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Widest and Highest-Grade Caesium Intercepts to Date at Vega including 28.0 m at 8.05% Cs_2O and 2.2 m at 26.48% Cs_2O

February 3, 2026 – Montreal, QC, Canada February 4, 2026 – Sydney, Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Widest and highest-grade caesium intercepts reported to date at the Vega Zone:**
  - **28.0 m at 8.05% Cs_2O** including **18.3 m at 11.84% Cs_2O** (CV25-948).
  - **18.2 m at 7.13% Cs_2O** including **3.0 m at 23.63% Cs_2O** (CV25-1023).
  - **5.5 m at 14.83% Cs_2O** including **2.2 m at 26.48% Cs_2O** (CV25-1006)
    - Includes **highest-grade sample reported to date at 29.79% Cs_2O**
  - **11.5 m at 1.75% Cs_2O** including **2.9 m at 3.88% Cs_2O** (CV25-1025).
  - **16.1 m at 1.43% Cs_2O** including **1.3 m at 11.08% Cs_2O** (CV25-1010).
- **Interpreted footprint and width of caesium mineralization at Vega expanded.**
- **High-grade caesium intercept from in-fill drilling at the Rigel Zone**:
  - **6.2 m at 5.12% Cs_2O** including **2.1 m at 13.68% Cs_2O** (CV25-914).
- **High-grade caesium confirmed at the newly-discovered Helios Zone**:
  - **1.0 m at 21.52% Cs_2O** (CV25-975).
- Caesium assay results reported in this announcement for 8,596 m (52 holes) drilled at the CV13 Pegmatite – including the Vega, Rigel, and Helios Zones.
  - **Caesium assay results for 1,176 m (7 holes) from the Vega and Helios Zones remain pending.**

Darren L. Smith, Executive Vice President Exploration, comments: *"Shaakichiuwaanaan continues to deliver impressive results, with the 2025 drill campaign returning the highest caesium grades reported to date at the Property – including a peak assay of 29.8% Cs_2O – and confirming high-grade caesium at the newly discovered Helios Zone. With multiple intercepts exceeding 25% Cs_2O, dominant pollucite mineralogy, and scale already demonstrated through defined Mineral Resources, the opportunity for the Company to further enhance shareholder value through this caesium deposit is meaningful."*

"We look forward to reporting caesium results for the remaining holes outstanding and integrating this opportunity into the overall Project development scenario," added Mr. Smith.

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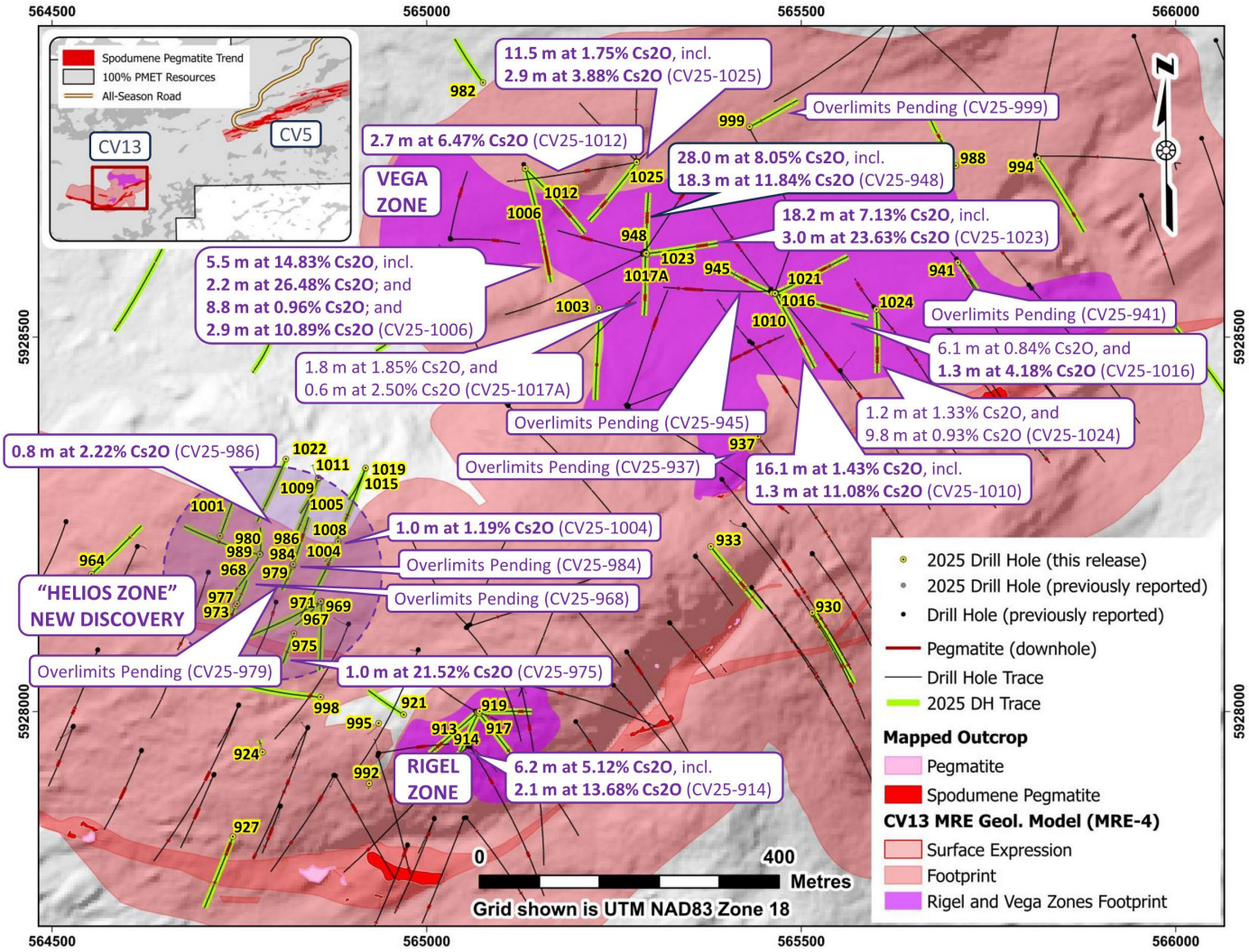

Figure 1: Drill hole result highlights at the CV13 Pegmatite (caesium).

