ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: WLC

29 September 2026

Latest drilling at Spodumene Mountain further demonstrates continuity of spodumene pegmatite mineralisation

Highlights

- Visual results[1] from an additional 10 drill holes confirm spodumene-bearing pegmatite in every hole.
- The current drilling program is increasingly moving from demonstrating lateral extent toward defining the geometry and continuity of the mineralised pegmatite system.
- Coarse-grained spodumene mineralisation continues to be visually observed throughout the newly drilled areas.
- A fourth diamond drill rig mobilised in September and first assay results due within three to six weeks.
- The Company recently hosted analysts and brokers for a site visit to Spodumene Mountain, providing them with a firsthand view of the project and the ongoing exploration program.

[1]*Cautionary Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

WhiteRock Lithium Corp. (ASX: WLC) (**WhiteRock, WLC** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing 2026 diamond drilling program at the Banana Lithium Project (**Project**) in Québec, Canada. The drilling program is planned to continue through October 2026 and the visual results for the first seven holes were released on 9 September 2026. The latest drilling provides further geological indication of the apparent continuity of the Spodumene Mountain lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite system within the Project, with spodumene-bearing pegmatite intersected in each of the ten newly reported drill holes, BL26-037 through BL26-046.

The new batch of holes are progressively stepping toward previously reported drilling. Four holes in the southwest and three in the northeast further confirm strike extension and the remaining three holes are part of the more intensive drilling of a 100 m by 100 m grid pattern in the centre of Spodumene Mountain. This drilling is beginning to close the gap between the previously reported step-out areas along strike and

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provides further geological indication that spodumene-bearing pegmatites persist throughout the targeted Spodumene Mountain corridor. Importantly, drilling continues to intersect substantial downhole widths of pegmatite. Six holes returned individual pegmatite intersections exceeding 50 m downhole (Table 1).

Several holes intersected multiple stacked spodumene-bearing pegmatites, further highlighting the scale and geological potential of the LCT pegmatite system at Spodumene Mountain. Particularly notable are visual observations from recent drilling in the central part of Spodumene Mountain. BL26-044 intersected three pegmatite intervals greater than 10 m downhole with visually estimated spodumene abundances of 25–35%: 51.0 m from 52.5 m to 103.5 m, 29.9 m from 162.9 m to 192.8 m (photographs displayed in Figure 3), and 14.5 m from 197.3 m to 211.8 m. BL26-041 intersected 84.0 m of pegmatite from 8.0 m to 91.9 m, with visually estimated spodumene abundance of 15–25% (Table 1). All reported intervals are downhole core lengths and true widths have not yet been determined with sufficient confidence. Laboratory assays are pending and will be reported once received and QA/QC reviewed. These are expected within the next three to six weeks. Spodumene mineralisation is dominantly coarse-grained, occurring as centimetre- to decimetre-scale crystals within the pegmatite (examples presented in Figure *1*). This is consistent with the visual results for the seven holes previously announced on 9 September 2026. Along strike to both the southwest and northeast, drilling continues to intersect wide spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatites (Table 1), supporting the interpreted continuity of the pegmatite system along the currently tested strike extent.

