ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
22 APRIL 2024

EUROPEAN LITHIUM TO ACQUIRE LEINSTER LITHIUM PROJECT IN IRELAND WITH CRML SHARES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **European Lithium has entered into a binding agreement with Technology Metals plc, a UK-based company listed on the standard list of the London Stock Exchange, to acquire 100% of the issued share capital of its fully owned subsidiary, LRH Resources, that holds the rights, title and interest in the Leinster Lithium Project in Ireland.**
- **Consideration of $US10 million to be settled through the transfer of 1,234,568 shares held by European Lithium in Critical Metals Corp (Nasdaq: CRML) at a deemed share price of $8.10 USD/ share.**
- **Exploration program is targeting lithium prospects in the underexplored lithium province of Leinster, Ireland.**
- **Initial exploration program covering 23 prospecting licenses of ca. 761 km^2, demonstrated the presence of 24 intervals of lithium-bearing spodumene pegmatites across nine drill holes with grades up to 2.57 % Li_2O at Knockeen.**
- **Leinster Lithium Project, drilling confirmed LCT pegmatite dike swarm within East Carlow Deformation Zone, surface assays and trench samples confirmed the range up to 3.75 % Li_2O.**
- **European Lithium continues to build a quality exploration projects portfolio in prospective lithium provinces.**

European Lithium Limited (ASX: **EUR**, FRA: PF8, OTC: EULIF) (**European Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the execution of binding Heads of Agreement, pursuant to which European Lithium has agreed to acquire, and Technology Metals plc (TM1) has agreed to sell 100% of the issued share capital of LRH Resources Limited, its fully owned subsidiary, that holds 100% of the rights, title and interest in the Leinster Lithium project in Ireland **(Acquisition)** in an all script transaction. Completion of the transaction is subject to technical and legal due diligence to be completed by EUR and other conditions customary for this type of transaction.

The Republic of Ireland is an exploration friendly jurisdiction with a long history of exploration from the 1950's through to the present and particularly well known for several historical producing Zn-Pb mines (Lisheen, Galmoy) as well as the currently operating Boliden owned Tara Mines one of the largest Zn-Pb mines in Europe

The project is situated south of Dublin in the Leinster Granite Massif within the same key tectonic zone and along strike to the Blackstairs Lithium (Ganfeng / ILC joint venture) Avalonia Project.

Tony Sage, Chairman of EUR, commented: "*The acquisition shows our commitment to continue expanding in the European lithium sector and illustrates our capability to identify and secure ground in highly prospective lithium provinces, leveraging our world class exploration and project development expertise, combined with a strong balance sheet. This also demonstrates the value of our investment in Critical Metals Corp. As we move forward, we can utilise the investment again and again without depleting our cash reserves*".

Leinster Lithium Projects

The Leinster Lithium Project is subdivided into a North Leinster and a South Leinster Block. The North Leinster Block consists of 15 prospecting licenses covering an area of 477 km² and the South Leinster Block with 8 licenses covering a further 284 km². Each block contains several developing prospect areas where significant lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites have been located in surface sampling and more recently in diamond drilling on PL 1597.

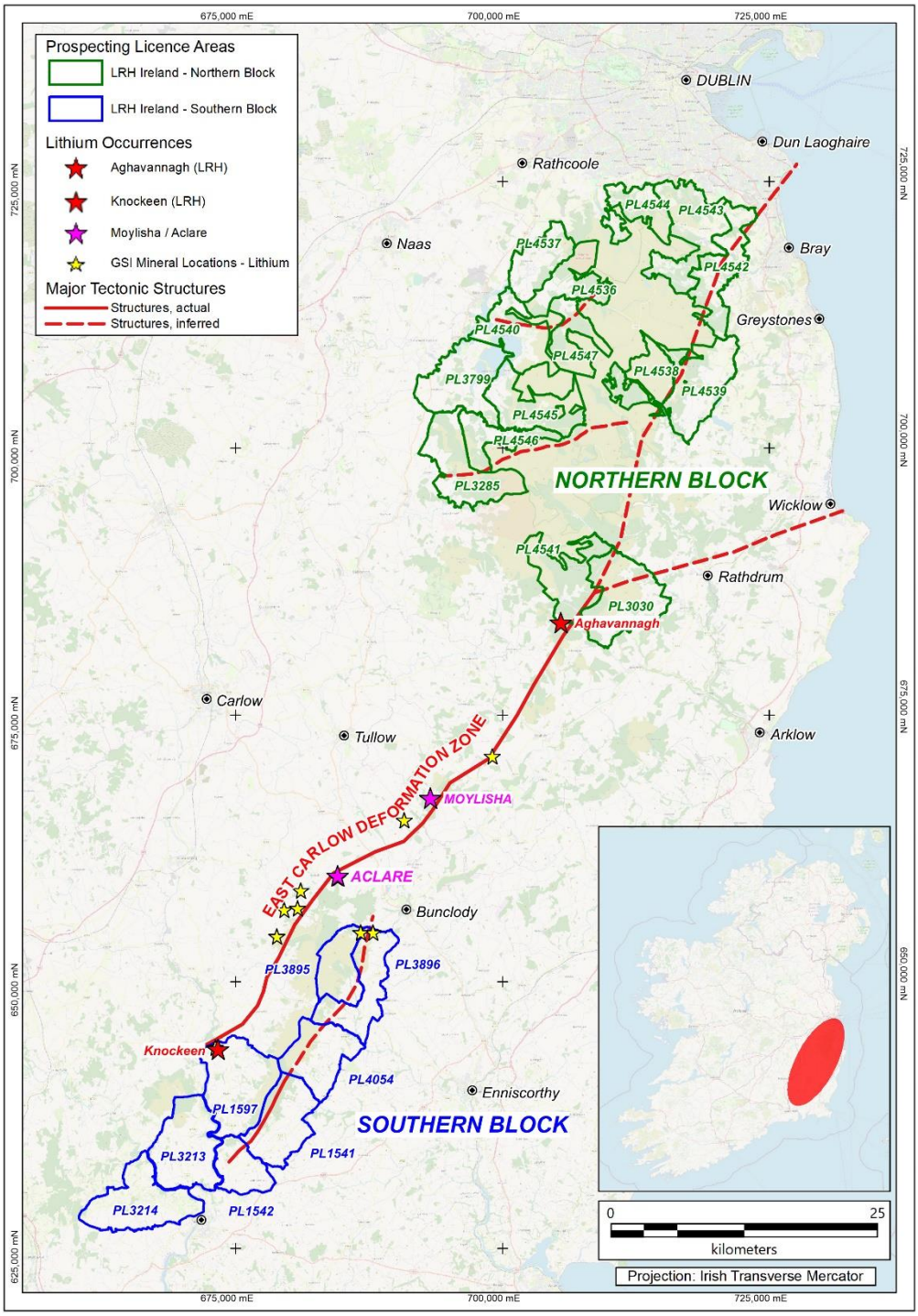

Figure 1: Leinster Lithium Project location and its prospects.

Geological Context of the Leinster Lithium Mineralization

In the early 1970s in southeast Ireland, a geological research student discovered what initially appeared to be granitic pegmatites with particularly large feldspar crystals. These “feldspar” crystals were then identified as the mineral spodumene with a lithium content of almost 4 %. Since that time, many other spodumene occurrences have been mapped adjacent to the margin of the Leinster Granite. Mineral exploration in the 1970s suggested that pegmatites did not have commercial potential. However, modern interest in lithium has led to renewed exploration of these historic prospects, with initial attention focused on Moylisha in County Carlow (Blackstairs Lithium; Ganfeng\ILCJV), with more recent focus at Knockeen and Carriglead (LRH Resources).

The East Carlow Deformation Zone (ECDZ) is spatially and genetically linked with major spodumene occurrences in Leinster. It is a dip-slip reverse sinistral shear zone, reaching amphibolite facies with major movement during D2, following the emplacement of the Leinster Granite. This zone is very prospective for spodumene pegmatites. The full extent of the prospective target zone covers 135 km from NE to SW along the ECDZ (Figure 3).

About the Leinster Lithium Project

Located south of Dublin in the counties of Wicklow and South Carlow, the Leinster Lithium Project consists of 23 prospecting license areas in two blocks covering approximately 760km² situated along strike to the north and south of the nearby Blackstairs Lithium’s Avalonia Project (joint venture between Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd. and International Lithium Corp.).

All of license holdings are located within or along the important regional tectonic structure termed the East Carlow Deformation Zone, which is interpreted to control the emplacement of most of the existing LCT pegmatite occurrences within the Leinster Granite Massif.

The project is considered to be at the exploration stage of development with significant geological exploration surveys and identification of several developing localised prospect areas. Spodumene bearing pegmatites have been located at all of the prospects in surface float material and at one locality in a series of echelon pegmatites forming a closely spaced dike swarm in diamond drilling conducted by the owner in 2023.