PMET Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "PMET") (TSX: PMET) (ASX: PMT) (OTCQX: PMETF) (FSE: R9GA) is pleased to report caesium assay results for diamond drill holes completed at the CV13 Pegmatite, as part of its extensive 2025 drill campaign at the Company's wholly-owned Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (the "Property" or "Project"), located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec.

In addition to being one of the largest lithium-tantalum pegmatite Mineral Resources[1] and lithium pegmatite Mineral Reserves[2] globally, the Property also hosts the world's largest in-situ pollucite-

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[1] *The Consolidated MRE (CV5 + CV13 pegmatites), which includes the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, totals 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O, 0.11% Cs_2O, 166 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 66 ppm Ga, Indicated, and 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li_2O, 0.21% Cs_2O, 155 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 65 ppm Ga, Inferred, and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit), 0.60% Li_2O (underground CV5), and 0.70% Li_2O (underground CV13). A grade constraint of 0.50% Cs_2O was used to model the Rigel and Vega caesium zones. Effective Date is June 20, 2025 (through CV24-787). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.*

[2] *Probable Mineral Reserve of 84.3 Mt at 1.26% Li_2O at the CV5 Pegmatite with a cut-off grade is 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit) and 0.70% Li_2O (underground). Underground development and open-pit marginal tonnage containing material above 0.37% Li_2O are also included in the statement. The Effective Date is September 11, 2025. See Feasibility Study news release dated October 20, 2025.*

hosted caesium pegmatite Mineral Resource, with 0.69 Mt at 4.40% Cs_2O (Indicated) and 1.70 Mt at 2.40% Cs_2O (Inferred). The CV13 Pegmatite, host to the caesium Mineral Resource, is located ~3 km along trend from the CV5 Pegmatite, which is situated approximately 13 km south of the regional Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor, and is accessible year-round by road.

As part of its expansive 2025 drill campaign at Shaakichiuwaanaan, the Company completed further delineation drilling at the Vega and Rigel caesium zones. This exploration campaign also resulted in the discovery of the Helios Caesium Zone. All three caesium zones – Vega, Rigel, and Helios – are situated within the CV13 Pegmatite and are largely coincident with lithium and tantalum mineralization.

Core assay results for caesium for 8,596 m (52 holes) at the CV13 Pegmatite are reported in this announcement, including prior pending overlimit[3] analysis (see Figure 1, Table 1, Table 2, Table 3). Core assay results for caesium for 1,176 m (7 holes), covering the Vega and Helios zones, remain to be reported. Results for lithium and tantalum for all drill holes completed in 2025 at Shaakichiuwaanaan were previously reported (see news releases dated December 14, 2025 and January 21, 2026). All reported widths are core length (i.e., apparent and not true width).

VEGA CAESIUM ZONE

The strongest caesium results to date from the Property were returned from the 2025 drill campaign at the Vega Zone, including ten (10) individual samples grading >20% Cs_2O and four (4) grading >25% Cs_2O to a **peak of 29.79%**, as well as multi-metre intercepts including **3.0 m at 23.63% Cs_2O, 3.0 m at 23.05 Cs_2O,** and **2.2 m at 26.48% Cs_2O** (see Table 1, Figure 3, and Figure 4). Most of the holes were completed as infill, targeting a central high-grade core that had been interpreted from previous drilling. However, several holes were also completed at the margins of the modelled zone (e.g., CV25-1006). Based on the assay results reported in this announcement, the **interpreted footprint and width of the caesium mineralization at Vega have increased**. At Vega, drill result highlights for caesium include:

- **28.0 m at 8.05% Cs_2O** including **18.3 m at 11.84% Cs_2O** (CV25-948), see Figure 2.
- **18.2 m at 7.13% Cs_2O** including **3.0 m at 23.63% Cs_2O** (CV25-1023), see Figure 3.
- **5.5 m at 14.83% Cs_2O** including **2.2 m at 26.48% Cs_2O** (CV25-1006), see Figure 4.
    - Includes **highest-grade sample reported to date at the Project – 29.79% Cs_2O**
- **11.5 m at 1.75% Cs_2O** including **2.9 m at 3.88% Cs_2O** (CV25-1025).
- **16.1 m at 1.43% Cs_2O** including **1.3 m at 11.08% Cs_2O** (CV25-1010).
- **8.8 m at 0.96% Cs_2O** and **2.9 m at 10.89% Cs_2O** (CV25-1006).
- **9.8 m at 0.93% Cs_2O** and **1.2 m at 1.33% Cs_2O** (CV25-1024).
- **2.7 m at 6.47% Cs_2O** (CV25-1012)

[3] *Assay results which exceed the upper detection limit (1.06% Cs_2O) of the base analytical package require subsequent analysis using a different analytical package to determine the Cs grade (i.e., overlimit analysis).*

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Caesium results remain to be reported from Vega for multiple holes with overlimit[4] analysis pending over intervals of 0.5 to 2.3 m.

Figure 2: Pollucite with late stage lepidolite (purple) and spodumene/pollucite (white) veining displaying classic "tapioca" texture (white blebs) at a depth of ~126 m in drill hole CV25-948 from the **Vega Zone**. Core grades **1.9 m at 17.81% Cs_2O** (125.0 m to 126.9 m) within a wider mineralized interval of **28.0 m at 8.05% Cs_2O** (116.5 m to 144.5 m)

Figure 3: Large pollucite crystals in drill hole CV25-1023 from the **Vega Zone**. Core grades **3.0 m at 23.63% Cs_2O** (from 138.1 m to 141.1 m) within a wider mineralized interval of **18.2 m at 7.13% Cs_2O** (138.1 m to 156.2 m)

[4] *Assay results which exceed the upper detection limit (1.06% Cs_2O) of the base analytical package require subsequent analysis using a different analytical package to determine the Cs grade (i.e., overlimit analysis).*

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Figure 4: Massive pollucite mineralization in drill hole CV25-1006 from the **Vega Zone**. Core grades **2.2 m at 26.48% Cs_2O** (165.7 m to 167.8 m), including **1.0 m at 29.79% Cs_2O**, within a wider mineralized interval of **5.5 m at 14.83% Cs_2O** (162.3 m to 167.8 m)

HELIOS CAESIUM ZONE (A NEW 2025 DISCOVERY)

High-grade caesium mineralization has been confirmed at the Helios discovery (Table 1, Figure 5). Mineralization has been traced over an area of ~180 m x 80 m at ~1 to 3 m thickness and comes within at least 25 m from surface (vertical depth). Mineralization remains open in several areas. At Helios, drill result highlights to date for caesium include:

- **1.0 m at 21.52% Cs_2O** (CV25-975), see Figure 5.
- **0.8 m at 2.22% Cs_2O** (CV25-986).
- **1.0 m at 1.19% Cs_2O** (CV25-1004).

