



**AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT:
FIELDWORK PROGRAM COMPLETED AT TANGO AND
BARBARA LAKE PROPERTIES IN ONTARIO**

Balkan Mining and Minerals Ltd (BMM or the Company) would like to provide an update to its ASX announcement lodged 13 November 2024. BMM has included:

- Appendix 1: Sample Description
- Appendix 2: JORC Table 1
- Amended cautionary statement to Figure 2

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

-ENDS-

FIELDWORK PROGRAM COMPLETED AT TANGO AND BARBARA LAKE PROPERTIES IN ONTARIO

Highlights

- Fieldwork program completed with an extensive geological mapping and sampling program undertaken
- The field program targeted high-priority areas identified from previous desktop studies
- In total 48 rock chip and soil samples were collected for geochemical analysis
- Samples submitted to AGAT laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for whole rock analysis, results expected in December 2024

Balkan Mining and Minerals Ltd (ASX: BMM; "BMM" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has completed field exploration program at the Tango Lithium Project in Georgia Lake area and Barbara Lake Lithium Project in Ontario.

This program marks a significant step forward in identifying high-potential lithium pegmatites in Ontario's prolific lithium belt. The fieldwork involved prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling. A total of 16 rock chips and 21 soil samples were collected from the Tango project, while 11 rock samples were gathered from the Barbara Lake project. These samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay for geochemical analysis. AGAT is an independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests. A field quality assurance program was implemented which included retaining traverse track files, inserting QAQC samples for LIBS/assays, and retaining digital data files.

Experienced Vancouver based contractor GeoMap Exploration Inc. conducted field program over the projects area as previously referenced (*See ASX Announcement dated 17 October 2024*).

Executive Director Fadi Diab, commented:

"We are very pleased with the findings from this season's fieldwork, particularly the potential for lithium-rich pegmatites at Tango. The preliminary observations are very encouraging, and we await the geochemical assay results from the laboratory. These findings underscore the exciting potential of our Ontario lithium projects. I would like to acknowledge the excellent work by GeoMap Exploration."

Fieldwork Program Summary

At the Tango Lithium Project, field geologists observed two distinct types of pegmatites: a pink variety rich in potassium feldspar and a white variety containing albite, with the latter believed to have higher LCT pegmatite potential. Additionally, the property features metasedimentary rocks intruded by pegmatite formations, with a coarse-grained texture indicative of spodumene-bearing pegmatites.

The Barbara Lake Project comprises predominantly granite with minor metasediments, displaying two pegmatite types with varied mineral compositions. Unlike Tango, no visible spodumene crystals were observed in this property. However, the white albite-rich pegmatite variety was present.



Figure 1 – 2024 Fieldwork – Pegmatite Outcrop on the Babara Lake Project (left) Tango Lithium Project – Island showing (Right)



Figure 2 – Field samples from the Tango Lithium Project (Island Showing) being checked under fluorescent light ¹

¹ **Cautionary Statement:** While the Company is encouraged by the geology observed through field mapping and outcrop sampling, no qualitative or quantitative assessment of mineralisation within the pegmatites can be made at this stage. No lithium abundance can be announced or estimated as a result of this LIBS reading, given it produced no results conclusive of the presence of lithium. The SciAps handheld LIBS analyser is valuable for in-situ identification, but its results are not a substitute for precise laboratory assay data. Mineral abundance estimates in the field and from the LIBS device should not be considered proxies for laboratory analyses, especially where accurate concentration or grade assessments are critical to economic evaluations. Furthermore, handheld and visual estimates do not account for potential impurities or other properties that may affect economic value.

No lithium abundance can be announced or estimated as a result of this LIBS reading, given it produced no results conclusive of the presence of lithium. Laboratory assays are required to verify both the presence and grade of lithium content. Laboratory assays remain necessary to accurately determine lithium concentrations in pegmatite samples.

Future Work Program

Further work programs will be designed following receipt of assay results which are currently in the AGAT laboratory and assay results to be expected in December 2024.

