,000	PNG, CA, 3KM	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	86	1550.44	1550.44	4/19/2021	3,100.88	591,000	3KM, PNG	Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	PLi / In
	87	1874.77	1874.77	4/19/2021	3,749.53	714,000		Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation; except NE-5-1-13 W2 top Madison Group to Precambrian	
	88	516.70	516.70	4/19/2021	1,033.40	197,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	DEEP / In
	89	1806.44	1806.44	4/19/2021	3,612.88	688,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian; except 16-1-13 W2, 21-1-13 W2 and 22-1-13 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	

Public Offering Number	Block	Surface Area (Ha)	Disposition Area (Ha)	Offering Date	Annual Rent (CAD $)	MWR (CAD $)	Restrictions	Stratigraphic Interval	Lessor / AMI (In / Out)
	90	2391.56	2391.56	4/19/2021	4,783.11	911,000	CA, PNG, 3KM	Top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	PLi /
	91	2074.75	2074.75	4/19/2021	4,149.50	791,000	PNG, 3KM		
	92	2316.88	2316.88	4/19/2021	4,633.77	883,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to top Precambrian; except 4-2-13 W2 and SE-9-2-13 W2 and W/2-9-2-13 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation; NE-9-2-13 W2 top Madison Group to top Duperow Formation and base Souris River Formation to top Winnipeg Formation.	DEEP / In
	93	2017.84	1956.18	4/19/2021	3,912.37	769,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to top Precambrian; except 33-2-13 W2, 34-2-13 W2, W/2-35-2-13 W2, SE-35-2-13 W2 and 36-2-13 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	
	94	1548.07	1510.04	4/19/2021	3,020.09	590,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / In
	95	2392.85	2392.85	4/19/2021	4,785.70	912,000	3KM, PNG		
	96	2203.46	2203.46	4/19/2021	4,406.91	840,000	PNG		
	97	2523.42	2523.42	4/19/2021	5,046.84	961,000	3KM, PNG		
	98	3049.83	3049.83	4/19/2021	6,099.66	1,162,000	PNG		
	99	4544.02	4544.02	4/19/2021	9,088.04	1,731,000			
	102	4394.98	4394.98	4/19/2021	8,789.95	1,674,000			DEEP / In
	103	4109.14	4109.14	4/19/2021	8,218.29	1,565,000	CA, PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	DEEP / In
	104	4576.26	4576.26	4/19/2021	9,152.52	1,743,000	PNG		
	105	1604.93	1604.93	4/19/2021	3,209.86	612,000			PLi / In
	106	2308.58	2308.58	4/19/2021	4,617.16	880,000		Top Madison Group to top Precambrian; except SE-4-3-14 W2, E/2-5-3-14 W2, E/2-7-3-14 W2, 18-3-14 W2 and 19-3-14 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	
	107	3447.80	3447.80	4/19/2021	6,895.61	1,314,000		Top Madison Group to top Precambrian; except 17-3-14 W2 top Madison Group to top Winnipeg Formation	
	108	3380.74	3380.74	4/19/2021	6,761.48	1,288,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	DEEP / In
	109	4585.77	4388.70	4/19/2021	8,777.40	1,747,000			
S009	19	517.46	517.46	8/23/2021	1,034.92	199,000			PLi / In
	24	1291.87	1259.65	8/23/2021	2,519.30	497,000	PNG, 3KM, CA		
	25	1811.02	1811.02	8/23/2021	3,622.05	697,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	27	516.90	516.90	8/23/2021	1,033.79	199,000			
	29	516.17	516.17	8/23/2021	1,032.34	199,000			
	31	1226.31	1157.61	8/23/2021	2,315.23	472,000	PNG, 3KM	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	35	258.80	258.80	8/23/2021	517.60	100,000			PLi / In
	39	194.65	194.65	8/23/2021	389.30	75,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / In
	41	2393.70	2393.70	8/23/2021	4,787.39	921,000			
	42	3359.85	3359.85	8/23/2021	6,719.71	1,292,000	PNG, 3KM, CA	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	43	2327.11	2327.11	8/23/2021	4,654.22	895,000	PNG, 3KM	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	44	515.00	515.00	8/23/2021	1,030.01	198,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	50	261.40	245.07	8/23/2021	490.13	101,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / In
	51	130.07	130.07	8/23/2021	260.13	50,000		Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / In
	52	2329.79	2329.79	8/23/2021	4,659.58	896,000	PNG	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out
	53	2192.98	2192.98	8/23/2021	4,385.97	843,000	PNG, 3KM	Top Madison Group to Precambrian	PLi / Out

Appendix 2:

Summary Table of Drill Holes:

- 278 wells with wireline logs to determine the average porosity over the net pay interval.
- 17 wells with brine samples analyzed for lithium concentration.

Well ID	Reference Elevation - Kelly Bushing (m)	Measured Depth (m)	True Vertical Depth (m)	Vertical or Deviated Well	Surface Location	Surface Hole Easting (NAD83)	Surface Hole Northing (NAD83)	Bottom Hole Easting (NAD83)	Bottom Hole Northing (NAD83)	Use of Drill Hole Information
111/15-05-001-08W2/00	583.4	2850.5	2850.5	vertical	15-05-001-08W2	643155.7	5430584.0	643155.7	5430584.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-02-001-10W2/00	585.6	2441.0	2441.0	vertical	04-02-001-10W2	627978.9	5429036.5	627978.9	5429036.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-13-001-10W2/00	584.2	2814.2	2814.2	vertical	08-13-001-10W2	630706.9	5432980.5	630706.9	5432980.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/12-24-001-10W2/00	581.3	2810.9	2810.9	vertical	12-24-001-10W2	629437.7	5434660.2	629437.7	5434660.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-28-001-10W2/00	587.0	3165.0	3165.0	vertical	10-28-001-10W2	625274.6	5436212.7	625274.6	5436212.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
102/14-04-001-11W2/00	590.9	3839.5	3496.2	deviated	12-10-001-11W2	616345.4	5431028.0	615352.1	5429978.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/03-08-001-11W2/00	602.0	3394.9	3394.9	vertical	03-08-001-11W2	613844.4	5430405.6	613844.4	5430405.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
103/01-02-001-12W2/00	618.6	3731.0	3731.0	vertical	01-02-001-12W2	609801.4	5428759.5	609801.4	5428759.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/16-12-001-12W2/00	603.7	2463.0	2462.8	vertical	16-12-001-12W2	611189.0	5431659.5	611185.3	5431658.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/13-18-001-12W2/00	631.9	2480.0	2480.0	vertical	13-18-001-12W2	601765.2	5432827.4	601765.2	5432827.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/11-19-001-12W2/00	624.0	3200.0	3200.0	vertical	11-19-001-12W2	602247.8	5434050.6	602247.8	5434050.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/02-03-001-13W2/03	668.9	2556.0	2555.7	vertical	02-03-001-13W2	597856.4	5428472.7	597855.7	5428509.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/10-25-001-15W2/00	687.0	3272.0	3272.0	vertical	10-25-001-15W2	581443.2	5435490.4	581443.2	5435490.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/15-04-001-16W2/00	678.4	2490.0	2490.0	vertical	15-04-001-16W2	566902.0	5429286.4	566902.0	5429286.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/03-32-001-16W2/00	695.3	3224.0	3224.0	vertical	03-32-001-16W2	564658.0	5436326.3	564658.0	5436326.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/15-14-001-17W2/00	688.1	3205.0	3205.0	vertical	15-14-001-17W2	560374.1	5432589.1	560374.1	5432589.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/07-23-001-17W2/00	680.6	3194.0	3194.0	vertical	07-23-001-17W2	560223.9	5433165.6	560223.9	5433165.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/05-26-001-17W2/00	708.6	3187.0	3187.0	vertical	05-26-001-17W2	559442.6	5434944.9	559442.6	5434944.9	Petrophysical Evaluation

101/11-27-001-17W2/00	703.8	3198.8	3198.8	vertical	11-27-001-17W2	558308.7	5435227.4	558308.7	5435227.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/01-08-002-06W2/00	578.8	2725.0	2681.7	deviated	01-08-002-06W2	662587.7	5441580.3	662590.8	5441374.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/05-06-002-08W2/00	575.0	3396.0	3396.0	vertical	05-06-002-08W2	640282.9	5439571.3	640282.9	5439571.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/05-14-002-09W2/00	571.3	2685.0	2685.0	vertical	05-14-002-09W2	637465.3	5442546.0	637465.3	5442546.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/14-14-002-09W2/00	572.0	2686.0	2686.0	vertical	14-14-002-09W2	637597.6	5443567.0	637597.6	5443567.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/16-15-002-09W2/00	574.3	2683.5	2683.5	vertical	16-15-002-09W2	637042.9	5443388.6	637042.9	5443388.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/08-22-002-09W2/00	570.2	2611.3	2611.1	vertical	08-22-002-09W2	637026.4	5444232.4	637022.3	5444247.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/09-22-002-09W2/00	570.1	2665.0	2664.4	vertical	09-22-002-09W2	636858.4	5444592.0	636849.9	5444610.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-23-002-09W2/00	570.1	2655.0	2655.0	vertical	04-23-002-09W2	637322.4	5443861.6	637322.4	5443861.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/01-28-002-09W2/00	569.5	2665.0	2654.2	vertical	01-28-002-09W2	635172.0	5445452.5	635156.5	5445456.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/11-30-002-09W2/00	572.2	2675.0	2675.0	vertical	11-30-002-09W2	631325.5	5446121.5	631329.1	5446120.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/03-16-002-10W2/00	584.6	3292.1	3292.1	vertical	03-16-002-10W2	624875.0	5441931.3	624875.0	5441931.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/04-36-002-10W2/00	571.4	2676.0	2675.7	vertical	04-36-002-10W2	629089.4	5446968.6	629076.2	5446968.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/09-21-002-12W2/02	597.7	3056.0	3056.0	vertical	09-21-002-12W2	606008.1	5444165.1	606008.1	5444165.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/01-29-002-12W2/00	598.3	2400.0	2400.0	vertical	01-29-002-12W2	604595.8	5444923.3	604595.8	5444923.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/14-33-002-12W2/00	598.0	2421.0	2421.0	vertical	14-33-002-12W2	605332.5	5447568.4	605332.5	5447568.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/05-34-002-12W2/00	595.5	2368.5	2368.5	vertical	05-34-002-12W2	606518.9	5446768.2	606518.9	5446768.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/06-02-002-14W2/00	681.6	2510.0	2510.0	vertical	06-02-002-14W2	589142.4	5438477.7	589142.4	5438477.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/08-05-002-14W2/00	680.0	3262.0	3262.0	vertical	08-05-002-14W2	585086.5	5438401.6	585086.5	5438401.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/08-16-002-14W2/02	647.1	3189.0	3189.0	vertical	08-16-002-14W2	586734.0	5441788.5	586734.0	5441788.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/10-16-002-14W2/03	647.1	2630.0	2630.0	vertical	10-16-002-14W2	586232.4	5442039.7	586232.4	5442039.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-02-002-15W2/00	696.3	2521.0	2521.0	vertical	16-02-002-15W2	580120.7	5439084.7	580120.7	5439084.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/11-33-002-16W2/00	718.9	2420.0	2420.0	vertical	11-33-002-16W2	566245.0	5446566.0	566245.0	5446566.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/12-31-003-06W2/00	586.5	2514.0	2514.0	vertical	12-31-003-06W2	659249.4	5458185.1	659249.4	5458185.1	Petrophysical Evaluation