Caesium results remain to be reported from Helios for multiple holes with overlimit[5] analysis pending over intervals of 0.5 m to 4.9 m.

Figure 5: Massive pollucite mineralization in drill hole CV25-975 from the **Helio Zone**. Core grades **1.0 m at 21.52% Cs_2O** (36.5 m to 37.5 m).

RIGEL CAESIUM ZONE

Several holes were completed as infill at the Rigel Zone with results presented in Table 1. The best caesium result from the program was **6.2 m at 5.12% Cs_2O** including **2.1 m at 13.68% Cs_2O** in drill hole CV25-914. The assay results from the 2025 drill holes have altered the interpreted eastern footprint of the Rigel Zone, which will be updated as part of the next Mineral Resource Estimate iteration. Some of the highest caesium grades to date have been reported from the Rigel Zone, including **1.1 m at 26.61% Cs_2O** within a wider zone of **3.2 m at 10.24% Cs_2O** (CV23-204).

[5] *Assay results which exceed the upper detection limit (1.06% Cs_2O) of the base analytical package require subsequent analysis using a different analytical package to determine the Cs grade (i.e., overlimit analysis).*

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NEXT STEPS

Caesium assays results for 1,176 m (7 holes) remain to be reported out of the total 57,024 m (245 holes) completed over the 2025 drill campaign at Shaakichiuwaanaan. These remaining results will be reported once received and compiled. The lithium and tantalum assay results have previously been reported for all 245 holes (see news releases dated December 14, 2025 and January 21, 2026).

The geology team is currently interpreting and working with the 2025 drill hole data to advance the host rock and pegmatite geological models for the Project. The work is focused on the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites – including the Vega, Rigel, and Helios caesium zones – ahead of updates to their respective block models and subsequent Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company is also advancing towards an updated Feasibility Study for the CV5 Pegmatite scheduled for the second half of 2026. The data will also inform an underground bulk sample of mineralized pegmatite at CV5, which is currently being permitted.

Table 1: Core assay summary for caesium zones in drill holes reported herein at the CV13 Pegmatite.

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
Vega	CV25-948	116.5	144.5	28.0	1.47	8.05	225
	incl.	116.5	134.8	18.3	1.3	11.84	117
	or	120.2	123.1	3.0	0.97	23.05	58
Vega	CV25-1006	151.0	153.9	2.9	1.38	10.89	911
		162.3	167.8	5.5	1.19	14.83	243
	incl.	165.7	167.8	2.2	0.34	26.48	13
	or	165.7	166.7	1.0	0.43	29.79	24
		179.1	180.8	1.7	0.61	1.38	187
		202.2	211.0	8.8	4.57	0.96	166
Vega	CV25-1010	130.8	146.9	16.1	2.82	1.43	114
	incl.	130.8	132.1	1.3	0.79	11.08	6
	incl.	135.9	136.7	0.8	0.80	3.34	87
	incl.	143.6	144.8	1.3	5.78	2.69	96
Vega	CV25-1012	143.1	145.8	2.7	0.30	6.47	291
Vega	CV25-1016	140.5	146.6	6.1	1.35	0.84	146
		224.0	225.3	1.3	0.02	4.18	477
Vega	CV25-1017A	153.6	155.3	1.8	5.61	1.85	308
		159.3	159.9	0.6	3.55	2.50	42
Vega	CV25-1021	142.2	142.7	0.5	3.10	1.05	249
Vega	CV25-1023	138.1	156.2	18.2	2.31	7.13	206

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Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
	incl.	138.1	149.2	11.2	1.60	11.09	76
	or	138.1	141.1	3.0	0.59	23.63	18
Vega	CV25-1024	89.8	91.0	1.2	0.76	1.33	160
		108.5	118.3	9.8	3.49	0.93	214
Vega	CV25-1025	136.4	147.9	11.5	1.57	1.75	279
	incl.	136.4	139.3	2.9	0.39	3.88	161
	incl.	142.6	144.1	1.5	1.44	4.24	644
	incl.	147.0	147.9	0.8	3.01	1.32	97
Rigel	CV25-913	92.8	97.1	4.3	2.62	0.51	1,618
Rigel	CV25-914	73.0	79.2	6.2	1.34	5.12	533
	incl.	73.0	75.0	2.1	0.39	13.68	799
Helios	CV25-975	36.5	37.5	1.0	1.82	21.52	0
Helios	CV25-986	68.3	69.1	0.8	3.90	2.22	227
Helios	CV25-1004	53.9	55.0	1.0	3.04	1.19	106

(1) All intervals are core length (i.e., apparent and not true width) and presented for all pegmatite intervals >1% Cs2O. A 0.5% Cs2O cut-off is used to constrain the pegmatite interval.

