

International Lithium Corp.

(TNR:TSX)



LITHIUM
The Green Energy Alternative



Exploring Today For a Greener Tomorrow

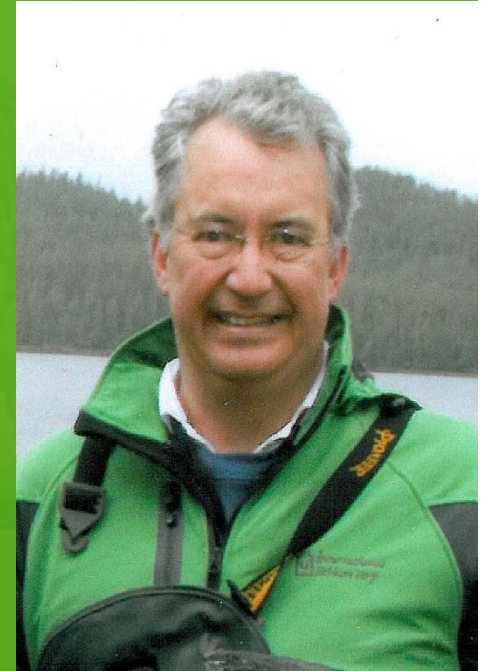
International Lithium Corp.
is Focused on the
Exploration of **Rare Metals**
to Satisfy the Demand and
Assist with the Move to a
Cleaner Energy Alternative

Responsibility is a Commitment
Upon which we all Benefit



Gary Schellenberg - CEO

- Dedicated Leadership with 30 Years Experience
- Managing Public Exploration Companies
- Principal for Private Geological Service Company
- International and Northern Project Focus



Mike Sieb - President

- Strong Operational Skills with 23 Years Experience
- Mining and Exploration
- Primarily Focused in Northern Canada



9

Projects
Worldwide

Geographic
and
Commodity
Diverse



Actively Sourcing Additional Opportunities
And Strategic Partnerships

What is Lithium?

- Lithium is a soft, silver-white metal that belongs to the alkali metal group of chemical elements. It is represented by the symbol Li, and it has the atomic number 3
- Lightest of all Metals
- Least Dense Solid Element
- Highest Specific Heat Capacity
- High Electrochemical Potential



“The Miracle Element”

