ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: WLC

28 October 2026

High grade Li_2O assay results confirm broad mineralisation at Spodumene Mountain

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Highlights

- High-grade results received from the first 17 holes of the completed 65 hole, 19,481 m 2026 drill program.
- Numerous thick intercepts of greater than 1.8% Li_2O including:
  - **84.0 m at 1.84% Li_2O from 8.0 m** (BL26-041).
  - **40.0 m at 1.90% Li_2O from 141.6 m** (BL26-031).
  - **40.9 m at 2.16% Li_2O from 171.2 m** (BL26-033).
  - **38.6 m at 2.29% Li_2O from 156.5 m** (BL26-038).
  - **51.0 m at 2.24% Li_2O from 52.5 m** (BL26-044), with additional separate intersections of **29.9 m at 2.14% Li_2O from 162.9 m**, and **14.5 m at 1.97% Li_2O from 197.3 m**.
  - **37.9 m at 2.47% Li_2O from 152.9 m** (BL26-045).
- The prospect remains open in all directions, along strike and at depth.
- Core processing continues with further assay results to be announced in the coming weeks.
- Subject to assay results, data from the 2026 drilling program is expected to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Spodumene Mountain in H1 2027, as a subset within the larger Project.

WhiteRock Lithium Corp. (ASX: WLC) (**WhiteRock, WLC** or **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its 2026 diamond drilling program at the Banana Lithium Project (**Project**) in Québec, Canada. The 2026 drilling campaign was completed at the Company's Spodumene Mountain prospect, with 65 holes drilled for a total of 19,481 metres and pegmatite was intersected in every hole. Assay results have now been received for the first 17 holes, for which visual estimates were previously announced, confirming multiple thick, high-grade intercepts of spodumene pegmatite. Numerous intercepts of greater than 1.8% Li_2O were reported and this continues to show the large-scale, high-grade, near surface characteristics of the Banana Lithium Project.

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

"These results from our 2026 drilling campaign mark an encouraging step forward at Spodumene Mountain, combining broad lithium-bearing intersections with higher-grade intervals across the areas tested. Highlights

such as 84.0 metres at 1.84% Li_2O and 51.0 metres at 2.24% Li_2O demonstrate the potential of the broader mineralised system we are working to define through systematic exploration.

*Our initial drilling more than doubled the known pegmatite footprint, and these assays now provide valuable insight into the distribution of lithium mineralisation across the larger system. With drilling complete, our focus is on processing the remaining core and integrating validated assays into our geological model. We look forward to reporting further assay results as they become available, and subject to these results, we are targeting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") for Spodumene Mountain in H1 2027. This estimate for Spodumene Mountain will be a subset of the larger mineralisation potential across the entire Project."*

2026 Drill Program

The Company has an independently generated Exploration Target over the Project, as outlined in Table 1 and as set out in the Prospectus dated 30 June 2026.[1]

Table 1: Exploration target for the Banana Lithium Project.

Target Area	Tonnes Range (Mt)		Li_2O Range (%)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Spodumene Mountain	70	100	1.2	1.6
Isabella	110	160	1.2	1.6
Marine	10	15	1.2	1.6
Total Exploration Target*	**190**	**275**	**1.2**	**1.6**

**The Exploration Target and its potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there is currently insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in an estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. The Exploration Target is based on the interpretation of the pegmatites at the Spodumene Mountain, Isabella and Marine prospects using the 2024 drill hole information, drill core assays, and detailed surface mapping and sampling as detailed further in the Prospectus. A total of 29 diamond drill holes for 7,844.3 m and 4,878 drill core samples were used to inform the Exploration Target. To test the validity of the Exploration Target the Company commenced a systematic diamond drilling exploration program in 2026 of known spodumene pegmatite clusters and corridors, these programs will extend over several years.*

The Company's focus for the 2026 drilling program was on Spodumene Mountain in preference to Isabella as the mineralisation appears to be coarser and more continuous in the upper pegmatite dyke. The specific objectives for the 2026 drill program were:

1. To test the extension of the Spodumene Mountain prospect in both directions along strike;
2. To drill a 100 m x 100 m grid across the Spodumene Mountain prospect; and
3. Pending drilling results, to compile a maiden MRE in H1 2027 for Spodumene Mountain.

The first drill holes completed in 2026 consisted of extensional drilling along strike and this was successful in both north-east and south-west directions, as announced on 9 and 29 September, with visual results identifying spodumene in pegmatite in seven and ten drill holes respectively (17 in total). This more than doubled the known extent of the Spodumene Mountain pegmatite system past the Exploration Target strike length of 650 metres to approximately 1.4 km. Due to this success, more drill holes in these expansion lines

1 As supplemented by the supplementary prospectuses dated 8 July 2026 and 12 August 2026 ("Prospectus") a copy of which was first released to the ASX platform on 20 August 2026 and is available at www.asx.com.au. WhiteRock is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on the Exploration Target included the prospectus.

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were added and eventually the 100 m x 100 m grid was expanded along the entire 1.4 km strike length and approximately 500 m down dip (Figure 1).

The Company announced the completion of the drill program on 20 October 2026. All completed holes are shown in Figure 1. Chemical assays have now been received for the first 17 holes, where visual observations were the subject of the previous two announcements.