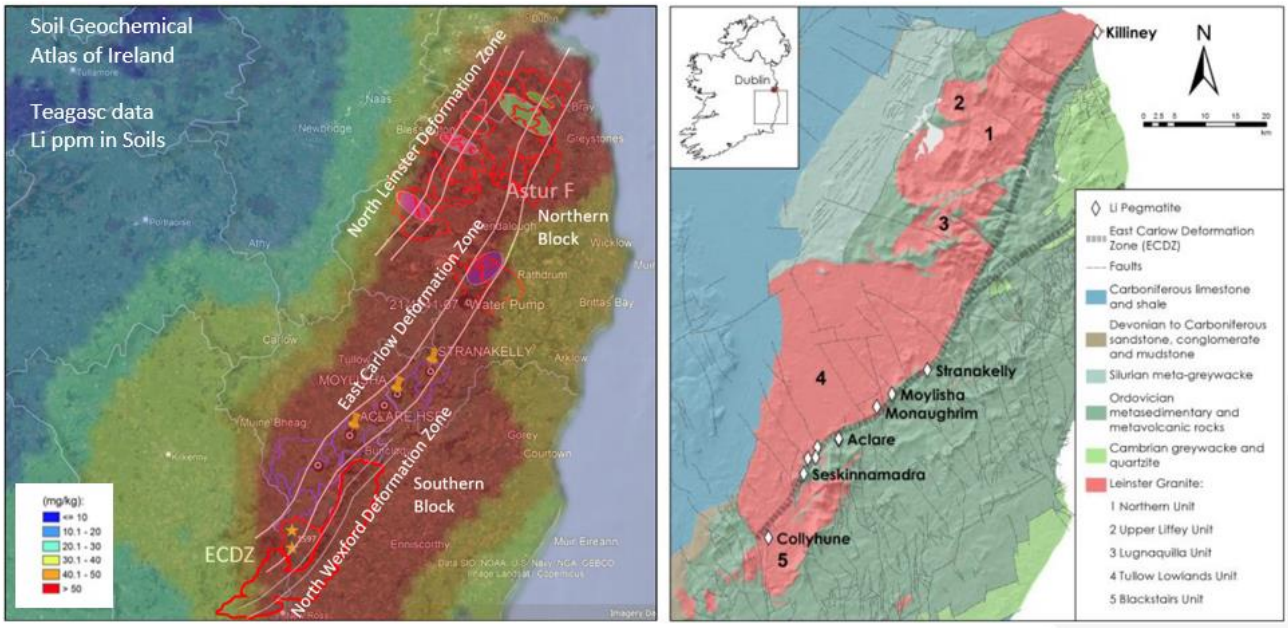

Figure 2: Soil Geochemical Atlas of Ireland (Deidre, 2007) – Li ppm in Soils together with the license area (left); Geological overview map (Kater & Menuge, 2017) along the East Carlow Deformation Zone (ECDZ).

Geology & Structure

The property lies along part of a 135km long regional structural trend of known lithium-bearing pegmatite bedrock occurrences, situated along the south-eastern margin of the Leinster Granite Massif and centred on the Aclare and Moylisha occurrences which were discovered during 1960s and 1970s and are currently being explored by Blackstairs Lithium (under the Ganfeng – International Lithium joint venture).

This highly prospective trend is focused along and within a broad regional NE-SW trending structural zone termed the East Carlow Deformation Zone (“**ECDZ**”) which runs for over 135km along the SE flank of the Leinster Granite Massif between Dublin in the NE and north of New Ross to the SW. The licence holdings cover the northeastern and southwestern parts of the trend as well as covering several key splay structures along which prospecting to date by the company has identified several spodumene pegmatite occurrences.

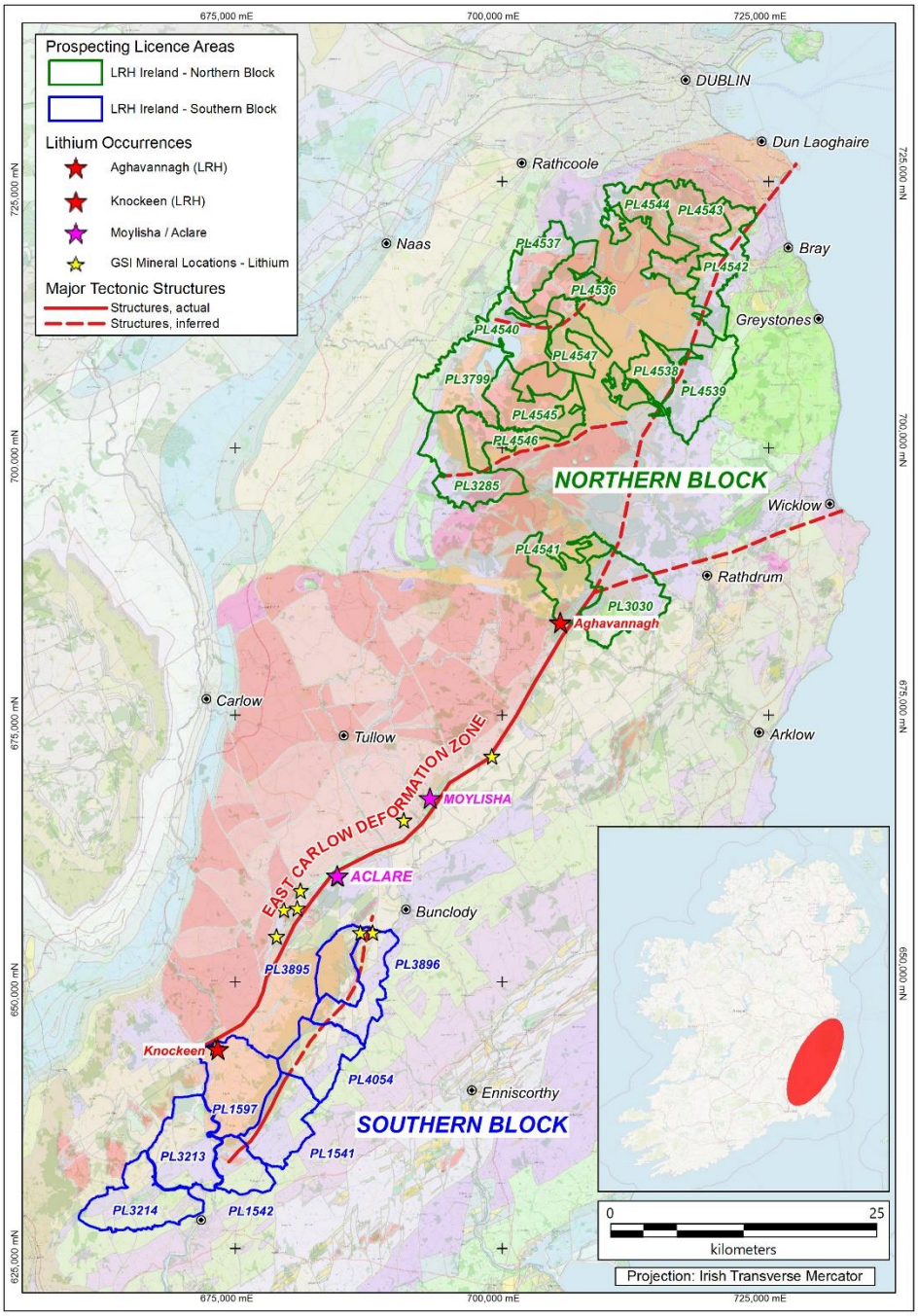

Figure 3: Licence holding within the Leinster massif

Previous and ongoing exploration at the Leinster Lithium Project

Work completed on the property has involved a number of phases of work between 2018 and the present day. Typically, geological prospecting has been carried out along key structural corridors between the granite plutons and within the ECDZ these prospects have yielded a significant amount of surface float material (glacial float dispersion trains). Two areas at Aghavannagh (PL 4541) and Knockeen (PL 1597) have been followed up with localised shallow soil sampling, deep overburden sampling and also diamond core drilling. The whole Leinster Massif has also been covered by a regional remote sensing and structural study completed in late 2023, this work has added further detail to focussing structurally controlled corridors for detailed follow up ground surveys.

A summary of the work completed to-date includes:-

2018-2020

- North Block regional prospecting
- Aghavannagh prospect - shallow soils \ deep overburden (base of till Pionjar sampling)
- Aghavannagh prospect - Drilling 3 holes (625 m)

2020-2022

- Regional prospecting
- Regional remote sensing structural study – Focussing structural corridors

2023 (PL 1597)

- Historical Trench (1976) – spodumene pegmatite in bedrock reported
- Prospecting
- Deep overburden
- Knockeen Prospect - Drilling 9 holes (2104 m)
- Knockeen Prospect – Trench exposing historical spodumene pegmatite

Sample Data Collected 2018-2024

YEAR	TYPE	Area	Target	QTY
2018-2023	PROSPECTING	Regional		267
2019	STREAMS	Northern Block		11
2019	DOB	Northern Block	Aghavannagh	41
2022	DOB	Southern Block	Knockeen	372
2019	SOILS	Northern Block	Knockeen	230 (A: 87, B:78, C:65)
2023	SOILS	Southern Block	Knockeen	78
2023	TRENCH RX	Southern Block	Knockeen	8
2023	TRENCH SOILS	Southern Block	Knockeen	42 (14 triplicates A/B/C)
2021	DRILLCORE	Northern Block	Aghavannagh	625m - 206 assays
2023	DRILLCORE	Southern Block	Knockeen	2104m - 307 assays

Table 1: Summary of all exploration samples collected to-date

Summary of Exploration results

A number of developing prospective areas have been identified, are currently in good standing and located on both the northern and southern blocks. A large area of the licensed area is yet to be prospected however recent structural and remote sensing study has helped focus efforts into several major structural corridors across the blocks. The primary developing prospects are:-

North Leinster Block:

- Aghavannagh Prospect*
- Sorrel Prospect
- Tonygarrow \ Glencullen Prospect
- Scurlocks Prospect
- Knocknaboley Prospect

South Leinster Block:

- Knockneen Prospect**
- Carriglead Prospect
- Killanure Prospect
- Craan Prospect
- Kiltealy Prospect

- *Aghavannagh - 3 diamond drill holes (625m) **Knockeen - 9 diamond drill holes (2,104 m)

Prospecting

Prospecting has been the most useful exploration technique in locating lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites in the Leinster massif, historical records from the 1970's reported several occurrences in the district and associated them with the key structural controlling feature the East Carlow Deformation Zone.

