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ASX RELEASE

19 May 2022

ASX | GT1

FURTHER SIGNIFICANT STEP-OUT INTERCEPTS RETURNED AT SEYMOUR

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received for further seven holes from Phase 1 step-out diamond drilling of North Aubry deposit at GT1's flagship Seymour Lithium Project.**
- **Additional thick, high-grade extensional intercepts of North Aubry deposit including:**
  - **GTDD-22-0001 for 10.5m @ 1.77% Li_2O from 123.2m (incl. 7.0m @ 2.11% Li_2O)**
  - **GTDD-22-0013 for 18.2m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 304.2m (incl. 3.1m @ 2.05% Li_2O)**
  - **GTDD-22-0014 for 4.5m @ 0.61% Li_2O from 250.7m (incl. 2.5m @ 1.01% Li_2O)**
- **Further northern step-out drilling of North Aubry deposit commenced; hole GTDD-22-0320 intercepts 10.7m of pegmatite with significant visible spodumene (assays pending), extending the known North Aubry pegmatite a further 150m down-dip from the nearest intercept.**
- **Results from Phase 1 drilling (assays now returned for all 16 holes) indicate substantial potential upside to existing Seymour Mineral Resource estimate of 4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O[1].**
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate for Seymour on track for completion during Q2 CY2022.**
- **No significant lithium intercepts >1.0% Li20 were returned from initial exploration drilling of the eastern Central Aubry zone (7 holes) and Pye prospect (6 holes).**
- **Drilling is targeted to resume from June at both Central Aubry (western) and Pye (targeting LCT-type pegmatites of over 250m strike that were identified in the initial drilling).**

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.

"In total, the Phase 1 drilling program at Seymour has been highly successful. The results are expected to drive a substantial increase to the existing Seymour resource this quarter. We are also pleased to have commenced further northern and down-dip extensional drilling of the North Aubry pegmatite so rapidly. The initial result from hole GTDD-22-0320 offers further immediate potential to positively impact on mineralised pegmatite extents and volume."

\- *GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox*

Green Technology Metals
94 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, Western Australia 6008
+61 8 6557 6825

www.greentm.com.au
info@greentm.com.au
ABN 99 648 657 649

Further significant step-out 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. The final program consisted of 16 diamond drill holes for a total of 5,826 metres.