Applications of Lithium

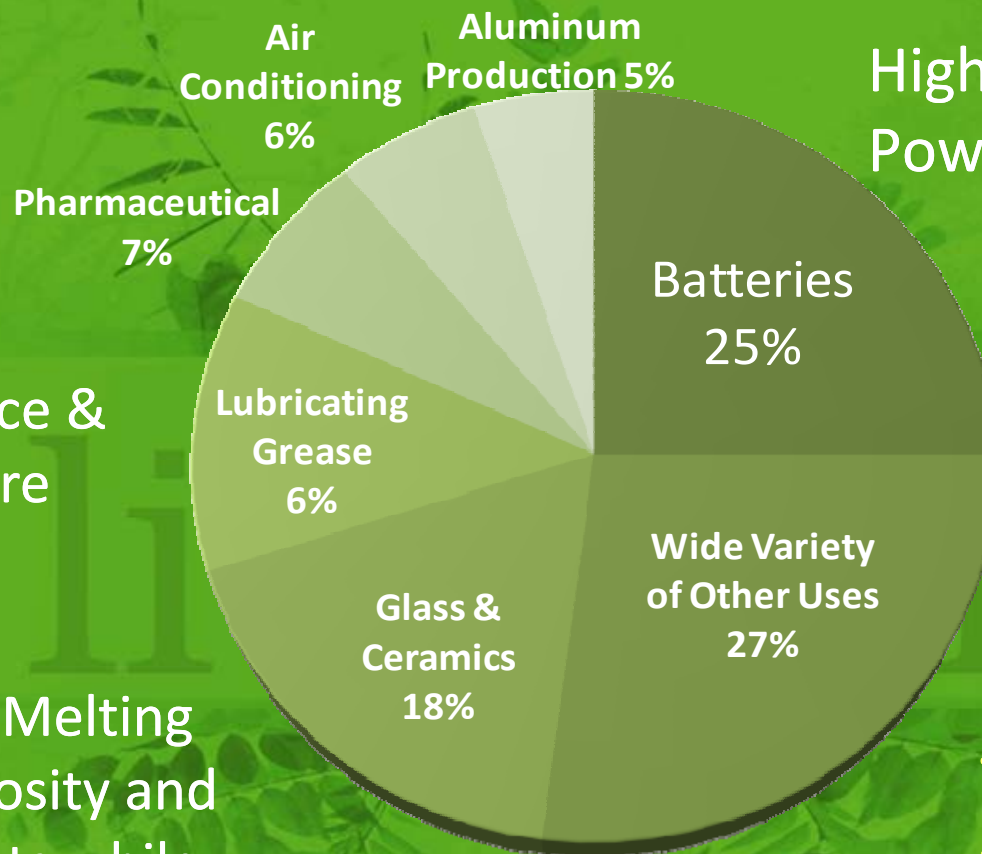


Improves Melting Behaviour of Aluminum Oxide

High Charge- and Power-to-Weight Ratio

Higher Performance & Temperature Tolerance

Decreases Melting Point, Viscosity and Energy Costs while Increasing Thermal Stability



75% of Lithium Produced is for Industrial Usage

Tantalum



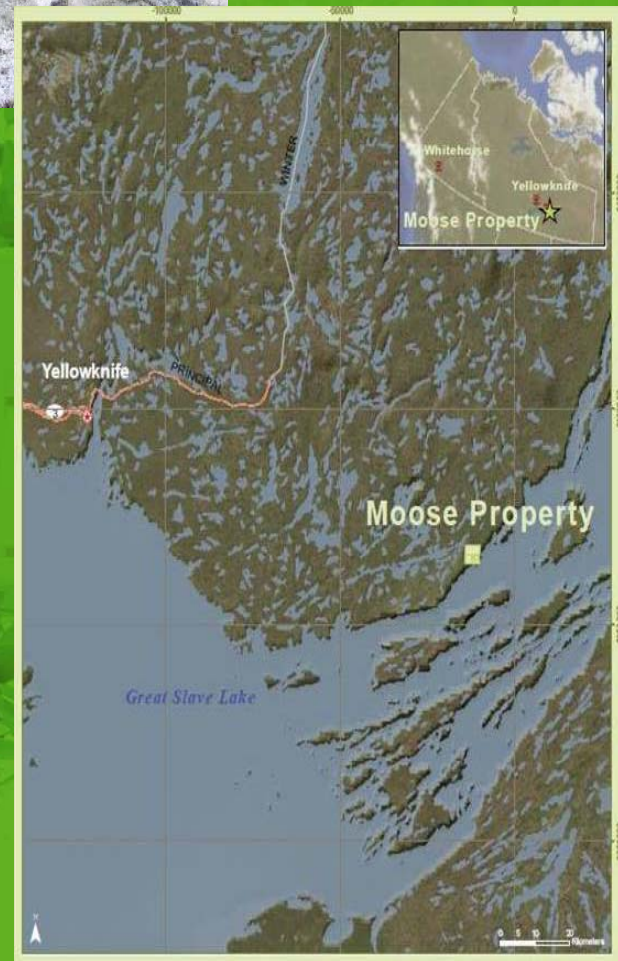
Previously known as *tantalum*) and is a chemical element with the symbol **Ta**.