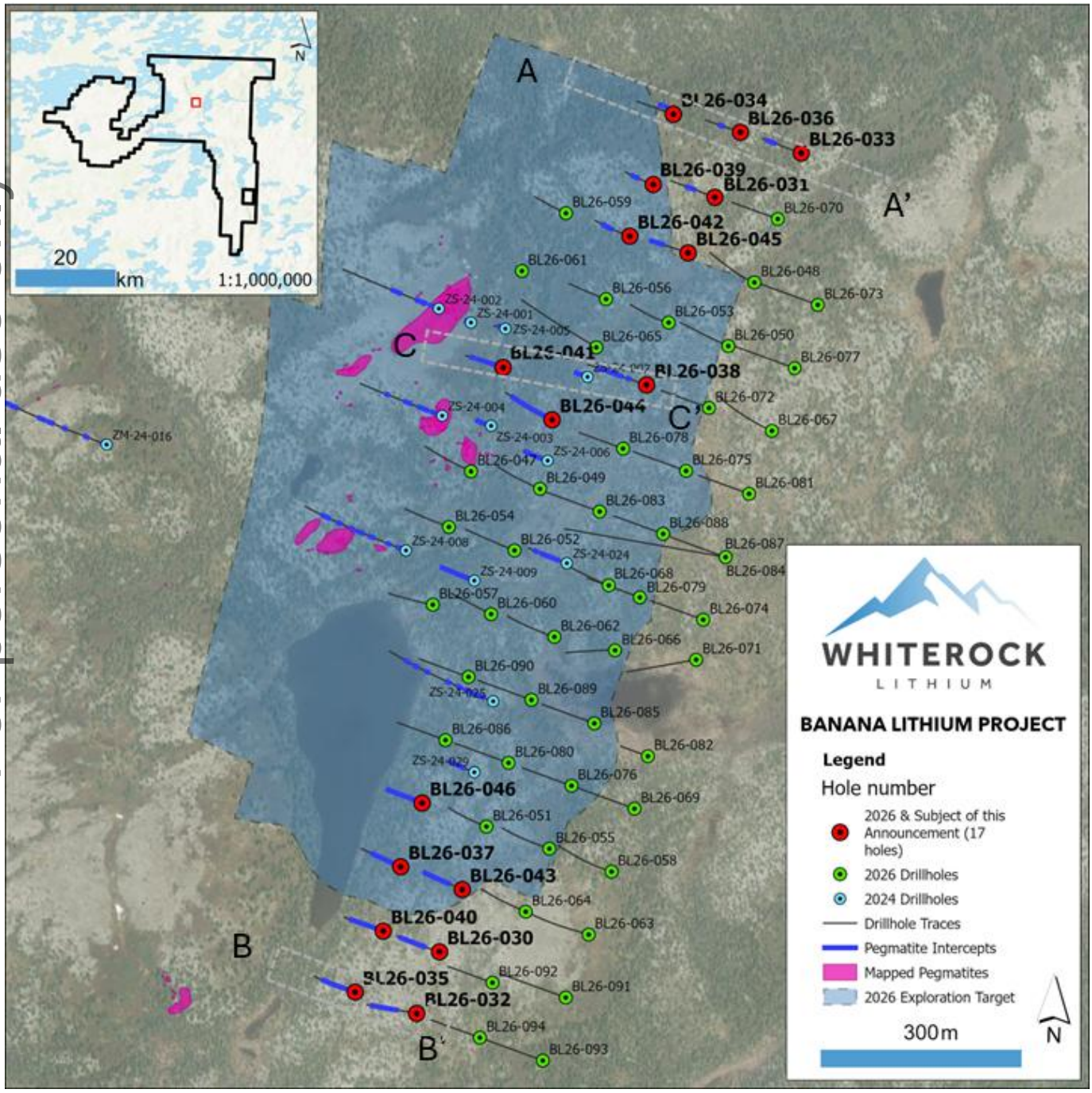

Figure 1: Drill location map focused on Spodumene Mountain area (note that ZM-24-016 is part of Isabella). Cross section locations are indicated with grey dashed lines and labels A-A', B-B', and C-C'.

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Assay results for the first 17 drill holes

Central zone:

This zone was the site of the successful 2024 drill program at Spodumene Mountain with drilling stepping out from the high-grade outcrops discovered in 2023. Only three holes in the central zone from the 2026 drilling campaign are reported herein. These results show substantial lithium-bearing intersections across all three holes BL26-038, BL26-041 and BL26-044. BL26-041 intersected 84.0 m at 1.84% Li_2O from 8.0 m, demonstrating a broad mineralised interval beginning near surface. Further down dip, BL26-038 intersected 38.6 m at 2.29% Li_2O from 156.5 m, followed by 7.4 m at 2.11% Li_2O from 225.2 m (Figure 2). BL26-044 returned three separate significant intersections of 51.0 m at 2.24% Li_2O from 52.5 m, 29.9 m at 2.14% Li_2O from 162.9 m, and 14.5 m at 1.97% Li_2O from 197.3 m, highlighting the presence of multiple mineralised pegmatite bodies.

Together, these results indicate the presence of high-grade, stacked pegmatites near surface initially drilled in 2024 and now reaffirmed with the results of the first assay results from 2026.

