



Metal
ENERGY

SOURCEROCK LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT

**Ontario's First Lithium Brine Project –
Metal Energy Controls A Dominant Land Position of
Untested Regional Lithium Brine Targets**



Forward-Looking & Cautionary Statements



We Are In The Mineral Exploration & Development Business. It Is Inherently Risky, And All Investors Should Be Keenly Aware Of This

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. All statements, other than of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that Metal Energy Inc. believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, statements regarding the estimation of mineral resources, exploration results, potential mineralization, potential mineral resources and mineral reserves) are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of the words “may”, “will”, “should”, “continue”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan” or “project” or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Metal Energy Inc.’s ability to control or predict, that may cause the actual results of the project to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, without limitation, failure to establish estimated mineral resources, the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with Metal Energy Inc.’s expectations, changes in world commodity markets and other risks disclosed to the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, Metal Energy Inc. disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement.



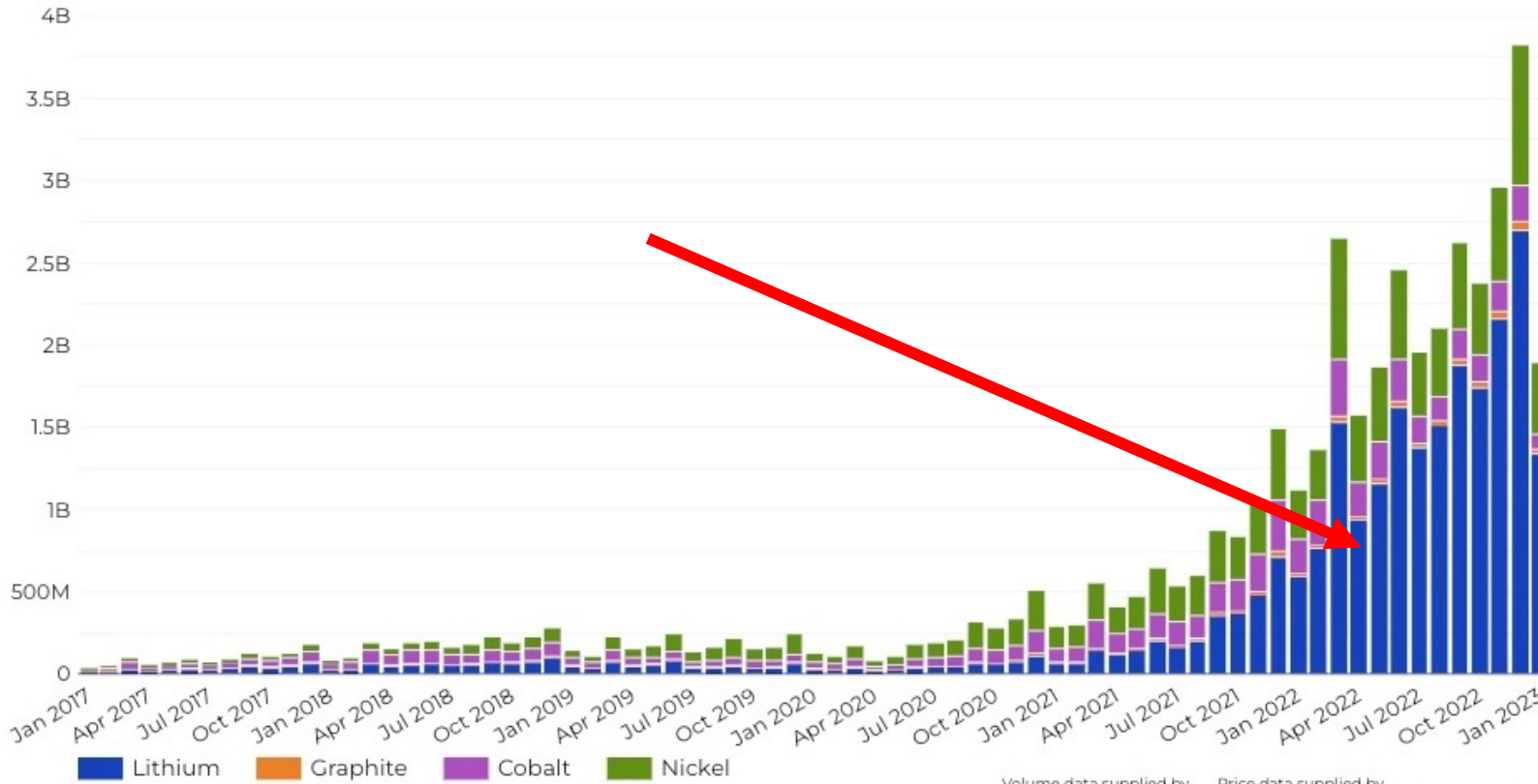
Cautionary Statement Regarding Historical Resources

- The reader is cautioned that Metal Energy Inc. has not undertaken any independent investigation of the dimensions, quantity or grade of the mineralization referred to above, therefore this historical data should not be relied upon. Metal Energy Inc. views this historical data as a conceptual indication of the potential size and grade of deposits in the area, and this data is relevant to ongoing exploration efforts. In view of when the resources were estimated and the differences in metal price and operating costs prevailing at the time compared to today.
- Metal Energy Inc. does not consider the resources to be compliant with respect to requirements of NI43-101. Metal Energy Inc. does not treat any of the historical resources as current mineral resources or mineral reserves
- The technical information contained in this Metal Energy Inc. Presentation has been reviewed and approved by Mike Sweeny, P.Geo, Vice-President, Exploration & Development of Metal Energy Inc., who is a Qualified Person as defined in "National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects." All currency numbers are in \$CAD unless otherwise stated.
- *Note on Conceptual Exploration Targets: The potential tonnage and grade of these targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define them as mineral resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as mineral resources. Metal Energy Inc only considers these targets to be an indication of the presence of mineralization on the property and of the potential of property to host an economic deposit at this time. Metal Energy Inc advises that no one should consider these targets as mineral resources.

SourceRock Li Brine Project | The Market

MINING [DOT] COM EV METAL INDEX

VALUE OF BATTERY METALS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES SOLD GLOBALLY (\$)



Volume data supplied by Price data supplied by



HOW MANY MINES DO WE NEED?

As the lithium ion battery revolution gains momentum, Benchmark forecasts just how many mines need to be built to keep up with the exceptional volumes of demand for key raw materials expected by 2035.



