

COARSE SPODUMENE CONCENTRATE PRODUCED AT SEYMOUR WITH LITHIUM RECOVERY EXCEEDING 72%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Flagship Seymour concentrate recovery exceeds 72% using heavy liquid separation
- Confirms simple 2 stage DMS flowsheet potential
- Critical milestone for the PEA and future off-take partners
- Test work based on 1000kg of representative composites as per preliminary mine plan
- Very high recovery due to large spodumene crystal size
- Concentrates now being sent for conversion work to Lithium Hydroxide

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**)(**GT1** or the **Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce very high spodumene concentrate recoveries from its 100%-owned Seymour Project, located approximately 250km north of Thunder Bay in Ontario, Canada. The spodumene concentrate represents a critical milestone for the business and future off-take partners.



Figure 1: DMS test work being undertaken at SGS Canada's facilities in Lakefield, Ontario

"The next few months will be an exciting time for the team at GT1 as we focus on increasing the value of our Flagship Seymour Project through metallurgical test work. These results will culminate part of our Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) and marks another important step closer to building a vertically integrated lithium business in Ontario, Canada." - GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox



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Four composite samples totalling approximately 1000kg of recent and historic diamond core, derived from the Seymour pegmatite was selected, and shipped for testing. The samples represent the different mineralisation phases seen in the pegmatite within, what GT1 expect to be, the final open pit mine shell at Seymour.

Heavy liquid separation (HLS) test work was undertaken at SGS Canada's facilities in Lakefield, Ontario. SGS compiled a master composite, based on the four samples selected, to provide a preliminary indication of the lithium beneficiation performance by utilising dense media separation (DMS).

Table 1 presents a summary table of the 8 mm HLS test results to achieve an HLS concentrate grade of 6.0% Li₂O and 1.2% Fe₂O₃. The resulting global HLS recovery, post magnetic separation including losses to HLS fines bypass, is 72%. This recovery has been reduced to align the laboratory magnetic separator with the industrial-scale equipment. The HLS result shows a strong potential to use DMS as the primary recovery method. Further work will continue to be completed for an optimised flowsheet that will ensure both maximised lithium unit recovery, and mass yield will be achieved for the Seymour deposit.

HLS on master composite - crush size 8 mm			Grade		Distribution	
Description	HLS SG	Mass Distribution	% Li ₂ 0	% Fe ₂ 0 ₃	Li ₂ 0	Fe ₂ 0 ₃
HLS non-mag ¹ product	2.82	12.7	6.0	1.2	72.6	19.2
HLS mag ¹ product	2.82	3.6	1.3	9.1	4.5	34.7
HLS tailings	-2.65	46.7	0.0	0.2	2.0	9.3
Flotation feed (fines and middlings)	-	37.0	0.6	0.9	20.9	36.9
Total feed	-	100	1.1	0.9	100	100

¹ Dry magnetic separator used for HLS testwork

Table 1: HLS and assay test work on 8mm feed (12mm & 10mm samples being QAQC)

The Seymour bulk sample permit has been approved by the Ontario Mines Department (MNDM) and sampling is planned to begin in January 2023 where we will be extracting approximately ninety-nine tonnes from the North Aubry pegmatite outcrop within the Seymour project. The spodumene concentrate produced through the pilot work will be used as feed stock for the Lithium Hydroxide Conversion Program (LHCP), all forming part of the ongoing feasibility study.

This ASX release has been approved for release by the Board.

KEY CONTACTS

Investors

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Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American focussed lithium exploration and development business. The Company's 100% owned 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 9.9 Mt @ 1.04% Li₂O (comprised of 5.2 Mt at 1.29% Li₂O Indicated and 4.7 Mt at 0.76% Li₂O Inferred).¹ Accelerated, targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.



⁺For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 23 June 2022, *Interim Seymour Mineral Resource Doubles to 9.9Mt*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.



APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person's Statements

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.

No new information

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

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 23 June 2022. GT1 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GT1's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the GT1's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GTI's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or 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).



