BERGBY LITHIUM PROJECT

East-Central Sweden

Revised NI43-101 Technical Report

EFFECTIVE DATE 2021-07-29

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Report Prepared for

UNITED LITHIUM CORPORATION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Meaning	Abbreviation/Acronym
ALS Chemex Ltd's laboratories	ALS
Bank Cubic Meter	BCM
Beryllium, Tantalum, Niobium, Lithium	Be, Ta, Nb, Li
Canadian Dollar	CAD
Capital Expenditures	CAPEX
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
Circa	Circ.
County Administrative Board of Gävleborg County	Länsstyrelse Gävleborg
Differential Global Positioning System	DGPS
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA (MKB in Swedish)
Environmental Impact Assessment	MKB (Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning)
Etcetera	etc.
Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	FAusIMM
Geological Survey of Sweden	SGU
Loose Cubic Meter	LCM
Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum	LCT
Lithium	Li
Lithium-Tantalum	Li-Ta
Lithiumoxide	Li_2O
National Land Survey	Lantmäteriet
Maximum	max.
Not Applicable	N/A
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
National three-dimensional systems	SWEREF99
National planar coordinate system	SWEREF 99 TM
National Height System 2000	RH 2000
National reference system 1990	RT 90
Number	no
Parts-per-million	ppm
Quality Assurance and Quality Control	QA/QC
Qualified Person	QP
Spodumene and quartz crystals	SQI
Sveriges Geologiska AB	SGAB
Swedish Krona	SEK
Swedish Transport Administration	Trafikverket
Système International d'Unités	SI
Tantalum	Ta
Tantalum pentoxide	Ta_2O_5
The Mining Inspectorate of Sweden	Bergsstaten

Unless stated otherwise, the Système International d'Unités (SI) will be used. Units used in this document are listed below:

Unit name	Unit symbol
annum	a
hour	h
Hectare	ha
gram	g
yard	yd
percentage	%
plane angular degree	°
metre	m
minute	min
tonne	t

Decimal multiples and submultiples of SI units are written using the SI prefixes listed in the table below:

Name	Symbol	Factor by which unit is multiplied	Description
milli	m	10^{-3}	thousandth
centi	c	10^{-2}	hundredth
kilo	k	10^{3}	thousand
mega	M	10^{6}	million
giga	G	10^{9}	billion

Modifier name	Modifier symbol
cubic	cu
square	sq

Mathematical symbols used in this document are presented below:

Description	Symbol
greater than	>
less than	<

Cardinal and ordinal symbols used in this report are listed below:

Cordinal and ordinal direction name	Cardinal and ordinal point symbol
North	N
east	E
south	S
west	W
northeast	NE
southeast	SE
southwest	SW
northwest	NW

1. SUMMARY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

GOSSELIN Mining AB was commissioned by United Lithium Corporation to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects to disclose recent information about the Bergby Lithium project, located in east-central Sweden.

1.2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bergby Lithium project is located in east-central Sweden circa 34 km north of Gävle city in the Gävle municipality, Gävleborg region county in the Kingdom of Sweden. Gävleborg county is on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and is mainly composed of low and level landscape along the coast, it rises inland towards a wooded highland.

1.3. OWNERSHIP

United Lithium recently completed the acquisition from Leading Edge Materials Corp. 100 % of the issued and outstanding share capital of Bergby Lithium AB, which holds a 100 % interest in and to the exploration licenses comprising the Bergby Lithium project. United Lithium acquired and currently holds four valid exploration licenses:

- Bergby no 1;
- Bergby no 2;
- Bergby no 3; and
- Bergby no 5.

United Lithium have applied for the following three other adjacent exploration licenses and have not yet received any decisions from The Mining Inspectorate of Sweden:

- Bergby no 4;
- Bergby no 6; and
- Bergby no 7.

1.4. HISTORY

The area under exploration is east of the village of Bergby which is located 35 km north of the town of Gävle. In the 1980's, Bergby surrounding area was explored for gold by Sveriges Geologiska AB (SGAB), the former state consulting company for ore and mineral exploration in Sweden.

In 2006, during a field mapping course of university students discovered some "green minerals" in pegmatitic boulders later identified as spodumene. The discovery was registered to the annual Norrland Mineral Hunt contest (Norrlands Mineraljakt) and sample no 07359 was analyzed in laboratory as described. The discovery was awarded a shared third prize. The Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU) subsequently verified the discovery.

In 2015 and 2016, the Leading Edge Materials team conducted field visits during which numerous tourmaline-muscovite rich pegmatite boulders were observed. Most of the samples analyzed were clearly anomalous in lithium (Li) and tantalum (Ta). Discovery of a mineralized outcrop was confirmed from the laboratory analysis of the sampling of the boulders.

1.5. GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Fennoscandian (or Baltic) shield includes the bedrock of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the north-western part of Russia.

The Hamrånge area is located in the southeastern part of the Ljusdal Domain (Högdahl et al. 2009), dominated by the circa 1.86-1.84 Ga Ljusdal Batholith (e.g., Delin 1993; Welin et al. 1993; Bergman & Sjöström 1994; Högdahl et al. 2008, 2009), in the southern part of the central Svecofennian province (Gaál & Gorbatschev 1987).

The geology of the Hamrånge area in the west-central part of the Fennoscandian Shield represents a summary of the Svecofennian evolution from the formation of volcanic rocks at 1.9 Ga and to the 1.82-1.80 Ga fragmentation of the Fennoscandian Shield by crustal-scale shear zones. The variable but higher pressures in the Hamrånge group compared to the migmatites strongly suggest that these units were formed in different tectonothermal regimes and were juxtaposed along the HGZ at 1.81 Ga, possibly due to convergence and collision of the Sarmatian continent in the south.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of a shallowly dipping 10-25 m thickness lithium mineralized pegmatite body, which can be followed for about 800 m along strike. The depth extension is currently unknown. The mafic metavolcanic host rocks strike approximately NNE-SSW and dip 50-60° to the ESE. The strike of the pegmatite body follows the general trend of the host rock, but drilling shows it dips shallowly to the WNW and thus cuts the dip of the metavolcanic rocks at close to 90° angle (Leijd, M. personal communication, 15th of June, 2021). **The best drill intersections were: 2.7 % Li_2O @ 4.6 m width and 1.1 % Li_2O @ 19.5 m width** in holes BB17007 and BB17020, respectively.

1.6. EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

The Bergby Lithium project was discovered by Leading Edge Materials' geological team utilizing geological data maintained by SGU. Leading Edge Materials' geologists identified lithium prospective boulders within SGU dataset, and subsequent field prospecting discovered the presence of an extensive Li and Ta mineralized boulders field and bedrock outcrops at Bergby (Leading Edge Materials Corp, Oct. 2016).

A small soil sampling study was conducted in 2016, to test if partial leaching soil geochemistry could detect trace elements from the mineralized pegmatite. In 2017, a small ground magnetic survey program was completed to provide indication of the structural setting of the deposit area, and to assist with the drill hole targeting.

Samples, i.e., representative chip samples, composite samples and selective grab samples depending on outcrops and boulders quality were taken from across the exploration area by Leading Edge`s project geologist. Analytical results for Li_2O (lithium oxide) averaged at approximately 1.5 % and ranged from 0.01 to 4.56 % and for Ta_2O_5 (tantalum pentoxide) averaged at approximately 150 parts-per-million (ppm) and ranged from 1 ppm to 803 ppm.

Drilling has consisted of a two-phase program in 2017 totaling 1 525 m of core in 33 drill holes. A site visit by the Authors to the drilling site and core archive was made on the 15th of June 2021 and three drill hole collar surveys were made with a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64x GPS device using the SWEREF 99 TM coordinate system. Drill holes BB17005, BB17021 and BB17029 in the Bergby permit area no 1 were targeted for control surveys.

The permit area is easily accessible by gravel roads from which small forest tracks diverge to cover the area quite well. Drill holes were close to the gravel road and could easily be accessed by foot. The accuracy of the survey points to documented collars were excellent, with all three drill collars being within 4 m radius from documented. Dip and azimuth of the surveyed drill holes conformed well with the documented values.

United Lithium`s core archive and office in the Norrsundet industrial area is circa 5 km from the project area. Norrsundet is a secure industrial location (Figure 36) and the Author confirms that the Bergby historical drill core material is available in Norrsundet for future investigations.

1.7. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Chemical and mineralogical characterization with liberation measurements of a representative 177 kg bulk sample from Bergby was commissioned by Leading Edge Materials after the 2017 drilling campaign.

Bulk sample grades were 1.21 % Li_2O, 115 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 90 % of lithium was determined to be contained in spodumene and petalite. Sn, Nb, Ta, Be, Rb, and Cs grades were 81ppm, 54 ppm, 94 ppm, 180ppm, 476 ppm, and 965 ppm, respectively. The bulk sample composed mainly of albite, quartz, spodumene, K-feldspar and muscovite, and minor minerals included petalite, epidote, tourmaline, amphiboles, chlorite, and apatite.

1.8. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are no NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates available to report or commissioned by United Lithium.

1.9. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no NI 43-101 mineral reserve estimates available to report or commissioned by United Lithium.

1.10. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING & SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

In 2020, Sweden was ranked 36th globally for investment attractiveness in the 2020 Fraser Institute Study. (Fraser Institute, 2021)

In recent years in Sweden, it is widely recognized by the mineral industry that the inability to advance projects has been related to surface and community issues rather than geological or technical issues. License to operate a mine has become the number one top business risks facing the mining industry in the past few years.

1.11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The drilling and sampling to date support the technical reporting of the Bergby Lithium Project. The deposit geology and style of mineralization is fairly well understood, and the drilling pattern and spacing confirms the exploration results described in Section 9 over a strike length of approximately 800 m. The down-dip and along the strike continuation of the lithium mineralized pegmatite remains open and is may continue in similar geological form and trend to that discovered to date. With continued drilling and exploration, additional mineralized pegmatite could be identified in the study area.

The Authors recommend continuing with the industry standard drilling and exploration activities in the Bergby Lithium project area with an objective to report a mineral resource in the near future. Furthermore, technical studies to support a conclusion that there is a "reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction", should be conducted.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report has been prepared by GOSSELIN Mining and Taiga Geoservices in accordance with the disclosure requirements of NI 43-101 to disclose recent information about the Bergby Lithium project, located in central Sweden.

United Lithium Corp also holds an 100% interest in the Barbara Lake lithium property in NW Ontario.

On April 31, 2021, United Lithium announced completion of the acquisition from Leading Edge Materials Corp. of 100 % of the issued and outstanding share capital of Bergby Lithium AB, which holds a 100 % interest in the exploration licenses comprising the Bergby Lithium project. This Technical Report has been prepared for United Lithium Corporation in accordance with NI43-101.

This Technical Report considers all aspects of the Bergby Lithium project including licensing, geology and exploration. No Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation, for the purposes of this Technical Report, was undertaken by United Lithium or GOSSELIN Mining or Taiga Geoservices. This Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 43-101F1.

2.1. INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS

GOSSELIN Mining and Taiga Geoservices have provided the raw material industry with specialized geological, mining and metallurgical expertise since 2015 and 2012 respectively. GOSSELIN Mining and Taiga Geoservices experience is worldwide and for industrial and critical minerals.

2.2. QUALIFIED PERSONS AND SITE VISIT

Qualified Persons from GOSSELIN Mining and Taiga Geoservices who have reviewed the site, drillcores and supervised the preparation of this report are as follows:

- Mathieu Gosselin, Eng., Industry Expert – Mining
- Jyri Meriläinen, Eurgeol., M. Sc.

These consultants are considered to be independent Qualified Person according to the definitions listed in NI 43-101. The responsibilities of GOSSELIN Mining and Taiga Geoservices during the production of the different Sections of this Technical Report are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Authors Responsibilities

Company	Qualified Person	Site Visit	Responsibility
Taiga Geoservices	Jyri Meriläinen	June 15th , 2021	Geology (Sections 1, 7 to 14, 25, 26 and 27)
Gosselin Mining	Mathieu Gosselin	June 15th, 2021	Project Management (Summary, Sections 1 to 6 and 15 to 27)
Kinetic Raw Materials Consulting	Mark Saxon	September 2017	Sampling (Section 11)

A site visit to the Bergby Property was undertaken by Jyri Meriläinen, Mathieu Gosselin, Magnus Leijd and Anders Zetterqvist on June 15, covering aspects related to licensing, geology, exploration, QA/QC, mineralogy, laboratory testwork, mineral processing, access and infrastructure and environmental and social issues.

As per CIM Best Practice Guidelines adopted in November 2019, the use of internal peer review of a Mineral Resource estimate prior to release to the public domain is recommended. This Technical Report has used internal peer review of the inputs, methodology, underlying assumptions, and the results even though there is no Mineral Resource estimate undertaken.

2.3. UNITS AND CURRENCY

Unless stated otherwise, all units of measurement used in this report are the Système International d'Unités (SI) and the currency used is CAD.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are wholly responsible for all the technical observations, interpretations and conclusions in this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bergby project is located in east-central Sweden circa 34 km north of Gävle city in the Gävle municipality, Gävleborg region county in the Kingdom of Sweden as illustrated in Figure 1. Gävleborg county is on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and is mainly composed of low and level landscape along the coast, it rises inland towards a wooded highland. Hydroelectricity is produced on the following rivers: Ljusnan, Voxnan, Jädraån, Gävleån, and Dalälven.

Figure 1: Bergby Project Location

The different municipalities in Gävleborg are: Bollnäs, Gävle, Hofors, Hudiksvall, Ljusdal, Nordanstig, Ockelbo, Ovanåker, Sandivken and Söderhamn. The average number of inhabitants in Gävleborg over the past five years is 285 000.

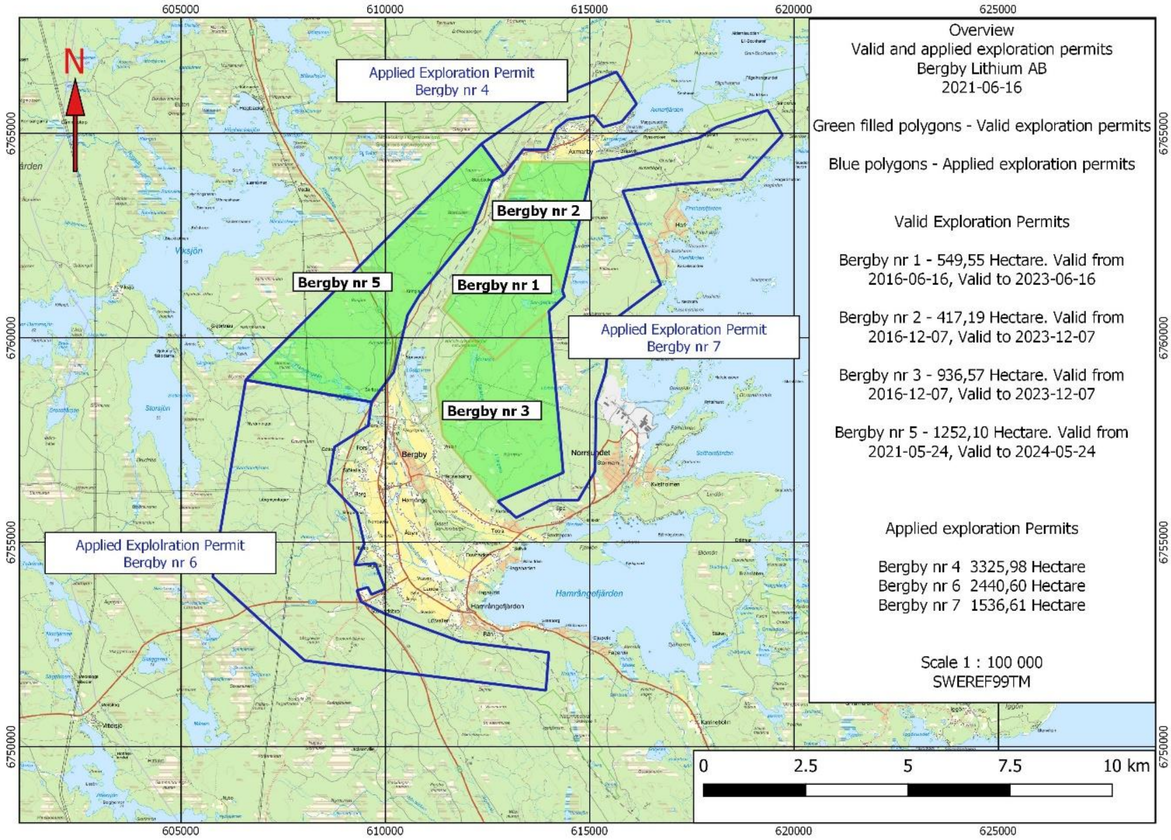

Figure 2: Bergby Project Granted (Green) and Applied (Transparent) Exploration Permits

4.1. LOCATION

The name Bergby was given to a railway station on the East Coast Line when it was pulled through the village in 1925. The station was located on the estates of the villages Vij and Berg. The latter is located west of Hamrånge church and Hamrångeån. Vij (current spelling is Vi) is located in the north part of the community Bergby. The villages eventually grew together and got the name of the railway station. Today, Bergby is now a central town with a health center, bank, cash machine, grocery store, café, restaurant, delicatesse and flower shop. (Visit Gästrikland, 2021)

4.2. OWNERSHIP AND TITLE

United Lithium acquired and currently holds four valid exploration licenses:

- Bergby no 1;
- Bergby no 2;
- Bergby no 3; and
- Bergby no 5.

United Lithium have applied for the following three other adjacent exploration licenses and have not yet received any decisions from The Mining Inspectorate of Sweden:

- Bergby no 4;
- Bergby no 6; and
- Bergby no 7.

