LE MINERALS LIMITED

ASX: LEL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 September 2026

Drilling Completed at White Plains Project Confirms Upper Aquifer Lithium Mineralisation

SUMMARY

- A direct push drill hole and surface auger sampling program conducted across the White Plains Lithium Brine Project at depths of between 2 and 15 metres has confirmed the presence of lithium brine mineralisation within the Upper Aquifer with lithium assay results of up to **114 mg/l.**
- The drilling demonstrates that the Upper Aquifer extends to at least 15m depth and that lithium grades are similar at depth to the surface grades.
- Previously completed Magnetotelluric (MT) surveys indicated the Upper Aquifer persists to at least 30m depth.
- LE Minerals will now seek to define a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the lithium mineralisation in the Upper Aquifer at White Plains.

LE Minerals Limited (ASX:LEL) (**LE Minerals** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that a recently completed direct push drilling and near surface auger sampling program at its White Plains Lithium Brine Project in Utah, United States (**White Plains**) has confirmed the presence of lithium brine mineralisation in the Upper Aquifer with grades of up to 114 mg/L lithium to at least 15m depth. This supports LE Mineral's geological model that there is the potential for significant quantities of lithium brine mineralisation at White Plains within the Upper Aquifer.

Direct Push Drilling and Auger Sampling of Upper Aquifer

A total of 12 direct push drill holes to a depth of 15m were completed on an approximate 2km x 2km grid across the White Plains claims area. A sample of brine was taken from the base of each hole at between 13 and 15m depth. Each hole intercepted a standing column of brine from surface to the base each hole with lithium grades of between 52 to 114 mg/L. The previously completed MT surveys[1] indicate the Upper Aquifer persists to at least 30m depth across the project area with the drilling confirming that lithium mineralisation persists to that depth within the Upper Aquifer.

In conjunction with the direct push drill program, a surface auger sampling program to 2m depth was completed on an approximate 2km x 2km grid that in-filled the surface auger program completed in 2025[2]. The program was also extended to the southern claims that had not previously been sampled. The in-fill samples returned lithium grades of between 55 to 101 mg/L, which was similar to the results from the 2025 sampling program. The five most southern surface auger sample sites failed to intercept any surface brines.

Figure 1 shows the sample location and lithium grades from the 2026 direct push drilling and surface auger sampling program as well as the 2025 surface auger sampling program,

1 Refer LEL ASX Announcement dated 22 September 2025: Magnetotelluric (MT) Survey Completed at White Plains Revealing Two Aquifers

2 Refer LEL ASX Announcement dated 9 October 2025: Recently Completed Works at White Plains Project Confirms Lithium Mineralisation