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 	 Diamond Drilling Available drill holes data were accumulated from multiple phases of drilling conducted by a number of operators from to the present. Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally Im downhole samples of core. 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 poter sampling bias. <u>brilling Used in Mineral Resource</u> <u>Write were holes were approximately 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams.</u> <u>Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce poter sampling bias. </u> <u>Write were were were were were were were we</u>



	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	 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 numbering mix-ups. One tag from a triple tag book was inserted in the sample bag. As recorded, procedures were consistent with normal industry practices
\geq			Channel samples were used to aid the pegmatite interpretation but were not used in the estimate.
	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 or BTW diamond drilling through the primary rock.11 holes were drilled by Ardiden using HQ core. 199 diamond core samples were used in the Mineral Resource estimate for 26,244.19 metres including 22 holes drilled by GT1 for 8,291.69m. 18 holes were rejected from the estimate mainly from 2009 and 2002 due to missing lithology logging and assay data or redrills or poor orientation to the pegmatite attitude. Some of the earlier North Aubry holes were drilled vertically until it was released the pegmatite strike 045. The vast majority of holes were drilled to the southwest approximately perpendicular to the pegmatite orientation.
	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 95% 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. Logging is qualitative in nature based on visual estimates of mineral species and geological features.





















Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 All independent certified reference data returns were within acceptable limits with no discernible bias, except one blank sample that appears to have been a field swap. 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. More recently GT1 submitted 226 samples for water immersion test work by Actlabs prior to samples preparation.
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. 	 Ardiden drilled 17 diamond holes within 8m of hole drilled by the previous owner, Linear, in 2016 and 2017. The results were discussed in the previous section, <i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>. Whilst the result was erratic Ardidien were able to confirm the presence of high grade LCT pegmatites. Further drilling undertaken by GT1 has also confirmed the high grade nature of the main pegmatite (North Upper - HG). The majority of laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported into GT1's SQL database. All recent north seeking gyroscope surveys are uploaded directly from the survey tool output file and visually validated. Geological logs and supporting data are uploaded directly to the database using custom built importers to ensure no chance of typographical errors. No adjustment to laboratory assay data was made.
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. All drill collars have been draped onto the LIDAR surface to ensure accurate elevation data for the drillholes. GT1 employed a calibrated Reflex SprintIQ North Seeking Gyroscopic tool on all 2021 and 2022 drill holes and surveyed the holes in their entirety with readings downhole every 5m. North Seeking gyroscopes have a typical azimuth accuracy of +/- 0.75 degrees and +/-0.15 degrees for dip.



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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 The Seymour pegmatites in the North and South areas of the deposit have variable drill spacing from 20Ex20Nm in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mEx50mN at lower depths (150-250m) and greater than 80m spacing below this depth. The drill spacing is sufficient to support the various levels of Mineral Resource classification applied to the estimate. Im compositing was applied to the Seymour Mineral Resource update based on a review of sample interval lengths. Im compositing was applied to the Seymour Mineral Resource update based on a review of sample interval lengths. Im compositing was applied. Whether sample compositing Methor Sample compositing			All collars are picked up and stored in the database in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) Zone 16 horizontal and geometric control datum projection for the United States.
has been applied.	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 pegmatites in the North and South areas of the deposit have variable drill spacing from 20Ex20Nm in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mEx50mN at lower depths (150-250m) and greater than 80m spacing below this depth. The drill spacing is sufficient to support the various levels of Mineral Resource classification applied to the estimate. 1m compositing was applied to the Seymour Mineral Resource update based on a review of sample interval lengths.



		Seymour Sample Lengths
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 lengt 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 sample represented traverses across strike of the pegmatite. Older holes from Linear Metals and some of Ardidens earlier drilling were vertical and only approximated the true with the pegmatites.
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 Ac Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on this Mineral Resource estimate.



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. 	 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.
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 metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 + 6 Ma is given for the timing of



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006). The pegmatites in North Aubry have a northeast plunge direction varying from 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal some 800m downdip extent and 250-300m strike. The North Upper and North Upper high grade component within, appears to wedge towards the south east and is still open down dip and to the north west. Southern pegmatites are thinner and less well developed with higher muscovite content and appear to have a more north to north-westerly trend and dip more shallowly to the east. These pegmatites are also hosted in pillow basalts. The pegmatites are zoned with better developed spodumene crystal appearing as bands, often at an acute angle to the general trend of the pegmatite. The dominant economic minerals are spodumene with varying proportions of muscovite, microcline, and minor petalite and lepidolite. The adjacent pillow basalts contain minor disseminated pyite and pyrrhotite.
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. 	 A total of 199 diamond holes, on a nominal 20m x 20m grid, have been 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 42 holes, some of which were excluded from this estimate due to missing logging, assay reliability or re-drills. The 2018 Ardiden drilling was completed by Rugged Aviation Inc. using BTW coring equipment producing 4.20 cm diameter core. The <u>source model on the source model in the source model in the resource model in the set in the resource model in the set in the resource model in the current Mineral Resource estimate, with the following collar coordinates:</u>



