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LIFT ANNOUNCES RESULTS FROM SUMMER DRILLING AT THE ADINA LITHIUM PROJECT, QUÉBEC

November 17, 2026 – Vancouver, B.C., Li-FT Power Ltd. ("**LIFT**" or the "**Company**") (**TSXV: LIFT**) (**ASX: LFT**) (**OTCQX: LIFFF**) (**Frankfurt: WS0**) is pleased to report results from 11 drill holes completed at the Adina Lithium Project ("Adina" or the "Project") in Québec, Canada (**Figures 1, 2**). These holes form part of LIFT's 2026 work program, which comprised 39 holes totalling 11,420.5 metres, and follow the assay results from the first five holes announced October 26, 2026. LIFT also completed sampling of six geotechnical holes drilled in 2024, totalling 1,983 metres, that were previously unassayed for lithium. Accordingly, the cumulative 2026 drill core processed by LIFT comprises 45 holes and 13,403.5 metres.

Intersections from the 11 new holes (ALP0006 to ALP0016) are presented in **Table 1** and shown in **Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7**. Highlights include an intersection of 45 metres (downhole length) averaging 2.71% Li_2O from hole ALP0007. Holes ALP0006 and ALP0008 were drilled to collect geotechnical information to support future feasibility studies, not spodumene mineralization.

Table 1: Notable results for diamond drill holes presented in this news release.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Zone
ALP0006	Drilled for geotechnical information				
ALP0007	**164**	**209**	**45**	**2.71**	**Galinée**
ALP0008	Drilled for geotechnical information				
ALP0009C	308	313	5	1.53	Main
ALP0010	197	206	9	0.78	Main
ALP0010	339	365	26	1.86	Footwall
ALP0011	No significant intersections				
ALP0012C	204	212	8	1.43	Galinée
ALP0013	248	252	4	2.47	Galinée
ALP0013	285	295	10	1.56	Galinée
ALP0014	185	197	12	3.14	Galinée
ALP0014	210	215	5	0.51	Galinée
ALP0015	186	198	12	0.60	Galinée
ALP0015	378	380	2	0.84	Galinée
ALP0015	395	397	2	1.75	Galinée
ALP0016	185	210	25	2.71	Galinée

*Intersections are reported using a nominal 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade, with a minimum composite width of 5 metres and maximum consecutive internal dilution of 5 metres. Intervals are downhole lengths; true thickness is unknown.

Francis MacDonald, President & CEO of LIFT, commented:

"Galinée is delivering exactly what we hoped for when we consolidated it into the project in May. Hole ALP0007 returned 45 metres at 2.71% Li_2O, ALP0016 returned 25 metres at 2.71% Li_2O, and ALP0014 returned 12 metres at 3.14% Li_2O. These are wide, high-grade intersections from a zone that had seen limited drilling before this year, and they confirm Galinée as a high-grade part of the Adina system. Galinée was the main focus of our 2026 program, and these results will feed directly into the updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment targeted for early 2027. Grade is one of the biggest drivers of project economics. Adding high-grade tonnes at

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Galinée, together with our option on the Renard processing facility, strengthens our path toward a new source of spodumene concentrate in Québec."

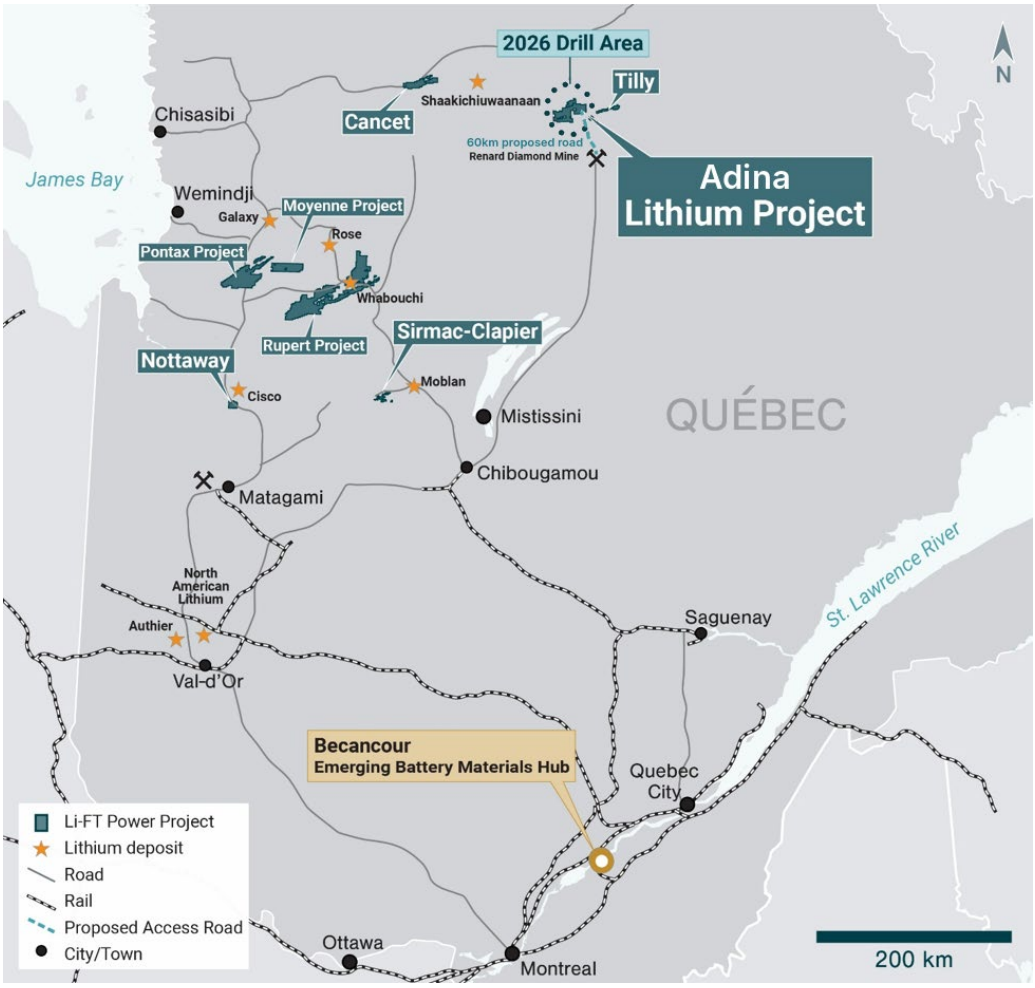


Figure 1 – Location of LIFT's spodumene pegmatite properties in Québec, Canada

The Adina spodumene pegmatite complex comprises several pegmatite zones within a corridor approximately 350 metres wide that can be traced along strike for up to 2.5 kilometres, both at surface and under cover. The Adina Main and Footwall zones are the most extensively drilled, while the Galinée Zone, although occurring within the same corridor, remains comparatively underexplored, having been located on a separate mineral property until May 2026[1]. Together, these three zones define an east-west trending dyke system comprising multiple subparallel dykes ranging from less than 1 metre to 60 metres in thickness and dipping southward at approximately 35°.