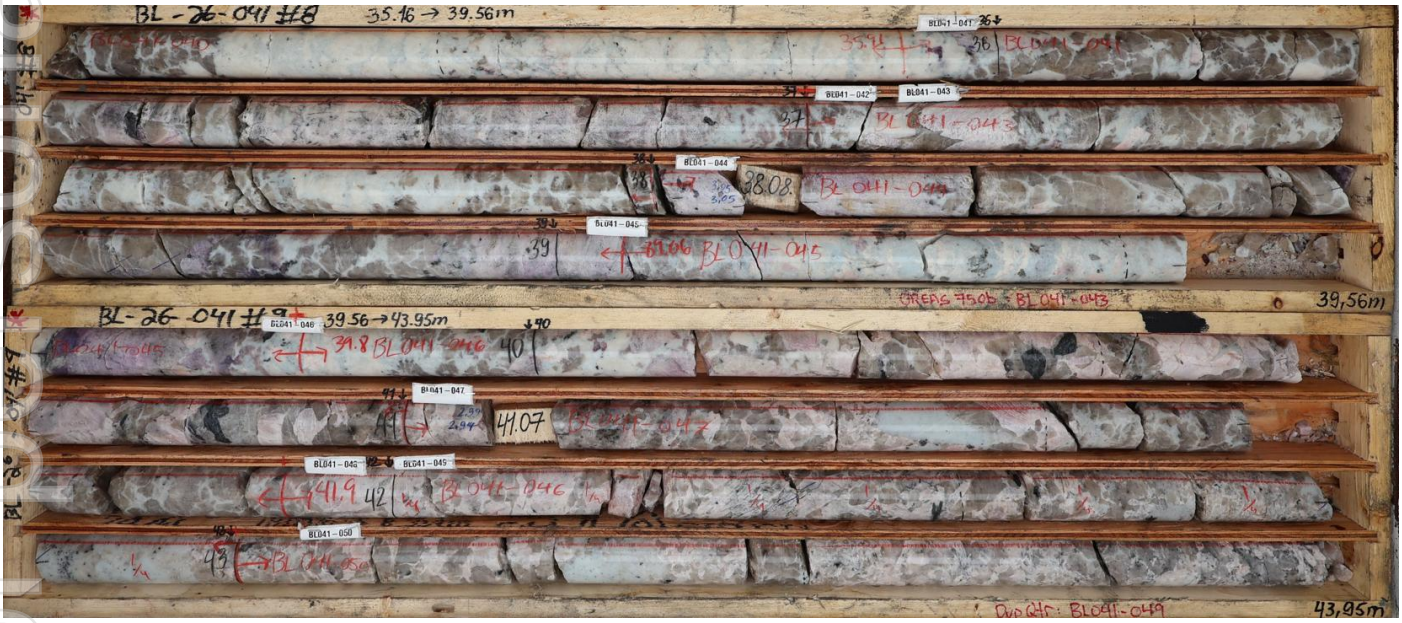


Figure 1: Select core pictures from 35.16 to 43.95 m of coarse-grained spodumene pegmatite in BL26-041 from within a larger interval from 8.0 – 91.9 m. Visual estimate of white and pink appearing spodumene in this interval is 15-20%.

Simon Hay, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WhiteRock Lithium, said:

"We are extremely encouraged by what we are seeing as drilling progresses at Spodumene Mountain. We continue to intersect spodumene-bearing pegmatite, including multiple substantial downhole intervals, as our drilling continues to close the gap between the previously reported northeast and southwest areas and supports our objective of targeting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in H1 2027, subject to the results of ongoing drilling and assays.

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"What is particularly exciting is the increasing predictability of the pegmatite system as drilling progresses. The spodumene-bearing pegmatites are being intersected broadly where anticipated by our evolving geological model, providing growing confidence in our interpretation of their geometry and continuity.

"With assays pending, we remain focused on systematically drilling the system to better understand its geometry, continuity, grade and scale. The consistency of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites encountered to date gives us strong encouragement as we advance the 2026 drill program."