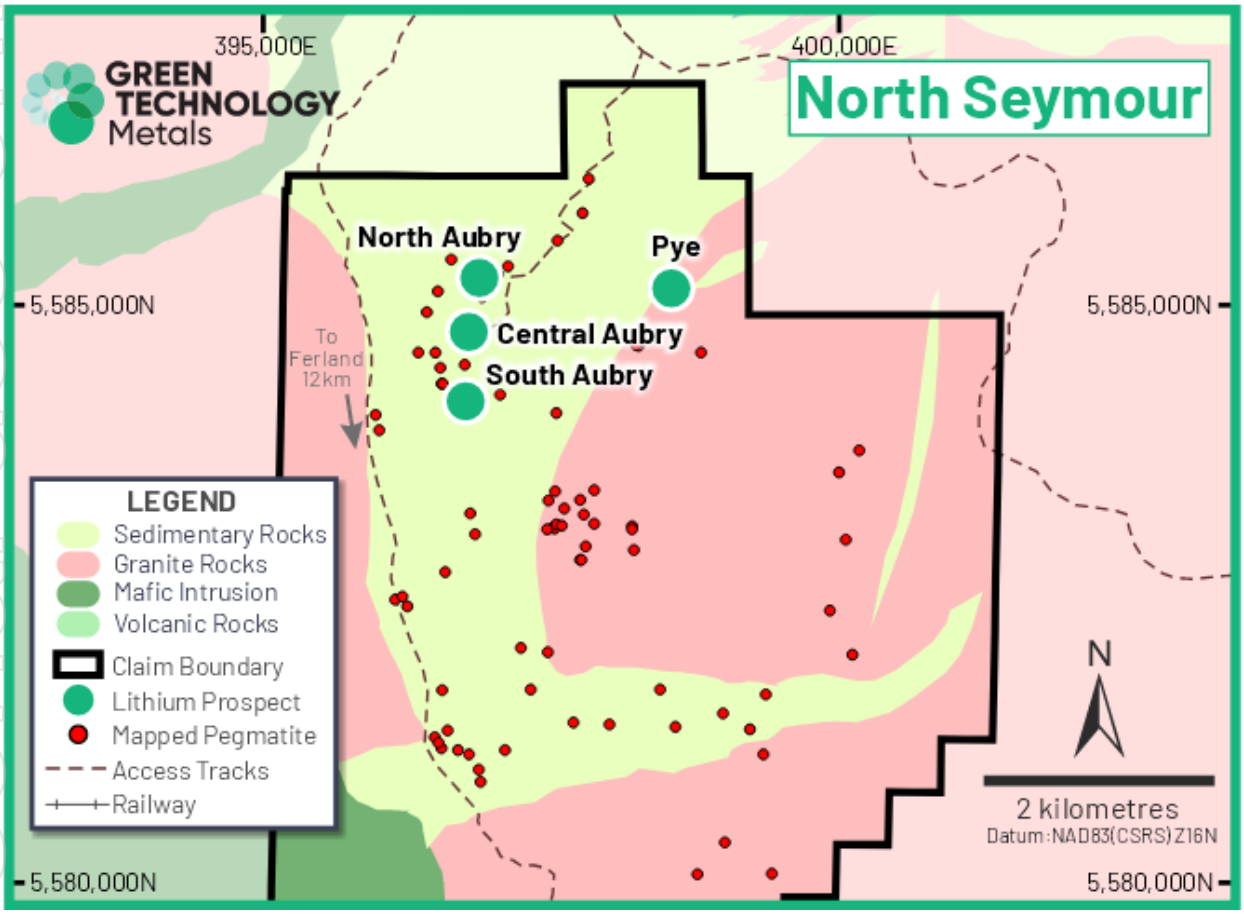

Figure 1: Location map of northern area of the Seymour Project showing North and South Aubry deposits, Central Aubry zone and Pye prospect

All but one hole in the Phase 1 program intersected pegmatite along strike and down dip (refer GT1 ASX release dated 28 April 2022) with the single hole barren of pegmatite, GTDD-22-011, on the southeast flank of the deposit, marking the southerly limit of the North Aubry pegmatites. 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 all 16 of the holes drilled in the Phase 1 program.

Significant assay results from the seven further holes that were recently received are detailed in Table 1 (along with details of the previously released intercepts also). The key intercepts were:

- GTDD-22-0001 for 10.5m @ 1.77% Li_2O from 123.2m (incl. 7.0m @ 2.11% Li_2O)
- GTDD-22-0013 for 18.2m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 304.2m (incl. 3.1m @ 2.05% Li_2O)
- GTDD-22-0014 for 4.5m @ 0.61% Li_2O from 250.7m (incl. 2.5m @ 1.01% Li_2O)
- GTDD-22-0002 for 9.0m @ 0.68% Li_2O from 174.0m

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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)	Li_2O%
GTDD-21-0004	397,233	5,585,466	-76	210	243.5	286.2	42.7	1.54
(Including)					*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
(including)					*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
(including)					*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
(including)					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
(including)					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
(including)					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
(Including)					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
GTDD-22-0001	397,013	5,585,304	- 78	276	123.2	133.7	10.5	1.77
(including)					124.0	131.0	7.0	2.11
GTDD-22-0002	397,050	5,585,389	-75	191	174.0	183.0	9.0	0.68
GTDD-22-0013	397,278	5,585,404	-80	32	304.2	322.4	18.2	1.10
(including)					309.4	312.5	3.1	2.05
					318.6	320.9	2.3	2.67
GTDD-22-0014	397,250	5,585,501	-81	224	250.7	255.2	4.5	0.61
(including)					250.7	253.2	2.5	1.00

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Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%
GTDD-22-0007	397,367	5,585,301	-69	222	191.90	196.40	4.5	0.30
GTDD-22-0008	397,294	5,585,473	-76	221	270.88	276.45	5.57	0.14
GTDD-22-0008	397,294	5,585,473	-76	221	296.25	298.35	2.10	0.23
GTDD-22-0011	397,461	5,585,413	-69	219	386.38	388	1.62	0.27

Results to date from 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.