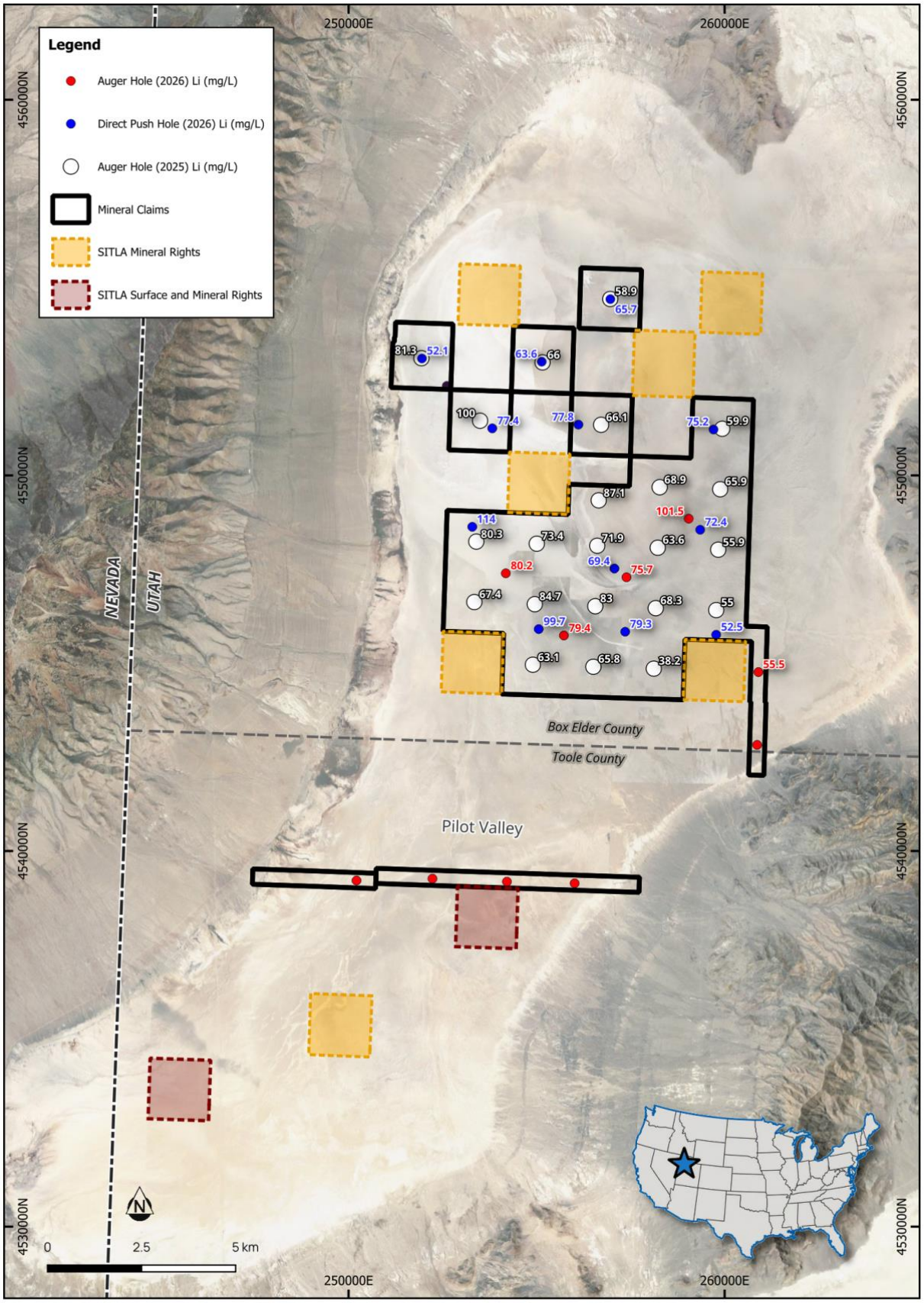

Figure 1: Direct Push Drilling and Surface Auger Sample Locations and Lithium Assay Results within White Plains Claims Area

The Company notes that the southern-most claims (Claims 682 to 731) within Toole County were not renewed on 1 September 2026.

Table 1 shows the assay results returned from each Upper Aquifer drill hole and surface auger hole location, as well as the collar location and depth of each hole.

Table 1: Assay Results, Collar Location, Azimuth and Depth for Upper Aquifer Drill Holes and Auger Holes (2026)

Direct Push Drill Holes											
Hole / Sample ID	NAD83 – UTM Zone 12N		Dip	Depth	Lithium	Magnesium	Mg/Li	Density	TDS	Conductivity	pH
	Lat	Long		(m)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	Ratio	(g/ml)	(ppm)	(mS/cm)	
WP002	41.0276	-113.857	-90	15	**52.5**	3710	70.7	1.13	116,000	228.1	6.31
WP003	41.02761	-113.886	-90	15	**79.3**	4460	56.2	1.19	119,400	234.3	6.19
WP004	41.02755	-113.914	-90	15	**99.7**	5950	59.7	1.15	118,300	232	6.81
WP005	41.05262	-113.864	-90	15	**72.4**	3430	47.4	1.1	122,200	238.8	6.56
WP006	41.04266	-113.89	-90	15	**69.4**	4630	66.7	1.14	117,700	230	6.31
WP007	41.05151	-113.936	-90	15	**114**	5770	50.6	1.14	120,100	235.7	6.29
WP008	41.07675	-113.86	-90	15	**75.2**	3660	48.7	1.15	120,800	235.9	6.57
WP009	41.07685	-113.903	-90	15	**77.8**	3650	46.9	1.18	124,200	244.1	6.73
WP010	41.09163	-113.915	-90	15	**63.6**	3350	52.7	1.12	122,500	240.1	6.46
WP011	41.07526	-113.93	-90	15	**77.4**	4170	53.9	1.19	120,300	235.3	6.51
WP012	41.09143	-113.953	-90	15	**52.1**	2980	57.2	1.17	112,500	220.4	6.63
WP013	41.10715	-113.894	-90	15	**65.7**	3680	56.0	1.12	119,900	234.8	6.65