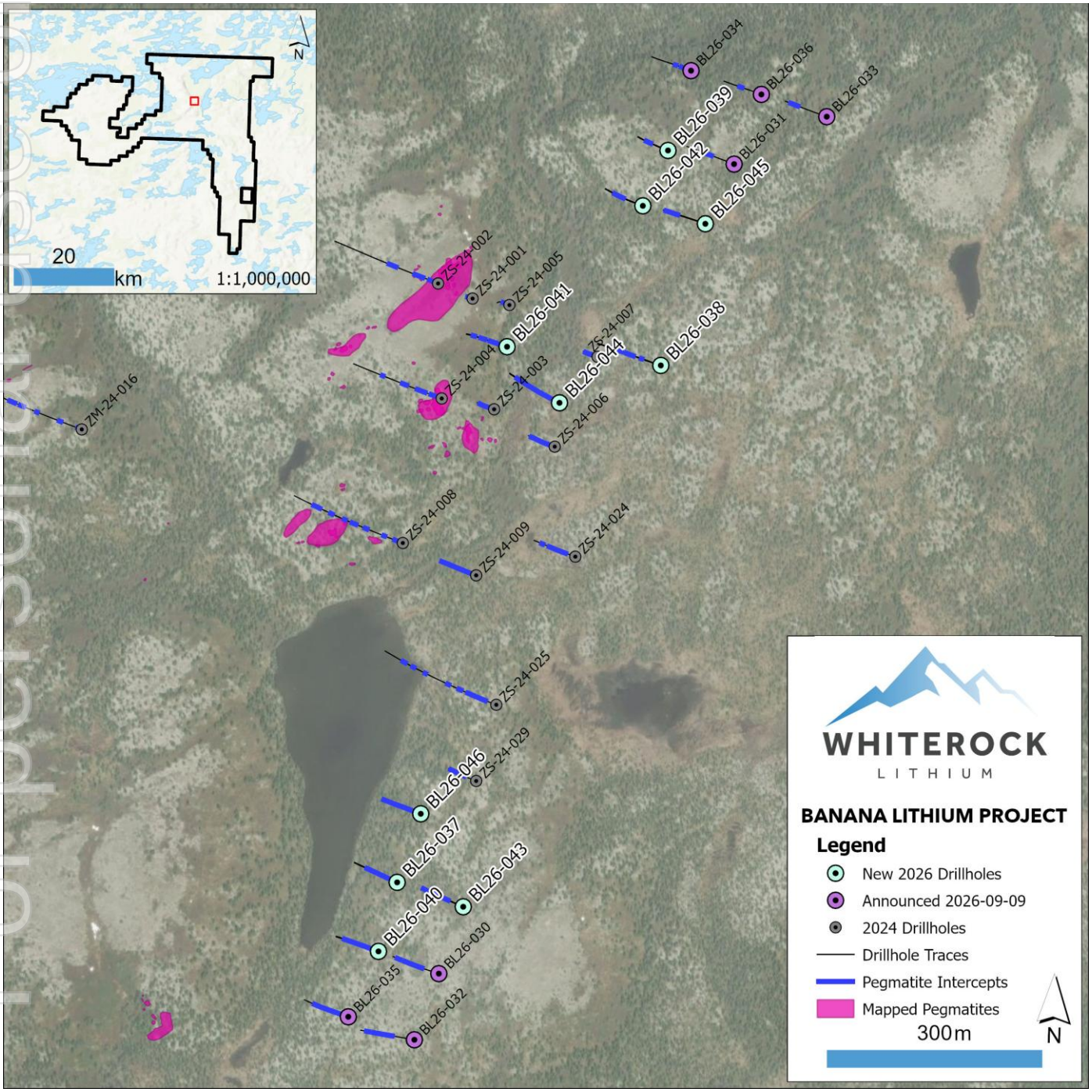


Figure 2: Drill location map focused on Spodumene Mountain area (note that ZM-24-016 is part of the Isabella prospect).

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Figure 3: Spodumene pegmatite with visual estimates of 25-35 % spodumene from 162.9 – 192.8 m in drill hole BL26-044.[1]

[1] Refer to Cautionary Note on Page 1.

Following the newly reported drilling, the Spodumene Mountain pegmatite system remains open along strike and down dip. The next phase of the 2026 summer drill campaign will progressively test the down-dip continuation of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites along the known strike extent, with the objective of further defining their geometry and continuity. A fourth drill rig was added on 8 September.

