Loyal Lithium

ASX LLI

ASX Announcement | 1 October 2024

Seventh Spodumene Pegmatite Dyke Discovered in Greenstone at the Trieste Lithium Project

Highlights

- **The 2024 Field Program has discovered a new spodumene pegmatite dyke in the Trieste Greenstone Belt, marking the first greenstone-hosted spodumene pegmatite dyke at the Trieste Lithium Project.**
- **Aligning with the outputs of the innovative Mobile MTm survey, the seventh spodumene pegmatite dyke, Dyke #07, is largely concealed in vegetation along the TR3 trend and is surrounded by seven other newly discovered adjacent pegmatite outcrops.**
- **The TR3 resistivity trend now includes three spodumene pegmatite dykes (Dykes #03, #06, and #07) along the interpreted 2.4 km strike length.**
- **The strong correlation between the Mobile MTm survey and field results boosts confidence that further mineralised discoveries are possible within the Trieste Greenstone Belt.**
- **The initial geophysical analysis identified five resistivity trends that align with all known spodumene pegmatite dykes indicating a 22 km stretch of high lithium prospectivity[(1)].**
- **Analysing and interpreting of Mobile MTm 3D inversion data continues to define drilling targets.**
- **With $6.3M in funding[(2)], Loyal Lithium is well-positioned to strategically develop the Trieste Greenstone Belt into a world-class lithium hub.**

Loyal Lithium Limited (ASX:LLI) (**Loyal Lithium**, **LLI**, or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of a seventh spodumene pegmatite dyke during the 2024 Field Program at the Trieste Lithium Project. Importantly, this new discovery (Dyke #07) represents the first spodumene pegmatite dyke discovered within the prolific Trieste Greenstone Belt. The discovery of Dyke #07 aligns with the outputs of the recently conducted innovative Mobile MTm survey and occurs on the eastern extent of the TR3 resistivity trend that now includes three spodumene bearing dykes (Dykes #03, #06, & #07), spanning an uninterrupted 2.4 km strike length. The strong correlation between the Mobile MTm survey and field results boosts confidence in additional mineralised discoveries within the Trieste Greenstone Belt, with further analysis and interpretation of the Mobile MTm 3D inversion data to continue defining drill targets. With $6.3M in funding, Loyal Lithium is well-positioned to strategically develop the Trieste Greenstone Belt into a world-class lithium hub.

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Investor Centre

Loyal Lithium's Managing Director, Mr. Adam Ritchie, commented:

"We are excited to report the discovery of this dyke, which validates the recent Mobile MTm survey findings. Special thanks to the Dahrouge field team for exposing this new outcrop within thick vegetation. This discovery, along with recent geophysics, confirms the lithium potential in the Trieste Greenstone.

The six previously discovered dykes in metasediment host rocks offer low-cost mining and processing benefits. However, this greenstone discovery along TR2 highlights the prospectivity of the region where TR2, TR3, and TR4 converge, as well as the large anomalous greenstone zones along TR1 and TR2. The TR1 trend aligns with world-class discoveries by Winsome, Azimut, and Rio Tinto, elevating the Trieste Greenstone Belt to a potentially significant source of North American lithium."

