ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 January 2025
ASX | GT1

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

DRILLING COMPLETED AND FURTHER THICK HIGH-GRADE DRILL INTERCEPTS AT DEPTH RECEIVED FROM THE ROOT LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays from a further four extension drill holes targeting underground resource growth at the Root Bay lithium deposit have successfully demonstrated thick, high-grade results significant intercepts include:**
  - **RB-24-004: 17.6m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 509.7m**
  - **RB-24-004: 9.1m @ 1.57% Li_2O from 476.4m**
  - **RB-24-005: 11.7m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 623.2m**
  - **RB-24-005: 8.9m @ 1.60% Li_2O from 728.4m**
- **Results continue to increase confidence in the potential for resource expansion at Root of the current combined Root project resource of 24.9Mt[1]**
- **Pegmatites RB006 and RB007 demonstrate strong continuity to over 1,200m downdip from surface and over 700m below a US$950 pit design**
- **The deep extensional diamond drilling program has now been completed at the Root Bay deposit totalling 14 holes for 9,132 metres**
- **Assays for 8 holes are pending, due to be received mid-February 2025**
- **Following receipt of all assays, a revised Mineral Resource Estimate will be prepared**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to provide an update on the drilling program at the Root Lithium project located in Ontario, Canada.

"We are pleased to announce the completion of our extensional deep diamond drilling campaign at the Root Bay deposit, part of our Root Lithium Project in the Company's Western Hub of Ontario. This campaign was successfully completed on schedule and forms part of our flow-through spend commitments.

The latest results continue to highlight the resource growth potential of the project, marking a strong start to 2025 and underscoring the potential of the Root Project as a reliable long term feed source for our proposed lithium conversion facility in Thunder Bay.

[1] For full details of the Global Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended

We eagerly anticipate the final batch of assay results and look forward to delivering an updated Mineral Resource Estimate which will play a key role in supporting our ongoing underground optimisation studies, which have been a major focus over the past year."

- GT1 Managing Director, Cameron Henry

ROOT BAY DEEP EXTENSION DRILLING

The deep extension drilling program at Root Bay was completed in December 2024, with a total of 14 drill holes for 9,132 metres completed. The program targeted mineralisation depth extension below the existing Mineral Resource[2] with drill hole depths ranging from 462 metres to 942 metres. Drilling successfully intersected multiple wide zones of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, reinforcing the potential for deeper resource extensions. These results are critical for enhancing the geological understanding of the deposit and advancing studies for potential future underground mining operations.

The drilling program successfully defined the main pegmatites RB006 and RB007, extending their interpretation a further 450m below the existing Mineral Resource. Significant intercepts, over 17 metres thick were identified in the southern portion of the deposit and extending to the north over a 150-200m strike length. The thicker intercepts in the south demonstrate high lithium grades consistent with those noted in shallower intercepts hosted within pegmatites RB006 and RB007.

The pegmatites strike North-North Easterly and dip moderately to the south-east, with the strike rotating further northeasterly with depth along with a steeper dip. The thicker intervals and encouraging assay results on the south edge of the deposit to date are in line with the characteristics required to support an underground mining study.

To date, GT1 have defined the main pegmatites over 1,200 metre downdip extent from surface and up to 700 metres below surface. Once the final assays are returned, the Company plans to update the Mineral Resource to incorporate these deeper drill holes and initiate further integrated open pit and underground mining study work to optimise the mineral resource further.

Mineralisation is hosted almost exclusively by fine to medium grained white to green coloured spodumene crystals set in a largely quartz, feldspar, mica groundmass with occasional tourmaline banding +/- apatite occurrences.

Significant results received are shown in Table 1 below and remaining assays are expected to be returned by mid-February 2025.

Table 1 – Significant drilling assay results from drillholes RB-24-004, and RB-24-005

HoleID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O %
RB-24-004	600682	5642450	439	-60	270	591	136.4	145.6	9.3	**1.10**
							167.4	173.7	6.3	**1.58**
							476.4	485.5	9.1	**1.57**
							509.7	527.3	17.6	**1.44**
RB-24-005	600898	5642473	435	-60	270	771	623.2	634.9	11.7	**1.32**
							728.4	737.4	8.9	**1.60**
							745.7	750.9	5.2	**1.76**

For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 18 October 2023, Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt

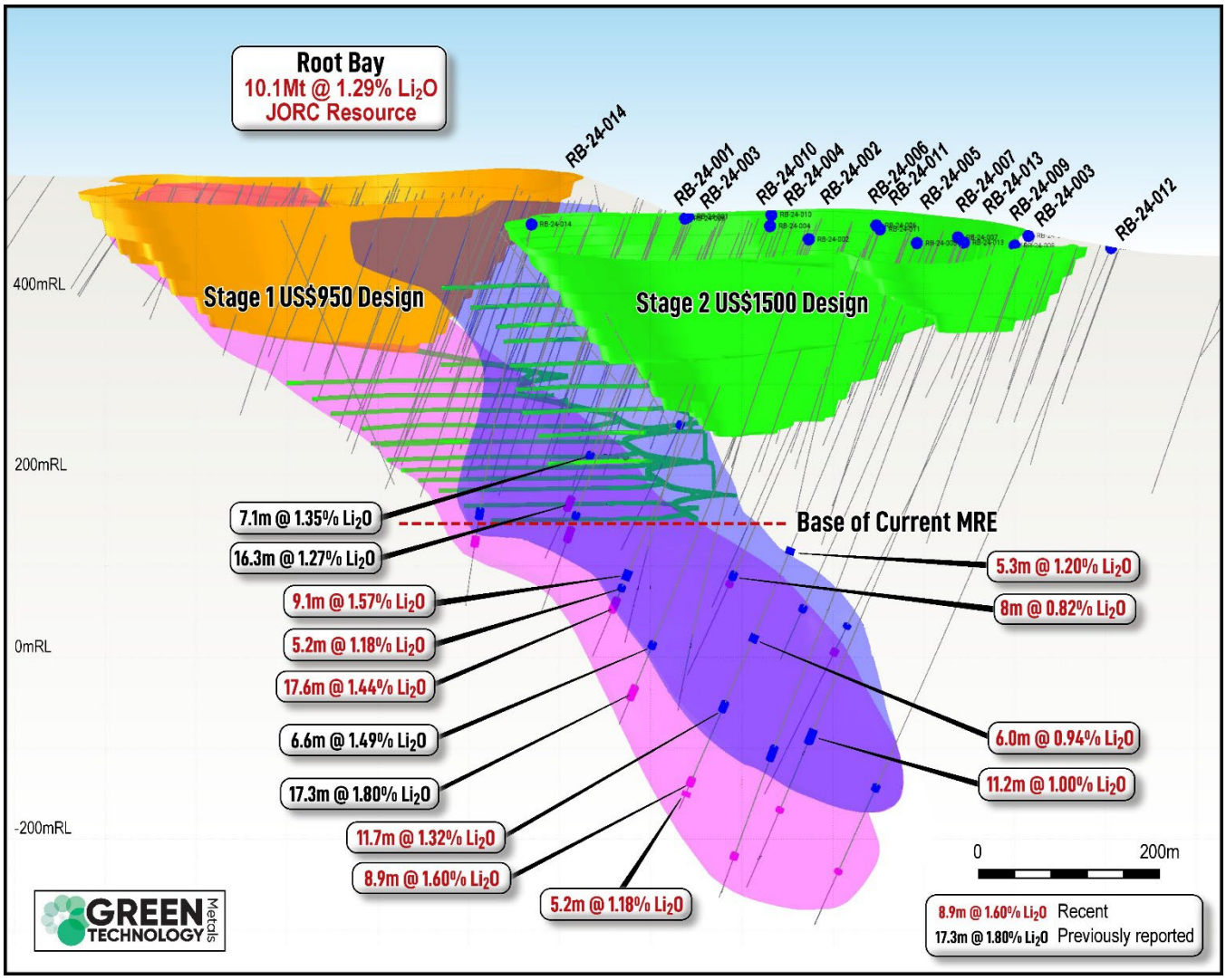

Figure 2 Oblique View looking North Westerly showing concept underground development and open pit designs with pegmatites RB006 and RB007 pink and blue respectively. Only pegmatites and intercepts with underground mining potential are displayed for clarity.

