
Mutare Lithium Project
- Eastern Zimbabwe -



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1 - Summary

Li3 Lithium Corp., formerly Western Troy Capital, acquired 50% of the Mutare Lithium Project in May 2023 following agreements between Li3 Resources, Western Troy Capital and Premier African Minerals. The project consists of 66 claims extending over 60 km in the Archean Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB), in east central Zimbabwe. These claims are held through LicoMex, a private company incorporated in Zimbabwe.

The central and southwestern parts of the MGB are 260 km southeast of Harare and accessed via Highway R5 to the Odzi bridge and Odzi, then via a dirt road along the Buhare Ridge (high relief of the MGB) to the northern LicoMex claims. The southwestern claims are accessed following the same road, once crossing the Sabi River. Climate is temperate with mean temperatures near 20° C and 900 mm of rainfall between November and February.

The LicoMex claims are close to the City of Mutare, the Capital of Manicaland Province and the main regional center in Eastern Zimbabwe. Infrastructure, power, equipment, and personnel are all available due to the gold and tantalum and lithium mines operating in the MGB.

The LicoMex claims area has been historically mined for gold and mining activities are still going on in the northeastern part of the MGB. More recently, exploration and artisanal mining for tantalum and lithium has taken place further to the southwest of the belt.

In 2010, Mezzotin Minerals started exploration for lithium and tantalum on the Sabi Star property located in Manicaland Province, adjacent to three LicoMex claims near the Bepe artisanal mine. In 2016, drilling at Sabi Star showed high grade lithium (Li) mineralization and the Sabi Star Lithium Mine is scheduled to commence production in 2023.

In 2018, the LicoMex claims were explored by both Lithium Consolidated Limited (Australia) and by the MSA Group of consultants. Lithium Consolidated produced several maps showing the distribution of pegmatites with respect to the various claims. MSA sampled favorable areas and showed high grades of lithium (Li), cesium (Cs) and tantalum (Ta) mineralization in the Bepe and Nels Luck areas. Further mineralogical analysis showed mainly Li silicates, lepidolite and spodumene but also Li phosphates, amblygonite, triphylite and sicklerite.

The Li-Cs-Ta mineralized pegmatites of the MGB are hosted in an elongated Archean succession of ultramafics, metabasites, metavolcanic rocks and banded-iron formation. The succession has been deformed and overlain by quartz sedimentary formations. Subsequently, the entire volcanic edifice has been vertically and horizontally sheared and intruded and bordered by younger Archean gneisses and granite. The pegmatites are the last phase of magmatic intrusion in the MGB.

The mineralized pegmatites belong to the LCT (Li-Cs-Ta) type as defined by Cerny and are generated from the late activities of magmatic intrusions or are produced by partial melting of metasedimentary rocks. In some cases, the pegmatites are ascending using

deformational zones and lithologic mechanical contrasts and the various rare elements are precipitated along the path according to thermodynamic conditions, water activities, etc.

The MSA Group revealed Li, Cs and Ta pegmatite mineralization in many locations in the MGB, including the Bepe and Nels Luck areas of LicoMex's claims.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report was prepared and filed by Mazodza et al., in November 2022 on behalf of LicoMex. The report stated that it does not envisage any major negative impacts and anticipates an insignificant environmental footprint that could arise from the LicoMex exploration on the Mutare Lithium Project.

Exploration by LicoMex in 2022 and 2023 over the Mutare Lithium Project Joint Venture, on behalf of Li3 Lithium Corp, showed that the pegmatites are widespread inside and along the borders of the MGB belt and additional sampling confirmed the presence of Lithium mineralization in the Nels Luck area. Further exploration is planned for 2023 and 2024 consisting of surface and channel sampling and drilling. Recommendations for the 2023 and 2024 exploration programs are proposed at the end of this report along with a budget.

2 - Introduction

In March 2023, Li3 Lithium Corp. retained the services of an independent geological consultant, André Ciesielski, PGeo, D.Sc., to prepare an independent review and summary of the Mutare Lithium Project. Mr Ciesielski did not visit the Mutare Lithium Project in Zimbabwe.

F. Auclair, P.Geo. M.Sc., CEO of Li3 Lithium Corp., co-authored the report as a non-independent Professional Geologist. Mr Auclair is responsible for chapters 9.1, 9.3, and 26. Mr Auclair visited the property on 3 occasions, successively from February 10 to February 14, from April 16 to 19, and from June 7 to June 13, 2023.

The authors carried out a review of the Mutare Lithium Project, and primary author André Ciesielski conducted an independent examination of the initial exploration program conducted by Li3 Lithium Corp. in 2022 through to May 30, 2023. The authors also reviewed available historical documents prior to preparing this Technical Report. This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties to be a comprehensive review of exploration carried out to date on the Project and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work.

The authors understand that Li3 Lithium Corp. is publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. It is the opinion of the authors that the Mutare Lithium Project is a property of merit with strong remaining discovery potential.

The following report provides technical and scientific disclosures on the lithium (Li), and associated mineralization (cesium, Cs, tantalum, Ta, beryl, Be) of the Mutare Lithium Project, located in eastern Zimbabwe in the Mutare Archean Greenstone Belt (MGB). Li3 Lithium Corp. acquired 50% of the Mutare Lithium Project following a *purchase agreement* with Li3 Resources Inc., a private company that had a *joint-venture* agreement with Premier African Minerals Ltd. in 2022. Li3 Lithium Corp is the operator of the JV through LicoMex, a private company incorporated in Zimbabwe.

The present NI 43-101 Technical Report describes historical work, geology, mineralization, and mineral potential of the various properties. Information has been gathered from several government reports and map, independent technical and scientific reports, mining company reports and various geological sources.

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. Lithium Oxide values are reported in percent (%). All currencies are in dollars (US\$) unless otherwise noted. The coordinates and the projection of the various maps is WGS84 UTM zone 36S.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

m	meter
km	kilometer
g	grams
g/t	gram/ton (equivalent to ppm)
ha	hectare (100 x 100 m)
GPS	geographical positioning system
UTM	universal transverse Mercator
WGS	world geodetic system
ppm, ppb	parts per million, parts per billion
masl	meter above sea level
T	temperature
°C	degree Celsius
%	percentage
Mt	million metric ton

3 - Reliance on Other Experts

The authors did not rely on any other experts to carry out the present technical report. Dr Nicolas Gardiner, Senior Lecturer, School of Earth and Environment Sciences, University of St-Andrews, accompanied by Oxford Ph.D. candidate Lot Koopmans, visited the properties with F. Auclair from June 10th to 13, 2023. They made several field observations and gave an informal seminar on the formation of pegmatites to the exploration group.

4 - Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Mutare Lithium Project consists of 66 claims of various sizes spread along a 57 km northeast-trending strike and totaling 26.955 km². These properties are located in eastern Zimbabwe, in the Manicaland Province, 178 km directly to the southeast of the capital City of Harare. The project area can be reached from Harare by road 260 km to the southeast using highway R5 through Marondera to the east, Rusape further to the southeast and turning south before the Odzi River bridge to the small town of Odzi. The claims are located further south on all season gravel roads and tracks. The project claims are located 75 km southwest of the City of Mutare which is located on the border with Mozambique. The identification and the centroid coordinates of each property are given in Table I, Figure 1.

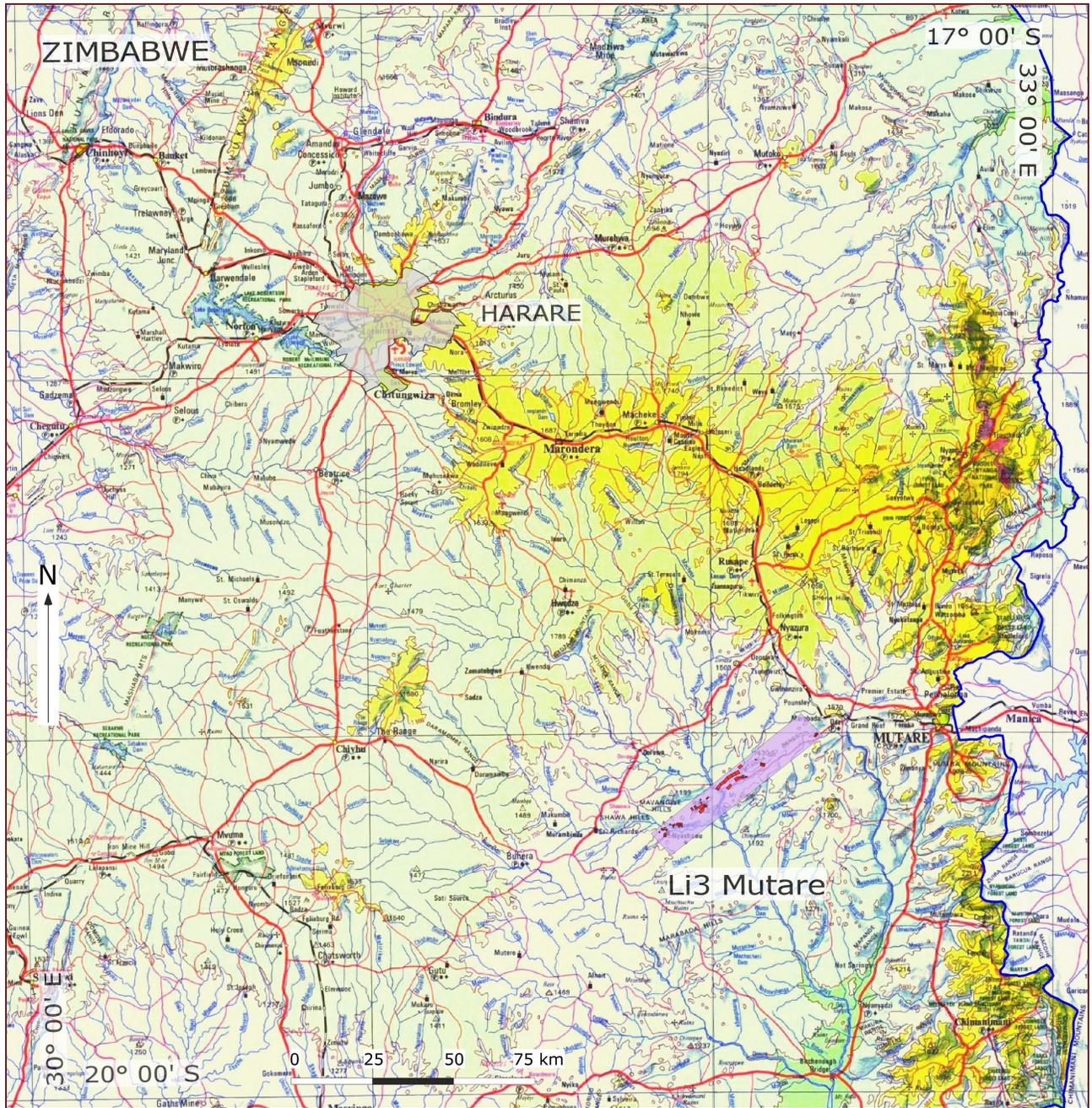


Figure 1 : Location of the Mutare project claims in purple and red, 178 km southeast of Harare and 75 km west southwest of Mutare on the border with Mozambique to the east.

4.2 Exploration Rights

The Mutare Lithium Project consists of 66 claims¹, southwest of Mutare in the Manicaland Province. Exploration rights were allotted to LicoMex (Private) Ltd., a private company incorporated in Zimbabwe in January 2018, and are currently in good standing. In Zimbabwe, an exploration claim must be inspected annually and renewed every two years. Details on the erection of permanent beacons must also be provided by the applicant within 2 months of registration. Exploration rights must also be paid to both Buhera and Mutare Rural Districts prior to any field work.

4.3 Agreements

Premier African Minerals Ltd. originally acquired the Mutare Lithium Project from Lithium Consolidated Ltd. on July 28, 2020.

In April 2022, Western Troy Capital Resources (Western Troy) entered into an equity subscription agreement with Li3 Resources Inc., whereby Western Troy would acquire 500 common shares in the capital of Li3 Resources at a price of US\$600 per Li3 Resources Share, for a subscription price of US\$300,000. Upon issuance of the Li3 Resources Shares, Western Troy would hold fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding Li3 Resources Shares.

On April 22, 2022, Li3 Resources entered into an agreement to acquire a 50% interest in the Mutare Lithium Project from Premier African Minerals Ltd by spending \$250,000 on the property by December 31, 2022. Expenditures could include exploration work, environmental and technical studies, and any administrative expenses on the Mutare Lithium Project. This commitment was met and as of December 21, 2022, Li3 Resources had earned the 50% interest in the Mutare Lithium Project from Premier.

On July 28, 2022, Western Troy announce that it had filed articles of amendment to change its name to "Li3 Lithium Corp."

On May 18, 2023, Li3 Lithium Corp. acquired the remaining 50% of Li3 Resources Inc. for US\$200,000, thereby increasing its ownership interests in Li3 Resources to 100%. Following this acquisition, Li3 Lithium Corp. owns a 50% interest in the Mutare Lithium Project with Premier Africa Minerals owning the remaining 50%, through the Zimbabwean company LicoMex.

Under the Partnership structure, each of Li3 Lithium and Premier African Minerals respectively hold an effective 50% partnership interest, with the two companies to jointly fund exploration work on the Mutare Lithium Project including the generation of priority target areas and an initial 24-month work program. Li3 Lithium has been named

¹ In Zimbabwe, a "claim" is defined as a pegged area of land not exceeding one hectare in extent, while a "block" is defined as a claim or group of such claims registrable under one certificate of title that does not exceed 10 hectares (but for most purposes the distinction between claims and blocks is unimportant and only arises where, for instance, one or more adjoining claims are sold) (Zimbabwe Mines and Mineral Bill, 2022; Mines and Mineral Act, 1961 (chapter 21:05)).

as operator of the Mutare Lithium Project which is to be co-explored and co-developed with in-country expertise to be provided by Premier African Minerals.

4.4 Environmental Liability

In Zimbabwe, exploration activities are subject to environmental impact studies prior to any field work under the Environmental Management Act CAP 20:27, section 97-112 and the supporting Statutory Instrument (SI) 7, 2007 EIA and Ecosystem Protection. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report was prepared and filed by Mazodza et al., in November 2022 on behalf of LicoMex for the Mutare Lithium Project. It constitutes a preliminary study outlining social, air pollution and water quality issues related to mineral exploration.

The report concludes as follows: “The *LicoMex (Private) Limited Lithium Exploration Project EIA study exercise does not envisage any major negative impacts that could arise from this exploration project with effective mitigation measures. The project’s anticipated insignificant environmental footprint will include land degradation, drill holes, tracks and potential soil erosion.*

Residual negative impacts are anticipated to be negligible provided that the recommended mitigation measures are properly implemented and monitored. The anticipated positive impacts of implementing the project would include expansion of local indigenous projects, a source of livelihoods, creation of employment and improvement to the general aesthetics of area in terms of facility provision.”

4.5 Surface Rights

To the knowledge of the authors, the Mutare Lithium Project properties are not subject to any surface rights or obligations other than the prospecting and mining exploration regulations from the local and central governments of Zimbabwe.

5 - Accessibility, Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructures

5.1 Accessibility

The Mutare Lithium Project claims are located west-southwest of the City of Mutare along the Zimbabwe border with Mozambique, approximately 250 km southeast of Zimbabwe’s Capital City of Harare. The claims spread to the southwest for 57 km along the Buhera ridge and can be accessed from the City of Mutare using highway R5 to the northwest, the Odzi Road west of the Odzi River and the Buhera Road immediately south of the small Odzi village, Figure 2. The road follows the northeast trending Buhera ridge (high relief) on either side of which the various claims are lying. Further south, the Buhera Road crosses the Sabi River at the Macheke bridge and the remainder of the Mutare Lithium Project claims are accessible further west on dirt roads or tracks. To reach the southernmost claims another bridge should be crossed on the Mwerihari River near the Nyashanu village.

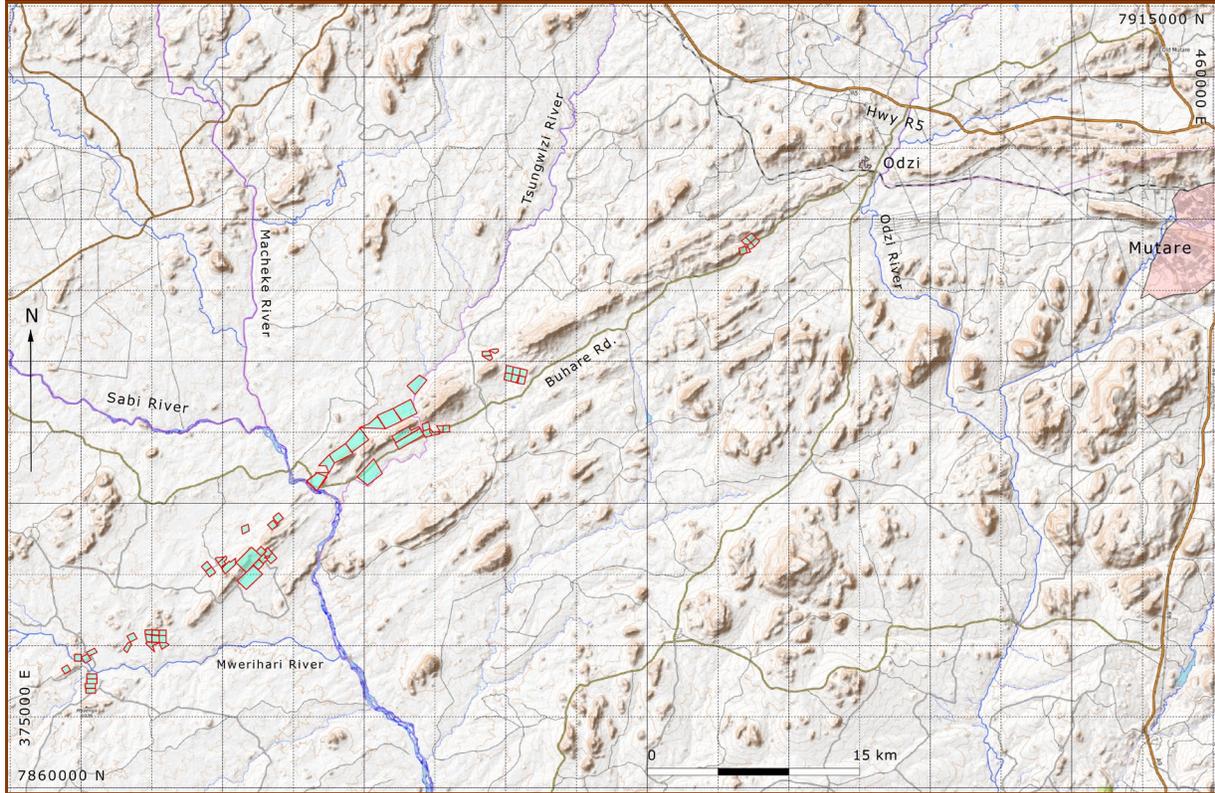


Figure 2 : Location of the Mutare project properties (red & blue) southwest of Mutare along the Buhara mountain ridge and road.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the area (Mutare) is characteristic of the southern tropical zone of inner Africa, with temperatures varying from 10 to 30° C, hotter between November and February, with a mean of 18.4° C. There is more than 8 hours of sunlight per day from August to November, and precipitation can total over 900 mm/year mainly falling between November and February, Figure 3.

