UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

or

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the year ended December 31, 2025 **Commission File Number 001-40569**

Standard Lithium Ltd.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada	**2800**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Suite 1625, 1075 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6E 3C9
(604) 409-8154
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CT Corporation System
1015 15th Street N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 572-3133
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code) of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"):

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, without par value	**SLI**	**NYSE American LLC**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **None**
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act: **None**
For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ **Annual information form** ☒ **Audited annual financial statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Registrant's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by this annual report:

The Registrant had 239,705,571 Common Shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company. ☒

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the Registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the Registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Standard Lithium Ltd. ("Standard Lithium" or the "Company") is a Canadian issuer that is permitted, under the multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted in the United States, to prepare this Annual Report on Form 40-F (this "Annual Report") pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act and Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16(b) and (c) of the Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3 thereunder.

PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

The following documents, filed as Exhibits 99.1, 99.2 and 99.3 hereto, are incorporated herein by reference into this Annual Report:

A. Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "AIF").*

B. Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "MD&A").*

C. Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024 (the "Audited Financial Statements").*

* The Company changed its fiscal year end from June 30 to December 31 on November 18, 2024 during the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 covered by this Annual Report.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Annual Report are forward-looking statements under the provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Exchange Act and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Statements concerning mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates also may be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that it reflects a prediction of mineralization that would be encountered if a mineral deposit were developed and mined. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of words such as "seek," "anticipate," "plan," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," "will," "would", "project," "predict," "propose," "potential," "target," "intend," "could," "might," "should," "believe," "scheduled," "implement" and similar words or expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements.

In particular, this Annual Report contains or incorporates by reference forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, with respect to the following matters or the Company's expectations relating to such matters: the Company's planned exploration and development programs (including, but not limited to, plans and expectations regarding advancement, testing and operation of the lithium extraction at the Company's direct lithium extraction demonstration plant); commercial opportunities for lithium products; delivery of studies; the Company's strategic and ongoing partnerships, including with Equinor TDI Holdings LLC and certain of its subsidiaries; filing of technical reports; expected results of exploration; accuracy of mineral or resource exploration activity; ability to secure further leasehold positions and perform further exploration drilling in East Texas; anticipated timing for a preliminary economic assessment of the Franklin project (the "Franklin Project" in the northeast region of Texas ("East Texas"); accuracy of mineral reserves or mineral resources estimates, including the ability to develop and realize on such estimates; whether mineral resources will ever be developed into mineral reserves, and information and underlying assumptions related thereto; budget estimates and expected expenditures by the Company on its properties; regulatory or government requirements or approvals; the reliability of third party information; continued access to mineral properties or infrastructure; payments and share issuances pursuant to property agreements; fluctuations in the market for lithium and its derivatives; expected timing of the expenditures; performance of the Company's business and operations; anticipated timelines for a Final Investment Decision and production at the resource development project in southwest Arkansas; changes in exploration costs and government regulation in Canada and the United States; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; changes in commodity prices and exchange rates, currency and interest rate fluctuations; the Company's funding requirements and ability to raise capital; geopolitical instability; war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and other factors or information.

Forward-looking statements do not take into account the effect of transactions or other items announced or occurring after the statements are made. They are based on a number of expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those disclosed in or implied by such statements.

With respect to the forward-looking statements described above, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: current technological trends; the ability to fund, advance and develop its properties; the ability to operate in a safe and effective manner; uncertainties with respect to receiving and maintaining mining, exploration, environmental and other permits; pricing and demand for lithium, including that such demand is supported by growth in the energy security and storage market and the electric vehicle market; the impact of increasing competition; commodity prices, currency rates, interest rates, and general economic conditions; the legislative, regulatory and community environments in the jurisdictions where the Company operates; the impact of unknown financial contingencies; impacts of changes in current and future trade agreements, legislation, regulations, import tariffs and other similar trade barriers, including material changes in the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreements and implementation of the "America First Trade Policy"; increases in geo-political tension and tension with respect to lithium; market prices for lithium products; budgets and estimates of capital and operating costs; estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves; reliability of technical data; the ability to negotiate access agreements on commercially reasonable terms, anticipated timing and results of operation and development; inflation; and war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine).

Although the Company believes the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that they will prove to be correct. Accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Such factors include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions in Canada, the United States and globally; industry conditions, including the state of the energy security and storage market and electric vehicle market; governmental regulation of the mining industry, including environmental regulation and permitting; geological, technical and drilling problems; unanticipated operating events; negotiation of commercial access agreements; competition for and/or inability to retain drilling rigs and other services and to obtain capital, undeveloped lands, skilled personnel, equipment and inputs; inability to secure customer offtake agreements on economically favorable terms; reliance on third parties; potential or ongoing joint ventures; ability to secure further leasehold positions and perform further exploration drilling in East Texas; anticipated timing for a preliminary economic assessment of the Franklin Project in East Texas; the availability of capital on acceptable terms; the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities; uncertainties associated with estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves, including uncertainties relating to the assumptions underlying mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; whether mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves; uncertainties in estimating capital and operating costs, cash flows and other project economics; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks inherent in mineral extraction operations; health and safety risks; risks related to unknown financial contingencies, including litigation costs, on the Company's operations; unanticipated results of exploration activities; unpredictable weather conditions; unanticipated delays in preparing technical studies; inability to generate profitable operations; restrictive covenants in debt instruments; lack of availability of additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company; intellectual property risk; stock market volatility; volatility in market prices for commodities; liabilities inherent in the mining industry; inflation risks; risks related to war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine); changes in tax laws, royalty policies and incentive programs relating to the mining industry; other risks pertaining to the mining industry; conflicts of interest; dependency on key personnel; and fluctuations in currency and interest rates, as well as the risks discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's AIF and MD&A.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report are expressly qualified by these cautionary statements. All forward-looking statements in this Annual Report or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report speak as of the date of this Annual Report (or as of the date in the document incorporated by reference). The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. Additional information about these assumptions and risks and uncertainties is contained in the Company's filings with securities regulators, including the AIF and MD&A, filed as Exhibits 99.1 and 99.2, respectively, to this Annual Report, in each case, incorporated by reference herein.

MINERAL RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The disclosure included in or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report uses mineral reserve and mineral resource classification terms that comply with reporting standards in Canada and are made in accordance with National Instrument 43-101—*Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects.

These standards differ from the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission" or the "SEC") that are applicable to domestic United States reporting companies. Any mineral reserves and mineral resources reported by the Company in accordance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as such under SEC standards. Accordingly, information included in this Annual Report and the documents incorporated by reference herein that describes the Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates may not be comparable with information made public by United States companies subject to the SEC's reporting and disclosure requirements.

DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Company is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States, to prepare this Annual Report in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. The Company prepares its annual consolidated financial statements, which are filed with this Annual Report, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and which are not comparable to financial statements of United States companies.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all references to "$" or "dollars" in this Annual Report refer to United States dollars. The exchange rate of United States dollars into Canadian dollars, on December 31, 2025, based upon the daily average exchange rate as quoted by the Bank of Canada, was $1.00 = C$1.371.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A. ***Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures***. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits to the SEC under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and its Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

At the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). The evaluation included documentation review, inquiries and other procedures considered by management to be appropriate in the circumstances. Based on that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

B. ***Management's report on internal control over financial reporting***. Management of the Company, under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, have assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "Integrated Framework"). Based on this assessment, management, including the CEO and CFO, have determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

C. ***Attestation report of the independent registered public accounting firm***. This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm because the Company is an emerging growth

company, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, and therefore is not required to file an attestation report of the registered public accounting firm.

D. ***Changes in internal control over financial reporting***. During the period covered by this Annual Report, no change occurred in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. See "Disclosure Controls and Procedures" and "Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting" in the Company's MD&A, which sections are incorporated by reference herein.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

The Company was not required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR to send any notices to any of its directors or executive officers during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2025.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company's board of directors (the "Board") has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. The Board has determined that Claudia D'Orazio is an audit committee financial expert and is independent, as that term is defined by the Exchange Act and the NYSE American, LLC's ("NYSE American") corporate governance standards applicable to the Company.

The Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an "expert" for any purpose, impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the audit and risk committee and the Board in the absence of such designation and does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit and risk committee or Board.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics (the "Code"), by which it and all officers and employees of the Company, including the Company's CEO and CFO abide. There were no waivers granted in respect of the Code during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2025. The Code is posted on the Company's website at www.standardlithium.com. If there is an amendment to the Code, or if a waiver of the Code is granted to the Company's CEO or CFO, the Company intends to disclose any such amendment or waiver by posting such information on the Company's website. Unless and to the extent specifically referred to herein, the information on the Company's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Annual Report. Except for the Code, and notwithstanding any reference to the Company's website or other websites in this Annual Report or in the documents incorporated by reference herein or attached as Exhibits hereto, no information contained on the Company's website or any other site shall be incorporated by reference in this Annual Report or in the documents incorporated by reference herein or attached as Exhibits hereto.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PCAOB ID No. 271) acted as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal periods ended June 30, 2024, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025. See the section "External Auditor Service Fees" in the Company's AIF, which section is incorporated by reference herein, for the total amount billed to the Company by its independent registered public accounting firm for services performed in the last two fiscal periods by category of service (for audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees).

AUDIT COMMITTEE PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

See the section "Pre-approval Policies and Procedures" in the Company's AIF, which section is incorporated by reference herein. One hundred percent of the audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed to the Company by its independent registered public accounting firms were approved by the Company's audit committee.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board has a separately designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act and satisfies the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10A-3. As of December 31, 2025, the audit committee was comprised of Claudia D'Orazio, Volker Berl, Jeffrey Barber and Paul Collins.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

As a Canadian corporation listed on the NYSE American, the Company is not required to comply with certain NYSE American corporate governance standards, so long as it complies with Canadian and TSX Venture Exchange corporate governance requirements. In order to claim such an exemption, however, Section 110 of the NYSE American Company Guide requires that the Company provide to NYSE American written certification from independent Canadian counsel that the non-complying practice is not prohibited by Canadian law. Any significant differences are described on the Company's website at www.standardlithium.com. Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the Company's website does not form part of this Form 40-F and is not incorporated into this Form 40-F by reference.

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

During the period of this Annual Report, there were no mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required to be disclosed by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection or General Instruction B(16) of Form 40-F.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

This Annual Report is incorporated by reference into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400).

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

The Company undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Company has previously filed a Form F-X in connection with the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this report arises.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of the registrant shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Company.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2025
99.2	Management's Discussion & Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025
99.3	Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024
99.4	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99.9	Consent of Patricio Pinto Gallardo
99.10	Consent of Aleksandar Spasojevic
99.11	Consent of Haas and Cobb Petroleum Consultants, LLC
99.12	Consent of Thomas Wynn Rogers
99.13	Consent of Richard Delong
99.14	Consent of Abinash Moharana
99.15	Consent of Marek Dworzanowski
101	Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)
104	CoverPage Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Company certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

Date: March 27, 2026

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

By: /s/ Salah Gamoudi
Name: Salah Gamoudi
Title: Chief Financial Officer

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Exhibit 99.1

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2025

Dated March 27, 2026

CORPORATE OFFICE
Suite 1625, 1075 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3C9

REGISTERED OFFICE
Suite 2200, 885 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8



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PRELIMINARY NOTES AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Date of Information

All information in this Annual Information Form ("AIF") is as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

Cautionary Notes to U.S. Investors Concerning Resource Estimates

This AIF has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of the U.S. securities laws. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve", "inferred mineral resources," "indicated mineral resources," "measured mineral resources" and "mineral resources" used or referenced in this AIF are Canadian mineral disclosure terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") under the guidelines set out in the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines, May 2014 (the "CIM Standards"). The Canadian Institute of Mining ("CIM") Standards differ from the mineral property disclosure requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in Regulation S-K Subpart 1300 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

As a foreign private issuer that is eligible to file reports with the SEC pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system, Standard Lithium Ltd. ("Standard Lithium" or the "Company") is not required to provide disclosure on its mineral properties under the SEC Modernization Rules and will continue to provide disclosure under NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. Accordingly, the Company's disclosure of mineralization and other technical information may differ significantly from the information that would be disclosed had the Company prepared the information under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules.

Non-GAAP Measures

The Company has included certain non-GAAP and other financial measures in this AIF, which the Company believes, together with measures determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), provide investors with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore they may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP and other financial performance measures employed by other companies. The data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

EBITDA

The Company has provided estimated earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for the resource development of brine leases located in southwest Arkansas (the "South West Arkansas Project"). EBITDA excludes items that are not directly related to operating activities. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance of the South West Arkansas Project. Upon commencing commercial production and reporting EBITDA costs, the Company will provide a reconciliation to IFRS figures then presented.

All-In Operating Costs

The Company has provided estimated all-in operating cost performance measure for the South West Arkansas Project that reflects both direct costs and indirect costs, as well as royalties, sustaining capital and allowances for mine closure, but is exclusive of taxes. The majority of the all-in operating cost comprises reagent usage required for extraction of lithium from the brine, as well as conversion to battery quality lithium carbonate and electricity consumption. While there is no standardized meaning of the measure across the industry, the Company believes that this measure is useful to external users in assessing operating performance. Upon commencing commercial production and reporting all-in operating costs, the Company will provide a reconciliation to IFRS figures then presented.

Currency

Except where otherwise indicated, all references to currency in this AIF are to United States Dollars ("$").

Forward-Looking Information

Except for statements of historical fact, this AIF contains certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking information"). The statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking information. Information concerning mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates also may be deemed to be forward-looking information in that it reflects a prediction of mineralization that would be encountered if a mineral deposit were developed and mined. Forward-looking information generally can be identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "would", "project", "predict", "propose", "potential", "target", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe", "scheduled", "implement" and similar words or expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information.

In particular, this AIF contains forward-looking information, including, without limitation, with respect to the following matters or the Company's expectations relating to such matters: the Company's planned exploration and development programs (including, but not limited to, plans and expectations regarding advancement, testing and operation of the lithium extraction at the Company's direct lithium extraction ("DLE") demonstration plant (the "Demonstration Plant"); commercial opportunities for lithium products; delivery of studies; the Company's strategic and ongoing partnerships, including with Equinor TDI Holdings LLC and certain of its subsidiaries ("Equinor"); filing of technical reports; expected results of exploration; accuracy of mineral or resource exploration activity; ability to secure further leasehold positions and perform further exploration drilling in East Texas; anticipated timing for a preliminary economic assessment of the Franklin Project in the northeast region of Texas (the "Franklin Project"); accuracy of mineral reserves or mineral resources estimates, including the ability to develop and realize on such estimates; whether mineral resources will ever be developed into mineral reserves, and information and underlying assumptions related thereto; budget estimates and expected expenditures by the Company on its properties; regulatory or government requirements or approvals; the reliability of third party information; continued access to mineral properties or infrastructure; payments and share issuances pursuant to property agreements; fluctuations in the market for lithium and its derivatives; expected timing of the expenditures; performance of the Company's business and operations; anticipated timelines for a Final Investment Decision and production at the South West Arkansas Project; changes in exploration costs and government regulation in Canada and the United States; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; the Company's funding requirements and ability to raise capital; geopolitical instability; war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine); and other factors or information.

Forward-looking information does not take into account the effect of transactions or other items announced or occurring after the statements are made. Forward-looking information is based upon a number of expectations and assumptions and is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information. With respect to forward-looking information listed above, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: current technological trends; ability to fund, advance and develop the Company's properties; the Company's ability to operate in a safe and effective manner; uncertainties with respect to receiving and maintaining mining, exploration, environmental and other permits; pricing and demand for lithium, including that such demand is supported by growth in the energy security and storage market and the electric vehicle market; impact of increasing competition; commodity prices, currency rates, interest rates and general economic conditions; the legislative, regulatory and community environments in the jurisdictions where the Company operates; impact of unknown financial contingencies; impacts of changes in current and future trade agreements, legislation, regulations, import tariffs and other similar trade barriers, including material changes in the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreements and implementation of the "America First Trade Policy"; increases in geo-political tension and tension with respect to lithium; market prices for lithium products; budgets and estimates of capital and operating costs; estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves; reliability of technical data; the ability to negotiate access agreements on commercially reasonable terms, anticipated timing and results of operation and development; inflation; and war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine). Although the Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, the Company can give no assurance that these assumptions and expectations will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking information inherently involves risks and uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such information.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions in Canada, the United States and globally; industry conditions, including the state of the energy security and storage market and electric vehicle market; governmental regulation of the mining industry, including environmental

regulation and permitting; geological, technical and drilling problems; unanticipated operating events; negotiation of commercial access agreements, competition for and/or inability to retain drilling rigs and other services and to obtain capital, undeveloped lands, skilled personnel, equipment and inputs; inability to secure customer offtake agreements on economically favorable terms; reliance on third parties; potential or ongoing joint ventures; ability to secure further leasehold positions and perform further exploration drilling in East Texas; anticipated timing for a preliminary economic assessment of the Franklin Project in East Texas; the availability of capital on acceptable terms; the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities; uncertainties associated with estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves, including uncertainties relating to the assumptions underlying mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates; whether mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves; uncertainties in estimating capital and operating costs, cash flows and other project economics; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks inherent in mineral extraction operations; health and safety risks; risks related to unknown financial contingencies, including litigation costs, on the Company's operations; unanticipated results of exploration activities; unpredictable weather conditions; unanticipated delays in preparing technical studies; inability to generate profitable operations; restrictive covenants in debt instruments; lack of availability of additional financing on terms acceptable to the Company; intellectual property ("IP") risk; stock market volatility; volatility in market prices for commodities; liabilities inherent in the mining industry; inflation risks; risks related to war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine); changes in tax laws, royalty policies and incentive programs relating to the mining industry; other risks pertaining to the mining industry; conflicts of interest; dependency on key personnel; and fluctuations in currency and interest rates, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this AIF.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. All forward-looking information in this AIF speaks as of the date of this AIF. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. All forward-looking information contained in this AIF is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. Additional information about these assumptions and risks and uncertainties is contained in the Company's filings with securities regulators, including the Company's most recent management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year and, if applicable, interim financial period, which are available on the system for electronic document analysis and retrieval ("SEDAR+") at www.sedarplus.ca and the electronic data gathering, analysis and retrieval system ("EDGAR") at www.sec.gov.

Certain Other Information

The filings under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ and EDGAR are not incorporated by reference in this AIF unless specifically stated. Information contained on the Company's website is also not incorporated by reference in this AIF.

Certain information in this AIF is obtained from third party sources, including public sources, and there can be no assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. Management of the Company has not independently verified any of the data from third party sources nor ascertained the validity or accuracy of the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein, and the Company does not make any representation as to the accuracy of such information.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on August 14, 1998 under the name "Tango Capital Corp." Effective April 7, 1999, Tango Capital Corp. changed its name to "Patriot Capital Corp." Effective March 5, 2002, Patriot Capital Corp. changed its name to "Patriot Petroleum Corp." At its annual general and special meeting of shareholders held on November 3, 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved a change of name of the Company to "Standard Lithium Ltd." and to the continuance of the Company from the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) to the Canada Business Corporations Act. On December 1, 2016, the Company completed the name change and continuation.

Standard Lithium is a leading near-commercial lithium company focused on the sustainable development of a portfolio of large, high-grade lithium-brine bearing properties in the United States. The Company prioritizes brine projects characterized by high-grade resources, robust infrastructure, skilled labor, and streamlined permitting. The Company aims to achieve sustainable, commercial-scale lithium production via the application of a scalable and fully integrated DLE and purification

process. Recognized as a critical mineral, lithium holds strategic importance for electric vehicle and battery manufacturing, as well as energy storage systems with profound implications for the broader economy and national security.

The Company's flagship project, the South West Arkansas Project is located on the Smackover Formation in Arkansas, a world-class lithium brine asset. The South West Arkansas Project is being developed in partnership with Equinor, a multi-national energy company and encompasses a significant land area on approximately 30,000 net mineral acres of brine leases. A Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for the South West Arkansas Project was published on October 14, 2025 after completing a detailed Front-End Engineering Study ("FEED"). The partnership is targeting a Final Investment Decision ("FID") and commencing construction in 2026, subject to, among other things, finalizing key contracts and securing suitable project financing.

The Company, in partnership with Equinor, is also developing prospective lithium brine areas within the Smackover Formation in East Texas (the "East Texas Properties"). The Company published exploration drilling results and testing on October 25, 2023, which demonstrated lithium concentrations of 644 mg/L on average. The Company then completed and published a maiden inferred mineral resource for the Franklin Project on November 5, 2025. In partnership with Equinor, the Company plans to continue securing additional leasehold positions and to perform further exploration drilling in East Texas and will pursue a Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the Franklin Project. This partnership forms part of the Company’s strategic transaction with Equinor, pursuant to which Equinor has committed to invest up to $160 million for a 45% ownership interest across the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties (the "Equinor Transaction")

The Company also historically pursued a project in southern Arkansas at the LANXESS Corporation ("LANXESS") South facility near El Dorado, Arkansas (the "Lanxess Property Project"). The Lanxess Property Project contemplated development of a first phase of the project (the "Lanxess 1A Project"). In October of 2023, the Company completed a DFS for the Lanxess 1A Project. In 2025, the Company and LANXESS mutually agreed to terminate the previously executed amended and restated memorandum of understanding related to the Lanxess 1A Project. Subsequent to termination, the Company continued to have discussions and negotiations regarding its go forward plans with respect to the project.

As a result of these discussions and negotiations, on January 12, 2026, the Company entered into a site services agreement with LANXESS, effective January 1, 2026, that will allow it to maintain the operations of the Demonstration Plant, but the Company did not enter into a new memorandum of understanding or other agreement that would serve to advance the Lanxess 1A Project. The Company has refocused its capital allocation and management plans towards the development of its South West Arkansas Project and Franklin Project, within the East Texas Properties. As such, the Company is no longer pursuing the development of the Lanxess Property Project, including the Lanxess 1A Project at this time. Therefore, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2025, the Lanxess Property Project ceased to be considered a material property of the Company and identified indicators of impairment. The Company estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and has recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result.

The Company has been successfully operating the Demonstration Plant near the Lanxess 1A Project site for approximately six years. The Demonstration Plant serves as both a testing and optimization facility, as well as a training facility for future potential operators at the Company's South West Arkansas and East Texas projects. This innovative plant, utilizing DLE to extract lithium from an existing brine pipeline system, operates continuously, with commercial scale technology and equipment.

The Company's interests also extend to certain mineral leases and option agreements in the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") and the NYSE American, LLC (the "NYSE") under the symbol "SLI". The Company is a reporting issuer in each of the Provinces and Territories of Canada and files its continuous disclosure documents with the Canadian Securities Authorities in such Provinces and Territories. Such documents are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

The Company's corporate office is located at Suite 1625, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3C9 and its registered office is located at Suite 2200, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8.

Intercorporate Relationships

Standard Lithium currently has the following direct or indirect material subsidiaries:

- Standard Lithium US Holdings LLC (Delaware) 100%
  - Standard Lithium US Services Company LLC (Delaware)
  - SWA Lithium Holdings LLC (Delaware)
    - SWA Lithium Financing LLC (Delaware) ("SWA Lithium") 55%
      - SWA Lithium LLC (Delaware)
  - Standard Lithium US Asset Management LLC (Delaware)
  - Texas Lithium Holdings LLC (Delaware)
    - Texas Lithium Financing LLC (Delaware) ("Texas Lithium") 55%
      - Cass County Brine LLC (Delaware)
      - Lone Star Brine LLC (Delaware)
      - Texas Lone Star Brine LLC (Delaware)
  - Arkansas Lithium LLC (Delaware)
  - Standard Lithium US IP Holdco LLP (Delaware)
    - Standard Lithium US IP Licensor LLC (Delaware)
  - SLL El Dorado Parent LLC (Delaware) 100%
    - SLL El Dorado South HoldCo LLC (Delaware)
      - SLL El Dorado South LLC (Delaware)
  - SLL Carbon Capture LLC (Delaware) 100%
  - California Lithium Ltd. (Nevada) 100%

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Financial Fiscal Period History

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

On July 5, 2023, the Company appointed David Park as Senior Strategic Advisor of the Company.