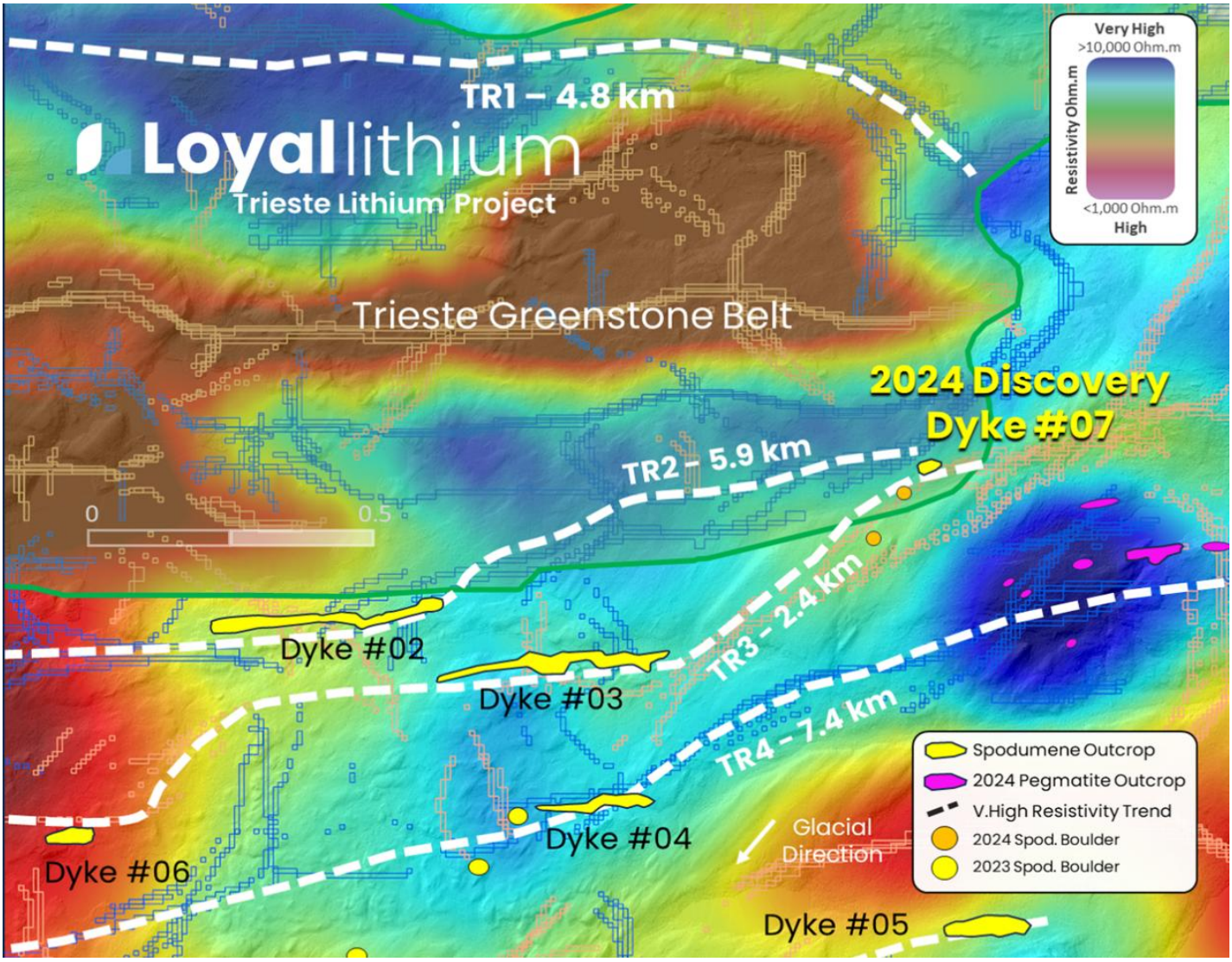

Figure 1: Trieste Lithium Project: Dyke #07 along the TR3 trend lines. The Apparent Conductivity survey (8550 Hz) is used as a backdrop, showing adjacent TR3 & TR4 resistivity trends and known spodumene pegmatite dykes.

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Dyke #07 is located where trend lines TR2, TR3, and TR4 converge, surrounded by significant pegmatite activity. Dyke #07 is interpreted to be on the TR3 trend, with seven newly discovered pegmatite outcrops to the south, interpreted as three extra discrete pegmatite dykes on TR4.

Image 1: LLI's Exploration Manager examining Dyke #07 greenstone contact. Outcrop consists of spodumene, albite, cleavelandite, apatite, tourmaline & muscovite minerals; greenstone - amphibole & chlorite. Note: Visual estimates or photos showing 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.