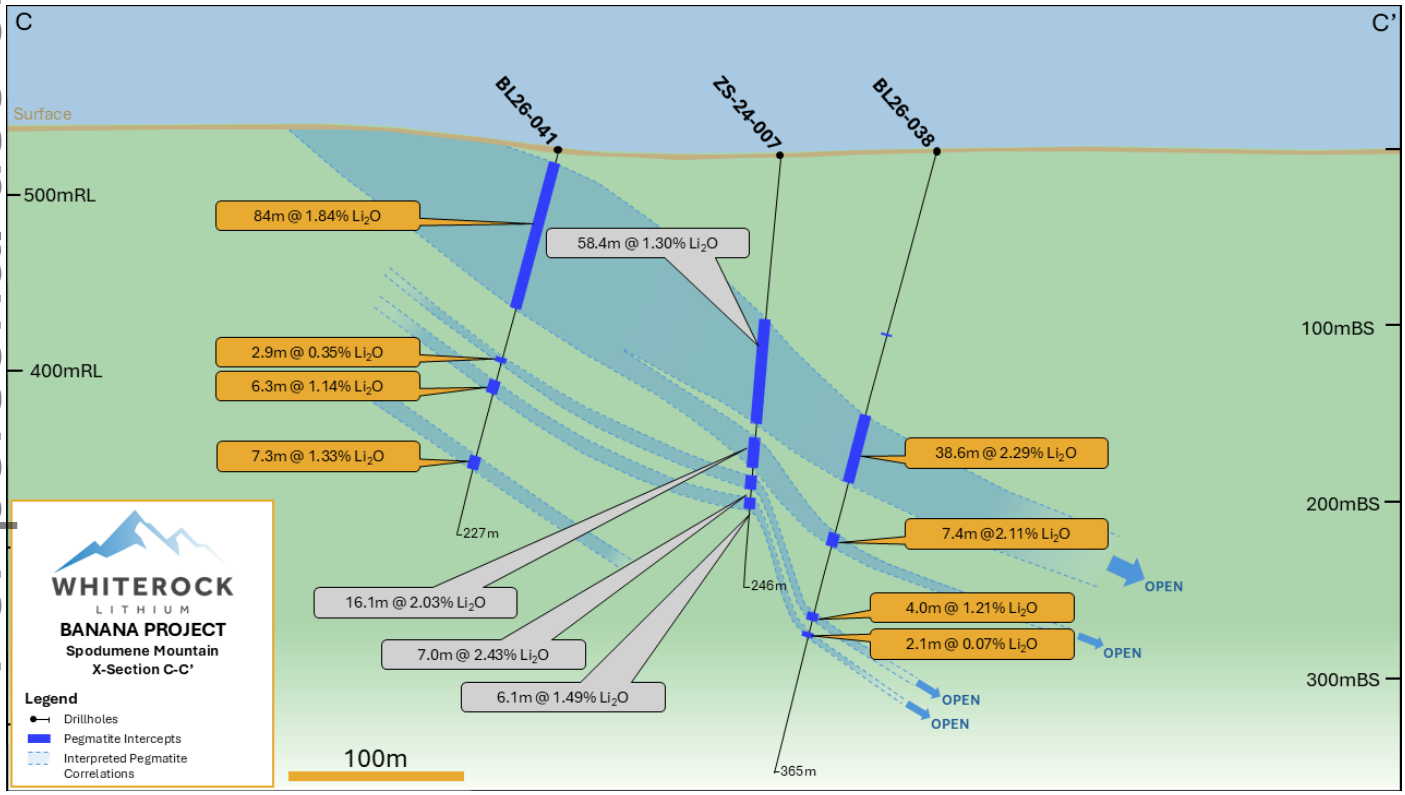

Figure 2:Cross section from C-C' with interpreted pegmatite. ZS-24-007 was drilled in 2024.

Northeast zone – extension testing along strike:

Drilling in this zone was to test extension along strike from the 2024 drill program. A few holes were initially planned however as all early holes showed the presence of visible spodumene, drilling was expanded to a grid pattern along the line. All eight holes in the northeastern zone reported so far returned at least one interval grading approximately 2% Li_2O or higher, including 37.9 m at 2.47% Li_2O in BL26-045, 11.4 m at 2.51% Li_2O in BL26-034, 40.9 m at 2.16% Li_2O in BL26-033, and 40.0 m at 1.90% Li_2O in BL26-031. BL26-036 also returned 11.3 m at 2.95% Li_2O. These results are particularly encouraging as the geological interpretation suggests the pegmatite bodies widen down dip (Figure 3), highlighting the potential to delineate broader zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation in this area.

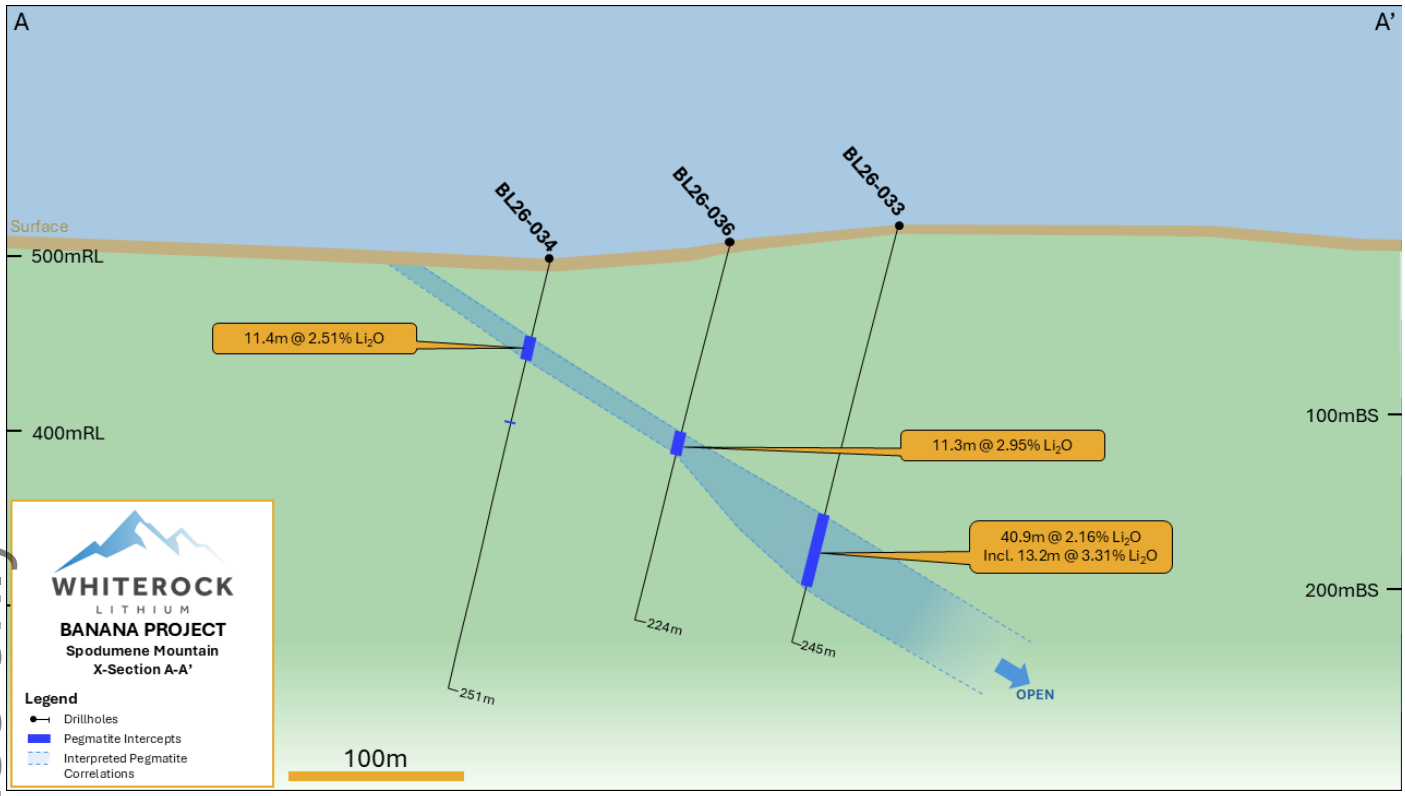

Figure 3:Cross section from A-A' with interpreted pegmatite.

