

20 October 2026

19,481 Metre Drill Program Completed at the Banana Lithium Project, Québec

Highlights

- 2026 drilling program concluded safely and on plan.
- 65 diamond drill holes, across 15 lines completed, for a total of 19,481 metres.
- Every drill hole intercepted pegmatite.
- Results to date confirm the structural controlled system is extensive and remains open along strike and at depth.
- Area of ~1400 x 500 m tested and confirmed with drilling and outcrop mapping.
- Data from the drilling program is expected to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in H1 2027.

WhiteRock Lithium Corp. (ASX: WLC) (**WhiteRock, WLC or Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of its 2026 diamond drilling program at the Banana Lithium Project (**Project**) in Québec, Canada. The Company completed 65 drill holes totalling 19,481 metres, marking a significant step in the evaluation of the Spodumene Mountain lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite system. The program was designed to assess the geometry and continuity of the pegmatites through systematic drilling on a 100 x 100 m grid. An area with a strike length of approximately 1,400 m and 500 m down dip has been delineated through drilling and outcrop mapping (Figure 1) with every drill hole intersecting pegmatite. The system remains open along strike and down dip.

The 2026 drill program has finished as per plan with changing weather conditions preventing any further drilling. Whilst drilling has concluded, the Company continues to process drill core on site and incorporating pending analytical results into its geological model of the Spodumene Mountain pegmatite system. Assay results will be reported in meaningful batches once received, validated and reviewed.

The Banana Lithium Project has an Exploration Target of 190–275 Mt at 1.2–1.6% Li₂O. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. The Exploration Target is based on the interpretation of the pegmatites at the Spodumene Mountain, Isabella and Marine prospects using the 2024 drill hole information, drill core assays, and detailed surface mapping and sampling. A total of 29 diamond drill holes for 7,844.3 m and 4,878 drill core samples were used to inform the Exploration Target.

Subject to the results of the drilling program, the Company is targeting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in H1 2027.

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

"Completing 19,481 metres of drilling is an important milestone for WhiteRock and the advancement of the Banana Lithium Project. The program was completed safely and without incident, and it puts us on track to deliver a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate as planned in H1 2027, pending assay results. We thank our employees, contractors and local partners for their contribution to the campaign and look forward to reporting assay results in the very near future as they become available."

Drill collar locations for the 2026 drilling campaign can be seen in Figure 1, with drill hole locations noted in Table 1. Some of the drill holes from the 2024 program are also shown in Figure 1.