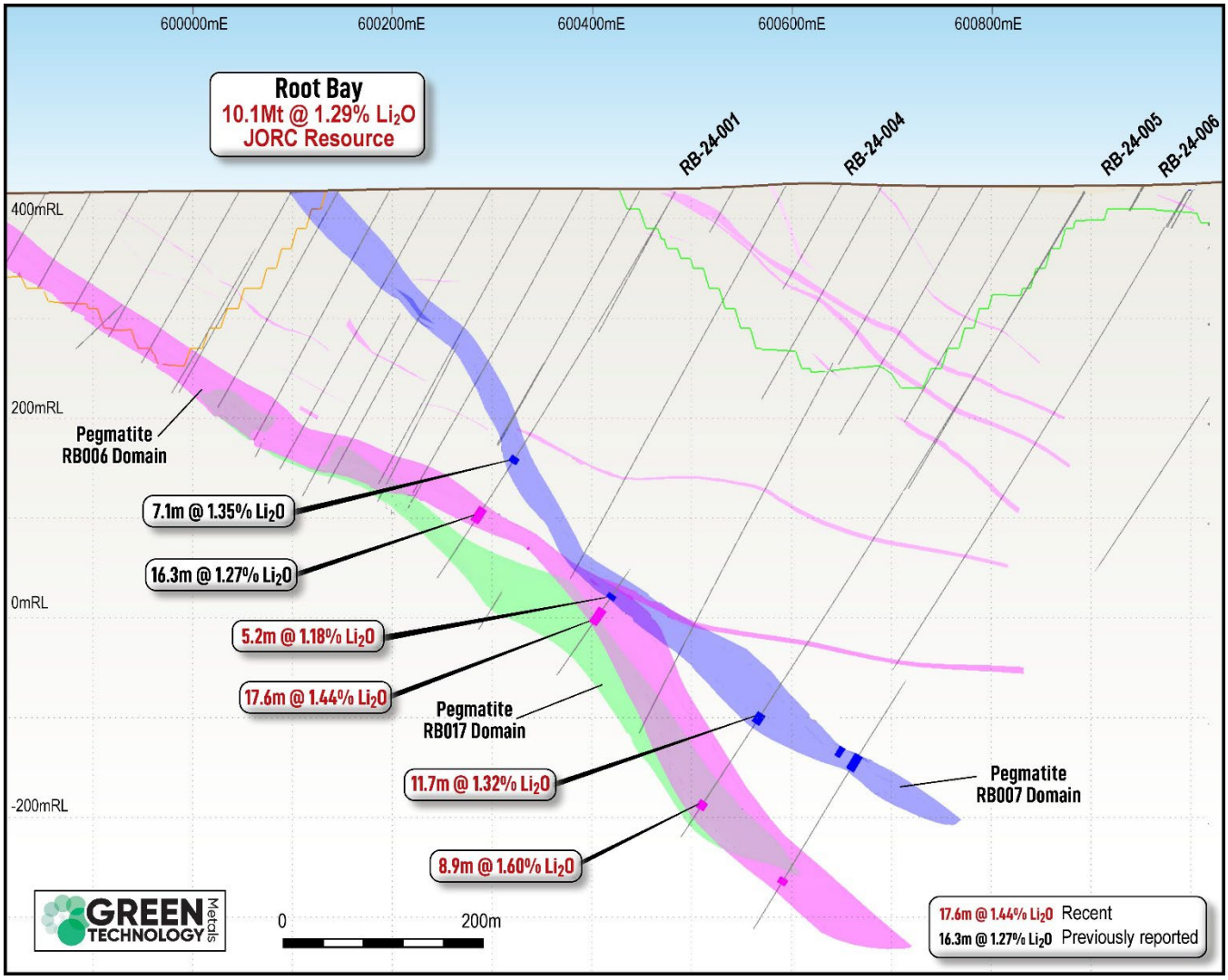

Figure 2: Section view 5642500mN +/-32.5m looking North of Root Bay drill intercepts (Main pegmatites are sliced to the section window width)

Root Bay East

Two diamond drill holes and an extended hole (RBE-23-008), totalling 771 metres were drilled at the Root Bay East deposit to follow up on encouraging results from previous drilling where hole RBE-23-007 intercepted a 23.3-metre-thick pegmatite grading 1.16% Li_2O from 197 meters depth, and hole RBE-23-030 intercepted 11.6 meters at 1.18% Li_2O in late 2023[3].

The follow-up hole, RBE-24-012, intersected the pegmatite at 159.4 meters downhole with assays pending. Seven stacked pegmatites have been identified at Root Bay East to date, however, only pegmatite RBE-003 has shown economic potential in terms of pegmatite thickness and lithium grade. Given these findings, the company decided to end the program early to prioritise the extensional deep drilling program at Root Bay. Further exploration at Root Bay East will be revisited at a later date.

The primary lithium-bearing mineral identified at Root Bay East is spodumene, hosted in coarse-grained quartz, feldspar and mica groundmass, with banded tourmaline laths frequently observed. This mineralisation style is similar to that of the Root Bay deposit.

[3] Refer to ASX announcement New Discovery 1.3km east of Root Bay Deposit LCT Spodumene Pegmatites, 22 November 2023.

Indigenous Partner Acknowledgement

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

KEY CONTACTS

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American-focussed lithium exploration and development business with a current global Mineral Resource estimate of 24.9Mt at 1.13% Li_2O.

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

The Company's main 100% owned Ontario lithium projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root, Junior and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison, Falcon, Gathering, Pennock and Superb) located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada. All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including clean hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality. Targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.

[1] For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, *Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended*. For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 18 October 2023, *Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results pertaining to the Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation either compiled or reviewed by Mr Stephen John Winterbottom who is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member 6112). Mr Winterbottom is the General Manager – Technical Services of Green Technology Metals. Mr Winterbottom has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Winterbottom holds securities in the Company.