	2022 Supply Vs 2035 Demand	Average Mine/Plant Size	No. of Mines/Plants Needed
Lithium	2022 Supply: 678,000 t 2035 Demand: 4,000,000 t Deficit: 3,322,000 t	45,000 t	~73,000 mines
Cobalt	2022 Supply: 177,000 t 2035 Demand: 489,000 t Deficit: 312,000 t	5,000 t	~62,000 mines
Nickel	2022 Supply: 3,160,000 t 2035 Demand: 6,200,000 t Deficit: 3,040,000 t	42,000 t	~72,000 mines
Natural Graphite	2022 Supply: 1,110,000 t 2035 Demand: 7,210,000 t Deficit: 6,100,000 t	56,000 t	~109,000 mines
Synthetic Graphite	2022 Supply: 2,100,000 t 2035 Demand: 5,200,000 t Deficit: 3,100,000 t	57,000 t	~54,000 mines

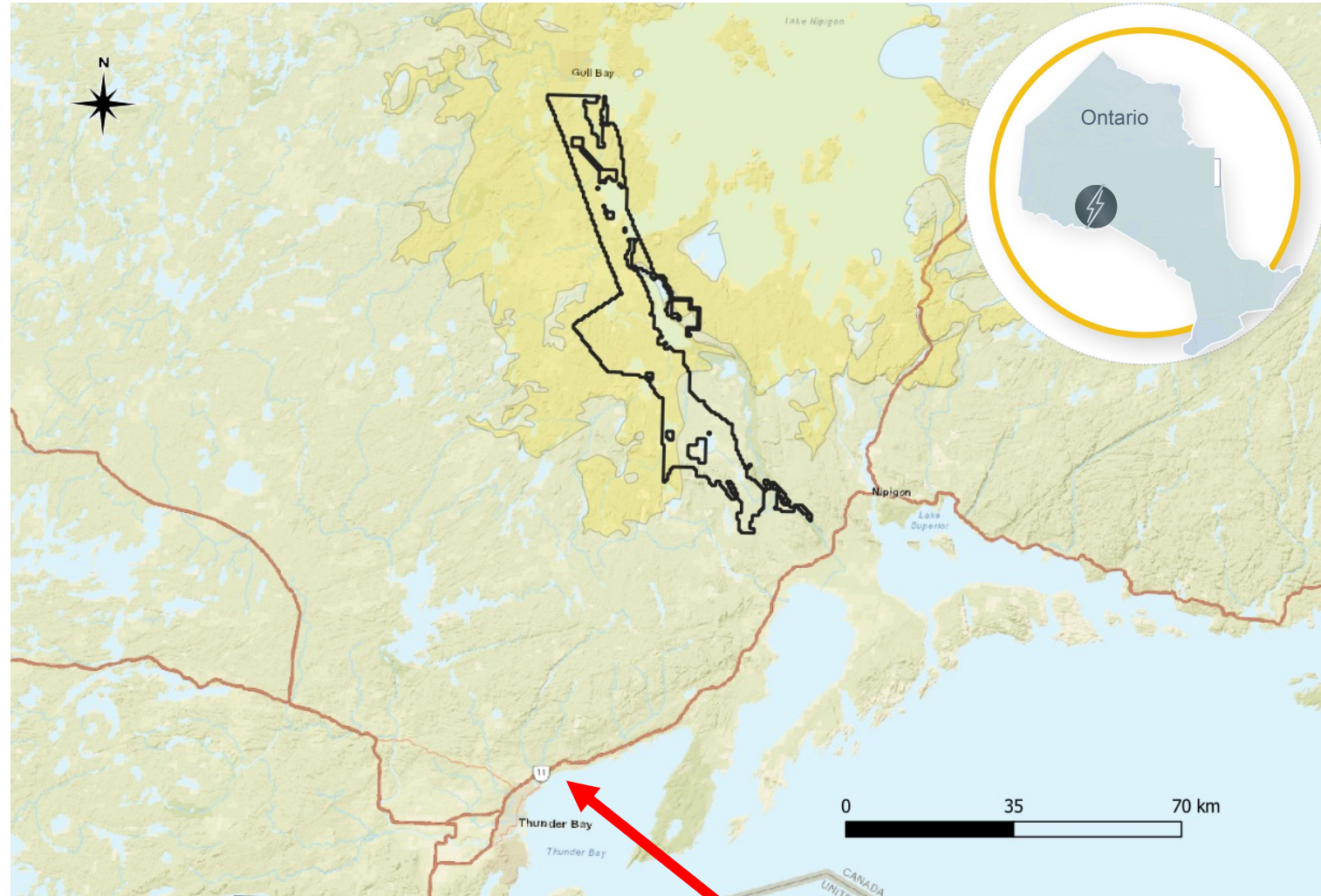


For further information on Benchmark Mineral Intelligence products, please contact info@benchmarkminerals.com.



