NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Flanders South Property,
Redhorse Lake, Lilac Lake, and Wolseley Lake areas
Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario
NTS MAP SHEET 52C08C, 52C08D, 52C08E, 52C08F, 52C08K, and 52C08L.
548629m E and 5358713m N

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May 7th, 2025

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This report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Flanders South Property, Thunder Bay Mining District, northwestern Ontario, Canada dated May 7th, 2025 was prepared and signed by the following author:

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Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario

May 7th , 2025

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1. Summary

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, ON has been retained by Libra Lithium Corp. (“Libra” or “The Company”) headquartered at 1 Canadian Place, Suite 6000 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, to review work done on the Flanders South Property (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for mineral exploration, and prepare a technical report compliant with NI 43-101.

The author visited the Property on November 14th, 2024. Access to the Property was gained via Lagoon Road (~ 50.5 km southward from Highway 11) and a quad trail (300 metres) to a small lake. This lake access is on the property and 200 metres across the lake is a pegmatite found in the Company’s prospecting program.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the history of Property exploration, geology, mineralization, and status of current exploration on the Property.

The author visited the Property on November 14th, 2024. Access to the Property was gained via Lagoon Road (~ 50.5 km southward from Highway 11) and a quad trail (300 metres) to a small lake. This lake access is on the property and 200 metres across the lake is a pegmatite found in the Company’s prospecting program.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the history of Property exploration, geology, mineralization, and status of current exploration on the Property.

No samples were taken and the Author relied on the data produced by ALS Canada and the Company.

The Property is in northwestern Ontario on NTS sheets 52C08C, 52C08D, 52C08E, 52C08F, 52C08K, and 52C08L. The Property is located approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Atikokan, Ontario and 230 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. It is situated within the Redhorse Lake Area, Lilac Lake Area, and the Wolseley Lake Area of the Thunder Bay Mining Division. Geographic coordinates of the Property center is approximately 548629m E and 5358713m N (UTM Zone 15N, NAD 83).

The Property consists of 406 cell claims covering an area of 8,711 hectares. The claims are all held in good standing and 100% owned by Libra Lithium Corp.

The Flanders South property has been worked using portable remote camps, consisting of tents, which are located in three locations: Thompson Lake camp, David Lake camp, and Redhorse Lake camp (Figure 3). Access to the Thompson Lake camp and David Lake camp is by float plane. Access to the Redhorse Lake camp is by travelling 239 kilometres northwest along Trans-Canada Highway 11 from Thunder Bay, Ontario and approximately 56 kilometers south on Flanders Road (an all-season road). Flanders Road

eventually turns into Lagoon Road, where a trail is accessed to get to the Redhorse Lake camp.

Thunder Bay, Ontario, the largest city near the Flanders South property, serves as a crucial regional exploration hub. The city's mining sector is bolstered by a network of over 400 local mine services and supply companies. According to the 2021 Canada Census, Thunder Bay has a population of 123,258. The city's transportation infrastructure offers international market access via road, rail, sea, and air, including the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, Thunder Bay International Airport, and a full-service port. Thunder Bay provides essential services such as food, fuel, restaurants, hotels, and a general hospital. The Flanders South property is approximately 300 kilometres west of Thunder Bay by road.

The Property has been historically underexplored and has not been the focus of work directly on the property. Work completed was focussed on adjoining properties to the northeast (Marr Lake and Wisa Lake properties).

The Marr Lake Ni-Cu-PGE property is located at the northeastern corner of the Flanders South property. The Marr Lake Ni-Cu-PGE occurrence is located along the northeast shoreline where in 2005, 3 samples from a 60-metre-wide pyroxenite dyke averaged 1.1% Cu, 0.20% Ni, 0.02% Co, 6 g/t Ag, 1.3 g/t Pt, 1.3 g/t Pd, and 0.40 g/t Au.

The Wisa Lake property is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Flanders South. Within this property, spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes are present and are the target of economic interest. Historical exploration work commenced in 1956, when Lexindin Gold Mines completed a 1,713 m diamond drill program and 131 metre "packsack" diamond drill program on the 77-claim package. Assay results produced 1.15 wt.% Li_2O in several structures over a strike length of 335 m. The next documented historical exploration work occurred on one claim of the Wisa Lake property by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd in 2010 and 2013. In 2016, Alset Minerals acquired the property and conducted a prospecting program. Rock samples collected during the program from the North Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 1.4% Li_2O, and rock samples collected from the South Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 6.38% Li_2O. Alset Minerals later optioned the property to Ardiden Ltd. ("Ardiden"). In 2022, Ardiden sold its remaining interest in the property to Green Technology Metals.

The Property is situated within the Quetico Basin of the Archean Superior Province. The main rock units within this belt are turbiditic rock-derived schists, migmatites, and peraluminous leucogranites. The Quetico Basin is a metasedimentary-dominant geological domain within the Superior Province.

The Flanders South property has undergone limited detailed mapping, with past exploration efforts primarily focused around Marr Lake and Wisa Lake. Previous mapping revealed that the area is predominantly composed of metaturbidites, interspersed with notable granitic to granodioritic intrusions.

Exploration assessments of the Marr Lake and Wisa Lake area have reported the presence of various other lithologies, including gabbro, pyroxenite, gneiss, small pegmatitic veinlets, and a narrow east-trending bed of iron formation or magnetite-rich metasedimentary rocks. Similar rock types are found on the Flanders South property.

Felsic pegmatites are igneous rocks typically comprised of quartz, feldspar and micas that can reach very large grainsizes, although grainsize is variable throughout the rock. Felsic pegmatites form small, irregularly shaped and zoned bodies that are internally heterogenous in composition and fabric. Although the melt source origin can be different, almost all felsic pegmatites are thought to form from the crystallization of fractionated, volatile-rich melts rich in Si, Al, alkali elements, H_2O, volatiles, REEs and other less compatible elements. An economically important subset of these pegmatites is rare element, lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT), pegmatites. The largest LCT pegmatites crystallized from Li-rich, fractionated melts derived from S-type granitic bodies in orogenic hinterlands, often being emplaced into metamorphosed supracrustal rock packages during late syn-tectonic to late post-tectonic stages of Archean or Paleoproterozoic orogenies.

Exploration on the Property by the Company in the summer and autumn of 2023 comprised an airborne LiDAR survey, orthophotographic imagery, and a prospecting program.

The program utilized the historic government geology map, Lidar and orthographic maps to identify prospective outcrops.

The prospecting program consisted of three steps:

1. pegmatites were identified on the property and sampled for geochemical assay.
2. strongly evolved granites/pegmatites were identified as well as any minerals of LCT pegmatites (e.g., beryl).
3. the prospective samples were examined for any lithium-bearing minerals, such as spodumene.

The prospecting program collected a total of 601 rock samples of prospective outcrops.

Rock samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. in Thunder Bay, Ontario for preparation, whole-rock analysis and lithium-caesium-tantalum assay (.Na-peroxide fusion).

Two new prospective pegmatites were discovered the Homer and Nelson discoveries.

The Homer discovery grab samples assayed as high as 2.86% Li_20. *The author cautions that grab samples are spot samples that do not represent the total value of the pegmatite. The Homer pegmatite body is exposed on surface for over 160 metres and remains open along strike, with exposed widths of up to 35 metres. The pegmatite appears to be sub-vertically dipping, suggesting the mapped surface may represent its approximate true width. The pegmatite has not been fully stripped, with only one side of the contact

between the pegmatite and the host rock being identified potentially indicating the pegmatite to be wider. There are adjacent parallel pegmatites that share similar geochemical signatures to the Homer pegmatite, which could represent a stacked pegmatite system in this area.

The Nelson tantalite occurrence was found along the margins of a quartz pod within a 3-metre-wide pegmatite that has been traced for 100 metres and remains open along strike. Coarse-grained tantalite, up to 2 cm in diameter, was discovered pegmatite, with grab samples assays returning up to 4,469 ppm Ta_2O_5. *The author cautions that grab samples are spot samples that do not represent the total value of the pegmatite.

There has not been any drilling documented on the Property. The Company has not completed any drilling on the Property.

An exploration program of CAD $1,015,000 is recommended to advance the geological knowledge and enhance the economic potential of the Property. The recommended exploration program should continue to utilize methods employed previously during the initial discoveries and evaluation phases to define additional mineralized pegmatites

The Phase 1 ($280,000) program should be comprised of additional prospecting/geological mapping and geochemical sampling to discover additional pegmatites and extend the Homer pegmatite and Nelson tantalite occurrence.

The Phase 2 ($735,000) would be comprised of 1500 metres of diamond drilling on the most prospective targets. The prospective pegmatite targets would meet the criteria of >25 metres in width, traced for >100 metres with >15% spodumene.

2. Introduction

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, ON has been retained by Libra Lithium Corp. ("Libra" or "The Company") headquartered at 1 Canadian Place, Suite 6000 100 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, to review work done on the Flanders South Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for mineral exploration, and prepare a technical report compliant with NI 43-101. The NI 43-101 will be suitable for the purposes of Libra Lithium Corp. becoming a reporting issuer. The report is based on geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data sets supplied by The Company, published literature and Ontario government assessment files.

The author visited the Property on November 14th, 2024. Access to the Property was gained via Lagoon Road (~ 50.5 km southward from Highway 11) and a quad trail (300 metres) to a small lake. This lake access is on the property and 200 metres across the lake is a pegmatite found in the Company's prospecting program.

No samples were taken, and the Author relied on the data produced by ALS Canada and the Company.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the history of Property exploration, geology, mineralization, and status of current exploration on the Property.