No new information

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

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 21 November 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Root Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 October 2023. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ▪ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ▪ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* ▪ *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	▪ Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. ▪ NQ core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray. ▪ ½ core samples were approximately 3.0kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. ▪ Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias.
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).*	▪ HW drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration which provided adequate core recovery.
Drill sample recovery	▪ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* ▪ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ▪ *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	▪ No core was recovered through the overburden HW section of the hole (approximately the top 5m of the hole) ▪ Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No correlation between grade and recovery was observed.
Logging	▪ *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ▪ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ▪ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	▪ Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature. ▪ Samples are representative of an interval or length. ▪ Sampling was taken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	▪ *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*	▪ Each ½ core sample, 1m trench or grab sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with hardened steel (250 g sample to 95% -150 mesh) (includes cleaner sand). ▪ Blanks and Certified Reference samples were inserted in each batch

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	*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.*	submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. ▪ The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ▪ *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ▪ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	▪ Samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted their own internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. ▪ GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. ▪ The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* ▪ *The use of twinned holes.* ▪ *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* ▪ *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	▪ Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration Manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to core storage facilities for further verification if required. ▪ The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. ▪ Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. ▪ No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made other than conversion of Li ppm to Li_2O using a factor of 2.153
Location of data points	▪ *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* ▪ *Specification of the grid system used.* ▪ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	▪ A GPS reading was taken for each drillhole location using UTM NAD83 Zone15 (for Root); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. ▪ GT1 undertook a Lidar survey of the Root area in 2022 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface. ▪ GT1 has used continuous measurement north seeking gyroscope tools with readings retained every 5m downhole.
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.*	▪ This drilling separation is sufficient at this stage to extend the geological continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource Estimate below the base of the existing mineral resource (18 October 2023) but is still awaiting final assay returns to confirm the grade continuity. ▪ Drill holes are sampled on a nominal 1m downhole length to geological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ▪ *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	▪ The Root Bay Deeps program was targeting Pegmatites RB006 and RB007. Both pegmatites dip moderately to the east with a downdip inflection at the 100mRL (approximately 330m below surface). The drilling aimed to intercept the pegmatites as close to 90 as possible to the dip direction. Most of the pegmatite downhole intercepts are considered near true widths.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ NA

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

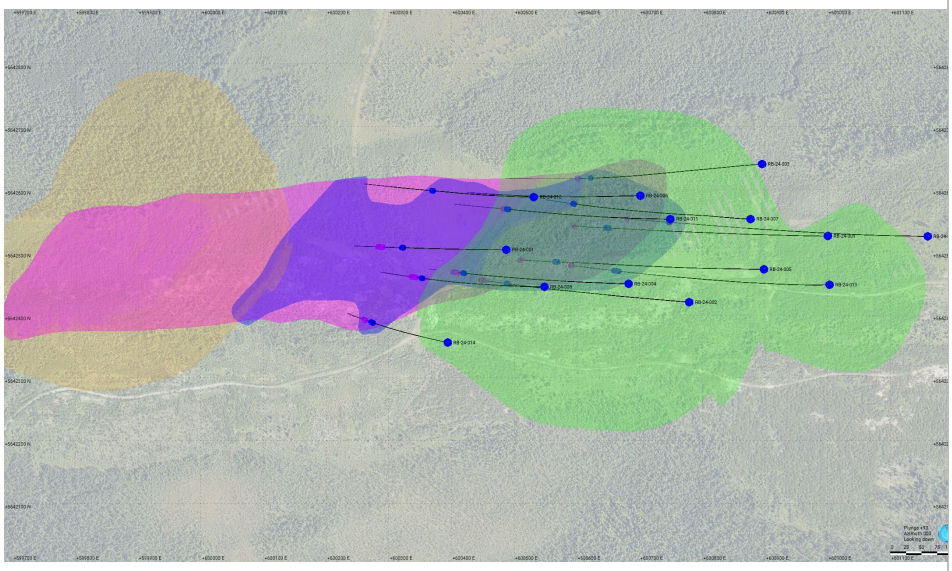
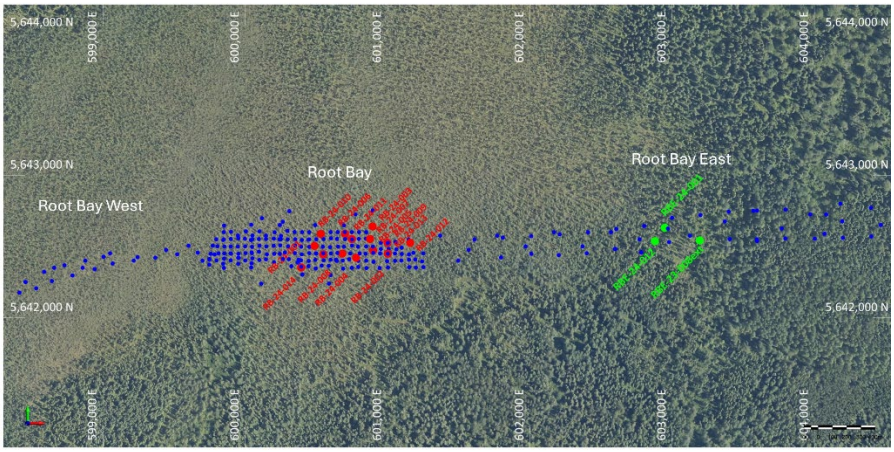
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* ▪ *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	▪ The Root Lithium Asset consists of 249 boundary Cell mining claims (Exploration Licences), 33 mining license of occupation claims (282 total claims) with a total claim area of 5,377, all 100% owned by GT1. ▪ Generally surface rights to the Root Property remain with the Crown, except for 9 Patent Claims (PAT-51965. PAT-51966. PAT-51967. PAT-51968. PAT-51970. PAT-51974. PAT-51975. PAT-51976 and PAT-51977). ▪ All Cell Claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. ▪ In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06%Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database.