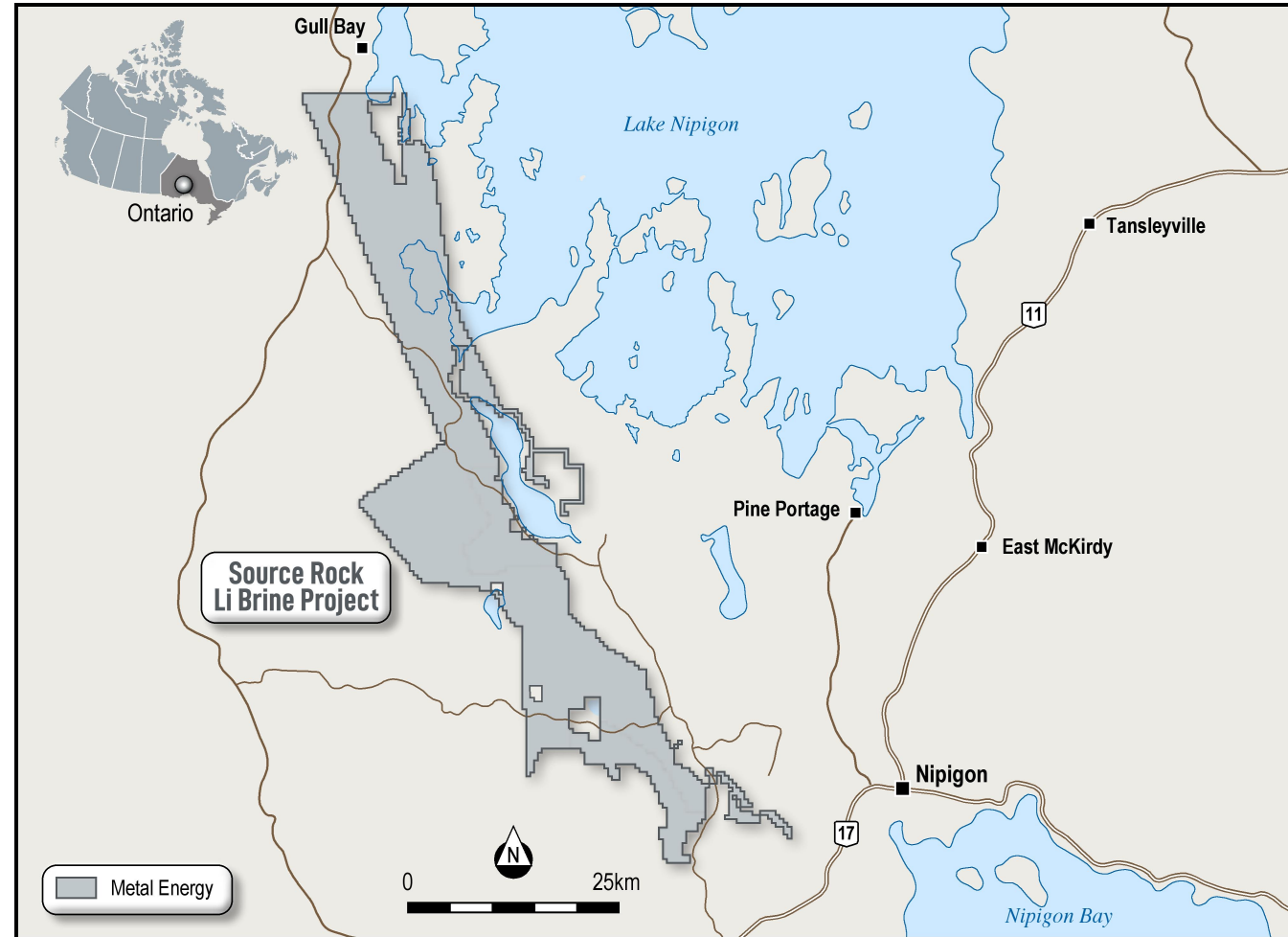
SourceRock Li Brine Project | Location

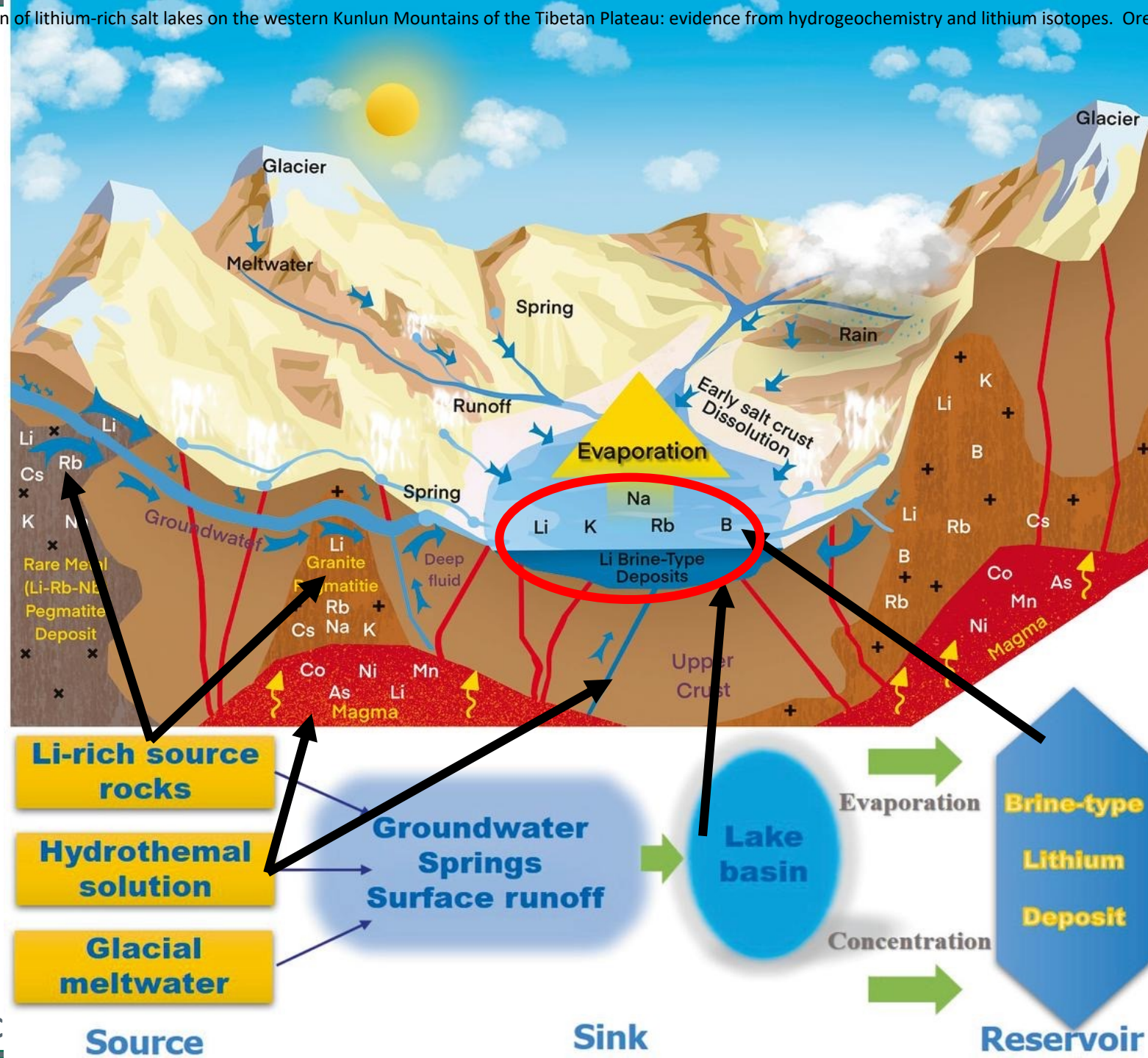
- Thunder Bay area – northwestern Ontario's exploration and mining hub for more than 100 years and counting
- Excellent infrastructure
 - highways
 - railroad
 - international seaport
 - powerlines
 - gas lines
 - labour force
- Ontario and Federal government recently announced financial support for hard rock Li development for 3 separate companies in the area (Rock Tech Lithium, Green Technology Metals, Avalon Advanced Materials)