About Tango Lithium Project

The Tango Lithium Project consists of 41 contiguous mining claims, covering 8.64 km². The property is in the Georgia Lake area, 43.1 km northeast of Nipigon, and 31 km south-southeast of Beardmore, the property holds significant exploration potential.

About Barbara Lithium Project

The Barbara Lithium Project consists of 212 claims covering an area of approximately 42 km². The Project is located in the central portion of the Barbara Lake Area and encompasses the southwestern part of Georgia Lake. The Project is located approximately 37 km northeast of Nipigon and 150 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

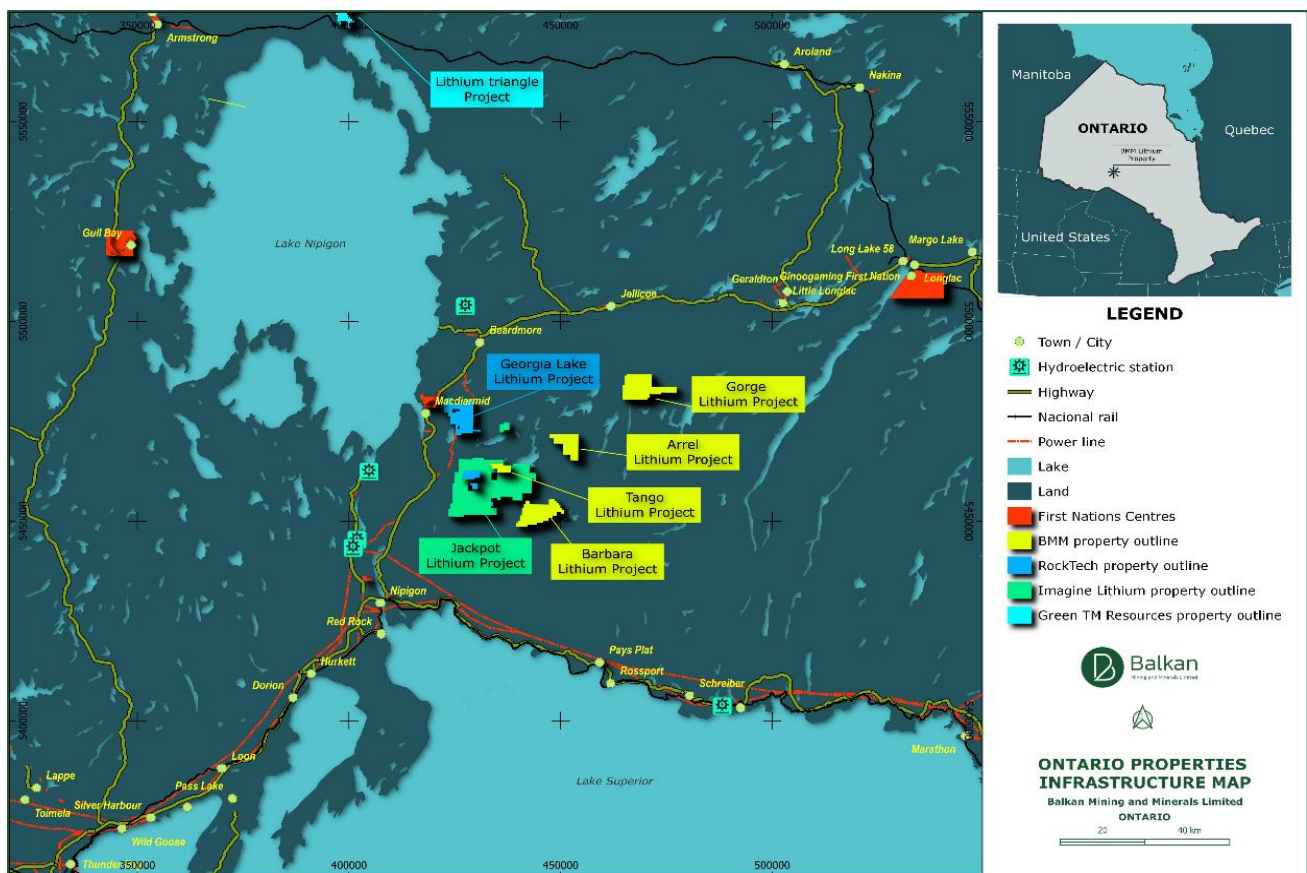


Figure 3 - BMM's Ontario Projects Location Map

Contacts

For more information, please visit our website, www.balkanmin.com or contact:

Fadi Diab

Executive Director

T: +61 8 6188 8181

E: fadi.diab@balkanmin.com

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dejan Jovanovic, a Competent Person who is a Member of the European Federation of Geologists (EurGeol). The European Federation of Geologists is a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Jovanovic is the General Manager of Exploration and is a part-time contractor of the Company. Mr Jovanovic has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jovanovic consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-looking Statements

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

These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

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

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Appendix 1: Sample Description

No	Project	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
1	Barbara	599752	Rock Chip	443957	5449512	Pegmatite-Kfeld, Qtz, some Ms, Bt, 2-3m wide and 4-5m long
2	Barbara	599757	Rock Chip	442492	5451026	Pegmatite- Feld Qtz & minor Bt 2-3m wide & 9-10m long.
3	Barbara	599764	Rock Chip	442109	5453481	Pegmatite- Feld Qtz Bt & Ms 1-2m wide & 2-3m long.
4	Barbara	599772	Rock Chip	442013	5449316	Pegmatite Feld Qtz 1-1.5m wide 4-5m long.
5	Barbara	599774	Rock Chip	447626	5454269	Pegmatite boulder Feld Qtz Bt minor Ms 2-3 m.
6	Barbara	599775	Rock Chip	447531	5453814	Pegmatite body Feld Qtz Ms & some Bt. 2.3m wide & 4-5m long.
7	Barbara	599776	Rock Chip	447735	5453857	Pegmatite vein-Kfeld Qtz Bt 6-7 inches wide & 4-5m long.
8	Barbara	599777	Rock Chip	449810	5453390	Pegmatite vein-Feld Qtz Ms Bt and garnet. 7-8 in wide 3-4m long.
9	Barbara	599778	Rock Chip	450141	5452727	Pegmatite- Feld Kfeld Qtz Bt 1m wide & 5-6m long.
10	Barbara	599781	Rock Chip	448549	5451642	Pegmatite vein-Feld Qtz & minor Bt 6-7 inches wide and 4-5m long.
11	Barbara	599783	Rock Chip	447771	5451070	Pegmatite-Feld Qtz Bt& Ms ~1m wide & 3-4m long.
12	Tango	599802	Rock Chip	434007	5463555	Pegmatite- (olive green), Kfeld, Ms, Qtz. Pegmatite outcrop as a small Isles ~25m long, and 21m long.
13	Tango	599807	Rock Chip	434004	5463556	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
14	Tango	599808	Rock Chip	433998	5463556	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
15	Tango	599809	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
16	Tango	599810	Rock Chip	434001	5463557	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
17	Tango	599811	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
18	Tango	599812	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
19	Tango	599813	Rock Chip	433999	5463561	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
20	Tango	599814	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
21	Tango	599815	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
22	Tango	599816	Rock Chip	434010	5463558	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.

