James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Source Assessment

November 21, 2019

Prepared for:

Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
110-100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard
Saint-Laurent, QC, H4M 2N6

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<Original signed by>

Prepared by _____
(signature)

Frédéric Vinet, M.Sc.

<Original signed by>

Reviewed by _____
(signature)

Fannie Beaudry-Potvin, géo.

<Original signed by>

Approved by _____
(signature)

Afif El-Dana, ing.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was contracted by Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc. to complete a potential borrow source assessment in the vicinity of the projected James Bay Lithium project, located in the surroundings of the road stop KM 381 along the James Bay Road. Stantec's scope of work and related deliverables were authorized based on PCN6 variance notice dated from July 15th, 2019.

The main objective of the borrow source assessment was to identify potential granular borrow materials for the future needs of the James Bay Lithium project. The scope of work included the following task:

- Review of aerial photos provided by the client;
- Review of WSP's April 2018 report (*Detailed map of surface deposits and identification of potential borrow sources*) and existing surficial geology maps and reports;
- Review of quantities of borrow materials (sand and gravel, till) required for the project (BOQs);
- Based on the review of the existing information described above, identify the potential borrow sources that offer the best potential to meet the project needs;
- Proceed with a preliminary sampling of the identified potential borrow sources with the best available equipment/method that do not involve tree clearance;
- Conduct limited laboratory testing to characterize the material and to determine the suitability for the project needs;
- Issue a report presenting the results of the review and of the preliminary characterization of the materials from the selected borrow sources, including recommendations regarding the second phase of borrow source assessment.

The results of this study will produce a preliminary assessment that will require further site investigation and laboratory testing to refine this assessment.

1.2 BORROW MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

The borrow material requirements are not yet known for the entire mine life. However, the following quantities presented in table 1 are anticipated to be needed for the construction of the mine site (year 0).

Table 1: Borrow material requirements for the year 0 of the mine life

Borrow material type	Volume (m^3)
Compacted till or clay	531,895
Gravel, clear	77,730
Gravel/ crushed rock – 31.5 mm minus	32,760
Gravel/ crushed rock – 75 mm minus	57,150
Riprap D 50 – 100 mm	13,300
Sand and gravel	456,000
Total:	1,168,835

It may be noted that borrow material produced using rock from quarry sites, including clear gravel, crushed rock and riprap, are excluded from this assessment. The emphasis was on the identification of most favorable sites for the extraction of sand and gravel, sand and till.

Borrow material resource estimate studies are often described as being prospective, probable or proven (GNWT, 2015).

- A prospective volume is one where existence, extent, thickness and quality are inferred on the basis of limited direct evidence such as aerial photo interpretation or satellite imaging but without sampling or ground-truth reconnaissance.
- A probable volume is one where extent, thickness and quality are inferred on the basis of direct and indirect evidence such as aerial photo interpretation, geophysical data, terrain analysis and limited sampling.
- A proven volume is one where extent, thickness, and quality is supported by ground-truth information such as intrusive exploration (test pitting, drilling, etc.), exposed stratigraphic sections and sampling.

The current assessment corresponds to both prospective and probable levels as aerial photo interpretation, desktop terrain analysis and limited field sampling were conducted on most sand and sand and gravel deposits. However, proposed till deposits were not field investigated as part of this assessment as the material type founded in these deposits (gravels, cobbles and boulders) is too coarse for manual (hand shovel/ hand auger) field reconnaissance.

1.3 STUDY AREA AND BACKGROUND REVIEW

The study area occupies approximately 23 km long by 10 km width which is roughly centered on the James Bay Road, between the Amiskv Matawaw Lake (369+700) and the Eastmain River (394+000). The study area was enlarged from the initial aerial photo coverage provided by the client, mainly southward, in order to include areas were numerous deposits appeared to present suitable borrow materials. The total targeted land covers an area of approximately 23,000 ha (Figure 1; Appendix B).

The study area is generally characterized by flat to gently undulating terrain. The elevation ranges from approximately 200 m above sea level, in the northern portion of the study area, to approximately 260 m above sea level, on a hilltop in the southern and southeastern portion of the study area. The highest elevation terrains consist mainly of bedrock outcrops, fluted till and beach ridges while most of the low land is occupied by wetlands.

Regional bedrock geology mapping shows that the study area is underlain by Archean bedrock belonging to the Superior Province, and covering two sub-provinces: the “La Grande sub-province” in the north, and the “Nemiscau sub-province” in the south. The area mainly comprises metasedimentary rocks such as paragneiss and schist, as well as mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks such as basalt, andesite and some volcanoclastic rocks. Igneous granite and granodiorite intrusions are also found (SIGEOM 2019).

During the Late Wisconsin Glaciation (24,000 to 8,000 years before present (BP)), the James Bay region was covered by the Labrador ice sheet. During this glaciation, large amounts of materials were transported and subsequently deposited as till (morainal deposits) across the landscape. Following the ice melt, the marine transgression of the Tyrell sea occurred around 7,900 BP (Hardy 1977). Glaciomarine silt and clay accumulated in the low-lying areas and coarser deposits accumulated along the former Tyrell sea shorelines. Peat bogs and fens have accumulated over the glacial and non-glacial deposits, especially over poorly drained glaciomarine and morainal (till) deposits.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the borrow source assessment was to identify areas where suitable and sufficient granular materials are present. The assessment consisted of the following three (3) main steps:

1. Aerial photo interpretation and identification of potential borrow sources;
2. Field investigation of pre-identified potential borrow sources in order to acquire preliminary ground-truth information such as the texture and the thickness of suitable materials;
3. Laboratory testing and granular volume estimation.

2.1 AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL BORROW SOURCES

The desktop aerial photo interpretation was completed previously to the field investigation in July 2019. The aerial photo interpretation was conducted using soft copy stereo-models (20 cm accuracy) (1737QBEC0006_001 to 1737QBEC0006_059) which were visualized with ESRI ArcGIS® and Purview® softwares. The aerial photo interpretation exercise was completed using a mirror stereoscope for the 3D visualization of black and white, 1: 60,000 scale, on hard copy aerial photos taken in September 1987 (A27202_2 to A27202_6). Theses aerial photos were used in order to assess a high potential sector, previous identified using Google Earth, that was not included within the initial aerial photo coverage. Hard copy aerial photos were purchased from Natural Resources Canada - National air photo library.

These tools allowed the terrain scientist to assess the study area in three-dimensional environment and to identify landforms which appear favorable to present granular materials. In the geomorphological context of the study area, favorable landforms for borrow material extraction usually consist of littoral deposits of the postglacial Tyrell sea since traditional glaciofluvial landforms such as perched delta, esker or outwash deposit are absent west of the Sakami moraine. The absence of these types of landform is due to the presence of a floating ice margin on the James Bay east coast.

The spatial delineation of the potential borrow sources (PBS) is based on the mapper knowledge of Quaternary deposits and on his ability to identify the landforms that have the potential to provide suitable borrow materials. Identified potential borrow sources located within the soft copy aerial coverage were delineated directly in digital format while potential borrow sources located outside of this coverage was drawn directly onto the aerial photos and copied in digital format using ArcGIS software.

Prior to the field investigation, test pit locations were determined based on landform topography and areas with a high potential to contain suitable materials. Spatial distribution of the test pits is important as the material texture may significantly change within the same landform depending of the sea currents, dominant winds and exposition during sediment deposition.

2.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION

A five-day field investigation was conducted in order to acquire preliminary information on material types and thickness of the delineated potential borrow sources. The field investigation was conducted between July 31st and August 4, 2019. The field crew consisted of a geomorphologist and a field technician from Stantec.

A total of 26 test pits representing 17 PBS (up to 4 test pits per PBS) was conducted using hand shovels, a pickaxe and a hand auger. It was not possible to use heavy equipment at this stage of the project as no wood clearing permit was yet obtained. Test pit locations were accessed by truck using the James Bay Road and old access roads leading to existing borrow pits, and then, on foot. Only the sites showing good sand and gravel aggregate potential were targeted. Due to technical limitations associated with hand shoveling, the sites identified as potential till borrow sources were not investigated.

The depth of the test pits ranged between 0.35 and 3.3 m which is not sufficient to estimate a proven volume. However, the information collected in this phase allow to evaluate the suitability of the material and determine targets for the detailed field investigation that will be conducted subsequently. Material texture and grain size assessments were conducted visually. Some samples were collected for subsequent laboratory analysis. Recording of the texture and grain size information was based on the following terminology:

Qualitative terminology (grain size)	
Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 – 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 – 5 mm
Gravel	5 – 80 mm
Cobbles	80 – 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm
Quantitative terminology (proportion)	
Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 – 20 %
Adjective (…y; ex. gravelly)	20 – 35 %
and (ex. and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

Detailed descriptions of the test pits are presented in Appendix D. Digital photos of each test pit or excavated material pile are presented in Appendix F.

2.3 LABORATORY TESTING

All soil samples returned to the laboratory were subjected to detailed visual examination and classification (ASTM D2488 - 17e1, 2017) by a geologist. Representative samples of different types of encountered materials were selected for grain size analysis (sieves).

A total of thirteen (13) samples were analyzed. Their proportion of gravel, sand and fine particles (silt and clay combined) are summarized in Table 3 while detailed laboratory results are presented in Appendix E.

2.4 ANALYSIS OF SUITABLE MATERIAL VOLUME CALCULATION

The volume estimates were calculated by multiplying the borrow source area by the estimated average thickness of suitable materials. The average thickness is based on field investigation results (test pits) and on the photo interpretation of suitable materials in regard to the landform geometry.

Estimated volumes of potential borrow sources are “probable” or “prospective” depending on the availability of ground-truth information. Thus, as field investigation was limited to the sand and sand and gravel potential borrow sources, these represent “probable” volumes while estimated volumes for till potential borrow sources consist of “prospective” volumes.

3.0 RESULTS OF THE BORROW SOURCE ASSESSMENT

This potential borrow source assessment was conducted following the desktop study conducted by WSP in 2018 (Detailed Map of Surface Deposits and Identification of Potential Borrow Sources – James Bay Lithium Mine). The WSP investigation did not identify any sand and gravel deposits (only sandy borrow sources) while an initial volume of 456,000 m^3 of sand and gravel is required by the client for the year 0 of the life of mine. Based on professional experience, available borehole reports and field observations, some discordances were noted between the interpretation of the surficial materials by WSP and ground-truth data.

In this context, Stantec conducted an additional desktop borrow source assessment on an enlarged study area combined with a preliminary field investigation. The deposits numbering from the WSP report was not retained in order to avoid confusion with the material type and the delineation presented in this report.

3.1 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL BORROW SOURCES

Using the desktop aerial photo interpretation assessment, 24 deposits (also referred as potential borrow sources) were identified as being more likely to contain suitable granular borrow materials. These deposits consist of littoral and perched beach ridges landforms, which are the most common source of sand and gravel material within the James Bay region, and well as some till ridges. The general location of these potential borrow sources is shown on Figure 1 (Appendix B) while closer views of the potential borrow sources are shown on Figure 2-1 to 2-4 (Appendix B). The main characteristics of the potential borrow sources are summarized in Table 2 (Appendix C).

The material type was at first determined by aerial photo-interpretation and subsequently confirmed by conducting field surveys for most of the sand and gravel deposits. PBS-01 to PBS-13, PBS-15 to PBS-18 and PBS-22 consist of deposits of variable proportions of sand and gravel (including cobbles and boulders). PBS-19, PBS-21 and PBS-23 are mainly composed of sand while PBS-14, PBS-20 and PBS-24 are expected to be till deposits.

The sand and gravel potential borrow source areas range from 1.1 up to 44.5 ha and are surrounded by low-lying wetlands, till deposits and few bedrock outcrops. The average thickness of these deposits is expected to range from 1 to 3 m. Well-defined beach ridges such as PBS-2, PBS-3, PBS-8, PBS-9 and PBS-11 usually show coarser material and thicker suitable materials than gently sloping littoral deposits.

The sand potential borrow sources occupy areas ranging from 11.7 to 45.6 ha and seem to reach several meters thick. PBS-19 and PBS-21 are mostly surrounded by wetlands while PBS-23 is sited on bedrock on its north, east and west boundaries and lowers toward a wetland on its south boundary.

Till deposits consist of materials deposited directly by the glacier ice, with little or no transportation by water. They are usually unstratified and consist of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders. The selected till deposits consist of gentle to moderate sloping hills where the average elevation range from approximately 2 to 10 m higher than the surrounding terrains. Their orientations generally present a

northeast - southwest trend. They cover areas between 8.1 to 115.5 ha while their average thickness above the groundwater table level is expected to reach approximately 2.5 m.

3.2 DISTANCES AND ACCESS ROADS

In order to compare the potential of each borrow source, preliminary access roads were drawn to evaluate their distance to the James Bay Road. In this context, the proposed access roads do not reflect the potential of a deposit and should not be interpreted as a specific site selection. The Table 2 (Appendix C) presents the total length of the proposed access road as well as the length of the existing roads, if any. It should be noted that some access roads leading to existing pits could be used to reach some of the potential borrow sources. However, the conditions of these existing roads are unknown and should be validated on the field.

The potential borrow source locations range from directly adjacent to the James Bay Road to a distance of approximately 6.8 km. The longest access road to be built would be located at the southern boundary of the study area (PBS-1 to PBS-5). In this area, a large wetland of more than a kilometer should be crossed between the existing access road and the potential borrow sources to avoid a longer road which would involve several water crossing.

Another access constraint is located along the existing access road to PBS-14. At a distance of 1.4 km from the James Bay Road, the existing access road leading to the power line crosses a watercourse of approximately 10 m in width, where no bridge or other crossing structure is present. The construction of a water crossing structure will have to be foreseen if the PBS-14 is retained as a borrow source.

Otherwise, the access to the remaining potential borrow sources only involves crossing of relatively small wetland sections and minor water crossing, with no major constraints. Details characteristics of access roads will be provided for the retained sites at the phase 2 of the potential borrow source assessment.

3.3 FIELD INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY TESTING RESULTS

During the present field investigation, 26 test pits were opened within the boundaries of 16 potential borrow sources (maps 2-1 to 2-4; Appendix B).

Typically, the encountered local stratigraphy of sand and gravel deposits consists of less than 0.1 m of topsoil which is mainly composed of organic matter, overlying brown to reddish-brown gravelly sand to gravel and sand with traces of silt and clay. The grain size analysis of encountered materials shows between 24.2 to 71.4 % of gravel, 28.3 to 75.3 % of sand and between 0.3 and 8.7 % of fine particles (silt and clay combined). The presence of cobbles and boulders is also common. No unfavorable material was found in most of the test pits, except for PBS-03-1 and PBS-16-1 where a possible contact with the till layer was reached at a depth of 1.7 m and 1.4 m, respectively. The water table was observed only in test pit PBS-11-1 at a depth of 1.2 m. Otherwise, the water table was not reached in the potential sand and gravel deposits.

The stratigraphy of sand deposits (PBS-19, PBS-21 and PBS-23) consists mainly of a thin layer of topsoil, usually less than 5 cm thick, overlying a matrix of sand with variable proportions of gravel and silt. The sand content ranges between 80.0 and 97.7 % for the selected samples. PBS-19-1 and PBS-21-1 present respectively 1.9 and 2.1 % of gravel while PBS-23-1 is coarser showing a proportion of 14.2 % of gravel. A

negligible fraction of fine particles was found in samples PBS-19-1 and PBS-23-1 while the sample PBS-21-1 presents a combine proportion of silt and clay of 17.9%. This proportion of fine particles could be an issue for the utilization of materials from PBS-21 for different kinds of civil engineering work. Cobbles and boulders may be present, but they are less frequent than in the sand and gravel deposits. Unfavorable materials seem to be found in the test pit PBS-21 at a depth of 3.25 m. Below this depth, materials become silty. The water table was not reached in any of the test pits conducted with a sand deposit.

The proportion of gravel, sand and fine particles of representative selected samples is summarized in Table 3. The detailed description of the 26 test pits is presented in Appendix D while the grain size analysis results are provided in Appendix E. A photographic album of each test pit is also presented in Appendix F.

Table 3 Grain Size Analysis Results for Samples Collected in Potential Borrow Sources.

