

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

EASTERN HUB UPDATE AND EXTENSIONAL DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Extensional deep diamond drilling program completed at the Eastern Hub Aubry Deposit totalling 9 holes over 4,024m**
 - New Pegmatite Discovery “North Upper Zone” close to the surface, 2.6 to 6.4m thick and averages over 1.2% Li₂O
 - Two shallow holes confirmed continuity in the North-East Upper zone, supporting its potential inclusion in future Mineral Resource updates
 - At depth, the drilling encountered thinner-than-expected pegmatite intercepts with lower Li₂O levels than anticipated
- **The Seymour Project hosts the Aubry Deposit and numerous additional drill targets that remain untested, identified through magnetic interpretations revealing lineations and magnetic breaks**
 - Located within favourable meta-basalt bedrock units, highlighting potential for further pegmatite discoveries and drill targets
 - Future drilling will proceed from high-priority targets near the established Aubry deposits, expanding outward to lower-priority areas
- **6,900m diamond drill program now underway at the Junior Lithium Project, also part of the Eastern Hub and located 20km east of Seymour**
- **The Seymour Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is progressing with multiple workstreams underway including:**
 - Mine and Pit Optimisation, Geotechnical Program, Metallurgical Testwork, Plant and Site Optimisation
- **Recently engaged ‘Endeavour Financial’ as GT1’s financial adviser, bringing significant advantages to our Seymour project financing strategy**

Green Technology Metals Limited (**ASX: GT1**) (**GT1 or the Company**), a Canadian-focused multi-asset lithium business, is pleased to provide an update on the Eastern Hub projects located in Ontario, Canada.

“Our core strategy is to become the first producer of spodumene concentrate and lithium hydroxide in Ontario. Advancing the Seymour project has remained our top priority this year and we have made significant

progress. We are well-positioned to take full advantage of the next lithium cycle, driven by North America's strong commitment to developing its own lithium supply chain.

GT1 is one of the leading lithium explorers in Ontario, with several key advantages, including a highly experienced management team, skilled in the design and development of concentrators and conversion facilities and asset locations in close proximity to Thunder Bay allowing an integrated lithium production business. We are backed by multiple strategic partners who have a positive long-term outlook for lithium demand specifically in North America.

Although the recent drilling at Seymour did not meet expectations at depth, it was crucial for enhancing our understanding of the deposit and advancing the project. We have identified multiple other drill targets in the project area, which will be tested once the Junior program concludes.

In parallel, we are making strong progress on the Seymour DFS, with several workstreams progressing as planned for release next year. Our financing strategy for the project has been strengthened with the appointment of Endeavour Financial, providing us with full access to their award-winning metals and mining team, recognised as a leading advisor in mine development finance with export credit agencies, government funds and commercial institutions."

- Cameron Henry, Managing Director

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Figure 1: Diamond Drill Rig located at the Seymour Lithium Project

SEYMOUR LITHIUM PROJECT

The Flagship Seymour Project is comprised of 15,140 hectares (151.4km²) of 100% GT1-owned Claims. It is located near the township of Whitesand and Armstrong, approximately 230km north of the major regional township and port of Thunder Bay. The Seymour Project has an existing Mineral Resource estimate of 10.3 Mt @ 1.03% Li₂O (comprised of 6.1 Mt at 1.25% Li₂O Indicated and 4.2 Mt at 0.7% Li₂O Inferred)¹ at North and South Aubry Deposit areas.

¹ For full details of the Seymour Mineral Resource estimate, see GT1 ASX release dated 21 November 2023

EXTENSIONAL DIAMOND DRILLING CAMPAIGN

GT1 conducted a 9 hole (plus two re-drills) of 4,024m (excluding re-drills) deep drilling program over the North Aubry deposit. Most holes targeted inferred classified material below the current open-pit designs. The drill program defined thinner than previously anticipated intercepts of pegmatite at depth with low levels of Li₂O. However, in the process of targeting the deep inferred material the drilling discovered a previously unknown pegmatite, North East Upper, from near surface and 2.6 to 6.4m thick and averaging over 1.2% Li₂O. Two shallower holes, GTDD-24-007 and GTDD-23-011 targeted the North East upper to confirm its continuity sufficiently for inclusion in future Mineral Resource updates.