Table 2: Core assay summary for lithium, caesium, and tantalum in pegmatite intervals >2 m at the CV13 Pegmatite.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV25-913	87.3	102.3	15.0	1.15	0.21	1,105	
incl.	92.8	100.7	7.9	2.15	0.38	1,974	
	104.5	106.5	2.0	0.21	0.00	510	
CV25-914	73.0	82.6	9.7	1.34	3.36	752	
CV25-917	81.9	85.2	3.4	0.07	0.01	364	
	88.9	96.1	7.2	0.08	0.05	131	
CV25-919	74.4	85.9	11.5	2.87	0.10	413	
incl.	76.5	83.4	6.9	4.40	0.11	544	
CV25-967	100.0	104.4	4.4	0.14	0.00	348	
CV25-969	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV25-971	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-973	25.0	37.1	12.2	0.38	0.19	90	
CV25-975	35.7	38.5	2.8	0.89	7.52	198	
CV25-977	29.0	35.4	6.4	2.61	0.11	251	
incl.	31.3	35.4	4.1	3.94	0.09	308	
CV25-980	50.5	53.1	2.6	2.54	0.07	70	
CV25-986	55.3	73.8	18.4	1.19	0.17	132	
incl.	64.9	71.8	6.9	2.49	0.35	191	
	83.1	85.3	2.2	0.17	0.06	289	
CV25-989	83.1	88.3	5.2	0.17	0.06	522	
CV25-992	44.3	56.8	12.4	1.65	0.05	109	
CV25-995	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-996	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-998	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-1000	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-1001	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-1004	51.1	60.2	9.1	0.87	0.16	106	
CV25-1005	94.1	97.0	2.9	0.16	0.01	445	
CV25-1008	46.8	55.9	9.1	1.44	0.05	100	
incl.	50.6	55.4	4.8	2.69	0.05	162	
CV25-1009	85.6	87.9	2.2	0.31	0.01	397	
CV25-1010	128.7	150.8	22.1	2.31	1.07	127	
incl.	138.9	147.9	9.0	4.18	0.58	129	
CV25-1011	244.7	246.9	2.2	0.39	0.01	108	
CV25-1012	141.2	175.5	34.3	1.12	0.64	361	
incl.	164.4	175.5	11.0	1.97	0.18	396	
CV25-1015	96.2	100.0	3.8	0.08	0.01	2,276	
	103.5	106.4	2.9	0.14	0.01	338	
CV25-1016	119.4	169.1	49.7[3]	2.08	0.18	129	
incl.	135.0	135.7	0.7	7.71	0.09	10	
incl.	154.5	158.6	4.0	5.16	0.11	83	

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV25-1017	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						Hole lost
CV25-1017A	146.0	170.7	24.7	4.00	0.30	126	
incl.	150.3	157.3	7.0	6.04	0.64	178	
incl.	162.4	162.9	0.6	7.02	0.05	12	
CV25-1019	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-1021	122.8	148.3	25.6	1.45	0.11	118	
incl.	129.9	148.3	18.4	1.97	0.09	129	
	151.4	158.6	7.2[3]	1.52	0.06	132	
CV25-1022	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						
CV25-1023	133.4	164.6	31.2	2.07	4.21	144	
incl.	147.6	155.5	7.9	3.86	1.51	374	
incl.	159.6	160.7	1.1	7.32	0.27	2	
or	159.6	162.3	2.7	5.87	0.20	22	
CV25-1024	87.6	102.6	15.0	0.15	0.14	442	
	106.2	126.8	20.6	3.31	0.51	173	
incl.	116.1	124.8	8.8	5.02	0.32	107	
CV25-1025	134.9	162.2	27.3	1.57	0.78	679	
incl.	144.6	147.9	3.3	4.08	0.55	304	
incl.	157.0	162.2	5.2	3.03	0.06	368	
CV25-921	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						Geomechanical hole
CV25-924	111.7	119.6	7.9	0.26	0.04	32	Geomechanical hole
CV25-927	16.9	44.8	27.9	1.87	0.08	298	Geomechanical hole
incl.	22.9	34.8	11.9	2.94	0.12	217	
	46.7	54.2	7.5	0.41	0.03	198	
	129.6	133.8	4.2	0.02	0.01	101	
CV25-930	126.1	128.0	2.0	0.01	0.04	23	Geomechanical hole
CV25-933	146.5	172.6	26.1[3]	0.56	0.02	59	Geomechanical hole
incl.	149.5	156.7	7.2	1.91	0.03	57	
	177.2	179.8	2.6	0.06	0.01	36	
	206.5	210.5	3.9	0.03	0.01	120	
CV25-948	113.8	153.9	40.1	1.97	5.64	232	Geomechanical hole
incl.	143.9	153.2	9.3	3.66	0.14	272	

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Cs_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV25-953	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						Geomechanical hole
CV25-957	162.6	167.9	5.3	1.06	0.02	53	Geomechanical hole
CV25-962	75.5	92.4	16.9	0.88	0.05	48	Geomechanical hole
CV25-964	195.0	202.7	7.7	0.62	0.04	47	Geomechanical hole
CV25-976	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						Geomechanical hole
CV25-982	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*						Geomechanical hole
CV25-988	104.4	109.0	4.6	0.23	0.02	108	Geomechanical hole
	119.9	136.9	16.9	0.08	0.01	120	
CV25-994	130.8	139.4	8.6	0.11	0.01	81	Geomechanical hole
CV25-1003	116.2	122.8	6.6	0.27	0.05	152	Geomechanical hole
CV25-1006	136.7	138.9	2.2	0.12	0.07	158	Geomechanical hole
	151.0	153.9	2.9	1.38	10.89	911	
	160.0	215.0	55.0	2.58	1.80	267	
incl.	183.9	213.9	29.9	4.11	0.44	340	

(1) All intervals are core length (i.e., apparent and not true width) and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) Collared in pegmatite; (3) Includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite units (typically <3 m).

Table 3: Attributes for drill holes reported herein at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property.

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Area
CV25-913	Land	119.1	230	-47	565067.4	5927998.6	429.0	HQ	CV13
CV25-914	Land	110.0	205	-60	565068.5	5927998.2	429.0	HQ	CV13
CV25-917	Land	110.0	140	-45	565070.0	5927997.7	428.9	HQ	CV13
CV25-919	Land	100.9	90	-48	565070.6	5928000.5	429.2	HQ	CV13
CV25-921	Land	119.0	300	-65	564969.3	5927995.9	425.5	HQ3	CV13
CV25-924	Land	143.0	88	-20	564781.0	5927945.9	411.0	HQ3	CV13
CV25-927	Land	205.9	200	-60	564741.3	5927833.1	394.7	HQ3	CV13
CV25-930	Land	164.1	145	-50	565514.7	5928132.2	412.6	HQ3	CV13
CV25-933	Land	254.0	140	-65	565379.2	5928220.5	432.3	HQ3	CV13
CV25-948	Land	220.9	0	-70	565294.0	5928610.3	390.2	HQ3	CV13
CV25-953	Land	155.0	345	-70	564235.6	5928355.1	414.4	HQ3	CV13
CV25-957	Land	187.7	200	-65	564176.9	5928325.9	414.4	HQ3	CV13
CV25-962	Land	164.0	200	-55	564218.5	5928149.5	403.2	HQ3	CV13