131/07-19-003-08W2/00	581.7	2586.2	2585.9	vertical	07-19-003-08W2	640597.1	5454060.5	640610.9	5454063.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/15-19-003-08W2/00	584.3	2577.0	2577.0	vertical	15-19-003-08W2	640462.0	5454730.0	640462.0	5454730.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/14-29-003-08W2/00	583.4	2555.0	2554.7	vertical	14-29-003-08W2	641948.9	5456563.5	641941.6	5456564.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-25-003-09W2/00	582.3	2557.0	2557.0	vertical	09-25-003-09W2	639369.0	5455949.1	639369.0	5455949.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/14-25-003-09W2/00	581.9	2491.0	2489.3	vertical	14-25-003-09W2	638408.3	5456446.6	638403.2	5456446.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-35-003-09W2/00	579.7	2497.0	2497.0	vertical	08-35-003-09W2	637593.3	5457264.8	637593.3	5457264.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-35-003-09W2/00	581.2	2531.0	2529.9	vertical	12-35-003-09W2	636612.3	5457507.3	636611.5	5457510.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-35-003-09W2/00	580.3	2552.0	2552.0	vertical	16-35-003-09W2	637546.5	5457941.0	637546.5	5457941.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/13-36-003-09W2/00	583.5	2565.0	2564.1	deviated	13-36-003-09W2	637982.4	5457835.2	637990.4	5457863.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/15-02-003-10W2/00	569.0	2650.0	2649.6	vertical	15-02-003-10W2	627577.3	5449460.4	627550.0	5449474.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/03-14-003-10W2/00	570.6	2620.0	2620.0	vertical	03-14-003-10W2	627101.9	5451803.9	627101.9	5451803.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-22-003-10W2/00	578.5	2618.0	2618.0	vertical	09-22-003-10W2	626358.6	5454027.9	626358.6	5454027.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/01-27-003-10W2/00	574.0	2620.0	2589.2	deviated	01-27-003-10W2	626449.1	5454906.4	626310.3	5454798.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/09-34-003-10W2/00	577.0	2584.0	2584.0	vertical	09-34-003-10W2	626172.7	5457083.4	626172.7	5457083.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
150/02-08-003-14W2/00	621.5	3055.0	3055.0	vertical	02-08-003-14W2	583637.4	5449168.3	583637.4	5449168.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/14-15-003-15W2/00	655.1	3039.0	3039.0	vertical	14-15-003-15W2	576578.3	5451807.7	576578.3	5451807.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/04-22-003-15W2/00	653.7	3073.0	3006.3	vertical	04-22-003-15W2	576242.9	5452198.9	576241.6	5452191.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/07-07-003-17W2/00	706.5	2697.0	2697.0	vertical	07-07-003-17W2	552460.6	5449259.5	552460.6	5449259.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/07-23-003-17W2/00	741.3	3100.1	3100.1	vertical	07-23-003-17W2	558967.0	5452501.7	558967.0	5452501.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/07-28-004-04W2/00	592.6	2797.0	2797.0	vertical	07-28-004-04W2	682649.9	5466595.1	682649.9	5466595.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/06-30-004-04W2/00	591.3	2336.0	2336.0	vertical	06-30-004-04W2	679181.3	5466615.3	679181.3	5466615.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/14-18-004-06W2/00	593.5	2475.0	2475.0	vertical	14-18-004-06W2	659635.1	5463505.2	659635.1	5463505.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/04-01-004-07W2/00	588.6	2513.0	2513.0	vertical	04-01-004-07W2	657711.8	5458982.9	657711.8	5458982.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/15-07-004-07W2/00	589.1	2518.3	2518.1	vertical	15-07-004-07W2	650285.5	5461601.6	650282.4	5461607.1	Petrophysical Evaluation

121/05-13-004-07W2/00	593.7	2441.0	2441.0	vertical	05-13-004-07W2	657436.3	5462549.5	657436.3	5462549.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/08-14-004-07W2/00	592.8	2436.4	2436.4	vertical	08-14-004-07W2	657198.8	5462613.9	657198.8	5462613.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/08-22-004-07W2/00	594.2	2905.0	2905.0	vertical	08-22-004-07W2	655297.2	5463912.6	655297.2	5463912.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/07-16-004-08W2/00	590.7	2523.0	2523.0	vertical	07-16-004-08W2	643625.7	5462094.3	643625.7	5462094.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/02-19-004-08W2/00	589.6	2510.0	2509.2	vertical	02-19-004-08W2	640299.9	5463333.1	640296.7	5463341.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/04-19-004-08W2/00	587.2	2476.0	2476.0	vertical	04-19-004-08W2	639532.5	5463306.9	639532.5	5463306.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/12-20-004-08W2/00	591.5	2502.0	2502.0	vertical	12-20-004-08W2	641119.1	5464170.6	641119.1	5464170.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/11-21-004-08W2/00	589.7	2500.0	2496.4	vertical	11-21-004-08W2	643119.0	5464146.7	643126.6	5464133.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/04-30-004-08W2/00	590.6	2465.0	2465.0	vertical	04-30-004-08W2	639388.6	5464964.0	639388.6	5464964.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/06-30-004-08W2/02	591.6	2485.0	2485.0	vertical	06-30-004-08W2	639977.3	5465485.1	639977.3	5465485.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/16-30-004-08W2/00	591.6	2407.5	2407.5	vertical	16-30-004-08W2	640602.4	5466201.8	640602.4	5466201.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/01-31-004-08W2/00	593.7	2471.0	2470.8	vertical	01-31-004-08W2	640766.8	5466734.4	640767.3	5466742.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/06-31-004-08W2/00	593.5	2450.5	2450.3	vertical	06-31-004-08W2	639885.6	5466798.6	639888.3	5466808.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-32-004-08W2/00	592.7	2443.0	2442.8	vertical	04-32-004-08W2	641101.0	5466488.3	641108.2	5466490.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/12-32-004-08W2/00	597.4	2451.0	2449.4	vertical	12-32-004-08W2	640977.8	5467406.1	640955.0	5467387.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/08-01-004-09W2/00	586.4	2560.0	2560.0	vertical	08-01-004-09W2	639274.4	5458821.0	639274.4	5458821.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/13-02-004-09W2/00	580.0	2516.0	2511.4	vertical	13-02-004-09W2	636294.6	5459603.9	636300.9	5459584.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/01-10-004-09W2/00	581.6	2527.0	2527.0	vertical	01-10-004-09W2	636025.1	5459995.4	636025.1	5459995.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/05-11-004-09W2/00	583.9	2481.4	2481.4	vertical	05-11-004-09W2	636515.0	5460459.2	636515.0	5460459.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/13-11-004-09W2/00	583.9	2507.0	2507.0	vertical	13-11-004-09W2	636573.4	5461124.7	636573.4	5461124.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/05-12-004-09W2/00	582.5	2515.0	2514.9	vertical	05-12-004-09W2	638144.4	5460338.6	638151.0	5460336.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-12-004-09W2/00	589.2	2509.0	2508.0	vertical	16-12-004-09W2	639108.0	5461228.3	639112.7	5461215.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/05-13-004-09W2/00	587.3	2486.0	2486.0	vertical	05-13-004-09W2	637888.9	5462110.8	637888.9	5462110.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/14-13-004-09W2/00	585.7	2460.0	2460.0	vertical	14-13-004-09W2	638461.6	5462767.0	638461.6	5462767.0	Petrophysical Evaluation