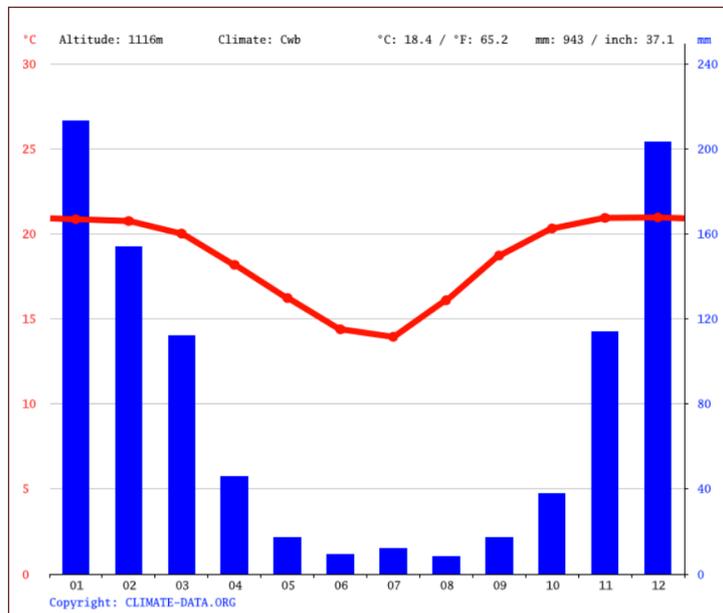


Figure 3 : Monthly mean rainfall (blue) and temperature (red, ° Celsius) in Mutare showing annual mean temperature of 18.4 °C and 943 mm of rain.

5.3 Physiography & Fauna / Flora

The Mutare Lithium Project claims are on a 57 km long northeasterly strike and are located southwest of Mutare in relatively low relief terrain around 900 meters above sea level (masl) with summit elevation up to 1400 m. The region is dominated by southwest-trending one to two km wide ridges and isolated hills locally showing steep slopes up to 30% elevation change. The area is drained by east-west, south and south-southeast-trending Odzi and Sabi rivers that end in the Indian Ocean at New Mambone in Mozambique.

The Mutare Lithium Project area is dominated by subsistence farming and grassland and only higher reliefs shows trees and thorny shrubs. In Zimbabwe, pristine fauna and flora including at least 5,930 species of plants and over 1,360 animal species are mostly sheltered in the 11 natural parks, national forests, and conservancy areas of the country, mainly located at the periphery near the Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia borders to the north and northeast, and Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana to the south.

5.4 Local Resources & Infrastructures

The Mutare Lithium Project claims are located between the Odzi and Macheke rivers, giving the area a greater probability of sufficient water supply from water tables, should the need arise. Although availability of water depends on sustained annual rainfall.

The Mutare Lithium Project is also favorably located in proximity to power lines and to a railway line joining Harare to Mutare. This line further travels into Mozambique to the Port City of Beira on the Pungwe River Estuary on the Indian Ocean. The distance from Mutare to Beira is approximately 300 km. Mutare, a one hour drive from the Mutare Lithium Project, is a city of over 200,000 inhabitants and has the personnel, heavy and light equipment, services, fuel, and infrastructure, necessary to carry out large exploration programs.

The Sabi Star Lithium Mine, located in Manicaland Province in the Mutare Greenstone Belt, is scheduled to commence production of lithium concentrate in 2023. The long producing Bikita Lithium Mine located in Masvingo, Zimbabwe, is approximately 100 km south-southwest of the Mutare Lithium Project along highway A9. It is expected that a workforce familiar with all aspects of mineral exploration and mining, and the equipment to carry out mining exploration and exploitation activities, are available in the surrounding areas.

6 - History

6.1 Introduction

The Mutare Lithium Project claims are located in the southwest of the Mutare Archean greenstone belt (MGB) in east central Zimbabwe. The MGB extends to the east for more than 30 km into Mozambique Manica Province area. The Mutare Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock areas have a long history of artisanal gold prospecting and mining.

The Mutare Gold Belt contains numerous showings and small mines are known in the area including the active Redwing mine (Forster et al., 1996, Mondlane, 2005, Chipangura, 2018). The Odzi-Mutare areas also have a history of artisanal mining of beryl (Be), tantalite (Ta), cassiterite (Sn) and Li-silicate mining in pegmatites.

Pegmatites are mostly coarse-grained quartz-K feldspar-plagioclase rocks of various ages intruding various geological contexts, of granitic composition and related to granite, gneisses and aplite, a fine-grained pegmatite equivalent.

6.2 Ownership

Lithium Consolidated Limited, an Australia based mineral exploration company (“Lithium Consolidated 2018”) incorporated LicoMex Private Limited (“LicoMex”) on January 3, 2018, in Harare, Zimbabwe. LicoMex was incorporated to acquire various mineral claims in Zimbabwe. Commencing from March 2018, Lithium Consolidated 2018 acquired 1500 hectares of various claims through LicoMex as the area was deemed prospective for LCT-type pegmatites based on target generation work completed by Dr. Douglas Haynes.

On June 10, 2020, Premier African Minerals Limited (“Premier”) entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Lithium Consolidated 2018 to acquire LicoMex (“Agreement”). At the time of the Agreement, LicoMex held 51 claims totalling approximately 1530 hectares.

On December 21, 2022, Li3 Resources Inc. acquired a 50% interest in LicoMex from Premier.

6.3 Mining / Artisanal mining

- Mining

There is a long history of Tantalum (Ta), ± Niobium (Nb), and Beryl (beryllium, Be) exploration and mining in the region following the opening of the Bikita Lithium Mine in 1911, to the southwest of the MGB in the Glenclova area (on Hwy A9). The mineralization is hosted in a large NE-trending pegmatite field intruding the Masvingo greenstone belt. The extraction of petalite (Li) and pollucite (Cs) began in 1950. Lithium extracted from the Bikita Lithium Mine is in the form lithium silicate and $\text{LiAlSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ (petalite) and is mainly used in the ceramic and glass industry.

Following tantalum and beryl exploration in the MGB, Mezzotin Minerals carried out exploration in 2010 and drilling in 2016 on the 2,348 ha. Sabi Star property. Results disclosed in 2017, on 29 drill hole intersections are shown in the following Table II:

Table II : Highlights of Results of the 2017 drilling program by Mezzotin

Oxide	Maxima	Minima	Medians	Average
Lithium $\text{Li}_2\text{O}\%$	5.1	0	0.41	1.05
Cesium Cs_2O ppm	3029	3	775	786
Tantalum Ta_2O_5 ppm	458	6	173	205

Mezzotin also disclosed relatively high values for niobium (Nb), tin (Sn), tungsten (W) and rubidium (Rb). They did not report very low beryllium (Be) and titanium (Ti) values.

The Sabi Star Mine is located immediately SW of the Bepe pegmatites described below. In 2017, the claims were acquired by MaxMind and a Zimbabwean subsidiary. Recently, Shenzhen Chengxin Lithium Group Co., Ltd., acquired the 40 blocks of the Sabi Star Li-Ta project and explored 5 of the mining blocks revealing high grade mineralization. The Sabi Star Lithium Mine is scheduled to commence operations in 2023.

- Artisanal mining

Following mining at Bikita, small-scale mining for Ta, (\pm Nb) and Be started in the MGB areas where pegmatites are widespread intruding the local Archean greenstone belt. Artisanal mining for Li started in the area before 2010 in the same geological context also likely due to a much more recent demand for critical metals. The following gives a short list of MGB areas in which artisanal mining took place, Table III (Lithium Consolidated, 2018).

Table III : Artisanal mining in the MGB

Id	Artisanal mining
Tals 5	beryl
Nels Luck	Tantalite
Bepe	tantalite & beryl
Grey Lady	Petalite

The following details are given on the Bepe pegmatite artisanal mining by the MSA Group (2019): *The pegmatite was known since the 1960's and mining has taken place on a small scale for at least 20 years or more. Grades reportedly mined were ~450 g/t Ta₂O₅ (or 369 g/t Ta). The mining was done by drilling and blasting in the underground workings around the quartz core and the material was removed from the workings manually to a small basic processing plant. The material was then crushed through a series of primary and secondary jaw crushers and then milled and screened to -10 mm and +10-20 mm. The -10 mm fraction is processed through sluices. The +10-20 mm fraction was reported as "hand washed through shaking jigs".*

6.4 Exploration

Field work took place in the MGB following the acquisition of claims by LicoMex. The MSA Group of South Africa carried out field visits, collected samples and provided activity reports and maps in 2018 and 2019 (MSA, 2018, 2019).

6.4.1 Field Visits

MSA 2018 Jan 24 to Feb 4 – The MSA Group visited 3 blocks of claims to confirm whether the sites identified by satellite imagery and historical data were lithium-bearing and beryl pegmatites, Figure 4 (MSA, 2018). The visit also aimed to confirm the extension of the historical workings and establish if claims exist over the areas showing pegmatites. Samples of pegmatite material or lithium minerals were also collected. The following Table IV summarizes the MSA Group's findings.

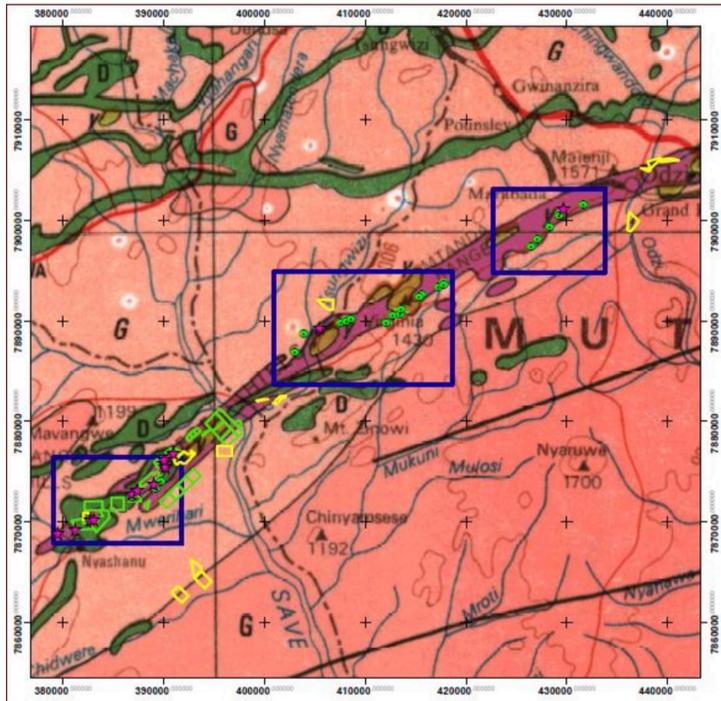


Figure 4 : Blocks visited by the MSA Group in the MGB in January 2018.

Table IV : MSA 2018 claim descriptions and comments

Id	X W84	Y W84	Minerals	Visited	Claim Status Comments
Bepe1 Pegmatite	386800	7872867	Beryl, Tantalite, Lithium	SB04	Open? Site visited. Inactive quarries
Bepe2 Pegmatite	390494	7876511	Beryl, Tantalite		Mezzotin. Site visited. Mezzotin drilling for Li
Bepe3 Claims	387325	7873150	Beryl, Tantalite		Open? Site not visited
Bepe4 Claims	389995	7875856	Beryl, Tantalite		Mezzotin. Site not visited
Bepe Mfana Mine	388972	7873793	Beryl, Tantalite, garnet	SB05	Mezzotin. Site visited. Artisanal miner looking for tantalite
Corundum Claims	381200	7869250	Beryl, Tantalite	SB01	Partly Mezzotin. Site visited. Inactive quarry
Duke's Hill	429665	7901207	Lithium		Open? Site visited, could be available, no recent work.
Gonda2 Claims	390122	7875530	Beryl, Tantalite		Open? Site visited
Judd Claims	379409	7868914	Beryl, Tantalite		Open? Site not visited
Lucky Bean Claims	389993	7876260	Beryl, Tantalite		Mezzotin. Site visited. Mezzotin drilling for Li
Mwerihari1	382678	7870302	Beryl, Tantalite	SB02	Forfeited. Site visited. Fenced-off inactive quarries
Mwerihari2	383022	7870222	Beryl, Tantalite		Open?
Portree Mine	405462	7889289	Beryl, Tantalite	CB03	Site visited Dollar Tantalum is mining scheelite
Sabi Star	390944	7876825	Tantalite		Mezzotin. Site not visited
Sabi Star	382859	7870073	Tantalite	SB03	Open? Site visited Inactive quarry
Sabi Star	389700	7874027	Tantalite	SB07	Mezzotin. Site visited Inactive quarry

MSA 2018 May 14-18 - The MSA Group visited the area from May 14 to 18, 2018 to inspect specific locations within West Resources licenses and to ascertain the nature of the workings and potential lithium mineralization of the pegmatites. MSA took 19 grab samples and identified two different pegmatite types on license PL018151A (lepidolite type, $(K(Li,Al)_3(Si,Al)_4O_{10}(F,OH)_2)$) and PL018123A (petalite type, $(Li,Al(Si_4O_{10}))$), (MSA, 2018).

MSA 2018 August 20 to 27 - The MSA Group visited the Bepe mining license (M4740BM) to conduct field reconnaissance sampling and mapping in order to establish the presence of lithium mineralization and determine the extent of the pegmatites at Bepe. The original report was compiled by Luckmore Salimo and reviewed by Michael Cronwright, Principal Consultant for the MSA Group.

MSA 2019 February 13 – The MSA Group subsequently visited the Bepe Mine property to confirm the observations made during the initial site visit and collected additional samples of lithium mineralization (spodumene, $LiAlSi_2O_6$). Additional samples of lithium mineralization present at the Bepe Mine were also collected. The results have subsequently been reported in MSA (2019).

6.4.2 Geology

Aside from gold exploration in the MGB, geological field work have been carried out for some time to the southwest of the belt. Some of the work are mostly ad hoc or informal, unpublished, and related to the artisanal mining going on for beryl, tantalite and lithium-silicates. More formal surface mapping and sampling was carried out by Lithium Consolidated and the MSA Group after 2018. Exploration work on the Mutare project properties is described in MSA reports and Bevington (2020, Lithium Consolidated). Figure 5 shows the locations and names of the showings and artisanal mining sites as described in Lithium Consolidated (2019).

Lithium Consolidated summarized the regional geology as follows: The Archean Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB) is an arcuate NE-trending belt approximately 100 km long. The belt is a tight syncline made up of ultramafic, mafic and banded-iron formation of the Bulawayan Group on the flanks, and younger metasediments of the Shamvaian Group in the center. Granitoid intrusions are present on either side of the belt. More details are given in the geology section 7 below.

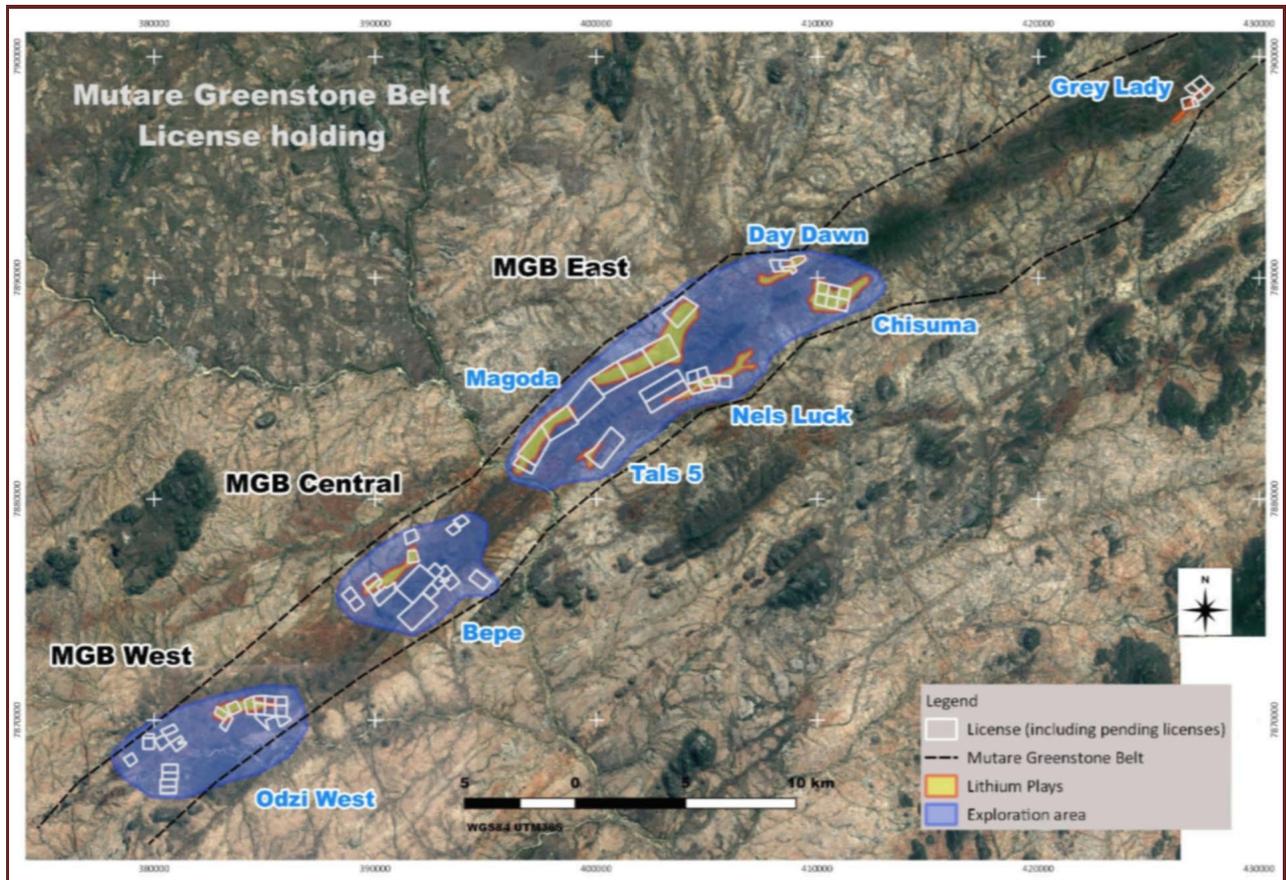


Figure 5 : Locations and names of Mutare property areas in the Mutare greenstone belt as shown in Li3 Consolidated (2019b).

Several LCT (Li-Cs-Ta) pegmatites are located within the MGB. The pegmatites have been historically mined for beryl and tantalite, and companies are currently conducting exploration for both tantalite and lithium. As an example, Figure 6 shows the interpreted distribution of pegmatite in the Nels Luck area, see Figure 5 (Bevington (2020)).

A number of LCT pegmatites were mined over the years in the MGB. This includes the Bepe, Grand Duke and Portree deposits. The Bepe mine zone partly underground is another example of historical large workings in the MGB in which mapping and sampling were carried out in August 2018 by MSA (2019). Figure 7 shows the location of the mining zone in the Archean Mutare metabasites, meta-ultramafic schists and banded-iron formation.

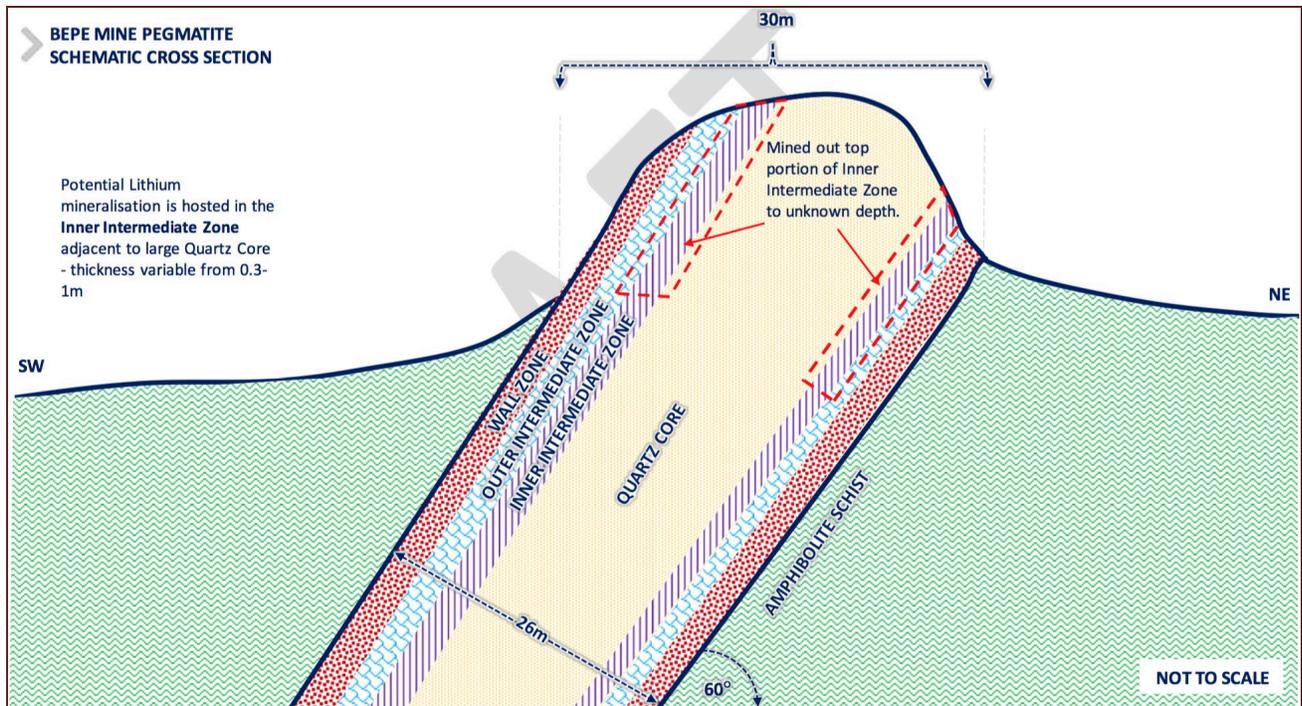


Figure 8 : Schematic section of the Bepe mine zoned pegmatite. After MSA (2019).