On July 26, 2023, the Company filed a short form base shelf prospectus (the "Previous Base Shelf").

On August 8, 2023, the Company announced positive results of a PFS for the South West Arkansas Project, including an upgraded mineral resource for a portion of the project.

On September 6, 2023, the Company announced positive results of a DFS for the Lanxess 1A Project.

On September 13, 2023, the Company announced it had acquired 118 acres of land adjacent to its South West Arkansas Project, with the intended use to assist with the advancement of development.

On September 18, 2023, the Company filed a PFS and updated indicated mineral resource for its South West Arkansas Project.

On September 25, 2023, the Company appointed Salah Gamoudi as Chief Financial Officer following Kara Norman's appointment as Chief Accounting Officer of the Company.

On October 5, 2023, the Company appointed Michael Barman as Chief Development Officer of the Company.

On October 18, 2023, the Company filed a DFS on the Lanxess Property Project, which was comprised of a mineral reserve and resource estimate on Phase 1A of the Lanxess Property Project.

On October 31, 2023, the Company announced that it had exercised its option to acquire brine production rights pursuant to an option agreement dated December 29, 2017 between Tetra Technologies, Inc. ("TETRA") and the Company (the "TETRA 1st Option Agreement") at the South West Arkansas Project.

On November 7, 2023, the Company adopted an Executive Officer Incentive Compensation Clawback Policy in accordance with the listing requirements of the NYSE, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, and

the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

On November 17, 2023, the Company filed a supplement to its Previous Base Shelf to establish an at-the-market ("ATM") equity program that allowed the Company to issue up to $50 million of common shares of the Company (the "Shares") from treasury to the public from time to time, at the Company's discretion. Distributions of Shares through the ATM equity program were made pursuant to the terms of a sales agreement between the Company and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Canaccord Genuity LLC and Canaccord Genuity Corp.

On January 24, 2024, the Company announced the engagement of Ausenco Engineering Canada ULC. to provide the FEED services required by the Company's DFS on the South West Arkansas Project.

On March 13, 2024, the Company announced the successful installation of a commercial-scale full-size DLE column at the Demonstration Plant near El Dorado, Arkansas — a Li-Pro™ Lithium Selective Sorption ("LSS") unit supplied by Koch Technology Solutions ("KTS"). Thereafter, the Company announced that during a representative period of continuous operation, the commercial-scale column exceeded design parameters, achieving an average lithium recovery of 97.3%.

On April 16, 2024, the Company reorganized certain of its Canadian subsidiaries such that: Texas Lithium Holdings Corp. was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act (resulting in Texas Lithium Holdings Corp. changing its name to 15951232 Canada Inc. ("15951232")) and 15951232 was thereafter combined with the Company pursuant to a vertical short-form amalgamation.

On May 8, 2024, the Company announced the completion of a strategic partnership with Equinor to accelerate the development of the Company's large-scale, sustainable lithium projects in the Smackover Formation. The Equinor Transaction includes an investment of up to $160 million by Equinor and the acquisition of a 45% interest in the Company's former subsidiaries related to the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties.

Six-Month Transition Year Ended December 31, 2024

On July 23, 2024, the Company announced that it entered into an agreement with an advisor to settle a fee of $0.8 million in consideration for the issuance of 666,667 Shares, which fee related to strategic advisory services facilitating the partnership between the Company and Equinor. The consultant was subsequently appointed as a member of executive management. Services provided were advisory in nature and did not assume management responsibilities.

On September 1, 2024, David Park was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company following the retirement of Robert Mintak.

On September 20, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium was awarded a $225 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy (the "DOE") for the South West Arkansas Project (the "DOE Grant").

On September 20, 2024, the Company announced that the South West Arkansas Project's design was being updated from its original PFS, and would now target a larger total output of 45,000 metric tons per annum of lithium carbonate, to be developed in two equal phases.

On October 28, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium had entered into a licensing agreement with KTS to deploy and use KTS' Li-Pro™ LSS technology (the "Licensing Agreement").

On November 18, 2024, the Company announced that it had changed its financial year-end from June 30 to December 31 to better align to the operating cycle of the industry.

On December 10, 2024, the Company appointed Paul Collins to the Board as an independent director.

On December 19, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium, in partnership with KTS, successfully designed, built, commissioned and began operating a pilot DLE plant at the South West Arkansas Project. The pilot DLE plant is processing brine directly from the South West Arkansas Project to confirm engineering design parameters and provide samples of battery-quality lithium carbonate for use in the qualification process with potential off-take partners.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025

On January 15, 2025, the Company announced that SWA Lithium successfully commenced drilling a new well into the Smackover Formation at the South West Arkansas Project. SWA Lithium is also undertaking an extensive field program to re-enter the wells drilled in 2023 to conduct detailed reservoir testing and brine sampling work.

On January 16, 2025, the Company announced that SWA Lithium finalized the $225 million DOE Grant, which will support construction of Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project.

On March 19, 2025, the Company appointed Karen Narwold to the Board as an independent director.

On April 21, 2025, the South West Arkansas Project was designated as a Priority Critical Mineral Project under Executive Order 14241 – Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production. This designation facilitates streamlined permitting through inclusion on the U.S. Federal Permitting Dashboard and reinforces the South West Arkansas Project's strategic significance to U.S. domestic lithium supply chains.

On April 24, 2025, the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission ("AOGC") unanimously approved the formation of the Reynolds brine unit (the "Reynolds Unit"), a key milestone enabling Phase 1 brine production activities within the South West Arkansas Project area.

On May 29, 2025, the AOGC approved Smackover Lithium's brine royalty application, originally submitted on May 6, 2025, marking a key step in establishing the regulatory and financial framework for Phase 1 development.

On June 3, 2025, the Company announced a collaboration with Telescope Innovations Corp. ("Telescope") to advance the development of low-temperature lithium sulfide synthesis for potential application in next-generation solid-state battery technologies.

On July 15, 2025, the Company announced that sampling from the Lester Well, located at the South West Arkansas Project area, yielded the highest lithium concentration recorded to date within the South West Arkansas Project — 616 mg/L of lithium in brine. The average lithium concentration from the three brine samples was 582 mg/L.

On July 30, 2025, the Company filed a final short form base shelf prospectus (the "Base Shelf") with the securities commissions in each of the provinces and territories of Canada and a corresponding shelf registration statement on Form F-10 with the SEC allowing for the future issuance, from time to time, of up to $1 billion in Company securities.

On August 8, 2025, the Company filed a prospectus supplement to the Base Shelf, establishing an ATM equity offering program ("Current ATM Program") to issue and sell up to $50 million in Shares, from time to time.

On September 3, 2025, the Company announced the highlights of a DFS for its South West Arkansas Project. The study confirms an estimated operating life of more than 20 years, supported by a measured and indicated resource of 1.18 million metric tons lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") and proven and probable reserves of 709,000 metric tons LCE. The South West Arkansas Project is designed to produce approximately 22,500 metric tons per year of battery-quality lithium carbonate.

On September 16, 2025, Aquatech International LLC ("Aquatech") announced the acquisition of the KTS direct lithium extraction business, including the Li-Pro™ technology used in the Company's demonstration activities and planned for use in the South West Arkansas Project. As a result of the transaction, Aquatech has assumed KTS' role under existing arrangements with the Company with no material changes to underlying terms.

On September 24, 2025, the Company announced a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project in the northeast region of Texas, within the East Texas Properties. The Franklin Project represents an initial phase of the joint venture’s broader East Texas development strategy. The resource comprises approximately 2.2 million metric tons of LCE at an average concentration of 668 mg/L lithium, 15.4 million metric tons of potash and 2.6 million metric tons of bromide.

On October 14, 2025, the Company filed a DFS for its South West Arkansas Project. See "Mineral Properties – South West Arkansas Project" below for more information with respect to the DFS on the South West Arkansas Project.

On October 20, 2025, the Company filed a prospectus supplement to the Base Shelf (the "Public Offering Prospectus Supplement") relating to the underwritten public offering (the "Public Offering") of 29,885,057 Shares at a price of $4.35 per Share, for aggregate gross proceeds of $130 million. Concurrently, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement with a syndicate of underwriters led by Morgan Stanley and Evercore ISI as co-lead book-running managers and including

BMO Capital Markets, as a book-running manager, Canaccord Genuity Corp., Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Roth Capital Partners, LLC, and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (the “Underwriting Agreement”).

On October 30, 2025, the AOGC approved Smackover Lithium’s integration application for the Reynolds Unit, a key de-risking step providing certainty on the resource underpinning the South West Arkansas Project.

On November 5, 2025, the Company filed a technical report for the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate at its Franklin Project. See "Mineral Properties – East Texas Properties" below for more information with respect to the technical report on the Franklin Project.

On December 9, 2025, Smackover Lithium announced that it had received expressions of interest from three Export Credit Agencies ("ECAs"), including the Export-Import Bank of the United States and Export Finance Norway, for over $1 billion in potential senior secured project debt to support development of Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project. Smackover Lithium is pursuing a project financing package of up to $1.1 billion, expected to include ECA-supported debt and commercial bank financing. These expressions of interest are non-binding and subject to customary due diligence, credit approvals and negotiation of definitive documentation.

Subsequent Events to December 31, 2025

On March 9, 2026, the Company announced that Smackover Lithium entered into a binding offtake agreement with Trafigura Trading LLC ("Trafigura") for the purchase by Trafigura of battery-grade lithium carbonate to be produced from the South West Arkansas Project (the "Offtake Agreement"). Pursuant to the Offtake Agreement, Trafigura is expected to purchase up to 8,000 tons per year of lithium carbonate over a 10-year term commencing upon commercial production.

On March 16, 2026, the Company announced the engagements of The Walsh Group, LLC, led by its Principal General Robert S. Walsh, USMC (Ret.) and Global Mineral Strategies, led by its Managing Director, Mr. Gary Stanley, as strategic advisors to the Company.

Selected Financings

The Company has completed the following financings over the last three completed financial fiscal periods:

ATM Issuances

On July 26, 2023, the Company filed the Previous Base Shelf relating to the offering for sale from time to time of up to $250 million Shares, preferred shares, with no par value ("Preferred Shares"), debt securities, subscription receipts, warrants or units. The Previous Base Shelf replaced the base shelf prospectus filed by the Company on September 10, 2021.

On November 17, 2023, the Company filed a prospectus supplement relating to the offering for sale from time to time of up to $50 million Shares pursuant to its Previous Base Shelf, and entered into an ATM sales agreement with Canaccord Genuity Corp., Canaccord Genuity LLC and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. for distribution of the Shares (the "2023 ATM"). The Company raised gross proceeds of $50.0 million pursuant to the 2023 ATM.

On July 30, 2025, the Company filed the Base Shelf relating to the offering for sale from time to time of up to $1 billion Shares, Preferred Shares, debt securities, subscription receipts, warrants or units. The Base Shelf replaced the Previous Base Shelf filed by the Company on July 26, 2023.

On August 8, 2025, the Company filed a prospectus supplement relating to the offering for sale from time to time of up to $50 million Shares pursuant to its Base Shelf, and entered into an agreement with Canaccord Genuity Corp., Canaccord Genuity LLC and Evercore Group L.L.C. for distribution of the Shares. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has raised gross proceeds of $13.6 million pursuant to the Current ATM Program.

Public Offering

On October 20, 2025, the Company filed the Public Offering Prospectus Supplement relating to the Public Offering of 29,885,057 Shares at a price of $4.35 per Share, for aggregate gross proceeds of $130 million, pursuant to its Base Shelf, and entered into the Underwriting Agreement.

Trends and Outlook

As the global economy continues to demand more energy from electric based sources to power electric grids, data centers, artificial intelligence applications, standby energy storage, electric vehicles, and other end use cases, the demand for lithium, a critical mineral used in batteries, is steadily increasing. The United States has designated lithium as a critical mineral vital to national security and economic resilience, underscoring the need for a reliable domestic supply chain.

The Company is addressing this need by focusing on the Smackover Formation, a region rich in lithium-brine resources. The Company's strategy emphasizes sustainable and responsible resource development, recognizing that the successful delivery of these projects requires careful attention to market conditions, including the cyclical nature of lithium pricing, the pace of energy storage system expansion, electric vehicle adoption and other dynamic factors influencing the industry.

The importance of the Smackover Formation is further underscored by significant interest and investment from global energy companies. This interest includes the Company's strategic partnership with Equinor, involving a gross investment of up to $160 million across the South West Arkansas and East Texas Properties as part of the Equinor Transaction. The Equinor Transaction highlights the potential of these projects to contribute meaningfully to the global lithium supply chain while ensuring that the Company's development efforts are well-funded and strategically supported.

As part of its future strategy, Standard Lithium is committed to expanding its presence in the Smackover Formation. This includes securing additional brine leases and property rights across Arkansas and East Texas, as well as engaging with stakeholders to ensure that all projects are developed in a manner that meets both environmental standards and community expectations. By focusing on stakeholder engagement and strategic collaborations, the Company is positioning itself to navigate market challenges, meet the increasing demand for lithium, and deliver long-term value through sustainable practices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Background

Standard Lithium is a near-commercial lithium company dedicated to the sustainable development of a portfolio of lithium-brine bearing properties in the United States. The Company places a strong emphasis on partnerships and collaborative relationships, focusing on projects characterized by high-grade resources, robust infrastructure, skilled labor, and streamlined permitting processes. Through the application of fully integrated DLE and purification technology, the Company aims to achieve commercial-scale lithium production.

The Company's primary focus is on projects within the Smackover Formation in southern Arkansas and in East Texas: the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project. The South West Arkansas Project is strategically located in a region known for its long-standing mineral extraction and energy industries. The South West Arkansas Project, developed in collaboration with Equinor, is central to the Company's portfolio due to its scale and high-quality lithium-brine.

In addition to the South West Arkansas Project, the Company is pursuing development and exploration opportunities within the Smackover Formation in its larger East Texas Properties, including its Franklin Project, also supported through its partnership with Equinor. The Equinor Transaction includes a significant gross investment of up to $160 million across both the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties.

The Company also historically pursued the Lanxess Property Project, including the LANXESS 1A Project. Furthermore, the Company holds interests in mineral leases and option agreements in the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.

Standard Lithium currently does not own any producing properties and, as such, has no operating income or cash flow from its properties. The Company's operations are primarily funded through equity financings.

For additional details on the development of these projects, refer to the sections "General Development of the Business – Three Financial Fiscal Period History," "General Development of the Business – Trends and Outlook," and "Mineral Properties" below.

Flagship Projects

The Company’s principal properties within the Smackover Formation consist of (i) the South West Arkansas Project and (ii) its broader East Texas Properties, which includes the Franklin Project. The South West Arkansas Project, developed in

collaboration with Equinor, represents a core asset of the Company. The Company's East Texas mineral interests are also material to the Company; however, a technical report supporting a mineral resource estimate has been prepared solely in respect of the Franklin Project. No mineral resource estimate has been prepared for the Company's remaining East Texas acreage.

South West Arkansas Project Background

All of the Company's activities in southern Arkansas relate to brine leases within the Smackover Formation in a region with a long history of commercial scale brine processing. Historical published brine data and current unpublished brine data from within and adjacent to the Company's two areas of interest lead the Company to believe that lithium-bearing brines are present.

The South West Arkansas Project brine lease area has been historically drilled for oil and gas exploration, and approximately 2,041 exploration and production wells have been completed in the Smackover Formation in or immediately adjacent to SWA Lithium's lease area. A portion of these wells had available petro-physical logs of the Smackover Formation brine-bearing zone.

The resource development of brine leases located in southwest Arkansas is maintained pursuant to the TETRA 1st Option Agreement to acquire certain rights to conduct brine exploration and production and lithium extraction activities on approximately 27,262 net mineral acres of brine leases and deeds located in Columbia and Lafayette Counties, Arkansas.

Under the TETRA 1st Option Agreement, the Company paid TETRA $0.5 million on January 28, 2018, $0.6 million on December 29, 2018, $0.7 million on January 31, 2020, and $0.8 million on December 29, 2020. Under the TETRA 1st Option Agreement, the Company is required to pay additional annual payments of $1.0 million by each annual anniversary date beginning on the date that is 48 months following the date of the TETRA 1st Option Agreement, until the earlier of the expiration of 10 years from the date of the agreement or the execution of a limited mineral assignment, or, if the Company exercises the option. During the lease period, as specified in the TETRA 1st Option Agreement, at any time following the commencement of commercial production of the lithium, the Company agreed to pay a royalty of 2.5% (minimum royalty $1.0 million) to TETRA. On October 31, 2023, the Company exercised its option to acquire brine production rights pursuant to the TETRA 1st Option Agreement at the South West Arkansas Project.

On January 28, 2019, the Company announced a maiden inferred mineral resource of 802,000 metric tons of LCE at the South West Arkansas Project.

On October 12, 2021, the Company announced the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") and updated inferred mineral resource estimate on the South West Arkansas Project. The results of the PEA led to the commencement of the PFS at the South West Arkansas Project on May 2, 2022.

On August 8, 2023, the Company announced the results of a PFS on the South West Arkansas Project. On September 18, 2023, the Company filed a PFS and updated the mineral resource for its South West Arkansas Project.

On May 7, 2024, the Company entered into the Equinor Transaction whereby Equinor acquired interests in two Standard Lithium formerly wholly-owned subsidiaries, SWA Lithium, which holds Standard Lithium's South West Arkansas Project and Texas Lithium, which holds the East Texas Properties. Pursuant to the terms of the Equinor Transaction, Equinor acquired a 45% interest in each of the former subsidiaries for an initial cash payment of $30 million to the Company and the commitment to invest up to an additional $130 million as follows:

- Equinor solely funded the first $40 million and $20 million of development costs for SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively, after which all additional capital expenditures would be funded on a pro-rata basis; and

- Standard Lithium is to receive $40 million in milestone payments associated with SWA Lithium and $30 million in milestone payments associated with Texas Lithium subject to FIDs being made by certain dates ("Financial asset – FID").

The Company will maintain majority ownership and operatorship pursuant to a development services agreement at each of the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties.

On September 20, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium was awarded a $225 million DOE Grant for the South West Arkansas Project. On January 16, 2025, the Company announced that SWA Lithium finalized the $225 million DOE Grant, which will support construction of Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project.

On October 28, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium had entered into the License Agreement with KTS to deploy and use KTS' Li-Pro™ technology at SWA Lithium's commercial plant for the South West Arkansas Project.

On December 19, 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium, in partnership with KTS, successfully designed, built, commissioned and began operating a pilot DLE plant at the South West Arkansas Project. The pilot DLE plant is processing brine directly from the South West Arkansas Project to confirm engineering design parameters and provide samples of battery-quality lithium carbonate for use in the qualification process with potential off-take partners.

On March 11, 2025, the Company announced that its joint venture with Equinor, Smackover Lithium, successfully completed the final derisking phase of its DLE technology at the South West Arkansas Project, in collaboration with KTS. The Demonstration Plant exceeded performance benchmarks, achieving greater than 99% lithium recovery from over 100,000 gallons of brine and producing approximately 970 gallons of concentrated and purified lithium chloride solution, which was subsequently converted into 27 kilograms of battery-quality lithium carbonate. The results support advancement of the South West Arkansas Project into FEED and feasibility studies and represent a significant milestone toward commercial-scale U.S. lithium production.

On September 3, 2025, the Company announced the results of a DFS on the South West Arkansas Project. On October 14, 2025, the Company filed a DFS and upgraded mineral resource for its South West Arkansas Project[1]. See "Mineral Properties – South West Arkansas Project" below. While the DFS is focused on this initial phase of development at the South West Arkansas Project, SWA Lithium is planning to develop additional phases of the South West Arkansas Project throughout the total area.

SWA Lithium is advancing towards an FID on the South West Arkansas Project.

East Texas Properties

The Company's ongoing expansion into East Texas has been driven by a deliberate strategy to secure additional brine-hosted lithium resources within the Smackover Formation, one of the most prospective sedimentary brine systems in North America. The Company began assembling its East Texas land position through the acquisition of brine mineral rights beginning in 2022 in the approximately 80,000 acre Franklin Project, with over 46,000 gross brine mineral acres leased to support the inferred resource.

As part of its early technical evaluation, the Company initiated a program to re-enter legacy oil and gas wells across the East Texas Properties. These wells provided valuable subsurface data, including porosity, permeability, pressure, and brine chemistry, enabling the Company to confirm the presence of lithium-bearing brines within the Upper and Middle Smackover intervals. The re-entry program was followed by a series of new appraisal wells drilled specifically to test lithium concentrations and reservoir continuity. The Franklin Project is highlighted by 2,159,000 metric tons of LCE at an average lithium concentration of 668 mg/L, 15,414,000 metric tons of potash (as potassium chloride) and 2,638,000 metric tons of bromide contained within 0.61km^3 of brine volume. The Franklin Project represents the first step in advancing the joint venture's East Texas development strategy, which targets scalable lithium chemical production through phased expansion.

On October 25, 2023, the Company published exploration drilling results and testing which demonstrated lithium concentrations of 668 mg/L on average at the East Texas Properties.

On May 7, 2024, the Company entered into the Equinor Transaction as previously discussed. Following completion of the Equinor Transaction, Texas Lithium advanced exploration activities across the Franklin Project and broader East Texas Properties. These activities included additional brine sampling, reservoir characterization, and land consolidation to expand the East Texas Properties' footprint.

On September 24, 2025, the Company announced a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project, representing the first resource delineated within the Company’s East Texas Properties.

[1] See NI 43-101 technical report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study, Arkansas United States" with an effective date of September 3, 2025 and available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

On November 5, 2025, the Company filed a technical report for the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for its Franklin Project[2]. See "Mineral Properties – Franklin Project" below.

The Company maintains a 55% ownership stake in Texas Lithium and Equinor maintains a 45% ownership stake. The Company plans to continue securing further mineral leasehold positions and performing additional exploration, development and de-risking programs on the East Texas Properties. The Company has also begun work to advance the Franklin Project toward a future PFS.

Other Projects

Lanxess Property Project

The Lanxess Property Project was centered on the development of the Lanxess 1A Project. Development was governed by an amended and restated memorandum of understanding dated February 23, 2022 (the "Amended and Restated MOU") with LANXESS which was terminated by mutual agreement in 2025. The Company has refocused its capital allocation and management plans towards the development of its South West Arkansas Project as well as the Franklin Project and other potential projects within the East Texas Properties. As such, the Company is no longer pursuing development of the Lanxess Property Project. Therefore, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2025, the Lanxess Property Project ceased to be considered a material property of the Company and identified indicators of impairment. The Company estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and has recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result.

Demonstration Plant

Notwithstanding termination of the Amended and Restated MOU, Standard Lithium has been successfully operating an industrial-scale DLE Demonstration Plant near the Lanxess 1A Project site for approximately six years. The Demonstration Plant plays a crucial role as both a testing and optimization facility, as well as a training facility for future potential operators at the Company's South West Arkansas and East Texas projects.

In August 2018, the Company initiated mini-pilot scale process work, using tail brine collected from operating facilities in southern Arkansas. This work and data collected formed the basis for the Demonstration Plant and aimed for continuous 24/7 operation. The Demonstration Plant was constructed by Zeton Inc. in three phases and was completed in October 2019, with initial installation at LANXESS' south plant facility in southern Arkansas. During November and December 2019, a semi-permanent all-weather structure was installed to enclose the Demonstration Plant, and an office/control room and an analytical laboratory were also installed.

On May 19, 2020, the Company announced full-time operation of the Demonstration Plant. The plant is designed to process up to 50 US gallons per minute of tail brine, and extract the lithium, with the aim of producing a high quality, concentrated lithium chloride intermediate product. This product can then be converted into battery quality lithium carbonate. As of July 15, 2020, the Company's Demonstration plant was operational using proprietary SiFT technology the Company is developing.