LIFT's 2026 work program focused primarily on the Galinée Zone (**Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7**), with drilling designed to establish a level of geological understanding comparable to that of the Adina Main and Footwall zones. The results of this work will contribute to the integration of the Adina and Galinée zones into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment, both targeted for early 2027[2].

[1] LIFT, ASX announcement released on 21 May 2026.
[2] LIFT, Prospectus released on 11 August 2026, page 13.

On a regional scale, the Adina Lithium Project is located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec, Canada, a well-established hard-rock lithium district hosting several significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite deposits (**Figure 1**). These include the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, with mineral reserves of 84.3 Mt at 1.26% Li_2O, all in the Probable category[3]; the Moblan Lithium Project, with mineral resources of 121.0 Mt at 1.19% Li_2O, comprising 6.3 Mt at 1.50% Li_2O Measured, 101.4 Mt at 1.19% Li_2O Indicated and 13.3 Mt at 1.06% Li_2O Inferred[4]; and the Whabouchi Lithium Project, with mineral resources of 26.9 Mt at 1.45% Li_2O (18.7 Mt at 1.51% Li_2O Indicated and 8.3 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O Inferred, exclusive of ore reserves), and ore reserves of 26.5 Mt at 1.32% Li_2O (10.5 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O Proved and 16.0 Mt at 1.27% Li_2O Probable)[5].

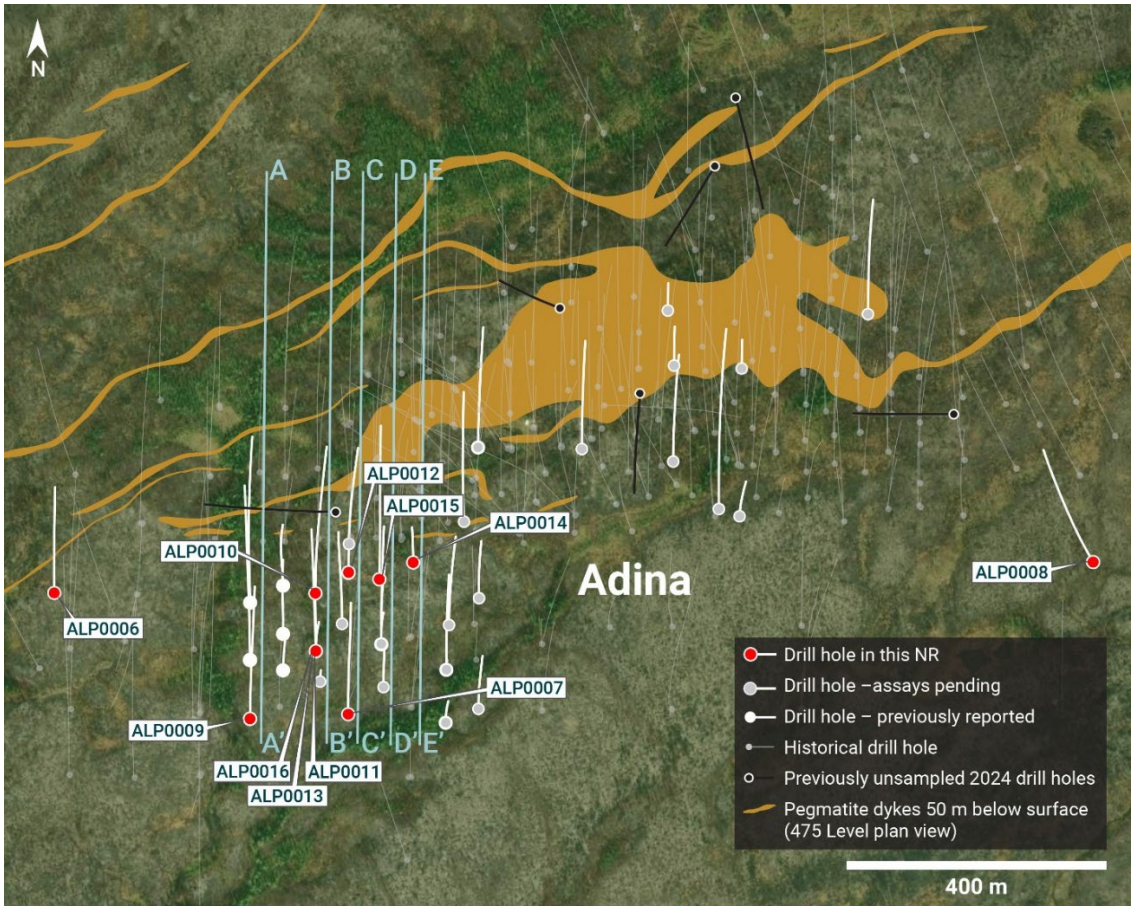


Figure 2 – Plan map showing historical drill traces and LIFT's 2026 drill holes, as well as a level plan of the Adina pegmatite complex at 475 m above sea level, approximately 50 m below the surface and 25 m below the bedrock-till interface.

[3] PMET Resources, ASX announcement released on 20 October 2025.
[4] Sayona Mining Limited, ASX announcement released on 25 August 2025.
[5] Rio Tinto, ASX announcement released on 4 December 2025.