	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
			Hole Easting Northing Dip Azi Depth
			GTDD-21-0004 5,585,452 397,241 74 213 341
			GTDD-21-0005 5,585,396 397,280 - 80 221 372
			GTDD-22-0002 5,58,389 397,013 78 278 201 GTDD-22-0002 5,58,389 397,057 75 191 312
			GTDD-22-0003 5,585,453 397,130 - 77 194 403
			GTDD-22-0006 5,585,361 397,313 69 219 341
+			GTDD-22-0007 5,585,301 397,367 - 69 227 336
7			GTDD-22-0008 5,585,473 397,294 76 226 345
			GTDD-22-0009 5,585,423 397,360 - 81 219 342 GTDD-23 0010 5 585,473 307,400 6 234 205
			GTDD-22-0010 5,55,572 357,400 99 224 395 GTDD-22-0011 5 58 413 397 461 - 69 224 453
			GTDD-22-0012 5,585,475 397,203 - 81 217 401
			GTDD-22-0013 5,585,404 397,278 8 80 37 389
-			GTDD-22-0014 5,585,501 397,250 - 81 229 450
h			GTDD-22-0015 5,585,475 397,203 - 75 217 395
D			GTDD-22-0016 5,585,422 397,256 77 224 350
Ł			GTDD-22-0019 5,585,678 397,542 - 75 222 525 GTDD-23-0420 E 567,703 307,762 6 349 343
1			GTDD-22-0125 5,553,777 537,767 60 218 512 GTDD-22-0117 5 584,553 307,130 81 234 336
			GTDD-22-0318 5.558.453 397.130 61 227 372
þ			GTDD-22-0319 5,584,500 396,814 - 59 220 330
			GTDD-22-0320 5,585,678 397,542 - 65 230 531
Ł			
-			All G I I diamond holes were NU diameter holes.
D			
Ł			
	Data aggregation	 In reporting Exploration Results, 	 length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages
N	methods	weighting averaging techniques,	Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.
Ł		maximum and/or minimum	No metal equivalent values are quoted.
		grade truncations (eg cutting of	
		high grades) and cut-off grades	
		are usually Material and should	
-		be stated.	
k		 Where aggregate intercepts 	
IJ		incorporate short lengths of	
ł		high grade results and longer	
F		lengths of low grade results, the	
		procedure used for such	
		aggregation should be stated	
h		and some typical examples of	
		such aggregations should be	
ľ		shown in detail.	
4		 The assumptions used for any 	
		reporting of metal equivalent	
Ł		values should be clearly stated.	
	Relationship	 These relationships are 	The historic reported results are stated as down hole lengths.
	between	particularly important in the	• The historic pierce angle of the drilling with the pegmatite varies hole by hole so all intersection widths are longer than true
K	mineralisation	reporting of Exploration Results.	widths.
D	widths and intercept	 If the geometry of the 	The resource modelling considers the intersections in 3D and adjusts accordingly.
Ł	lengths	mineralisation with respect to	• Holes drilled by GT1 attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike, and therefore, the
T		the drill hole angle is known, its	downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation.
1		nature should be reported.	Trenches are representative widths of the exposed pegmatite outcrop. Some exposure may not be a complete



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 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'). 	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.	Pegmatite downhole interval summary with associated assay results are listed in Appendix A
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substar exploration d	 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. Drilling program commencement at Root and Morssion prospects. Geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Seymour and regional claims. Sampling pegmatites for spodumene Drill targeting and followed by diamond drilling over the next 24 months. Commencement of detailed mining studies

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code expla	ation Commentary
Databas	e integrity Measures tak data has not for example, keying errors collection an Resource est Data validatio used. 	 to ensure that en corrupted by, inscription or etween its initial ts use for Mineral nation purposes. procedures Data was imported into the database directly from source geology logs and laboratory csv files. Was then passed thr a series of validation checks before final acceptance of the data for downstream use.
Site visit	ts Comment on undertaken b Person and th those visits. If no site visit undertaken in the case.	 A site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person (John Winterbottom) between 8th and 9th June 2022; general s layout, drilling sites, diamond drilling operations were viewed, plus diamond core in the storage facility Thunder Bay. have been icate why this is



