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14 July 2022

Further Mavis Lake Assays Include 7.63m at 1.35% Li_2O

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) ("Critical Resources" or the "Company") is pleased to announce assay results from drill holes MF22-60 to MF22-63 from its 100% owned Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada. Drill holes contained spodumene laths correlating with higher-grading lithium oxide assays, including 7.63m at 1.35% Li_2O within MF22-60. A total of 39 of 42 drill holes have intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite to date.

Highlights

Assay Results:

MF22-60 (Hole 1)
- **7.63m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 11.57 to 19.2m downhole, Including:**
  - **5m @ 1.77% Li_2O from 13.5 to 18.5m downhole**
  - **3.5m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 13.5 to 17m downhole**
  - **2m @ 2.48% Li_2O from 13.5 to 15.5m downhole**

MF22-61 (Hole 2)
- **4.28m @ 0.85% Li_2O from 105.67 to 109.95m downhole**

MF22-63 (Hole 4)
- **5.3m @ 0.98% Li_2O from 65 to 70.3m downhole**

Visuals[1,2,3]:

Hole 38
- **8.9m of ~10% fine to large spodumene laths from 141.35 to 150.25m within pegmatite**

Hole 39
- **6.45m of <5% fine to large spodumene laths from 111.85 to 118.3m within pegmatite, and**
- **1.85m of ~25% fine to large spodumene laths from 126.40 to 128.25m within pegmatite**

- **39 out of 42 drill holes have intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite mineralisation**

- **The four most recent drillholes have intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatite within Pegmatite 6, which continues to extend known spodumene mineralisation towards the west**

[1]In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.
[2]The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width
[3]Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative, visual estimates (they are listed in order of abundance of estimated combined percentages). Quantitative assays will be completed by Activation Labs in Dryden, Ontario.

The Company is pleased to announce assays from four holes completed in April as part of the Company's Phase 1 drilling program at its 100% Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario Canada. Assay data has confirmed lithium mineralisation, correlating with initial visual results identified immediately post-drilling (refer to ASX announcements 28 April 2022 and 04 May 2022).

The Company has started drilling a further 5,000m as a Phase 2 drill program which will focus on step out and infill program in support of defining a JORC compliant resource.

Critical Resources Managing Director Alex Biggs said: "We are pleased to announce our second round of assays from Mavis Lake and are excited to see some high-grade intersections. As we start Phase 2 of drilling, we look forward to increasing the strike extent of known mineralisation and testing the identified geophysical anomalies. We are very happy with progress to date and are working towards a JORC compliant Resource for the project".

MF22-60 (Hole 3), MF22-61(Hole 2), and MF22-63 (Hole 4) Assay Results
Elevated Lithium throughout Pegmatite 6 interval

Assays from three out of the four holes contained significant spodumene mineralisation which correlates well with elevated lithium grades. MF22-60 contained the highest grading interval of 7.63m with 1.35% Li_2O.

Figure 1: White pegmatite hosts spodumene laths intersected from 11.57 to 19.2m depth in Hole MF22-60 (Hole 01). Close-ups illustrate significant spodumene mineralisation.

Figure 2: White pegmatite hosts spodumene laths intersected from 105.67 to 109.95m depth in Hole MF22-61 (Hole 02). Close-ups illustrate significant spodumene mineralisation.

Figure 3: White pegmatite hosts spodumene laths intersected from 65 to 70.3m depth in Hole MF22-63 (Hole 04). Close-ups illustrate significant spodumene mineralisation.

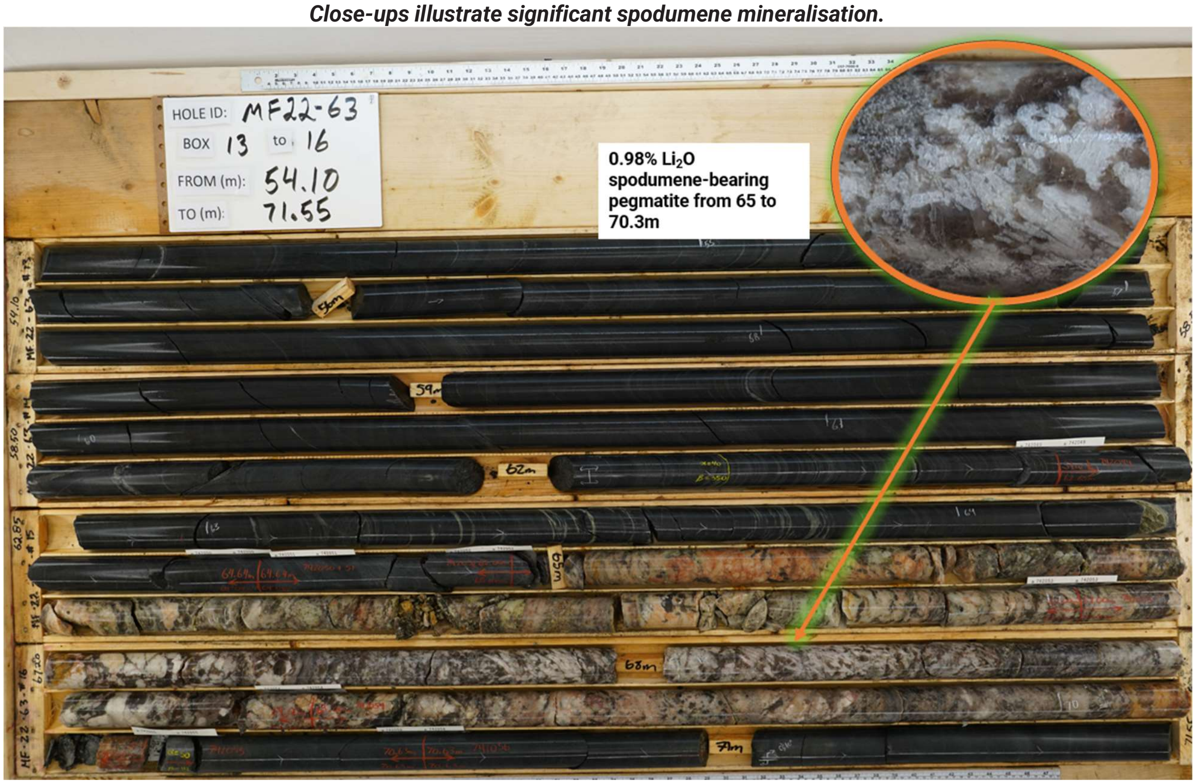


Table 1: Significant Assay results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Li2O (%)	True Width (m)
MF22-60	11.57	19.2	7.63	1.35	7.2
Including	13.5	18.5	5	1.77	4.7
	13.5	17	3.5	2	3.3
	13.5	15.5	2	2.48	1.9
MF22-61	105.67	109.95	4.28	0.85	4
MF22-63	65	70.3	5.3	0.98	4

