*Building the pre-eminent vertically integrated **Lithium** business in Ontario, Canada*

NEW DISCOVERY 1.3KM EAST OF ROOT BAY DEPOSIT LCT SPODUMENE PEGMATITES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial assays results received from the first 8 of a 46 drillhole exploration program at Root Bay confirms significant lithium mineralisation 1.3kms east of the Root Bay Deposit.**
- **Significant mineralised drill intercepts up to 23m thick include:**
  - RBE-23-007: **23.3m @ 1.16% Li_2O from 197.0m**
  - RBE-23-009: **11.7m @ 1.12% Li_2O** from **216.3m**
  - RBE-23-008: **10.5m @ 1.08% Li_2O** from **318.0m**
  - RBE-23-005: **3.9m @ 2.17% Li_2O** from **188.7m**
- **Drill results demonstrate the potential to delineate further stacked pegmatite systems along strike at Root Bay**
- **A number of narrow pegmatites were also to the West, potentially signifying that deeper drilling is required to target mineralisation in that direction**
- **Due to the success of the initial results from the exploration Root Bay east drilling, the company will prioritise additional drilling to the east where a large amount of prospective ground remains untested**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**)(**GT1 or the Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to announce initial lithium assay results returned from the Root Bay deposit at its 100% owned Root Project, located approximately 200km west of the flagship Seymour Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada.

We have now intersected spodumene-bearing pegmatites up to 23m thick to the East of the Root Bay deposit highlighting the fertility of the area, suggesting significant potential for repetition of the Root Bay deposit, along strike.

Our geophysical interpretation has also delineated similar regional structural settings to the East and North of the Root Bay area, highlighting how underexplored and prospective the area is for future discoveries.

-GT1 Chief Executive Officer, Luke Cox

ROOT LITHIUM PROJECT

GT1's exploration at its 100% owned Root lithium project has so far revealed multiple stacked LCT pegmatites and a Mineral Resource Estimate of **14.6Mt @ 1.21% Li_2O**[1] (comprised of 9.4Mt @ 1.30% Li_2O Indicated and 5.2Mt at 1.03% Li_2O Inferred from the McCombe and Root Bay Deposits (see Figure 1).

An extensive 46 hole, 8,440m diamond drill program underway focused across the underexplored Eastern and Western Extension to the Root Bay deposit. The trend remains open and is categorised as highly prospective as the geological trend can be traced over the entire length of GT1's tenement through the highly magnetic BIF unit that runs along the northern boundary of the Root Bay deposit.

Geophysical Interpretation

GT1's detail litho-structural interpretation has been successful in providing significant geological information especially on the structural setting of the area and providing numerous priority target areas. Root Bay "East" was one of those target areas identified, where we have now confirmed and delineated significant Spodumene bearing LCT pegmatites.

The interpretation importantly delineates significant shear-zones bounding and internal to the greenstone belts that represent multiple deformational phases. The complex magnetic pattern indicates that the internal structure of the greenstones has undergone extensive deformation which is a key attribute for mineralisation.

Numerous small zones of alteration or possible non-magnetic intrusions have been interpreted throughout the area. Discrete, local zones of demagnetisation define local faults, alteration zones, and subtle structural settings that may represent dilatational zones with potential to host lithium mineralisation.

On a regional scale structural settings have been assessed and delineated to the East and North which require further exploration due diligence next field season.