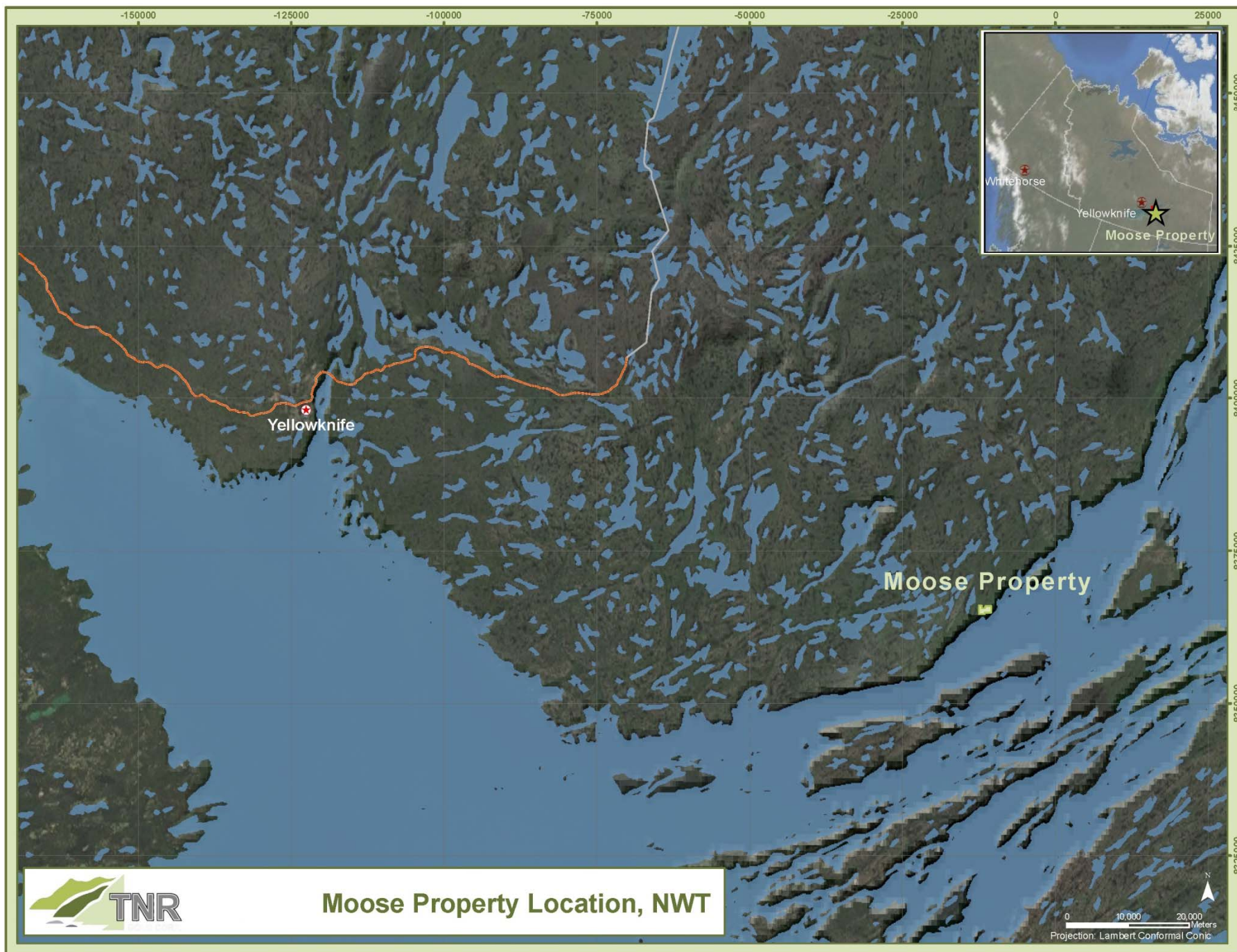
Tantalum is a rare, hard, blue-gray, lustrous transition metal and is highly corrosion resistant and occurs naturally in the mineral tantalite always together with the chemically similar niobium. It is part of the refractory metals group.