Table 2: Bergby Exploration Licenses Granted in SWEREF 99 TM Coordinates. (United Lithium AB, 2021)

Exploration Permit	Vertex	N-coordinate	E-coordinate	Area	Valid	
Name		m	m	ha	from	to
Bergby no 1	1	6 792 685	612 575	549.55	2016-06-16	2023-06-16
	2	6 762 280	613 815			
	3	6 761 010	614 380			
	4	6 759 460	612 690			
	5	6 760 710	611 400			
Bergby no 2	1	6 764 300	613 350	417.19	2016-12-07	2023-12-07
	2	6 764 300	615 100			
	3	6 761 150	614 330			
	4	6 762 280	613 815			
	5	6 762 685	612 575			
Bergby no 3	1	6 760 000	612 110	936.57	2016-12-07	2023-12-07
	2	6 759 460	612 690			
	3	6 760 650	614 000			
	4	6 756 700	614 350			
	5	6 756 000	612 750			
	6	6 757 600	611 400			
	7	6 758 800	611 250			
Bergby no 5	1	6 764 740	612 345	1 252.1	2021-05-24	2024-05-24
	2	6 763 990	612 900			
	3	6 763 840	612 620			
	4	6 762 600	612 115			
	5	6 761 055	610 840			
	6	6 760 555	610 540			
	7	6 759 155	610 200			
	8	6 758 430	609 655			
	9	6 758 965	606 580			

Table 3: Bergby Exploration Licenses Applications SWEREF 99 TM Coordinates. (United Lithium AB, 2021)

Exploration Permit	Vertex	N-coordinate	E-coordinate	Area	Application
Name		m	m	ha	Date
Bergby no 4	1	6 766 500	615 650	325.98	2021-04-22
	2	6 765 720	616 145		
	3	6 765 280	615 780		
	4	6 765 155	615 330		
	5	6 765 430	615 095		
	6	6 765 330	614 450		
	7	6 765 120	614 180		
	8	6 764 600	613 960		
	9	6 764 600	613 370		
	10	6 763 990	612 900		
	11	6 764 740	612 345		
	12	6 765 720	613 770		

Bergby no 6	1	6 764 740	612 345	2 440.5955	2021-04-22
	2	6 763 990	612 900		
	3	6 763 840	612 620		
	4	6 762 600	612 115		
	5	6 761 055	610 840		
	6	6 760 555	610 540		
	7	6 759 155	610 200		
	8	6 758 430	609 655		
	9	6 758 965	606 580		
	10	6 758 965	606 580		
	11	6 758 430	609 655		
	12	6 757 850	609 580		
	13	6 757 325	608 750		
	14	6 756 450	608 605		
	15	6 755 720	609 305		
	16	6 754 960	609 480		
	17	6 754 440	609 245		
	18	6 754 480	609 750		
	19	6 753 855	609 990		
	20	6 753 720	609 655		
Bergby no 7	1	6 765 565	619 350	1 536.6054	2021-04-22
	2	6 764 955	619 715		
	3	6 763 870	618 705		
	4	6 763 755	617 145		
	5	6 763 590	615 805		
	6	6 761 290	616 735		
	7	6 760 390	615 525		
	8	6 759 145	615 380		
	9	6 758 440	615 150		
	10	6 756 740	615 130		
	11	6 756 030	614 720		
	12	6 756 030	614 045		
	13	6 755 600	613 200		
	14	6 756 000	612 750		
	15	6 756 700	614 350		
	16	6 760 650	614 000		
	17	6 761 010	614 380		
	18	6 761 150	614 330		
	19	6 764 300	615 100		
	20	6 764 390	615 760		
	21	6 764 895	617 685		
	22	6 765 160	618 120		

In Sweden, there are four different types of licenses necessary to start a mine from early-stage exploration to mine production:

1. exploration permits;
2. mining concessions;
3. environmental permits; and
4. building permits.

4.3. FOREST HOLDING

During the site visit, we noticed yellow tape around the trees with the name Stora Enso on it. Stora Enso owns forest lands located within Bergby no 1, 2 and 3. Bergby project is located on productive forest land and some areas will be harvested in the short-term.

4.4. ENVIRONMENT

Before commencing any exploration drilling during summer 2021 campaign, United Lithium was required to submit a workplan to the Gävleborg county and other stakeholders.

An exploration permit does not, in itself, confer a right to perform investigations that cause harm to, or intrude on, the rights of landowners and other right holders (stakeholders). Before any such investigations can begin, United Lithium, as the holder of an exploration permit was required to draw up a work plan. The plan includes an account of the exploration work planned, a timetable for the work, and an assessment of the extent to which the work may be assumed to affect public interests and individual rights. (Bergsstaten, 2021)

Before the work begins, stakeholders who are directly affected must receive a copy of the work plan. They then have three weeks to raise objections. If objections are raised, the party wishing to carry out the exploration must try to reach an agreement with the stakeholder or request that the Chief Mining Inspector affirm the work plan. (Bergsstaten, 2021)

An exploration permit does not confer exemption from other laws and regulations. The application procedures required depend on the type and location of work to be carried out. The permit holder must ascertain the formal requirements and ensure they are all met before work is begun. The Chief Mining Inspector's exploration permit decision includes information about the most common requirements.

The work must be carried out so that harm and intrusion are avoided as far as possible. The permit holder must pay compensation if this nonetheless occurs. Before prospecting begins, United Lithium provided a financial security for any compensation payable for damage or intrusion that may be caused by the work.

It is widely recognized that in recent years in Sweden that the inability to advance projects has been related to surface and community issues rather than geological or technical issues. License to operate a mine has become the top business risks facing the mining industry in recent years.

It is therefore important to include a preliminary discussion of any potential social or community related requirements and plans for the project and the status of any negotiations or agreements with local communities and a discussion of mine closure (remediation and reclamation) requirements and costs in Technical Reports.

Some Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) previously done including or adjacent to the Bergby project area are as follow:

- Gävle kommun MKB antagandehandling 2018
- Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning till länsplan för regional transportinfrastruktur för Gävleborgs län 2018-2029
- Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning (MKB), bilaga till Svenska Kraftnäts ansökan, 2000-04-03, om förlängning av nätkoncession för befintlig 400 kV ledning Hjälta – Hamra
- JÄRNVÄGSPLAN – val av lokaliseringsalternativ inkl MKB Ostkustbanan, dubbelspår Gävle – Kringlan

In Sweden, there are several ways to protect valuable nature and different types of protected nature are as follow:

- Nature reserves;
- National parks;
- Natura 2000;
- Biotope protection
- Animal and plant protection areas;
- Landscape protection;
- Natural landmarks
- Nature conservation agreements;
- Ramsar sites;
- National interests in nature conservation;
- Shore protection; and
- Water protection area.

The Gävleborg County Administrative Board is usually responsible for managing and preserving protected nature, such as national reserves and national parks. Different types of protected nature in surrounding area of Bergby project are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Protected nature in Bergby surrounding area

Protected nature			Area			
Name	**Type**	**Year**	**ha**	**Municipality**	**Trustee**	**Character**
Hådells gammelskog	Nature reserve, Natura 2000	1999, expanded 2014	14.8	Gävle	Gävleborg region county	Forest and wetland
			35			
Näset	Nature reserve	2018	45	Gävle	Gävleborg region county	Forest
Häckelsängs högmosse and Gnagmur	Nature reserve, Natura 2000	1981, changed 2009	376	Gävle	Gävleborg region county	Swamp, forest and water
Skjortnäs östra	Nature reserve	2011	16.1	Gävle	Gävleborg region county	Forest, bogland
Skjortnäs västra			31.8			

Nature reserves are created to preserve biological diversity, manage and preserve valuable nature environments or to meet the need for recreation areas.

The County Administrative Board has developed conservation plans for the nature areas included in Natura 2000. Among other things, the plans describe the value of the area and what may pose a threat to the area as well as the conservation objectives for the various species and habitats within the area. The conservation plan is revised as new knowledge is added, or if the conditions in the area change. In the conservation plan you can also find proposals for change, new Natura 2000 areas and current referrals. (The County Administrative Board, 2021)

The Hådells old forest Natura 2000 area site is an old coniferous forest on moraine ground situated adjacent to the W to Bergby no 1 and no 3 exploration licenses. The site is an old forest with spruce and pine. The trees are about 200-250 years old. There are also a lot of dead trees, both fallen and still standing, which contribute to the succession and diversity of species. Hådell's gammelskog forest is 35 ha in size and is one of the few older forest areas in the municipality that can be developed freely.

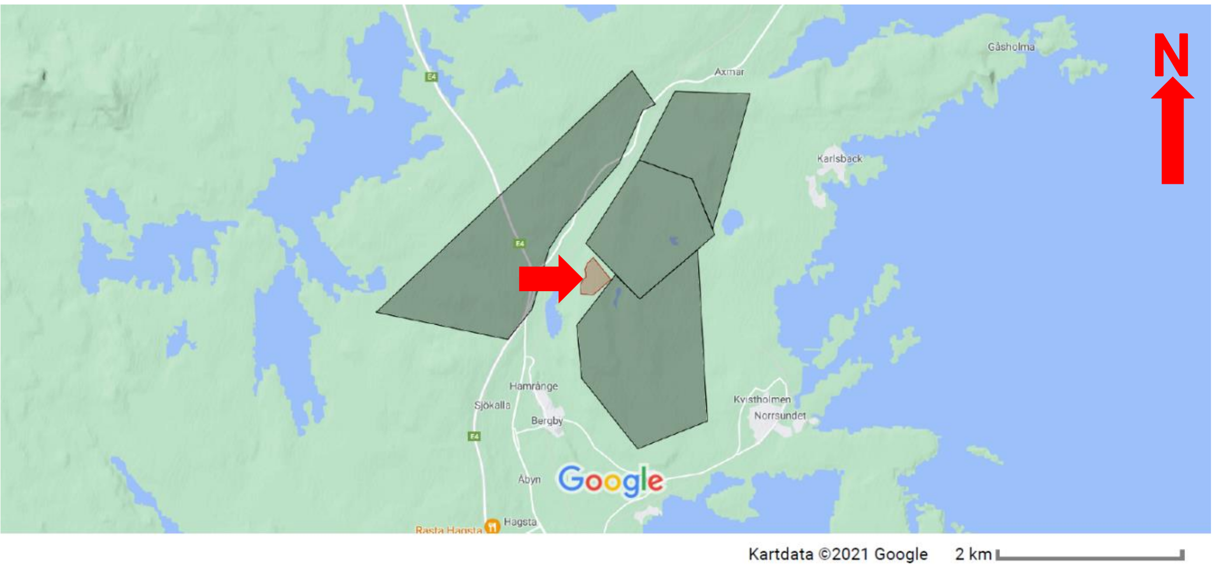

Figure 3: Hådells gammelskogm nature reserve and Natura 2000 protected areas

A forest surrounded by old pines with gnarled crowns, spruces with lichens hanging from trees branches and green mosses that cover stones. A narrow path, which is 1.7 km, goes around the small reserve and is marked in orange on the trees. (Visit Gästrikland, 2021)

There are many animals that thrive in the nature reserve. In addition to three-toed woodpeckers, crows and capercaillies, moose, bears, deer, badgers and lynx have been observed in the area.

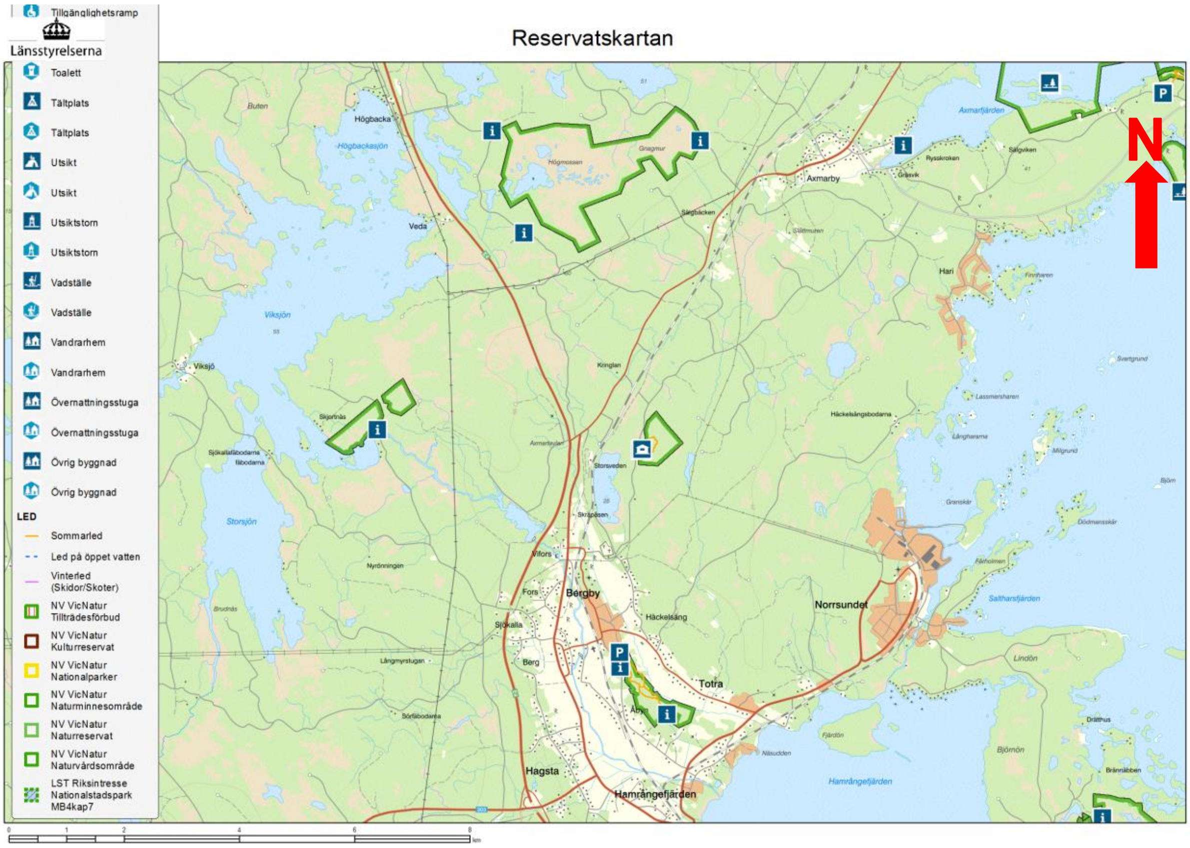

Figure 4: Different types of protected nature areas in Bergby project surroundings (The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, 2021)

4.5. WATER PROTECTION AREA

A land or water area may be declared a water protection area in order to protect a ground water or surface water supply that is being used, or is presumed to be used, as a water source. Information about the water protection areas are available on the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's (Naturvårdsverket) website. (The County Administrative Board, 2021) In Figure 5 is illustrated the different water protection areas in the surrounding area.

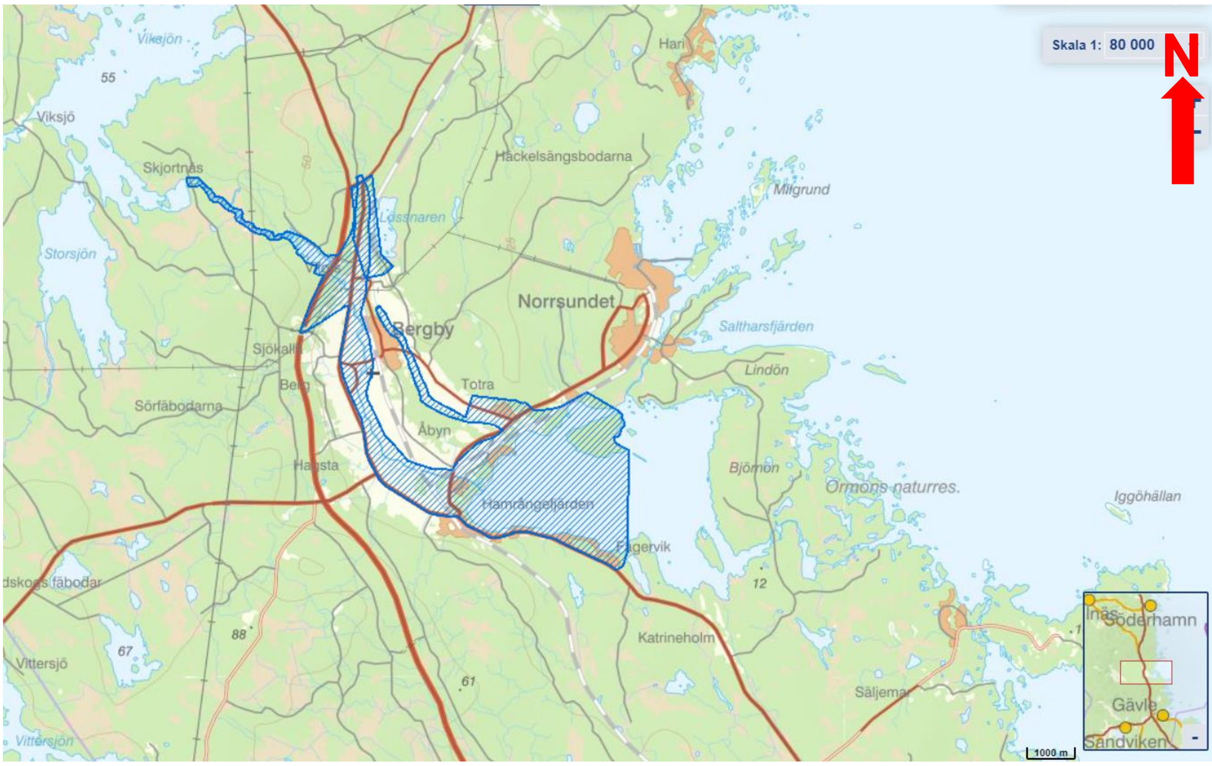

Figure 5: Water protection areas in the surroundings area of Bergby project (The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, 2021)

4.6. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

In order to continue to advance Bergby Lithium project, it will require an understanding of the project surrounding baseline environment influence and shared interest in the project land tenure.

A summary of the results of any environmental studies and a discussion of any known environmental issues that could materially impact the issuer's ability to extract the mineralization in the future.

Desk top review of existing available data and identification of potential issues were undertaken. In the Environmental impact statement, Overview plan Gävle municipality in 2030 with a view to the year 2050 adopted by the City Council on December 11, 2017 some highlights about mining are as follow:

- Land has both a value for different types of land use (agriculture and forestry) and for extraction of materials (gravel, crushed rock, ore, peat, topsoil and so on). One important natural resource is also water (both groundwater and surface water in the form of seas, lakes and streams). Water bodies have established environmental quality standards.
- Mining operations may be possible between Storsjön and Gävle airport and south of Furuvik. Establishment of mines require large areas of land, creating large amounts polluted water, heavy transport and noise m.m. Ore mining causes major negatives consequences from both a health and environmental perspective.
- Within the municipality, there are currently about ten quarries for energy peat and one for peat for material purposes and about fifteen quarries for material extraction. Within

Gävle municipality there is today no active mines. An application for a mining concession, rights to a mineral resource, have been granted for the area at Brunnsvik south of Forsbacka. Eventual mining operations must be located so that it does not interfere.

