

#### **ASX RELEASE**

12 April 2022 ASX | GT1

# FURTHER THICK, HIGH-GRADE EXTENSIONAL INTERCEPTS AT SEYMOUR

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Assays received for further six holes from Phase 1 step-out drilling of North Aubry deposit at flagship Seymour Project.
- Additional thick, high-grade extensional intercepts of North Aubry deposit including:
  - GTDD-22-0016 for 34.3m @ 1.32% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 244.0m
  - GTDD-22-0003 for 19.2m @ 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 231.8m (incl. 9.7m @ 2.95% Li<sub>2</sub>0)
  - GTDD-22-0010 for 10.0m @ 1.89% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 313.0m (incl. 5.3m @ 2.85% Li<sub>2</sub>0)
  - GTDD-22-0015 for 9.0m @ 1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 238.0m
  - GTDD-22-0012 for 2.3m @ 1.21% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 238.0m
- Further northern step-out drilling of North Aubry deposit in planning.
- Phase 1 assays returned to date (nine holes) indicate substantial potential upside to the existing
   Seymour Mineral Resource estimate of 4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>0<sup>1</sup>.
- Updated Mineral Resource estimate for Seymour (to incorporate all Phase 1 results including residual pending assays for seven holes) on track for completion during Q2 CY2022.
- Phase 2 (Central Aubry zone) and Phase 3 (Pye prospect) drilling at Seymour now well progressed,
   with a total of 8 holes for 1,201 metres having been drilled to date across both areas.

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide further assay results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program at its Seymour Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada.

"The Phase 1 drilling program at Seymour continues to deliver excellent outcomes. The latest set of assays have returned further thick, high-tenor intercepts that significantly extend the known boundaries of the North Aubry deposit. These results are expected to drive a substantial increase to the existing Seymour resource this quarter. Both the northern and down-dip extents of the North Aubry pegmatite are also open to further expansion, which we plan to pursue in coming months."

GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox





#### Further thick, high-grade extensional intercepts at North Aubry

The Phase 1 drilling program at Seymour was designed to evaluate potential along-strike and down-dip extensions of the North Aubry deposit that were open and untested. This maiden program is complete with 16 holes having been drilled for a total of 5,826 metres.

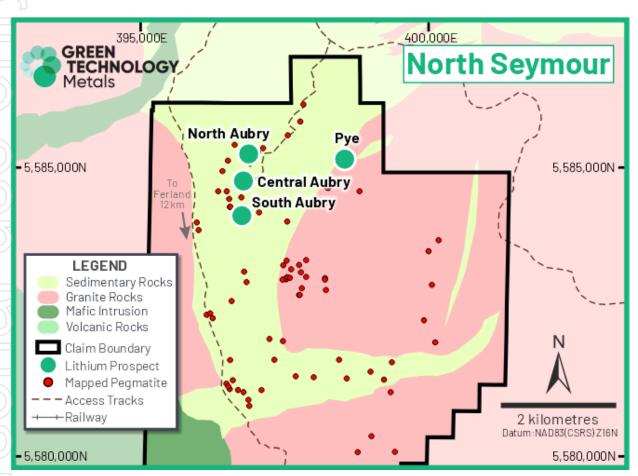


Figure 1: Location map of northern area of the Seymour Project showing North and South Aubry deposits, Central Aubry zone and Pye prospect

All holes in the Phase 1 program intersected pegmatite along strike and down dip (refer GT1 ASX releases dated 8 March 2022 and 17 March 2022). The intercepts returned from solely the upper pegmatite at North Aubry range in thickness up to 42.7m, with the widest intervals located in the northern extensions of the deposit.

Assays have now been returned for 9 of the 16 holes from the Phase 1 program. Results from the first three holes in the program have been previously released, returning key mineralised intervals of 42.7m at 1.54%  $\rm Li_2O$  (GTDD-21-0004), 8.9m at 1.46%  $\rm Li_2O$  (GTDD-22-0005) and 1.58m at 1.11%  $\rm Li_2O$  (GTDD-22-0006) (refer GT1 ASX releases dated 17 January 2022 and 8 March 2022 for full details).

