IRIS METALS

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IRIS CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM AT EDISON AS IT ADVANCES U.S. DEVELOPMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **IRIS Metals achieves milestone with high-grade lithium intersections at the Edison Project, South Dakota**
- **Early Phase I drilling confirms spodumene-bearing pegmatites, with standout results including:**
  - **EDD-25-001**
    - **13.4m @ 1.78% Li_2O from 41.5m, including:**
      - **7.0m @ 2.22% Li_2O from 43.5m**
      - **2.4m @ 2.51% Li_2O from 52.5m**
  - **EDD-25-004**
    - **3.6m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 33.4m, including:**
      - **1.9m @ 1.84% Li_2O from 35.1m**
- **Completed 15 drill holes (2,278m) with assays pending for the remaining 11 holes - due Q3 2025**
- **Pegmatites remain open at depth, indicating potential for deeper mineralisation which may expand current resource estimates**
- **Drill rig currently mobilised to IRIS' Beecher Project for infill and resource expansion drilling, to support a planned Mineral Resource Estimate update in early 2026**
- **Test mining and bulk sampling set to commence at Beecher in late June 2025, demonstrating IRIS' ability to operate Beecher as a fully permitted mine.**

IRIS Metals Limited (ASX: **IR1**) (**"IRIS"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to announce initial results of its Phase I diamond drilling program at the **Edison Project, South Dakota, USA**, confirming high-grade lithium mineralisation at multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites, which remain open at depth.

IRIS Metals U.S. Operations President, Matt Hartmann, commented:

"We are encouraged with the early results from the Edison Project's diamond drill program. IRIS has now confirmed high-grade lithium mineralisation across three of our South Dakota projects. These findings strengthen our 'Hub & Spoke' production model, as we work to advance development of a centralised processing facility to optimise costs and accelerate development across the entire portfolio. IRIS' continued advancement of a domestic lithium supply is well-positioned to capitalise on the U.S. government's support for critical minerals."

Diamond Drilling Program Summary

IRIS' Phase 1 drill program at the Edison Project comprised 15 diamond drill holes totaling 2,278m, utilising HQ and PQ diamond core drilling from the surface. Results from the first four drill holes confirm high-grade lithium within spodumene-bearing pegmatites, typical of South Dakota's Black Hills.

Key intersections include:

EDD-25-001

- **13.4m @ 1.78% Li_2O from 41.5m, including:**
  - **7.0m @ 2.22% Li_2O from 43.5m**
  - **2.4m @ 2.51% Li_2O from 52.5m.**

EDD-25-004

- **3.6m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 33.4m, including:**
  - **1.9m @ 1.84% Li_2O from 35.1m.**

Core logging and sampling were conducted at IRIS's facility in Custer, South Dakota, with assays completed by SGS.

The pegmatites exhibit varied structural formations (dyke and blowout shapes) with complex structural control, indicating potential for significant lateral and depth extensions. Assays for the remaining 11 drill holes are expected during Q3 2025.

Table 1 summarises Phase I drill intercepts, and Table 2 presents the location and geometry of all drill holes completed during Phase I program at the Edison Project.

Table 1: Lithium assay results from IRIS' diamond drilling at the Edison Project

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade Li_2O%
EDD-25-001	41.5	54.9	13.36	1.78
Including	43.5	50.5	7.0	2.22
Including	52.5	54.9	2.4	2.51
EDD-25-002				NSR
EDD-25-003				NSR
EDD-25-004	33.4	37.0	3.6	1.21

**NSR = No Significant Result*

Table 2: Details of the DDH drill holes completed at the Edison Project

(Coordinate system NAD83_13N)

Hole_ID	E_NAD83_13N	N_NAD83_13N	RL_m	Azimuth_T	Dip	EOH_m	Project	Hole-Type
EDD-25-001	628085	4860215	1372	12	-90	150.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-002	628085	4860208	1372	12	-60	60.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-003	628086	4860196	1373	58	-90	150.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-004	628087	4860196	1373	58	-60	95.7	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-005	628090	4860198	1372	12	-60	100.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-006	628061	4860161	1362	10	-60	150.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-007	628064	4860161	1362	43	-60	184.7	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-008	628060	4860161	1362	325	-45	200.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-009	628045	4860213	1377	35	-45	81.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-010	627988	4860236	1369	45	-60	149.4	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-011	627995	4860236	1369	10	-65	229.8	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-012	627998	4860264	1377	45	-65	109.8	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-013	627934	4860327	1374	60	-90	230.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-014	627935	4860326	1374	60	-75	230.0	Edison	DDH
EDD-25-015	627895	4860368	1377	60	-75	230.0	Edison	DDH