The outer intermediate zone is largely composed of medium-grained quartz and mica with minor plagioclase. The wall rock zone is largely made up of fine-grained plagioclase which encloses minor quartz and muscovite. Amblygonite ($(\text{Li},\text{Na})\text{AlPO}_4(\text{F},\text{OH})$) and lithiophilite (LiMnPO_4) / triphylite (LiFePO_4) / montebrasite ($\text{LiAl}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$) are observed at surface from underground working material and likely from the inner intermediate zone adjacent to the large quartz-rich core (MSA, 2019).

6.4.3 Sampling & Geochemistry

- Surface & Underground Sample Mineralogy

Surface samples were collected mainly on the Bepe mine site in 2018 and 2019 by the MSA Group. Forty (40) samples collected at Bepe show pegmatite with coarse grained feldspar, spodumene, amblygonite (identified as spodumene), lithium phosphates (triphylite & amblygonite) and mica and quartz in varying proportions. Several samples of finer waste dump material were derived from the tantalite mining. Samples were crushed and milled, and pulp was sent to ALS - Vancouver to be analyzed via ME-MS89L protocol.

Thirteen of the 40 samples taken underground and at surface, assayed lithium values >750 ppm Li with a maximum from an amblygonite sample of 39,800 ppm Li (or 8.57% Li_2O) (sample 2834), Table Vc. A number of the Bepe samples reported tantalum values (>150ppm Ta) and tin (>150 ppm Sn), usually associated with lepidolite and micaceous waste dump material.

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis conducted on eight of the samples with high lithium values show spodumene, amblygonite, tryphilitite / sicklerite, the main lithium minerals identified, as well as minor lithia micas including lepidolite. Mineralogy and Li content of the various samples are as follow:

No	Lab no	Grade	Mineralogy
1	- 2834	39800 ppm Li	Amblygonite (Li,Na)AlPO ₄ (F,OH)
2	- N4301	27600 ppm Li	Undertermined
3	- N4303	21500 ppm Li	Spodumene (LiAlSi ₂ O ₆)
4	- N4304	22700 ppm Li	Spodumene
5	- N4306	5970 ppm Li	Lepidolite (K(Li,Al) ₃ (Si,Al) ₄ O ₁₀ (F,OH) ₂)
6	- N4310	22300 ppm Li	Triphylite (LiFePO ₄) / Sicklerite (Li(Mn,Fe)PO ₄)
7	- N4318	15250 ppm Li	Spodumene
8	- N4321	20700 ppm Li	Spodumene
9	- N4325	12750 ppm Li	Lepidolite

- Sample Geochemistry

Surface and underground samples were analyzed by ALS-Vancouver for 52 elements using Induce Coupled Plasma (ICP). It includes K and Fe in %, various other metals, REE and trace elements in ppm, Table Va, b and c and Appendix I. Despite large amounts of elements in the analyses, limited major elements are available. A complete list of major elements would have allowed to follow the fractionation or partial melting evolution of the various pegmatite portions or units in the Ab-An-Or or alkali-silica spaces.

One other way is to follow and compare the various evolution of unit samples using K and trace elements. The Kondo Mine pegmatites are located in the Hurungwe District, Mashonaland West Province, approximately 200 km NW of Harare. The Kondo pegmatites were studied by the MSA Group at the same time as the Bepe pegmatites. They show similar ages and mineralization and are presented in the following tables (Va, Vb and Vc) only for comparison.

The pegmatites have long been studied for industrial minerals and metals and a geochemical classification has been established by Cerny (1991) using trace elements. Three types, namely LCT (Li, Cs, Ta), NYF (Niobium, Yttrium, Fluorine) and mixed LCT/NYF are defined by the presence of Li-Cs-Ta, Nb-Y-F and a “cross-bred” of the first two types. Further details will be given in the following sections.

Table Va : Location, descriptions and partial analytical results of the pegmatite samples from the southwest MGB

Id	Zone	Type	X	Y	Z	Description	Be	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Nb	Ta
							ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
644-2	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		Petalite	2.5	35.5	0.3	8.9	8	80	26.3	53.9
644-4	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		feldspar	2.6	50.7	0.1	10.2	6	30	1.0	0.6
644-5	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		feldspar/petalite	2.3	12.3	0.3	2.3	5	70	10.6	54.1
644-6	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		pet-ab-ms	4.6	33.8	0.3	1.6	20	100	20.8	72.6
644-7	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		pet-fs-qz-ms	4.3	52.4	0.6	3.5	63	570	33.8	68.5
644-8	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		Petalite	2.8	65.6	0.2	9.4	7	70	4.2	6.0
644-10	Tals 5	Grab	399677	7882052		pet-ms-qz-fsp	7.4	76.9	0.3	5.3	38	170	59.1	128.5
643-1	Nels Luck	Grab	404640	7885058		qtz+petalite	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	5	50	1.0	0.1
646	Nels Luck	Grab	403933	7885360		waste dump	300	633	1.4	1.9	1870	1070	98	231
647-1	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146		lepidolite	17.8	5430	0.1	7.5	16050	1390	22.5	389
647-2	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146		green muscovite	15.2	1160	1.8	4.1	3640	1330	116.0	66.8
647-3	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146		lepidolite	14.5	5440	0.1	6.3	13950	1550	69.1	4010
647-4	Nels Luck	Grab	403449	7885146		lepidolite	13.9	6190	0.1	7.2	17900	1220	20.1	378
648-1	Nels Luck	Grab	403393	7885167		?spod+qz	3.0	227	0.2	0.0	21600	120	1.0	6.7
648-2	Nels Luck	Grab	403393	7885167		altd spod	21.0	2410	1.0	9.1	1830	700	1.7	3.7

Table Vb : Location, descriptions and partial analytical results of the pegmatite samples from the Bepe mine area

Id	Zone	Type	X	Y	Z	Description	Be	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Nb	Ta
							ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
N4301	Bepe	Grab	391726	7877363	862	Possible Amblygonite / Spodumene	7.2	36.3	1.7	0.1	27600	340	3.9	0.7
N4302	Bepe	Grab	391729	7877357	863	Green mica + fsp	2.9	5.6	0.3	0.3	27	80	18.3	310.0
N4303	Bepe	Grab	391721	7877352	863	Possible Amblygonite / Spodumene	4.1	17.8	1.4	0.1	21500	330	3.5	8.9
N4304	Bepe	Grab	391719	7877347	864	Possible Amblygonite / Spodumene	6.4	34.3	1.2	0.1	22700	300	2.7	1.2
N4305	Bepe	Grab	391718	7877347	863	fine grained mica	6.0	8.7	0.4	0.2	66	200	12.2	69.7
N4306	Bepe	Grab	391718	7877347	863	Possible lepidolite (grey)	20.4	2710	0.5	7.2	5970	2730	23.0	167
N4307	Bepe	Grab	391674	7877292	863	sugary fsp (ab)+qtz+ms	5.9	12.6	1.1	0.1	49	160	8.3	22.5
N4308	Bepe	Grab	391676	7877251	866	qz+fsp+ms	240	81.2	0.8	0.9	300	1190	42.3	100.5
N4309	Bepe	Grab	391672	7877234	867	K-feldspar	2.9	159	0.5	9.5	23	80	1.2	1.9
N4310	Bepe	Grab	391657	7877234	865	Phosphate ? triphylite / lithiophyllite	3.4	2.1	17.6	0.1	22300	>25000	1.8	0.1

N4311	Bepe	Dump	391652	7877241	867	Dump material -	24.8	39.3	1.4	0.6	211	720	18.2	52.5
N4312	Bepe	Dump	391660	7877285	868	Dump material -	15.7	46.7	1.1	0.7	260	970	30.8	198
N4313	Bepe	Grab	391659	7877301	866	Wallzone pegmatite	101	6.4	0.9	0.1	51	460	66.0	107
N4314	Bepe	Grab	391655	7877317	865	Qz+ms	7.6	27.5	0.8	0.5	76	190	9.2	19
N4315	Bepe	Grab	391615	7877339	862	ms (lep)+qz	7.2	45.3	0.5	0.4	51	240	31.4	343
N4316	Bepe	Grab	391621	7877329	868	altered spod with fsp rim	15.1	15.5	0.4	0.2	52	110	2.9	44.9
N4317	Bepe	Dump	391598	7877340	870	Dump material -	43.5	282	1.2	1.4	760	3000	34.9	400
N4318	Bepe	Grab	391598	7877340	870	Unknown material (amblyg)	22.9	31.8	1.3	0.2	15250	250	3.4	15.8
N4319	Bepe	Grab	391635	7877365	866	Fsp+qz	22.8	25.7	0.5	0.2	98	100	0.0	6.0
N4320	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	859	Ms+qz	47.3	8.3	0.5	0.1	53	140	29.1	109
N4321	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	859	Possible Spod/Amb	38	16.9	1.1	0.2	20700	280	2.1	2.8
N4322	Bepe	Grab	391725	7877349	859	greisen replacement of qtz	152	54.2	0.6	0.3	188	230	80.6	175.5
N4323	Bepe	Dump	391726	7877378	859	Dump material -	480	269	1.0	0.8	580	550	36.3	324
N4324	Bepe	Grab	391578	7877505	855	K-spar(+Ms)	14.4	460	0.6	8.6	960	310	36.8	136.5
N4325	Bepe	Grab	391594	7877492	856	Lepidolite	26.8	4460	0.7	7.1	12750	4620	32.6	315

Table Vc : Location, descriptions and partial analytical results of the pegmatite samples from the underground of the Bepe mine

ID	Zone	Type	X	Y	Z	Description	Be	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Nb	Ta
2827	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	856	Weathered, fine-grained possible spodumene in contact with feldspar (albite) from underground working (locally known as Shaft #4). NB. No GPS signal - coordinates recorded are the closest	3.6	5.6	0.2	0.1	12	80	3.4	41.9
2828	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	856	Pegmatite comprising green mica, quartz, feldspar and possible spodumene	193	98.4	0.6	0.6	162	290	85.4	157.5
2829	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391637	7877336	856	Feldspar (albite) with quartz and minor spodumene. Feldspar/Quartz core contact from workings locally referred to as Shaft #4	30	49.6	0.5	0.4	127	180	10.8	203
2830	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	861	Pegmatite with feldspar and smoky grey quartz. Taken from underground workings locally known as Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.	187	47.6	0.5	0.3	111	180	13.5	69.4
2831	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	861	Pegmatite with feldspar (albite), possible spodumene and mica. Taken from UG workings locally known as Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.	8.7	374	0.7	2.1	750	840	23.6	133.5
2832	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	861	Possible spodumene from UG workings Shaft #7. Thickness is ~30cm and dipping at ~45-∞ to SW. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.	3.8	3.2	0.5	0.1	23	60	2.2	1.6

2833	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391602	7877335	861	Possible spodumene with minor microcline and albite. Taken from UG workings Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.	3.2	2.9	0.4	0.0	17	60	1.4	2.0
2834	Bepe Mine	Grab	391629	7877341	874	Possible spodumene	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	39804	160	5.0	150.5
2835	Bepe Mine	Grab	391717	7877298	862	Predominantly green mica and minor grey quartz	20.6	1995	1.2	6.7	1130	670	36.1	369
2836	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	858	Possible spodumene in contact with feldspar (albite). Taken from waste dump for oversize fractions	5.5	5.2	0.2	0.1	123	80	8.3	235
2837	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	858	Possible spodumene from waste dump for oversize fractions	5.1	20.9	0.5	0.4	93	160	2.0	1.0
2838	Bepe Mine	Grab	391720	7877348	858	Possible spodumene from waste dump for oversize fractions	3.3	20.1	0.4	0.6	58	60	1.4	1.6
2839	Bepe Mine	Grab	391742	7877374	856	Sample from waste dump for undersize fractions	770	400	1.0	0.9	680	720	39.8	274
2840	Bepe Mine	Grab	391792	7877300	853	Sample from waste dump for undersize fractions from hydrosizer operation	168	169	1.0	0.6	330	550	59.2	320
2841	Bepe Mine	Rock chip	391628	7877345	863	Weathered possible spodumene above entrance to underground working Shaft #4	5.6	23.8	0.4	0.9	59	80	1.4	0.7

Given the element distribution, the Bepe pegmatites can be classified as LCT types. In order to better understand the relationships between elements with significant concentration potentials in the various Bepe units, a correlation coefficient table can be established for K, Be, Cs, Li, Mn, Nb, Rb, Sn and Ta, Table VI. It shows limited high coefficients (bold and underlined) linking – potassium, cesium (Cs), rubidium (Rb) and tin (Sn) – lithium (Li), manganese (Mn) and tin and – niobium (Nb), tin and tantalum (Ta). Proper mineralogy can account for high correlations like K, Cs, Rb and lepidolite, lithiophilite, montebrasite, cassiterite and colombo-tantalite.

Table VI : Correlation coefficients of the Bepe pegmatite rare elements.

El	Bepe M.	Bepe	Kondo M.	Tals 5	Nels Luck
K / Be	-0.04	-0.11	0.49	-0.36	-0.27
K / Cs	0.98	0.61	0.57	0.42	0.78
K / Li	-0.12	-0.12	0.60	-0.43	0.07
K / Mn	0.60	-0.01	0.40	-0.38	0.61
K / Nb	0.26	0.06	0.28	-0.34	-0.10
K / Rb	0.99	0.75	0.79	0.98	0.76
K / Sn	<u>0.81</u>	0.54	0.30	-0.60	0.62
K / Ta	0.54	0.15	0.17	-0.60	0.25
Be / Cs	0.08	-0.04	0.33	0.60	-0.28
Be / Li	-0.11	-0.23	0.24	0.64	-0.36
Be / Mn	0.49	-0.09	-0.03	0.33	0.15
Be / Nb	0.47	0.47	-0.01	<u>0.87</u>	0.51
Be / Rb	-0.02	-0.07	0.34	-0.31	-0.24
Be / Sn	0.15	0.14	-0.02	0.69	0.00
Be / Ta	0.39	0.34	-0.04	<u>0.84</u>	-0.11
Cs / Li	-0.09	0.10	0.72	0.40	0.52
Cs / Mn	0.61	0.12	-0.01	-0.04	0.71
Cs / Nb	0.30	0.14	0.81	0.43	-0.07
Cs / Rb	1.00	0.98	0.90	0.49	0.99
Cs / Sn	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0.82</u>	0.23	0.59
Cs / Ta	0.62	0.36	0.77	0.17	0.51

El	Bepe M.	Bepe	Kondo M.	Tals5	Nels Luck
Li / Mn	-0.09	0.36	0.15	0.94	0.15
Li / Nb	-0.15	-0.45	0.71	0.69	-0.30
Li / Rb	-0.08	0.04	0.72	-0.36	0.50
Li / Sn	-0.09	-0.07	<u>0.81</u>	0.96	0.04
Li / Ta	0.07	-0.39	0.61	0.58	0.25
Mn / Nb	0.57	-0.14	0.11	0.46	0.62
Mn / Rb	0.58	0.10	0.14	-0.32	0.77
Mn / Sn	0.67	-0.01	-0.03	<u>0.86</u>	0.95
Mn / Ta	0.68	-0.07	-0.07	0.35	0.51
Nb / Rb	0.26	0.13	0.69	-0.37	0.02
Nb / Sn	0.54	0.28	0.90	0.74	0.65
Nb / Ta	0.61	0.56	<u>0.89</u>	0.94	0.26
Rb / Sn	<u>0.84</u>	<u>0.86</u>	0.71	-0.55	0.66
Rb / Ta	0.58	0.34	0.57	-0.64	0.49
Sn / Ta	0.77	0.51	<u>0.82</u>	0.72	0.38
K/Cs/ Li	0.05	-0.16	-0.09	-0.71	-0.58
K/Rb/ Li	0.41	0.59	-0.42	-0.51	-0.48
Rb/Cs/ Li	-0.24	-0.54	0.14	-0.70	-0.49

Data show concentration of lithium (Li) in the Bepe Mine, Bepe and Nels Luck samples but weak correlation with various trace elements if one excerpts Mn and Sn in Tals5, but limited samples and low Li values makes it unusable. Table VI also shows correlation between Cs and Sn in the Bepe Mine and Bepe pegmatite samples. High Cs values in the Nels Luck data set raise the possibility of pollucite $(Cs,Na)_2(Al_2Si_4O_{12}) \cdot 2H_2O$ presence in the pegmatite. Concomitant high Li values in Nels Luck suggest mineralogical Cs-Li links although correlation is weak.

As an example, and in order to compare the Bepe pegmatites described above, potassium, rubidium and cesium are used to segregate and compare the Kondo Tantalite Mine, situated 180 km northwest of Harare, and the Bepe pegmatites with other type of pegmatites (MSA, 2019).

Figure 9 shows the K/Rb and K/Cs binary space where the Bepe pegmatite data sets spread along the correlation line between Rb and Cs, as evidenced by the correlation coefficients in Table VI above. Nels Luck samples show higher fractionation than the Bepe pegmatites suggesting a high Li potential. The model shows that the magma evolves towards smaller Log K/Rb and K/Cs values, higher fractionation, and higher Li potential. See sections below.

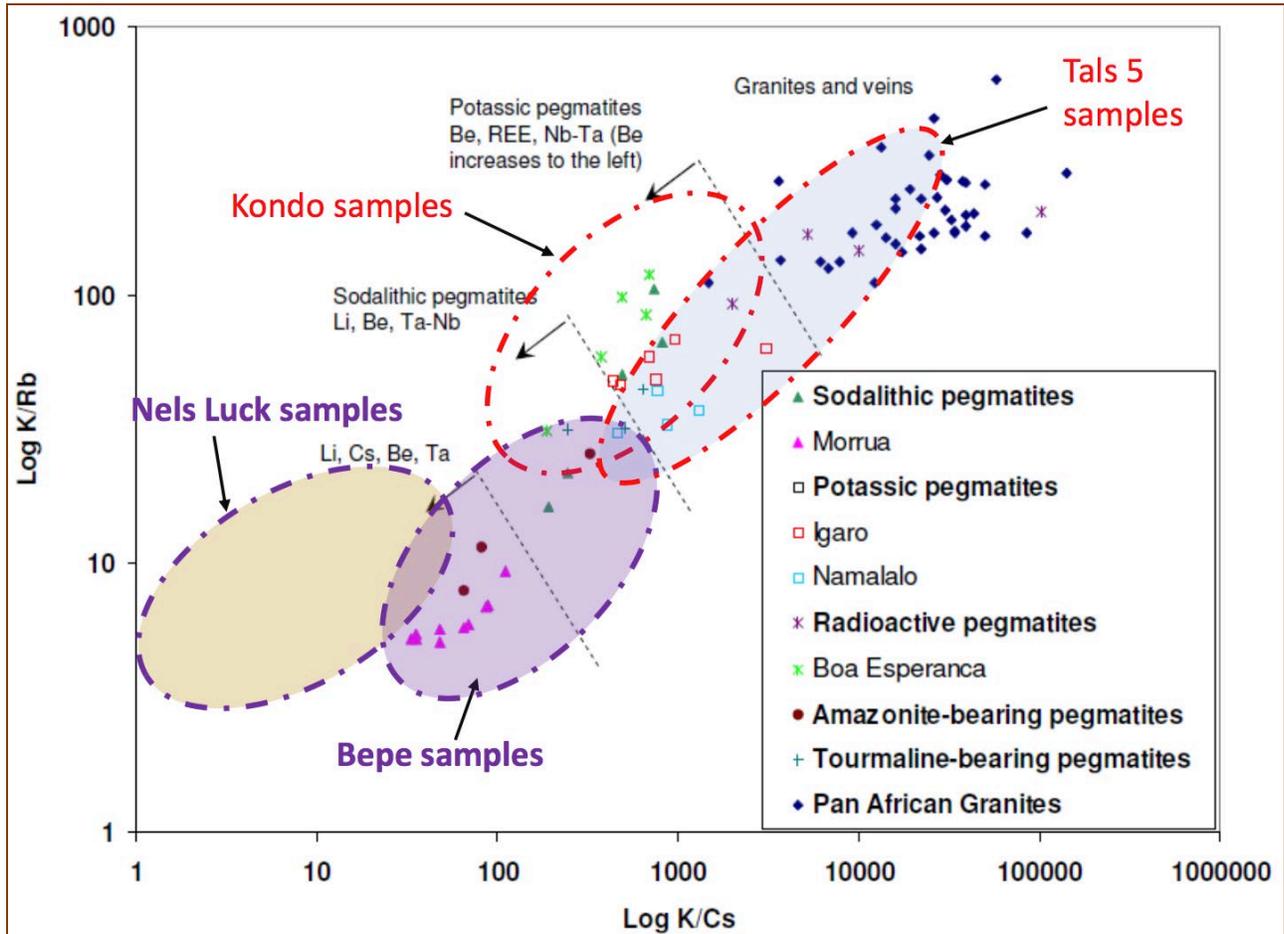


Figure 9 : Distribution of the Bepe pegmatites in the K/Rb vs K/Cs space. After MSA (2019).