Reports and documents listed in Section 27 References were used to support the preparation of this technical report. Additional information was requested from the Company where required.

This report is based on the personal examination by the Author of all available reports and data on the Property in the Ontario government and The Company files. As of the date of this report, the Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

3. Reliance On Other Experts

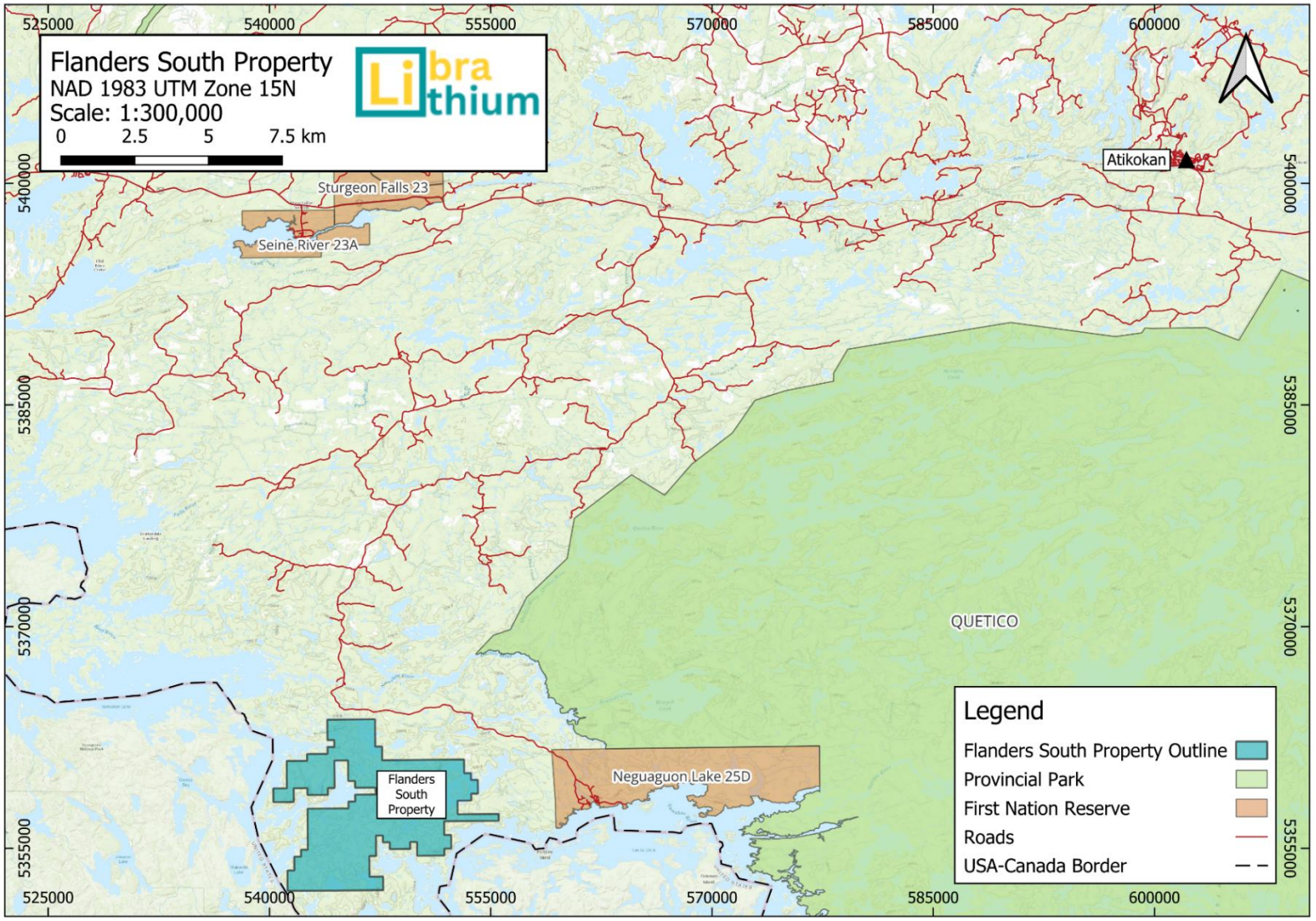
For the purposes of this report the Author has relied on ownership information provided by the Company, as well as mining claims information available on the website of the Ontario government (https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS/Index.html?viewer=MLAS.MLAS&locale=en-CA). The Author has searched ownership status confirming mineral rights for the Property (Section 4.2), however expresses no formal legal opinion as to the ownership title of the Property. The are discussed in Item 4, "Property Description and Location" below, and the claim information from the Ontario Government website is current as of the effective date of this Report.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Property (Figure 1) is in northwestern Ontario on NTS sheets 52C08C, 52C08D, 52C08E, 52C08F, 52C08K, and 52C08L. The Property is located approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Atikokan, Ontario and 230 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, Ontario (Figure 1). It is situated within the Redhorse Lake Area, Lilac Lake Area, and the Wolseley Lake Area of the Thunder Bay Mining Division. Geographic coordinates of the Property center are approximately 548629m E and 5358713m N (UTM Zone 15N, NAD 83).

Figure 1: Property Location Map



4.2 Mining Tenure and Ownership

The Property consists of 24 multi-cell claims covering an area of 8,711 hectares (Table 1 – Figure 2). The claims are all held in good standing and 100% owned by Libra

Table 1: Property Claims (Ministry of Mines (MoM) May, 2025)

Tenure ID	Due Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Registered Holder	Mining Division	Township / Area
895866	22-Oct-2025	Multi-cell Mining Claim	7	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
878863	19-Nov-2025	Multi-cell Mining Claim	24	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895876	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	21	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895875	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	19	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895874	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	21	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895877	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	22	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895873	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	25	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895872	21-Jun-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	17	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895852	22-Oct-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	24	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895863	22-Oct-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	19	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895882	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895881	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	14	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895883	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	20	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA

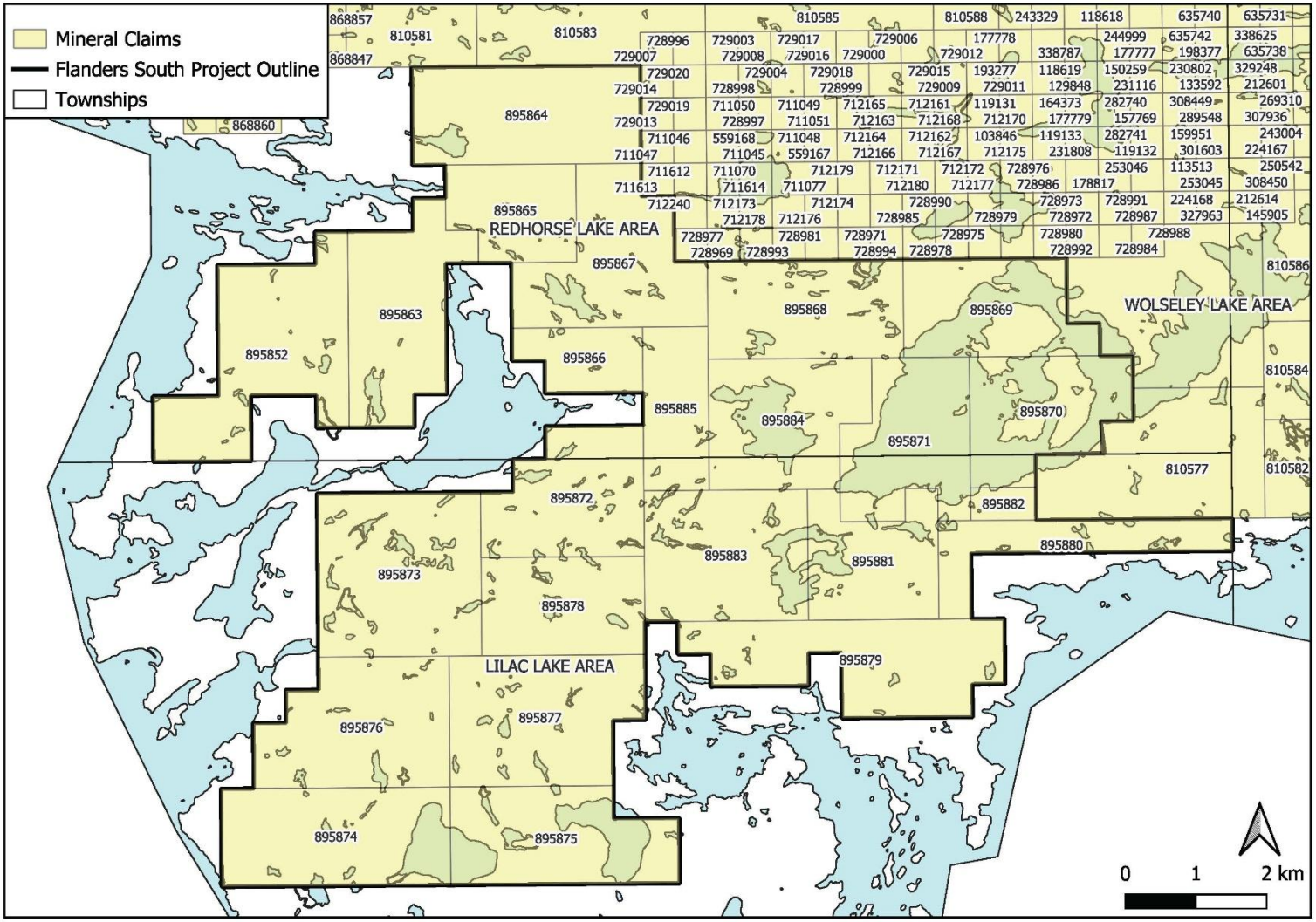
Tenure ID	Due Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Registered Holder	Mining Division	Township / Area
895869	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	16	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895868	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	18	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895867	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	20	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA
895884	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	18	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895870	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	16	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895885	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	10	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895871	23-Dec-2026	Multi-cell Mining Claim	17	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895879	05-Jan-2027	Multi-cell Mining Claim	22	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895880	05-Jan-2027	Multi-cell Mining Claim	11	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	WOLSELEY LAKE AREA, LILAC LAKE AREA
895878	21-Jun-2027	Multi-cell Mining Claim	15	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	LILAC LAKE AREA
895865	23-Dec-2027	Multi-cell Mining Claim	11	Libra Lithium Corp. (10006639)	Thunder Bay	REDHORSE LAKE AREA

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MoM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MoM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. The authors recommend the company discuss the recommended exploration with the MoM to determine the plan and/or permit required as well as the Aboriginal communities to consult.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per cell for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year.