The drilling illustrated that the mineralisation at North Aubry does not appear to continue at depth at economic thicknesses but that the area still has plenty of exploration upside for the discovery of further shallow LCT pegmatites in the vicinity of the Aubry deposits.

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O %
GTDD-24-007	397386	5585803	390	-56	210	150	82.5	88.8	6.4	1.67
GTDD-24-002	397399	5585871	380	-64	203	597	126.1	132.3	6.2	1.39
GTDD-24-006	397440	5585740	395	-71	210	621	48.9	54.3	5.5	1.33
GTDD-24-005	397604	5586003	381	-65	211	699	450.2	454.0	3.8	0.79
GTDD-24-005	397604	5586003	381	-65	211	699	579.4	584.9	5.5	0.46
GTDD-24-006	397440	5585740	395	-71	210	621	440.5	444.4	3.9	0.65
GTDD-24-007	397386	5585803	390	-56	210	150	82.5	88.8	6.4	1.67
GTDD-24-002	397399	5585871	380	-64	203	597	126.1	132.3	6.2	1.39
GTDD-24-006	397440	5585740	395	-71	210	621	48.9	54.3	5.5	1.33
GTDD-24-005	397604	5586003	381	-65	211	699	450.2	454.0	3.8	0.79

Table 1: Diamond drilling assays from the deep extensional diamond drill program at the North and South Aubry deposit

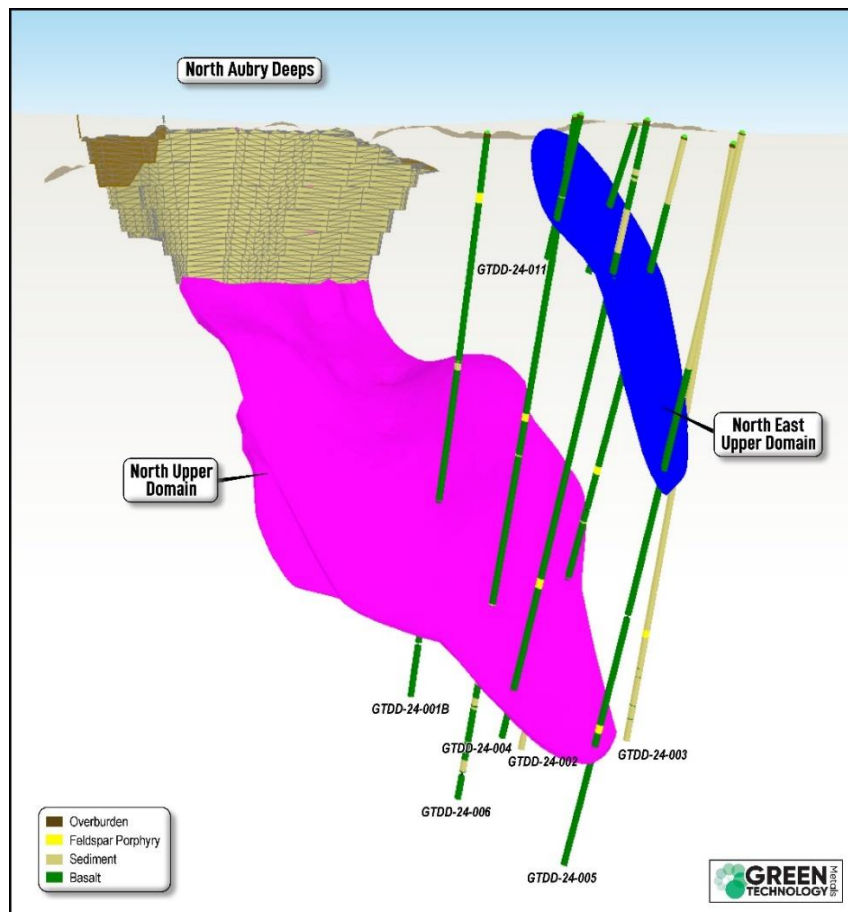


Figure 2: Oblique view looking northerly of the North Aubry deposit showing the extent of the Deeps drilling program

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RESOURCE GROWTH

Drilling to date has primarily focused on the Aubry target areas and the immediate surrounding vicinity. Numerous additional targets around Seymour have yet to undergo drill testing. These targets have been identified through magnetic interpretations, revealing lineation's and magnetic breaks within favourable meta-basalt bedrock units. The planned drilling approach will progress from high to low priority, starting near the established Aubry deposits and expanding outward.