Assay results are expected to be received from the laboratory within approximately three to six weeks. Visual logging of diamond drill core has identified spodumene-bearing pegmatites that appear consistent with previously reported mineralisation; however, analytical results are required to confirm lithium grades and mineralogical composition.

To date, 17 of the first planned holes, in the 2026 drill campaign, have been completed (drilled, logged and samples prepared) for a total of 4,435 m of drilling, of which 2,532 m are reported herein, and key pegmatite intercepts are summarised in Table 1. Four diamond drill rigs continue to systematically test the interpreted spodumene-bearing pegmatite corridor, with drilling focused on the interpreted LCT pegmatite system at Spodumene Mountain. Following earlier step-out drilling that tested the potential strike extent of the system, the current drilling is designed to further evaluate the geometry, continuity and predictability of the pegmatite bodies within the interpreted corridor. The Company expects to release further visual drilling results followed by assays over the coming months.

Banana Lithium Project Site Visit

The Company hosted a visit to site in mid-September. The full WhiteRock Lithium Board attended site as well as a number of industry analysts. Visitors toured the Spodumene Mountain prospect observing a number of the outcrops and one of the four drill rigs in operation. The tour also took in the core shed and nearby exploration camp where drilling activities are coordinated from. Analysts had the opportunity to view drill core from holes announced on 9 September 2026 and select core from the 2024 drilling campaign.



Figure 4: Site visitors standing on a spodumene bearing pegmatite outcrop on Spodumene Mountain.

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Figure 5: Visitors inspecting the Banana Lithium Project core shack, located at the exploration camp.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of WhiteRock Lithium.

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Table 1: Key pegmatite intercepts at the Banana Lithium Project[2]

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) (2)	Spodumene abundance estimate	Comments
BL26-037	28.3	118.7	90.4	*0.1 - 5 %*	
	128.2	138.5	10.3	*5 - 15 %*	Strongly bimodal distribution
	167.4	180.7	13.3	*5 - 20 %*	Strongly bimodal distribution
BL26-038	156.5	195.1	38.6	*15 - 25%*	
	225.2	232.6	7.4	*10 - 15%*	
	272.1	276.1	4.0	*5 - 10 %*	
	283.3	285.5	2.1	*0.1 - 5 %*	
BL26-039	105.1	129.9	24.8	*5 - 10 %*	
BL26-040	42.7	114.5	71.7	*0.1 - 10 %*	Strongly bimodal distribution
	123.3	128.9	5.6	*25 - 35 %*	
	149.2	155.0	5.8	*15 - 25%*	
	176.7	192.0	15.4	*10 - 15%*	
	198.7	203.5	4.7	*0.1 - 5 %*	
BL26-041	8.0	91.9	84.0	*15 - 25%*	
	122.8	125.6	2.9	*0.1 - 5 %*	
	137.2	143.5	6.3	*15 - 25%*	
	181.0	188.2	7.3	*15 - 25%*	
BL26-042	115.6	146.2	30.5	*5 - 25%*	Strongly bimodal distribution
	147.1	149.5	2.4	*5 - 10 %*	
	164.6	166.6	2.0	*0.1 - 5 %*	
BL26-043	99.1	177.1	78.0	*5 - 15 %*	Strongly bimodal distribution
	177.9	181.6	3.7	*5 - 10 %*	
	188.2	195.4	7.2	*10 - 15%*	
	197.2	205.6	8.4	*10 - 15%*	
	213.1	216.9	3.8	*15 - 20 %*	
	234.5	238.2	3.7	*0.1 - 5 %*	
BL26-044	52.5	103.5	51.0	*25 - 35 %*	
	125.7	131.9	6.3	*15 - 25 %*	
	162.9	192.8	29.9	*25 - 35 %*	
	197.3	211.8	14.5	*25 - 35 %*	
	233.9	238.2	4.3(3)	*0.1 - 5 %*	
	241.0	246.6	5.6	*5 - 10 %*	
BL26-045	152.9	190.9	37.9	*20 - 30 %*	
	210.4	215.2	4.9	*5 - 10 %*	
BL26-046	28.8	106.9	78.1	*0.1 - 10 %*	Strongly bimodal distribution
	115.0	117.1	2.1	*5 - 10 %*	
	123.3	134.5	11.2	*25 - 35 %*	
	177.3	188.1	10.8	*20 - 30 %*	

