

FIELDWORK PROGRAM COMPLETED AT ARREL LITHIUM PROJECT, ONTARIO, CANADA

Highlights

- Fieldwork program successfully completed across three high-priority pegmatite targets identified in the Company's 2024 desktop study.
- Multiple pegmatite dykes mapped and sampled, with several exceeding 2 metres in width and showing coherent strike continuity.
- In total 31 rock chip samples, including 6 QA/QC samples, submitted for geochemical analysis.
- Samples submitted to AGAT laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for multi-element analysis, results expected in July 2025.

Bayan Mining and Minerals Ltd (ASX: BMM; "BMM" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has completed field exploration program at the 100% owned Arrel Lithium Project, located in the Georgia Lake district of north-western Ontario, Canada.

The fieldwork program focused on advancing three priority pegmatite targets through reconnaissance mapping and selective rock chip sampling. These areas were identified during the 2024 desktop review (*see ASX Announcement dated 19 November 2024*).

A total of 31 priority samples, including 6 QA/QC control samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay for multi-element geochemical analysis. AGAT is an independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests. A field quality assurance program was implemented which included retaining traverse track files, inserting QAQC samples for LIBS/assays, and retaining digital data files.

The fieldwork was conducted by Vancouver-based geological consulting firm GeoMap Exploration Inc., as previously referenced (*see ASX Announcement dated 18 June 2025*).

Mapping confirmed multiple pegmatite occurrences hosted in high-grade metamorphic rocks intruded by granitic bodies. Notably, several dykes exceed 2 metres in width, with one traced over approximately 25 metres before tapering under shallow overburden.



Figure 1: Aerial view of a granitic outcrop with pegmatite

Executive Director Fadi Diab commented:

"We are very pleased with the completion of summer fieldwork at the Arrel property. The preliminary observations are very encouraging, and we await the geochemical assay results from the laboratory. These findings underscore the exciting potential of our Ontario lithium projects. I would like to acknowledge the excellent work by GeoMap Exploration."

Future Work Program

Further work programs will be designed following receipt of assay results which are currently in the AGAT laboratory and assay results to be expected in July 2025. Once received, the Company will integrate the assay results with ongoing structural and geological interpretation.

About Arrel Lithium Project

The 100% owned Arrel Project consists of 6 multi-cell claims (129 cells), covering 27.05km². The Property is located approximately 158km northeast of Thunder Bay and 30km south of Beardmore.