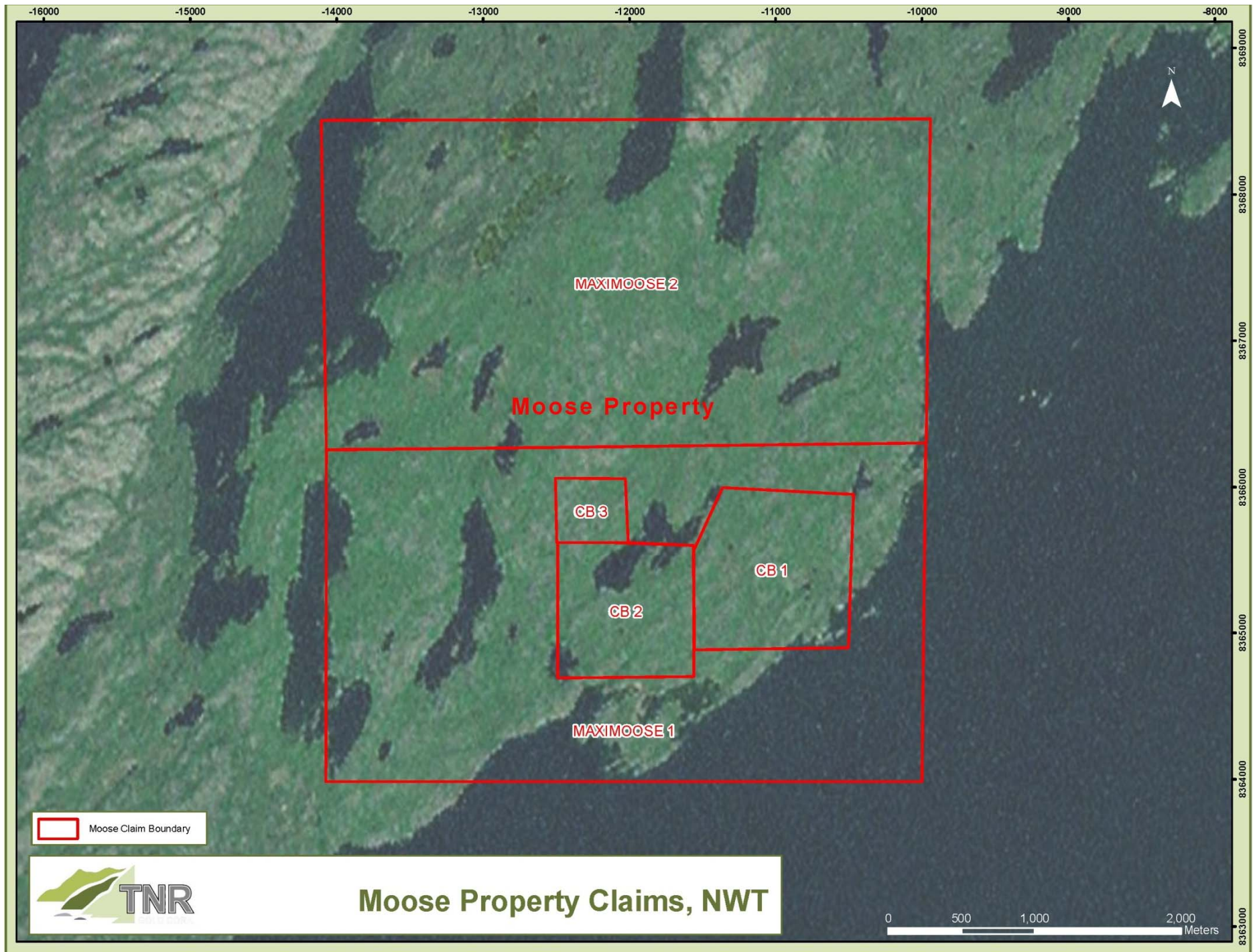
Tantalum applications :