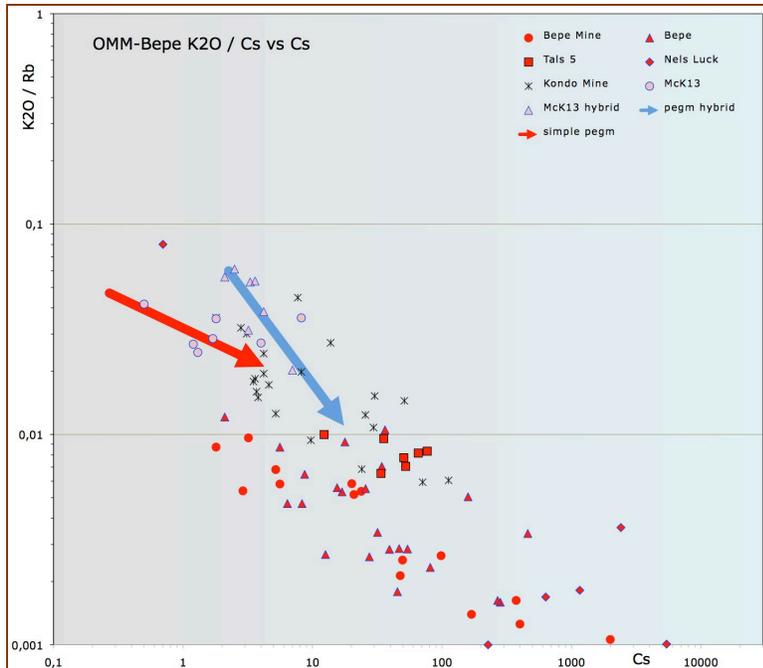
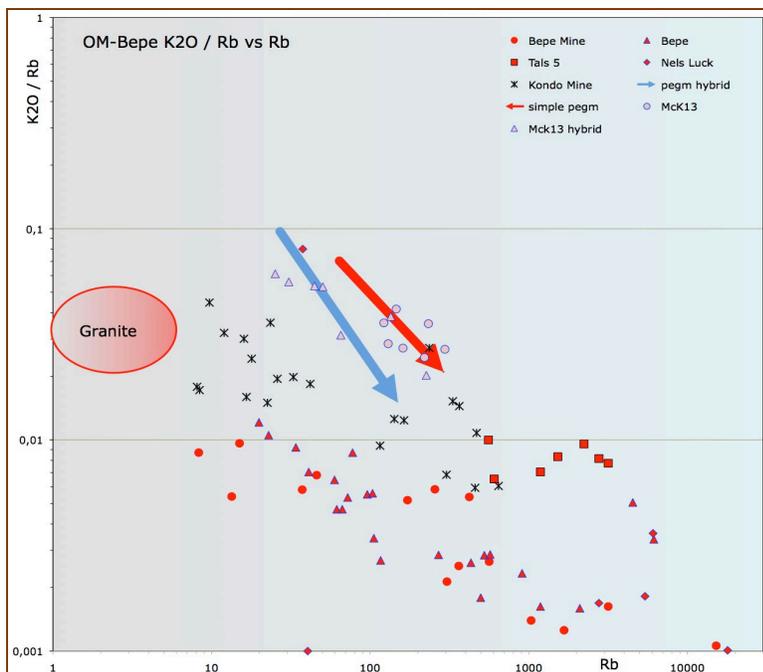


Figure 10 : Distribution of the Bepe and Kondo mine pegmatites in the K_2O/Rb vs Rb binary space. It shows the simple and hybrid pegmatite trends from McKeough et al., (2013)



The K_2O/Rb vs Rb and Cs diagrams show the distribution of the Bepe and Kondo Mine pegmatites within the trends defined by an Rb and Cs enrichment as defined by McKeough et al., (2013) in Proterozoic U-Th-REE-rich pegmatites, Figure 10 and 11. In both figures, hybrid pegmatite trend (blue arrow) differs from the simple trend (red arrow) by a different Rb and Cs mean content at constant K_2O/Rb parameter. The authors suggest it is due to much stronger interactions with the host rocks and by extreme fractionation. The Kondo Mine data set although not related spatially to the Bepe pegmatites shows a clear cluster near the granite field suggesting a possible proximity to granite source and minimum interaction with host rocks.

Figure 11 : Distribution of the Bepe and Kondo mine pegmatites in the K_2O/Rb vs Cs binary space. It shows the simple and hybrid pegmatite trends from McKeough et al., (2013)

7 - Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Bepe pegmatites are intruding the MGB in eastern Zimbabwe. The larger geological context shows the Zimbabwe craton mainly composed of late Archean granite gneisses and granite (2.63-2.58 Ga) containing older large greenstone belts (Sebakwian, Bulawayan and Shamvaian, 2.75-2.58 Ga) composed of ultramafics, various mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, metabasites and metasediments. Figure 12 shows the eastern Zimbabwe craton affected by southwest trending sinistral large deformation zones (2.72-2.60 Ga) in part coinciding with the presence of greenstone belt.

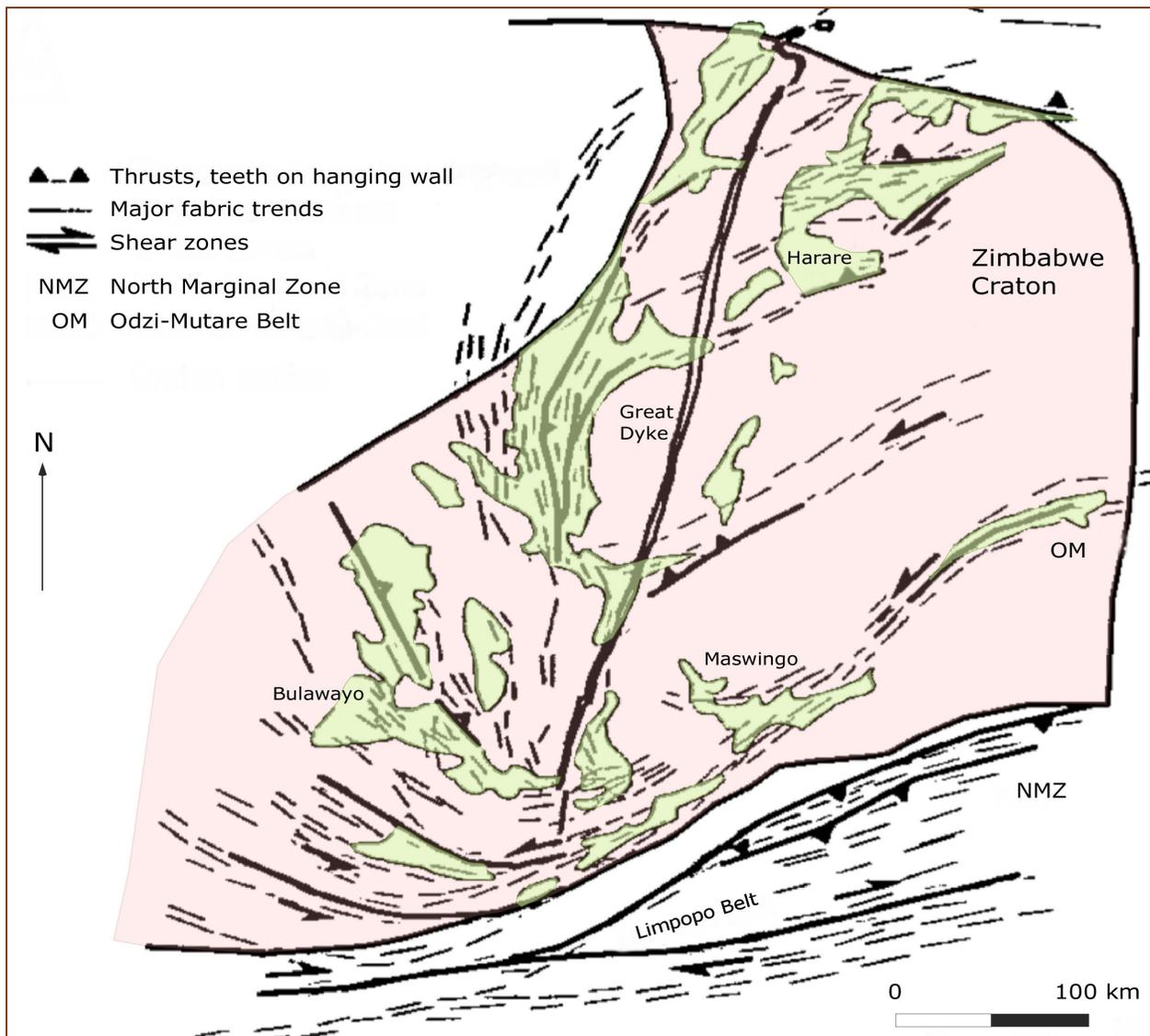


Figure 12 : Zimbabwe craton containing late Archean gneisses and granite (pink) hosting older large sheared greenstone belts (green). OM : Odzi-Mutare greenstone belt (MGB in the text). Modified from Mondlane (2005) See also 1 to 1 million geological map of Zimbabwe,(Dirks et al., 2002) and Jelsma et al. (2021) for more detail.

Figure 13 shows the distribution of various commodities like gold, nickel, platinum-group elements (PGE), iron and lithium in the various greenstone belts of Zimbabwe. It also shows the Bikita lithium mine east of the Masvingo belt and southwest of the MGB (Jelsma et al., 2021). Note that the new Zulu lithium mine is located northeast of Bulawayo in the eastern sheared contact between granite and metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The other new Li mine, Sabi Star is located southwest of Rezende in the MGB.

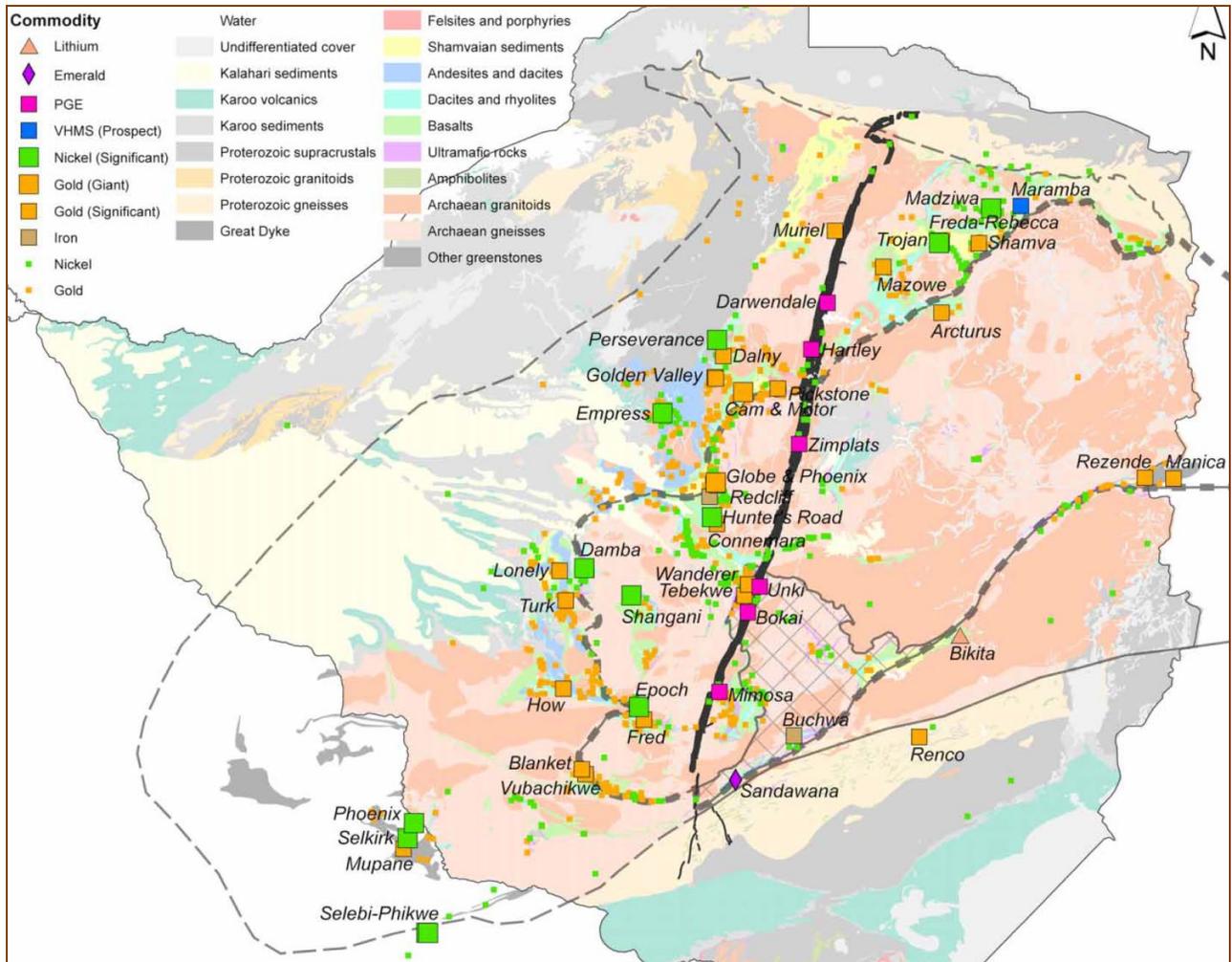


Figure 13 : Distribution of commodities like Au, Ni, PGE and Fe, in the Zimbabwe craton mostly hosted in Archean greenstone belts. Note the Bikita lithium mine east of the Masvingo greenstone belt and southwest of the MGB. See Figure 12. After Jelsma et al., (2021)

7.2 Local Geology

Local geology of the MGB has been studied by Forster et al. (1996) and Mondlane (2005) although the authors have focused on gold deposits. The MGB, Figure 14 extends before the Sabi River, 140 km to the northeast where it is truncated by the north-trending Pan-African Mozambique belt. The lower unit of the MGB belongs to the Bulawayan Group composed of ultramafic and mafic volcanics interbedded with banded-

iron formation (BIF) and minor tuff. The unconformable upper unit is composed of sediments, dolomitic limestone and felsic volcanics aged ca. 2800 Ma of the Shamvaian group. The MGB is hosted in old gneisses aged ca. 3400 Ma, younger tonalite and granodiorite of the Sesombi suite aged ca. 2700 Ma, and young granite of the Chilimanzi suite aged 2600 Ma. Late dolerite dykes aged 1830 Ma and younger Pan-African doleritic rocks crosscut all older units.

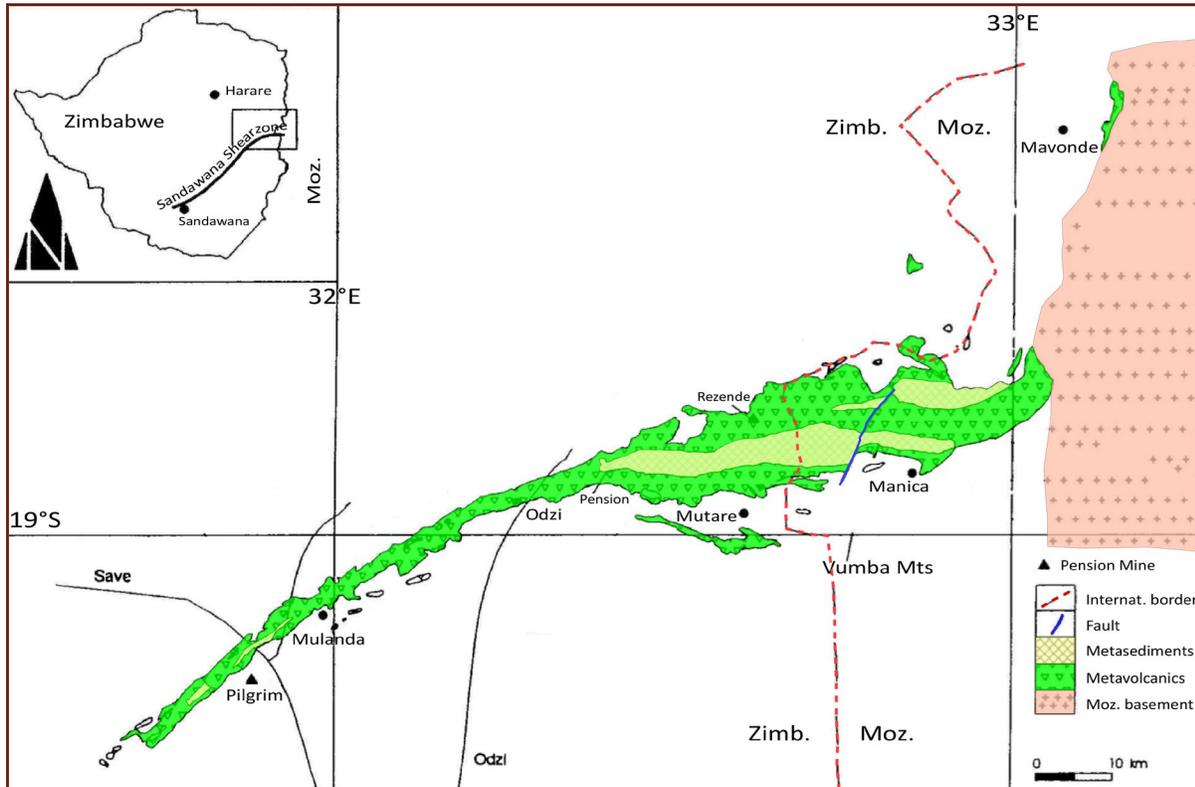


Figure 14 : Distribution of metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks in the MGB, coincident with the major long Archean crustal Sandawana shear. After Forster et al. (1996).

The first main deformation event starting ca. 2.72 Ga horizontally thrust the MGB volcanic successions with shearing and low-grade metamorphism. Primary structures were destroyed, rocks transformed into serpentinite, chlorite-amphibole and talc schists and a transposed foliation developed. It was followed by the subsidence of the sedimentary grabens, the uplift of the surrounding ultramafic schists and the deposition of late turbiditic conglomerates. The basins were later closed, folded, sheared and imbricated during a second tectono-metamorphic cycle resulting in the Sandawana crustal shear of late Archean age, Figure 15.