SourceRock Li Brine Project | The Project

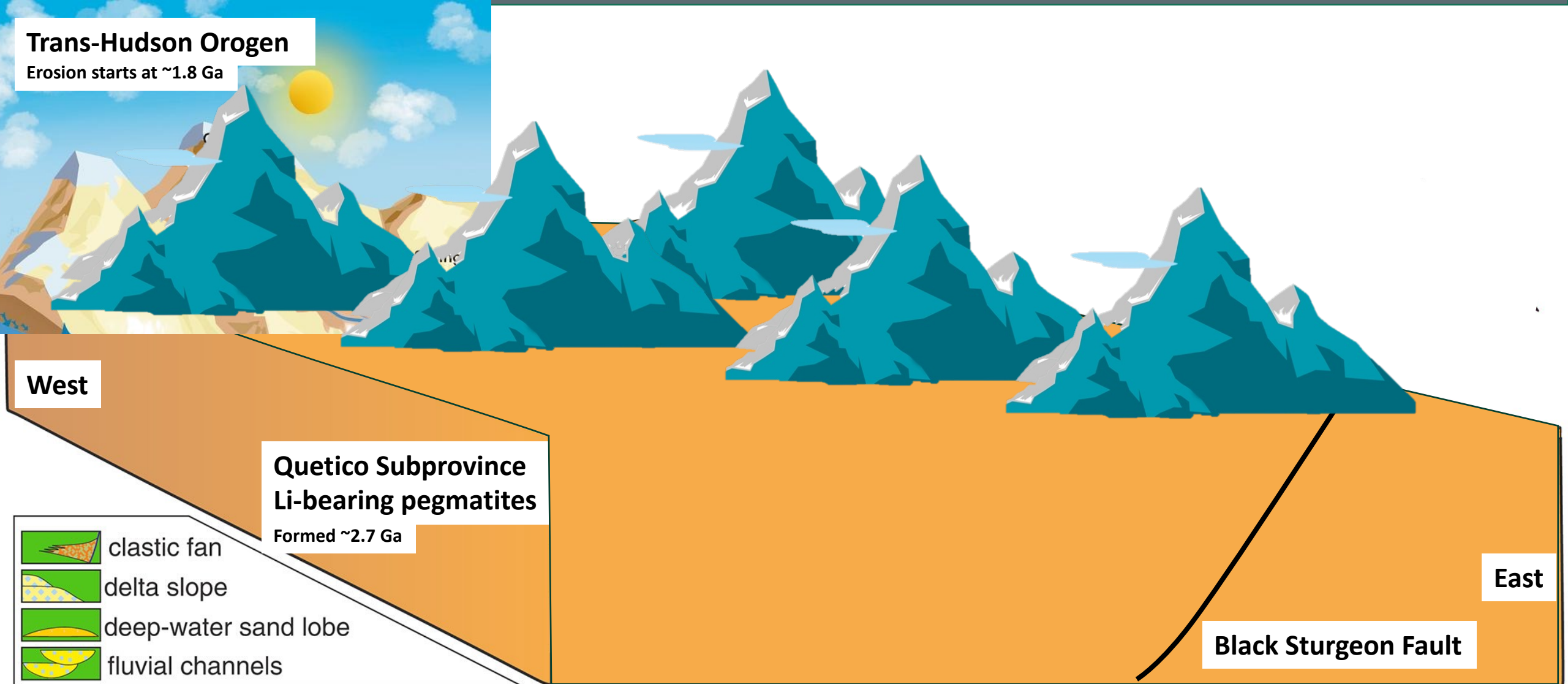
- Original project earn-in (6,468 hectares)
- Staked an additional 84,820 hectares
- Total land package 91,288 hectares (913 km²)
- Measures ~ 10 to 20 km wide x 95 km long
- Covers the deepest parts of the Sibley sedimentary basin, with sedimentary thickness between 500 m and 1,000 m





Trans-Hudson Orogen

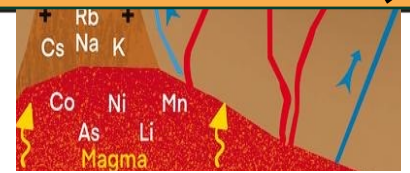
Erosion starts at ~1.8 Ga



**Quetico Subprovince
Li-bearing pegmatites**
Formed ~2.7 Ga

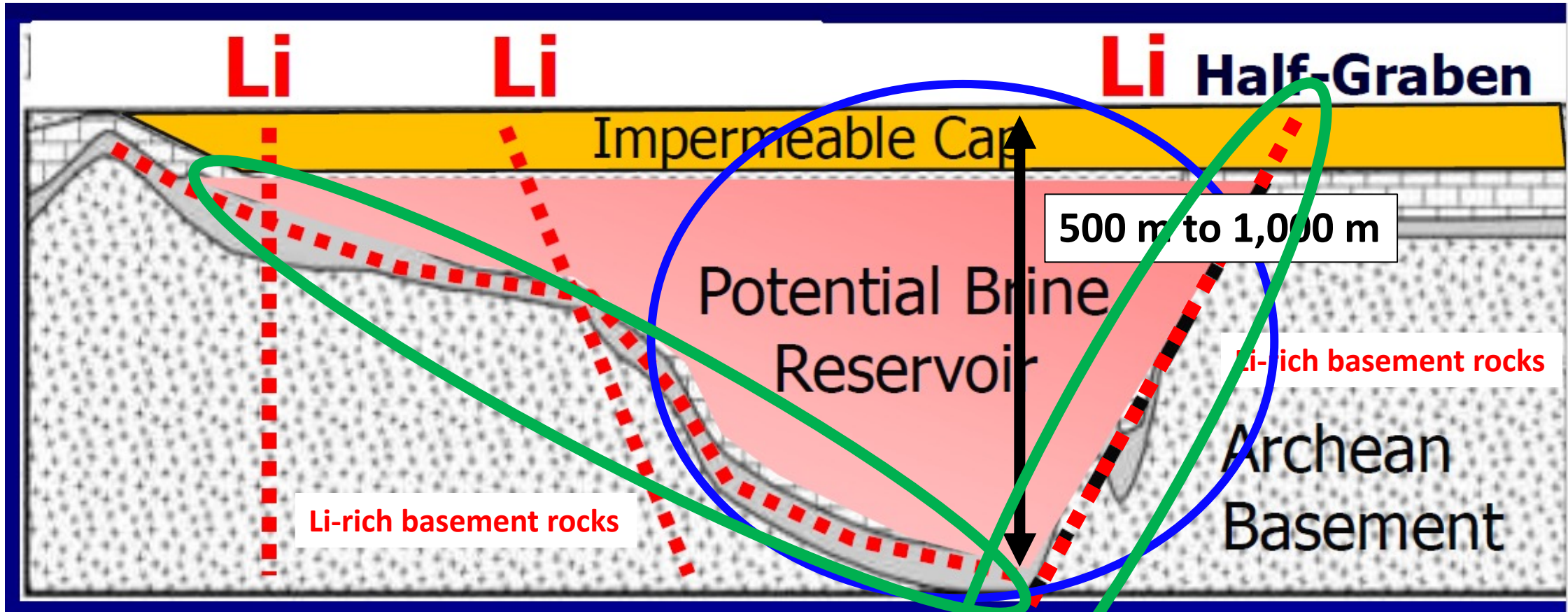
- clastic fan
- delta slope
- deep-water sand lobe
- fluvial channels

Midcontinent Rift System
Mantle source fluids intrude rift system at ~1.1 Ga



Balazs, A. et. al. 2017. Tectonic and climatic controls on asymmetric half-graben sedimentation: inferences from 3-D numerical modeling. *Tectonics*, volume 36, issue 10. Pages 2123 - 2141