Test pit ID	Material type	Depth (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt and clay (%)
PBS-02-1	Sand and gravel	0.7 – 1.2	40.9	58.7	0.4
PBS-03-2	Sand and gravel	1.0 – 1.2	71.4	28.3	0.3
PBS-04-1	Sand and gravel	0.55 – 1.2	24.2	75.3	0.4
PBS-08-1	Sand and gravel	0.05 – 1.0	51.7	46.6	1.7
PBS-09-2	Sand and gravel	0.06 – 1.1	65.1	34.0	0.9
PBS-10-1	Sand and gravel	0.0 – 0.6	40.1	57.8	2.1
PBS-11-2	Sand and gravel	0.0 – 1.0	52.2	46.8	1.0
PBS-15-1	Sand and gravel	0.1 – 0.55	45.8	45.5	8.7
PBS-17-1	Sand and gravel	0.5 – 1.1	51.1	47.5	1.4
PBS-22-1	Sand and gravel	0.4 – 0.7	49.1	47.4	3.5
PBS-19-1	Sand	0.55 – 1.4	1.9	97.7	0.4
PBS-21-1	Sand	0.05 – 1.75	2.1	80.0	17.9
PBS-23-1	Sand	0.0 – 0.3	14.2	84.8	1.0

No field investigation was conducted within the boundaries of PBS-5, PBS-6 and PBS12 during this preliminary investigation, as they were deemed to offer a lower potential volume of granular. However, materials within the PBS-5 are anticipated to be similar to those found in PBS-4. The PBS-6 is not anticipated to contain significant volume of suitable material for the construction of the mine site but could be used for the access road leading to PBS-1, PBS-2, PBS-3, PBS-4 and PBS-5. Finally, the potential borrow source PBS-12 is anticipated to present similar materials to PBS-13 as both deposits show a comparable characteristic in terms of location, elevation and landforms

In addition, PBS-14, PBS-20, PBS-24 and PBS-25 were not field investigated because they are expected to be till deposits which are too coarse and dense to be explored using manual tools (hand shovel/ hand auger). However, the existing boreholes drilled as part of geotechnical studies (WSP, 2018; Stantec, 2019) usually described the regional till as a silty sand and gravel with traces of clay to a gravelly sand and silt with traces of clay.

3.4 VOLUME CALCULATION

Based on aerial photo interpretation and the results of the preliminary field investigation, probable and prospective volumes were estimated for the different potential borrow sources. It should be noted, even for the “probable” volume estimation, that the field data collected in August 2019 remain fragmentary and further investigations will be needed to confirm the quality and quantity of suitable materials.

The volume estimations are summarized in Table 2 (Appendix C).

The estimated volumes of sand and gravel potential borrow sources range from 10,000 up to > 300,000 m^3. The total prospective and potential volume of sand and gravel expected to be found within the study totalize more than 1,407,000 m^3. The deposits that appear to present the best potential are grouped in two sectors: the first sector included PBS-1 to PBS-4 while the second sector included PBS-8, PBS-9 and PBS-11. Sandy materials were not requested for the year 0 of the mine life. However, three (3) substantial potential borrow sources of sandy materials were identified on the west side of the James Bay Road for future needs. The deposits PBS-19 and PBS-23 are expected to contain > 500,000 m^3 and > 200,000 m^3, respectively. The materials found in the potential borrow source PBS-21 could not be appropriated for civil engineering work as they present a high proportion of fine particles (17.9 %). Finally, the three (3) identified potential borrow sources consisting of till present significant volumes. The largest deposit, PBS-14, is expected to contain more than a million cubic meters of materials while PBS-20 and PBS-24 are expected to contain > 250,000 and > 150,000 m^3.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This potential borrow source assessment was conducted using aerial photo interpretation followed by a five-day field reconnaissance. The initial study area was determined by the aerial photo coverage provided by the client to which a southern extension was added in order to include an area of expected suitable materials. The final study area extends between the Amiskv Matawaw Lake and the Eastmain River which

correspond approximately to KP 369+700 to 394+000 of the James Bay Road. The information gathered during this assessment is assumed to represent a probable and a prospective level of investigation.

Twenty-four (24) potential borrow sources were identified during the desktop aggregate assessment. Eighteen (18) of them contain sand and gravel, three (3) are composed of sand and three (3) consist of till deposits. A total of 26 test pits were advanced to depths ranging from 0.35 to 3.3 m in the potential borrow sources composed of sand and gravel and sand. Till deposits were not part of this field investigation as their materials are too coarse and dense to be excavated using manual tools. The utilization of mechanical equipment was not an option at this stage as the tree clearing permit was yet to be obtained.

Materials encountered in potential borrow sources PBS-1 to PBS-13, PBS-15 to PBS-18 and PBS-22 consist mainly of gravelly sand to sandy gravel with traces of silt and clay. The presence of cobbles and boulders are also common within these deposits. Potential borrow sources PBS-19, PBS-21 and PBS-23 are mainly composed of sand matrix with low proportion of gravel and silt. However, a sample collected within the potential borrow source PBS-21 shows a high proportion of fine particles (17.9 %) indicating that the deposit should not be used for civil engineering work. The potential borrow sources PBS-14, PBS-20 and PBS-24 are expected to consist of till.

Grain size analysis conducted on 13 representative samples showed that the proportion of fine particles (combined proportion of silt and clay) are in most case less than 10%, and more often less than 5%. The sample collected within the potential borrow source PBS-21 (sample PBS-21-1) is the only one to exceed the proportion of 10% of fine particles showing a combined fraction of silt and clay of 17.9 %.

This initial potential borrow source investigation should be completed by a detailed field investigation program to confirm the composition and quality of selected deposits, the thickness variation of the suitable materials and well as the water table depth. This last parameter has a direct influence on the potential extractable volume as a pit cannot be mined deeper than a meter above the water table level. This second phase of field investigation should be conducted using a hydraulic shovel. While most of the deposits should be relatively easy to access, the sector gathering PBS-1 to PBS-5 could be challenging to reach using heavy equipment as wetlands and/or water crossing will have to be crossed.

Based on the expected materials quality and thickness as well as the potential borrow material volume the second phase of investigation should focus on potential borrow sources PBS-2, PBS-3, PBS-4, PBS-8, PBS-9 and PBS-11 as they are anticipated to present a high potential for sand and gravel material. Despite sandy material are not required at this point, further investigations should be conducted in PBS-23 as a pit have already been mined in the same deposit and it’s easily accessible. Finally, till deposits PBS-14, PBS-20 and PBS-24 should be sampled during the second phase of the investigation. The deposits PBS-20 and PBS-24 are easily accessible but the extractable granular volume could be limited because of the local underground water conditions, as for PBS-14, this borrow could provide a significant till volume.

Finally, it must be noted that the location of the borrow pits and the extraction of materials are submitted to the Chapter Q-2 r.7 of the Environment Quality Act (EQA). The final selection of borrow sources should be done according the applicable regulations.

5.0 REFERENCES

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Hardy, L. 1977. Deglaciation, and Lacustrine and Marine Episodes on the Québec Portion of the James Bay Lowlands. Géographie Physique et Quaternaire, 31(3-4), 261-273. https://doi.org/10.7202/1000277ar.

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WSP. 2018. Detailed Map of Surface deposits and Identification of Potential Borrow Sources – James Bay Lithium Mine. 17 pp. and appendices.

APPENDIX A

Statement of General Conditions

STATEMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

USE OF THIS REPORT: This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of the Client or its agent and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of Stantec Experts-conseils and the Client. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

BASIS OF THE REPORT: The information, opinions, and/or recommendations made in this report are in accordance with Stantec Experts-conseils present understanding of the site specific project as described by the Client. The applicability of these is restricted to the site conditions encountered at the time of the investigation or study. If the proposed site specific project differs or is modified from what is described in this report or if the site conditions are altered, this report is no longer valid unless Stantec Experts-conseils is requested by the Client to review and revise the report to reflect the differing or modified project specifics and/or the altered site conditions.

STANDARD OF CARE: Preparation of this report, and all associated work, was carried out in accordance with the normally accepted standard of care in the state or province of execution for the specific professional service provided to the Client. No other warranty is made.

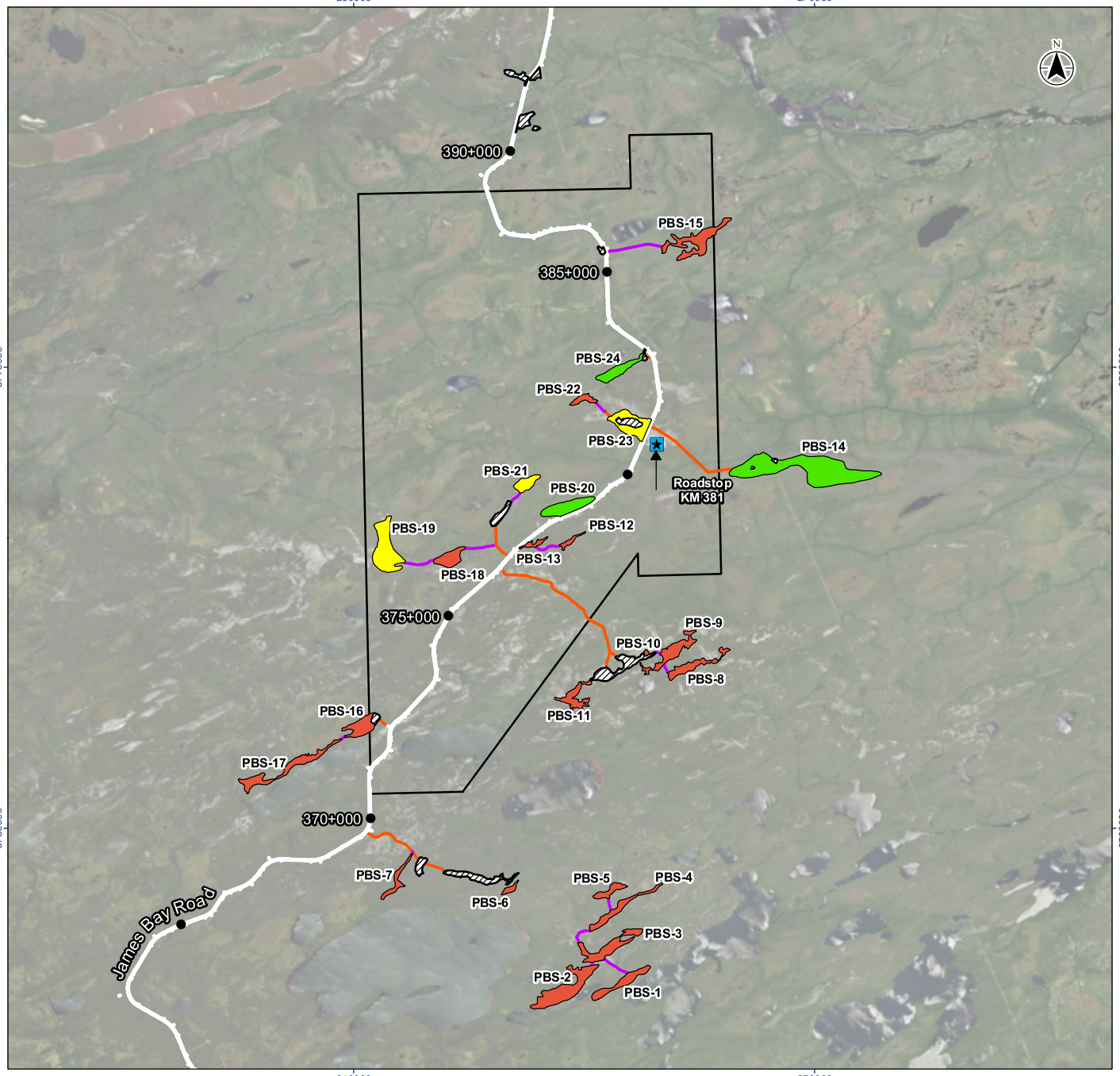
INTERPRETATION OF SITE CONDITIONS: Soil, rock, or other material descriptions, and statements regarding their condition, made in this report are based on site conditions encountered by Stantec Experts-conseils at the time of the work and at the specific testing and/or sampling locations. Classifications and statements of condition have been made in accordance with normally accepted practices which are judgmental in nature; no specific description should be considered exact, but rather reflective of the anticipated material behavior. Extrapolation of in situ conditions can only be made to some limited extent beyond the sampling or test points. The extent depends on variability of the soil, rock and groundwater conditions as influenced by geological processes, construction activity, and site use.

VARYING OR UNEXPECTED CONDITIONS: Should any site or subsurface conditions be encountered that are different from those described in this report or encountered at the test locations, Stantec Experts-conseils must be notified immediately to assess if the varying or unexpected conditions are substantial and if reassessments of the report conclusions or recommendations are required. Stantec Experts-conseils will not be responsible to any party for damages incurred as a result of failing to notify Stantec Experts-conseils that differing site or sub-surface conditions are present upon becoming aware of such conditions.

PLANNING, DESIGN, OR CONSTRUCTION: Development or design plans and specifications should be reviewed by Stantec Experts-conseils, sufficiently ahead of initiating the next project stage (property acquisition, tender, construction, etc), to confirm that this report completely addresses the elaborated project specifics and that the contents of this report have been properly interpreted. Specialty quality assurance services (field observations and testing) during construction are a necessary part of the evaluation of sub-subsurface conditions and site preparation works. Site work relating to the recommendations included in this report should only be carried out in the presence of a qualified geotechnical engineer; Stantec Experts-conseils cannot be responsible for site work carried out without being present.

APPENDIX B

Maps 1 and 2 (2-1 to 2-4)



Stantec

Project Components

- Aerial photo coverage provided by the client

Access Road

- Proposed
- Existing (unknown conditions)

Potential Borrow Source And Id

- PBS-19 Sand
- Sand and Gravel
- Till

Other Borrow Source

- Existing Borrow Pit

Others

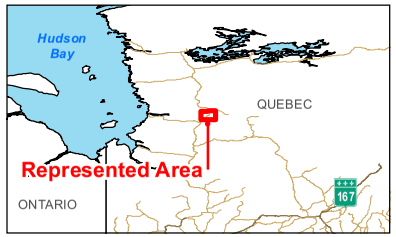
- Kilometric Point
- Provincial Road

0 1 500 3 000 meters

1:130 000
(At original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 9
2. Potential Borrow Pit, Access Road : Stantec, 2019.
3. Orthoimagery © World Imagery, 2017.



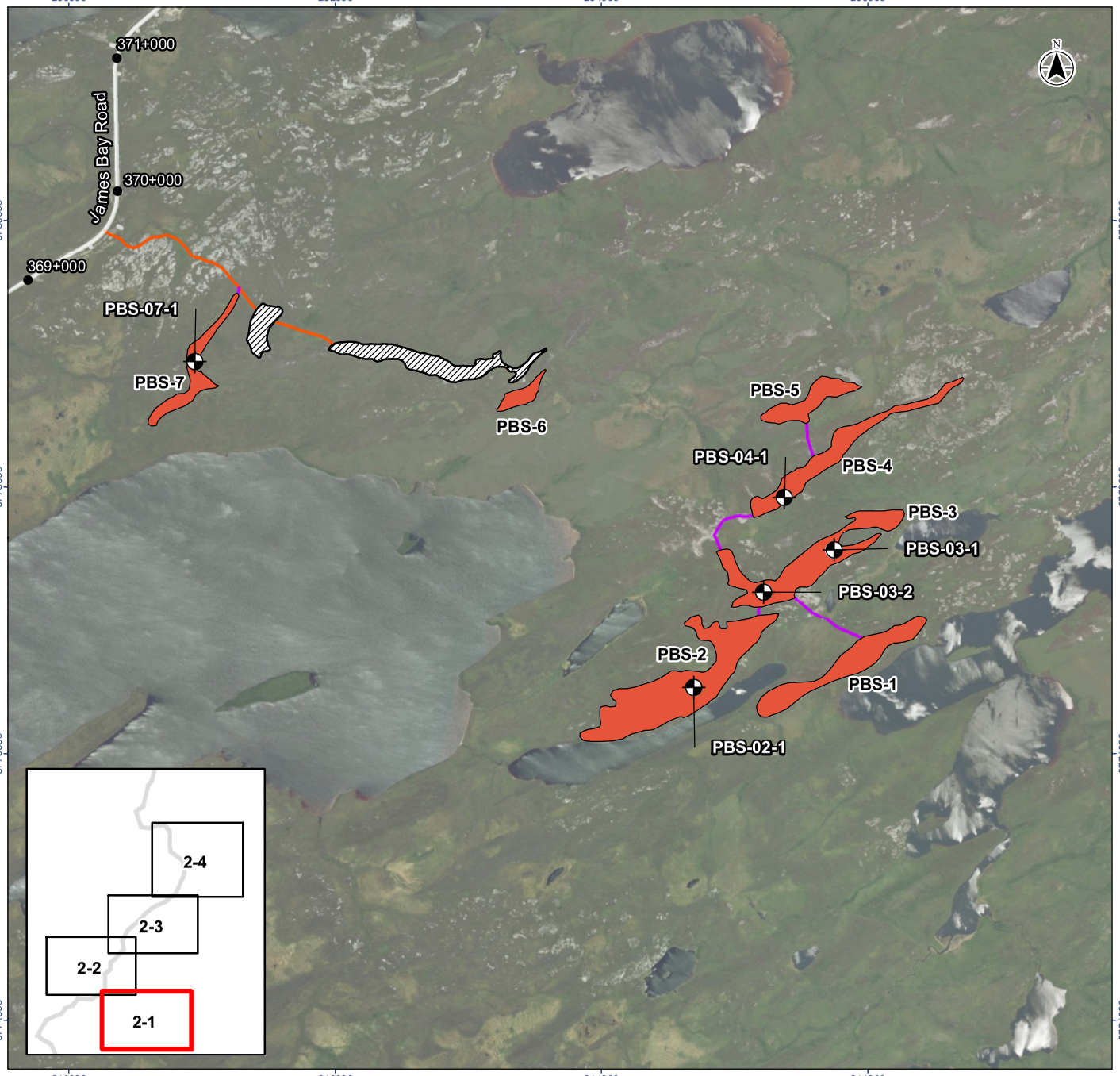
Project Location
Surroundings of Roadstop km 381, Quebec

121622255-C0001 REVA
Prepared by Ravo, Prosper on 2019-09-10
Technical Review by Vinet, Frédéric on 2019-09-10
Independent Review by El-Dana, Afif on 2019-09-10

Client/Project
Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.
James Bay lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Sources Assessment

Figure No.
1

Title
Potential Borrow Source Locations



Stantec

Access Road

- Proposed
- Existing (unknown conditions)

Potential Borrow Source And Id

- PBS-19 Sand
- Sand and Gravel
- Till
- Test Pit
- PBS-02-1 Test Pit Id

Other Borrow Source

- Existing Borrow Pit

Others

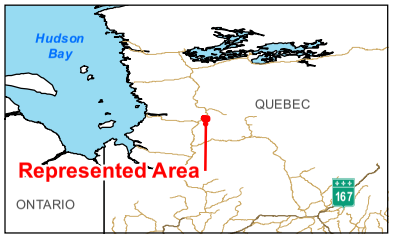
- Kilometric Point
- Provincial Road

0 500 1 000 meters

1:45 000
(At original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 9
2. Potential Borrow Pit, Tests Pit, Access Road : Stantec, 2019.
3. Orthoimagery © World Imagery, 2017.



