ASX Announcement **9 April 2026**

Spodumene Confirmed at Fonlo and Iganna

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The University of British Columbia (UBC) completed independent XRD/Rietveld work and identified spodumene in all six previously disclosed verification samples, with quantified phase abundances ranging from 28.4 wt% to 75.3 wt% of identified crystalline phases.**

- **The work identified pollucite in the highest-caesium Iganna samples, including 9.5 wt% in sample 1069099 and 4.4 wt% in sample 1069100.**

- **These results support the Company's interpretation of Fonlo and Iganna as lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite systems and provide an important technical input into planned metallurgical work.**

Chariot Resources Ltd (ASX: CC9) ("Chariot" or the "Company") advises that independent quantitative mineralogical testwork has identified spodumene in all six previously disclosed verification samples from the Fonlo and Iganna projects in southwest Nigeria and has identified pollucite in the highest-caesium Iganna samples. The Fonlo and Iganna projects form part of a portfolio of four (4) lithium projects, in which Chariot is acquiring a 66.667% interest, pursuant to the share sale agreement announced on 10 July 2025 and the variation deed announced on 3 December 2025 (together, the "Acquisition").

The Electron Microbeam/X-Ray Diffraction Facility at The University of British Columbia ("UBC") completed the work using X-ray powder diffraction ("XRD") data and Rietveld refinement on seven selected powder samples. These results deliver the mineralogical follow-up that the Company foreshadowed in its 4 December 2025 ASX announcement, which noted that formal mineral identification remained pending.

This announcement summarises the six (6) samples for which the Company previously disclosed geochemical assay results and project provenance to ASX. The phase abundances below show identified crystalline phases normalised to 100%; they do not show bulk whole-rock composition, saleable product grade or metallurgical recovery.

These results strengthen Chariot's understanding of the LCT pegmatite system at Fonlo and Iganna. They give the Company a clearer basis for follow-up metallurgical testwork and explain the elevated caesium values that key Iganna samples previously returned by identifying pollucite.

Summary of Analyzed Verification Sample Results

UBC identified spodumene in all six publicly reported samples. The three Fonlo samples contained 34.1 wt% to 53.1 wt% spodumene, while quartz and plagioclase formed the principal gangue minerals. At Iganna, sample 1069092 contained a mixed assemblage of spodumene, plagioclase, quartz and mica, while samples 1069099 and 1069100 were spodumene-dominant and also contained significant pollucite. UBC also flagged minor amblygonite-montebrasite in sample 1069100 as a low-confidence identification.

UBC did not identify lepidolite in the six analyzed verification samples. That result applies only to those selected samples and does not exclude lepidolite elsewhere at Iganna, where Chariot has previously reported visual observations of spodumene and lepidolite/lithium mica in pegmatites. In the highest-caesium Iganna samples analysed by UBC, the elevated caesium signature is consistent with pollucite, which UBC quantified at 9.5 wt% in sample 1069099 and 4.4 wt% in sample 1069100.

These results further support Chariot's interpretation that Fonlo and Iganna host prospective lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite systems, while preserving the need for systematic metallurgical, geological and drilling work to assess continuity of mineralisation, recoveries and scale.

Technical Note

The UBC program used XRD data and Rietveld refinement to identify and quantify crystalline phases in powdered samples. The reported phase abundances show relative amounts of identified crystalline phases normalised to 100%; they do not show bulk whole-rock chemistry, saleable product specification or metallurgical recovery.

- This announcement does not report any new geochemical assay results.
- The laboratory flagged some minor accessory phases in the original laboratory table as low-confidence identifications.
- Selected-sample mineralogy does not necessarily represent the full mineralogical variability of either project area

Project	Sample ID	Prior assay[a] Li_2O / Ta_2O_5 / Cs_2O (%)	Spodumene (wt%) [b]	Pollucite (wt%) [b]	Key observations
Fonlo	1069080	4.04 / 0.017 / 0.024	53.1	0.1	Quartz 28.1 wt% and plagioclase 15.5 wt% accompany a spodumene-dominant assemblage.