- Any mining activities should not be located at inappropriate places from a disturbance point of view and conducted and post-treated in such a way as to impact on the environment is minimized.
- Particularly protected natural resources:
    - Groundwater and surface water
    - Natural gravel
    - Cultivation and grazing land
    - Fishing waters
- The following guidelines are given for natural resources:
    - Expansion of mining in the vicinity of existing gravel pits and new establishment of peat extraction at Dressmyran.
    - Minerals at Västerbruksgruvan (lead and zinc) shall be protected against measures that may significantly impede future mining.
    - Ongoing land use in agricultural areas shall remain essentially unchanged.

In Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning Gävleborgs Län, förlängning av koncession för svenska kraftnäts 400 kV ledning Hjälta – Hamra from December 2012 some highlights about mining are as follow:

- Several wind areas and areas that have been designated in the county administrative board's gravel inventory is affected by the power line.
- East of Gävle - Sandviken Airport is also located a gravel pit.
- No known areas with exploration interests or mineral resources are found along the power line route.
- As illustrated in Figure 6, the power line affects the western part of the municipality on a distance of about 73 km. On the northernmost section, the line runs in parallel and west of the 400 kV line CL3. The power line enters the municipality at a point about 12 km northwest about Bergby.

In a consultation report for the double railway track Ostkustbanan Gävle – Kringlan from 2017-03-24 the following was reported:

- The Mining Inspectorate of Sweden:
  Between Kringlan-Sunnäsbruk (17 km) is an exploration permit called "Bergbyn nr 1" in connection with the existing railway, which is owned by Tasman Metals AB and is valid until 2019-06-19.
- The Swedish Transport Administration's comment:
  The exploration permit is outside the corridor and within the boundaries of the stage Kringlan-Ljusne.

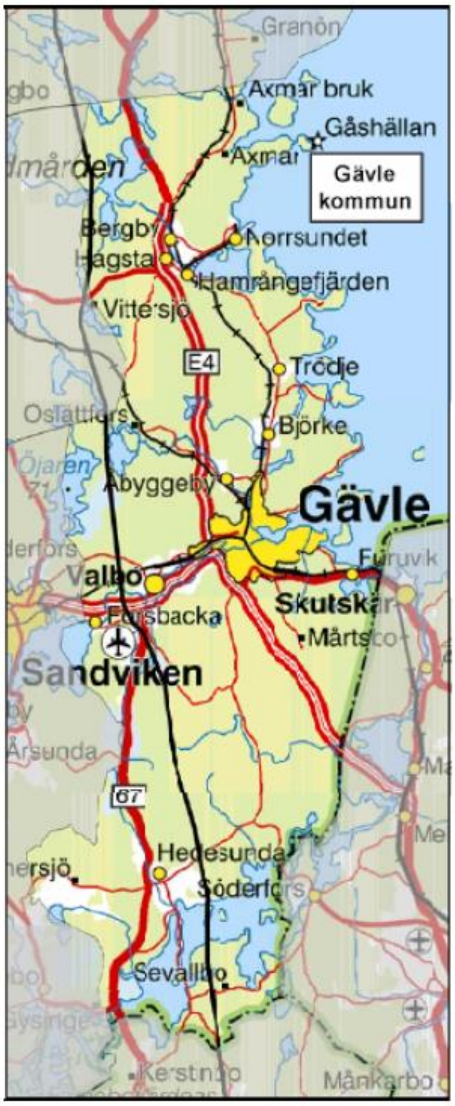

Figure 6: The power line route in Gävle Municipality

A distance of circa 20 kilometers, between Kringlan in Gävle municipality (Axmartavlan) and Ljusne in Söderhamn municipality, Swedish Transport Administration (Trafikverket) will choose a corridor, a geographical area suitable for a future double track railway.

Trafikverket is investigating two alternatives, an eastern corridor and a western corridor as illustrated in Figure 7. The eastern corridor can be combined with the western corridor at the height of Sunnäs, which means that there are three alternative routes from Kringlan to Ljusne. The western alternative goes through unpaved terrain while the eastern corridor follows along the existing railway.

New versions of the consultation document and railway plan have been produced after the consultation in the spring of 2017. The documents form the basis for the Swedish Transport Administration to obtain the combined assessment of the municipalities concerned and the County Administrative Board on the choice of location, before the Swedish Transport Administration chooses a corridor.

In summary, two different power lines routes running north to south and northeast to southwest respectively are crossing the Bergby project granted or applied exploration licenses.

Figure 7: Swedish Transport Administration double track railway alternatives between Kringlan and Ljusne

No cost considerations have been considered for any future completion of baseline studies and effects assessment in order to support any future Preliminary Economic Assessment study for Bergby project. Environmental studies and effects assessment, and the permitting process, will most probably proceed on a schedule that may be different from that of the engineering (PEA, PFS and FS) studies. There are a few items that could have an influence or require specific project designs, controls, and mitigation measures in the future as identified in the aforementioned environmental reports. It is vital for United Lithium to establish a good dialogue, engage and stay updated with other local, regional and national stakeholders since protected nature areas, planned double track railway and powerline could have a material effect on project economics, schedule, ability to receive permits and social acceptance.

4.7. PERMITTING

Bergby project permitting requirements, the status of any permit applications and any known requirements to post performance or reclamation bonds are summarized in this section

4.7.1. Work plan and financial security

Before commencing any exploration drilling during summer 2021 campaign, United Lithium was required to submit a workplan to the Gävleborg county and other stakeholders.

An exploration permit does not confer a right to perform investigations that cause harm to, or intrude on, the rights of landowners and other right holders (stakeholders). Before any such investigations can begin, United Lithium, as the holder of an exploration permit was required to draw up a work plan. The plan includes an account of the exploration work planned, a timetable for the work, and an assessment of the extent to which the work may be assumed to affect public interests and individual rights. (Bergsstaten, 2021)

Before the work begins, stakeholders who are directly affected must receive a copy of the work plan. They then have three weeks to raise objections. If objections are raised, the party wishing to carry out the exploration must try to reach an agreement with the stakeholder or request that the Chief Mining Inspector affirm the work plan. (Bergsstaten, 2021)

An exploration permit does not confer exemption from other laws and regulations. The application procedures required depend on the type and location of work to be carried out. The permit holder must ascertain the formal requirements and ensure they are all met before work is begun. The Chief Mining Inspector's exploration permit decision includes information about the most common requirements.

The work must be carried out so that harm and intrusion are avoided as far as possible. The permit holder must pay compensation if this nonetheless occurs. Before prospecting begins, United Lithium provided a financial security for any compensation payable for damage or intrusion that may be caused by the work.

4.8. POTENTIAL SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS

Any potential social or community related requirements and plans for the project have been previously discussed such as the nature protected areas.

Negotiations or agreements with local communities have not been taking place except for the work plan and financial security as aforementioned.

The previously identified surrounding communities (local and regional) are as follow:

- Protected nature areas such as Hådells gammelskog;
- Land uses (economic, cultural and traditional activities): productive forest, hunting lesisure and tourism industry;
- Social infrastructure: double track railroad, electricity power lines, train station, etc.
- Community health, safety and wellbeing: water protection areas; and
- Heritage resources (physical and intangible cultural heritage): Kyrksstigen and natural protected nature areas.

4.9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MECHANISM

Based aforementioned desktop study of previous EIA reports, identification, description and mapping of key stakeholders are as follow:

- Sandviken local group of the Swedish Outdoor Association (Friluftfrämjandet)
- County Administrative Board of Gävleborg County;
- Bergby community;
- Stora Enso;
- Local wildlife hunters group associations;
- Visit Gästrikland, JD Natur & Kultur HB; and
- The Swedish Transport Administration.

In the near future it is recommended to carry out a social risk analysis in regard to the different stakeholders and to present a short description of the following aspects:

- Engagement process;
- Status of relationship between the company and the stakeholders (historical and current); and
- Grievance management process.

4.10. CULTURE

Between Axmarby and Bergby is a circa 10 km long protected forest path (Kyrkstigen) that runs through the exploration licenses Bergby no 1, 2 and 3 on the east side of the E4 highway road. The path from Bergby to Axmar Bruk is in some places with wooden planks and is considered an ancient monument.

On May 18th, 1721, a man rode this stretch, about 10 km, and completely exhausted, he crawled into the church in Bergby and warned the Russians who had landed on Swedish soil. Many Russians on horseback had also tried to follow him but they did not find the way, rode down into a swamp and at least 15 horses remained there. The church silver and other valuables were saved thanks to the rider's efforts. So the path came to be called the Church Path (Kyrkstigen). (Friluftsframjandet, 2021)

Figure 8: The Kyrkstigen patch between Bergby and Axmar Bruk

Figure 9: The Kyrkstigen path with signs and wooden planks on Bergby Exploration Licenses

4.11. ROYALTIES, BACK IN RIGHTS, PAYMENTS OR OTHER ENCUMBRANCES

Mineral compensation costs are those incurred when minerals are mined.

For each calendar year mining exploitation is undertaken, the licence holder shall pay mineral compensation to the Swedish state. This compensation shall be equal to two-thousandths (0.2 %) of the calculated value of the minerals covered by the concession and are extracted and brought to the surface within the concession area during the year. The calculation shall be based on the quantity of ore brought to the surface, its concession mineral content and the average price of the mineral during the year or a corresponding value. (SGU, 2020)

On April 29, 2021 United Lithium completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Bergby Lithium AB. In consideration for the shares of Bergby, GREENNA Mineral AB as the owner of the Bergby shares, received from United Lithium:

- CAD 250,000 in cash;
- 1 031 864 common shares in the capital of United Lithium.
- 400 000 common share purchase warrants, with each Warrant entitling Tasman Metals to acquire, for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the Transaction, one common share in the capital of ULTH. at an exercise price equal to approximately CAD 0.485; and
- a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the Project, which is subject to a buyback right in favor of United Lithium, exercisable for CAD 1 000 000.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY

Stockholm Arlanda Airport has several schedule daily flights to and from major European capitals as well as domestic flight within Sweden. and Nordic countries. Internationally, the airport is a hub for traffic to and from Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea region. By road the distance from Arlanda to Bergby is circa 165 km and it takes 90 minutes to drive northbound via highway E4 by car. It also possible to travel by train from Stockholm Arlanda Airport to Gävle Central Station and then continue by buss or car to Bergby and it takes roughly two hours.

5.2. CLIMATE

The climate information presented in this Section was referenced from the Weather Spark website.

In Bergby, the summers are comfortable and partly cloudy and the winters are long, freezing, dry, and mostly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -8°C to 21°C and is rarely below -18°C or above 25°C.

Exploration work can be conducted during the winter by taking advantage of the frozen bogs for access. If the project goes into operation, it should be able to operate throughout the entire year.

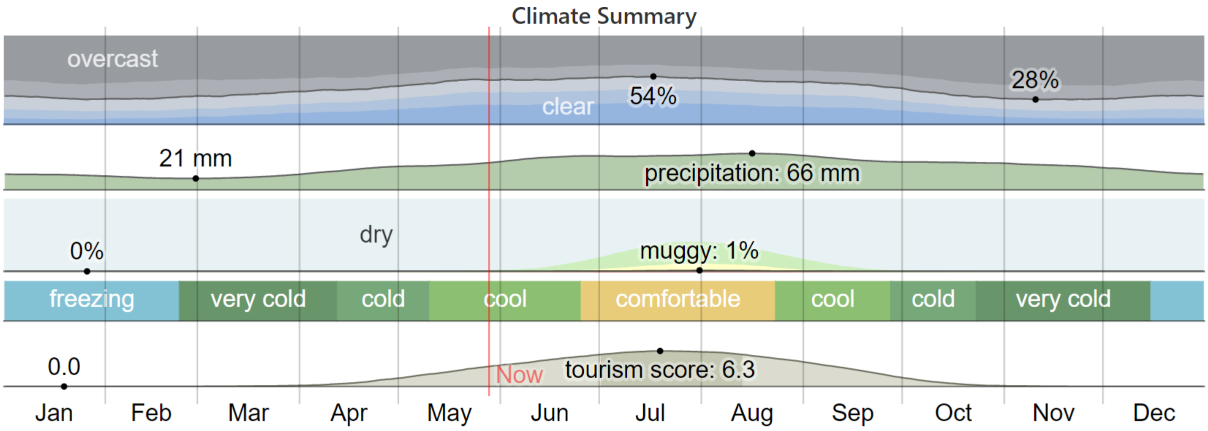

Figure 10: Climate Summary

5.2.1. Temperature

The warm season lasts for 3.1 months, from June 3 to September 7, with an average daily high temperature above 16°C. The hottest day of the year is July 22, with an average high of 21°C and low of 11°C.

The cold season lasts for 4.0 months, from November 17 to March 17, with an average daily high temperature below 3°C. The coldest day of the year is February 9, with an average low of -8°C and high of -1°C.

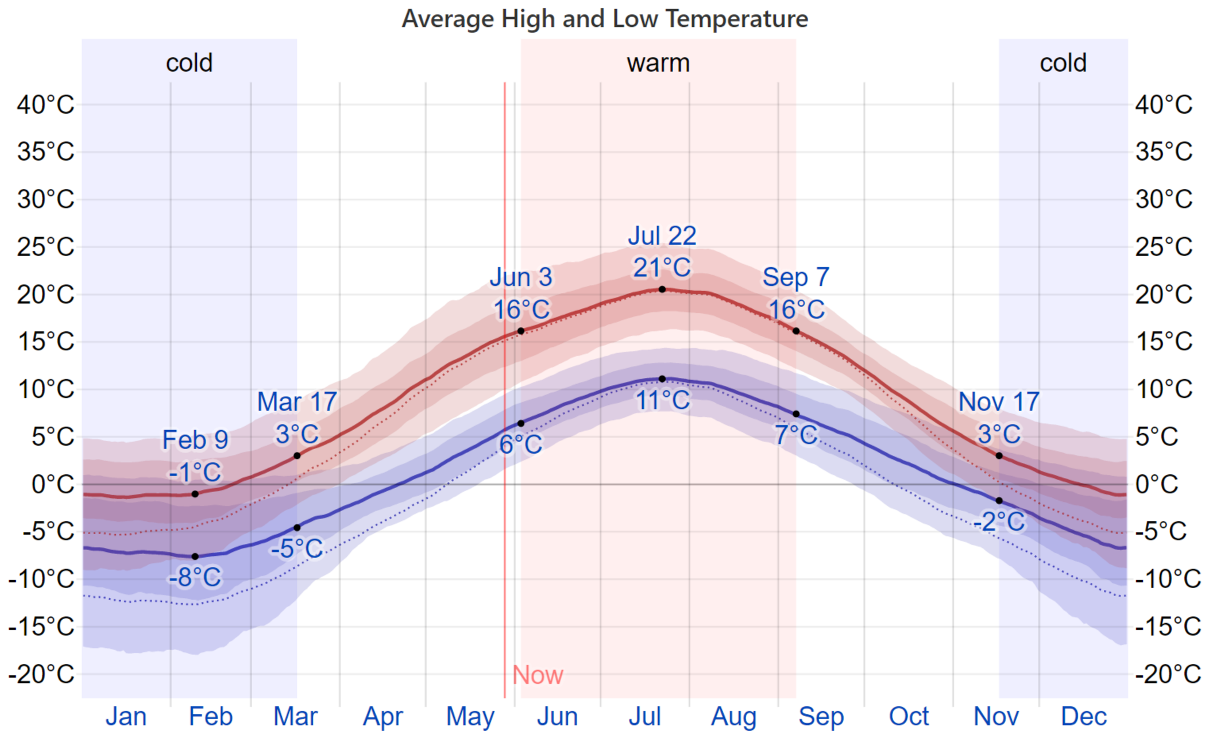

Figure 11: The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

The figure below shows you a compact characterization of the entire year of hourly average temperatures. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day.

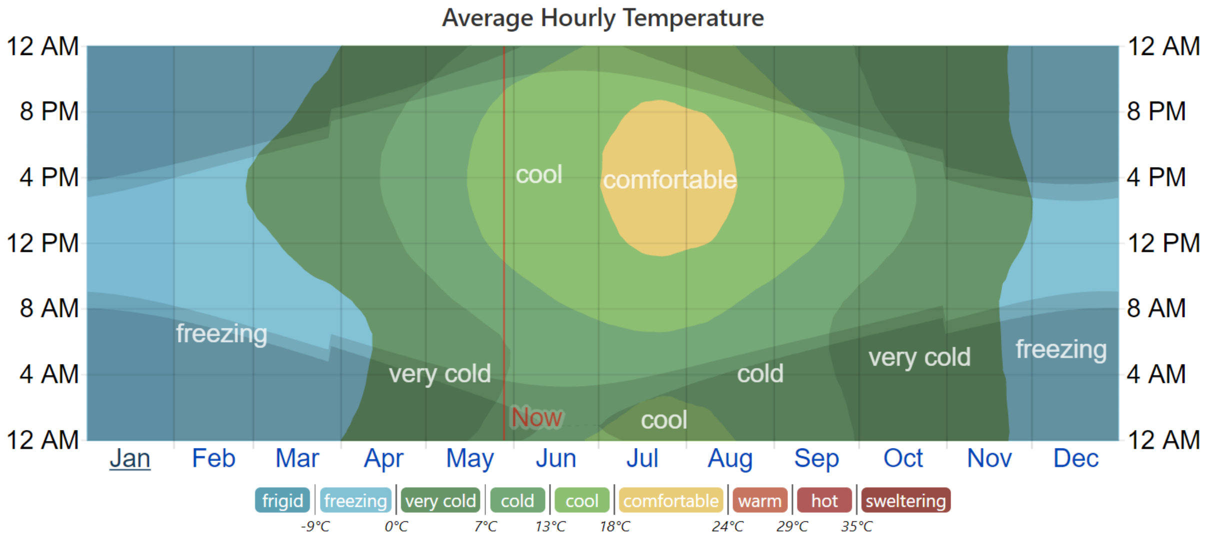

Figure 12: The average hourly temperature, color coded into bands. The shaded overlays indicate night and civil twilight.

5.2.2. Precipitation

A wet day is one with at least 1 millimeter of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Bergby varies throughout the year.

The wetter season lasts 6.8 months, from May 28 to December 21, with a greater than 25% chance of a given day being a wet day. The chance of a wet day peaks at 34% on August 24.

The drier season lasts 5.2 months, from December 21 to May 28. The smallest chance of a wet day is 16% on February 28.

Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation in Bergby changes throughout the year.

Rain alone is the most common for 9.7 months, from February 28 to December 19. The highest chance of a day with rain alone is 34% on August 24.

Snow alone is the most common for 2.3 months, from December 19 to February 28. The highest chance of a day with snow alone is 10% on December 25.