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Geological Setting



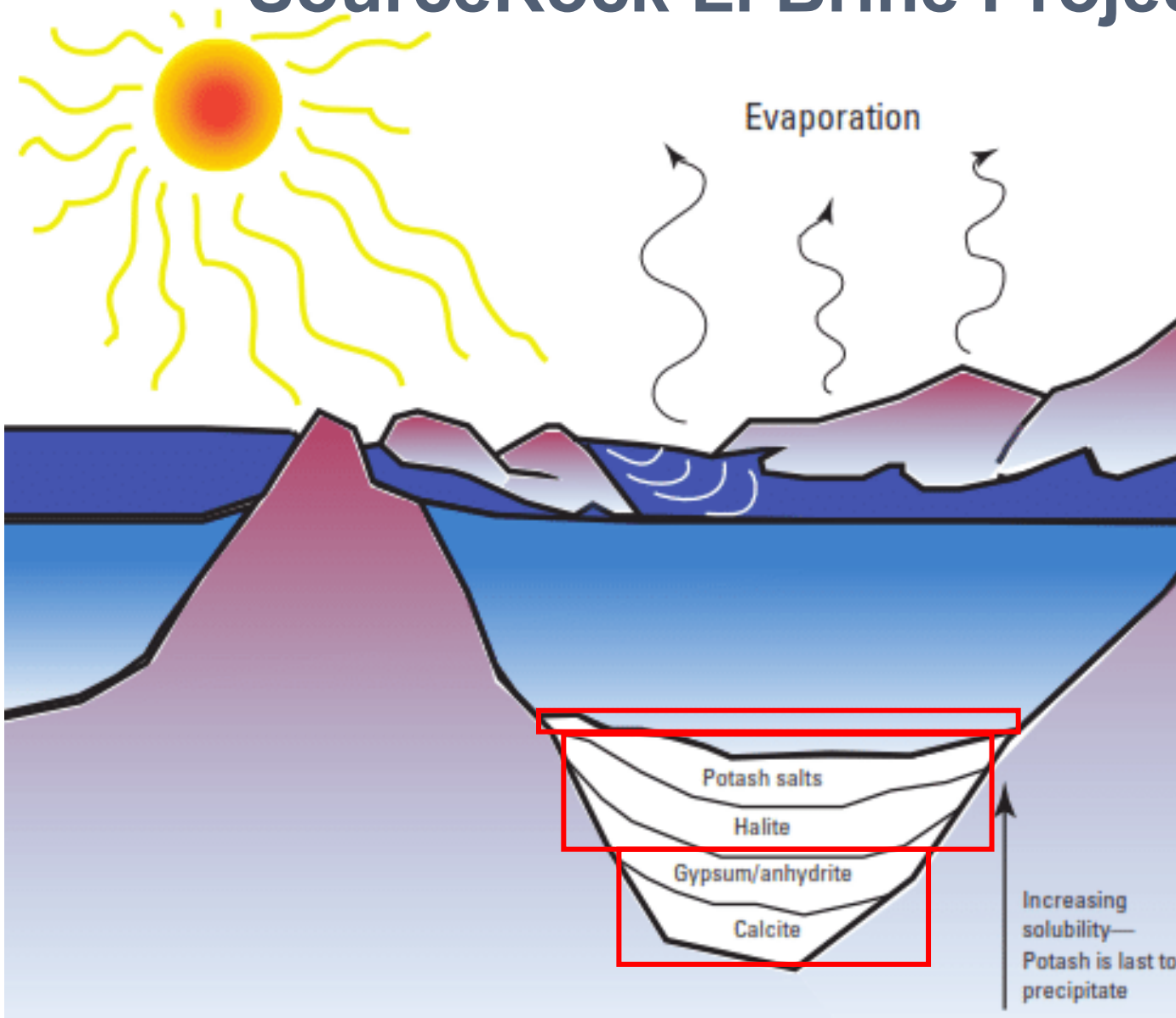
SourceRock Li Brine Project | Geological Setting

- A 500 – 1,000 m deep, ancient salar basin (1.6 – 1.1 Ga)
- Pre-existing major Archean pegmatite field with notable Li occurrences (fertile parental Li source rock)
- Faulted (Black Sturgeon Fault, half-graben formation), sediments deposited (Proterozoic Sibley Basin), rifted (Midcontinental Rift System),
- BILLIONS of years of faulting and fluid-rock interactions increase potential for concentrating Li in brines
- Salt (Na) and sylvite (K) previously observed in drill holes in both sediments and basement rocks (pathfinders)

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Exploration History

- **Early 2000's, Sibley Basin saw increased exploration for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE's and U**
 - Extensive airborne EM surveys identified laterally extensive EM anomalies, diamond drilling completed
- **Several deep drill holes indicate highly saline brines and salt features in both Proterozoic sediments and Archean basement rocks**
 - Halite and sylvite veins formed in Archean rocks at depths of up to 180 m beneath the Sibley sediments
 - Most of the Archean rocks are saturated with salt water
 - Pegmatites were intersected in most holes that reached Archean rocks (not assayed for Li?)
 - Sibley sediments sampled, returned ~60 m of 100 to 200 ppm Li (enriched!!)
 - Petrographic evidence indicates some sediments were previously cemented with halite but it has now largely been dissolved
 - Visual observations of salt encrustations forming on the drill rods and core
- **Exploration program results concluded the EM anomalies were likely due to saline fluids and faults**
 - And have never been followed up for Li brine exploration... UNTIL NOW!!

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Li Brine Chemistry



Periodic Table

1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium														
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium											5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	8 O Oxygen	9 F Fluorine	10 Ne Neon														
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium											13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon														
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton														
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon														
55 Cs Cesium	56 Ba Barium	57 La Lanthanum	58 Ce Cerium	59 Pr Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Pm Promethium	62 Sm Samarium	63 Eu Europium	64 Gd Gadolinium	65 Tb Terbium	66 Dy Dysprosium	67 Ho Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 Tm Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium	72 Hf Hafnium	73 Ta Tantalum	74 W Tungsten	75 Re Rhenium	76 Os Osmium	77 Ir Iridium	78 Pt Platinum	79 Au Gold	80 Hg Mercury	81 Tl Thallium	82 Pb Lead	83 Bi Bismuth	84 Po Polonium	85 At Astatine	86 Rn Radon
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 Ac Actinium	90 Th Thorium	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	93 Np Neptunium	94 Pu Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm Fermium	101 Md Mendelevium	102 No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium	104 Rf Rutherfordium	105 Db Dubnium	106 Sg Seaborgium	107 Bh Bohrium	108 Hs Hassium	109 Mt Meitnerium	110 Ds Darmstadtium	111 Rg Roentgenium	112 Cn Copernicium	113 Nh Nihonium	114 Fl Flerovium	115 Mc Moscovium	116 Lv Livermorium	117 Ts Tennessine	118 Og Oganesson