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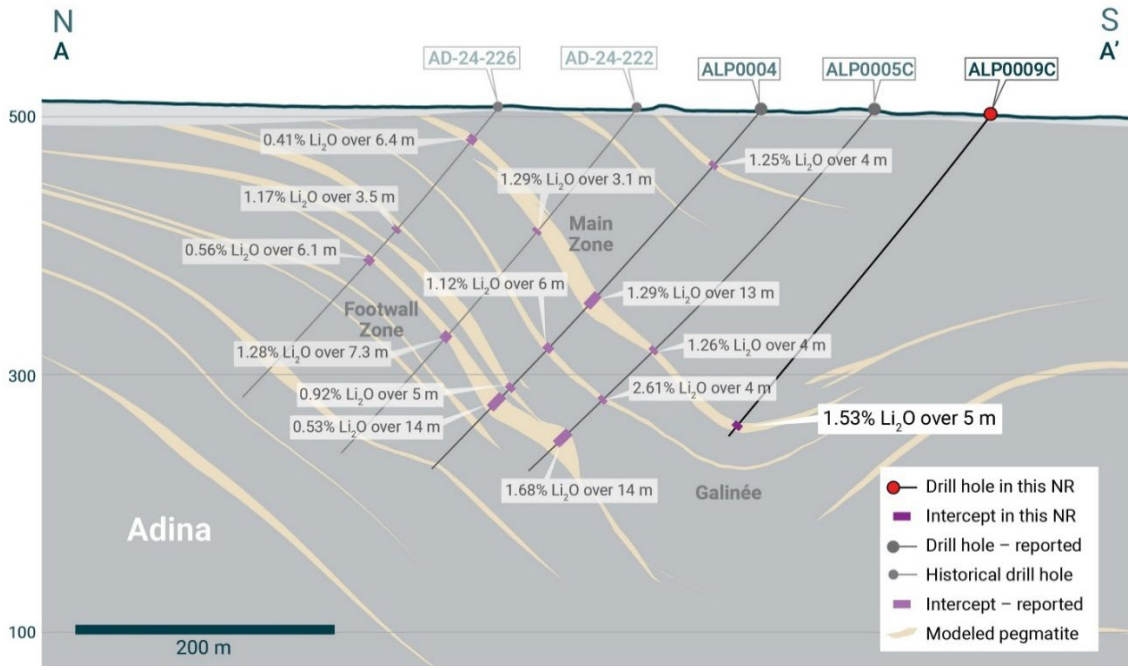


Figure 3 – North–south vertical section A-A', showing interpretation of Adina pegmatite, LIFT's 2026 new and previously released drilling[6] and historical drill results previously reported to the ASX[7]. Section trace A-A' is shown in Figure 2.

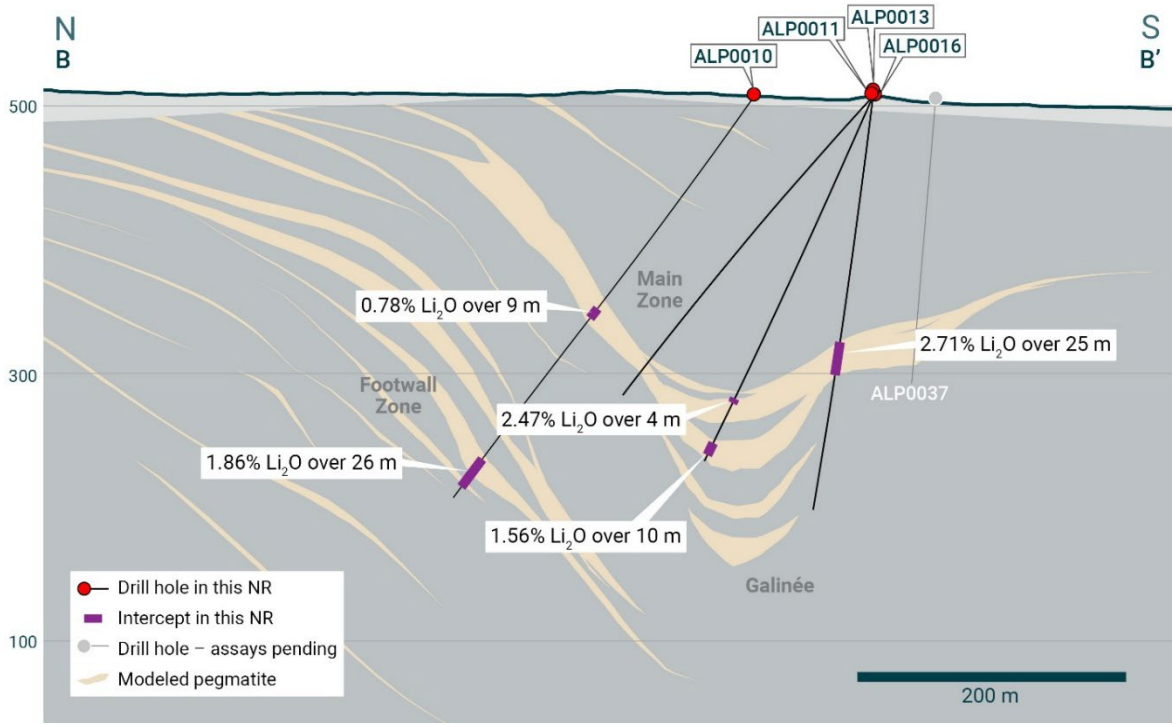


Figure 4 – North–south vertical section B-B', showing interpretation of Adina pegmatite, as well as LIFT's 2026 new and previously released drilling[6]. Section trace B-B' is shown in Figure 2.

[6] LIFT, ASX announcement released on 26 October 2026.
[7] Historical drill intersections starting with "AD" are sourced from Winsome's ASX announcement released 19 August 2024.