On September 1, 2021, the Company announced completion of the installation of the lithium carbonate plant, with all major connections made to the existing Demonstration Plant and the installation of a new weatherproof enclosure.

The Demonstration Plant's (pictured below) primary focus is to test, trial and optimize the most effective DLE process for specific brine conditions, and plays a crucial role as a training facility for future potential operators at the Company's South West Arkansas and East Texas projects. Since October 2022, the Company has been testing Aquatech's proprietary Li-Pro™ technology at the Demonstration Plant. The highly automated three-story Demonstration Plant is complemented by adjacent buildings housing the control room, office and an analytical laboratory, ensuring precise and monitored lithium extraction processes. The resulting high-purity lithium chloride solution can either be processed further at the Company's on-site carbonation pilot plant or sent to a third party for refining.

[2] See NI 43-101 technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, located in Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" with an effective date of September 24, 2025 and available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.



Activities at the Demonstration Plant are governed by a site services agreement, which was renewed on January 12, 2026, and is focused on refining and validating solutions independent of the advancement of the Lanxess Property Project.

Lithium Brine Processing R&D Project

The Company is focused on continuously improving its lithium extraction and refining technologies through its technical group.

This work centers on several areas: (i) pre-treating brines using filtration technologies; (ii) selectively extracting lithium from pre-treated brine to produce concentrated lithium salt solutions; (iii) purifying and crystallizing these solutions to produce battery-grade lithium products; and (iv) de-risking the technology by designing, building, and operating progressively larger pilot and pre-commercial plants.

As part of these efforts, the Company entered into a joint development agreement with Koch Engineered Solutions to support the commercial deployment of its projects. In March 2024, Standard Lithium installed a commercial-scale lithium extraction column—referred to as a Li-Pro™ LSS unit—at its Demonstration Plant near El Dorado, Arkansas. This column is the same size and design as those planned for the Company's commercial projects, including the South West Arkansas Project.

On April 24, 2024, the Company announced that it had successfully commissioned a commercial-scale DLE column at its DLE facility, which is one of the largest continuously operating DLE facilities in North America. The Company further announced that during a representative period of continuous operation, the commercial-scale column exceeded design parameters, achieving an average lithium recovery of 97.3%.

The commercial-scale lithium extraction column has been integrated with the Demonstration Plant for testing and

optimization. This step is intended to provide validation and information necessary for ongoing project financing processes, as well as for the South West Arkansas Project FEED Study.

This work, carried out at project sites and various other locations in the United States and Canada, supports the Company's efforts to advance its projects toward commercial-scale production.

Carbon Capture Project

On September 14, 2021, the Company announced that it was undertaking and funding a pilot project in southern Arkansas to test a novel carbon capture technology. The pilot project is being conducted with the owner of the technology, Aqualung Carbon Capture ASA ("Aqualung"), and a pilot carbon capture unit was installed at a natural gas processing site in southern Arkansas owned and operated by Mission Creek Resources LLC. The pilot project will take a slipstream of flue gas for processing through the Aqualung pilot unit. The resulting concentrated carbon dioxide ("CO_2") stream will then be used in the Company's ongoing research and development ("R&D") program to understand how CO_2 may be permanently sequestered by the Company as part of normal brine reinjection activities. This R&D program will then expand to consider how CO_2 may also be used as an alternative reagent at several points in the Company's process flowsheet.

The Company believes the patent-protected Aqualung carbon capture systems ("CCS") technology, developed by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology ("NTNU"), is an innovative approach with the ability to deliver a cost effective, scalable, modular decarbonization solution.

The Aqualung CCS technology results from over 20 years of research at NTNU and is based on a membrane system that selectively extracts CO_2 from a wide range of CO_2 sources emitted by hydrocarbon-burning energy sources. It produces a high purity CO_2 gas stream that can either be sequestered or reused.

The Company invested $2.5 million in Aqualung as part of a $10 million strategic equity round that included Nasdaq listed, Golar LNG, London-based shipowner, Global Ship Lease and Geneva-based metals trading services group, MKS Pamp. Dr. Andrew Robinson, President and COO of the Company also joined the board of Aqualung.

On January 31, 2023, the Company installed its carbon capture pilot plant in Southern Arkansas to assess sustainable production practices in collaboration with its investment partner, Aqualung.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

Successful exploration, development and operation of the Company's lithium projects will require access to personnel in a wide variety of disciplines, including geologists, geophysicists, engineers, chemists, drillers, managers, project managers, supply chain and procurement specialists, accounting, financial and administrative staff, and others. Since the project locations are also in jurisdictions familiar with and friendly to resource extraction, management believes that the Company's access to the skills and experience needed for success is sufficient.

Competitive Conditions

The Company's activities are directed towards the exploration, evaluation and development of mineral deposits. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of mineral deposits. There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other interests, many of which have greater financial resources than it will have, for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production from successful exploration efforts, and the Company may not be able to successfully raise funds required for such capital investments. See "Risk Factors – Competition" below.

Components

Standard Lithium is focused on the sustainable development of a portfolio of lithium-brine bearing properties in the United States, utilizing scalable, proven, and optimized lithium extraction and purification technologies. The Company has secured brine leases through direct acquisition from public lands or private landowners and has established various commercial partnerships with existing brine resource holders in Arkansas and Texas. The Company continues to explore additional opportunities in other jurisdictions.

The Company's collaboration with Equinor is a key aspect of its development strategy. Equinor's investment supports the advancement of the South West Arkansas Project as well as the Company's East Texas Properties, including the Franklin

Project and the additional development activities within the Smackover Formation in East Texas. This partnership is central to the Company's strategy of establishing a sustainable lithium supply chain in the United States.

Intangible Assets

The Company has developed a suite of IP related to novel technologies that can be deployed to either selectively extract lithium from brine or convert and purify intermediate lithium chemicals to higher purity materials. This IP suite is protected by a series of patents, and where the underlying inventor is an associate of, consultant or third party to the Company, exclusive rights or sole-licensing agreements are in place to allow the Company unfettered access to the patent(s) and associated know-how.

Business Cycles

Mining is a cyclical industry and commodity prices fluctuate according to global economic trends and conditions. See "Risk Factors – Risk Related to the Cyclical Nature of the Mining Business" below.

Economic Dependence

The Company's economic dependence is closely tied to its partnership with Equinor for the development of the South West Arkansas Project and continued exploration at the East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project. Pursuant to the Equinor Transaction, Equinor acquired a 45% interest in the former subsidiaries holding these projects, providing an initial payment and committing to further investments, subject to positive FIDs. Equinor initially funded development and exploration costs for these projects after the formation of the Company’s partnership with them, with additional costs being shared on a pro-rata basis. The Company may receive milestone payments upon reaching FIDs. The Company retains majority ownership and operatorship of both projects, which are governed by development services agreements and a limited liability company agreement, with certain significant decisions requiring approval of both partners. The success of these projects is substantially dependent on Equinor continuing to provide the investments as detailed in the associated amended and restated limited liability company agreements that form part of the Membership Interest Purchase and Sale Agreement between the Company and Equinor TDI Holdings LLC ("MIPSA").

Changes to Contracts

The Company continues to work with Equinor under the terms of their partnership, particularly concerning the South West Arkansas Project and East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project. Any changes to contracts entered into with Equinor in relation to these projects, including milestone payments to be made by Equinor, will be dependent on reaching positive FIDs as outlined in the LLCA.

In 2024, the Company announced that SWA Lithium finalized a license agreement with KTS, particularly in relation to the use of proprietary technologies at the Company's Smackover Formation projects. The license agreement is an important part of the Company's broader strategy to integrate proven technologies into its commercial-scale operations.

In 2025, the Company and LANXESS mutually agreed to terminate the previously executed Amended and Restated MOU related to the Lanxess 1A Project.

On January 12, 2026, the Company entered into a site services agreement, effective January 1, 2026, that will allow it to maintain the operations of the Demonstration Plant and is focused on refining and validating solutions independent of the advancement of the Lanxess Property Project.

Environmental Protection

The Company's exploration and development activities, as applicable, are subject to various levels of federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including requirements for closure and reclamation of mining properties.

Employees

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has 53 employees, along with numerous contractual engagements with operators, engineers, and back-office employees as further described in "Description of the Business – Social Responsibility and Community Relations" below.

Foreign Operations

The Company's property interests are all located outside of Canada, with the projects being in the United States. The lithium business in which the Company operates is increasingly affected by political factors, including geopolitical tensions among major world powers and industrial policy promoting the development of domestic energy security and storage and electric vehicle and battery production infrastructure. These factors are relevant in the United States.

Reorganizations

Except as set forth above in "General Development of the Business – Three Financial Fiscal Period History", there have been no corporate reorganizations within the three most recently completed financial fiscal periods of the Company and there is no corporate reorganization completed during or proposed for the current financial fiscal period.

Social or Environmental Policies

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of integrity, professional conduct, and environmentally responsible business practices. The operations are guided by a commitment to producing sustainable lithium chemicals that contribute to energy security, reliability, and environmental responsibility. The Company prioritizes minimizing environmental impacts through careful project planning, compliance with regulatory standards, and the adoption of best practices in environmental management.

In addition to environmental stewardship, the Company is dedicated to fostering positive social outcomes in the regions where it operates. This includes engaging with local communities, respecting cultural and environmental values, and ensuring that its activities generate mutual benefits. The Company seeks to build trust and transparency with stakeholders by upholding ethical business practices and contributing to the social and economic well-being of the communities associated with its projects.

Social Responsibility and Community Relations

The Company remains committed to supporting communities as a central element of its operations. In support of the communities surrounding the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties, the Company participates in STEM initiatives with local school districts, supports local non-profit and charitable organizations, and collaborates with LiTHIUM LEARNS and LiTHIUM WORKS on workforce development, technical training and education initiatives related to the lithium industry in the South Arkansas region. Additionally, the Company has taken part in music festivals, holiday events, and Independence Day celebrations. These initiatives reflect the Company's ongoing dedication to fostering positive relationships and contributing to the cultural and social vitality of the regions in which it operates.

To further support local workforce development, the Company has established partnerships with educational institutions such as South Arkansas College, Southern Arkansas University, and University of Arkansas Hope-Texarkana. These collaborations aim to enhance training programs that prepare community members for specialized roles within the Company's projects. Currently, the Company employs 33 staff members in South Arkansas, including engineers, operators, technicians, and administrative staff, predominantly from nearby communities. This strategy emphasizes its commitment to local employment and economic development.

In support of the communities surrounding the Company's operations in East Texas, initiatives include contributions to local non-profits and charities. Efforts are focused on engaging local stakeholders and ensuring that the benefits of the Company's projects are shared with the surrounding communities. The Company has remained actively engaged with county judges and city officials in the surrounding areas to provide updates on project activities and to foster open communication. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company joined the Franklin County and Sulphur Springs Chambers of Commerce and presented at the August Mt. Vernon Rotary Club meeting to provide an update on its activities. The Company's ongoing focus on sustainable development seeks to balance environmental stewardship with the social and economic needs of the regions in which it operates.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company has two material mineral properties: the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project. Each property will be discussed below separately. Previously, the Lanxess Property Project was considered a material project by the Company. Due to the termination of the Amended and Restated MOU between Lanxess and the Company in 2025, and the cessation of further discussions, negotiations, and capital allocation towards advancing the development of the Lanxess Property Project, the Company no longer considers the Lanxess Property Project to be a material mineral property.

South West Arkansas Project

Please refer to the technical report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study, Arkansas, United States" dated effective September 3, 2025 (the "South West Arkansas DFS"), as filed on the Company's SEDAR+ profile, for detailed disclosure relating to:

- Property Description and Location;
- Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography;
- History;
- Geological Setting and Mineralization;
- Deposit Types;
- Exploration;
- Drilling;
- Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security;
- Data Verification;
- Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing;
- Mineral Resource Estimates;
- Mineral Reserve Estimates;
- Mining Methods;
- Recovery Methods;
- Infrastructure;
- Market Studies and Contracts;
- Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact;
- Capital and Operating Costs;
- Economic Analysis;
- Adjacent Properties;
- Other Relevant Data and Information;
- Interpretation and Conclusions; and
- Recommendations.

The following is a summary of the South West Arkansas DFS, prepared by a multi-disciplinary team of qualified persons ("QPs") that includes geologists, hydrogeologists, chemical, process and civil engineers with relevant experience in the lithium-brine confined aquifer type deposits, Smackover Formation geology and brine processing. The authors include Patricio Pinto Gallardo, C.P.R.M. of Ausenco Chile Ltda., Aleksandar Spasojevic, P.Eng. of Ausenco Engineering Canada ULC, Randal M. Brush, P.E. and Robert E. Williams, Jr., P.G., CPG of Haas & Cobb Petroleum Consultants, Thomas Wynn Rogers, Jr., P.E. of Hunt, Guillot & Associates, LLC and Richard DeLong, P.G. of Trinity Consultants Inc.

The South West Arkansas DFS is incorporated by reference herein and for full technical details, the complete text of the South West Arkansas DFS should be consulted.

The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the South West Arkansas Project and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the South West Arkansas DFS and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the South West Arkansas DFS. The following summary is subject to any updated information contained elsewhere in this AIF.

Property Location and Ownership

The center of the South West Arkansas Project is located approximately 24 km (15 miles) west of the City of Magnolia in Lafayette County, southwestern Arkansas, United States. The South West Arkansas property encompasses Townships 16-17 South and Ranges 22-24 West of the 5th Meridian and lies wholly within Lafayette and Columbia counties.

The South West Arkansas Project comprises 947 brine leases and eight brine deeds that cover approximately 11,438 net mineral hectares (28,263 net mineral acres). The first phase project area, known as the Reynolds Unit, has been approved by the AOGC and consists of 8,439 gross mineral hectares (20,854 gross mineral acres). Of the remaining acreage, a portion will be integrated by means of a unit expansion application with the AOGC ahead of project sanction for the second phase, which will be known as the Reynolds Unit expansion area.

TETRA is the underlying owner of many of the brine leases and brine deeds. The Company acquired the rights to produce brine-sourced lithium from these leases and deeds through an option agreement with TETRA. In addition, Smackover Lithium acquired additional brine leases owned exclusively by TETRA and Saltwerx, LLC through a like-kind brine lease exchange completed in April 2025. In 2023, the Company purchased 48 hectares (118 acres) of surface land to build the central processing facility ("CPF") for the South West Arkansas Project, and Smackover Lithium has subsequently executed surface leases and/or option agreements for the Reynolds Unit well locations, well pad locations, and pipeline rights-of-way in support of future development. As of the date hereof, SWA Lithium has successfully completed unitization and has established a lithium royalty for the Reynolds Unit. None of the Company, Equinor or TETRA has developed the project brine leases and brine deeds for production of brine minerals.

Geology and Mineralization

The South West Arkansas Project lithium deposit is a confined aquifer brine deposit in the form of a lithium-bearing brine contained within the porosity of the Smackover Formation within the project's property boundaries. The Smackover Formation in southern Arkansas is commonly subdivided into three intervals, the Reynolds Member Oolite (predominantly oolitic limestone), referred to as the "Upper Smackover", the "Middle Smackover" (a burrowed pellet packstone), and the Brown Dense (dark, dense limestone), referred to as the "Lower Smackover". The lithium brine resource, as reported, is contained within the Upper and Middle Members of the Smackover Formation, (which underlie the entire South West Arkansas Project area). The Lower Smackover does not contribute to the resource estimates but is a future target for exploration.

The depth of the top of the Smackover Formation in the property area generally dips from north-northeast to south-southwest and varies in depth from approximately 2,316 m (7,600 ft) subsea to approximately 2,773 m (9,100 ft) subsea. Brine has been extracted commercially from the Smackover Formation in southern Arkansas for approximately 60 years and the geology is well-understood.

The volume of in-place lithium is proportional to the product of the brine-saturated pore volume and lithium concentration, both of which are known with reasonable accuracy, based on the drilling, logging, coring, and brine sampling data obtained throughout the South West Arkansas property area. The data used to estimate and model the resource were gathered from the six project-specific wells along with 93 prior wells in the property and 316 additional prior oil and gas production wells adjacent to the property, as well as surface seismic information.

Exploration, Drilling and Sampling

The Company successfully executed a six-well exploration program that significantly improved the geological description of the target Smackover Formation. The program addressed the three key factors that determine the quality of the resource: the total volume of brine based on core and log porosity data, the brine's lithium concentration based on the analysis of multiple brine samples from the wells, and the productivity of the formation based on the core permeability data collected and the well tests conducted. The resulting data and analyses support the conclusion that the measured, indicated, and inferred resources present at the South West Arkansas Project are of sufficient quality to justify installation of a lithium extraction project at the site.

From February to July, 2023, the Company conducted a five-well exploration program at the South West Arkansas Project, followed by additional well brine sampling and drilling in 2024 and 2025. These five well locations were chosen to maximize the description of the geological properties and lithium concentrations within the South West Arkansas Project. In 2024 and 2025, the brine from the IPC-1 well was re-sampled, and in 2025 the Lester 2 well was drilled, logged, and the brine was sampled.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource present in the Smackover Formation below the South West Arkansas Project was updated based on the proposed unitized area encompassing 13,095 gross mineral hectares (32,358 gross mineral acres). Using a conversion factor of 5.323 kg of LCE per kilogram of lithium, the measured plus indicated resource value corresponds to an estimate of 1,177,000 metric tons LCE for 0.5 km^3 of brine. For the Middle Smackover inferred resource, the estimate is 278,000 metric tons LCE for 0.15 km^3 of brine.

The lithium resource estimates are presented in Tables 1 and 2, effective September 3, 2025, and represent the estimated total lithium in place within the Upper Smackover and Middle Smackover formations within the bounds of the South West

Arkansas Project. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The footnotes provided below Table 2 apply to both Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: South West Arkansas Property Geological Factors and Indicated Lithium Resource Estimates

Resource Category	Measured	Indicated	Measured + Indicated
Project Area, Smackover Formation	Initial Phase Upper	Future Expansion Upper	Total Upper
Gross Aquifer Volume, km^3	4.33	2.12	6.45
Net Aquifer Volume, km^3	2.86	1.39	4.25
Average Porosity, %	11.80	11.75	11.79
Brine Volume, km^3	0.34	0.16	0.50
Average Lithium Concentration, mg/L	514	293	442
Lithium Resource, k metric tons	173	48	221
LCE, kt	922	255	1,177

Table 2: South West Arkansas Project Geological Factors and Inferred Lithium Resource Estimates

Resource Category	Inferred		
Project Area, Smackover Formation	Initial Phase Middle	Future Expansion Middle	Total Middle
Gross Aquifer Volume, km^3	4.99	3.00	7.99
Net Aquifer Volume, km^3	0.96	0.61	1.57
Average Porosity, %	9.05	9.88	9.37
Brine Volume, km^3	0.09	0.06	0.15
Average Lithium Concentration, mg/L	452	215	355
Lithium Resource, k metric tons	39	13	52
LCE, kt	210	68	278

Notes: **1.** The effective date of the resource estimate is September 3, 2025. **2.** Numbers may not add up due to rounding. **3.** The resource estimates were developed and classified in accordance with guidelines established by the CIM. The associated South West Arkansas DFS was completed in accordance with NI 43-101 and all associated documents and amendments. As per these guidelines, the resource was estimated in terms of metallic (or elemental) lithium. **4.** To describe the resource in terms of "industry standard" lithium carbonate equivalent, a conversion factor of 5.323 was used to convert elemental lithium to LCE.

The updated 2025 resource for the South West Arkansas Project is approximately 20% less than the 2023 PFS resource estimate. Approximately 12% of that reduction resulted from a reduced project area, and the remaining 8% reduction is associated with changes in net formation volume and lithium concentration resulting from the additional data gathered.

Mineral Reserve Estimate

The lithium reserve estimates for the Upper Smackover Formation in the initial phase were obtained using a computer simulation model that directly incorporates the geological model used to estimate the resource values. The simulation model was used to track the varying lithium concentrations in the brine using a tracer component. Note, the Middle Smackover layers were deactivated for these evaluations because the Middle Smackover has an inferred lithium resource which can have no reserves associated with it. The model tracked the lithium concentration in the rich brine within the Upper Smackover and in the brine produced in each well, as well as the injected lean brine (with lithium removed), and the movement of the injected brine through the reservoir.

To estimate proven reserves associated with the Upper Smackover in the initial phase, a 20-year case was run assuming installation of the initial phase wells (26 total wells: 14 production wells and 12 injection wells). Facility-limiting capacities of 11.6 Mm^3 per year (200,000 barrels per day) of brine production capacity and 22,500 t/a of lithium carbonate processing

capacity were assumed. To estimate the proven plus probable reserves associated with production of the initial phase past 20 years, the same simulation model was run for 40 years. The resulting rate forecasts are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Initial Phase Proven and Probable Reserves

Description	Units	Proven Reserves	Probable Reserves	Proven + Probable Reserves
Brine Volume Pumped	Mm^3	195	232	427
Average Lithium Concentration	mg/L	481	237	348
Lithium Metal Reserves Produced to Facility	k metric tons	94	55	149
LCE Reserves Recovered by Facility	k metric tons	447	262	709

Notes: **1.** The effective date of the reserve estimate is September 3, 2025. **2.** Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects. **3.** The qualified person for the reserve estimate is Randal M. Brush, PE. **4.** The proven case assumes a 20-year operating life. **5.** Proven plus probable reserves assume a 40-year operating life. **6.** Offtake is limited to 11.6 Mm^3/a of brine production and 22,500 t/d of LCE facility processing capacity. **7.** The reserves reference point for the brine volume, average lithium concentration, and lithium metal is the brine inlet to the South West Arkansas Project processing plant. **8.** The reserves reference point for the LCE is the product output of the project processing plant. **9.** Lithium carbonate production values consider plant processing efficiency factors. **10.**The reserve estimate follows 2014 CIM Definition Standards and the 2019 CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines. **11.** LCE is calculated using mass of LCE = 5.323 multiplied by mass of lithium metal. **12.** The QP is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, sociopolitical or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue, that could materially affect the potential development of resources other than those discussed in the resource estimates.

Recovery Methods

Lithium-rich brine is produced from wells completed in the Smackover Formation at vertical depths of approximately 2,600 to 2,900 m (8,500 to 9,400 ft) below mean sea level.

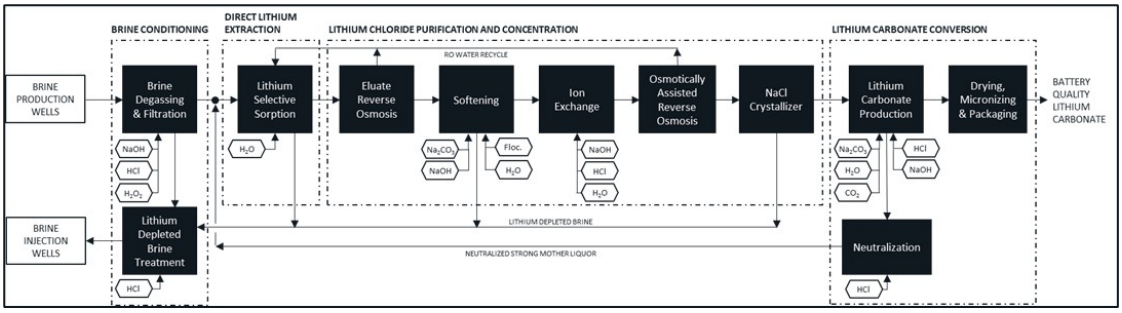
At the surface, raw brine from multiple wells is routed to a three-phase separator, where brine, sour gas, trace hydrocarbon liquids, and trace solids are separated. The cooled gas stream flows to a condensate tank for final vapor-liquid separation. Dry sour gas is transferred via pipeline to a third-party facility, and recovered condensate is recirculated to the separator.