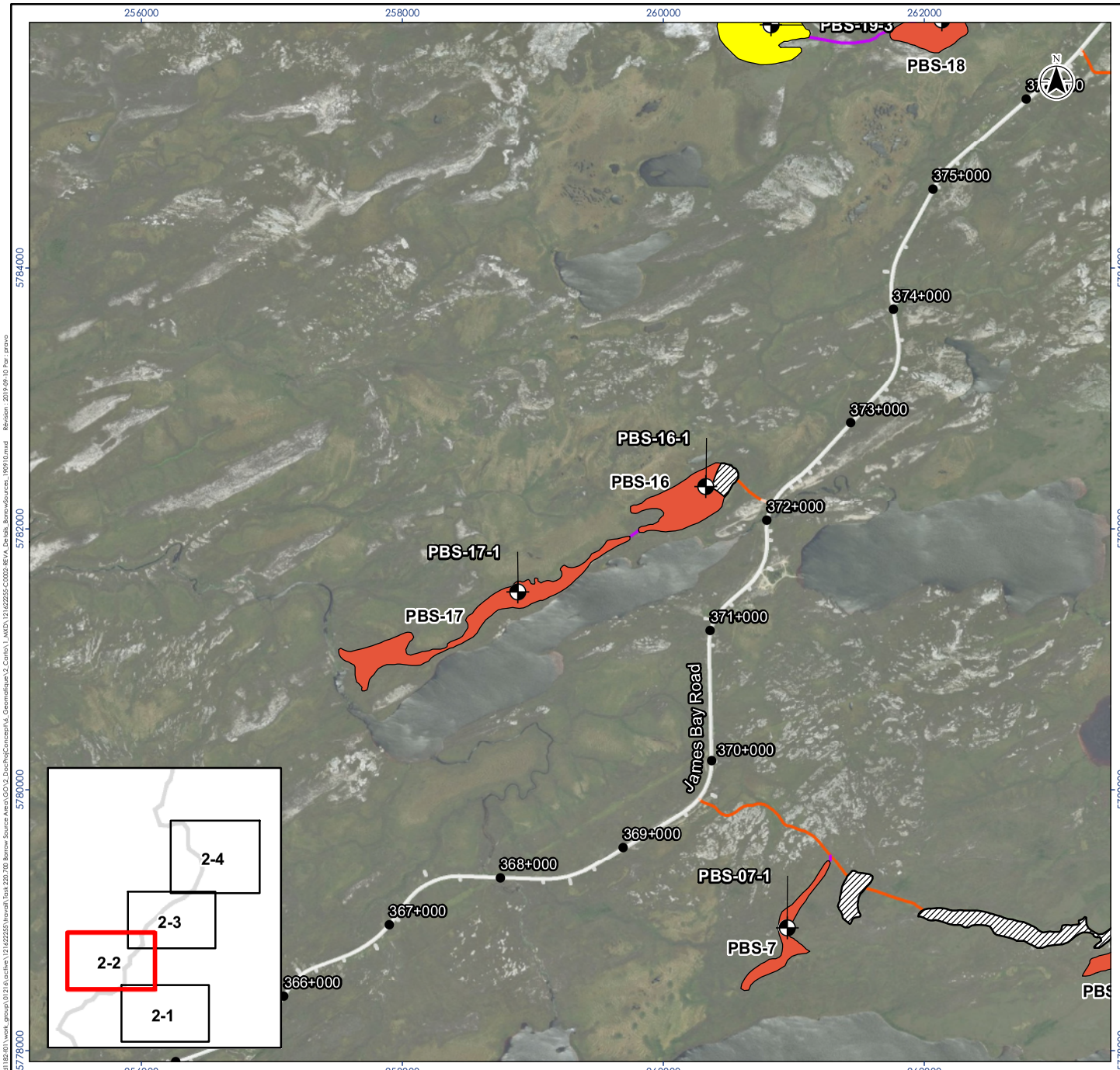
Project Location
Surroundings of Roadstop km 381, Quebec

121622255-C0002 REVA
Prepared by Ravo, Prosper on 2019-09-10
Technical Review by Vinet, Frédéric on 2019-09-10
Independent Review by El-Dana, Afif on 2019-09-10

Client/Project
Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.
James Bay lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Sources Assessment

Figure No.
2-1

Title
Test Pit Locations



Stantec

Access Road

- Proposed
- Existing (unknown conditions)

Potential Borrow Source And Id

- PBS-19 Sand
- Sand and Gravel
- Till
- Test Pit
- PBS-02-1 Test Pit Id

Other Borrow Source

- Existing Borrow Pit

Others

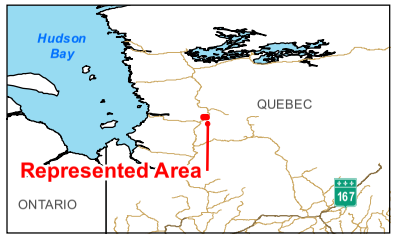
- Kilometric Point
- Provincial Road

0 500 1 000 meters

1:45 000
(At original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 9
2. Potential Borrow Pit, Tests Pit, Access Road : Stantec, 2019.
3. Orthoimagery © World Imagery, 2017.



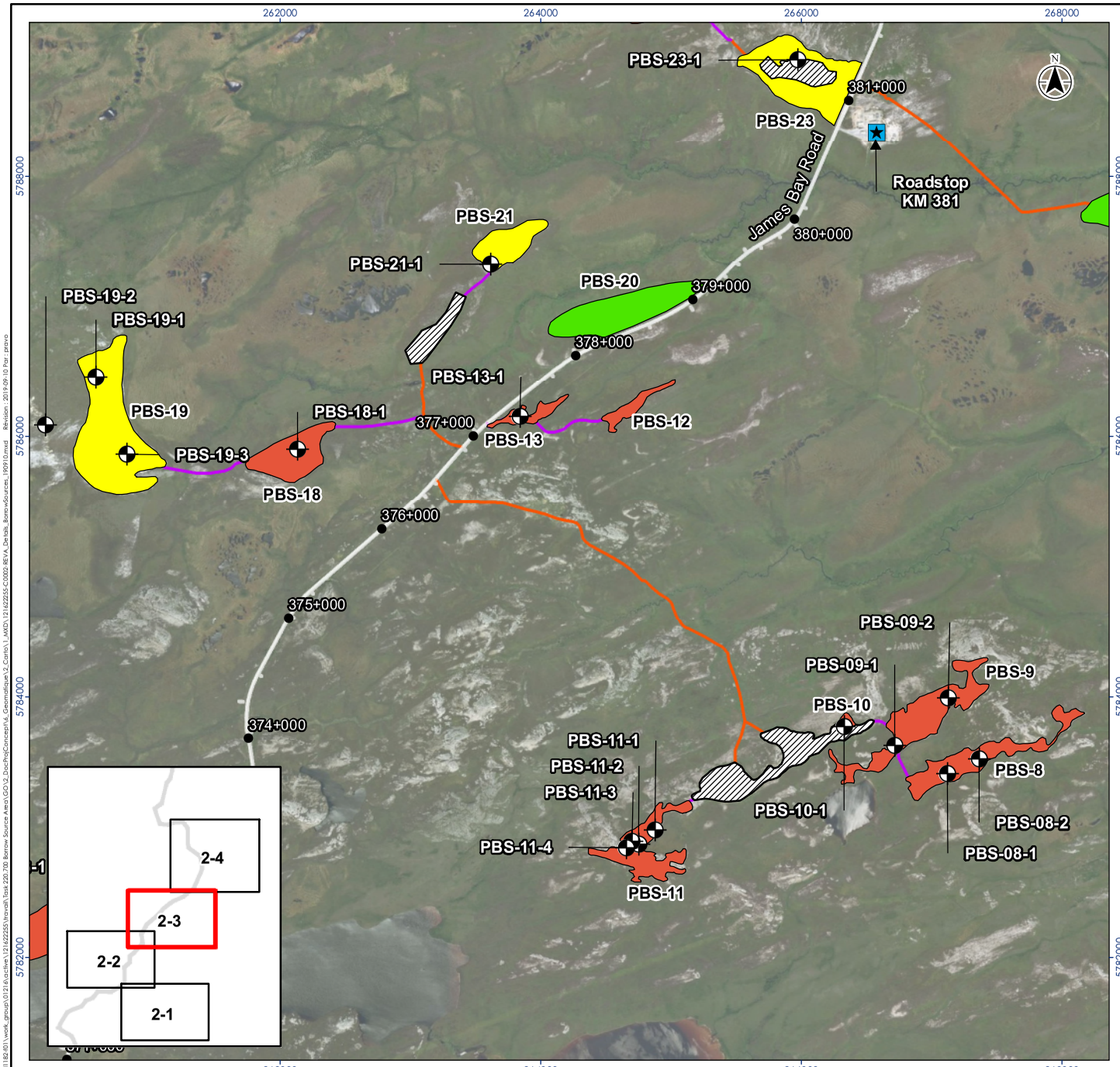
Project Location
Surroundings of Roadstop km 381, Quebec

121622255-C0002 REVA
Prepared by Ravo, Prosper on 2019-09-10
Technical Review by Vinet, Frédéric on 2019-09-10
Independent Review by El-Dana, Afif on 2019-09-10

Client/Project
Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.
James Bay lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Sources Assessment

Figure No.
2-2

Title
Test Pit Locations



Stantec

Access Road

- Proposed
- Existing (unknown conditions)

Potential Borrow Source And Id

- PBS-19 Sand
- Sand and Gravel
- Till
- Test Pit
- PBS-02-1 Test Pit Id

Other Borrow Source

- Existing Borrow Pit

Others

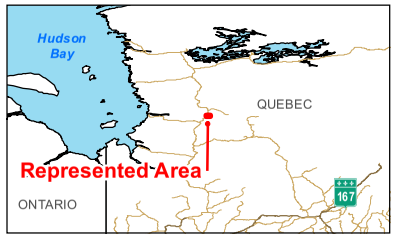
- Kilometric Point
- Provincial Road

0 500 1 000 meters

1:45 000
(At original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 9
2. Potential Borrow Pit, Tests Pit, Access Road : Stantec, 2019.
3. Orthoimagery © World Imagery, 2017.



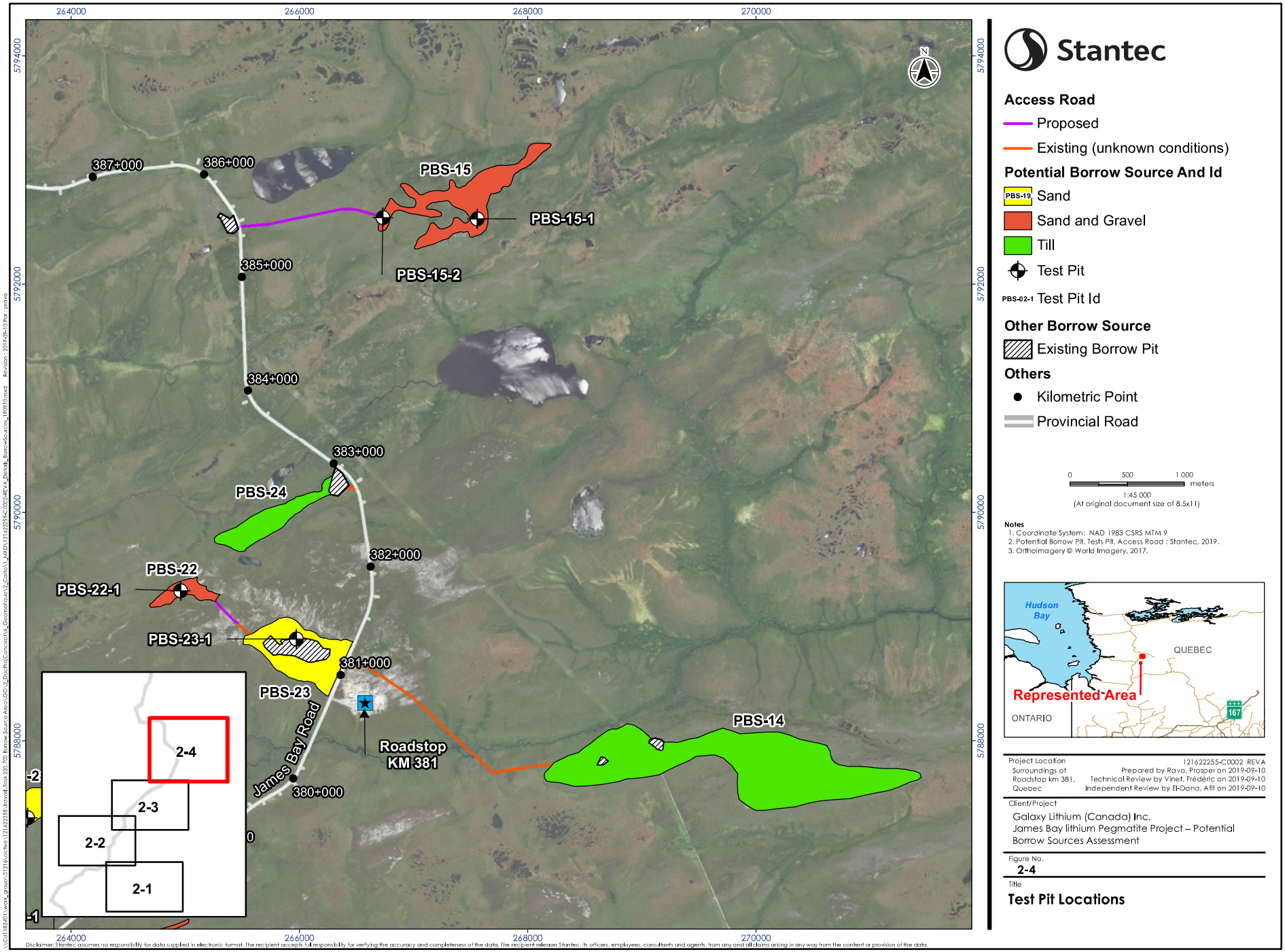
Project Location
Surroundings of Roadstop km 381, Quebec

121622255-C0002 REVA
Prepared by Ravo, Prosper on 2019-09-10
Technical Review by Vinet, Frédéric on 2019-09-10
Independent Review by El-Dana, Afif on 2019-09-10

Client/Project
Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.
James Bay lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Sources Assessment

Figure No.
2-3

Title
Test Pit Locations



Stantec

Access Road

- Proposed
- Existing (unknown conditions)

Potential Borrow Source And Id

- PBS-19 Sand
- Sand and Gravel
- Till
- Test Pit
- PBS-02-1 Test Pit Id

Other Borrow Source

- Existing Borrow Pit

Others

- Kilometric Point
- Provincial Road

0 500 1 000 meters

1:45 000
(At original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

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2. Potential Borrow Pit, Tests Pit, Access Road : Stantec, 2019.
3. Orthoimagery © World Imagery, 2017.