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Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Area
CV25-964	Land	256.8	50	-70	564552.5	5928183.5	415.7	HQ3	CV13
CV25-967	Land	140.0	220	-70	564859.3	5928147.3	427.5	NQ	CV13
CV25-969	Land	125.9	180	-45	564859.6	5928146.5	427.5	NQ	CV13
CV25-971	Land	146.1	240	-45	564858.5	5928147.1	427.5	NQ	CV13
CV25-973	Land	86.1	200	-65	564744.8	5928140.9	421.1	NQ	CV13
CV25-975	Land	58.9	200	-45	564822.9	5928104.3	423.8	NQ	CV13
CV25-976	Land	146.2	230	-60	564991.6	5928524.0	407.0	HQ3	CV13
CV25-977	Land	79.8	20	-45	564747.0	5928143.9	421.5	NQ	CV13
CV25-980	Land	121.9	0	-75	564777.9	5928210.7	425.8	NQ	CV13
CV25-982	Land	151.8	325	-65	565075.2	5928839.7	396.8	HQ3	CV13
CV25-986	Land	109.3	20	-55	564821.9	5928196.6	427.0	NQ	CV13
CV25-988	Land	198.2	330	-70	565706.4	5928728.9	384.9	HQ3	CV13
CV25-989	Land	161.0	280	-50	564777.3	5928209.8	425.9	NQ	CV13
CV25-992	Land	79.8	180	-85	564923.3	5927904.0	409.0	NQ	CV13
CV25-994	Land	173.0	145	-52	565816.3	5928738.5	384.3	HQ3	CV13
CV25-995	Land	176.0	200	-85	564935.9	5927984.4	421.5	NQ	CV13
CV25-996	Land	160.9	158	-45	566373.5	5928633.7	365.1	NQ	CV13
CV25-998	Land	191.0	275	-45	564858.4	5928019.3	417.6	NQ	CV13
CV25-1000	Land	316.6	158	-45	566411.5	5928545.2	359.0	NQ	CV13
CV25-1001	Land	160.3	20	-70	564724.3	5928234.5	424.3	NQ	CV13
CV25-1003	Land	193.8	180	-52	565230.0	5928538.9	395.6	HQ3	CV13
CV25-1004	Land	188.0	200	-55	564881.3	5928226.8	431.2	NQ	CV13
CV25-1005	Land	124.9	200	-45	564855.5	5928311.2	427.4	NQ	CV13
CV25-1006	Land	227.6	165	-52	565131.6	5928724.8	395.5	HQ3	CV13
CV25-1008	Land	185.0	200	-80	564881.6	5928227.2	431.1	NQ	CV13
CV25-1009	Land	151.9	200	-68	564855.7	5928311.7	427.4	NQ	CV13
CV25-1010	Land	211.7	150	-60	565464.9	5928557.7	387.9	HQ	CV13
CV25-1011	Land	299.3	200	-90	564855.4	5928312.1	427.3	NQ	CV13
CV25-1012	Land	230.0	135	-60	565131.6	5928725.0	395.4	HQ	CV13
CV25-1015	Land	149.0	200	-45	564918.4	5928324.9	426.7	NQ	CV13
CV25-1016	Land	235.9	103	-60	565465.2	5928558.0	387.9	HQ	CV13
CV25-1017	Land	26.0	180	-70	565292.0	5928611.5	390.1	HQ	CV13
CV25-1017A	Land	223.7	180	-70	565291.7	5928611.4	390.2	HQ	CV13
CV25-1019	Land	166.8	200	-70	564918.5	5928325.3	426.7	NQ	CV13

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Area
CV25-1021	Land	206.0	65	-60	565465.0	5928558.4	387.9	HQ	CV13
CV25-1022	Land	133.9	200	-45	564812.1	5928337.3	423.6	NQ	CV13
CV25-1023	Land	191.0	85	-60	565293.2	5928611.7	390.0	HQ	CV13
CV25-1024	Land	149.1	180	-57	565600.4	5928536.8	385.4	HQ	CV13
CV25-1025	Land	208.8	215	-62	565280.4	5928733.5	388.4	HQ	CV13

(1) Coordinate system NAD83 / UTM zone 18N; (2) All drill holes are diamond drill; (3) Azimuths and dips presented are those 'planned' and may vary off collar/downhole.

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QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL (QAQC)

A Quality Assurance / Quality Control protocol following industry best practices was incorporated into the program and included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified/standard reference materials into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split sample duplicates was completed to assess analytical precision, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation.

All core samples collected were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP90 special) which includes drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. The pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for multi-element (including Li, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). Overlimits for Cs were completed at SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON, by borate-fusion XRF (code GC_XRF76V).

QUALIFIED/COMPETENT PERSON

The technical and scientific information in this news release that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate and exploration results for the Company's properties is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Darren L. Smith, M.Sc., P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined by *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), and member in good standing with the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (Geologist Permit number 01968), and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (member number 87868). Mr. Smith has reviewed and approved the related technical information in this news release.

Mr. Smith is an Executive and Vice President of Exploration for PMET Resources Inc. and holds common shares, Restricted Share Units (RSUs), Performance Share Units (PSUs), and options in the Company.

The information in this news release that relates to the Mineral Reserve Estimate and Feasibility Study is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Frédéric Mercier-Langevin, Ing. M.Sc., who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, and member in good standing with

the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec. Mr. Mercier-Langevin has reviewed and approved the related technical information in this news release.

Mr. Mercier-Langevin is the Chief Operating and Development Officer for PMET Resources Inc. and holds common shares, RSUs, PSUs, and options in the Company.

ABOUT PMET RESOURCES INC.

PMET Resources Inc. is a pegmatite critical mineral exploration and development company focused on advancing its district-scale 100%-owned Shaakichiuwaanaan Property located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec, Canada, which is accessible year-round by all-season road and proximal to regional hydro-power infrastructure.