Raw brine is transferred from the separator to the CPF. The remaining balance of sour gas in the raw brine is extracted at the air stripping unit (at the CPF) prior to entry to the primary processing units. At the CPF, lithium is recovered through proprietary processing methods. The resulting lithium-depleted spent brine is returned to the well pads and reinjected into the formation using horizontal multi-stage centrifugal pumps. The CPF considers a nominal production of 22,500 t/a of battery-quality lithium carbonate (Li_2CO_3) by processing up to 1,325 m^3/h (200,000 bbl/d) of brine from the Smackover Formation.

The South West Arkansas Project utilizes Aquatech's proprietary LSS process to directly extract lithium ions from Smackover brine. Under the joint development agreement with Aquatech, the Company has Smackover regional exclusivity for the LSS process for a period of time.

As shown in Figure 1, the brine from the wellfield is degassed, filtered, adjusted and followed by lithium extraction using the LSS process. The LSS product is concentrated by conventional reverse osmosis, chemically softened for calcium and magnesium removal, and then passed through ion exchange columns to remove the residual calcium, magnesium, and boron. The treated brine is further concentrated by osmotically assisted reverse osmosis ("OARO") and NaCl crystallization prior to conventional two-stage lithium carbonate crystallization to produce battery-quality Li_2CO_3.

Figure 1: Process Block Flow Diagram



Source: Ausenco (2025).

Project Infrastructure, Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

The infrastructure for the South West Arkansas Project has been planned to support the reliable, phased production of battery-quality lithium carbonate through a closed-loop brine extraction and reinjection system integrated with centralized processing facilities.

Construction and operational emissions to air, discharges to surface waters and subsurface waters, and proper management/disposal of solid wastes are regulated by federal and state agencies to protect the environment while allowing the development of the natural resources. These permits will require review and approval from the Arkansas Department of Health, the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment, the AOGC, and a federal permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE"). Additionally, the South West Arkansas Project was awarded funding by the DOE, which has triggered compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). The DOE is currently completing the associated Environmental Assessment which included completion of a biological assessment for an identified listed species, assessment of environmental impacts, engagement with tribes and an assessment of social impacts for the South West Arkansas Project. The DOE anticipates completing the Environmental Assessment in Q2 2026.

Capital and Operating Cost

Capital Expenditure Costs

Table 4 summarizes the South West Arkansas Project capital cost estimate by major scope area. The capital cost estimate of $1,449 million includes all costs (e.g., brine production and disposal, central processing facility, ancillary infrastructure, power supply infrastructure and indirect costs) required to support the South West Arkansas Project operations.

The estimate conforms to Class 3 guidelines for a feasibility study estimate with a ±15% accuracy according to the Association of the Advancement of Cost Engineering International ("AACE"). Costs have a base date of Q1 2025.

The overall life-of-project capital cost is $1,593 million, including $144 million of sustaining capital.

Table 4 Capital Cost Estimate

Description	Capital Costs ($M)
Wellfield (Wells, Pipelines and Power)	324
Brine Preparation	67
Lithium Extraction	158
Lithium Purification / Concentration	109
Lithium Conversion	100
Product Handling	36
Utilities, Chemicals and Reagents	79
Infrastructure, Piperacks and Site Preparation	104
Total Direct Costs	977
Indirect Costs	146
Owner's and Miscellaneous Costs	166
Total Indirect Costs	312
Total Direct + Indirect Costs	1,289
Contingency (12.3%)	160
Total Capital Cost of Project	**1,449**

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Operating Expenditure Costs

The operating cost base date is Q1 2025. The estimate was developed to have an accuracy of ±15% (AACE Class 3). The estimate includes wellfields, processing, and general and administration ("G&A") costs.

The overall life-of-mine operating cost is $2,001 million over 20 years, or an average of $4,516/t of produced Li_2CO_3 in a typical year. Of this total, fixed costs account for $749 million and variable costs account for $1,252 million. Table 5 provides a summary of the South West Arkansas Project operating costs.

Table 5 Operating Cost Summary

Cost Area	Total ($M)	$/t Li_2CO_3[1]	% of Total
Labor[2]	191	429.91	9.5
Wellfield & Subsurface	202	255	10
Power & Natural Gas	250	563	12.5
Reagents	955	2,156	47.7
Consumables	47	106	2.3
Maintenance and External Services[3]	171	386	8.7
Miscellaneous Cost[4]	186	420.08	9.3
Total Cash Operating Cost[5]	**2,001**	**4,516**	**100**

Notes:

1. Operating costs are calculated based on an average determined over the 20-year operating life.
2. Approximately 106 full-time equivalent positions.
3. Includes contract maintenance, solids waste disposal, mobile equipment and external lab service.
4. Includes general and administrative expenses.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Economic Analysis

The South West Arkansas economic analysis was performed assuming an 8% discount rate with no inflation (constant dollar basis). On a pre-tax basis, the net present value ("NPV") discounted at 8% is $1,666 million, the internal rate of return ("IRR") is 20.2%, and payback period is 4.0 years. On a post-tax basis, the NPV discounted at 8% is $1,275 million, the IRR

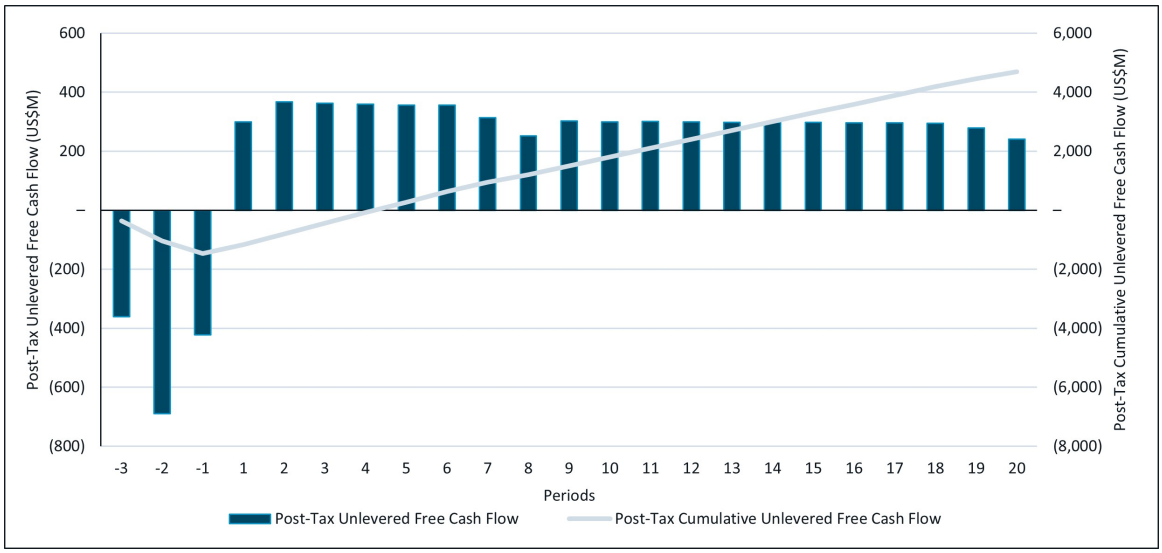
is 18.2%, and the payback period is 4.2 years. It must be noted, however, that tax estimates involve many complex variables that can only be accurately calculated during operations and, as such, the post-tax results are only approximations. The analysis was performed on an annual cash flow basis and the cash flow output is shown graphically in Table 6 and Figure 2.

Table 6 Economic Analysis Summary

Description	Units	Base
Modelled Plant Operating Life	yrs	20.0
Average Lithium Concentration	mg/L Li	481
Average Annual Lithium Carbonate Production	t (LCE)/a	22,155.8
Total Lithium Carbonate Production	t (LCE)	443,115
Revenue/Costs		
Selling Price	$/t	22,400
Total Revenue	$M	9,925.8
Average Annual Revenue	$M/a	496.3
EBITDA	$M	7,444.6
Average Annual EBITDA	$M/a	372.2
Total On Site Operating Costs (Production, Process, G&A)	$M	2,001.1
Cash Costs		
Cash Operating Cost*	$/tLCE	4,516.05
Total Cash Cost**	$/tLCE	5,599.51
All-In Operating Cost***	$/t LCE	5,923.84
Capital Costs		
Initial Capital	$M	1,448.9
Sustaining Capital	$M	122.7
Closure Capital	$M	21.0
Salvage Value	$M	–
Pre-Tax Economics		
NPV (8%)	$M	1,665.8
IRR	%	20.2
Payback	year	4.0
NPV / Initial Capital	–	1.1
Post-Tax Economics		
NPV (8%)	$M	1,275.0
IRR	%	18.2%
Payback	year	4.2
NPV/Initial Capital	–	0.9

Notes: * Cash operating costs consist of production costs, processing costs, site-level G&A and offsite charges. ** Total cash cost includes cash operating cost and royalties. *** AISC includes total cash cost, sustaining capital and closure capital. Source: Ausenco (2025).

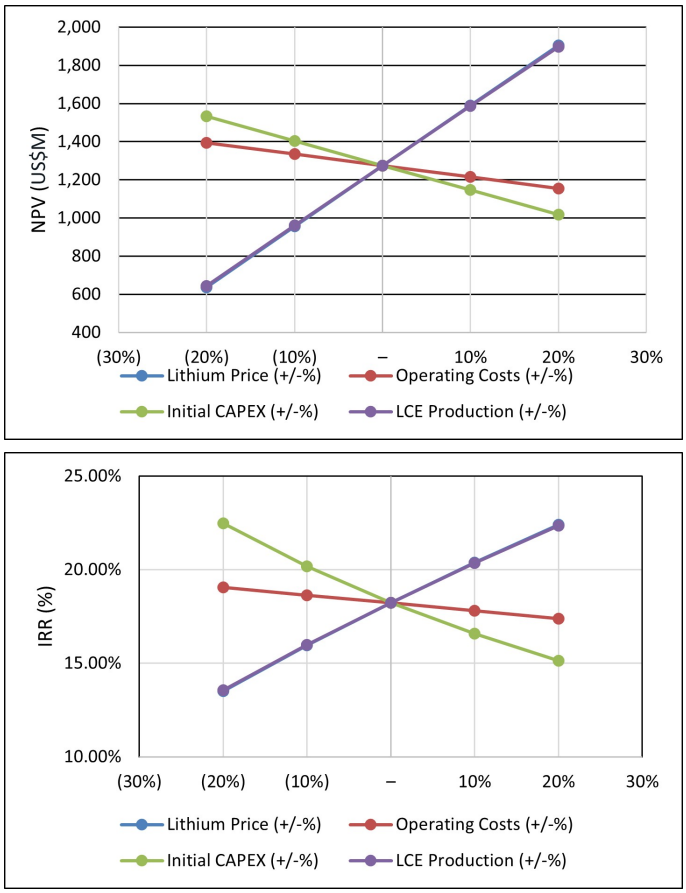
Figure 2: Projected Life-of-Mine Post-Tax Unlevered Free Cash Flow



Source: Ausenco (2025).

A sensitivity analysis was conducted on the South West Arkansas Project's pre-tax and post-tax NPV and IRR assessing the impact of changes in lithium price, discount rate, operating costs, initial capital, and LCE production. A summary of post-tax economic sensitivities to lithium price, operating costs, initial capex and LCE production is shown in Figure 3. The South West Arkansas Project is most sensitive to lithium price and LCE production, and to a lesser extent, initial capital cost and operating costs.

Figure 3: Post-Tax Sensitivity Charts



Note: Series lines for lithium price and LCE production overlap in the above figures. Source: Ausenco (2025).

South West Arkansas Project Related Risks and Uncertainties

A risk analysis was held to assess initial and residual risk in the mineral tenures, geology, resource and reserve estimate, metallurgy, infrastructure, permitting and environmental risks posed from development of the South West Arkansas Project. The South West Arkansas Project risks identified with an assessment of their potential impacts are presented below.

- To facilitate 100% mineral rights coverage, it is necessary to integrate any remaining unleased brine owners or uncommitted brine leasehold working interest owners within the Reynolds Unit. Integration is a well-established process in Arkansas and poses little risk to project development planning. Smackover Lithium has spent considerable time and effort understanding the mineral and surface title, and any residual risks with production are limited to an incorrect allocation of the royalty payment. Once identified, these are easily curable.

- Potential geological risks include unexpected reservoir heterogeneity, which could include (i) presence of high permeability pathways between injection and production wells which could reduce the displacement efficiency of the injected lean brine and lead to early breakthrough, (ii) insufficient productivity resulting from lower-than-expected formation permeability, (iii) discontinuity of the porous formation resulting in a smaller brine volume accessible from the project wells, and (iv) unexpected faulting resulting in barriers to flow. These risks have been addressed in part during the data gathering program and can also be addressed through adjustments to the injection and production

well configuration and operating guidelines if these factors are encountered during development. One such adjustment would be to drill additional injection and/or production wells to maintain the desired plant throughput.

•If the injected volumes result in an excessive increase in reservoir pressure due to over injection, it could reduce the ability to inject processed brine. This risk is addressed by evaluating injection and production distribution in the reservoir through simulation studies and identifying means to reduce any over-injection.

•If the brine production rate or lithium concentrations on which this DFS is based differ from the forecast values during the life of the South West Arkansas Project, the economics of the project could be impacted. To reduce this risk, the South West Arkansas Project has carried out additional well data gathering and testing and reservoir modeling specific to the project brine leases to further prove the anticipated lithium values. This process has identified economic lithium concentrations and demonstrated high well productivity values, validating the Reynolds Unit production rate estimates of up to 200,000 barrels per day and up to 22,500 tons of annual production of lithium carbonate. As a result, downside economics associated with lack of understanding of the resource is seen as a low risk.

•The risks associated with the CPF design are mostly associated with the composition and volumes of the brine that will be extracted and processed from the wellfield. These risks were identified early on and have been addressed to the extent practical at this stage. The materials and equipment selected have been sized and specified based on the anticipated volumes and composition of the flows. The residual metallurgy and process risks are:

- oProcess Scalability – The LSS DLE process has now been operated continuously for nearly 3 years (since October 2022) at a pre-commercial demonstration plant scale that included the operation of a commercially sized DLE column. The operation of multiples of commercial sized DLE columns has not been trialed.
- oBoron Rejection – The two-week continual operation at the pilot plant showed very high lithium recovery (97.7%) and high rejections for the majority of impurities at the expense of Boron (89.1%). However, these changes showed the performance could be dramatically shifted to improve Boron rejection whilst still meeting the other process targets, validating the process guarantees in the license can be achieved for the representative IPC brine.
- oDLE Adsorbent Life – A 10% replacement of DLE adsorbent is considered in the design based on previous experience with similar projects and adsorbents. This is a risk since the demonstration plant has only operated with the LSS adsorbent for approximately 3 years. The replacement rate is in line with what is used for the DFS so this is considered a low risk.
- oH_2S, along with the remaining light hydrocarbons extracted from the brine, presents health and fire hazards. Flammability risks are also present in the systems that receive natural gas, in diesel storage, and in the tank receiving hydrocarbons extracted from the brine at the start of the process.
- oThe reinjection of brine presents an operational risk, since it can generate incrustations at the wellheads, which restricts/block the flow.
- oIn the case of H_2O_2 storage, if there is a temperature increase, there is a risk of explosion.
- oThe variability in the feed composition, regarding contaminants that are neither treated nor purged, poses a risk of their accumulation in the system due to process recirculation.

•The well pads have been secured and acquired for use; however, most of the right-of-way for the infrastructure corridor has not been acquired at this time. The landowners have all been contacted and have allowed for preliminary surveys to be conducted in anticipation of the acquisition, but until all the easements have been acquired, there will continue to be the risk that a landowner may oppose the construction of the corridor on their property, causing potential re-routes, system modifications, and project delays.

•Pipelines are the safest and most reliable way to transport energy products, as well as by-products. Pipelines are primarily underground, which keeps them away from public contact and accidental damage. Pipelines can also move large volumes of product at a significantly lower operating cost when compared to other modes of transportation. Despite safety and efficiency statistics, increases in energy consumption and population growth near pipelines present the potential for a pipeline incident. Third-party strikes (intentional or accidental), and material failure could cause leaks, spills, or potential release of brine and/or toxic gases.

•The final South West Arkansas Project configuration has the potential to affect the scope of the permitting outlined in the South West Arkansas DFS. The optimized pipeline route configuration needs to be finalized to ensure the Waters of the United States impacts are quantified to support timely submission of all permits. The work has the potential to impact timing for permit review and approval.

- As of the date of the South West Arkansas DFS, the pipeline route configuration relative to the occupied habitat for the identified environmental site assessment listed species has the potential to impact the timing for construction activities.
- Any decision by a regulatory body on an environmental assessment is subject to legal challenges in federal district court.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Key Study Conclusions

Based on the assumptions and parameters presented in this report, the South West Arkansas Project shows positive economics (i.e., $1,666 million pre-tax NPV (8%) and 20.2% pre-tax IRR) which support a decision to advance the South West Arkansas Project to the execution phase.

Key Study Recommendations

Development of the South West Arkansas Project is considered to be adequately de-risked to support Standard Lithium making an informed FID. The overall recommendation is to advance the South West Arkansas Project to the execution stage. The specific QP recommendations identified in this report includes (1) executing the necessary surface leases or option agreements early; (2) gathering data to refine the current reservoir description from drilling of new injection and production wells during execution; (3) continuing to operate and collect data from the existing demonstration plant; (4) completing engineering studies to confirm electrical, water, and reagent infrastructure; (5) continuing to advance key permits and authorizations; and (6) using a limited notice to proceed with the selected Engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning contractor to undertake early procurement activities.

The list of recommendations can be completed concurrently. The total cost estimate for third-party services to complete the proposed work programs is $10.3 million. This cost estimate excludes Standard Lithium's in-house costs, which are to be incurred as part of the team's ongoing work on the South West Arkansas Project prior to execution approval. Table 7 shows the estimated cost for the recommended work.

Table 7: Recommended Work Program

Program Component	Estimated Total Cost ($M)
Surface Leases or Option Agreement*	5.4
Resource and Reserve Estimate	0.3
Metallurgy and Process	2.0
Infrastructure	0.4
Environmental*	0.2
Project Schedule*	2.0
Total	**10.3**

Note: *These costs are already included in the initial capital cost estimate.

The authors of the South West Arkansas DFS further recommend that the Company continue or complete the following, to optimize operations and infrastructure:

- Continue to operate and collect data from the existing demonstration plant.
- Continue to test alternative filtration technologies and optimize brine filtration to optimize capital and operating costs.
- Continue to optimize the LSS DLE to improve the quality of the raw LiCl by increased elimination of impurities, including testing of alternative adsorbents and adjustments to operating parameters to support future commercial operations.
- Continue testing the LSS DLE to reduce water consumption and the dilution of the eluate.
- Continue to study the behavior of the DLE adsorbent to determine its degree of degradation (chemical and physical) with use over time to optimize sustaining costs related to adsorbent replacement.
- Continue to optimize the chemical softening process being used at the existing demonstration plant for commercial process optimization.
- Work with selected vendors in the early execution stages to define specific equipment.

- Review current design considering possibility to connect to the electrical grid. Renting the gas turbine generator for a period until grid connection is available would reduce initial capital costs.
- Confirm the firewater demand with approval from the Arkansas Fire Protection Code. This could reduce the water demand considered during the feasibility study design.
- Review the option of main reagents delivery through rail instead of trucks. While this would create additional investment costs, the operational cost would be reduced.
- Define the location and quantity of the water wells for water supply of the South West Arkansas Project. This should be completed before full notice to proceed with the execution contracts.

Franklin Project

Please refer to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, located in Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated September 24, 2025 (the "Franklin Technical Report"), as filed on the Company's SEDAR+ profile, for detailed disclosure relating to:

- Property Description and Location;
- Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography;
- History;
- Geological Setting and Mineralization;
- Deposit Types;
- Exploration;
- Drilling;
- Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security;
- Data Verification;
- Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing;
- Mineral Resource Estimates; and
- Conclusions and Recommendations.

The following is a summary of the Franklin Technical Report, prepared by a multi-disciplinary team of QPs that includes geologists and engineers with relevant experience in lithium-brine, Smackover Formation geology and brine processing. The authors include Abinash Moharana, SME of WSP USA Inc., Marek Dworzanowski, EUR ING, C.Eng. and Randal M. Brush, P.E. and Robert E. Williams, Jr., P.G., CPG of Haas & Cobb Petroleum Consultants.

The Franklin Technical Report is incorporated by reference herein and for full technical details, the complete text of the Franklin Technical Report should be consulted. The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the Franklin Technical Report and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Franklin Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Franklin Technical Report.

Property Location and Ownership

The center of the Franklin Project is located approximately 5.2 kilometers (km) (3.2 miles) south of the City of Mt. Vernon in Franklin County, northeastern Texas, United States. The Franklin Project lies within Hopkins, Franklin, and Titus counties.

The Company has obtained a total of 617 separate brine and brine-sourced mineral leases from private mineral owners within the Franklin Project area of 32,455 hectares (80,199 acres), consisting of 18,732 gross brine mineral hectares (46,287 acres) and 14,346 net brine mineral hectares (35,450 acres). The mineral resource estimates presented in the Franklin Technical Report correspond to the Company’s gross brine mineral holdings. Additional leases have been acquired since the effective date of the Franklin Technical Report, and it is expected that additional leasing activities in and around the Franklin Project area will continue by the Company’s subsidiary for the foreseeable future. In general, each lease has a 5-year primary term, with two 5-year extensions, and payments are either made yearly or for each 5-year term.

Royalties

Royalty rates are determined by the terms of the lease agreements between mineral owners and their leaseholders, which are frequently treated as confidential in the brine fields of East Texas, and such leases are not regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas ("RRC"). Therefore, there are currently no known royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Franklin Project is subject.

Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

Several federal and state permits and approvals are required for brine production at the Franklin Project, including:

- Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting through USACE;
- Air emissions permitting through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”);
- Water discharge permitting and public water supply permitting through the TCEQ; and
- Well drilling and operating permits and underground injection control permits through the RRC.

Currently, there is no brine production occurring on the Franklin Project for the express purpose of brine mineral extraction. Brine is produced from the Smackover Formation adjacent to the Franklin Project area as a normal part of oil and gas extraction operations, but any brine produced is removed and disposed of as per normal oilfield activities.

Risks and Uncertainties

While the Company will endeavor to mitigate any risks or uncertainties through project management, engaging technical experts and developing contingency plans, the Franklin Project is subject to risks of delay in obtaining RRC permits as the potential first brine production project to be permitted by the RRC, and risks related to the potential uncertainty in Texas law over whether brine-sourced lithium forms part of the surface or mineral estate, which may result in one or more lower court decision confusing the issue before being corrected by a higher court of appeal.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access and Climate

The Franklin Project area spans across west Hopkins, Franklin, and east Titus counties. The largest nearby city is Sulphur Springs, in Hopkins County and has a population of approximately 16,891 as of 2024. The nearest airport is Sulphur Springs Municipal Airport, located in the northwestern area of the Franklin Project, in Hopkins County. The nearest commercial airport is Texarkana Regional Airport, approximately 115 km (72 miles) east-northeast. Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport is approximately 193 km (120 miles) west-southwest. There is existing rail access parallel to Interstate 30, approximately 16 km (10 miles) north. The area also has an extensive all-season secondary road network. Access is provided by the federal and state highways. Interstate 30 links the cities of Sulphur Springs, Mt. Vernon, and Mt. Pleasant. Texas State Highways 37, 67, 271, and several improved county roads provide access to every leased tract of the Franklin Project area.