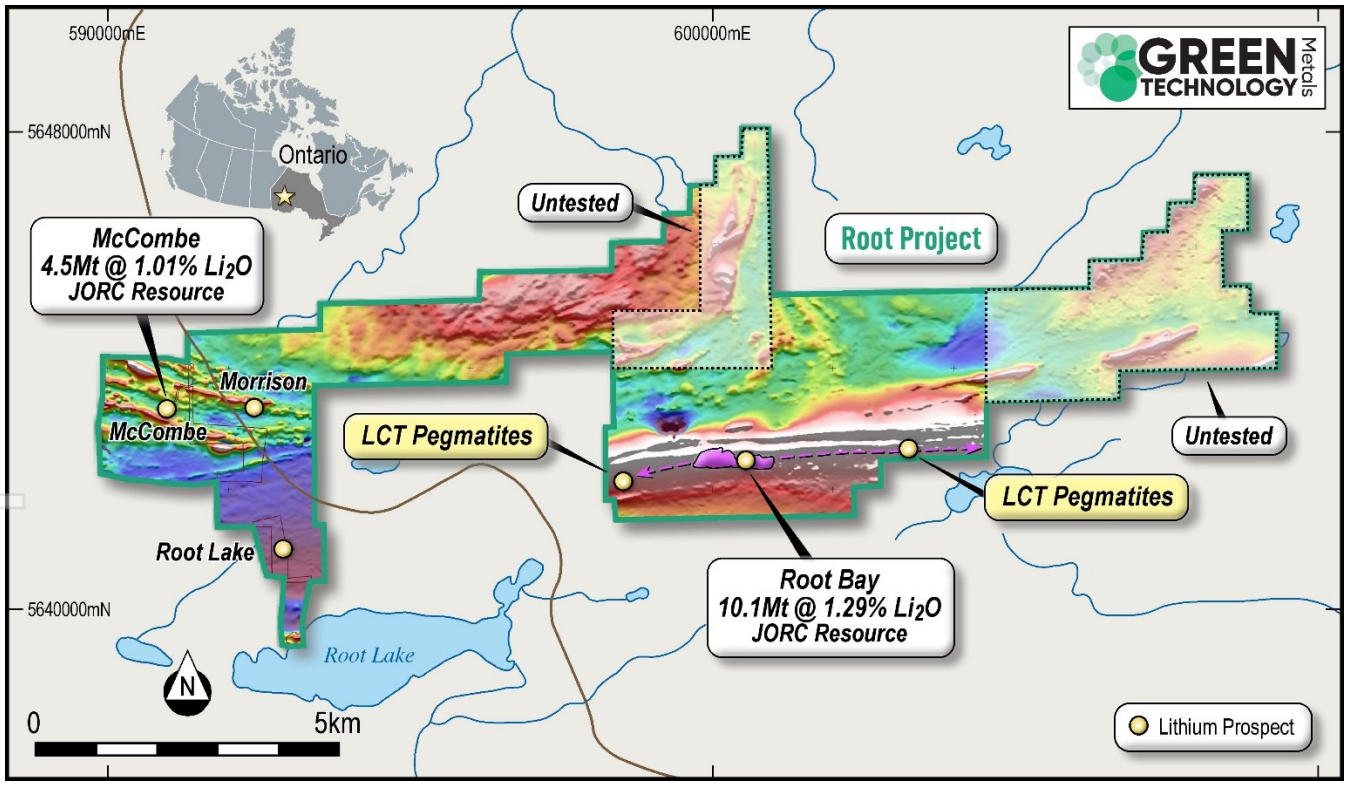

Figure 1: Root Lithium Project exploration target area

[1]For full details of the Root Bay Mineral Resource Estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 18 October 2023, Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt.

EXPLORATION DRILLING

Root Bay East

GT1 have been undertaking drill testing of the underexplored potential extensions of the Root Bay deposit. The company has had early success to the East of the Root Bay deposit with preliminary results showing mineralisation 1.3km from the 10.1Mt Root Bay deposit. The results show the significance of the potential for another stacked pegmatite system along the Root Bay trend. GT1 are encouraged by the drill results to date as the pegmatite intercepts show common characteristics to the Root Bay deposit:

- The same Aero-Magnetic Geophysical trend
- Meta-basalt host rocks
- Coarse grained spodumene bearing pegmatites intercepted.