All pegmatites in the Dyke #07 area exhibit similar textures, containing minerals including albite (± cleavelandite), quartz, muscovite, apatite, and ± tourmaline (assays pending). Spodumene was visually observed in Dyke #07 and the two pegmatite boulders discovered down ice of Dyke #07, which is interpreted to have been the source of the spodumene boulders.

The 2024 field program continues with the aim of ground-truthing initial surface results from the innovative geophysics. This involves extending known pegmatite outcrop trends, exposing any concealed pegmatite outcrops, and determining trends of lithium, caesium, and other pathfinder elements within the glacial till. Further results and outcomes are anticipated in Q4 2024.

The discovery of Dyke #07 within the greenstone belt marks a major milestone for the Trieste Lithium Project, as the project now aligns closely with characteristics of known spodumene pegmatite dykes found within the Trieste Greenstone Belt to the west, including world-class spodumene pegmatite mineralisation demonstrated within Winsome's Adina Project, Azimut/SOQUEM's Galinée Project, Rio Tinto/Midland Exploration's Galinée Project.

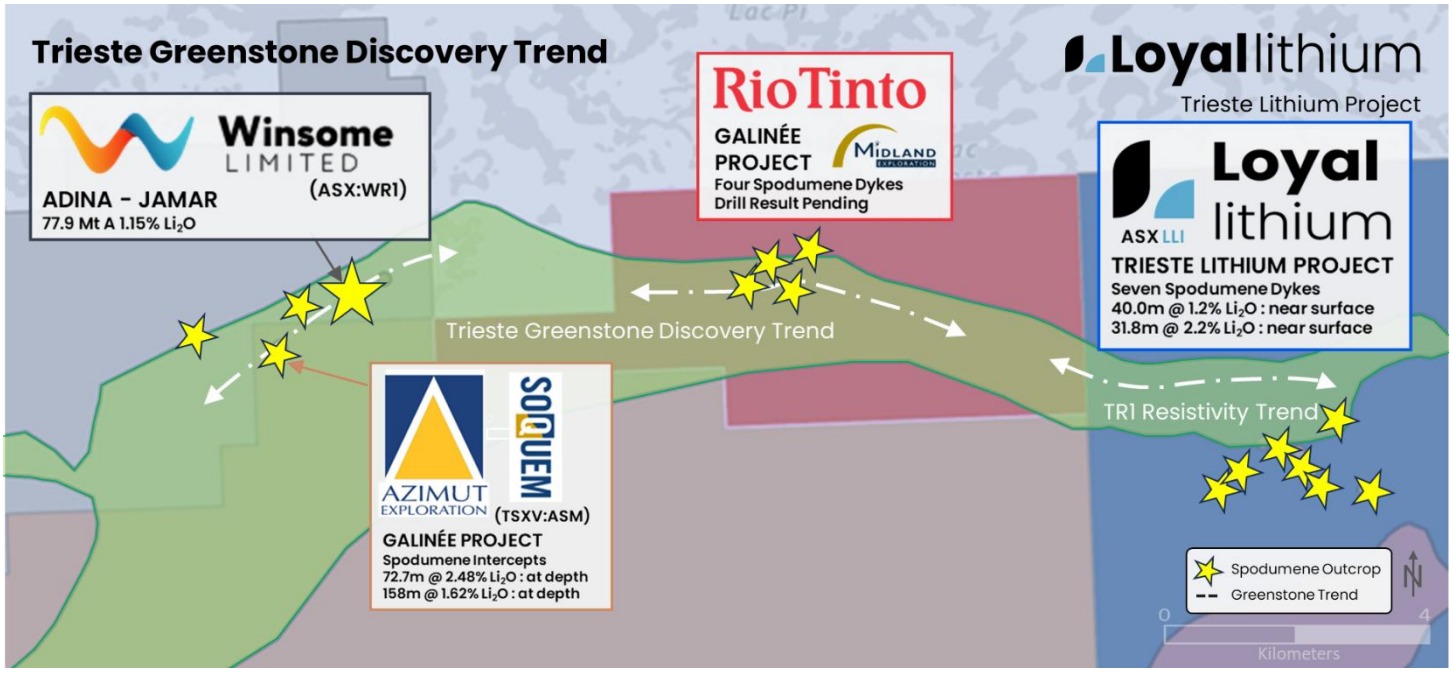

Figure 2: Trieste Greenstone Discovery Trend: Spodumene pegmatite discoveries across the Trieste Greenstone in relation to Loyal lithium's TR1 Trend and Dyke #07 discovered at the Trieste Lithium Project.

The Company continues to work with Expert Geophysics on 3D simulation interpretation and analysis of the innovative Mobile MTm geophysical survey, covering 77 km^2. This includes work to understand the potential of not only the metasediment host rock, but also geophysical signatures within the Trieste greenstone that may represent large pegmatite dykes.