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Southwest zone – extension testing along strike:

Similarly with the northeast zone, drilling in this zone was to test extension to the southwest of the strike. Early success led to drilling being expanded to a 100 m x 100 m grid pattern along the line and seven of the holes in this announcement are from the southwest zone. The southwestern zone shows indications of strong internal fractionation, with higher-grade lithium zones developed within broad, lower-grade pegmatite bodies. BL26-032 returned 34.4 m at 1.36% Li_2O, including 11.7 m at 2.29% Li_2O (Figure 4), while BL26-030 intersected 68.5 m at 0.76% Li_2O, including 24.6 m at 1.73% Li_2O. Further northeast within this southwestern corridor, BL26-046 returned separate intersections of 11.2 m at 2.15% Li_2O and 10.8 m at 2.29% Li_2O. The combination of broad pegmatite intersections and locally elevated lithium grades provides encouragement for targeting thicker, spodumene-rich domains along strike and down dip. Two other spodumene bearing pegmatite outcrops are present approximately 1.2 kms to the southwest and along strike from current drilling. These outcrops and the intervening area will be drill tested in future drilling campaigns.

Based on the current geological interpretation, the shallow-dipping pegmatite bodies are intersected at high angles by the drill holes, and reported downhole intervals are therefore interpreted to be approximate true widths. True widths have not been individually determined, and local variations in pegmatite geometry may affect this relationship. Further details are provided in JORC Table 1.

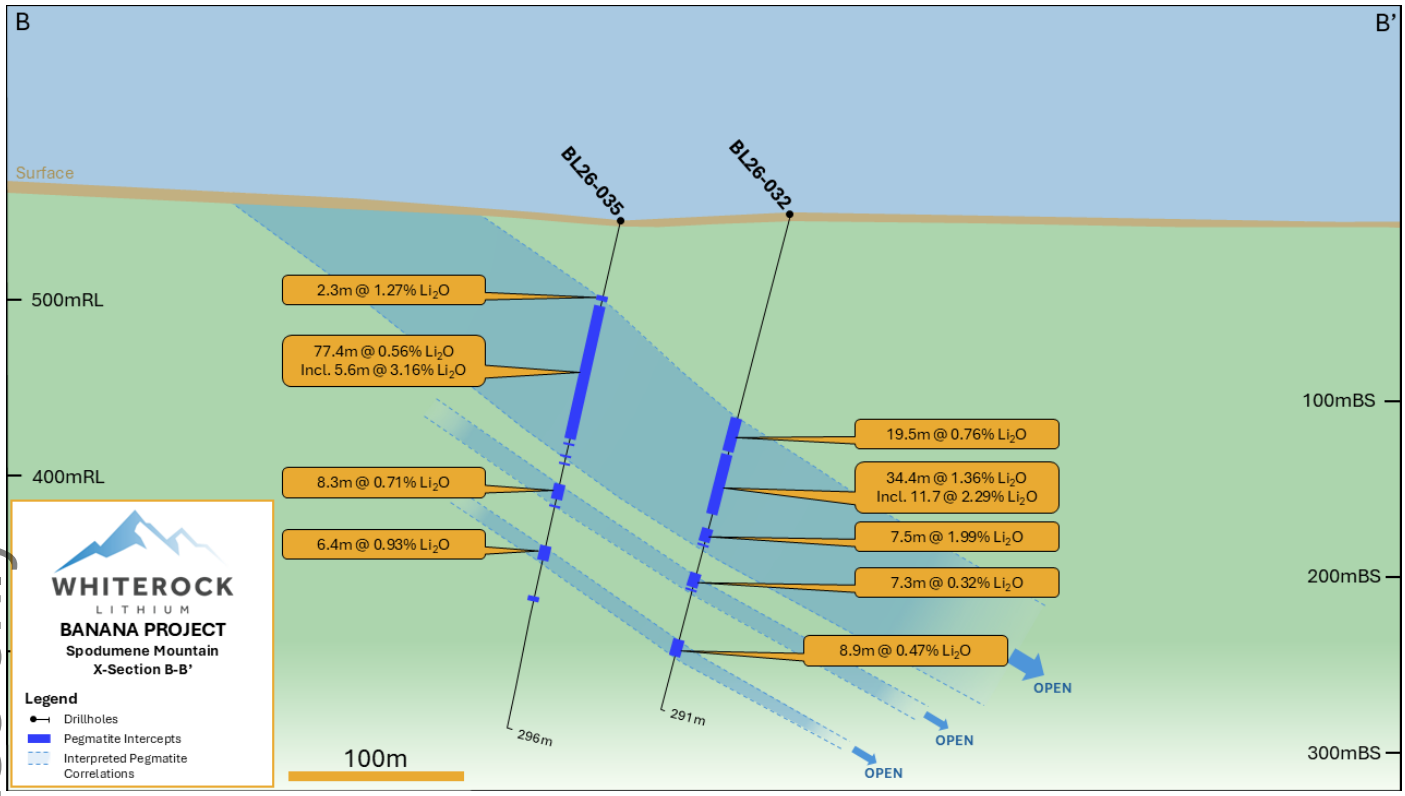

Figure 4:Cross section from B-B' with interpreted pegmatite.