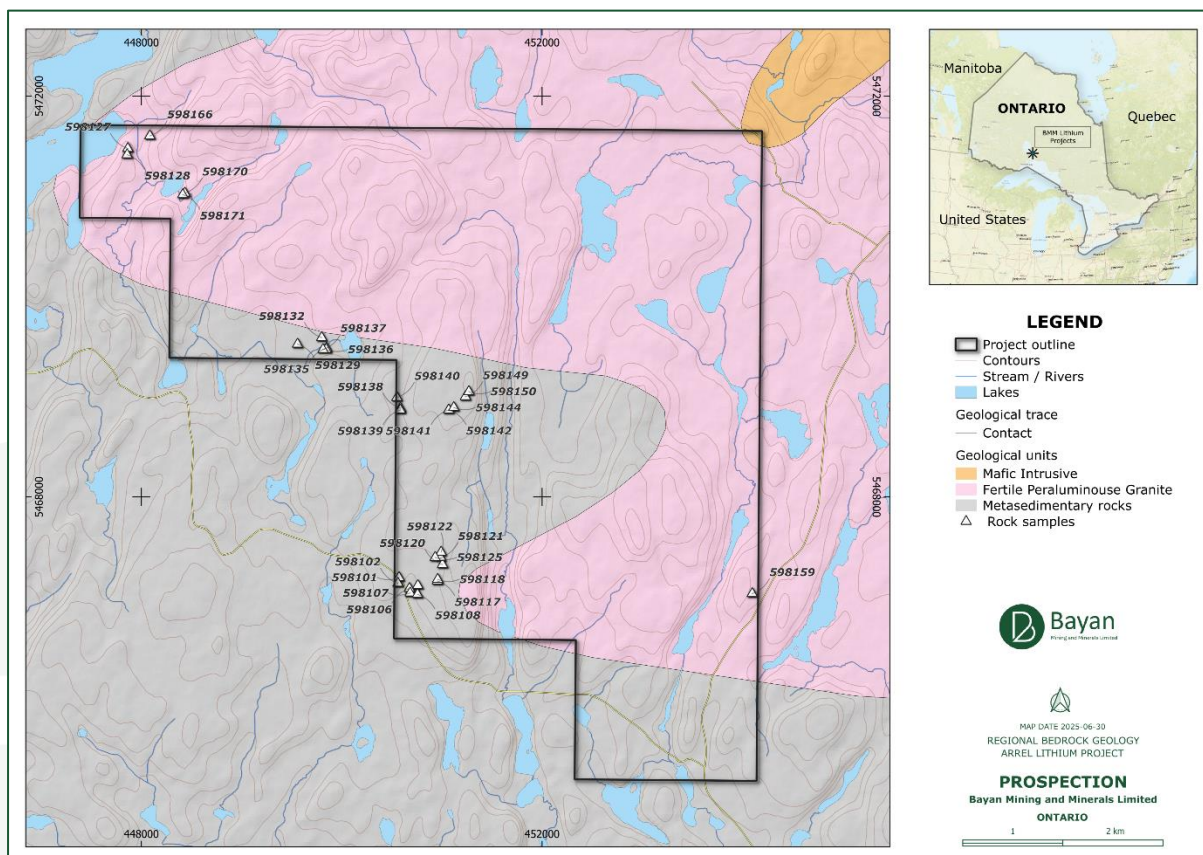


Figure 2: Arrel Project Sample Location Map Over Geological Base

For further information, please contact:

Fadi Diab

Executive Director

Tel: +61 8 6188 8181

E: Fadi.Diab@bayanminerals.com.au

Authorised for release by the Board of Bayan Mining and Minerals Limited

-ENDS-

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Afzaal Pirzada (P.Geo), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia is a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO). An RPO is an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong to report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Pirzada is a consultant to the Company and 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 JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pirzada consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements included in this release constitute forward-looking information. Statements regarding BMM's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that BMM's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that BMM will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of BMM's mineral properties. The performance of BMM may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors.

These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of BMM, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in these forward-looking statements and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in forward-looking statements or any error or omission. BMM undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX. Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

Appendix 1: List of Rock Chip Samples

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
598101	450572	5467196	Light grey to medium grey, medium to coarse grained metasediment, quartz-feldspar-muscovite, black specks of biotite, at places look like galena??, garnet at places, weak to moderate foliation, look like albite alteration at places, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598102	450561	5467139	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598106	450676	5467087	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, at some places look like galena???, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598107	450683	5467042	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598108	450757	5467028	Light grey to brownish grey, fine to medium grained to some coarse grained metasediment, quartz-feldspar-muscovite, black specks of biotite, weak to moderate foliation, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598111	450760	5467117	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598117	450955	5467161	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598118	450958	5467178	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, lot of flakes, biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598120	451006	5467326	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598121	450988	5467395	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598122	450992	5467450	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598125	450933	5467397	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey with some green, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to 1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598127	447865	5471478	QF pegmatite/ vein, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to 1cm, white to light grey quartz, some sporadic muscovite, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598128	447858	5471415	Medium grey to dark grey to greenish grey, fine to medium grained metasediment, multiple thin quartz veins, weak to moderate foliation, light brown to rusty oxidized surface
598129	449559	5469525	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey with some green, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to 1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface

Table 1 - Rock Chip Samples list including sample description

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description
598132	449800	5469591	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to 1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, big flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598135	449849	5469486	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598136	449844	5469473	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, smokey grey sections, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, big flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598137	449813	5469472	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598138	450586	5468886	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598139	450585	5468868	QF pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598140	450551	5468993	QF pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, big flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598141	451067	5468868	QFM / pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, big flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598142	451068	5468869	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some big flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598144	451119	5468893	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to some pinkish, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598149	451235	5469001	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to pinkish, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598150	451269	5469052	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to some pinkish, some smokey grey, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598159	454098	5467036	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, flakes, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598166	448085	5471604	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to pinkish, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598170	448434	5471032	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to some pinkish, coarse to very coarse grain, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface
598171	448413	5471017	QFM pegmatite, milky white to light grey to some pinkish, coarse to very coarse grain to ~1cm, white to light grey quartz, pervasive muscovite, some biotite, rusty oxidized surface