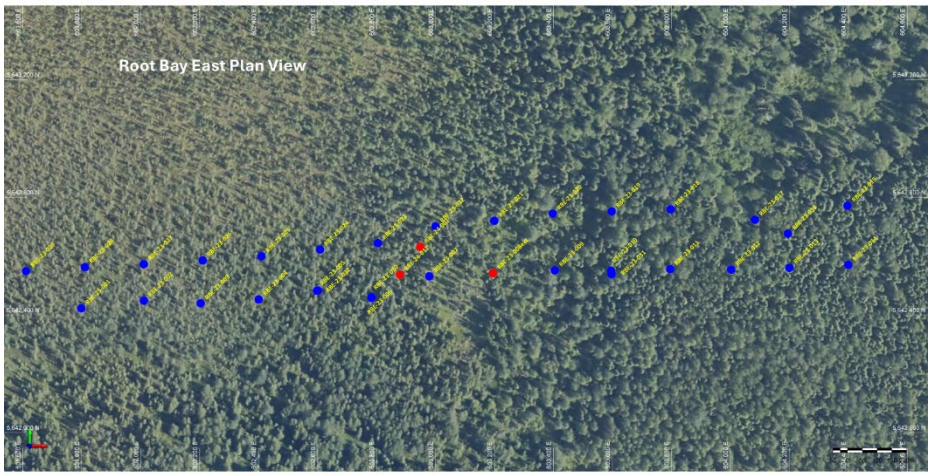
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. ▪ In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite ▪ In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization ▪ In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. ▪ In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. ▪ In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. ▪ In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. ▪ In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling program to validate historic data from the Morrison Prospect. Highest grab sample was 5.10% Li_2O and a channel sample of 5m at 4.44% Li_2O. ▪ In 2011, Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. on behalf of Rockex Ltd. flew a high-resolution helicopter borne aeromagnetic survey intersecting a small portion of the south-central claims owned by GM1. ▪ In 2012, Stares Contracting on behalf of Golden Dory Resources Corporation conducted a ground magnetic survey near the Morrison Prospect to look for magnetic contrasts between pegmatites and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. ▪ In 2016, the previous owner conducted a drilled 7 diamond drill holes (469m total) within the McCombe deposit. Highest assay was 1m at 3.8% Li_2O. A hole drilled down dip intersected 70m at 1.7% Li_2O. An outcrop sampling within the Morrison and Root Bay Prospects yielded 0.04% Li_2O. Channel sample within the Morrison Prospect had 5m at 2.09% Li_2O and within the Root Bay Prospect, 14m at 1.67% Li_2O. ▪ In 2021, KBM Resources Group on behalf of Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. conducted an 800km^2 aerial LIDAR acquisition survey over their South Uchi Property which intersects a very small portion of the patented claims held by GM1, just west of the McCombe Deposit.
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology**: The Root Lithium Asset is located within the Uchi Domain, predominately metavolcanic units interwoven with granitoid batholiths and English River Terrane, a highly metamorphosed to migmatized, clastic and chemical metasedimentary rock with abundant granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault, an east west trending, steeply dipping brittle ductile shear zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3m wide. Several S-Type, peraluminous granitic plutons host rare-element mineralization near the Uchi Domain and English River subprovince boundary. These pegmatites include the Root Lake Pegmatite Group, Jubilee Lake Pegmatite Group, Sandy Creek Pegmatite and East Pashkokogan Lake Lithium Pegmatite. **Local Geology:** The Root Lithium Asset contains most of the pegmatites within the Root Lake Pegmatite Group including the McCombe Pegmatite, Morrison Prospect, Root Lake Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. The McCombe Pegmatite and Morrison Prospect are hosted in predominately mafic metavolcanic rock of the Uchi Domain. The Root Lake and Root Bay Prospects are hosted in predominately metasedimentary rocks of the English River Terrane. On the eastern end of the Root Lithium Asset there is a gold showing (Root Bay Gold Prospect) hosted in or proximal to silicate, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide iron formations of the English River Terrane. **Ore Geology**:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The Root Pegmatites are internally zoned. These zones are classified by the tourmaline discontinuous zone along the pegmatite contact, white feldspar-rich wall zone, tourmaline-bearing, equigranular to porphyritic potassium feldspar sodic apalite zone, tourmaline-bearing, porphyritic potassium feldspar spodumene pegmatite zone and lepidolite-rich pods and seams (Breaks et al., 2003). The GT1 drilling at Root Bay has shown that the dominant lithium bearing mineral species is fine – coarse crystals of white and/or green spodumene. Both the McCombe and Morrison have been classified as complex-type, spodumene-subtype (Černý 1991a classification) based on the abundance of spodumene, highly evolved potassium feldspar chemistry and presence of petalite, microlites, lepidolite and lithium-calcium liddicoatite (Breaks et al., 2003), Root Bay pegmatite appear to exhibit similar characteristics.