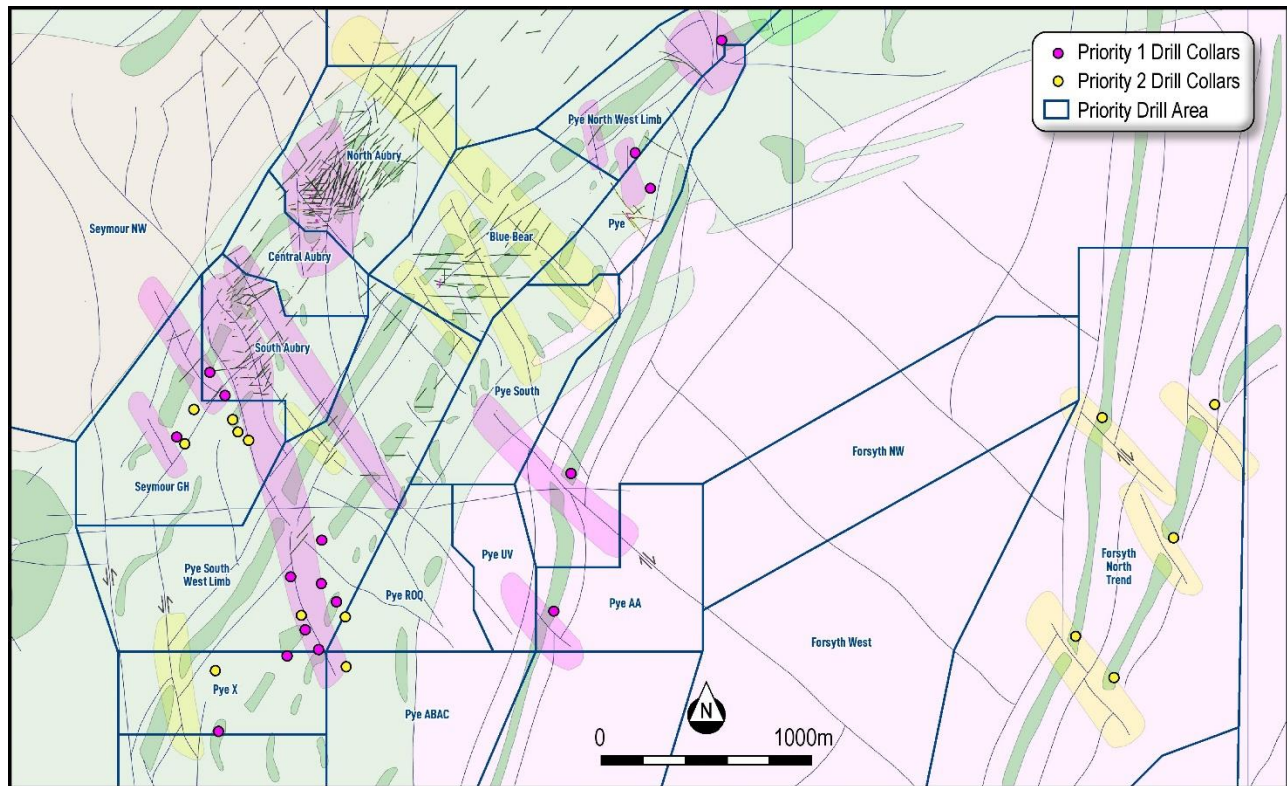


Figure 3: Seymour Priority 1 and 2 drill targets areas

DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY

Multiple work streams are progressing in support of the Seymour Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) scheduled for release in H1 2025, dependent on market conditions and drilling success currently underway at the Junior Lithium Project which may be included into the study, and potentially delay the completion. Any delay will also reduce expenditure through H1 2025.

Currently there are multiple workstreams underway that include:

- **Mineral Resource Estimate** is being updated to incorporate the latest infill drilling data and revised modifying factors, reflecting the 2024 lithium price environment.
- **Mine and pit optimisations** have been updated to account for the revised lithium prices and to explore alternative mining concepts aimed at reducing strip ratios and waste movement. Enquiries have been made to Canada-based contractors to validate mining cost inputs and initiate early contractor engagement.
- An additional **mine geotechnical program** is well progressed, including the interpretation of data and testing of rock strength parameters for both open pit and underground mine design.
- **Metallurgical test work** is focused on evaluating orebody variability through Dense Media Separation (DMS) and assessing ore sorting amenability. Early results from ore sorting show good lithium recovery and high iron rejection through sensor-based X-ray transmission (XRT) sorting. DMS variability testing on composite samples is progressing to validate recovery criteria across grade ranges at or below the life-of-mine feed grade.