Fonlo	1069081	2.66 / 0.006 / 0.068	34.1	0.3	Plagioclase dominates the sample at 44.8 wt%, with quartz at 18.1 wt%; spodumene remains material.
Fonlo	1069091	3.85 / 0.005 / 0.014	52.6	-	Quartz 20.1 wt% and plagioclase 22.4 wt% accompany a spodumene-dominant assemblage.
Iganna	1069092	2.79 / 0.149 / 0.169	28.4	0.3	Plagioclase 31.1 wt%, quartz 25.1 wt% and mica 13.4 wt% create a mixed assemblage.
Iganna	1069099	5.14 / 0.067 / >2.5	67.8	9.5	Spodumene dominates the sample; pollucite is material, with mica at 5.6 wt% and quartz at 6.3 wt%.
Iganna	1069100	5.96 / 0.107 / 1.66	75.3	4.4	Spodumene dominates the sample and pollucite is present; UBC also reported minor amblygonite-montebrasite as a low-confidence identification.

Table 1: Summary of Mineralogical Test Results

a) *Prior assay values are from the Company's ASX announcement dated 4 December 2025. The Cs_2O value for sample 1069099 exceeded the upper detection limit in that assay campaign and was reported as >2.5% Cs_2O.*

b) *Mineralogy values are relative abundances of identified crystalline phases determined by XRD/Rietveld analysis and normalised to 100%.*

c) *The original laboratory report covered seven samples. This table summarises the six samples previously disclosed to ASX from Fonlo and Iganna*

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Context from Prior Announcements

- **14 October 2025:** The Company reported extensive pegmatite outcrop at Fonlo and Iganna, including artisanal workings that extend for approximately 6 km at Fonlo and shallow-dipping pegmatite sills at Iganna.
- **24 November 2025:** Chariot announced a three-phase small-scale mining ("SSM") pathway that included targeted exploration and localised resource definition, metallurgical testing and evaluation of toll processing and logistics options.
- **4 December 2025:** The Company reported six verification samples from Fonlo and Iganna that assayed from 2.66% Li_2O to 5.96% Li_2O, with elevated tantalum and caesium values in certain Iganna samples.
- **10 March 2026:** The Company announced Nigerian Government approval for the transfer of six lithium licences, materially de-risking completion of the Nigerian portfolio acquisition.

Next Steps

1. Chariot will incorporate the new mineralogical data into representative sample selection and metallurgical testwork design.
2. Chariot will continue to integrate mineralogy, assay, mapping and field observations to refine geological targeting at Fonlo and Iganna.
3. Chariot will advance previously announced exploration activities, including continued surface work and drill planning, while it evaluates the phased SSM opportunity, subject to acquisition completion, approvals and funding.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Chariot Resources Ltd.

Shanthar Pathmanathan
Executive Chairman & Managing Director
Chariot Resources Ltd

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr E Max Baker who is a Geological Consultant to Chariot. Dr Baker is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Baker consents to the inclusion in this

announcement of the information pertaining to exploration results in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Baker holds 7,926,860 ordinary shares in Chariot (equal to a 3.97% interest in the undiluted shares on issue of Chariot). Dr Baker is also engaged as a consultant by Chariot.

Important Notice

Statements in this announcement are made only as of the date of this announcement unless otherwise stated and the information in this announcement remains subject to change without notice.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, neither Chariot nor any of its affiliates, related bodies corporate, their respective officers, directors, employees, advisors and agents or any other person accepts any liability as to or in relation to the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements, opinions or matters (express or implied) arising out of, contained in or derived from this announcement or any omission from this announcement or of any other written or oral information or opinions provided now or in the future to any person.

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and projected outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved.