Key Findings

Initial results from the 2025 Phase I drilling program confirm high-grade lithium mineralization within multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Edison Project. The intersections, including **13.4m @ 1.78% Li_2O in EDD-25-001**, highlight the project's potential as a significant lithium asset. The pegmatites remain open at depth and across offsetting geologic structures, offering opportunities for resource expansion with further drilling.

Once all assay results are received by Q3 2025, IRIS's technical team will reinterpret the mineralised system to design a Phase II drilling program to test lateral and depth extensions.

Lithium mineralisation at the Edison Project consists of magmatic spodumene crystals dispersed within the inner core of a zoned LCT pegmatite. Multiple LCT pegmatites exhibiting dyke and blowout geometries within the project area, with significant structural control on the overall pegmatite geometry.

Phase I targets focused on identification of pegmatite geometries, and orientation of controlling geologic structures. Early results from this work have confirmed not only the high-grade nature of the pegmatites within this structural system, but also the complexity of the controlling features. Results indicate that the lithium enriched pegmatites have potential for significant lateral extent and remain open at depth.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the drill program geometry. Figure 3 is an aerial view of the Edison Project, showing location of former Edison Mine, including active exploration drilling operations. Figure 3 is an aerial view of the Edison Project, showing location of former Edison Mine, including active exploration drilling operations.