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Summary

Extension drilling has successfully expanded the known Spodumene Mountain pegmatite system in both directions, more than doubling the strike extent from approximately 650 m to 1,400 m. The central zone continues to return broad, high-grade lithium intersections, including 84.0 m at 1.84% Li_2O and 51.0 m at 2.24% Li_2O, while drilling to the northeast and southwest has confirmed lithium mineralisation beyond the area covered by the existing Exploration Target, highlighting further exploration potential. All reported intersections are downhole lengths.

Next steps towards a potential maiden MRE

With the 2026 drilling program complete (see announcement 20 October 2026), WhiteRock is focused on finalising core processing, sampling and incorporating laboratory analyses to build on the encouraging results reported to date. Additional assays will provide important information on the distribution of lithium grades and help evaluate the continuity of mineralisation within the expanded Spodumene Mountain pegmatite system. As results are received and validated, they will be incorporated into the evolving geological model to refine mineralised domains. The Company intends to report further results in meaningful batches as they become available, subject to its continuous disclosure obligations.

Subject to the receipt and assessment of assay results from all 2026 drill holes, the Company is targeting a maiden MRE in H1 2027. In this case, the MRE will only cover Spodumene Mountain as all 2026 drilling has been on this prospect. An Exploration Target is expected to remain in place over the Isabella and Marine prospects, and these will be the subject of further geological investigations in later programs.

Table 2: Assay results of pegmatite intercepts at the Banana Lithium Project. Visuals reported 9 September 2026

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
BL26-030	108.5	177.0	68.5	0.76	288
incl.	134.6	137.5	2.9	1.55	2692
incl.	150.9	175.4	24.6	1.73	298
	216.3	219.0	2.7	0.61	304
	255.6	264.2	8.6	1.67	222
	269.4	271.6	2.2	0.06	176
BL26-031	141.6	181.7	40.0	1.90	395
incl.	153.7	158.6	5.0	0.81	2398
incl.	162.0	169.0	7.0	3.28	177
BL26-032	119.6	139.0	19.5	0.76	207
	141.0	175.4	34.4	1.36	348
incl.	157.1	168.8	11.7	2.29	500
	184.6	192.1	7.5	1.99	341
	211.6	218.9	7.3	0.32	305
	250.1	259.0	8.9	0.47	400
BL26-033	171.2	212.1	40.9	2.16	257
incl.	171.2	184.4	13.2	3.31	122
incl.	188.0	195.0	7.0	0.19	1005
BL26-034	46.7	58.1	11.4	2.51	72
BL26-035	44.3	46.6	2.3	1.27	376
	50.1	127.5	77.4	0.56	268
incl.	96.7	102.3	5.6	3.16	550
	154.4	162.8	8.3	0.71	471
	190.4	196.8	6.4[3]	0.93	193
	219.9	222.0	2.2	0.11	215
BL26-036	114.5	125.8	11.3	2.95	595

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) True widths are not yet confirmed but are interpreted to approximate reported downhole intersections; refer to JORC Table 1 for further details. (3) includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite lithologies (<3m)

While the abundance of tantalum-bearing minerals was not visually estimated, it is notable that the assays show there are several high-grade intervals (>2000 ppm Ta_2O_5) and a notably enriched background of tantalum.

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Table 3: Assay results of pegmatite intercepts at the Banana Lithium Project. Visuals reported 29 September 2026

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
BL26-037	28.3	118.7	90.4	0.20	143
incl.	97.0	114.4	17.4	0.90	390
	128.2	138.5	10.3	2.11	264
	167.4	180.7	13.3	1.00	602
BL26-038	156.5	195.1	38.6	2.29	91
	225.2	232.6	7.4	2.11	47
	272.1	276.1	4.0	1.21	69
	283.3	285.5	2.1	0.07	69
BL26-039	105.1	129.9	24.8	1.26	291
incl.	118.9	129.0	10.1	2.29	94
BL26-040	42.7	114.5	71.7	0.29	130
incl.	95.6	113.4	17.8	0.94	362
	123.3	128.9	5.6	1.48	545
	149.2	155.0	5.8	1.32	614
	176.7	192.0	15.4	0.47	356
	198.7	203.5	4.7	0.28	272
BL26-041	8.0	91.9	84.0	1.84	243
	122.8	125.6	2.9	0.35	125
	137.2	143.5	6.3	1.14	197
	181.0	188.2	7.3	1.33	276
BL26-042	115.6	146.2	30.5	0.82	210
incl.	134.9	144.8	9.9	2.07	87
	147.1	149.5	2.4	0.84	254
	164.6	166.6	2.0	0.14	95
BL26-043	99.1	177.1	78.0	0.41	238
incl.	141.8	171.2	29.4	1.07	555
	177.9	181.6	3.7	0.79	111
	188.2	195.4	7.2	1.35	212
	197.2	205.6	8.4	1.14	138
	213.1	216.9	3.8	1.54	108
	234.5	238.2	3.7	0.45	49
BL26-044	52.5	103.5	51.0	2.24	191
	125.7	131.9	6.3	1.51	190
	162.9	192.8	29.9	2.14	262
	197.3	211.8	14.5	1.97	119
	233.9	238.2	4.3[(3)]	0.62	74
	241.0	246.6	5.6	1.22	206
BL26-045	152.9	190.9	37.9	2.47	218
	210.4	215.2	4.9	1.42	172
BL26-046	28.8	106.9	78.1	0.36	122
incl.	88.6	106.9	18.3	1.27	271
	115.0	117.1	2.1	0.31	139
	123.3	134.5	11.2	2.15	184
	177.3	188.1	10.8	2.29	165

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) True widths are not yet confirmed but are interpreted to approximate reported downhole intersections; refer to JORC Table 1 for further details. (3) includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite lithologies (<3m)

