

PMET Demonstrates >97% Caesium Extraction from Pollucite Concentrate

Multiple pathways to value-add caesium chemicals identified during bench-scale extraction testwork at SGS Lakefield and through Koch Technology Solutions Phase I program

July 12, 2026 – Montreal, QC, Canada

July 13, 2026 – Sydney, Australia

HIGHLIGHTS

SGS CANADA CAESIUM EXTRACTION TEST PROGRAM

- **Leaching of pollucite concentrate using sulphuric acid was highly successful with >97% recovery of the caesium (Cs) into solution achieved.**
- **Bench-scale testwork on impurity removal was also successful,** demonstrating efficient removal of key impurities such as aluminum.
- **Opportunity identified to potentially recover a rubidium by-product.**
- **Primary objective of program was fully realized** – that being to identify a preliminary set of conditions to extract caesium from pollucite concentrate (produced from the Vega Zone) at high recovery while characterizing (and limiting) the impurity profile.
- **Next steps** will build upon this extraction phase of work with a primary objective **to produce gram quantities of high-purity Cs-sulphate, Cs-carbonate, Cs-formate,** and potentially Rb-carbonate.

KOCH TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS CAESIUM EXTRACTION TEST PROGRAM

- PMET is working with Koch Technology Solutions, part of Koch Inc., evaluating advanced processing pathways to value-added caesium products.
- Preliminary results from Phase I indicate both synthetic and live Pregnant Leaching Solution yield **very selective high loading factors of caesium recovery using Koch's proprietary flow sheet.**

PMET RESOURCES INC. (THE “COMPANY” OR “PMET”) (TSX: PMET) (ASX: PMT) (OTCQX: PMETF) (FSE: R9GA) is pleased to provide an update on two parallel bench-scale testwork programs focused on caesium (Cs) extraction from pollucite samples from the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project. Both approaches – conventional by SGS Canada, and proprietary by Koch Technology Solutions – offer attractive process routes for caesium extraction from pollucite concentrate into marketable chemical products. The Company is motivated to consider caesium value-added chemical production (with key partners) to unlock maximum value from its globally significant caesium resource and its pollucite concentrates produced at site.

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In addition to being one of the largest lithium-tantalum pegmatite Mineral Resources¹ and lithium pegmatite Mineral Reserves² globally, the Property also hosts the world's largest in-situ pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatite Mineral Resource, comprising 0.69 Mt at 4.40% Cs₂O (Indicated) and 1.70 Mt at 2.40% Cs₂O (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.

The pollucite concentrate used as feed for both extraction testwork programs (Figure 1, top) was produced by X-Ray Transmission (XRT) ore sorting of drill core material from the Vega Caesium Zone at the CV13 Pegmatite (see news release dated October 9, 2025) and assayed 12% Cs₂O (Figure 2).

SGS Canada Caesium Extraction Testwork Program

At SGS Lakefield, a conventional process approach (Figure 1, bottom) for caesium extraction from pollucite concentrate is being advanced using sulphuric acid digestion (H₂SO₄) and subsequent impurity removal. The primary objective of this initial bench-scale test program is to identify a preliminary set of conditions to extract caesium at high recovery while characterizing (and limiting) the impurity profile.

The pollucite concentrate sample (~15 kg) was ground to varying sizes (P₈₀ of 75 µm to 212 µm) and a portion (<4 kg) subjected to sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) leaching at varying temperatures (up to 120°C). The program was highly successful with the **testwork achieving consistently high extractions of 97-98% Cs while maintaining significantly lower extractions of key impurities** (e.g., Al). Further, subsequent impurity tests successfully removed the remaining aluminum (Al) and a majority of the sulphur (S) with negligible caesium (Cs) losses.

Additionally, the program also identified a **potential opportunity to recover a rubidium by-product** from one of the waste streams. Further characterization of this opportunity was not undertaken during this initial bench-scale caesium extraction test phase and will be investigated as a secondary objective in future work.

The testwork was completed at SGS Canada's Lakefield, Ontario, facility with support from Primero Group Americas and a Company-retained Subject Matter Expert ("SME") specializing in caesium extraction and recovery from pollucite. These three parties, in addition to TOMRA Mining, are also key contributors to the design and execution of the Company's ore sorting programs.