- ***No significant assays from MF22-62***

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

Hole ID	Date Drilled		UTM Zone 15N (NAD83)			Collar Orientation		Metres Drilled	
	Start Date	End Date	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Casing Depth	End Depth
MF22-60	April 26 2022	April 26 2022	524147	5518025	436	187	-50	9	47
MF22-61	April 27 2022	April 27 2022	524160	5518042	440	187.5	-65	5	141
MF22-62	April 29 2022	April 29 2022	524201	5517955	449	187.5	-45.2	3	65
MF22-63	April 30 2022	April 30 2022	524229	5517974	445	187.4	-70.1	3	101

Figure 4: Cross-section, looking west, of Pegmatite 6 (pink shape) with previous drill hole traces (grey) and recently drilled holes of MF22-60, MF22-61, and MF22-73 (note: measurement in meters). Lithium Oxide (% of Li_2O) is represented as disks.

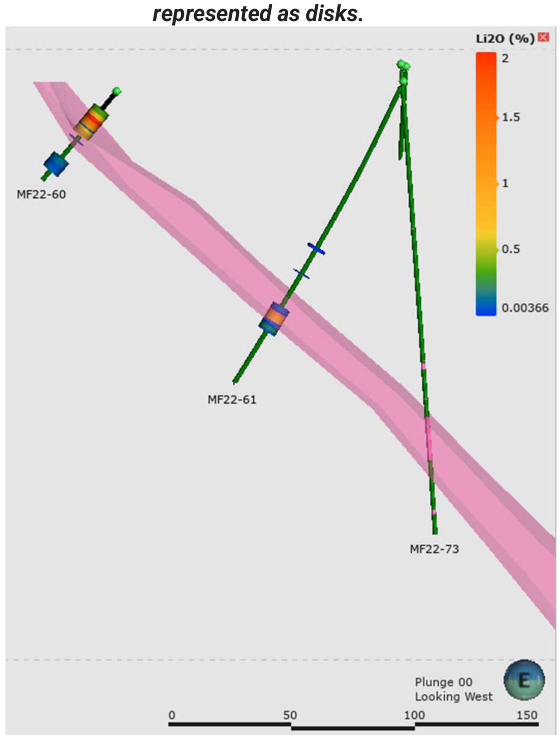
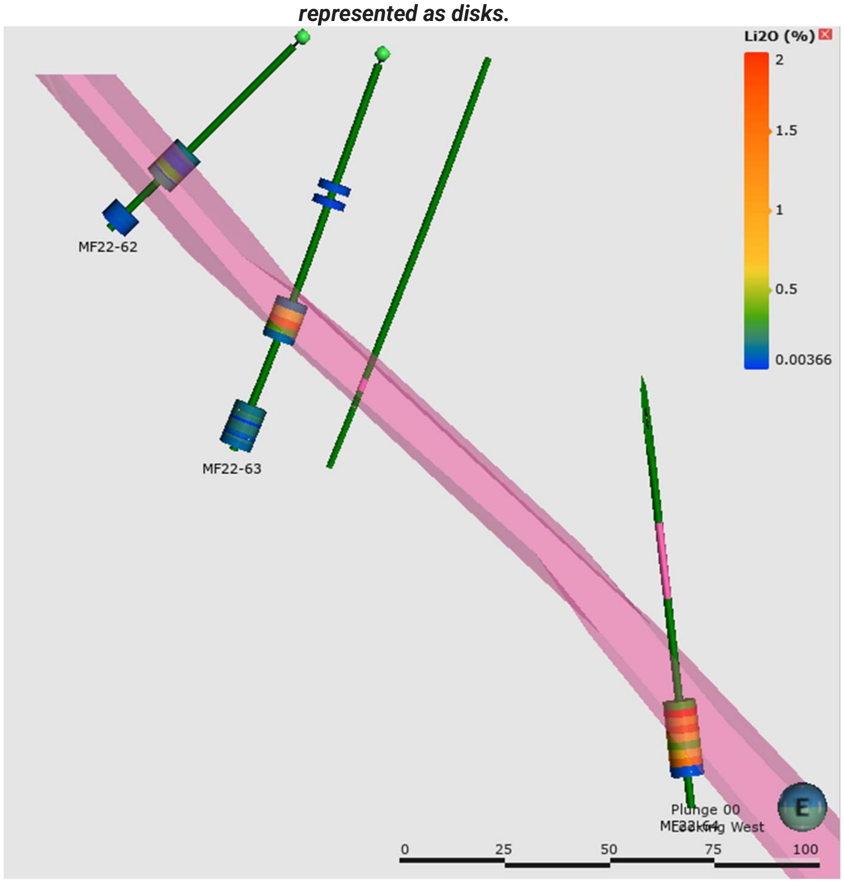


Figure 5: Cross-section, looking west, of Pegmatite 6 (pink shape) with previous drill hole traces (grey) and recently drilled holes of MF22-62, MF22-63, and MF22-64 (note: measurement in meters). Lithium Oxide (% of Li_2O) is represented as disks.



Four more holes continue to intersect spodumene-bearing pegmatite within Pegmatite 6

Table 3: Visual spodumene-bearing pegmatite estimates

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Visual Estimate of Spodumene
MF22-97	141.35	150.25	8.9	~10%
MF22-98	111.85	118.3	6.45	<5%
MF22-99	64.5	68	3.5	~5%
MF22-100				N/A
MF22-101	115.8	121.6	5.8	<5%

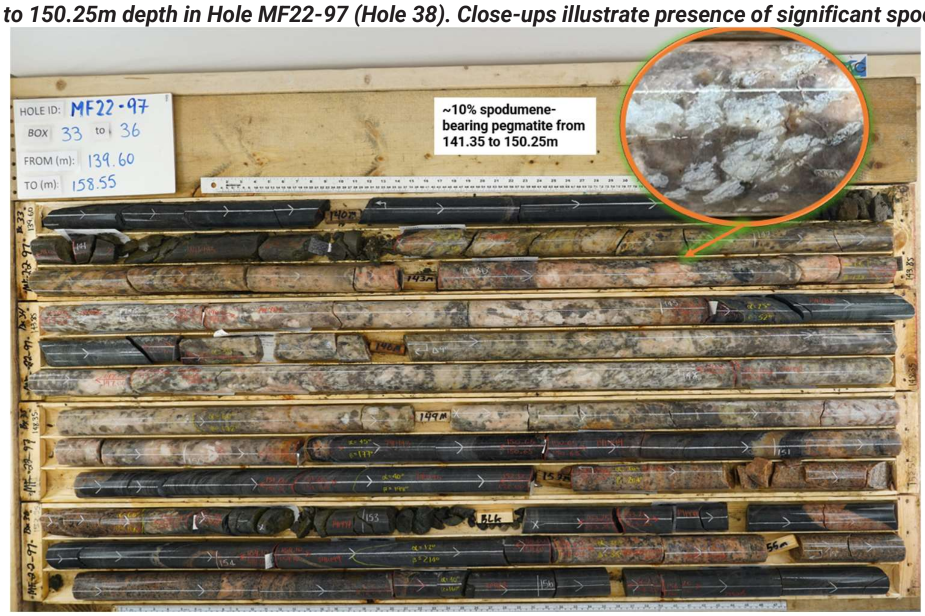
*MF22-100 only intersected sub-metre barren pegmatites

Hole MF22-97 (Hole 38)

Continuation of significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite

MF22-97 intersected thick spodumene-bearing pegmatite located at depth and is the furthest intersection of spodumene mineralisation towards the west within Pegmatite 6.