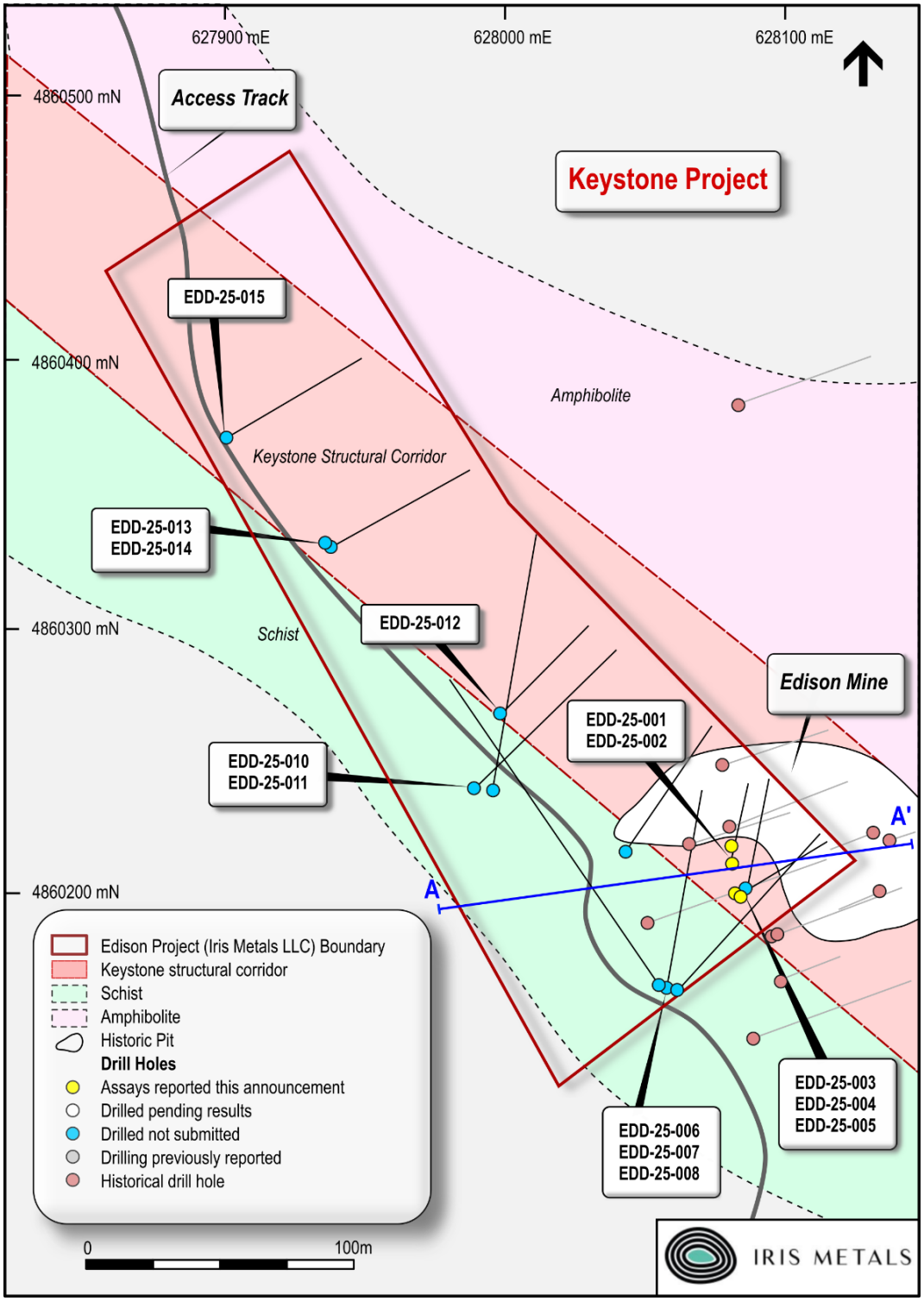


Figure 1: Diamond drill hole (DDH) locations

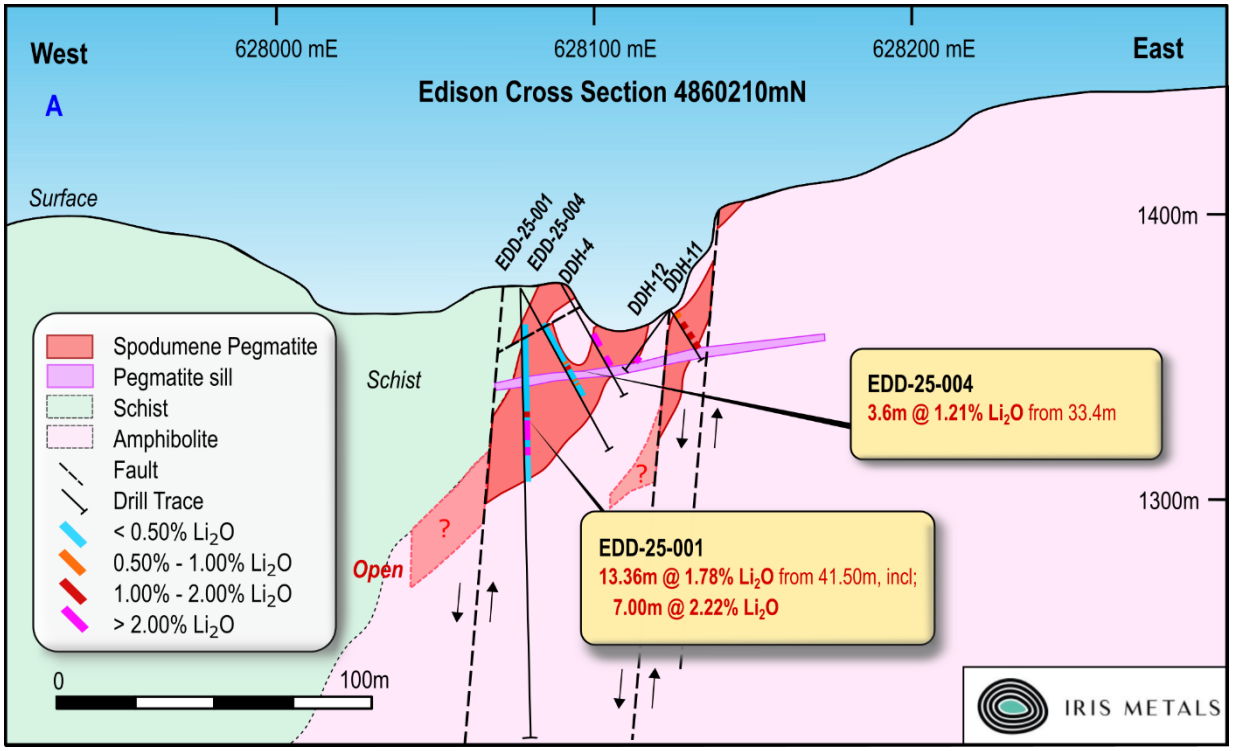


Figure 2: Section A-A'