Project Location
Surroundings of Roadstop km 381, Quebec

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Client/Project
Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.
James Bay lithium Pegmatite Project – Potential Borrow Sources Assessment

Figure No.
2-4

Title
Test Pit Locations

APPENDIX C

Potential Borrow Source Summary Table

Table 2: Summary table

Potential Borrow Source (PBS) ID	Location (central coordinates) UTM, zone 17		Material type	Area (ha)	Approximative distance to reach the James Bay Road (km)	Length of existing road - unknown conditions (km)	Estimated volume status	Estimated average suitable material thickness (m)	Estimated volume	Comments
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)								
PBS-01	358 326	5 776 791	Sand and gravel	19.3	6.8	3.6	Prospective	2.0	> 100,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Expected access difficulties.
PBS-02	357 109	5 776 687	Sand and gravel	44.5	6.2	3.6	Probable	2.5	> 300,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Expected access difficulties.
PBS-03	358 086	5 777 582	Sand and gravel	27.7	5.6	3.6	Probable	2.5	> 150,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Expected access difficulties.
PBS-04	358 302	5 778 379	Sand and gravel	18	5.5	3.6	Probable	2	75,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Expected access difficulties.
PBS-05	358 126	5 778 785	Sand and gravel	9.7	5.4	3.6	Prospective	1,5	30,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Expected access difficulties.
PBS-06	355 968	5 778 875	Sand and gravel	3.9	3.7	3.6	Prospective	1.5	12,000	Small littoral deposit that could be used for access construction.
PBS-07	353 508	5 779 105	Sand and gravel	10	1.3	1.2	Probable	1.0	15,000	Beach ridge that could be used for access construction.
PBS-08	360 038	5 783 635	Sand and gravel	17.9	5.5	4.5	Probable	3	175,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge.
PBS-09	359 596	5 783 945	Sand and gravel	24.3	4.6	4.5	Probable	2.5	> 200,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Easily accessible using existing access road.
PBS-10	359 023	5 783 930	Sand and gravel	1.1	4.2	4.2	Probable	1	10,000	Beach ridges overlying bedrock. Easily accessible using existing access road. Adjacent to an existing pit.
PBS-11	357 469	5 782 998	Sand and gravel	16.7	4.25	4.2	Probable	2,5	75,000	Beach ridges overlying bedrock. Easily accessible using existing access road. Adjacent to an existing pit.
PBS-12	357 423	5 786 380	Sand and gravel	4.5	0.9	n/a	Prospective	1.0	10,000	Low topography beach ridge.
PBS-13	356 642	5 786 346	Sand and gravel	4.6	0.1	n/a	Probable	1.0	10,000	Low topography beach ridge.
PBS-14	362 549	5 787 825	Till	115.5	2.2	2.2	Prospective	2.0	> 1,000,000	Undulating till deposit. Partially mined
PBS-15	360 283	5 792 833	Sand and gravel	34,5	1.3	n/a	Probable	2.0	75,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge.
PBS-16	352 807	5 782 451	Sand and gravel	18.7	0.5	0.5	Probable	1.0	50,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Partially mined on a small area.
PBS-17	351 114	5 781 577	Sand and gravel	29.3	1.3	0.5	Probable	1.0	40,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge.
PBS-18	354 815	5 786 069	Sand and gravel	16.3	1.1	0.4	Probable	1.0	60,000	Beach ridges overlying shallow bedrock and till.
PBS-19	353 428	5 786 291	Sand	45.6	2.5	0.4	Probable	3	> 500,000	Beach ridges north/south oriented. Signicant access to build.
PBS-20	357 365	5 787 123	Till	25.4	adjacent	n/a	Prospective	2.5	> 250,000	Northeast/southwest oriented till ridge.
PBS-21	356 496	5 787 652	Sand	11.7	1.7	1.4	Probable	0	0	Littoral deposit containing an important proportion of fine particles. To avoid.
PBS-22	357 783	5 789 444	Sand and gravel	6.8	1.3	1.0	Probable	1.5	20,000	Beach ridges overlying an northeast/southwest oriented till ridge. Easily accessible using existing access road.
PBS-23	358 797	5 788 889	Sand	25	adjacent	n/a	Probable	3	> 200,000	Exisitng borrow pit with signicant remaining volume. Easily accessible.
PBS-24	358 532	5 790 058	Till	17.4	0.2	0.2	Prospective	2.5	> 150,000	Northeast/southwest oriented till ridge.

APPENDIX D

Test Pit Reports

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-02-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357214.5	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5776653.2	Start date :	2019-08-02
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.60 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK
		0.00	
		0.00	Topsoil.
		-0.05	
		0.05	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt.
			- presence of cobbles
		-0.70	
		0.70	Brown, SAND and gravel with traces of silt and clay.
1			- presence of cobbles
			- moist
	5	-1.60	
		1.60	End of test pit.
2			
3	10		
4			

SAMPLES

SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
		MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

GA

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-03-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	358287.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5777664.9	Start date :	2019-08-02
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.80 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.05		
		0.05	Reddish-brown to brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles	
		-0.55		
		0.55	Brown, sandy GRAVEL with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles - moist	
1		-1.20		
		1.20	Light brown, SAND with some gravel and traces of silt. - moist	
	5	-1.70		
		1.70	Grey, SAND with traces of gravel and silt. - wet	
		-1.80		
2		1.80	End of test pit.	
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-03-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357754.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5777360.5	Start date :	2019-08-02
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.30 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
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SYMBOLS

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RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

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COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
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Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK
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		0.00	Topsoil.
		-0.05	
		0.05	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt.
		-0.40	- presence of cobbles
		0.40	- partially indurated
			Brown, SAND with some gravel and traces of silt.
			- presence of cobbles
			- moist
		-1.00	
1		1.00	Brown, sandy GRAVEL with traces of silt and clay.
		-1.30	- presence of cobbles
		1.30	End of test pit.
	5		
2			
3	10		
4			

SAMPLES

SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
		MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

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W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

GA

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-04-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357925.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5778064.4	Start date :	2019-08-02
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.70 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
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Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

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Traces	< 10 %
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SYMBOLS

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Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
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- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

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COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
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Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
0	0	0.00	Topsoil.										GA : grain size analysis S : sedimentometry C : consolidation W : water content W_L : liquid limit W_P : plastic limit Dr : specific gravity k : permeability f'c : compressive str. OM : organic matter CA : chemical analyses	× : N (standard pen.) ▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.) ■ : Cu intact □ : Cu remoulded ◆ : Su intact ◇ : Su remoulded W_P W W_L 20 40 60 80	
		-0.04	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles - partially indurated			MA-1							GA		
1		0.04												
	5													
		-1.70												
2		1.70	End of test pit.											
3	10													
4														

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-07-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	353521.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5779175.4	Start date :	2019-08-03
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.60 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.05		
		0.05	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles - indurated	
		-0.60		
		0.60	Refusal on probable cobble.	
1				
	5			
2				
3				
	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by :

F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-08-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	359787.4	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783516.2	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	4.00 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
0	0	0.00												
		0.00	Topsoil.											
		-0.05												
		0.05	Brown, GRAVEL and sand with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist			MA-1							GA	
1														
	5													
2														
3	10													
		-4.00												
4		4.00	End of test pit.											

GA : grain size analysis
S : sedimentometry
C : consolidation
W : water content
W_L : liquid limit
W_P : plastic limit
Dr : specific gravity
k : permeability
f'c : compressive str.
OM : organic matter
CA : chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L
20 40 60 80

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-08-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	360035.2	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783624.5	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.00 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Brown, SAND and gravel with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
1	5	-1.00		
		1.00	End of test pit.	
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-09-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	359389.5	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783740.2	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	2.00 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00	Brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
		-2.00		
		2.00	End of test pit.	

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-09-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	359808.3	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5784097.1	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.10 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Reddish-brown to brown, sandy GRAVEL with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
1	5	-1.10		
		1.10	End of test pit.	
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA : grain size analysis
S : sedimentometry
C : consolidation
W : water content
W_L : liquid limit
W_P : plastic limit
Dr : specific gravity
k : permeability
f'c : compressive str.
OM : organic matter
CA : chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

GA

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-10-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	359001.4	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783893.6	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.05 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
0	0	0.00	Brown, SAND and gravel with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles			MA-1							GA	
		-0.60												
		0.60	Brown, SAND and gravel with traces of silt.											
1		-1.05												
		1.05	Auger refusal on probable gravel or cobble.											
	5													
2														
	10													
3														
4														

GA : grain size analysis
S : sedimentometry
C : consolidation
W : water content
W_L : liquid limit
W_P : plastic limit
Dr : specific gravity
k : permeability
f'c : compressive str.
OM : organic matter
CA : chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L
20 40 60 80

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-11-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357534.6	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783132.6	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.20 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00	Brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
1		-1.20		
	5	1.20	End of test pit. Water table encoutered at a depth of 1.2 m.	
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-11-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357407.6	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783024.3	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	3.00 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Brown, GRAVEL and sand with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist	
1				
	5			
2				
3		-3.00		
	10	3.00	End of test pit.	
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

GA

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-11-3
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357356.7	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5783049.6	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	2.30 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00	Brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist	
1	5	-2.30	End of test pit.	
2		2.30		
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-11-4
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357309.8	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5782998.1	Start date :	2019-07-31
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	3.20 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00	Brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist	
1	5			
2				
3	10	-3.20		
		3.20	End of test pit.	
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by :

F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-13-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	356566.8	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5786326.1	Start date :	2019-08-01
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.35 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	REMARKS
0	0	0.00											
		0.00	Topsoil.										
		-0.05											
		0.05	Brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt.			MA-1							
		-0.35											
		0.35	- presence of cobbles and boulders End of test pit.										
1	5												
2													
3	10												
4													

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-15-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	360414.5	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5792667	Start date :	2019-08-01
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.55 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
		0.00											GA : grain size analysis S : sedimentometry C : consolidation W : water content W_L : liquid limit W_P : plastic limit Dr : specific gravity k : permeability f'c : compressive str. OM : organic matter CA : chemical analyses	× : N (standard pen.) ▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.) ■ : Cu intact □ : Cu remoulded ◆ : Su intact ◇ : Su remoulded W_P W W_L 20 40 60 80	
		0.00	Topsoil.											
		-0.05												
		0.05	Reddish-brown, GRAVEL and sand with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles			MA-1							GA	
		-0.55												
		0.55	End of test pit.											
1														
	5													
2														
3	10													
4														

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-15-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	359589.5	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5792694.4	Start date :	2019-08-01
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.65 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	REMARKS
		0.00											
		0.00	Topsoil.										
		-0.10											
		0.10	Grey to brown, SAND with traces of silt.										
		-0.25											
		0.25	- moist										
			Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt.			MA-1							
		-0.65											
		0.65	- presence of cobbles and boulders - moist to wet										
			End of test pit.										
1	5												
2													
3	10												
4													

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-16-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	352971	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5782567.2	Start date :	2019-08-03
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.50 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Reddish-brown to brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders - indurated	
1				
		-1.40		
		1.40	Grey, gravelly sand with some silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist	
	5	-1.50		
		1.50	End of test pit.	
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-17-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	351517.3	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5781791.7	Start date :	2019-08-03
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.10 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.05		
		0.05	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
		-0.50		
		0.50	Brown, GRAVEL and sand with traces of silt and clay. - presence of cobbles and boulders	
1		-1.10		
		1.10	End of test pit.	
	5			
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA : grain size analysis
S : sedimentometry
C : consolidation
W : water content
W_L : liquid limit
W_P : plastic limit
Dr : specific gravity
k : permeability
f'c : compressive str.
OM : organic matter
CA : chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

GA

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-18-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	354851.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5786109.7	Start date :	2019-08-04
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.90 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.05		
		0.05	Reddish-brown, gravelly SAND with traces of silt. - presence of cobbles and boulders - partially indurated	
		-0.70		
		0.70	Grey-brown, SAND with traces of silt and gravel. - presence of cobbles	
		-0.90		
1		0.90	End of test pit.	
	5			
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by :

F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-19-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	353318.1	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5786696.7	Start date :	2019-08-04
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	2.05 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
0		0.00											GA : grain size analysis S : sedimentometry C : consolidation W : water content W_L : liquid limit W_P : plastic limit Dr : specific gravity k : permeability f'c : compressive str. OM : organic matter CA : chemical analyses	× : N (standard pen.) ▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.) ■ : Cu intact □ : Cu remoulded ◆ : Su intact ◇ : Su remoulded W_P W W_L 20 40 60 80	
		0.00	Topsoil.											
		-0.05												
		0.05	Reddish-brown, SAND with traces of gravel, silt and clay.											
1						MA-1							GA	
		-1.40												
		1.40	Grey-brown, SAND with some gravel and traces of silt. - presence of cobbles											
	5													
2		-2.05												
		2.05	End of test pit.											
3	10													
4														

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-19-2
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	352925.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5786338.4	Start date :	2019-08-04
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	1.50 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.05		
		0.05	Grey, SAND with traces of silt. - moist ...becoming brown and moist.	
1				
	5	-1.50		
		1.50	End of test pit.	
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-19-3
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	353541.4	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5786097.8	Start date :	2019-08-04
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	2.25 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Reddish-brown to ligth brown, SAND with traces of silt.	
1	5			
		-2.00		
2		2.00	Ligth brown, SAND with traces of gravel and silt.	
		-2.25		
		2.25	Refusal on probable cobble or boulder.	
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-21-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	356366.9	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5787501.5	Start date :	2019-08-04
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	3.30 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK
		0.00	
		0.00	Topsoil.
		-0.05	
		0.05	Reddish-brown, SAND with some fine particules (silt and clay) and traces of gravel. - presence of cobbles and boulders - moist
1	5	-1.75	
		1.75	Grey, SAND with some silt and traces of gravel. - moist
2			
3	10	-3.25	
		3.25	Dark grey, silty SAND. - moist
		-3.30	
		3.30	End of test pit.
4			

SAMPLES

SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
		MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

GA

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-22-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	357749	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5789464.3	Start date :	2019-08-01
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	0.70 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL
		0.00		
		0.00	Topsoil.	
		-0.02		
		0.02	Reddish-brown, SAND with some gravel and traces of silt.	
		-0.40	- presence of cobbles	
		0.40	Brown, GRAVEL and sand with traces of silt and clay.	
		-0.70	- presence of cobbles	
		0.70	End of test pit.	
1	5			
2				
3	10			
4				

SAMPLES

STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm
	MA-1					

WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW

TESTS

GA	: grain size analysis
S	: sedimentometry
C	: consolidation
W	: water content
W_L	: liquid limit
W_P	: plastic limit
Dr	: specific gravity
k	: permeability
f'c	: compressive str.
OM	: organic matter
CA	: chemical analyses

GA

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

REMARKS

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

Stantec

TEST PIT REPORT

Project:	James Bay Lithium Pegmatite Project - Potential Borrow Source Assessment	Location :	UTM, zone 18	Borehole :	PBS-23-1
Project No.:	121622255.220.700	X :	358752.8	Page :	1 of 1
Client:	Galaxy Lithium (Canada) Inc.	Y :	5789021.1	Start date :	2019-08-03
Site:	Vicinity of roadstop KM381 - James Bay Road	Type of borehole :	Manual sampling	Inspector :	M. Verpaelst
Figure:		Equipment :	Hand shovel	Depth :	2.00 m
		Casings :	mm	Elevation :	m
		Corer :	mm		

SAMPLE TYPE

SS	Split spoon
CS	Continuous sampling
DC	Diamond rock core
AS	Auger
TW	Thin wall sampler
ST	Shelby tube
MA	Manual sample

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Clay	< 0.002 mm
Silt	0.002 - 0.08 mm
Sand	0.08 - 5 mm
Gravel	5 - 80 mm
Cobbles	80 - 200 mm
Boulders	> 200 mm

QUANTITATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Traces	< 10 %
Some	10 - 20 %
Adjective (...y)	20 - 35 %
and (ex: and gravel)	> 35 %
Main word	Dominant fraction

SYMBOLS

N	Standard penetration value (ASTM D 1586)
Nc	Dynamic cone penetration value (BNQ 2501-145)
RQD	Rock Quality Designation (%)

GROUNDWATER

	Date	Depth
Reading 1		m
Reading 2		m

Remarks :

SAMPLE STATE

- Remoulded
- Intact (thin wall sampler)
- Lost
- Core (diamond rock core)

MECHANIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS

COMPACTION	INDEX "N"	CONSISTENCY	Cu OR Su (kPa)
Very loose	0 - 4	Very soft	< 12
Loose	4 - 10	Soft	12 - 25
Compact	10 - 30	Firm	25 - 50
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	50 - 100
Very dense	> 50	Very stiff	100 - 200
		Hard	> 200

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

QUALIFICATIVE	RQD
Very poor	< 25 %
Poor	25 - 50 %
Fair	50 - 75 %
Good	75 - 90 %
Excellent	90 - 100 %

JOINTS SPACING

Very tight	< 20 mm
Tight	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderately spaced	200 - 600 mm
Spaced	600 - 2000 mm
Very spaced	2000 - 6000 mm
Wide	> 6000 mm

STRATIGRAPHY / SAMPLES / TESTS

DEPTH (m)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEVATION (m) / DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF SOILS AND ROCK	SYMBOL	STATE	TYPE N°	SUB - SAMPLE	CALIBER	RECOVERY (%)	N - RQD	Standard penetration test BLOWS/150mm	WATER LEVEL / WATER INFLOW	TESTS	REMARKS
0	0	0.00	Light Brown, SAND with some gravel and traces of silt and clay.			MA-1							GA	
1	5	-2.00	End of test pit.											
2		2.00												
3	10													
4														