No mineral resources, reserves or mine existing prior to the mineralization described in this report are known by the authors to occur on the Property.

Figure 2: Property Claim (Source -(Ministry of Mines (MoM) May 2025))



4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Flanders South property is located in northwestern Ontario, Canada, approximately 230 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 75 kilometres southwest of Atikokan, Ontario, and 83 kilometres southeast of Fort Francis, Ontario. The property is five kilometres north of the border between Canada and the United States (Figure1).

The Flanders South property has been worked using portable remote camps, consisting of tents, which are located in three locations: Thompson Lake camp, David Lake camp, and Redhorse Lake camp (Figure 3). Access to the Thompson Lake camp and David Lake camp is by float plane. Access to the Redhorse Lake camp is by travelling 239 kilometres northwest along Trans-Canada Highway 11 from Thunder Bay, Ontario and approximately 56 kilometers south on Flanders Road (an all-season road). Flanders Road eventually turns into Lagoon Road, where a trail is accessed to get to the Redhorse Lake camp.

The Flanders South property features a moderately rugged landscape typical of the Canadian Shield, characterized by rolling hills, exposed bedrock, and an abundance of lakes and rivers formed by glacial activity (Crins et al., 2009). The retreat of the glaciers has shaped the terrain, leaving behind numerous lakes, bogs, and marshes. Notable lakes on the property include: (1) Thompson Lake near the eastern edge, (2) Redhorse Lake near the northern edge, and (3) Queer Rock Lake and Blue Lake near the centre (Figure 3). Smaller lakes and rivers cut throughout the property.

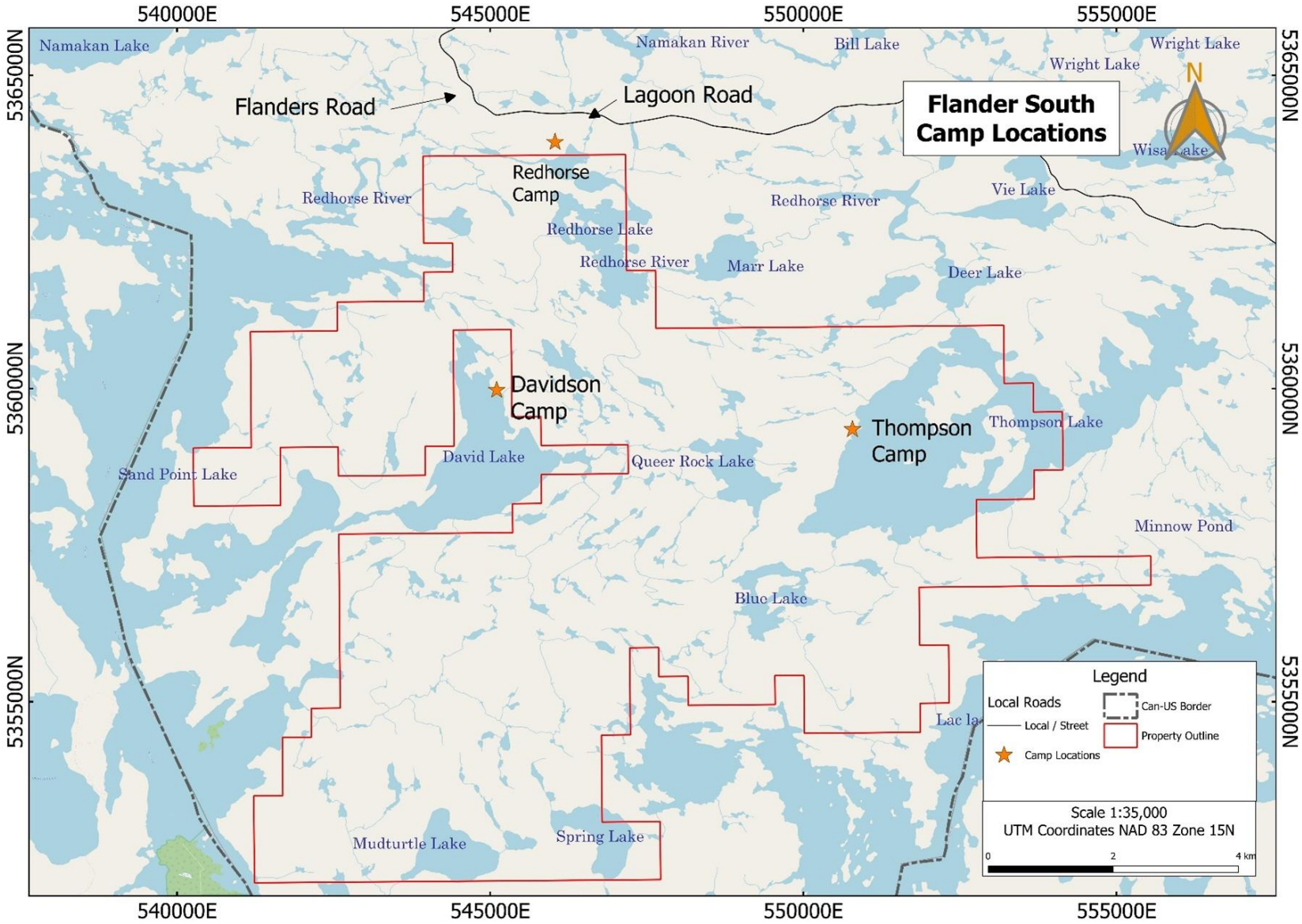
The Flanders South property is in the Ontario Shield Ecozone in Site District 4W-1 of the Pigeon River Ecoregion. Land cover of this region is made up of a mixture of mixed forest (33.2%), sparse forest (19.3%), coniferous forest (11.5%), deciduous forest (10.6%), cutovers (3.6%), and water (17.5%; Crins et al., 2009). The vegetation in the property area comprises a mixture of boreal and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence species. These species include, but are not limited to: white pine, white spruce, jack pine, red pine, aspen, white birch, balsam fir, white spruce, and black spruce (Crins et al., 2009). Mammals, birds and amphibians and reptiles in this ecoregion are diverse. Examples of fauna include: moose, American black bear, snowshoe hare, ruffled grouse, woodpecker, spotted salamander, gray treefrog, and the western painted turtle (Crins et al., 2009).

The climate within the property area is cool and relatively dry, with long, cold and snowy winters lasting from October to April (Crins et al., 2009). The summer season is generally warm and rainy during the day and cool at night. The property area falls within the Moist Low Boreal Ecoclimatic Region (Ecoregions Working Group, 1989). Weather records from Atikokan, Ontario, recorded from 2000 to 2024, indicate average January maximum and minimum temperatures of -10°C and -21°C, respectively. Average July maximum and minimum temperatures are 24° and 13°C, respectively. Average precipitation is 90 mm (January) and 80 mm (July; accessed via The Weather Network, 2024).

Thunder Bay, Ontario, the largest city near the Flanders South property, serves as a crucial regional exploration hub. The city's mining sector is bolstered by a network of over 400 local mine services and supply companies (Thunder Bay CEDC, 2024). The area surrounding Thunder Bay features nine active mines and over 15 major exploration projects (Thunder Bay CEDC, 2024). According to the 2021 Canada Census, Thunder Bay has a population of 123,258. The city's transportation infrastructure offers international market access via road, rail, sea, and air, including the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, Thunder Bay International Airport, and a full-service port. Thunder Bay provides essential services such as food, fuel, restaurants, hotels, and a general hospital. The Flanders South property is approximately 300 kilometres west of Thunder Bay by road (Figure .1).

The Property has sufficient of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites.