Assay results from the six further holes that were recently received are detailed in Table 1 (along with details of the previously released intercepts also). The key intercept from each of these six holes was:

- GTDD-22-0016 for 34.3m @ 1.32% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 244.0m
- GTDD-22-0003 for 19.2m @ 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 231.8m (including 9.7m @ 2.95% Li<sub>2</sub>0; see Figure 2 for core photo)
- GTDD-22-0010 for 10.0m @ 1.89% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 313.0m (including 5.3m @ 2.85% Li<sub>2</sub>0)



- GTDD-22-0015 for 9.0m @ 1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 238.0m
- GTDD-22-0012 for 2.3m @ 1.21% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 238.0m
- GTDD-22-0009 for 2.0m @ 0.50% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 291.0m

#### Table 1: Assay results returned from Phase 1 drilling at North Aubry (previously released holes shaded green)

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	From(m)	To(m)	Interval (m)	Li₂0%
GTDD-21-0004	397,233	5,585,466	-76	210	243.5	286.2	42.7	1.54
	(Includ	ing)			245.0	250.0	5.0	2.75
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,396	-80	221	242.9	251.7	8.9	1.46
	(includ	ing)	•		245.0	251.0	6.0	2.06
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,396	-80	221	265.0	266.0	1.0	0.88
GTDD-21-0005	397,280	5,585,396	-80	221	341.0	342.0	1.0	1.48
GTDD-22-0006	397,313	5,585,361	-69	214	310.0	313.1	3.1	0.79
	(includ	ing)	•		310.0	311.5	1.58	1.11
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,453	-77	194	231.8	251.0	19.2	2.20
	(includ	ing)	U.		235.3	245	9.7	2.95
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,453	-77	194	304.9	312.0	7.1	1.04
GTDD-22-0003	397,130	5,585,453	-77	194	332.7	335.6	2.9	1.48
GTDD-22-0009	397,360	5,585,423	-81	219	285.0	287.0	2.0	0.43
GTDD-22-0009	397,360	5,585,423	-81	219	291.0	293.0	2.0	0.50
GTDD-22-0010	397,400	5,585,372	-69	219	313.0	323.0	10.0	1.89
	(includ	ing)	U.		316.6	321.9	5.3	2.85
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	212	238.0	240.3	2.3	1.21
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	212	275.5	278.0	2.5	0.59
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	212	351.3	354.0	2.7	0.76
GTDD-22-0012	397,203	5,585,475	-81	212	366.5	368.0	2.0	0.64
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	212	238.0	247.0	9.0	1.34
	(includ	ing)	•	•	238.0	241.2	3.2	2.05
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	212	260.6	263.8	3.2	1.35
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	212	277.9	278.6	0.7	2.00
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	212	347.3	348.0	0.7	1.47
GTDD-22-0015	397,203	5,585,475	-75	212	377.4	378.7	1.2	1.03
GTDD-22-0016	397,256	5,585,422	-77	219	244.0	278.3	34.3	1.32
	(Includ	ing)	•		250.2	253.7	3.6	1.96
					256.0	259.4	3.4	1.72
					264.0	267.7	3.7	1.48
					270.9	275.4	4.6	2.10



Results to date from the Phase 1 drilling at North Aubry suggest continuous mineralisation to depth with significant widths and lithium grades. Both the northern and down-dip extents of the pegmatite are open to further expansion. The two final holes drilled in the Phase 1 program, GTDD-22-0001 and GTDD-22-0002 (assays pending for both), are in the northern zone and to the west of GTDD-22-0003. These two holes returned thick, continuous pegmatite intervals of 11.2m and 10.7m, respectively (refer GT1 ASX release dated 17 March 2022). As a result of this ongoing northern extensional potential at North Aubry, GT1 plans to conduct further step-out drilling in the near term, with planning already TO DSID | TOLIOS | OLIOS | Oli underway for this work.

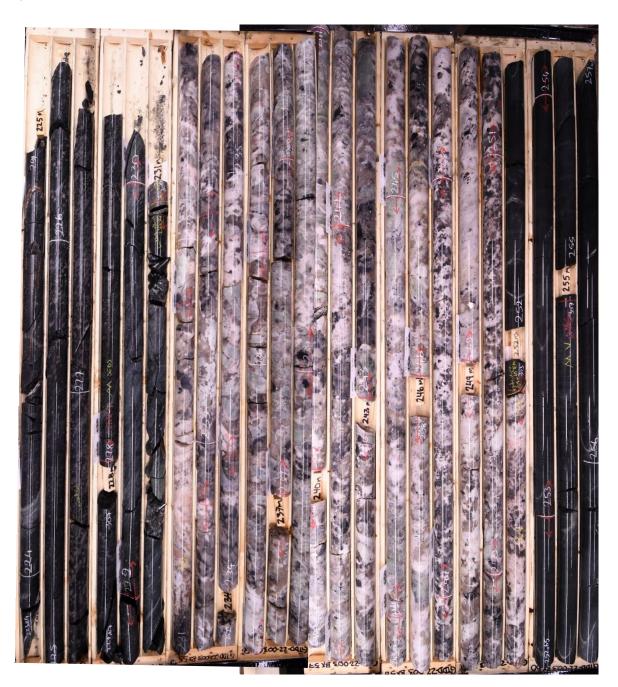


Figure 2: Diamond drill core from hole GTDD-22-0003; thick, high-grade LCT spodumene bearing pegmatite intercept of 19.2m at 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>0 from 231.8m