GT1 are targeting along strike repetitions of the Root Bay resource which hosts 10.1 Mt @ 1.29% Li_2O (comprised of 9.4Mt @ 1.30% Li_2O indicated and 0.7Mt at 1.14% Li_2O inferred).

Root Bay West

- Root Bay West intercepts to date have been narrower than those of the east but are still hosted along the same geological trend and hosted within meta-basalts, the common host to all GT1's assets, and demonstrate the area is still considered fertile ground for future LCT spodumene discoveries.

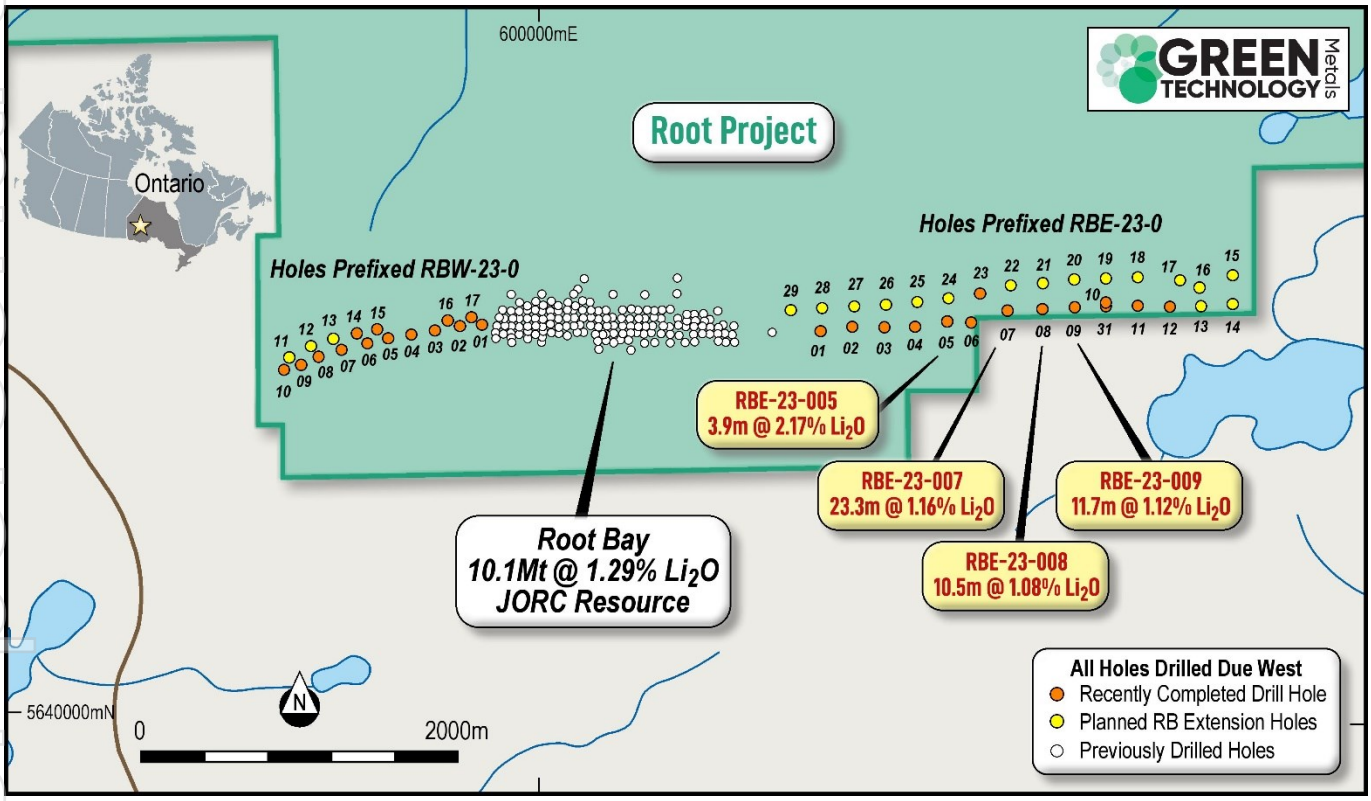

Figure 2: Root Bay planned and drilled holes

Significant drill assayed intercepts received from the latest Root Bay exploration program are included in the table below and demonstrate the strength of fertile LCT pegmatites along much of the Root Bay trend either side of the main Root Bay deposit area.