- The company has also undertaken **plant and site layout optimisation**, aiming to simplify the overall footprint, reduce earthworks, and minimize areas in contact with operations. This optimization has enabled the removal of the North pond, reducing dam construction costs and overall site water management requirements.
- **Infrastructure design** is advancing, with an emphasis on optimising the south dam design to lower capital costs. Ongoing work includes power supply identification, trade-off studies, geotechnical reviews, transport and logistics planning, and cost assessments for other infrastructure components.
- A significant focus is also on **project execution planning**, including defining the intended construction approach, procurement strategies, and workforce engagement plans. This work is critical for securing the support of First Nations communities and other key stakeholders, serving as a foundation for the company's engagement processes.

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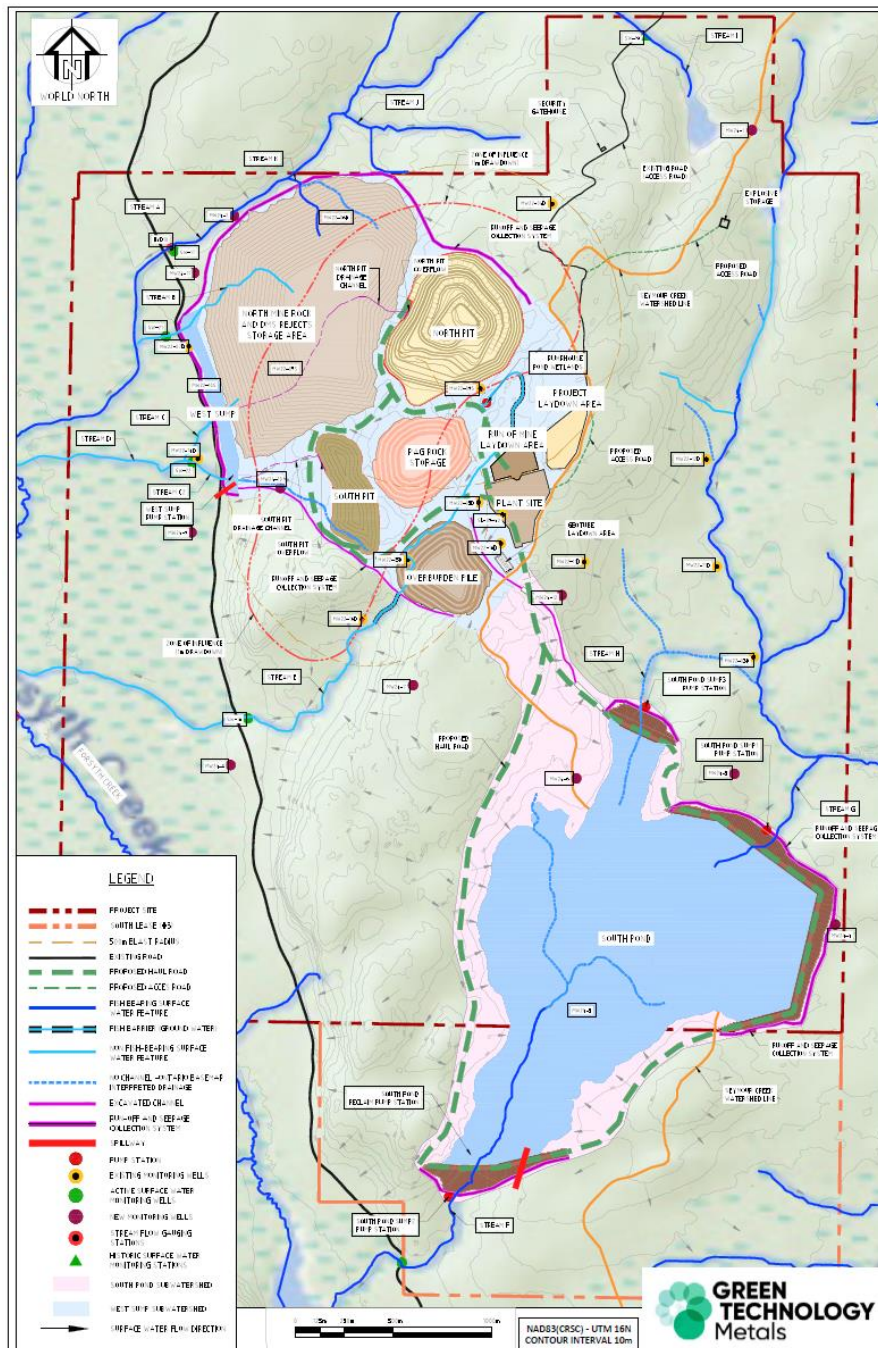