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No	Project	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
23	Tango	599817	Rock Chip	434002	5463564	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
24	Tango	599818	Rock Chip	433998	5463566	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
25	Tango	599819	Rock Chip	434009	5463564	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
26	Tango	599820	Rock Chip	434002	5463571	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
27	Tango	599821	Rock Chip	434008	5463570	Pegmatite- Kfeld, Ms, and Qtz. crystals reaches to a length of 8-10 inches, and wide spread out throughout the pegmatite outcrop.
28	Tango	597901	Soil	434463	5464053	Sandy clay gritty moist grey and 0-12 inches.
29	Tango	597902	Soil	434346	5464048	Sandy clay with some grit moist greyish. Lots of boulder or float of granitic composition. 5-20 inches.
30	Tango	597903	Soil	434251	5463998	Sand silt gritty brownish 2-8 inches.
31	Tango	597904	Soil	434118	5464026	Silty with some clay components lower part is brown & at top greyish white silt some moisture 2-8 inches.
32	Tango	597905	Soil	433990	5463975	Silt brownish lower & greyish uppermost 2-8 inches.
33	Tango	597906	Soil	433846	5463951	Silt with some grits & gravel dark brown some moist & 2-12 inches.
34	Tango	597907	Soil	433743	5463984	Gritty clay greyish some moisture 2-24 inches.
35	Tango	597908	Soil	433640	5464047	Fine-medium sand dark brown with some reddish colour 2-10 inches some moisture.
36	Tango	597909	Soil	433528	5464074	Silt with some grit greyish brown with some white colour on top some moisture 2-8 inches.
37	Tango	597910	Soil	436300	5463965	Silty clay dark at top & light grey lower part some moisture 2-14 inches.
38	Tango	597911	Soil	436300	5463965	Sampling stage Duplicate
39	Tango	597912	Soil	436046	5463926	Fine sand light grey some moisture 1-7 inches
40	Tango	597913	Soil	435633	5463614	Very fine sand with clay component dark grey wet 12-25 inches.
41	Tango	597914	Soil	435379	5463369	Sandy clay dark grey wet 4-20 inches.
42	Tango	597915	Soil	434936	5463229	Sandy silt top grey & light brown lower part moisture 1-7 inches.
43	Tango	597916	Soil	434852	5463121	Sandy silt gritty grey-brown moisture 1-4 inches.
44	Tango	597917	Soil	436694	5463180	Silty clay dark grey moisture 2-8 inches.
45	Tango	597918	Soil	436665	5462938	Clay with some sand components grey top & lower part brown moist 2-10 inches.
46	Tango	597919	Soil	436711	5462806	Silt grey top & lower part brown some moisture 2-8 inches.
47	Tango	597920	Soil	436718	5462652	Silt grey-brown some moisture 3-7 inches.
48	Tango	597921	Soil	436718	5462652	Sampling stage Duplicate.
Mineral abbreviations:: Kfeld - Potassium Feldspar; Ms - Muscovite; Qtz - Quartz; Bt - Biotite						

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 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.	- Investigative style rock chip sampling taken from pegmatite outcrop along with soil sampling. - Prior to being sent to the lab samples were analysed by SciAps handheld Z-903 LIBS analyser. - A handheld LIBS analyser has been used for selective spot analysis of minerals in pegmatites. The lithium values indicate lithium grade but do not accurately represent quantitative analysis and have therefore been omitted from the report. - The data have not been finalised with no results at this point. - The SciAps Z-903 LIBS analyser was calibrated after each sample tested. - The samples' surfaces were grinded at each observation point to make a smooth surface for testing. - Samples were submitted to AGAT Lab in Thunder Bay for chemical analysis using the standard industry prep and assay method for LCT pegmatites.
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).	No drilling results are being reported.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling results are being reported.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Field sample description is provided in tabular format and besides sample ID and sample type contains coordinates and qualitative geological sample description with no visual estimate provided. - All samples were photographed next to the sampling location.
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	- The rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatite using hand tools and a rock saw. - Soil samples were collected from overburdened material using a hand auger for collecting samples from lower soil horizons (B). - Field sampling duplicates were inserted in the sample flow to ensure sample representativity.