Table 4: Drill hole attributes

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
BL26-030	Land	300.0	290	-75	347779.0	6102644.0	554.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-031	Land	296.3	290	-75	348190.0	6103770.0	522.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-032	Land	290.9	290	-75	347745.0	6102552.0	548.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-033	Land	244.9	290	-75	348319.0	6103836.0	517.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-034	Land	250.9	290	-75	348130.1	6103900.0	497.9	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-035	Land	296.0	290	-75	347653.0	6102584.0	545.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-036	Land	224.0	290	-75	348228.0	6103867.0	509.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-037	Land	258.1	290	-75	347721.0	6102771.0	543.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-038	Land	364.6	290	-75	348088.0	6103490.0	529.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-039	Land	179.0	290	-75	348098.0	6103789.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-040	Land	259.9	290	-75	347695.0	6102675.0	542.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-041	Land	226.8	290	-75	347874.0	6103516.0	537.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-042	Land	225.0	290	-75	348063.0	6103712.0	524.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-043	Land	272.0	290	-75	347813.0	6102737.0	549.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-044	Land	293.0	290	-75	347947.0	6103438.0	532.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-045	Land	228.0	290	-75	348150.0	6103687.0	526.0	NQ	Spodumene Mountain
BL26-046	Land	224.5	290	-75	347753.9	6102866.3	542.6	NQ	Spodumene Mountain

(1) Coordinate system NAD83 / UTM zone 19N; (2) All drill holes are diamond drill; (3) Azimuths and dips presented are those 'planned' and may vary off collar/downhole

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of WhiteRock Lithium Corp.

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Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results (excluding those from the Company's 2024 drilling program) is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Patrik T. Schmidt, M.Sc., P.Geo. Mr. Schmidt is the VP Exploration of WhiteRock and a member in good standing of the Ordre des géologues du Québec (Geologist Permit No. 02440) and Professional Geoscientists Ontario (Member No. 3719), both of which are Recognised Professional Organisations under the JORC Code (defined below).

Mr. Schmidt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr. Schmidt has reviewed and approved the technical information relating to Exploration Results in this announcement and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documents compiled by, and conclusions derived by, Mr Matt Clark, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Matt Clark is employed by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and has no conflict of interest in relation to this announcement. Mr Matt Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Matt Clark consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters and the supporting information based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About WhiteRock Lithium

WhiteRock Lithium Corp. is an ASX listed Canadian critical minerals exploration company focused on lithium exploration in Québec, Canada. The Company's flagship asset is the 100%-owned Banana Lithium Project, comprising approximately 67,000 hectares across the Nunavik and Eeyou Istchee James Bay regions of northern Québec.

Exploration within the Nunavik portion of the Banana Project has identified an extensive spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite system, including the Spodumene Mountain, Isabella and Marine prospects. The Company's inaugural 2024 drill program comprised 29 diamond drill holes, with LCT pegmatite intersected in every hole. Significant results from the Company's inaugural 2024 drill program at Spodumene Mountain included 79.3 m at 2.00% Li_2O from surface, 64.7 m at 2.14% Li_2O and 60.7 m at 1.89% Li_2O. The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results from the Company's 2024 drill program was previously announced by the Company in its Prospectus, a copy of which was first released to the ASX platform on 20 August 2026 and is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings in relation to the above exploration results are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

WhiteRock is systematically exploring the Banana Lithium Project through drilling, geological mapping, geophysics and other exploration activities to further evaluate the scale, continuity and mineralisation potential of the LCT pegmatite system.

Disclaimer for Forward-Looking Information

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.

The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled. WhiteRock undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).

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

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Appendix 1 – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7.1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Assay results reported herein are from half-core samples of NQ diamond drill core from the 2026 drill program (holes BL26-030 to BL26-046). Core sampling protocols meet industry standard practices • Core sampling is guided by lithology as determined during geological logging by a geologist. All pegmatite intervals are sampled in their entirety, regardless of whether spodumene mineralisation is visually observed, to ensure an unbiased sampling approach. • Shoulder samples of the adjacent host rock are collected on each side of every pegmatite: two ~1.5 m samples (~3.0 m) for pegmatites ≥3.0 m in core length, and one ~1.5 m sample for pegmatites between 0.3 m and 3.0 m. Pegmatite dykes ≤0.3 m are sampled with equal amounts of wall rock on each side to meet the 0.3 m minimum sample length. Where two pegmatites (each >3.0 m) are separated by ≤10 m of wall rock, the intervening wall rock is sampled continuously. • Representative 1.5 m wall rock samples are collected approximately every 20 m, with at least one sample per distinct lithology, for waste rock characterisation • Minimum sample length is 0.3 m and maximum sample length is 2.0 m, with a target sample length of ~1.5 m in pegmatite. Sample intervals do not cross logged lithological or significant alteration/texture boundaries, and rubble zones or core loss are never split between samples • Drill core is oriented to maximum foliation prior to logging and sampling and is cut lengthwise with a core saw. One half-core (the unmarked side) is collected for assay, and the other half-core is retained in the core box for reference • Samples were shipped to AGAT Laboratories' (AGAT) sorting facility in Val-d'Or, Québec, and forwarded by road to AGAT's facility in Calgary, Alberta, for sample preparation: sample login weight (code 200026); drying (<5 kg), crushing to 90% passing 2 mm and splitting to 250 g (code 200084); and pulverising to 85% passing 75 µm (code 200087). • Pulps were analysed in Calgary for multi-element geochemistry (including Li, Cs and Ta) by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES/MS finish in glassy carbon crucibles (code 201-380). Samples exceeding the upper reporting limit were re-analysed by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES and/or

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ICP-MS finish in glassy carbon crucibles (over-limit code 201-179). Selected samples (e.g., sulphide-bearing wall rock) were also analysed for Au by fire assay with AAS finish on a 30 g charge (code 202-051) at the request of the logging geologist
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).	• Diamond core drilling was completed by Forage Fusion Drilling using three drill rigs. All holes reported herein were drilled at NQ diameter (47.6 mm core). • 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 is geotechnically logged following industry standard practices, including total core recovery (TCR) and rock quality designation (RQD) measured on a run-by-run basis. Core loss is recorded in the MX Deposit database. • Core recovery is very good and typically exceeds 90% in the holes reported herein • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed, and no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of material is considered to have occurred
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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 logged on an individual sample basis. Logging data are entered directly into MX Deposit • Logging is qualitative in nature and includes estimates of spodumene abundance, grain size, inclusions and alteration, and modal mineral estimates. Spodumene-tourmaline and tourmaline pegmatite are logged as separate units where ≥1.0 m due to their relevance to metallurgy • Dry and wet core box photographs are taken of all core drilled, regardless of perceived mineralisation, after logging and sample marking and prior to cutting. • Specific gravity (SG) measurements are collected systematically on every fourth core sample, regardless of lithology, using the water immersion method; the scale is checked daily against a reference piece and measurements are verified by the field lead prior to shipment • All drill core (100%) is logged. These logging practices meet or exceed current industry standard practices and are considered sufficient to support future Mineral Resource estimation.