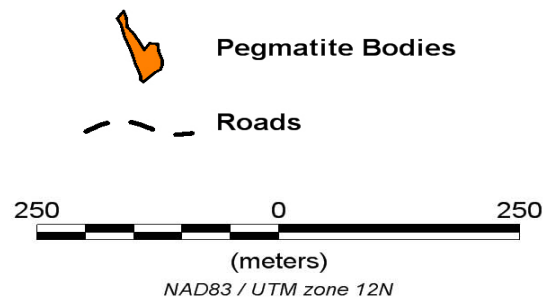
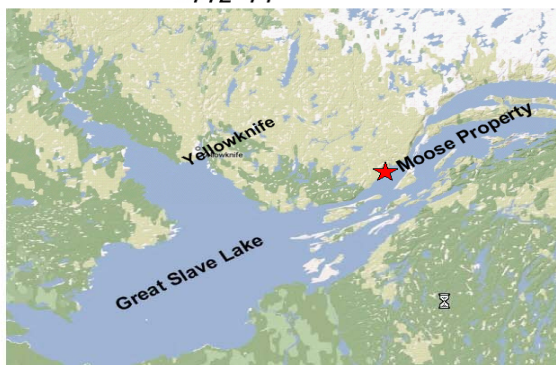
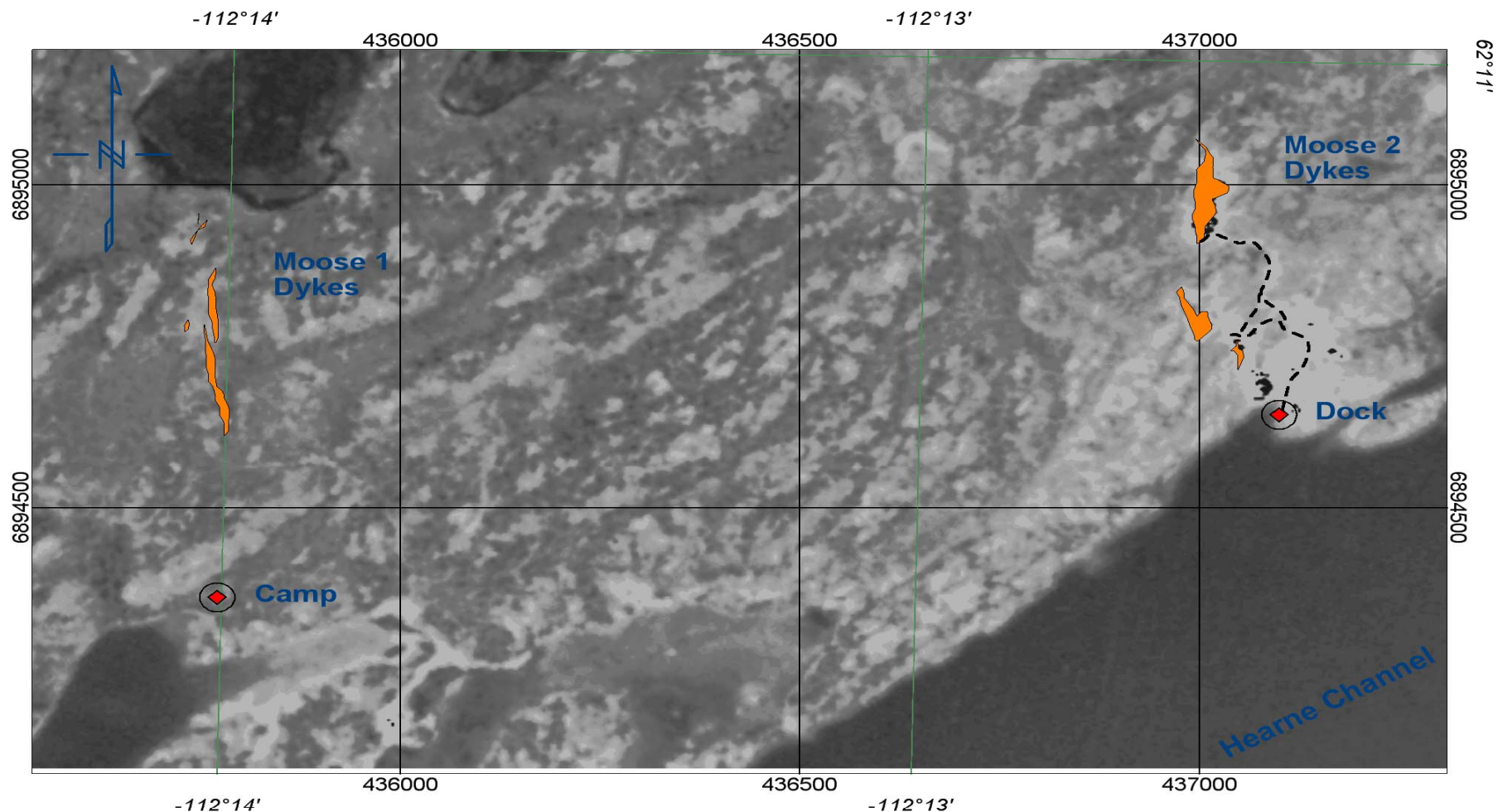
- **Ta** is widely used as a minor component in alloys,
- The chemical inertness of tantalum makes it a valuable substance for laboratory equipment and a substitute for platinum,
- but its main use today is in **tantalum capacitors in electronic equipment.**

- Located 115km Southeast of Yellowknife, Great Slave Lake area
- Low impact access along Great Slave Lake waterway by either barge in summer or ice road in winter
- Initial drill program planned to determine project potential