Figure 3: Property Access and Camp Sites

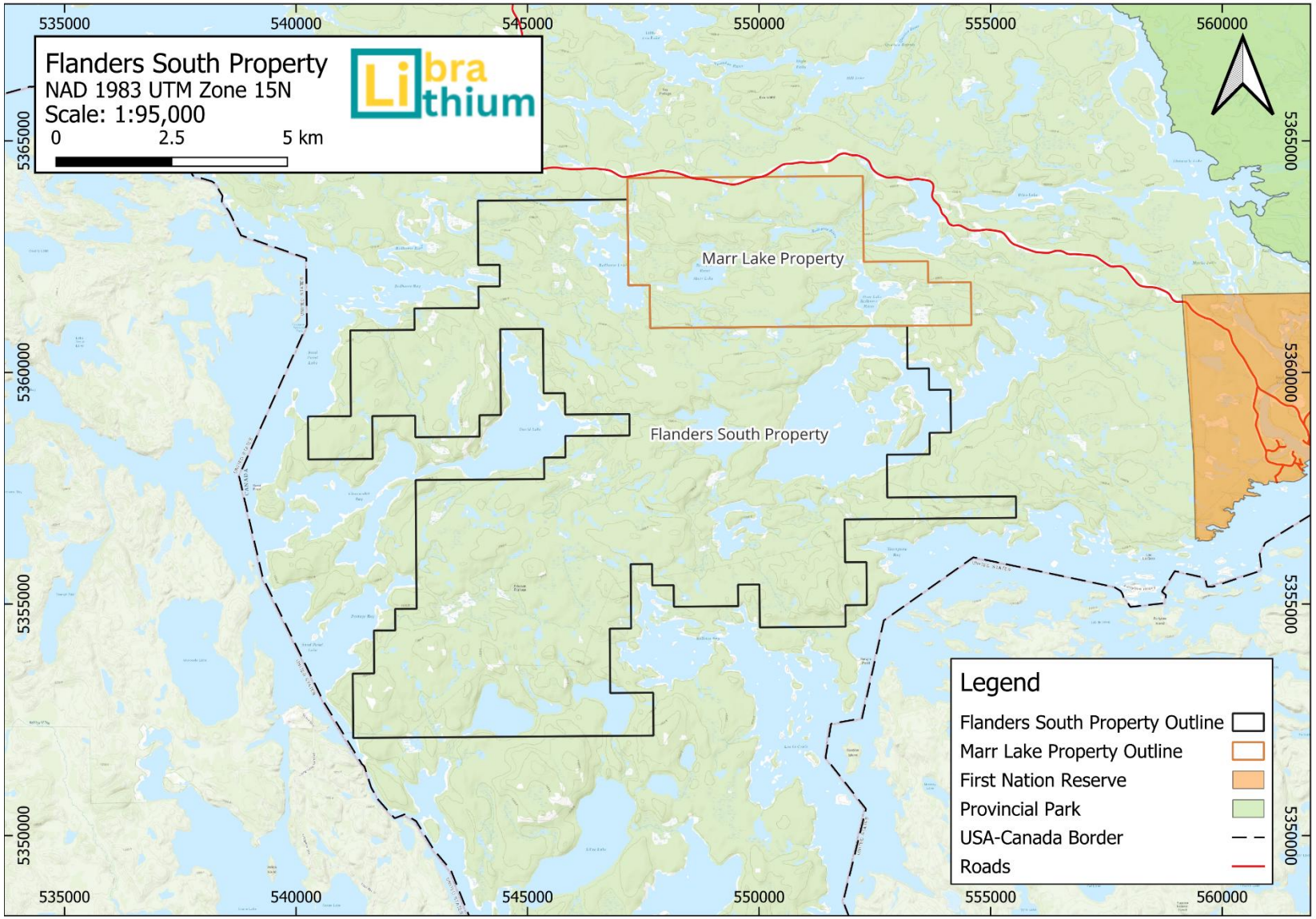


6. History

The Property has been historically underexplored and has not been the focus of work directly on the property. Work completed was focussed on adjoining properties to the northeast (Marr Lake and Wisa Lake properties) (Figure 4 and 5).

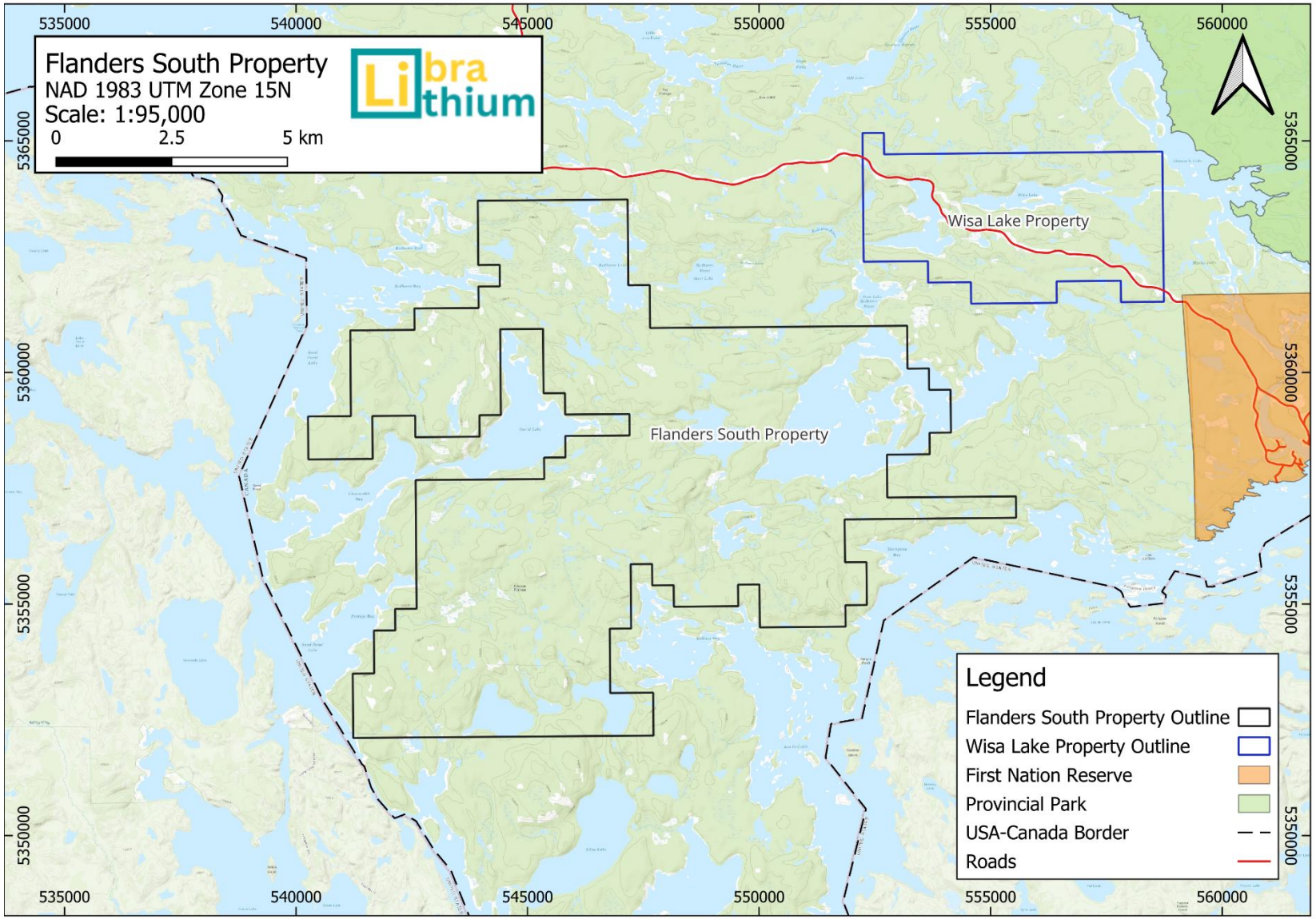
The Marr Lake Ni-Cu-PGE property is located at the northeastern corner of the Flanders South property. The Marr Lake Ni-Cu-PGE occurrence is located along the northeast shoreline where in 2005, 3 samples from a 60-metre-wide pyroxenite dyke averaged 1.1% Cu, 0.20% Ni, 0.02% Co, 6 g/t Ag, 1.3 g/t Pt, 1.3 g/t Pd, and 0.40 g/t Au (Conquest Resources Limited, 2022).

Figure 4: Location of the Marr Lake Ni-Cu-PGE property and the Flanders South property



The Wisa Lake property is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Flanders South (Figure 6.2). Within this property, spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes are present and are the target of economic interest. Historical exploration work commenced in 1956, when Lexindin Gold Mines completed a 1,713 m diamond drill program and 131 metre "packsack" diamond drill program on the 77-claim package. Assay results produced 1.15 wt.% Li_2O in several structures over a strike length of 335 m (Winter, 2013). The next documented historical exploration work occurred on one claim of the Wisa Lake property by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd in 2010 and 2013. In 2016, Alset Minerals acquired the property and conducted a prospecting program. Rock samples collected during the program from the North Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 1.4% Li_2O, and rock samples collected from the South Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 6.38% Li_2O. Alset Minerals later optioned the property to Ardiden Ltd. ("Ardiden"). In 2022, Ardiden sold its remaining interest in the property to Green Technology Metals (Geology Ontario, 2023).

Figure 5: Location of the Wisa Lake property and the Flanders South property.



7. Geologic Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated within the Quetico Basin of the Archean Superior Province. The main rock units within this belt are turbiditic rock-derived schists, migmatites, and peraluminous leucogranites. The Quetico Basin is a metasedimentary-dominant geological domain within the Superior Province (Thurston, 1991).

The Superior province is one the largest stable Archean cratons in the world, spanning around 1,565,000 km^2 (Thurston, 1991). It is bordered to the north, west and south by Paleoproterozic aged provinces (Trans-Hudson, Penokean and New Quebec Orogens) and to the southeast by the Grenville Province, which is Mesoproterozoic in age (Percival et al., 2006). The Superior Province is subdivided into several subprovinces (e.g., terranes, domains and basins), based on their lithologies, metamorphism, deformation structures, isotopic ages and geophysical characteristics (Douglas, 1973; Card and Ciesielski, 1986). These east-west trending subprovinces are classified as granite-greenstone (metavolcanic) assemblages, metasedimentary assemblages, plutonic assemblages and high grade metamorphic-granitoid assemblages (Card, 1990; Thurston, 1991).