Surface Auger Holes											
Hole / Sample ID	NAD83 – UTM Zone 12N		Dip	Depth	Lithium	Magnesium	Mg/Li	Density	TDS	Conductivity	pH
	Lat	Long		(m)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	Ratio	(g/ml)	(ppm)	(mS/cm)	
WP23	40.96585	-113.968	-90	2	No brine sample obtained						
WP24	40.96692	-113.944	-90	2	No brine sample obtained						
WP25	40.96679	-113.921	-90	2	No brine sample obtained						
WP26	40.96693	-113.9	-90	2	No brine sample obtained						
WP27	41.01898	-113.844	-90	2	**55.5**	2300	41.4	1.19	117,000	229	6.67
WP28	41.00152	-113.843	-90	2	No brine sample obtained						
WP29	41.02622	-113.906	-90	2	**79.4**	3180	40.1	1.18	119,900	235.4	7.08
WP30	41.04065	-113.925	-90	2	**80.2**	3190	39.8	1.23	122,000	239.3	6.21
WP31	41.04066	-113.886	-90	2	**75.7**	2770	36.6	1.08	118,600	233.8	6.72
WP32	41.05519	-113.867	-90	2	**101.5**	3960	39.0	1.15	120,700	237.3	6.65

Note:

- Assay results greater than 100 mg/l lithium are considered significant and are highlighted in **bold** in Table 1

The confirmation of lithium rich brines in the Upper Aquifer at White Plains is a significant milestone for the Company. LE Minerals will now seek to define a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the lithium mineralisation in the Upper Aquifer at White Plains.

About the White Plains Project

LE Minerals currently holds ~5,769 hectares of staked mineral claims (717 claims in total) and secured exploration rights (with an option to enter into a mineral lease agreement with exploitation rights) over ~2,340 hectares (9 parcels) of mineral leases from the State of Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (**SITLA**)[3] at White Plains.

White Plains is located approximately 200km west of Salt Lake City and comprises a large portion of a land-locked hypersaline salt pan bounded by mountains on three sides.

The Salt Lake City region is a focus for lithium and potash companies, including Intrepid Potash's (NYSE:IPI) operating potash production facility at Wendover, together with Lilac Solutions Inc., American Critical Minerals Corporation (CSE:KCLI), Anson Resources Limited (ASX:ASN), Neometals Ltd (ASX:NMT) and Mandrake Resources Limited (ASX:MAN), who are each actively developing direct-lithium extraction (**DLE**) lithium and/or potash projects at or adjacent to the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

Lilac Solutions Inc. (**Lilac**) was recently[4] selected for a US$100 million award from the U.S. Department of Energy towards the development of Lilac's Phase 1 lithium production facility at the Great Salt lake, where Lilac plans to produce up to 20,000 tpa of lithium-carbonate equivalent (**LCE**) from brines with an average lithium grade of 70 mg/l.[5]

White Plains is well serviced by nearby infrastructure, being located adjacent to US Highway 80 and 15km from the town of Wendover (refer Figure 2).