GA : grain size analysis
S : sedimentometry
C : consolidation
W : water content
W_L : liquid limit
W_P : plastic limit
Dr : specific gravity
k : permeability
f'c : compressive str.
OM : organic matter
CA : chemical analyses

× : N (standard pen.)
▽ : Nc (dyn. pen.)
■ : Cu intact
□ : Cu remoulded
◆ : Su intact
◇ : Su remoulded

W_P W W_L

20 40 60 80

General remarks:

Verified by : F. Beaudry-Potvin, géo

Date : 2019-09-09

APPENDIX E

Laboratory Testing Reports

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

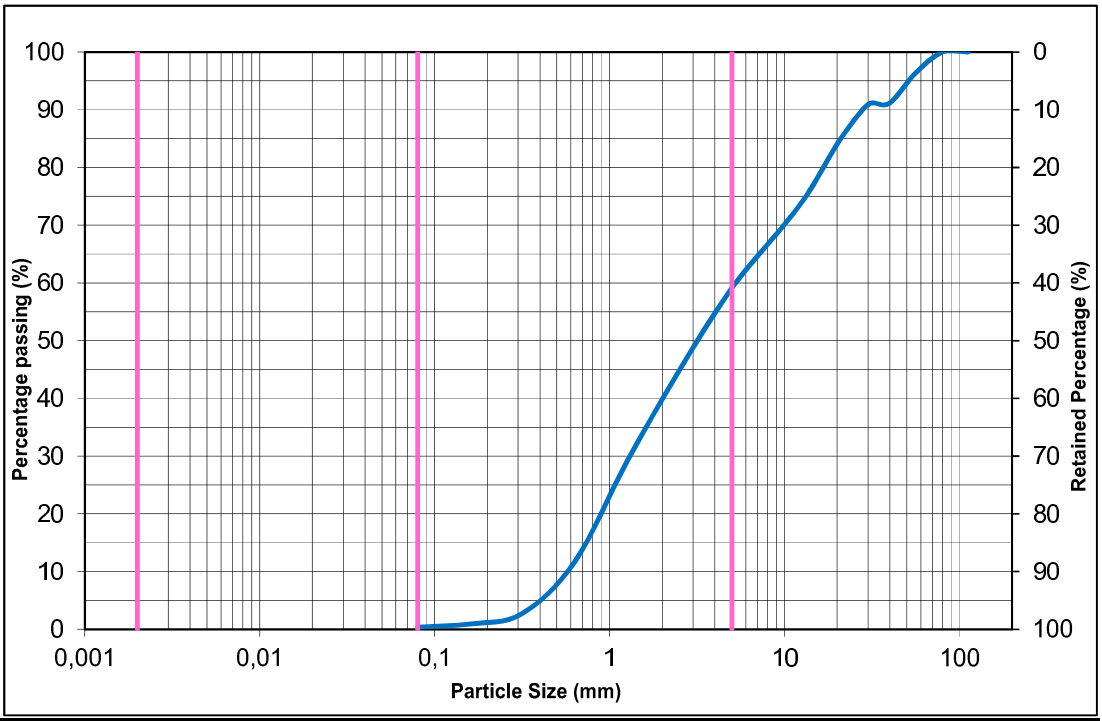
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-02-1
Depth : 0,70 - 1,20m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 02, 2019

Material Description : Sand and Gravel, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

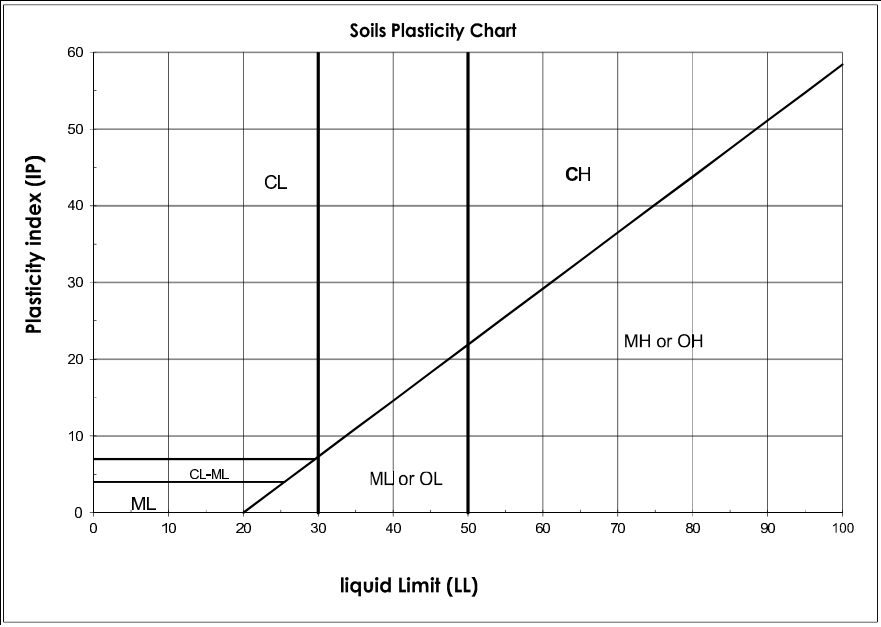
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	96
40,0	91
31,5	91
28,0	90
20,0	84
14,0	76
10,0	70
5,00	59
2,50	45
1,25	29
0,630	12
0,315	3
0,160	1
0,080	0,4



% Gravel: 40,9 % Sand : 58,7 % Fine particles: 0,4

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

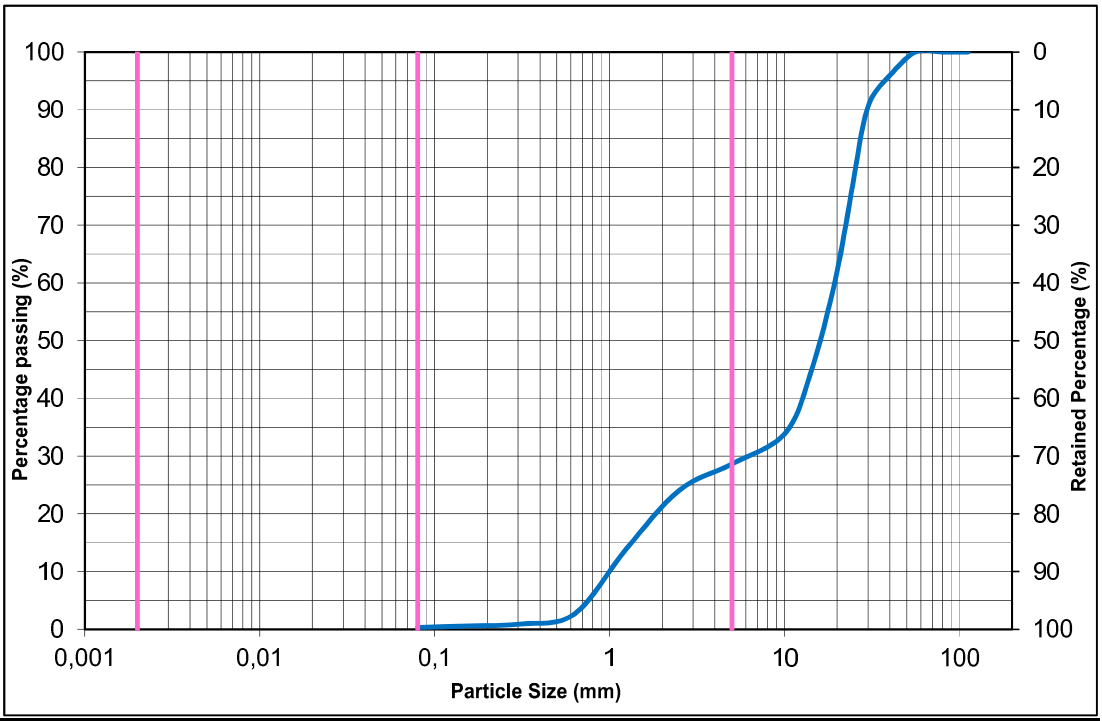
2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

Client :	Galaxy Lithium	Sampled by :	Manuel Verpaelst
Project :	Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment	Sampling Date :	August 02, 2019
	James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)		
Project No :	121622255		
Sample No :	PBS-03-2	Material Description :	Sandy Gravel, traces of fine particles
Depth :	1,00 - 1,20m		

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

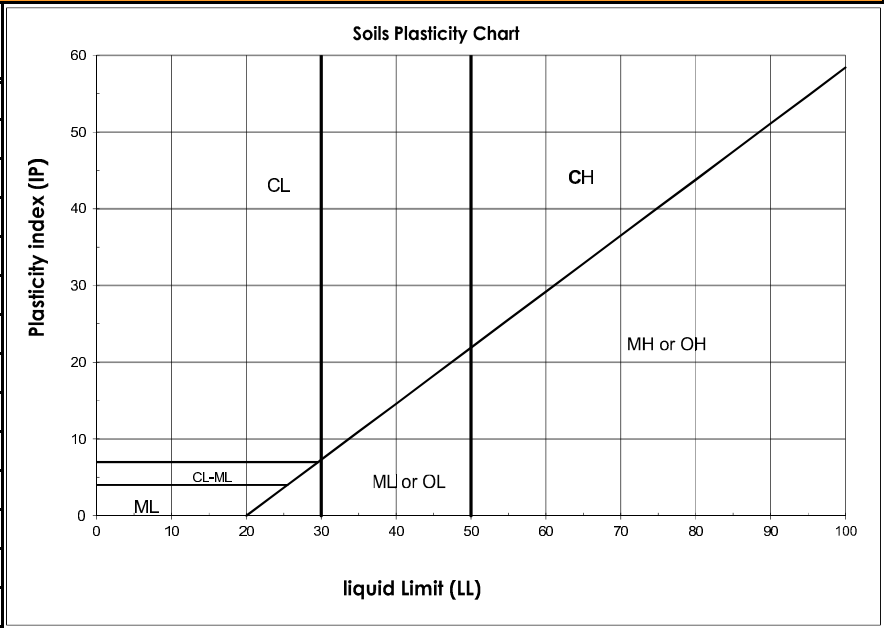
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	96
31,5	92
28,0	87
20,0	62
14,0	44
10,0	34
5,00	29
2,50	24
1,25	14
0,630	3
0,315	1
0,160	1
0,080	0,3



% Gravel: 71,4 % Sand : 28,3 % Fine particles: 0,3

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Ch, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

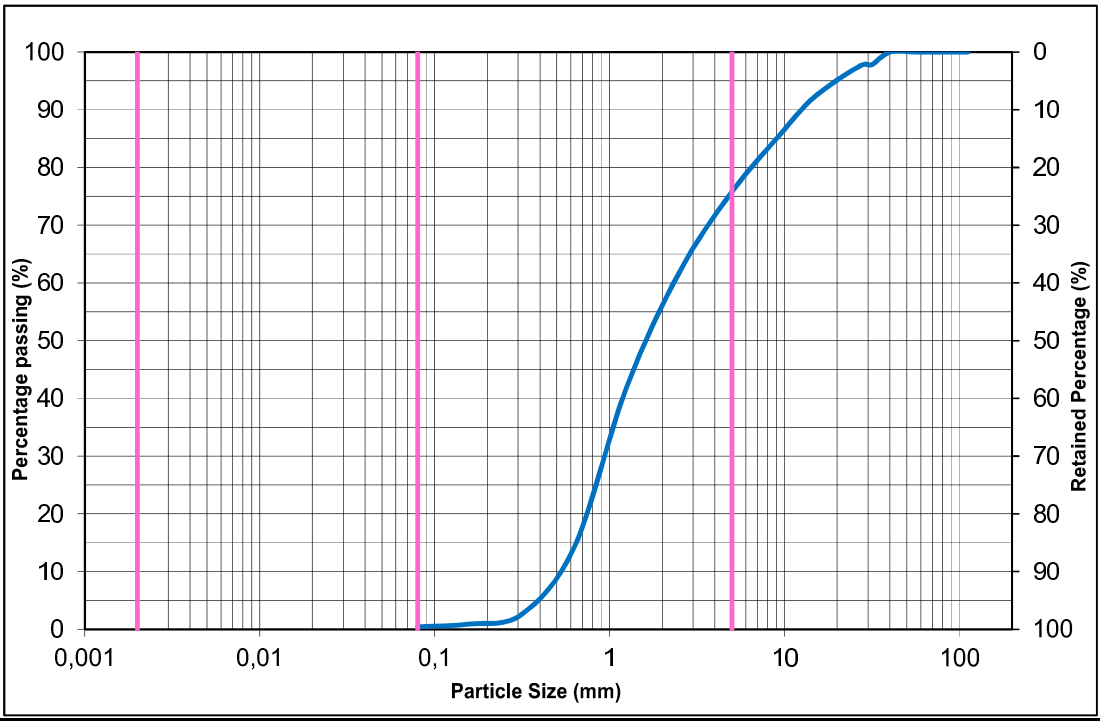
2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

Client :	Galaxy Lithium	Sampled by :	Manuel Verpaelst
Project :	Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment	Sampling Date :	August 02, 2019
	James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)		
Project No :	121622255		
Sample No :	PBS-04-1	Material Description :	Gravely Sand, traces of fine particles
Depth :	0,55 - 1,20m		

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

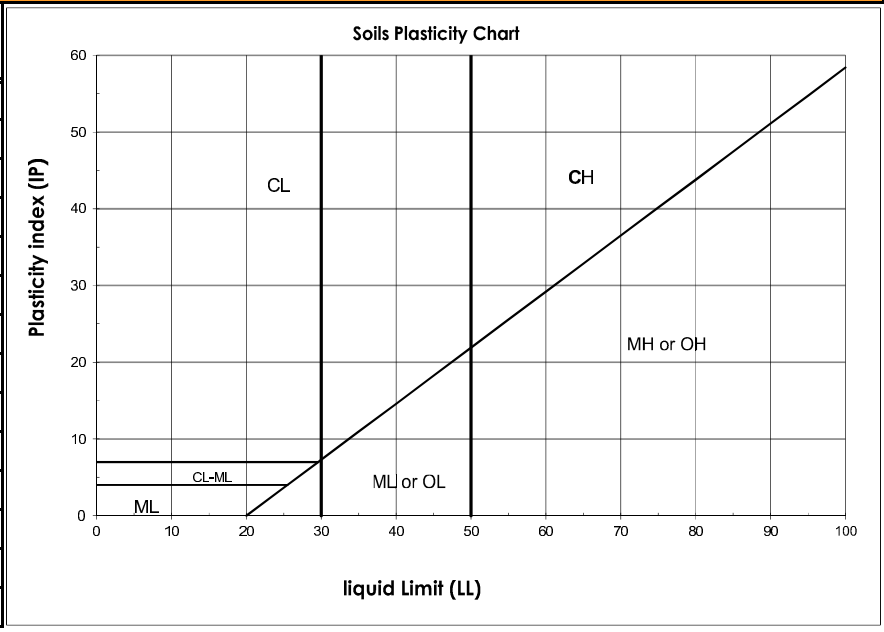
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	100
31,5	98
28,0	98
20,0	95
14,0	92
10,0	87
5,00	76
2,50	62
1,25	42
0,630	14
0,315	3
0,160	1
0,080	0,4



% Gravel: 24,2 % Sand : 75,3 % Fine particles: 0,4

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

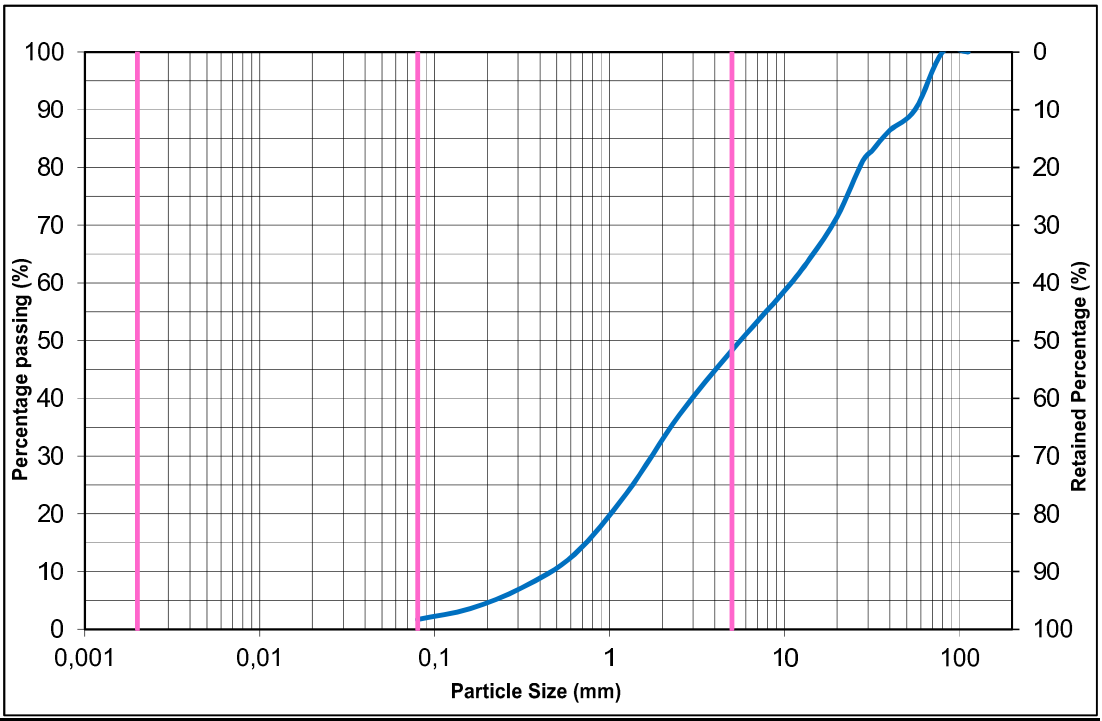
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-08-1
Depth : 0,05 - 1,00m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : July 31, 2019