Figure 6: White pegmatite hosts approximately 10% of fine to large, white-grey, spodumene laths intersected from 141.35 to 150.25m depth in Hole MF22-97 (Hole 38). Close-ups illustrate presence of significant spodumene



Hole MF22-98 (Hole 39), MF22-99 (Hole 40), MF22-100 (Hole 41), and MF22-101 (Hole 42)

Pinch out area intersected in various holes

The holes are designed to continue the infill drilling for the resource model however they intersected a pinch out area which results to lower spodumene mineralisation and thinner widths of pegmatites. Hole 41 intersected several sub-metre scale barren pegmatites.

Figure 7: White pegmatite hosts approximately <5% of fine to large, white-grey, spodumene laths intersected from 111.85 to 118.3m depth in Hole MF22-98 (Hole 39). Close-ups illustrate presence of significant spodumene

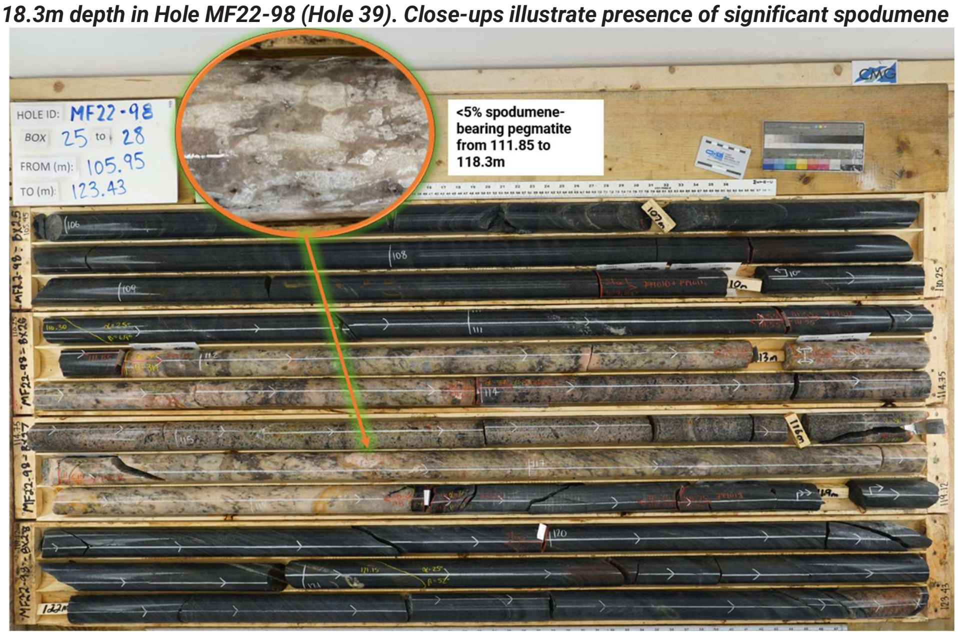


Figure 8: White pegmatite hosts approximately ~5% of fine to large, white-grey, spodumene laths intersected from 64.5 to 68m depth in Hole MF22-99 (Hole 40). Close-ups illustrate presence of significant spodumene

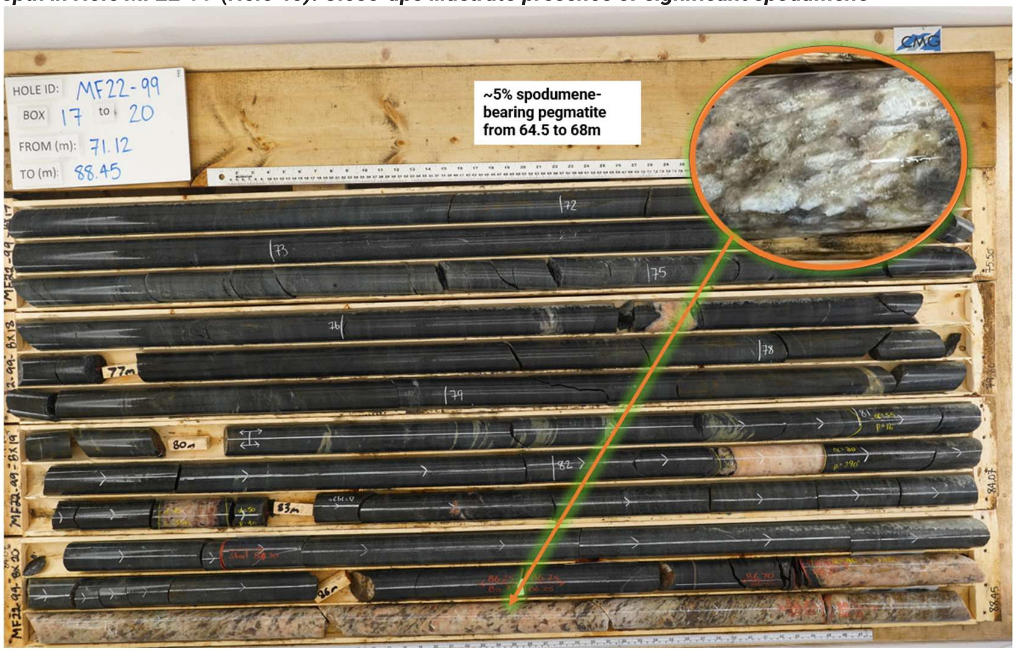


Figure 9: White pegmatite hosts approximately <5% of fine to large, white-grey, spodumene laths intersected from 115.8 to 121.6m depth in Hole MF22-101 (Hole 42). Close-ups illustrate presence of significant spodumene