The Franklin Project area climate is generally humid with an average temperature and precipitation of 25ºC and 113.7 cm, respectively. Annual rainfall is distributed throughout the year. The wettest month of the year is May with an average rainfall of 146 mm. The warmest month of the year is August with an average temperature of 29.4ºC, while the coldest month of the year is January with an average temperature of 7.5ºC. The mild and humid climate as well as the moderate seasonal variations of the Franklin Project area is not expected to impede year-round exploration activities and allow consistent access and operational flexibility throughout the year.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Oil and gas extraction-related infrastructure is present across the Franklin Project area, particularly to the north and south. This infrastructure consists of wellheads, collection facilities for various fluids, tank batteries, gas processing plants and associated pipelines, and cleared easements. Much of the infrastructure is sporadically in use by smaller operators, and the operation thereof can be cyclical depending on hydrocarbon market conditions.

History

Regional properties have verified lithium-brine mineralization within the Smackover Formation, though lithium-brine information regionally is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Franklin Project.

Based on the USGS National Produced Waters Geochemical Database, lithium-enriched brine occurs throughout eastern Texas and within Hopkins, Franklin, and Titus Counties. The highest recorded lithium-brine in the USGS-compiled database occurs within Cass County at a concentration of 473 mg/L.

In 1992, Moldovanyi and Walter conducted a regional brine chemical study where Smackover Formation brine samples were collected and analyzed from 87 wells, which were producing from 45 Smackover Formation oil and natural gas reservoirs in southwest Arkansas, east Texas, and northern Louisiana, and concluded that (i) boron and alkali metal lithium, potassium and rubidium concentrations in the Smackover Formation water exhibit coherent geochemical relations across the east Texas shelf, (ii) the concentration of these elements is greater and more heterogeneous in hydrogen sulfide rich brine than in hydrogen sulfide-free brine, and (iii) regional concentration gradients suggest fluids enriched in these elements may have migrated into the Smackover Formation reservoirs from large-scale circulation of deep-seated waters along fault segments in the region.

In 1974, exploration by Collins et. al created a dataset including six brine analyses within the same counties as the Franklin Project area. Based on this data, lithium-brine values range from <1 mg/L to 293 mg/L, with an average of 97 mg/L lithium. Bromide concentrations from five wells in the three Franklin Project counties ranged from 3 mg/L to 2,903 mg/L with an average of 1,532 mg/L bromide, and potassium concentrations in the three Franklin Project counties varied from 5 mg/L to 9,980 mg/L with an average of 3,296 mg/L potassium.

No prior production of brine as a feedstock for mineral extraction has occurred on the Franklin Project, and no prior mineral resource estimate has been conducted.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Franklin Project lithium deposit is a confined brine aquifer deposit in the form of a lithium-bromide-potassium-bearing brine contained within the porosity of the Smackover Formation within the Franklin Project. The Smackover Formation in northeastern Texas is commonly subdivided into three intervals: the Upper Smackover (predominantly an oolitic limestone with common dolomite replacement), the Middle Smackover (a burrowed pellet packstone), and the Lower Smackover (a dark, dense limestone). The lithium-bromide-potassium brine resource, as reported, is contained within the Upper Smackover and Middle Smackover Formation which underlie the entire Franklin Project area. The Lower Smackover Formation does not contribute to the resource estimates in this report but is a future target for exploration.

The structural top of the Upper Smackover in the Franklin Project generally dips from north-northwest to south-southeast and varies in depth from approximately 2,865 meters (9,400 feet) subsea to approximately 3,810 meters (12,500 feet) subsea. Brine has never been extracted commercially from the Smackover Formation in east Texas, except as a by-product of hydrocarbon production.

The volumes of in-place lithium, bromide, and potassium are proportional to the product of the brine-saturated pore volume and the respective concentration, both of which are known with reasonable accuracy, based on the drilling, logging, coring, and sampling data obtained throughout the Franklin Project. The data used to estimate and model the resource were gathered from the three project-specific wells along with 100 existing and suspended oil and gas production and exploration wells in and around the Franklin Project. Two-dimensional seismic data were combined with well log data to assess the top of the Smackover Formation structure and to identify faults.

Deposit Types

Lithium is extracted from either mineral deposits (often pegmatite deposits containing the lithium-rich mineral spodumene) or brine deposits, while bromide is usually extracted from brine, and potassium from either brine or evaporite deposits. Brine deposits can either be unconfined in salars, where chemical constituents have been concentrated by the surface evaporation of water or confined in underground brine-bearing formations. The Franklin Project deposit is a confined brine aquifer deposit in the form of a lithium-potassium-bromide bearing brine contained within the porosity of the Smackover Formation within the Franklin Project.

The geologic characteristics of the reservoir and its lithium, bromide, and potassium content estimates are based on the whole of the available geologic data set and the results of brine sampling in the Upper and Middle Smackover. This comprehensive data set provides a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the resource.

Exploration

The Company conducted a 2023 exploration program at the Franklin Project, which consisted of (i) conducting a historical geological compilation and subsurface review of the Smackover Formation stratigraphy using 2D seismic data, oil and gas well logs, and (ii) completing three exploration wells to collect well logs and analyze core and 14 brine samples. Two additional brine samples were collected by the QP in February 2023 as confirmation samples and submitted independently

to the laboratory. All 16 brine samples were analyzed by an independent, accredited commercial laboratories – Intertek Westport Technology Center located in Houston, Texas and Western Environmental Testing Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada ("WETLAB").

Geotechnical and geochemical analyses for the three exploration wells were conducted by WETLAB. The average porosity and permeability from the 158 core samples collected from the two cored exploration wells in the Upper Smackover Formation were 14% and 17 millidarcies (mD), respectively. The brine sample analytical laboratory results yielded an average of 4,321 milligrams per liter (mg/L) bromide, 671 mg/L lithium, and 13,586 mg/L potassium for the Upper Smackover and 4,600 mg/L bromide, 626 mg/L lithium, and 12,400 mg/L potassium for the Middle Smackover in the brine samples collected from the three 2023 exploration wells.

Figure 4 Franklin Project Area and Locations of 2023 Exploration Wells

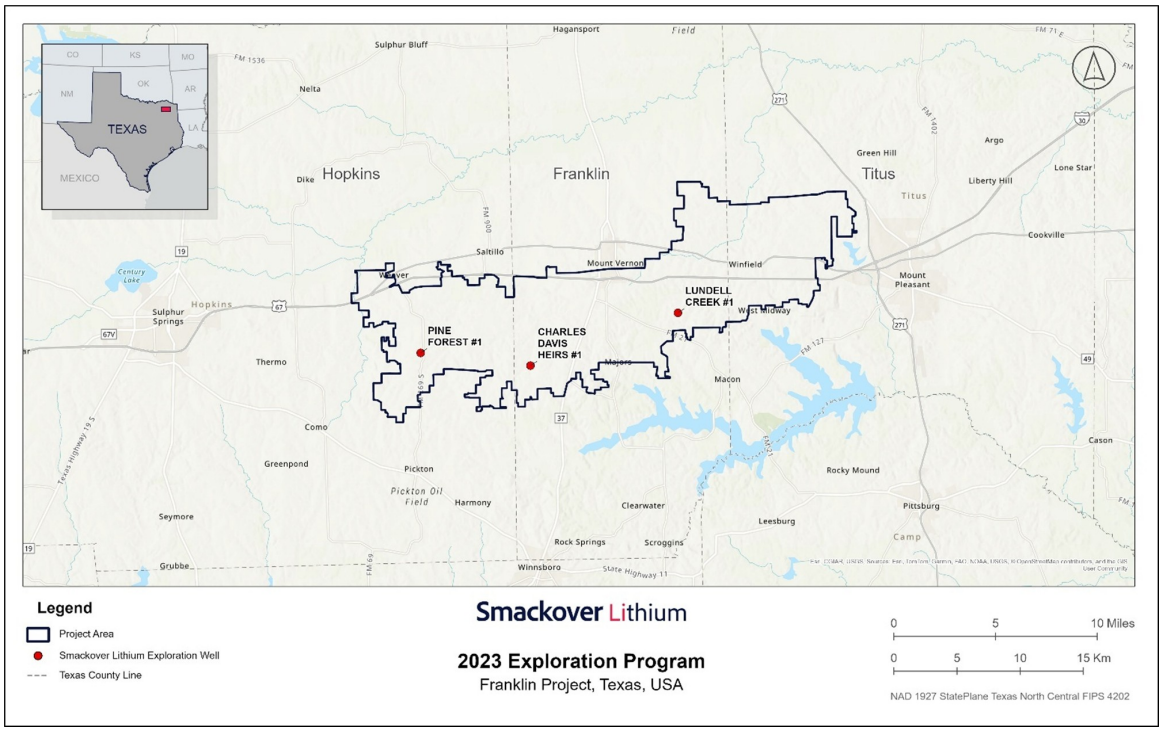


Table 8 Franklin Project Lithium, Bromide and Potassium Concentration Data

Well Name	Smackover Layer	Test Zone	Perforation Depths (ft)	Porosity-Thickness, Pore-Ft	WET Lab Sample Number	Bromide mg/L	Lithium mg/L	Potassium mg/L
Pine Forest 1	Upper	2 (Primary)	12,069-12,095		23100112-001	4,800	739	14,900
Pine Forest 1	Upper	2 (Duplicate)	12,069-12,095		23100112-003	4,800	806	16,800
Pine Forest 1	**Upper**	**2 (Arithmetic Average)**	**12,069-12,095**			**4,800**	**773**	**15,850**
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	1 (Feb. 2023) Primary	12,142-12,161	6.91	23030146-001	4,200	634	13,200
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	1 (Feb. 2023) Duplicate	12,142-12,161	6.91	23030146-003	4,400	594	12,500
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	1 Primary (No acid)	12,142-12,161	6.91	23090373-001	4,800	605	12,400
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	1 Duplicate (No acid)	12,142-12,161	6.91	23090373-002	4,700	608	12,300
Charles Davis Heirs 1	**Upper**	**1 Arithmetic Average**	**12,142-12,161**	**6.91**		**4,525**	**610**	**12,600**
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	2&3 (Primary)	12,171-12,222	9.99	23020600-004	4,200	572	11,100
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	2&3 (Duplicate)	12,171-12,222	9.99	23020600-005	4,300	583	11,300
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Upper	2&3 (Haas & Cobb)	12,171-12,222	9.99	23030200-005	4,500	630	12,700
Charles Davis Heirs 1	**Upper**	**2&3 (arithmetic average)**	**12,171-12,222**	**9.99**		**4,333**	**595**	**11,700**
Charles Davis Heirs 1	**Upper**	**1-3 (Pore-ft Wtd. Avg.)**	**12,142-12,319**	**16.90**		**4,412**	**601**	**12,068**
Lundell Creek 1	Upper	2 (Primary)	11,400-11,427		23090483-001	3,700	613	12,300
Lundell Creek 1	Upper	2 (Duplicate)	11,400-11,427		23090483-002	3,800	663	12,000
Lundell Creek 1	**Upper**	**2 (Arithmetic average)**	**11,400-11,427**			**3,750**	**638**	**12,150**
Average 3 Wells	**Upper**	**Arithmetic Average**				**4,321**	**671**	**13,356**
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Middle	4 (Primary)	12,303-12,319	2.92	23020600-001	4,400	621	12,100
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Middle	4 (secondary)	12,303-12,319	2.92	23020600-002	4,600	612	11,900
Charles Davis Heirs 1	Middle	4 (Haas & Cobb)	12,303-12,319	2.92	23030200-006	4,800	644	13,200
Charles Davis Heirs 1	**Middle**	**4 (Arithmetic average)**	**12,303-12,319**	**2.92**		**4,600**	**626**	**12,400**

Drilling

From December 2022 to July 2023, the Company conducted a three-well exploration program at the Franklin Project. This program included drilling three all-new wells (Charles Davis Heirs 1, Pine Forest 1, and Lundell Creek 1). These three well locations were chosen to enhance the description of the geologic properties and lithium, bromide, and potassium concentrations within the Franklin Project. Both whole core and sidewall coring programs were conducted in the Pine Forest 1 and Lundell Creek 1 wells. Each well successfully tested the high-porosity interval in the Upper Smackover which is considered the Franklin Project's main pay zone. Additional productive pay was encountered and successfully tested at various depths in the Middle Smackover.

Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security and Data Verification

Brine samples were collected from the three new wells at the Franklin Project. During the 2023 sampling program, the sample collection methodology included (i) obtaining well logs once each well was drilled and identifying test intervals, (ii) setting a cast iron bridge plug above the prior test interval to isolate the testing horizon, (iii) removing brine by swabbing the production tubing, of which the volume of fluid removed from the well was measured with flow meters and calculated based upon the volume measured at regular intervals in the onsite storage tank, (iv) collecting and analyzing field-measured parameters onsite to assess brine density, electrical connectivity and temperature, (v) comparing field measured parameters to known values of the Smackover Formation, (vi) recording physical attributes, (vii) utilizing consistent sample labeling procedures (i.e. sample identification, date, time, sampler's initials). The sample containers were checked to verify that all sample label information was correct, and the sample container was properly closed. All sample containers were stored in coolers for shipping to WETLAB.

Coolers holding the sample containers were taken from the field to a secure location to double-check the sample identification and make sure all containers were in good condition prior to shipment to WETLAB. Chain of custody forms were filled out and included with the sample cooler. The cooler was taped closed and hand-delivered to the local courier company (Fed-Ex in El Dorado,) for delivery to the WETLAB laboratory. The laboratory was instructed to confirm receipt of the samples and provide a statement pertaining to the condition of the samples upon receipt. The samples were then coded into the respective laboratory's sample stream for analysis.

A field duplicate sample was collected for every sampling event and taken at the same time as the original sample (i.e., back-to-back samples from the brine sample spigot). Random identifiers were given to the duplicate sample and duplicate

field samples were never in sequential order so that they were randomly presented to the laboratory. A total of six primary and six duplicate brine samples were collected from the three newly completed wells. The duplicate sample Relative Percentage Difference ("RPD") was 0.0% to 12.8%. The QP considers RPD less than 20% acceptable.

The QP verified the lithium, bromide, and potassium concentration data by reviewing the choice of analytical laboratory to ensure it met all analytical industry standards, reviewing the overall scatter in each well's lithium, bromide, and potassium concentration data, comparing concentration results between samples independently taken and verified by the QP to those by the Company, and comparing concentration results of the primary and duplicate sample concentrations. The four evaluations confirmed the choice of WETLAB, the consistency of the data, the close match between the independently gathered samples and those of the Company, and the reasonable match between primary and duplicate sample concentrations.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Company's operating Demonstration Plant, exclusively processing Smackover brine, since May 2020 provided a valuable source of knowledge in regard to the behavior of the brine, direct testing of various flowsheet elements, and a test bed for operator training. The Demonstration Plant is located about 273 km (170 miles) east of the Franklin Project and it is the Company's intent to continue to use the information obtained from the Demonstration Plant to aid in flowsheet development, optimize lithium extraction and lithium chloride purification, and to develop operations capability.

The potential development plan considered for the Franklin Project includes pumping brine from the Smackover and, via production wells, extracting lithium, bromide and potassium from the brine, converting it to saleable products, and then reinjecting the lithium-bromide-potassium depleted brine via injection wells to maintain pressure in the reservoir and to sweep additional brine to the production wells. Brine from the supply wells will be routed to a production facility by a network of underground pipelines. The brine entering the production facility will be pre-treated and then processed by DLE. The lithium chloride extracted by the DLE is subsequently purified and concentrated using industry-proven and commercially established processes prior to conversion to lithium carbonate. After extraction, the lithium-depleted effluent brine will be returned to the resource area by a pipeline system to a network of brine injection wells.

In Arkansas, bromine has been produced from Smackover brine for many decades. Production of potash from potassium rich brines is a well proven process. The bromine would be recovered ahead of the lithium, and the potash would be recovered from the spent lithium brine before reinjection back into the Smackover Formation.

Outside of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, strontium, boron, silicon, chlorides, and bromides, the initial full chemical analysis of Franklin Project brine has not indicated the presence of deleterious elements in concentrations of concern other than iron. This is the same as the South West Arkansas Project brine, which means the iron removal steps applied to the South West Arkansas Project could likely be applied to the Franklin Project.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The lithium, bromide, and potassium resources present in the Upper Smackover and Middle Smackover were estimated based on the 18,732 hectares (46,287 acres) gross Smackover Lithium brine and brine minerals leased within the 32,455 hectare (80,199 acre) Franklin Project. The inferred resource value corresponds to an estimate of 2,638,000 metric tons of elemental bromide, 406,000 metric tons of elemental lithium, and 8,070,000 metric tons of elemental potassium. These values are equivalent to 2,159,000 metric tons of LCE using a conversion factor of 5.323 kg of LCE per kg of lithium and 15,414,000 tons of potash (potassium chloride) using a conversion factor of 1.91 kg of potash per kg of potassium. These resources are contained within 0.61 km^3 of brine volume and are presented in more detail in Table 9. The reported inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative from a geological perspective to have the economic considerations applied to them that would allow them to be categorized as mineral reserves. The mineral resource estimate is effective as of September 24, 2025.

Table 9 Franklin Project Inferred Resource Estimates (1,2,3,4,5,6)

Resource Category Smackover Formation	Units	Inferred Upper Smackover	Inferred Middle Smackover	Inferred Total Smackover
Gross Aquifer Volume	km^3	7.69	7.98	15.67
Net Aquifer Volume	km^3	3.10	0.37	3.47
Average Porosity	%	18.1%	12.4%	17.5%
Brine Volume	km^3	0.56	0.05	0.61
Average Lithium Concentration	mg/L	671	626	668
Lithium Resource	000 metric tons	377	29	406
LCE[5]	000 metric tons	2,005	153	2,159
Average Bromide Concentration	mg/L	4,321	4,600	4,343
Bromide Resource	000 metric tons	2,426	212	2,638
Average Potassium Concentration	mg/L	13,356	12,400	13,286
Potassium Resource	000 metric tons	7,500	570	8,070
Potassium Chloride (Potash) [5]	000 metric tons	14,324	1,089	15,414

Notes:

1.Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
2.Numbers may not add up due to rounding to the nearest 1,000 unit.
3.The resource estimate was completed and reported using a cutoff of 6% porosity (net aquifer) and 100 mg/L lithium and 1,000 mg/L for bromide and potassium.
4.The inferred resource estimate was developed and classified in accordance with guidelines established by the CIM. The Franklin Technical Report was completed in accordance with NI 43-101 and all associated documents and amendments. As per these guidelines, the resource was estimated in terms of metallic (or elemental) lithium, bromide, and potassium. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is September 24, 2025.
5.In order to describe the resource in terms of "industry standard" lithium has been converted to LCE by a conversion factor of 5.323 and potassium converted to potash by a conversion factor of 1.91.
6.The lithium, bromide, and potassium resources present in the Upper Smackover and Middle Smackover were estimated based on the 18,732 hectares (46,287 acres) gross Smackover Lithium leased acreage within the 32,455 hectare (80,199 acre) Franklin Project.

The mineral resource estimate was built on a multi-layer geologic model that divides the Smackover Formation into eight distinct layers based on well-log interpretation and core-derived petrophysical characteristics, supported by structural mapping from well and 2D seismic data. The procedures followed in creating this multi-layer geologic model relate to well log and core data analysis, net pay estimation, the mapping procedures, and the estimation of in-place brine volumes. Core data from two cored wells (203 samples) provided the primary basis for quantifying porosity and permeability, revealing moderate to high permeability (0.5–550 mD) and average Upper Smackover porosity and permeability of 14% and 17 mD, respectively. For those wells with both log and core porosity data, the core porosity data was used whenever available, with the calibrated log porosity curve (the PhiND_COBB_CC curve) used elsewhere. All well data were integrated into Petra and PowerLog Software, where gridding algorithms and bounding constraints) were applied to generate stable maps of gross thickness, porosity, and net-to-gross ratios.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Company successfully executed a three-well exploration program that significantly improved the geologic description of the target Smackover Formation at the Franklin Project. The exploration program addressed the three key factors that determine the quality of a resource: the total volume of brine based on core and log porosity data, the brine's lithium concentration based on the analysis of multiple brine samples from the wells, and the productivity of the formation based on the core permeability data collected. The QP, Robert Williams, reviewed all aspects of the exploration program, including selection of the well locations, designing the coring, logging, and sampling programs, attending the coring and sampling of the wells and analyzing the resulting data. In the opinion of the QP, the resulting data and analyses support the inferred resource classification estimates present at the Franklin Project.

Given continuous start-to-finish DLE without the use of evaporation ponds is not yet commercially proven, test work becomes especially critical to mitigate process and scale-up risks. General test work needs to be conducted over a reasonable period of time and at a suitable scale-up factor. In the opinion of the QP, the Demonstration Plant operation has achieved both these objectives. In addition, the equipment operated in the Demonstration Plant has shown reliability in

terms of having the required availability for stable process operation. The process control and chemical analysis applied in the Demonstration Plant have provided a solid foundation for reliable results. The DLE process has been run over three years, demonstrating consistency of results and its applicability for the Franklin Project.

The QP concluded that the Franklin Project brine is similar to the South West Arkansas Project brine from a metallurgical perspective and that the differences in concentrations of the major constituents are relatively small. In turn it was also concluded that the potential lithium process flowsheet for the Franklin Project will be similar to that for the South West Arkansas Project. From a metallurgical testing perspective, the QP concluded that the Company is in a position to proceed to the next phase of the Franklin Project. The QP further noted that, although the South West Arkansas Project brine is similar, it is not fully representative of the brine for the Franklin Project.

Recommendations

The recommended next steps in order for the Company to advance the Franklin Project to a higher level of resource classification and project definition are to:

- Collect brine samples from select zones in the 2023 exploration program wells;
- Conduct fall off tests (pressure transient analysis) on one or more of the 2023 exploration program wells;
- Drill two additional exploration wells targeting the Upper, Middle, and Lower Smackover Formation in areas not tested by the 2023 data gathering programs to provide, among other things, geologic data, lithium, bromide, and potassium concentrations, long term production test;
- Monitor the test wells for salt precipitation, evaluate the potential effect of salt precipitation on production operations, and identify remediation options;
- Update the geological model;
- Revise and adjust the resource classification;
- Develop a reservoir simulation model to support an optimized well plan and brine production profile; and
- Incorporate all data obtained in the simulation model input geologic description and prepare a potential Franklin Project development concept and plan, including brine flow rate, well count, and well configuration.

The Company is also recommended to increase its knowledge of the Franklin Project brine processing by conducting:

- DLE characterization of the Franklin Project brine;
- Testing DLE pre-treatment steps on Franklin Project brine; and
- Laboratory scale testing of the DLE eluate, derived from Franklin Project brine, for the purification, concentration and lithium carbonate production steps.

Table 10 Recommended Works for Geology and Mineral Resource Estimates

Recommended Works	Estimated Cost ($M)
2023 well re-entry program brine sampling and production testing	5.0
Drill two additional exploration wells	12.0
Update geological model and develop reservoir simulation model	1.0
Total	**18.0**

Table 11 Recommended Works for Metallurgy and Mineral Processing

Recommended Works	Estimated Cost ($M)
DLE characterization and laboratory scale testing	1.5
Total	**1.5**

RISK FACTORS

There are a number of risks that may have a material and adverse impact on the future operating and financial performance of the Company and could cause the Company's operating and financial performance to differ materially from the estimates described in forward-looking information relating to the Company. These include widespread risks associated with any form of business and specific risks associated with the Company's business and its involvement in the lithium exploration and development industry.

This section describes risk factors identified as being potentially significant to the Company and its material properties, the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project. Additional risk factors may be included in the South West Arkansas DFS and the Franklin Technical Report or other documents previously disclosed by the Company. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not discussed to date or not known to management could have material and adverse effects on the valuation of the Company's securities, existing business activities, financial condition, results of operations, plans and prospects.

An investment in the Company's securities should be considered as highly speculative given the current stage of the Company's business and development. Such an investment is subject to a number of risks at any given time. The risk factors set out below are not exhaustive and do not include risks the Company deems to be immaterial; however, even an immaterial risk has the potential to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, operating results, business or future prospects. Investors should carefully consider these risk factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, together with other information set out in this AIF before investing in the Company's securities.

