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Mining and Minerals Limited

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 October 2022

BALKAN SECURES TANGO LITHIUM PROJECT IN ONTARIO

HIGHLIGHTS

- BMM secures exclusive option to acquire 100% of the Tango Lithium Project located in the Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay North Mining District of Ontario, Canada.
- The Project is located ~2.3 km east of Imagine Lithium's Jackpot project and ~10km southeast of Rock Tech's Georgia Lake Lithium Project.
- The Project consists of 41 contiguous claims covering 864 hectares (8.64 km²). It is situated in the Quetico Subprovince, consisting of multiple albite-spodumene type pegmatites.
- The Project is largely under explored with only 5 drill holes from 1955 to 1957 and a trench sample, referred to as a bulk sample in the historic documents, from the same time period weighing 213.2 kg that returned 1.4% Li₂O.
- The acquisition further cements BMM's growth strategy into highly prospective, Tier 1 Lithium mining jurisdictions.
- In conjunction with the transaction, BMM is to raise up to \$400,000. Sixty Two Capital has been appointed as lead manager to the capital raising.

Balkan Mining and Minerals Ltd ("BMM" or "the Company") (ASX: BMM) is pleased to announce it has secured an exclusive option to acquire up to 100% of the Tango Lithium exploration project located in the Georgia Lake Area, Thunder Bay North Mining District of Ontario, Canada (the "**Tango Lithium Project**" or "**Project**"). This agreement now provides the Company with two lithium projects in the Georgia Lake Area in Ontario.

The Tango Lithium Project

The Tango Lithium Project comprises of 41 claim units (864ha) covering known pegmatite occurrences within the highly prospective Georgia Lake pegmatite field. The Georgia Lake pegmatite field includes Alix Resources' Jackpot pegmatite located ~1km to the southwest and Rock Tech Lithium's Newkirk pegmatite, which lies 3 km to the west of the Project. The Project is located along the southern shore of Georgia Lake, approximately 31km southwest of the Company's Gorge Project, 143km northeast of Thunder Bay, 33km south of Beardmore, and 20km southeast of Macdiarmid. The property is accessible by following Highway #11 north of Nipigon, turning east onto Gorge Creek Road and then following dirt roads to the property.

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The Port of Thunder Bay is a major facility that ships a number of commodities and general cargo via the Great Lakes.

The salient features below point to exploration potential of the Project:

- The Project covers known albite-spodumene-type-pegmatites on the Island as well as just off the property boundary along the southwest (Point Area) and northeast boundaries (Georgia Area)
- The pegmatite dykes at Tango tend to be stacked as multiple parallel albite-spodumene type pegmatite bodies.
- The historical Island pegmatite sample weighing 213.2kg returned 1.4% Li₂O, which was interpreted to be taken from a surface trench.
- This property is under explored, with 3 drill holes completed on the Island pegmatite in 1957 to a depth of 22.86m (75ft), each confirmed a presence of albite-spodumene.