Greenstone assemblages or belts are broadly defined as thick stratigraphic sequences dominated by mafic and ultramafic metavolcanic rock, which have been metamorphosed mostly to the greenschist facies however, the grade of metamorphism can range from subgreenschist to granulite facies (deWit and Ashwal, 1986). Metasedimentary assemblages are composed of large accumulations of high grade metamorphosed, clastic sedimentary rocks, mostly greywacke-dominant turbidites, with granitic migmatites (Percival et al., 2006). High grade metamorphic-granitoid assemblages are characterized by upper amphibolite- and granulite-facies gneisses of supracrustal and plutonic in origin (Card, 1990). Plutonic assemblages are characterized by tonalitic gneisses with mafic metavolcanic and mafic meta-intrusive rocks.

Granite-greenstone assemblages are interpreted to be remnants of allochthonous island arc terranes, while granitoid-metasedimentary assemblages are interpreted to be remnants of deep sedimentary basins, where sediment from eroded island arcs accumulated (Langford and Morin, 1976). These arcs and basins accreted together, forming the Superior Province by convergent plate tectonics (e.g., Langford and Morin, 1976; Card 1990; Percival et al., 2012).

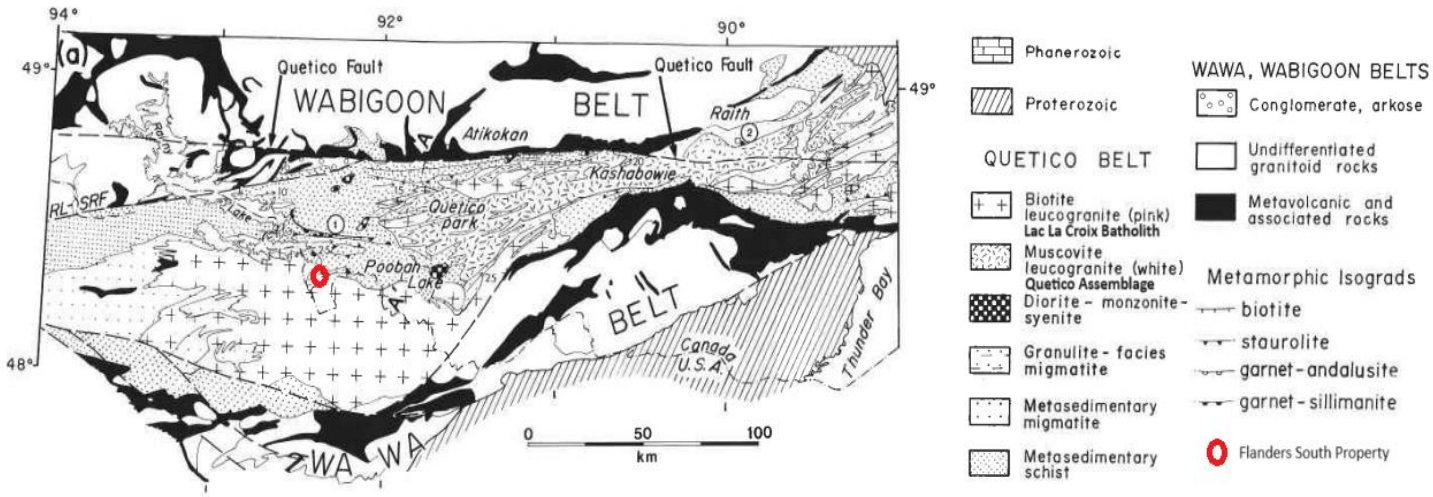
The Quetico Basin consists mainly of Archean rocks and is bounded to the north and west by the Western Wabigoon Terrane and by the Marmion Terrane in the central and eastern sections. To its south, the Quetico Basin is bound by the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane (Figure 7.1; Figure 7.2). These terrane boundaries and rocks formed ~2.7-2.8 Ga, during the late

Archean Eon. Multiple episodes of deformation and metamorphism have affected these rocks, resulting in the development of various lithological units and structural features.

The Quetico Basin has a complex structure due to several overprinting tectonic events. The structures include folds, thrust faults, shear zones, and fractures, reflecting both compressional and extensional tectonic regimes. These structures vary in size from large-scale to small-scale. Schistosity and bedding within the metasedimentary rocks are generally orientated east-west between 075° to 100°, dipping north between 45° to 70° (Percival, 1989).

Most of the metasedimentary rocks in the Quetico Basin were originally wackes and siltstones. Rare iron formations, conglomerates, and metasedimentary rocks derived also occur throughout the basin. Both I-type and S-type intrusive rocks occur throughout the basin. The I-type rocks comprise biotite-, hornblende-, and magnetite-bearing, mafic to felsic intrusive rocks and associated minor ultramafic units. The S-type rocks are metaluminous to peraluminous, one and two-mica leucogranitoids, derived from metasedimentary rocks. Spodumene-bearing pegmatites are strongly associated with S-type granites within the Quetico Basin (Davis, 2000).

Figure 6: Regional Geology

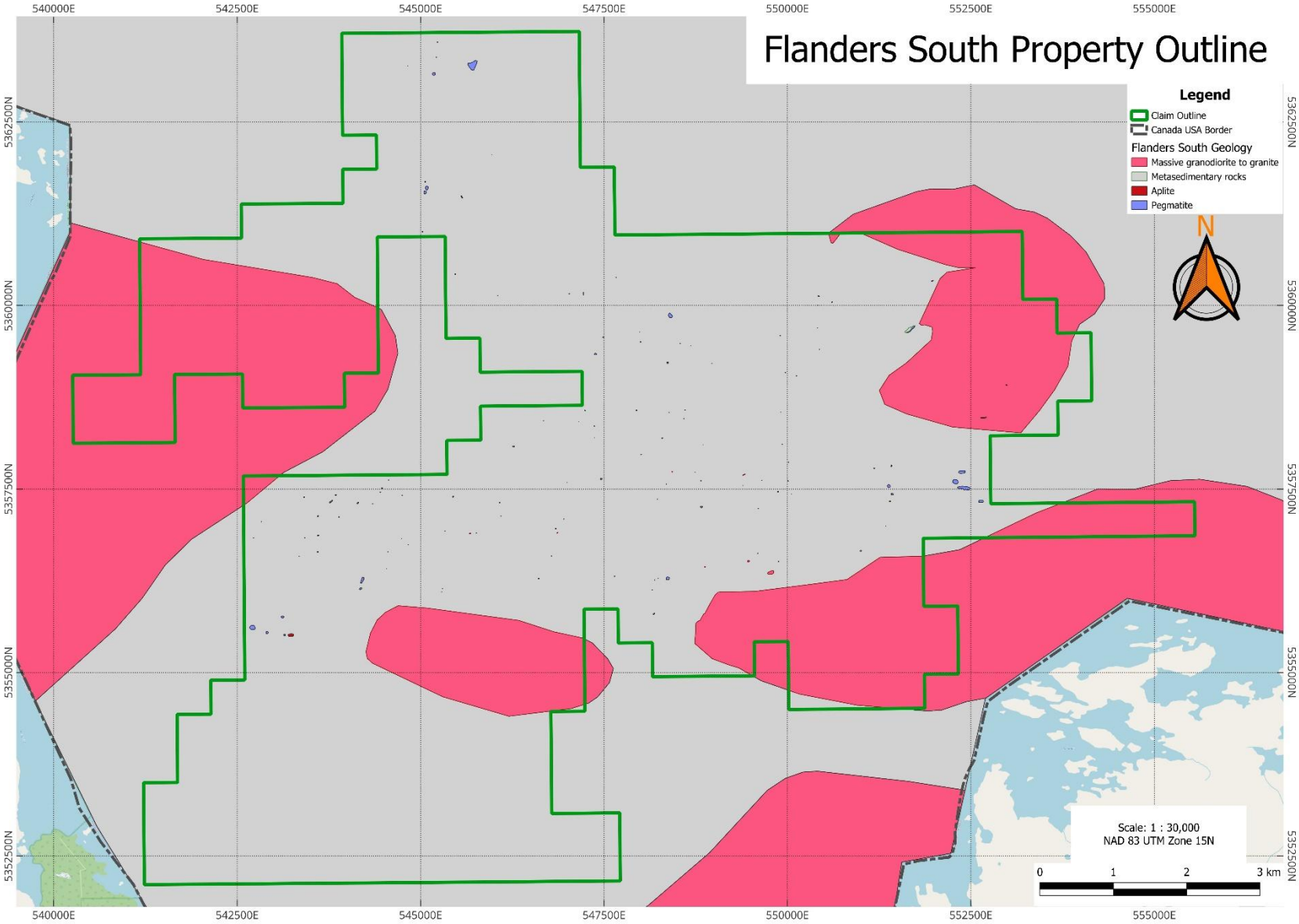


7.2 Property Geology

The Flanders South property has undergone limited detailed mapping, with past exploration efforts primarily focused around Marr Lake and Wisa Lake. Previous mapping revealed that the area is predominantly composed of metaturbidites, interspersed with notable granitic to granodioritic intrusions (Figure 7; Stott, 2011).

Exploration assessments of the Marr Lake and Wisa Lake area have reported the presence of various other lithologies, including gabbro, pyroxenite, gneiss, small pegmatitic veinlets, and a narrow east-trending bed of iron formation or magnetite-rich metasedimentary rocks (Kleinboeck, 2023). Similar rock types are found on the Flanders South property.

Figure 7: Property Geology



7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

The mineralized pegmatites and alteration on the Property are described in Section 9.2.