Figure 3: North Aubry deposit cross section view showing LCT pegmatite intercepts in GTDD-22-0003 (19.2m at 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>O), GTDD-22-0012 (2.3m at 1.21% Li<sub>2</sub>O), GTDD-22-0001, GTDD-22-0002 and GTDD-22-0014 (assays pending<sup>2</sup>) returned from Phase 1 drilling

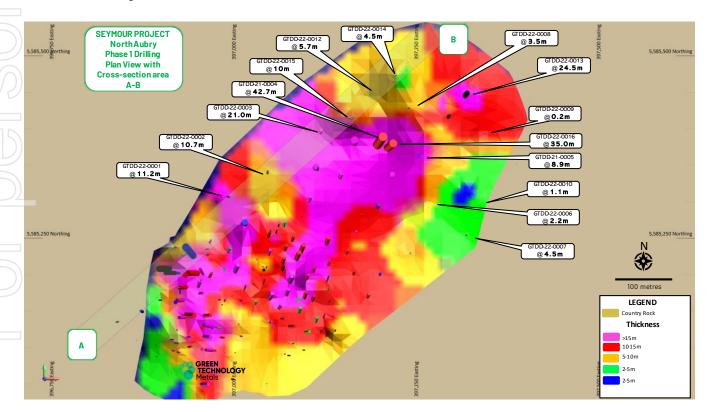


Figure 4: North Aubry plan view showing Phase 1 drilling program, upper pegmatite intercept thicknesses displayed



<sup>2</sup>In relation to the disclosure of visual intersections of pegmatite, the Company cautions that visual intersections of pegmatite should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the widths and grade of visual intersections of pegmatite reported in the preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

#### **Updated Seymour Mineral Resource estimate**

All results from the Phase 1 program (including those assays yet to be received) are set to be incorporated into a scheduled update of the current Seymour Mineral Resource estimate (4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>0<sup>1</sup>), which remains on track for completion during Q2 CY2022. The extensional intercepts evidenced by Phase 1 assays returned to date indicate substantial potential upside to the existing Seymour Mineral Resource estimate.

#### Phase 2 (Central Aubry zone) and Phase 3 (Pye prospect) drilling progress

As previously announced (refer GT1 ASX release dated 17 March 2022), both Phase 2 (Central Aubry zone) and Phase 3 (Pye prospect) drilling at Seymour have already commenced.

At Central Aubry, 6 holes have been completed to date for approximately 897 metres. At the Pye prospect (located approximately 1km east of the Aubry complex), 2 holes have been completed to date for approximately 304 metres

There is currently no Mineral Resource estimate at either the Central Aubry zone or Pye prospect, with the existing Seymour Mineral Resource estimate comprised solely of the North and South Aubry deposits.

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

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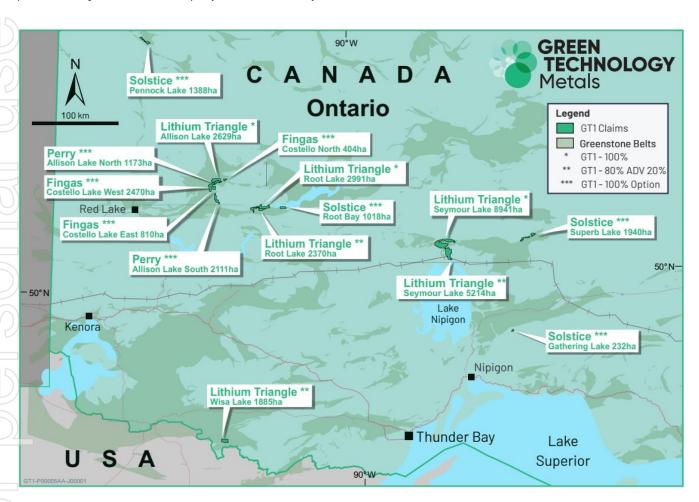


#### Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

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

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

Seymour has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>0 (comprised of 2.1 Mt at 1.29% Li<sub>2</sub>0 Indicated and 2.7 Mt at 1.24% Li<sub>2</sub>0 Inferred). Accelerated, targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.