At Knockeen and Carriglead on PL 1597 prospecting the company has been particularly successful identifying several glacially dispersed boulder trains Appendix 2 the results at these two localities are summarised as follows:-

- Total: Target prospecting at Knockeen & Carriglead completed. 66 total surface samples analyzed, assay results show that 47 returned grades above 1% Li2O - with grades as high as 3.75% and 3.63% Li2O (source: ALS Laboratories - Loughrea, Ireland).
- Knockeen: out of a total of 56 samples, 41 samples graded above 1% Li2O, of which 20 graded above 2% Li2O and of which two graded above 3% Li2O (Sample AES 63003 (3.63% Li2O) and Sample AES 63033 (3.75% Li2O)).
- Carriglead: out of a total of 10 samples, six samples graded above 1% Li2O, of which one sample analyzed above 2% Li2O (Sample AES63504 (2.09% Li2O).

In other areas prospecting results included

License	Target	Description	Sample ID	Li ppm	Li_2O %
PL 4541	Aghavannagh	Spodumene pegmatite	AES 42977	8280	1.78
PL 4546	Sorrel	Spodumene pegmatite	AES 34326	7680	1.65
PL 4543	Tonygarrow	Spodumene pegmatite	AES 42942	4630	1.00
PL 4536	Scurlocks	Li Aplite	AX 9021	3030	0.65
PL 4546	Knocknaboley	Li Aplite	AES 42905	820	0.18
PL 1597	Collyhune	Spodumene pegmatite	210724CL02	3240	0.70
PL 1597	Collyhune	Spodumene pegmatite	210724CL03	11200	2.41
PL 1597	Collyhune	Spodumene pegmatite	210724CL04	11000	2.37
PL 1597	Collyhune	Spodumene pegmatite	210724CL05	13700	2.95

*Table 2: Overview Phase 1 - Regional Targets; Collyhune = Knockeen and Carriglead area; Conversion: Li2O [%] = Li [ppm] * 2.153 / 10000*

Geochemistry

Historical geochemistry data from the Geological Survey of Ireland including regional stream sediment data and regional shallow soil data has been useful in defining broad target areas on the licence blocks. Exploration work by the company however is using shallow soil and deep overburden geochemistry as a tool to develop drilling targets once lithium bearing spodumene rock samples have been identified at surface.

Geophysics

Regional geophysical data sets have been useful to define the main regional structural targets and localised ground geophysics surveys including localised VLF and magnetic surveys have been shown to be effective in identifying the traces of the granite and schist contact zones along which the main host structures are associated.

Diamond Drilling

Drilling has been carried out at two localities one prospect called Aghavannagh on PL 4541 where exploratory testing of a granite / schist contact zone was tested close to a spodumene float occurrence The second and most comprehensive programme was carried out on at the Knockeen Prospect on PL 1597 on the southern block testing an extensive and high grade spodumene boulder float train which was also associated with an historical bedrock recording in a trench in 1976.

At the Knockeen Prospect the drilling program (**Error! Reference source not found.** - 8) defined a swarm o f pegmatite dikes across the Knockeen zone with all holes (23-1597-01 to 09) intersecting lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites, seven of which reported multiple intersections. The drill holes were focused in three areas north-east (holes 1-4), central (holes 5-6) and south-west (holes 7-9). The drilled extension of the pegmatite dyke swarm is 500m on strike and extends about 200m vertically. The target area is still open in all directions and also at depth and these aspects will be the focus for the next stage of exploration activities.

Initial interpretation of the pegmatite dike intercepts show that the pegmatites are all broadly parallel with a strike of NE-SW with some minor degrees of inflection across the drilled strike length. The pegmatites are all dipping to the north west with slightly variable dips of between 35-50 degrees. The spodumene pegmatites range in width between 0.10m up to 0.63m (true width) with the best individual sample interval grading up to 2.57% Li2O in Pegmatite 15 (Sample AES65298) in Hole 23-1597-06. Appendix 3.

Figure 4: Leinster Lithium Project location and its prospects

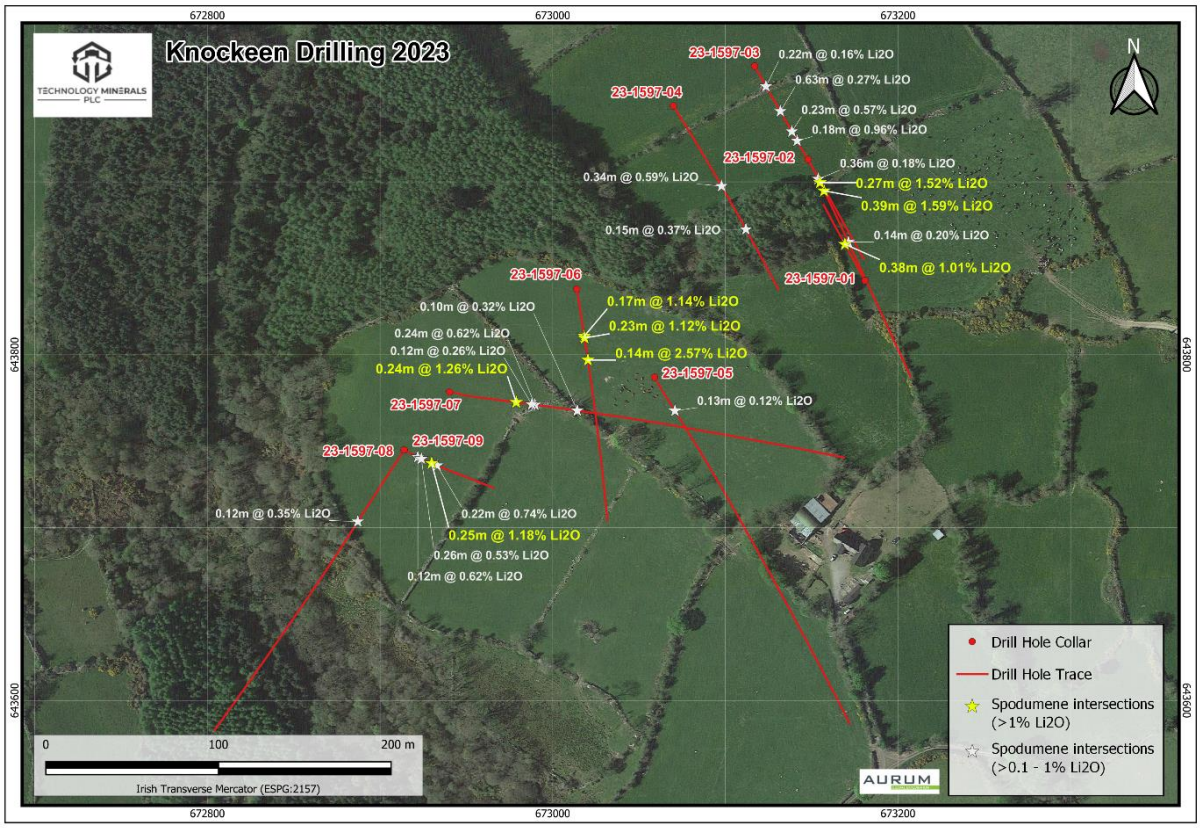

Figure 5: Drilling at Knockeen with spodumene pegmatite intercepts

*Figure 6: **Spodumene pegmatite in drill core DDH 23-1597-01** (PEG-01[part of]; 34.59-34.94. Sample AES65107 reporting intercept apparent thickness of 0.36m \ True thickness 0.05m @ 2.95% Li_2O)*

Figure 7: **Spodumene pegmatite in drill core DDH 23-1597-02**
(PEG-04; 31.46-31.85. Sample AES65136 reporting 0.39m @ 1.59% Li_2O)

Trenching

A short trench was excavated at the site of the historical locality to confirm the reports this was completed in December 2023 and trench chip sampling across the exposed pegmatite dike at 2m depth below the surface reported 2.55% Li2O along with surface boulders above the dike reporting up to 3.55% Li_2O.

The trench was designed to confirm an historical trenched spodumene occurrence intersected by a previous operator in the mid-1970's. The new trench lies 25m along trend and to the east of the old trench and forms a "T" shape by first cross-cutting the pegmatite dike with a 25m N-S trench (23-1597-TR01) and then exposing the dike along five meters of its length to the west (23-1597-TR02) towards the historical trench occurrence.