¹ Consolidated MRE (CV5 + CV13 pegmatites) totals 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li₂O and 166 ppm Ta₂O₅ (Indicated), and 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li₂O and 155 ppm Ta₂O₅ (Inferred), at an Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.40% (open-pit), 0.60% (underground CV5), and 0.70% (underground CV13). A grade constraint of 0.50% Cs₂O was used to model the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, contained entirely within CV13, with a MRE of 0.69 Mt at 4.40% Cs₂O (Indicated), and 1.70 Mt at 2.40% Cs₂O (Inferred). The Effective Date is June 20, 2025. 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% Li₂O at the CV5 Pegmatite with a cut-off grade is 0.40% Li₂O (open-pit) and 0.70% Li₂O (underground). Underground development and open-pit marginal tonnage containing material above 0.37% Li₂O are also included in the statement. The Effective Date is September 11, 2025. See Feasibility Study news release dated October 20, 2025.

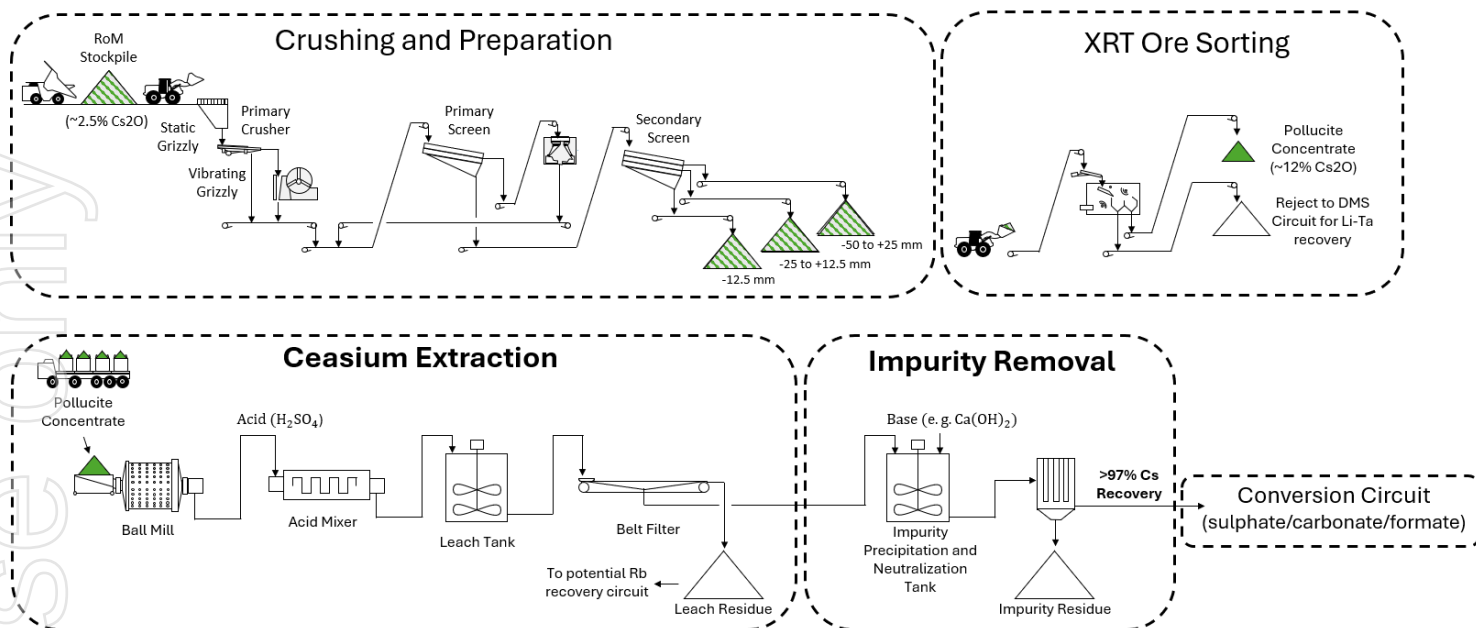


Figure 1: Simplified conceptual flowsheet for conventional processing of pollucite pegmatite through to pollucite concentrate (top) and from pollucite concentrate to final marketable caesium salts/brine (bottom). The bench-scale testwork carried out by SGS Canada is focused on the caesium extraction and impurity removal steps. The stated >97% Cs recovery is with respect to the pollucite concentrate feed through to initial impurity removal.