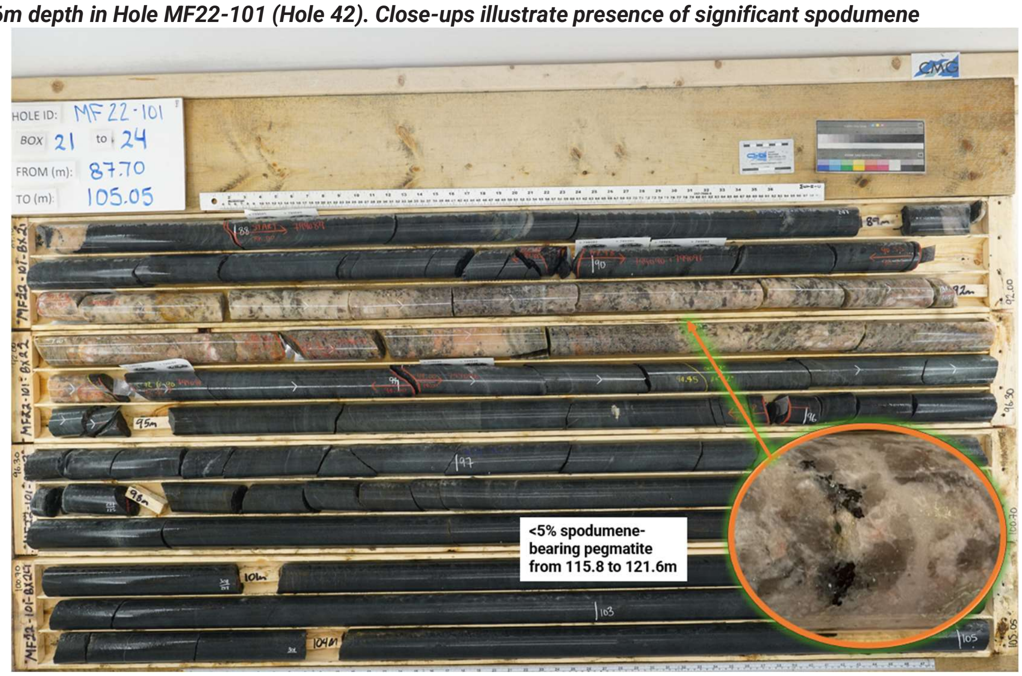


Figure 10: Cross-section, looking west, of Pegmatite 6 (pink shape) with previous drill hole traces (grey) and recently drilled holes of MF22-92, MF22-97, MF22-98, MF22-99, MF22-100, and MF22-101 (note: measurement in metres)

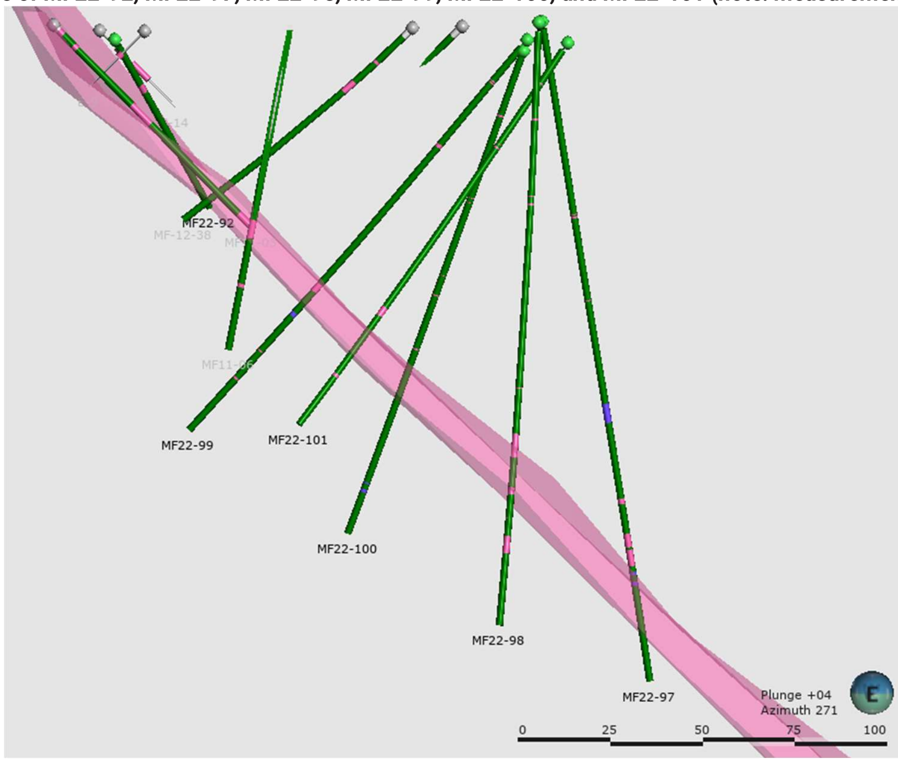
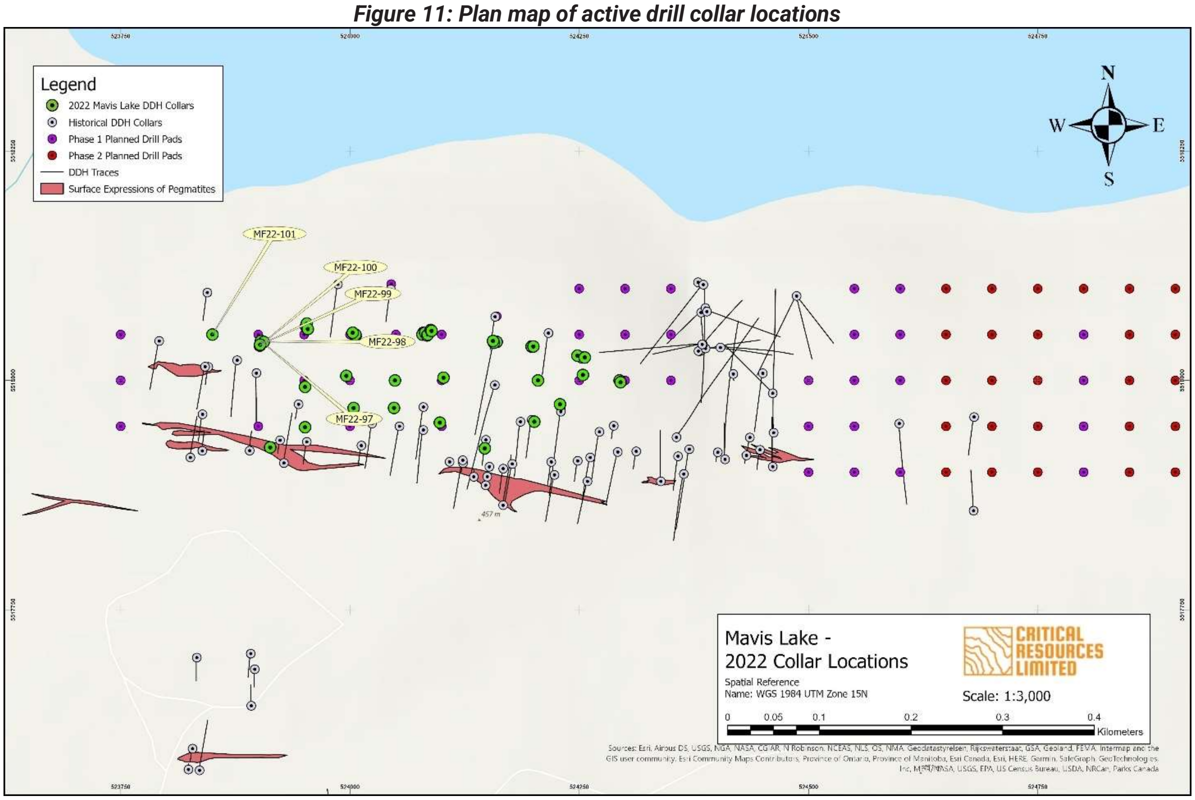