- Alkali metals
- Alkaline earth metals
- Transition metals
- Post-transition metals
- Metalloids
- Reactive nonmetals
- Noble gases
- Lanthanides
- Actinides
- Unknown properties

Bakker, E. 2018. L'impact de la croissance des plantes et l'absorption du potasse sur l'évolution minéralogique des argiles du sol. Earth Sciences. HAL ID: tel-01835126



SourceRock Li Brine Project | Li Brine Chemistry



[Corporate](#)

[Investors](#)

[Projects](#)

[News](#)

[Media](#)

[Contact Us](#)

SUBSCRIBE

	Salar de Atacama ¹	Salar de Maricunga ²	Salar de Olaroz ²	Salar de Hombre Muerto ²	Salar de Cauchari ³
Country	Chile	Chile	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Lithium (mg/l)	1,840	1,250	690	740	590
Potassium (mg/l)	22,630	8,970	5,730	7,400	4,850
Magnesium (mg/l)	11,740	8,280	1,660	1,020	1,420


Potassium (K) concentration is typically 10x Li concentration in South American salars

At SourceRock, do sylvite veins (high concentrations of K) indicate high potential for Li?



SourceRock Li Brine Project | Salar de Atacama comparison

Lithium mine production (tonnes)

Rank ↕	Country ↕	Year				
		2018 ^[2] ↕	2019 ^[3] ↕	2020 ^[4] ↕	2021 ^[4] ↕	2022 ^[5] ↕
1	 Australia	51,000	45,000	39,700	55,000	61,000
2	 Chile	16,000	19,300	21,500	26,000	39,000
3	 China	8,000	10,800	13,300	14,000	19,000
4	 Argentina	6,200	6,300	5,900	6,200	6,200
—	 United States	—	—	—	5,000 ^[a]	—
5	 Brazil	600	2,400	1,420	1,500	2,200
6	 Zimbabwe	1,600	1,200	417	1,200	800
7	 Portugal	800	900	348	900	600
8	 Bolivia	—	700 ^[8]		540 ^[9]	—
—	 Canada	2,400	200	—	—	500
—	 Namibia	500	—	—	—	—

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_lithium_production

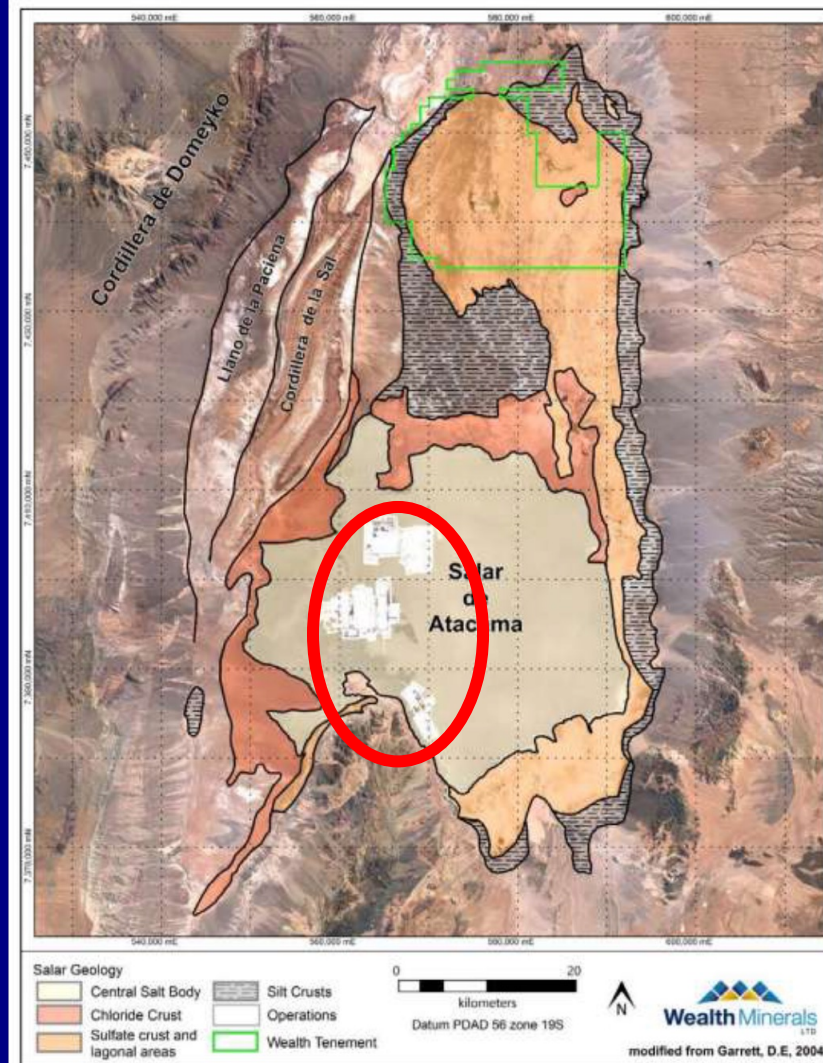
SourceRock Li Brine Project | Salar de Atacama comparison

https://wealthminerals.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Atacama-43-101-final-mar10_17.pdf