8. Deposit Types

Felsic pegmatites are igneous rocks typically comprised of quartz, feldspar and micas that can reach very large grainsizes, although grainsize is variable throughout the rock (Jahns,1955; Sinclair, 1996; Müller et al., 2022). Felsic pegmatites form small, irregularly shaped and zoned bodies that are internally heterogenous in composition and fabric (Müller et al., 2022). Although the melt source origin can be different, almost all felsic pegmatites are thought to form from the crystallization of fractionated, volatile-rich melts rich in Si, Al, alkali elements, H_2O, volatiles, REEs and other less compatible elements (Černý, 1991; Sinclair, 1996). An economically important subset of these pegmatites is rare element, lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT), pegmatites. The largest LCT pegmatites crystallized from Li-rich, fractionated melts derived from S-type granitic bodies in orogenic hinterlands, often being emplaced into metamorphosed supracrustal rock packages during late syn-tectonic to late post-tectonic stages of Archean or Paleoproterozoic orogenies (Bradley et al., 2017).

Rare element pegmatites are genetically linked to peraluminous (aluminum saturation index >1; e.g., Frost and Frost, 2008) or S-type granites. Fertile granites (i.e., granites that host the potential for Li-Cs-Ta mineralization) display characteristic whole-rock geochemical and mineralogical signatures: Mg/Li ratio < 10, Nb/Ta ratio <8 and commonly contain blocky K-feldspar and green muscovite (Selway et al., 2005). Lithium concentrations in pegmatites increase with increased melt fractionation (Selway et al., 2005). The prolonged fractionation of an S-type granite results in pegmatites displaying characteristic geochemical signatures which can be indicative of Li-Cs-Ta mineralization (Selway et al., 2005). The most strongly fractionated pegmatites tend to display: blocky K-feldspar with >3,000 ppm $Rb_{whole\text{-}rock}$, $K/Rb_{whole\text{-}rock}$ <30, and >100 ppm $Cs_{whole\text{-}rock}$; and coarse-grained green muscovite containing >2,000 ppm Li, >10,000 ppm Rb, >500 ppm Cs, and >65 ppm Ta (Selway et al., 2005). Tantalum mineralization tends to occur in albitic aplite, mica-rich (lepidolite, cleavelandite ± lepidolite), and spodumene/petalite pegmatite zones.

The main mineral constituents of LCT pegmatites are quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite, while typical accessory minerals include biotite, garnet, tourmaline, and apatite (Bradley et al., 2017). Lithium-rich varieties of LCT pegmatites can produce lithium ore minerals which comprise spodumene ($LiAlSi_2O_6$), petalite ($LiAlSi_4O_{10}$), and lepidolite ($K[Li,Al]_3[Al,Si,Rb]_4O_{10}[F,OH]_2$). The most common cesium-rich mineral phase is pollucite ($Cs[Si_2Al]O_6{\cdot}nH_2O$) whereas tantalum is mostly concentrated in columbite ($[Fe,Mn]Nb_2O_6$) and tantalite ($[Fe,Mn]Ta_2O_6$; Bradley et al., 2017). Tin ore as cassiterite (SnO_2) and beryllium ore as beryl ($Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$) can also occur in economic quantities

in LCT pegmatites. Furthermore, the strongly fractionated nature of pegmatites and their large grainsize are favourable to the formation of gemstones and museum specimens of rare minerals (Sinclair, 1996; Bradley et al., 2017).

Globally, approximately one-third of Li, all the Cs and most of the Ta production is derived from pegmatite deposits (United States Geological Survey, 2011). In Canada, LCT pegmatite deposits account for nearly all the historical and present-day production and reserves of lithium, tantalum, cesium (Sinclair, 1996).

9. Exploration Program

Exploration on the Property by the Company in the summer and autumn of 2023 comprised an airborne LiDAR survey, orthophotographic imagery, and a prospecting program.

9.1. Airborne LiDAR and Orthophotograph Surveys

Eagle Mapping Ltd. (“Eagle Mapping”) of Langley, British Columbia, was contracted in the summer of 2023 to complete a LiDAR survey and orthophotographic imagery on the Flanders South property (~48.3 $km^{2)}$). The surveys generated topographic elevations and high-resolution imagery that helped select targets for LCT pegmatite exploration (Figure 8 + 9).

After the individual flight line data were combined with the airborne GPS/IMU information, the multiple flight lines of LiDAR data were merged using Riegl Riprocess software. The LAS data was exported along with the individual trajectories of each scan line. After export, BayesStripAlign software was used to calibrate the LiDAR data. This software corrects both relative and absolute geometric errors and reduces discrepancies between stripes due to IMU altitude and positional errors. Lines with overlapped control points were imported into TerraScan and then examined to identify systematic positioning errors which can be accounted for with further calibration.

Using the TerraSolid suite of software products, such as TerraScan and TerraModeler, Eagle Mapping classified data points as bare-earth ground (2) and unclassified (1). A two-phase processing process (i.e., automated and manual) was conducted to achieve a high-quality bare earth DEM model from the raw data. Automated classification routines were used to clean the data and identify isolated air or low points which occur due to unsuitable atmospheric conditions or erroneous sensor readings. After noise was removed from the data set, ground and non-ground features were classified using proprietary ground classification macros which consider a variety of factors, including terrain relief, vegetation type and man-made structures. A DEM model was then generated and manually checked for inconsistencies by employing 3D visualization techniques. Outliers were subsequently flagged and manually corrected using TerraScan.

For the orthophoto surveys, ground control points were laid out over the property and those locations were surveyed before photo mapping. Imagery was then reviewed and the Airborne GNSS/IMU data was extracted to provide an initial photo orientation. The orientation data was then further refined by incorporating Aerial Triangulation (AT). This process involved tying all photos to each adjacent frame photogrammetrically using tie-points, surface model data, LiDAR intensity, calibrated camera parameters and control. Thereafter, the orientation data was used in the orthophoto rectification process in addition to LiDAR DEM. Imagery is colour balanced to provide even tones with the best radiometry. Thereafter, each frame was rectified to remove distortions caused by

undulating terrain. The rectified frames were then mosaicked together by the careful placement of seamlines. Finally, tiles are extracted from the overall mosaic and visually inspected before being exported into the final delivery format.