In late 2025, the Company announced a positive lithium-only Feasibility Study on the CV5 Pegmatite for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property and declared a maiden Mineral Reserve of 84.3 Mt at 1.26% Li_2O (Probable)[6]. The study outlines the potential for a competitive and globally significant high-grade lithium project targeting up to ~800 ktpa spodumene concentrate using a simple Dense Media Separation ("DMS") only process flowsheet. Further, the results highlight Shaakichiuwaanaan as a potential North American critical mineral powerhouse with significant opportunity for tantalum and caesium in addition to lithium.

The Project hosts a Consolidated Mineral Resource[7] totalling 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O and 166 ppm Ta_2O_5 (Indicated) and 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li_2O and 155 ppm Ta_2O_5 (Inferred), and ranks as the largest[8] lithium pegmatite resource in the Americas, and in the top ten globally. Additionally, the Project hosts the world's largest pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatite Mineral Resource at the Rigel and Vega zones with 0.69 Mt at 4.40% Cs_2O (Indicated), and 1.70 Mt at 2.40% Cs_2O (Inferred).

For further information, please contact us at info@pmet.ca or by calling +1 (604) 279-8709, or visit www.pmet.ca. Please also refer to the Company's continuous disclosure filings, available under its profile at www.sedarplus.ca and www.asx.com.au, for available exploration data.

This news release has been approved by

"*KEN BRINSDEN*"

Kenneth Brinsden, President, CEO, & Managing Director

Olivier Caza-Lapointe
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[6] *See Feasibility Study news release dated October 20, 2025. Probable Mineral Reserve cut-off grade is 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit) and 0.70% Li_2O (underground). Underground development and open-pit marginal tonnage containing material above 0.37% Li_2O are also included in the statement. Effective Date of September 11, 2025.*

[7] *The Consolidated MRE (CV5 + CV13 pegmatites), which includes the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, totals 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O, 0.11% Cs_2O, 166 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 66 ppm Ga, Indicated, and 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li_2O, 0.21% Cs_2O, 155 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 65 ppm Ga, Inferred, and is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit), 0.60% Li_2O (underground CV5), and 0.70% Li_2O (underground CV13). A grade constraint of 0.50% Cs_2O was used to model the Rigel and Vega caesium zones. The Effective Date is June 20, 2025 (through drill hole CV24-787). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.*

[8] *Determination based on Mineral Resource data, sourced through July 11, 2025, from corporate disclosure.*

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DISCLAIMER FOR FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws.

All statements, other than statements of present or historical facts, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions and accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. You are hence cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "plan", "development", "growth", "continued", "intentions", "expectations", "emerging", "evolving", "strategy", "opportunities", "anticipated", "trends", "potential", "outlook", "ability", "additional", "on track", "prospects", "viability", "estimated", "reaches", "enhancing", "strengthen", "target", "believes", "next steps" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the interpretation of the results from exploration, the exploration and development potential of various zones, including CV4, CV5, CV12, and CV13, the remaining results from the 2025 drill campaign and future exploration work, including the anticipated results therefrom, the advancement of the host rock and pegmatite geological models for the Project, the bulk sample of mineralized pegmatite at CV5, which is currently being permitted, and the preparation and release of an updated Feasibility Study in the second half of 2026.

Forward-looking statements are based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could cause actual results to be materially different from future results expressed or implied by such statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate. Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, the ability to make discoveries beyond Vega and to identify a new high-grade zone, the ability to expand the footprint and width of caesium mineralization at Vega, that proposed exploration work on the Property and the results therefrom will continue as expected, the accuracy of reserve and resource estimates, the classification of resources and the assumptions on which the reserve and resource estimates are based, long-term demand for lithium (spodumene), tantalum (tantalite), and caesium (pollucite) supply, and that exploration and development results continue to support management's current plans for Property development.

Forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties facing the Company's business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects. Readers should review the detailed risk discussion in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR+, for a fuller understanding of the risks and uncertainties that affect the Company's business and operations.

Although the Company believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. If any of the risks or uncertainties mentioned above, which are not exhaustive, materialize, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are made only as of the date hereof. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable law. The Company qualifies all of its forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT (ASX LISTING RULES)

The information in this news release that relates to the Feasibility Study ("FS") for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, which was first reported by the Company in a market announcement titled "*PMET Resources Delivers Positive CV5 Lithium-Only Feasibility Study for its Large-Scale Shaakichiuwaanaan Project*" dated October 20, 2025 (Montreal time) is available on the Company's website at www.pmet.ca, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the ASX website at www.asx.com.au. The production target from the Feasibility Study referred to in this news release was reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.16 on the date of the original announcement. The Company confirms that, as of the date of this news release, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates in this release were first reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 in market announcements titled "*World's Largest Pollucite-Hosted Caesium Pegmatite Deposit*" dated July 20, 2025 (Montreal time) and "*PMET Resources Delivers Positive CV5 Lithium-Only Feasibility Study for its Large-Scale Shaakichiuwaanaan Project*" dated October 20, 2025 (Montreal time) and are available on the Company's website at www.pmet.ca, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the ASX website at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that, as of the date of this news release, it is not aware of any new information or data verified by the competent person that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that, as at the date of this announcement, the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 (ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.2)

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	• Core sampling protocols meet industry standard practices. • Core sampling is guided by lithology as determined during geological logging (i.e., by a geologist). All pegmatite intervals are sampled in their entirety (half-core), regardless if spodumene mineralization is noted or not (in order to ensure an unbiased sampling approach) in addition to ~1 to 3 m of sampling into the adjacent host rock (dependent on pegmatite interval length) to "bookend" the sampled pegmatite.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The minimum individual sample length is typically 0.5 m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 to 1.5 m. • All drill core is oriented to maximum foliation prior to logging and sampling and is cut with a core saw into half-core pieces, with one half-core collected for assay, and the other half-core remaining in the box for reference. • Core samples collected from drill holes were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP90 special) which included drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. • All drill core sample pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analysed for multi-element (including Li, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). Overlimits for Cs were completed at SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON, by borate-fusion XRF (code GC_XRF76V).
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).	• NQ, HQ, or HQ3 size core diamond drilling was completed for all holes. Core was not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• All drill core was geotechnically logged following industry standard practices, and include TCR, RQD, ISRM, and Q-Method (since mid-winter 2023). Core recovery typically exceeds 90%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	• Upon receipt at the core shack, all drill core is pieced together, oriented to maximum foliation, metre marked, geotechnically logged (including structure), alteration logged, geologically logged, and sample

