



LI-FT ANNOUNCES FIRST RESULTS FROM SUMMER DRILL PROGRAM AT THE ADINA-GALINÉE LITHIUM PROJECT, QUEBEC

October 26, 2026 – Vancouver, B.C. – Li-FT Power Ltd. (“LIFT” or the “Company”) (TSXV: LIFT) (ASX: LFT) (OTCQX: LIFFF) (Frankfurt: WS0) is pleased to announce assay results from the first 5 of 45 drill holes from the Adina-Galinée Lithium Project (“AGLP”) in Québec, Canada (Figure 1). The 45 holes comprise 39 holes totaling 11,420.5 metres completed as part of LIFT’s 2026 summer drilling program, together with 6 previously unreleased historical drill holes from 2024 (1,983 metres), totalling 13,403.5 metres of drill core. Holes ALP-0001 to ALP-0005C from the 2026 drill campaign are presented in this release. The intercepts for drill holes ALP-0001 to ALP-0005C are presented in Table 1 and shown in figures 2, 3 & 4, **with a highlight of 56 meters of 1.43 % Li₂O intersected in drillhole ALP002.**

Table 1 – Drill intercept from Holes ALP0001 to ALP0005C

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O%	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	
ALP0004	242	248	6	1.12	
ALP0004	285	290	5	0.92	Footwall
ALP0004	296	310	14	0.53	
ALP0005C	249	253	4	1.26	Main
ALP0005C	304	308	4	2.61	Main
ALP0005C	342	356	14	1.68	Footwall

Francis MacDonald, President & CEO of LIFT comments,

“We are encouraged by the first results from the 2026 drilling program at Adina-Galinée. The intersections reported today support our interpretation of a large, continuous spodumene-bearing pegmatite system and contribute additional data that will be incorporated into future resource modelling and technical studies. With drilling, ore-sorting test work, geotechnical investigations and property-scale exploration underway, the 2026 program is intended to advance our understanding of the project while evaluating opportunities to further enhance its long-term development potential.”