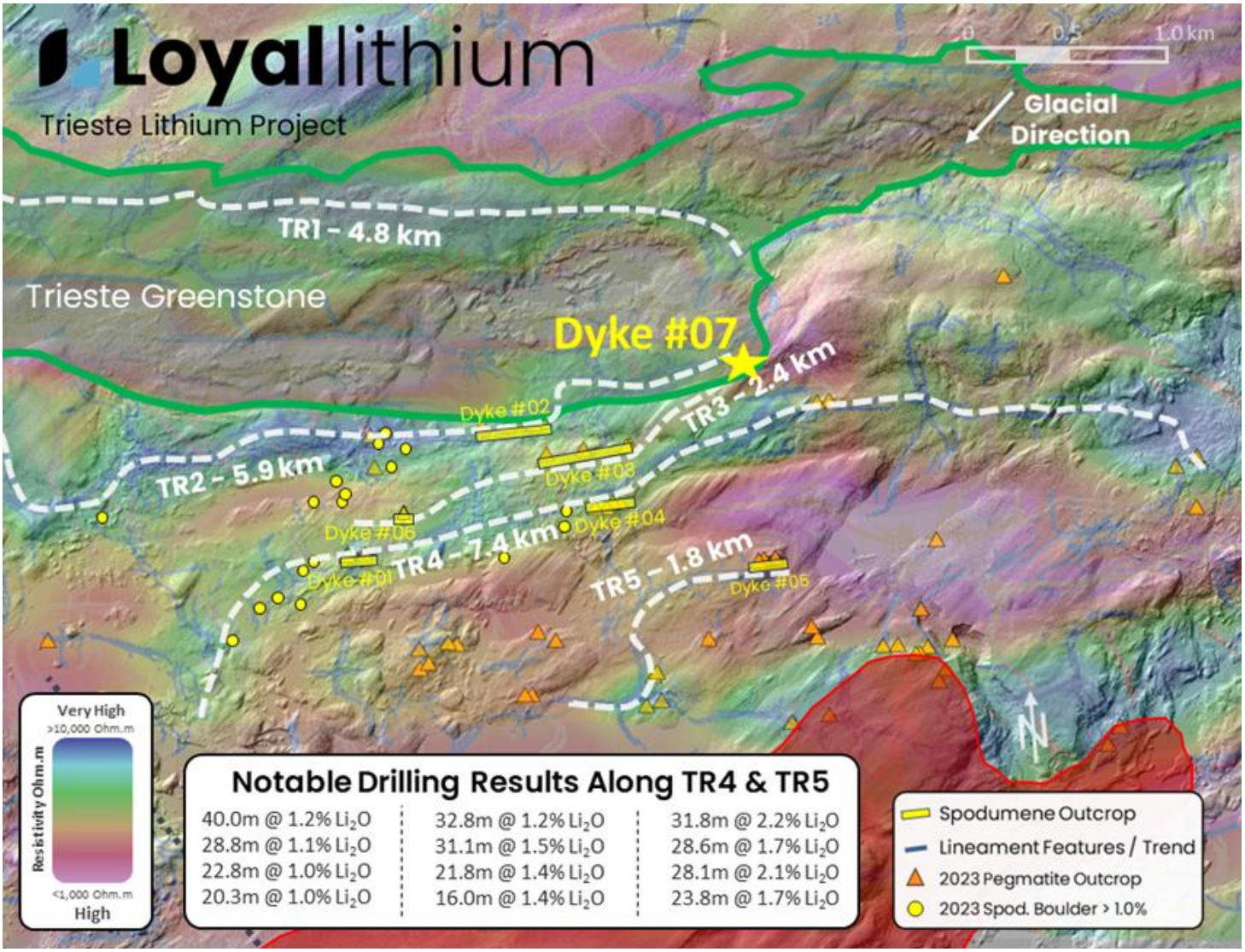

Figure 3: Trieste Lithium Project: Dyke #07 represented against Apparent Conductivity survey (8550 Hz).

With $6.3M in funding, Loyal Lithium is strategically positioned to collaboratively advance the Trieste Greenstone Belt into a premier lithium hub, setting a new standard in the industry and paving the way for future exploration endeavours.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Loyal Lithium's Board of Directors

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About Loyal Lithium

Loyal Lithium Limited (ASX: LLI) is a well-structured listed resource exploration company with projects in Tier 1 North American mining jurisdictions in the Northwest Territories, Canada, James Bay Lithium District in Quebec, Canada and Nevada, USA. Through the systematic exploration of its projects, the Company aims to delineate JORC compliant resources, creating value for its shareholders.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Loyal Lithium Limited.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, is based, and fairly reflects, information reviewed by Mr Darren Allingham, who is the Company's geologist. Mr Allingham is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Allingham has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources (JORC Code). Mr Allingham consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

List of References for Further Shareholder and Investor Reading:

[1] LLI ASX Announcement: 19 August 2024: Industry First: Pioneering Geophysical Survey Reveals Extensive Lithium Trends at the Trieste Lithium Project, James Bay, Quebec

[2] LLI ASX Announcement: 31 July 2024: Quarterly Activities Report – For the Quarter Ending 30 June 2024.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Grab samples are selected and extracted using manual geopick methods by field mapping geologists. No new assay results from grab (hand specimen) outcrop and boulder samples are reported in this announcement. Sample size was targeted at between 1 to 2 kg of rock. The outcrops or boulders are described including minerals and mineral abundance estimates.
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).*	• No drilling reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures 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.*	• No drilling reported in this announcement.

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.*	• MX Deposit is used to record geological and sampling data. These data are backed up to a cloud source. • Samples are photographed in the field and processed for delivery to the laboratory at the Renard mine base camp site.
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 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.*	• All samples (the total sample) collected are shipped by enclosed truck to AGAT Val d Or.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples collected by Loyal in 2024 will be analysed by (201-380) Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP OES/MS Finish and Glassy Carbon Crucibles and (201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish. • Certified Reference Materials are inserted into the sample stream as part of the QA-QC program every 20 samples. • Laboratory CRMs are inserted across the sample stream, as part of the Laboratory internal quality control procedures. • Analytical procedures are considered Standard Industry Practice. • The Competent Person considers the sample and analytical procedures acceptable for field exploration hard rock grab hand specimen sampling and assaying.
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)*	• A LIBS instrument was used to positively identify spodumene in samples, at the site camp, after samples were returned from the field. No LIBS values are reported in this announcement as they are considered relative and representative of only small point sources within samples.'

	protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All the original geological and assay data stored in an MX Deposit database in an as-received basis with no adjustment to geological 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 2024 sample points were recorded using a Garmin GPS 66S on electronic base maps in MX Deposit database on tablets with underlying satellite imagery in the visible spectrum and 2023 LIDAR DEM. • Data is stored in latitude and longitude projection format.
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.*	• Data spacing is clustered dependant on mapping traverses undertaken by field geologists. Where possible geologists complete approximately 100m to 200m spaced traverses in a north south aligned direction, perpendicular to the regional geological contacts and structural metamorphic fabric.
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.*	• The strike of dykes is interpreted from a series of outcrops, or the from of an outcrop and geological contacts are rarely exposed enough to determine the subsurface orientation due to glacial erosion. Dyke #07 two contacts with the greenstone are exposed and have a steep northeast to subvertical dip with a strong planar fabric of chlorite parallel to the contact. Observations in the other six dykes illustrate that the geological contacts vary considerably locally compared to the orientation of the bodies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The area is remote and only DGC contractors and Loyal Lithium field staff have access to the samples at the restricted and security-controlled Renard mine base camp. Samples are transported from the field, after cataloguing, by helicopter daily back to the base camp and then transferred to secure mine site offices. Samples are given a unique sample number on a weather resistant ticket that was provided by AGAT for sample analysis. Each sample tag lists the project name and unique sample number. • Once field samples are logged the entire sample is sent for assay, transferred to a transport truck specifically for samples, dropped off directly to AGAT laboratory by geological contractors. AGAT Laboratory provides a reconciliation sheet from the sample submission versus the samples received. • Laboratory services are in secure compounds. • Sample pulps and rejects are stored for later reference.
Audits or	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been completed on this field sampling program. The Loyal CP examined

reviews	geological contractor operating in the field and at the base camp.

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 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 Trieste Lithium Project is in the James Bay Region, Quebec, Canada and is centred on 53°18'00"N, 72°02'00"W, within NTS sheets 33H08, 33H01, 23E05 and 23E04.
		• The Project comprises 466 mining claims totalling 24,033.94 ha and is divided into three (3) discontinuous claim blocks extending over 38 km in an east-west direction. The Trieste Lithium Project was originally acquired by Loyal Lithium Ltd (previously Monger Gold) in October 2022 through both online map staking and agreements:
		  ○ 228 claims have been obtained via a Binding Letter of Intent agreement with Osisko Development Corporation.
		  ○ 12 claims were acquired from Noranda Royalties
		  ○ 226 claims were acquired through online map staking by Monger Gold in October 2022 (with 126 of these claims entered a NSR agreement with Jody Dahrouge and Loyal Lithium Ltd.)
		• The claims are currently registered under two different company names: 228 claims under Osisko Baie-James SENC 25% and Loyal Lithium 75%, and 238 under Trieste Lithium Limited (a 100% subsidiary of Loyal Lithium Ltd.).
		• All 466 claims that comprise the Project are in good standing as of the Effective Date of this announcement. A consultant Quebec claims manager is employed by Loyal Lithium to ensure regulatory compliance.
		• The work expenditure required to satisfy the current term for all 466 claims that comprise the Project is $602,130, $2500 per claim for 228 claims and $135 per claim for 238 claims. The combined excess expenditure currently attributed to the Project is $343,406.00.
		• The combined renewal fee for the Project required to satisfy the current term for all 467 claims, due prior to claim expiry (i.e., the Anniversary Date), is $79,220 ($170 per claim). As of the Effective Date of this report, the Anniversary Dates for the Project claims vary between April, 2023, and October, 2025.