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	logged on an individual sample basis. Core box photos are also collected of all core drilled, regardless of perceived mineralization. Specific gravity measurements of pegmatite are also collected at systematic intervals for all pegmatite drill core using the water immersion method, as well as select host rock drill core. • The logging is qualitative by nature, and includes estimates of spodumene grain size, inclusions, and model mineral estimates. • These logging practices meet or exceed current industry standard practices.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Drill core sampling followed industry best practices. Drill core was saw-cut with half-core sent for geochemical analysis and half-core remaining in the box for reference. The same side of the core was sampled to maintain representativeness. • The minimum individual sample length is typically 0.5 m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 to 1.5 m. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being assayed. • A Quality Assurance / Quality Control protocol following industry best practices was incorporated into the program and included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified/standard reference materials into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split sample duplicates was completed to assess analytical precision, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation. • All protocols employed are considered appropriate for the sample type and nature of mineralization and are considered the optimal approach for maintaining representativeness in sampling.
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	• Core samples collected from drill holes were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP90 special) which included drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. • All drill core sample pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	samples were homogenized and subsequently analysed for multi-element (including Li, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). Overlimits for Cs were completed at SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON, by borate-fusion XRF (code GC_XRF76V). • The Company relies on both its internal QAQC protocols (systematic use of blanks, certified/standard reference materials, and external checks), as well as the laboratory's internal QAQC. • All protocols employed are considered appropriate for the sample type and nature of mineralization and are considered the optimal approach for maintaining representativeness in sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Intervals are reviewed and compiled by the EVP Exploration and Project Managers prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC sample analytical data. • No twinned holes were completed, although a few were recollared immediately adjacent if initially lost. • Data capture utilizes MX Deposit software whereby core logging data is entered directly into the software for storage, including direct import of laboratory analytical certificates as they are received. The Company employs various on-site and post QAQC protocols to ensure data integrity and accuracy. • Adjustments to data include reporting lithium and tantalum in their oxide forms, as it is reported in elemental form in the assay certificates. Formulas used are Li_2O = Li x 2.153, Ta_2O_5 = Ta x 1.221, and Cs_2O = Cs x 1.0602
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Each drill hole collar has been surveyed with a RTK Trimble Zephyr 3, except for a minor number of holes (e.g., holes lost which were re-collared). • The coordinate system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 18. • The Company completed a property-wide LiDAR and orthophoto survey in August 2022, which provides high-quality topographic control. • The quality and accuracy of the topographic controls are considered adequate for advanced stage exploration and development, including Mineral Resource estimation.

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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.	• At CV5, drill hole collar spacing is dominantly grid based. Several collars are typically completed from the same pad at varied orientations targeting pegmatite pierce points of ~50 (Indicated, Li-Ta) to 100 m (Inferred, Li-Ta) spacing. • At CV13, drill hole spacing is a combination of grid based (at ~100 m spacing) and fan based with multiple holes collared from the same pad. Therefore, collar locations and hole orientations may vary widely, which reflect the varied orientation of the pegmatite body along strike. Pegmatite pierce points of ~50 (Indicated, Li-Ta) to 100 m (Inferred, Li-Ta) spacing are targeted. • At CV12 and CV8, drill hole collar spacing is dominantly grid based. Several collars are typically completed from the same pad at varied orientations targeting pegmatite pierce points of ~50 m to 100 m spacing. • At CV4, drill hole spacing is fan based with multiple holes collared from the same pad. • Based on the nature of the mineralization and continuity in geological modelling, the drill hole spacing is anticipated to be sufficient to support a MRE. • Core sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 2.0 m and average ~1.0 to 1.5 m. Sampling is continuous within all pegmatite encountered in the drill hole. • Core samples are not composited upon collection or for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No sampling bias is anticipated based on structure within the mineralized body. • The principal mineralized bodies are relatively undeformed and very competent, although have meaningful structural control. • At CV5, the principal mineralized body and adjacent lenses are steeply dipping resulting in oblique angles of intersection with true widths varying based on drill hole angle and orientation of pegmatite at that particular intersection point. i.e., the dip of the mineralized pegmatite body has variations in a vertical sense and along strike, so the true widths are not always apparent until several holes have been drilled (at the appropriate spacing) in any particular drill-fence. • At CV13, the principal pegmatite body has a varied strike and shallow northerly dip. The Rigel and Vega zones are hosted entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite as lenses concordant to the local pegmatite orientation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• At CV12 and CV8, current interpretation supports a series of shallow, northerly dipping sheets. • At CV4, current interpretation supports a series of steeply, northerly dipping sheets.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by Company staff or its consultants following specific protocols governing sample collection and handling. Core samples were bagged, placed in large supersacs for added security, palleted, and shipped directly to Val-d'Or, QC, being tracked during shipment along with Chain of Custody. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the samples were cross-referenced with the shipping manifest to confirm all samples were accounted for. At the laboratory, sample bags are evaluated for tampering.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the sample procedures for the Company's drill programs has been reviewed by several Qualified/Competent Persons through multiple NI 43-101 technical reports completed for the Company and deemed adequate and acceptable to industry best practices. The most recent Technical Report includes a review of sampling techniques and data through 2024 (drill hole CV24-787) in a technical report titled "CV5 Pegmatite Lithium-Only Feasibility Study NI 43-101 Technical Report, Shaakichiuwaanaan Project" with an Effective Date of October 20, 2025, and Issue Date of November 14, 2025. • Additionally, the Company continually reviews and evaluates its procedures in order to optimize and ensure compliance at all levels of sample data collection and handling.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known	• The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (formerly called "Corvette") is comprised of 463 CDC claims located in the James Bay Region of Quebec, with Lithium Innova Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of PMET Resources Inc.) being the registered title holder for all of the claims. The northern border of the Property's primary claim block is located within approximately 6 km to the south of the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is accessible year-round by all-season road is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	situated approximately 13.5 km south of the regional and all-weather Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure. The CV13 and CV9 spodumene pegmatites are located approximately 3 km west-southwest and 14 km west of CV5, respectively. • The Company holds 100% interest in the Property subject to various royalty obligations depending on original acquisition agreements. DG Resources Management holds a 2% NSR (no buyback) on 76 claims, D.B.A. Canadian Mining House holds a 2% NSR on 50 claims (half buyback for $2M), OR Royalties holds a sliding scale NSR of 1.5-3.5% on precious metals, and 2% on all other products, over 111 claims, and Azimut Exploration holds 2% NSR on 39 claims. • 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 July 2026 to July 2028.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No previous exploration targeting LCT pegmatites has been conducted by other parties at the Project. • For a summary of previous exploration undertaken by other parties at the Project, please refer to the most recent NI 43-101 Technical Report.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Property overlies a large portion of the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt, considered part of the larger La Grande River Greenstone Belt and is dominated by volcanic rocks metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. The claim block is dominantly host to rocks of the Guyer Group (amphibolite, iron formation, intermediate to mafic volcanics, peridotite, pyroxenite, komatiite, as well as felsic volcanics). The amphibolite rocks that trend east-west (generally steeply south dipping) through this region are bordered to the north by the Magin Formation (conglomerate and wacke) and to the south by an assemblage of tonalite, granodiorite, and diorite, in addition to metasediments of the Marbot Group (conglomerate, wacke). Several regional-scale Proterozoic gabbroic dykes also cut through portions of the Property (Lac Spirt Dykes, Senneterre Dykes). • The geological setting is prospective for multiple