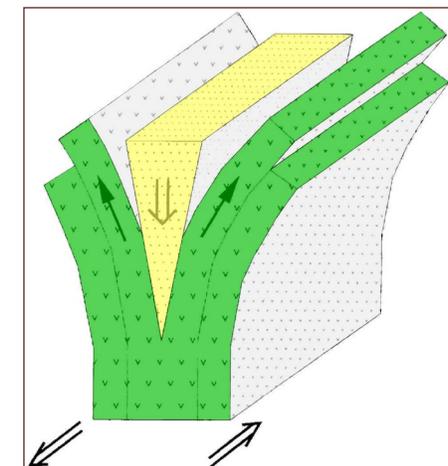


Figure 15 : Schematic structural section of the MGB showing graben collapse and metavolcanic unit uplift

during regional sinistral shearing of the belt. After Forster et al. (1996).

Metamorphic conditions reached lower-greenschist grade to the southeast of the MGB and amphibolite to the northwest with garnet-cordierite-biotite in pelite, diopside in carbonates, chlorite-actinolite-tremolite in metavolcanics and cummingtonite-grunerite-kyanite in the banded- iron formation. According to Mondlane (2005) the late major shearing and deformation is widespread in the Bulawayan metavolcanic units of the MGB. It was followed by the emplacement of granitoids (and mineralized pegmatite) of the Chilimanzi suite. There is evidence of local deformation in some pegmatite in the MGB belt, raising the possibility of syn to late-metamorphic granite and pegmatite emplacement along the margins of the MGB.

7.3 Property Geology

The main Mutare project area extends from the Mwerihari River 38 km to the northeast along the Buhera Ridge (Figure 2). Most of the claims are contained in a 2 to 6 km wide Archean greenstone belt mostly composed of NE-trending serpentinitized and schistosed ultramafic rocks intercalated with metabasalts, metagabbros, mafic tuffs and banded-iron formation. Late quartz-metasediments and dolomitic limestones are believed to unconformably overly the mafic units. The greenstone belt is intruded by large metabasites, gabbros and dolerite sequences hosted in younger gneisses and granite, Figure 16. It must be noted that the latter geological map was compiled from various small scale old maps and is not precise (see MSA, 2018, 2019, GSZ 1956). Further mapping in the MGB would be required to fully understand the geology and deformation in the belt.

Given beryl and tantalum mineralization and recent prospecting and mining, the late intruding white granite and pegmatite dykes were mapped more precisely by Lithium Consolidated in 2018-2019 and maps of the various claims were produced (see Bevington, 2020). Figure 16 shows the locations of the main Be-Ta mineralized pegmatites and the distribution of recently mapped pegmatites. MSA (2019) gives the following description of the Bepe pegmatites located southwest of the Sabi river.

“The Bepe Pegmatite is a zoned complex spodumene LCT type with a strike length of ~180 m, a width of 30 m and dips at approximately 40° to the SW. The (Bepe) deposit was until recently mined for tantalum from the narrow zones around the large quartz core which has demonstrated the material is amenable to gravity concentration of the tantalite mineralization. A number of the samples from the pegmatite and the dumps assayed tantalum values up to 400 ppm Ta, from sample N4317 confirming the tantalite mineralization within the Bepe pegmatite and the potential for the dumps to contain unrecovered tantalite. However, the tantalite material contained in the dumps is likely to be fine-grained and potentially difficult to recover. Additional test work will be required to establish this...The thin tantalite mineralized zone around the pegmatite that is also interpreted to host potential lithium mineralization. It is also possible, that the lithium mineralization is present in some of the unexposed pegmatite, but sampling of this material was not possible.” See more details in section 6 above.

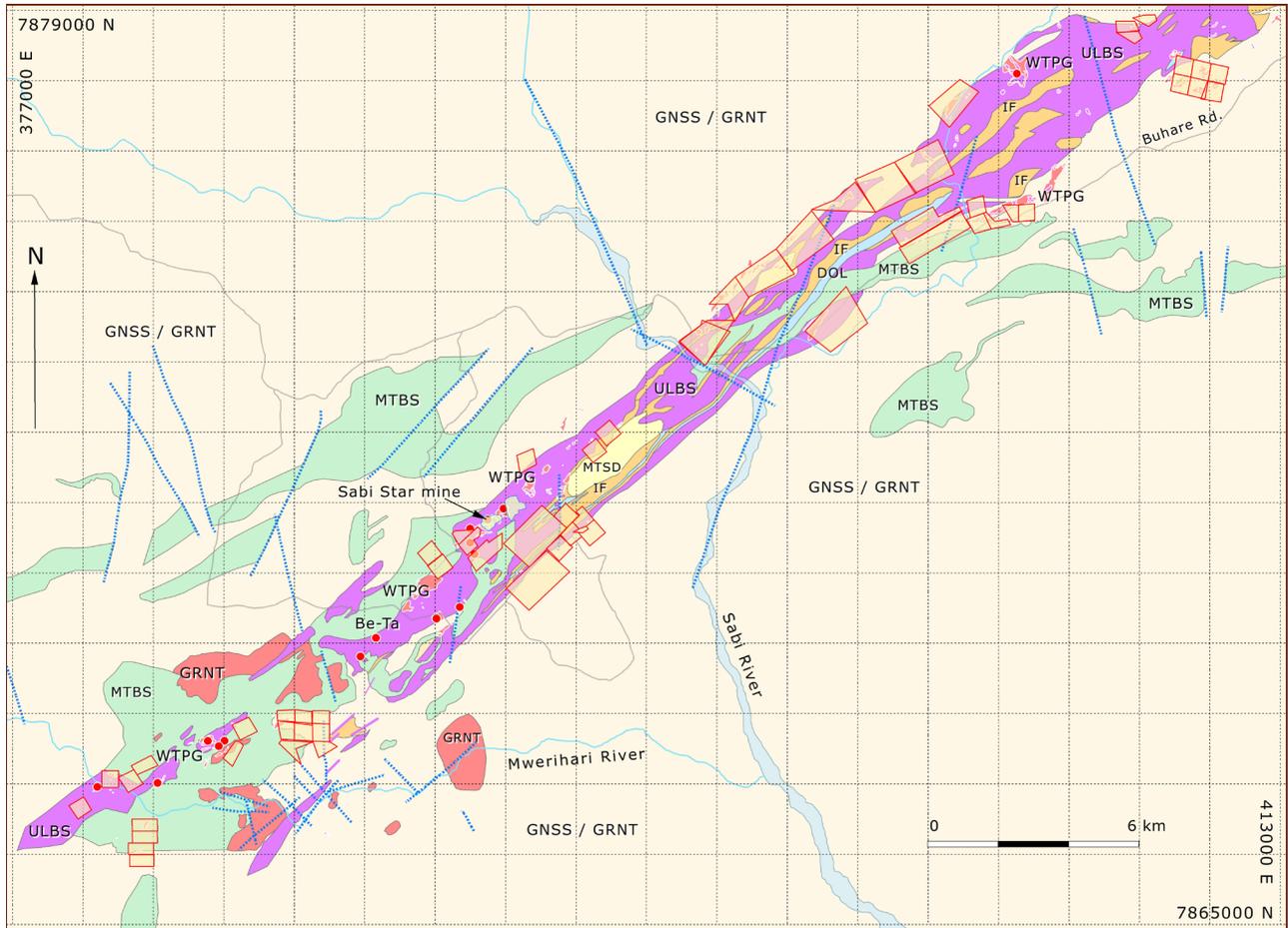


Figure 16 : Geological map of the main Mutare project area across the Sabi River with Be-Ta mineralization and LicoMex claims (yellow). After maps from GSZ (1956) and MSA (2018, 2019). This portion of the MGB is composed of the following Archean lithologies :

- ULBS : schistosed serpentized ultramafics and mafic volcanics
- MTBS : late matabasite (metagabbro, metadolerite)
- IF : iron formation
- MTSD : unconformable quartz-metasediment, DOL : dolomitic limestone
- GRNT : late granite, WTPG : late granite and pegmatite
- GNSS / GRNT : late gneisses and granite hosts
- Red dots Be-Ta : Beryl and tantalum mineralization

Note the location of the Sabi Star mine

7.4 Property Mineralization

- Mineralogy

The Bepe pegmatites were mapped and studied by MSA (2018, 2019) and belong to the LCT type of Cerny (1991). It is composed of cm size K feldspar, plagioclase and quartz with symplectite and graphic quartz textures. More details are given in section 6 above. X-Ray Diffraction analyses from FT Geolabs (South Africa) revealed the following lithium silicates and phosphates (MSA, 2019):

- Amblygonite (Li,Na)AlPO₄(F,OH) - Spodumene (LiAlSi₂O₆)

- Lepidolite ($(K(Li,Al)_3(Si,Al)_4O_{10}(F,OH)_2)$) and - Triphylite ($LiFePO_4$) / Sicklerite ($Li(Mn,Fe)PO_4$). Note that mineralogical data from the Sabi Star mine are not available.

- Geochemistry

Pegmatite geochemistry has been studied by MSA (2019) and details are given in section 6 above. A summary of the various important results is given in Table VII where the Bepe pegmatites and Bepe Ta-Li mine results are compared with two other locations also in the southwestern MGB, Tals5 and Nels Luck. The Kondo mine pegmatites do not belong to the MGB but are of similar ages. Results are given for comparison purposes only. Geochemical data from the Sabi Star mine are given in section 6. Results show that locally the Sabi Star pegmatites are richer in Li but reveal similar values for Ta and lower values for Cs. Pegmatites show Cs and Li mineralization in Bepe and Nels Luck pegmatites and high Ta values in the latter. It also shows some Be mineralization in the Bepe mine pegmatite. Crust and mean granite values given for comparison are from Sylvester (1994) and Selway et al. (2006).

Table VII : Lithium & Rare element values (ppm) in the southwestern MGB.

Bepe	Be	Cs	Li	Nb	Sn	Ta
Average (n=25)	53	354	6103	21	85	117
Median	16	34	260	18	47	70
Max	480	4460	27600	81	360	400
Min	2.9	2.1	23	0	0	0.06
Bepe Mine						
Average (n=15)	94	214	2899	20	99	131
Median	6	24	123	8	46	134
Max	770	1995	39804	85	478	369
Min	3.2	1.8	60	1.4	1.5	0.74
Tals5						
Average (n=7)	4	47	21	22	13	55
Median	3	51	8	21	9	54
Max	7	77	63	59	27	129
Min	2	12	5	1.0	4	0.63
Nels Luck						
Average (n=8)	48	2686	9606	41	134	636
median	15	1785	8795	21	142	149
max	300	6190	21600	116	252	4010
Min	0	0.70	5	1.0	0	0.09
Kondo M.						
Average (n=22)	135	19	42	49	9	108
Median	20	6	28	31	5	49
Max	1950	113	111	206	40	602
Min	5	1.8	10	4.2	1.5	4.3
Av. Upper Crust	3	3.7	20	25	5.5	2.2
Mean Leucogranite	4	8	81	24	9	4.5
Pegmatitic Leucogranite	27	14	52	18	19	2.7
Archean plutons	1.6	2.2	42	12	3	-

8 - Deposit Types

8.1 Pegmatite Deposit Classification

Given their importance for industrial minerals (now critical metals) Li, Nb, Sn, REE and Ta bearing pegmatites have long been studied since the 80's. Numerous authors have contributed to the understanding of the (world) pegmatite geology, petrology, geochemistry and metallogeny. One must cite Cerny (1991a, 1991b), Bradley et al. (2010), London (2016), Muller et al., (2017), and Steiner (2019), among many other valuable studies.

Cerny (1991a) established a formal geochemical classification based on the presence of rare (critical) metals and associated elements. The following shows the Cerny **LCT** and **NYF** pegmatite classification along with related geological contexts based on the dominant presence of **Li, Cs, Ta** and **Nb, Y, Zr, F**. These pegmatites are intrusive in various geological contexts of various ages, Archean, Proterozoic and Phanerozoic. The pegmatites are locally related to deformation and have affinity with granite and / or metasedimentary rocks.

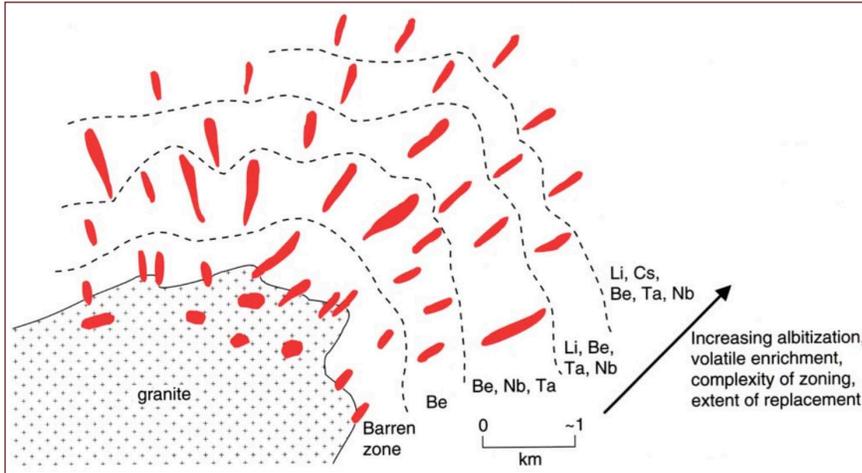
Family	Pegmatite types	Geochemical signature	Pegmatite bulk composition	Associated granites	Granite bulk composition	Source lithologies	Examples
LCT	beryl complex albite-spodumene albite	Li,Rb, Cs,Be,Sn,Ga, Ta>Nb(B,P,F)	peraluminous**	(synorogenic to late orogenic (to anorogenic); largely heterogeneous	peraluminous S,I or mixed S+I types	undepleted upper- to middle-crust supracrustals and basement gneisses	Bikita field, Zimbabwe (Martin, 1964); Utö-Mysingen field, Sweden (Smeds and Černý, 1989); White Picacho field, New Mexico (London and Burt, 1982a)
NYF *	rare-earth	Nb>Ta,Ti, Y,Sc,REE, Zr,U,Th, F	subaluminous to metaluminous (to subalkaline)	(syn-, late, post-to) mainly anorogenic; largely homogeneous	(peraluminous to) subaluminous to metaluminous (rarely peralkaline); A and (I) types	depleted middle to lower crustal granulites, or undepleted juvenile granitoids	Shatford Lake group, Manitoba (Černý <i>et al.</i> , 1981); Bancroft-Renfrew field, Ontario-Quebec (Černý, 1990; Lentz, 1991); Stockholm area, Sweden (Nordenskjöld, 1910; Smeds, 1990)
Mixed	"cross-bred" LCT and NYF	mixed	(metaluminous to) moderately peraluminous	(postorogenic to) anorogenic; moderately heterogeneous	subaluminous to slightly peraluminous; mixed geochemical signature	mixed protoliths, or assimilation of supracrustals by NYF granites	Tørdal district, S. Norway (Juve and Bergstøl, 1988); Kimito, Finland (Pehrman, 1945); Evje-lveland field, S. Norway (Bjørlykke, 1935; Frigstad, 1968).

Notes
 * This family also includes pegmatites of the miarolitic class (*cf.* Table 2)
 ** Definitions: Peraluminous, A/CNK>1; subaluminous, A/CNK~1; metaluminous, A/CNK<1 at A/NK>1; subalkaline, A/NK~1; peralkaline, A/NK<1, where A = molecular Al₂O₃, CNK = CaO + Na₂O + K₂O, and NK = Na₂O + K₂O (Černý, 1991a)

After Cerny P (1991a)

8.2 Pegmatite Deposit Model

Along with his geochemical classification, Cerny (1991b) proposed a simple modeled section of a granite related critical metal pegmatite. Figure 17 shows a schematic element differentiation based on fractionation and thermodynamic conditions above the main granitic mineralized magma source. One note that the main LCT pegmatite type is the last to form as the temperature decreases with the precipitation of Li, Cs Be Ta minerals. The granite source may be peraluminous (A-Type) or derived from partial melting of metasediments (S-Type).

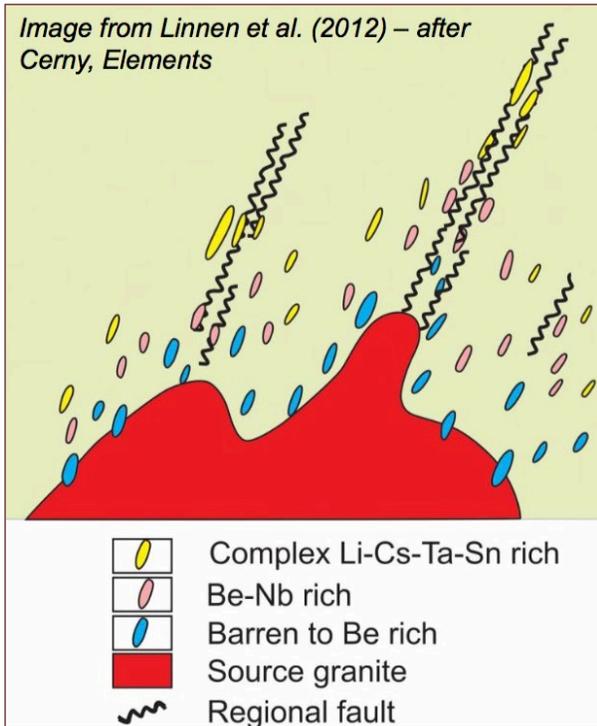


The granite source may be peraluminous (A-Type) or derived from partial melting of metasediments (S-Type).

Figure 17 : Distribution of lithium and rare elements above the pegmatite source according to T and fluid activities. After Cerny (1991b)

There is also the possibility of a greisen alteration of the granite top (cupola) with Sn-W mineralization (Steiner, 2019) common in Proterozoic anorogenic Sn-Ta granite.

The Cerny model can be applied in Archean terrain where granite and/or pegmatite emplacement is related to deformation. Figure 18 shows that the Li-Cs-Ta-(Sn) pegmatite will move-up following the shear zones followed by Nb-Be-rich pegmatites.



The shearing and the various fluid circulation would ease the ascent of the mineralized magmas along with precipitation of various rare metals as a function of temperature, pressure, aH₂O, etc. (Linnen et al., 2012). The magma also ascends using mechanical contrasts between main lithological successions. It applies to the OM greenstone belt where pegmatites are present at the border of the belt and where significant vertical and horizontal shearing has been recorded and where local pegmatites show some shearing.

Figure 18 : Distribution of mineralized pegmatites and lithium and rare elements in shear zones. After Linnen et al. (2012)

8.3 Pegmatite Deposit Examples

- Bikita Mine

Li and Cs have been mined in southeastern Zimbabwe for long time (Figure 13). The pegmatites are hosted by metavolcanic rocks of the Masvingo Archean greenstone belt and represent a 20 km long NE-SW striking pegmatite field. The Bikita pegmatite is currently mined for Li (petalite) and Cs (pollucite). U/Pb ages for the pegmatite crystallization is estimated between 2630 and 2615 Ma (Cerny et al., 2003, Dittrich et al. 2016). Note that in addition to petalite and tantalite, beryl is also found in the Bikita pegmatites given by element importance Li, Rb, Cs, Be, Ta>Nb (Sn, Ga, P, F ± B). The following minerals have been recorded in the Bikita mine.