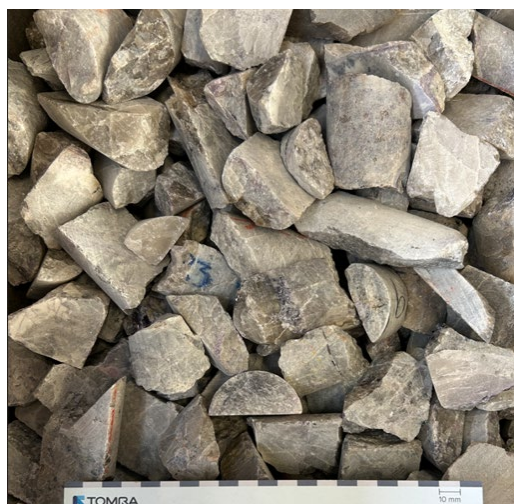


Figure 2: Pollucite concentrate (~12% Cs_2O) produced from prior XRT ore sorting program (see news release dated [October 9, 2025](#)), of which a portion was used as feed for the bench-scale caesium extraction and recovery program at SGS Canada and Koch Technology Solutions discussed herein.

Next steps will build upon this bench-scale testwork with a primary “proof-of-concept” objective to produce gram quantity samples of high-purity Cs-sulphate, Cs-carbonate, Cs-formate, and potentially Rb-carbonate. This test program is currently underway at SGS Canada’s facility in Lakefield, Ontario, with results expected circa Q4 2026.

Koch Technology Solutions Caesium Extraction Testwork Program

The testwork program with Koch Technology Solutions ("KTS") has been developed as part of a strategic relationship that has evolved following the Company's investigations of the caesium industry, commercial engagement, and research. The program will leverage KTS's demonstrated capabilities in engineering, development and commercialization of critical minerals extraction technologies to produce a range of value-added caesium chemical compounds.

The bench-scale test program being advanced by KTS is designed to assess the application of their proprietary flowsheet technology, to produce a range of value-added caesium chemical compounds. Approximately 6 kg of pollucite concentrate is being used to support the testwork.

Preliminary results from Phase 1 of the program indicate a strong and selective caesium recovery. The testwork will now move onto Phase 2 and the Company anticipates expanding the mandate to produce gram quantities of caesium derivative products as a complete bench-scale proof-of-concept.

STUDY WORK UNDERWAY

A Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for the broader Project, incorporating lithium, caesium, and tantalum, is scheduled for completion in Q4 2026. The PEA will complement the Feasibility Study for the CV5 Pegmatite (lithium and tantalum), which is also scheduled for completion in Q4 2026, and will provide the first economic assessment of the Project's caesium potential.

ABOUT KOCH TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS.

Koch Technology Solutions (KTS) is a global leader in technology development, commercialization and licensing. KTS works with owners, developers, and investors in the process manufacturing and critical minerals sectors to solve complex technical and investment challenges before large capital is committed, helping clients make confident decisions from early concept through EPC-ready design. With a global network and rich history of domain experience and expertise, KTS gains additional strength from its position within Koch Engineered Solutions (KES). This backing enhances our ability to partner with companies developing chemical process technologies, create attractive licensing solutions for commercial deployment, and bring the next generation of technologies to the market.

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.

QUALIFIED/COMPETENT PERSON

The technical and scientific information in this news release that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate, exploration, and metallurgical 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.

Mr. Smith has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization, type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this news release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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% Li₂O (Probable)³. 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 Resource⁴ totalling 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li₂O and 166 ppm Ta₂O₅ (Indicated) and 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li₂O and 155 ppm Ta₂O₅ (Inferred), and ranks as a top ten lithium pegmatite globally in size. 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% Cs₂O (Indicated), and 1.70 Mt at 2.40% Cs₂O (Inferred).

³ See Feasibility Study news release dated October 20, 2025. Probable Mineral Reserve cut-off grade is 0.40% Li₂O (open-pit) and 0.70% Li₂O (underground). Underground development and open-pit marginal tonnage containing material above 0.37% Li₂O are also included in the statement. Effective Date of September 11, 2025.