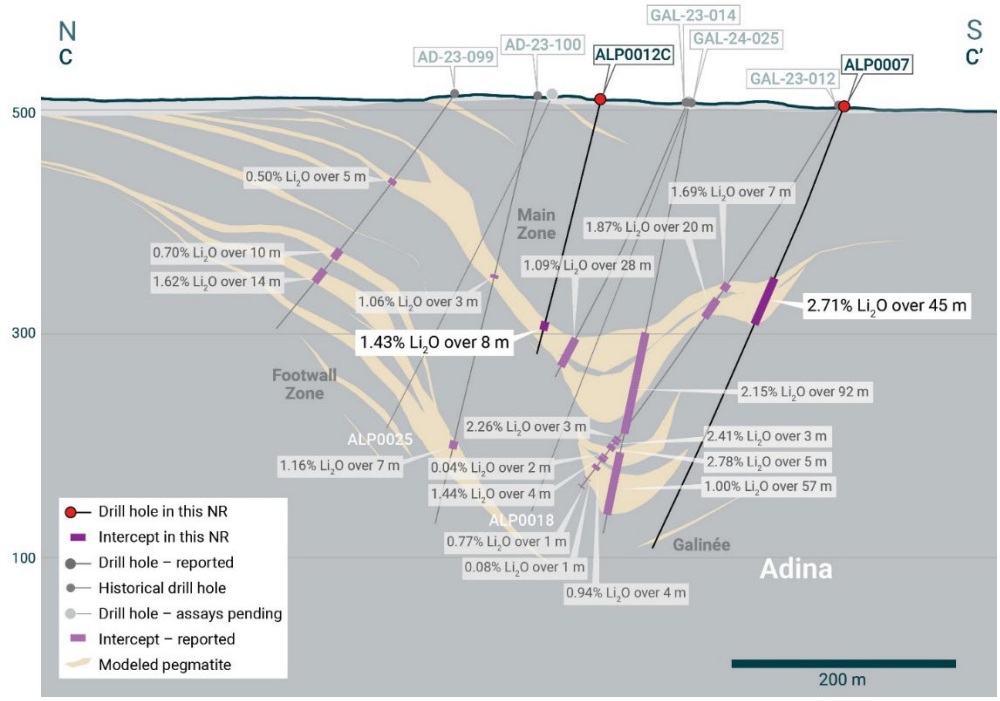


Figure 5 – North–south vertical section C-C', showing interpretation of Adina pegmatite, LIFT's 2026 new and previously released drilling[8] and historical drill results previously reported to the ASX[9],[10]. Section trace C-C' is shown in Figure 2.

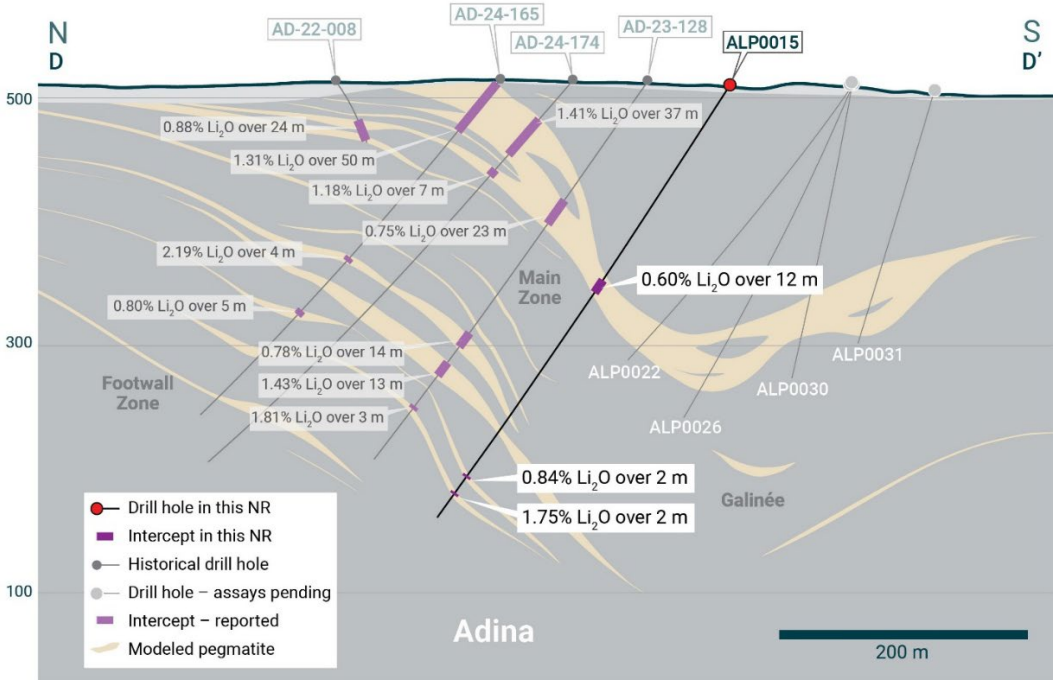


Figure 6 – North–south vertical section D-D', showing interpretation of Adina pegmatite, LIFT's 2026 new and previously released drilling[8] and historical drill results previously reported to the ASX[9],[10]. Section trace D-D' is shown in Figure 2.

[8] LIFT, ASX announcement released on 26 October 2026.
[9] Historical drill intersections starting with "AD" are sourced from Winsome's ASX announcement released 28 May 2024.
[10] Historical drill intersections starting with "GAL" are from LIFT's Prospectus Annexure C released to the ASX on 22 May 2026.

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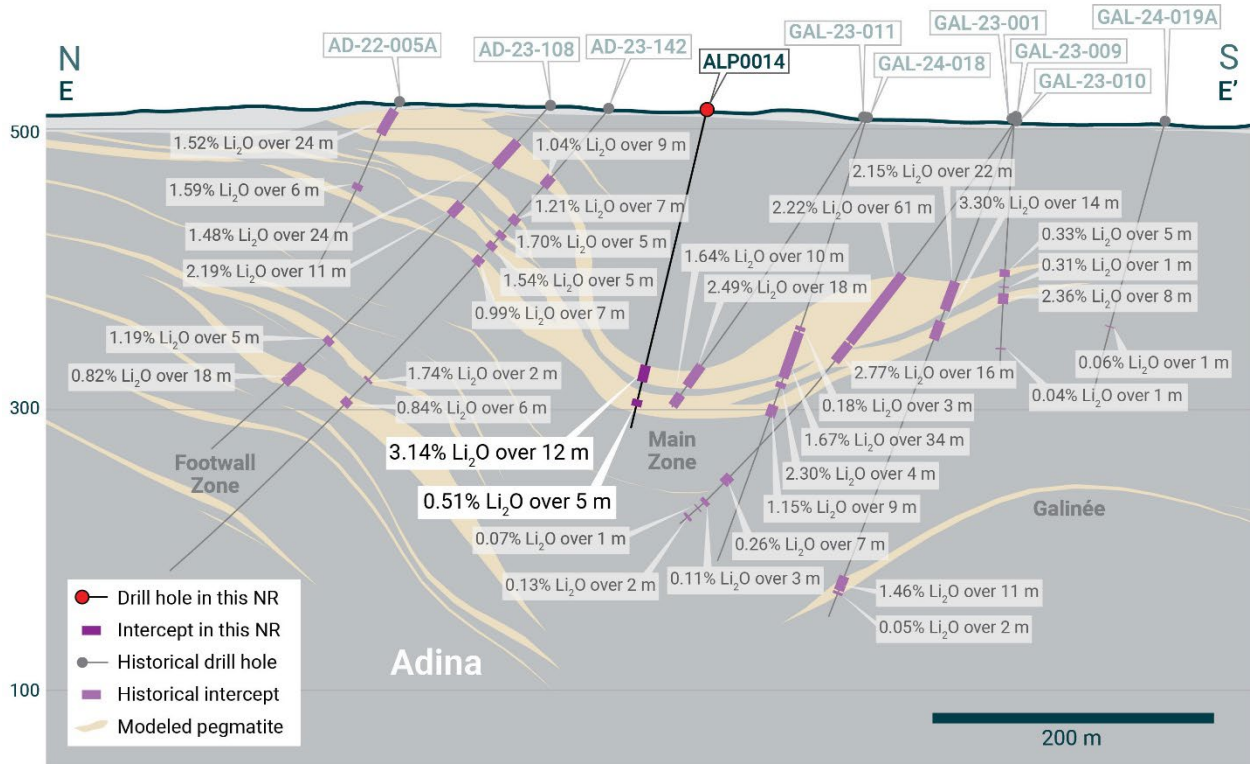