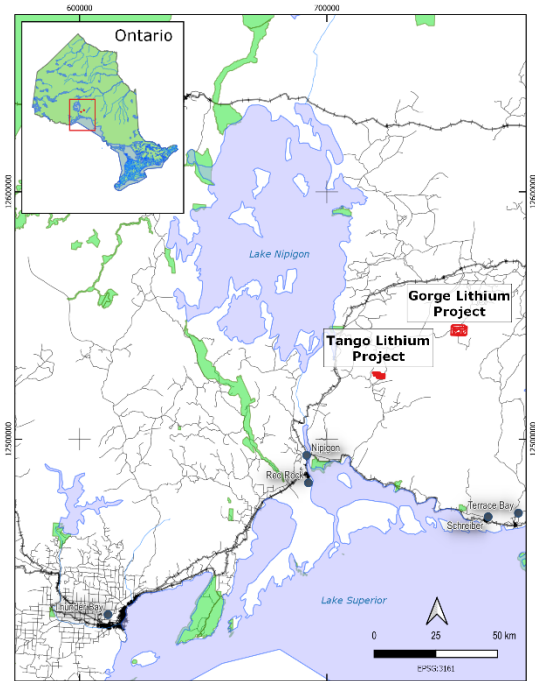


Figure 1 – Project Location Map

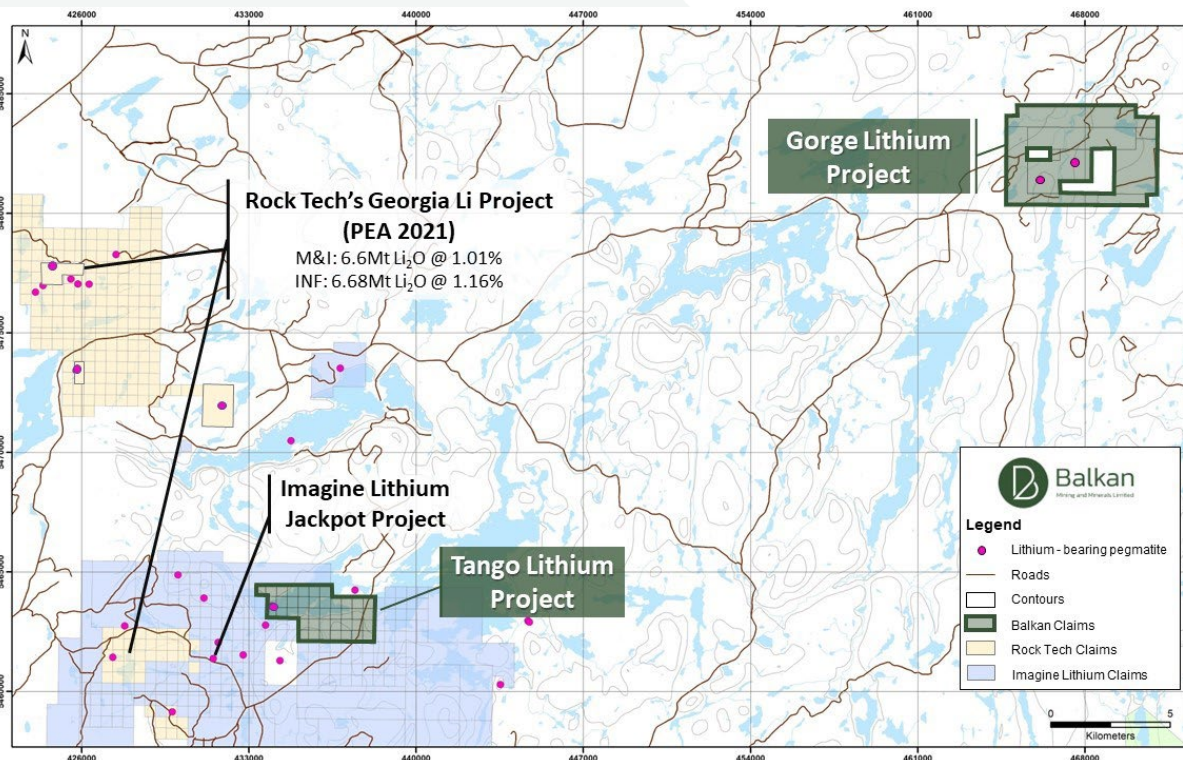


Figure 2 – Location of Gorge and Tango Projects in relation to other operating projects and prospects.

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The transaction allows the Company to expand its footprint in a wellknown, emerging highly prospective lithium region of Canada, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction.

Project Geology

The Tango pegmatites occur within the dominantly metasedimentary Quetico Subprovince and consist of multiple albite-spodumene type pegmatites intruding into metasedimentary rocks, with pale green spodumene crystals orientated perpendicular to dyke walls. This is consistent with the observation that albite-spodumene type pegmatites are homogeneous throughout the dyke.