The pegmatite dike intersected in the trench contained spodumene crystals along its exposed length and five chip samples across the width of the dike were collected at 1m intervals. Assays from these samples; AES62943 to AES62947 are shown in Appendix 4 and the detailed sample location data from the trench is shown. The spodumene pegmatite dike comprises of the coarsely bladed white lithium mineral spodumene along with variable amounts of quartz and feldspar. Three grab samples; AES62948 to AES62950 were also collected from large blocks of spodumene pegmatite lying immediately above the actual bedrock in the trench. A series of soil profile samples were also collected from along the length of the trench and over the exposed spodumene pegmatite. The results from these samples are pending and will provide valuable information on lithium dispersion within different parts of the overburden profile going forward.

All samples were analyzed and reported by ALS Laboratories in Ireland. Work on this small footprint of field area was undertaken in close association with the landowner and the Company rehabilitated the trenched area back to the original field condition on completion.

The trenching has assisted greatly in the interpretation of the spodumene bearing pegmatite dikes encountered in the 2023 summer drilling program. The dikes both in the trench and the drilling dip north westwards at approximately 40 degrees. This trench pegmatite is interpreted to be the same pegmatite intersected at 30m depth in drill hole 23-1597-02 and at 60m depth in drill hole 23-1597-03. This gives a total down dip extension of at least 100m from surface. This dike is just one of the spodumene bearing dikes intersected in the drilling which form a broadly NE-SW trending dike swarm of up to seven dikes in 24 separate intercepts in nine diamond cored drill holes.

Regional Structural and remote sensing study

The regional study defined a 6,000 km^2 study area covering the northern and southern license blocks, including the Knockeen Prospect lithium drill program area. Structural analysis work included utilizing Sentinel-2 satellite imagery which provides a substantial resolution increase that more than doubles that of other satellites. This work was combined with other GIS datasets including the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) Tellus Aeromagnetic data; detailed GSI bedrock mapping data, historical regional GSI geochemistry as well as in-house company GBML-LRH prospecting and lithogeochemistry data.

The results of the combined study have confirmed key structural features across the Leinster Massif which are interpreted to be associated with mineralizing fluid flow key to the anatectic model for the localization and emplacement of the lithium bearing pegmatites. The primary East Carlow Deformation Zone (ECDZ) is shown to transect several of the northern block licenses and in particular the Tonygarrow and Aghavannagh targets. Interpreted splays from this structure pass across several other of the Company's licenses and in particular through the Scurlocks, Sorrell and Knocknaboley target areas. The work has also provided extensions of all of these structural corridors which can now become part of a focused ground exploration program.

On the southern block a historic, partially mapped structural feature passing along PL 1597 has now been confirmed through this study. It can now be interpreted as a significant structural splay off the primary East Carlow Deformation Zone and passes south of the Blackstairs Granite Pluton. This feature has been termed the North Wexford Deformation Zone (NWDZ) and provides a second highly prospective trend for the focus for ground exploration activities. Several target areas have already been identified for detailed prospecting and mapping.

Responsibility to the Environment

All mineral exploration activities in Ireland take place under the auspices of the GSRO, a division within the Government Department of the Environment, Communications & Climate Change. Exploration is governed under the framework of both Irish and EU legislation that has been implemented to ensure that the environment is protected during exploratory work. Prospecting licence holders must comply with all of the relevant legislation. The Company is pleased to confirm that it adheres to the highest standards of good practice in relation to its ongoing exploration activities. For drilling and trenching activities the company completed a detailed GSRO "Appropriate Assessment" process prior to commencement which was reviewed, approved and signed off by the appropriate oversight authorities.

Figure 8: Examples of drill core and prospecting samples from the Leinster Project

Transaction Summary

The Company has entered into a binding heads of agreement with Technology Metals plc (a company registered under the laws of England and Wales with registration number 13446965) (TM1), a UK-based company listed on the standard list of the London Stock Exchange. Technology Minerals PLC has 100% ownership of its subsidiary LRH Resources Limited (LRH), which is the legal and beneficial owner of the licenses (as set out in Appendix 1) that comprise the Leinster Lithium project in Ireland (Acquisition). TM1 nor LRH are not related party to the Company.

The material terms of the Acquisition are as follows:

Acquisition: Subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of the Conditions Precedent, the Company (or its nominee) agrees to acquire, and TM1 agrees to sell 100% of the issued share capital of LRH held by TM1.

Conditions Precedent: Completion of the transaction is conditional upon:

- completion of legal and technical due diligence by the Company by 30th of April 2024 (or such later date as mutually agreed between the Parties in writing) to the sole satisfaction of the Company;
- TM1 and CRML agreeing the terms of the Escrow Deed as described below;
- and the Company obtaining any necessary third-party approvals or consents to complete the transaction;

Consideration: In consideration for the Acquisition, the Company will transfer to TM1 $US10 million worth of fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Critical Metals Corp (a company incorporated under the laws of Delaware in the United States and listed on NASDAQ) (CRML) currently held by Company, at an issue price equal to 90% of the closing price of CRML shares on Nasdaq on the day prior to the date on which the last of the parties enters into the Agreement signed date).

Escrow:
TM1 agrees

- That the Consideration Shares will be subject to voluntary escrow for a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the Consideration Shares; and

The Company agrees

- that it will use its best endeavours to procure CRML to sign the Escrow Deed.

Completion: Completion will occur 5 business days after the last Condition Precedent has been satisfied.

Other Key Terms: TM1 is obliged to maintain the tenements in good standing and meet all obligations in respect of the licenses up until Completion.

Development Plan

The Company's focus is directed to the advancement of its European assets and as previously advised it will commence the initial work program at its Austrian Lithium Projects (refer to the Company's announcement dated 21 June 2023), consisting of 245 exploration licenses covering a total area of 114.6 km² located approximately 70km north of the Wolfsberg Lithium Project. The licenses cover ground that is considered prospective for lithium occurrences and initial surface sampling showing 3.98% Li_2O.

For full details of the Austrian Lithium Project, please refer to EUR announcement dated 21 June 2023, "European Lithium Acquires Austrian Lithium Projects after DD Sampling Shows 3.98% Li_2O". The exploration results and geology have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code (2012). The Competent Person's Statement(s) are found in the section

of this ASX release titled "Competent Person". European Lithium confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company will also advance its key Ukrainian lithium assets as political events allow.

European Lithium Portfolio

The Company has an interest in the following projects and investments:

Critical Metals – The Company holds 67,788,383 ordinary shares in Critical Metals and is the largest stockholder with 83.03% of issued capital. Based on the closing share price of Critical Metals being US8.10 per share as of 19 April 2024, European Lithium's investment in Critical Metals is valued at US$ 549,085,902 (A$ 856.6 Million).

- Listed Investments – The Company holds:
    - 1,180,256,849 shares (representing a 11.3% interest) in Cyclone Metals Ltd (ASX: CLE). CLE holds 100% of the Iron Bear magnetite iron ore project located in the Labrador trough region of Canada as well owns other project in Australia, New Zealand and Sierra Leone. In its ASX release dated 11 April 2024, CLE announced the significant upgrade of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 16.6 billion tonnes containing 29.3% total Fe and 18.2% magnetic Fe, cut-off grade 12.5% magnetic Fe.
    - 15,000,000 shares in Cufe Ltd (ASX: CUF). CUF currently exports iron ore from its Wiluna deposit and has Copper Lithium and Niobium tenements in various stages of exploration.
- Unlisted Investments – European Lithium holds a 7.5% equity interest in Tanbreez Mining Greenland A/S, which holds an exploitation permit for rare earths in Greenland.
- Austrian Lithium Exploration Assets – 100% of the rights, title and interest in the Bretstein-Lachtal, Klementkogel and Wildbachgraben projects covering an area of 114.6 km² in total, which are prospective for lithium in Austria.
- Ukrainian Lithium Assets – interest in special permits for extraction and production of lithium at the Dobra and Shevchenkivske Projects in Ukraine.

In addition to the above, the Company continues to review project opportunities in the mineral exploration area as part of its growth strategy.

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

Yours faithfully
European Lithium Limited

–END–

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Leinster Lithium planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as “could”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “potential”, “should”, and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSON’S STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Dr Thomas Unterweissacher, EurGeol, MAusIMM. Dr Unterweissacher is a licensed Professional Geoscientist registered with European Federation of Geologists and based in Hochfilzen, Austria. The European Federation of Geologists and The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy are a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code ‘Recognized Professional Organization’ (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organization to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Dr Unterweissacher has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Unterweissacher consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Unterweissacher is a consultant to the Company and holds shares in EUR.

References:

Deirdre, F. (2007): Soil geochemical atlas of Ireland, Teagasc and Environmental Protection Agency, 120 p.

Kater, D. & Menuge, J. (2017): Rare-element mineralization and metasomatism in LCT pegmatites from Leinster, SE Ireland, Conference: 8th International Symposium on Granitic Pegmatites, Kristiansand, Norway.