Figure 4: Seymour site layout

PROJECT FINANCING

GT1 have recently engaged 'Endeavour Financial' as our financial adviser, bringing significant advantages to our Seymour project financing strategy. This partnership grants us full access to Endeavour's award-winning metals and mining financing team, recognised as the leading adviser in mine development financings over the past five years. Endeavour brings unique and unparalleled insights into current market trends and transaction dynamics, with specialised expertise in financings involving Canadian, US, and Korean institutions with critical mineral mandates. Their industry-recognised track record includes recent success in structuring effective financings through multi-source funding arrangements. Additionally, Endeavour's strong, long-standing relationships with key financing providers will be highly beneficial to GT1 as we advance the financing of Seymour.

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.

KEY CONTACTS

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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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% Li₂O.

Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O (%)
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, Junior and Wisa) and lithium exploration claims (Allison, Falcon, Gathering, 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.

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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 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 18 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, tortious, 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).

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APPENDIX A: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – Table 1 Report

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	Diamond Drilling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken from NQ diamond drill core. LCT Pegmatite units were identified from logging and sampled in their entirety downhole including shoulder waste rock material either side of the pegmatite units. Samples were nominally 1m downhole intervals to geological contacts with a minimum of 0.2m sample lengths.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ size diamond core drilling was undertaken through the thin overburden prior to drilling NQ size core to the remainder of the hole.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core was recovered through the overburden HQ section of the hole (top 5m of the hole) Core recovery through the primary rock and mineralised pegmatite zones was over 95% and considered satisfactory. Recovery was determined by measuring the recovered metres in the core trays against the drillers core block depths for each run. No observable relationship has been noted between core recovery and Li₂O grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each sample was logged for lithology, minerals, grainsize and texture as well as alteration, sulphide content, and any structures. Logging is qualitative in nature. Samples are representative of an interval or length. Sampling was undertaken for the entire cross strike length of the intersected pegmatite unit at nominal 1m intervals with breaks at geological contacts. Sampling extended into the country mafic rock. Logging is qualitative in nature based on visual estimates of mineral species and geological features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples were ½ cored using a diamond saw with ½ the core placed in numbered sample bags for assaying and the other half retained in sequence in the core tray. ½ core samples were approximately 2.5kg in weight with a minimum weight of 500grams. Core was cut down the apex of the core Each ½ core sample was dried, crushed to entirety to 90% -10 mesh, riffle split (up to 5 kg) and then pulverized with 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 entire pegmatite unit was ½ core sampled to ensure representivity. The sample preparation process is considered representative of the whole core sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All GT1 drill samples were submitted to AGAT Thunder Bay for analysis for sample preparation before forwarding the pulps to their Ancaster laboratory in Ontario Canada for analysis using Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish. GT1 inserted certified lithium standards of varying grade and blanks into each batch submitted to AGAT to monitor precision and bias performance at a rate of 1:20. AGAT also inserted internal standards, blanks and pulp duplicates within each sample batch as part of their own internal monitoring of quality control. Some mineral species identifications were confirmed using a RAMAN spectrometer onsite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All GT1 Li results were within acceptable tolerances. Controls samples revealed no significant bias with precision levels generally within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been confirmed through correlation with core photographs by company geologist and obtaining similar intercepts and tenor from other diamond holes drilled near significant intersections. Primary logging data is logged directly into an excel spreadsheet, and then uploaded directly into a secure independent SQL based database using purpose-built importers. Laboratory assay results were imported directly into the database and samples matched to sampleid's and QAQC results reviewed for acceptability. Significant intercepts were cross checked against core photographs.