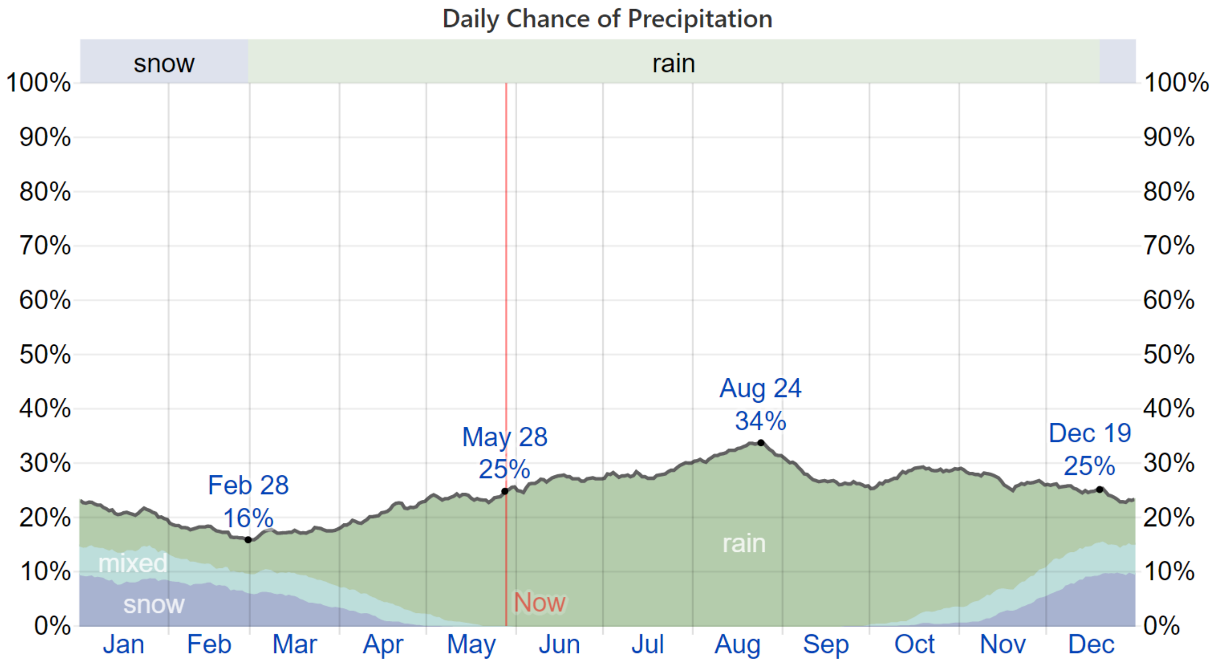

Figure 13: The percentage of days in which various types of precipitation are observed, excluding trace quantities: rain alone, snow alone, and mixed (both rain and snow fell in the same day).

5.2.3. Snowfall

We report snowfall in liquid-equivalent terms. The actual depth of new snowfall is typically between 5 and 10 times the liquid-equivalent amount, assuming the ground is frozen. Colder, drier snow tends to be on the higher end of that range and warmer, wetter snow on the lower end.

As with rainfall, we consider the snowfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year. Bergby experiences some seasonal variation in monthly liquid-equivalent snowfall.

The snowy period of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from October 25 to April 27, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 3 millimeters. The most snow falls during the 31 days centered around January 23, with an average total liquid-equivalent accumulation of 16 millimeters.

The snowless period of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from April 27 to October 25. The least snow falls around July 26, with an average total liquid-equivalent accumulation of 0 millimeters.

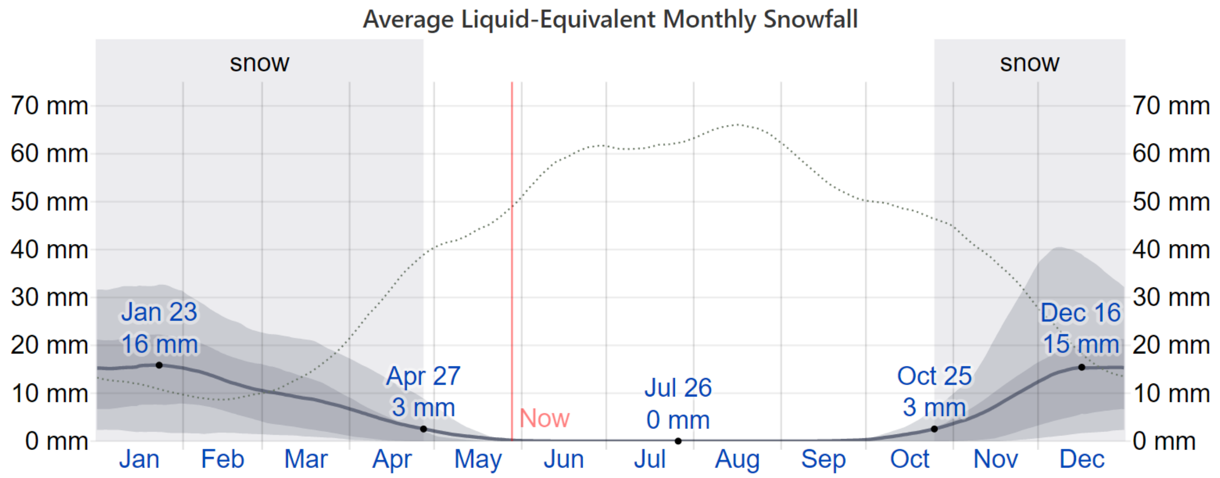

Figure 14: The average liquid-equivalent snowfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average rainfall.

5.2.4. Topography

The topography within 3 kilometers of Bergby contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 68 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 25 meters. Within 16 kilometers contains only modest variations in elevation (163 meters). Within 80 kilometers contains significant variations in elevation (501 meters).

The area within 3 kilometers of Bergby is covered by trees (70%) and cropland (22%), within 16 kilometers by trees (73%) and water (23%), and within 80 kilometers by trees (54%) and water (40%).

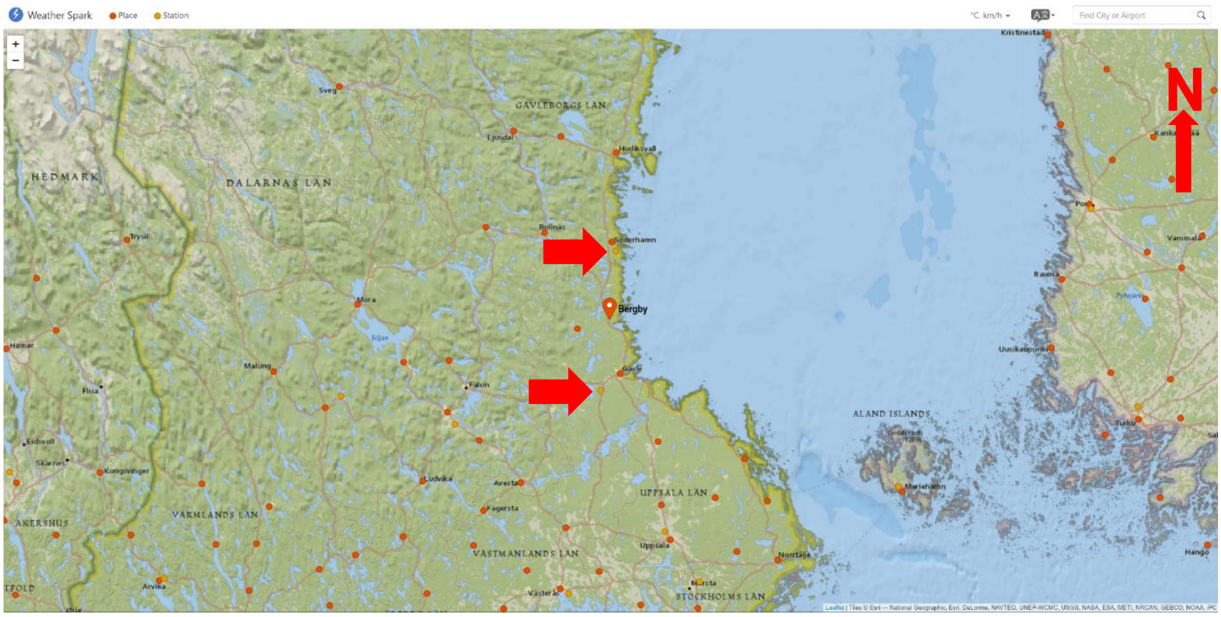

Figure 15: Weather stations locations used to estimate Bergby climate (Weather Spark, 2021)

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES

Region Gävelborg with circa 6 500 employees is the largest employer in Gävleborg and an important part in the development of the community.

Agriculture is not predominant in Gävleborg county but farming of grain and potatoes are still taking place as well as stock raising.

5.4. INFRASTRUCTURE

The county of Gävleborg is strategically located, and offers great diversity in business, culture, education and international contacts. The region is also situated just one and a half hour by train north of Stockholm.

Along the coast, particularly around Gävle, the capital, there is extensive industrial development; paper and textiles are produced and lumbering and sawmilling are important industrial activities. Sandviken, which has had a steel industry since 1860, is renowned for its saws.

Bergby project is located near the port of Norrsundet (norrsundetshamn.com) which offers good conditions for excellent establishment opportunities and a hub for climate smart coastal shipping. The port is approved for international shipping (fairway has 16 m wide, 6.2 m deep and a length 140 m) and connected to a railway line with newly equipped embankment that extends through the entire area. United Lithium has recently moved into new offices at the port of Norrsundet and moved as well Bergby's project drillcores for storage within the same building as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Bergby Project Office and Drillcores Storage at the Port of Norrsundet

During the site visit, a high voltage powerline was observed on Bergby no1 and 3 exploration licences. Two different power lines routes running north to south and northeast to southwest respectively are crossing the Bergby project granted or applied exploration licenses. Further detail is presented in section 4.6.

5.5. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The postglacial land uplift in Sweden affects the geodetic reference frames and is an important component when reducing coordinates to a certain epoch. The postglacial land uplift refers to the return of the earth crust to its state of equilibrium after having been heavily loaded by the kilometers-thick ice during the last ice age. When the ice started to melt approximate 20 000 years ago, the pressure on the earth crust was relieved and the land started to rise.

In Sweden, land uplift varies; it is largest in the north along the coast of the Baltic Bay (around 10 mm/year) and smallest in the south (around 1 mm/year). (Lantmäteriet, 2021) As illustrated in Figure 17, the annual land uplift in Bergby area is circa 8 mm.

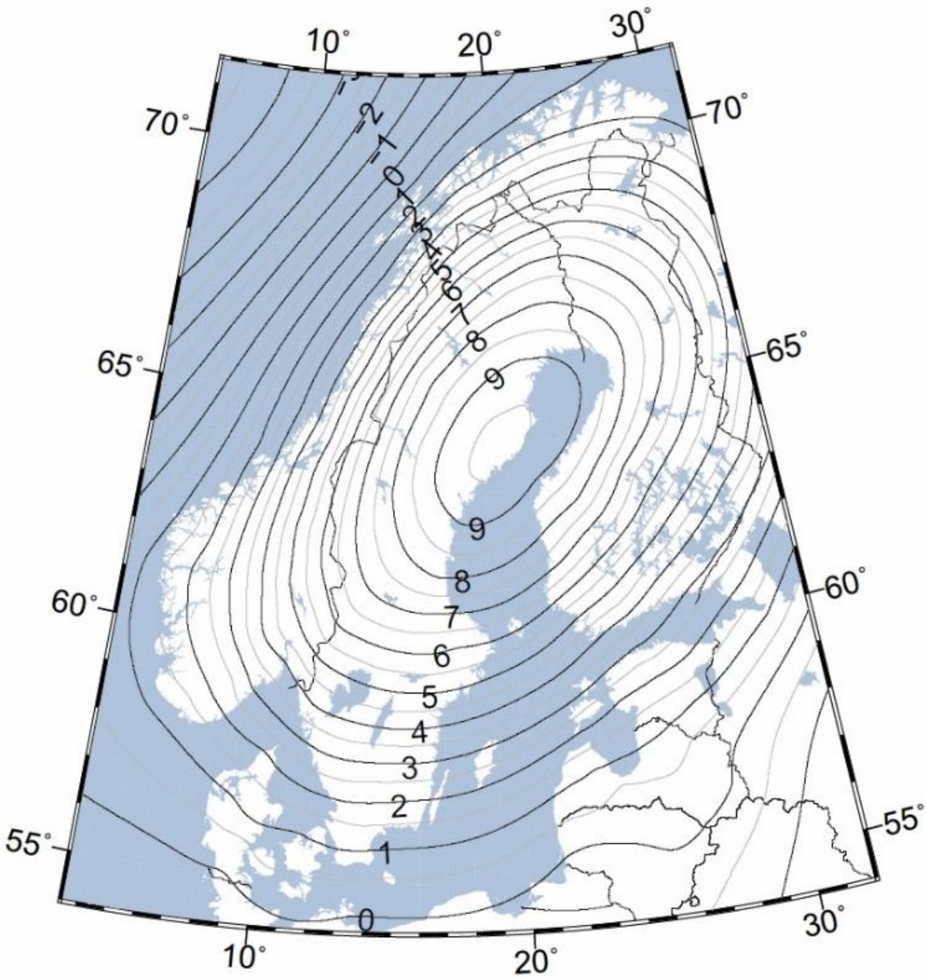

Figure 17: Levelled land uplift in mm per year according to the NKG2016LU land uplift model (Lantmäteriet, 2021)

Figure 17 shows levelled land uplift [mm/yr] according to the NKG2016LU land uplift model. By levelled land uplift it refers to the land uplift relative to the of climate effects undisturbed sea level (the geoid). (Lantmäteriet, 2021)

Since 1969, Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU) is responsible to measure and documents how the Earth's magnetic field varies in time and space and makes forecasts about changes in the field. In Figure 18 is shown the deviation between compass and true North. The curves (isogons) in the map unites localities with the same declination. Positive declination is counted towards the east. Observe that local variations may occur.

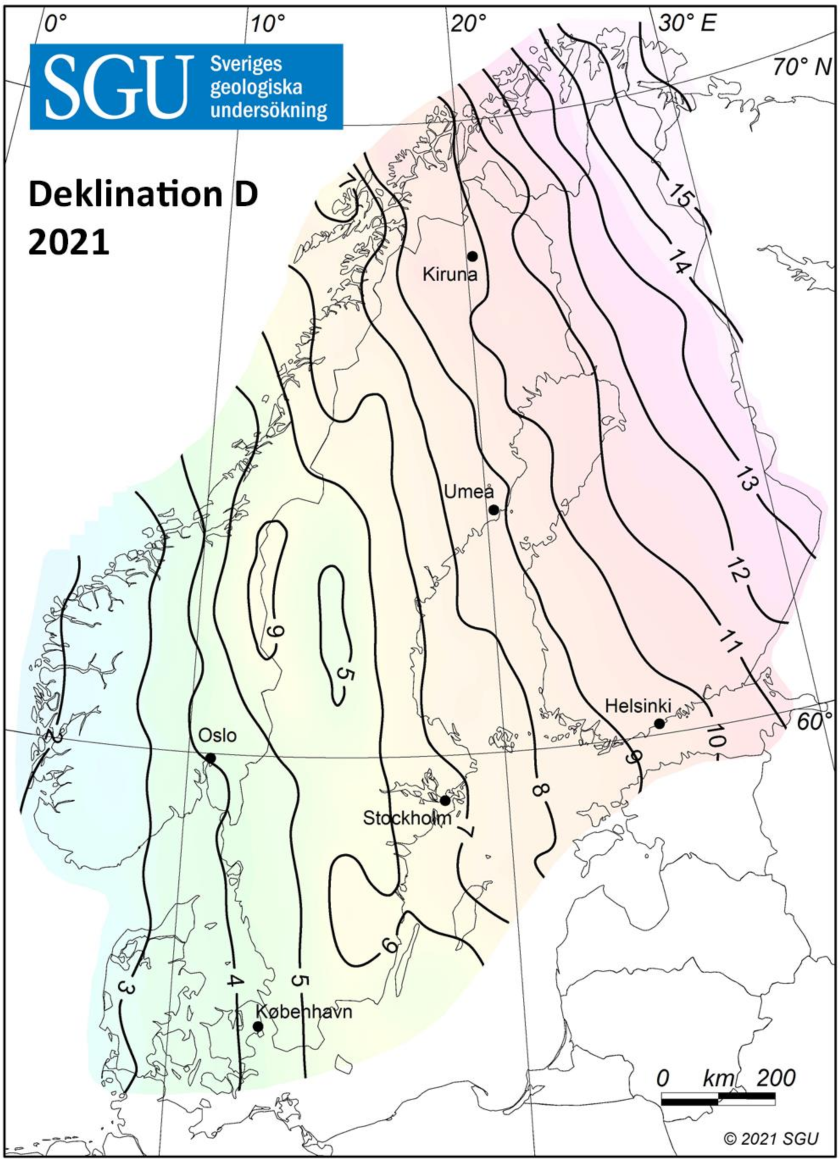

Figure 18: Magnetic declination 2021 (in degrees, positive to E) (SGU, 2021)

6. HISTORY

The area under exploration by United Lithium lies east of the village of Bergby which is located 35 km north of the town of Gävle. In the 1980's, Bergby surrounding area was explored for gold by SGAB, the former state consulting company for ore and mineral exploration in Sweden.

In 2006, during a field mapping course university students discovered some "green minerals" in pegmatitic boulders later identified as Spodumene.

The discovery was registered to the annual Norrland Mineral Hunt contest (Norrlands Mineraljakt) and sample no 07359 was analyzed in laboratory as described and shown in Figure 19. The discovery was awarded a shared third prize in Gävleborg region, i.e. monetary prize of 5 000 SEK. The SGU subsequently verified the discovery.