Figure 7 – North–south vertical section E-E' through the Adina pegmatite complex showing results from LIFT's 2026 drillhole ALP0014, as well as historical drill results previously reported to the ASX[11],[12]. Section trace E-E' is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2: Collar information for diamond drill holes presented in this news release.

Drill Hole	NAD83	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
ALP0006	Zone 18N	667,989	5,908,550	498	231	000	-47
ALP0007	Zone 18N	668,440	5,908,364	501	429	000	-69
ALP0008	Zone 18N	669,582	5,908,597	514	270	331	-49
ALP0009C	Zone 18N	668,289	5,908,357	499	321	000	-52
ALP0010	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,550	505	375	000	-55
ALP0011	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,461	507	291	000	-55
ALP0012C	Zone 18N	668,440	5,908,581	509	234	359	-75
ALP0013	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,461	507	300	000	-67
ALP0014	Zone 18N	668,539	5,908,597	511	231	000	-76
ALP0015	Zone 18N	668,488	5,908,571	508	420	000	-58
ALP0016	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,460	507	312	000	-83

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

All drill core samples were collected under the supervision of LIFT employees and contractors. Drill core was transported from the drill platform to the core processing facility at the Renard

11 Historical drill intersections starting with "AD" are sourced from Winsome's ASX announcement released 28 May 2024.
12 Historical drill intersections starting with "GAL" are from LIFT's Prospectus Annexure C released to the ASX on 22 May 2026.

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Mine, where it was logged, photographed, and split using a diamond saw prior to sampling. Samples were then bagged, and blanks and certified reference materials were inserted at regular intervals. Groups of samples were placed in large bags and sealed with numbered tags to maintain a chain of custody before being transported from LIFT's Renard core logging facility to MSALABS ("MSA"), a commercial laboratory independent of LIFT, for sample preparation (crushing and pulverizing) and lithium assay.

Samples were prepared for analysis by MSA using preparation methods CRU-CPA and PPU-530. Samples were dried in their entirety and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, and a 500 g subsample was split (CRU-CPA). A 1,000 g sample was pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm (PPU-530). Prepared sample pulps were analyzed using MSA's custom multi-element analytical package PER-700W, involving sodium peroxide fusion of a 0.15 g aliquot followed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry and mass spectrometry (ICP-AES/MS). Lithium concentrations were converted to lithium oxide (Li_2O) using a conversion factor of 2.153.

For further information, please contact:

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This release is authorized by the Board of Directors of LIFT.

About LIFT

LIFT is a Canadian lithium exploration and development company focused on advancing its flagship Adina Lithium Project and the Renard processing facility in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec. The Company is working toward becoming Canada's next producer of spodumene concentrate by leveraging its large-scale, high-grade lithium resources and the existing infrastructure at Renard, which LIFT holds under an exclusive option to acquire. LIFT also owns the Yellowknife Lithium Project in the Northwest Territories and maintains additional exploration properties in Canada.

Qualified Person

The disclosure in this news release of scientific and technical information regarding LIFT's mineral properties has been reviewed and approved by Marc-Antoine Laporte, M.Sc., P.Geo., Director Geological Services MIN NAM Global, SGS Geological Services, who is an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation obtained by LIFT and reviewed and approved by Mr. Marc-Antoine Laporte, M.Sc., P.Geo., Director Geological Services MIN NAM Global, SGS Geological Services, a Competent Person who is a Member of Ordre des géologues du Québec (1347). Mr. Laporte has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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.

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Laporte is an independent consultant with SGS Canada Inc. - SGS Geological Services and Mr. Laporte consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Past Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimates reported in this announcement were first reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rules 5.7 and 5.8 in its Prospectus lodged with ASIC on 13 April 2026 (the "Prospectus"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus and, in the case of the Mineral Resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the Prospectus. Refer to the Prospectus for further information.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements included in this news release constitute forward-looking information or statements (collectively, "forward-looking statements"), including those identified by the expressions "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "should" and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Company or its management. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. These forward-looking statements and information reflect management's current beliefs and are based on assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company with respect to the matter described in this news release.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, which are based on current expectations as of the date of this release and subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Additional information about these assumptions and risks and uncertainties is contained under "Risk Factors" in the Company's latest annual information form filed on April 27, 2026, which is available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca, in the Company's prospectus supplement dated August 6, 2026, and in other filings that the Company has made and may make with applicable securities authorities in the future. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made only as to the date of this news release and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. We caution investors not to place considerable reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this news release.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

Appendix 1: Diamond drill holes released to date

Table A1-1: Collar information for LIFT's diamond drill holes released to date.