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) True widths are not yet confirmed but are interpreted to approximate reported downhole intersections; refer to JORC Table 1 for further details. (3) includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite lithologies (<3m)

Table 2: Drill hole attributes

[2] Refer to Cautionary Note on Page 1.

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
BL26-037	Land	258.1	290.0	-75.0	347721.0	6102771.0	543.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-038	Land	364.6	290.0	-75.0	348088.0	6103490.0	529.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-039	Land	179.0	290.0	-75.0	348098.0	6103789.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-040	Land	259.9	290.0	-75.0	347695.0	6102675.0	542.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-041	Land	226.8	290.0	-75.0	347874.0	6103516.0	537.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-042	Land	225.0	290.0	-75.0	348063.0	6103712.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-043	Land	272.0	290.0	-75.0	347813.0	6102737.0	549.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-044	Land	293.0	290.0	-75.0	347947.0	6103438.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-045	Land	228.0	290.0	-75.0	348150.0	6103687.0	526.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-046	Land	224.5	290.0	-75.0	347753.9	6102866.3	542.6	NQ	Spodumene Mountain

(1) Coordinate system NAD83 / UTM zone 19N; (2) All drill holes are diamond drill; (3) Azimuths and dips presented are those 'planned' and may vary off collar/downhole

Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results (excluding those from the Company's 2024 drilling program) is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Patrik T. Schmidt, M.Sc., P.Geo. Mr. Schmidt is an employee of WhiteRock and a member in good standing of the Ordre des géologues du Québec (Geologist Permit No. 02440) and Professional Geoscientists Ontario (Member No. 3719), both of which are Recognised Professional Organisations under the JORC Code (defined below).

Mr. Schmidt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr. Schmidt has reviewed and approved the technical information relating to Exploration Results in this announcement and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

About WhiteRock Lithium

WhiteRock Lithium Corp. is an ASX listed Canadian critical minerals exploration company focused on lithium exploration in Québec, Canada. The Company's flagship asset is the 100%-owned Banana Lithium Project, comprising approximately 67,000 hectares across the Nunavik and Eeyou Istchee James Bay regions of northern Québec.

Exploration within the Nunavik portion of the Banana Project has identified an extensive spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite system, including the Spodumene Mountain, Isabella and Marine prospects. The Company's inaugural 2024 drill program comprised 29 diamond drill holes, with LCT pegmatite intersected in every hole. Significant results from the Company's inaugural 2024 drill program at Spodumene Mountain included 79.3 m at 2.00% Li_2O from surface, 64.7 m at 2.14% Li_2O and 60.7 m at 1.89% Li_2O. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings in relation to the above exploration results are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

WhiteRock is systematically exploring the Banana Lithium Project through drilling, geological mapping, geophysics and other exploration activities to further evaluate the scale, continuity and mineralisation potential of the LCT pegmatite system.

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This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.

The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled.