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company is an exploration and development stage company and has not yet commenced commercial production at any of its properties. As such, the Company has not generated positive operating cash flows to date and has no reasonable prospects of doing so unless successful commercial production can be achieved at its projects. The Company expects to continue to incur negative operating cash flows until such time as the Company enters into commercial production. The Company also expects to incur negative investing cash flows. This will require the Company to deploy its working capital or a portion of its cash reserves or a portion of the proceeds of any offering of securities to fund such negative cash flow and to seek additional sources of financing.

SWA Lithium's Ability to Draw on the DOE Grant is Contingent on Meeting Specific Conditions and Covenants

The conditional $225 million DOE Grant was awarded to SWA Lithium. SWA Lithium's ability to draw down and utilize funds under the DOE Grant is subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set out in the DOE Grant documents which conditions may be amended pursuant to the terms of the DOE Grant documents. There can be no assurance as to the satisfaction of these conditions or as to the outcome of any amended requirements, if any. The DOE Grant documents also include representations, warranties and covenants customary for grants of a similar nature by the U.S. Government. Failure to comply with or satisfy any or all of the conditions and requirements or to remain in compliance with the covenant regime under the DOE Grant could result in the termination of the DOE Grant, which would have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The U.S. government could also seek to terminate or modify the terms of the DOE Grant.

Government Intervention in Mineral Projects

Lithium and other strategic metals have become subject to heightened government attention and policy initiatives in Canada, the U.S. and internationally, which may materially impact its operations. Governments may intervene in the strategic metals sector through the imposition of export controls, restrictions on foreign investment, mandatory domestic processing requirements, changes to royalty or taxation regimes, and the establishment of strategic reserves or purchasing programs. Such interventions may be driven by geopolitical considerations, supply chain security concerns, or environmental and social policy objectives. These actions can create significant regulatory uncertainty and price volatility, and may adversely affect its ability to finance, develop, or operate its projects as planned.

Macroeconomic Risks

Political and economic instability, global or regional adverse conditions, such as pandemics or other disease outbreaks or natural disasters, currency exchange rates, trade tariff developments, changes to royalty or taxation regimes, export controls, restrictions on foreign investment and other government interventions, transport availability and cost, including import-related taxes, transport security, inflation and other factors are beyond the Company's control. The macroeconomic environment remains challenging and the Company's results of operations could be materially affected by such macroeconomic conditions.

Market Price Depression

Sales of a substantial number of Shares or other equity-related securities in the public markets by the Company or its significant shareholders could depress the market price of the Shares and impair its ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. The Company cannot predict the effect that future sales of Shares or other equity-related securities would have on the market price of the Shares. The price of the Shares could be affected by possible sales of the

Shares by hedging or arbitrage trading activity. If the Company raises additional funding by issuing additional equity securities, such financing may substantially dilute the interests of its shareholders and reduce the value of its investment.

Development of the South West Arkansas Project, East Texas Properties and Franklin Project

The Company's business strategy depends in large part on developing the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project, generally, into commercially viable operations and processing facilities, as applicable. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on numerous factors, including: (i) the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; (ii) commodity prices, which are highly volatile; and (iii) government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of mineral resources and mineral reserves, environmental protection and capital and operating cost requirements. The capital expenditures and time required to develop the projects are significant and the Company has not yet secured funding that it believes will be sufficient to cover the entirety of its share of capital expenditure obligations for development of the South West Arkansas Project and the East Texas Properties and the Franklin Project, respectively. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will ever develop the South West Arkansas Project, the East Texas Properties or the Franklin Project. If the Company is unable to develop all or any of its projects and properties into a commercial operating resource or processing facility, as applicable, the Company's business and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The senior officers of the Company are critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, the Company believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified successors, but there can be no assurance of such success. Recruiting qualified personnel as the Company grows is critical to its success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited, and competition for such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, engineering, geological and other personnel. If the Company is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company. The Company is particularly at risk at this state of its development as it relies on a small management team, the loss of any member of which could cause severe adverse consequences.

Reliance on Third Parties

The Company relies on third parties to fulfil their obligations under agreements entered into between the Company and the third parties. The Company currently has entered into, may enter into, or will enter into multiple agreements, including the joint development agreement with Aquatech, MIPSA with Equinor and the Offtake Agreement with Trafigura.

Third parties may, as a result of financial or other reasons, be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under the respective option, earn-in right or other agreement(s). Any one or a combination of these could result in liabilities for the Company and could adversely affect the value of the related project(s) and, by association, damage the Company's reputation and consequently its ability to acquire or advance other projects and/or attract future partners.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of $152.3 million, working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $147.6 million and current liabilities of $10.1 million.

The Company anticipates that it will incur substantial capital expenditures for the continued exploration and development of its projects in the future. The Company currently has no revenue and may have limited ability to undertake or complete future drilling or exploration programs, process studies, or fulfill its capital contribution requirements under its joint venture arrangements. There can be no assurance that debt, equity, or other financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt, equity, or other financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Moreover, future activities may require the Company to alter its capitalization significantly.

The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Sales of substantial amounts of securities may have a highly dilutive effect on the ownership or share structure of the Company. Sales of a large number of Shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of Shares.

The Company has not yet commenced commercial production at any of its properties and as such, it has not generated positive cash flows to date and has no reasonable prospects of doing so unless successful commercial production can be achieved at the Company's projects. The Company expects to continue to incur negative investing and operating cash flows until such time as it enters into commercial production. This will require the Company to deploy its working capital to fund such negative cash flow and to seek additional sources of financing.

Historically, capital requirements have been primarily funded through the sale of Shares. Factors that could affect the availability of financing include the progress and results of ongoing exploration at the Company's mineral properties, the state of debt and equity markets, and investor perceptions and expectations of the global market for lithium and its derivatives. There is no assurance that any such financing sources will be available or sufficient to meet the Company's requirements. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise equity capital or that the Company will not continue to incur losses.

Offtake Risk

The Company's ability to advance the South West Arkansas Project and any future projects will depend, in part, on its ability to enter into offtake agreements on commercially acceptable terms. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to negotiate and execute offtake agreements that are satisfactory to the Company and its potential financing counterparties, or at all. The absence of such agreements, or the inability to secure terms acceptable to lenders or other financing sources, could adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain project financing and proceed to construction and commercial production.

In addition, any offtake agreements entered into may include minimum production, delivery, quality, pricing, or timing requirements. The Company may not be able to satisfy such contractual obligations due to operational challenges, construction delays, technical performance issues, market conditions or other factors. Failure to meet these obligations could result in contractual disputes, penalties, termination rights, loss of anticipated revenue or other adverse consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Development and Production Uncertainties

Feasibility studies are used to determine the economic viability of a deposit. Many factors are involved in the determination of the economic viability of a deposit, including the achievement of satisfactory mineral reserve estimates, the level of estimated metallurgical recoveries, capital and operating estimates and the estimate of future commodity prices. Capital and operating cost estimates are based on many factors, including anticipated tonnage and grades to be mined, the configuration of the ore body, ground and mining conditions, expected recovery rates of the ore and anticipated environmental and regulatory compliance costs. Each of these factors involves uncertainties and, as a result, the Company cannot give any assurance that the estimates in the South West Arkansas DFS will be correct or that the South West Arkansas Project will produce a profitable operating project. If a project is developed, actual operating results may differ from those anticipated in the DFS. There can be no assurance that delays will not be experienced. Should there be any delays, such delays may result in an increase in capital requirements, costs and expenditures.

Property Commitments

The Company's resource properties may be subject to various land payments, royalties and/or work commitments. Failure by the Company to meet its payment obligations or otherwise fulfill its commitments under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

Title

The acquisition of title to resource properties is a detailed and time-consuming process. The Company may acquire an interest in its properties through land use permits. Title to, and the area of, the properties may be disputed. There is no guarantee that such title will not be challenged or impaired. There may be challenges to the title of the property in which the Company may have an interest, including concessions which, if successful, could result in the loss or reduction of the Company's interest in the property.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the resource properties in which it has or has a right to acquire an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee title (whether of the Company or of any underlying vendor(s) from whom the Company may be acquiring its interest).

Exploration and Development

Exploring and developing natural resource projects bears a high potential for all manner of risks. Additionally, few exploration projects successfully achieve development due to factors that cannot be predicted or foreseen. Moreover, even one such factor may result in the economic viability of a project being detrimentally impacted, such that it is neither feasible nor practical to proceed. Natural resource exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of natural resources, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. If any of the Company's exploration programs are successful, there is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of resources and corresponding grades and in the analysis of the economic viability of future resource development and mineral extraction. Until actually extracted and processed, the quantity of lithium resources, reserves and grade must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of resources and reserves may vary depending on commodity prices and various technical and economic assumptions. Any material change in quantity of resources, reserves, grade or recovery ratio, may affect the economic viability of the Company's properties. In addition, there can be no assurance that results obtained in small-scale laboratory tests, pilot plants or the Demonstration Plant will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. The Company closely monitors its activities and those factors which could impact them, and employs experienced consulting, engineering, and legal advisors to assist in its risk management reviews where it is deemed necessary.

Operational Risks

The Company will be subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: environmental contamination, liabilities arising from historic operations, accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labor disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the property of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action. These factors could all have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the Company may be subject to liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which the Company cannot insure or which the Company may elect not to insure because of the cost. This lack of insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Construction Risks

As a result of the substantial expenditures involved in development projects, developments are prone to material cost overruns versus budget. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new projects are considerable and changes in cost or construction schedules can significantly increase both the time and capital required to build the project.

Construction costs and timelines can be impacted by a wide variety of factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. These include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, ground conditions, performance of the mining fleet and availability of appropriate rock and other material required for construction, availability and performance of contractors and suppliers, inflation, delivery and installation of equipment, design changes, accuracy of estimates and availability of accommodations for the workforce.

Project development schedules are also dependent on obtaining the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project. The timeline to obtain these government approvals is often beyond the control of the Company. A delay in start-up or commercial production would increase capital costs and delay receipt of revenues. Each of these risks could materially impact the Company's financial position.

Environmental Risks

All phases of mineral exploration and development businesses present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances used and or produced in association with natural resource exploration and production operations. The legislation also requires that facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to

the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures, and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material.

If the Company uses certain federal funding programs on the South West Arkansas Project, Franklin Project, or East Texas Properties, an Environmental Assessment ("EA"), wetland delineation, floodplain study and a cultural resource study may be required. Irrespective of whether federal funding is used or not, the Company's projects will require multiple permits for air, water, hazardous waste, resource extraction, and underground injection, as applicable. Permit application approvals in some cases will take more than a year from submission dates. Planning for the permits will need to take place with this long approval time in mind. Detailed plans will be needed so that the permit application process can be completed in a timely fashion. If the Company receives unfavorable results from any of these studies or assessments, it could materially and adversely impact the Company's ability to complete its planned development.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to foreign governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge.

No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of the Company will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Commodity Price Fluctuations

The prices of commodities vary on a daily basis. Price volatility could have dramatic effects on the results of operations and the ability of the Company to execute its business plan. The price of lithium materials may also be reduced by the discovery of new lithium deposits, which could not only increase the overall supply of lithium (causing downward pressure on its price), but could draw new firms into the lithium industry which could compete with the Company. Even if commercial quantities of mineral deposits are discovered by the Company, there is no guarantee that a profitable market will exist for the sale of the lithium produced. The development of the Company's projects will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of lithium-based end products, such as lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The prices of various metals have experienced significant movement over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The supply of and demand for lithium is affected by various factors, including political events, economic conditions and production costs in major producing regions. Furthermore, the price of lithium products is significantly affected by their purity and performance, and by the specifications of end-user battery manufacturers. If the products produced from the Company's projects do not meet battery-grade quality and/or do not meet customer specifications, pricing will be reduced from that expected for battery-grade product. In turn, the availability of customers may also decrease. The Company may not be able to effectively mitigate against pricing risks for its products. Depressed pricing for the Company's products will affect the level of revenues expected to be generated by the Company, which in turn could affect the value of the Company, its Share price and the potential value of its properties. There can be no assurance that the price of any mineral deposit will be such that any of its resource properties could be extracted at a profit.

Joint Venture Risks

On May 7, 2024, the Company completed the Equinor Transaction, pursuant to which Equinor acquired a minority participating interest in the South West Arkansas Project, and the Company's brine leases located in the East Texas Properties. Pursuant to the Equinor Transaction, the parties intend to collaborate in the development of the South West Arkansas Project, the Franklin Project and the East Texas Properties. The Company has assessed the nature of the Equinor Transaction and determined it to be a joint venture. Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The Equinor Transaction indicates joint control as both parties are required to act together to direct relevant activities. Additionally, significant decisions regarding the Joint Ventures require unanimous consent from both parties.

Third-party ownership of interests in the properties and projects of the Company is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ownership structures. These include the following: disagreements between the parties as to project development and operating matters; the inability of any or both parties to meet contractual obligations under the relevant agreements, such as funding requirements, or to third parties; and disputes or litigation between the parties regarding budgets, development activities, reporting requirements and other matters. The occurrence of any such matters could have a material adverse impact on the Company and the viability of its interests in the project over which a joint venture is created.

This in turn could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Lithium Market Growth Risks

The development of lithium operations at the Company's projects is significantly dependent on the anticipated demand for lithium-based end products, such as lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles and other large-scale energy storage solutions. While these markets are expected to grow, they currently hold limited market share, and their projected adoption rates are not guaranteed. If these markets do not develop as anticipated, the long-term growth potential for lithium products could be adversely affected, hindering the development and commercial viability of the Company's projects, which would negatively impact the Company's business and financial condition.

Additionally, as a commodity, the lithium market is susceptible to substitution effects, where end-users may opt for alternative materials in response to supply constraints or rising prices. The emergence of alternative battery technologies, such as sodium-ion batteries, could further impact the demand for lithium. If these alternative technologies gain significant market share, it could negatively affect the overall growth prospects and pricing of the lithium market, which in turn could have a detrimental effect on the Company's projects and overall business performance.

Royalty Regime Risks

Changes in royalty policies, including the taxation of royalties, in jurisdictions where the Company operates could impact the economics of current and future lithium extraction projects. New or revised royalties or other fiscal regimes could affect project costs and profitability, potentially having a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and project viability. An increase in royalties could also reduce earnings and make future capital investments and operations less economic.

EV Credit Risk

Demand for lithium-based end products, such as lithium-ion batteries for use in electric vehicles ("EV"), may be impacted by changes to government regulation and economic incentives. Government and economic incentives that support the development and adoption of EVs in the United States and abroad, including certain tax exemptions, tax credits and rebates, may be reduced, eliminated or exhausted from time to time. For example, previously available incentives favoring EVs in areas including Ontario, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, Denmark and the United States have expired or were cancelled or made temporarily unavailable, and in some cases were not eventually replaced or reinstituted. Any similar developments could have a negative impact on overall prospects for growth of the lithium market and pricing, which in turn could have a negative effect on the Company and its projects.

Novel Technology Risks

The Company has explored various proprietary technologies (SiFT, LiSTR and LSS), which offer innovative lithium extraction and processing methods but have not yet been used in a commercial operation. To mitigate this risk, and assess their viability, the Company has constructed the Demonstration Plant focused on evaluating different technological approaches for extracting lithium from brine, a byproduct of existing production facilities. The Demonstration Plant serves as a platform for proof-of-concept and commercial feasibility studies. Despite these risk-mitigation steps, there are inherent uncertainties associated with the adaptation of novel technologies to commercial scales. These uncertainties include but are not limited to, effectiveness in process chemistry, scale efficiencies of recovery, throughput capacity, and cost-effectiveness of scaled production.

Additionally, the experimental nature of the Company's diverse technological portfolio could lead to unanticipated complications. These might include unexpected costs, revisions in process chemistry and engineering, and other unforeseen circumstances. Such uncertainties could result in delays in the development of projects like the South West Arkansas Project, the Franklin Project and the East Texas Properties, or in increases in estimated capital or operational expenditures. These factors could materially and adversely affect the progression and commercial viability of any project undertaken by the Company.

Geopolitical Risks

The Company's business is international in scope, with its incorporating jurisdiction and head office located in Canada and its projects located in the United States. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in political tensions among many jurisdictions, including between the United States, Canada and China. This political tension is particularly acute in respect of lithium, which has been identified as a 'critical mineral' in these jurisdictions and is the subject of increasingly active industrial policy. There is a risk that the Company's connection to conflicting jurisdictions will have a negative impact

on its ability to advance its business, including becoming subject to restrictions arising from industrial and trade policies (see "*Industry Competition and International Trade Restrictions*" below), a reduced ability to obtain ongoing financing and impediments to obtaining government approvals, all of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

IP Risks

The Company relies on the ability to protect its intellectual property rights and depends on patent, trademark and trade secret legislation to protect its proprietary know-how. There is no assurance that the Company has adequately protected or will be able to adequately protect its valuable intellectual property rights, or will at all times have access to all intellectual property rights that are required to conduct its business or pursue its strategies, or that the Company will be able to adequately protect itself against any intellectual property infringement claims. There is also a risk that the Company's competitors could independently develop similar technologies, processes or know-how; that the Company's trade secrets could be revealed to third parties; that any current or future patents, pending or granted, will be broad enough to protect the Company's intellectual property rights; or, that foreign intellectual property laws will adequately protect such rights. The inability to protect the Company's intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Volatility of the Market Price of the Shares

Securities of junior companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The Share price is also likely to be significantly affected by delays experienced in progressing with development plans, a decrease in investor appetite for junior stocks, or adverse changes in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements. Other factors unrelated to performance that could have an effect on the price of the Shares include the following:

(a)the trading volume and general market interest in the Shares could affect a shareholder's ability to trade significant numbers of Shares; and
(b)the size of the public float in the Shares may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities.

As a result of any of these or other factors, the market price of the Shares at any given point in time might not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. Securities class action litigation has been brought against companies following years of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company could in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources. Further, there is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained on the TSXV and/or the NYSE.

Cost Estimates

The Company prepares estimates of operating costs and/or capital costs for each operation and project. The Company's actual costs are dependent on several factors, including royalties, the price of lithium and by-product metals and the cost of inputs used in exploration activities.

The Company's actual costs may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including labor and other input costs, commodity prices, general inflationary pressures and currency exchange rates. Failure to achieve cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Future Share Issuances May Affect the Market Price of the Shares

In order to finance future operations, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of additional Shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into Shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of Shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into Shares or the dilutive effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of the Company's securities will have on the market price of the Shares.

Economic and Financial Market Instability

Global financial markets can be volatile and unstable. Bank failures, the risk of sovereign defaults, other economic conditions and intervention measures have caused significant uncertainties in the markets. The resulting disruptions in credit and capital markets have negatively impacted the availability and terms of credit and capital. High levels of volatility and market turmoil could also adversely impact commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates. In the short term, these factors,

combined with the Company's financial position, may impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, the terms that are available to the Company. In the longer term, these factors, combined with the Company's financial position could have important consequences, including the following:

(a)increasing the Company's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
(b)limiting the Company's ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, operating and exploration costs and other general corporate requirements; and
(c)limiting the Company's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the Company's business and the industry.

Issuance of Debt

From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies or may need to find sources of funding outside of equity markets. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. The Company's articles and by-laws do not limit the amount of indebtedness that the Company may incur. The level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time could impair the Company's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise. The Company's ability to service any future debt obligations will depend on the Company's future operations, which are subject to prevailing industry conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

Financing Risks

The Company's development and exploration activities may require additional external financing. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available when needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be acceptable to the Company. Furthermore, if the Company raises additional capital by offering equity securities or securities convertible into equity securities, any additional financing may involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders. Failure to obtain sufficient financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development, construction or production of any or all of the Company's mineral properties. The cost and terms of such financing may significantly reduce the expected benefits from new developments or render such developments uneconomic.

Industry Competition and International Trade Restrictions

The international resource industries are highly competitive. The value of any future resources and reserves discovered and developed by the Company may be limited by competition from other world resource mining companies, or from excess inventories. Existing international trade agreements and policies and any similar future agreements, governmental policies or trade restrictions are beyond the control of the Company and may affect the supply of and demand for minerals, including lithium, around the world. For example, if the U.S. takes action to withdraw from or materially modify certain other international trade agreements, including the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreements which entered into force on July 1, 2020, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

There continues to be discussion in the U.S. Government regarding potential changes to U.S. legislation, regulations, import tariffs, administrative measures, and policies that affect trade and transactions with other countries including Canada, China, the European Union, Mexico, and other U.S. trading partners, and potential and ongoing retaliatory tariffs and other measures by such countries. Since the inauguration of U.S. President Donald Trump in January 2025, the U.S. Government has announced tariff actions against certain imported goods and has issued an "America First Trade Policy" memorandum that could lead to additional tariff and trade measures. The U.S. Government has recently implemented comprehensive tariffs on imports from various countries around the world, including sweeping 10% import taxes. Changes to these and other tariffs can be announced with little to no advance notice. If the U.S. Government continues to impose such tariffs, sanctions, trade restrictions, or other measures against products and materials that relevant suppliers and other parties import to the U.S., such products and materials could become significantly more expensive or unavailable, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Compliance with Regulations and Laws

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, imports, taxes and royalties, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic and radioactive substances, transportation safety and emergency response, and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations increases the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing mines and refining and other facilities. It is possible that in the future the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact decisions of the Company with respect to the exploration and development of properties, such as the properties

in which the Company has an interest. The Company will be required to expend significant financial and managerial resources to comply with such laws and regulations. Since legal requirements change frequently, are subject to interpretation and may be enforced in varying degrees in practice, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on operations. Furthermore, future changes in governments, regulations and policies and practices, such as those affecting exploration and development of the Company's properties could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and financial condition of the Company in a particular year or in its long-term business prospects.

The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon governmental approvals, licenses and permits which are complex and time consuming to obtain and which, depending upon the location of the project, involve multiple governmental agencies. The receipt, duration and renewal of such approvals, licenses and permits are subject to many variables outside the control of the Company, including potential legal challenges from various stakeholders such as environmental groups or non-government organizations. Any significant delays in obtaining or renewing such approvals, licenses or permits could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including delays and cost increases in the advancement of the Company's projects.

Permitting

The Company's operations, development projects and exploration activities are subject to receiving and maintaining licenses, permits and approvals, including regulatory relief or amendments, (collectively, "permits") from appropriate governmental authorities. Before any development on any of its properties the Company must receive numerous permits, and continued operations at the Company's mines and development properties are also dependent on maintaining, complying with and renewing required permits or obtaining additional permits.

The Company may be unable to obtain on a timely basis or in the future maintain all necessary permits required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining and processing facilities and properties or maintain continued operations. Delays may occur in connection with obtaining necessary renewals of permits for the Company's existing operations and activities, additional permits for existing or future operations or activities, or additional permits associated with new legislation. It is possible that previously issued permits may become suspended or revoked for a variety of reasons, including through government or court action.

Surface Rights and Access

Although the Company acquires the rights to some or all of the minerals in the ground subject to the tenures that it acquires, or has a right to acquire, in most cases it does not thereby acquire any rights to, or ownership of, the surface to the areas covered by its mineral tenures. In such cases, applicable mining laws usually provide for rights of access to the surface for the purpose of carrying on mining activities, however, the enforcement of such rights can be costly and time consuming. In areas where there are no existing surface rights holders, this does not usually cause a problem, as there are no impediments to surface access. However, in areas where there are local populations or landowners, it is necessary, as a practical matter, to negotiate surface access. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the right at law to access the surface and carry on mining activities, the Company will be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access, and therefore it may be unable to carry out mining activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in such jurisdictions.

Cyclical Nature of the Mining Business

The mining business and the marketability of the products it produces are affected by worldwide economic cycles. At the present time, the significant demand for lithium and other commodities in many countries is driving increased prices, but it is difficult to assess how long such demand may continue. Fluctuations in supply and demand of mined resources in various regions throughout the world are common.