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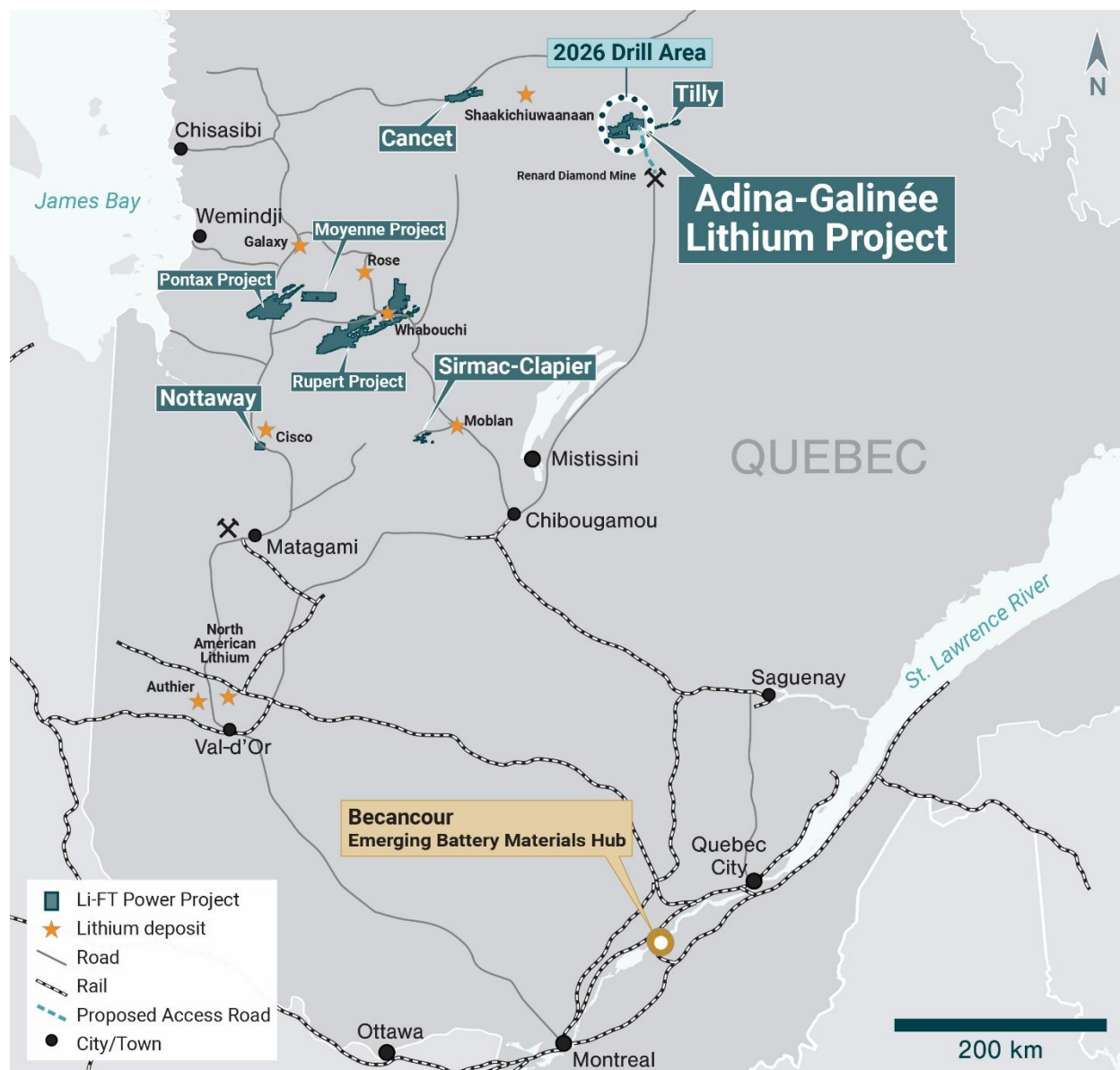


Figure 1 – Location of LIFT's spodumene pegmatite properties in Quebec, Canada

The Adina-Galinée spodumene pegmatite is an east-west trending dyke system that dips shallowly to the south at approximately 35°. It comprises three zones: the Main Zone, Footwall Zone and Galinée Zone (Figures 3 and 4). Together, these zones define a low-angle corridor approximately 350 metres wide that strikes for approximately 2.5 kilometres beneath overlying till cover. The 2026 drill program focused primarily on the Galinée Zone (Figures 2 and 3), the least well-defined of the project's three mineralized structures. Drilling aimed to establish a level of geological understanding comparable to that of the Main and Footwall zones. The results of