About Chariot

Chariot Resources Limited is a mineral exploration company focused on discovering and developing high-grade and near surface lithium opportunities focused principally in the United States and Nigeria. In addition to the recently announced acquisition of a Nigerian lithium portfolio which has yet to close, Chariot has twelve (12) lithium projects, including two core projects in the United States (the "**Core Projects**") and a number of exploration pipeline projects which Chariot majority owns and operates.

The Core Projects include Chariot's Black Mountain Project (which is prospective for hard rock lithium) in Wyoming, USA and the Resurgent Project (which is prospective for claystone lithium) in Nevada and Oregon, USA. Initial survey results from the Core Projects indicate high-grade lithium mineralisation at surface.

The Nigerian portfolio of hard-rock lithium assets consists of four project clusters (Fonlo, Gbugbu, Iganna, and Saki) in the Oyo and Kwara states which cover approximately 254 square kilometers and are comprised of 8 exploration licences and 2 small-scale mining leases. These assets represent one of the largest portfolios of lithium assets in the country and have a history of significant artisanal lithium mining. Chariot anticipates completing the acquisition of the Nigerian portfolio in the first quarter of this calendar year.

Chariot also holds an interest in two hard rock lithium exploration pipeline projects located in Wyoming, USA, the Copper Mountain Project and the Tin Cup Project.

Chariot holds an interest in a hard rock lithium project in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe project licences are in the process of being relinquished.

In addition, Chariot holds a portfolio interest in certain properties prospective for claystone hosted lithium located in the State of Nevada in the United States through its interest in Mustang Lithium LLC.