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	DEPTH	From	To	INTERVAL (m)	Li_2O %
RBE-23-005	602598	5642482	455	- 46	271	222.0	188.7	192.6	**3.9**	**2.17**
RBE-23-007	602979	5642531	447	- 47	275	252.0	197.0	220.3	**23.3**	**1.16**
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	- 43	267	318.0	192.4	195.4	**3.0**	**0.82**
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	- 43	267	318.0	225.0	235.5	**10.5**	**1.08**
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	- 44	271	255.0	170.9	176.8	**5.9**	**0.77**
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	- 44	271	255.0	216.3	228.0	**11.7**	**1.12**
RBW-23-008	598642	5642257	427	- 47	270	159.0	38.5	40.6	**2.2**	**0.60**

Table 1: Significant diamond drilling assays from Root Bay exploration diamond drilling program

Indigenous Partners Acknowledgement

We would like to say Gchi Miigwech to our Indigenous partners. GT1 appreciates the opportunity to work in their Traditional Territory and is committed to the recognition and respect of those who have lived, travelled, and gathered on the lands since time immemorial. Green Technology Metals is committed to stewarding Indigenous heritage and remains committed to building, fostering, and encouraging a respectful relationship with Indigenous Peoples based upon principles of mutual trust, respect, reciprocity, and collaboration in the spirit of reconciliation.

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

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Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1)

GT1 is a North American-focussed lithium exploration and development business with a current global Mineral Resource estimate of 24.9Mt at 1.13% Li_2O.

Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)
Root Project		
Root Bay		
Indicated	9.4	1.30
Inferred	0.7	1.14
McCombe		
Inferred	4.5	1.01
Total	**14.6**	**1.21**
Seymour Project		
North Aubry		
Indicated	6.1	1.25
Inferred	2.1	0.8
South Aubry		
Inferred	2.0	0.6
Total	**10.3**	**1.03**
Combined Total	**24.9**	**1.13**

The Company's main 100% owned Ontario lithium projects comprise high-grade, hard rock spodumene assets (Seymour, Root and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison, Falcon, Gathering, Junior, Pennock and Superb) located on highly prospective Archean Greenstone tenure in north-west Ontario, Canada. All sites are proximate to excellent existing infrastructure (including clean hydro power generation and transmission facilities), readily accessible by road, and with nearby rail delivering transport optionality. Targeted exploration across all three projects delivers outstanding potential to grow resources rapidly and substantially.

[1] For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023, *Seymour Resource Confidence Increased - Amended*. For full details of the Root Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release 18 October 2023, *Significant resource and confidence level increase at Root, Global Resource Inventory now at 24.5Mt*. 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

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results pertaining to the Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation either compiled or reviewed by Mr Stephen John Winterbottom who is a member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member 6112). Mr Winterbottom is the General Manager – Technical Services of Green Technology Metals. Mr Winterbottom 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 (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Winterbottom 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 17 and 21 November 2023. 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.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Root Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 17 October 2023. 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.