Figure 8: Property LiDAR Hillshade map

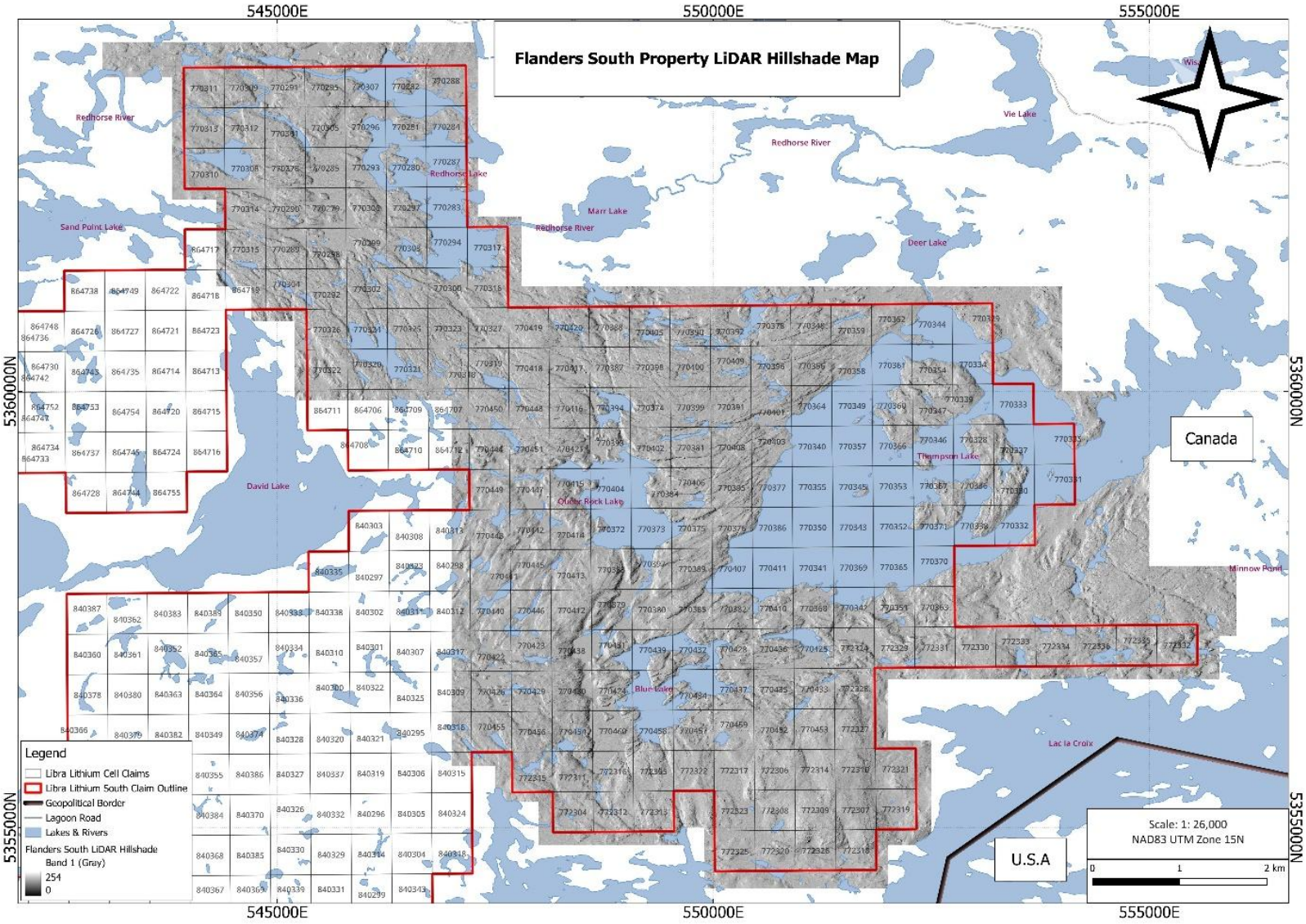
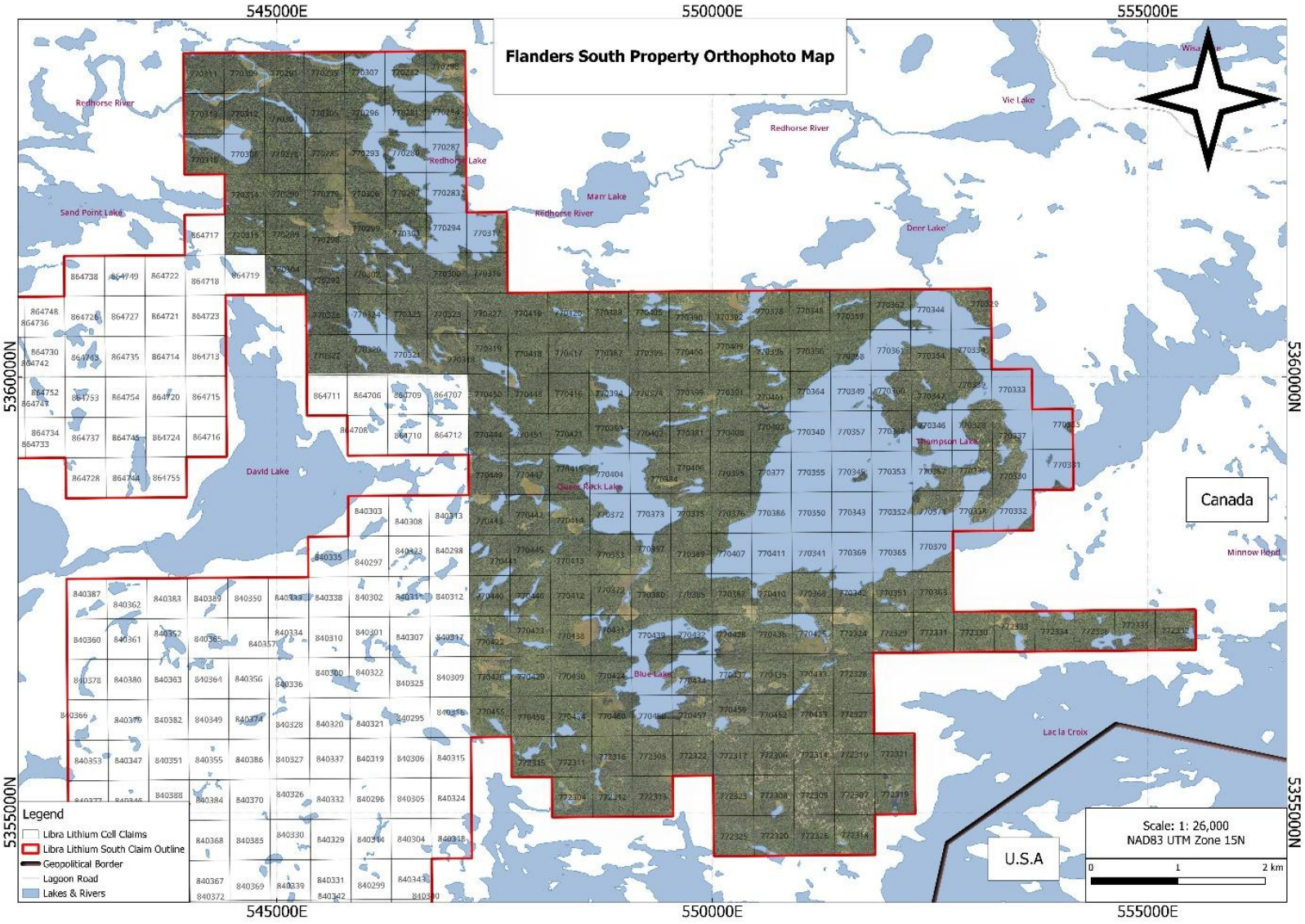


Figure 9: Property Orthophotographic map



9.2. Airborne LiDAR and Orthophotograph Surveys

Personnel of Libra Lithium and Bayside Geoscience Inc. of Thunder Bay, Ontario completed a prospecting program on the Property. Prospecting occurred intermittently between August 19, 2023 to September 12, 2023, and October 8, 2023 to November 13, 2023. The program utilized the historic government geology map, Lidar and orthographic maps to identify prospective outcrops.

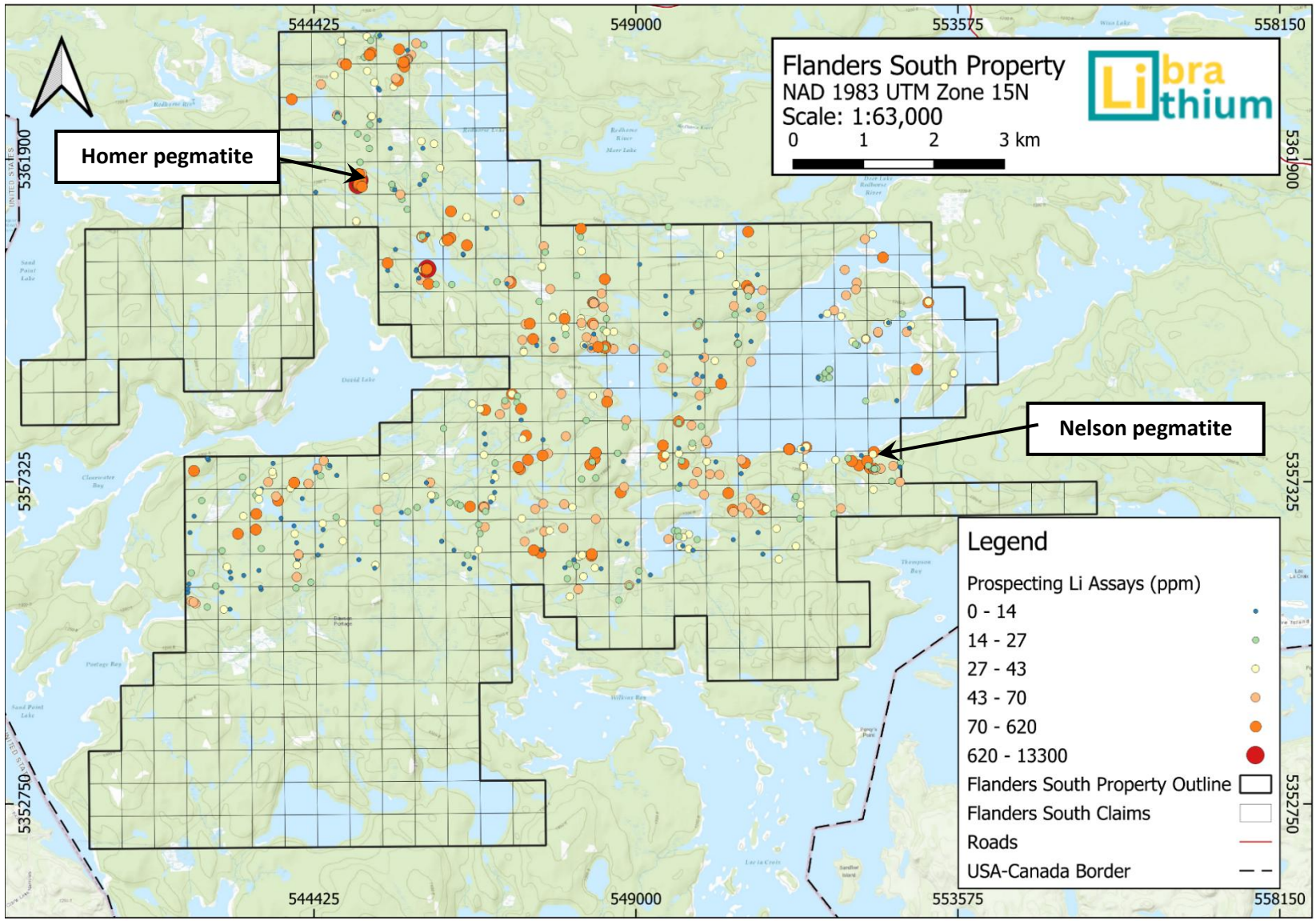
The prospecting program consisted of three steps:

4. pegmatites were identified on the property and sampled for geochemical assay.
5. strongly evolved granites/pegmatites were identified as well as any minerals of LCT pegmatites (e.g., beryl).
6. the prospective samples were examined for any lithium-bearing minerals, such as spodumene.

The prospecting program collected a total of 601 rock samples of prospective outcrops. Sample stations, as well as tracks, were recorded using a Garmin 64s handheld GPS. Sample stations were recorded using the QField application on Samsung Tab A tablets (Figure 10).

Rock samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. in Thunder Bay, Ontario for preparation, whole-rock analysis and lithium-caesium-tantalum assay (.Na-peroxide fusion) (Figure 10). The company also conducted Laser-induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (“LIBS”) on muscovite from 208 samples.

Figure 10: Sample Locations and Lithium assays (ppm).