Material Description : Gravel and Sand, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

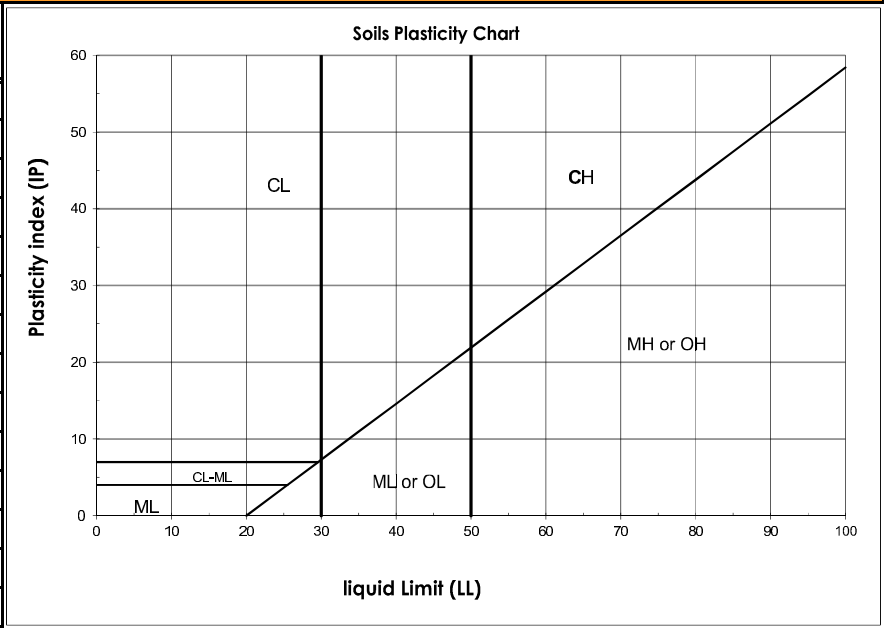
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	90
40,0	86
31,5	83
28,0	81
20,0	71
14,0	64
10,0	59
5,00	48
2,50	37
1,25	24
0,630	13
0,315	7
0,160	4
0,080	1,7



% Gravel: 51,7 % Sand : 46,6 % Fine particles: 1,7

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec
2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

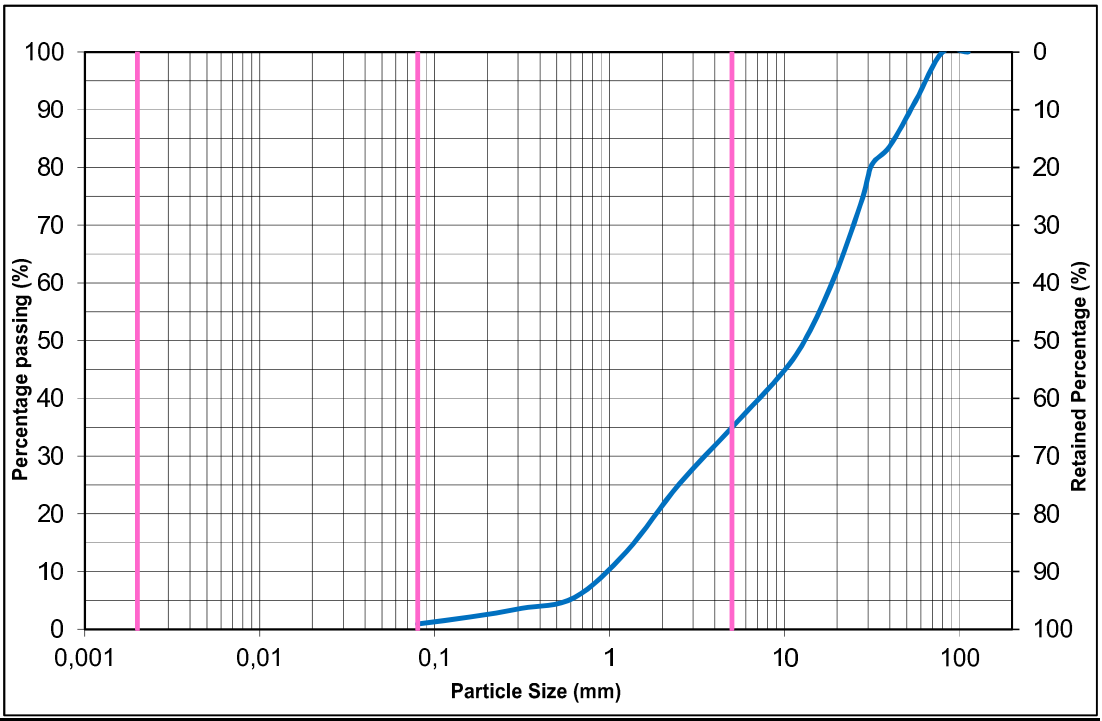
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-09-2
Depth : 0,06 - 1,10m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : July 31, 2019

Material Description : Sandy Gravel, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

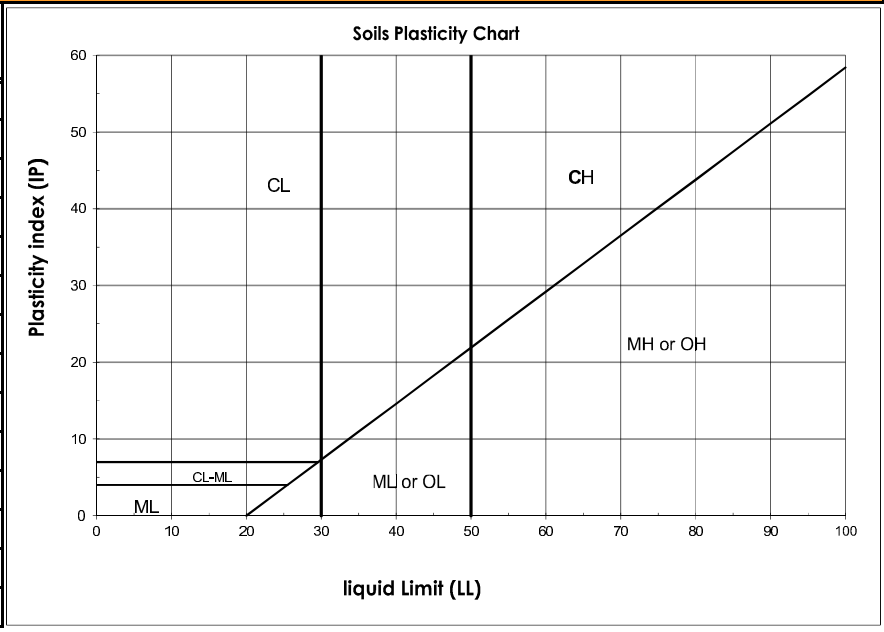
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	91
40,0	84
31,5	80
28,0	75
20,0	62
14,0	52
10,0	45
5,00	35
2,50	25
1,25	13
0,630	6
0,315	4
0,160	2
0,080	0,9



% Gravel: 65,1 % Sand : 34,0 % Fine particles: 0,9

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

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Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

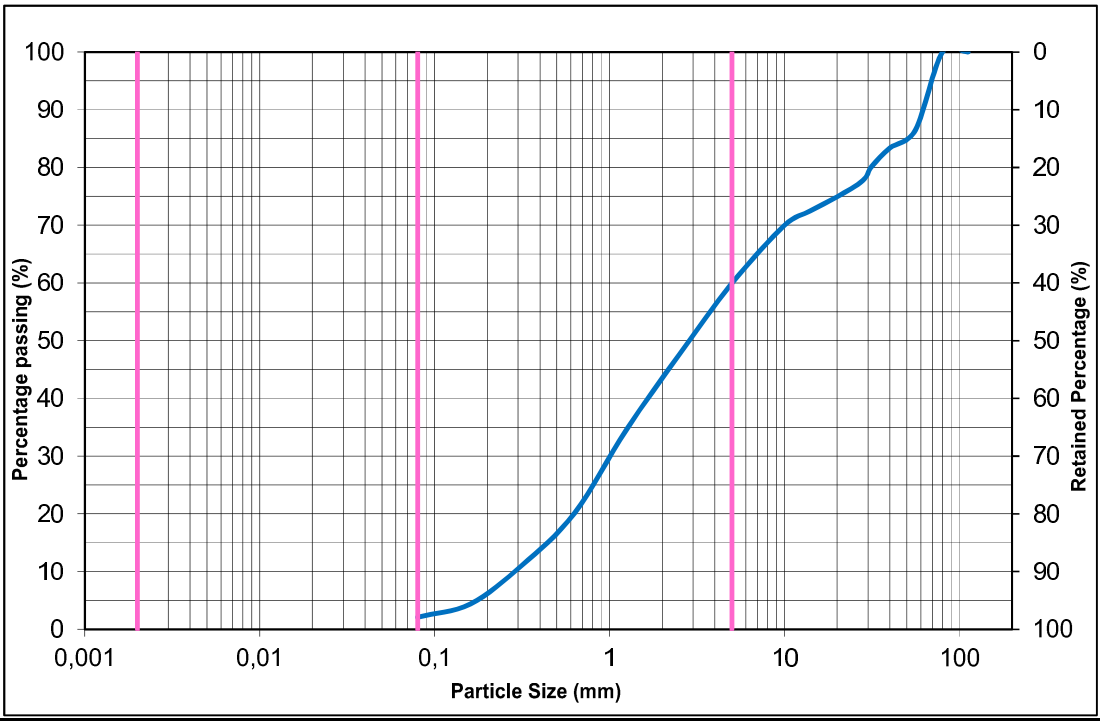
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-10-1
Depth : 0,00 - 0,60m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : July 31, 2019

Material Description : Sand and Gravel, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

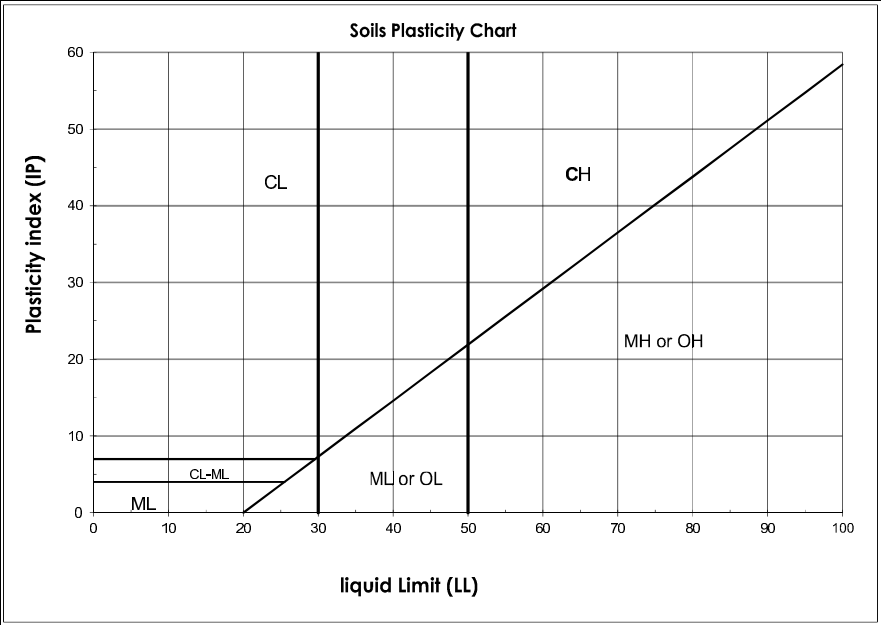
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	86
40,0	83
31,5	80
28,0	78
20,0	75
14,0	72
10,0	70
5,00	60
2,50	48
1,25	35
0,630	20
0,315	11
0,160	4
0,080	2,1



% Gravel: 40,1 % Sand : 57,8 % Fine particles: 2,1

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit C., B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

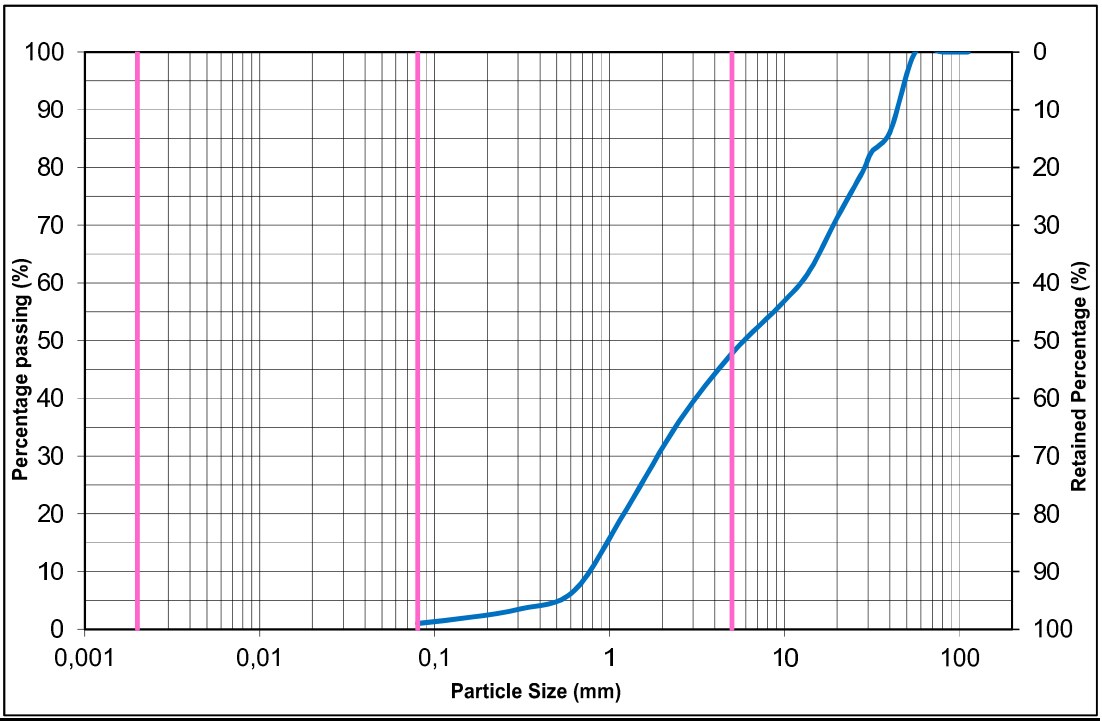
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-11-2
Depth : 0,00 - 1,00m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : July 31, 2019

Material Description : Gravel and Sand, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

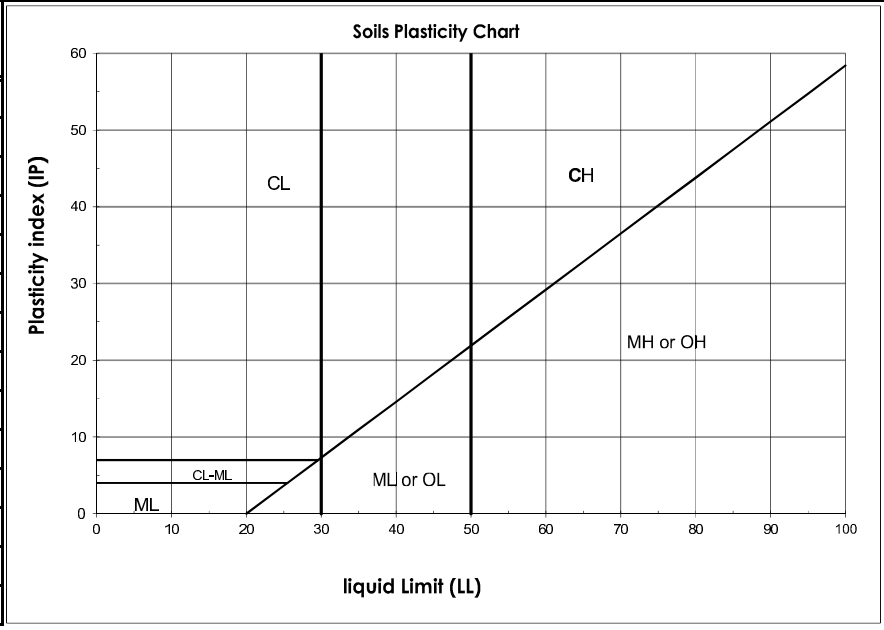
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	86
31,5	83
28,0	79
20,0	71
14,0	62
10,0	57
5,00	48
2,50	36
1,25	21
0,630	7
0,315	4
0,160	2
0,080	1,0