The Root Bay pegmatites are hosted in foliated, locally pillowed mafic metavolcanic rock that contain metasomatic holmquistite near the contact of the pegmatite (Magyarosi, 2016).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.
▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the 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.</td><td>▪ Collar coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15.
<table>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>HoleId</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-001</td><td>600487</td><td>5642504</td><td>435</td><td>- 60</td><td>270</td><td>462</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-002</td><td>600779</td><td>5642420</td><td>432</td><td>- 60</td><td>275</td><td>666</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-003</td><td>600895</td><td>5642640</td><td>432</td><td>- 61</td><td>265</td><td>762</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-004</td><td>600682</td><td>5642450</td><td>439</td><td>- 60</td><td>271</td><td>591</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-005</td><td>600898</td><td>5642473</td><td>435</td><td>- 60</td><td>271</td><td>771</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-006</td><td>600701</td><td>5642590</td><td>434</td><td>- 61</td><td>269</td><td>519</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-007</td><td>600877</td><td>5642552</td><td>436</td><td>- 60</td><td>272</td><td>589</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-008</td><td>600548</td><td>5642445</td><td>439</td><td>- 61</td><td>271</td><td>522</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-009</td><td>601000</td><td>5642526</td><td>435</td><td>- 60</td><td>269</td><td>873</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-010</td><td>600531</td><td>5642587</td><td>443</td><td>- 59</td><td>271</td><td>474</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-011</td><td>600749</td><td>5642552</td><td>434</td><td>- 60</td><td>271</td><td>621</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-012</td><td>601160</td><td>5642525</td><td>441</td><td>- 58</td><td>271</td><td>942</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-013</td><td>601002</td><td>5642449</td><td>443</td><td>- 62</td><td>269</td><td>875</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay Deeps</td><td>RB-24-014</td><td>600393</td><td>5642353</td><td>427</td><td>- 69</td><td>281</td><td>465</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay East</td><td>RBE-24-001</td><td>602948</td><td>5642631</td><td>445</td><td>- 60</td><td>261</td><td>444</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay East</td><td>RBE-24-012</td><td>602879</td><td>5642537</td><td>453</td><td>- 60</td><td>271</td><td>294</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root Bay East</td><td>RBE-23-008 Ext</td><td>603195</td><td>5642542</td><td>446</td><td>-43</td><td>266</td><td>351</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material</td><td>▪ Length weighted percent spodumene averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites
▪ A minimum downhole width of 2m has been applied to reported pegmatite intervals.
▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.
▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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*	▪ GT1 have undertaken significant drill programs targeting shallower open pit targets and have established a mineral resource above the current drill target areas, Root Bay Deeps. ▪ Pegmatites RB006 and RB007 identified in the overlying Mineral Resources have been intersected in the Root Bay Deeps program with the orientation similar to those established for the shallower regions of the deposit, dipping moderately to the north-northeast but appears to be steepening to the southeast with depth. ▪ All drilling is drilled towards the west allowing for some northerly swing as the hole deepens to pierce the pegmatite mineralisation as close to 90 degrees as possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	▪ *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	 Root Bay Plan View showing the location and traces of 2024 Root Bay Deeps Drilling with Pegmatites RB006 (pink) and RB007 (purple) along with current pit designs (Brown and green)  Root Bay, Root Bay West and Root Bay East plan view with historic drill collars shown as blue dots and 2024 drilling collars shown as red dots at Root Bay and Green dots at Root Bay East

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

Root Bay East plan view with 2024 drilling collars shown as red dots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>▪ Pegmatite intercepts are noted below. GT1 Root Bay downhole pegmatite intercepts are a combination assayed Li_2O, where available, and visually estimated pegmatite intercepts where assays are still pending and are summarised below.
▪ The downhole intervals of the pegmatites do not represent true widths.
▪ Remaining holes are still being processed.</td></tr>
</table>