Drill Hole	NAD83	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
ALP0001	Zone 18N	668,340	5,908,561	505	399	000	-76
ALP0002	Zone 18N	668,340	5,908,431	502	252	000	-76
ALP0003	Zone 18N	668,340	5,908,487	503	435	000	-76

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Drill Hole	NAD83	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
ALP0004	Zone 18N	668,290	5,908,535	503	377	000	-50
ALP0005C	Zone 18N	668,289	5,908,447	504	387	000	-53
ALP0006	Zone 18N	667,989	5,908,550	498	231	000	-47
ALP0007	Zone 18N	668,440	5,908,364	501	429	000	-69
ALP0008	Zone 18N	669,582	5,908,597	514	270	331	-49
ALP0009C	Zone 18N	668,289	5,908,357	499	321	000	-52
ALP0010	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,550	505	375	000	-55
ALP0011	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,461	507	291	000	-55
ALP0012C	Zone 18N	668,440	5,908,581	509	234	359	-75
ALP0013	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,461	507	300	000	-67
ALP0014	Zone 18N	668,539	5,908,597	511	231	000	-76
ALP0015	Zone 18N	668,488	5,908,571	508	420	000	-58
ALP0016	Zone 18N	668,390	5,908,460	507	312	000	-83

Table A1-2: Notable results from LIFT's diamond drill holes released to date.

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Li_2O (%)	Zone
ALP0001	201	210	9	1.72	Galinée
ALP0001	357	377	20	0.70	Footwall
ALP0002	187	243	56	1.43	Galinée
ALP0003	257	285	28	1.64	Galinée
ALP0004	52	56	4	1.25	Main
ALP0004	188	201	13	1.29	Main
ALP0004	242	248	6	1.12	Main
ALP0004	285	290	5	0.92	Footwall
ALP0004	296	310	14	0.53	Footwall
ALP0005C	249	253	4	1.26	Main
ALP0005C	304	308	4	2.61	Main
ALP0005C	342	356	14	1.68	Footwall
ALP0006	Drilled for geotechnical information				
ALP0007	164	209	45	2.71	Galinée
ALP0008	Drilled for geotechnical information				
ALP0009C	308	313	5	1.53	Main
ALP0010	197	206	9	0.78	Main
ALP0010	339	365	26	1.86	Footwall
ALP0011	No significant intersections				
ALP0012C	204	212	8	1.43	Galinée

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Li_2O (%)	Zone
ALP0013	248	252	4	2.47	Galinée
ALP0013	285	295	10	1.56	Galinée
ALP0014	185	197	12	3.14	Galinée
ALP0014	210	215	5	0.51	Galinée
ALP0015	186	198	12	0.60	Galinée
ALP0015	378	380	2	0.84	Galinée
ALP0015	395	397	2	1.75	Galinée
ALP0016	185	210	25	2.71	Galinée

*Intersections are reported using a nominal 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade, with a minimum composite width of 5 metres and maximum consecutive internal dilution of 5 metres. Intervals are downhole lengths; true thickness is unknown.

Appendix 2: JORC CODE 2012 EDITION Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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.*	*• This news release is based on assay results from 11 diamond drill holes.* *• Core was cut in half longitudinally using a diamond saw, with one half submitted for analysis and the remaining half retained for reference.* *• All samples are 1 metre in length and were placed to, as best as possible, honour geological boundaries.* *• No downhole geophysical or handheld analytical tools were used to determine reported assay grades.* *• Sample representivity is supported by consistent half-core sampling procedures, high core recovery, and standardized sampling protocols.* *• Surface geochemical datasets, including rock, channel, trench, till, and lake sediment samples, were collected during exploration but are not reported here.*
	• 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*• Mineralisation is defined from diamond drill core sampling of pegmatite intervals identified during geological logging.* *• Half-core samples were collected by LIFT and their contractors.* *• Samples were submitted to MSALABS ("MSA"), a commercial laboratory independent of LIFT, for sample preparation (crushing and pulverising) and lithium assay.* *• Lithium grades determined by MSA used analytical techniques appropriate for spodumene pegmatite deposits.* *• Sample pulps generated by MSA were sent to ALS Minerals for mineralogical analysis.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 method, etc.).*	*• Results in this news release are based on 11 drill holes for 3,414 metres of drill core.* *• Prior to drilling, drill hole collar locations were located using a Hemisphere DGPS, which provides sub-20 centimetre positional accuracy.* *• Prior to drilling, the azimuth and dip of the drill rig were aligned using Devico's DeviAligner or Reflex's TN14 north-seeking gyroscopic rig alignment system.* *• All holes were drilled from surface and ranged in dip from 45° to 90°.* *• Drilling was conducted using 3-metre long NQ core barrels (outer diameter of 76 mm, inner 47.6 mm).* *• Devico's DeviGyro continuous rate gyro downhole survey instrument was used for borehole surveying. Single-shot measurements were taken every 30 m to a depth of 100 m and then every 50 m during drilling. Following completion of each hole, a continuous multi-shot survey was conducted, with measurements recorded at 3 m intervals.* *• Drill core was placed sequentially in wooden core boxes by the drillers at the drill site and secured with top covers for transport to the core logging and processing facility.* *• Post-drilling Hemisphere DGPS collar surveys have been completed.*
Drill sample recovery	*• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*• Core recovery was determined by measuring the length of recovered core for each 3-metre drill run and comparing it with the recorded drilled interval.* *• Measured recovery was recorded in the geological database on a run-by-run basis.* *• Recovery is excellent, averaging >99%, and allows for representative sampling and geochemical assays.* *• Core recoveries are considered sufficient to provide representative samples for future Mineral Resource Estimate.* *• There is no material relationship between core recovery and assay grade.*
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*• Core recovery was routinely monitored during logging.* *• Standard diamond drilling and core handling procedures were sufficient for returning excellent core recovery and related sample integrity of mineralized intervals.*
	• 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.	*• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.* *• There is no evidence for preferential loss or gain of material that could have introduced sampling bias.*