% Gravel: 52,2 % Sand : 46,8 % Fine particles: 1,0

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Ct, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

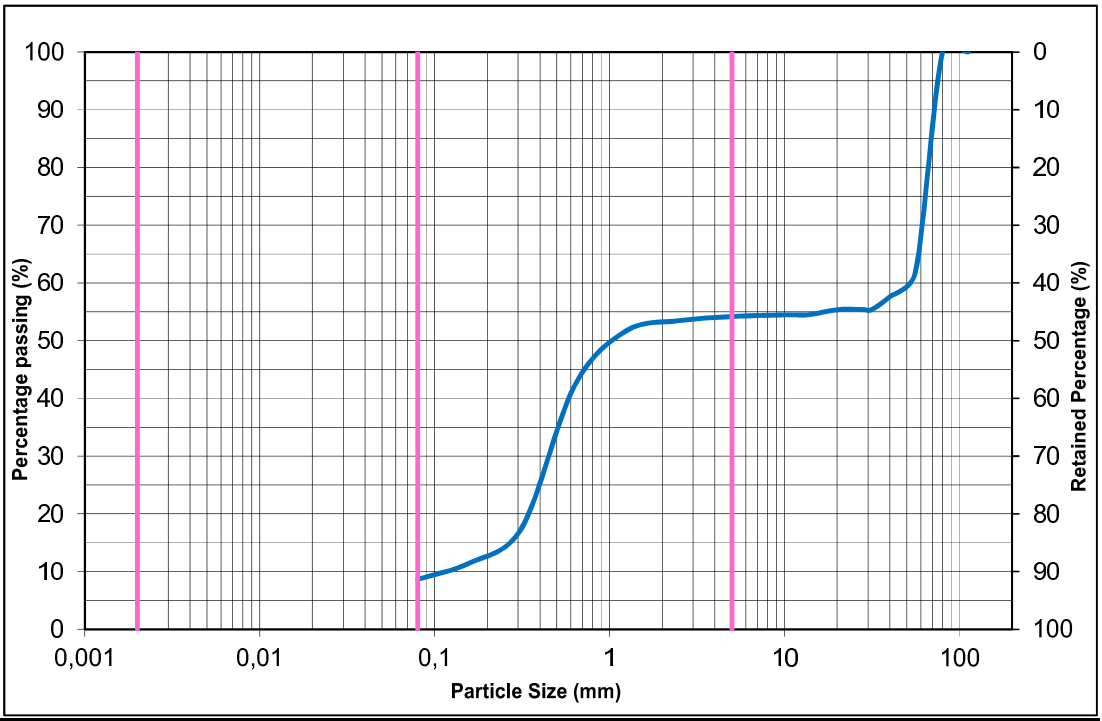
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-15-1
Depth : 0,10 - 0,55m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 01, 2019

Material Description : Gravel and Sand, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

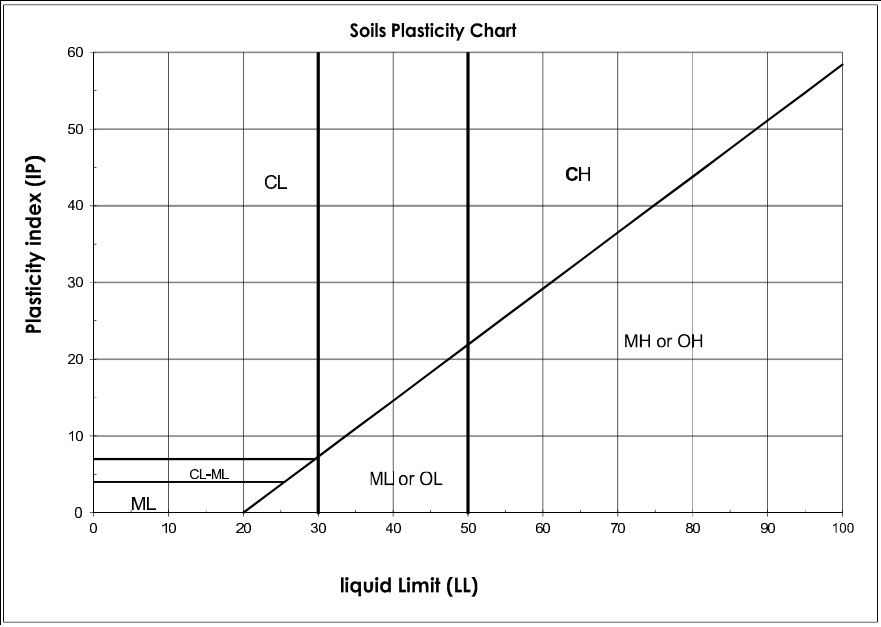
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	62
40,0	58
31,5	55
28,0	55
20,0	55
14,0	55
10,0	54
5,00	54
2,50	53
1,25	52
0,630	42
0,315	18
0,160	12
0,080	8,7



% Gravel: 45,8 % Sand : 45,5 % Fine particles: 8,7

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit C., B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

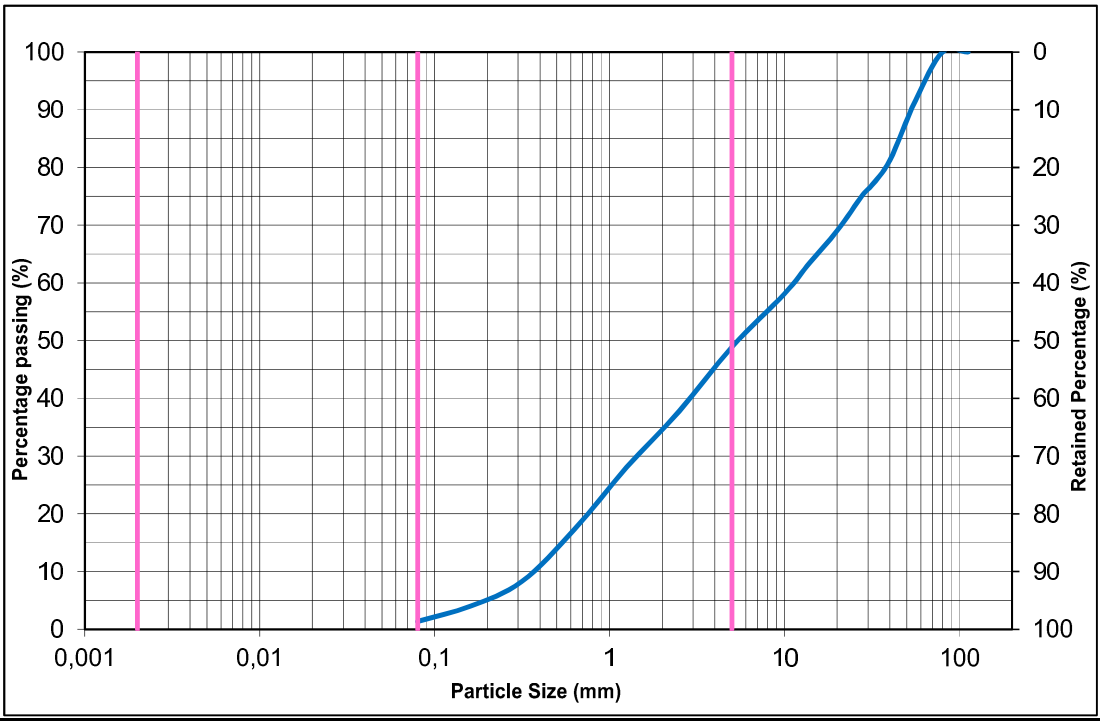
2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

Client :	Galaxy Lithium	Sampled by :	Manuel Verpaelst
Project :	Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment	Sampling Date :	August 03, 2019
	James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)		
Project No :	121622255		
Sample No :	PBS-17-1	Material Description :	Gravel and Sand, traces of fine particles
Depth :	0,50 - 1,10m		

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

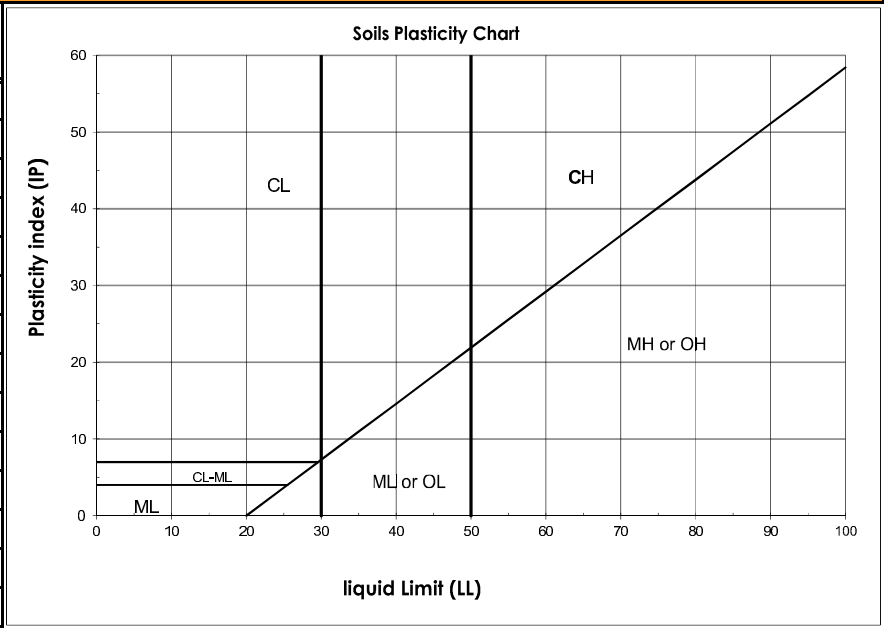
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	92
40,0	81
31,5	77
28,0	75
20,0	69
14,0	64
10,0	58
5,00	49
2,50	38
1,25	28
0,630	17
0,315	8
0,160	4
0,080	1,4



% Gravel: 51,1 % Sand : 47,5 % Fine particles: 1,4

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Ch, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

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2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

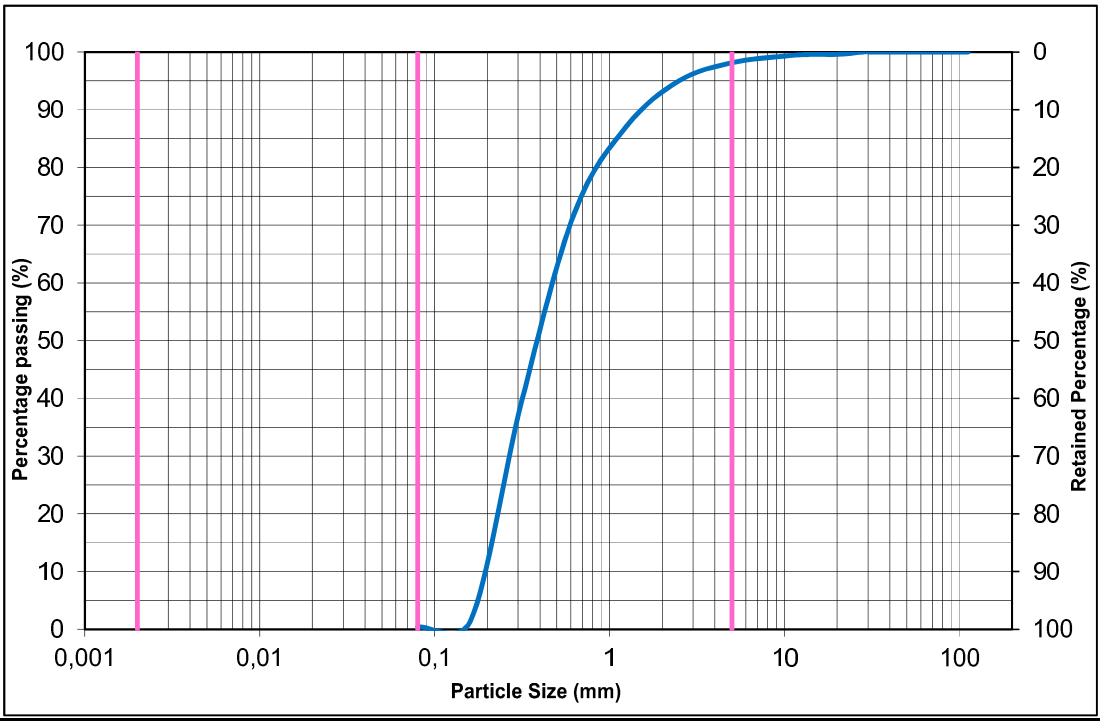
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-19-1
Depth : 0,55 - 1,40m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 04, 2019

Material Description : Sand, traces of Gravel, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

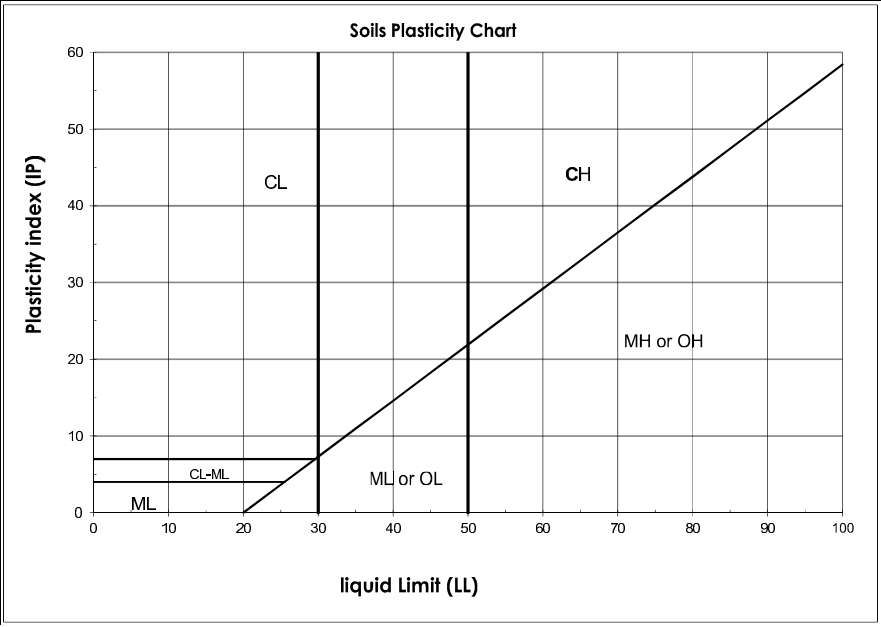
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	100
31,5	100
28,0	100
20,0	100
14,0	100
10,0	99
5,00	98
2,50	95
1,25	87
0,630	72
0,315	40
0,160	1
0,080	0,4



% Gravel: 1,9 % Sand : 97,7 % Fine particles: 0,4

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit [illegible], B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

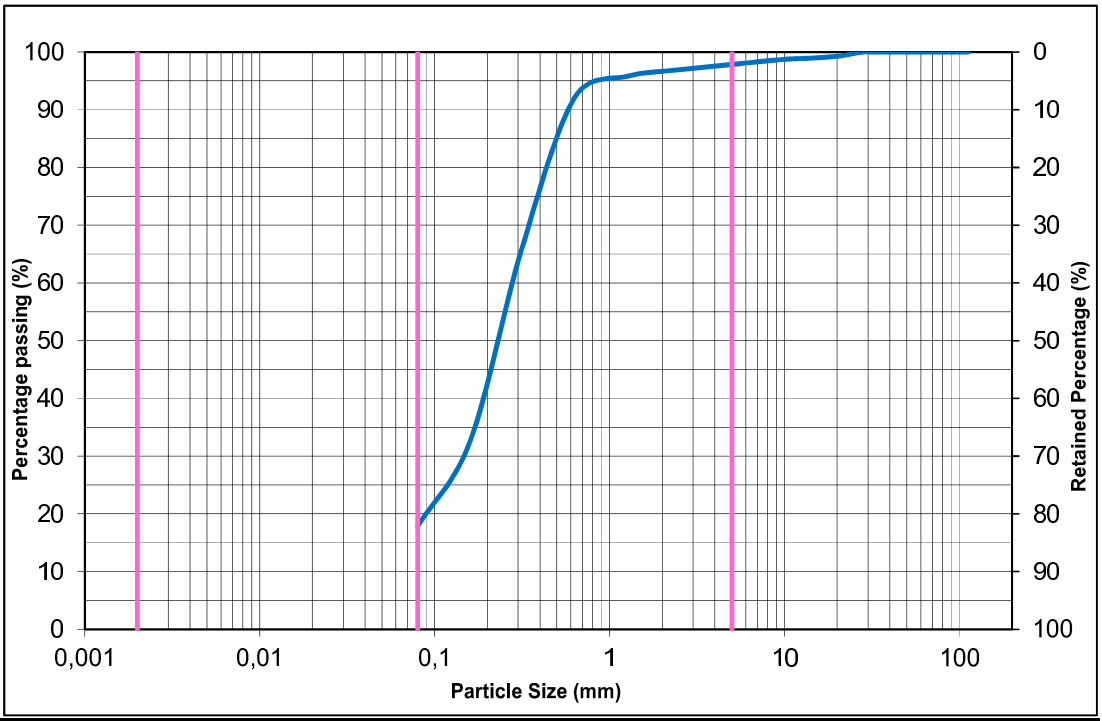
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-21-1
Depth : 0,05 - 1,75m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 04, 2019