121/16-13-004-09W2/00	586.3	2500.0	2500.0	vertical	16-13-004-09W2	638978.4	5462784.5	638978.4	5462784.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-14-004-09W2/00	585.0	2495.0	2495.0	vertical	10-14-004-09W2	637064.5	5462321.5	637064.5	5462321.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/10-16-004-09W2/00	581.5	2500.0	2494.8	vertical	10-16-004-09W2	633953.5	5462493.9	633941.7	5462497.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-22-004-09W2/00	588.4	2490.0	2489.5	vertical	12-22-004-09W2	634831.8	5463900.2	634831.8	5463900.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/16-23-004-09W2/00	589.0	2915.0	2906.6	deviated	16-23-004-09W2	637486.5	5464438.8	637410.3	5464434.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/06-24-004-09W2/00	590.1	2506.7	2506.3	vertical	06-24-004-09W2	638471.9	5463630.4	638488.9	5463646.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-24-004-09W2/00	589.3	2481.2	2481.2	vertical	12-24-004-09W2	638102.8	5463933.7	638102.8	5463933.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/13-24-004-09W2/00	587.7	2475.6	2475.6	vertical	13-24-004-09W2	637920.7	5464435.2	637920.7	5464435.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/16-24-004-09W2/00	590.1	2497.0	2474.0	deviated	16-24-004-09W2	638948.5	5464311.0	639139.3	5464357.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/03-25-004-09W2/00	588.5	2489.0	2488.1	vertical	03-25-004-09W2	638261.8	5464923.2	638258.7	5464904.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-26-004-09W2/00	589.5	2477.2	2477.2	vertical	08-26-004-09W2	637326.5	5465310.2	637326.5	5465310.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/01-27-004-09W2/00	589.9	2481.0	2480.9	vertical	01-27-004-09W2	635949.7	5464948.9	635949.7	5464950.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/12-27-004-09W2/00	590.2	2478.0	2477.8	vertical	12-27-004-09W2	634559.8	5465503.0	634561.5	5465492.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/13-34-004-09W2/00	593.8	2895.6	2563.6	deviated	16-33-004-09W2	634210.8	5467615.6	634634.2	5467712.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/06-11-004-10W2/00	585.0	2545.0	2545.0	vertical	06-11-004-10W2	627188.7	5460276.6	627188.7	5460276.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/16-24-004-10W2/00	585.6	2495.0	2494.7	vertical	16-24-004-10W2	629448.9	5464372.4	629447.4	5464373.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/14-35-004-10W2/00	587.4	2488.0	2378.8	deviated	14-35-004-10W2	626927.7	5467500.0	626946.2	5467517.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/13-01-004-11W2/00	571.5	2875.5	2875.5	vertical	13-01-004-11W2	618313.3	5458968.4	618313.3	5458968.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/13-20-004-11W2/00	572.4	2928.2	2928.2	vertical	13-20-004-11W2	611794.0	5463858.8	611794.0	5463858.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/06-07-004-12W2/00	590.8	2879.0	2878.8	vertical	06-07-004-12W2	600825.2	5459615.2	600826.0	5459648.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-09-004-12W2/00	589.1	2886.0	2885.3	vertical	04-09-004-12W2	603690.2	5459187.0	603697.8	5459171.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/16-10-005-06W2/00	595.7	2361.0	2361.0	vertical	16-10-005-06W2	665070.4	5471744.5	665070.4	5471744.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/08-18-005-06W2/00	591.9	2382.0	2382.0	vertical	08-18-005-06W2	659990.2	5472221.2	659990.2	5472221.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/07-04-005-07W2/00	598.6	2850.0	2850.0	vertical	07-04-005-07W2	653461.1	5468831.5	653461.1	5468831.5	Petrophysical Evaluation

131/11-04-005-07W2/04	598.3	2450.0	2450.0	vertical	11-04-005-07W2	652690.3	5469368.4	652690.3	5469368.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/15-05-005-07W2/00	599.1	2837.9	2837.2	vertical	15-05-005-07W2	651588.0	5469525.8	651588.0	5469525.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/15-05-005-07W2/04	599.1	2837.9	2837.2	deviated	15-05-005-07W2	651588.0	5469525.8	651619.9	5469527.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/15-08-005-07W2/00	599.8	2851.5	2850.8	vertical	15-08-005-07W2	651500.9	5471204.4	651512.2	5471215.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-14-005-07W2/00	596.0	2388.2	2388.2	vertical	08-14-005-07W2	656793.6	5472372.4	656793.6	5472372.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/03-15-005-07W2/00	600.0	2416.0	2415.5	vertical	03-15-005-07W2	654491.9	5471708.4	654500.6	5471733.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/15-31-005-07W2/00	597.3	2360.3	2360.2	vertical	15-31-005-07W2	649674.2	5477857.8	649668.1	5477866.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/01-06-005-08W2/02	598.7	2437.0	2436.4	vertical	01-06-005-08W2	640567.9	5468001.8	640577.2	5468036.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/05-07-005-08W2/00	600.8	2448.0	2448.0	vertical	05-07-005-08W2	639421.8	5470147.2	639421.8	5470147.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-15-005-08W2/00	601.5	2467.0	2467.0	vertical	08-15-005-08W2	645374.8	5471934.9	645374.8	5471934.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/11-28-005-08W2/00	601.3	2422.7	2375.3	deviated	11-28-005-08W2	642918.3	5475481.1	642976.5	5475696.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/15-30-005-08W2/00	598.3	2396.0	2396.0	vertical	15-30-005-08W2	639978.6	5475924.5	639977.4	5475914.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/05-32-005-08W2/00	602.4	2389.0	2389.0	vertical	05-32-005-08W2	640820.0	5476698.1	640820.0	5476698.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-32-005-08W2/00	602.0	2350.0	2350.0	vertical	16-32-005-08W2	641985.5	5477473.6	641985.5	5477473.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/11-33-005-08W2/00	601.7	2370.0	2370.0	vertical	11-33-005-08W2	642836.4	5477256.6	642836.4	5477256.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/03-35-005-08W2/00	600.2	2417.0	2398.2	deviated	03-35-005-08W2	646162.8	5476258.8	646079.4	5476309.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/01-04-005-09W2/00	594.3	2457.0	2457.0	vertical	01-04-005-09W2	634148.3	5467879.9	634148.3	5467879.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/10-18-005-09W2/00	596.1	2431.0	2430.9	vertical	10-18-005-09W2	630491.9	5472021.7	630505.5	5472030.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/09-23-005-09W2/00	601.8	2432.0	2432.0	vertical	09-23-005-09W2	637148.4	5473904.0	637148.4	5473904.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/14-29-005-09W2/00	600.2	2861.0	2861.0	vertical	14-29-005-09W2	631524.4	5475679.1	631524.4	5475679.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/14-28-005-10W2/00	593.7	2775.0	2701.3	deviated	15-28-005-10W2	623781.6	5475357.1	623566.0	5475391.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/05-22-005-12W2/00	577.4	2440.0	2439.9	vertical	05-22-005-12W2	605030.2	5472525.0	605031.0	5472522.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-02-006-06W2/00	600.1	2590.0	2590.0	vertical	09-02-006-06W2	666432.2	5479438.3	666432.2	5479438.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/03-06-006-06W2/00	600.6	2885.5	2885.5	vertical	03-06-006-06W2	659134.4	5478365.3	659134.4	5478365.3	Petrophysical Evaluation

111/14-06-006-06W2/00	599.3	2722.1	2722.1	vertical	14-06-006-06W2	659192.3	5479516.3	659192.3	5479516.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-18-006-06W2/00	600.8	2325.0	2325.0	vertical	12-18-006-06W2	658697.0	5482283.3	658697.0	5482283.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/15-29-006-06W2/00	603.2	2685.0	2685.0	vertical	15-29-006-06W2	660984.9	5486073.0	660984.9	5486073.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/15-30-006-06W2/00	604.7	2562.2	2562.2	vertical	15-30-006-06W2	659269.6	5486084.9	659269.6	5486084.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/12-16-006-07W2/00	601.0	2309.0	2307.1	deviated	12-16-006-07W2	652111.9	5482310.5	652102.6	5482308.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/09-32-006-07W2/00	609.0	2282.0	2282.0	vertical	09-32-006-07W2	651453.5	5487249.5	651453.5	5487249.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/14-04-006-08W2/00	600.2	2369.0	2368.8	vertical	14-04-006-08W2	642683.8	5479236.0	642680.7	5479243.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-05-006-08W2/00	601.0	2384.0	2384.0	vertical	16-05-006-08W2	641962.8	5479044.8	641962.8	5479044.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/09-09-006-08W2/00	599.6	2356.0	2356.0	vertical	09-09-006-08W2	643584.1	5480495.4	643584.1	5480495.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/14-09-006-08W2/00	600.6	2367.0	2367.0	vertical	14-09-006-08W2	642842.3	5480689.6	642842.3	5480689.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/07-10-006-08W2/00	600.9	2368.0	2366.7	deviated	07-10-006-08W2	644946.2	5480099.8	644957.4	5480115.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-23-006-08W2/00	600.5	2311.0	2311.0	vertical	10-23-006-08W2	646299.9	5483625.6	646299.9	5483625.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/06-16-006-09W2/00	603.7	2718.0	2718.0	vertical	06-16-006-09W2	633098.3	5481424.4	633098.3	5481424.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
122/05-33-006-10W2/00	606.1	2036.0	2011.0	deviated	05-33-006-10W2	622820.8	5485998.4	622682.1	5485915.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-01-006-11W2/02	596.5	2623.0	2623.0	vertical	09-01-006-11W2	619289.6	5478212.4	619289.6	5478212.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/14-12-006-11W2/00	605.7	2763.0	2761.3	vertical	14-12-006-11W2	618260.4	5480259.9	618262.6	5480259.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/03-13-006-11W2/00	604.5	2740.0	2739.3	deviated	03-13-006-11W2	618243.6	5480568.7	618247.5	5480554.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/03-14-006-11W2/00	601.3	2729.0	2728.3	vertical	03-14-006-11W2	616695.2	5480741.1	616702.8	5480724.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/14-14-006-11W2/00	600.6	2835.0	2774.6	deviated	12-14-006-11W2	616483.6	5481452.9	616575.8	5481648.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/07-15-006-11W2/00	597.3	2855.0	2801.0	deviated	07-15-006-11W2	615685.7	5480941.0	615498.9	5481033.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-16-006-11W2/00	596.1	2738.0	2738.0	vertical	08-16-006-11W2	614168.6	5480981.3	614168.6	5480981.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-16-006-11W2/00	595.6	2748.0	2747.0	deviated	10-16-006-11W2	613891.4	5481171.3	613889.7	5481216.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/11-16-006-11W2/00	597.5	2750.0	2747.9	deviated	11-16-006-11W2	613595.1	5481337.5	613660.6	5481358.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/16-20-006-11W2/00	600.7	2719.0	2719.0	vertical	16-20-006-11W2	612726.8	5483127.9	612726.8	5483127.9	Petrophysical Evaluation