Salar de Atacama
90km x 50 km

Production Area
25km x 10 km

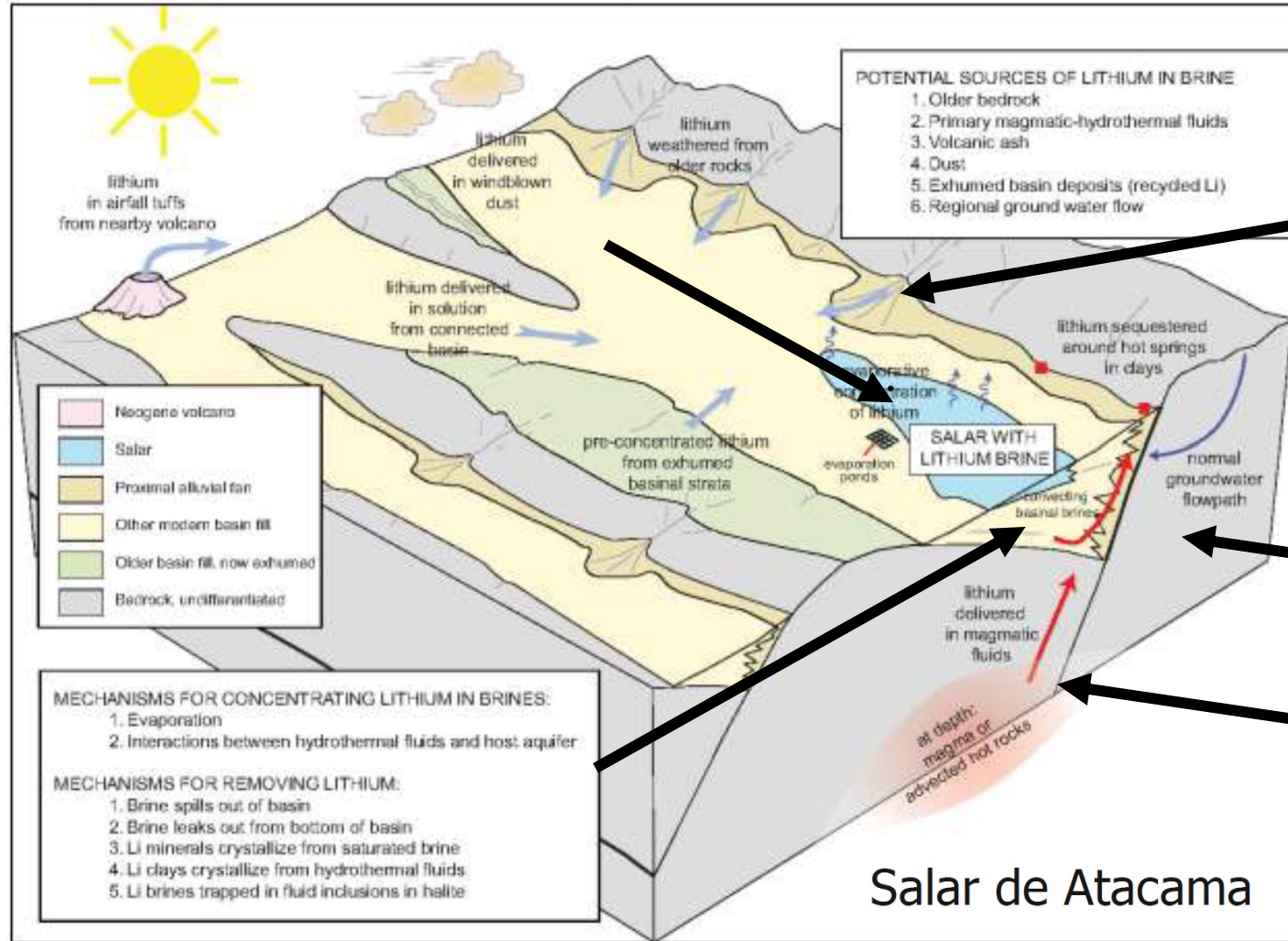
At SourceRock, the Half Graben and Archean Unconformity is comparable in Geological Setting and Scale to the world class Salar de Atacama where a closed fault-bounded basin hosts High-grade Brines up to **4000 ppm Lithium**.



- ~30% of world Li production comes from brines in an area measuring 25 km x 10 km (250 km²)
- SourceRock project area covers 913 km²
- If there's Li in the brines at SourceRock, this represents a unique opportunity for Metal Energy dominating a regional geological area

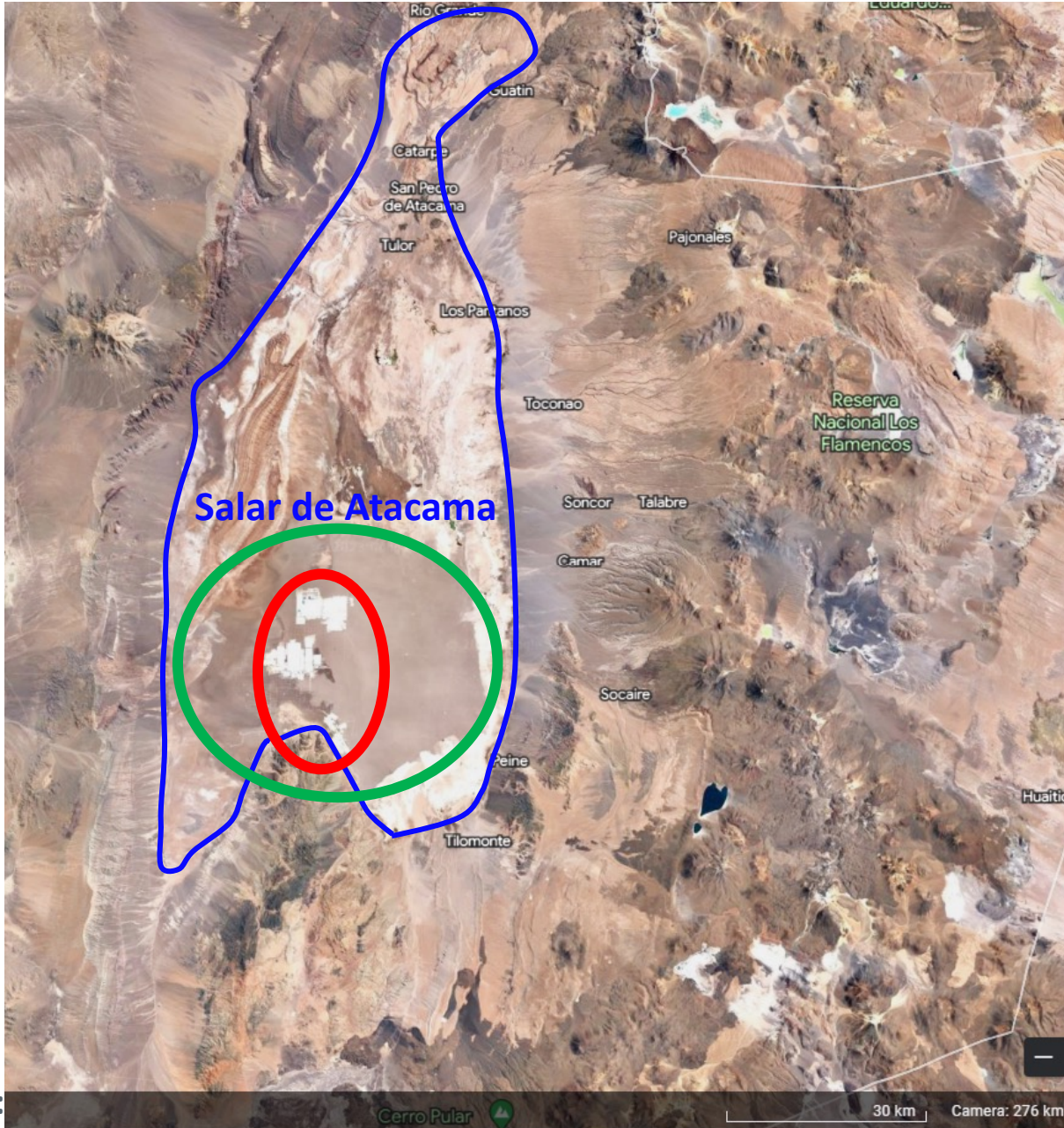
SourceRock Li Brine Project | Salar de Atacama comparison

Figure 10. Continental Lithium Brine Formation (L. Munk, S. Hynek, D. Bradley, D. Boutt, K. Labay, Hillary Jochens, 2016).