Figure 11: Plan map of active drill collar locations



Mavis Lake Project Description

The Mavis Lake Lithium Project is 19 kilometres east of the town of Dryden, Ontario. The Project is in close vicinity to the Trans-Canada highway and railway major transportation arteries linking larger cities such as Thunder Bay, Ontario, to the southeast and Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the west. The region boasts excellent infrastructure with hydro-power located a few kilometres to the south-west of the project. The region is a well-established lithium province with multiple projects located within the vicinity.

Previous drill programs have yielded high-grade Li_2O intercepts including:

- 55.25m at 1.04% Li_2O from 80.75m in drill hole MF18-53 and
- 26.30m at 1.70% Li_2O from 111.9m inc. 7.70m at 2.97% Li_2O from 130.5m in drill hole MF17-491.

These results present significant exploration potential, a summary of previous results can be seen in ASX announcement dated 25 October 2021. The work program was outlined in detail in ASX announcement dated 13 Dec 2021.

Figure 12: Sample of Mavis Lake intersections from 2017 and 2018 drilling campaign

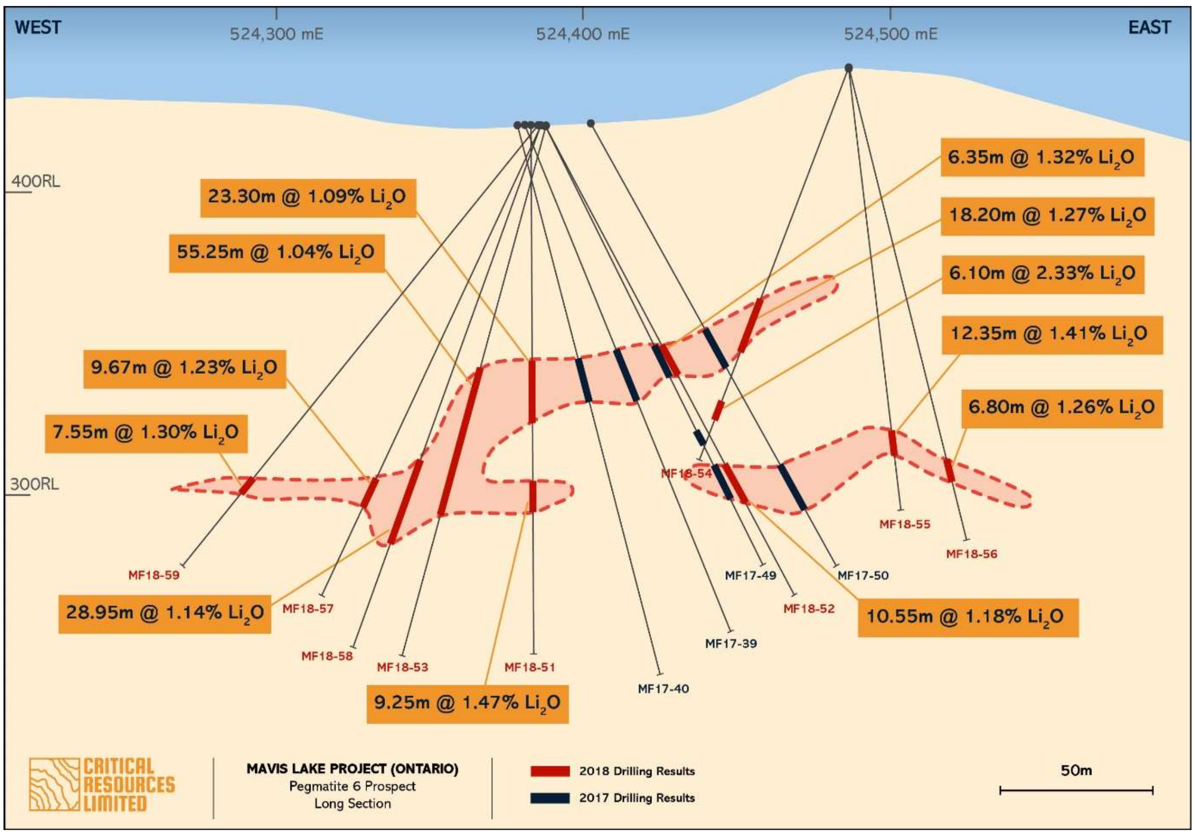
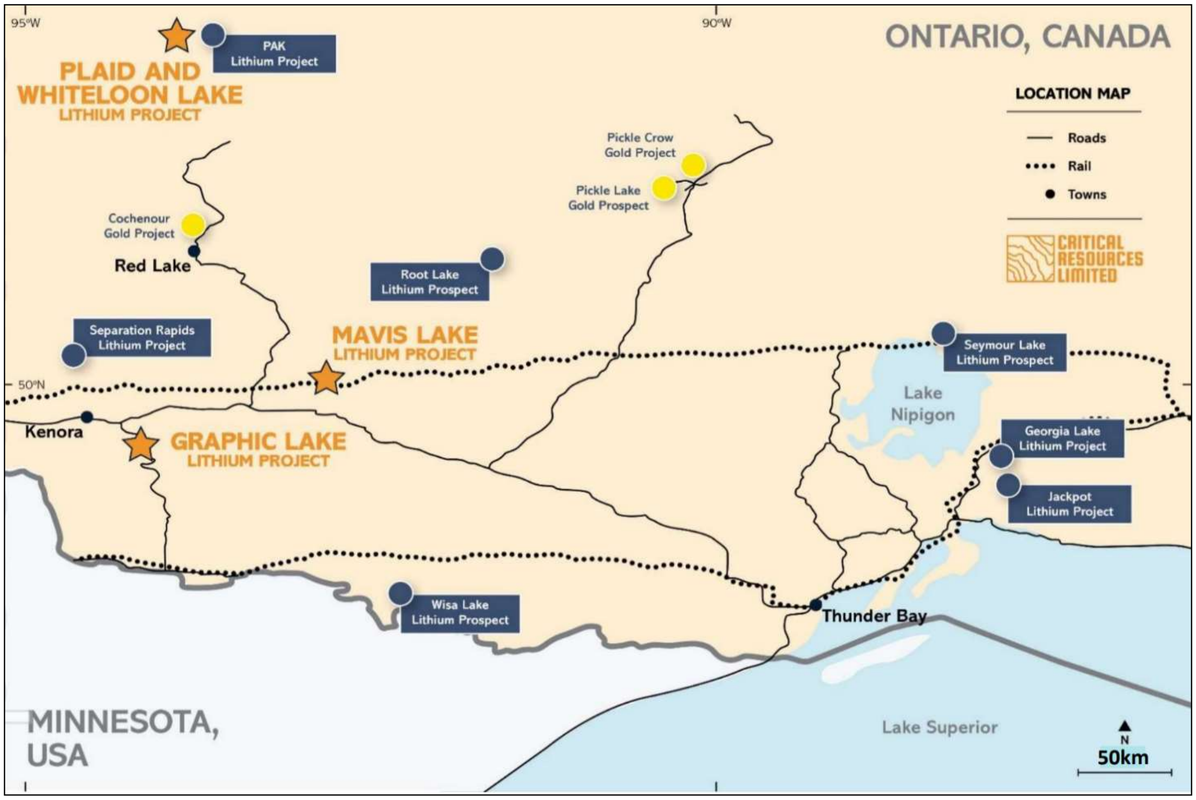