Appendix 1 - Licenses

Licence	Area	County	Area Km2
3030	NE Leinster	Wicklow	44.94
3285	NE Leinster	Wicklow	40.59
3799	NE Leinster	Wicklow	41.88
4540	NE Leinster	Wicklow	31.07
4541	NE Leinster	Wicklow	33.71
4545	NE Leinster	Wicklow	32.53
4546	NE Leinster	Wicklow	20.12
4536	NE Leinster	Wicklow	25.58
4537	NE Leinster	Wicklow	24.58
4538	NE Leinster	Wicklow	24.93
4539	NE Leinster	Wicklow	40.34
4542	NE Leinster	Dublin \ Wicklow	33.06
4543	NE Leinster	Dublin \ Wicklow	40.65
4544	NE Leinster	Dublin \ Wicklow	21.90
4547	NE Leinster	Wicklow	21.50
1597	SW Leinster	Carlow	48.32
1541	SW Leinster	Wexford	36.61
1542	SW Leinster	Wexford	20.39
3213	SW Leinster	Kilkenny	43.42
3214	SW Leinster	Kilkenny	43.33
3895	SW Leinster	Wexford	23.74
3896	SW Leinster	Wexford	34.49
4054	SW Leinster	Wexford	33.09
			760.77

Table 3: List of prospecting licenses in the Leinster Area

Appendix 2a – Prospecting PL 1597

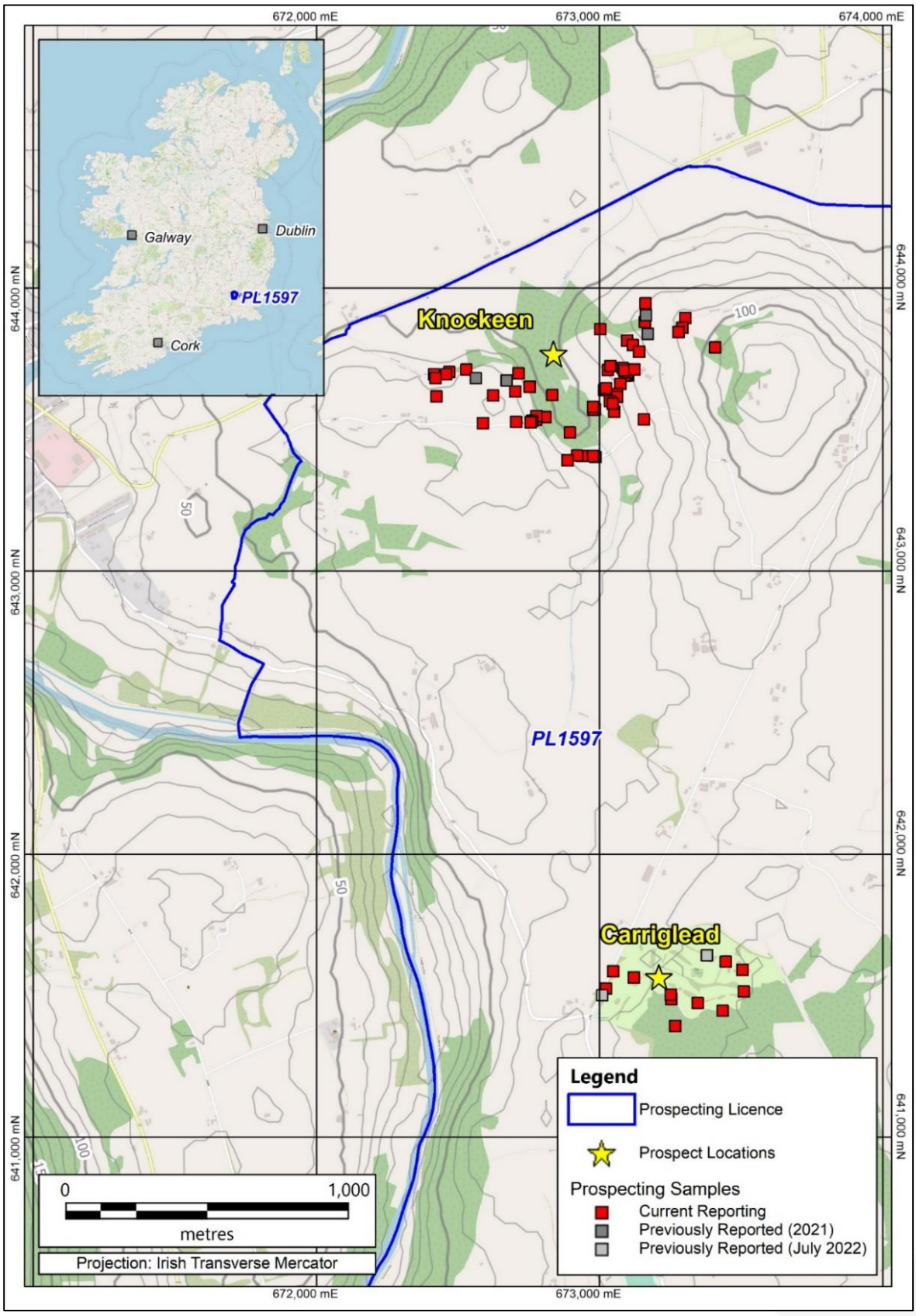

Figure 9: Location of the Knockeen and Carriglead target areas PL 1597 showing sample locations

Sample_ID	Programme	Li_ppm	Li2O%
AES63003	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	17,410	3.75
AES63033	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	16,860	3.63
AES63519	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	13,160	2.83
AES63015	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	13,050	2.81
AES63029	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,920	2.78
AES63042	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,580	2.71
AES63014	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,200	2.63
AES63021	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,040	2.59
AES63018	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,980	2.58
AES63011	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,820	2.54

Table 4: Highlight results from the prospecting programme (December 2022)
** Li_2O % = Li ppm % (x 2.153)*

The current results focussed on the two areas and considerably enhanced the area of boulder trains and significantly shows the high grade nature and size of the boulders in the material being sampled