The Company currently holds an 80% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Root and Wisa) under a joint venture with Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV). Refer to the Company's Prospectus (see GT1 ASX release dated 8 November 2021) for further details.

 The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources for the Ontario Lithium Projects was released in the Company's prospectus (see GT1 ASX release dated 8 November 2021). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning these exploration results and mineral resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.



#### **APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES**

#### **Competent Person's Statements**

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

#### **Forward Looking Statements**

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GT1's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the GT1's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GTI'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 quarantee 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 forwardlooking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

#### APPENDIX B: SEYMOUR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Area	Category	Mt	Li₂0 (%)
North Aubry	Indicated	2.1	1.29
North Aubry	Inferred	1.7	1.50
South Aubry	Inferred	1.0	0.80
TOTAL		4.8	1.25



#### APPENDIX C: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - Table 1 Report

### **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Diamond Drilling  Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally Im downhole samples of core.  54 core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray.  ½ core samples were approximately 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams.  Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias.  Historic Grab Samples  Samples were collected between 16 June and 9 November 2016 by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc, of Sudbury Ontario on behalf of Ardiden Limited (ASX:ADV) and are noted in the Technical Report for MNDM Assessment, 2016 Surface Exploration Program, dated 28 September 2018. The report was prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc on behalf of Ardiden and included channel samples collected within the reporting period.  Details of the grab sampling and preparation techniques were extracted from this report;  Grab Samples were collected using a hammer and/or chisel from a cleaned rock exposure. Samples were tagged and placed in a cotton bag then fastened with a zip tie.  Historic Channel Samples  Preparation prior to obtaining the channel samples including grid and georeferences and marking of the pegmatite structures.  Samples were cut across the pegmatite with a diamond saw perpendicular to strike.  Average 1 metre samples are obtained, logged, removed and bagged and secured in accordance with QAQC procedures.  Sampling continued past the Spodumene -Pegmatite zone, even if it is truncated by Mafic Volcanic a later intrusion.  Samples were then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis accompanied with the log and instruction forms.  Bagging of the samples was supervised by a geologist to ensure there are no



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		numbering mix-ups.  One tag from a triple tag book was inserted in the sample bag.	
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole 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).	Tri-cone drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ2 diamond drilling through the primary rock.	
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No core was recovered through the overburden tri-coned section of the hole (top 5m of the hole) Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones was over 98% and considered satisfactory. Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run.	
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures.     Logging is qualitative in nature.     Samples are representative of an interval or length.     Sampling was undertaken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Each ½ core sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with hardened steel (250 g sample to 95% -150 mesh) (includes cleaner sand).</li> <li>Blanks and Certified Reference samples were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20.</li> <li>Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:20 taken immediately adjacent to the original sample.</li> <li>The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.</li> </ul>	
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	Actlabs inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control.      All and blanks and certified reference samples returned acceptable results.      GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to Actlabs to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20.      All independent certified reference data returns were within acceptable limits with no discernible bias.	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<ul> <li>The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analyzed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS.</li> <li>Historic specific gravity testwork was determined for every 10th sample by RX17-GP analytical code measured on the pulp by a gas pycnometer.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	• NA
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone16 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible.</li> <li>Ardiden undertook a Lidar survey of the Seymour area in 2018 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface.</li> <li>Downhole survey data used a Digital Electronic Multi-shot (DEMS) camera for establishing hole orientation.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	The Seymour North Aubry pegmatites have variable drill spacing from 20Ex20Nm in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mEx50mN at lower depths (150-250m) Im compositing was applied to the historic Seymour Mineral Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	GT1 drill samples were drilled close to perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite unit and sampled the entire length of the pegmatite as well including several metres into the mafic country rock either side of the pegmatite.      Grab and trench samples were taken where outcrop was available. All attempts were made to ensure trench samples represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core and samples were supervised and secured in a locked vehicle, warehouse, or container until delivered to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• NA