Figure 13: Mavis Lake project location



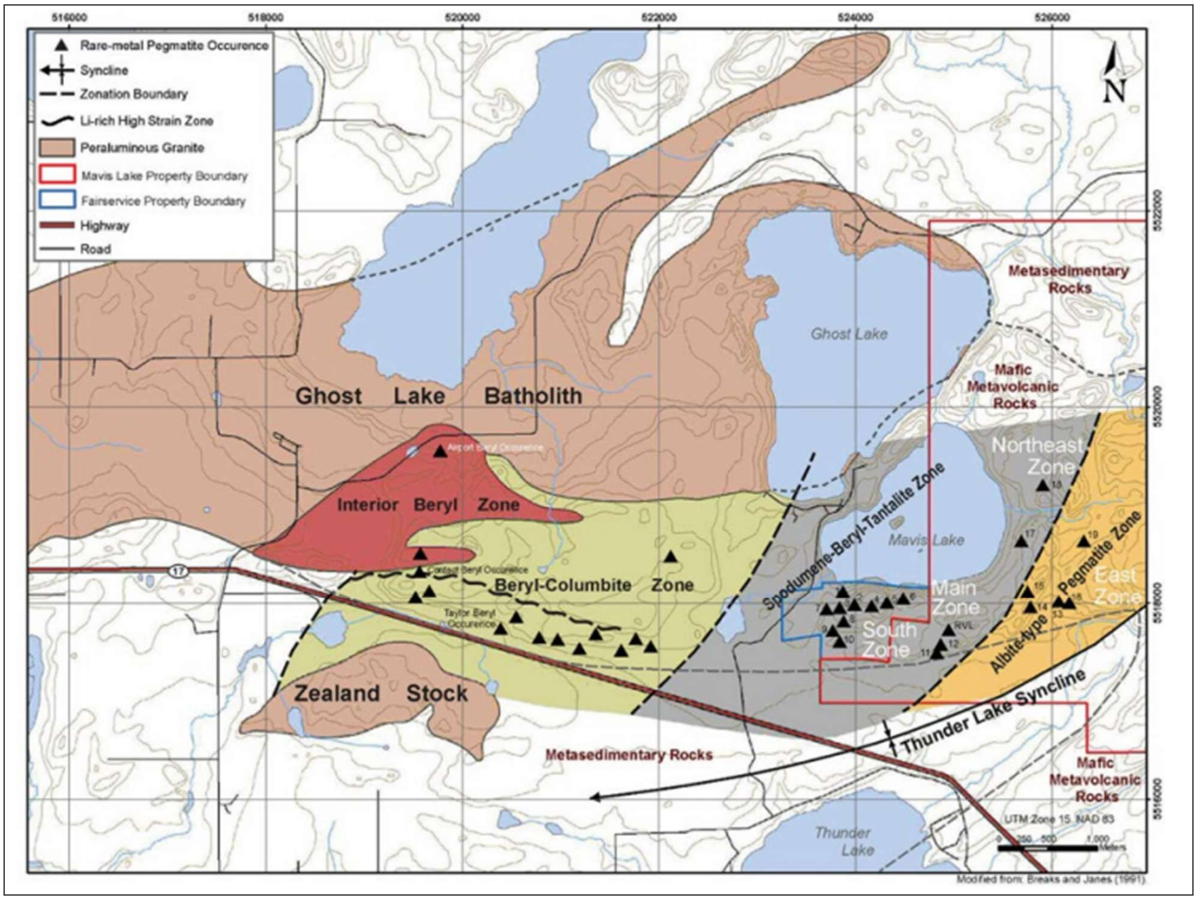
Deposit Type and Exploration Thesis

Previous exploration campaigns at Mavis Lake have confirmed the presence of lithium-bearing pegmatites.

The pegmatite occurrences at Mavis Lake are found within the correct zonation for lithium enrichment from the Ghost Lake Batholith, a fertile granite intrusion. The zonation of pegmatite occurrences can be seen in Figure 14.

The recently conducted airborne survey (see ASX announcement 01 February 2022) demonstrated the potential continuity of geological trends between Pegmatite 6 and Pegmatite 18.

Figure 14: Regional zonation of Mavis Lake Pegmatite group



Sources: Demmeier and Mercier (2011), modified from Breaks and James (1991)

The Lithium Industry in Ontario

Canadian Government's C$3.8 Billion Critical Minerals Strategy

Recently announced strategy by the Canadian government to boost domestic production of lithium, copper and other strategic minerals to help propel the country's efforts to become a key part of the global electric vehicle supply chain. The spending, announced during Canada's federal budget unveiling on 7 April 22, promises grants for mineral surveying, processing, and recycling, as well as tax credits for the development of new mines and subsidies for infrastructure.