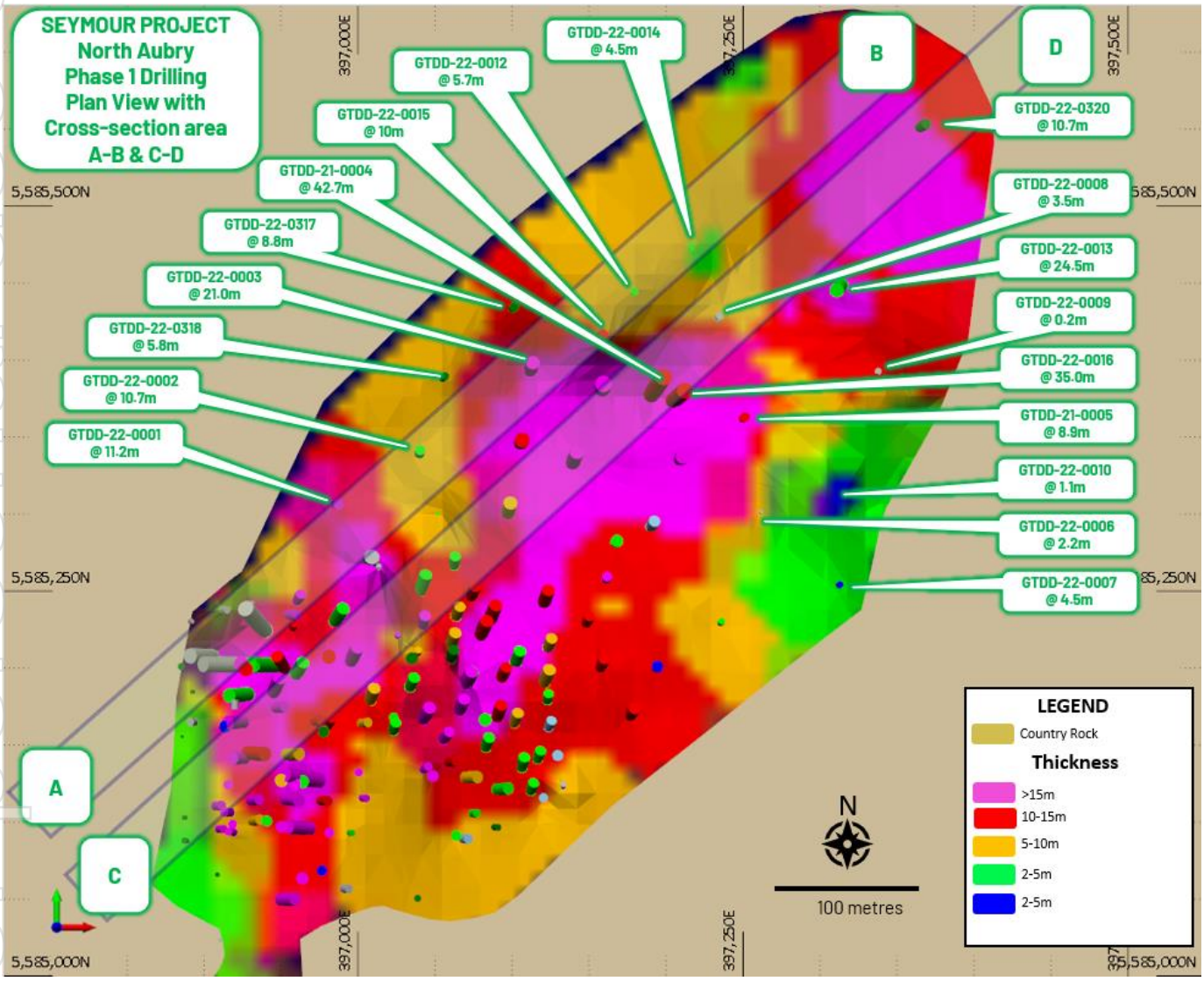

Figure 2: North Aubry plan view showing Phase 1 drilling program, upper pegmatite intercept thicknesses displayed

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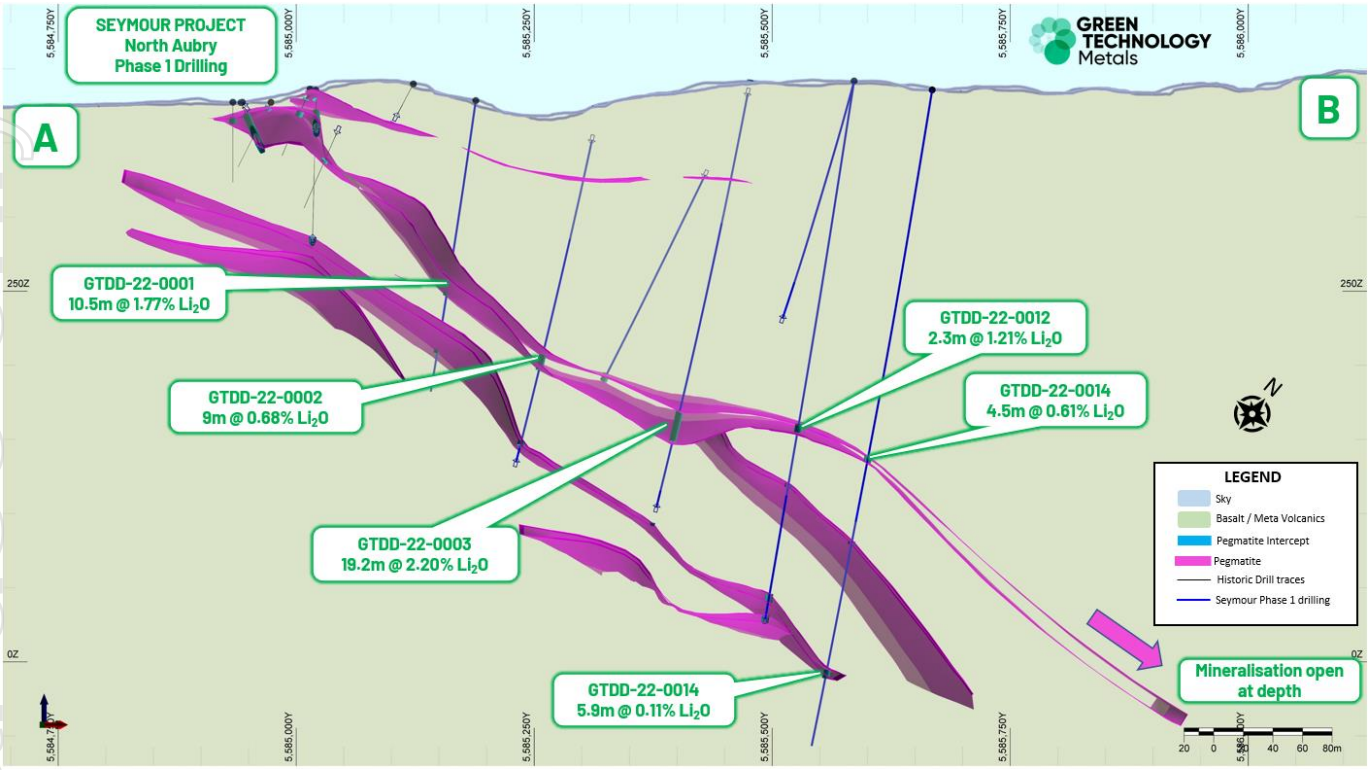