Two new prospective pegmatites were discovered the Homer and Nelson discoveries (Figure 10).

The Homer discovery grab samples assayed as high as 2.86% Li_20. *The author cautions that grab samples are spot samples that do not represent the total value of the pegmatite. The Homer pegmatite body is exposed on surface for over 160 metres and remains open along strike, with exposed widths of up to 35 metres. The pegmatite appears to be sub-vertically dipping, suggesting the mapped surface may represent its approximate true width. The pegmatite has not been fully stripped, with only one side of the contact between the pegmatite and the host rock being identified potentially indicating the pegmatite to be wider. There are adjacent parallel pegmatites that share similar geochemical signatures to the Homer pegmatite, which could represent a stacked pegmatite system in this area.

The Nelson tantalite occurrence was found along the margins of a quartz pod within a 3-metre-wide pegmatite that has been traced for 100 metres and remains open along strike (Figure 8). Coarse-grained tantalite, up to 2 cm in diameter, was discovered pegmatite, with grab samples assays returning up to 4,469 ppm Ta_2O_5. *The author cautions that grab samples are spot samples that do not represent the total value of the pegmatite.

10. Drilling

There has not been any drilling documented on the Property. The Company has not completed any drilling on the Property.

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Field personnel collected a total of 601 rock samples. Rock samples of 3 to 5 kilograms were collected by field personnel using rock hammers, and then placed into sample bags that were labelled with unique station IDs and sample numbers. and contained a sample tag. Sample bags were securely fastened with a zip tie or flagging tape. Field personnel recorded sample information using QField, an application on Samsung Tab A tablets. QField is a sample database with predetermined fields that collects sample ID’s, sample types, lithology, mineralization, alteration, and descriptions. Photos of each sample were taken on personal cell phones, renamed, and saved alongside the corresponding station data at the end of each field day. Sample stations, as well as traverse tracks, were also recorded using a Garmin 64s handheld GPS for a more accurate GPS location.

Once a batch of samples was collected, they were placed in rice bags and secured with zip tie or flagging tape. Rock samples were submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. in Thunder Bay, Ontario, an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited mineral analysis laboratory, for preparation and then sent to ALS Canada Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia for lithium analysis using a sodium-peroxide fusion plus ICP-MS.

The following methods are summarized from ALS Geochemistry – Canada (2024). In total, 601 rock samples were submitted to ALS Geochemistry laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, for Li assay and trace element characterization. Rock sample preparation for the data presented in this report, and assay data in Appendix H, comprised fine crushing of rock chip samples to 70% passing 2 mm (code: *CRU-31*). The samples were then split with a riffle splitter (code: *SPL-21*) and a 1,000g split was pulverised to a faction of 85% passing 75 microns (code: *PUL-32*). These prepared samples were submitted under the *Trace Level Lithium Exploration* analytical package (code: ME-MS89L™) which reports data for Li, Ta and Cs as ppm, some major elements (ppm). This analytical method comprises a Na-peroxide fusion with ICP-MS measurement allows for the complete analysis of samples with resistant minerals. This fusion is optimized for the complete recovery of whole-rock Li from the sample. Another 39 sub-samples/pulps were submitted under the *FTIR-MIN* package which comprises quantitative determination of mineral abundance using FTIR Spectroscopy and automated mineral abundance interpretation.

12. Data Verification

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the Ministry of Mines geology amps assessment files complemented by the exploration work presented and compiled by the Company.

The author can verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports. The Company relied on the QA/QC results from the Lab and the Author reviewed the process and verifies they are within acceptable error parameters and sufficient for this early exploration project.

There were no limitations placed on the Qualified Person. In the opinion of the Qualified Person the data is adequate for the use of the report.

The author visited the Property on November 14th, 2024. Access to the Property was gained via Lagoon Road (~ 50.5 km southward from Highway 11) and a quad trail (300 metres) to a small lake. This lake access is on the property and 200 metres across the lake is a pegmatite found in the Company's prospecting program.

No samples were taken, and the Author relied on the data produced by ALS Canada (ISO 9001:2015) and the Company.

Lithium bearing pegmatites are variably mineralized dikes that require extensive sampling to determine an accurate grade. The lithium analysis is biased by the coarse spodumene lithium bearing crystals. If a grab sample is composed dominantly of spodumene the lithium analysis value is high. Therefore visual examination of the pegmatite, coupled with the previous analysis is sufficient to verify the data on the ground.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Property is an early-stage exploration project, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has occurred.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Property is an early-stage exploration project, resource estimates have not been completed.

15 TO 22: NOT APPLICABLE

The Property is an early-stage exploration project and thus these sections do not apply.

23. Adjacent Properties

There is no information on adjacent properties which is necessary to make this technical report understandable or not misleading.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information have been provided in the preceding text and there are no omissions to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Property consists of 406 cell claims covering an area of 8,711 hectares. The claims are all held in good standing and 100% owned by Libra. The Property was acquired as a prospective target for LCT Pegmatite mineralization.

The Property has undergone limited detailed mapping, with past exploration efforts primarily focused around Marr Lake and Wisa Lake. The Wisa Lake property is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Flanders South. Within this property, spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes are present and are the target of economic interest. Historical exploration work commenced in 1956, when Lexindin Gold Mines completed a 1,713 m diamond drill program and 131 metre "packsack" diamond drill program on the 77-claim package. Assay results produced 1.15 wt.% Li_2O in several structures over a strike length of 335 m (Winter, 2013). The next documented historical exploration work occurred on one claim of the Wisa Lake property by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd in 2010 and 2013. In 2016, Alset Minerals acquired the property and conducted a prospecting program. Rock samples collected during the program from the North Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 1.4% Li_2O, and rock samples collected from the South Zone Pegmatite returned grades of up to 6.38% Li_2O. Alset Minerals later optioned the property to Ardiden Ltd. ("Ardiden"). In 2022, Ardiden sold its remaining interest in the property to Green Technology Metals (Geology Ontario, 2023).

The Property has been historically underexplored and has not been the focus of LCT Pegmatite exploration directly on the Property. Previous mapping revealed that the area is predominantly composed of metaturbidites, interspersed with notable granitic to granodioritic intrusions (Stott, 2011).

Exploration on the Property by the Company in the summer and autumn of 2023 comprised an airborne LiDAR survey, orthophotographic imagery, and a prospecting program.
Utilizing the Hillshade and Orthophoto Maps derived from the Lidar survey the extensive prospecting program sampled 601 prospective samples for whole rock analysis or assays. The program located two significant pegmatite locations the Homer and Nelson discovers.

The Homer discovery grab samples assayed as high as 2.86% Li_20. *The author cautions that grab samples are spot samples that do not represent the total value of the pegmatite. The Homer pegmatite body is exposed on surface for over 160 metres and remains open along strike, with exposed widths of up to 35 metres. The pegmatite appears to be sub-vertically dipping, suggesting the mapped surface may represent its approximate true width. The pegmatite has not been fully stripped, with only one side of the contact between the pegmatite and the host rock being identified potentially indicating the pegmatite to be wider. There are adjacent parallel pegmatites that share similar geochemical signatures to the Homer pegmatite, which could represent a stacked pegmatite system in this area.

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26. Recommendations

An exploration program of CAD $1,015,000 is recommended to advance the geological knowledge and enhance the economic potential of the Property. The recommended exploration program should continue to utilize methods employed previously during the initial discoveries and evaluation phases to define additional mineralized pegmatites. A phased budget outlining for this exploration is presented in Table 2.

The Phase 1 ($280,000) program should be comprised of additional prospecting/geological mapping and geochemical sampling to discover additional pegmatites and extend the Homer pegmatite and Nelson tantalite occurrence.

The Phase 2 ($735,000) would be comprised of 1500 metres of diamond drilling on the most prospective targets. The prospective pegmatite targets would meet the criteria of >25 metres in width, traced for >100 metres with >15% spodumene.

Table 2: Proposed Budget

Proposed Phase 1 Program		
Exploration Type	**Cost per Unit**	**Cost**
Prospecting/Mapping	$20,000 per week 6 weeks	$120,000
Analysis 400 Samples	$100 / sample	$40,000
Mob and Demob (flights Inc.)	$40,000	$40,000
Food and Supplies		$15,000
Rentals (camp, boats truck etc,)		$55,000
Report and Maps		$10,000
Contingencies		$10,000
Proposed Phase 1 Budget		**$280.000**
Proposed Phase 2 Program		
Diamond Drilling Helicopter Support– 1500m	$380 / m	$570,000
Geology	$30 / m	$45,000
Assays and Geochem (100 Samples)	$40 / sample	$40,000
Rentals, Lodging and Misc.		$50,000
Report / Maps/ Contingencies		$30,000
Phase 2 Budget		**$735,000**
Total Recommendations		**$1,015,000**

27. References

Company and Assessment Reports provided by the company or sourced from the Ministry of Mines

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28. Certificate of Author

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Email: garry@clarkexploration.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0254), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 941 Cobalt Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. My Honours Thesis was completed on the Coldwell Alkalic Complex, Northwestern Ontario. During employment I have worked on pegmatite projects across Ontario. (Mavis Lake, Forgan Lake, Root Lake, Patterson Lake, Seymour Lake, Falcon, Zigzag and Clay Howells)

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Flanders South Property, Redhorse Lake, Lilac Lake, and Wolseley Lake areas, Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario".

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0254) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for >30 years since my graduation from university.

6. 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 as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am responsible for the preparation and all items of the Technical Report and completed a property examination November 14, 2024.

8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

11. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 7th day of May, 2025

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

_____

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.