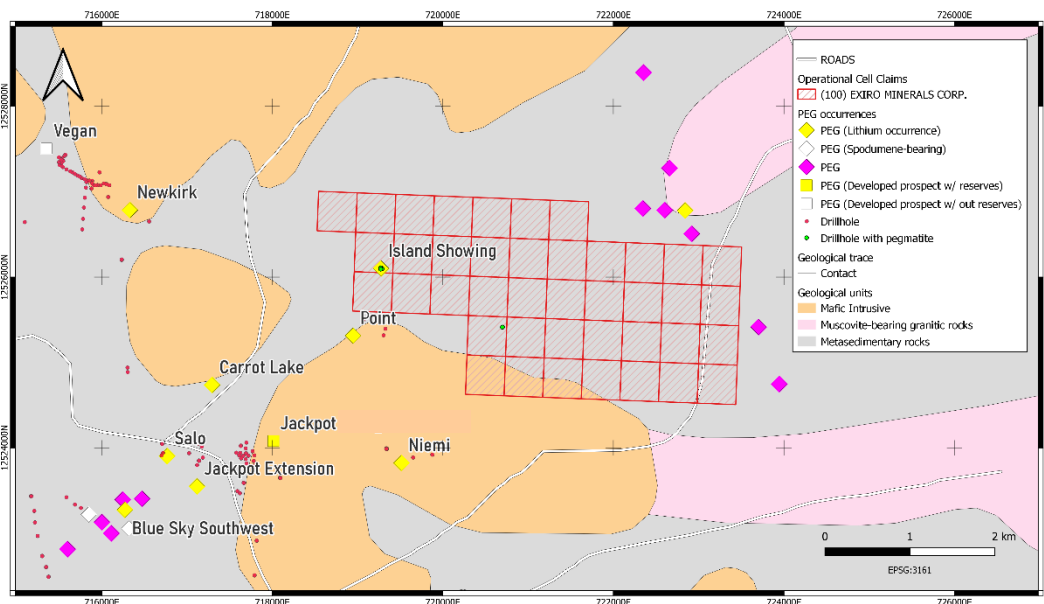


Figure 3 – Tango Lithium Project Geology Map

The Island pegmatite forms a reef in Georgia Lake, which is crudely circular with a diameter of 22.9m. The pegmatite is described in the historical assessment records and consists mainly of K-feldspar and albite, quartz, spodumene and subordinate muscovite with accessory apatite, garnet and beryl. The spodumene crystals are described as up to 45cm long.

The Point pegmatite, is exposed in outcrop over an area of 7.6m by 10.7m along the shore of the southwest end of Georgia Lake. It is composed of medium-grained to coarse-grained K-feldspar and spodumene crystals (5-10%) in a matrix of feldspar, quartz and accessory muscovite and apatite.

Historical Work

The Island pegmatite was trenched at approximate 5m intervals in the summer of 1955 by the Ontario Lithium Company. Sixty-six samples each weighing 2.0kg, were taken across 0.3m widths. These trench samples indicated an average grade of 1.2% Li₂O. A trench sample,



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described in the historic records as a bulk sample, weighed 213.2 kg and yielded 1.4% Li₂O. In the summer of 1957, 3 drill holes totalling 68.6 m were drilled. These drill holes showed that the pegmatite has a thickness of 5.4m to 15.1m and its lower surface strikes north-south and dips about 35°E.



Figure 4 – Contact between pegmatite and metasediments

At the Point pegmatite, Ontario Lithium Company drilled 8 holes for a total of 546.5m in the fall of 1955. From the outcrop, the pegmatite was traced for 183m with a dip of 60-70°N and a range in thickness of 7.6m to 15.2m. Drill hole No. 201 intersected 7.2m of pegmatite of which the upper 4.8m returned an average of 0.96% Li₂O.