Figure 3: North Aubry deposit cross section A-B view showing LCT pegmatite intercepts in GTDD-22-0003 (19.2m at 2.20% Li_2O), GTDD-22-0012 (2.3m at 1.21% Li_2O), GTDD-22-0001 (10.5m @ 1.77% Li_2O), GTDD-22-0002 (9m @ 0.68%Li_2O) and GTDD-22-0014 (4.5m @ 0.61% Li_2O) returned from Phase 1 drilling

Updated Seymour Mineral Resource estimate

All results from the Phase 1 program are set to be incorporated into a scheduled update of the current Seymour Mineral Resource estimate (4.8 Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O[1]), 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.

Further step-out drilling of North Aubry commenced

As a result of the Phase 1 northern extensional drilling success at North Aubry, GT1 has commenced further step-out drilling to test the northern and down-dip extension of the pegmatites.

Hole GTDD-22-0019, drilled to the southeast of the main pegmatite unit, intercepted minor pegmatite (2.10m). Hole GTDD-22-0320, targeting approximately 75m west of GTDD-22-0019, intercepted 10.70m of pegmatite at 458.2m downhole. While assay results are pending for both holes, the site geologists noted significant spodumene (a high-grade lithium bearing mineral) crystals within the core intercept. This hole extends the known North Aubry pegmatite a further 150m down-dip from the nearest pegmatite intercept, potentially having a significant additional impact on the mineralised pegmatite extents and volume[1] (Figure 4).

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Figure 4: Diamond drill core from hole GTDD-22-0320; thick, high-grade LCT spodumene bearing pegmatite intercept of 10.7m from 458.2m

[1]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.

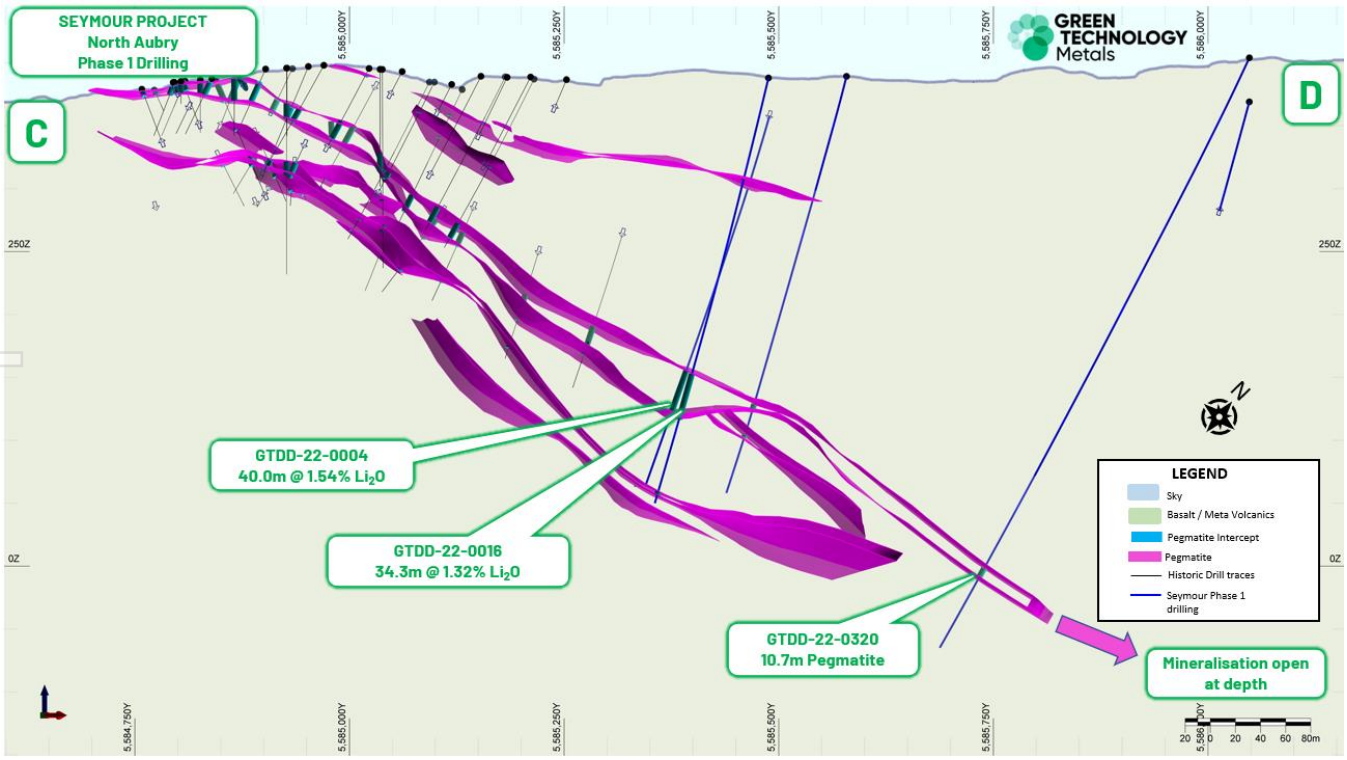

Figure 5: North Aubry deposit cross section C-D view showing LCT pegmatite intercepts in GTDD-22-0320 (10.7m pegmatite – pending assays)

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

As previously announced (refer GT1 ASX release dated 28 April 2022), both Phase 2 (Central Aubry zone) and Phase 3 (Pye prospect) diamond drilling at Seymour are in progress. 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.