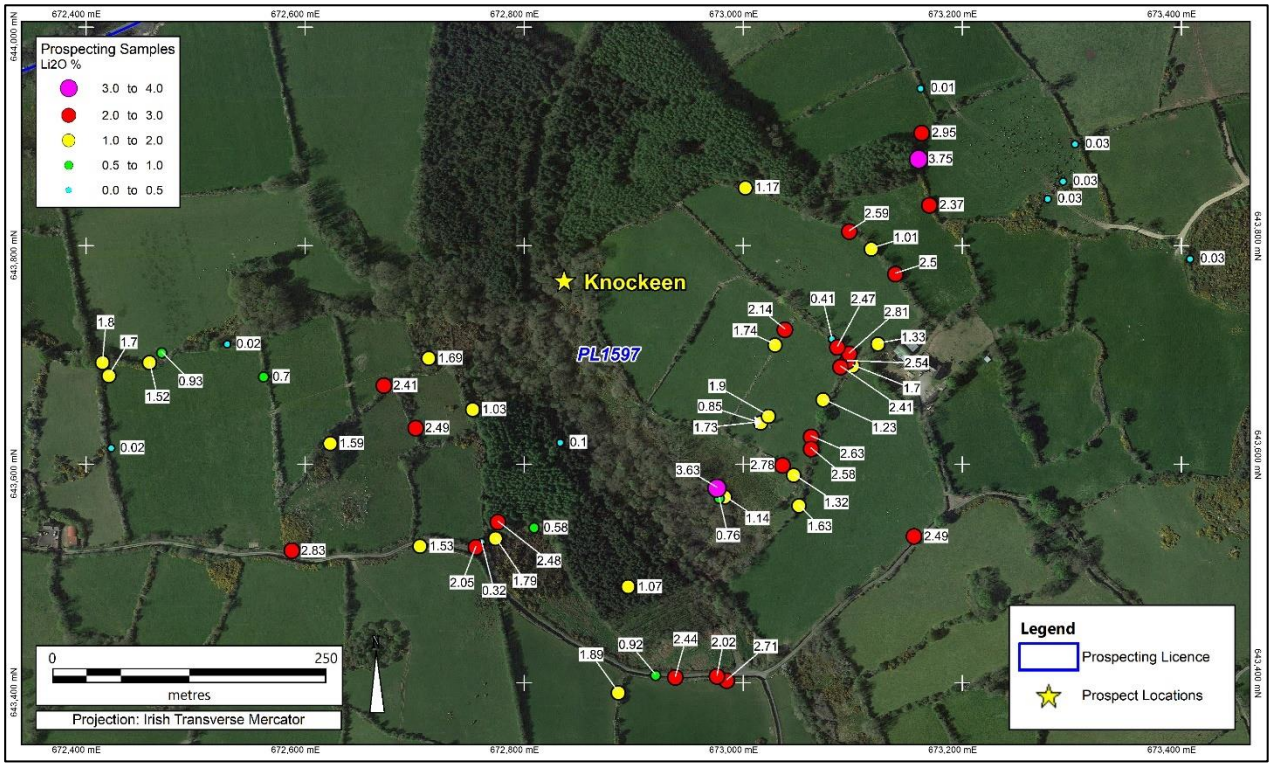

Figure 10: Location of samples and assay results from the Knockeen target area

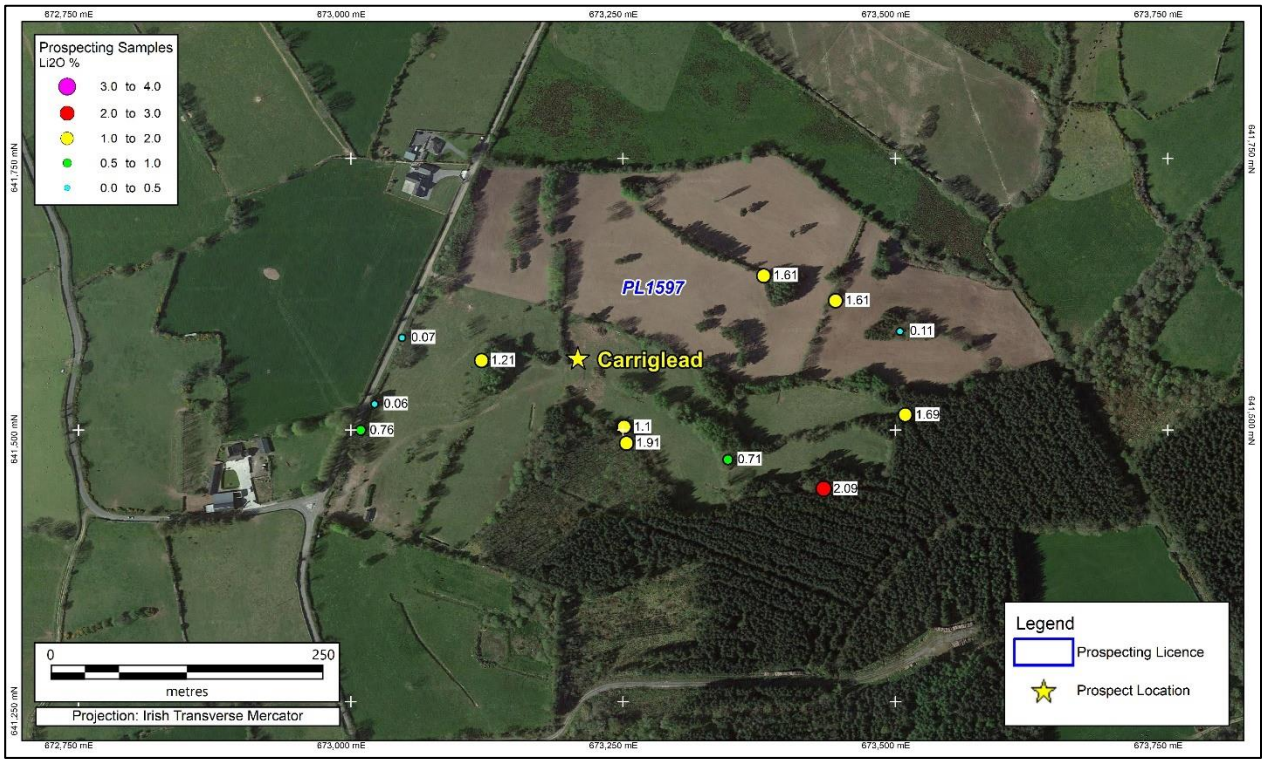

Figure 11: Location of samples and assay results from the Carriglead target area

Figure 12: Spodumene pegmatite samples from Knockeen and Carriglead

Appendix 2b – Prospecting PL 1597

Sample_ID	Programme	Li_ppm	Li2O%	Prospect
AES63003	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	17,410	3.75	Knockeen
AES63033	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	16,860	3.63	Knockeen
AES63519	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	13,160	2.83	Knockeen
AES63015	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	13,050	2.81	Knockeen
AES63029	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,920	2.78	Knockeen
AES63042	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,580	2.71	Knockeen
AES63014	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,200	2.63	Knockeen
AES63021	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	12,040	2.59	Knockeen
AES63018	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,980	2.58	Knockeen
AES63011	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,820	2.54	Knockeen
AES63023	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,620	2.50	Knockeen
AES63028	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,580	2.49	Knockeen
AES63041	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,570	2.49	Knockeen
AES63037	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,510	2.48	Knockeen
AES63016	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,460	2.47	Knockeen
AES63044	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,340	2.44	Knockeen
AES63012	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	11,180	2.41	Knockeen
AES63008	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	9,920	2.14	Knockeen
AES63048	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	9,520	2.05	Knockeen
AES63043	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	9,360	2.02	Knockeen
AES63027	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,820	1.90	Knockeen
AES63046	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,790	1.89	Knockeen
AES63516	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,370	1.80	Knockeen
AES63036	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,300	1.79	Knockeen
AES63007	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,090	1.74	Knockeen
AES63026	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,030	1.73	Knockeen
AES63010	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,890	1.70	Knockeen
AES63517	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,910	1.70	Knockeen
AES63512	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,840	1.69	Knockeen
AES63017	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,550	1.63	Knockeen
AES63520	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,370	1.59	Knockeen
AES63049	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,100	1.53	Knockeen
AES63515	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,040	1.52	Knockeen
AES63024	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	6,190	1.33	Knockeen
AES63031	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	6,140	1.32	Knockeen
AES63013	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	5,720	1.23	Knockeen
AES63019	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	5,420	1.17	Knockeen
AES63030	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	5,300	1.14	Knockeen
AES63034	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	4,960	1.07	Knockeen
AES63039	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	4,790	1.03	Knockeen
AES63022	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	4,710	1.01	Knockeen
AES63514	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	4,300	0.93	Knockeen
AES63045	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	4,290	0.92	Knockeen
AES63025	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	3,940	0.85	Knockeen
AES63032	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	3,550	0.76	Knockeen
AES63035	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	2,680	0.58	Knockeen
AES63009	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	1,920	0.41	Knockeen
AES63047	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	1,480	0.32	Knockeen
AES63038	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	450	0.10	Knockeen
AES63001	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	120	0.03	Knockeen
AES63002	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	120	0.03	Knockeen
AES63004	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	120	0.03	Knockeen
AES63005	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	130	0.03	Knockeen
AES63513	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	100	0.02	Knockeen
AES63518	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	80	0.02	Knockeen
AES63006	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	60	0.01	Knockeen

Table 5: Results from follow up prospecting at Knockeen (December 2022)
** Li_2O % = Li ppm % (x 2.153)*

Sample_ID	Programme	Li_ppm	Li2O%	Prospect
AES63504	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	9,720	2.09	Carriglead
AES63503	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	8,890	1.91	Carriglead
AES63509	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,870	1.69	Carriglead
AES63501	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	7,460	1.61	Carriglead
AES63507	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	5,620	1.21	Carriglead
AES63505	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	5,120	1.10	Carriglead
AES63508	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	3,280	0.71	Carriglead
AES63511	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	500	0.11	Carriglead
AES63506	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	330	0.07	Carriglead
AES63502	Follow Up Sampling Dec 2022	290	0.06	Carriglead

Table 6: Results from follow up prospecting at Carriglead (December 2022)
** Li_2O % = Li ppm % (x 2.153)*

Appendix 3 – Drilling

Hole ID	Prospect	X	Y	Z	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
23-1597-01	Knockeen	673181.00	643843.00	84.39	331.54	-50	76.24
23-1597-02	Knockeen	673147.00	643915.00	81.48	151.539	-50	203.50
23-1597-03	Knockeen	673117.00	643967.00	73.66	151.539	-50	197.83
23-1597-04	Knockeen	673070.00	643944.00	70.62	151.54	-50	179.82
23-1597-05	Knockeen	673059.00	643787.00	69.90	151.54	-50	321.89
23-1597-06	Knockeen	673014.00	643838.00	68.20	171.54	-50	201.00
23-1597-07	Knockeen	672940.00	643779.00	59.00	101.54	-45	317.76
23-1597-08	Knockeen	672914.00	643745.00	54.00	211.54	-45	263.40
23-1597-09	Knockeen	672914.00	643745.00	54.00	121.54	-75	260.81
21-4541-01	Aghavannagh	705438.00	683569.00	354.00	315.43	-55	156.38
21-4541-02	Aghavannagh	705290.00	683686.00	350.00	315.43	-55	224.17
21-4541-03	Aghavannagh	705198.00	683755.00	349.00	323.43	-55	245.00