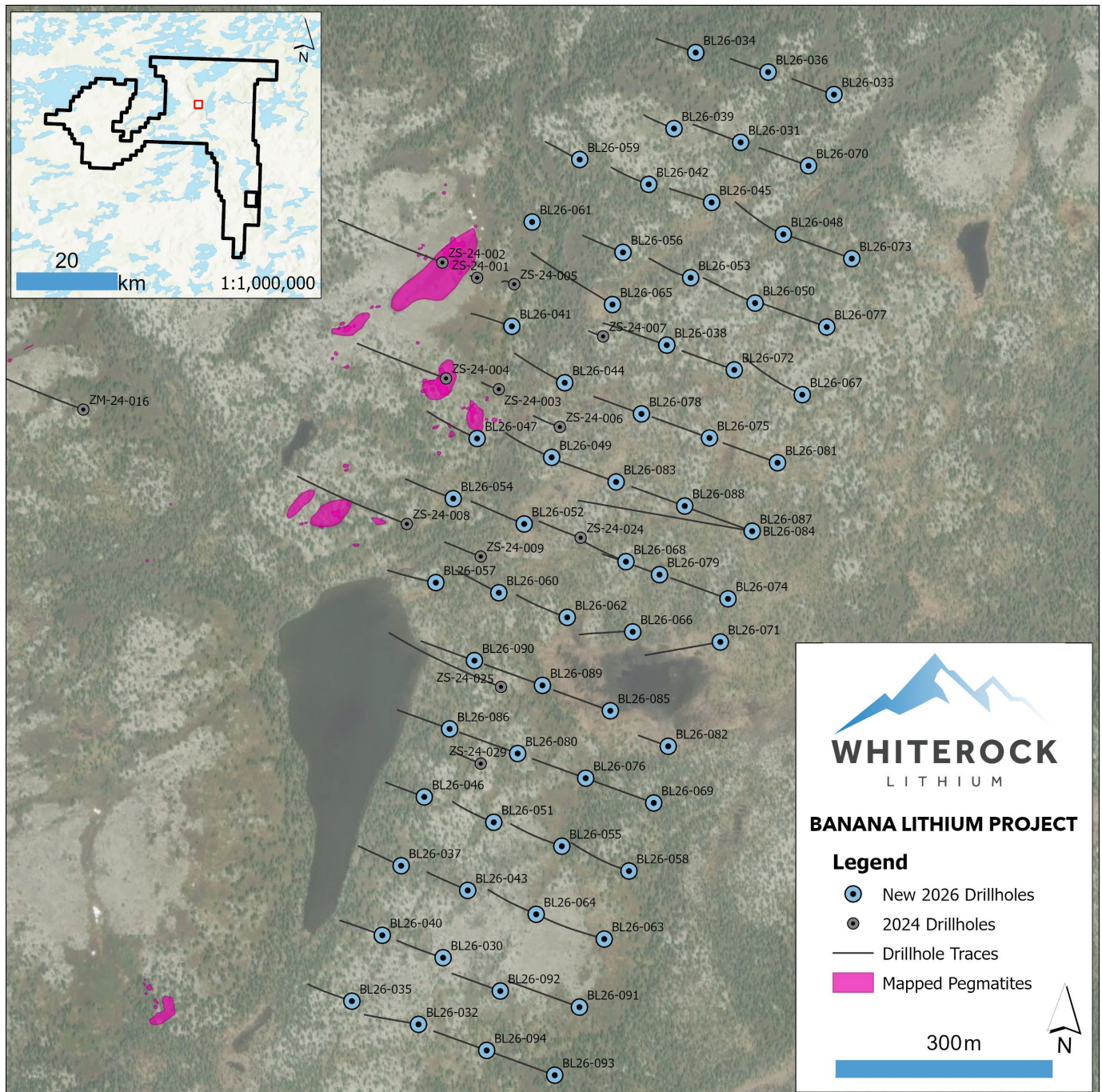


Figure 1: Drill location map focused on Spodumene Mountain area (note that ZM-24-016 is part of Isabella).

Table 1: Drill hole attributes

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Prospect
BL26-030	Land	300.0	290	-75	347779.0	6102644.0	554.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-031	Land	296.3	290	-75	348190.0	6103770.0	522.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-032	Land	290.9	290	-75	347745.0	6102552.0	548.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-033	Land	244.9	290	-75	348319.0	6103836.0	517.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-034	Land	250.9	290	-75	348128.0	6103894.0	495.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-035	Land	296.0	290	-75	347653.0	6102584.0	545.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-036	Land	224.0	290	-75	348228.0	6103867.0	509.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-037	Land	258.1	290	-75	347721.0	6102771.0	543.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-038	Land	364.6	290	-75	348088.0	6103490.0	529.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-039	Land	179.0	290	-75	348098.0	6103789.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-040	Land	259.9	290	-75	347695.0	6102675.0	542.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-041	Land	226.8	290	-75	347874.0	6103516.0	537.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-042	Land	225.0	290	-75	348063.0	6103712.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-043	Land	272.0	290	-75	347813.0	6102737.0	549.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-044	Land	293.0	290	-75	347947.0	6103438.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-045	Land	228.0	290	-75	348150.0	6103687.0	526.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-046	Land	224.5	290	-75	347753.0	6102866.0	541.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-047	Land	272.9	290	-75	347826.0	6103361.0	540.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-048	Land	297.2	290	-75	348249.0	6103643.0	533.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-049	Land	316.8	290	-75	347929.0	6103335.0	528.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-050	Land	306.1	290	-75	348210.0	6103548.0	535.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-051	Land	289.9	290	-75	347849.0	6102831.0	545.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-052	Land	305.0	290	-75	347891.0	6103243.0	528.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-053	Land	286.7	290	-75	348121.0	6103583.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-054	Land	262.1	290	-75	347793.0	6103278.0	535.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-055	Land	333.2	290	-75	347943.0	6102798.0	538.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-056	Land	240.2	290	-75	348027.5	6103618.1	529.7	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-057	Land	232.3	290	-75	347769.0	6103162.0	535.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-058	Land	410.4	290	-75	348035.8	6102763.7	538.9	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-059	Land	212.9	290	-75	347967.7	6103746.3	519.2	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-060	Land	239.0	290	-75	347856.0	6103148.0	533.5	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-061	Land	225.0	290	-90	347902.0	6103660.0	522.