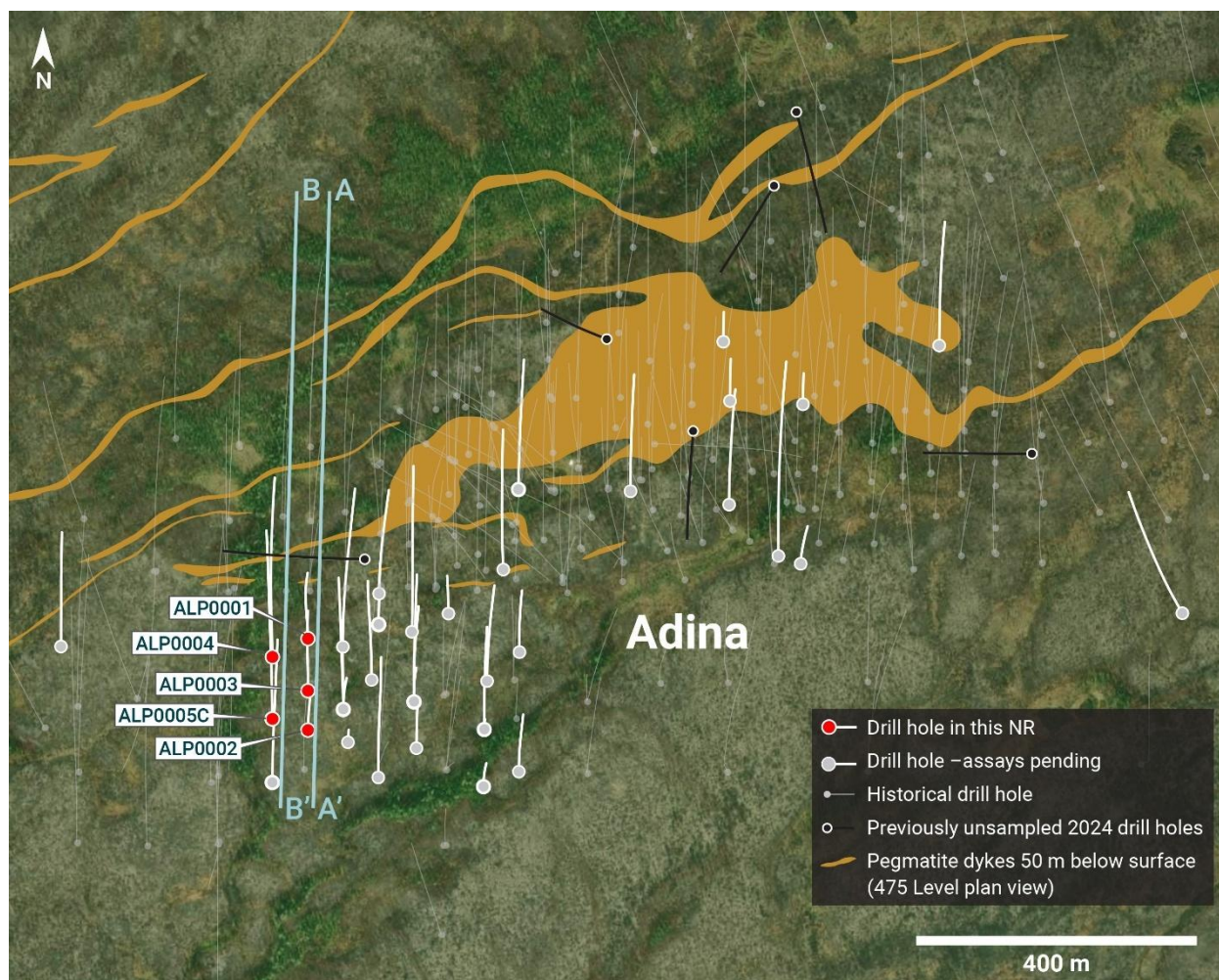


Figure 2 – Plan map showing historical drill traces and LIFT’s 2026 drill holes, as well as a level plan of the Adina-Galinée pegmatite complex at 475 m above sea level, approximately 50 m below the surface and 25 m below the bedrock-till interface.

this work will be used to combine the Main, Footwall and Galinée mineralization zones into a Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment, targeted for early 2027⁽¹⁾.

The Adina–Galinée Lithium Project is in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec, Canada, a hard-rock lithium district containing several significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite deposits. These include the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, with mineral reserves of 84.3 Mt at 1.26% Li_2O ⁽²⁾; the Moblan Lithium Project, with mineral resources of 121.0 Mt at 1.19% Li_2O ⁽³⁾, and the Whabouchi Lithium Project, with mineral resources of 26.9 Mt at 1.45% Li_2O , and ore reserves of 26.5 Mt at 1.32% Li_2O ⁽⁴⁾ (Figure 1).

¹ Li-FT Power Ltd., Prospectus 11 August 2026, page 13.

² PMET Resources, ASX announcement PMET Resources Delivers Positive CV5 Lithium-Only Feasibility Study for its Large-Scale Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, 20 October 2025, page 1.

³ Sayona Mining Limited, ASX announcement 25 August 2025, Table 1, page 3.

⁴ Rio Tinto, ASX announcement 4 December 2025 Table C & D, page 7.