At Central Aubry, 7 holes have been completed to date for approximately 1,292 metres. At the Pye prospect (located approximately 1 km east of the Aubry complex), 6 holes have been completed to date for approximately 1,383 metres.

All but one of the holes drilled to date at Central Aubry and Pye have now returned assays. No significant lithium intercepts >1.0% Li_2O were returned from Central Aubry zone (7 holes) and Pye prospect (6 holes). The initial drilling at Pye has identified LCT type pegmatites with geological continuity of over 250m and remains a target for further exploration.

The results to date at Central Aubry and Pye are set to be combined with other more regional geochemical data, and presented to Dr Nigel Brand, a well-respected geochemist of Geochemical Services Pty Ltd in Western Australia, who will aid in geochemical fingerprinting to vector in on other fertile pegmatites.

Drilling will continue at Pye and Central Aubry once the ground conditions improve sufficiently to allow rig movements.

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

KEY CONTACTS

Investors
Luke Cox
Chief Executive Officer
info@greentm.com.au
+61 8 6557 6825

Media
Andrew Edge
Fivemark Partners
andrew.edge@fivemark.com.au
+61 410 276 744

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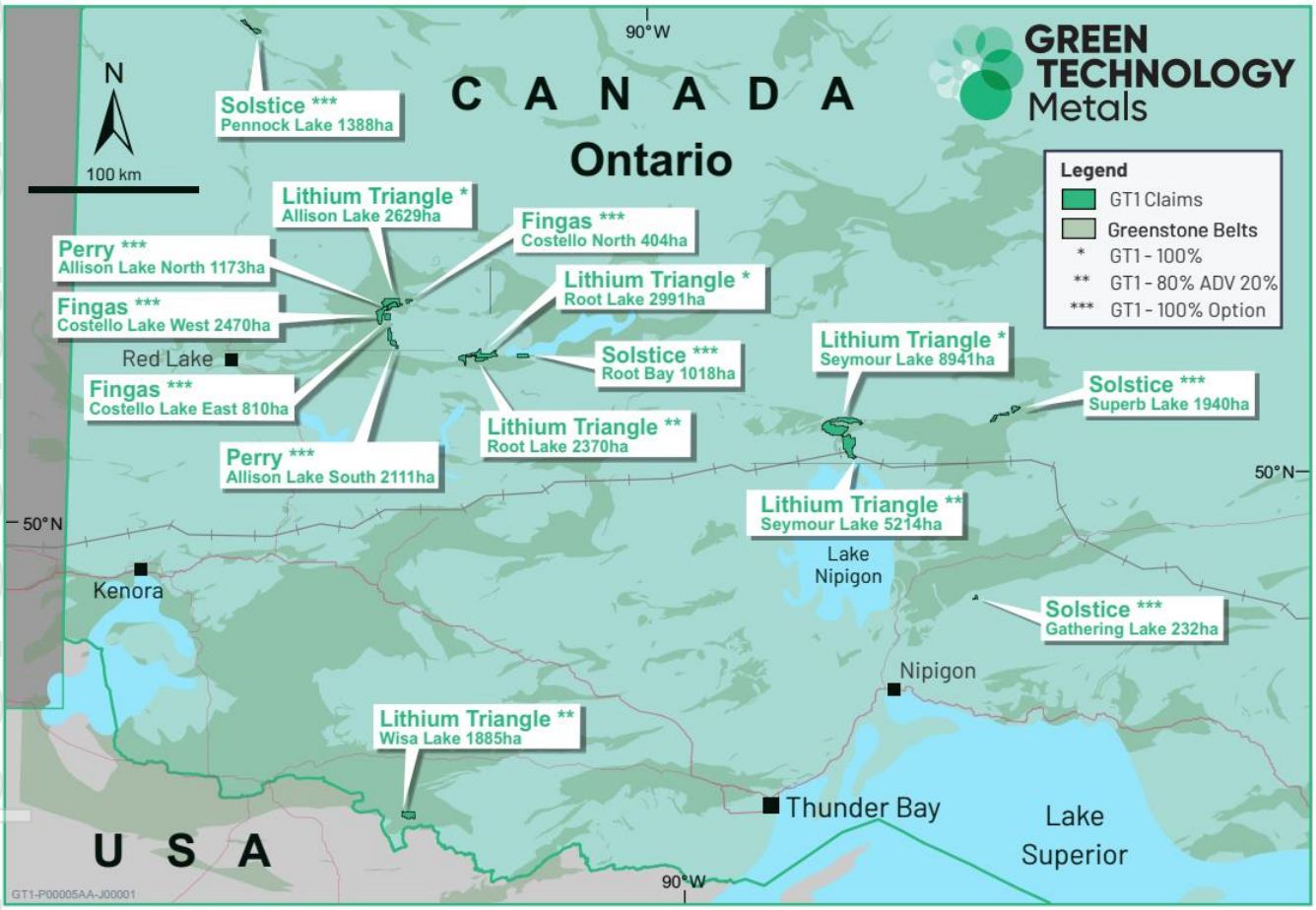
Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

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

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

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



The Company currently holds 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.