JORC Code– Table 1 – Fonolo, and Iganna Projects, Nigeria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 23 samples were collected as part of the recent site visits by Chariot. Six (6) of these samples, the Verification Samples, were submitted for analysis with assay results now being reported, the remaining 17 will be submitted for future metallurgical testing. • These samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person (CP) and submitted to the laboratory under the supervision of the Continental's geologist. • The samples were grab samples collected from pit faces based on visual observation and identification of lithium mineralisation, as well as from piles of hand sorted lithium mineralised pegmatite material and waste piles adjacent to the artisanal workings. • The six Verification Samples for assay varied in weight from 2 kg to 3.5 kg. • The six Verification Samples were submitted to the University of British Columbia for quantitative phase analysis using the Rietveld Method and X-ray powder diffraction data. • The 17 samples for later metallurgical test work each weighed between 4.5 kg and 15 kg. • The CP considers the nature of these samples i.e. reconnaissance grab samples, to be fit for purpose for early-stage exploration and confirmation of previously reported mineralisation and grab sample results previously reported from these deposits
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 method, etc).*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement. • The nature of the material being sampled was described, photographed and recorded. Other information recorded included location, sample date, and short geological descriptions of the location from which the sample was collected. • All data was recorded in an Excel spreadsheet and merged with the assay results data.
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 maximise 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 material being sampled.*	• The 6 Verification Samples for immediate analysis were submitted to MS Analytical West Africa Ltd's laboratory (MSALABS) in Abuja, Nigeria for sample preparation. • Aliquots collected from the prepared samples were sent to MSALABS in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. • The remaining 17 samples reserved for metallurgical testing are currently stored in a secure location at the Continental's office in Lagos, Nigeria.
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.*	• The six Verification Samples collected were sent to MSALABS in Abuja, Nigeria for sample preparation and subsequently sent to MSALABS in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. • Sample preparation instructions were as follows: drying, crush to 2mm, split 500g aliquot and pulverize to 85% passing 75µm. • The samples were analysed for 18 multi-elements including Li, Sn, Mg, Al, Ti, K, Ni and REE elements using method PER-700R, peroxide fusion with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) and Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) • Peroxide fusion results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralisation. • Sodium peroxide fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying pegmatite samples. • Commercial CRMs have been included in the sample batch • The laboratory (MSALABS Vancouver) incorporated its own internal QAQC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to Continental and Chariot.
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.*	• No verification sampling was done by the CP.
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.*	• Coordinates for the recently collected samples were located on a field tablet running QGIS with a Bad Elf Flex Mini. In Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS 84 Zone 31N). • Topographic control using this system is generally +/-3 m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement. • The rock chip samples were reconnaissance in nature and variably spaced. • Sampling was designed to confirm mineralisation and previously reported results and is not sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied to the rock chip assay results.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• This is not applicable at this level of investigation, as these are reconnaissance rock chip samples collected from the pegmatite outcrops to confirm mineralisation. • No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The 23 rock chip samples collected at the Fonlo and Iganna Projects were bagged by, and under the supervision of, both the CP and Continental's geologist and dispatched to MSALABs in Abuja by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Continental.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data and sampling techniques have not been reviewed or audited by a third party. • The results of this sampling will be used to verify the results previously reported by Continental and visual observations made during the site visit. The CP does not consider this to be material for early-stage exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Chariot has entered into a Share Sale Agreement with Continental to acquire a 66.667% interest in four lithium Projects (Fonlo, Gbugbu, Iganna, Saki) in Nigeria. The Projects are located across Nigeria's Oyo and Kwara States and consist of eight exploration licences (EL) and two small-scale mining licences (SSML) with a combined area of approximately 254 km^2. These licences will be transferred to a newly established joint venture entity, C&C Minerals Limited, which will be 66.667% owned and controlled by Chariot with Continental holding the remaining 33.333% interest. • The tenure for each Project is as follows: Fonlo (EL-035506, EL-040486), Gbugbu (EL-037243, EL-038574), Iganna (EL-035516), Saki (EL-038148, SSML-036058, EL-036062, EL-036480, SSML-036039). • All licences are currently held by Continental, except for EL-040486 that is owned by Abualihim Nig Ltd. • The CP is unable to verify if these licences are wholly owned by the forementioned companies and has relied on data supplied by Chariot and Continental. • The CP is unable to verify if the tenure is subject to any encumbrances or is potentially affected by material issues with third parties. • The CP has not independently verified the legal title of the tenements and is not qualified to do so. • The CP notes that based on a tenure listing provided by Continental to Chariot, dated 10 October 2024, four licences have expired. A few of the other licences are due for renewal in 2025 and it is understood following discussions with Chariot that the renewals will be carried out, as well as payment of any outstanding annual fees for all licences. • Chariot has informed the CP that they have engaged the services of a Nigerian solicitor to verify the status of the tenure for all licences. • The CP is aware of artisanal and small-scale mining activity on the licences, but not the extent of this activity, nor any access challenges this activity could present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Projects all contain variable amounts of significant artisanal mining activities focussed on the lithium and semi-precious gemstone mineralisation hosted by the pegmatites. The CP observed the inactive or abandoned artisanal mining sites, typically represented by large water-filled pits as well as ongoing artisanal mining sites. • The only reported historical exploration undertaken on the Projects was field reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling by Continental's geologists, rock chip sampling by geologists from an independent third party, and sampling verification undertaken for the Fonlo and Iganna Projects by an independent Competent Person for Continental. • The results of the historical sampling were released in a July 10th, 2025 announcement by Chariot.