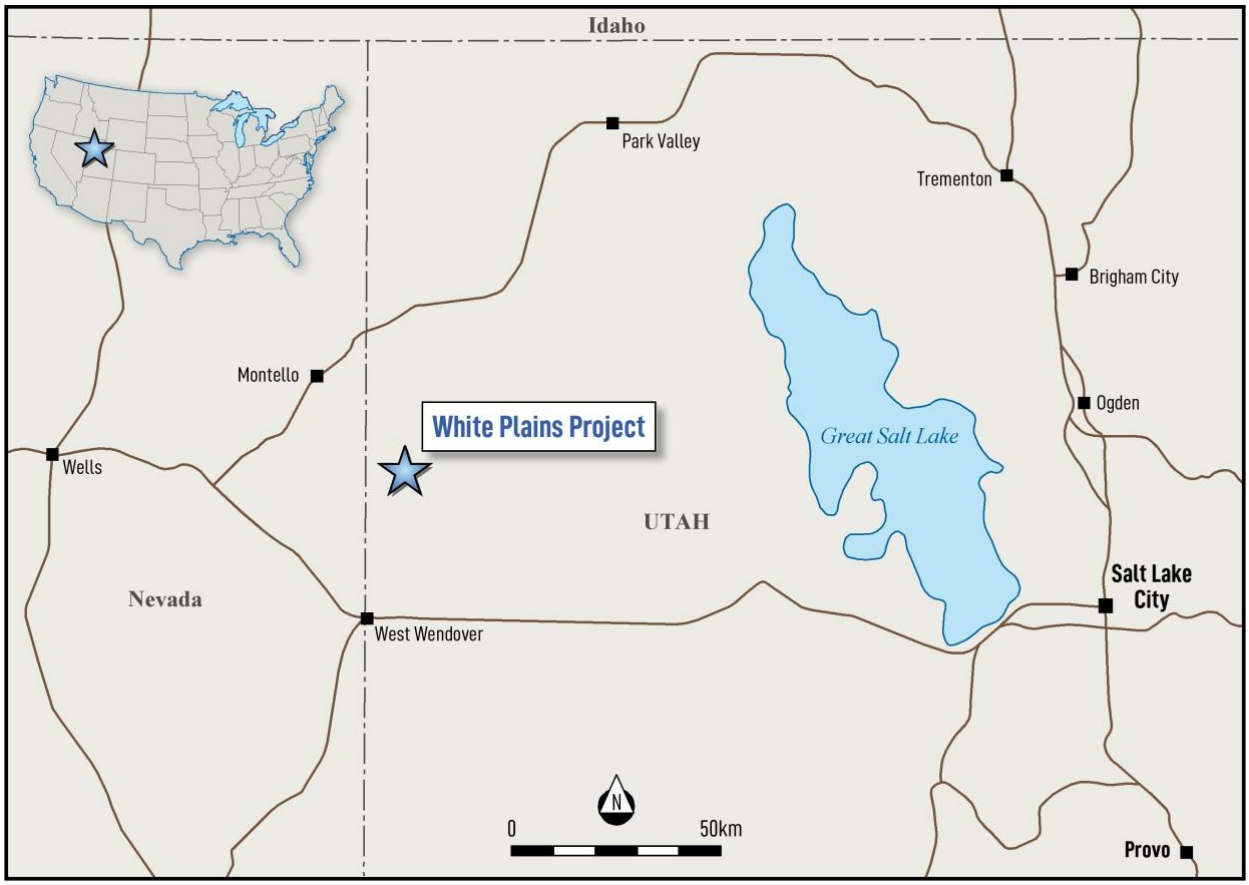

Figure 2: Location of White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, United States

3 Refer LEL ASX Announcement dated 24 June 2026: Additional Mineral Leases Secured at White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, United States

4 Refer Lilac Release dated 20 August 2026: U.S. Department of Energy Selects Lilac Solutions for $100M Award for Great Salt Lake Lithium Project

5 Refer Lilac website - https://lilacsolutions.com/

AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE - FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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JORC CODE (2012) COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

(a) The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results (in respect of the direct push drilling and auger surface sampling programs completed in 2026) in relation to the White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, USA, is based on information compiled by Mr Nicholas Payne (BSc.Hons (Geology) (UWA) AusIMM). Mr Payne is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**). Mr Payne is an employee (Senior Resource Geologist) of LE Minerals Limited. Mr Payne 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' (the **JORC Code**). Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

(b) The information in this document that relates to other Exploration Results in relation to the White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, USA, is extracted from the following ASX market announcement made by LE Minerals Limited (formerly Lithium Energy Limited) dated:

- 9 October 2025 entitled "Recently Completed Works at White Plains Project Confirms Lithium Mineralisation"
- 22 September 2025 entitled "Magnetotelluric (MT) Survey Completed at White Plains Revealing Two Aquifers"
- 18 June 2025 entitled "Passive Seismic Survey Completed at White Plains Project Revealing Basin Structure"

The information in the original announcements is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Peter Smith (BSc (Geophysics) (*Sydney*) AIG ASEG). Mr Smith is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**AIG**). Mr Smith was an Executive Director of LE Minerals Limited between 18 March 2021 and 4 October 2025. Mr Smith has the requisite experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements (referred to above). The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements (referred to above).

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information", including statements and forecasts which include without limitation, expectations regarding future performance, costs, production levels or rates, mineral reserves and resources, the financial position of Lithium Energy, industry growth and other trend projections. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "is expecting", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such information is based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events and results. The purpose of forward-looking information is to provide the audience with information about management's expectations and plans. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of LE Minerals and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, changes in market conditions, future prices of minerals/commodities, the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, variations in grade or recovery rates, plant and/or equipment failure and the possibility of cost overruns. Forward-looking information and statements are based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. LE Minerals believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. LE Minerals does not undertake to update any forward-looking information or statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

ANNEXURE A

JORC CODE (2012 EDITION)
CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA
FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Direct Push Drilling Samples** Sampling was carried out in 2 inch slotted PVC, which was placed in into the drill hole post drilling. A peristatic pump was used to extract brine from the base of each hole with 750ml of sample taken. Each sample was divided into three, 250ml samples (A, B and C) with the A sample submitted for assay, the B sample retained and the C sample used for physical testing. **Surface Auger Samples** Sampling was carried out in 2 inch slotted PVC, which was placed in 6ft (~2m) auger holes, with the outer annulus then filled with pea gravel. After emplacement, the auger holes and slotted PVC were left to rest for 1 week prior to extracting 750ml of brine from the slotted PVC for sampling. Each sample was divided into three, 250ml samples (A, B and C) with the A sample submitted for assay, the B sample retained and the C sample used for physical testing.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method etc.).*	**Direct Push Drilling Samples** The direct push drilling was carried out using a Geoprobe 6620DT track mounted rig. The direct push rig advances a hollow tube, 5 feet at a time to obtain a sediment sample. The rig advances casing with the tube so as to maintain an open hole. The 5ft sample is retrieved and retained and then the hole advances a further 5 feet to a total depth of 50 feet (15m), which is the practical limit of drilling for this style of rig. **Surface Auger Samples** The surface sampling was carried out using a hand-held surface auger to a depth of 6ft (2m), which is the practical limit of the auger.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measurements taken to maximise 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.*	**Direct Push Drilling Samples** The direct push sample obtain a complete sediment sample for each 5 foot drill run with the sample retained for logging purposes. As the brine within the sediment is sampled there is no relationship between sediment sample recovery and brine recovery. There is assumed to be no brine sample bias introduced by the drilling method. **Surface Auger Samples** The auger sample was completed to 6ft, with no logging carried out of the geological units.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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*	**Direct Push Drilling Samples** The sediment samples obtained from the direct push drill holes were geologically logged with colour, lithology and grain sizes noted for each geological interval. Photos of the sediment cores were taken. Logging is both quantitative and qualitative. **Surface Auger Samples** The auger sample was completed to 6ft, with no logging carried out of the geological units.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	Brine samples were taken from auger and direct push drill holes. The sediment obtained from the direct push drill holes was not sampled. There is no sample preparation or sub-sampling for the brine samples. They are assayed as raw brine, which is assumed to represent the in-situ brine geochemistry. A 250mL brine sample is considered to be an appropriate sample size.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The Company adopted QAQC of inserting a repeat, blank every 5th sample, with repeats and blanks repeating within an acceptable tolerance, for general reporting. Assays samples were sent to a ALS USA Inc. Laboratory in Reno, Nevada, USA (ALS Reno); the method utilised was ME-ICP15. The physical testing of each brine sample was performed using a suitably calibrated Hanna Probe Multimeter – HI98494. The multimeter is able to measure pH, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Conductivity and Dissolved Oxygen. Density was determined by measuring a 100mL sample and weighing and using the formula Density = Brine Mass (g)/Distilled Water Mass (g) for two 100mL samples.
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 (physically and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Repeats and cross sampling have been used to assist in sampling verification and QAQC.
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 Resources estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Samples were located with a Garmin GPS and were processed to present the data in latitude and longitude.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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 Reserve and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Each sampling location was positioned in the centre of each sector; each sector is nominally 1 mile x 1 mile; distribution is nominally 1 mile apart. The distribution is suitable for the reporting of Exploration Results and demonstrates a degree of continuity that may allow a Mineral Resource Estimate to be calculated. No sample compositing has been applied.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Each sampling location was positioned in the centre of each sector; each sector is nominally 1 mile x 1 mile; distribution is nominally 1 mile apart.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Each sample was place into a single use, sealed plastic bottle and couriered to ALS Reno for analysis; back-up secondary and tertiary samples were maintained at the Company's storage facility in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit or review of the data has taken place