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-062	Land	311.0	290	-75	347950.5	6103114.0	530.4	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-063	Land	378.6	290	-75	348001.6	6102669.8	543.6	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-064	Land	314.0	290	-75	347907.6	6102704.0	552.3	HQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-065	Land	177.0	300	-45	348013.0	6103546.0	525.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-066	Land	320.0	270	-75	348041.0	6103094.0	530.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-067	Land	350.0	290	-75	348275.2	6103421.5	540.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-068	Land	299.0	290	-75	348031.6	6103190.9	532.0	HQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-069	Land	352.0	290	-75	348070.0	6102857.7	536.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-070	Land	278.0	290	-75	348283.8	6103737.6	526.7	HQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-071	Land	308.0	260	-70	348162.0	6103080.0	530.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-072	Land	296.0	290	-75	348181.2	6103455.7	537.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-073	Land	377.0	290	-75	348343.6	6103609.4	537.8	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-074	Land	323.0	290	-75	348172.6	6103139.6	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-075	Land	326.0	290	-75	348147.0	6103361.7	536.1	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-076	Land	302.0	290	-75	347976.0	6102891.9	537.2	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-077	Land	401.0	290	-75	348309.0	6103515.0	540.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-078	Land	269.0	290	-75	348053.0	6103395.0	533.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-079	Land	323.0	290	-75	348078.0	6103173.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-080	Land	329.0	290	-75	347882.0	6102926.0	541.2	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-081	Land	308.0	290	-75	348241.0	6103327.5	537.7	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-082	Land	251.0	290	-80	348090.0	6102936.0	528.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-083	Land	359.0	290	-75	348018.0	6103301.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-084	Land	335.0	290	-75	348206.0	6103233.0	534.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-085	Land	320.0	290	-75	348010.0	6102985.0	528.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-086	Land	296.0	290	-75	347788.0	6102960.0	542.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-087	Land	425.0	280	-55	348206.0	6103233.0	534.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-088	Land	300.0	290	-75	348112.8	6103267.8	535.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-089	Land	329.0	290	-75	347916.3	6103020.1	530.3	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-090	Land	302.0	290	-75	347822.3	6103054.3	540.2	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-091	Land	416.0	290	-75	347967.4	6102575.8	540.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-092	Land	359.0	290	-75	347858.0	6102598.0	466.8	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-093	Land	395.0	290	-75	347933.2	6102481.8	534.1	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-094	Land	389.0	290	-75	347839.2	6102516.0	543.0	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