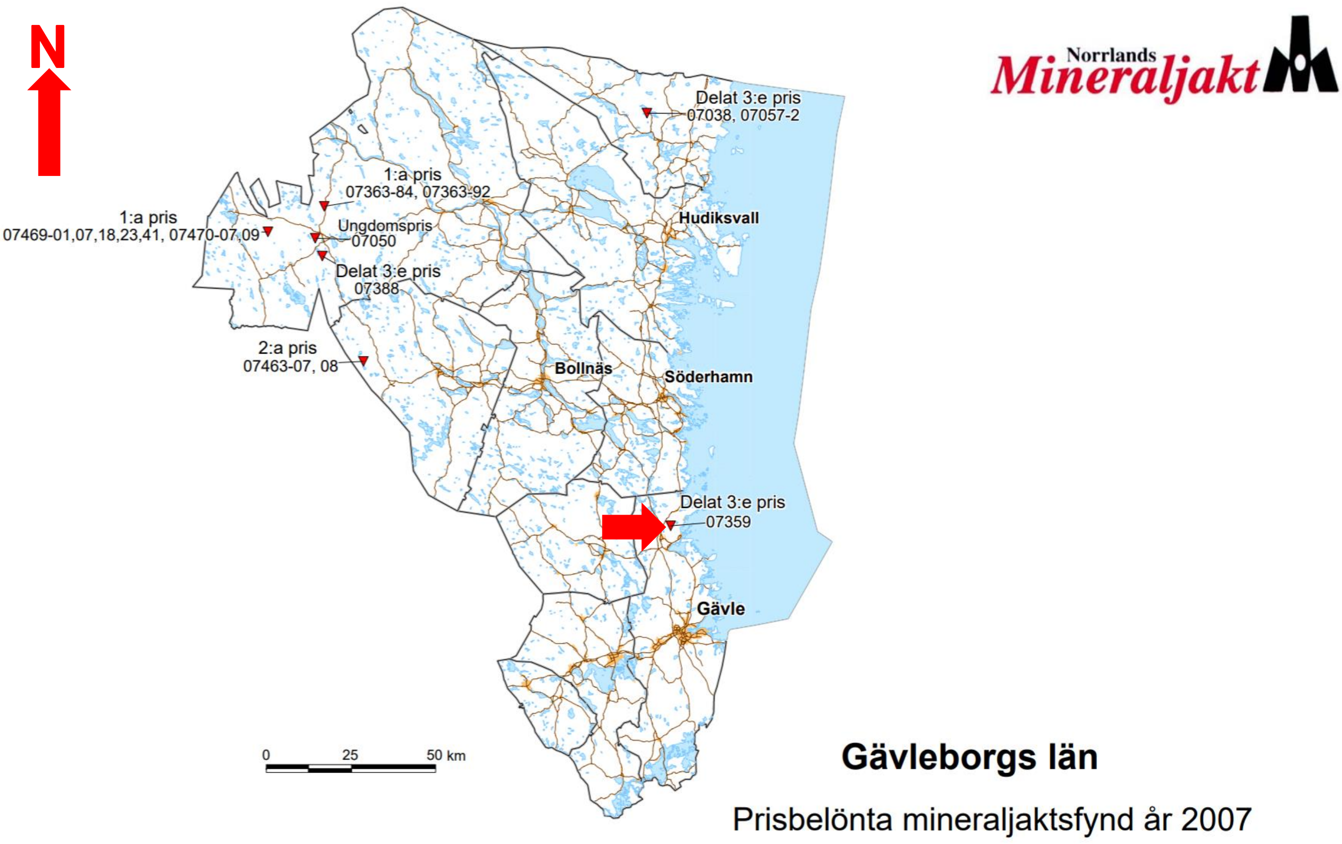

Figure 19: In 2007 Norrland Mineral Hunt, the Lithium discovery was awarded a shared third price in Gävleborg region and sample 07359 was analyzed in a laboratory.

It is stated in Norrland Mineraljakt 2017 report: "A find of the lithium mineral the spodumene has been made in the northern part of Gävle municipality. Three new exploration permits have been applied for by mineral hunters in the county because of this year mineral hunting".

The motivation for the shared third prize was motivated as follow: "Discovery of a small block with the Li-pyroxene spodumene together with muscovite and apatite etc. in light granite pegmatite. A very interesting finding as Li mineralization are not known from this region before. Sample 07359. Map sheet 14H, 2d. RT 90-coord. 6761318 / 1569392".

In 2015 and 2016, Leading Edge Materials team conducted a few field visits during which numerous tourmaline-muscovite rich pegmatite boulders were observed. Most of the samples analyzed were clearly anomalous Li and Ta. From the sampling of the boulders the discovery of a mineralized outcrop was made.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

7.1.1. The Fennoscandian Shield

The Fennoscandian (or Baltic) shield includes the bedrock of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the north-western part of Russia (Figure 20). The oldest rocks are the Archaean circa 3.2-2.5 Ga gneisses and greenstones found in the north-east, that are partly covered by Paleoproterozoic rocks emplaced during rifting and basin formation at circa 2.5-2.0 Ga (e.g., Park et al. 1984; Gaál & Gorbatschev 1987; Sorjonen-Ward & Luukkonen 2005; Hölttä et al. 2008).

The central Fennoscandian Shield, incl. most of the northern and central Sweden as well as southwestern Finland, is dominated by the Paleoproterozoic circa 1.95-1.75 Ga Svecofennian Domain, that amalgamated by accretionary and collisional orogens (e.g., Nironen 1997; Lahtinen et al. 2005; Korja et al. 2006; Lahtinen et al. 2008). The area to the south and west of the Svecofennian Domain is referred to as the Trans-Scandinavian Igneous Belt (TIB), which mainly consists of circa 1.85-1.65 Ga relatively undeformed granitoids formed during subduction beneath the Svecofennian continental margin (e.g., Nyström 1982; Åhäll & Larsson 2000; Andersson et al. 2004; Gorbatschev 2004; Åhäll & Connelly 2008).

In the southwest Scandinavian domain, the bedrock is dominated by circa 1.7-1.5 Ga rocks, that were deformed and metamorphosed during the Sveconorwegian orogeny at circa 1.2-0.9 Ga (e.g., Gaál & Gorbatschev 1987; Andersson et al. 2002; Åhäll & Connelly 2008; Bingen et al. 2008). The western part of the Fennoscandian Shield consists of circa 700-400 Ma allochthonous rocks that were thrusted eastwards onto of the older rocks during the Caledonian orogeny at circa 400 Ma (e.g., Gee 1975; Gee et al. 2008). More or less undeformed Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks, circa 550 Ma old and younger, are found in e.g., southern Sweden and in the Oslo graben in Norway (e.g., Lindström 2000).

7.1.2. The Ljusdal Domain

The Hamrånge area (Figure 20) is located in the southeastern part of the Ljusdal Domain (Högdahl et al. 2009), dominated by the circa 1.86-1.84 Ga Ljusdal Batholith (e.g., Delin 1993; Welin et al. 1993; Bergman & Sjöström 1994; Högdahl et al. 2008, 2009), in the southern part of the central Svecofennian province (Gaál & Gorbatschev 1987). The Ljusdal Domain predominantly consists of coarse microcline porphyritic granitoids, and includes supracrustal, mainly metasedimentary rocks (e.g., Lundqvist 2000). The granitoids are referred to as juvenile alkali-calcic and they formed in a continental margin setting (Andersson et al. 2004; Högdahl et al. 2008).

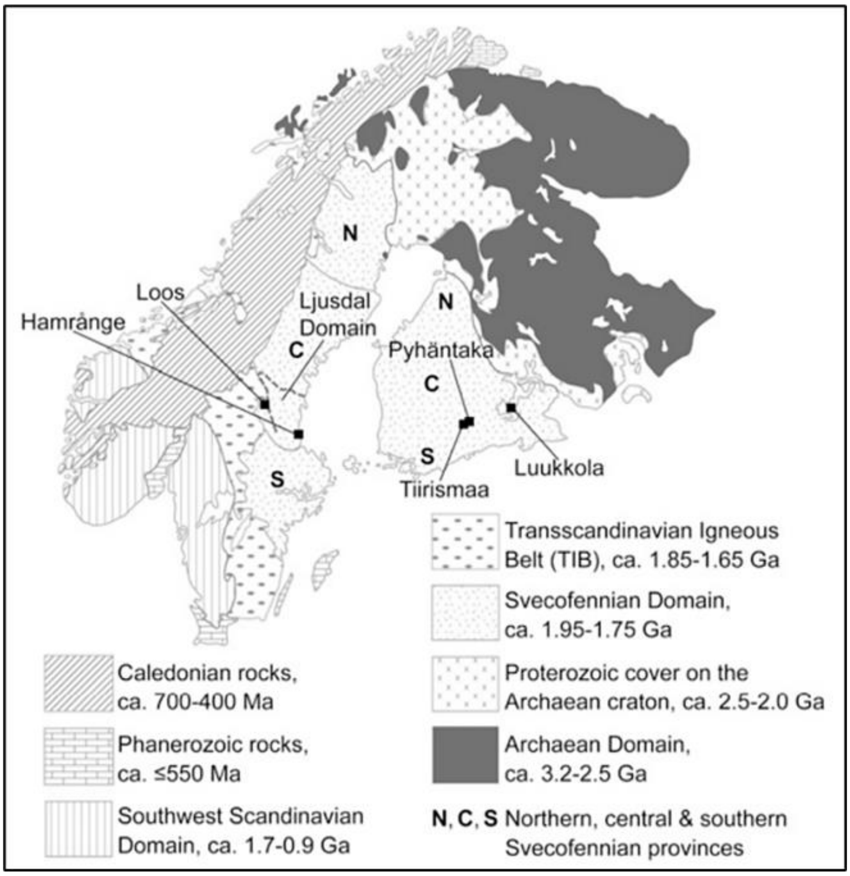

Figure 20: The Fenno-Scandian shield and Hamrånge area

7.2. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Hamrånge area (Figure 21) in the west-central part of the Fennoscandian Shield represents a summary of the Svecofennian evolution from the formation of volcanic rocks at 1.9 Ga and to the 1.82-1.80 Ga fragmentation of the Fennoscandian Shield by crustal-scale shear zones. Unlike many areas in the shield, where the overprint of recrystallisation and migmatisation typical of "hot" orogens obscure or erase early structures, distinct primary and tectonic structures exist in the Hamrånge area and make it suitable for a high-resolution study of the structural evolution (Ogenhall et al. 2010).

The stratigraphy consists of mica schist (metagreywacke) overlain by 1.88 Ga felsic and mafic metvolcanic rocks and, in turn, a <1.86 Ga metaquartzite; the latter assumed to have formed during an 1.86-1.83 Ga intra-orogenic phase. Geochemical and isotopic data, respectively, suggest that the metavolcanic rocks have an oceanic island arc signature and that the surrounding/"underlying" 1.86 Ga granitoids of the Ljusdal Batholith formed in an active continental margin setting. Hence, these data contradict the interpretation that the granitoids have intruded the supracrustal rocks, the traditional view of the relationship between the "early-orogenic" granitoids and the supracrustal sequences in the west-central Fennoscandian Shield. Tectonic accretion of the Hamrånge Group to the continental margin granitoids is verified by frequent internal mylonites in the supracrustal rocks, a thick mylonite zone between the metavolcanic rocks and the granitoids, as well as imbrication and mylonites within the latter. Several of these mylonites show top-to-the west or top-to-the NW kinematics. The mylonites are overprinted by recrystallisation showing that metamorphism outlasted the stacking of the tectonic units (Ogenhall et al. 2010).

The metavolcanic rocks have been affected by at least three deformation episodes (D1 through D3) while the quartzite is probably only affected by D2 and D3. The significance of D1 is poorly understood but D2 resulted in tight to isoclinal recumbent folding, thrusting and the development of a pronounced stretching lineation. The maximum age of D2 is constrained by the youngest detrital zircon age (1855±10 Ma) in the quartzite. During D3, N-S shortening refolded the D2-pattern by regional, upright, moderately east plunging folds. The minimum age of D3 is constrained by the 1.81 Ga age of the oblique, dextral north-side-down Hagsta Gneiss Zone (HGZ). The Lindön Shear Zone (LSZ) in the SE part of the area defines the northern margin of a 5x15 km tectonic lens of granitoid rocks. The LSZ had a composite evolution with early, pervasive sinistral shear overprinted by localised later dextral shear and related intrusion of pegmatites in a tension gash orientation. The LSZ is related to the HGZ and merge with that zone in the W (Ogenhall et al. 2010).

The regional F3-folds matured to mostly steep, dominantly dextral 1.82-1.80 Ga shear zones that are typical of this part of the shield. In the Hamrånge area, the HGZ truncates the supracrustal rocks in the southern part and separates these lower grade rocks from migmatites to the south. Thermobarometry results indicate peak metamorphism in the Hamrånge Group at 570-630°C/3-7 kbar, while the peak in the migmatites was 650-700°C at c. 3 kbar. The age of the metamorphism in the migmatites is probably close to 1.84 Ga. The variable but higher pressures in the Hamrånge group compared to the migmatites strongly suggest that these units were formed in different tectonothermal regimes and were juxtaposed along the HGZ at 1.81 Ga, possibly due to convergence and collision of the Sarmatian continent in the south. In addition, the thermobarometry results support previous interpretations suggesting that the HGZ is a major tectonic boundary or even a terrane boundary (Ogenhall et al. 2010).

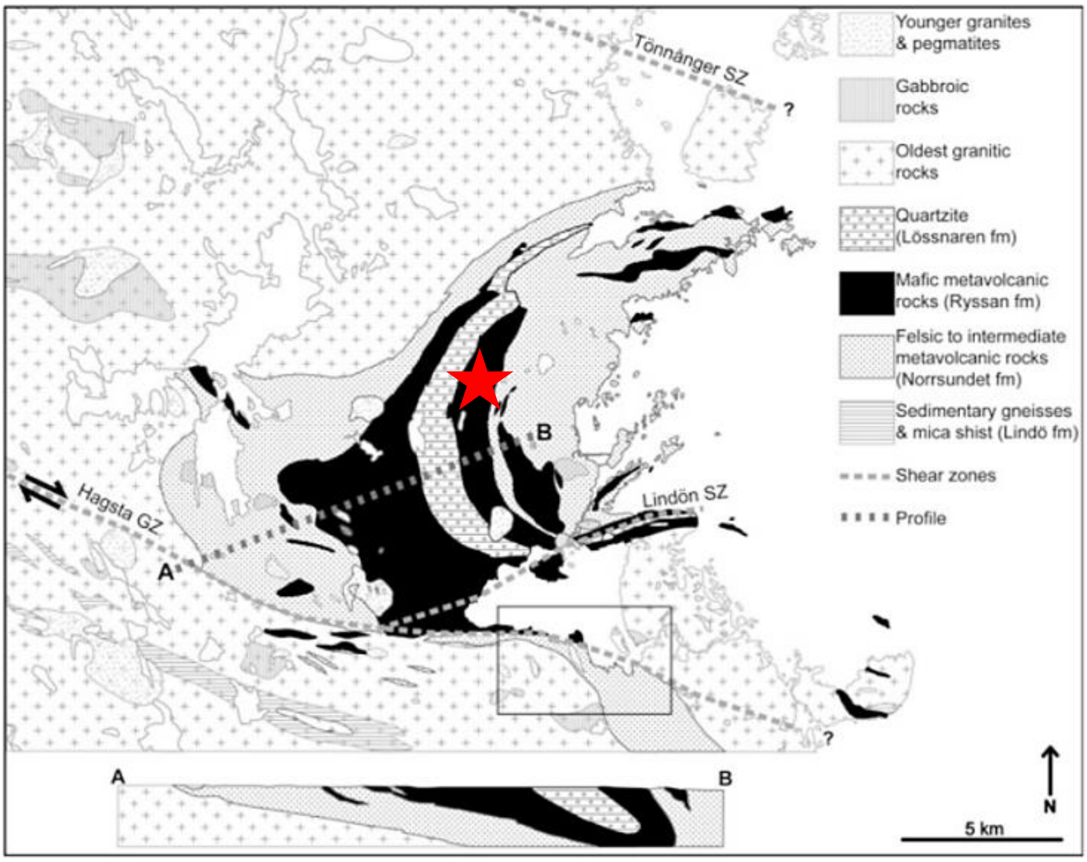

Figure 21: Hamrånge area and the Bergby project area marked with a star

7.3. MINERALISATION

Drilling has confirmed the presence of a shallowly dipping 10-25 m thick lithium mineralized pegmatite body, which can be followed for about 800 m along strike. The depth extension is unknown, but on section 650N the pegmatite body has been intersected approximately 90 m down dip (Figure 22 and Figure 23) (Högdahl, et al. 2021). The mafic metavolcanic host rocks strike approximately NNE-SSW and dip 50-60 degrees to the ESE. The strike of the pegmatite lens follows the general trend of the host rock, but drilling has shown it dips shallowly to the WNW and thus cuts the dip of the metavolcanic rocks at close to 90-degree angle (Leijd, M. personal communication, 15th of June, 2021).

The three mineralized LCT pegmatite types are identified:

- coarse grained spodumene and petalite crystals in a pegmatitic matrix (Figure 24), (Figure 25)
- a mixture of fine grained white spodumene and quartz crystals (SQI) where Li_2O grades of 4.5 % have been analyzed and
- homogenous and medium-grained aplite-leucogranite type (Figure 26), which is relative low-grade (1-2 % Li_2O), but Ta_2O_5-rich mineralization type, which forms few meters wide veins inside the coarse-grained pegmatite.

The coarse-grained type is present in the metavolcanite contact zones and the fine grained SQI as irregular meter-wide zones (Högdahl, et al. 2021).