- lepidolite $K(Li,Al)_3(Al,Si,Rb)_4O_{10}(F,OH)$ - petalite $(LiAlSi_4O_{10})?$
- spodumene $(LiAl(SiO_3))$ - amblygonite $(Li,Na)AlPO_4(F,OH)$
- eucryptite $(LiAlSiO_4)$ - bikitaite $(LiAlSi_2O_6 \cdot H_2O)$
- beryl $(Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18})$ - columbite $((Fe,Mn,Mg)(Nb,Ta)_2O_6)$
- tantalite $((Fe,Mn)(Ta,Nb)_2O_6)$ - cassiterite (SnO_2)
- scheelite $(CaWO_4)$ - pollucite $(Cs, Na)_2Al_2Si_4O_{12} \cdot 2H_2O$

- Zulu Mine

The Zulu Lithium Mine is located at the eastern limit of the southern Shangani Archean greenstone belt. The mineralized pegmatites are 10 to 25 m wide and intrude north-trending serpentized ultramafic and metasedimentary rocks over several kilometers. The pegmatites may be classified as LCT although Cs seems to show low values. To the north the pegmatites show spodumene and lepidolite, other pegmatites to the south show petalite. The pegmatite bodies strike N200° and dip 70° to 90°. Locally, some of the pegmatites are rich in Ta-Mn ± W. Five different lithium minerals have been identified:

- petalite $(LiAl(Si_4O_{10}))$, as snow white crystals up to 8 cm.
- spodumene $(LiAlSi_2O_6)$, strongly weathered at surface; in fresh samples it forms white to pink subhedral crystals. Locally, the spodumene shows sodium metasomatism, resulting in “cymatolite”, a fine-grained mixture of albite and mica.
- lepidolite $(KLi_2Al(Si_4O_{10})(F,OH)_2)$, very fine grained pink to lavender.
- eucryptite $(LiAlSiO_4)$ has been observed replacing petalite.
- holmquistite $(Li_2Mg_3Al_2)Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$ a metasomatic brownish to purple lithium amphibole found in wall rocks of the pegmatites.

- Sabi Star Mine

The Sabi Star property is adjacent to three LicoMex claims. The exploration results disclosed by Mezzotin in 2017 are described in section 6. The Sabi Star Li, Cs and Ta mineralization are hosted in the same LCT pegmatites as those from the LicoMex properties with probable spodumene and lithium mica as well as tantalite. The Sabi Star Mine is scheduled to commence operations in 2023.

9 - Exploration

9.1 Field Work

In late 2022 and spring 2023, LicoMex carried out field work in the Mutare Lithium Project area. The following summarizes geological mapping and sampling results.

- Geological Mapping

The first mapping resulted in simple descriptions of the lithologies along traverses with only few structural measurements. Figure 19 shows the geology and sample locations and the LicoMex properties between the Mwerihari and Sabi River. Figure 20 shows the same northeast of the Sabi River. Both figures show the distribution of pegmatites (red squares) and associated quartz veins (blue squares) as mapped mainly to the southeast outside of the MGB in the gneissic and granitic younger basement and host to the MGB.

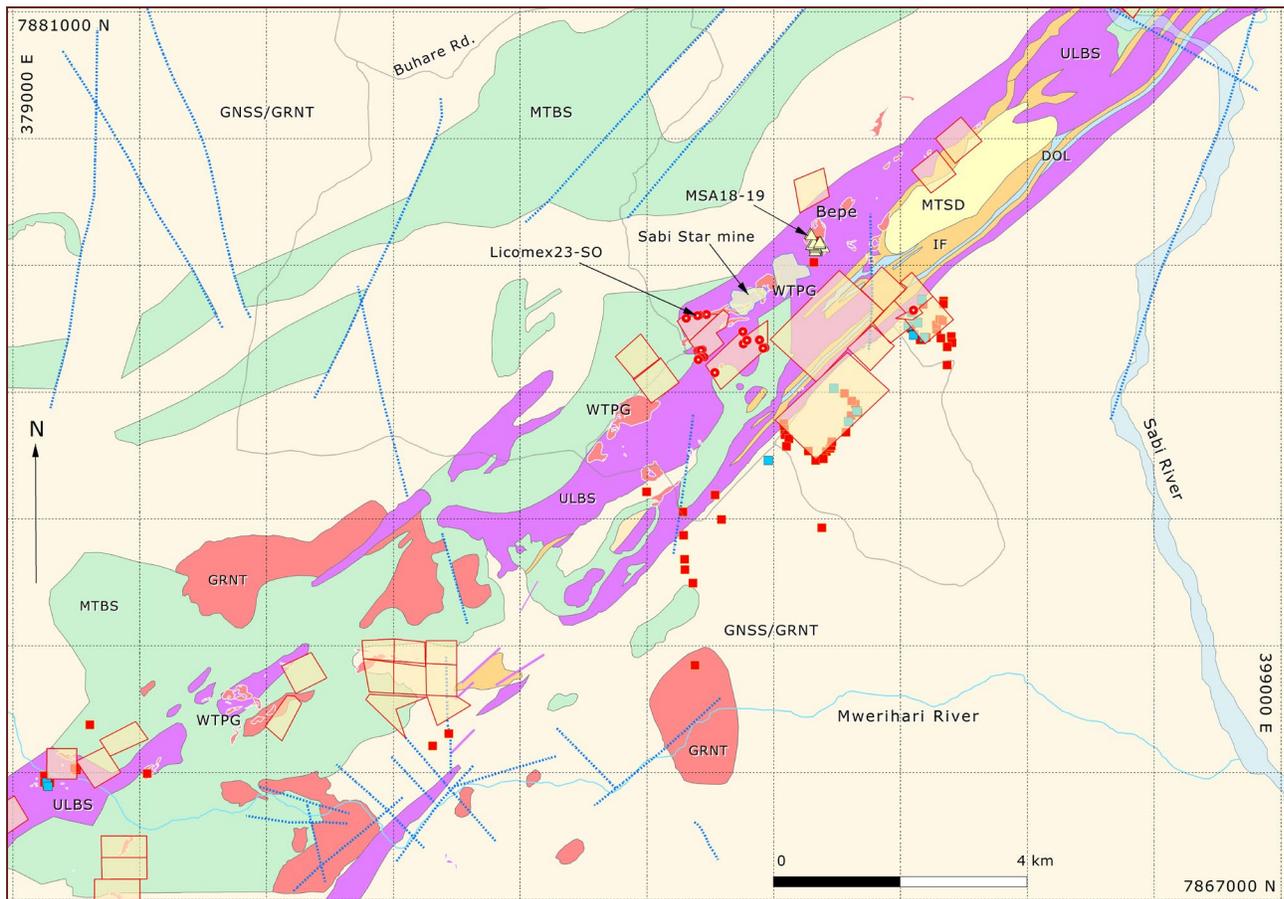


Figure 19 : Geology, sampling and distribution of the LicoMex claims southwest of Sabi River with 2022-23 mapping of pegmatites (red squares) and associated quartz veins (blue squares) outside of the MGB belt and LicoMex 2023 sampling (red rounded symbols). Sampling in the Bepe area by MSA2018-19 is shown for comparison. See sections above and Figure 16 for legend. Note the Sabi Star lithium mine in pegmatites southwest of the Bepe pegmatites.

Mapping also took place during LicoMex sampling of pegmatite outcrops within the MGB. Sampling was carried out both within the claims' boundaries, as well as in areas adjacent to the claims' boundaries. Pegmatites are described in detail with their alteration and mineralization. A summary is given in Table VIII and IX.

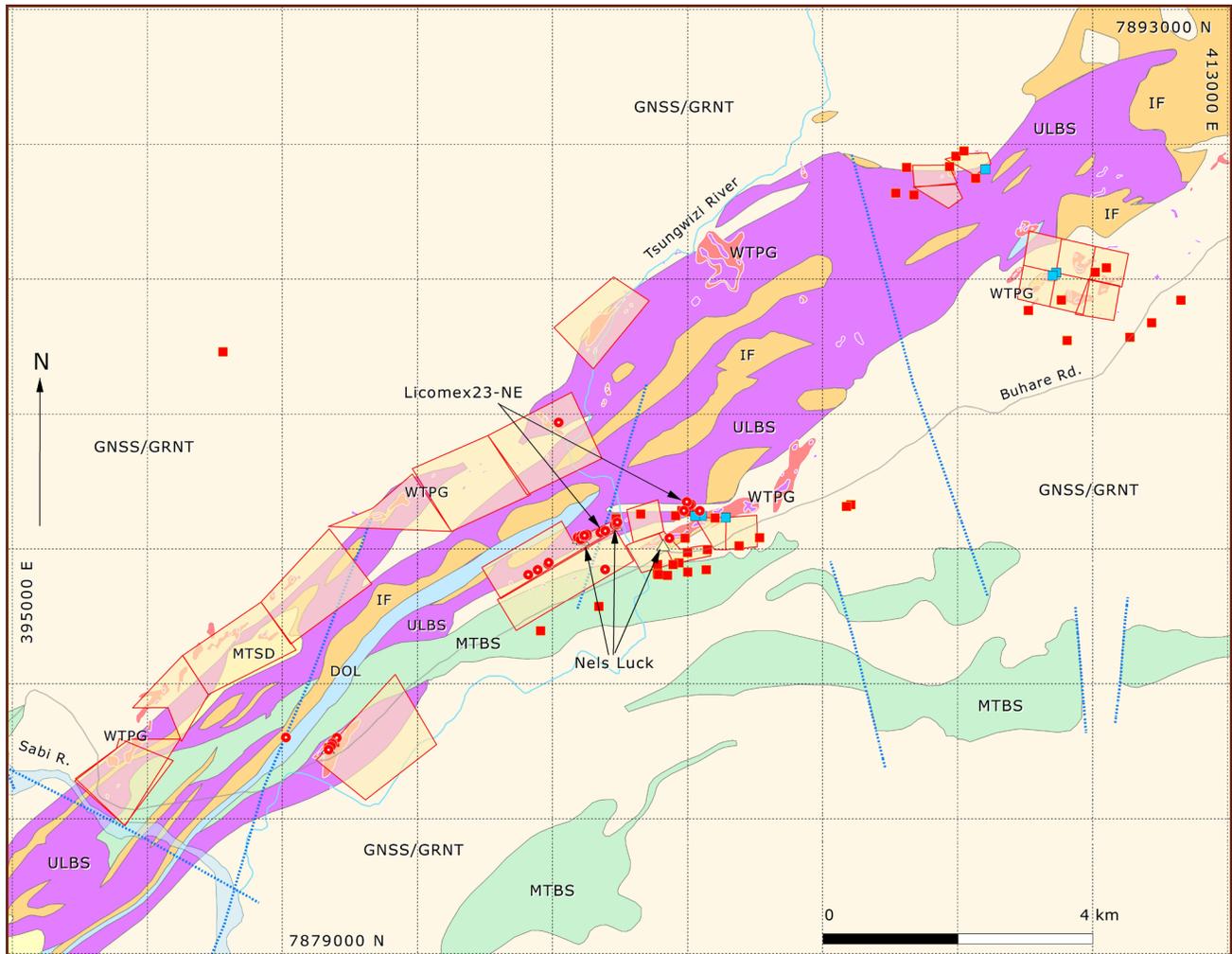


Figure 20 : Geology and distribution of the LicoMex claims northeast of Sabi River with 2022-23 mapping of pegmatites (red squares) and associated quartz veins (blue squares) outside of the MGB and LicoMex 2023 sampling (red rounded symbols). Nels Luck sampling by MSA (2018, 2019) is shown for comparison. See sections above and Figure 16 for legend.

- Pegmatite Sampling

During the 2023 mapping program undertaken by LicoMex, 72 samples were taken across the Mutare project area. Grab samples were taken from the central and eastern section of the properties, including Nels Luck group of claims. The latter hosts a group of lepidolite, spodumene and tantalite bearing pegmatites with an approximate surface expression of 600 m by 20 m (up to 50 m). As shown below, the highest grade in the initial sampling phase returned 4.144% Li_2O in the Nels Luck area. Table VIII and IX summarize the geology, mineralization, and Li results of the sampled pegmatites.

LicoMex claims southwest of the Sabi River did not show any significant Li mineralization during the initial 2022-2023 sampling program, Table VIII.

The results of this sampling program were released by Li3 Lithium Corp on May 30, 2023 (see Li3 Lithium PR, May 30, 2023)

In Figure 19, the LicoMex pegmatite samples seems to be at the same stratigraphic level in the MGB belt as the Bepe pegmatite sampled by the MSA Group in 2018-19. Comparing both shows high Li and Cs values only in the Bepe and Bepe Mine pegmatites. Relative high Ta values in Bepe are compatible with systematic presence of disseminated tantalite in the pegmatite sampled to the southwest by LicoMex in 2023. As for Li discrepancies, further field work would be required to better understand the geological context. It may be due to variable mineralization during pegmatite fractionation or partial melting or various interaction with the wall rocks.

Table VIII : Summary of geology and Li results for Figure 19 LicoMex 2023 southwest sampling.

Id	E 84	N 84	Lithology	Mineral	Li2O%
A8002	389938	7876527	WTPG	Ta	0.004
A8003	389821	7876516	QzAlb	Ta	0.004
A8004	389798	7876507	Alb	Ta Spod?	0.004
A8005	389619	7876465	WTPG		0.004
A8006	390775	7876124	QzAlb	Ta	0.004
A8007	390070	7875609	AlbQzTour	Ta	0.004
A8536	393190	7876579	Alb	Mn	0.004
A8537	393198	7876589	Mic		0.004
A8538	393199	7876597	Alb	Mn	0.004
A8539	393202	7876594	Alb	Mn	0.004
A8540	393202	7876594	AlbMic	Mn Be Ta	0.004
A8589	389799	7875955	QzAlbMic	Ta Gar	0.004
A8590	389821	7875960	QzAlbMic	Ta Gar	0.004
A8591	389871	7875967	AlbQzMic	Ta Gar	0.004
A8592	389852	7875960	AlbQzMic	Ta Gar	0.004
A8593	389897	7875851	GRNT	Gar	0.004
A8594	389849	7875841	Alb	Ta	0.004
A8595	389810	7875813	AlbQzMic	Gar	0.004
A8596	390519	7876062	AlbQz	Ta	0.004
A8597	390575	7876119	WTPG	Ta	0.004
A8598	390511	7876253	WTPG	Spod?	0.004
A8599	390860	7875999	QzAlb	Ta	0.004
A8600	390831	7875993	QzAlb	Ta	0.004

WTPG: white pegmatite, Qz: quartz, Alb: albite, Mic: mica, Tour: tourmaline, Ta: tantalite, Be: beryl, Ga: garnet, Spod: spodumene

Figure 20 shows the geology and the samples taken by LicoMex in 2023, as well as the samples taken by the MSA Group in 2018-19. The latter samples by MSA were collected at the same time as the Bepe pegmatite samples. Table IX gives a summary of the geology, mineralization, and Li values of the LicoMex 2023 sampling. Analytical results show that all values above 0.7% Li are from the Nels Luck pegmatite swarm. The pegmatites contain lepidolite or spodumene. Both sampling programs conducted by LicoMex and MSA Group indicate that the Nels Luck area is the best target area to date for important Li mineralization.

Table IX : Summary of geology and Li results for Figure 20 LicoMex 2023 northeast sampling.

Id	E 84	N 84	litho	min	Li ₂ O %
A8001	399050	7882505	WTPG		0.004
A8541	403795	7885570	AlbQz		0.041
A8542	403784	7885576	AlbQzMic		0.017
A8543	403784	7885575	AlbQzMic	Ta	0.009
A8544	403759	7885580	AlbQzMic	Ta	0.017
A8545	403757	7885579	QzMicAlb	Lep?	0.108
A8546	403709	7885540	AlbQz	Ta	0.028
A8547	403512	7885493	MicQzAlb	Spod?	0.054
A8548	403471	7885499	QzMicTour	Be	0.127
A8549	403473	7885487	QzFspar	Spod?	3.438
A8550	403463	7885486	AlbMic	Lep	3.789
A8551	403507	7885515	QzAlb	Spod?	0.099
A8552	403922	7885653	MicQzAlb		2.508
A8553	403922	7885653	QzMicAlbTour		1.541
A8554	403953	7885660	QzMicAlb	Ta	0.006
A8555	403949	7885672	QzMicAlb	Ta	0.032
A8556	403957	7885694	QzMicAlb	Ta	0.030
A8557	403452	7885442	QzMicAlb	Lep	4.144
A8558	403437	7885449	QzMicAlb	Lep	4.084
A8559	403378	7885469	QzMicAlb	Lep	3.899
A8560	403368	7885477	MicQzHornFspar		1.386
A8561	403373	7885468	Alb		0.065
A8562	403424	7885494	QzMicAlb	Lep	3.711
A8563	403417	7885438	Alb		3.961
A8564	403462	7885494	QzAlbMicTour		0.702
A8565	403472	7885497	QzMicTour		0.846
A8566	403781	7885566	IF		0.000
A8567	403780	7884993	MicQzAlb		0.006
A8568	402780	7884988	MicQzAlb		0.000
A8569	402640	7884917	MicQzAlb		0.058
A8570	402933	7885075	MicQzAlb	Ta	0.099
A8571	402933	7885075	MicQzAlb	Ta	0.043
A8572	402933	7885075	MicQzAlb	Ta	0.062
A8573	402943	7885096	MicQzAlb	Ta	0.004
A8574	405180	7885864	QzMicAlbTour		0.015
A8575	405051	7885963	QzMicAlb	Spod?	0.017
A8576	405030	7885946	MicQzAlb		0.060
A8577	404988	7885998	QzMicAlb	Be Ta	0.009
A8578	404945	7885866	AlbMic		0.002
A8579	404945	7885866	AlbMic		0.002
A8580	404731	7885458	QzMicAlb	Ta	0.002
A8581	399780	7882482	AlbMic		0.002
A8582	399790	7882480	AlbMic		0.002
A8583	399804	7882499	QzAlbMic		0.013
A8584	399736	7882424	QzAlbMic	Lep?	0.050
A8585	399736	7882411	QzAlbMic	Lep?	0.041
A8586	399717	7882374	AlbQzMic	Gar?	0.004
A8587	403090	7887174	AlbQzMic		0.000
A8588	399683	7882321	Alb		0.000

WTPG: white pegmatite, Qz: quartz, Alb: albite, Mic: mica, Tour: tourmaline, Fspar: K feldspar, Horn: hornblende, IF: iron formation, Ta: tantalite, Be: beryl, Lep: lepidolite, Ga: garnet, Spod: spodumene

9.2 Satellite Imagery & Remote sensing

Remote sensing images were acquired in May 2023 and cover most of the LicoMex claims in the MGB. The images were produced by Airbus from the Pleiades series at 30 cm resolution in the visible and infrared spectrum and in referenced tiff format. The images will be used to produce a high-resolution elevation model (DEM) of the prospecting areas and to locate the various pegmatites. The image database may also be used to perform spectral analysis on potassium for example.

As an example, Figure 21 shows more details of the Nels Luck area (Figure 20). It shows the NE-trending MGB composed mostly of metamorphosed and schistosed ultramafic rocks, metabasites and banded-iron formation. The MGB occupies higher arborescent relief and may be related to higher alteration in the host granite and gneisses. Figure 21 also shows the distribution of pegmatites in lower relief at the borders of the MGB, as mapped by Lithium Consolidated in 2018 and 2019, and LicoMex in 2022-2023 (see Bevington, 2020). Note that the available geological mapping data is not precise and was taken from small scale aged maps (see above). Further work is required to fully interpret the satellite images with respect to lithologies, structure and alteration.

9.3 2023 & 2024 Exploration Planning

A document was prepared by Li3 Lithium Corp. exploration manager specifying the exploration planned for 2023 and 2024 on the MGB LicoMex claims. The claim area is separated in three regions, MGB (Mutare Greenstone Belt) East, Central and West.

- Soil sampling : 1300 samples over the whole claim area.
- Trenching : 4000 m of trenches, 2000 samples in the most prospective areas.
- Drilling : 5000 m will be allocated to the most prospective targets generated from grab samples and trenching results. A total of 4300 samples should be taken in the next exploration phase.
- 2000 channel samples,
- 2000 drill cores,
- 100 surface samples and
- 1300 soil samples.