## **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

Criteria		JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral te	nement 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.	<ul> <li>Joint Venture between Green Technology Metals (ASX:GTI) 80% and Ardiden Ltd (ASX:ADV) 20%.</li> <li>Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 265 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 5,205 ha.</li> <li>All Cell Claims are in good standing</li> <li>An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets and is due for renewal February 2022</li> <li>Renewal is a simple on-line application process</li> <li>An Early Exploration Agreement is current with the Whitesand First Nation who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.</li> </ul>
Exploration	on done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. In 1957, local prospector, Mr Nelson Aubry, discovered the North Aubry and the South Aubry pegmatites.</li> <li>Geological mapping by the Ontario Department of Mines commenced in 1959 and was completed in 1962 (Pye, 1968), with the publication of "Map 2100 Crescent Lake Area" in 1965.</li> <li>From the late 1950's to 2002, exploration by the Ontario Department of Mines was generally restricted to geological mapping and surface sampling, although some minor drilling was completed to test the North Aubry pegmatite in late 1957 (Rees, 2011).</li> <li>In 2001, Linear Resources Inc. ("Linear Resources") obtained the Seymour Lake Project with an initial focus on the project's tantalum potential. In 2002, a 23-diamond drill-hole campaign was completed at North Aubry, and a further 8 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry.</li> <li>In 2008, Linear Resources completed a regional soil-sampling program which resulted in the identification of a number soil geochemical anomalies. Based on these anomalies, another drilling campaign (completed in 2009), with 12 diamond drill-holes at North Aubry, 2 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry, and further 5 diamond drill-holes peripheral to the Aubry prospects designed to test the main 2008 soil geochemical anomalies.</li> <li>Little work was undertaken between 2010 and 2016 until Ardiden acquired the project from Linear Resources in 2016. Further drilling was carried out by Ardiden between 2017 and 2018 resulting in the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate of the Aubry pegmatites in 2018. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was also undertaken by Ardiden in 2018 to test any further exploration potential beyond the current</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Aubry pegmatite delineating numerous	
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.      Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <li>Regional Geology: The general geological setting of the Seymour Lithium Asset consists of the Precambrian Canadian Shield that underlies approximately 60% of Ontario. The Shield can be divided into three major geological and physiographic regions, from the oldest in the northwest to the youngest in the southeast.</li> <li>Local Geology: The Seymour Lithium Asset is located within the eastern part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, near the boundary with the English River Subprovinces are part of the Superior Craton, comprised mainly of Archaean rocks but also containing some Mesoproterozoic rocks such as the Nipigon Diabase.</li> <li>Bedrock Geology: The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Subprovince, host to most of the pegmatites in the region.</li> <li>Ore Geology: Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This postdating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 + 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006).</li> </ul>	
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:  a 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.	as the Competent Person for the current MRE for the Seymour Lake Project under the 80% owner Green Technology Metals.  • A total of 185 diamond holes, on a nominal 20m x 20m grid, have been drilled and used in the resource modelling at North Aubry and South Aubry. A total of 130	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		equipment producing 4.20 cm diameter core.  The earlier drill holes were either vertical or inclined towards the west. Once the pegmatite was determined to be dipping towards the north-east, the later drill holes were inclined towards the southwest  Green Technology Metals Ltd has completed 16 NQ diamond holes since December 2021 with the following collar coordinates:
		HOLE_ID