Ontario's First-Ever Critical Mineral Strategy

In March of 2022 the government of Ontario announced their first-ever critical minerals strategy. The strategy aims to secure Ontario's position as a global leader of responsibly sourced critical minerals. To achieve this, collaboration is dependent between government, industry, Indigenous peoples, communities, and other stakeholders. Working together, this strategy will build a stronger, more resilient economy and revitalise local communities. The strategy is comprised of six pillars, or areas of government action, which will solidify Ontario's position as a global leader of responsibly sourced critical minerals. The pillars are; Enhancing geoscience information and supporting critical minerals exploration, Growing Domestic processing and creating resilient supply chains, Improving Ontario's regulatory framework, Investing in innovation, research, and development, Building economic development opportunities with Indigenous partners, and Growing labour supply and developing a skilled labour force.

Tesla Battery Gear Manufacturing Plant Opens

Tesla has recently announced the opening of a battery gear manufacturing plant in Markham, Ontario demonstrating the significant opportunity for Ontario to become one of the world's leading lithium provinces. The facility will be the first branded Tesla Canada manufacturing facility in Canada. A significant amount of activity in the lithium exploration sector is currently occurring in Ontario. Due to the quality of lithium assets in the region, the fundamental drivers behind the lithium market and the intent of North American manufacturers to source lithium for battery manufacturing from localised supply-chains, it is an excellent time to be gaining a foothold in Ontario.

Thunder Bay Regional Lithium Refinery
Avalon Advanced Materials Inc (TSX:AVL) has recently announced the agreement of a binding letter of intent to develop a regional battery supply chain in Ontario and elsewhere. The first step of this development will be establishing a lithium refinery in Thunder Bay, Ontario, approximately 350km from the Mavis Lake Lithium Project. The plant aims for a production capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum of lithium hydroxide and/or lithium carbonate. Sources of lithium concentrate will be initially from Avalon's Separation Rapids Lithium Project while other projects begin production.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

-End-

EXPLORATION WORK – COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT
The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Troy Gallik (P. Geo), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Troy Gallik is a full-time employee of Critical Resources Ltd. Troy Gallik has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Troy Gallik consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS
Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.
Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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.

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is a base metals and lithium exploration and development focused company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:CRR). The Company has recently been undergoing a structured process of change at the Director and Executive level. These changes mark the commencement of a renewed focus by the Company on providing shareholder value through the exploration, development and advancement of the Company's long held NSW assets, its newly acquired Lithium assets in Canada and also of its Copper assets in Oman.

Appendix 1: MF22-60, MF22-61, MF22-62, MF22-63 Assay Results

Hole ID	Sample ID	From	To	Li (ppm)	Li_2O %
MF22-60	742001	9.5	11.57	1610	0.346585
MF22-60	742002	11.57	13.5	3280	0.706086
MF22-60	742003	13.5	15.5	11500	2.475605
MF22-60	742004	15.5	17	6650	1.431546
MF22-60	742005	17	18.5	5400	1.162458
MF22-60	742006	18.5	19.2	624	0.134328
MF22-60	742007	19.2	21.05	3090	0.665184
MF22-60	742008	21.05	23	2640	0.568313
MF22-60	742009	25.51	25.72	50	0.010764
MF22-60	742010	35	36.48	578	0.124426
MF22-60	742012	36.48	37.78	643	0.138419
MF22-60	742013	37.78	40	258	0.05554
MF22-60	742014	40	42	452	0.097302
MF22-61	742016	75.85	77	17	0.00366
MF22-61	742017	88.11	88.43	197	0.042408
MF22-61	742018	103.8	104.7	353	0.07599
MF22-61	742019	104.7	105.67	381	0.082018
MF22-61	742020	105.67	106.43	98	0.021096
MF22-61	742022	106.43	107.67	5600	1.205512
MF22-61	742023	107.67	108.56	4440	0.955799
MF22-61	742024	108.56	109.95	4320	0.929966
MF22-61	742025	109.95	110.51	2740	0.58984
MF22-61	742026	110.51	112.17	151	0.032506
MF22-61	742027	112.17	113.03	608	0.130884
MF22-61	742028	113.03	114.48	937	0.201708
MF22-61	742029	114.48	115.55	378	0.081372
MF22-62	742030	38.24	40.25	753	0.162098
MF22-62	742032	40.25	40.59	607	0.130669
MF22-62	742033	40.59	41.41	163	0.035089
MF22-62	742034	41.41	41.87	448	0.096441
MF22-62	742035	41.87	43.6	251	0.054033
MF22-62	742036	43.6	45.51	1570	0.337974
MF22-62	742037	45.51	45.93	2100	0.452067
MF22-62	742038	45.93	46.18	116	0.024971
MF22-62	742039	46.18	46.5	595	0.128086
MF22-62	742040	46.5	48.48	1030	0.221728
MF22-62	742042	58.79	60.71	334	0.0719
MF22-62	742043	60.71	61.03	358	0.077067
MF22-62	742044	61.03	61.36	378	0.081372
MF22-62	742045	61.36	61.7	337	0.072546
MF22-62	742046	61.7	63.68	238	0.051234
MF22-63	742047	32.84	34.81	217	0.046714

MF22-63	742048	36.7	38.55	137	0.029492
MF22-63	742049	62.65	64.64	764	0.164466
MF22-63	742050	64.64	65	2760	0.594145
MF22-63	742052	65	67	3480	0.74914
MF22-63	742053	67	69	7450	1.603762
MF22-63	742054	69	70.3	1700	0.365959
MF22-63	742055	70.3	70.63	1900	0.409013
MF22-63	742056	70.63	72.62	494	0.106343
MF22-63	742057	89.37	91.37	707	0.152196
MF22-63	742058	91.37	91.86	1090	0.234644
MF22-63	742059	91.86	92.94	819	0.176306
MF22-63	742060	92.94	93.66	72	0.015499
MF22-63	742062	93.66	94.08	856	0.184271
MF22-63	742063	94.08	96.08	814	0.17523
MF22-63	742064	96.08	97.04	457	0.098378
MF22-63	742065	97.04	97.41	79	0.017006
MF22-63	742066	97.41	98.09	842	0.181257
MF22-63	742067	98.09	100	498	0.107204

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 – MF22-60, MF22-61, MF22-62, MF22-63 Assay Exploration Results