111/08-26-006-11W2/00	611.9	2723.0	2708.1	deviated	08-26-006-11W2	617462.5	5484124.2	617492.0	5484032.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/14-26-006-11W2/00	608.8	2711.0	2711.0	vertical	14-26-006-11W2	616757.6	5485007.7	616757.6	5485007.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/08-27-006-11W2/00	609.3	2705.0	2696.8	deviated	08-27-006-11W2	615978.2	5484056.8	615981.8	5483990.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-28-006-11W2/00	604.5	2620.0	2620.0	vertical	04-28-006-11W2	612971.4	5483632.3	612971.4	5483632.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/09-28-006-11W2/00	608.7	2923.3	2923.3	vertical	09-28-006-11W2	614346.9	5484540.7	614346.9	5484540.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/01-29-006-11W2/00	605.0	2752.0	2752.0	vertical	01-29-006-11W2	612528.2	5483870.0	612528.2	5483870.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/07-29-006-11W2/00	604.6	2809.0	2809.0	vertical	07-29-006-11W2	612125.9	5484060.8	612125.9	5484060.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/10-29-006-11W2/00	605.7	2820.0	2820.0	vertical	10-29-006-11W2	612253.5	5484688.5	612253.5	5484688.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-33-006-11W2/00	612.6	2748.0	2748.0	vertical	12-33-006-11W2	613205.2	5485946.0	613205.2	5485946.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/11-34-006-11W2/03	614.7	2841.0	2841.0	vertical	11-34-006-11W2	614869.6	5486372.3	614869.6	5486372.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/13-34-006-11W2/00	614.0	1950.0	1950.0	vertical	13-34-006-11W2	614647.3	5486615.6	614647.3	5486615.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/15-34-006-11W2/00	612.0	2747.0	2747.0	vertical	15-34-006-11W2	615599.5	5486542.3	615599.5	5486542.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/16-34-006-11W2/00	614.7	3027.5	2576.0	vertical	04-02-007-11W2	615595.9	5487052.7	615772.8	5486563.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/04-35-006-11W2/00	609.2	2750.4	2750.4	vertical	04-35-006-11W2	616338.6	5485499.2	616338.6	5485499.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/11-35-006-11W2/00	609.2	2743.0	2743.0	vertical	11-35-006-11W2	616610.7	5486220.2	616610.7	5486220.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/04-16-006-13W2/00	580.8	2949.0	2933.5	deviated	04-16-006-13W2	593674.2	5480242.1	593773.2	5480171.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/06-20-006-13W2/00	582.7	2918.0	2918.0	vertical	06-20-006-13W2	592332.8	5481902.9	592332.8	5481902.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/10-20-006-13W2/00	580.0	2375.3	2375.3	vertical	10-20-006-13W2	592862.6	5482448.9	592862.6	5482448.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-27-007-06W2/00	614.1	1760.0	1760.0	vertical	12-27-007-06W2	662916.0	5495428.5	662916.0	5495428.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-32-007-06W2/00	616.7	1815.0	1815.0	vertical	09-32-007-06W2	660608.7	5497067.7	660608.7	5497067.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/08-11-007-07W2/00	604.3	2232.0	2232.0	vertical	08-11-007-07W2	655918.3	5489875.2	655918.3	5489875.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/11-16-007-07W2/00	610.5	2636.0	2636.0	vertical	11-16-007-07W2	651834.8	5491806.9	651834.8	5491806.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/03-24-007-07W2/00	607.8	2635.0	2610.0	vertical	03-24-007-07W2	656586.6	5492964.0	656527.1	5492770.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/01-22-007-08W2/00	611.5	2263.3	2263.3	vertical	01-22-007-08W2	644383.2	5492472.9	644383.2	5492472.9	Petrophysical Evaluation

111/06-24-007-08W2/00	612.5	2257.0	2257.0	vertical	06-24-007-08W2	646905.6	5492946.4	646905.6	5492946.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/09-29-007-08W2/00	613.3	2518.0	2509.6	vertical	09-29-007-08W2	641131.4	5494909.4	641142.5	5494901.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/10-29-007-08W2/00	612.5	2010.8	2010.8	vertical	10-29-007-08W2	640589.3	5494985.4	640589.3	5494985.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
142/07-30-007-08W2/00	616.3	2279.8	2275.6	vertical	07-30-007-08W2	639238.7	5494383.4	639234.7	5494424.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/06-33-007-08W2/00	615.7	1825.0	1825.0	vertical	06-33-007-08W2	641723.4	5496169.6	641723.4	5496169.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/15-15-007-09W2/00	613.6	2708.1	2708.1	vertical	15-15-007-09W2	634069.7	5492109.9	634069.7	5492109.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/15-04-007-10W2/00	608.5	2750.0	2750.0	vertical	15-04-007-10W2	623041.0	5488206.8	623041.0	5488206.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/12-05-007-10W2/00	606.1	1919.0	1919.0	vertical	12-05-007-10W2	620385.7	5487817.1	620394.0	5487836.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/13-11-007-10W2/00	605.3	2305.0	1876.7	vertical	13-11-007-10W2	625292.6	5489893.1	625286.2	5489891.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/11-14-007-10W2/00	603.4	2673.0	2673.0	vertical	11-14-007-10W2	625459.9	5491364.0	625459.9	5491364.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/04-02-007-11W2/00	615.1	2709.0	2709.0	vertical	04-02-007-11W2	615637.3	5486979.1	615637.3	5486979.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/05-02-007-11W2/00	613.4	3025.0	2568.2	vertical	12-02-007-11W2	615362.9	5487837.4	615594.7	5487384.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/07-02-007-11W2/00	609.4	2821.0	2821.0	vertical	07-02-007-11W2	616310.1	5487278.1	616310.1	5487278.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/12-02-007-11W2/00	612.2	2752.4	2752.4	vertical	12-02-007-11W2	615482.4	5487731.0	615482.4	5487731.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/13-02-007-11W2/00	610.9	2000.0	2000.0	vertical	13-02-007-11W2	615469.8	5488153.3	615469.8	5488153.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
142/13-02-007-11W2/00	611.1	2711.0	2698.9	deviated	13-02-007-11W2	615565.8	5488234.3	615506.3	5488310.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/07-03-007-11W2/00	611.5	2744.0	2744.0	vertical	07-03-007-11W2	614773.4	5487300.0	614773.4	5487300.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/09-03-007-11W2/00	614.5	1932.0	1932.0	vertical	09-03-007-11W2	615059.5	5487700.9	615059.5	5487700.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-03-007-11W2/00	615.8	2709.0	2709.0	vertical	16-03-007-11W2	614915.1	5487994.8	614915.1	5487994.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/16-09-007-11W2/00	613.7	2880.0	2880.0	vertical	16-09-007-11W2	613283.9	5489749.0	613283.9	5489749.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/02-10-007-11W2/00	609.5	2744.0	2744.0	vertical	02-10-007-11W2	614828.8	5488722.6	614828.8	5488722.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/03-11-007-11W2/00	610.3	1935.0	1935.0	vertical	03-11-007-11W2	615724.5	5488532.4	615724.5	5488532.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/11-12-007-11W2/00	607.1	1895.0	1895.0	vertical	11-12-007-11W2	617463.4	5489625.2	617463.4	5489625.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/14-12-007-11W2/00	606.8	1902.0	1900.9	vertical	14-12-007-11W2	617572.5	5489933.4	617576.8	5489934.6	Petrophysical Evaluation