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	length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages     Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.     No metal equivalent values are quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>stated.</li> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	The historic reported results are stated as down hole lengths. The historic pierce angle of the drilling with the pegmatite varies hole by hole so all intersection widths are longer than true widths. The resource modelling considers the intersections in 3D and adjusts accordingly. Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation. Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete representation of the total pegmatite width due to recent glacial deposit cover limiting the available material to be sampled.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and	All historic data has been reported.     GT1 summarised assay results are listed below:
	high grades and/or widths should be	HOLEID From To Interval Li20% Including
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	GTDD-21-0004 0.0 243.5 244.0 0.05
	Exploration Nesalts.	GTDD-21-0004 243.5 284.0 42.7 1.54 5m @ 2.75% Li20 from 24: GTDD-21-0004 284.0 341.0 57.0 0.09
		GTDD-21-0005 0.0 245.0 245.0 0.09 GTDD-21-0005 242.9 251.7 8.9 1.46 6m @ 2.06% Li20 from 24
		GTDD-21-0005 251.0 265.0 14.0 0.17
		GTDD-21-0005 265.0 266.0 1.0 0.88 GTDD-21-0005 266.0 341.0 75.0 0.17
		GTDD-21-0005 341.0 342.0 1.0 1.48
		GTDD-21-0005 342.0 372.0 30.0 0.16 GTDD-22-0003 0.0 231.8 231.8 0.09
		GTDD-22-0003 231.8 251.0 19.2 2.20 9.7m @ 2.95% Li2O from 2
		GTDD-22-0003 251.0 304.9 53.9 0.17 GTDD-22-0003 304.9 312.0 7.1 1.04
		GTDD-22-0003 312.0 332.7 20.7 0.12 GTDD-22-0003 332.7 335.6 2.9 1.48
		GTDD-22-0003 335.6 402.9 67.3 0.08
		GTDD-22-0006 0.0 310.0 310.0 0.06 GTDD-22-0006 310.0 313.1 3.1 0.79 1.58m @ 1.11% Li2O from
		GTDD-22-0006 313.1 341.0 27.9 0.19
		GTDD-22-0008 0.0 345.0 345.0 0.11 GTDD-22-0009 0.0 285.0 285.0 0.08
		GTDD-22-0009 285.0 287.0 2.0 0.43
		GTDD-22-0009 287.0 291.0 4.0 0.16 GTDD-22-0009 291.0 293.0 2.0 0.50
		GTDD-22-0009 293.0 342.0 49.0 0.10
		GTDD-22-0010 0.0 313.0 313.0 0.04 GTDD-22-0010 313.0 323.0 10.0 1.89 5.3m @ 2.85% Li2O from:
		GTDD-22-0010 323.0 395.0 72.0 0.18
		GTDD-22-0011 0.0 452.8 452.8 0.10 GTDD-22-0012 0.0 238.0 238.0 0.11
		GTDD-22-0012 238.0 240.3 2.3 1.21 GTDD-22-0012 240.3 275.0 34.7 0.11
		GTDD-22-0012 240.3 275.0 34.7 0.11 GTDD-22-0012 275.0 278.0 3.0 0.56
		GTDD-22-0012 278.0 351.3 73.3 0.11 GTDD-22-0012 351.3 354.0 2.7 0.76
		GTDD-22-0012 354.0 356.5 2.5 0.20
		GTDD-22-0012 356.5 358.6 2.0 0.49 GTDD-22-0012 358.6 366.0 7.4 0.25
		GTDD-22-0012 366.0 368.0 2.0 0.64
		GTDD-22-0012 368.0 401.0 33.0 Unsampled GTDD-22-0015 0.0 238.0 238.0 0.05
		GTDD-22-0015 238.0 247.0 9.0 1.34 3.2m @ 2.05% Li2O from 2
		GTDD-22-0015 247.0 260.6 13.7 0.10 GTDD-22-0015 260.6 263.8 3.2 1.35
		GTDD-22-0015 263.8 277.9 14.1 0.18
		GTDD-22-0015 277.9 278.6 0.7 2.00 GTDD-22-0015 278.6 347.3 68.6 0.20
		GTDD-22-0015 347.3 348.0 0.7 1.47 GTDD-22-0015 348.0 377.4 29.5 0.14
		GTDD-22-0015 377.4 378.7 1.2 1.03
		GTDD-22-0015 378.7 395.0 16.3 0.12 GTDD-22-0016 0.0 244.0 244.0 0.22
		3.6m @ 1.96% Li2O from 2 & 3.4m @ 1.72% Li2O% & :
		GTDD-22-0016 244.0 278.3 34.3 1.32 1.45% Li2O from 264m & 4 2.10% Li2O from 270.9m
		GTDD-22-0016 278.3 350.0 71.7 0.11
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but)	GT1 completed a fixed wing single senso magnetic/radiometric/VLF airborne
	not limited to): geological observations;	geophysical survey.
	geophysical survey results; geochemical	Survey details, 1191 line-km, 75m line
	survey results; bulk samples – size and	spacing, direction 90 degrees to cross c
	method of treatment; metallurgical test	pegmatite strike, 70m altitude.
	results; bulk density, groundwater,	Preliminary images have been received
	geotechnical and rock characteristics;	for Total Count Radiometric, Total
	potential deleterious or contaminating	Magnetics and VLF.
	substances.	Raw data currently being processed by  MDV Coorbysies
		MPX Geophysics.  • Interpretation will be completed by
		Southern Geoscience
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further	Test further potential downdip extension
	work (eg tests for lateral extensions or	and pegmatite stacking at North Aubry.
	depth extensions or large-scale step-out	Geological field mapping of anomalies ar



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	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	regional claims.  Sampling pegmatites for spodumene Completion of Phase 2 diamond drilling at Aubrey Central (Seymour Project).  Drill targeting and followed by diamond drilling over the next 24 months. Commencement of detailed mining studies