2.1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.*	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.* • *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• *Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples*
	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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• *Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation* • *Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* • *Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one metre intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* • *Assay samples are selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal metre marks.* • *Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ActLabs) in Dryden, Ontario, Canada for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• *NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Cyr EF-50 rig was used throughout the hole.* • *Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *Lithological logging, photography* • *Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger.* *Results of core loss are discussed below.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• *Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling.* •*In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery.* • *Core was washed before placing in the core trays.* • *Core was visually assessed by professional geologists before cutting to ensure representative sampling.*
	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.	• *See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.*
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.*	• *Core samples were not geotechnically logged.* • *Core samples have been geologically logged 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 core logging was qualitative in nature.* • *All core was photographed*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	•*Total length of the MF22-60 was 47m* • *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.* *Total length of the MF22-61 was 141m* • *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.* *Total length of the MF22-62 was 65m* • *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.* *Total length of the MF22-63 was 101m* • *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	•*Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	•*Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with half core sent for assay and half core retained.*
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	•*Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation* •*No duplicates or second half-sampling* • *Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• *Assays methods appropriate for style of mineralisation:* *UT-7 (Li up to 5%)* *QOP Sodium Peroxide (Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICPOES + ICPMS* •*Samples have been sent to highly accredited Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs)*
	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.	• *Either standards or blanks are inserted every 10th sample interval as a part of a QAQC process. Standard and blank results from recent drilling are within acceptable margins of error.*
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• *Activation Laboratory performs internal QAQC measures. Results are released once all internal QAQC is verified and confirmed to be acceptable.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• *No independent verification completed at this stage*
	The use of twinned holes.	• *No holes are twins of previous holes*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• *Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• *No adjustments to the assay data*
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.*	• *Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	• *WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• *No specific topography survey has been completed over the project area*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• *Not relevant to current drilling.* • *Not relevant to current drilling.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• *Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation and no sample composting applied. Reporting of final results includes many weighted average- composting of assay data..*
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.*	• *The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the mineralisation.*
	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.	• *It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Core samples were stored at the Dryden core yard and core shack under lock and key before delivery to ActLabsGroups in Dryden, Ontario for analysis.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Not undertaken at this stage*

2 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• *The Mavis Lake Lithium Project consists of 189 unpatented Single Cell Mining Claims and six separate surface leases which secure the surface rights of the land required for the Project footprint.* • *All claims and leases are active and in good standing. The leases have a term of 21 years and are not set to expire until 2032, at which time they can be renewed for an additional 21 years if required.*
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous exploration has been conducted by a number of parties including Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited (1956), Selco Mining Corporation (1979-1980), Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1981-1982), Emerald Field Resources (2002), International Lithium Corp (2006-2021) and Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited (2018-2021).*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Fairservice and Mavis Lake Prospects host zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium and tantalum*
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.*	See table below. **All drill collars are re-surveyed at a later date upon completion of drill hole for accurate collar coordinates*
	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.	• *Not relevant*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	To Depth
MF22-60	524147	5518025	436	187	-50	47
MF22-61	524160	5518042	440	187.5	-65	141
MF22-62	524201	5517955	449	187.5	-45.2	65
MF22-63	524229	5517974	445	187.4	-70.1	101

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• *Uncut*
	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.	• *All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• *None used*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *True width is calculated from logging geologists structural measurements from upper and lower contacts of pegmatite dyke and the host rock. Both apparent downhole lengths and true widths are provided.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• *The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• *Down-hole length reported, true 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.*	• *The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.*
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.*	• *Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*

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.*	*• Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*• Further 5,000m 0f drilling underway to confirm, infill and extend previous drilling conducted by various parties, bringing total drilling by the Company to 10,000m*

Appendix 3: JORC Table 1 – MF22-97, MF22-98, MF22-99, MF22-100, and MF22-101 Exploration Results

2.1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.*	• *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.* • *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• *Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples*
	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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• *Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation* • *Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* • *Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one metre intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* • *Assay samples will be selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal metre marks.* • *Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ActLabs) in Dryden, Ontario, Canada for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	• *NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Cyr EF-50 rig was used throughout the hole.* • *Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*• Lithological logging, photography* *• Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger.* *Results of core loss are discussed below.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*• Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling.* *•In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery.* *• Core was washed before placing in the core trays.* *• Core was visually assessed by professional geologists before cutting to ensure representative sampling.*
	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.	*• See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.*
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.*	*• Core samples were not geotechnically logged.* *• Core samples have been geologically logged 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 core logging was qualitative in nature.* *• All core was photographed*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	*• Total length of the MF22-97 was 200m* *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.* *• Total length of the MF22-98 was 164m* *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.* *• Total length of the MF22-99 was 200m* *100% of the relevant intersections were logged* *• Total length of the MF22-100 was 140m* *100% of the relevant intersections were logged* *• Total length of the MF22-101 was 131m* *100% of the relevant intersections were logged*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*• No sampling completed at this stage*
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	*• No assays have been conducted for this drill program. Techniques will be updated when assays are completed.*
	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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*• No independent verification completed at this stage*
	The use of twinned holes.	*• No holes are twins of previous holes*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*• Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*• No assay data received at this stage*
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.*	*• Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*• WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*• No specific topography survey has been completed over the project area*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• *Not relevant to current drilling.* • *Not relevant to current drilling.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• *No sample compositing has been applied.*
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.*	• *The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the mineralisation.*
	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.	• *It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Core samples will be stored the Dryden core yard before delivery to ActLabsGroups in Dryden, Ontario for analysis.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Not undertaken at this stage*

3 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• *The Mavis Lake Lithium Project consists of 189 unpatented Single Cell Mining Claims and six separate surface leases which secure the surface rights of the land required for the Project footprint.* • *All claims and leases are active and in good standing. The leases have a term of 21 years and are not set to expire until 2032, at which time they can be renewed for an additional 21 years if required.*
	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.	

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC-Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Previous exploration has been conducted by a number of parties including Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited (1956), Selco Mining Corporation (1979-1980), Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1981-1982), Emerald Field Resources (2002), International Lithium Corp (2006-2021) and Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited (2018-2021).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Fairservice and Mavis Lake Prospects host zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium and tantalum</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">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:</td><td rowspan="7">
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>To Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>MF22-97</td><td>523903</td><td>5518043</td><td>426</td><td>344.9</td><td>-80.1</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>MF22-98</td><td>523903</td><td>5518042</td><td>434</td><td>109.7</td><td>-82.1</td><td>164</td></tr>
<tr><td>MF22-99</td><td>523902</td><td>5518039</td><td>429</td><td>179.9</td><td>-50.4</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>MF22-100</td><td>523901</td><td>5518038</td><td>426</td><td>189.8</td><td>-70.4</td><td>140</td></tr>
<tr><td>MF22-101</td><td>523904</td><td>5518040</td><td>428</td><td>149.7</td><td>-50.4</td><td>131</td></tr>
</table>
*Collar coordinates are in WGS 1984 UTM Zone 15N

• Not relevant</td></tr>
<tr><td>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>dip and azimuth of the hole</td></tr>
<tr><td>down hole length and interception depth</td></tr>
<tr><td>hole length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• *Uncut*
	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.	• *All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• *None used*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• *The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• *Down-hole length reported, true 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.*	• *The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.*
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.*	• *Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*

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.*	• *Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.* • *There were no deleterious elements identified.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• *Further 5,000m 0f drilling underway to confirm, infill and extend previous drilling conducted by various parties, bringing total drilling by the Company to 10,000m*