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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 interest, 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 White Plains Lithium Brine Project currently comprises: (a) 717 staked placer claims totalling ~5,769 hectares; and (b) 9 parcels of mineral leases totalling ~2,340 hectares with exploration rights (and an option to enter into a mineral lease agreement with exploitation rights) secured from the State of Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (**SITLA**), located in the State of Utah in Central USA (**White Plains** or **White Plains Project**). The Company notes that the southern-most claims (Claims 682 to 731) within Toole County (refer Figure 1) were not renewed on 1 September 2026. The claims and rights over the mineral leases are held by White Plains Corporation (incorporated in Nevada, USA), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of White Plains Pty Ltd, which, in turn, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LE Minerals Limited (ASX:LEL). Further details are outlined in LE Minerals' ASX Announcements dated: • 5 June 2025 entitled "White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, United States"; • 31 July 2025 entitled "Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report – 30 June 2025"; and • 24 June 2026 entitled "Additional Mineral Leases Secured at White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, United States"
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Company has reviewed the relevant open file published documents and images relating to the project area and from this review, made its interpretations relating to the Company's White Plains Project.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		The published data upon which the geological model for White Plains has been developed includes the following: • Selected Hydrologic Data for the Bonneville Salt Flats and Pilot Valley, Western Utah, 1991-93, James L Mason et al, USGS OFR 95-104 • Investigating the margins of Pleistocene lake deposits with high resolution seismic reflection in Pilot Valley, Utah. Phd by John V South 2008. • Shallow groundwater flow and inverted fresh/saline-water interface in a hypersaline endorheic basin (Great Basin, USA). Alan Mayo et al Hydrogeology Journal, 28: 2877-2902,2020 • Hydrogeology and Surface Morphology of the Bonneville Salt Flats and Pilot Valley Playa, Utah, Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2057 US BLM Gregory C Lines, 1979 • Stratigraphy of Lake Bonneville deposits along Grouse Creek, NW Utah, USGS OFR 91-342 • Brine Supply and Reserves northwestern Bonneville area, Quintana Petroleum 1967 M.P.Nackowski
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation.*	The Pilot Valley Salt playa/pan (within which White Plains is situated) is bounded on the west by the Pilot Range, where Pilot Peak is the highest point (3,266m) in the range. The eastern boundary of the valley is comprised of the Silver Island Range, including the Silver Island and Crater Island mountains, where Graham Peak (2,305m) is the highest point. A vast area of the northeastern Great Basin of the western USA was inundated by a succession of Plio-Pleistocene lakes, including Lake Bonneville (28ka to 12ka). The Bonneville Basin is that area of the Great Basin which was inundated by pluvial lakes from late Pliocene through Pleistocene time. The geographic extent of the Bonneville Basin covers a large portion of Western Utah, and parts of Nevada and Idaho. The Pilot Valley playa/pan occupies a part of the Bonneville Basin near its western edge. The Pilot Valley playa, located just east of the Utah-Nevada border near Wendover, Utah, within the eastern Basin and Range Province, represents an 8 to 16km wide and ~50km long remnant of these lakes. The playa corresponds to the upper surface of a closed basin that is delimited by two mountain ranges, which are mantled by recent alluvial fans over which the playa sediments have prograded. The mountains on either side of the playa/pan are late Proterozoic to early Paleozoic in age, with the main exploration target being lithium rich hypersaline brines within sandstone dominant units in the Tertiary fill of the postulated half graben basin structure derived from the Basin and Range extension during the Miocene.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material for 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*	Table 1 outlines the direct push drill hole and auger hole information, including the Hole/Sample ID, GPS (easting and northing) location, depth, assay and physical testing results.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	level-elevation above sea level in metres) and 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, weighing averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *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.*	No data aggregation has taken place and hence, no aggregation methods have been carried out. The sample assay results are reported here as point samples and are not intended to represent drill intersections. Only one assay result is reported per auger and direct push drill hole. Metal equivalents have not been used and lithium grade is reported as Li ionic concentration only.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')*	The interpretations made by the Company are conceptual in nature. Geometry and intersection qualifications of open file information have not been made or validated.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts would be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited too plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	No cross-section representations of drilling are being presented. Refer also: *Figure 1: Direct Push Drilling and Surface Auger Sample Locations and Lithium Assay Results within White Plains Claims Area* *Figure 2: Location of White Plains Lithium Brine Project, Utah, United States* *Figure 3: Upper Aquifer Drill Hole (with Hole ID's) and Auger Sample Locations (2026 (with Hole ID's)), White Plains*