Criteria	1	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geolog. interpr	ical etation	 Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	 There is good confidence in the geological interpretation of the deposit in most areas; there are some areas of uncertainty at the outer limits of the deposit where drill spacing is sparse. Interpretation was made directly from pegmatites noted in geological logs and confirmation through core photographs. Alternative geological interpretation would have a minimal effect on the resource estimate. Pegmatite intrusions were used to constrain the mineral resource estimation. Continuity of grade and geology is strongly tied to pegmatite thickness that varies considerably throughout the deposit due to structural elongation and dilation dynamics.
Dimens	sions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	 The deposit consists of a number of stacked pegmatite units of varying thicknesses. The deposit consists of two principal areas North and South The Northern area of the deposit thas a maximum horizontal extent of 800m, 390m wide and varies from 2m up to 43m in thickness. 5mineralised pegmatites that have been interpreted down to a depth of 350m below surface and is still open at depth. Pegmatites dip approximately 30-35 degrees to the northeast. The Southern area consists of an Upper and a Lower pegmatite. The Upper pegmatite is continuous over the entire extent of the Southern deposit whils the Lower pegmatite is broken into a northern and southern half. The Southern area extends upto 740m along a 330 strike direction, upto 170m across with thickness varying from 0 to 22m, with a maximum depth of 130m below surface.



Criteria	JC	DRC Code explanation	Commentary						
Estimation and modelling techniques	•	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen	•	An Ordinary I considered a or deleteriou historic area Mineral Resc Micromine 2 A previous e 2019. The previous	Kriging (OK) gra ppropriate for s elements (Ta s of the resour urce figures. D22.4 software stimate of the mineral resou	ade estimation n the style of min a205, Rb20, Cs, H ce and therefore was used for es deposit was mad	nethodology eralisation (K, Fe, Mg, NI e are only ap stimation, s de by Phillip ined within	I has been used for Li ₂ O in the Mineral Resource Estimate which is under review. OK was also applied to important potential bi-product b). Secondary elements were not exhaustively assayed for in the oproximations at this stage and have not been included in the tatistical and geostatistical data analysis. Jones, an independent consultant employed by Ardiden Ltd in April the pegmatite units and reported above a zero cut-off Li ₂ O grade.	
		include a description of		Area	Category	Mt	Li ₂ 0(%)		
		parameters used.		North Aubry	Indicated	1 2.1	1.29		
	٠	The availability of check		North Aubry	Interred	1.7	0.80		
		estimates, previous estimates		TOTAL	interred	4.8	1.25		
		and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such	•	Geological u	nits were first i	interpreted in Le	apfrog 202	1.2 software from geological logs and core photography references.	
		data.		South L	Pegmatite	742 546			
	٠	The assumptions made		South L	ower:	150,664			
		regarding recovery of by-		North L	pper (incl HG):	2,330,000			
	•	products. Estimation of deleterious		North L North F	ower: W:	73.568			
	•	elements or other non-arade		North N	linor:	5,362			
2		variables of economic		North L	pper spur:	106,210			
		significance (eg sulphur for acid		North F	W: W Minor:	91,656			
		mine drainage		North	W WINDI.	10,555			
		characterisation).		Total		4,076,420			
	•	In the case of block model	•	Permatite a	nd overburden	wireframes wer	o ovnorted t	from Leanfrog and then imported into Micromine for estimation	
1		relation to the average sample	•	Data was cor	nposited to 1m	length to geolog	nical contac	rts.	
		spacing and the search			Seymour	Sample Lengths	gioarooniaa		
		employed.		28 8	M S 25	Interval	Standard	Deviations	
	٠	Any assumptions behind		70%	_		- Distributi	on the second	
		modelling of selective mining		60%					
		units. Any assumptions about		55%					
	•	correlation between variables.		45%					
	٠	Description of how the		90 40% 90 35%					
		geological interpretation was		ш _{30%}					
		used to control the resource		20%					
		estimates.		15%					
	•	not using grade cutting or		5%					
		capping.		0% 0 0.2 0.4 0.6	0.8 1 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2	22 24 26 28 3 32 34 Interval	36 38 4 42 44	46 48	
	•	The process of validation, the			Interval	Wake 0.0100m			
		checking process used, the			Maximum 2nd Higt	n Value 1.810000 rest 1.720000			
		comparison of model data to			3rd High 4th High	est 1.700000 est 1.700000			
		drill hole data, and use of			N Mean Variance	2662 0.936145 0.0515294			
2			•						