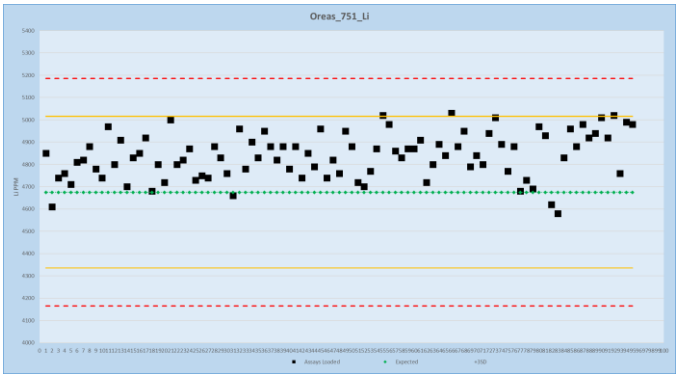
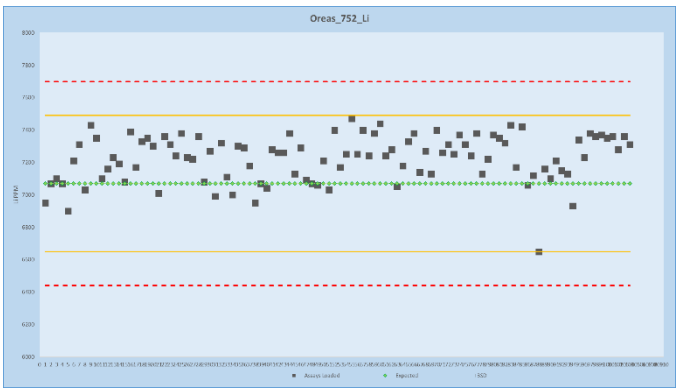
Forward Looking Statements

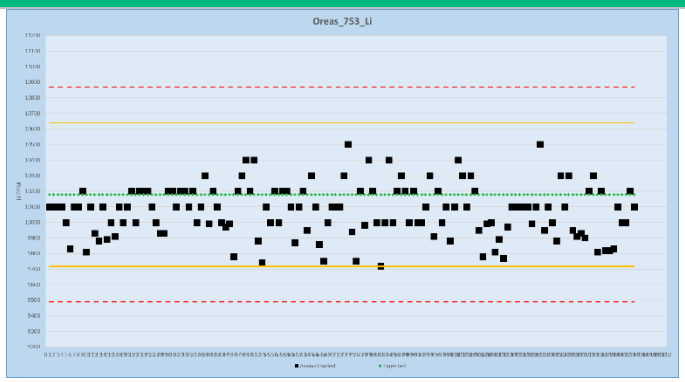
Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Green Technology Metals Limited (ASX: GT1), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements 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 GT1's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GT1 and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence.

APPENDIX A: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ▪ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ▪ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* ▪ *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	▪ GT1 has completed 33 holes for 7,293m east and west of the Root Bay deposit as of 14 November 2023. ▪ Diamond drilling was used to obtain nominally 1m downhole samples of core. ▪ NQ 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 3.0kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. ▪ Core was cut down the apex of the core and the same downhole side of the core selected for assaying to reduce potential sampling bias.
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).*	▪ HQ drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to NQ diamond drilling through the primary rock using a standard tube configuration.
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 HW section of the hole (approximately the top 5m of the hole) ▪ Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones and country rock was 98% or better. ▪ No correlation between grade and recovery was observed.
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 taken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock.
Sub-sampling	▪ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	▪ Each ½ core sample, 1m trench or grab sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	▪ *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.*	hardened steel (250 g sample to 95% -150 mesh) (includes cleaner sand). ▪ Blanks and Certified Reference samples were inserted in each batch submitted to the laboratory at a rate of approximately 1:20. ▪ The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ▪ *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ▪ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	▪ Sample were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. AGAT inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. ▪ GT1 inserted certified lithium standards and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. ▪ The major element oxides and trace elements including Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and Be were analysed by FUS-ICP and FUS-MS (4Litho-Pegmatite Special) analytical codes which uses a lithium metaborate tetraborate fusion with analysis by ICP and ICPMS.  