Salar de Atacama

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Salar de Atacama comparison



SourceRock Li Brine Project | DLE

Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE):

- Concept is not new and has been around for decades
- Similarities with
 - ISR/ISL operations in the U industry
 - Oil & gas operations
 - REE separation
- Has to be tailored to each project individually
- Small footprints, low operating costs, high purity recovery

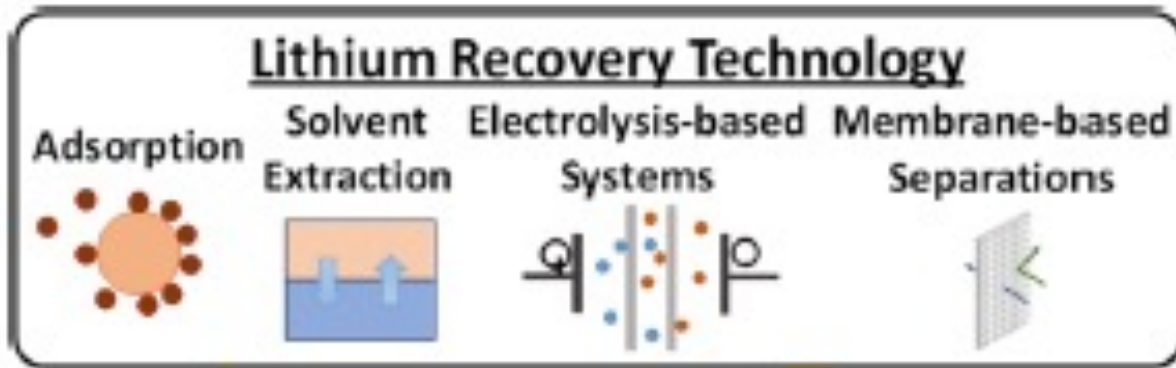

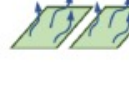

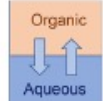
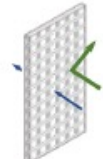


Table 1. Technologies for Li Extraction from Brine

Technology	Mechanism	Developer
Solar evaporation	 <p>Lithium-containing solutions in ponds are concentrated by solar heating; lithium carbonate precipitated on addition of soda ash (sodium carbonate).</p> $2\text{LiCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{NaCl}$	Conventional
Phosphate precipitation	 <p>Lithium phosphate precipitated on addition of phosphoric acid.</p> $3\text{LiCl} + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{HCl}$	POSCO ⁸⁻¹⁰
Ion exchange resin	 <p>Lithium ions intercalated into layers of aluminum hydroxide on ion exchange resins.</p> $\text{LiCl} + \text{NaCl} \cdot 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{LiCl} \cdot 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Dow ¹¹⁻¹³
Aluminum based adsorbent	<p>Lithium ions adsorbed onto aluminum hydroxide with the almost same mechanism as ion exchange resin above.</p>	FMC ¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Simbol ^{17,18} Eramet ¹⁹
Manganese based adsorbent	<p>Lithium ions adsorbed within layers of manganese oxide such as $\text{H}_{1.6}\text{Mn}_{1.6}\text{O}_4$ and $\lambda\text{-MnO}_2$.</p>	JOGMEC ²⁰
Titanium based adsorbent	<p>Lithium ions adsorbed into layers of titanium oxide such as H_2TiO_3.</p>	Neometals ²¹
Solvent extraction	 <p>Lithium ions extracted from water phase by oil phase.</p> $\text{R-H}_{\text{org}} + \text{LiCl}_{\text{aq}} \rightarrow \text{R-Li}_{\text{org}} + \text{HCl}_{\text{aq}}$	Tenova ^{22,23}
Nanofiltration	 <p>Lithium ions concentrated through differences in ion rejection ratios and water flow rejection by membrane</p>	MGX ^{24,25}

Kumar, A., et. al. 2019. Lithium Recovery From Oil and Gas Produced Water: A Need for a Growing Energy Industry. American Chemical Society Energy Letters 2019, 4, 1471-1474

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Summary

Criteria for Developing Li Brine Potential (USGS)

REQUIREMENTS

- Arid climate
- Closed basin containing a salar or playa
- Tectonically driven subsidence
- Associated igneous or geothermal activity
- Suitable Li source rocks
- One or more “adequate” aquifers
- Sufficient time to concentrate a brine

SOURCEROCK CRITERIA

- 1.6-1.1 Ga, when Prot. rocks were exposed and salar(s) formed
- Rift basin, halite (salt) beds, cap rocks
- Black Sturgeon fault, half-graben, Midcontinent Rift System
- Igneous mantle plume, metamorphism, multiple events
- Quetico Subprovince Li pegmatite fields
- Highly porous and permeable stratigraphy, ground water under pressure
- More than a billion years

SourceRock Li Brine Project | 2023 Exploration Plans

OBJECTIVES

- Land acquisition
- Initiate consultation with Indigenous and communities
- Permit applications
- Data compilation
- Diamond drilling

STATUS

- Complete (~91,288 hectares, 913 km²)
- Company introduction letters have been emailed, additional consultation required
- Exploration permit issued for preliminary target areas on original project
- On-going
- Planned for Q3/Q4 2023 (proof of concept drill program)

SourceRock Li Brine Project | Future News?

WE HAVEN'T DISCUSSED:

- **Basement rock Li potential (Li fertile pegmatites)**
- **More detailed geological updates from historic operations**
- **Fluids under pressure (methane, helium potential?)**
- **Na batteries for EVs (already in development, CATL/BYD)**

Metal Energy Part of

Ore Group consists of in-house technical and financial expertise & is focused on premier jurisdictions & on metals with strong, long-term fundamentals

METAL ENERGY

MERG: TSXV

Nickel and Lithium brine exploration, discovery & development



AMERICAN EAGLE GOLD

AE: TSXV

Copper & Gold focused exploration within British Columbia



BASELODE ENERGY

FIND: TSXV

10X Return
since spin-out in 2020



QC COPPER & GOLD

QCCU: TSXV

Quebec focused developer of the Opemiska Mine in Chibougamau.



MISTANGO RIVER

MIS: CSE ~10X RETURN

Active drilling in 2022 backed by strategic investor Eric Sprott & Agnico Eagle Mines.



OREFINDERS

ORX: TSXV

Active drilling in 2022 backed by strategic investor Eric Sprott & Agnico Eagle Mines.



The Ore Group YouTube Channel



ORE GROUP



BASELODE
ENERGY



OREFINDERS



MISTANGO RIVER
RESOURCES



QC COPPER & GOLD



Metal Energy



AMERICAN EAGLE GOLD



Contact Us



info@metalenergy.ca

jsykes@oregroup.ca



www.metalenergy.ca