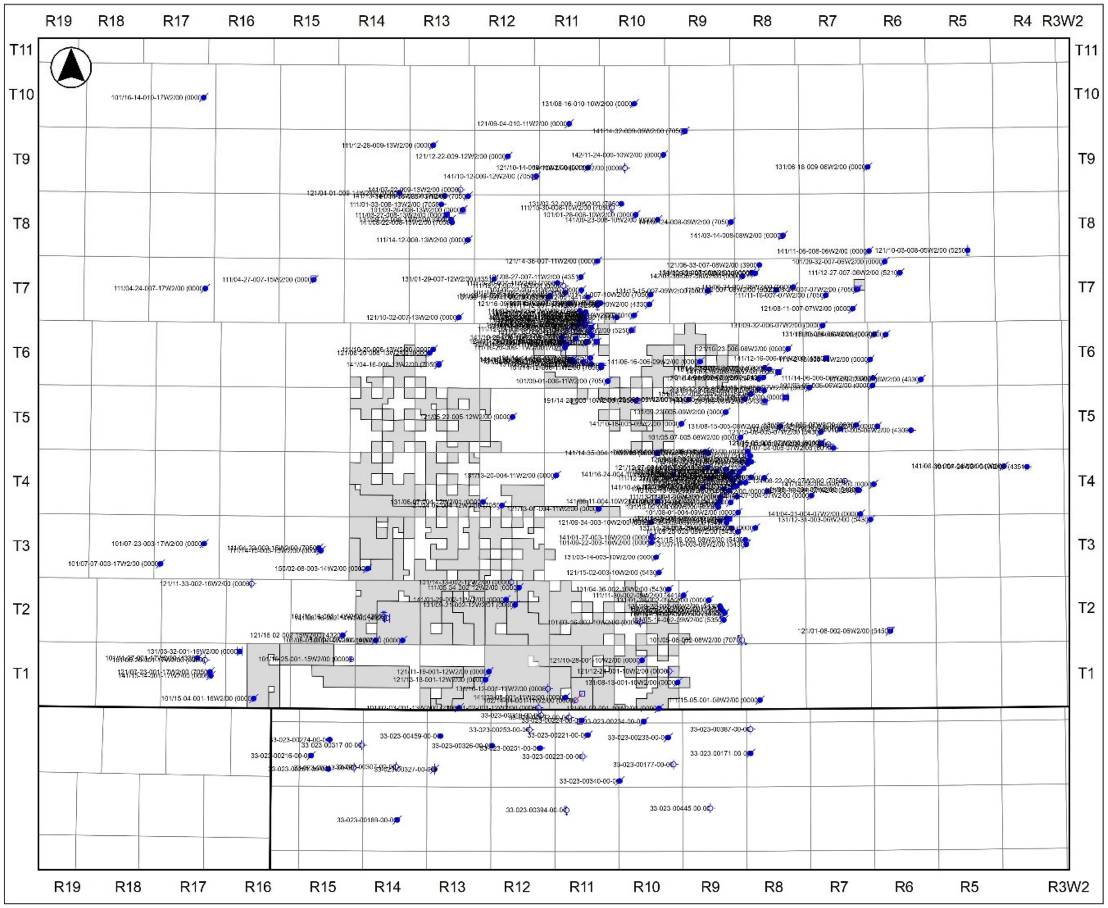
141/15-12-007-11W2/00	609.9	1980.0	1969.7	vertical	15-12-007-11W2	617933.5	5489940.1	617925.0	5489929.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/06-14-007-11W2/00	609.0	1903.1	1903.1	vertical	06-14-007-11W2	615991.3	5490790.3	615991.3	5490790.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/14-16-007-11W2/00	614.7	2726.5	2726.5	vertical	14-16-007-11W2	612577.6	5491396.0	612577.6	5491396.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-18-007-11W2/00	617.6	2627.0	2627.0	vertical	08-18-007-11W2	610124.3	5490661.8	610124.3	5490661.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/09-18-007-11W2/03	617.6	2573.0	2573.0	vertical	09-18-007-11W2	610285.4	5490887.5	610285.4	5490887.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/15-20-007-11W2/00	615.2	2757.0	2757.0	vertical	15-20-007-11W2	611364.7	5492837.9	611364.7	5492837.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-21-007-11W2/00	614.5	2703.0	2703.0	vertical	12-21-007-11W2	612282.3	5492420.8	612282.3	5492420.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/01-22-007-11W2/00	610.4	2700.0	2700.0	vertical	01-22-007-11W2	615016.6	5491824.0	615016.6	5491824.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/08-27-007-11W2/00	615.9	1900.0	1900.0	vertical	08-27-007-11W2	614878.7	5493797.4	614878.7	5493797.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/14-36-007-11W2/00	605.9	1855.8	1855.8	vertical	14-36-007-11W2	617335.5	5496252.3	617335.5	5496252.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/01-29-007-12W2/00	603.4	2662.0	2662.0	vertical	01-29-007-12W2	601808.8	5493231.2	601808.8	5493231.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-02-007-13W2/00	578.9	2330.0	2330.0	vertical	10-02-007-13W2	596640.0	5487344.2	596640.0	5487344.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/04-27-007-15W2/00	583.3	2344.6	2302.4	deviated	04-27-007-15W2	574629.0	5492801.5	574666.0	5492582.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/04-24-007-17W2/00	637.3	2749.1	2749.1	vertical	04-24-007-17W2	558364.5	5490925.9	558364.5	5490925.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-03-008-05W2/02	603.9	2475.0	2475.0	vertical	10-03-008-05W2	673057.0	5499014.5	673057.0	5499014.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/11-06-008-06W2/00	618.2	2166.2	2166.2	vertical	11-06-008-06W2	658185.6	5498608.7	658185.6	5498608.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/03-14-008-08W2/03	618.5	2625.0	2572.2	deviated	03-14-008-08W2	644890.2	5500613.9	645184.0	5500674.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/07-24-008-09W2/00	617.0	2578.0	2578.0	vertical	07-24-008-09W2	637320.4	5502539.5	637320.4	5502539.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/09-23-008-10W2/00	615.2	2585.0	2584.8	vertical	09-23-008-10W2	626268.3	5502672.5	626264.9	5502663.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/01-28-008-10W2/00	615.9	2600.0	2600.0	vertical	01-28-008-10W2	622964.5	5503341.8	622964.5	5503341.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/15-30-008-10W2/00	613.9	2578.0	2577.7	vertical	15-30-008-10W2	619356.0	5504351.1	619356.4	5504333.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/02-32-008-10W2/00	615.2	2588.0	2588.0	vertical	02-32-008-10W2	620766.5	5504954.1	620766.5	5504954.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/14-12-008-13W2/00	608.8	2252.0	2252.0	vertical	14-12-008-13W2	597768.7	5499034.4	597768.7	5499034.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/08-22-008-13W2/00	605.1	2475.0	2475.0	vertical	08-22-008-13W2	595319.4	5501632.1	595324.3	5501639.9	Petrophysical Evaluation

131/09-22-008-13W2/00	603.1	2240.0	2240.0	vertical	09-22-008-13W2	595182.1	5502053.3	595182.1	5502053.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
191/09-26-008-13W2/00	608.3	2615.0	2590.4	deviated	08-26-008-13W2	596909.7	5503371.7	596912.1	5503561.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/03-27-008-13W2/00	602.5	2515.3	2514.9	deviated	03-27-008-13W2	594500.3	5502733.1	594501.2	5502725.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/01-33-008-13W2/00	602.8	2557.0	2553.4	vertical	01-33-008-13W2	593641.9	5504294.0	593636.5	5504315.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/13-34-008-13W2/00	604.4	2490.0	2490.0	vertical	13-34-008-13W2	594145.3	5505596.1	594145.3	5505596.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/14-36-008-13W2/00	615.3	2581.0	2581.0	vertical	14-36-008-13W2	597644.8	5505630.2	597644.8	5505630.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/06-18-009-06W2/00	626.8	2442.5	2442.5	vertical	06-18-009-06W2	657745.1	5511268.4	657745.1	5511268.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/14-32-009-09W2/00	633.6	2532.2	2519.5	deviated	14-32-009-09W2	629987.9	5516068.5	630130.5	5516101.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/08-17-009-10W2/00	616.2	2551.5	2551.5	vertical	08-17-009-10W2	621182.6	5510349.0	621182.6	5510349.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
142/11-24-009-10W2/00	615.2	2608.0	2608.0	vertical	11-24-009-10W2	626937.1	5512445.3	626937.1	5512445.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/10-14-009-11W2/00	612.7	2648.0	2648.0	vertical	10-14-009-11W2	615671.4	5510305.1	615671.4	5510305.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/10-12-009-12W2/00	610.6	2542.0	2469.7	deviated	10-12-009-12W2	607623.4	5508759.9	607843.3	5508834.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/12-22-009-12W2/00	609.8	2455.0	2455.0	vertical	12-22-009-12W2	603525.3	5511759.5	603525.3	5511759.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
141/07-02-009-13W2/00	612.6	2650.0	2650.0	vertical	07-02-009-13W2	596489.6	5506577.1	596489.6	5506577.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
111/12-28-009-13W2/00	618.3	2195.0	2195.0	vertical	12-28-009-13W2	592262.1	5513188.1	592262.1	5513188.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/04-01-009-14W2/00	594.1	2242.0	2242.0	vertical	04-01-009-14W2	587292.1	5505885.0	587292.1	5505885.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
131/08-16-010-10W2/00	620.5	2075.0	2075.0	vertical	08-16-010-10W2	622402.7	5520063.4	622402.7	5520063.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
121/09-04-010-11W2/00	616.0	2557.3	2557.3	vertical	09-04-010-11W2	612652.3	5516840.1	612652.3	5516840.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
101/16-14-010-17W2/00	584.2	2445.7	2445.7	vertical	16-14-010-17W2	557543.6	5519664.1	557543.6	5519664.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00171-00-00	584.6	3608.8	3608.8	vertical	SESW 18-163-95	641916.3	5422553.7	641916.3	5422553.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00177-00-00	592.5	3444.2	3444.2	vertical	SWSW 24-163-97	630329.5	5420658.6	630329.5	5420658.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00189-00-00	660.5	3505.2	3505.2	vertical	NWNW 22-162-101	588886.8	5411476.7	588886.8	5411476.7	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00216-00-00	666.0	3389.4	3389.4	vertical	NWNW 20-163-102	575736.4	5420874.4	575736.4	5420874.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00221-00-00	604.4	3459.5	3459.5	vertical	NWNW 10-163-98	617351.6	5424808.1	617351.6	5424808.1	Petrophysical Evaluation

33-023-00223-00-00	648.3	3365.6	3365.6	vertical	NWNE 21-163-98	616611.8	5421570.9	616611.8	5421570.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00224-00-00	603.5	3504.0	3224.0	vertical	SESW 33-164-98	616093.1	5426792.3	616387.6	5426990.9	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00232-00-00	607.2	3276.6	3276.6	vertical	SENW 32-164-98	614463.6	5427373.5	614463.6	5427373.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00233-00-00	589.8	3293.4	3293.4	vertical	SWNE 11-163-97	629440.0	5424679.5	629440.0	5424679.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00234-00-00	590.7	3305.6	3305.6	vertical	SESW 33-164-97	625755.8	5427001.6	625755.8	5427001.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00251-00-00	643.1	2697.5	2697.5	vertical	SWNE 14-163-99	610193.0	5422695.5	610193.0	5422695.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00253-00-00	629.4	3332.1	3332.1	vertical	NWSE 3-163-99	608530.2	5425439.6	608530.2	5425439.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00261-00-00	647.7	3316.5	3316.5	vertical	SENE 28-163-102	578369.4	5418918.5	578369.4	5418918.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00274-00-00	660.8	3279.6	3279.6	vertical	NESE 9-163-102	578471.1	5423345.0	578471.1	5423345.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00307-00-00	676.4	3374.1	3374.1	vertical	NWNW 27-163-101	588558.3	5419444.8	588558.3	5419444.8	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00313-00-00	644.7	3316.2	3316.2	vertical	NWNW 25-163-102	582211.3	5419209.6	582211.3	5419209.6	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00317-00-00	654.4	3291.8	3291.8	vertical	NENE 13-163-102	583322.4	5422618.4	583322.4	5422618.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00319-00-00	623.3	3291.8	3291.8	vertical	SWNE 35-164-99	610265.4	5427644.4	610265.4	5427644.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00326-00-00	648.6	3347.6	3347.6	vertical	NWNW 18-163-99	602958.5	5422915.0	602958.5	5422915.0	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00327-00-00	683.4	3384.2	3384.2	vertical	SWNE 30-163-100	594340.3	5419196.2	594340.3	5419196.2	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00340-00-00	611.4	3017.8	3017.8	vertical	SWNW 31-163-97	622283.1	5418010.5	622283.1	5418010.5	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00387-00-00	580.6	2874.3	2874.3	vertical	NESW 6-163-95	641812.6	5426187.1	641812.6	5426187.1	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00394-00-00	677.0	3497.6	3497.6	vertical	NWNW 17-162-98	614362.9	5413447.4	614362.9	5413447.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00445-00-00	630.6	3435.7	3435.7	vertical	SWSE 9-162-96	635999.6	5414183.3	635999.6	5414183.3	Petrophysical Evaluation
33-023-00459-00-00	662.6	2612.1	2612.1	vertical	NENW 8-163-100	595142.6	5424212.4	595142.6	5424212.4	Petrophysical Evaluation
103/01-02-001-12W2/00	618.6	3731.0	3731.0	vertical	01-02-001-12W2	609801.4	5428759.5	609801.4	5428759.5	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
101/14-33-002-12W2/00	598.0	2421.0	2421.0	vertical	14-33-002-12W2	605332.5	5447568.4	605332.5	5447568.4	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
121/09-13-002-22W2/00	761.3	3270.1	3270.1	vertical	09-13-002-22W2	513400.5	5441333.4	513400.5	5441333.4	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
101/04-19-004-08W2/00	587.2	2476.0	2476.0	vertical	04-19-004-08W2	639532.5	5463306.9	639532.5	5463306.9	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration