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 The results are satisfactory despite a minor bias noted in OREAS 751 and 753 over this time period.
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.*	▪ Pegmatite intersections are verified by the logging geologists and further reviewed by the Exploration manager by comparing intercepts with core photographs and assay returns along with regular visits to the core storage facilities for further verification if required. ▪ The laboratory assay results have been sourced directly from the laboratory and the laboratory file directly imported directly into GT1's SQL database. ▪ All 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 other than conversion of Li ppm to Li_2O using a factor of 2.153
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 Zone15 (for Root); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. ▪ GT1 undertook a Lidar survey of the Root area in 2022 (+/- 0.15m) which underpins the local topographic surface. ▪ GT1 has used continuous measurement north seeking gyroscope tools with readings retained every 5m downhole.
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.*	▪ Drilling is insufficient to establish the degrees of geological and grade continuity appropriate for e Mineral Resource Estimate. ▪ Drill holes are sampled on a nominal 1m downhole length to geological contacts.
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.*	▪ Root Bay East and West pegmatite orientation is still to be established and at this stage the pegmatite downhole intercepts are not considered true widths.
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 AGAT in Thunder Bay for cutting, preparation and analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ NA

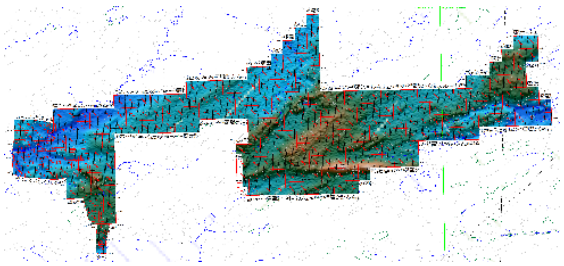
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral 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.*	▪ The Root Lithium Asset consists of 249 boundary Cell mining claims (Exploration Licences), 33 mining license of occupation claims (285 total claims) with a total claim area of 5,377, all 100% owned by GT1. ▪ Generally surface rights to the Root Property remain with the Crown, except for 9 Patent Claims (PAT-51965. PAT-51966. PAT-51967. PAT-51968. PAT-51970. PAT-51974. PAT-51975. PAT-51976 and PAT-51977). ▪ All Cell Claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. ▪ In 1955-1956 Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. geologically mapped and sampled dikes near the McCombe Deposit with the highest recorded channel sample of 1.52m at 3.06% Li_2O. 7 drill holes (1,042.26m total) within the McCombe Deposit and Root Lake Prospect yielding low lithium assays. According to Mulligan (1965), Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. reported to Mulligan that they drilled at least 55 holes totalling 10469.88m in 1956. They delineated 4 pegmatite zones and announced a non-compliant NI 41-101 reserve calculation of 2.297 million tons at 1.3% Li_2O. However, none of that information is available on the government database. ▪ In 1956, Consolidated Morrison Explorations Ltd drilled 16 holes (1890m total) at the Morrison prospect recording 3.96m at 2.63% Li_2O. ▪ In 1956, Three Brothers Mining Exploration southwest of the McCombe Deposit that did not intersect pegmatite ▪ In 1957, Geo-Technical Development Company Limited on behalf of Continental Mining Exploration conducted a magnetometer survey and an electromagnetic check survey on the eastern claims of the Root Lithium Project to locate pyrrhotite mineralization ▪ In 1977, Northwest Geophysics Limited on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. conducted an electromagnetic and magnetometer survey for sulphide conductors on a small package of claims east of the Morrison Prospect. Noranda also conducted a mapping and sampling program over the same area, mapped a new pegmatite dike and sampled a graphitic schist assaying 0.03% Cu and 0.15% Zn. ▪ In 1998, Harold A. Watts prospected, trenched and sampled spodumene-bearing pegmatites with the Morrison Prospect assaying up to 5.91% Li_2O. In 2002 stripped and blasted 2 more spodumene-bearing pegmatites near the Morrison prospect. ▪ In 2005, Landore Resources Canada Inc. created a reconnaissance survey, mapping and sampling project mostly within the McCombe Deposit, but also in the Morrison and Root Lake Prospects. Highest sample was 3.69% Li_2O with the McCombe Deposit. ▪ In 2008, Rockex Ltd. on behalf of Robert Allan Ross stripped and trenched 40 trenches for iron, gold and base metals associated with oxide iron formation. All Fe assays were above 25% (up to 47.5% Fe). 