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		commodities over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta, Ga, Rb). • Exploration of the Property has outlined three primary mineral exploration trends crossing dominantly east-west over large portions of the Property – Golden Trend (gold), Maven Trend (copper, gold, silver), and CV Trend (lithium, caesium, tantalum). The CV4, CV5, CV8, CV12, and CV13 pegmatites are situated within the CV Trend. • The pegmatites at Shaakichiuwaanaan are categorized as Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") pegmatites. LCT mineralization at the Property is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar pegmatite. 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. • Core assays and ongoing mineralogical studies, coupled with field mineral identification and assays confirm spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral on the Property, with no significant petalite, lepidolite, lithium-phosphate minerals, or apatite present. The spodumene crystal size of the pegmatites is typically decimeter scale, and therefore, very large. The pegmatites also carry significant tantalum (tantalite) and caesium (pollucite). Gallium is present in spodumene and feldspar via substitution with Al.
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	• Drill hole attribute information is included in a table herein. • Results for pegmatite intervals <2 m are not typically reported.

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	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the 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.	• Length weighted averages were used to calculate grade over width. • No specific grade cap or cut-off was used during grade width calculations for lithium or tantalum. The lithium, tantalum, and caesium length weighted average grade of the entire pegmatite interval is calculated for all pegmatite intervals over 2 m core length, as well as higher grade zones at the discretion of the geologist. Additionally, for caesium specific zones, a general cut-off of 0.5% Cs_2O was used to calculate pegmatite intervals assaying >1% Cs_2O, which are reported when applicable. • Pegmatites have inconsistent mineralization by nature, resulting in some intervals having a small number of poorly mineralized samples included in the calculation. Non-pegmatite internal dilution is limited to typically <3 m where relevant and intervals indicated when assays are reported. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization 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').	• At CV5, current interpretation supports a principal, large pegmatite body of near vertical to steeply dipping orientation, flanked by several subordinate pegmatite lenses. • At CV13, current interpretation supports a series of sub-parallel trending sills with a flat-lying to shallow northerly dip. Within the CV13 Pegmatite body are the Rigel and Vega zones, which follow the local trend of the wider pegmatite body. • At CV12 and CV8, current interpretation supports a series of shallow, northerly dipping sheets. • At CV4, current interpretation supports a series of steeply, northerly dipping sheets. • All reported widths are core length.
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	• Reporting is balanced. • Please refer to the table(s) included herein. • Results for pegmatite intervals <2 m are not typically

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	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	reported. However, all intervals where Cs exceeds 1% Cs_2O are reported.
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 is currently completing site environmental work over the CV5 and CV13 pegmatite area. No endangered flora or fauna have been documented over the Property to date, and several sites have been identified as potentially suitable for mine infrastructure. • The Company has completed a bathymetric survey over the shallow glacial lake which overlies a portion of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The lake depth ranges from <2 m to approximately 18 m, although the majority of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, as delineated to date, is overlain by typically <2 to 10 m of water. • The Company has completed significant metallurgical testing comprised of HLS and magnetic testing, which has produced 6+% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at >70% recovery on both CV5 and CV13 pegmatite material. A DMS test on CV5 Pegmatite material returned a Subsequent and more expansive DMS pilot programs completed, including with non-pegmatite dilution, produced results in line with prior testwork, confirming a DMS-only flowsheet is applicable. The Company has also produced a marketable lithium hydroxide concentrate from CV5's spodumene concentrate. • The Company has produced marketable tantalite concentrates at bench-scale from the CV5 Pegmatite's DMS (spodumene) tailings fractions. The testwork used gravity or gravity + flotation methods to produce tantalite concentrates grading 8.7% Ta_2O_5 at 45% global recovery (MC001) and 6.6% Ta_2O_5 at 49% global recovery (MC002). • The Company has produced marketable pollucite concentrates at bench-scale from the CV13 Pegmatite's Vega Caesium Zone. The testwork used XRT ore sorting to produce concentrates of 11.5% Cs_2O and 20.0% Cs_2O at an overall 88% recovery. • Various mandates required for advancing the Project have been completed or are ongoing, including but not limited to, environmental baseline, metallurgy, geomechanics, hydrogeology, hydrology, stakeholder engagement, geochemical characterization, as well as transportation and logistical studies. A Feasibility Study for lithium-only on the CV5 Pegmatite was announced

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		October 20, 2025.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The Company intends to continue drilling the pegmatites of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property, primarily targetting lithium, caesium, and tantalum as the primary commodities of interest. This is anticipated to includes step-out and infill drilling. • Further drilling is anticipated to support the development of the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites (i.e., resource, geotechnical, geomechanical, and hydrogeological). • Metallurgical test programs evaluating the recovery of lithium, caesium, and tantalum are ongoing. • Surface prospecting, rock sampling, and mapping is planned to continue across the Property focused on LCT pegmatite.

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