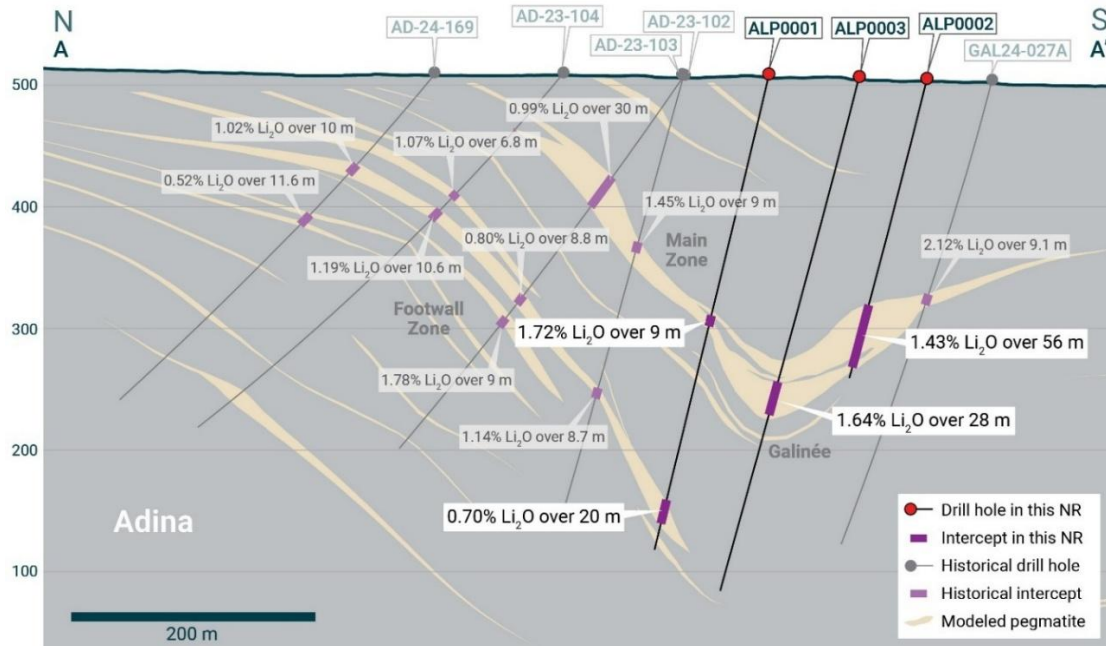


Figure 3 – North-south vertical section through the Adina-Galinée pegmatite complex showing LIFT's 2026 drill results and historical drill results previously reported to the ASX^{5,6}. Section trace A-A' is shown in Figure 2.