Table 7: Drill hole collars and orientation

HOLE_ID	SPOD_PEG_ID	SAMPLE	FROM_M	TO_M	APPARENT THICKNESS	TRUE THICKNESS	Li_20 %	PEG_Interval_Grade
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65102	33.26	33.69	0.43	0.06	0.22	**0.38m @ 1.01% Li_2O**
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65103	33.69	33.93	0.24	0.03	0.35	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65105	33.93	34.20	0.27	0.04	0.95	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65106	34.20	34.59	0.39	0.05	1.43	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65107	34.59	34.95	0.36	0.05	2.95	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65108	34.95	35.59	0.64	0.09	0.72	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65110	35.59	35.79	0.20	0.03	0.97	
23-1597-01	PEG-1	AES65111	35.79	36.05	0.26	0.04	0.39	
23-1597-02	PEG-2	AES65123	19.65	20.01	0.36	0.36	0.18	**0.36m @ 0.18% Li_2O**
23-1597-02	PEG-3	AES65127	23.33	23.61	0.28	0.27	1.52	**0.27m @ 1.52% Li_2O**
23-1597-02	PEG-4	AES65136	31.46	31.85	0.39	0.39	1.59	**0.39m @ 1.59% Li_2O**
23-1597-02	PEG-5	AES65178	81.14	81.40	0.26	0.14	0.20	**0.14m @ 0.20% Li_2O**
23-1597-03	PEG-6	AES65212	20.93	21.15	0.22	0.22	0.16	**0.22m @ 0.16% Li_2O**
23-1597-03	PEG-7	AES65221	46.94	47.03	0.09	0.09	0.79	**0.63m @ 0.27% Li_2O**
23-1597-03	PEG-7	AES65222	47.03	47.53	0.50	0.48	0.13	
23-1597-03	PEG-7	AES65223	47.53	47.59	0.06	0.06	0.65	
23-1597-03	PEG-8	AES65229	68.33	68.60	0.27	0.23	0.57	**0.23m @ 0.57% Li_2O**
23-1597-03	PEG-9	AES65230	77.96	78.16	0.20	0.18	0.96	**0.18m @ 0.96% Li_2O**
23-1597-04	PEG-10	AES65266	83.39	83.74	0.35	0.34	0.59	**0.34m @ 0.59% Li_2O**
23-1597-04	PEG-11	AES65274	125.01	125.16	0.15	0.15	0.37	**0.15m @ 0.37% Li_2O**
23-1597-05	**PEG-12**	AES62404	35.05	35.22	0.17	**0.13**	**0.12**	**0.13m @ 0.12% Li_2O**
23-1597-06	PEG-13	AES65285	42.57	42.89	0.32	0.17	1.14	**0.17m @ 1.14% Li_2O**
23-1597-06	PEG-14	AES65289	44.28	44.65	0.37	0.23	1.12	**0.23m @ 1.12% Li_2O**
23-1597-06	PEG-15	AES65298	64.12	64.30	0.18	0.14	2.57	**0.14m @ 2.57% Li_2O**
23-1597-07	PEG-16	AES62450	56.55	56.84	0.29	0.24	1.26	**0.24m @ 1.26% Li_2O**
23-1597-07	PEG-17	AES62457	69.63	69.77	0.14	0.12	0.26	**0.12m @ 0.26% Li_2O**
23-1597-07	PEG-18	AES62460	72.24	72.55	0.33	0.24	0.62	**0.24m @ 0.62% Li_2O**
23-1597-07	PEG-19	AES62470	107.49	107.58	0.10	0.10	0.32	**0.10m @ 0.32% Li_2O**
23-1597-08	PEG-20	AES62503	68.58	69.69	1.11	0.12	0.35	**0.12m @ 0.35% Li_2O**
23-1597-09	PEG-21	AES62522	33.81	33.99	0.18	0.12	0.62	**0.12m @ 0.62% Li_2O**
23-1597-09	PEG-22	AES62527	42.34	42.7	0.36	0.26	0.53	**0.26m @ 0.53% Li_2O**
23-1597-09	PEG-23	AES62536	65.73	66.14	0.41	0.25	1.18	**0.25m @ 1.18% Li_2O**
23-1597-09	PEG-24	AES62540	78.17	78.56	0.39	0.22	0.74	**0.22m @ 0.74% Li_2O**

Table 8: Assay data of pegmatite samples taken during reconnaissance campaign.

Appendix 4 - Trenching

Sample ID	Trenched Dike Samples - 1m Intervals	Li ppm	Li2O%
AES62943	Metre 1- Dec 2023	3,090	0.67
AES62844	Metre 2 - Dec 2023	2,830	0.61
AES62945	Metre 3 - Dec 2023	11,850	2.55
AES62946	Metre 4 - Dec 2023	1,500	0.32
AES62947	Metre 5 - Dec 2023	4,270	0.92
Sample ID	**Grab Samples - Trenched Boulders**	**Li ppm**	**Li2O%**
AES62948	Grab 1 - Dec 2023	13,950	3.00
AES62949	Grab 2 - Dec 2023	10,100	2.17
AES62950	Grab 3 - Dec 2023	9,200	1.98

Table 9: Highlight results from Knockeen Lithium Pegmatite Trenching Program (December 2023)

** Li2O % = Li ppm % (x 2.153).*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 retrospectivity 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.*	*Sampling procedure for rock chip sampling:* • *Once the sample location has been determined, its location is defined and recorded by using a handheld GPS (Garmin 64S).* • *Sampling material of > fist size (ranging between 1-2kg) is collected from each sample location, ensuring that the sample is representative of the outcrop or float boulders being sampled.* • *The sample is placed into the sample bag, which is labelled according to the attributed sample number which in itself is part of a pre-printed set of sample ticket books. These ticket books record all of the details relating to licence, locality, grid coordinates, sample description, sampler and date.* • *Some of the data is collected directly on field tablet which reports directly back to the project database. This data may also include field locality photographs as well as the sample itself.* • *Relevant outcrop information is then transferred to a database in Access \ MX Deposit.* ***Sampling procedure for drill core sampling:*** • *Diamond drilling used for material collection.* • *A total of twelve (12) diamond drill holes with a length of 2647.8 m have been drilled across the project including:-.* • *Three holes at the Aghavannagh prospect on PL 4541for a total of 625m* • *Nine holes were drilled at the Knockeen Prospect PL 1597 for a total of 2,104m* • *All drillholes are planned \ designed to intersect the target pegmatites approximately perpendicular to the dip of pegmatite*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		veins\dikes ensuring that each sample is representative of veins through which it passes. • *After cutting the drillcore using a circular bench mounted diamond core saw, a 1/2 split of HQ was sent to ALS laboratories in Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland for analyses.*
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).*	• *All 12 drillholes for the project were drilled by Priority Drilling Limited of Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland.* • *Drilling was undertaken using a CS-14 drilling rig* • *Drilling was carried out on a single shift of 12 hours and for 6 days a week (Monday to Saturday)* • *Core drilling with HQ diameter (63.5mm) was used with a facility to reduce down to NQ size if difficult drilling conditions were encountered.* • *3 m length standard coring tube was used.* • *The drill core was continuously measured with a Reflex EZ-Trac Single Shot down-hole orientation tool on the drill rig.* • *Drillcore was laid out in wooden core boxes (not trays) this meant secure transport between site and core shed.* • *Core was collected at site at least once per day usually two at lunchtime and at end of shift.*
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.*	• *Core recovery was measured for all runs and recorded.* • *Core recovery is excellent and is between 95 - 100 % in the mainly granitic lithologies and no significant brittle faulting was encountered.* • *Core recovery in sampled pegmatite mineralization is also between 95 - 100%* • *There was next to zero fine material loss due to the competency of the granite lithologies.*
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.*	• *Both, lithology, structural, and geotechnical logging were undertaken by logging geologists.* • *Once back at the core shed detailed structural measurements could then be measured in the drill core with an IMDEX STRUCTURAL-IQ™*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Solution tool as part of the core logging process.* • *This approach means that the pegmatites and their exact orientations can be positioned with all of the other structural components relating to the emplacement of the pegmatite dike swarm.* • *Lithological logging and sampling of the holes took place at the Company's core shed by experienced lithium pegmatite geologists.* • *Individual photographs of each core box are taken. To ensure consistency of the scale, a photographing frame to shoot down the core boxes at a fixed height is used so that each box filled the complete frame without cutting off edges of core boxes.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *The core having being carefully orientated is then clearly marked on the drill core by marker with a continuous cut line trace.* • *Core splitting\sawing is done by using a circular bench mounted diamond core saw with water supply to aid cutting.* • *Sample intervals are cut in half lengthwise down the length of the core axis.* • *The cutting is completed by technicians and supervised by geologists* • *Samples with visible mineralization (spodumene) are collected regardless of the lithology and grade and ranging from 0.1m to 1m in interval thickness.* • *Usually a further two 0.25m sample intervals are collected in the hangingwall and footwall of each of the pegmatite intervals.* • *All remaining core after sampling is stored in the Company's core shed on secure pallets.* • *Half core samples are then bagged and secured using plastic cable ties and the samples are then securely transported to ALS Laboratory ("**ALS**") facilities in County Galway, Republic of Ireland.*
Quality of assay data and	• *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,*	• *All sample preparation and assays were undertaken by ALS laboratories (Ireland).*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	***DRILLCORE SAMPLES*** • *Crushed – CRU-31 (70% pass <2mm)* • *Split – SPL-21* • *Pulverize – PUL-31 250g 85% <75um* • *ME-MS89L Supertrace DL na2O by ICP-MS* • *Sample preparation was using ALS procedure specifically designed for lithium Pegmatites* • *Assay results were monitored by the company through a quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") protocol which includes the insertion of blind standard reference materials, blanks, and duplicates at regular intervals.* • *The frequency of insertion is every 20 samples however we always try and insert one of the CRMS somewhere within the interval of the pegmatite itself if possible.* • *Multi element analysis using ME-MS81(Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS)* ***LITHOLOGY PROSPECTING SAMPLES*** • *Crushed – CRU-31 (70% pass <2mm)* • *Split – SPL-21* • *Pulverize – PUL-31 250g 85% <75um* ***Pegmatite Samples*** • *ME-MS89L Supertrace DL na2O by ICP-MS* ***Other Samples*** • *Analysis : ME-MS81 lithium Borate Fusion* • *Analysis : ME-ICP82b B/Li – Na2O Fusion – ICP High Grade* • *Analysis : AU-ICP22 (occasionally)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SHALLOW SOILS • *Screened SCR-41* • *ME-MS89L Supertrace DL na2O by ICP-MS* ***DEEP OVERBURDEN SAMPLES*** • *Crushed – CRU-31 (70% pass <2mm)* • *Split – SPL-21* • *Pulverize – PUL-31 250g 85% <75um* • *Analysis ME-MS81 lithium Borate Fusion* • *ME-ICP82b B/Li – Na2O Fusion – ICP High Grade*
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.*	• *Mineralized intersections visibly identified, verified and labelled by logging geologists.* • *An independent CP has verified the intersections up to hole No. 3. Thomas Unterweissacher12-13-14 June 2023* • *All the primary data was transferred into standardized excel spreadsheet templates.* *Li assays were converted to Li_2O for reporting using a conversion of $Li_2O\% = Li\ ppm * 2.153 / 10000$.*
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.*	• *Grid System : Irish Transverse Mercator EPSG:2157* • *Drill Collars, Rock samples, shallow soil, and deep overburden sampling*
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 sample are reconnaissance in nature and sample spacing is very variable.* • *The data is not suitable to use in a mineral resource estimate and is not intended for such a use.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *The sample are reconnaissance in nature and cover different locations, so any biasing effect caused by orientation is yet to be determined.* • *Drill holes were in most cases perpendicular to the dip of the pegmatite veins.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Throughout the sampling program, all prescribed sample handling protocols were adhered to. The sample handling protocols included: • The digital sample submission form was prepared prior dispatching samples to ALS Laboratory. Sample submission form contains information regarding the number of samples and their ID's, desired analytical method, details about the shipment - courier name, reference number, and the responsible persons in front of ALS and sender. Filled and signed sample submittal was sent to ALS. • All drill core was placed into labelled core boxes with drill hole and box number and run intervals. • Drill core boxes were transferred to the secure core shed and placed on pallets which are then securely strapped. • All samples for sample preparation and assays were packed and shipped to ALS (Ireland) for handover. • Chain of custody was followed ensuring that only dedicated personnel had access to the samples at all stages of the sampling process. • Remaining coarse and pulp duplicates are returned after assaying
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this point.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
		• 23 Licences in Total (760km2)
		  • 16 licences under JV with Global battery metals Limited totalling 525.7Km2
		  • 7 Licences held directly 100% by LRH Resources Limited a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Technology Minerals Limited totalling 235km^2