141/01-22-004-19W2/00	755.6	3075.0	3075.0	vertical	01-22-004-19W2	538242.9	5461756.5	538242.9	5461756.5	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
111/02-05-005-21W2/00	754.6	2879.0	2862.8	deviated	02-05-005-21W2	514973.6	5466459.7	515093.8	5466344.4	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
101/07-27-007-06W2/00	612.0	1646.8	1646.8	vertical	07-27-007-06W2	663558.7	5495101.8	663558.7	5495101.8	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
101/07-27-007-06W2/03	612.0	1732.5	1732.5	vertical	07-27-007-06W2	663558.7	5495101.8	663558.7	5495101.8	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
141/13-02-007-11W2/00	610.9	2000.0	2000.0	vertical	13-02-007-11W2	615469.8	5488153.3	615469.8	5488153.3	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
121/09-03-007-11W2/00	614.5	1932.0	1932.0	vertical	09-03-007-11W2	615059.5	5487700.9	615059.5	5487700.9	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
141/14-12-007-11W2/00	606.8	1902.0	1900.9	vertical	14-12-007-11W2	617572.5	5489933.4	617576.8	5489934.6	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
121/10-03-008-05W2/00	603.9	2475.0	2475.0	vertical	10-03-008-05W2	673057.0	5499014.5	673057.0	5499014.5	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
141/11-17-009-21W2/00	764.5	2624.0	2624.0	vertical	11-17-009-21W2	513002.8	5509357.6	513002.8	5509357.6	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
33-023-00251-00-00	643.1	2697.5	2697.5	vertical	SWNE 14-163-99	610193.0	5422695.5	610193.0	5422695.5	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
33-023-00273-00-00	698.6	2910.8	2910.8	vertical	SENW 8-161-99	605239.6	5404886.9	605239.6	5404886.9	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
33-023-00327-00-00	683.4	3384.2	3384.2	vertical	SWNE 30-163-100	594340.3	5419196.2	594340.3	5419196.2	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration
33-105-01468-00-00	696.8	3552.7	3552.7	vertical	SWSE 5-159-96	639116.1	5386933.1	639116.1	5386933.1	Petrophysical Evaluation & Lithium Concentration

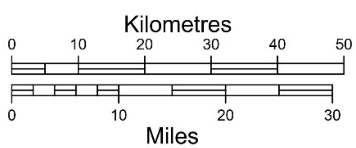
Wells Penetrating the Duperow Formation Chosen for Petrophysical Analysis (278):

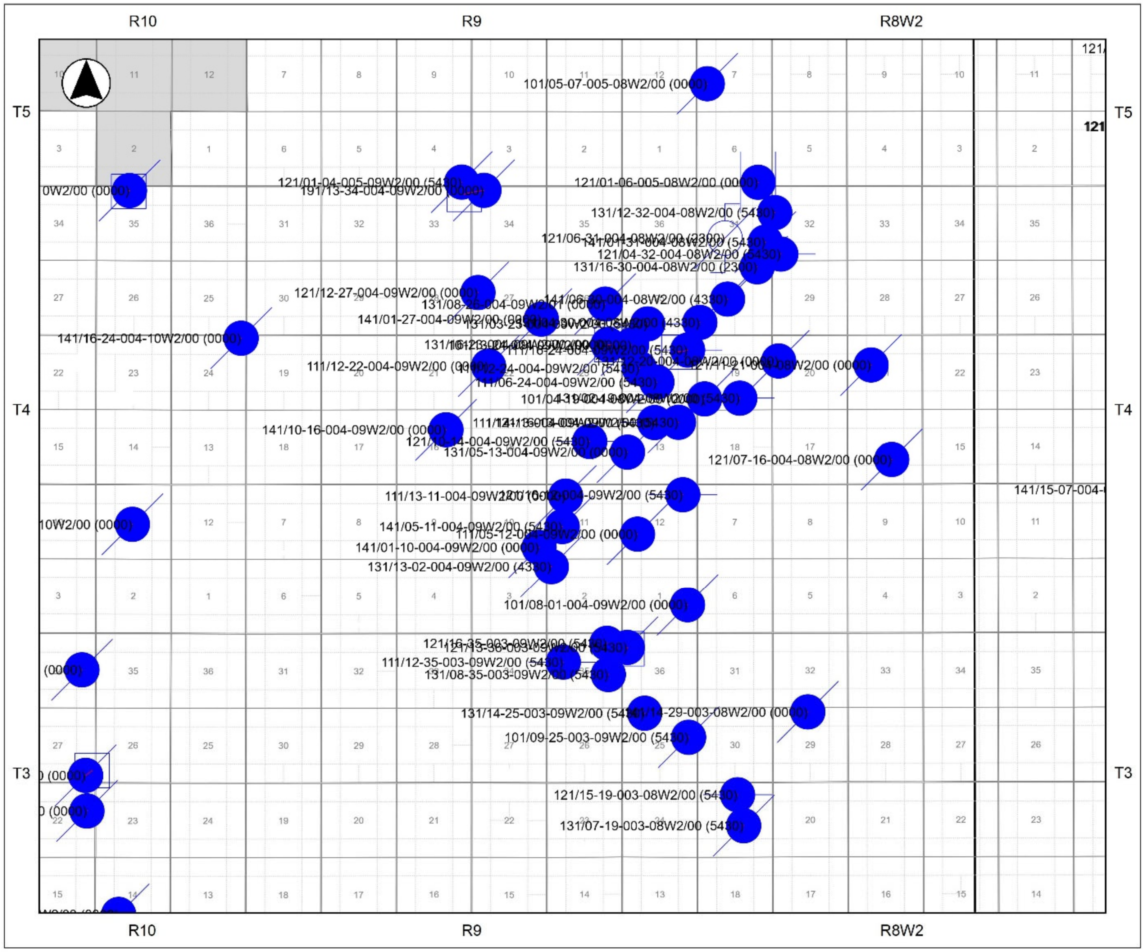


PRAIRIE LITHIUM

Duperow Formation
Wireline Logs Analyzed
n = 278

geoSCOUT	By : C Hillier P.Geol.	Date : 2022/12/20
	Scale = 1:806105	Project : Hillier_Feb 2021

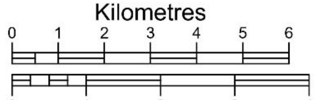


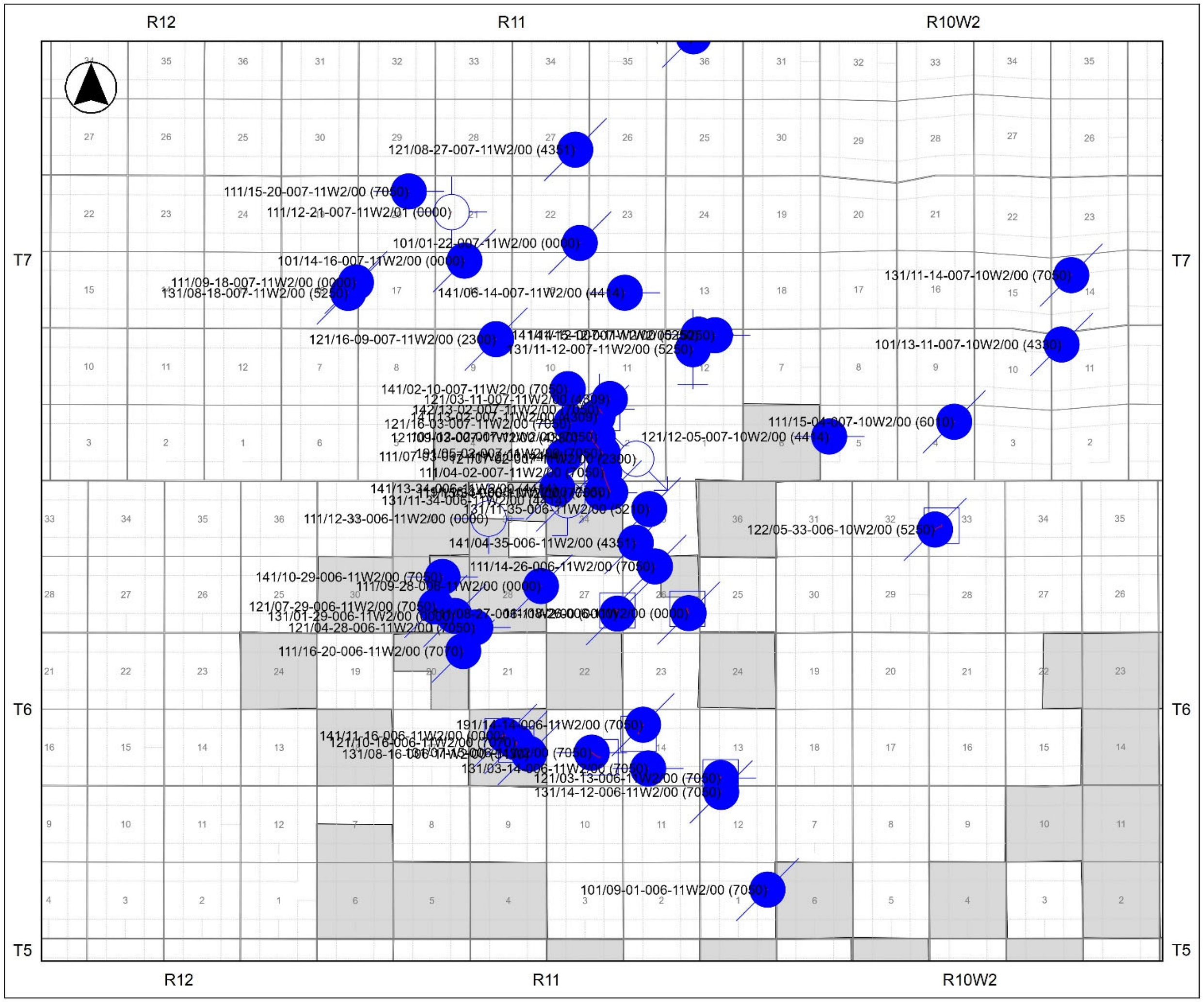


PRAIRIE LITHIUM

Duperow Formation
Wireline Logs Analyzed
T3-5, R8-10W2

geoSCOUT	By : C Hillier P.Geol.	Date : 2022/12/20
	Scale = 1:119982	Project : Hillier_Feb 2021