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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.*	Historical and open file reports have been collated and are consistent across numerous companies and the Company has no reason to doubt the balanced reporting of the various technical open file reports.
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 containing substances.*	The Company has reviewed past exploration results within the White Plains area, including an analysis of a number of public documents which primarily focus on the Hydrogeology of the Lake Bonneville sediments, which represent the upper 4-6m of sedimentation in the Salt Pan. A first pass comprehensive geophysical (passive seismic over and MagnetoTelluric geophysics (**MT**)) survey program and auger surface sampling program has been completed by the Company. The passive seismic survey results/data (2025) indicated the depth of the underlying basement rock (i.e. the theoretical limit of potential lithium mineralisation) underneath the White Plains area (of up to 600m). The MT survey results/data (2025) identified the location and thickness of potential lithium-hosting conductive brines underneath the White Plains area – being a shallow near surface Upper Aquifer and a Deep Aquifer starting at ~200m depth with a thickness of ~150m. Surface sampling (in 2025) of brines collected from auger holes (to a depth of 6ft) has confirmed lithium mineralisation of up to 100mg/l. For further details, refer to the following LE Minerals ASX Announcements: • 9 October 2025 entitled “Recently Completed Works at White Plains Project Confirms Lithium Mineralisation” • 22 September 2025 entitled "Magnetotelluric (MT) Survey Completed at White Plains Revealing Two Aquifers" • 18 June 2025 entitled "Passive Seismic Survey Completed at White Plains Project Revealing Basin Structure”
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company intends to define a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the lithium mineralisation in the Upper Aquifer at White Plains, based on the assay results from 2026 direct push drilling and surface, auger sampling programs, the assay results from the 2025 surface auger sampling program and the results from the 2025 passive seismic and MT geophysical surveys. The Company may also: • undertake further exploration drilling campaign(s) to (further, in the case of the Upper Aquifer) assess the distribution and geochemistry of the brines (in the Upper and Deep Aquifers) and to obtain data related to basic physical parameters of the different hydrogeological units underneath the White Plains area; • develop 2D/3D geological models of the White Plains basin architecture, integrating historic exploration data (purchased by the Company) and the results of the completed (passive seismic and MT) geophysics and drilling/surface sampling programs completed by the Company; • subject to the assay results from drilling, delineate a maiden JORC Mineral Resource in the Deep Aquifer; and

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		• undertake an assessment of relevant mine economic criteria to assist in developing a pathway to the completion of feasibility study(s).