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Acquisition of the exploration Licences by LRH Resources Limited now a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Technology Minerals.* • *Tenure is still in the name of LRH Resources Limited as at 05/04/2024.* • *Historical licence holders dating back to 1975/1976 completed basic field exploration all of which data is located at the geological Survey of Ireland archives and which has been reviewed.* • *Prospecting Shallow Soils limited trenching*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The property lies along part of a 135km long regional structural trend of known lithium-bearing pegmatite bedrock occurrences, situated along the south-eastern margin of the Leinster Granite Massif and centred on the Aclare and Moylisha occurrences which were discovered during 1970s and are currently being explored by Blackstairs Lithium (under the Ganfeng – International Lithium joint venture).* • *All of the known pegmatite occurrences lie along this highly prospective trend focused along and within a broad regional NE-SW trending structural zone termed the East Carlow Deformation Zone ("**ECDZ**") which runs for over 135km along the SE flank of the Leinster Granite Massif between Dublin in the NE and north of New Ross to the SW. The licence holdings cover the north eastern and southwestern parts of the trend as well as covering several key splay*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structures along which prospecting to date by the company has identified several spodumene pegmatite occurrences. • *All of license holdings are located within or along the important regional tectonic structure termed the East Carlow Deformation Zone, which is interpreted to control the emplacement of most of the existing LCT pegmatite occurrences within the Leinster Granite Massif.* • *The project is considered to be at the exploration stage of development with significant geological exploration surveys and identification of several developing localised prospect areas. Spodumene bearing pegmatites have been located at all of the prospects in surface float material and at one locality in a series of en-echelon pegmatites forming a closely spaced dike swarm in diamond drilling conducted by the company in 2023.* • *The Anatectic model for pegmatite emplacement is the most strongly held model for the emplacement along the known trend.*
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.*	• All the drill collar, drilling, downhole survey and associated geochemical, and logging data was transferred to standardized excel spreadsheet templates. • A full list of drill hole coordinates is provided in the Appendix 3. • The current announcement refers to the results received for twelve (12) drill holes. • See**Error! Reference source not found.** for map of all completed d rill holes and their orientation. • Drill location data for the twelve (12) drill holes are summarized in the Appendix 3.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No data aggregation methods were used in this announcement. • Li assays were converted to Li_2O for reporting using a conversion of $Li_2O\%$ = Li ppm * 2.153 / 10000.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes were made perpendicular to the dip of the pegmatite veins and intersections. • The calculation of true thickness is based on the measured contact angle (β) between host rock and pegmatite veins. • Calculation follows the formula: True Thickness = Measured Thickness * cos(β).
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.*	• See**Error! Reference source not found.** for map of all completed drill holes and Appendix 3.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All grades are reported from ALS Labs. Assay data for all twelve (12) batches for the nine completed holes at the Knockeen prospect have been received and are listed in the appendix 3.
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.*	• All observed data are recorded in separated files. This includes also geotech logging, density measurements, core recovery, and magnetic susceptibility

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Stakeholder Engagement • Geological and Structural Mapping • Surface Sampling (prospecting samples,) • Surface Sampling (shallow soil samples,) • Surface Sampling (deep overburden samples,) • Geophysical Investigations • Drill Target Definition

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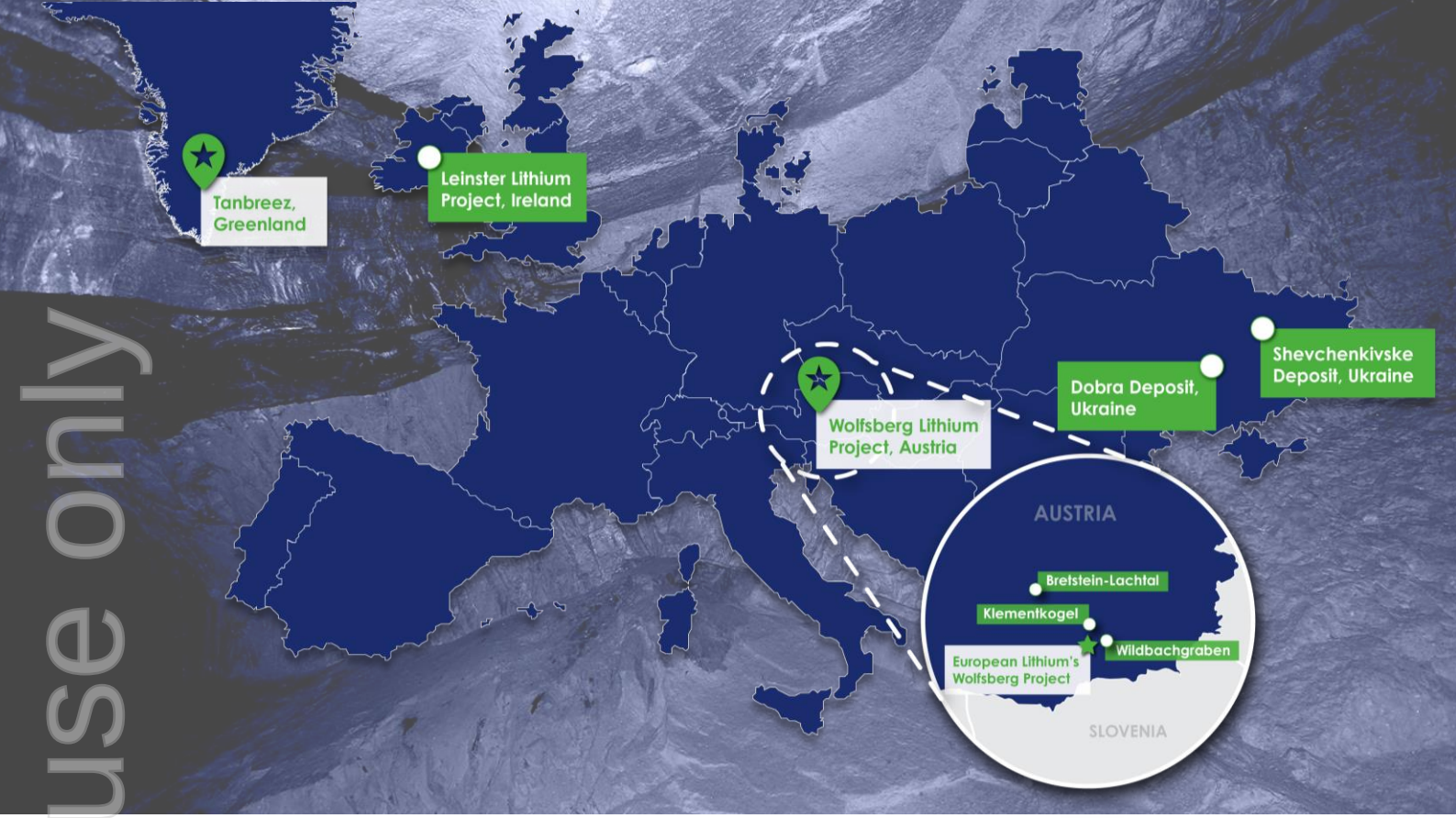

EUROPEAN LITHIUM LTD

ABOUT EUROPEAN LITHIUM

European Lithium Limited is a listed (ASX: **EUR**)(FRA: PF8)(OCT: EULIF) mining exploration and development company focusing on its advancing lithium projects in Europe. We aim to be the first and largest local lithium supplier into an integrated European battery supply chain.

POWERING THE FUTURE

The clean energy revolution has created a need to secure lithium supply, a key component in the dominate Li-ion battery space and satisfy growing Global and European demand. European Lithium's projects are in the heart of Europe's burgeoning battery manufacturing industry and the transformation of traditional transportation to electrified mobility.

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