Key Terms and Conditions of the Transaction

The Company has entered into an exclusive option agreement with Exiro Mineral Corp's ("Exiro") (an entity incorporated in Canada) under which it has a 3 year option to purchase 100% interest in the Tango Lithium Project on the following key terms and conditions:

- (a) BMM completing the following cash payments and share issuance of:
 - (i) CAD\$50,000 cash and CAD\$100,000³ in shares of BMM;
 - (ii) CAD\$25,000 cash and CAD\$75,000¹ in shares of BMM on or before the 1st anniversary;
 - (iii) CAD\$30,000 cash and CAD\$90,000³ in shares of BMM on or before the 2nd anniversary;

¹ BMM Shares to be priced at 20 day volume weighted average closing share price .



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- (iv) CAD\$35,000 cash and CAD\$105,000³ in shares of BMM on or before the 3rd anniversary;
- (b) Exiro retains a 2% net smelter return royalty; and
- (c) Should BMM elect not to proceed with the transaction during the period, and cash payments and share issuances are not paid by the stipulated dates, the Company's right to earn an interest in the Project will be extinguished and the Agreements will be terminated. Upon such termination, Exiro will be entitled to retain any cash and shares it has received prior to the date of termination. BMM also commits to returning the Property to Exiro in good standing for a minimum of 12 months from the date of lapse of the Option.
- (d) BMM to raise \$400k at a price of 30 cents per share.

Capital Raising and Lead Manager Appointment

The Company has appointed Sixty Two Capital Pty Ltd as lead manager to the proposed \$400k capital raising to be conducted concurrently with the the Tango Lithium Project transaction. It is intended that the capital raising will be undertaken via an issue of 1,333,333 shares at an issue price of 30 cents each to sophisticated and professional investors. Funds raised under the capital raising will be used towards funding the acquisition of the Tango Lithium Project, exploration expenditure on the Tango Lithium Project, exploration on the Company's existing projects and for general working capital purposes. Sixty Two Capital will receive a fee of 6% of gross amount raised under the capital raising. These new shares are proposed to be issued pursuant to ASX listing rule 7.1A.

Managing Director Ross Cotton, commented:

"The recent discoveries of lithium deposits in the Superior Province have attracted us to explore this fascinating emerging lithium province. In addition, the recently completed 2022 geological mapping and sampling program located new pegmatite outcrops on the claims, which allows us to fast track our planned work programs and hit the ground running on this very exciting project. Assay results for this program are pending as the samples were collected in August 2022.

Further, following BMM's option to acquire the Gorge Lithium project, our portfolio is well set and diversified to add value to shareholders as our programs advance."

For further information please contact:

Ross Cotton

Managing Director

E: Ross.Cotton@balkanmin.com

Authorised for release by the Board of Balkan Mining and Minerals Limited

-ENDS-



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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dejan Jovanovic, a Competent Person who is a Member of the European Federation of Geologist (EurGeol). The European Federation of Geologists is a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Jovanovic is the General Manager, Exploration and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Jovanovic 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 JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jovanovic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements included in this release constitute forward-looking information. Statements regarding BMM's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that BMM's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that BMM will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of BMM's mineral properties. The performance of BMM may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of exploration sample, mapping and drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves and resources, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties and business strategy.

There is continuing uncertainty as to the full impact of COVID-19 on BMM's business, the Australian economy, share markets and the economies in which BMM conducts business. Given the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the extent and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is not currently possible to assess the full impact of COVID-19 on BMM's business or the price of BMM securities.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of BMM, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission. BMM undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.



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Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule

Cell ID	Claim Number	Township / Area	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Holder
42E05D034	563300	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D055	563301	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D037	563302	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D077	563303	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D036	563304	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D076	563305	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D057	563306	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D056	563307	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D035	563308	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D075	563309	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D078	563310	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D079	563311	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D040	563312	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D098	563313	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C101	563314	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D038	563315	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D080	563316	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D100	563317	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D060	563318	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C041	563319	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D058	563320	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C081	563321	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D099	563322	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D118	563323	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D059	563324	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D119	563325	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C061	563326	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D120	563327	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05D039	563328	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C084	563329	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C103	563331	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C044	563332	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C042	563333	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C102	563334	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C104	563335	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C083	563336	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C043	563337	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C062	563338	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C063	563339	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C082	563340	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.
42E05C064	563341	BARBARA LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	Friday, 3 November 2023	(100) EXIRO MINERALS CORP.