	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Com	nentary					
			F	Parameter	North U	Jpper	South	Upper	
					Li2O	Ta2O5	Li2O	Ta2O5	
					Rota	tion Direction	on		
4			Z		315.19	315.19	330.22°	330.22°	
7			X		0.12	0.12	0.14°	0.14°	
			r G	enstatistica	-32.07	-32.07	-30.51	-30.51	
			A	xis 1	Li2O	Ta2O5	Li2O	Ta2O5	
			A	zimuth	315.19	315.19	330.22°	330.22°	
			Ρ	lunge	0.12	0.12	0.14°	0.14°	
			A	xis 2					
-			A	zimuth	45.27	45.27	60.3°	60.3°	
D			P	lunge	32.67	32.67	30.51°	30.51°	
7			A	XIS 3	225	225	220.000	220.00%	
			A		57 22	57 32	239.99 59.49°	239.99 59.49°	
			G	ieological	57.55	57.55	55.75	55.75	
15			St	trike	315	315	329.99°	329.99°	
\cup			D	ip directior	45	45	59.99°	59.99°	
7			D	lip	32.67	32.67	30.51°	30.51°	
Æ			Ρ	itch (lineati	0.22	0.22	0.27°	0.27°	
ľ			S	ense	NORTH	NORTH	North	North	
4			P	lunge	0.12	0.12	0.14°	0.14°	
-				lodelling Co	properts	2240	200000	50	
			C	omnonent	5099197	2240	500000	50	
-			c	omponent	1				
			T	уре	SPHERICAL	SPHERICA	Spherical	Spherical	
			Si	ill 1	47924816	5289	5.35E+06	7465.54	
-			С	omponent	2				
1			T	уре	SPHERICAL	SPHERICAL	Spherical	Spherical	
\ I)			Si	ill 1	62022195	13851	5.56E+07	4662.25	
Y			A	xis 1					
			C	omponent	1 0.1	14	01.0	220.20	
			R C	omponent	9.1	14	8.18	230.38	
			R	ange	- 32.2	35	335.8	310.55	
			A	xis 2					
			С	omponent	1				
1			R	ange	27.9	22.1	36.49	86.81	
ズ			C	omponent	2				
			R	ange	66.1	76.8	72.5	310.55	
14			A	xis 3					
T			C	omponent	1	1 22			
			R	ange	2.93	1.32	3	3	
14			R	ange	<u>-</u> 61	7 54	50	47 93	
1			• R	locksize	is neneral	lv one hal	f of the o	nser enar	sed drilling and ontimised further using Quantitative Kriging
Y			- D N	leighhour	hood Anal		A)techni	niles Two	a models were produced. North and South. The Northern model used
1			h	locke 5m		y 2 5m RI	rotated /	5 from no	with to align with the long axis of the denosit. The Southern model used
-6			10	OmE x 10r	n N x 2.5m	RL block	sizes wit	h no rotat	tion applied. Geological features were assigned to the model using sub-



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 blocks upto 1/5 of the parent blocks to preserve pegmatite volumes. Model dimensions are shown below: <u>Model minX minX minY MaxY minZ maxZ xdim ydim zdim Rotation</u> <u>bm_seymour_north_May22 396555.00 397805.00 5584902.50 5586002.50 - 61.25 418.75 10 5 2.5 45</u> <u>bm_seymour_south_May22 396295.00 397005.00 5584905.00 5594895.00 151.25 400.00 10 10 2.5 0</u> Recovery of by-products will be determined following detailed metallurgical testwork. Estimated averages for bi product and deleterious elements for North Aubry are tabulated below but are not available for South Aubry as testwork was limited to Li₂0 and Ta₂O₅.:
		Bi-product and Deleterious elements
		Reported within \$US4000 pit shell above 0.2% Li2O
		Tonnes (mt) 7.8
		Li2O% 1.17
		Ta2O5ppm 148
		Rb2O ppm 2,550
		К ррм 17,800
		Fe ppm 8,170
(/ D)		Mg ppm 2,120
		Nb ppm 62
-72		• Cs ppm 400
		 Acid mine drainage estimates will be made on the return of waste rock samples for multi-elemental analysis, including sulphur. Locally Varying Trend (LVA) models were produced for each pegmatite from Leapfrog footwall surfaces. Multiple passes were used to ensure blocks are filled in areas with sparser drilling.
Ø		 Searches of 50m, 100 and 150m with applied anisotropy and orientation to the search ellipsoid based on the trend model were made. Sample data was composited to 1m down-hole composites, while honouring geological contacts.
		 For cuts analysis was carried out to identify extreme outliers, using a combination plots, and histograms and the effect of top cuts on cut mean and coefficient of variation. Variable top cuts have been applied by domain and element, as follows:







	Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentar	у					
			Seymour Top	Cuts					
			Field Name	Key	Top Cut	Mean	Coeff. of	Mean	Coeff. of
			Li2O_ppm	North FW	17,749	4,224	1.2	4,213	1.19
			Ta2O5_ppm	North FW	817	156	1.1	156	1.11
			Rb2O_ppm K_ppm	North FW North FW	4,980	2,113	0.5	2,105	0.50
			Fe_ppm	North FW	20,091	5,876	0.7	5,765	0.62
4			Mg_ppm	North FW	4,984	1,091	1.1	1,058	0.98
ł			Nb_ppm Cs_ppm	North FW North FW	122	254	0.5	230	0.50
1			co_ppm	North I V	1,552	231	2.1	250	0.55
			Li2O_ppm	North HW	4,895	736	1.9	695	1.76
_			Ta2O5_ppm Rb2O_ppm	North HW North HW	5.238	187	0.8	185	0.73
			K_ppm	North HW	33,566	13,372	0.7	13,332	0.73
			Fe_ppm	North HW	79,473	11,162	1.7	10,942	1.67
+			Ng_ppm	North HW	34,420	3,620	2.6	3,177	2.24
			Cs_ppm	North HW	535	137	1.1	135	1.07
1			Li2O_ppm Ta2O5_ppm	North Lower	36,955	8,423	1.2	8,358	1.17
T			Rb2O_ppm	North Lower	8,137	2,390	0.8	2,360	0.74
			K_ppm	North Lower	60,479	19,204	0.7	19,017	0.68
11			Fe_ppm	North Lower	82,207	12,216	1.5	12,104	1.46
			Nb_ppm	North Lower	159	4,173	0.7	4,110	0.56
H			Cs_ppm	North Lower	1,250	355	0.9	340	0.70
1			Li20 nnm	North Minor	14 246	4 260	1.2	4 251	1 24
1			Ta2O5_ppm	North Minor	241	132	0.4	132	0.44
			Rb2O_ppm	North Minor	5,693	2,211	0.7	2,194	0.65
4			K_ppm	North Minor	57,145	19,282	0.8	19,215	0.77
	7		Mg ppm	North Minor	15,018	2,644	1.5	2,644	1.53
			Nb_ppm	North Minor	104	60	0.3	60	0.27
			Cs_ppm	North Minor	612	266	0.7	266	0.68
			Li2O ppm	North Upper	6,572	1,284	1.2	1,241	1.09
			Ta2O5_ppm	North Upper	553	168	0.9	167	0.88
			Rb2O_ppm	North Upper	11,621	3,021	1.0	3,006	1.00
	1		Fe ppm	North Upper	91,781	16,587	1.0	16,491	1.61
			Mg_ppm	North Upper	43,706	6,073	2.0	6,041	1.98
			Nb_ppm	North Upper	294	64	1.0	63	0.93
4			LS_ppm	North Upper	2,984	453	1.6	411	1.17
			Li2O_ppm	North Upper HG	44,654	13,208	0.9	13,102	0.84
			Ta2O5_ppm	North Upper HG	747	175	2.5	148	0.90
			Rb2O_ppm K_nnm	North Upper HG	8,862	3,057	0.7	3,030	0.69
			Fe_ppm	North Upper HG	46,838	8,990	1.1	8,526	0.72
-			Mg_ppm	North Upper HG	17,630	1,575	2.9	1,322	1.91
			Nb_ppm	North Upper HG	243	63	0.9	61	0.74
7			cs_ppm	North Opper HG	1,555	452	0.8	420	0.62
4			Li2O_ppm	North Upper Spur	15,609	3,374	1.2	3,272	1.13
$/\Gamma$			Ta2O5_ppm	North Upper Spur	256	112	0.7	111	0.67
14			KD2O_ppm K ppm	North Upper Spur	24,100	875 7,390	0.6	7,270	0.62
T			Fe_ppm	North Upper Spur	87,991	24,697	1.4	24,657	1.40
			Mg_ppm	North Upper Spur	40,577	10,319	1.5	10,292	1.54
74			Cs ppm	North Upper Spur	422	49	0.7	49	0.65
14			Li2O_ppm	South Lower	20,000	9,709	0.92	9,641	0.91
\square			Ta2O5_ppm	South Lower	863	123	1.41	100	0.67
_			Ta2O5 pnm	South Upper	18,000	5,932	0.96	5,930	0.96
			ppm	Transferra					
	<u> </u>								