Material Description : Sand, some fine particles, traces of Gravel

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

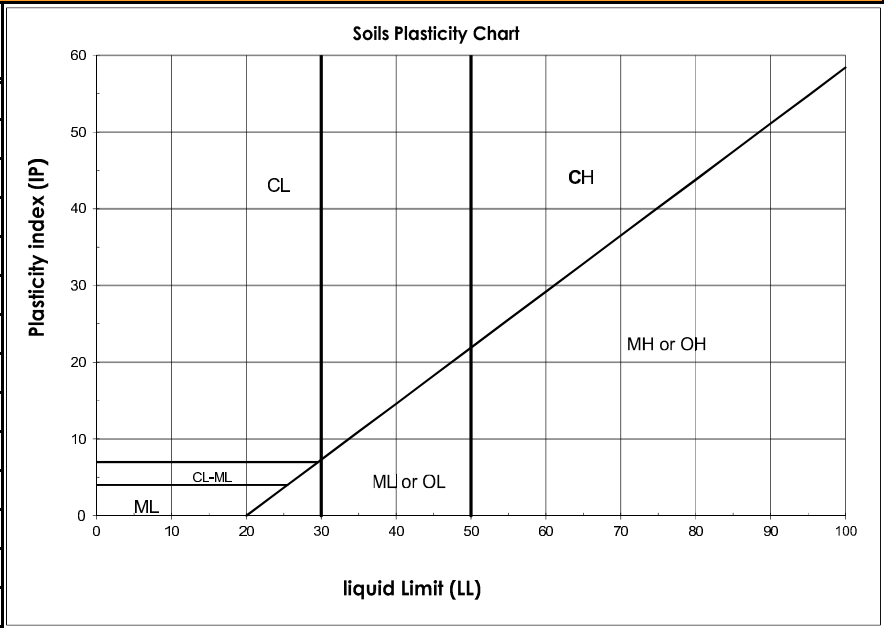
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	100
31,5	100
28,0	100
20,0	99
14,0	99
10,0	99
5,00	98
2,50	97
1,25	96
0,630	92
0,315	66
0,160	33
0,080	17,9



% Gravel: 2,1 % Sand : 80,0 % Fine particles: 17,9

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec

2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

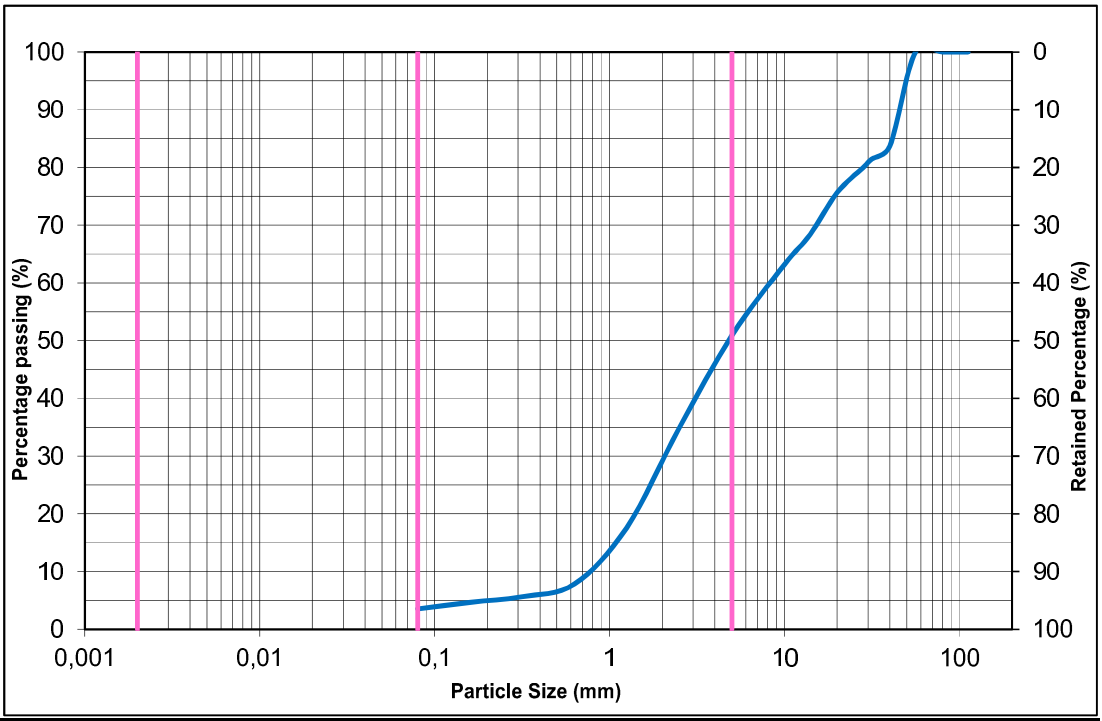
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-22-1
Depth : 0,40 - 0,70m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 01, 2019

Material Description : Gravel and Sand, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

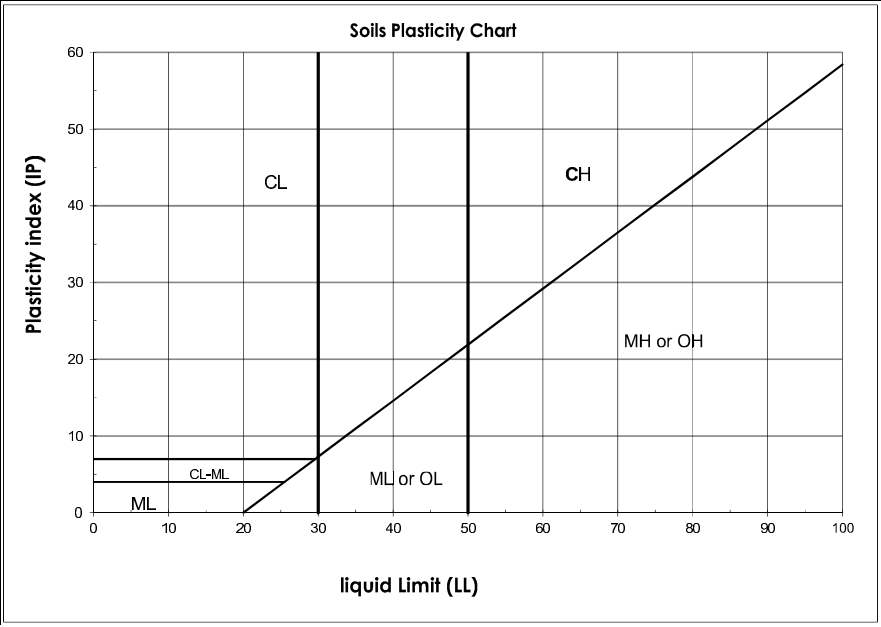
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	84
31,5	81
28,0	80
20,0	76
14,0	68
10,0	63
5,00	51
2,50	35
1,25	18
0,630	8
0,315	6
0,160	5
0,080	3,5



% Gravel: 49,1 % Sand : 47,4 % Fine particles: 3,5

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit Cyr, B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

Stantec
2273 Michelin Street,
Laval QC, H7L 5B8

LABORATORY TESTING REPORT

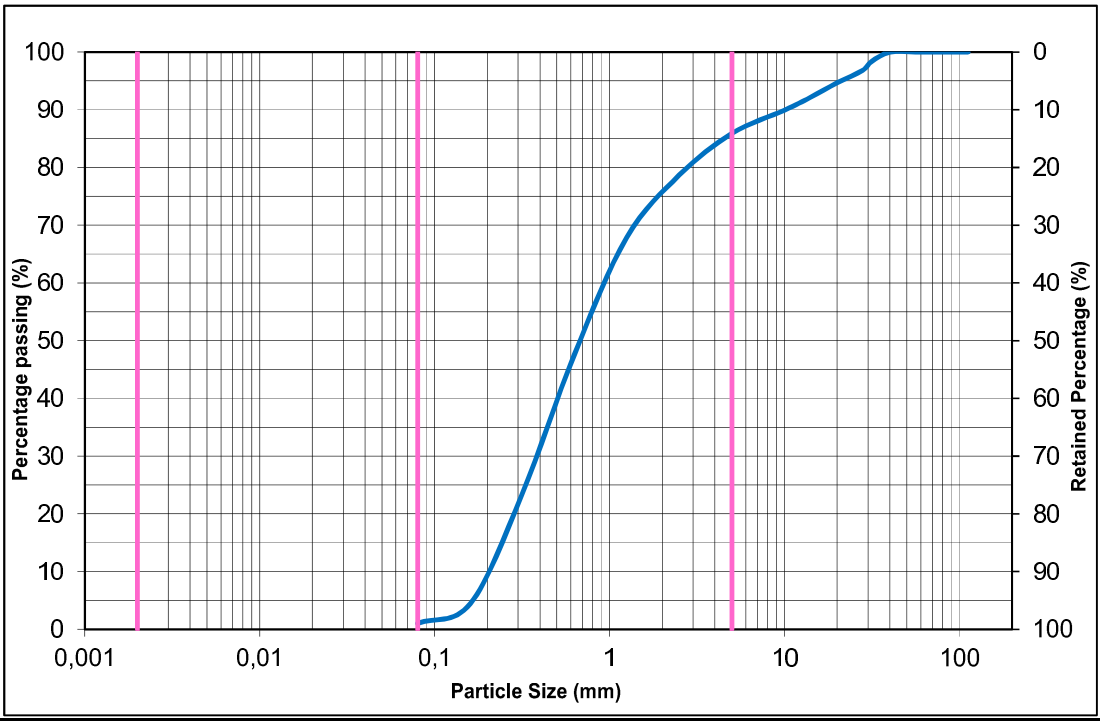
Client : Galaxy Lithium
Project : Potentiel Borrow Source Assessment
James Bay Road (vicinity of roadstop KM 381)
Project No : 121622255
Sample No : PBS-23-1
Depth : 0,00 - 0,30m

Sampled by : Manuel Verpaelst
Sampling Date : August 03, 2019

Material Description : Sand, some Gravel, traces of fine particles

Grain Size Analysis (BNQ 2501-025)

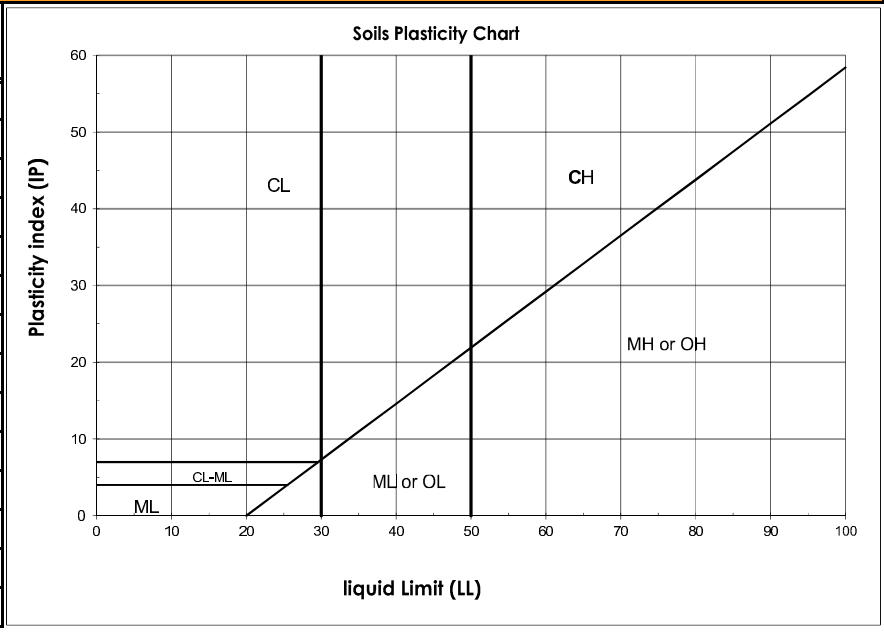
Openings Dimensions	Cumulative Results
mm	%
112	100
80,0	100
56,0	100
40,0	100
31,5	98
28,0	97
20,0	95
14,0	92
10,0	90
5,00	86
2,50	79
1,25	68
0,630	48
0,315	23
0,160	4
0,080	1,0



% Gravel: 14,2 % Sand : 84,8 % Fine particles: 1,0

Other tests

Test / Standard	Results



Remarks :

Prepared by : Benoit C., B. Sc. Geology. **Date :** August 28, 2019

APPENDIX F

Photographic Album

Photo 1 : Test pit PBS-02-1

Photo 2 : Test pit PBS-03-1

Photo 3 : Test pit PBS-03-2

Photo 4 : Test pit PBS-04-1

Photo 5 : Test pit PBS-07-1

Photo 6 : Test pit PBS-08-1

Photo 7 : Test pit PBS-08-2

Photo 8 : Test pit PBS-09-1

Photo 9 : Test pit PBS-09-2

Photo 10 : Test pit PBS-10-1

Photo 11 : Test pit PBS-11-1

Photo 12 : Test pit PBS-11-2

Photo 13 : Test pit PBS-11-3

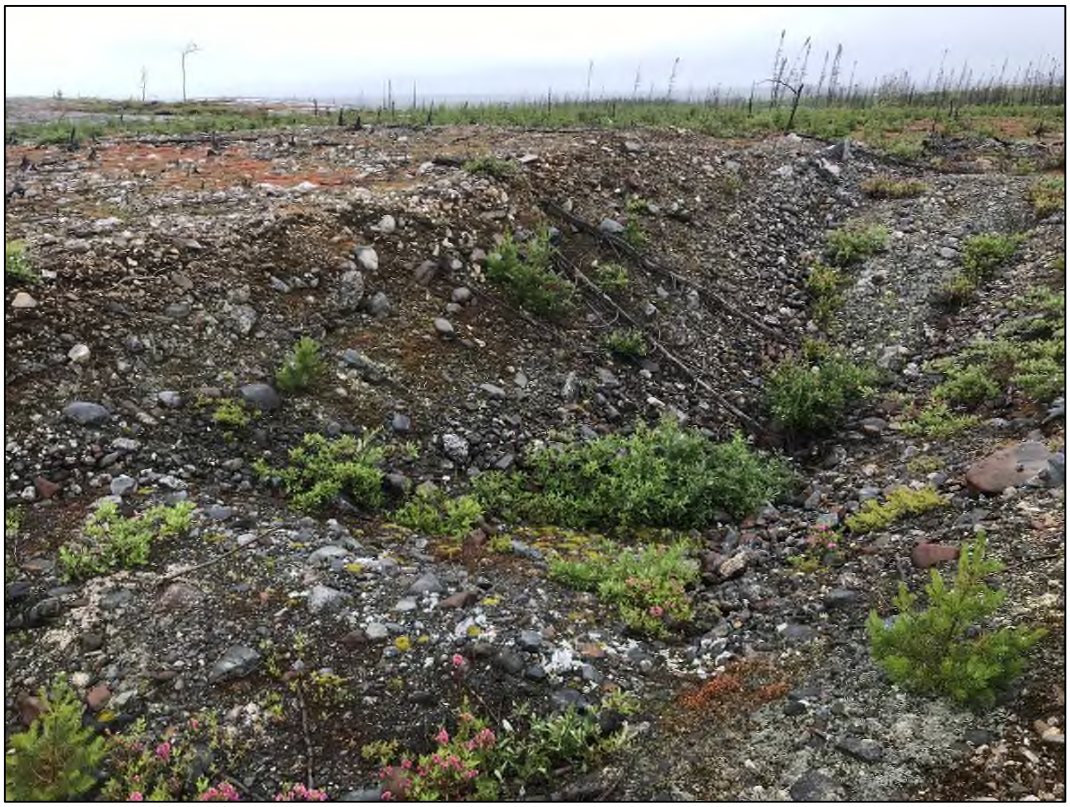


Photo 14 : Test pit PBS-11-4

Photo 15 : Test pit PBS-13-1

Photo 16 : Test pit PBS-15-1

Photo 17 : Test pit PBS-15-2

Photo 18 : Test pit PBS-16-1

Photo 19 : Test pit PBS-17-1

Photo 20 : Test pit PBS-18-1

Photo 21 : Test pit PBS-19-1

Photo 22 : Test pit PBS-19-2

Photo 23 : Test pit PBS-19-3

Photo 24 : Test pit PBS-21-1

Photo 25 : Test pit PBS-22-1

Photo 26 : Test pit PBS-23-1