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

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APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX B: SEYMOUR MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

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APPENDIX C: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Diamond Drilling** • Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. • 54 core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray. • ½ core samples were approximately 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. • Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias. **Historic Grab Samples** • Samples were collected between 16 June and 9 November 2016 by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc, of Sudbury Ontario on behalf of Ardiden Limited (ASX:ADV) and are noted in the Technical Report for MNDM Assessment, 2016 Surface Exploration Program, dated 28 September 2018. The report was prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc on behalf of Ardiden and included channel samples collected within the reporting period. • Details of the grab sampling and preparation techniques were extracted from this report; • Grab Samples were collected using a hammer and/or chisel from a cleaned rock exposure. Samples were tagged and placed in a cotton bag then fastened with a zip tie. **Historic Channel Samples** • Preparation prior to obtaining the channel samples including grid and geo-references and marking of the pegmatite structures. • Samples were cut across the pegmatite with a diamond saw perpendicular to strike. • Average 1 metre samples are obtained, logged, removed and bagged and secured in accordance with QAQC procedures. • Sampling continued past the Spodumene -Pegmatite zone, even if it is truncated by Mafic Volcanic a later intrusion. • Samples were then transported directly to the laboratory for analysis accompanied with the log and instruction forms. • Bagging of the samples was supervised by a geologist to ensure there are no

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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, 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).*	• Tri-cone drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ2 diamond drilling through the primary rock.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No core was recovered through the overburden tri-coned section of the hole (top 5m of the hole) • Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones was over 98% and considered satisfactory. • Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • Samples are representative of an interval or length. • Sampling was undertaken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Each ½ core sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with hardened steel (250 g sample to 95% -150 mesh)(includes cleaner sand). • Blanks and Certified Reference samples were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:20 taken immediately adjacent to the original sample. • The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	• 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.	• The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analyzed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS. • Historic specific gravity testwork was determined for every 10th sample by RX17-GP analytical code measured on the pulp by a gas pycnometer.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• NA
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone16 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. • Ardiden undertook a Lidar survey of the Seymour area in 2018 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface. • Downhole survey data used a Digital Electronic Multi-shot (DEMS) camera for establishing hole orientation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Seymour North Aubry pegmatites have variable drill spacing from 20Ex20Nm in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mEx50mN at lower depths (150-250m) • 1m compositing was applied to the historic Seymour Mineral Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Joint Venture between Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) 80% and Ardiden Ltd (ASX:ADV) 20%. • Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 744 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 15,058 ha. • All Cell Claims are in good standing • An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets • An Early Exploration Agreement is current with the Whitesand First Nation who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. In 1957, local prospector, Mr Nelson Aubry, discovered the North Aubry and the South Aubry pegmatites. • Geological mapping by the Ontario Department of Mines commenced in 1959 and was completed in 1962 (Pye, 1968), with the publication of "Map 2100 Crescent Lake Area" in 1965. • From the late 1950's to 2002, exploration by the Ontario Department of Mines was generally restricted to geological mapping and surface sampling, although some minor drilling was completed to test the North Aubry pegmatite in late 1957 (Rees, 2011). • In 2001, Linear Resources Inc. ("Linear Resources") obtained the Seymour Lake Project with an initial focus on the project's tantalum potential. In 2002, a 23-diamond drill-hole campaign was completed at North Aubry, and a further 8 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry. • In 2008, Linear Resources completed a regional soil-sampling program which resulted in the identification of a number soil geochemical anomalies. Based on these anomalies, another drilling campaign (completed in 2009), with 12 diamond drill-holes at North Aubry, 2 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry, and further 5 diamond drill-holes peripheral to the Aubry prospects designed to test the main 2008 soil geochemical anomalies. • Little work was undertaken between 2010 and 2016 until Ardiden acquired the project from Linear Resources in 2016. Further drilling was carried out by Ardiden between 2017 and 2018 resulting in the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate of the Aubry pegmatites in 2018. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was also undertaken by Ardiden in 2018 to test any further exploration potential beyond the current Aubry pegmatite delineating numerous targets.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Regional Geology:** The general geological setting of the Seymour Lithium Asset consists of the Precambrian Canadian Shield that underlies approximately 60% of Ontario. The Shield can be divided into three major geological and physiographic regions, from the oldest in the northwest to the youngest in the southeast. • **Local Geology:** The Seymour Lithium Asset is located within the eastern part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, near the boundary with the English River Subprovince to the north. These subprovinces are part of the Superior Craton, comprised mainly of Archaean rocks but also containing some Mesoproterozoic rocks such as the Nipigon Diabase. • **Bedrock Geology:** The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Subprovince, host to most of the pegmatites in the region. • **Ore Geology:** Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 + 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006).