3 gold zones were discovered with assays up to 4.0g/t Au in Zone A (Root Bay Gold Prospect), 1.3%g/t Au over 0.5m in Trench 9, 0.19% Cu-Zn over 8m and up to 0.14% Li_2O in Zone B. Best assays of samples collected north-east area of Root Bay had up to 394ppm Zn, 389ppm Cu, 185ppm Ni, 102ppm Co and 57.0ppm Mo. ▪ In 2009, Golden Dory Resources along with Harold A. Watts conducted a due diligence sampling program to validate historic data from the Morrison Prospect. Highest grab sample was 5.10% Li_2O and a channel sample of 5m at 4.44% Li_2O. ▪ In 2011, Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. on behalf of Rockex Ltd. flew a high-resolution helicopter borne aeromagnetic survey intersecting a small portion of the south-central claims owned by GM1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ In 2012, Stares Contracting on behalf of Golden Dory Resources Corporation conducted a ground magnetic survey near the Morrison Prospect to look for magnetic contrasts between pegmatites and metasedimentary units. They also conducted a prospecting (lithium) and soil sampling (gold) program at the Rook Lake Prospect and east of the Morrison Prospect. Highest Li assays within GM1 claims was 0.0037% Li_2O and a gold soil assay of 52ppb Au. ▪ In 2016, the previous owner conducted a drilled 7 diamond drill holes (469m total) within the McCombe deposit. Highest assay was 1m at 3.8% Li_2O. A hole drilled down dip intersected 70m at 1.7% Li_2O. An outcrop sampling within the Morrison and Root Bay Prospects yielded 0.04% Li_2O. Channel sample within the Morrison Prospect had 5m at 2.09% Li_2O and within the Root Bay Prospect, 14m at 1.67% Li_2O. ▪ In 2021, KBM Resources Group on behalf of Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. conducted an 800km^2 aerial LIDAR acquisition survey over their South Uchi Property which intersects a very small portion of the patented claims held by GM1, just west of the McCombe Deposit.
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Regional Geology**: The Root Lithium Asset is located within the Uchi Domain, predominately metavolcanic units interwoven with granitoid batholiths and English River Terrane, a highly metamorphosed to migmatized, clastic and chemical metasedimentary rock with abundant granitoid batholiths. They are part of the Superior craton, interpreted to be the amalgamation of Archean aged microcontinents and accretionary events. The boundary between the Uchi Domain and the English River Terrane is defined by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault, an east west trending, steeply dipping brittle ductile shear zone over 450km along strike and 1 – 3m wide. Several S-Type, peraluminous granitic plutons host rare-element mineralization near the Uchi Domain and English River subprovince boundary. These pegmatites include the Root Lake Pegmatite Group, Jubilee Lake Pegmatite Group, Sandy Creek Pegmatite and East Pashkokogan Lake Lithium Pegmatite. **Local Geology:** The Root Lithium Asset contains most of the pegmatites within the Root Lake Pegmatite Group including the McCombe Pegmatite, Morrison Prospect, Root Lake Prospect and Root Bay Prospect. The McCombe Pegmatite and Morrison Prospect are hosted in predominately mafic metavolcanic rock of the Uchi Domain. The Root Lake and Root Bay Prospects are hosted in predominately metasedimentary rocks of the English River Terrane. On the eastern end of the Root Lithium Asset there is a gold showing (Root Bay Gold Prospect) hosted in or proximal to silicate, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide iron formations of the English River Terrane. **Ore Geology**: The Root Pegmatites are internally zoned. These zones are classified by the tourmaline discontinuous zone along the pegmatite contact, white feldspar-rich wall zone, tourmaline-bearing, equigranular to porphyritic potassium feldspar sodic apalite zone, tourmaline-being, porphyritic potassium feldspar spodumene pegmatite zone and lepidolite-rich pods and seams (Breaks et al., 2003). Both the McCombe and Morrison have been classified as complex-type, spodumene-subtype (Černý 1991a classification) based on the abundance of spodumene, highly evolved potassium feldspar chemistry and presence of petalite, mircolite, lepidolite and lithium-calcium liddicoatite (Breaks et al., 2003), Root Bay pegmatite appear to exhibit similar characteristics. The Root Bay pegmatites are hosted in foliated, locally pillowed mafic metavolcanic rock that contain metasomatic holmquistite near the contact of the pegmatite (Magyarosi, 2016).
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*	▪ No historic drilling has been undertaken at Root Bay. ▪ Pegmatites have been intersected to the East of Root Bay but the orientation is still to be confirmed due to the difficulty in obtaining reliable pegmatite contact structural data. Orientation is assumed to be similar to GT'1s previously discovered Root Bay pegmatites dipping moderately to the east. ▪ Collar coordinates are in North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Zone 15. ▪ GT1 Root Bay downhole pegmatite assayed intercepts are summarised below. The downhole intervals of the pegmatites are not true-widths. ▪ Remaining holes are still being processed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	▪ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ▪ *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* ▪ *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	▪ Length weighted Li_2O averages are used across the downhole length of intersected pegmatites ▪ A minimum downhole width of 2m has been applied to reported pegmatite intervals. ▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated. ▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ▪ *If it is not known and only the down hole*	▪ Pegmatite orientations have not been fully established outside of the Root Bay deposit and the downhole pegmatite intervals listed do not necessarily equate to true widths.