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A GPS reading was taken for each sample location using UTM NAD83 Zone16 (for Seymour); waypoint averaging or dGPS was performed when possible. The project area was flown using LIDAR equipment in October 2021 by KBM Resources Group Inc. from Thunder Bay using a Riegl 680i LiDAR system, coupled to a Applanix POSAV 510 positioning system. The topographic mapping produced is extremely accurate and well suited for resource modelling. All drilling collars coordinates were compared to the Lidar elevation data to ensure no erroneous coordinates were present in the database. Some collar RL's were adjusted to the Lidar elevation where they differed by more than 3m. GT1 employed a calibrated Reflex SprintIQ North Seeking Gyroscopic tool on all 2021 and 2022 drill holes and surveyed the holes in their entirety with readings downhole every 5m. North Seeking gyroscopes have a typical azimuth accuracy of +/- 0.75 degrees and +/- 0.15 degrees for dip. <p>All collars are picked up and stored in the database in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) Zone 16 horizontal and geometric control datum projection for the United States.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Seymour pegmatites in the North and South areas of the deposit have variable drill spacing from 20mEx20mN in the shallower areas (<150m) of the deposit to 50mE x 50mN at lower depths (150-250m) and greater than 80m spacing below this depth. The drill spacing is sufficient to support the various levels of Mineral Resource classification applied to the estimate. 1m compositing was applied to the Seymour Mineral Resource update based on a review of sample interval lengths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GT1 drill samples were drilled close to perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite unit and sampled the entire length of the pegmatite as well including several metres into the mafic country rock either side of the pegmatite. Pegmatites hosting the mineralisation are tabular in nature and the data does not suggest sampling bias has been introduced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on this Mineral Resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1) owns 100% interest in the Ontario Lithium Projects (Seymour, Junior, Root and Wisa). Seymour Lithium Asset consists of 744 Cell Claims (Exploration Licences) with a total claim area of 15,140 ha. GT1 have acquired several additional claims around Seymour, Root, Allison Lake and Landore since listing on the ASX in November 2021. As of the effective date of this report, all subject lands are in good standing and all claims are currently held 100% by Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd (a subsidiary of Green Technology Metals Ltd). As the claims are on Crown Land, surface access is guaranteed under the Mining Act of Ontario. All Cell Claims are in good standing An Active Exploration Permit exists over the Seymour Lithium Assets An Exploration Agreement is current with the Whitesand First Nation who are supportive of GT1 exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional exploration for lithium deposits commenced in the 1950's. In 1957, local prospector, Mr Nelson Aubry, discovered the North Aubry and the South Aubry pegmatites. Geological mapping by the Ontario Department of Mines commenced in 1959 and was completed in 1962 (Pye, 1968), with the publication of "Map 2100 Crescent Lake Area" in 1965. From the late 1950's to 2002, exploration by the Ontario Department of Mines was generally restricted to geological mapping and surface sampling, although some minor drilling was completed to test the North Aubry pegmatite in late 1957 (Rees, 2011). In 2001, Linear Resources Inc. ("Linear Resources") obtained the Seymour Lake Project with an initial focus on the project's tantalum potential. In 2002, a 23-diamond drill-hole campaign was completed at North Aubry, and a further 8 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry. In 2008, Linear Resources completed a regional soil-sampling program which resulted in the identification of a number soil geochemical anomalies. Based on these anomalies, another drilling campaign (completed in 2009), with 12 diamond drill-holes at North Aubry, 2 diamond drill-holes at South Aubry, and further 5 diamond drill-holes peripheral to the Aubry prospects designed to test the main 2008 soil geochemical anomalies. Little work was undertaken between 2010 and 2016 until Ardiden acquired the project from Linear Resources in 2016. Further drilling was carried out by Ardiden between 2017 and 2018 resulting in the completion of an updated mineral resource estimate of the Aubry pegmatites in 2018. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was also undertaken by Ardiden in