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The original MRE for the Seymour Lake Project area was undertaken by Ardiden in February 2019. Ardiden commissioned an independent consultant, Mr Phil Jones (MAusIMM [#105653] / MAIG [#1903]) to produce the MRE as a competent person as defined by the JORC Code (JORC., 2012).
		• Mr Phil Jones subsequently agreed to act as the Competent Person for the current MRE for the Seymour Lake Project under the 51% owner Green Technology Metals.
		• A total of 185 diamond holes, on a nominal 20m x 20m grid, have been drilled and used in the resource modelling at North Aubry and South Aubry. A total of 130 holes were drilled by Ardiden, with the previous owners Linear drilling 44 holes
		• The 2018 Ardiden drilling was completed by Rugged Aviation Inc. using BTW coring equipment producing 4.20 cm diameter core.
		• The earlier drill holes were either vertical

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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 south-west
• Green Technology Metals Ltd has completed 34 NQ diamond holes since December 2021 with the following collar coordinates:

<table>
<tr><th>HOLE_ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0017</td><td>398418</td><td>5585109</td><td>352</td><td>-72</td><td>140</td><td>180</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0020</td><td>398355</td><td>5585010</td><td>340</td><td>-47</td><td>139</td><td>183</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0022</td><td>398355</td><td>5585010</td><td>340</td><td>-66</td><td>130</td><td>123</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0023</td><td>398418</td><td>5585109</td><td>352</td><td>-58</td><td>142</td><td>181</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0024</td><td>398571</td><td>5585113</td><td>329</td><td>-60</td><td>310</td><td>361</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0026</td><td>398711</td><td>5585361</td><td>334</td><td>-61</td><td>290</td><td>355</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-21-0004</td><td>397241</td><td>5585452</td><td>388</td><td>-74</td><td>209</td><td>341</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-21-0005</td><td>397280</td><td>5585396</td><td>389</td><td>-80</td><td>221</td><td>372</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0001</td><td>397013</td><td>5585304</td><td>379</td><td>-78</td><td>276</td><td>201</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0002</td><td>397050</td><td>5585389</td><td>373</td><td>-75</td><td>191</td><td>312</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0003</td><td>397130</td><td>5585453</td><td>393</td><td>-77</td><td>194</td><td>403</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0006</td><td>397313</td><td>5585361</td><td>387</td><td>-69</td><td>214</td><td>341</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0007</td><td>397367</td><td>5585301</td><td>389</td><td>-69</td><td>222</td><td>336</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0008</td><td>397294</td><td>5585473</td><td>389</td><td>-76</td><td>221</td><td>345</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0009</td><td>397360</td><td>5585423</td><td>386</td><td>-81</td><td>219</td><td>342</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0010</td><td>397400</td><td>5585372</td><td>389</td><td>-69</td><td>219</td><td>395</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0011</td><td>397461</td><td>5585413</td><td>398</td><td>-69</td><td>219</td><td>453</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0012</td><td>397203</td><td>5585475</td><td>392</td><td>-81</td><td>212</td><td>401</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0013</td><td>397278</td><td>5585404</td><td>389</td><td>-80</td><td>32</td><td>389</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0014</td><td>397250</td><td>5585501</td><td>386</td><td>-81</td><td>224</td><td>450</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0016</td><td>397256</td><td>5585422</td><td>388</td><td>-77</td><td>219</td><td>350</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0129</td><td>397767</td><td>5585707</td><td>388</td><td>-60</td><td>218</td><td>312</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0317</td><td>397130</td><td>5585453</td><td>392</td><td>-81</td><td>234</td><td>396</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0318</td><td>397130</td><td>5585453</td><td>392</td><td>-64</td><td>227</td><td>372</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0318A</td><td>397130</td><td>5585453</td><td>392</td><td>-84</td><td>268</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0320</td><td>397542</td><td>5585678</td><td>404</td><td>-65</td><td>230</td><td>531</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0015</td><td>397203</td><td>5585475</td><td>392</td><td>-75</td><td>212</td><td>395</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0064</td><td>396861</td><td>5584636</td><td>370</td><td>-60</td><td>216</td><td>162</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0066</td><td>396954</td><td>5584949</td><td>390</td><td>-60</td><td>214</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0067</td><td>396945</td><td>5584891</td><td>383</td><td>-59</td><td>216</td><td>156</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0068</td><td>396993</td><td>5584937</td><td>395</td><td>-59</td><td>210</td><td>102</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0111</td><td>396855</td><td>5584706</td><td>379</td><td>-60</td><td>216</td><td>183</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0115</td><td>396919</td><td>5584783</td><td>379</td><td>-59</td><td>211</td><td>159</td></tr>
<tr><td>GTDD-22-0319</td><td>396814</td><td>5584500</td><td>369</td><td>-59</td><td>220</td><td>330</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 and should be stated.
• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages
• Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.
• No metal equivalent values are quoted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</td><td>• The historic reported results are stated as down hole lengths.
• The historic pierce angle of the drilling with the pegmatite varies hole by hole so all intersection widths are longer than true widths.
• The resource modelling considers the intersections in 3D and adjusts accordingly.
• Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The appropriate maps are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All historic data has been reported. • GT1 summarised assay results are listed below:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