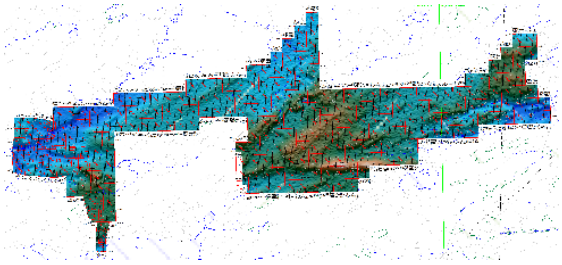
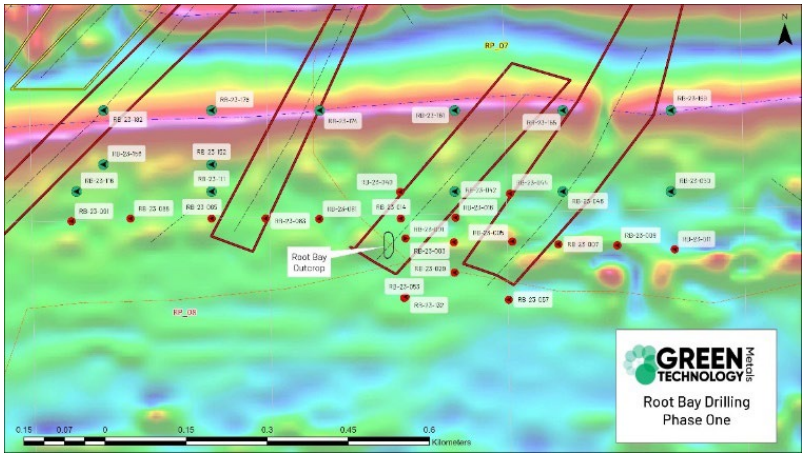
HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	%Li_2O
RB-24-001	3.5	11.6	8.1	1.56
RB-24-001	288.4	293.0	4.5	1.17
RB-24-001	317.3	324.3	7.1	1.35
RB-24-001	378.3	394.6	16.3	1.27
RB-24-001	428.9	431.6	2.7	1.53
RB-24-001	438.4	441.2	2.8	1.47
RB-24-002	106.5	108.6	2.1	1.03
RB-24-002	192.5	199.1	6.6	0.40
RB-24-002	215.4	219.6	4.2	1.39
RB-24-002	247.9	254.0	6.1	1.13
RB-24-002	293.3	297.1	3.8	0.45
RB-24-002	399.5	406.5	7.1	0.03
RB-24-002	512.4	516.9	4.5	1.30
RB-24-002	549.5	556.1	6.6	1.49
RB-24-002	564.5	570.5	6.0	0.41
RB-24-002	611.9	629.2	17.3	1.80
RB-24-003	369.6	371.8	2.2	0.12
RB-24-003	523.6	527.1	3.5	0.92
RB-24-003	558.3	564.6	6.3	0.23
RB-24-003	753.3	756.3	3.0	0.02
RB-24-004	136.4	145.6	9.3	1.10
RB-24-004	167.4	173.7	6.3	1.58

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
			RB-24-004	196.6	202.4	5.8	0.70
			RB-24-004	336.6	342.8	6.3	0.62
			RB-24-004	476.4	485.5	9.1	1.57
			RB-24-004	491.9	497.1	5.2	1.18
			RB-24-004	509.7	527.3	17.6	1.44
			RB-24-004	533.4	535.5	2.0	1.69
			RB-24-004	539.0	542.1	3.2	1.12
			RB-24-004	560.1	562.2	2.1	1.48
			RB-24-005	161.8	163.9	2.2	0.64
			RB-24-005	258.0	260.9	2.9	1.18
			RB-24-005	268.5	272.2	3.7	0.99
			RB-24-005	311.2	315.4	4.2	1.00
			RB-24-005	416.4	421.7	5.3	1.20
			RB-24-005	536.3	542.4	6.1	0.94
			RB-24-005	623.2	634.9	11.7	1.32
			RB-24-005	728.4	737.4	8.9	1.60
			RB-24-005	745.7	750.9	5.2	1.76
			RB-24-006	68.8	73.6	4.8	1.12
			RB-24-006	78.6	85.6	7.0	0.77
			RB-24-006	322.8	329.1	6.3	TBC
			RB-24-006	334.4	338.0	3.6	TBC
			RB-24-006	499.0	502.8	3.8	TBC
			RB-24-007	171.8	178.7	6.9	TBC
			RB-24-007	195.3	203.0	7.6	TBC
			RB-24-007	213.5	218.3	4.9	TBC
			RB-24-007	375.9	380.5	4.6	TBC
			RB-24-007	512.5	518.2	5.7	TBC
			RB-24-008	85.2	97.5	12.3	TBC
			RB-24-008	109.4	112.2	2.8	TBC
			RB-24-008	316.3	321.8	5.5	TBC
			RB-24-008	390.6	396.9	6.3	TBC
			RB-24-008	410.7	428.0	17.3	TBC
			RB-24-008	456.1	461.9	5.8	TBC
			RB-24-008	463.3	465.4	2.2	TBC
			RB-24-008	475.5	478.7	3.2	TBC
			RB-24-008	493.6	497.8	4.2	TBC
			RB-24-009	234.3	236.9	2.5	1.27
			RB-24-009	248.6	253.2	4.6	0.83
			RB-24-009	289.7	293.3	3.6	0.56
			RB-24-009	363.2	368.6	5.3	TBC
			RB-24-009	415.0	420.2	5.2	TBC
			RB-24-009	529.9	533.3	3.4	0.56