As the Company's resource and exploration business is in the exploration stage and as the Company does not carry on production activities, its ability to fund ongoing exploration is affected by the availability of financing which is, in turn, affected by the strength of the economy and other general economic factors.

Title Claims and Indigenous Land Rights

The Company has investigated its rights to explore and exploit its projects and, to the best of its knowledge, its rights in relation to lands covering the projects are in good standing. Nevertheless, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to the Company's detriment. There can also be no assurance that the Company's rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties.

Although the Company is not aware of any existing title uncertainties with respect to lands covering material portions of its projects, there is no assurance that such uncertainties will not result in future losses or additional expenditures, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Certain of the Company's properties may be subject to the rights or the asserted rights of various community stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples. The presence of community stakeholders may impact the Company's ability to develop or operate its properties and its projects or to conduct exploration activities. Accordingly, the Company is subject to the risk that one or more groups may oppose the continued operation, further development or new development or exploration of the Company's current or future properties and projects.

Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings, or through protests or other campaigns against the Company's activities.

Governments in many jurisdictions must consult with, or require the Company to consult with, Indigenous peoples with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. Consultation and other rights of Indigenous peoples may require accommodation including undertakings regarding employment, royalty payments and other matters. This may affect the Company's ability to acquire within a reasonable time frame effective mineral titles, permits or licenses in any jurisdictions in which title or other rights are claimed by Indigenous peoples, and may affect the timetable and costs of development and operation of mineral properties in these jurisdictions. The risk of unforeseen title claims by Indigenous peoples also could affect existing operations as well as development projects. These legal requirements may also affect the Company's ability to expand or transfer existing operations or to develop new projects.

Community Relations and License to Operate

The Company's relationship with the host communities where it operates is critical to ensure the future success of its existing operations and the construction and development of its projects. There is an increasing level of public concern relating to the perceived effect of mining activities on the environment and on communities impacted by such activities. Certain non-governmental organizations ("NGOs"), some of which oppose globalization and resource development, are often vocal critics of the mining industry and its practices, including the use of cyanide and other hazardous substances in processing activities. Adverse publicity generated by such NGOs or others related to extractive industries generally, or the Company's exploration or development activities specifically, could have an adverse effect on the Company's reputation. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and prospects. While the Company is committed to operating in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that the Company's efforts in this respect will mitigate this potential risk.

Acquisition and Integration Risks

As part of its business strategy, the Company has sought and will continue to seek new operating, development and exploration opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable arrangements, including arrangements to finance acquisitions or integrate the acquired businesses and their personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favorable terms, if at all, or that any acquisition or business arrangement completed will ultimately benefit its business. Such acquisitions may be significant in size, may change the scale of the Company's business and may expose the Company to new geographic, political, operating, financial or geological risks. Further, any acquisition the Company makes will require a significant amount of time and attention of the Company's management, as well as resources that otherwise could be spent on the operation and development of the Company's existing business.

Any future acquisitions would be accompanied by risks, such as a significant decline in the relevant metal price after the Company commits to complete an acquisition on certain terms; the quality of the mineral deposit acquired proving to be lower than expected; the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of any acquired companies; the potential disruption of the Company's ongoing business; the inability of management to realize anticipated synergies and maximize the Company's financial and strategic position; the failure to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; the impairment of relationships with employees, customers and contractors as a result of any integration of new management personnel; and the potential for unknown or unanticipated liabilities associated with acquired assets and businesses, including tax, environmental or other liabilities. In addition, the Company may need additional capital to finance an acquisition. Debt financing related to any acquisition may expose the Company to the risks related to increased leverage, while equity financing may cause existing shareholders to suffer dilution. There can be no assurance that any business or assets acquired in the future will prove to be profitable, that the Company will be able to integrate the acquired businesses

or assets successfully or that it will identify all potential liabilities during the course of due diligence. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

No Revenue and Negative Cash Flow

The Company has negative cash flow from operating activities and does not currently generate any revenue. Lack of cash flow from the Company's operating activities could impede its ability to raise capital through debt or equity financing to the extent required to fund its business operations. In addition, working capital deficiencies could negatively impact the Company's ability to satisfy its obligations promptly as they become due. If the Company does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, it will remain dependent upon external financing sources. There can be no assurance that such sources of financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

Legal and Litigation

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, it may become party to new litigation or other proceedings in local or international jurisdictions in respect of any aspect of its business, whether under criminal law, contract or otherwise. The causes of potential litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, employment matters, including compensation issues, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, tax matters, volatility in the Company's stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or labor disruptions at its project sites. Regulatory and government agencies may initiate investigations relating to the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations and the Company may incur expenses in defending them and be subject to fines or penalties in case of any violation and could face damage to its reputation. The Company may attempt to resolve disputes involving foreign contractors/suppliers through arbitration in another county and such arbitration proceedings may be costly and protracted, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. Litigation may be costly and time-consuming and can divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's operations and, if adjudged adversely to the Company, may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

In particular, on January 27, 2022, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, Robert Mintak, Andrew Robinson and Kara Norman in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, captioned Gloster v. Standard Lithium Ltd., et al., 22-cv-0507 (E.D.N.Y.) (the "Action"). The complaint seeks to certify a class of investors who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's publicly traded securities between May 19, 2020 and November 17, 2021, and asserts violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act against all defendants and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against the individually-named defendants. The complaint alleges, among other things, that during the proposed class period, defendants misrepresented and/or failed to disclose certain material facts regarding the Company's LiSTR DLE technology and "final product lithium recovery percentage" at the Demonstration Plant. The plaintiff seeks various forms of relief, including monetary damages in an unspecified amount. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on August 10, 2022, which became fully briefed on September 28, 2022. On September 28, 2025, the court dismissed the amended complaint in full. On October 29, 2025, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal, which is expected to be fully briefed by May 13, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any provision associated with this matter, as there is no probable outflow that can be reasonably determined at this time.

Enforcing United States Judgments

The Company is a Canadian company, organized under the laws of Canada and headquartered in British Columbia. A majority of the Company's directors, officers and experts, taken as a whole, named in this AIF are not citizens or residents of the United States. In addition, a portion of the assets of the Company are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult or impossible for an investor to (i) enforce in courts outside the United States any judgments against the Company and its directors and officers and the experts named in this AIF, which are obtained in United States courts based upon the civil liability provisions of United States federal securities laws, or (ii) bring in courts outside the United States an original action against the Company and its directors and officers and the experts named in this AIF to enforce liabilities based upon such United States securities laws.

Insurance

The Company is also subject to a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: accidents or spills, industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials, labor disputes, catastrophic accidents, fires, blockades or other acts of social activism, changes in the regulatory environment, impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations, natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes, tornados, thunderstorms, ground movements, cave-ins, and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technological failure of exploration methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the properties of the Company, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration or development activities of the Company, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. If the Company is unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into costly interim compliance measures pending completion of a permanent remedy.

No assurance can be given that insurance to cover the risks to which the Company's activities are subject will be available at all or at commercially reasonable premiums. The Company is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance, since insurance against environmental risks (including liability for pollution) or other hazards resulting from exploration and development activities is unavailable or prohibitively expensive. This lack of environmental liability insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers are or may become directors or officers of other mineral resource companies or reporting issuers or may acquire or have significant shareholdings in other mineral resource companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate or wish to participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest with respect to such opportunities or in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation.

The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. If such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases, the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which several directors, or officers, may have a conflict. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no other procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

Decommissioning and Reclamation

Environmental regulators are increasingly requiring financial assurances to ensure that the cost of decommissioning and reclaiming sites is borne by the parties involved, and not by government. It is not possible to predict what level of decommissioning and reclamation (and financial assurances relating thereto) may be required in the future by regulators. The Company's ability to advance its projects could be adversely affected by any inability on its part to obtain or maintain the required financial assurances.

Climate Change

The Company acknowledges climate change as an international and community concern, and it supports and endorses various initiatives for voluntary actions consistent with international initiatives on climate change. However, in addition to voluntary actions, governments are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Where legislation already exists, regulation relating to emission levels and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. Some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation. However, if the current regulatory trend continues, the Company expects that this could result in increased costs at its operations in the future.

The physical effects of climate change, which may include extreme weather events, resource shortages, changes in rainfall and storm patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels and temperatures and higher temperatures may have an adverse effect on the operations of the Company.

Dividends

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its Shares and does not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future in favor of utilizing cash to support the development of its business. Any future determination relating to the Company's dividend policy will be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future operating results, capital requirements, financial condition and the terms of any credit facility or other financing arrangements the Company may obtain or enter into, future prospects and other factors the Company's Board of Directors

may deem relevant at the time such payment is considered. As a result, shareholders will have to rely on capital appreciation, if any, to earn a return on their investment in the Shares for the foreseeable future.

Time and Cost Estimates

Actual time and costs may vary significantly from estimates for a variety of reasons, both within and beyond the control of the Company. Failure to achieve time estimates and significant increases in costs may adversely affect the Company's ability to continue exploration, develop the Company's projects and ultimately generate sufficient cash flows. There is no assurance that the Company's estimates of time and costs will be achievable.

Consumables Availability and Costs

The Company's planned exploration, development and operating activities, including the profitability thereof, will continue to be affected by the availability and costs of consumables used in connection with the Company's activities. Of significance, this may include concrete, steel, copper, piping, fuel and electricity. Other inputs such as labor, consultant fees and equipment components are also subject to availability and cost volatility. If inputs are unavailable at reasonable costs, this may delay or indefinitely postpone planned activities. Furthermore, many of the consumables and specialized equipment used in exploration, development and operating activities are subject to significant volatility and inflation. There is no assurance that consumables will be available at all or at reasonable costs.

Mineral Resource Uncertainties

Calculations of mineral resources, mineral reserves and metal recovery are estimates only, and there can be no assurance about the quantity and grade of minerals until reserves or resources are actually mined. Until mineral reserves or mineral resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral reserves or mineral resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves or mineral resources may vary depending on commodity prices. Any material change in the quantity of mineral resources, grade or stripping ratio or recovery rates may adversely affect the economic viability of the Company's projects and the Company's financial condition and prospects.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to mineral resources, there can be no assurances that mineral resources will be upgraded to mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration or during the course of operations. There can be no assurances that any of the mineral resources stated in this AIF or published technical reports of the Company, including the Franklin Project Technical Report, will be realized. Until a deposit is actually extracted and processed, the quantity of mineral resources or mineral reserves, grades, recoveries and costs must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources or mineral reserves may vary depending on, among other things, product prices. Any material change in the quantity of mineral resources or mineral reserves, grades, dilution occurring during mining operations, recoveries, costs or other factors may affect the economic viability of stated mineral resources or mineral reserves. In addition, there is no assurance that mineral recoveries in limited, small scale laboratory tests or pilot plants will be duplicated by larger scale tests or during production. Fluctuations in lithium prices, results of future drilling, metallurgical testing, actual mining and operating results, and other events subsequent to the date of stated mineral resources and mineral reserves estimates may require revision of such estimates. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In addition, the Company is still engaged in exploration on certain of its properties in order to determine if any economic deposits exist thereon. The Company may expend substantial funds in exploring some of its properties only to abandon them and lose its entire expenditure on the properties if no commercial or economic quantities of minerals are found. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, the exploration properties might not be brought into a state of commercial production. Finding mineral deposits is dependent on a number of factors, including the technical skill of exploration personnel involved.

The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as content of the deposit including harmful substances, size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices and the availability of power and water in sufficient supply to permit development. Most of these factors are beyond the control of the entity conducting such mineral exploration. The Company is an exploration and development stage company with no history of pre-tax profit and no income from its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company's operations will be profitable in the future. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration and development of its properties will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of mineral reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) mineral deposit which can be legally and

economically exploited. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production. If the Company is unsuccessful in its exploration and development efforts, it may be forced to acquire additional projects or cease operations.

Lithium Supply and Demand

Lithium is considered an industrial mineral and the sales prices for the different lithium compounds are not public. Lithium is not a traded commodity like base and precious metals. Sales agreements are negotiated on an individual and private basis with each separate end-user. Therefore, it is possible that the sales prices used in the South West Arkansas DFS will be different than the actual prices at which the Company is able to sell its lithium compounds. In addition, there are a limited number of producers of lithium compounds, and it is possible that these existing producers will try to prevent newcomers from entering the chain of supply by increasing their production capacity and lowering sales prices. Factors such as foreign currency fluctuation, supply and demand, industrial disruption and actual lithium market sale prices could have an adverse impact on operating costs and stock market prices and on the Company's ability to fund its activities. In each case, the economics of the South West Arkansas Property Project could be materially adversely affected.

Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions have been subject to continued volatility. Government debt, the risk of sovereign defaults, political instability and wider economic concerns in many countries have been causing significant uncertainties in the markets. Disruptions in the credit and capital markets can have a negative impact on the availability and terms of credit and capital. Uncertainties in these markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, ability to raise capital and cost of capital. High levels of volatility and market turmoil could also adversely impact commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates and have a detrimental effect on the Company's business.

The recent global economic and geopolitical events, such as U.S. military intervention in Venezuela and Iran, the war in Ukraine and Middle East, sanctions imposed on Russia and higher energy costs coupled with supply concerns from general supply availability, threatened and actual closing of oil shipping routes, including the strait of Hormuz, potential import tariffs imposed by the U.S., retaliatory tariffs, and changes to international trade agreements, have been extremely disruptive to the world economy, with increased volatility in commodity markets, international trade and financial markets and oil and gasoline prices, all of which have a trickle-down effect on supply chains, equipment and construction. There is substantial uncertainty about the extent to which each of these events, and any future events including changes in elected officials in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, will continue to impact economic and financial affairs, as numerous issues arising from each event are in flux and there is the potential for escalation of conflict both within Europe and globally. There is a risk of substantial market and financial turmoil arising from further conflict and restrictive trade practices which could have a material adverse effect on the economics of the Company's projects and the Company's ability to operate its business and advance project development. There is also a risk of recession or a general shift in government policy resulting from changes in elected officials, which may cause decreases in asset values and may result in impairment losses which could adversely impact the Company's operations and the trading price of the Company's Shares.

Disruption of Global Shipping Routes

Heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East significantly increase the risk of partial or complete disruption of transit through key global shipping routes, including the Strait of Hormuz, one of the world’s most critical passages for international crude oil trade. A closure – or even perceived risk of closure – of any key shipping route could trigger sharp spikes in global oil prices, heightened commodity-market volatility, and major logistical challenges for companies dependent on energy inputs, fuel-intensive operations, shipping routes, or Middle East linked supply chains. Recent conflict related disruptions have also caused substantial oil price surges amid fears of extended supply interruptions from the Persian Gulf. Disruption of shipping routes could adversely affect the Company’s operating costs, supply chain reliability and broader macroeconomic conditions, including inflationary pressures and foreign-exchange volatility. The Company may also face indirect impacts through tightening credit markets, reduced investor risk appetite, and weakened global demand.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploration, exploitation or development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploitation or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all, or that the resulting operations will achieve the anticipated production volume, or that the construction costs and ongoing operating costs associated with the exploitation, development and/or production of the Company's

advanced projects will not be higher than anticipated. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, or community, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Specifically, while the Company believes that it has adequate energy infrastructure to support current operations, future developments could limit the availability of certain aspects of energy infrastructure. The Company could be adversely affected by the need for new energy infrastructure, or in a change to its current access to energy. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be successful in maintaining adequate energy for its operations, whether from third party providers or through its own infrastructure, which could adversely affect the Company's business, operations and profitability.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is subject to foreign currency risk on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency, the US dollar. While a majority of the Company's expenditures are transacted in United States dollars, its functional currency is denominated in Canadian dollars, and the Company is exposed to risk of exchange rate fluctuation between both currencies. The Company does not hedge the foreign currency balances.

Corruption and Bribery Laws

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in other countries. The Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Criminal Code, and the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* (Canada), as well as similar laws in the countries in which the Company conducts its business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. Measures that the Company has adopted to mitigate these risks are not always effective in ensuring that the Company, its employees or third-party agents will comply strictly with such laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also by its contractors and third-party agents. If the Company finds itself subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and results of its operations.

Competition

The Company faces strong competition from other companies in connection with the identification and acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, lithium. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to identify, maintain or acquire attractive properties on acceptable terms or at all. Consequently, the Company's prospects, revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Use of Consultants

The Company has relied on, and may continue to rely on, consultants and others for mineral exploration, development and exploitation expertise. The Company believes that those consultants are competent and that they have carried out their work in accordance with internationally recognized industry standards. However, if the work conducted by those consultants is ultimately found to be incorrect or inadequate in any material respect, the Company may experience delays or increased costs in developing its properties and projects.

Taxation

The Company is affected by the tax regimes of various local, regional and national authorities. Revenues, expenditures, income, investments, land use, intercompany transactions and all other business conditions can be taxed. Tax regulations, interpretations and enforcement policies may differ from the Company's applied methods and may change over time due to circumstances beyond the Company's control. The effect of such events could have material adverse effects on the Company's anticipated tax consequences. There is no assurance regarding the nature or rate of taxation, assessments and penalties that may be imposed.

Previous operations may have caused environmental damage at certain of the Company's properties. It may be difficult or impossible to assess the extent to which such damage was caused by the Company or by the activities of previous operators, in which case, any indemnities and exemptions from liability may be ineffective and the Company may be responsible for the costs of reclamation. If any of the Company's properties move to a production stage, the Company would be subject to additional risks in respect to any production activities.

Limitation of Controls and Procedures

Management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, have their inherent limitations. Due to those limitations (resulting from unrealistic or unsuitable objectives, human judgment in decision making, human errors, management overriding internal control, circumventing controls by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, external events beyond the entity's control), internal control can only provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

There have been no changes in its internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect its internal control over financial reporting.

Cybersecurity and Information Systems

The Company's operations depend, in part, on how well it and the entities that it conducts business with protect networks, technology systems and software against damage from a number of threats, including viruses, security breaches and cyber-attacks. Cybersecurity threats include attempts to gain unauthorized access to data or automated network systems and the manipulation or improper use of information technology systems. A failure of the Company's information technology systems could, depending on the nature of such failure, materially adversely impact the Company's reputation, financial condition and results of operations. Although to date the Company has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that it will not incur such losses in the future. The risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats.

In addition, as the regulatory environment related to information security, data collection and use, and privacy becomes increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to the Company's business, compliance with those requirements could also result in additional costs. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any cybersecurity or system vulnerabilities.

Risks Related to the Company's Status as a Foreign Private Issuer

The Company is a "foreign private issuer" as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the *Securities Act*, and is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States and Canada, to prepare its disclosure documents filed under the *Exchange Act*, in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. Under the *Exchange Act*, the Company is subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of United States domestic reporting companies. As a result, the Company does not file the same reports that a United States domestic issuer would file with SEC, although the Company is required to file or furnish to the SEC the continuous disclosure documents that the Company is required to file in Canada under Canadian securities laws. In addition, the Company's officers, directors, and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the *Exchange Act*. Therefore, the Company's shareholders may not know on as timely a basis when its officers, directors and principal shareholders purchase or sell Shares, as the reporting deadlines under the corresponding Canadian insider reporting requirements are longer.

As a foreign private issuer, the Company is exempt from the rules and regulations under the *Exchange Act* related to the furnishing and content of proxy statements. The Company is also exempt from Regulation FD, which prohibits issuers from making selective disclosures of material non-public information. While the Company expects to comply with the corresponding requirements relating to proxy statements and disclosure of material non-public information under Canadian securities laws, these requirements differ from those under the *Exchange Act* and Regulation FD and shareholders should not expect to receive in every case the same information at the same time as such information is provided by United States domestic companies.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, the Company has the option to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices, except to the extent that such laws would be contrary to United States securities laws, and provided that the Company discloses the requirements that it is not following and describe the Canadian practices it follows instead. As a result, the Company's shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of United States domestic companies that are subject to all United States corporate governance requirements.

As the Company continues to increase its presence in the United States, it may cease to qualify as a foreign private issuer. Although the Company has elected to comply with certain United States regulatory provisions, its loss of foreign private issuer status would make such compliance mandatory. The regulatory and compliance costs to the Company under securities laws as a United States domestic issuer would be significantly more than the costs incurred as a Canadian foreign private issuer. If the Company were not a foreign private issuer, it would not be eligible to use foreign issuer forms and would be required to file periodic and current reports and registration statements on United States domestic issuer forms with the SEC, which are generally more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. In addition, the Company may lose its ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements on United States stock exchanges that are available to foreign private issuers.

Risks Relating to the Company's Status as an "Emerging Growth Company" Under United States Securities Laws

The Company is an "emerging growth company" as defined in section 3(a) of the *Exchange Act* (as amended by the *JOBS Act*, enacted on April 5, 2012), and the Company will continue to qualify as an emerging growth company until the earliest to occur of: (a) the last day of the fiscal year during which the Company has total annual gross revenues of $1,070,000,000 (as such amount is indexed for inflation every five years by the SEC) or more; (b) the last day of the fiscal year of the Company following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of common equity securities of the Company pursuant to an effective registration statement under the *Securities Act*; (c) the date on which the Company has, during the previous three year period, issued more than $1,000,000,000 in non-convertible debt; and (d) the date on which the Company is deemed to be a "large accelerated filer", as defined in Rule 12b–2 under the *Exchange Act*. The Company will qualify as a large accelerated filer (and would cease to be an emerging growth company) at such time when on the last business day of its second fiscal quarter of such year the aggregate worldwide market value of its common equity held by non-affiliates will be $700,000,000 or more.

For so long as the Company remains an emerging growth company, it is permitted to and intends to rely upon exemptions from certain disclosure requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. These exemptions include not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the *JOBS Act*. The Company takes advantage of some, but not all, of the available exemptions available to emerging growth companies. The Company cannot predict whether investors will find the Shares less attractive because the Company relies upon certain of these exemptions. If some investors find the Shares less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for the Shares and the Share price may be more volatile. On the other hand, if the Company no longer qualifies as an emerging growth company, the Company would be required to divert additional management time and attention from the Company's development and other business activities and incur increased legal and financial costs to comply with the additional associated reporting requirements, which could negatively impact the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.

Project Management

The Company is concurrently overseeing the advancement of the South West Arkansas Project, the Franklin Project and the East Texas Properties. Work to advance these projects and properties requires the dedication of considerable time and resources by the Company and its management team. The advancement of multiple major resource projects concurrently brings with it the associated risk of strains arising on managerial, human and other resources. The Company's ability to successfully manage each of these projects will depend on a number of factors, including its ability to manage competing demands on time and other resources, financial or otherwise, and successfully retain personnel and recruit new personnel to support its growth and the advancement of its projects and properties.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company has not, for any of the three most recently completed financial fiscal periods or its current fiscal period, declared or paid any dividends on its Shares, and does not currently have a policy with respect to the payment of dividends. For the foreseeable future, the Company anticipates that it will not pay dividends but will retain future earnings and other cash resources for the operation and development of its business. The payment of dividends in the Company's future will depend on its earnings, if any, its financial condition and such other factors as its directors consider appropriate.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. As of the date of this AIF, 243,020,347 Shares were issued and outstanding and there were no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. In addition, as of the date of this AIF, there were 10,993,698 incentive stock options ("Options"), 1,937,963 deferred share units ("DSUs") and 2,139,559 restricted share units ("RSUs") and no warrants outstanding.

Holders of Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meeting of shareholders of the Company, to attend and to cast one vote per Share at such meetings. Holders of Shares are also entitled to receive on a *pro-rata* basis such dividends, if any, as and when declared by the Board at its discretion from funds legally available therefor and upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company are entitled to receive on a pro-rata basis, the net assets of the Company after payment of debts and other liabilities, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares ranking senior in priority. The Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Shares are listed for trading on the TSXV and NYSE under the trading symbol "SLI".

The following table sets forth the high and low prices and total monthly volume of the Shares as traded on the NYSE for the periods indicated.