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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.	• Core is sawn in half along a marked cut line, and the same (unmarked) side of the core is consistently collected for assay. For quarter-core field duplicates, the half-core is sawn into two quarters, with one quarter submitted as the original and the other as the duplicate. • Non-core sampling: N/A. • Sample preparation at AGAT (codes 200084 and 200087: drying, crushing to 90% passing 2 mm, splitting to 250 g and pulverising to 85% passing 75 µm) is industry standard and considered appropriate for spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Crush and pulverisation pass rates are monitored by laboratory sieve tests (code 281-000) and reported on the certificates. • Representivity of sub-sampling is monitored through the insertion of quarter-core field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates (see Quality of assay data below). • Sample sizes (half NQ core, typically ~1.0 - 1.5 m are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, noting that spodumene in the pegmatites is commonly coarse grained (centimetre to decimetre scale).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples were analysed by AGAT, an independent commercial laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 for specific analytical testing. Sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES/MS finish (201-380) is considered a total digestion technique and is appropriate for lithium pegmatite mineralisation. Samples exceeding the upper reporting limit were re-analysed by over-limit sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES and/or ICP-MS finish (code 201-179). [Au was determined by fire assay with AAS finish on a 30 g charge (code 202-051) — confirm whether any Au analyses apply to the reported holes; otherwise delete.] • The Company's QAQC program follows industry best practices and systematically inserts the following control samples within every sequence of 25 samples: one ¼-inch silica blank, one certified reference material (CRM), one quarter-core field duplicate, one coarse reject duplicate and one pulp duplicate. Each type of control sample is inserted at a frequency of ~5%, collectively comprising ~20% of all samples submitted. The laboratory's internal QAQC (blanks, CRMs and replicates) is also reviewed. In addition, one pulp duplicate per 25 samples is retained for check analysis at an independent umpire laboratory (will be selected and sent when meaningful batch is available). • CRMs used include OREAS 750b, 752b, and OREAS 753b

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		lithium pegmatite standards. CRM identities are not disclosed to the laboratory.
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.	• Significant intersections are reviewed and compiled by the VP Exploration and Project Managers prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Data capture utilises MX Deposit software, whereby core logging data are entered directly into the software for storage, including direct import of laboratory analytical certificates as they are received. Original laboratory certificates (PDF and CSV) are archived. The Company employs various on-site and post-QAQC protocols to ensure data integrity and accuracy. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data other than conversion of elemental values to oxides using standard stoichiometric factors: Li_2O = Li × 2.153; Ta_2O_5 = Ta × 1.221;. Values below detection limit are treated as half the detection limit in grade calculations.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All 2024 drill hole collars (29) and 2026 drill holes collars BL26-030 to BL26-080 (51) have been surveyed by a registered Québec Land Surveyor from Gascon Arpenteurs-Géomètres Inc. of Montreal, QC. This collar survey uses a high-sensitivity RTK-GPS (real time kinematic) capable of determining the hole coordinates more accurately than a handheld GPS. BL26-081 to BL206-094 are planned to be surveyed in 2027 • Drill rig alignment (azimuth and dip) is set using a Reflex TN14 rig alignment tool. Downhole deviation surveys are completed using a Reflex OMNI x42 gyroscopic tool with IN and OUT runs compared and the higher-quality dataset imported into MX Deposit. • The coordinate system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 19. • The Company conducted a LiDAR and orthophoto survey, over known pegmatite prospects which is currently being processed and will provide high-quality topographic control. • The quality and accuracy of the topographic controls are currently considered adequate for early-stage exploration pre-mineral resource estimation.
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	• The 2026 drill hole collar spacing is approximately 100 m, with holes drilled at 290° azimuth and -75° dip unless surface conditions require modification and stated in the attribute table. • It is interpreted that the drill hole spacing may be sufficient to support a Mineral Resource Estimate; however, no Mineral Resource has been estimated at this time. • No sample compositing was applied at the sampling or

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	classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	analytical stage. Reported intercepts are length-weighted averages of individual sample results (see Data aggregation methods).
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 mineralised body. • At Spodumene Mountain, the orientation and geometry of the pegmatite is still being delineated. The pegmatite cluster is comprised of multiple principal dikes, which partially outcrop at surface and have a shallow easterly dip (25–35°). A strike length of ~1,400 m has been delineated through drilling and outcrop. True width of drill intersections is not confirmed until more drill intercepts improve confidence in the geological model, but is currently estimated to be >90% of drill intercepts.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are collected by Company staff or its consultants following set protocols dictating sample collection and handling. Each sample is bagged with a sample tag inside and outside the polybag, labelled and sealed with a zip tie. • Sealed samples are then placed in rice sac (six sample bags per sac), which are sealed and loaded into bulk bags on pallets, strapped down and labelled with batch number and addresses. Each drill hole is submitted as a separate batch, and the sample listing and signed submittal form are included inside the first rice bag and on the outside of the bulk bag. • A chain of custody form documents each custody transfer from site to AGAT in Val-d'Or, Québec. Samples were shipped from site by road by third party transport to AGAT in Val-d'Or. From AGAT's Val-d'Or sorting facility, samples are forwarded by road, under AGAT's custody, to AGAT's facility in Calgary, Alberta, for sample preparation and analysis. • Upon receipt at the laboratory, AGAT issues a sample reception notification, which is checked against the submitted sample listing. 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 work completed until June 2026, including procedures for the Company's 2024 summer drill program (ZS-24-001 to ZS-24-029), was completed by an Independent Competent Person in "Independent Technical Assessment Report on the Banana Lithium Project, Québec, Canada", by Matt Clark, M.Sc., Senior Consultant Geologist with Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, Perth, Western Australia (issue date June 2026). • Additionally, the Company continually reviews and evaluates its procedures in order to optimise and ensure compliance at