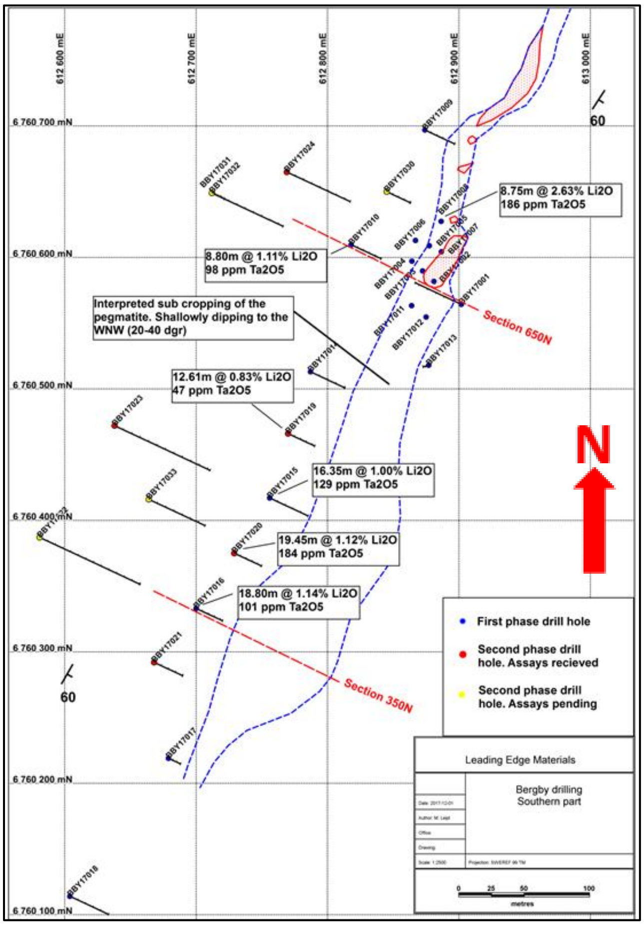

Figure 22: Southern and central part of the Bergby LCT mineralization

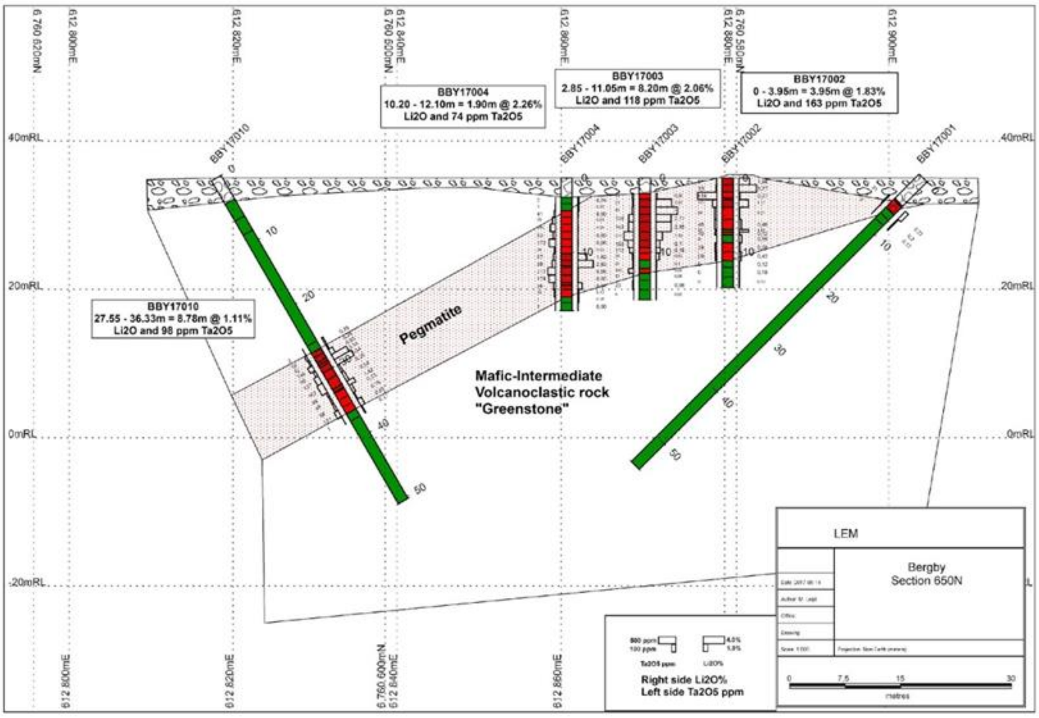

Figure 23: Cross section 650N from Figure 22 looking NE

Figure 24: Coarse grained spodumene crystals and contact zone in a block

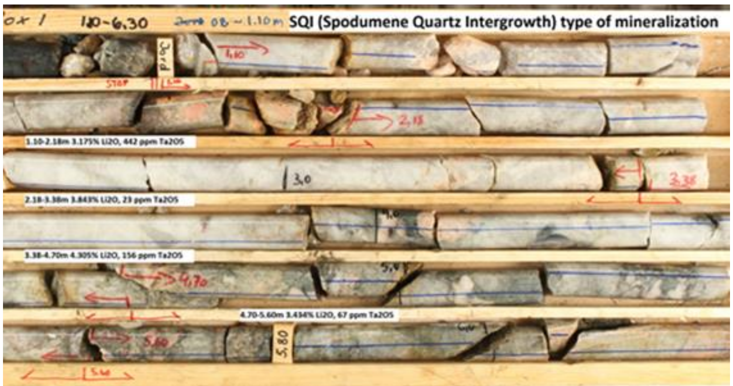

Figure 25: SQI type drillcores

Figure 26: Aplite type drillcores

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

London (2008) defined pegmatite as: "an essentially igneous rock, commonly of granitic composition, that is distinguished from other igneous rocks by its extremely coarse but variable grainsize, or by an abundance of crystals with skeletal, graphic, or other strongly directional growth-habits. " LCT pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite. The major lithium ore minerals are spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite; cesium mainly comes from pollucite; and tantalum mostly comes from columbite-tantalite (Bradley, D., & McCauley, A., 2013).

Ĉerný (1991) suggested that most LCT pegmatites are late syntectonic to early post-tectonic with respect to enclosing rocks. Most LCT pegmatites intruded metasedimentary rocks, typically at low-pressure amphibolite to upper greenschist facies (Ĉerný, 1992). This metamorphic grade setting is a guideline rather than a requirement. A few LCT pegmatites are in granite (Greer Lake, Canada) (Ĉerný and others, 2005), gabbro (Pala Chief, California) (Symons and others, 2009), or other igneous rocks. Unmetamorphosed sedimentary or volcanic successions are not prospective.

Individual pegmatites have various forms including tabular dikes, tabular sills, lenticular bodies, and irregular masses. Even the biggest LCT pegmatite bodies are much smaller than typical granitic plutons. One of the largest and richest pegmatites, Greenbushes, is only 3-km long and a few hundred meters across (Partington and others, 1995). Most LCT pegmatites are much smaller than this. Most LCT pegmatite bodies show some sort of structural control; the specifics are a function of depth of emplacement and vary from district to district. At shallower crustal depths, pegmatites tend to be intruded along anisotropies such as faults, fractures, foliation, and bedding (Brisbin, 1986). In higher-grade metamorphic host rocks, pegmatites are typically concordant with the regional foliation, and form lenticular, ellipsoidal, or "turnip-shaped" bodies (Fetherston, 2004). Most LCT pegmatite bodies are concentrically, but irregularly, zoned, which is both mineralogical and textural.

Pegmatite hosted lithium deposits, similar to the Bergby Lithium project, are the principal source of hard rock lithium mined globally. One such deposit is the Keliber Oy`s advanced property in central Finland, which hosts six ore grade LCT pegmatite veins (Keliber 2021). Other examples within Europe include Wolfsberg in Austria, San Jose in Spain and Sepeda in Portugal.

9. EXPLORATION

The Bergby Lithium project was discovered by Leading Edge Materials' geological team utilizing geological data maintained by SGU. SGU holds a very extensive database of mineralized boulders previously discovered across Sweden, including many that have never had significant follow-up. Leading Edge Materials' geologists identified lithium prospective boulders within this dataset, and subsequent field prospecting discovered the presence of an extensive Li and Ta mineralized boulder field and bedrock outcrops at Bergby (Figure 27 and Figure 28) (Leading Edge Materials Corp, Oct. 2016).

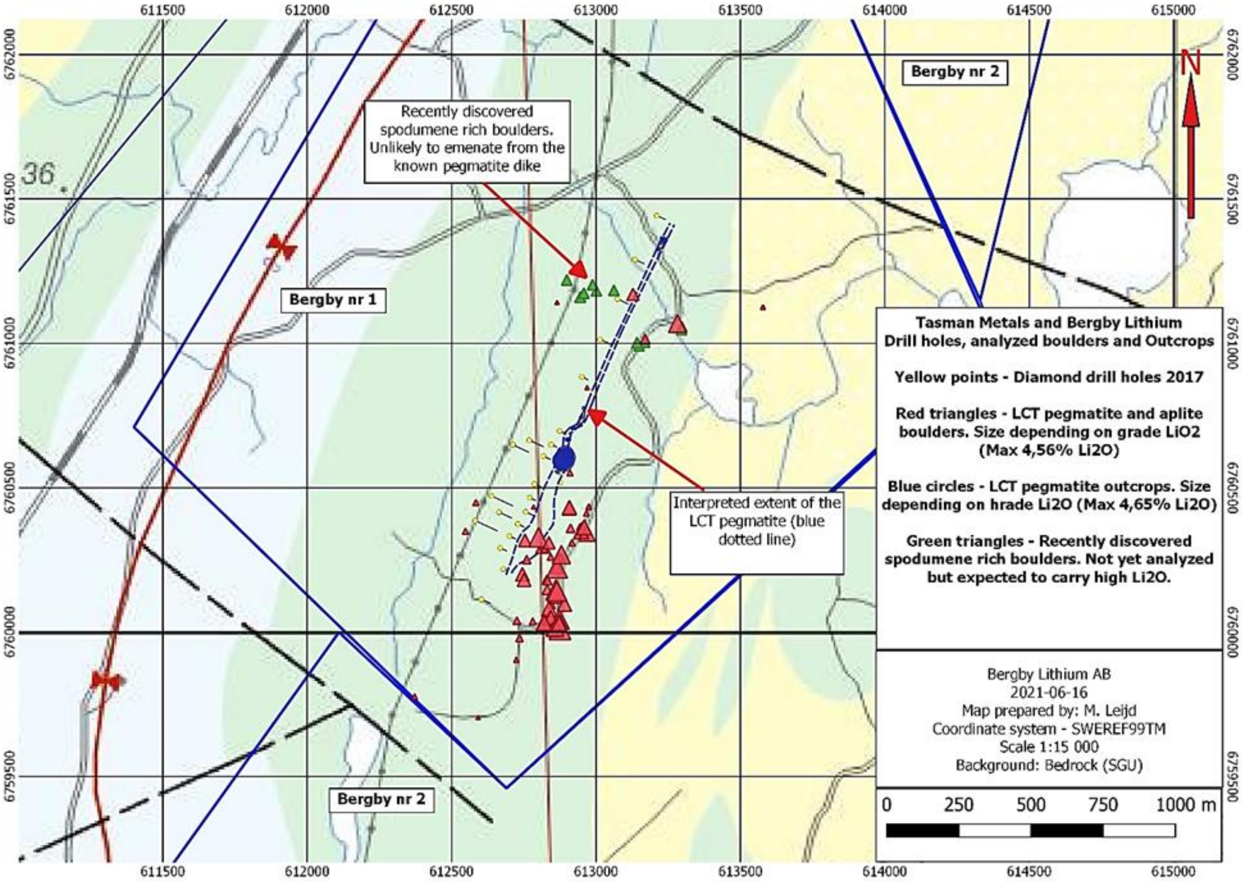

Figure 27: Bergby rock boulders field, outcrops and drill holes

Figure 28: LCT outcrop with coarse grained spodumene

9.1. SOIL SAMPLING

A small soil sampling survey was conducted in 2016, to test if partial leaching soil geochemistry could pick up trace elements from the LCT-type pegmatite at Bergby. Partial leach geochemistry has been demonstrated (Galeschuk, C. and Vanstone, P., 2007) to work an effective exploration tool for detecting covered LCT pegmatites in Ontario. The study at Bergby was conducted before drilling was performed and pegmatite was only known in a few outcrops and boulders. The study comprised of 42 samples in a 100 x 100 m pattern, covering about 0.3 sq km in the southern part of the mineralized pegmatite. In 2020 another study of 133 samples was completed covering much larger area shown in Figure 29.

Using trace elements such as Cs and to a lesser extent Be, Nb, Ta, Li and possibly Sn, Bi it appeared the method may work as an exploration tool to discover overburden covered, lithium-bearing pegmatites. Be, Ta, Nb, Li and Sn are all enriched in the Bergby pegmatite and though these elements show a less obvious anomalous pattern in the study they appear to indicate the presence of the now known mineralization.

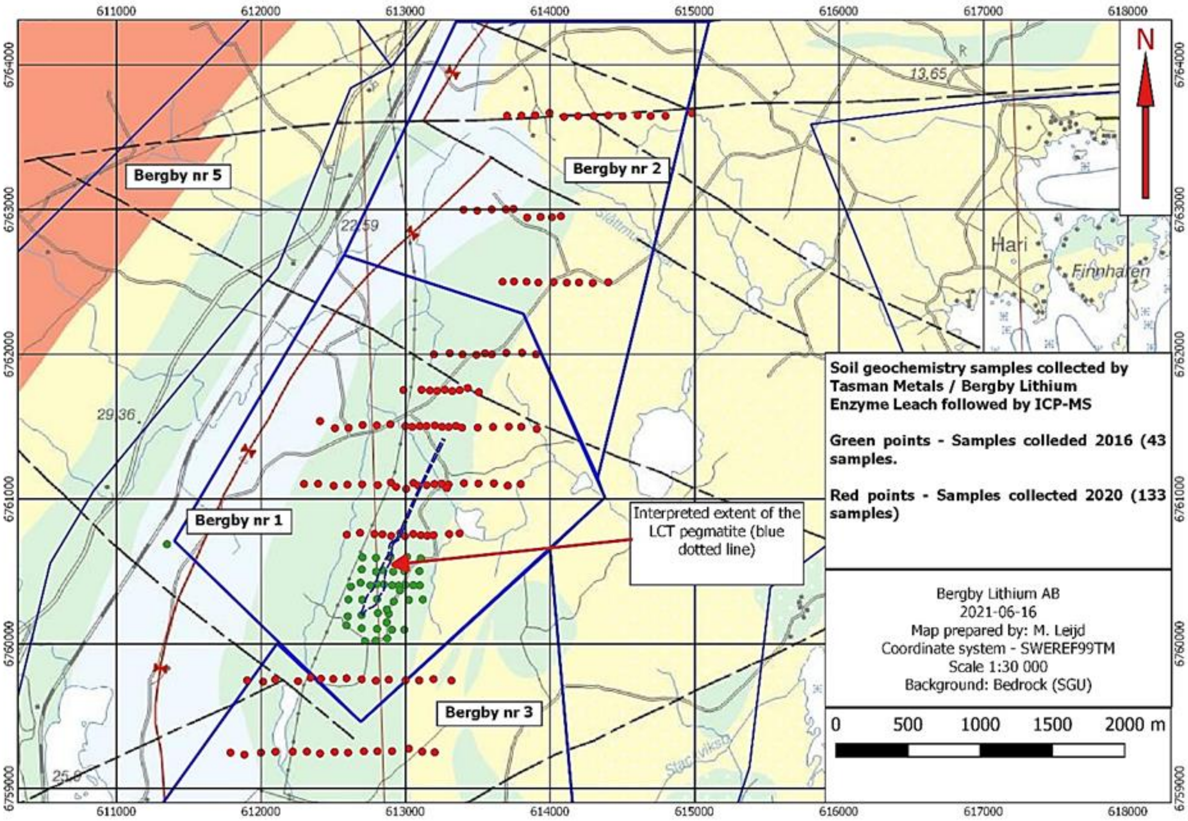

Figure 29: Soil sampling programs in 2016 and 2020

9.2. MAGNETIC SURVEY

In 2017, a small ground magnetic survey program was completed to provide indication (Figure 30) of the structural setting of the deposit area, and to assist with the drill hole targeting. The survey covered approximately 2 000 m along the assumed strike of the lithium prospective sequence with a varying width of 400-750 m. The survey consisted of approximately 25 000 line meters containing 42 657 survey points, thus resulting in approximately 50 m line and 0.6 m survey point spacings. The survey was conducted by Magnus Leijd from Tasman Metals and the survey was conducted with a GEM GSM 19-GW Overhauser magnetometer and GEM GSM- 19-T proton magnetometer. The survey defined a discrete magnetic low, as are often associated with LCT pegmatites.

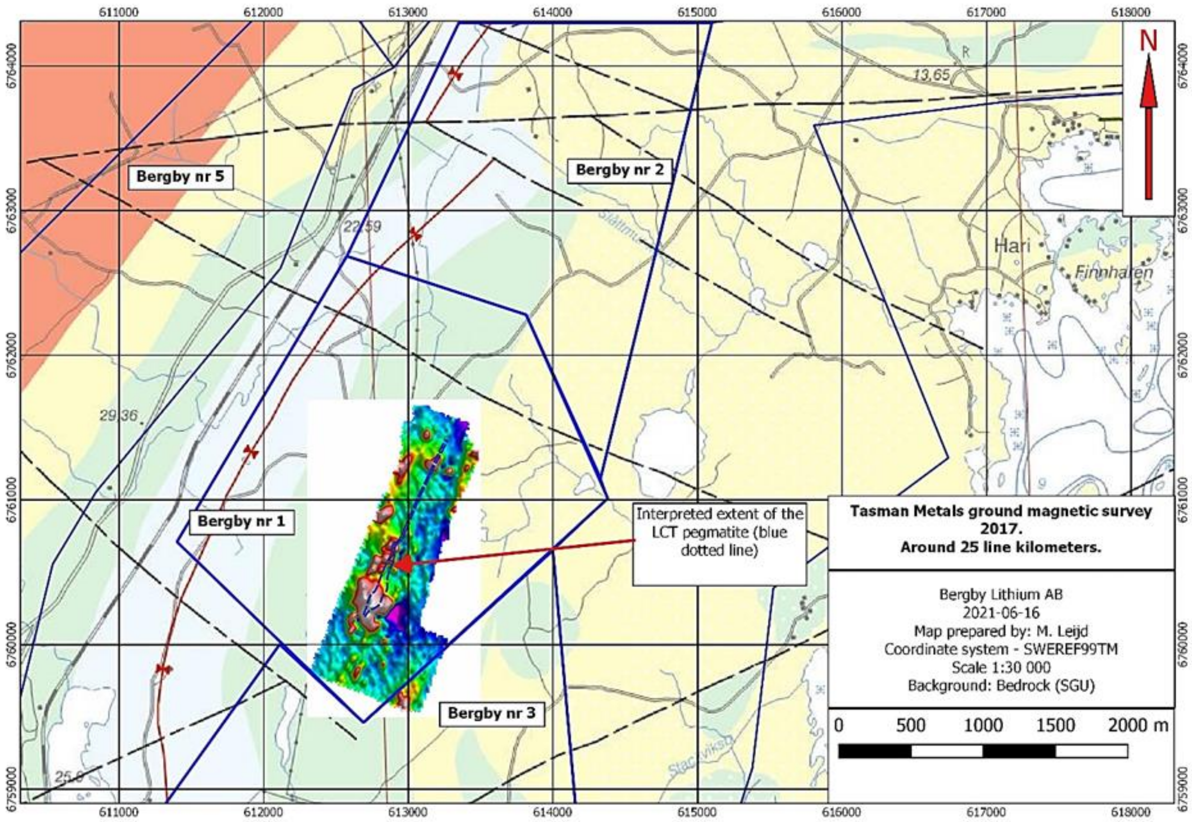

Figure 30: Magnetic survey area

9.3. SAMPLING TYPES ASSAYS AND RESULTS

Samples including representative chip samples, composite samples and selective grab samples depending on outcrops and boulders quality, were taken from across the 65 km² exploration area by Leading Edge`s project geologist, and a total of 104 samples were sent to analysis.