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Appendix 1 – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7.1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core sampling protocols meet industry standard practices. • Core sampling is guided by lithology as determined during geological logging (i.e., by a geologist). All pegmatite intervals are sampled in their entirety (half-core, or two samples as quarter core), regardless if spodumene mineralisation is noted or not (in order to ensure an unbiased sampling approach) in addition to ~1 to 3 m of sampling into the adjacent host rock. These shoulder samples are dependent on pegmatite interval length. • The minimum individual sample length is typically 0.3-0.5 m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 m. • All drill core is oriented to maximum foliation prior to logging and sampling and is cut with a core saw into half-core pieces, with one half-core collected for assay, and the other half-core remaining in the box for reference. • Core samples collected from drill holes were shipped to AGATs facility in Val-d'Or, QC, and from there to AGATs facilities in Calgary, AB for sample preparation (code 200084 and 200087) which included drying, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. Core sample pulps are subsequently analysed for multi-element (including Li, Cs and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES/MS finish (codes 201380) and Fire Assay (202051) when requested by the geologist.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what	• NQ size core diamond drilling was completed for all holes. Core was not oriented.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All drill core was geotechnically logged following industry standard practices, and includes TCR and RQD. Core recovery is very good and typically exceeds 90%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Upon receipt at the core shack, all drill core is pieced together, oriented to maximum foliation, metre marked, geotechnically logged (including structure), alteration logged, geologically logged, and sample logged on an individual sample basis. Core box photos are taken of all core drilled, regardless of perceived mineralisation. Specific gravity measurements of all samples are collected systematically (every 4th sample) regardless of lithology but excluding QAQC samples using the water immersion method. • The logging is qualitative by nature, and includes estimates of spodumene grain size, inclusions, and model mineral estimates. • These logging practices meet or exceed current industry standard practices.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the	• N/A, no assay data presented.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• N/A, no assay data presented.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Intervals are reviewed and compiled by the VP Exploration and Project Managers prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC. • Data capture utilizes MX Deposit software whereby core logging data is entered directly into the software for storage, including direct import of laboratory analytical certificates as they are received. The Company employs various on-site and post QAQC protocols to ensure data integrity and accuracy.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Each drill hole's collar has been surveyed temporarily using a handheld GPS and is planned to be surveyed at the end of the drill campaign with a land surveyor. • The coordinate system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 19. • The Company awarded a contract for a property-wide LiDAR and orthophoto survey, which provides high-quality topographic control. • The quality and accuracy of the topographic controls are currently considered adequate for early-stage exploration pre mineral resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish	• The 2026 drill hole collar spacing is approximately 100 m, drilled at 290° azimuth and 75° dip unless surface conditions require modifications. • It is interpreted that the drill hole spacing may be sufficient to

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	the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	support a mineral resource estimate. • Core sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 1.5 m and average ~1 m. Sampling is continuous within all pegmatite encountered in the drill hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No sampling bias is anticipated based on structure within the mineralized body. • At Spodumene Mountain, the orientation and geometry of the pegmatite is still being delineated. The pegmatite cluster is comprised of multiple principal dikes, which partially outcrop at surface, have a shallow easterly dip (25-35°). A strike length of 1,400 m has been delineated through drilling and outcrop. True width of drill intersections is not confirmed until more drill intercepts improve the confidence in the geological model but is currently estimated to be >90% of drill intercepts.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• N/A, no assay data presented.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the work completed until June 2026 including procedures for the Company's 2024 summer drill program (ZS-24-001 to ZS-24-029) was completed by an Independent Competent Person in "Independent Technical Assessment Report on the Banana Lithium Project, Quebec, Canada", by Matt Clark, M.Sc., Senior Consultant Geologist with Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, Perth, Western Australia. Issue Date of June 2026 • Additionally, the Company continually reviews and evaluates its procedures in order to optimize and ensure compliance at all levels of sample data collection and handling.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at	• The Banana Lithium Property is comprised of 1360 Exclusive Exploration Rights located across the Nunavik and Eeyou Istchee James Bay regions of northern Québec, with WhiteRock Lithium being the registered title holder for all of the claims. The southern border of the Property's claim block is located within approximately 25 km to the north of the Trans-Taiga Road and 20 km to the Laforge-Deux hydro station. • The Company holds a 100% interest in the Banana Lithium