⁴ Consolidated MRE (CV5 + CV13 pegmatites) is reported at an Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.40% (open-pit), 0.60% (underground CV5), and 0.70% (underground CV13). A grade constraint of 0.50% Cs₂O was used to model the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, contained entirely within CV13. The Effective Date is June 20, 2025. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

This news release has been approved by

“KEN BRINSDEN”

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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 or expressions such as “pathways”, “opportunity”, “potentially”, “objective”, “preliminary”, “conditions”, “next steps”, “build upon”, “marketable”, “to consider”, “to unlock”, “being advanced”, “scheduled, or variations of such words or expressions 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 SGS Canada and KTS Caesium Extraction Test Program, the schedule for the PEA and Feasibility Study for the CV5 Pegmatite and the economics of caesium.

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 obtain the required financing to bring the project to development, the ability to make discoveries, the potential of each of tantalum, lithium and caesium, 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 the Property’s 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 Rules 5.8 and 5.9 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 I – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE I (ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.2)

Section I – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut	Pollucite concentrate, assaying ~12% Cs₂O, was used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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.	as feed to the bench-scale caesium extraction test programs discussed herein. This pollucite concentrate was produced using XRT ore sorting on NQ-sized drill core (half-core) collected from the Vega Caesium Zone as described in news release dated October 9, 2025.
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).	• N/A. No drill results reported.
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	• N/A. No drill results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A. No drill results reported.
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.	Sample(s) were prepared for testwork and analysis by SGS Canada Inc. for the SGS program. Samples were crushed to P₁₀₀ particle size of 2 mm and split into 2 kg charges using a rotary splitter. Charges were further processed in a stage grinding process to P₁₀₀ grind sizes of 75, 150, and 212 µm in preparation for hydrometallurgical testing.
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)	- SGS program liquors were analyzed for Cs, Rb, and Ga by ICP-MS and for all other reported elements by ICP-AES. - SGS program solids were analyzed for Cs and whole rock (Al, Fe, Mg, etc.) by XRF, S by LECO, and Rb and Ga on select samples by ICM-MS. Concentrate was analyzed for multi-element (59) by ICP-OES/MS. - The Company has relied on the laboratory's internal QAQC. - Testwork methods are considered appropriate for the level of evaluation and results targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- N/A. No drill results reported. - Adjustments to data include reporting caesium, and rubidium in their oxide forms, as it is reported in elemental form in the assay certificates. Formulas used are $Cs_2O = Cs \times 1.0602$ and $Rb_2O = Rb \times 1.0936$.
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.	N/A. No drill results reported.
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.	Samples selected for the caesium extraction testwork were of pollucite concentrate produced by XRT ore sorting of composited drill core (half-core NQ) from the CV13 Pegmatite's Vega Zone.
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.	N/A. No drill results reported.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The sample for testwork remained under the custody of SGS Canada Inc. and KTS as they also completed the testwork and geochemical analysis as relevant.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of	A review of the sample procedures for the Company's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling techniques and data.	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 impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (formerly called "Corvette") is comprised of 463 Exclusive Exploration Rights ("EERs") located in the James Bay Region of Quebec, with Lithium Innova Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of PMET Resources Inc.) being the registered title holder. 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 lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") Pegmatite is accessible year-round by all-season road is situated approximately 13.5 km south of the regional and all-weather Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure. The CV13 LCT pegmatite is located <3 km west-southwest of CV5. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 September 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 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, 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	N/A. No drill results reported.
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	N/A. No drill results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	N/A. No drill results 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.	Please refer to the figures included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Reporting is balanced.
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, DMS, and magnetic testing, which has produced 5.5+% Li₂O spodumene concentrates at >70% recovery on both CV5 and CV13 pegmatite material. DMS pilots on CV5 Pegmatite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material (collectively totaling >10 tonnes), including with non-pegmatite dilution, produced spodumene concentrates ranging in grade from 5.6% to 6.6% Li₂O and recovery from 69% to 89% results, 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% Ta₂O₅ at 45% global recovery (MC001) and 6.6% Ta₂O₅ 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% Cs₂O and 20.0% Cs₂O at an overall 88% recovery. • The Company has demonstrated efficient extraction of caesium from pollucite concentrates (12% Cs₂O) with >97% 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 October 20, 2025.
Furtherwork	• 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 include 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.