Samples submitted by Leading Edge Materials were analyzed by the ME-MS81 and Li-OG63 technique by ALS Chemex Ltd's laboratories (ALS) in Piteå, Sweden and Vancouver, Canada, where duplicates, repeats, blanks and known standards were inserted by ALS according to standard industry practice.

Analytical results for Li_2O averaged 1.5 % and ranged from 0.01 to 4.56 % and for Ta_2O_5 averaged 150 ppm and ranged from 1 ppm to 803 ppm.

GOSSELIN MINING consulting engineer

10. DRILLING

Core drilling at the Bergby Lithium project consisted of a two-phase drilling program in 2017 totaling 1 525 m of core drilling in 33 drill holes (Figure 31). The average drill hole depth was 46.2 m along an interpreted mineralized trend of 1 500m in strike length. Drilling density varies from 25 to 200 m spacing, being denser in the central and southern parts of the project area. Drilling was completed in 3 m runs and the core quality was excellent with only negligible core losses. The estimated mineralization's true thickness is approximately 90 % of the intersection widths. Drilling results are summarized in tables 4 (assay summary statistics) and 5 (high grade intersections). In table 5, the intersections with the highest Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 grades and/or total Li_2O + Ta_2O_5 contents are highlighted with a red color.

The Bergby area was explored for gold in the 1980's by SGAB, the Swedish state exploration company, and a core drilling program was conducted approximately 2 km south of the current drilling area. There are no historical lithium analyses available.

No results of drilling have been conducted by or on behalf of United Lithium Corp.

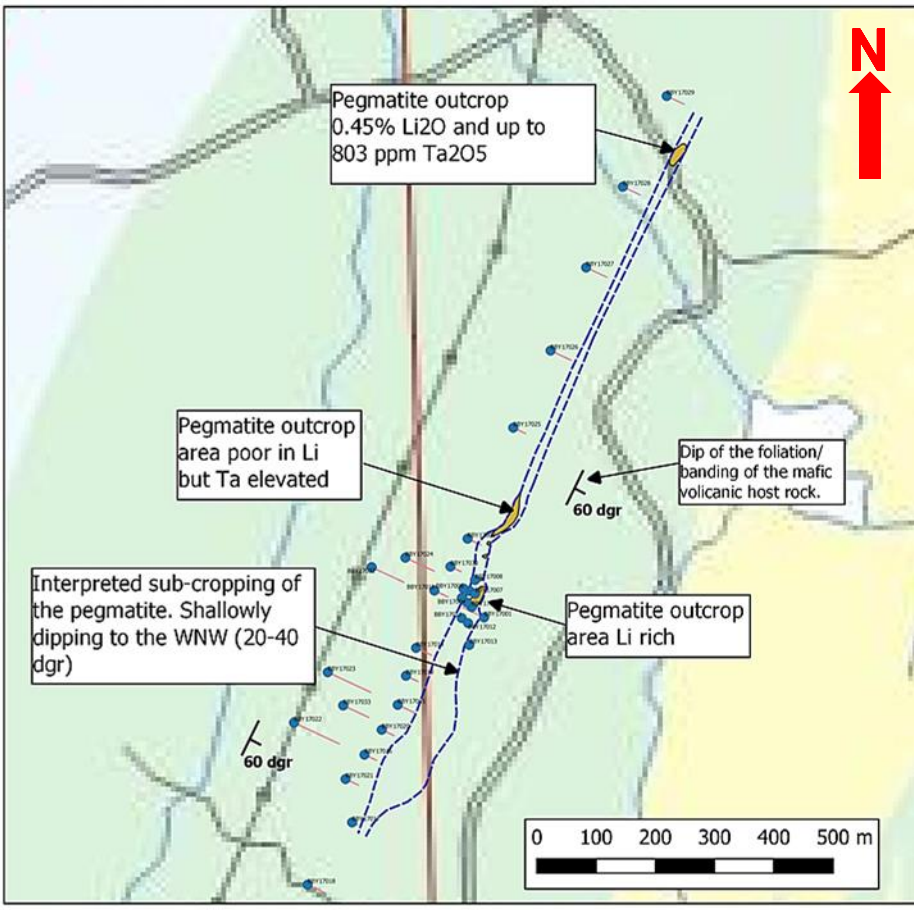

Figure 31: Bergby drill holes

Table 5: Summary statistics of the drill core assays

DDH samp	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Count	391	388
MAX	4.305	1331.0
MIN	0.001	0.0
MEAN	0.653	82.8
MEDIAN	0.245	44.8
SD	0.907	121.1

Table 6: 2017 drilling results

								High Grade interval				
Hole_ID	Easting (x)	Northing (y)	Elev (z)	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Length (m)	Phase	From	To	Width	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm
BBY17001	612901.8	6760564.3	35	295	45	54.8	1	4.85	6.3	1.45	0.771	31
BBY17002	612880.9	6760581.8	35	0	90	14.8	1	0.00	3.95	3.95	1.825	162.8
BBY17003	612872.3	6760589.7	35	0	90	16.45	1	2.85	11.05	8.2	2.061	118.3
BBY17004	612864.2	6760597.1	35	0	90	17.9	1	10.2	12.1	1.9	2.256	73.7
BBY17005	612877.5	6760608.9	35	0	90	17.95	1	2.2	12.65	10.45	1.581	108.6
BBY17006	612866.9	6760613.0	35	0	90	27	1	11.55	15.97	4.42	1.439	49.9
BBY17007	612886.6	6760604.4	35	0	90	12	1	1.4	6.04	4.64	2.712	315.1
BBY17008	612886.5	6760627.4	35	0	90	14.75	1	1.1	9.85	8.75	2.634	186.2
BBY17009	612874.0	6760697.0	37	115	60	50.2	1	14.81	15.98	1.17	2.68	12.5
BBY17010	612818.0	6760609.7	35	115	60	50.3	1	27.55	36.33	8.78	1.112	98
BBY17011	612864.0	6760563.4	35	0	90	14.4	1	0.72	7.49	6.77	1.873	191.2
BBY17012	612875.0	6760554.7	35	0	90	11.35	1	2.23	3.9	1.67	1.136	24.6
BBY17013	612877.0	6760518.0	35	255	75	17.4	1	8.02	9.07	1.05	0.682	8.4
BBY17014	612787.0	6760513.0	35	115	45	40.8	1	18.86	25.25	6.39	0.635	47.6
BBY17015	612756.0	6760417.0	35	115	50	50	1	15.74	32.1	16.36	0.996	128.6
BBY17016	612700.0	6760333.0	35	115	60	44.3	1	17.92	36.73	18.81	1.137	100.6
BBY17017	612679.0	6760219.0	35	115	70	29.3	1	12.26	13.5	1.24	0.586	1.7
BBY17018	612604.0	6760114.0	35	115	50	50.2	1					
BBY17019	612770.0	6760466.0	35	115	60	44.55	2	21.05	33.66	12.61	0.831	47.2
BBY17020	612729.0	6760375.0	35	115	61	47.2	2	13.55	33	19.45	1.124	184
BBY17021	612668.0	6760292.0	35	115	53.7	40.63	2	15.38	16.38	1	0.956	0.9
BBY17022	612581.0	6760387.0	35	115	50	131.1	2					
BBY17023	612638.0	6760472.0	35	115	45	113.25	2					
BBY17024	612769.0	6760665.0	35	115	46.5	77.3	2	56.1	64.16	8.06	0.269	88.4
BBY17025	612951.0	6760884.0	35	115	52	37.3	2	20	25.07	5.07	0.003	361.8
BBY17026	613014.0	6761014.0	35	115	52	62.52	2	49.2	52	2.8	0.02	297
BBY17027	613074.0	6761154.0	35	115	50	60	2					
BBY17028	613136.0	6761290.2	35	115	50	50.35	2					
BBY17029	613210.0	6761443.0	35	115	50	50.35	2					
BBY17030	612845.0	6760650.0	35	115	61.2	41.45	2	25	30.43	5.43	1.601	155.2
BBY17031	612712.0	6760649.0	35	115	46.1	86.2	2	71.5	76	4.5	1.306	164.9
BBY17032	612712.0	6760649.0	35	115	82.5	80.62	2	68	71.34	3.34	0.09	267.2
BBY17033	612664.0	6760416.0	35	115	46.1	68.2	2	52.8	55.8	3	1.333	68.4

10.1. PHASE 1 DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 1 drilling program was conducted by Ludvika Borrteknik AB during the spring of 2017, for a total of 533.9 m in 18 holes. Records of these holes were compiled by Leading Edge Materials and are available as Excel file spreadsheets. Drill core is stored and available for review in United Lithium`s core archive in Norrsundet. The drill hole locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and a tape measure within 2 m accuracy of their true location in SWEREF 99 RH 2000 coordinate and height systems. A wireline WL-56 coring equipment was used resulting in 39 mm core sample diameter. Drill holes were not deviation surveyed due to their short lengths. Drill core handling procedures applied to the Phase 1 drilling program were not documented in the reports provided to the authors, but discussed with Magnus Leijd and deemed suitable for reporting the exploration results.

10.2. PHASE 2 DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase 2 drilling program was conducted by Dala Prospektering AB during the autumn of 2017, for a total of 991 metres of drilling in 15 holes. Records of these holes were compiled by the Leading Edge Materials and are available as Excel spreadsheets. Drill cores are stored and available for review in United Lithium`s core archive in Norrsundet. The locations of 10 drill holes were surveyed with a handheld GSP and a tape measure within 2 m accuracy of their true location and 5 drill holes with a handheld GPS within 5 m accurary in SWEREF 99 RH 2000 coordinate system. A wireline WL-66 coring equipment was used resulting in 50 mm core sample diameter. Drill holes were surveyed for their dip angles with the ARC III core orientation tool to capture structural information, and no issues in hole deviation (max 1.6 deg.) were recorded. Drill core handling procedures applied to the Phase 2 drilling program were not documented in the reports provided to the authors, but discussed with Magnus Leijd and deemed suitable for reporting the exploration results.

10.3. DRILL HOLE COLLAR AND SECURITY VERIFICATION

A site visit by the Authors to the drilling site and core archive was made on the 15th of June 2021 and three drill hole collar surveys were made with a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64x GPS device using the SWEREF 99 TM coordinate system. Drill holes BB17005, BB17021 and BB17029 in the Bergby permit area no 1 were targeted for control surveys (Figure 32 to Figure 34).

The permit area is easily accessible by gravel roads (Figure 35) from which small forest tracks diverge to cover the area quite well. Drill holes were close to the gravel road and could easily be accessed by foot. The accuracy of the survey points to documented collars were excellent, with all three drill collars being within 4 m radius from documented. Dip and azimuth of the surveyed drill holes conformed well with the documented values. One of the surveyed drill holes didn`t have a casing left (vertical hole) and for the other two the casings could have been better marked in the terrain.

Drill cores have earlier been archived in Leading Edge Material`s Woxna graphite mine, but re-located to the United Lithium`s core archive and office in the Norrsundet industrial area, some 5 km from the project area. Both Woxna and Norrsundet are secure industrial locations (Figure 36) and the Author confirms that the Bergby historical drill core material is available in Norrsundet for future investigations (Figure 37).

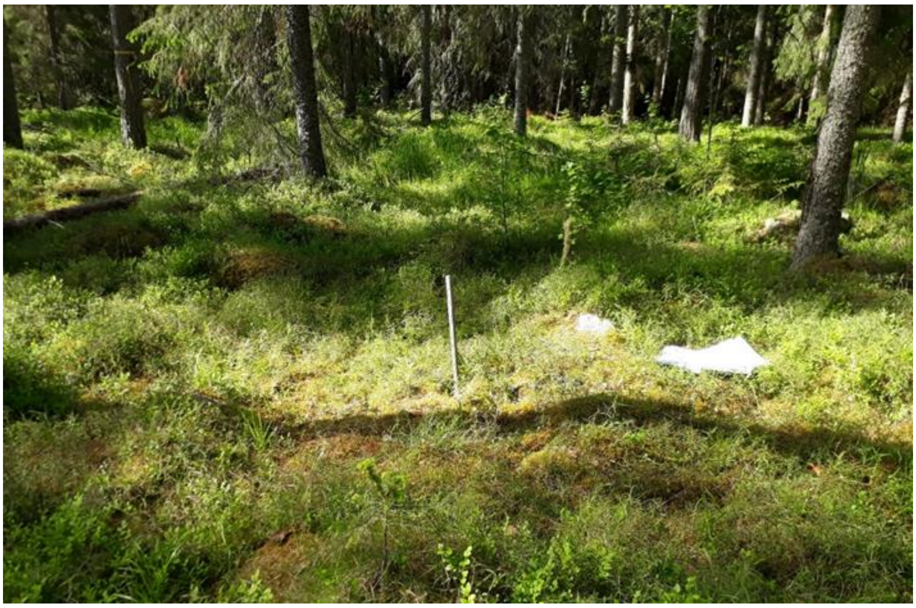

Figure 32: BB17005 drill hole collar

Figure 33: BB17021 drill hole collar inside the red circle

Figure 34: BB17029 drill hole collar inside the red circle

Figure 35: Local road

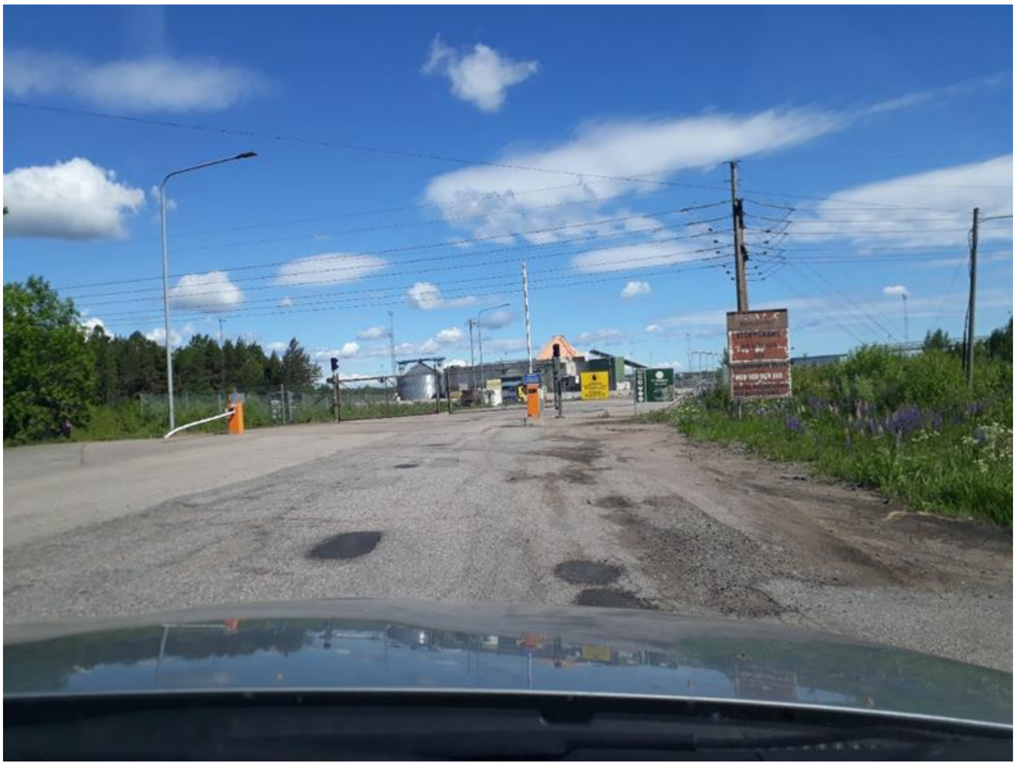

Figure 36: Gate to Norrsundet industrial area

Figure 37: Drill cores in the United Lithium`s core archive in Norrsundet

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1. SAMPLING AND LOGGING PROCEDURES

For the 2017 drill programs, the drill core material was handled with adequate security measures throughout the handling process. The drill core boxes were transported from the drilling rig to the Woxna core archive by the project geologist or a geotechnician. Inspection of the core meterage and core quality were followed by RQD and lithological core logging by the project geologist. Focus in core logging and sample sectioning was on pegmatite contacts, due to the Li-Ta mineralisation association in pegmatites. Sample intervals were marked on the core boxes and photographed before sending the drill cores to ALS Öjeby for sample preparation and assaying. Mark Saxon, FAusIMM and QP as defined by CIM oversaw the original sampling and logging work.

11.2. SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Samples submitted by Leading Edge Materials were prepared (Appendices 1 and 2) and analysed by the ICP-MS ME-MS89L technique by ALS Ltd's laboratories in either Piteå, Sweden, Loughrea, Ireland or Vancouver, Canada, where duplicates, repeats, blanks and known standards were inserted by ALS according to standard industry practice. ALS uses internal QC samples to control their process, and Leading Edge Materials inserted own standard and field duplicate samples into the sample stream.

Following a review of assay values for lithium reference standard samples within the batch of analytical results for drillholes BBY17001 to BBY17005, as reported 25th April 2017, assay contractor ALS Ltd were requested to complete a re-assay of all samples using a technique better suited to high lithium grades. Grades increased significantly for three holes (24-34 %), and decreased slightly for two holes (3 %). Thereafter all core samples were analysed by the new method.

11.3. QA/QC RESULTS AND AUTHOR`S COMMENTS

Leading Edge Materials inserted QC-samples in the drill core sample batches sent to ALS for preparation and analysis at a rate of: Field duplicates 1:20, pulp duplicates 1:20, CRMs 1:20 and Blanks 1:33. Pulp duplicates were prepared by ALS and re-assayed and blanks were ALS`s own material. Field duplicates were quarter cores and CRMs commercial samples. Below are the QC program results in Figure 38 to Figure 44.

The Author is of opinion that the chosen QC sample proportion, insertion methodology and sample types are adequate for the technical reporting of the exploration results. Issues arising from the reported QC assays are: possibly high nugget effect in Li_2O duplicates, preparation error in Ta_2O_5 duplicates, descending trend in CRM assays and sharp change to better (the new method) and possible contamination in sample preparation observed in blank sample grades. The Author recommends that United Lithium would use own blank and field duplicates in future drilling campaigns and send small percentage of the pulp duplicates to another laboratory. Also, bulk density measurements should be conducted in future drilling campaigns for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes.