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	<i>samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	It is believed that the sample size is appropriate to the nature of the sample material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i>	- A SciAps Z-903 LIBS device has been used for spot sample readings of minerals of interest. - The device was calibrated, and accuracy monitoring was performed using the lithium GTA-06 calibration matrix supplied by SciAps. - Prior to running the test, the sample surfaces were grinded at each observation point to create a smooth surface for testing. Samples were analysed in Geochem mode, with 5 to 29 readings taken per sample. - Readings times are approximately 3 to 5 seconds and are standard for the device. - Due to the nature of lithium mineralisation and its heterogeneity and coarse grain texture, lithium abundance within identified pegmatites cannot be reliably estimated using handheld LIBS analysis alone. - Results from LIBS are considered qualitative in nature and were used only to define whether the samples were mineralised or not. Those results do not substitute for precise laboratory assay data and they should not be considered proxies for laboratory analyses and have therefore been omitted from the report. - The samples were submitted for sample preparation (crushed and pulverised) and geochemical analyses in the AGAT lab in Thunder Bay. - The AGAT lab in Thunder Bay is assessed and accredited by the Standards Council of Catestda (SCC) for specific tests listed in our Scopes of Accreditation which conforms with CAN-P-1579: Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories and CAN-P-4E ISO/IEC 17025: General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. - The samples will be analysed by AGAT's standard Metals plus Rare Earth Element Package by ICP-AES finish which is considered as a total. - Field sampling duplicates were inserted in the sample flow to ensure sample representativity. No certified reference material (CRMs) were inserted in the sampling flow. - In addition, the AGAT lab performs its own internal QAQC checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Vancouver based contractor GeoMap Exploration Inc., an independent contractor, conducted a field program and collected samples. - The data regarding sampling location and sample information is stored in tabular format and is appended to this report. - No assay and visual estimation data have been reported.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine</i>	Sample locations were determined using a portable GPS receiver (Garmin 64SX).

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	<i>workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• All the data are tight into the NAD83 / UTM zone 16N grid system. • All field data being taken at this stage will utilise handheld GPS, which is a standard tool for reconnaissance style sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The collected samples are considered random samples, taken directly from outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite or overburden material and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralised system. • The data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample compositing is being applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The samples are considered random and do not represent a continuous profile over any width or length of the mineralised system.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were handled and submitted to the lab by GeoMap Exploration Inc. in accordance with the defined chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Sampling techniques were reviewed by Mr Afzaal Pirzada an independent technical adviser.

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.	- The Tango Lithium Project consists of 41 contiguous mining claims, covering 8.64 km². - BMM has secured the exclusive option to acquire 100% of the Tango Lithium Project. Pursuant to the exclusive option agreement, the Company has a 3-year option to purchase 100% interest in the Tango Project by satisfying agreed staged consideration payments. Should BMM elect not to proceed with this transaction during the period, the Company's right to earn an interest in the project will be extinguished. Please refer to the Company's announcement dated 31 October 2022 for full details on the Option Agreement Terms and the full list of claims are listed in Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule in the Company's Announcement dated 31 October 2022. - The Barbara Lithium Project consists of 212 claims covering an area of approximately 42 km². - The Barbara Lithium Project which is 100% owned by BMM. - The full list of claims is listed in Appendix 1: Tenement Schedule in the Company's Announcement dated 9 March 2023.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Tango - Historical workings carried out in 1955/56 identified up to 40 lithium and beryllium-bearing pegmatites exposed in outcrop over an area of approximately 600km², referred to as the larger Georgia Lake Area. - The Island pegmatite was trenched at approximate 5m intervals in the summer of 1955 by the Ontario Lithium Company. Sixty-six samples, each weighing 2.0 kg, were taken across 0.3m widths. These trench samples indicated an average grade of 1.2% Li₂O. A trench sample, described in the historical records as a bulk sample, weighed 213.2 kg and yielded 1.4% Li₂O. In the summer of 1957, 3 drill holes totalling 68.6 m were drilled. These drill holes showed that the pegmatite has a thickness of 5.4m to 15.1m and that its lower surface strikes north-south and dips about 35°E - The most recent field program was completed in 2023. - Barbara - There was no previous systematic exploration of lithium over the Barbara Lithium Project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Both the Barbara Lake area and Tango /Georgia Lake area are located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province of Ontario, Canada. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed

		rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. • There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin veins and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet. • The pegmatite veins and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where veins cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.
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.	• No drilling results are being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No data aggregation was done on the channel samples. • No cut-off grades were used. • No metal equivalent values are being reported.

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').	• No drilling results are being reported.
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.	• Appropriate figures showing sample locations were included in the main body of this report.
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.	• The announcement is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
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 historical exploration data is well summarised in the Technical Report On the Gathering Lake Lithium Pegmatite Project.
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.	• Further work programs will be designed following receipt of assay results which are currently in the AGAT laboratory and assay results to be expected in December 2024.