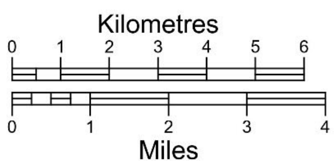


PRAIRIE LITHIUM

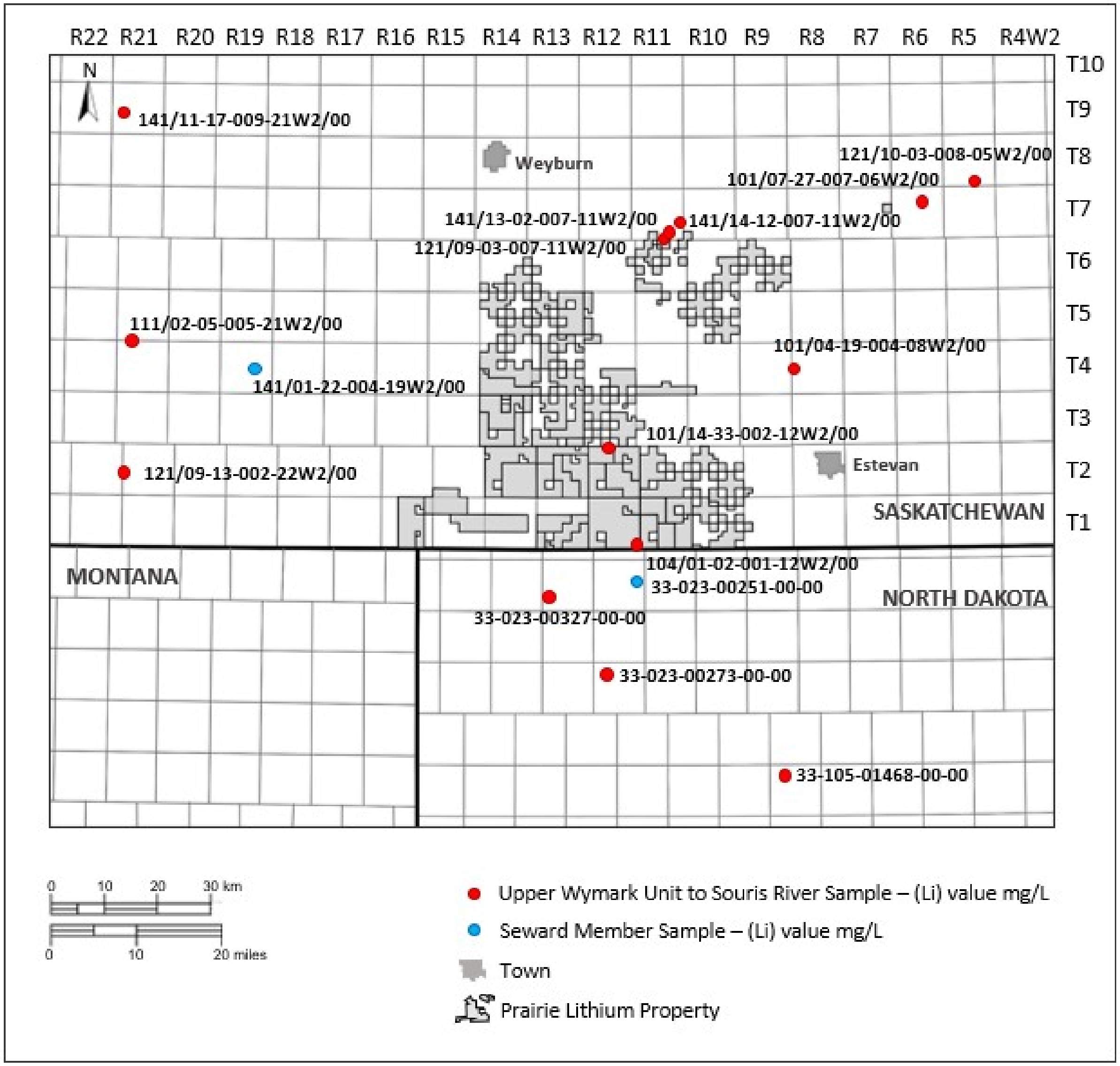
Duperow Formation
Wireline Logs Analyzed
T6-7, R10-12W2

By : C Hillier P.Geol.	Date : 2022/12/20
Scale = 1:123963	Project : Hillier_Feb 2021