Appendix 2: Drilling Collar Table

Government ID	Drillhole	Date	Easting	Northing	Coordinate Source	Azimuth	Dip	Depth_FT	Depth_M	Comments
74457	1	Jul-57	433998	5463561	42E05SW0013 Digitised	0	-90	75	22.9	Intersected pegmatite with spodumne
74458	2	Jul-57	434014	5463565	42E05SW0013 Digitised	0	-90	75	22.9	Intersected pegmatite with spodumne
74460	4	Jul-57	433999	5463578	42E05SW0013 Digitised	0	-90	75	22.9	Intersected pegmatite with spodumne
74420	3	Oct-55	435448.9	5462698	OGS	280	-30	303	92.4	No pegmatite
74420	4	Oct-55	435447.1	5462697	OGS	280	-40	305	93.0	Intersected pegmatite



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--Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Island pegmatite was trenched at approximate 5m intervals in the summer of 1955 by Ontario Lithium Company. Sixty-six samples each weighing 2.0 kg were taken across 0.3m widths. These trench samples indicated an average grade of 1.2% Li₂O. A trench sample, described in the historic records as a bulk sample, weighed 213.2 kg and yielded 1.4% Li₂O. There is no information regarding preparation procedures for trench samples are not known. There is no information regarding sampling of historic diamond drill core.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total 5 diamond drill hole were drilled between 1955 and 1957.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not known how or whether sample recovery was monitored.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were logged using "Diamond Drill Record". http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/imaging/42E05SW0013/42E05SW0013.pdf The data is not being used for Mineral Resource estimation.



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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no information confirming sampling of historic diamond drill core.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory quality control procedures are not available for the samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts have not been verified by BMM or independent personnel, as the core is not available. No drillholes have been twinned. Because the data are historical, the methods of data documentation, verification and storage are unknown. As far as the CP is aware, no adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole locations were either digitised from historic maps or imported direct from digital data obtained using Ontario Assessment File Database system. No field verifications of drill collars have been conducted to date. Downhole surveys were not recorded for diamond drillholes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were oriented to result in approximately perpendicular penetration of the pegmatite dikes. No known sampling bias was introduced because of the drill orientation
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security measures are not known.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification was performed at this stage.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenement information are shown in Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule. The tenement is located in an area in which one or more First Nations have asserted Aboriginal rights and title, including an unextinguished Aboriginal right to exclusive use and occupancy of the land. The First Nations' claims are subject to ongoing litigation. Future exploration, development and related activities in this area may be subject to heightened Crown consultation and accommodation obligations.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island Showing: Historical work was carried out by Ontario Lithium Company Ltd. between 1955 and 1957. Work included trenching, bulk sampling and completing 5 diamond drillholes.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province of Ontario Canada. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and

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		<p>within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent, and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin veins and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the pegmatites in the Postagoni Lake group and Georgia Lake group can be classified as albite-spodumene type pegmatites. Albite-Spodumene type pegmatites are characterized by homogenous dikes with coarse-grained spodumene + K-feldspar aligned perpendicular to the dike walls, spodumene is the dominant or only Li-bearing mineral and albite is more abundant than K-feldspar.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole data are tabulated in Appendix 2: Drilling Collar Table. RL is not provided as it is not considered material.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are quoted as downhole lengths; holes were oriented roughly perpendicular to mineralisation but the true width is not known.

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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n widths and intercept lengths	<p>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The announcement is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration data is well summarised in Technical Report on Geology and Lithium Deposits of Georgia Lake Area (http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/pub/data/imaging/R031/R031.pdf) – Page 98
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stripping/Trenching known lithium occurrences to follow pegmatites along strike. Soil sampling to identify anomalies. Heli-borne magnetics survey to delineate structures and identify local scale geology. Diamond drilling including twin holes to confirm historic drilling and to determinate mineralisation continuity at depth.