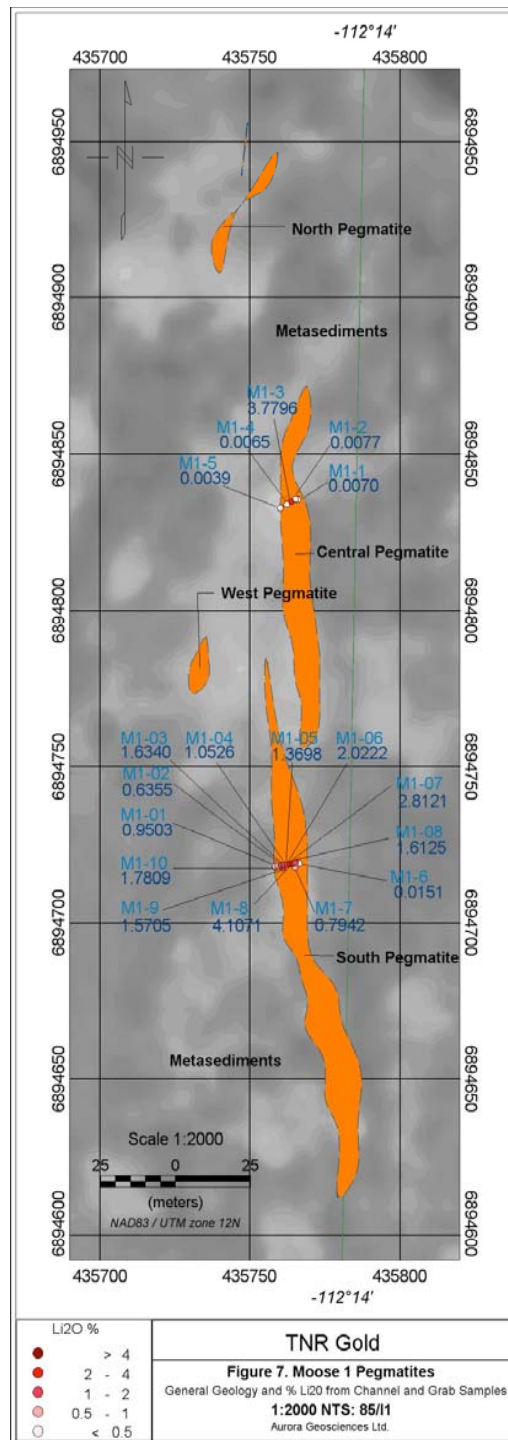


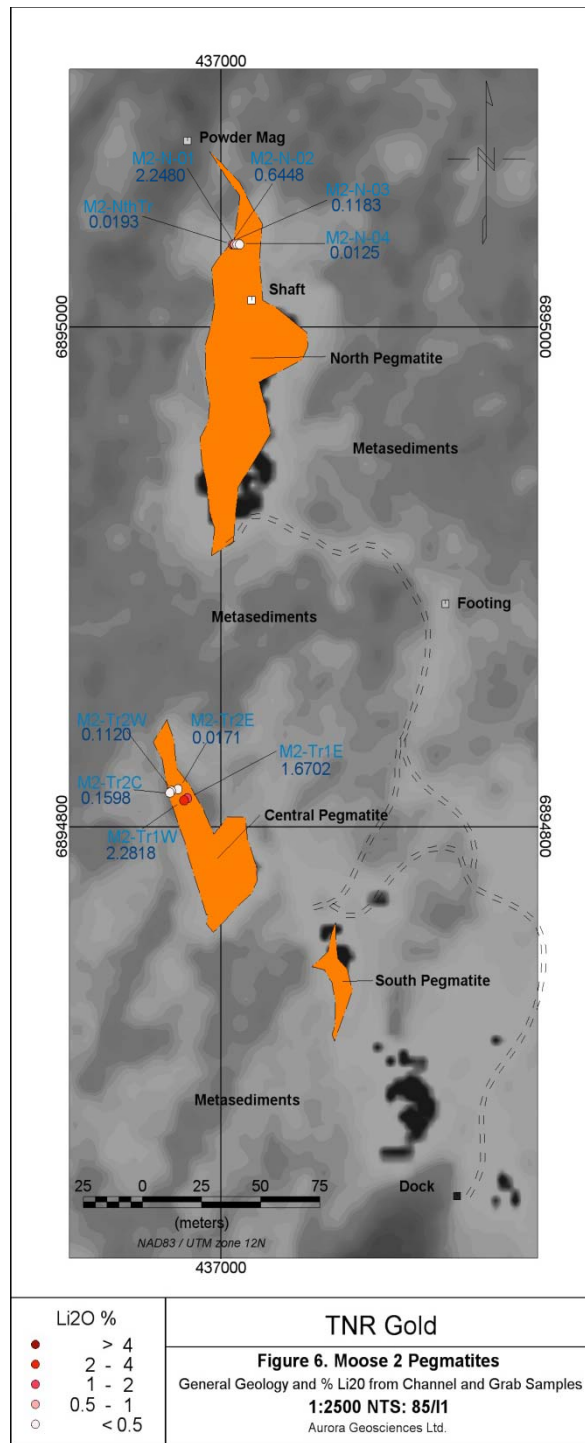
TNR Gold

Figure 5. Location Map

Moose 1 and 2 Pegmatites

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.





