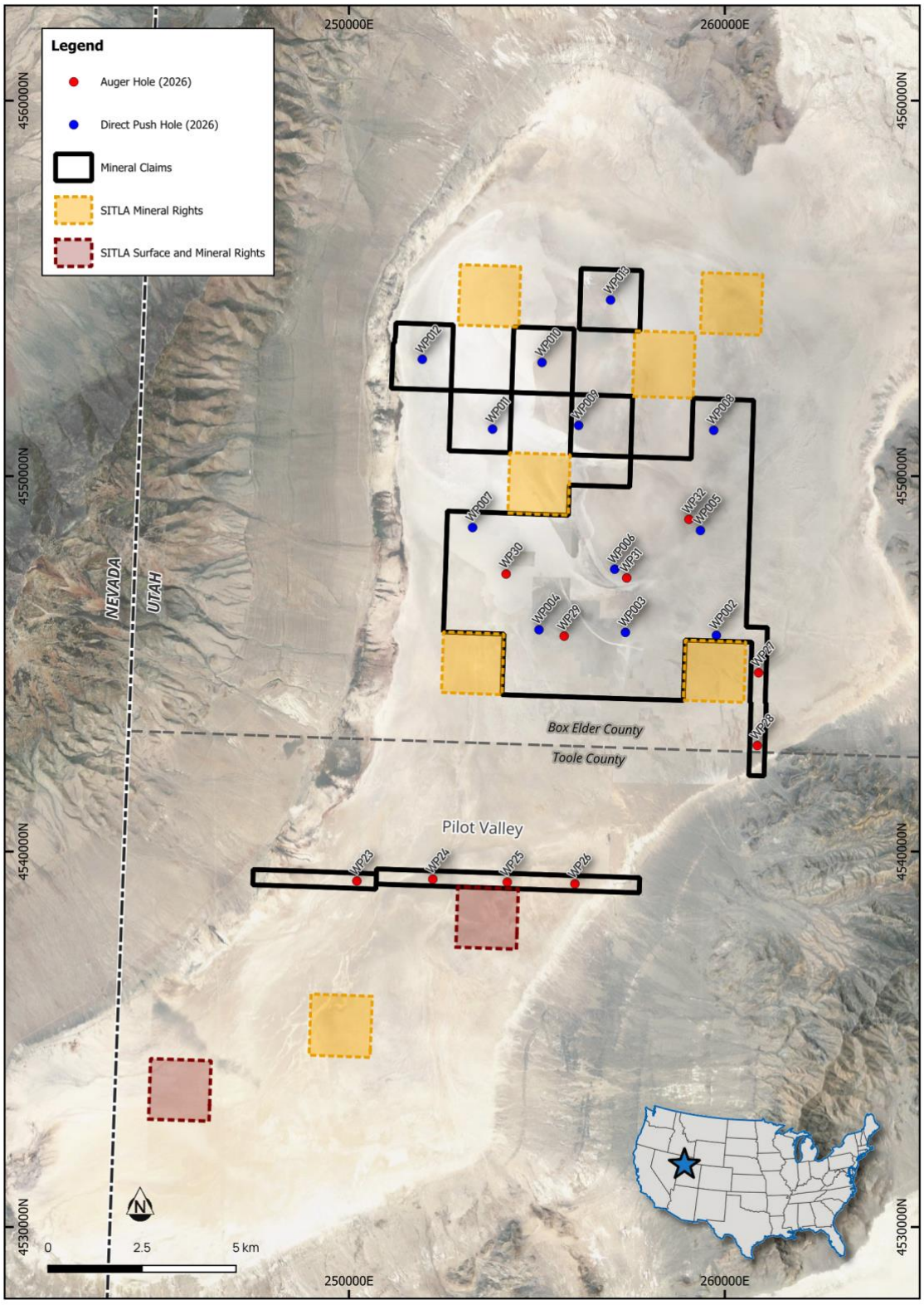

Figure 3: Upper Aquifer Drill Hole (with Hole ID's) and Auger Sample Locations (2026 (with Hole ID's)), White Plains