Other Field Work

LiDAR and orthophoto surveys were completed over all known LCT pegmatite occurrences on the Project. The images and data are being processed. A bathymetry survey was completed on the waterbody west of the Spodumene Mountain Prospect (Figure 1), recording a maximum water depth of approximately 2 metres. A flow meter was installed at the northern outlet as part of early environmental baseline data collection.

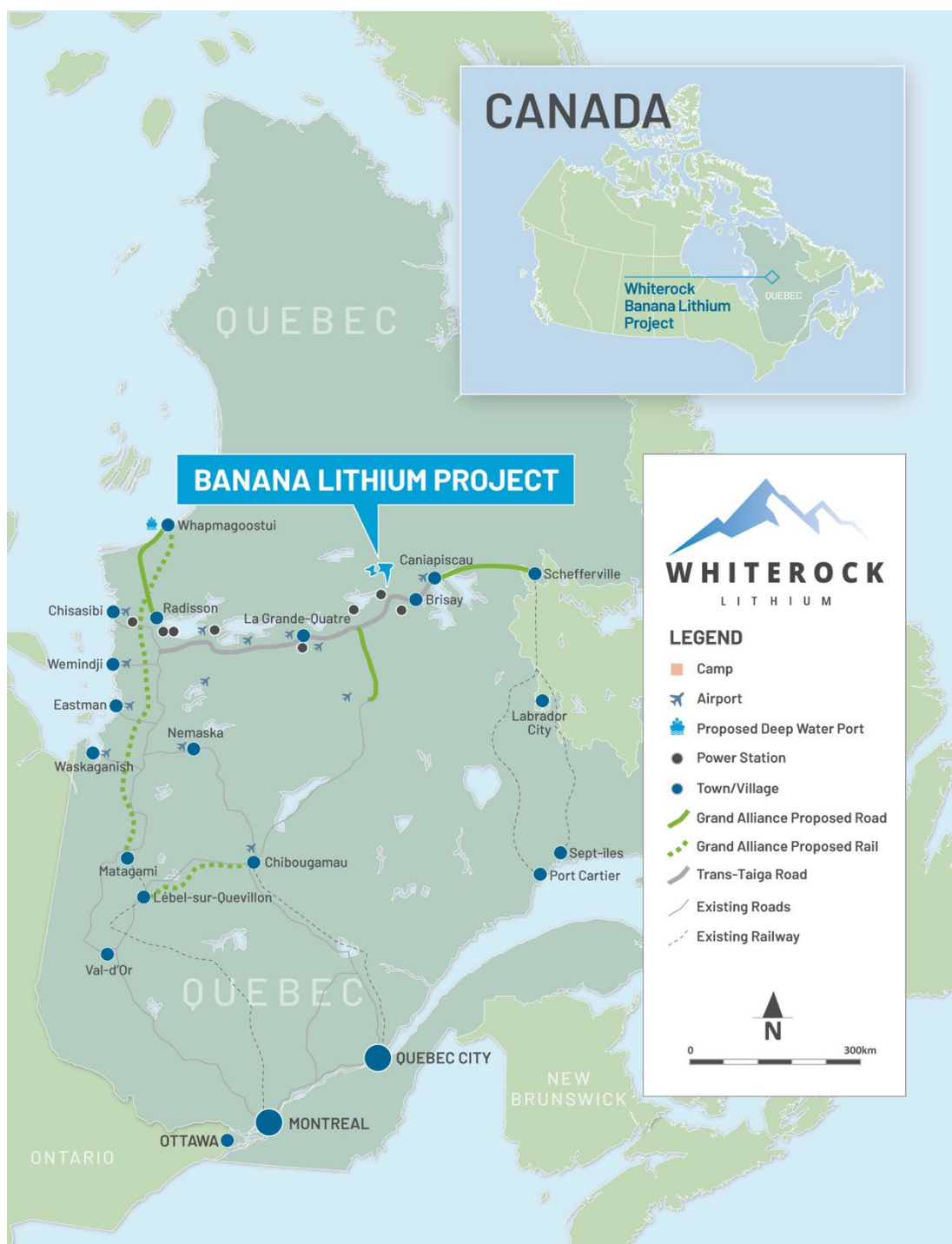


Figure 2: Banana Lithium Project Location

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of WhiteRock Lithium.

For further information, please contact:

Simon Hay
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
WhiteRock Lithium Corp.
Email: info@whiterocklithium.com

Shane Murphy / Elodie Castagna
FTI Consulting
Mobile: 0420 945 291 / 0432 120 061
Email: shane.murphy@fticonsulting.com
elodie.castagna@fticonsulting.com

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 Lithium 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% Li₂O from surface, 64.7 m at 2.14% Li₂O and 60.7 m at 1.89% Li₂O. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Prospectus dated 30 June 2026. 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.

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 the VP Exploration 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.

Disclaimer for Forward-Looking Information

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. WhiteRock undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).

The information in this document does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any person or organisation. Nothing contained in this document constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice.

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.	N/A, no sample data presented.
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 but BL26-064, BL26-068, and BL26-070 which were drilled with HQ diameter. Core was not oriented.

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.	• N/A, no drill sample data presented.
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.	• N/A, no logging data presented.
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 material being sampled.	• N/A, no assay data presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	N/A, no sampling or assay data presented.
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.	- All 2024 drill hole collars (29) and 2026 drill hole collars BL26-030 to BL26-080 (51) have been surveyed by a registered Québec Land Surveyor from Gascon Arpenteurs-Géomètres Inc. of Montreal, QC. This collar survey uses a high-sensitivity RTK-GPS (real time kinematic) capable of determining the hole coordinates more accurately than a handheld GPS. BL26-081 to BL206-094 are planned to be surveyed in 2027 - The coordinate system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 19. - The Company conducted a LiDAR and orthophoto survey, over known pegmatite prospects which is currently being processed and will provide high-quality topographic control. - The quality and accuracy of the topographic controls are currently considered adequate for early-stage exploration pre-mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- The 2026 drill hole collar spacing is approximately 100 m, drilled at 290° azimuth and 75° dip unless surface conditions required modifications. - It is interpreted that the drill hole spacing may be sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate. - Core sample lengths typically range from 0.3 to 2.0 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.	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, and have a shallow easterly dip (25-35°). An area with strike length of 1,400 m and ~ 500 m down dip has been delineated through drilling and outcrop mapping.
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, Québec, 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,	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 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 December 2027 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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	• Drill hole attribute information is included in a table herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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. - 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.	N/A, no assay data presented.
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 the Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster is comprised of multiple principal dikes, which partially outcrop at surface, and have a shallow easterly dip (25-35°). An area with strike length of 1,400 m and ~ 500 m down dip has been delineated through drilling and outcrop mapping.
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 avoiding misleading	Please refer to the table(s) included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	The Company has completed preliminary metallurgical testing comprised of HLS (heavy-liquid separation), which has produced 6+% Li₂O spodumene concentrates between 63 and 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 2026 drill program has concluded due to inclement weather conditions prevented further drilling. Current work comprises core processing, receipt and validation of analytical results and incorporation of those results into the geological model. A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is planned for H1 2027, subject to adequate data and the relevant technical assessment; no resource or resource classification is established by this update. LiDAR and orthophoto processing are ongoing. The interpreted system remains open along strike and down dip. No additional drilling schedule or commitment is specified in the draft.