HoleID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Li2O %
RBE-23-005	602598	5642482	455	- 46	271	222.0	188.7	192.6	3.9	2.17
RBE-23-007	602979	5642531	447	- 47	275	252.0	197.0	220.3	23.3	1.16
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	- 43	267	318.0	192.4	195.4	3.0	0.82
RBE-23-008	603195	5642542	446	- 43	267	318.0	225.0	235.5	10.5	1.08
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	- 44	271	255.0	170.9	176.8	5.9	0.77
RBE-23-009	603404	5642551	437	- 44	271	255.0	216.3	228.0	11.7	1.12
RBW-23-008	598642	5642257	427	- 47	270	159.0	38.5	40.6	2.2	0.60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	▪ *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	▪ The 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.*	Details noted in the "Drill hole Information" section of this section of the JORC table
Other substantive exploration data	▪ *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	▪ GT1 completed a high resolution Heliborne Magnetic geophysical survey over the property in July 2022. The survey was undertaken by Propsectair using their Robinson R-44 and EC120B helicopters. ▪ Survey details, 1,201 line-km, 50m line spacing, direction 179 degrees to crosscut pegmatite strike, 50m altitude. Control lines were flown perpendicular to these lines at 500m spacing. ▪ Images have been received Total Magnetics.  ▪ Interpretation was completed by Southern Geoscience ▪ Several pegmatite targets were identified based on structural interpretation of the magnetic response of basement formations. ▪ Lithium vector analysis from existing drill data and surface samples was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand, a geochemist from Portable Spectral Services in Perth Western Australia. Dr Brand formulated an index for identifying potential LCT hosted pegmatites both in greenstone and pegmatite host rocks. Further regional country rock sampling programs is being conducted to assay for elements of interest to generate the vectoring index to allow further LCT pegmatite targets at Root.
Further work	▪ *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-*	▪ Further geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Root and regional claims ▪ Sampling country rock to assist in LCT pegmatite vector analysis and target generation. ▪ Continuation of detailed mining studies ▪ Further exploration and extension of the Root Bay pegmatites discovered to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*