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters	The Seymour Mineral Resource is reported using open-pit mining constraints.
	applied.	and above a 0.2% Li ₂ O cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using: \$4/t mining cost \$15.19/t processing costs Mining loss of 5% with no mining dilution 55 degree pit slope angles 75% Product Recovery
Mining factors or assumptions	 Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	 The 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate is reported above 0.2% Li₂0 cut-off. The cut-off is based on lowest potential grade at which a saleable product might be extracted using a conventional DMS and / or flotation plant and employing a TOMRA Xray sorter (or equivalent) on the plant feed. A number of pegmatites outcrop at surface thus the mineral resource is likely to be extracted using a conventional drill and blast, haul and dump mining fleet.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	 The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	 Ardiden undertook preliminary metallurgical sampling in 2017 as follows: Metallurgical Dense Media Cyclone Separation (DMCS): Ardiden's Chinese strategic partner, Yantai Jinyuan Mining Machinery Co. Ltd., carried out metallurgical test work on a 2,500 kg bulk sample collected using a large rock breaker and excavator from a trench at Aubry North. Using this equipment to collect the bulk sample avoided problems associated with natural particle size distribution (PSD) as a result of drilling and blasting. After mining, the large rocks were hand broken and homogenised, then using a number of highly controlled staged crushing and sample preparation procedures Yantai generated a 500 kg sample of <6 mm particles, which is a typical size range for lithium chemical plants. The crushed head sample size distribution of the particles achieved was 86.5% ranging from 0.5 mm to 6.0 mm at an average head grade of 1.37% Li20 and 13.5% of the particles <0.5mm at an average head grade of 0.84% Li20. The overall average head grade was 1.29% Li20. The coarse particle size used for the testing showed that crushed ore, without using a roller crusher, reduces the crushing and processing times and costs while still producing a high quality marketable lithium concentrate. Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) The HLS tests on the North Aubry pegmatite material showed that, with a heavy liquid density of 2.95g/ml, a very impressive spodumene concentrate of up to 7.04% Li20 at a recovery of 91.6% is produced. Detailed metallurgical studies have only just begun but preliminary metallurgical test work undertaken by IMO in Perth Western Australia on behalf of Ardiden Ltd inApril and again in December 2017 suggest a 2 phase Dense Media Separation processing plant may be sufficient to achieve acceptable spodumene recoveries.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Dense Media Cyclone Separation (DMCS)				
		 Dense Media Cyclone mineral separation tests were conducted under a number of different operating conditions on the 0.5mm to 6mm size fraction only. This testwork indicated that a lithium concentrate grade of 6.05% Li20 can be achieved at a recovery rate of 85.6%. It was noted that should it be needed, the lithium concentrate grades can be improved with an increase in feed pressure but at the cost of recovery rate. Different medium densities were also tested with one lithium concentrate producing a grade of 6.92% Li20 with a strong recovery rate of 81.7%. The most encouraging results occurred when using: Feeding density of 2400kg/m; Ore feeding pressure 0.045Mpa; Ratio of ore and medium at 1:6; and Feed size of 0.5mm to 6.0mm. 				
		Metallurgical Testwork Conclusions				
		Ardiden concluded the following from their testwork:				
		 It was concluded from this initial metallurgical testwork that gravity separation is a viable method of producing a high grade commercial lithium concentrate from Seymour Lake pegmatites. The North Aubry spodumene concentrate quality appears to contain only traces amounts of deleterious minerals. The North Aubry spodumene appears to have a low iron content which will positively impact down-stream processing hence enhancing the commercial value of the lithium concentrate produced. HLS tests produced high-grade lithium concentrates up to 7.04% Li20 at a recovery rate of 91.6%. 				
$(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}))$		Green Technology Metals Ltd				
		• GT1 has undertaken a comprehensive metallurgical sampling and testing program for North Aubry using historic and recent drill core from 60 holes distributed throughout the mineral resource and within the optimised pit boundaries, see figure below.				