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																								
		2018 to test any further exploration potential beyond the current Aubry pegmatite delineating numerous targets.																																																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Geology: The general geological setting of the Seymour Lithium Asset consists of the Precambrian Canadian Shield that underlies approximately 60% of Ontario. The Shield can be divided into three major geological and physiographic regions, from the oldest in the northwest to the youngest in the southeast. ▪ Local Geology: The Seymour Lithium Asset is located within the eastern part of the Wabigoon Subprovince, near the boundary with the English River Subprovince to the north. These subprovinces are part of the Superior Craton, comprised mainly of Archaean rocks but also containing some Mesoproterozoic rocks such as the Nipigon Diabase. ▪ Bedrock Geology: The bedrock is best exposed along the flanks of steep-sided valleys scoured by glaciers during the recent ice ages. The exposed bedrock is commonly metamorphosed basaltic rock, of which some varieties have well-preserved pillows that have been intensely flattened in areas of high tectonic strain. Intercalated between layers of basalt are lesser amounts of schists derived from sedimentary rocks and lesser rocks having felsic volcanic protoliths. These rocks are typical of the Wabigoon Subprovince, host to most of the pegmatites in the region. ▪ Ore Geology: Pegmatites are reasonably common in the region intruding the enclosing host rocks after metamorphism, evident from the manner in which the pegmatites cut across the well-developed foliation within the metamorphosed host rocks. This post-dating relationship is supported by radiometric dating; an age of 2666 ± 6 Ma is given for the timing of intrusion of the pegmatites (Breaks, et al., 2006). ▪ The pegmatites in North Aubry have a northeast plunge direction varying from 10 to 35 degrees from horizontal some 800m downdip extent and 250-300m strike. The North Upper and North Upper high grade component within, appears to wedge towards the south east and is still open down dip and to the north west. ▪ Southern pegmatites are thinner and less well developed with higher muscovite content and appear to have a more north to north-westerly trend and dip more shallowly to the east. These pegmatites are also hosted in pillow basalts. ▪ The pegmatites are zoned with better developed spodumene crystal appearing as bands, often at an acute angle to the general trend of the pegmatite. ▪ The dominant economic minerals are spodumene with varying proportions of muscovite, microcline, and minor petalite and lepidolite. ▪ The adjacent pillow basalts contain minor disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. 																																																								
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to previous announcements for drill hole information previously reported 17 November 2023 to the ASX. ▪ Material information on the project drill holes is illustrated on the figures (plan views, sections, results tables) in the ASX announcement. <p>Recent GT1 borehole collars within and surrounding the Aubry deposits are noted in the table below. Depending on azimuth and dips of the selected boreholes, the drilled lengths are apparent and do not reflect true thicknesses.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>HoleID</th> <th>Easting</th> <th>Northing</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>Depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-001</td> <td>397383</td> <td>5585626</td> <td>386</td> <td>-67</td> <td>219</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-001A</td> <td>397383</td> <td>5585627</td> <td>386</td> <td>-68</td> <td>217</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-001B</td> <td>397352</td> <td>5585597</td> <td>384</td> <td>-74</td> <td>214</td> <td>510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-002</td> <td>397399</td> <td>5585871</td> <td>380</td> <td>-64</td> <td>202</td> <td>597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-003</td> <td>397418</td> <td>5585940</td> <td>373</td> <td>-70</td> <td>209</td> <td>546</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-004</td> <td>397564</td> <td>5585870</td> <td>393</td> <td>-65</td> <td>209</td> <td>585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-005</td> <td>397604</td> <td>5586003</td> <td>381</td> <td>-65</td> <td>210</td> <td>699</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	GTDD-24-001	397383	5585626	386	-67	219	30	GTDD-24-001A	397383	5585627	386	-68	217	9	GTDD-24-001B	397352	5585597	384	-74	214	510	GTDD-24-002	397399	5585871	380	-64	202	597	GTDD-24-003	397418	5585940	373	-70	209	546	GTDD-24-004	397564	5585870	393	-65	209	585	GTDD-24-005	397604	5586003	381	-65	210	699
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		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-006</td> <td>397440</td> <td>5585740</td> <td>395</td> <td>-71</td> <td>208</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-007</td> <td>397386</td> <td>5585803</td> <td>390</td> <td>-56</td> <td>209</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-011</td> <td>397530</td> <td>5585774</td> <td>398</td> <td>-63</td> <td>211</td> <td>136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GTDD-24-026</td> <td>396847</td> <td>5585750</td> <td>338</td> <td>-55</td> <td>210</td> <td>180</td> </tr> </table> <p>All GT1 diamond holes were NQ diameter holes.</p>	GTDD-24-006	397440	5585740	395	-71	208	621	GTDD-24-007	397386	5585803	390	-56	209	150	GTDD-24-011	397530	5585774	398	-63	211	136	GTDD-24-026	396847	5585750	338	-55	210	180
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<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ length weighted averages and all resource estimates are tonnage weighted averages ▪ Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated in reported intercepts. ▪ No metal equivalent values are quoted. 																												
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ▪ <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holes drilled by GT1 are reported as apparent widths but do attempt to pierce the mineralised pegmatite approximately perpendicular to strike in most cases, and therefore, the downhole intercepts reported are approximately equivalent to the true width of the mineralisation. 																												
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The appropriate maps are included in the announcement. 																												