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
			RB-24-009	540.3	544.9	4.6	0.64
			RB-24-009	557.0	559.1	2.1	0.03
			RB-24-009	663.3	674.5	11.3	1.00
			RB-24-009	764.5	768.2	3.7	TBC
			RB-24-009	773.6	779.6	6.0	TBC
			RB-24-009	806.0	808.4	2.4	TBC
			RB-24-010	277.5	281.0	3.5	0.09
			RB-24-010	288.9	295.1	6.3	0.43
			RB-24-010	448.5	451.3	2.8	0.07
			RB-24-011	14.8	21.5	6.7	0.67
			RB-24-011	102.8	108.9	6.1	1.72
			RB-24-011	118.8	121.2	2.4	1.42
			RB-24-011	125.6	132.6	7.0	1.29
			RB-24-011	334.6	338.2	3.5	1.32
			RB-24-011	474.0	482.0	8.0	0.82
			RB-24-011	487.5	491.7	4.3	1.61
			RB-24-011	512.1	514.7	2.5	1.22
			RB-24-011	553.8	558.9	5.1	TBC
			RB-24-011	582.8	586.2	3.4	TBC
			RB-24-011	589.9	592.0	2.1	TBC
			RB-24-012	43.3	47.5	4.2	TBC
			RB-24-012	325.4	327.7	2.3	TBC
			RB-24-012	342.8	346.8	4.0	TBC
			RB-24-012	393.6	396.7	3.1	TBC
			RB-24-012	469.5	473.4	3.9	TBC
			RB-24-012	578.0	588.6	10.5	TBC
			RB-24-012	735.4	738.7	3.3	TBC
			RB-24-012	746.0	752.2	6.2	TBC
			RB-24-012	856.1	861.6	5.5	TBC
			RB-24-012	865.9	869.3	3.4	TBC
			RB-24-012	902.0	907.0	5.0	TBC
			RB-24-013	46.3	51.7	5.4	TBC
			RB-24-013	322.2	327.2	5.0	TBC
			RB-24-013	371.9	376.8	4.9	TBC
			RB-24-013	436.8	441.0	4.2	TBC
			RB-24-013	564.6	572.1	7.5	TBC
			RB-24-013	671.0	688.3	17.3	TBC
			RB-24-013	815.6	822.1	6.5	TBC
			RB-24-013	844.1	852.0	7.9	TBC
			RB-24-014	15.7	22.8	7.2	TBC
			RB-24-014	346.5	358.0	11.6	TBC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

RB-24-014	380.8	391.7	10.9	TBC
RB-24-014	397.8	401.7	4.0	TBC
RB-24-014	439.5	441.5	2.0	TBC
RBE-24-001	239.0	244.7	5.7	TBC
RBE-24-001	262.5	265.4	2.9	TBC
RBE-24-012	159.4	164.8	5.4	TBC

Other substantive exploration data	▪ *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	▪ GT1 completed a high resolution Heliborne Magnetic geophysical survey over the property in July 2022. The survey was undertaken by Propsectair using their Robinson R-44 and EC120B helicopters. ▪ Survey details, 1,201 line-km, 50m line spacing, direction 179 degrees to crosscut pegmatite strike, 50m altitude. Control lines were flown perpendicular to these lines at 500m spacing. ▪ Images have been received Total Magnetics.  ▪ Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience ▪ Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation of the magnetic response of basement formations. ▪ Lithium vector analysis from existing drill data and surface samples was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand, a geochemist from Portable Spectral Services in Perth Western Australia. Dr Brand formulated an index for identifying potential LCT hosted pegmatites both in greenstone and pegmatite host rocks. Further regional country rock sampling programs will be conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root.
Further work	▪ *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ▪ *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological*	▪ Further geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Root and regional claims ▪ Sampling country rock to assist in LCT pegmatite vector analysis and target generation. ▪ Continuation of detailed mining studies ▪ Further exploration and extension of the Root Bay pegmatites discovered to date. 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	