Table 1 (continued) - Rock Chip Samples list including sample description

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - 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.	- Samples were collected during a targeted rock-chip sampling campaign following reconnaissance mapping across three priority LCT type pegmatite zones identified during desktop study (see ASX announcement dated 19 November 2024). - Samples were described qualitatively in the field, recording lithology, texture, mineralogy, and visible alteration features. - Field portable LIBS was used to support lithium quantification and guide sampling decisions. - Calibration was performed using the GTA-08 field standard, with calibration checks done on average every tenth reading.
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 was conducted as part of this program. All data reported is from surface rock-chip sampling.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
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.	- All samples were described in the field by geologists. - Descriptions included rock type, texture, visible minerals, and any evidence of alteration. - Photographic records were also captured for each sampling location.
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	- Rock chip samples were collected from outcropping pegmatites using a rock hammer and chisel. - Samples were submitted to AGAT Laboratories and will be prepared using the V3 sample preparation



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	- 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.	- protocol. Each sample will be crushed, split, and pulverised to ensure homogeneity prior to analysis. - It is believed that the sample size is appropriate to the nature of the sample material.
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.	- The samples were submitted for sample preparation (crushed and pulverised) and geochemical analyses in the AGAT lab in Thunder Bay. - The AGAT lab in Thunder Bay is assessed and accredited by the Standards Council of Catesteda (SCC) for specific tests listed in our Scopes of Accreditation which conforms with CAN-P-1579: Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories and CAN-P-4E ISO/IEC 17025: General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. - The samples will be analysed by AGAT's standard Metals Package by Sodium Peroxide Fusion, ICP OES/MS which is considered as a total. - Field sampling duplicates were inserted in the sample flow to ensure sample representativity. No certified reference material (CRMs) were inserted in the sampling flow. - LIBS readings were used qualitatively to assist with sample targeting and were not used for reporting assay values.
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.	- Vancouver based contractor GeoMap Exploration Inc., an independent contractor, conducted a field program and collected samples. - No independent verification has been conducted at this early stage.
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.	- Sample locations were determined using a portable GPS receiver (Garmin 64). - All the data are tight into the NAD83 / UTM zone 16N grid system. - All field data being taken at this stage will utilise handheld GPS,



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		which is a standard tool for reconnaissance style sampling. • Accuracy is estimated at ± 5 meters.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The collected samples are considered random samples, taken directly from outcropping pegmatite or overburden material and do not represent a continuous sample over any width or length of the mineralised system. • The data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. • No sample compositing is being applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The samples are considered random and do not represent a continuous profile over any width or length of the mineralised system.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were handled and submitted to the lab by GeoMap Exploration Inc. in accordance with the defined chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No audits or reviews are currently being performed.

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 Arrel Project is 100% owned by Bayan Mining and Minerals Ltd. - The Arrel property consists of six contiguous mineral claims and covers about 2,711.3 hectares. The project is located in Georgia Lake Pegmatite Field in Northwestern Ontario, Thunder Bay region, Canada. - All claims are in good standing and situated in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. - For details, please refer to the Company's announcement dated 9 December 2022.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historical workings carried out in 1955/56 identified up to 40 lithium and beryllium-bearing pegmatites exposed in outcrop over an area of approximately 600km², referred to as the larger Georgia Lake Area. - Limited historical exploration has been documented within the Arrel project area. - No previous lithium-focused exploration is known on these claims neither by the government agencies nor private entities.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Arrel project is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province of Ontario, Canada. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. - There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent, and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in



		two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin veins and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet. The pegmatite veins and lenses within Quetico Subprovince can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where veins cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.
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.	Not applicable – no drilling has been completed.



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Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No data aggregation or compositing has been applied. Laboratory results are pending.
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').	Not applicable – no drilling or intercepts 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.	Appropriate figures showing sample locations were included in the main body of this report.
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.	The announcement is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
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.	Field observations, LIBS support, and geological mapping were used to guide sampling. No geophysics or other surveys were conducted.
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.	Pending assay results will be integrated into the broader structural and geological interpretation to refine targeting and determine next exploration steps.