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		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 impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Banana Lithium Property is comprised of 1,360 Exclusive Exploration Rights (EER) located across the Nunavik and Eeyou Istchee James Bay regions of northern Québec, with WhiteRock Lithium being the registered title holder for all of the claims. The southern border of the Property's claim block is located approximately 25 km north of the Trans-Taiga Road and 20 km from the Laforge-Deux hydro station. • The Company holds a 100% interest in the Banana Lithium Project, subject to various royalty obligations. WhiteRock Mining Royalties Corporation (WRMRC) holds a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty over the Tenements comprising the Banana EER Block, with no buyback right. Seven EER known as the Lafontaine Properties are subject to a separate 2% NSR royalty in favour of the original vendors, of which the Company has the right to repurchase 1% for C$3.0 million. The Yoshi EER Block has no royalty. The Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster, as currently delineated, is subject to the 2% NSR royalty held by WRMRC. • The Property does not overlap any atypically sensitive environmental areas or parks, or historical sites to the knowledge of the Company. There are no known hindrances to operating at the Property, apart from the goose harvesting season (typically mid-April to mid-May) where the communities request helicopter flying not be completed, and potentially wildfires depending on the season, scale and location. • Claim expiry dates range from December 2027 to February 2028.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No core assay results from other parties are disclosed herein.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Property is located within the Archean Superior Province and straddles the La Grande and Ashuanipi sub-provinces, with the regional Vaujours Fault marking their approximate boundary. The Property is underlain by several geological units, including the Bresolles Suite, comprising tonalitic to dioritic gneiss; the Gayot Complex, comprising amphibolite-facies volcanosedimentary rocks; the Aubert Formation, comprising migmatized and banded metasedimentary rocks with local granitic intrusions; the Tramont Suite, comprising

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		monzogranite and pegmatitic monzogranite; and the Maurel Suite, comprising porphyritic granodiorite. The known lithium-bearing pegmatites are predominantly hosted within mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Gayot Complex. Mineralised pegmatites identified to date occur proximal to the southwest–northeast-trending Vaujours Fault and are interpreted to exploit a structurally favourable corridor associated with local and regional structural intersections. The pegmatite field itself trends broadly northeast–southwest, with individual pegmatite bodies interpreted as subparallel sheets ranging from a few metres to nearly several 10s of m in drilled thickness. The spodumene-bearing pegmatites are interpreted as part of the Vieux Comptoir Granitic Suite. • The geological setting is prospective for gold, silver, base metals, platinum group elements, and lithium over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulfide (Cu, Au, Ag), ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and pegmatite (Li, Ta). • Exploration of the Property has outlined several LCT pegmatite clusters, Spodumene Mountain, Isabella, Roloh and 3M (Marine, Marine Extension and Michael). Lithium mineralisation is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar pegmatite, which may be exposed at surface as high relief 'whale-back' landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of mica and smoky quartz, and occasional tourmaline. • The lithium pegmatites at the Banana Lithium Project are categorized as LCT Pegmatites. Core assays and ongoing mineralogical studies, coupled with field mineral identification and assays, indicate spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral on the Property, with no significant petalite, lepidolite, lithium-phosphate minerals, or apatite present. The pegmatites also carry significant tantalum values with tantalite indicated to be the mineral phase.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres)	• Drill hole attribute information for all holes reported is included in Table 4 herein. • Assay results for all pegmatite intersections ≥2 m (downhole) are presented in Table 2 and Table 3. Pegmatite intersections <2 m are not typically presented as they are considered insignificant.

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	of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• Reported intervals are length-weighted averages of individual sample assays. No upper cut (grade capping) has been applied to Li_2O or Ta_2O_5. • Intervals are reported for the full pegmatite intersection where the pegmatite is ≥2 m in downhole length. • Intervals may include internal dilution (non-pegmatite or low-grade material) of up to 3 m; where internal dilution is included, it is noted in the intercept table. • Results are rounded to two decimal places for Li_2O (%) and to the nearest whole number for Ta_2O_5 (ppm) • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Geological modelling is ongoing on a hole-by-hole basis and as assays are received. However, current interpretation indicates Spodumene Mountain pegmatite cluster is comprised of multiple principal dikes, which partially outcrop at surface, have a shallow easterly dip (25-35º). A strike length of 1,400 m has been delineated through drilling and outcrop. • All reported widths are core length. True widths are not calculated for each hole due to the relatively wide drill spacing at this stage of delineation and the typical irregular nature of pegmatite, as well as the varied drill hole orientations. As such, true widths may vary widely from hole to hole.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• Please refer to the figures included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website.

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	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	• Please refer to the table(s) included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website. • Results for pegmatite intervals <2 m are not 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 has completed preliminary metallurgical testing comprised of HLS (heavy-liquid separation), which has produced 6+% Li_2O spodumene concentrates between 63 and 87% recovery on pegmatite from Spodumene Mountain pegmatite material, indicating DMS as a viable primary process approach.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The 2026 drill program has concluded due to inclement weather conditions prevented further drilling. Current work comprises core processing, receipt and validation of analytical results and incorporation of those results into the geological model. A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is planned for H1 2027, subject to adequate data and the relevant technical assessment; no resource or resource classification is established by this update. LiDAR and orthophoto processing are ongoing. The interpreted system remains open along strike and down dip. No additional drilling schedule or commitment is specified in the draft.

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