The Edison Project's proximity to IRIS's Beecher and Tin Mountain projects supports the Company's 'Hub & Spoke' strategy, enabling centralised processing to optimise costs and accelerate development across our South Dakota portfolio. Located in a mining-friendly jurisdiction with robust infrastructure (roads, rail, and power), the project aligns with U.S. government initiatives, which provide financial support for domestic critical mineral projects. With U.S. electric vehicle production projected to increase significantly by 2030, the Edison Project positions IRIS to meet rising domestic demand for battery-grade lithium.

Next steps

IRIS has finalised plans for test mining and bulk sample collection at the Beecher Project, with operations set to commence before the end of June 2025 under the IRIS' active mining permit. Further information on this activity will be provided in the upcoming weeks.

Additionally, IRIS will deploy an additional drill rig to the Tin Mountain Project in June 2025 to drill several shallow (<10 degrees from horizontal) diamond core holes. These drill holes will test the core of the pegmatite which is believed to lie beneath the historical mining cavern. This work serves a continuation of the drill program completed at the project in 2024 as IRIS progresses the Tin Mountain Project towards a maiden mineral resource estimate. Results will be reported once drilling is complete, and all assays are received.

The Company continues to evaluate and conduct due diligence on potential acquisitions in South Dakota-based tenure to further strengthen its portfolio.

All Company activities are currently focused on advancing IRIS' South Dakota portfolio towards near-term development, supporting IRIS' 'Hub & Spoke' strategy for centralised processing across its South Dakota portfolio. IRIS is moving to quickly grow mineral resources and advance processing studies to advance a multi-mine production unit towards economic analysis in early 2026.

Figure 3: Aerial view of drilling operations at the Edison Project, View is from SW to NE, showing small pit lake in the former Edison Mine.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Edison Project Background

The Edison Project, located 4km from Keystone in South Dakota's Black Hills, is a 100% IRIS Metals-owned lithium exploration asset on 3.5 hectares of privately owned land. The site, historically significant for lithium mining since 1917, includes the former Edison Mine, once owned by Thomas Edison, with spodumene-bearing pegmatites outcropping at the surface. IRIS holds an active exploration permit and has conducted surface sampling and mapping. The maiden Phase I drilling program began in April 2025, targeting high-grade lithium mineralisation, with an initial Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) planned post-2025 drilling.

About The South Dakota Project

The Black Hills of South Dakota are famous for historic lithium mining dating back to 1898 when Li-bearing spodumene and amblygonite was first mined near the township of Custer. IRIS controls 2,105 federal mineral claims and has agreements over two patented claim blocks.

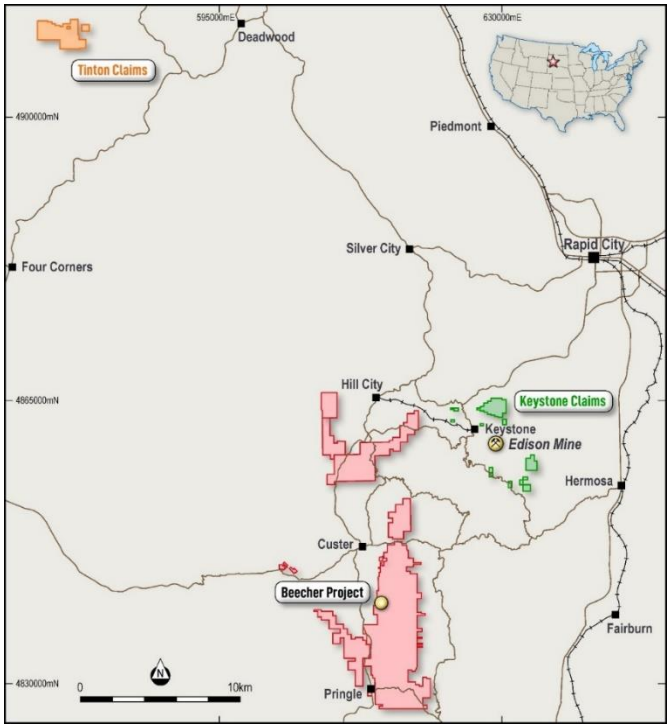
Existing project areas include:

- Beecher Project – including Longview and Black Diamond
- Tin Mountain Project
- Edison Project
- Helen Beryl Project
- Tinton Project

The Beecher pegmatite trend was mined sporadically between the 1920's and 1950's for lithium, beryllium, tantalum, mica and feldspar. Limited amounts of lithium spodumene ore from the Beecher mines was shipped to Hill City during the 1940's where it was processed through a flotation circuit.

IRIS' is currently moving the Beecher Project to near-term development and has been granted mining licenses permitting lithium pegmatite mining for these patented claims.

These mining licenses, granted by the State of South Dakota, enable IRIS to fast-track all exploration and mining activities including the right to explore and mine lithium bearing pegmatites.



Location of IRIS' projects within South Dakota

ENDS

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Iris Metals.

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About IRIS Metals

(ASX:IR1)

IRIS Metals Ltd (ASX:IR1) is an exploration company with an extensive suite of assets considered to be highly prospective for hard rock lithium located in South Dakota, United States (US). The company's large and expanding South Dakota Project is located in a mining friendly jurisdiction and provides the company with strong exposure to the battery metals space, and the incentives offered by the US government for locally sourced critical minerals.

The Black Hills have a long and proud history of mining dating back to the late 1800s. The Black Hills pegmatites are famous for having the largest recorded lithium spodumene crystals ever mined. Extensive fields of fertile LCT-pegmatites outcrop throughout the Black Hills with significant volumes of lithium spodumene mined in numerous locations.

To learn more, please visit: www.irismetals.com

Forward looking Statements:

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements that have been based on current expectations about future acts, events and circumstances. These forward-looking statements are, however, subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause those acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things, commercial and other risks associated with exploration, estimation of resources, the meeting of objectives and other investment considerations, as well as other matters not yet known to IRIS or not currently considered material by the company. IRIS accepts no responsibility to update any person regarding any error or omission or change in the information in this presentation, or any other information made available to a person or any obligation to furnish the person with further information.

Not an offer in the United States:

This announcement has been prepared for publication in Australia and may not be released to US wire services or distributed in the United States. This announcement does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction. Any securities described in this announcement have not been, and will not be, registered under the US Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the US Securities Act and applicable US state securities laws.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Matt Hartmann, IRIS' President of U.S. Operations, and a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) (318271), a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (RM-SME) (4170350RM). Matt Hartmann is an exploration geologist with over 20 years' experience in mineral exploration, including lithium exploration and resource definition in the western United States, and has sufficient experience in the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Matt Hartmann has consented to the inclusion in this Public Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	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. The minimum individual sample length is typically 0.3-0.5m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites and sampling methodology. Equipment such as S.G. scales are designed as such with factory calibration certificates.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Lithium bearing minerals including spodumene weather to clays in the oxidised regolith and are not recognised when drilling encounters pegmatites at shallow depths.