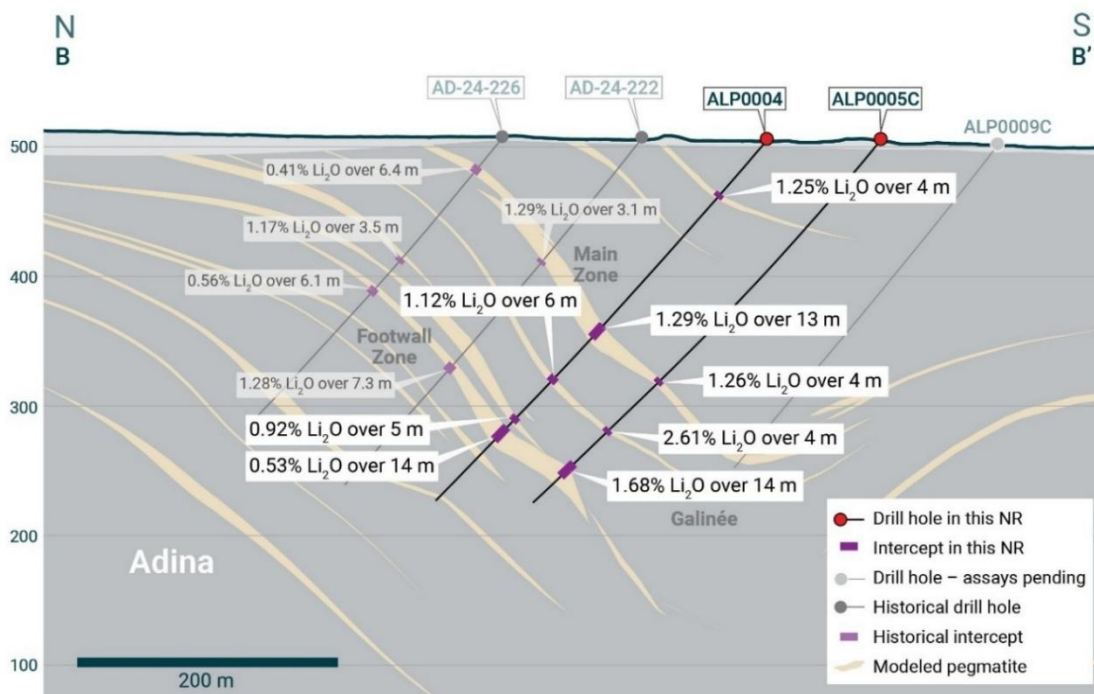


Figure 4 – North-south vertical section through the Adina-Galinée pegmatite complex showing LIFT's 2026 drill results and historical drill results previously reported to the ASX⁷. Section trace B-B' is shown in Figure 2.

⁵ Historical drill intersections starting with "AD" are sourced from Winsome Resources Ltd's ASX announcement released 28 May 2024.

⁶ Historical intersections starting with "GAL" are sourced from LIFT's Prospectus Annexure C released to the ASX on 22 May 2026.

⁷ Historical drill intersections are sourced from Winsome Resources Ltd's announcement "Adina Drilling and Operations Update", released to ASX on 19 August 2024.

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

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
ALP0004	Zone 18N	668,290	5,908,535	503	377	000	-50
ALP0005C	Zone 18N	668,289	5,908,447	504	387	000	-53

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 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 MSALABS 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 MSALABS' 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 (Li₂O) using a conversion factor of 2.153.

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

About LIFT

LIFT is a Canadian lithium exploration and development company focused on advancing its flagship Adina and Galinée Lithium Projects 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 mineralisation 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. 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 that 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 press 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. This press release contains forward looking statements. 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 press 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 press 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: 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 representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	- This news release is based on assay results from 371 half-core diamond drill samples. - 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 representativity 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.
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 7 drill holes for 2,162 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Samples were prepared for analysis by MSALABS using preparation methods CRU-CPA and PPU-530. Samples were dried in their entirety, crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, and a 500 g subsample was split (CRU-CPA). - 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.
	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.	- LIFTS 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 CRU-CPA and PPU-530). - 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<i>(MSA method WRA-310), reporting 13 major elements as oxides plus loss on ignition.</i>
	• 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.
	• 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 15 results for CRMs have been returned from MSA, with 100% of the results assaying within 3 standard deviations of the accepted values. • Of the 8 laboratory duplicate analyses, 8 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.	• N/A
	• 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.	• N/A
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• N/A
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• <i>Drillhole spacing is generally 55 metres between north-south trending sections lines, and 75 m along those section lines. Drillhole locations were selectively targeted to test prospective gaps in the existing drill pattern rather than systematically infilling the grid.</i>
	• <i>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.</i>	• N/A
	• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied</i>	• <i>The drillhole assays were composited over mineralized intervals using the original sample intervals as the basis for compositing.</i>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	• <i>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.</i>
	• <i>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.</i>	• N/A
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>No external audits were undertaken on the data.</i>

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-Galinée lithium project (AGLP) is in Northern Québec, in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay (EIJB) territory within the Nord-du-Québec administrative region. - The Adina-Galinée 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-Galinée 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Quebec 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	N/A
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 0.3% Li₂O. - 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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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').	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	• 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.
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 AGLP 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 two cross-sections showing significant intersections and interpreted pegmatite bodies.