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	*• Core boxes were transported from the drill to the core logging facility by helicopter, where they were laid out by a core technician on core logging racks.* *• For each hole, a technician checked the box numbers and core depth markers to verify the metreage, labelled each box with contained metreage, and placed the downhole metre marks at one-metre intervals.* *• The technician then logged recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) for every three (3) metre drill run, with data entered into MX Deposit.* *• Geological logging was done in MX Deposit software, recording lithology, mineralogy, metamorphic grade, alteration, mineralization, and structure.*
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	*• Core logging is largely qualitative in nature, relying on descriptions of the geologist.* *• Quantitative logging includes collection of recovery, RQD, and magnetic susceptibility data.* *• Digital photographs were taken of drill core after it had been marked and tagged.*
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*• All diamond drill core was geologically logged in its entirety.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*• All sampled core was cut in half using a diamond blade core saw, with half being submitted for analysis and half remaining in the core box as a record.*
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	*• All samples were collected from diamond drill core; non-core sampling methods were not used.*
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*• Samples were submitted to MSALABS ("MSA") where the entire sample was crushed, and a 1,000-gram sub-sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm (MSA method code PRP-920).* *• The sample preparation procedures are considered industry standard and appropriate for the sample types and style of mineralisation being evaluated.*
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*• Diamond drill core was cut longitudinally, with one half submitted to the lab for analysis and the other half retained for reference.* *• Sample intervals were consistently limited to 1-metre lengths, aside from selected intervals to honour geological boundaries.* *• At the laboratory, samples were dried, crushed, and pulverized to industry-standard specifications, with splitting undertaken using appropriate mechanical splitting equipment.*
	• 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.	*• Sample representativity was assessed with laboratory pulp duplicates as part of MSALABS's QA/QC procedures.* *• The retained half-core provides an archive for verification and re-sampling, if required.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*• Samples that support this news release consist of halved NQ diamond drill core that honour geological boundaries where practicable, resulting in sample masses considered sufficient to provide representative assays.* *• The sampling methodology is consistent with accepted industry practice for hard-rock lithium pegmatite deposits.*
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.*	*• LIFT's Adina lithium project samples were shipped to MSALABS ("MSA") facilities in Val-d'Or, Québec, for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. The MSA laboratory in Val d'Or is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the International Accreditation Service (IAS).* *• Sample preparation at MSA involved crushing of the entire sample, then pulverising of a 1,000-gram sub-sample to 85% passing 75 µm (MSA method code PRP-920).* *• Lithium analyses were completed on a pulverised sub-sample using sodium peroxide fusion with an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) optical emission spectroscopy (OES) finish (MSA method PER-700), providing a total analysis for lithium.* *• Trace-element analyses of 30 elements were completed using lithium borate fusion with an ICP mass spectrometry finish (MSA method IMS-300), providing a total analysis of elements relevant to pegmatite geochemistry (Cs, Rb, Nb, Ta, Sn and rare earth elements).* *• Whole rock major-element oxides were completed using lithium borate fusion with an ICP-OES finish (MSA method WRA-310), reporting 13 major elements as oxides plus loss on ignition.* *• Pulps were shipped from MSA to the ALS Minerals ("ALS") facility in Val d'Or for quantitative mineral abundance estimates. The ALS Val d'Or laboratory is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).* *• Quantitative mineralogical analyses were completed using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (ALS method FTIR-MIN), which uses infrared spectra and machine-learning algorithms to estimate the abundance of major rock-forming and alteration minerals, including spodumene.*
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis include instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	*• Although geophysical studies have been completed on the Adina and Galinée projects, they are not relevant to this news release.*

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	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*• MSALABS ("MSA") have their own internal QA/QC program that is reported on the assay certificates and includes certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks, and duplicates.* *• LIFT's sampling is done under documented protocols, with the QA/QC program comprising the systematic insertion of CRMs and blanks.* *• Up to the date of this news release, a total of 33 results for CRMs have been returned from MSA, with 100% of the results assaying within 3 standard deviations of the accepted values.* *• Of the 19 laboratory duplicate analyses, all 19 samples (100%) fell within the industry-accepted 20% tolerance limit around the linear regression line. The duplicate analyses demonstrated acceptable reproducibility, with a coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.96.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*• Drill core was logged by the core logging geologists, including visual estimates of spodumene abundance. A senior logging geologist then reviewed core photographs and the corresponding core from all pegmatite intersections to validate or revise these visual estimates. The final checked estimates were then entered into MX Deposit.*
	• The use of twinned holes.	*• No twinned holes were drilled as part of the current drilling programme.*
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	*• All measured and observed data is collected digitally using the MX Deposit software and database.*
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*• Laboratory-reported lithium (Li) concentrations in parts per million (ppm) were converted to lithium oxide (Li_2O) in percent (%) using the appropriate stoichiometric conversion factor (%Li_2O = ppm Li x 2.153 x 10^{-4}).* *• The drillhole assays were composited over mineralized intervals using the original sample intervals as the basis for compositing.*
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.*	*• Pre-drilling collar locations were surveyed using a Hemisphere DGPS, with post-drilling surveys completed using the same instrument.* *• Downhole surveys were conducted using Devico's DeviGyro gyroscopic downhole survey tool.*
	• Specification of the grid system used.	*• The grid system used for the Adina lithium project is UTM NAD 83, Zones 18 North*
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*• Drill collar elevations were surveyed using a Hemisphere DGPS, which provides differential positioning accuracy. The topographic control is considered adequate for the purposes of the current exploration programme.*
Data spacing and distribution	*• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*• Drillhole spacing is generally 55 metres between north-south trending sections lines, and 75 m along those section lines. Drillhole locations were*

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		selectively targeted to test prospective gaps in the existing drill pattern rather than systematically infilling the grid.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	*• Drill hole spacing and distribution were established through a drill hole optimization study undertaken by LIFT to support the objectives of the current drilling programme, which includes the evaluation of geological and grade continuity. The resulting drill hole spacing was considered appropriate for these objectives. However, no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared using the results reported herein, and no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve classification has therefore been applied.*
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied	*• The drillhole assays were composited over mineralized intervals using the original sample intervals as the basis for compositing.*
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.*	*• The orientation of the drillholes was broadly perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the pegmatite bodies, resulting in true widths ranging from approximately 65% to 100% of the reported widths. The sampling orientation is not considered to introduce material bias.*
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	*• Drill hole orientations (azimuths and dips) were selected to provide generally perpendicular intersections of the mineralized zones. The relationship between the orientation of drill holes and mineralized zones is therefore not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias.*
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*• Split core was placed into a plastic bag along with an identification tag. Individual plastic assay bags (single sample) were then placed in rice bags (group of samples) which were placed in a mega bag. The mega bags were palletized and transported to the assay laboratory.* *• The laboratory has its own chain of custody to ensure sample security. An email is sent to the lab including the sample shipment description and a sample submittal form with sample sequences, and the desired processing codes.*
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	*• The Competent Person for Exploration Results reported here has reviewed the field procedures used for sampling program at field and has compiled results from the original sampling and laboratory data.* *• No external audits were undertaken on the data.*