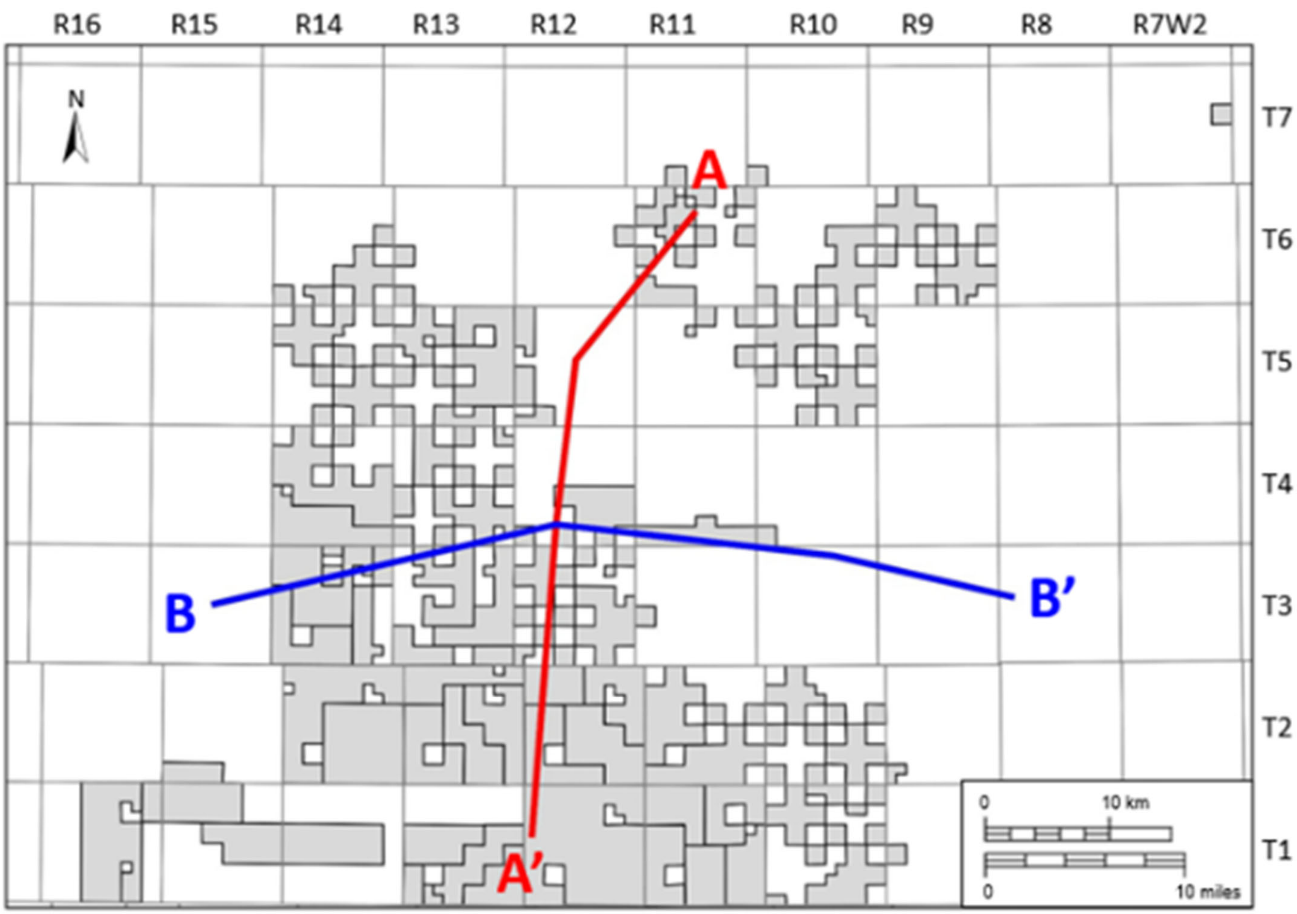
geoSCOUT www.geologic.com

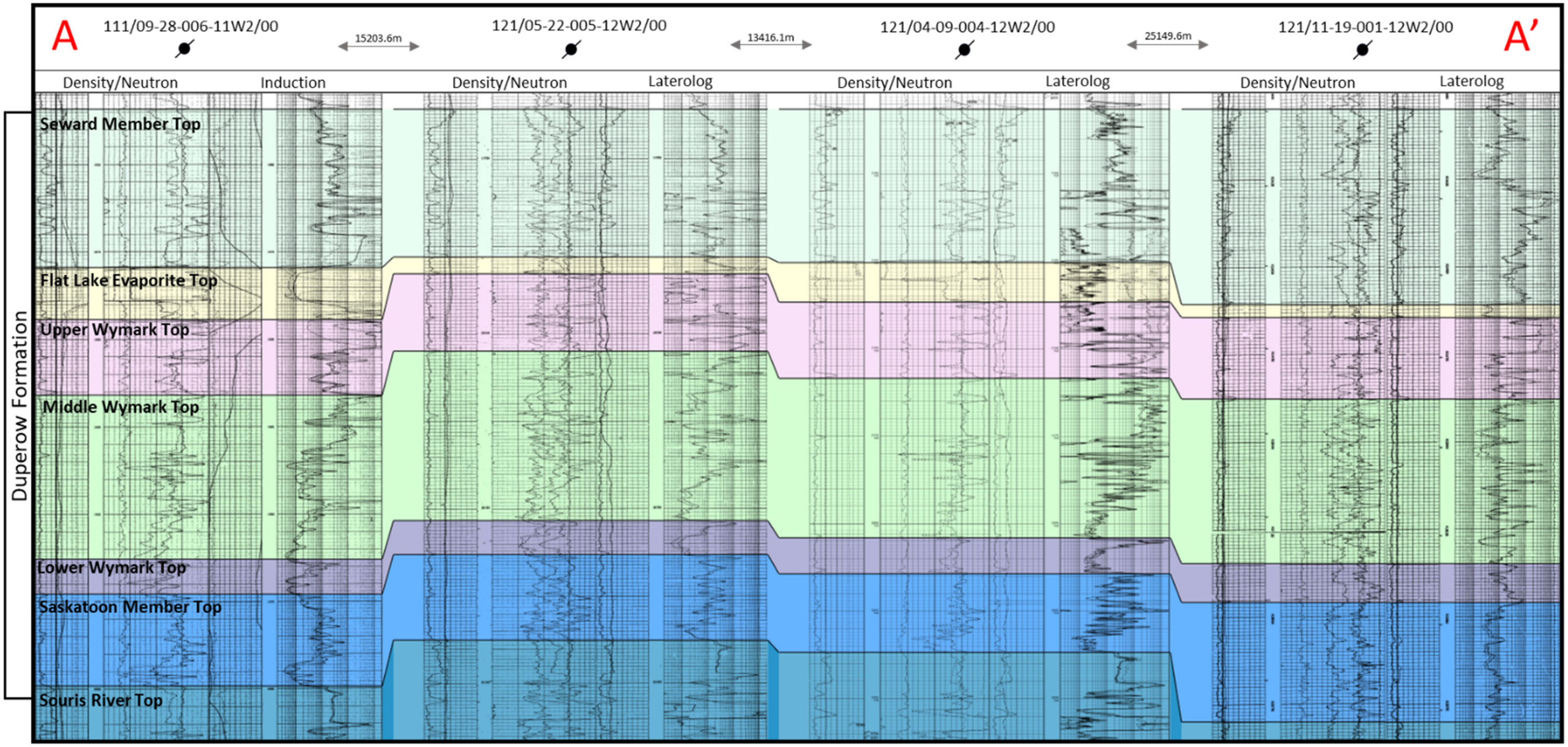


Lithium Sample Locations Within the Duperow Formation:



North-South Orientated Stratigraphic Cross-Section A-A’ with the Top of the Duperow Formation Surface as a Datum:

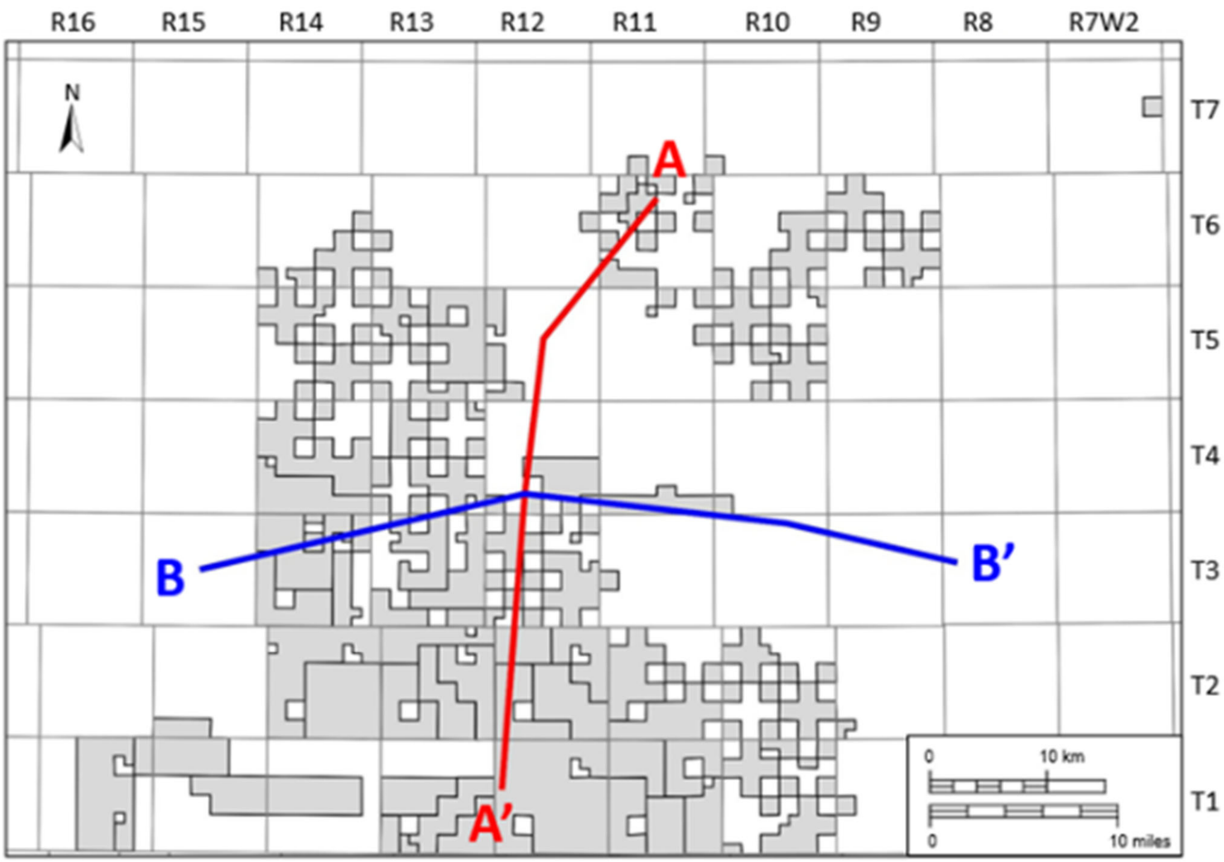


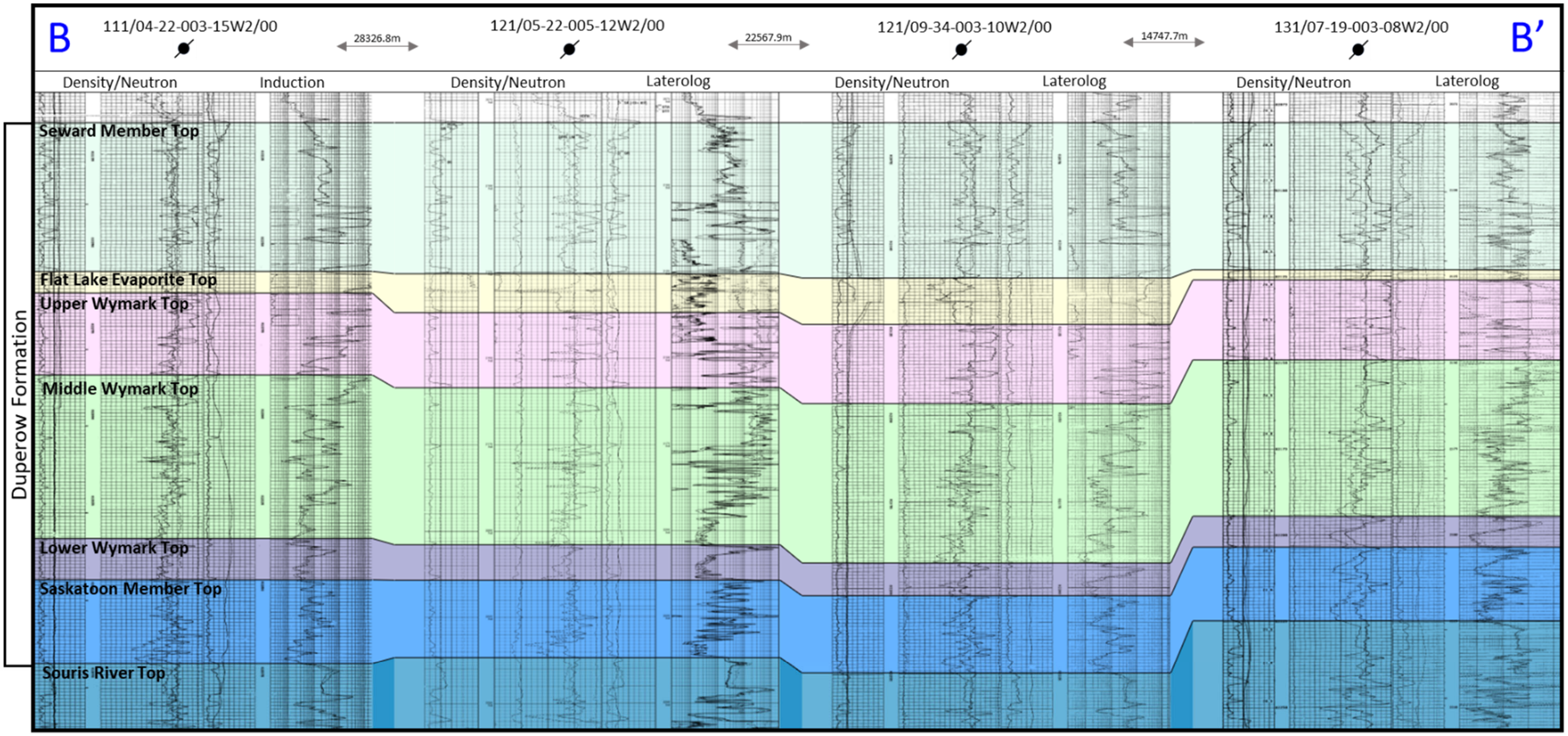


Scale 1:1250
Datum: Seward Member Top
Depth: TVD m
Well Spacing: Equal

(Source: Prairie Lithium)

West-East Orientated Stratigraphic Cross-Section B-B’ with the Top of the Duperow Formation Surface as a Datum:





Scale 1:1250
Datum: Seward Member Top
Depth: TVD m
Well Spacing: Equal

(Source: Prairie Lithium)