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Project, subject to various royalty obligations. WhiteRock Mining Royalties Corporation (**WRMRC**) holds a 2% net smelter return (**NSR**) royalty over the Tenements comprising the Banana EER Block, with no buyback right. Seven EER known as Lafontaine Properties are subject to a separate 2% NSR royalty in favour of the original vendors, of which the Company has the right to repurchase 1% for C$3.0 million. The Yoshi EER Block has no royalty. The Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster, as currently delineated, is subject to the 2% NSR royalty held by WRMRC. • The Property does not overlap any atypically sensitive environmental areas or parks, or historical sites to the knowledge of the Company. There are no known hinderances to operating at the Property, apart from the goose harvesting season (typically mid-April to mid-May) where the communities request helicopter flying not be completed, and potentially wildfires depending on the season, scale, and location. • Claim expiry dates range from September 2026 to February 2028.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No core assay results from other parties are disclosed herein.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Property is located within the Archean Superior Province and straddles the La Grande and Ashuanipi sub-provinces, with the regional Vaujours Fault marking their approximate boundary. The Property is underlain by several geological units, including the Bresolles Suite, comprising tonalitic to dioritic gneiss; the Gayot Complex, comprising amphibolite-facies volcanosedimentary rocks; the Aubert Formation, comprising migmatized and banded metasedimentary rocks with local granitic intrusions; the Tramont Suite, comprising monzogranite and pegmatitic monzogranite; and the Maurel Suite, comprising porphyritic granodiorite. The known lithium-bearing pegmatites are predominantly hosted within mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Gayot Complex. Mineralised pegmatites identified to date occur proximal to the southwest–northeast-trending Vaujours Fault and are interpreted to exploit a structurally favourable corridor associated with local and regional structural intersections. The pegmatite field itself trends broadly northeast–southwest, with individual pegmatite bodies interpreted as subparallel sheets ranging from a few metres to nearly several 10s of m in drilled thickness. The spodumene-bearing pegmatites are interpreted as part of the Vieux Comptoir Granitic Suite. • The geological setting is prospective for gold, silver, base

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metals, platinum group elements, and lithium over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulfide (Cu, Au, Ag), ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and pegmatite (Li, Ta). • Exploration of the Property has outlined several LCT pegmatite clusters, Spodumene Mountain, Isabella, Roloh and 3M (Marine, Marine Extension and Michael). Lithium mineralisation is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar pegmatite, which may be exposed at surface as high relief 'whale-back' landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of mica and smoky quartz, and occasional tourmaline. • The lithium pegmatites at the Banana Lithium Project are categorized as LCT Pegmatites. Core assays and ongoing mineralogical studies, coupled with field mineral identification and assays, indicate spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral on the Property, with no significant petalite, lepidolite, lithium-phosphate minerals, or apatite present. The pegmatites also carry significant tantalum values with tantalite indicated to be the mineral phase.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Drill hole attribute information is included in a table herein. • Pegmatite intersections of <2 m are not typically presented as they are considered insignificant.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,	• N/A, no assay data presented.

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	maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Geological modelling is ongoing on a hole-by-hole basis and as assays are received. However, current interpretation indicates Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster is comprised of multiple principal dikes, which partially outcrop at surface, have a shallow easterly dip (25-35º). A strike length of 1,400 m has been delineated through drilling and outcrop. • All reported widths are core length. True widths are not calculated for each hole due to the relatively wide drill spacing at this stage of delineation and the typical irregular nature of pegmatite, as well as the varied drill hole orientations. As such, true widths may vary widely from hole to hole.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Please refer to the figures included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Please refer to the table(s) included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website. • Results for pegmatite intervals <2 m are not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited	• The Company has completed preliminary metallurgical testing comprised of HLS (heavy-liquid separation), which has produced 6+% Li_2O spodumene concentrates between 63 and

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	to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	87% recovery on pegmatite from Spodumene Mountain pegmatite material, indicating DMS as a viable primary process approach.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The Company intends to continue drilling the pegmatites of the Banana Lithium Project, focused on the Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster and adjacent subordinate lenses, as well as the Isabella pegmatite Cluster.

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