Exploration	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration*	• The first known acquisition of mineral claims within the area of the current

done by other parties	*by other parties.*	Trieste Lithium Project, was in 1998 with a joint venture between Virginia Gold Mines and Cambior called the Caniapiscau Property. The Caniapiscau Property consisted of three different areas; the Bloc Est and Bloc Ouest areas fall within the current Project boundary and the Noella area is north of the current Project. Numerous field programs were executed from 1998 to 2001 including prospecting, mapping, geophysical surveys and channel sampling targeting precious metals (GM 57170, GM 58442, GM 59201). No drilling on the Project area was recorded during that time. • Virginia Mines Inc. increased their land holding in the area in 2007 and signed a joint venture agreement with Breakwater Resources on the Trieste Property, which encompassed the historical Caniapiscau Property and makes up the western portion of the current Trieste Lithium Project. An intensive prospecting and mapping program was executed in the summer of 2007 resulting in the discovery of several Au mineralized outcrops and boulders. A total of 326 outcrops were described from which 94 outcrop samples and 95 boulder samples were collected from within the current Trieste Lithium Project boundary (GM63378). • In 2009, Virginia Mines followed up anomalous values the 2007 exploration work with prospecting and till sampling that resulted in the collection of 235 rock samples and 155 till samples from the Trieste Property (GM65024). In 2011, additional prospecting and mapping took place on the Trieste Property with 169 outcrops and 114 boulders described and 203 rock samples collected (GM 66254). Another significant ground exploration program was completed in 2012, with 155 outcrops and 52 boulders described with 104 rock samples collected. An additional 25 trenches were excavated using a heli-portable excavator to test various geophysical and geochemical anomalies (GM67952). All samples collected from 2009 to 2012 fall within the current Trieste Project area. • Numerous geophysical surveys were completed by Virginia Mines from 2008 to 2012 including a 2009 IP survey (40 line-km) (GM64304), 2009 EMH Survey (49.5 line-km) (GM64304), 2011 Heliborne HD magnetic survey (3,320 line-km) (GM65712), and a 2012 IP survey and line cutting (108.25 line-km) (GM66977). • In 2015, Virginia Mines changed its name to Exploration Osisko Baie James Inc. and continued to advance the historical Trieste Property with minimal prospecting work (5 outcrop and 3 boulder samples) and a ninety-one (91) sample till survey. Additionally, 10 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1,559 m were completed on the southern portion of historical Trieste Property. The drillholes were designed to test Au-As anomalies in till and corresponding IP anomalies and resulted in 231 samples sent for analysis (GM 69682). All 2015 drillholes fall within the current Trieste Lithium Project boundary.

		• In 2017, Abitibi Geophysics on behalf of Osisko Mining Inc. (formerly Osisko Baie James), executed an 11.25 km OreVisionTM survey along 200 m spaced lines which resulted in several anomalies (GM70438). Osisko Mining followed up the geophysical survey with three (3) NQ diamond drillholes, totalling 636 m, to test out the identified anomalies (GM70437). A total of 226 drill core samples were sent for analysis. • In 2018 the Government of Quebec continued with regional mapping in the Lac Dalmas region (33H08, 33H09, 23E05 and 23E12) at scale of 1:85,000 (RG-2018-02). This area convers the northern portion of the Property. Another mapping project, covering the southern portion of the claims, was completed in the Lac Joubert area (33H08, 33H09, 23E05 and 23E12) at a scale of 1:130,000 (RG-2018-04).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Trieste Project is situated in the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield in the James Bay area of northern Quebec. The James Bay region consists of alternating east-west trending metavolcanic-rich and metasediment-rich domains. These domains comprise the La Grande volcano-plutonic sub-province and the Opatica, Nemiscau River, and Opinaca metasedimentary sub-provinces (Card & Ciesielski, 1986). The Trieste claims are located within the La Grande Sub-province just north of the contact with the Opinaca Sub-province. • The La Grande Sub-province in the Project area is characterised by Archean domes and basins with the remains of volcanic sequences and sedimentary basins wrapping around large syntectonic to post-tectonic felsic to intermediate intrusions. Volcanic sequences consist of altered mafic-dominant rocks and silicate- and oxide-facies iron formation. The abundance of strongly altered volcanic rocks sets this region of the La Grande Sub-province apart from other sectors of the Sub-province (Burniaux, Guemache, & Goutier, 2018 - RG 2018-02; Hammouche & Burniaux, 2018 - RG 2018-04). • The Tilly Pegmatite is post tectonic and post-metamorphic and cuts the regional fabric in the area. This unit is characterized by small intrusions in the scale of hundreds of meters to kms in length and decametric thicknesses that form whiteish “whaleback” ridges. The unit consists of pegmatitic granite with medium-grained biotite, coarse to very coarse muscovite and accessory tourmaline, garnet, beryl, magnetite, and/or apatite. Titanite and epidote have also been observed locally. Micrographic and perthitic textures are common. It often contains mafic enclaves of deformed metasediments (Burniaux, Guemache, & Goutier, 2018 - RG 2018-02; Hammouche & Burniaux, 2018 - RG 2018-04). • There were several recorded occurrences of both I1A and I1G rock types