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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 Adina Lithium Project is in Northern Québec, in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay (EIJB) territory within the Nord-du-Québec administrative region.* *• The Adina pegmatite complex is approximately centered at NAD83 Zone 18N coordinators 669,090 m E, 5,908,973 m N.* *• The Adina part of the property comprises 86 claims covering 4,431 ha (~44.3 sq.km) that are all 100% owned by Lithium Winsome Adina Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of LIFT.* *• 54 of the 86 Adina claims are subject to a 4% royalty on gross revenue held by Lithium Royalty Corp and another 3 "differentiated tenements" are subject to a 3% royalty on of gross revenue as well as a 2% Net Smelter Revenue (NSR) royalty, payable to Ryan Kalt and Luke Schuss.* *• The Galinée part of the property comprises 649 claims that cover some 33,504 ha (~335 sq.km). LIFT holds a 75% interest in the Galinée project, with the remaining 25% interest being held by SOQUEM.* *• As part of its transaction with LiFT, Azimut was granted a 1.4% NSR royalty on the Galinée project.*
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*• All claims forming the Adina and Galinée tenures are in good standing.* *• Both sites are located on public lands in the domain of the State that are managed by the regional government of Eeyou Istchee James Bay (EIJBRG).* *• The Adina site is located on the Cree Nation of Mistissini traplines as published by the Government of Québec. The Cree Nation has exclusive trapping rights on these lands, as well as certain non-exclusive hunting and fishing rights.* *• Completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is required for mining projects and includes engagements/consultations with First Nations. This includes any planned exploration work to minimize interference with traditional trapping, hunting and fishing activities.* *• At the time of this report, and other than those matters identified above, there are no known environmental liabilities associated with either the Adina or Galinée sites.* *• There is no known impediment to continuing operating in the area and tenure is secure.*

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Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*• The Adina lithium occurrence was discovered in 2016 as part of a Québec Geological Survey mapping program.* *• In August 2016, a single day of prospecting by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd (Dahrouge) confirmed the presence of spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes over an area later to be labelled "Ridge Zone", where several outcrops were sampled along a strike length of over 680 m. It was noted that the ridge containing the spodumene-bearing dykes continued to the southwest for an additional 3 km.* *• Drilling first started on the property in 2018 with a 10-hole program for 1,726 m, completed by Dahrouge on behalf of MetalsTech. This program targeted the original Adina showing and the Ridge Zone, approximately 1.2 km west of the Main Zone discovery on which the current MRE is based. Drilling failed to intersect substantial mineralization at the time. After two field seasons, Dahrouge ceased all activities on the property.* *• Winsome Resources acquired the Adina project from Metals Tech in 2021 and from 2022 to 2025 drilled just under 109,000 metres in 387 drill holes, as well as completing Mineral Resource Estimates in 2023 and 2024.* *• Lithium exploration on the Galinée tenures was first done in 2023 through a joint venture between Azimuth and SOQUEM, comprising prospecting as well as a 27-hole diamond drilling campaign (2023–2024) in the northern part of the project, down-dip of the Adina deposit.* *• In 2024, the Azimut-SOQUEM partnership completed a large-scale till sampling campaign that covered two corridors identified as prospective for spodumene-bearing pegmatites.*
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*• The lithium deposits within the Project area are examples of lithium-caesium- tantalum (LCT)-type pegmatites.* *• All known LCT pegmatites are associated with convergent-margin or collisional orogens.* *• LCT pegmatites represent the most highly differentiated and last to crystallise components of certain granitic melts. Parental granites are typically peraluminous, S-type granites, although some Archean examples are metaluminous, I-type granites.* *• LCT pegmatites are enriched in the incompatible elements lithium, caesium, tin, rubidium, and tantalum, and are distinguished from other rare-element pegmatites by this diagnostic suite of elements.* *• LCT pegmatites on the Adina and Galinée projects are spodumene-bearing and, consequently, enriched in lithium with negligible contents of other commodities*

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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.*	*• All of LIFT's drill hole summary location data is provided in Appendix 1 to this news release and is accurately represented in appropriate location maps and drill sections within the body of the news release.* *• Collar information and results for previous drilling by Winsome, Azimut, and SOQUEM is provided in the Prospectus lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) on 13 April 2026 and announced on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) online on 22 May 2026.*
	• 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.	*• All material drill hole information relevant to the understanding and interpretation of the exploration results has been reported. No material information has been excluded from the drill hole data tables.*
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting Averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	*• Sample length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.* *• Most composites are calculated across the full width of the pegmatite dyke ("wall-to-wall").* *• In cases where one or both dyke margins are unmineralized, composites start and end at minimum cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O.* *• Minimum composite length is 5 metres and the maximum amount of consecutive internal waste is also 5 metres.* *• No grade top cuts have been applied.*
	• 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.	*• All samples are collected at consistent 1 m intervals. Composites are calculated using length-weighted averages, following the procedures described above.*
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*• No metal equivalent values were calculated.*
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.*	*• All results are reported as down-hole lengths.* *• The pierce point of any drillhole with the pegmatites varies from drillhole to drillhole, so most intercept widths are longer than true width.*
	• 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').	*• All results are reported as down-hole lengths, with true widths estimated to measure approximately 65% to 100% of the drilled widths.*

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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*	*• The appropriate maps, cross-sections and tables of intercepts are included in the report.*
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.*	*• Analytical results for all drill holes within this News Release are reported in Tables 1 and 2. Intersections are reported using a nominal 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade, with a minimum composite width of 5 metres and maximum consecutive internal dilution of 5 metres.*
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited 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*	*• All information that is considered meaningful and material has been reported.*
Further work	*• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*• An additional 27,600 m of drilling is planned to advance the Project toward prefeasibility, along with additional property-scale exploration work and metallurgical studies.*
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	*• A plan map showing drill hole locations is provided in the body of this announcement, along with five cross-sections showing significant intersections and interpreted pegmatite bodies.*

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