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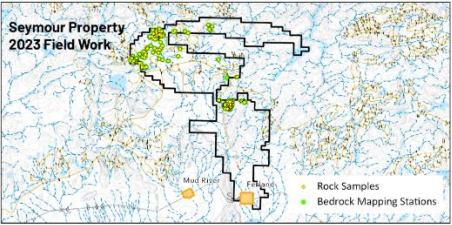
Balanced reporting

- 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.

- GT1 pegmatite downhole interval summary with associated assay results are listed below (all historic drill intercepts have been previously reported see 23 June 22 and 17 November 2023 ASX mineral resource estimate announcement):

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Lith.	Li ₂ O%
GTDD-24-001B	397,352	5,585,597	384	- 74	215	510	358.2	361.0	2.8	Pegmatite	0.21
GTDD-24-001B	397,352	5,585,597	384	- 74	215	510	459.8	462.7	2.9	Pegmatite	0.06
GTDD-24-002	397,399	5,585,871	380	- 64	203	597	126.1	132.3	6.2	Pegmatite	1.39
GTDD-24-002	397,399	5,585,871	380	- 64	203	597	353.8	356.0	2.2	Pegmatite	0.06
GTDD-24-004	397,564	5,585,870	393	- 65	210	585	140.4	143.1	2.6	Pegmatite	0.06
GTDD-24-004	397,564	5,585,870	393	- 65	210	585	537.5	540.8	3.4	Pegmatite	0.27
GTDD-24-005	397,604	5,586,003	381	- 65	211	699	311.6	316.5	4.8	Pegmatite	0.13
GTDD-24-005	397,604	5,586,003	381	- 65	211	699	450.2	454.0	3.8	Pegmatite	0.79
GTDD-24-005	397,604	5,586,003	381	- 65	211	699	579.4	584.9	5.5	Pegmatite	0.46
GTDD-24-006	397,440	5,585,740	395	- 71	210	621	48.9	54.3	5.5	Pegmatite	1.33
GTDD-24-006	397,440	5,585,740	395	- 71	210	621	135.9	139.1	3.2	Pegmatite	0.84
GTDD-24-006	397,440	5,585,740	395	- 71	210	621	440.5	444.4	3.9	Pegmatite	0.65
GTDD-24-006	397,440	5,585,740	395	- 71	210	621	595.9	599.4	3.5	Pegmatite	0.03
GTDD-24-007	397,386	5,585,803	390	- 56	210	150	82.5	88.8	6.4	Pegmatite	1.67

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Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GT1 completed a fixed wing single sensor magnetic/radiometric/VLF airborne geophysical survey. Survey details, 1191 line-km, 75m line spacing, direction 90 degrees to cross cut pegmatite strike, 70m altitude. Final images have been received for Total Count Radiometric, Total Magnetics and VLF from MPX. Interpretation has been by Southern Geoscience Green Technology Metals conducted geological field investigations and mapping on the Seymour property throughout the second half of the 2023 field season. Efforts were focused on finding new pegmatite occurrences, while mapping the bedrock geology, minerals and structure, across the property. A crew of four collected 194 rock samples and mapped 196 outcrop stations, mainly in the north half of the Seymour property as well as the area immediately NW of the North Aubry deposit. No significant discoveries were made. <div data-bbox="785 509 1234 732" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Seymour Property 2023 Field Work</p> <p>Rock Samples Bedrock Mapping Stations</p> </div>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Geological field mapping of anomalies and associated pegmatites at Seymour and regional claims incorporating auger sampling to better test bedrock potential. Further drill targeting around neighbouring tenements (Junior Lake) followed by diamond drilling over the next 24 months. Continuation of detailed mining studies

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Not applicable)