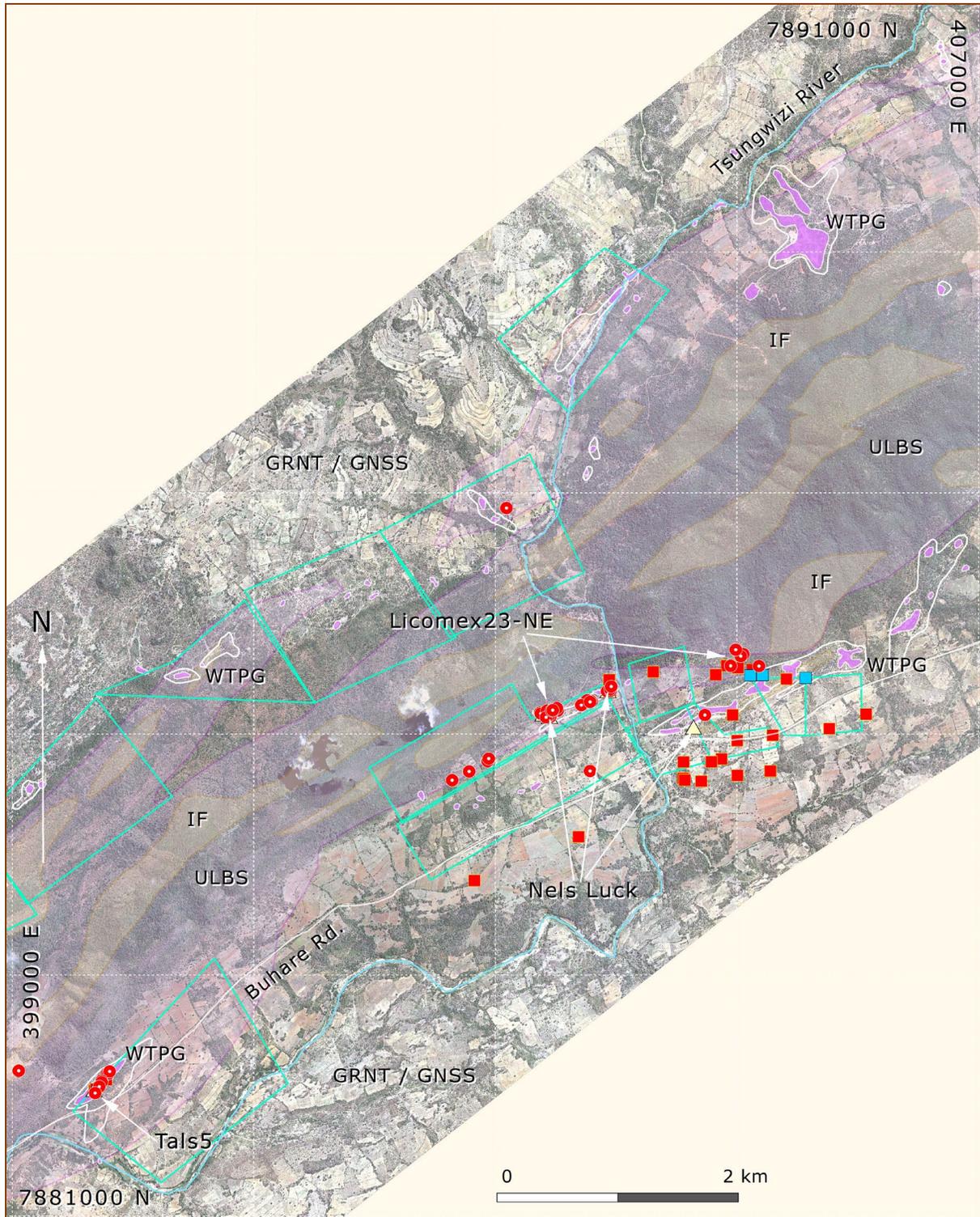


Figure 21 : Satellite image showing the NE-trending MGB greenstone belt (ULBS, IF) composed of ultramafics and iron formation, bordered by younger granite and gneisses (GRNT/GNSS) and where younger mineralized pegmatites (white lines and purple) were intruded. LicoMex claims appear as blue rectangles. Nels Luck and Tals5 MSA (2018, 2019) sampling is also shown. LicoMex 2022-23 mapping appears as red (pegmatites) and blue (quartz) squares and sampling as round symbols. See above for legend.

10 - Drilling

No drilling was described in this report.

11 - Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Quality Assurance and Quality Control of LicoMex sampling programs are under the control of the Li3 Lithium's geological employees and are consistent with industry best practices.

Samples of 1 kg or more were taken in the field, bagged and properly labeled, securely stored and transported by LicoMex employees following a defined chain of custody, to Zimlabs in Harare, Zimbabwe. At the lab, samples were crushed to less than 20 mm and quartered to give a 200g representative portion. Samples were then pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns to produce a 30g charge and then analyzed by G706 (multi acid digestion with AAS finish).

All apparatus are quartz washed between each sample. Samples are coned and quartered to 50-gram packet before analysis by multi-acid digestion (HF) and AAS finish. Zimlabs has been accredited by SADCAS on May 2020.

Zimlabs is a subsidiary of GNK laboratories and an internationally accredited laboratory testing provider with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certification (Laboratory Accreditation Number: TEST-S 0010 (ISO/IEC t7025:20t71)).

The Company intends to transport the pulp of the grab samples for analysis of Niobium (Nb), Tantalum (Ta), and Caesium (Cs) at an accredited laboratory in South Africa. Grab samples are selective by nature and reported values are not necessarily indicative of mineralized zones.

12 - Data Verification

No referenced material was used by LicoMex in the 2023 surface sampling program. AMIS0339 standard is used by Zimlabs to ascertain the precision and stability of the analytical apparatus. Data verification was limited to comparison between analytical certificates and results in the original spreadsheet.

13 - Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing were described in this report.

14 - Mineral Resource Estimate

No mineral resource estimate was carried out in this report.

23 – Adjacent Properties

The new Sabi Star lithium mine is adjacent to three LicoMex claims, no. PL019040A, PL019039AA and PL018207A, Figure 22. It shows the various properties with identification and pegmatites as mapped by Lithium Consolidated including the Bepe Mine and Bepe pegmatites. The exploration work on the Sabi properties by Mezzotin is described above in section 6. In 2017 the Mezzotin claims were acquired by MaxMind (Hong Kong), and a Zimbabwean subsidiary and more recently by Shenzhen Chengxin Lithium Group Co., Ltd. Recent exploration revealed high grade Li-Ta mineralization. The Sabi Star Mine is scheduled to start operation in 2023.



Figure 22 : Satellite image showing the Shenzhen Chengxin Sabi Star lithium mine adjacent to LicoMex claims PL019040AA, PL019039AA and PL018207A. Information on the mine is limited and the extension of the exploitation claim is unknown. The Sabi Star mine is scheduled to start operations in 2023.

24 – Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other data or information necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 – Conclusion

Li3 Lithium Corp. holds a 50% ownership interest in LicoMex, a private Zimbabwean company which holds 100% of the Mutare Lithium Project. The Mutare Lithium Project consists of 66 claims situated in the Mutare Greenstone Belt (MGB) belt in east central Zimbabwe. The claims are staggered in a northeast – southwest direction within the narrow NE-trending belt composed of Archean sheared and retromorphosed ultramafic rocks, metabasites and banded-iron formation overlain by young quartz metasediments and bordered by late Archean granite and gneisses. The borders are intruded by late Archean pegmatite, locally mineralized, showing Li, Ta and Be mineralization and belong to the LCT (Li, Cs, Ta) type. The eastern parts of the MGB belt were mostly investigated for gold where more geological studies are available.

Historically the southwestern MGB belt pegmatites were explored and mined for tantalum (Ta) and beryl (Be) (Bepe mine). Exploration work by Lithium Consolidated and MSA Group in 2018 and 2019, and LicoMex in 2022 and 2023, in the MGB belt showed the distribution of pegmatites mostly along the NW and SE contacts with younger Archean granite and gneissic terrains.

Adjacent to LicoMex claims and immediately SW of the Bepe mine, exploration by Mezzotin Minerals and Shenzhen Chengxin Lithium Group resulted in the discovery of high-grade Li-Ta mineralization. The Sabi Star mine is scheduled to start operations in 2023.

LicoMex preliminary exploration program conducted in 2022 and 2023, showed that high lithium values are concentrated in the Nels Luck area and further work must be planned to fully assess the potential of this area. Other locations within the LicoMex properties show potential for Li and Ta mineralization and should be investigated. In mineralized areas and in most cases, available geological data is not precise and further field work is required to fully understand the lithologies, structures, alterations, and related mineralization.

The next section gives related work recommendations as well as a budget.

26 – Recommendations

Following a preliminary phase of exploration works carried out in 2022-2023 on the LicoMex claims in the Mutare Greenstone Belt of eastern Zimbabwe, an exploration program and budget was put together by Li3 Lithium for 2023 -2024.

Considering all information, the authors of the present report recommend the following:

- plan for general geological mapping on all claims,
- investigate the possibility of producing spectral analytical maps for potassium (K) or other pertinent elements using the 30 cm satellite imagery database,
- plan for soil sampling in less geologically known areas,
- carry out detail geology on mineralized known areas,
- plan for channel sampling in known areas,
- use handheld device (LIBS) to help sampling,
- plan for diamond drilling in high priority areas and
- analyze samples for rare elements, Li Ta, Cs, Be, Nb, REE, Sn, W, etc.

The Following budget is proposed:

Description	Unit	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
Phase 1 – Work Program			
Management	3 months	\$15 000,00	\$45 000
Detail Geological Mapping	2 weeks	\$2 500,00	\$5 000
Satellite Imagery Acquisition	1	\$25 000,00	\$25 000
Soil Geochemical Survey	1300 samples	\$70,00	\$91 000
Rock Chip Lithogeochemical Sampling	100 samples	\$70,00	\$7 000
Trenching (Excavator)	2 Months	\$12 500,00	\$25 000
Trenching samples	2000 samples	\$70,00	\$140 000
Salary	3 months	\$16 000,00	\$50 000
Camp Cost	3 Months	\$12 000,00	\$36 000
Traveling	12 weeks	\$500,00	\$6 000
Contingencies (15%)			\$64 500
Total Phase 1			\$494 500
Phase 2 – Work Program			
Management	3 months	\$15 000,00	\$45 000
Exploration Drilling (5,000 m)	5000 meters	\$150,00	\$750 000
Assays	2000	\$70,00	\$140 000
Salary	3 months	\$20 000,00	\$60 000
Camp Cost	3 Months	\$12 000,00	\$36 000
Traveling	12 weeks	\$500,00	\$6 000
Contingencies (15%)			\$155 550
Total Phase 2			\$1 192 550
Total Phase 1 and Phase 2			\$1 687 050

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Date and Signature

Mutare Lithium Project - Eastern Zimbabwe - 43-101 Technical Report

This report has been prepared by André Ciesielski, DSc., P.Geo. and François Auclair, MSc., P.Geo.

Effective Date

June 30, 2023

N.B. : only a hard copy of a final version of this report has been signed and sent to Li3 Lithium Corp.

Appendix I

MSA sampling 2018-2019

BM : Bepe Mine, NL : Nels Luck, all values in ppm, except %

Id	Zone	E84	N84	Description
2827	BM	391637	7877336	Weathered, fine-grained possible spodumene in contact with feldspar (albite) from underground working (locally known as Shaft #4). NB. No GPS signal - coordinates recorded are the closest
2828	BM	391637	7877336	Pegmatite comprising green mica, quartz, feldspar and possible spodumene
2829	BM	391637	7877336	Feldspar (albite) with quartz and minor spodumene. Feldspar/Quartz core contact from workings locally referred to as Shaft #4
2830	BM	391602	7877335	Pegmatite with feldspar and smoky grey quartz. Taken from underground workings locally known as Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.
2831	BM	391602	7877335	Pegmatite with feldspar (albite), possible spodumene and mica. Taken from UG workings locally known as Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.
2832	BM	391602	7877335	Possible spodumene from UG workings Shaft #7. Thickness is ~30cm and dipping at ~45-∞ to SW. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.
2833	BM	391602	7877335	Possible spodumene with minor microcline and albite. Taken from UG workings Shaft #7. Coordinates provided are for Shaft #7 entrance.
2834	BM	391629	7877341	Possible spodumene
2835	BM	391717	7877298	Predominantly green mica and minor grey quartz
2836	BM	391720	7877348	Possible spodumene in contact with feldspar (albite). Taken from waste dump for oversize fractions
2837	BM	391720	7877348	Possible spodumene from waste dump for oversize fractions
2838	BM	391720	7877348	Possible spodumene from waste dump for oversize fractions
2839	BM	391742	7877374	Sample from waste dump for undersize fractions
2840	BM	391792	7877300	Sample from waste dump for undersize fractions from hydrosizer operation
2841	BM	391628	7877345	Weathered possible spodumene above entrance to underground working Shaft #4
644#2	Tals5	399677	7882052	Petalite
644#4	Tals5	399677	7882052	feldspar
644#5	Tals5	399677	7882052	feldspar/petalite
644#6	Tals5	399677	7882052	pet-ab-ms
644#7	Tals5	399677	7882052	pet-fs-qz-ms
644#8	Tals5	399677	7882052	Petalite
644#10	Tals5	399677	7882052	pet-ms-qz-fsp
643#1	NL	404640	7885058	qtz+petalite
646	NL	403933	7885360	waste dump
647#1	NL	403449	7885146	lepidolite
647#2	NL	403449	7885146	green muscovite
647#3	NL	403449	7885146	lepidolite
647#4	NL	403449	7885146	lepidolite
648#1	NL	403393	7885167	?spod+qz

648#2	NL	403393	7885167	altd spod
N4301	Bepe	391726	7877363	Possible Amblygonite/Spodumene
N4302	Bepe	391729	7877357	Green mica + fsp
N4303	Bepe	391721	7877352	Possible Amblygonite/Spodumene
N4304	Bepe	391719	7877347	Possible Amblygonite/Spodumene
N4305	Bepe	391718	7877347	fine grained mica
N4306	Bepe	391718	7877347	Possible lepidolite (grey)
N4307	Bepe	391674	7877292	sugary fsp (ab)+qtz+ms
N4308	Bepe	391676	7877251	qz+fsp+ms
N4309	Bepe	391672	7877234	K-feldspar
N4310	Bepe	391657	7877234	Phosphate (?triphylite/lithiophyllite)
N4311	Bepe	391652	7877241	Dump material -
N4312	Bepe	391660	7877285	Dump material -
N4313	Bepe	391659	7877301	Wallzone pegmatite
N4314	Bepe	391655	7877317	Qz+ms
N4315	Bepe	391615	7877339	ms(lep)+qz
N4316	Bepe	391621	7877329	altered spod with fsp rim
N4317	Bepe	391598	7877340	Dump material -
N4318	Bepe	391598	7877340	Unknown material (amblyg)
N4319	Bepe	391635	7877365	Fsp+qz
N4320	Bepe	391725	7877349	Ms+qz
N4321	Bepe	391725	7877349	Possible Spod/Amb
N4322	Bepe	391725	7877349	gresen replacement of qtz
N4323	Bepe	391726	7877378	Dump material -
N4324	Bepe	391578	7877505	K-spar(+Ms)
N4325	Bepe	391594	7877492	Lepidolite

Id	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe%	Ga	Gd
2827	3	3,6	0,3	0,1	0	0	0,5	5,6	0	0	0	0,23	62,1	0
2828	2	193	3,2	0,2	0,9	1,3	1,1	98,4	0	0,02	0,04	0,6	30,7	0,05
2829	35	30	0,2	0,2	0	0,6	0,6	49,6	0	0	0	0,46	54,5	0
2830	4	187	0,7	0,2	0	0,2	0,8	47,6	0	0	0	0,49	31	0
2831	22	8,7	4,3	0,5	0	0	1,2	374	0	0	0	0,7	79,4	0,06
2832	7	3,8	0,2	0	0,8	0,2	0	3,2	0,08	0	0	0,46	21,6	0
2833	6	3,2	0,2	0	0	0	0,6	2,9	0	0,02	0	0,44	25,6	0
2834	842	3,6	0,1	1,2	0,8	0,2	0	1,8	0	0,02	0	0,09	17,5	0,04
2835	5	20,6	0,1	0	0	0,6	1	1995	0,04	0,03	0	1,18	325	0
2836	17	5,5	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	5,2	0,05	0,02	0	0,19	68,1	0
2837	9	5,1	0,1	0	1,1	0	0,7	20,9	0	0	0	0,53	19	0
2838	13	3,3	0,1	0	0	0	0,5	20,1	0	0,02	0	0,38	17,4	0
2839	10	770	10,9	0,1	0	0,7	1,7	400	0,15	0,03	0	1,03	48	0,06
2840	8	168	0,6	0,1	0	0,7	1,2	169	0,12	0,02	0,06	1,03	36,4	0,17
2841	30	5,6	0,2	0	0	0	0,5	23,8	0	0	0	0,42	23,2	0
644#2	185	2,5	0,3	0,2	0	4,1	1	35,5	0,48	0,16	0,15	0,25	22,9	0,92
644#4	37	2,6	0,4	0,1	0	1,8	0	50,7	0,08	0	0	0,12	23,9	0,26
644#5	43	2,3	0,2	0,2	0	1,4	1	12,3	0,28	0,06	0,12	0,26	26,9	0,35
644#6	38	4,6	0,2	0,2	0	1,3	0	33,8	0,3	0,1	0,03	0,26	34	0,6
644#7	80	4,3	0,2	0,2	0	1,7	1,2	52,4	0,2	0,08	0,03	0,59	32,1	0,57
644#8	124	2,8	0,4	0,1	0,8	2,8	1	65,6	0,16	0,07	0,09	0,2	18,3	0,23

644#10	147	7,4	0,3	0,2	0	0,9	0,8	76,9	0,1	0,06	0,03	0,33	26,8	0,26
643#1	148	0	0,2	0	0	2,4	0,8	0,7	0,24	0,12	0,09	0,34	1,2	0,11
646	27	300	4,7	0,1	0	2,4	5,4	633	0,31	0,1	0,04	1,36	36,7	0,3
647#1	18	17,8	0,7	0	0	0,5	0,7	5430	0	0	0	0,07	103,5	0
647#2	82	15,2	28,1	0	0	25,6	1,2	1160	0,82	0,16	0,39	1,83	54,4	1,47
647#3	66	14,5	5,3	0	1	2,1	0	5440	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,09	95,8	0,07
647#4	11	13,9	1,5	0	0	1,5	2,4	6190	0,08	0	0,03	0,08	84	0
648#1	2	3	0,3	0	0,8	0,2	0,8	227	0,09	0,04	0,05	0,23	12	0,12
648#2	503	21	0,4	0,2	0	0,2	1,1	2410	0	0	0	1,04	27,9	0,06
N4301	12	7,2	0,3	0	1,4	0,3	1,7	36,3	0,06	0	0	1,7	22,1	0,03
N4302	4	2,9	0,2	0	0	0	0	5,6	0	0,03	0	0,29	42,8	0
N4303	12	4,1	0,4	0	1,2	0,2	0,7	17,8	0	0,02	0	1,39	24,6	0
N4304	10	6,4	0,2	0	0	0	1,2	34,3	0	0	0	1,19	18,5	0,04
N4305	5	6	0,9	0,1	0	0	0	8,7	0	0,03	0	0,36	45,9	0
N4306	6	20,4	0,4	0	1,4	0	0,5	2710	0	0	0	0,51	262	0,03
N4307	0	5,9	0,3	0	0	0	0,8	12,6	0	0	0,09	1,07	22	0
N4308	10	240	6	0,2	0	0	0,5	81,2	0,04	0	0,21	0,77	36,4	0
N4309	77	2,9	1,4	0	0	1	1,7	159	0,16	0	0	0,45	19,9	0,05
N4310	14	3,4	0,3	1,1	3,7	0	4,4	2,1	0,24	0,04	0	17,55	11	0,05
N4311	9	24,8	100,5	0,1	0	0,5	1,8	39,3	0,03	0	0	1,43	12,4	0,06
N4312	6	15,7	2,4	0,1	0	0,6	3	46,7	0,07	0	0	1,08	23,9	0,15
N4313	36	101	2,3	0	0	2,1	2,6	6,4	0,37	0	0,04	0,85	28,3	0,15
N4314	0	7,6	0,6	0,1	0	0,2	0	27,5	0,03	0	0,18	0,76	33,9	0
N4315	8	7,2	10	0,2	0	0	0,7	45,3	0	0	0,06	0,5	46,1	0,03
N4316	23	15,1	0,4	0,1	0	1,1	0,5	15,5	0,04	0,04	0	0,44	46,7	0
N4317	14	43,5	2,4	0,2	0	0,4	1,5	282	0,04	0	0,06	1,23	58,5	0,06
N4318	13	22,9	0,2	0	0	0	1,1	31,8	0	0	0,17	1,31	36,7	0
N4319	4	22,8	0,3	0	0	1,9	0,9	25,7	0,07	0	0,09	0,49	30,9	0,15
N4320	0	47,3	0,7	0,2	0	0	0	8,3	0	0	0,05	0,49	28	0
N4321	8	38	0,1	0	0	0,7	0,8	16,9	0	0	0	1,06	20,4	0
N4322	2	152	2,3	0,2	0	0	0	54,2	0	0	0,04	0,61	20,8	0
N4323	13	480	1,9	0,2	0	0,6	4,4	269	0,14	0,08	0,05	0,97	41,7	0,37
N4324	24	14,4	1,4	0	0	0,6	0,6	460	0,13	0,07	0,25	0,6	53,8	0
N4325	5	26,8	0,3	0	1,9	1,1	0	4460	0	0	0,1	0,73	214	0,13

