

Appendix 1

Keliber Lithium Project

JORC Code (2012) Table 1

Sections 1 and 2

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes in the estimate were diamond drill holes. Core was either 46mm or 50.5mm size, sampled at 2m intervals within the pegmatite or to geological boundaries. Half core samples were collected for analysis. Drilling was on a nominal 40m by 40m spacing. Collar surveys are carried using precision GPS with an accuracy to within 5cm. A down hole survey for each hole was completed using electronic multi shot equipment. The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of spodumene-bearing pegmatites which vary in thickness from 2m to 20m.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core drilling by Keliber was carried out using WL66 core barrel with a diameter of 50.5mm. Core drilling by GTK was carried out using T56 core barrel with a diameter of 46mm.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was measured and was found to be generally excellent. There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was logged in detail in a logging facility. A very high standard of logging was employed included obtaining oriented structural data. Core was photographed. All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut in half using a diamond saw with generally 2m half core samples submitted for analysis. The sampling was conducted using industry

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preparation	<p><i>split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>standard techniques and were considered appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates were used to test repeatability of the sub-sampling and were found to be satisfactory. Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative and not biased in any way.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were received, sorted, labelled and dried at the sample preparation facility. Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split to less than 3kg, pulverised and split to better than 85% passing 75 microns and 0.2kg was split of for assaying. The samples were analysed using Eurofins Labtium Oy 720P method which combines a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES analysis. Standards and replicates (quarter core) were inserted on a 1:20 ratio. Duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity. A QAQC review of all information indicated that all assays were satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information was internally audited by various consulting groups. Twinning of holes was not carried out. Keliber's experienced project geologists supervised all processes. All field data is captured electronically and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralised Access database. Electronic copies of logs, survey and sampling data are stored in the local office. Results were reported as Li (ppm) and were converted to a percentage by dividing by 10,000 and then to Li₂O% by multiplying by 2.153.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned positions of drill holes were located by accurate precision GPS survey. All completed collars were subsequently surveyed using a precision GPS with an accuracy of 5cm. The grid system used is Finnish KJ Grid Zone 2. Topographic control was based on a wireframe surface constructed from drill hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was on a nominal 40m by 40m spacing and based on geological targets. Drill data is at sufficient spacing to define Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. Compositing to 2m has been applied prior to resource estimation.

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was generally angled to grid east or grid south and intersected the variably dipping deposit at close to orthogonal to the known dip of the pegmatites. • Intersections were close to true width for the pegmatites. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were delivered to a courier and chain of custody is managed by Keliber.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal company auditing and a review by PayneGeo during the October 2018 site visit found that all data collection and QA/QC procedures were conducted to industry standards.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keliber has 100% interest in exploration permits covering the Rapasaari deposit. A mining permit application encompassing the planned mining area was filed to TUKES (Finnish Mining Authority) in April 2019. It has been updated in November 2020 and in April 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapasaari was discovered by GTK in 2009. Exploration was carried out by the GTK between 2009 and 2011 with 26 diamond holes completed for 3,653m.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of spodumene-bearing pegmatites which are hosted in meta-sediments, meta-volcanics and plagioclase porphyrite which is interpreted to be a sill. The pegmatites vary in thickness from 2m to 20m.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of holes have been drilled at angles to intersect the mineralisation approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.

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Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relevant plan showing the drilling is included within this report.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant results available have been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further diamond drilling to test for further extensions and to increase confidence. • Mining and metallurgical studies as part of the preparation for a mine development.