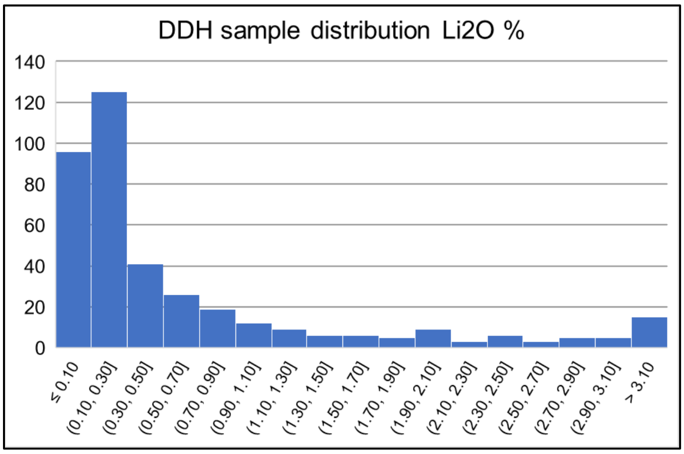

Figure 38: Li_2O sample grade distribution

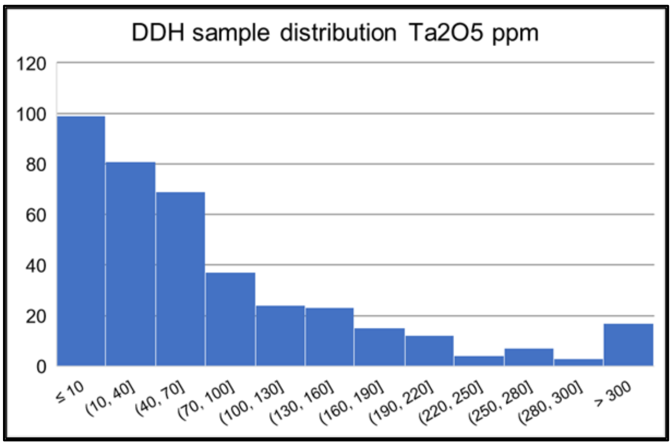

Figure 39: Ta_2O_5 sample grade distribution

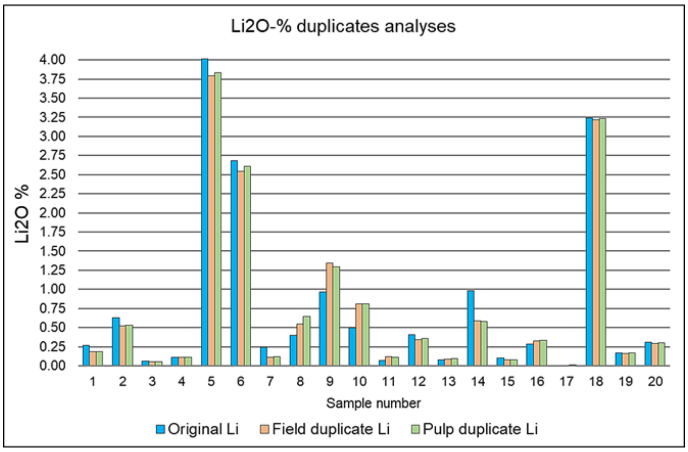

Figure 40: Li_2O duplicate assays

GOSSELIN MINING
consulting engineer

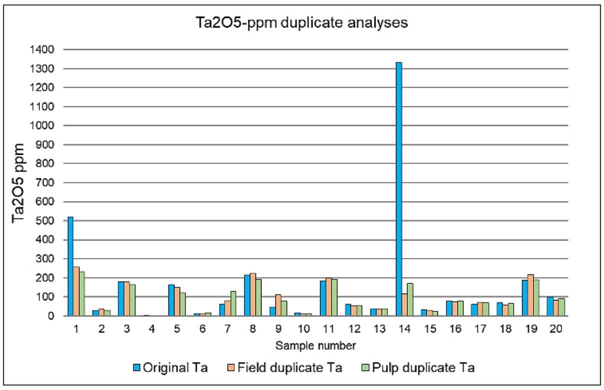

Figure 41: Ta_2O_5 duplicate assays

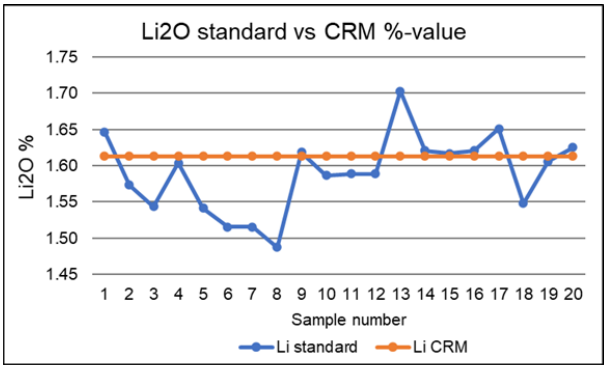

Figure 42: Reported vs. analyzed Li_2O CRM

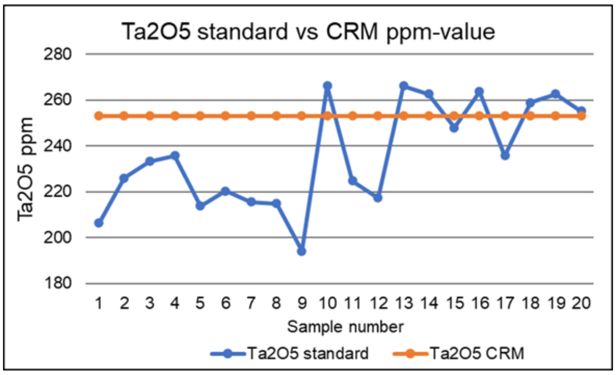

Figure 43: Reported vs. analyzed Ta_2O_5 CRM

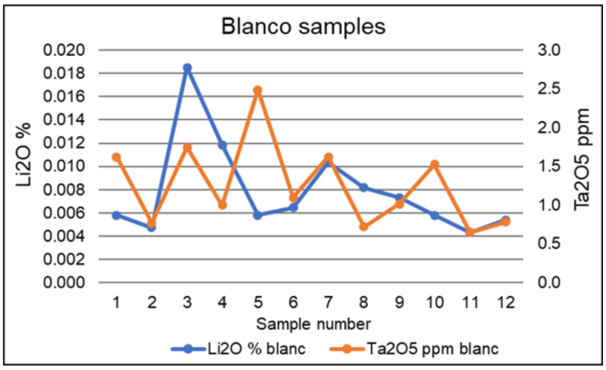

Figure 44: Blank sample Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 grades

12. DATA VERIFICATION

12.1. SITE VISIT

Site visit to the Woxna Graphite project core archive could not be conducted, since United Lithium does not own the property. Site visit to Norrsundet core archive, drilling locations and exploration area are described in more details in Section 10.

12.2. DOWN-HOLE SURVEY VALIDATION

The short hole lengths have not required down-hole surveys and the holes are assumed to be linear.

12.3. DRILL HOLE DATABASE VALIDATION

The drill hole Collar, Geology and Assay files were provided in Microsoft Excel format, which were imported in Microsoft Access for database validation in Geovia Surpac version 6.9. The created drill hole database functioned well in Surpac (Figure 45 and Figure 46) and the only issues found were two missing core logging sections and one overlapping core logging section, which are probably typos in the original Excel file. No other drill hole database related issues were identified. There is no indication that grade is related to core recovery.

12.4. GEOLOGIC DATA VERIFICATION

The author has compared two drill cores against the drill core database for lithological logging and sample sectioning (Figure 47 and Figure 48), with no observed issues. No independent verification samples were collected by the qualified persons, since the spodumene crystals which contain the bulk of the mineralization's Li_2O content were clearly visible in all examined sample types (drill cores, outcrops and boulders) and the QPs are of opinion, that only very minimal added value could possibly be achieved by sampling such material in the current development stage of the Bergby Lithium project.

12.5. QA/QC PROTOCOL

The author has reviewed the QA/QC information and found the data to be adequate for technical reporting.

12.6. CONCLUSION

After reviewing the available information, the author can confirm the drill hole and exploration data to be suitable for NI 43-101 compliant technical reporting.

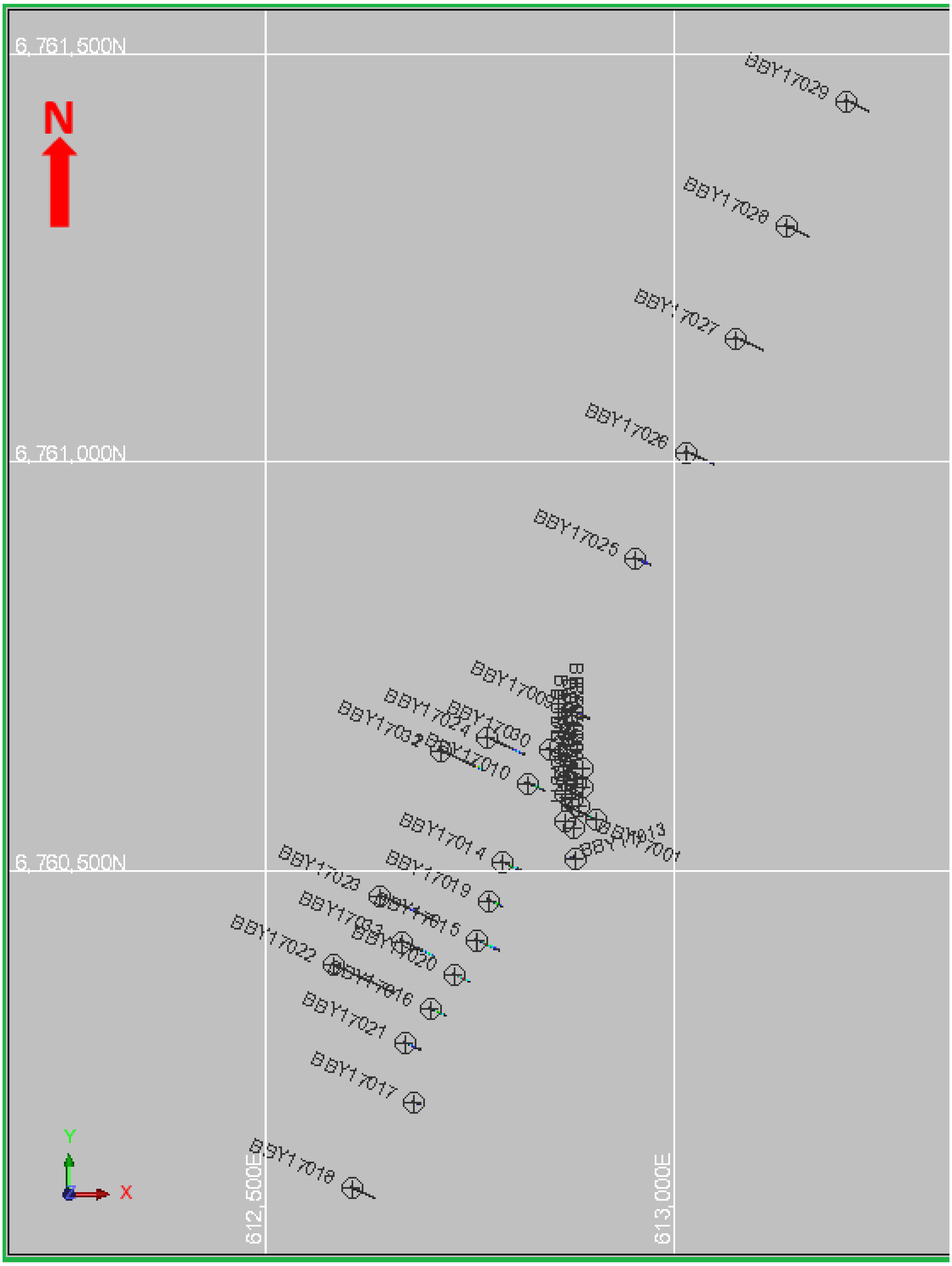

Figure 45: Drill hole collars in plan view

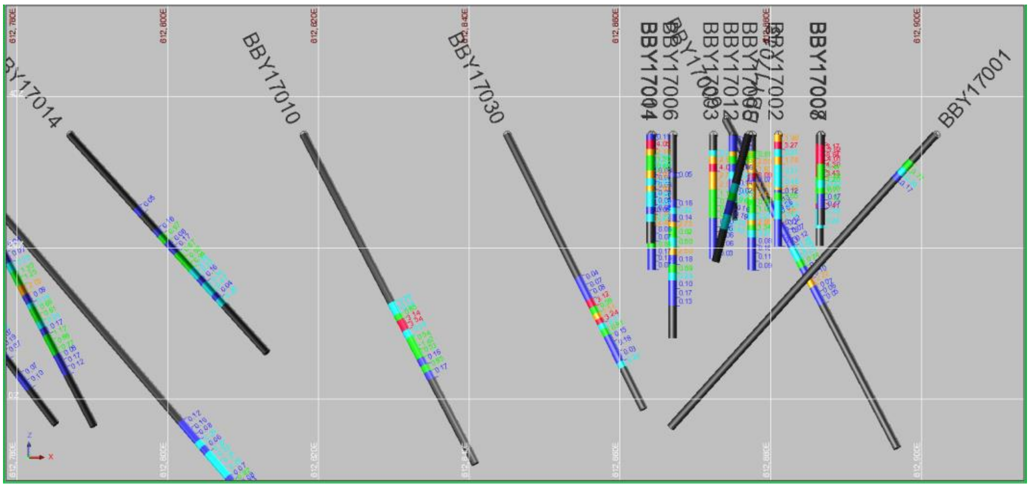

Figure 46: Drill core Li_2O %-grades in a cross section looking NE

Figure 47: BB17015 core boxes 5 and 6

Figure 48: BB17008 core box 1

GOSSELIN MINING
consulting engineer

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

After the successful drilling campaign in 2017, Leading Edge Materials commissioned a chemical and mineralogical characterization with liberation measurements of a representative 177 kg bulk sample from Bergby. Test work was done by Outotec Oy Pori Research Centre in Finland and funded by EIT Raw Materials under the LiRef project.

Bulk sample grades were 1.21 % Li_2O, 115 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 90 % of lithium was contained in spodumene and petalite. Sn, Nb, Ta, Be, Rb, and Cs grades were 81ppm, 54 ppm, 94 ppm, 180ppm, 476 ppm, and 965 ppm, respectively. The bulk sample composed mainly of albite, quartz, spodumene, K-feldspar and muscovite, and minor minerals included petalite, epidote, tourmaline, amphiboles, chlorite, and apatite.

71.2 % of the total lithium was within spodumene and 18.5 % of within petalite. The other Li-bearing minerals included minor LiMnFe-phosphates, cookeite, eucryptite, and amblygonite. The spodumene liberation degree increases to a good level when the particle size is below 212 µm and the main locking mineral is quartz. The grind size recommended for high lithium recovery was P80 of 150 µm.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates available to report or commissioned by United Lithium.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimate as defined by section 1.2 of N1 43-101 has been made and is described in this report.

16. MINING METHODS

There are no mining methods pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

There are no recovery methods pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There are no project infrastructure pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

There are no market studies and contracts pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There are no environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

There are no capital and operating costs pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There are no economic analysis pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other relevant data and information pertaining to the Bergby Lithium project to report at this time.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The drilling and sampling to date supports the technical reporting of the “Bergby Lithium Project”. The deposit geology and style of mineralization is fairly well understood, and the drilling pattern and spacing confirms the exploration results described in Section 9 over a strike length of approximately 800 m. The down-dip and along the strike continuation of the LCT pegmatite vein remains open and is expected to continue in similar geological framework as reported herein. With continued drilling and exploration, additional LCT pegmatite veins could be identified in the study area. The exploration data supports the continuation of exploration activities in the Bergby area by high-grade (>2.5 %) Li_2O intersections in drill cores and very high-grade (>4 %) Li_2O assay results in boulder samples along an interpreted mineralization strike of approximately 800 m.

The current level of exploration is insufficient for reporting a mineral resource, and to estimate and report an inferred mineral resource in the central and southern part of the known deposit, infill drilling together with an industry standard QA/QC process, bulk density measurements and bench-scale metallurgical test-work are necessary. The northern part of the deposit is insufficiently explored and has a significant potential for tonnage increase with continued exploration. In addition, the mineralization down-dip extents are unknown and possess a good potential for additional tonnages.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors recommend continuing with the industry standard drilling and exploration activities in the Bergby project area with an objective to advance the project to a point where a mineral resource estimation could possibly be undertaken in the near future. Also, the technical studies required for the "Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", where quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade considering extraction scenarios and processing recovery, should be conducted. The recommendations are outlined below in one phase, with exploration planning for the first phase for United Lithium that has already started in mid-June 2021. The estimated breakdown of cost of the first phase for United Lithium is presented in Table 7.

United Lithium first phase exploration plan CAD 600 000

- Drilling of 2 000 m to enable an updated technical report and possible mineral resource estimation of the central and southern parts of the deposit and to confirm the deposit continuation to north;
- Review the ground geophysical survey and conduct a petrophysical study - do they support planning of further exploration drilling;
- High accuracy drill hole collar survey;
- Bedrock mapping and boulder sampling to cover the project area;
- Mineralogical and petrological studies;
- Geological and structural modelling of the project area; and
- Bench-scale metallurgical tests.

Table 7: Proposed United Lithium first phase breakdown of costs

Item	Amount	Unit	Unit Cost (SEK)	SEK	CAD
Drilling (include logging and assays)	2 000	m	9 300	2 550 000	382 500
Geophysics review and petrophysics	5	day	14 000	70 000	10 500
Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey	4	day	5 000	20 000	3 000
Bedrock mapping and boulder sampling (including assays)	45	day	10 000	450 000	67 500
Mineralogy and petrology	10	day	7 500	75 000	11 250
Bulk density measurements and bench-scale metallurgical test-work	5	piece	40 000	200 000	30 000
Geological and structural modelling	4	day	7 500	30 000	4 500
Mineral Resource Estimate	25	day	8 000	200 000	30 000
Contingency	10	percent	36 000	360 000	54 000
Total				**3 955 000**	**593 250**

License to operate a mine has become the number one top business risks facing the mining industry in the past few years. It is recommended to carry out a social risk analysis in regard to the different stakeholders and to present a short description of the following aspects:

- Engagement process;
- Status of relationship between the company and the stakeholders (historical and current); and
- Grievance management process.

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28. SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled " BERGBY LITHIUM PROJECT East-Central Sweden", is June 24th, 2021.

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