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 drilling was carried out by Scion cutting a mix of PQ and HQ sized core
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery is very good and typically exceeds 90%
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is maximised by using experienced drillers, routine geologists' presence the rig when the tube is pulled, feedback if recovery low/ core missing, Triple tube drilling methods ensure maximum recovery. Penalties for excessive core loss in the contract. Regular cross checking of depth on core blocks to run books and actual core measurements.
	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.	Negligible in diamond drill core pegmatite resource drilling
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.*	All drill holes are routinely logged by Senior geologists with extensive experience in LCT pegmatites. 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. 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The core logging is qualitative by nature, and includes estimates of spodumene grain size, inclusions, and model mineral estimates. Geological logging adheres to the Company policy and includes lithological, mineralogical, alteration, veining and weathering.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core sampling follows 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. Sample sizes are appropriate for the material being assayed. A Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QAQC) protocol following industry best practices was incorporated into the program and included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split and course-split sample duplicates were completed to assess analytical precision at different stages of the laboratory preparation process, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation at a secondary lab. 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Core samples defined and marked to lithological boundaries where logical, sawed on site at a purpose built core saw facility, and put in calico sample bags for freight to the Laboratory. Samples in the ore zone are taken at a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1m down hole.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standards and duplicates were inserted every 20 samples - blanks were inserted every 50 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.	Results of standards, duplicates and blanks will be compared to the expected results for quality control
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The ideal mass of 2kg-3kg samples is appropriate to the sampling methodology and the material being sampled.
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.*	Core samples collected were shipped to SGS for standard sample preparation (code PRP89) which includes drying at 105°C, crush to 75% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. The samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for multi-element (including Li and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). The assay techniques are considered appropriate for the nature and type of mineralization present, and result in a total digestion and assay for the elements of interest. The Company relies on both its internal QAQC protocols (systematic quarter-core duplicates, blanks, certified reference materials, and external checks), as well as the laboratory's internal QAQC. For assay results disclosed, samples have passed QAQC review.

	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.	NA.
	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.	Standards and duplicates were inserted every 20 samples - blanks were inserted every 50 samples. Along with standard laboratory check methods.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intervals are reviewed and compiled by the Exploration Manager and Senior Geologists prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC sample analytical data. No twinned holes have been completed. Data is stored directly into excel templates, 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 Li2O = Li x 2.1527, and Cs2O = Cs x 1.0602 where applicable
	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.	
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.*	Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS using the NAD83_13 Datum. At the end of the drill programs Collars were picked up external by registered surveyors using differential GPS in NAD83_134 Datum
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sampling undertaken was of a reconnaissance nature and widespread across the pegmatite bodies.

	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.	Holes are generally drilled on a 40m grid. Based on the nature of the mineralization and continuity in geological modelling, it is believed that a 40 m spacing will be sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A for Diamond Drilling. The pegmatites were sampled in full (no compositing.)
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.*	Drill holes were generally designed orthaganal to the general trend of the pegmatites as mapped at surface. No bias is determined.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is maintained by Iris personnel on site and sent in sealed pallets and bags to the Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Results were reviewed and deemed reliable for the nature of the testing.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The project is in South Dakota USA, the project comprises free-hold patented claims optioned by Iris Metals
	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.	No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No modern exploration has been conducted at this Project
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	LCT-pegmatite hosted lithium spodumene mineralisation similar in nature to other zoned lithium pegmatite deposits mined around the world
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:*	The relevant table is provided in Tables 1 and 2 of the text.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	
	dip and azimuth of the hole	
	down hole length and interception depth	
	hole length.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	

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.*	NA.
	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.	No specific grade cap or cut-off was used during grade width calculations. Pegmatites have inconsistent mineralization by nature, resulting in most intervals having a small number of poorly mineralized samples throughout the interval included in the calculation. Non-pegmatite internal dilution is limited to typically <4 m where relevant intervals indicated where assays are reported. Intercepts are calculated using weighted averages to compensate for differing sample lengths.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Geological modelling is ongoing; however, current interpretation supports a large pegmatite body (Tin Mountain) of flat dipping 20 degrees towards the north. All reported widths are close to true widths but may vary from hole to hole based on the drill hole angle and the highly variable nature of pegmatite bodies, which tend to pinch and swell aggressively along strike and to depth. i.e. The dip of the mineralized pegmatite body may vary in a dip sense and along strike, so the true widths are not always apparent until several holes have been drilled in any drill-fence. The logistics of placing drill pads was also limiting in this phase, so multiple holes were fanned from one pad
	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').	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. Cross sections with drill holes and interpretation also accompany the results when reported.

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.*	Provided in the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Please refer to the table(s) included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website. Results for every individual pegmatite interval that is greater than 1 m @ 1.0%Li_2O has been reported. Drill holes with no significant results are also reported as such.
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.*	Various mandates required for advancing the Project towards economic studies have been or are about to be initiated, including but not limited to, metallurgy, geomechanics, hydrogeology, hydrology, stakeholder engagement, geochemical characterization, as well as transportation and logistical studies.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Future Drill testing is being planned, further mapping and rock chip, soil sampling, is also ongoing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Will be provided when additional drill results and further exploration data has been reviewed.