HOLEID	From	To	Interval	Li2O%	Including
GTDD-21-0004	-	243.5	244.0	0.05	
GTDD-21-0004	**243.5**	**284.0**	**42.7**	**1.54**	5m @ 2.75% Li2O from 245m
GTDD-21-0004	284.0	341.0	57.0	0.09	
GTDD-21-0005	-	245.0	245.0	0.09	
GTDD-21-0005	**242.9**	**251.7**	**8.9**	**1.46**	6m @ 2.06% Li2O from 245.0m
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	-	231.8	231.8	0.09	
GTDD-22-0003	**231.8**	**251.0**	**19.2**	**2.20**	9.7m @ 2.95% Li2O from 235.3m
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	-	310.0	310.0	0.06	
GTDD-22-0006	**310.0**	**313.1**	**3.1**	**0.79**	1.58m @ 1.11% Li2O from 310.0m
GTDD-22-0006	313.1	341.0	27.9	0.19	
GTDD-22-0008	-	345.0	345.0	0.11	
GTDD-22-0009	-	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	-	313.0	313.0	0.04	
GTDD-22-0010	**313.0**	**323.0**	**10.0**	**1.89**	5.3m @ 2.85% Li2O from 316.6m
GTDD-22-0010	323.0	395.0	72.0	0.18	
GTDD-22-0011	-	452.8	452.8	0.10	
GTDD-22-0012	-	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	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	-	238.0	238.0	0.05	
GTDD-22-0015	**238.0**	**247.0**	**9.0**	**1.34**	3.2m @ 2.05% Li2O from 238.0m
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	-	244.0	244.0	0.22	
GTDD-22-0016	**244.0**	**278.3**	**34.3**	**1.32**	3.6m @ 1.96% Li2O from 250.2m & 3.4m @ 1.72% Li2O% & 3.7m @ 1.48% Li2O from 264m & 4.6m @ 2.10% Li2O from 270.9m
GTDD-22-0016	278.3	350.0	71.7	0.11	
GTDD-22-0017	-	180.0	180.0	0.02	
GTDD-22-0020	-	183.0	183.0	-	NSI
GTDD-22-0022	-	123.0	123.0	0.02	
GTDD-22-0023	-	181.0	181.0	0.02	
GTDD-22-0024	-	361.0	361.0	-	
GTDD-22-0026	-	355.0	355.0	-	NSI
GTDD-22-0001	-	123.2	123.2	0.25	
GTDD-22-0001	**123.2**	**133.7**	**10.5**	**1.77**	7m @ 2.11% Li2O from 124m
GTDD-22-0001	133.7	201.0	67.3	0.22	
GTDD-22-0002	-	174.0	174.0	0.12	
GTDD-22-0002	**174.0**	**183.0**	**9.0**	**0.68**	
GTDD-22-0002	183.0	235.0	52.0	0.16	
GTDD-22-0002	235.0	236.8	1.8	1.02	
GTDD-22-0002	236.8	292.0	55.2	0.16	
GTDD-22-0002	292.0	293.0	1.0	1.07	
GTDD-22-0002	293.0	312.0	19.0	0.18	
GTDD-22-0013	-	301.2	301.2	0.22	
GTDD-22-0013	301.2	302.2	1.0	1.03	
GTDD-22-0013	302.2	304.2	2.0	0.23	
GTDD-22-0013	**304.2**	**322.4**	**18.2**	**1.10**	& 2.3m @ 2.67% Li2O from 318.6m
GTDD-22-0013	322.4	389.0	66.6	0.20	
GTDD-22-0014	-	250.7	250.7	0.11	
GTDD-22-0014	**250.7**	**255.2**	**4.5**	**0.61**	2.5m @ 1.00% Li2O from 250.7m
GTDD-22-0014	255.2	450.0	194.8	0.14	
GTDD-22-0129	-	312.0	312.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0317	-	396.0	396.0	Pending	
GTDD-22-0318	-	372.0	372.0	Pending	
GTDD-22-0318A	-	78.0	78.0	Pending	
GTDD-22-0320	-	531.0	531.0	Pending	
GTDD-22-0064	-	162.0	162.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0066	-	135.0	135.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0067	-	156.0	156.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0068	-	102.0	102.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0111	-	183.0	183.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0115	-	159.0	159.0	NSI	
GTDD-22-0019	-	525.0	525.0	Pending	
GTDD-22-0319	-	330.0	330.0	0.11	NSI

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 fixed wing single sensor magnetic/radiometric/VLF airborne geophysical survey. • Survey details, 1191 line-km, 75m line spacing, direction 90 degrees to cross cut pegmatite strike, 70m altitude. • Preliminary images have been received for Total Count Radiometric, Total Magnetics and VLF. • Raw data currently being processed by MPX Geophysics. • Interpretation will be completed by Southern Geoscience
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Test further potential downdip extensions and pegmatite stacking at North Aubry. • Geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Seymour and 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

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