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
		HLS on master composite - crush s	size 8 mm		Gr	ade	Distri	ibution	
		Description	HLS SG	Mass Distribution	% Li ₂ 0	% Fe ₂ O ₃	Li ₂ 0	Fe ₂ O ₃	
		HLS non-mag ¹ product	2.82	12.7	6.0	1.2	72.6	19.2	
		HLS mag ¹ product	2.82	3.6	1.3	9.1	4.5	34.7	
		HLS tailings	-2.65	46.7	0.0	0.2	2.0	9.3	
		Flotation feed (fines and middlings)	-	37.0	0.6	0.9	20.9	36.9	
		Total feed	-	100	1.1	0.9	100	100	
		¹ Dry magnetic separator used for HL	Stestwork						
		HLS and assay test work on 8mm fe Bulk sample pilot test work has bee extracting approximately ninety-ni spodumene concentrate produced Program (LHCP), all forming part of t	ed (12mm & 1 n approved b ne tonnes fro through the p he ongoing fe	Omm samples y MNDM and s om the North bilot work will asibility study	s being 0/ sampling Aubry p be used	AQC and w is planned egmatite as feed st	r itten up) to begin outcrop v ock for t	in January within the he Lithium	2023 where we wil Seymour project. Hydroxide Convers
assumptions	possible wiste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions	 Some sulphur results are availab adjacent to the pegmatite conta More exhaustive waste rock test their likely environmental impac Diamond core samples over the multi-elemental, including Nicke 	le from assay cts. ing is current ts. entire North <i>I</i> el and Sulphur	ing of diamon ly underway ir Aubry deposit , testwork to <i>i</i>	d core wit n order to on a semi Actlabs in	:h low leve be able to regular gri Thunder B	Sulphur I character d have be ay Ontari	haloing obs rise all the een selecte o.	served several metr waste rock types an d and submitted for
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If	1, 518 density measurements exi Actlabs Thunder Bay Ontario on laboratory (nominally 1m). 1181 re	st in the datal ½ NQ core sau sults are from	base of which mples with int a laboratory py	226 are fr ervals cor vcnomete	om recent nsistent wi r tests and	water im th the ass the rema	mersion te ay interval inder are u	stwork undertaken s submitted to the Inrecorded. No obvi



Criteria	JURC Code explanation						
	 whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	 were excluded from the data analysis process. These were typically older samples with unknown test conditions applied. Previous mineral resource estimates have determined pegmatite bulk densities of 2.78 and country rock, mainly metabasalts, to be approximately 3.0. 698 density measurement are within the interpreted pegmatite boundaries the bulk within the North Upper HG domain. This domain confirmed previous bulk density values of 2.78. Fresh waste rocks averaged 3.0 consistent with basalt and sediment averages. No bulk density data is available for the largely glacial cover over the deposit due to the difficulty in recovering this material in the drilling process. This material is volumetrically negligible ranging in depths from 0 to14m and averaging around 3m. An assumed bulk density of 2.2 was used for overburden. 					
		HG), SG (North Lower), SG (North HW), SG (North Upper), SG (North More), SG (North FW), SG (South Upper), S HG), SG (North Lower), SG (North HW), SG (North HW), SG (South Upper), SG HG), SG (North Luper), SG (North HW), SG (South Upper), SG SG (North Upper HG) SG (North Lower) SG (North Lower) SG (North Lower) SG (North HW) SG (North HW)					
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into	 The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drill spacing and geological continuity and modifying factor confidence levels. 					
	varying confidence categories.Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant	• The Resource model uses a classification scheme based upon drill hole spacing plus block estimation parameters, including kriging variance, number of composites in search ellipsoid informing the block cell and average distance of data to block centroid.					

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	• The results of the Mineral Resource Estimation reflect the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	No audits or reviews have been undertaken by GT1
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	 Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant ton technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	 The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as being in line with the guidelines of the 2012 UBRC Code. The statement relates to local estimates of tonnes and grade, with reference made to resources above a certain cut-off that are intended to assist mining studies.