Reverse Circulation

This method of drilling utilizes a dual tube drill string. Drill fluid or air flows down the annulus of the drill string, collects cuttings at the bit face and travels back up the center of the string. If using fluid instead of air, the fluid is collected on the surface where it is filtered and re-circulated in the drilling process.

Dealing with the cuttings at surface can be done two ways. The simplest is with a large corrugated water line (much like the intake from a water pump) where the drill return of cuttings, additives and water are allowed to travel through the corrugated water line (6" diameter) over a length of 50 to 100' and the fluids coming out of the end of the corrugated water line have minimal cuttings and additives left in the water and the return is re-used.

Mud

Mud rotary utilizes drilling fluid (mud) to cool down the drill bit and simultaneously remove cuttings from the bottom of the borehole.

Drilling mud can consists of various ingredients, the most common being bentonite and polymers. As the mud returns to the surface it is collected in a mud pit where the cuttings settle and the mud is reused in the drilling process.

This method is commonly used in sand and gravel formations where borehole wall stability is an issue. The drilling mud helps to stabilize the borehole wall and seal off areas that are absorbing excess amounts of fluid.

ORIGINAL BURNADETTE SPECIFICATIONS

- ¼" Plate Steel Construction
- Stainless Steel Grate Construction
- 1 ¼" Fire Brick Lining
- 8" Chimney Opening – 48" High Stack – supplied
- Beckett Industrial Burner – requires 7.1 amps maximum power draw
- Forced Air Injection System – for burn efficiency & temperature
- Top Chamber – door measures 18" x 24" for loading
- Bottom Chamber – door measures 16" x 21" for combustion & clean out
- Upper Burn Chamber – 24" diameter
- Reinforced Upper & Lower Chamber Doors
- Height – 70"
- Footprint – 25" x 25"
- Weight – 750 lb
- Fuel Type: Diesel – No. 1 Stove Oil or No. 2 Furnace Oil
- Max/Min Fuel Consumption – 1 ¼ to 1 ½ US Gal/Hr
- Burn Temperature 175,000 to 420,000 BTU & up to 1800 Degree F
- High Temperature Black Paint
- Auto Fuel Shut Off – after one hour
- 50 lb waste can be burned in less than 10 minutes

Note: The Original Burnadette model does not come with the screen safety guards or the skid and tank options. Both options would be available – call to enquire for cost.



** Both units require ½" wrench for assembly*

** Both units will have motor assembly & stack stored for transport*

Model w/skid and tank not shown



BURNADETTE 2 SPECIFICATIONS

- ¼" Plate Steel Construction
- Stainless Steel Grate Construction
- 2 ¼" Fire Brick Lining
- 8" Chimney Opening – 48" High Stack - supplied
- Beckett Industrial Burner - requires 7.1 amps maximum power draw
- Forced Air Injection System – for burn efficiency & temperature
- Top Chamber – door measures 24" x 24" for loading
- Bottom Chamber – door measures 16" x 26" for combustion & clean out
- Upper Burn Chamber – 30" diameter
- Reinforced Upper & Lower Chamber Doors
- Height – 96"
- Footprint - 36" x 36" / Model With skid & tank – 36" x 6 ½ ft
- Weight - 880 lb / Model with skid & tank -1000 lb
- Screen Safety - guards top of unit
- Fuel Type: Diesel -- No. 1 Stove Oil or No. 2 Furnace Oil
- Max/Min Fuel Consumption – 1 ¼ to 1 ½ US Gal/Hr
- Burn Temperature - 175,000 to 420,000 BTU & up to 1800 degree F
- High Temperature Black Paint
- Auto Fuel Shut off After One Hour
- 75 lb waste can be burned in less than 10 minutes