Id	Ge	Ho	K%	La	Li	Li%	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb
2827	20,8	0	0,09	0,12	12	0	80	0	3,4	0	10	13,1	0,04	37,3
2828	9,3	0,02	0,62	0,48	162	0,03	290	2	85,4	0,19	20	13,4	0,15	563
2829	22,3	0,01	0,38	0,33	127	0,03	180	2	10,8	0,33	20	27,4	0,09	362
2830	11,1	0	0,27	0,16	111	0,02	180	2	13,5	0,19	20	13,3	0,04	305
2831	13	0	2,14	0,13	750	0,16	840	2	23,6	0,11	20	13,1	0	3170
2832	11,5	0,01	0,06	0,76	23	0	60	2	2,2	0,08	20	6	0	15
2833	11,2	0	0,03	0,1	17	0	60	0	1,4	0,17	20	5,1	0	13,4
2834	0,8	0,02	0,03	0,13	39804	8,57	160	0	5	0	10	1,7	0,04	8,3
2835	14,3	0,01	6,69	0,43	1130	0,24	670	0	36,1	0,21	10	3,6	0,11	15200
2836	21,3	0	0,13	0	123	0,03	80	0	8,3	0	10	10,6	0	46
2837	8,5	0	0,37	0	93	0,02	160	3	2	0	20	3,5	0	172
2838	6,4	0,01	0,62	0	58	0,01	60	2	1,4	0	20	1,8	0	256
2839	14,9	0,02	0,87	0,76	680	0,15	720	3	39,8	0,18	30	16,1	0,09	1670
2840	10,6	0,01	0,6	0,4	330	0,07	550	4	59,2	0,29	30	10,2	0,11	1035
2841	7,3	0	0,94	0,22	59	0,01	80	2	1,4	0	20	1,1	0	422

644#2	6,4	0,04	8,85	4,76	8	0	80	0	26,3	3,69	10	20,8	1,05	2230
644#4	6,2	0	10,2	1,75	6	0	30	0	1	1,45	0	41,6	0,48	3170
644#5	5,8	0,04	2,31	2,32	5	0	70	0	10,6	1,56	0	15,6	0,44	557
644#6	6,2	0,02	1,64	1,19	20	0	100	0	20,8	1,38	0	10,4	0,36	605
644#7	5,4	0,02	3,47	1	63	0,01	570	2	33,8	1,21	10	15,8	0,34	1185
644#8	5,7	0,03	9,38	3,12	7	0	70	0	4,2	2,3	0	27,9	0,53	2770
644#10	5,3	0,01	5,27	0,73	38	0,01	170	0	59,1	0,65	10	20,6	0,24	1525
643#1	1,5	0,03	1,25	1,32	5	0	50	2	1	0,88	10	14,5	0,24	37,6
646	8,9	0,06	1,94	1,16	1870	0,4	1070	2	98	0,99	40	8	0,23	2770
647#1	36	0	7,51	0,31	16050	3,46	1390	0	22,5	0,11	10	4,4	0,03	17950
647#2	5,6	0,09	4,08	15,1	3640	0,78	1330	0	116	11,3	20	5,4	3,18	5410
647#3	33,1	0	6,34	1,06	13950	3	1550	0	69,1	0,7	0	11,9	0,2	15950
647#4	50,3	0,01	7,21	0,58	17900	3,85	1220	0	20,1	0,31	10	6,2	0,16	18200
648#1	11,4	0,02	0	0,21	21600	4,65	120	2	1	0,24	10	1,4	0,04	40,4
648#2	11,2	0	9,11	0,09	1830	0,39	700	0	1,7	0,11	20	3,2	0	6080
N4301	13,6	0,01	0,1	0,25	27600	5,94	340	5	3,9	0,13	10	9,4	0	22,9
N4302	14,5	0	0,28	0	27	0,01	80	0	18,3	0	0	9,4	0	77,5
N4303	13,2	0	0,13	0,13	21500	4,63	330	5	3,5	0	10	33,2	0	34
N4304	10,3	0	0,12	0	22700	4,89	300	4	2,7	0	30	11,3	0	41
N4305	15,6	0	0,16	0	66	0,01	200	2	12,2	0	10	12,7	0	59,6
N4306	17,4	0,01	7,23	0,08	5970	1,29	2730	0	23	0	10	5,7	0	17450
N4307	9,2	0,02	0,13	0	49	0,01	160	4	8,3	0,08	20	9,5	0	116,5
N4308	9	0	0,88	0	300	0,06	1190	2	42,3	0	10	12,2	0	908
N4309	7,9	0,01	9,51	0,85	23	0	80	2	1,2	0,35	20	22,5	0,16	4530
N4310	0,7	0	0,1	0,11	22300	4,8	>25000	0	1,8	0	40	2	0,03	19,9
N4311	5,3	0,01	0,62	0,3	211	0,05	720	6	18,2	0	30	5,2	0,06	525
N4312	8,7	0,05	0,68	0,27	260	0,06	970	3	30,8	0	40	9,7	0,03	571
N4313	6,7	0,06	0,13	2,13	51	0,01	460	3	66	1,74	50	9,6	0,46	66,7
N4314	11	0,03	0,47	0,27	76	0,02	190	3	9,2	0,08	10	10,7	0	432
N4315	16,4	0,01	0,37	0	51	0,01	240	2	31,4	0	10	18	0	498
N4316	20,2	0,02	0,24	0,88	52	0,01	110	2	2,9	0,56	30	18,6	0,19	103,5
N4317	15,3	0,01	1,39	0,2	760	0,16	3000	3	34,9	0,22	30	15,5	0,03	2100
N4318	13,7	0,02	0,15	0	15250	3,28	250	4	3,4	0	20	1,9	0	105,5
N4319	11,7	0,01	0,22	1,26	98	0,02	100	2	0	0,75	10	16,5	0,19	95,9
N4320	8,7	0	0,12	0	53	0,01	140	3	29,1	0	10	11,1	0	61,6
N4321	13	0	0,16	0,56	20700	4,46	280	5	2,1	0,23	10	1,1	0	72,2
N4322	8,5	0	0,32	0	188	0,04	230	2	80,6	0	10	12,5	0	270
N4323	13,2	0,03	0,8	0,3	580	0,12	550	2	36,3	0,55	40	14,7	0	1185
N4324	9,8	0,02	8,64	0,94	960	0,21	310	2	36,8	0,4	20	28,5	0,16	6150
N4325	18,9	0,02	7,12	0,47	12750	2,75	4620	0	32,6	0,34	10	5,3	0,1	22600

Id	Sb	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Ti	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn
2827	0,5	0,04	38	20	41,9	0	0,1	0,19	0,6	0	0	0,02	10
2828	2,7	0	105	0	157,5	0,01	3,1	2,81	1	3,5	0,3	0	50
2829	1,3	0	46	20	203	0,01	1,2	1,69	0,8	0,9	0,2	0,03	50
2830	4,4	0	180	0	69,4	0	1,8	1,27	1,2	1,3	0,2	0	20
2831	4,9	0,09	131	30	133,5	0,02	0,1	13,3	1,1	6,2	0,2	0	190
2832	2,2	0,08	1,5	0	1,57	0,01	0,2	0,03	0,3	0	0	0	10
2833	2,1	0	1,5	0	2,01	0	0	0,07	0	0	0,2	0	0
2834	0,7	0	42	1110	150,5	0,01	0	0	1,3	1,5	0,4	0,06	0
2835	0,4	0,21	478	0	369	0,01	0,2	61,9	0	10,8	0,2	0	540

2836	1	0	58	40	235	0,01	0,1	0,11	0,9	1,2	0,6	0,03	10
2837	5,4	0	3	0	1,04	0	0	0,77	0,3	0,3	0	0	10
2838	2,1	0	9	30	1,57	0	0	1,29	0,2	0	0	0	10
2839	5,3	0,11	107	0	274	0,02	3	6,85	1,5	3,4	0,7	0	160
2840	8,5	0,18	284	20	320	0,04	6,1	4,12	2,4	3,2	0,7	0	70
2841	1	0	3	0	0,74	0	0	2,42	0	0	0	0	10
644#2	0,4	1,11	9	20	53,9	0,14	6,7	8,92	1	0,8	1,9	0,12	20
644#4	0	0,36	7	0	0,63	0,02	0,1	13,85	0	0	0,4	0	10
644#5	0	0,46	9	0	54,1	0,07	2,3	1,92	0,7	0,5	1,3	0,05	10
644#6	0	0,96	16	0	72,6	0,07	7,9	2,09	2,6	2,2	1,6	0,12	20
644#7	0	0,79	27	0	68,5	0,07	3,6	4,22	1,5	5,2	1,3	0,09	30
644#8	0	0,54	4	0	5,97	0,04	0,2	11,5	0,2	0,3	0,9	0,03	20
644#10	0	0,36	20	0	128,5	0,03	1,5	6,29	0,8	4,1	0,5	0	30
643#1	0	0,11	0	0	0,09	0,02	0,8	0,14	0,2	0	1,4	0,11	10
646	58,3	0,22	120	0	231	0,06	4,3	14,6	1,9	11,6	1,5	0,1	130
647#1	8,7	0	197	0	389	0	0,2	119,5	0,2	25	0	0	40
647#2	24,4	2,25	252	0	66,8	0,23	1,8	25,8	1,2	24,7	1,9	0,06	270
647#3	854	0,05	205	20	4010	0,01	4,7	108,5	1,2	21,1	0,3	0	40
647#4	192,5	0	160	0	378	0,01	0,1	149,5	0,4	19,8	0	0	70
648#1	36,7	0,05	11	0	6,73	0,01	0	0,28	0	0	0,7	0,03	10
648#2	10,9	0,15	123	20	3,72	0	0	22,4	0,2	1,6	0,3	0	30
N4301	14,1	0	12	0	0,67	0	0,1	0,15	0,2	0,4	0,2	0	40
N4302	0,6	0	107	0	310	0	0,2	0,35	0,6	1,2	0	0,02	10
N4303	9,3	0	40	0	8,91	0,01	0	0,25	0,2	0	0	0	40
N4304	13,6	0	19	0	1,15	0,01	0,1	0,25	0	0,3	0	0	30
N4305	1,6	0	44	0	69,7	0	1	0,3	5,2	1,2	0	0	10
N4306	2,1	0	327	0	167	0	0	76,3	0,2	13,4	0,3	0,03	1300
N4307	2,3	0	30	0	22,5	0	0,2	0,5	0	0,5	0,4	0,03	20
N4308	4,8	0	182	30	100,5	0	4,2	4,62	5	2,8	0,2	0,14	110
N4309	1,3	0,12	14	0	1,85	0,03	0,1	28,4	0,2	0	0,3	0,03	10
N4310	3	0	0	160	0,06	0,01	0	0,1	1,3	1,5	0,4	0	810
N4311	5,3	0,14	43	0	52,5	0,03	4,1	2,82	0,6	1,5	0,9	0	30
N4312	4,4	0,07	68	0	198	0,06	2,3	3,27	2,1	2,2	1,5	0,06	50
N4313	2,6	0,4	13	0	107	0,09	3,5	0,46	1,4	4,1	1,3	0,1	20
N4314	2,2	0	60	0	18,95	0,04	0,3	2,1	0,3	0,7	0,4	0	30
N4315	2,6	0	44	20	343	0,04	0,7	1,88	0,5	2,3	0,6	0	60
N4316	1,2	0,07	10	0	44,9	0,02	0,2	0,38	0	1	0,4	0,07	10
N4317	4,3	0,06	138	30	400	0,06	8,9	9,28	1,6	7	0,6	0,06	140
N4318	2,4	0	125	0	15,75	0	0	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,3	0	30
N4319	2,5	0,13	12	0	5,98	0	0,2	0,59	0,2	0,7	0,4	0	30
N4320	4,8	0	116	0	109	0	3,2	0,28	1,3	2,3	0,4	0	10
N4321	10,7	0	47	0	2,84	0	0	0,32	0,2	0	0,2	0	40
N4322	4,4	0	58	0	175,5	0	2	1,29	1,1	3,5	0,4	0	10
N4323	5,6	0,08	108	20	324	0,02	4	5,46	1,9	3,6	0,8	0,07	110
N4324	64,2	0,13	139	0	136,5	0,02	1,3	34,3	0,2	6,5	0,3	0	110
N4325	3,3	0,07	360	0	315	0,01	0	83,5	0,5	28,1	0,6	0,03	1640

Appendix II

Assays Certificate May 30, 2023 Results



TEST-5 0010

GNK Laboratories(Pvt)Ltd t/a ZIMLABS
P.O.Box AY 181, Amby, Harare

Tel:

123 Borgward Road, Msasa, Harare
info@zimlabs.co.zw
www.zimlabs.co.zw
(263)242-487545

TEST CERTIFICATE

Certificate No.	80019	Date Received:	5/5/2023
Customer Name:	Licomex	Date Analyzed:	9/5/2023
Contact Details:	3 Edison Sithole Road	Date Reported:	10/5/2023
Sample Type:	Rock	Project:	N/A
		No. of Sample(s):	72

DISCLAIMERS:

1. The test results only relate to samples received and tested
2. This Test Certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of ZIMLABS
3. Parameter/ Elements and Method Code marked with ** in this Certificate are accredited and are included in the SADCAS Schedule of Accreditation for this Laboratory
4. Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of SADCAS accreditation

Elements	Method Code	Summary of Method (s)
**Li	**G706	Multi-Acid Digest(HF)AAS Finish

Approved By: Tapiwa Vinyu
Position: Technical Signatory
Signature:

Li (%)

AMIS0339	Expected value	2.19
AMIS0339	Actual value	2.12
Relative Measurement Uncertainty		±0.40

Decision: Pass/Fail	Pass
----------------------------	------

Statement of Conformity to a Specification or Standard:**AMIS0339**

Decision Rule Based on: Result implies noncompliance with an Upper limit if the measured value plus the uncertainty exceed the limit

Parameter marked * implies non-compliance

Any Additions to, deviations, or exclusions from the method done? No/Yes **No**

If Yes state:

IdRec	Element Method Unit	Li G706 %	Li₂O G706 %
Sample Ref:			
1	A8001	0.0021	0.0045
2	A8002	0.002	0.0043
3	A8003	0.0013	0.0027
4	A8004	0.0053	0.0113
5	A8005	0.0015	0.0033
6	A8006	0.0016	0.0034
7	A8007	0.0008	0.0018
8	A8536	0.0014	0.0030
9	A8537	0.08	0.17
10	A8538	0.0038	0.0081
11	A8539	0.0068	0.0146
12	A8540	0.0023	0.0051
13	A8541	0.02	0.04
14	A8542	0.0079	0.0170
15	A8543	0.0035	0.0076
16	A8544	0.0084	0.0180
17	A8545	0.05	0.11
18	A8546	0.013	0.03
19	A8547	0.02	0.05
20	A8548	0.06	0.13
21	A8549	1.60	3.44
22	A8550	1.76	3.79
23	A8551	0.05	0.10
24	A8552	1.16	2.51
25	A8553	0.72	1.54
26	A8554	0.0030	0.0065
27	A8555	0.015	0.0325
28	A8556	0.014	0.0306
29	A8557	1.92	4.14
30	A8558	1.90	4.08

IdRec	Element Method Unit Sample Ref:	Li G706 %	Li ₂ O G706 %
31	A8559	1.81	3.90
32	A8560	0.64	1.39
33	A8561	0.03	0.07
34	A8562	1.72	3.71
35	A8563	1.84	3.96
36	A8564	0.33	0.70
37	A8565	0.39	0.85
38	A8566	0.0003	0.0006
39	A8567	0.0025	0.0054
40	A8568	0.0003	0.0007
41	A8569	0.03	0.06
42	A8570	0.05	0.10
43	A8571	0.02	0.04
44	A8572	0.03	0.06
45	A8573	0.002	0.0046
46	A8574	0.007	0.0157
47	A8575	0.008	0.0174
48	A8576	0.03	0.06
49	A8577	0.004	0.0094
50	A8578	0.001	0.0023
51	A8579	0.001	0.0011
52	A8580	0.001	0.0030
53	A8581	0.001	0.0018
54	A8582	0.001	0.0014
55	A8583	0.006	0.0132
56	A8584	0.023	0.0489
57	A8585	0.02	0.04
58	A8586	0.002	0.0050
59	A8587	0.0002	0.0005
60	A8588	0.0003	0.0007
61	A8589	0.002	0.0044
62	A8590	0.001	0.0031
63	A8591	0.005	0.0109
64	A8592	0.002	0.0049
65	A8593	0.012	0.0257
66	A8594	0.016	0.0339
67	A8595	0.018	0.0383
68	A8596	0.001	0.0022
69	A8597	0.002	0.0033
70	A8598	0.000	0.0007
71	A8599	0.001	0.0031
72	A8600	0.002	0.0050

Test Certificate: SF 31
Reviewed By: L Mawa

Soft Copy Ref: Accreditation
Position: QM

Revision No: 6
Approved By: NT Mandizha

Issue Date: 16/12/2019
Position: Director

Certificate of Author and Consent

I Andre Ciesielski, P.Geo. hereby certify that :

1. I am a Canadian citizen, living at 1777 Du Manoir Av., Montreal, H2V 1B7, Qc, Canada.
2. I graduated from Université de Montréal (BSc.) and from Université Pierre & Marie Curie, France (DEA, DSc.).
3. I am a member of "Ordre des Géologues du Québec" with license OGQ 514.
4. I have worked as a professional exploration geologist after years as a research geoscientist at the GSC, in Ottawa. I have carried out exploration works and written numerous reports and studies on project in West Africa, Northern Canada, Quebec and Ontario, Mexico, Colombia, Morocco, etc.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that given my education, affiliation with a professional order and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the report entitled "Mutare Lithium project – Eastern Zimbabwe – NI 43-101 Technical Report".
7. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change regarding the subject matter of this Technical Report that would make it misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on websites accessible by the public.

Montreal, June 30, 2023

Andre Ciesielski



A handwritten signature of Andre Ciesielski, consisting of a large initial 'A' followed by a cursive signature.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

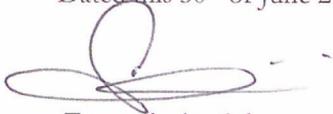
François Auclair

I, François Auclair, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President, and Principal Geologist of GéoExpl'Au International (Canada) Ltd, 206 Chemin Lakeside, Lac Brome (Knowlton), Québec, J0E 1V0.
2. I am a graduate of Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, with a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Geology in 1983 and a M.Sc. Geology Geochemistry (1987) from the Université de Montréal.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Québec (OGQ Reg. #0239). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
 - i. Geological consulting to the mining and exploration industry in Canada and worldwide, including geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys, resources evaluation, project development, and reporting, due diligence, QA/QC, project management and corporate development.
 - ii. Geologist responsible for all geological aspects of exploration program, definition drilling planning. These included project in gold, base metals, chrome, lithium, etc.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Mutare Project visited the property on 3 occasions, successively from February 10 to February 14, from April 16 to 19, and from June 7 to June 13, 2023.
6. I am the author of chapters 9.1, 9.3 and 26, and share responsibility with co-author André Ciesielski, PGeo, D.Sc., for the preparation of the report entitled "Mutare Lithium project – Eastern Zimbabwe – 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report".
7. I am the CEO & President, and a Director, of Li3 lithium Corp and I am not independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 30th of June 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

François Auclair

François Auclair, PGeo, M.Sc