		available from online data sources from SIGEOM that likely relate to the Tilly Pegmatite unit and are potential hosts for spodumene. In total, 37 occurrences of rock-type I1A and 86 occurrences of I1G were reported in the Project area. Field mapping in 2023 and 2024 confirmed pegmatites and has discovered many more pegmatites. • The La Grande Sub-province is prospective for various commodities including gold, silver, base metals, platinum group elements, and lithium over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and lithium pegmatite (Li, Ta). The focus of the Company is on the potential for lithium pegmatite occurrences in the Project area (Burniaux, Guemache, & Goutier, 2018 - RG 2018-02; Hammouche & Burniaux, 2018 - RG 2018-04).

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.*
		• No drill hole results are reported in this announcement

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*	• No grade aggregation methods have been utilised.

	typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Grab samples only. Spodumene pegmatite Dyke #07 has one geological contact that appears to be dipping steeply to the northeast.
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.*	• Photos and are included in this announcement.
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.*	• All current exploration field mapping results in the Pegmatite Dyke #07 area are presented in this announcement.
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.*	• In August 2023 a Loyal Lithium mapping and sampling program discovered a group of six spodumene pegmatites on surface. • In January 2023, Loyal Lithium purchased archived high resolution satellite imagery of priority target areas of the Trieste Project. The object was to utilise the imagery as a trial to correlate mapped pegmatites to the imagery. Loyal Lithium engaged Geospatial Intelligence Ltd. to conduct more complex derivations of the satellite imagery (multispectral) to help in refining targets for the inaugural exploration campaign. Terra Resources then completed reprocessing of Sentinel 2 and Aster image data and found in the Lithium Band Combination large anomalies on and to the south of the amphibolite, subsequently found to be spodumene bearing pegmatites. The spectral imagery interpretations appeared to correlate with the general area of the later field mapped spodumene pegmatite dykes.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Based on favourable geologic setting for lithium pegmatite occurrences, the Trieste Project is considered to have sufficient geological merit to warrant further intensive exploration. The Project measures approximately 38 km in the east-west direction and has never been subject to systematic exploration for lithium-bearing pegmatites until the exploration programs of Loyal Lithium. • Initial work focused on detailed data compilation to ensure that all historical work completed on the Property was digitised and incorporated into the current database. Airborne geophysical and LIDAR surveys, with high resolution orthophotos flown to aid in target delineation across the Project area. • An aggressive 14-day mapping and sampling program in August 2023 discovered a cluster of spodumene pegmatite outcrops, that were interpreted to form part of six distinct dykes. • With pegmatite outcrops identified containing significant lithium-bearing minerals in outcrop (spodumene) in the first phase of work, the first drilling program targeted Dyke #01 and then a stage two drill program targeted Dykes #04 and #05. Dykes #02, #03 and #06 have not been drill tested, with more surface work required in 2024. • Close spaced aeromagnetics and Mobile MTm geophysics survey was completed in 2024 and 3D inversion modelling is being completed. Already the data are showing promise with connections between dykes found from resistivity and conductivity data. This appears to be more suitable for metasedimentary host rocks.