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The licences are located in the western Nigerian states of Kwara and Oyo and occur within the western part of the Neoproterozoic aged Pan-African Dahomeyide Orogenic Belt (DOB). This belt forms part of a broader network that stretches across West Africa, along the margin of the West African Craton, from Algeria southwards through Nigeria, Benin and Ghana, and into the Borborema Province of Brazil, known as the Pan-African–Brasiliano orogenic system. The basement rocks in the western part the DOB, are dominated by Archaean migmatitic gneisses, with Proterozoic schist belts of low-metamorphic grade and highly deformed, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. In the east of the DOB, the metamorphic grades are higher, ranging from upper amphibolite to granulite-facies, with migmatitic metamorphic rocks derived from Palaeoproterozoic protoliths. These rocks are intruded by extensive syn- to post- collisional Neoproterozoic granitoid plutons referred to as the "Older Granites". The youngest of these, being the post-collisional granites are associated with the rare metal pegmatites (which included the LCT-pegmatites) of Nigeria. These pegmatites occur in a distinct belt that extends SW–NE from Ife to Jos and appears to cut across the boundary between the eastern and western terranes of the DOB. Although the pegmatites are often found close to the margins of peraluminous (S-type) granite plutons, age dating indicates they are younger than the granites and emplaced later, and the origin somewhat uncertain (Goodenough et. al., 2014).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		These pegmatites are described by Goodenough et al. (2025) (and references therein) as being typically complex pegmatites (i.e. internally zoned), often only a few metres thick, with a clear internal zonation. This internal zonation comprises an unmineralised border and wall zones that pass into an intermediate quartz, K-feldspar, muscovite, albite zone with patches rich in beryl, lepidolite, spodumene, cassiterite, columbo-tantalite mineral, and phosphates. Reconnaissance mapping by Continental has visually identified spodumene and lithium-mica mineralisation within all four (4) of the project areas and limited reconnaissance rock chip sampling has confirmed associated lithium mineralisation. (NOTE: The presence of spodumene or any other lithium mineral does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation unless confirmed by chemical analysis.) Due to the irregular distribution of the spodumene and other lithium minerals and the very coarse-grained nature of these pegmatites, it is not possible to reliably estimate the spodumene, or other lithium mineral, contents. The key exploration result is the identification of spodumene and lithium-mica in the outcrops and no lithium grade is implied. No visual estimates are being made in this announcement. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses (XRD and chemical testing) 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). Further work is required by Chariot to establish the nature, extent, lithium grade of any potential lithium mineralisation and the impact of weathering at surface on the lithium content of these minerals. Reconnaissance mapping by Continental has identified lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Fonlo Project, some of which have been mined for their lithium and semi-precious gemstone mineralisation. The host rocks within the Fonlo licences include biotite gneisses, mica schists, and granites. The biotite gneiss dominates the western to middle part of the area while the mica schist occurs in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the eastern parts (Continental Lithium, 2024). Reconnaissance mapping by Continental has identified lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Gbugbu Project some of which have been mined for their lithium and semi-precious gemstone mineralisation. Host rocks comprise moderately foliated dark-grey gneisses composed of feldspar, quartz, micas, amphibole and pyroxene (Continental Lithium, 2024). Reconnaissance mapping by Continental has identified lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Saki Project with numerous artisanal workings. Host rocks are similar to those described from the Gbugbu Project, i.e. moderately foliated dark-grey gneisses composed of feldspar, quartz, micas, amphibole and pyroxene (Continental Lithium, 2024). Reconnaissance mapping by Continental within the Iganna licences has identified a number of lithium bearing pegmatites exposed in artisanal workings targeting the lithium mineralisation. Host rocks are similar to those described from the Gbugbu Project, i.e. moderately foliated dark-grey gneisses composed of feldspar, quartz, micas, amphibole and pyroxene (Continental Lithium, 2024).

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.*
		• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement. • No metal equivalent values are being reported for the historical rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	chip samples. • Elemental assay results received have been converted to the oxide form using applicable conversion factors, for example Li is converted to Li_2O by multiplying Li by 2.154.
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').*	• No drilling has been undertaken on the Projects or is reported in this announcement. • The actual dimensions of the pegmatites at the different project areas are unknown.
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.*	• Appropriate figures are included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• All relevant information is included in the body of the announcement.
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 material exploration data or information has been included in the body of the announcement.
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 17 samples collected for metallurgical test work will be submitted to a suitable laboratory for test work at a later date. • Detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and pit surveying across all four Projects to identify priority drilling targets. • Initial drilling is planned for the Fonlo and Iganna Projects to test the lithium mineralisation potential, along strike and at depth beneath, extensive surface pegmatites and historical workings.