Period	High ($)	Low ($)	Total Volume
January 2025	$ 1.70	$ 1.49	27,648,639
February 2025	$ 1.55	$ 1.26	20,463,914
March 2025	$ 1.45	$ 1.20	24,509,641
April 2025	$ 1.60	$ 1.11	65,432,303
May 2025	$ 1.82	$ 1.38	41,063,176
June 2025	$ 1.96	$ 1.52	38,512,007
July 2025	$ 2.85	$ 2.03	55,270,459
August 2025	$ 2.96	$ 2.29	36,725,857
September 2025	$ 3.78	$ 2.80	67,006,424
October 2025	$ 5.39	$ 3.78	174,630,271
November 2025	$ 4.19	$ 3.18	72,041,568
December 2025	$ 5.11	$ 4.22	84,108,745

The following table sets forth the high and low prices and total monthly volume of the Shares as traded on the TSXV for the periods indicated. All Share prices are shown in U.S. dollars.

Period	High ($)	Low ($)	Total Volume
January 2025	$ 1.74	$ 1.49	5,267,202
February 2025	$ 1.57	$ 1.25	4,818,717
March 2025	$ 1.48	$ 1.18	3,656,894
April 2025	$ 1.63	$ 1.09	2,948,568
May 2025	$ 1.85	$ 1.38	3,840,775
June 2025	$ 1.97	$ 1.53	3,635,514
July 2025	$ 2.85	$ 2.17	3,634,866
August 2025	$ 2.97	$ 2.26	3,109,706
September 2025	$ 3.79	$ 2.81	7,541,335
October 2025	$ 5.44	$ 3.78	16,927,171
November 2025	$ 4.31	$ 3.15	8,028,050
December 2025	$ 5.09	$ 4.13	6,927,304

Prior Sales

The Company issued the following securities during the most recently completed fiscal period, including securities issued pursuant to the Company's equity compensation plans:

Date	Class of Security	Amount Issued	Price		Gross Proceeds ($M)	Description
January 6, 2025	Shares	633,071	N/A	(1)	Nil	Settlement of DSUs
March 26, 2025	Options	1,598,853	$ 1.35	(2)	Nil	Issued to management of the Company
March 26, 2025	RSUs	1,055,017	N/A	(1)	Nil	Issued to management of the Company
March 26, 2025	DSUs	501,856	N/A	(1)	Nil	Issued to directors of the Company
March 31, 2025	Options	557,599	$ 1.27	(2)	Nil	Issued to management and employees of the Company
March 31, 2025	RSUs	408,175	N/A	(1)	Nil	Issued to management and employees of the Company
June 23, 2025	Options	400,000	$ 1.78	(2)	Nil	Issued to an employee of the Company
August 18, 2025	Options	250,000	$ 2.92	(2)	Nil	Issued to an employee of the Company
August 31, 2025	Shares	576,113	N/A		Nil	Settlement of RSUs
September 30, 2025	Shares	450,000	$ 1.06	(2)	$ 0.5	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
September 30, 2025	Shares	300,669	N/A		Nil	Settlement of DSUs
October 1, 2025	Shares	200,000	$ 2.66	(2)	$ 0.5	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
October 9, 2025	Shares	350,000	$ 3.77	(2)	$ 1.3	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
October 16, 2025	Shares	50,000	$ 3.85	(2)	$ 0.2	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
October 20, 2025	Shares	29,885,057	$ 4.35		$ 130.0	Public equity offering
December 10, 2025	Shares	100,000	$ 2.66	(2)	$ 0.2	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
December 12, 2025	Shares	100,000	$ 2.66	(2)	$ 0.2	Exercise of CAD-denominated stock options
December 18, 2025	Shares	141,108	N/A		Nil	Issued for vesting of RSUs
January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025	Shares	18,146,870	$ 2.27	(3)	$ 41.2	Issued pursuant to the ATM supplement

(1) RSUs and DSUs were granted or settled pursuant to the Company's equity compensation plans and do not have an exercise price.

(2) Stock options were granted and exercised pursuant to the Company's equity compensation plans. Certain options have exercise prices denominated in Canadian dollars. Exercise prices have been translated into U.S. dollars for presentation purposes and gross proceeds from exercises were translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of exercise. Accordingly, the exercise price multiplied by the number of shares exercised may not equal the gross proceeds disclosed.

(3) Represents the average sale price per common share for shares issued pursuant to the Company's ATM equity program.

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Company has issued 685,000 Shares upon the exercise of options at a weighted average exercise price of $2.83. The Company has also issued 2,222,342 Shares at a weighted average issue price of $4.87 pursuant to the ATM supplement. The Company has not issued any additional securities as of the date of this AIF other than as described above.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

As of the date of this AIF, no Shares are held in escrow or subject to a contractual restriction on transfer.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Province or State, Country of Residence and Offices Held

The following table sets forth the name of each of the Company's directors and executive officers, their province or state and country of residence, their position(s) with the Company, their principal occupation during the preceding five years and the date they first became a director of the Company, as applicable. Each director's term will expire immediately prior to the following annual meeting of shareholders.

Name and Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Director Since
David Park Georgia, USA	CEO and Director	Current principal occupation is Chief Executive Officer of the Company.	September 1, 2024
Dr. Andrew Robinson[4] British Columbia, Canada	President, COO and Director	Current principal occupation is Chief Operating Officer of the Company.	June 5, 2017
Salah Gamoudi Texas, USA	CFO	Current principal occupation is Chief Financial Officer of the Company.	N/A
Michael Barman Ontario, Canada	CDO	Current principal occupation is Chief Development Officer of the Company.	N/A
Robert Cross[2][4] British Columbia, Canada	Non-Executive Chairman and Director	Independent investor and Chairman of the Company.	September 4, 2018
Jeffrey Barber[1][2] British Columbia, Canada	Director	Current principal occupation is Chief Financial Officer of a private investment company.	January 23, 2017
Dr. Volker Berl[1][3] New York, USA	Director	Current principal occupation is Managing Partner of New Age Ventures, a venture capital company.	July 20, 2021
Claudia D'Orazio[1][2] British Columbia, Canada	Director	Executive Vice President, People, Technology and Supply Chain for Centerra Gold Inc.	January 16, 2023
Anca Rusu[3][4] Ontario, Canada	Director	Member of the Management Board of RGLNG, Global Infrastructure Partners representative and Board member Moss Lake Partners LP	January 16, 2023
Paul Collins[1][3] Connecticut, USA	Director	Senior advisor at Centerview Partners LLC, Industrial and Chemicals Group	December 10, 2024
Karen Narwold[3][4] South Carolina, USA	Director	Current Board member at Ingevity Corporation and previous Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel at Albemarle Corporation	March 19, 2025

Note:

1. Member of audit committee.
2. Member of the compensation committee.
3. Member of the corporate governance and nominating committee.
4. Member of the health, safety, social, environment committee.

Shareholdings of Directors and Officers

As of the date of this AIF, the Company's directors and executive officers beneficially own, control or direct, directly or indirectly, 7,451,863 Shares.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

None of the Company's directors or executive officers is, as of the date hereof, or was within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that (a) was

subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period or more than 30 consecutive days (a "Cease Trade Order") that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of such issuer, or (b) was subject to a Cease Trade Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

None of the Company's directors or executive officers, nor, to the Company's knowledge, any shareholder holding a sufficient number of the Company's securities to affect materially the control of the Company (a) is, as of the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including ours) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, or (b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of such director, executive officer or shareholder.

None of the Company's directors or executive officers, nor, to the Company's knowledge, any shareholder holding a sufficient number of the Company's securities to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest between the Company and any of the Company's directors or officers. However, certain of the Company's directors and officers are directors, officers and/or shareholders of other private and publicly listed companies, including companies that engage in mineral exploration and development and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties to the Company and their duties to such other companies. All such conflicts will be dealt with pursuant to the provisions of the applicable corporate legislation and the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors, a director affected by the conflict must disclose the nature and extent of his interest and abstain from voting for or against matters concerning the matter in respect of which the conflict arises. Directors and executive officers are required to disclose any conflicts or potential conflicts to the Board as soon as they become aware of them. See "Risk Factors – Conflicts of Interest".

PROMOTERS

During the previous two most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, no person or company has been a promoter of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Composition of the Audit Committee

The current members of the audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") are Claudia D'Orazio, Volker Berl, Jeffrey Barber and Paul Collins, all of whom are independent and all of whom are financially literate as defined by National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110").

Relevant Education and Experience

All members of the Audit Committee hold professional accounting designations and have been involved in enterprises which publicly report financial results, each of which requires a working understanding of, and ability to analyze and assess, financial information (including financial statements).

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

During the most recently completed financial year, the Company has not relied on certain exemptions set out in NI 52-110, namely section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), section 3.2 (Initial Public Offerings), section 3.4 (Events Outside

Control of Members), section 3.5 (Death, Disability or Resignation of Audit Committee Member) or an exemption, in whole or in part, in Part 8 (Exemptions).

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial period was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee charter, attached as Schedule "A", provides for the Audit Committee to establish the auditors' fees. Such fees have been based upon the complexity of the matters in question and the time incurred by the auditors. Management of the Company believes that the fees negotiated in the past with the auditors of the Company were reasonable in the circumstances and would be comparable to fees charged by other auditors providing similar services.

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two financial periods for audit fees are as follows:

Financial Period Ended	Audit Fees[1]	Audit-Related Fees[2]	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
December 31, 2025	$ 189,156	$ 108,386	$ —	$ —
December 31, 2024	$ 307,141	$ 35,393	$ —	$ —

Notes:

1."Audit fees" include aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in each of the last two financial fiscal periods for audits and reviews.

2."Audit-related fees" consist of fees for comfort letters and related services provided in connection with regulatory filings and financings.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Other than disclosed elsewhere in this AIF, there are no material legal proceedings or regulatory actions to which the Company is a party, or to which it has been a party since its incorporation, or of which any property of the Company is or has been the subject matter of, since the beginning of the financial year ended December 31, 2025, and the Company is not aware of any such proceedings to be contemplated. There have been no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to provincial or territorial securities legislation or by any securities regulatory authority, and the Company has not entered into any settlement agreements before a court relating to provincial or territorial securities legislation or with any securities regulatory authority since its incorporation. See "Risk Factors – Legal and Litigation".

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than disclosed elsewhere in this AIF, no director, senior officer or principal shareholder of the Company and no associate or affiliate of the foregoing have had a material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction in which the Company has participated within the three-year period prior to the date of this AIF, or will have any material interest in any proposed transaction, which has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Auditors

The Company's auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants ("PwC") having an address at 250 Howe St., Suite 1400, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3S7. PwC was first appointed on October 18, 2022.

Transfer Agents, Registrars or Other Agents

The transfer agent and registrar for the Shares in Canada is TSX Trust Company, at its principal office in Vancouver, British Columbia.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

As of the date of this AIF, the following agreements are reasonably regarded as being material to the Company:

- The subscription agreement entered into between the Company and Koch Strategic Platforms on December 1, 2021 pursuant to a direct private placement (the "Subscription Agreement").
- MIPSA. See "Description of the Business – Economic Dependence".
- Underwriting Agreement. See "General Developments of the Business – Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025".
- Offtake Agreement. See "General Developments of the Business – Subsequent Events to December 31, 2025".

Copies of the Subscription Agreement, MIPSA, Underwriting Agreement and Offtake Agreement are available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Interest of Qualified Person and Technical Reports

Certain scientific and technical information with respect to the South West Arkansas Project contained in this AIF has been taken from the South West Arkansas DFS, a copy of which is available on the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. Patricio Pinto Gallardo, C.P. R.M. of Ausenco Chile Ltda., Aleksandar Spasojevic, P.Eng. of Ausenco Engineering Canada ULC, Randal M. Brush, P.E. and Robert E. Williams, Jr., P.G., CPG of Haas & Cobb Petroleum Consultants, Thomas Wynn Rogers, Jr., P.E. of Hunt, Guillot & Associates, LLC and Richard DeLong, P.G. of Trinity Consultants Inc. have acted as QPs under NI 43-101 in connection with the South West Arkansas DFS. All such QPs have reviewed and approved the information related to the South West Arkansas Project contained in this AIF.

Certain scientific and technical information with respect to the Franklin Project contained in this AIF has been taken from the Franklin Technical Report, a copy of which is available on the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. Abinash Moharana, SME of WSP USA Inc., Marek Dworzanowski, EUR ING, C.Eng. and Randal M. Brush, P.E. and Robert E. Williams, Jr., P.G., CPG of Haas & Cobb Petroleum Consultants have acted as QPs under NI 43-101 in connection with the

Franklin Technical Report. All such QPs have reviewed and approved the information related to the Franklin Project contained in this AIF.

None of the above-mentioned experts nor any director, officer, partner, or employee thereof, as applicable, received or has received a direct or indirect interest in the Company's property or of any of the Company's associates or affiliates. As of the date hereof, such persons, and the directors, officers, partners and employees, as applicable, of each of the experts beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, less than one percent (1%) of the securities of the Company and they did not receive any direct or indirect interest in any securities of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company in connection with the preparation of such report. None of such persons, or any director, officer or employee, as applicable, of any such companies or partnerships, is currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

All other scientific and technical information in this AIF has been reviewed and approved by Stephen Ross, P. Geo., Vice President, Resource Development of the Company, who is a QP under NI 43-101. Mr. Ross is not independent of the Company as he is the Vice President, Resource Development of the Company. As of the date hereof, Mr. Ross holds 275,000 Shares and 172,730 Options.

Independent Auditors

The Company’s independent registered public accounting firm is PwC, who have issued a Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated March 27, 2026 in respect to the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and June 30, 2024, and for the year ended December 31, 2025, for the six-month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and for the year ended June 30, 2024. PwC has advised that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada, including the CPABC Code of Professional Conduct and any applicable legislation or regulations, as well as the rules of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) on auditor independence.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Additional information including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans and a statement as to the interest of insiders in material transactions, was contained in the management proxy circular for the annual general and special meeting of shareholders held on July 16, 2025. Additional financial information is provided in the audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the most recent year-end. The foregoing additional information is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca under the Company's profile.

Schedule "A"
Audit Committee Charter

PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the "Committee") is a committee of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") charged with oversight of financial reporting as well as related disclosure, internal controls, regulatory compliance and risk management functions.

COMPOSITION

The Committee shall be composed of no fewer than three directors, all of whom shall be independent directors of the Company, within the meaning of section 1.4 of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*, and who otherwise satisfy the laws governing the Company and the experience requirements of securities law, stock exchanges and any other regulatory requirements.

The Committee members shall be appointed by the Board annually and serve at the pleasure of the Board, and the Board may at any time remove or replace any member of the Committee and may fill any vacancy with another Board member, as required. A Committee member shall cease to be a member of the Committee upon ceasing to be a director of the Company. The Board shall appoint a chair (the "Chair") and a secretary from among the Committee members.

QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

Each member of the Committee must be financially literate, meaning that the director has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present the breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

At least one member of the Committee shall be a 'financial expert' within the meaning of Applicable Laws. The financial expert should have the following competencies:

- An understanding of financial statements and accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;
- The ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;
- Experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity comparable to the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;
- An understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and
- An understanding of audit committee functions.

RISK OVERSIGHT

In addition to the specific responsibilities enumerated below, the Committee shall be responsible for reviewing financial risks of the business and overseeing the implementation and evaluation of appropriate risk management practices. This will involve inquiring with management regarding how financial risks are managed and seeking opinions from management and the independent auditor regarding the adequacy of risk mitigation strategies.

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to such other duties as may be delegated by the Board, the Committee shall:

1. *Financial Statements*: Review the Company's interim and annual financial statements, MD&A and related press releases, as well as disclosure documents and statutory reports including such information and recommend Board approval of such documents. Review status of significant accounting estimates and judgments implemented in connection with the financial report of the Company.

2. *Variances*: Obtain explanations from management for significant variances between comparative reporting periods and question management and the independent auditor regarding any significant financial reporting issues raised during the fiscal period and the method of resolution.

3.Internal Controls: Inquire as to the adequacy of the Company's system of internal controls and review periodic reports from management regarding internal controls, which should include an assessment of risk with respect to financial reporting.

4.Auditor: Recommend Board approval for the appointment of the Company's independent auditor. Oversee the work of the independent auditor and evaluate their performance; ensure the objectivity and independence of the auditor; ensure that the independent auditor reports directly to the Committee; review and approve the independent auditor's plans for the annual audit and interim review engagements including the total estimate cost of each; and ensure that any disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting are resolved.

5.Non-audit Services: Approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided to the Company and its subsidiaries by the independent auditor. The Chair of the Committee may pre-approve such services on behalf of the Committee provided that such approvals are presented at the Committee meeting following such pre-approval. In order to obtain pre-approval, management should detail the work to be performed by the independent auditor and obtain the assurance from the independent auditor that the proposed work will not impair their independence.

Certain *de minimis* non-audit services will satisfy the pre-approval requirement provided:

•the aggregate amount of all these non-audit services that were not pre-approved is reasonably expected to constitute no more that 5% of the total audit fees paid by the Company and its subsidiaries to the independent auditor during the fiscal year in which the services are provided;

•the Company or its subsidiaries, did not recognize the services as non-audit services at the time of the engagement; and

•the services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved prior to the completion of the annual audit.

6.Whistleblower: Oversee the Company's whistleblower program that provides an opportunity for confidential and anonymous submissions of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and other potential violations of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

7.Hiring: Review and approve the Company's policies regarding the hiring of current and past partners and employees of the Company's present or former independent auditor.

8.Going Concern: Review management's assessment of the Company as a going concern, including the long-term viability of the business model implemented by management.

9.Legal Compliance: Review with legal counsel the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as inquiries received from regulators and governmental agencies, to the extent they have a material impact on the financial reporting of the Company.

10.Reporting: Report to the Board on a quarterly basis on the proceedings of Committee meetings.

11.Mandate: Annually review the Committee's mandate and assess the Committee's functioning and performance relative to the requirements set out within this charter.

CHAIRMAN RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chairman of the Committee shall:

1.Convene and preside over Committee meetings and ensure they are conducted in an efficient, effective and focused manner.

2.Oversee management with the preparation of an agenda and ensure that meeting materials are prepared and disseminated in a timely manner.

3.Ensure that the Committee has sufficient time and information to make informed decisions.

4.Provide leadership to the Committee and management with respect to matters covered by this charter.

5.Provide continuing education opportunities for all members of the Committee to enhance their expertise and competencies with finance and accounting.

AUTHORITY

The Committee has authority to:

1. Appoint, compensate, and oversee the work of any registered public accounting firm retained by the Company.
2. Conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within its scope of responsibility, including with respect to whistleblower submissions.
3. Retain, at the Company's expense, independent legal, accounting or other advisors to assist the Committee in carrying out its duties or to assist in the conduct of an investigation.
4. Meet with management, the independent auditor and other advisors, as necessary.
5. Obtain full access to the books, records, facilities and personnel of the Company and its subsidiaries.
6. Call a meeting of the Board to consider any matter of concern to the Committee.

MEETINGS

The Committee shall meet as often as it deems necessary, but not less frequently than quarterly. A quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings shall be a majority of members. Decisions shall be made by an affirmative vote of the majority of members in attendance and the Committee Chair shall not have a deciding or casting vote.

An in-camera session of independent directors shall take place at least quarterly. The Committee may also request to meet separately with management, internal auditors, independent auditors or other advisors. Meeting minutes shall be recorded and maintained, as directed by the Chair of the Committee.

Exhibit 99.2



Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025,
THE SIX MONTH FISCAL PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
AND THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

INTRODUCTION

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") was prepared by management based on information available as of March 27, 2026, and relates to the financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024. Past performance may not be indicative of future performance. This MD&A should be reviewed in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). On November 18, 2024, during the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we changed our fiscal year end from June 30 to December 31. Our transition period is the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024.

All dollar figures are expressed in United States Dollars ("USD") unless otherwise noted.

References in this MD&A to "Standard Lithium", "we", "our" and "us" mean Standard Lithium Ltd.

Additional information, including our annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "AIF"), is available under our SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Unless indicated, additional external information, and documents referenced within this MD&A, do not form part of this MD&A.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Except for statements of historical fact, this MD&A contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking information"). The forward-looking information relates to future events or our future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking information. Information concerning mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates also may be deemed to be forward-looking information in that it reflects a prediction of mineralization that would be encountered if a mineral deposit were developed and mined. Forward-looking information generally can be identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "would" "project", "predict", "propose", "potential", "target", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe", "scheduled", "implement" and similar words or expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking information, including, without limitation, with respect to the following matters or our expectations relating to such matters: our planned exploration, research and development programs (including, but not limited to, plans and expectations regarding advancement, testing and operation of the lithium extraction at our direct lithium extraction ("DLE") demonstration plant (the "Demonstration Plant"); commercial opportunities for lithium products; timing and delivery of studies; filing of technical reports; expected results of exploration; accuracy of mineral or resource exploration activity; ability to secure further leasehold positions and perform further exploration drilling; accuracy of mineral reserves or mineral resources estimates, including the ability to develop and realize such estimates; whether mineral resources will ever be developed into mineral reserves, and information and underlying assumptions related thereto; our budget estimates and expected expenditures on our properties; anticipated timelines for a Final Investment Decision and production at the South West Arkansas project; regulatory or government requirements or approvals; the reliability of third party information; continued existence and success of any joint ventures; continued access to mineral properties or infrastructure; payments and share issuances pursuant to property agreements; intended use of the proceeds of the underwritten public offering (the "Public Offering") of 29,885,057 common shares; fluctuations in the market for lithium and its derivatives; expected timing of the expenditures; performance of our business and operations; changes in exploration costs and government regulation in Canada and the United States ("U.S."); competition for, among other things, capital, customers, acquisitions, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; our funding requirements and ability to raise capital; geopolitical instability; war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine); and other factors or information.

Forward-looking information does not take into account the effect of transactions or other items announced or occurring after the statements are made. Forward-looking information is based upon a number of expectations and assumptions and

is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information. With respect to forward-looking information listed above, we have made assumptions regarding, among other things: current technological trends; ability to fund, advance and develop our properties; our ability to operate in a safe and effective manner; uncertainties with respect to receiving, and maintaining, mining, exploration, environmental and other permits; impacts of changes in current and future trade agreements, legislation, regulations, import tariffs and other similar trade barriers, increases in geo-political tension and tension with respect to lithium, pricing and demand for lithium, including that such demand is supported by growth in the energy security and storage market and the electric vehicle market; impact of increasing competition; commodity prices, currency rates, interest rates and general economic conditions; the legislative, regulatory and community environments in the jurisdictions where we operate; impact of unknown financial contingencies; continued existence and success of joint ventures; market prices for lithium products; budgets and estimates of capital and operating costs; estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves; reliability of technical data; the ability to negotiate access agreements on commercially reasonable terms, anticipated timing and results of operation and development; inflation; and the impacts of war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine) on us and our business. Although we believe that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these assumptions and expectations will prove to be correct. Since forward-looking information inherently involves risks and uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such information.

Forward-looking statements and forward-looking information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Such factors include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions in Canada, the United States and globally; industry conditions, including the state of the energy security and storage market and the electric vehicle market; governmental regulation of the mining industry, including environmental regulation and permitting; geological, technical and drilling problems; unanticipated operating events; negotiation of commercial access agreements; competition for and/or inability to retain drilling rigs and other services; inability to obtain capital, undeveloped lands, skilled personnel, equipment and inputs; inability to secure customer offtake agreements on economically favorable terms; reliance on third parties; potential or ongoing joint ventures; availability of capital on acceptable terms; the need to obtain required regulatory approvals; uncertainties associated with estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves, including the assumptions underlying such estimates and whether mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves; uncertainties in estimating capital and operating costs, cash flows and other project economics; environmental liabilities and other risks inherent in mineral extraction operations; health and safety risks; unknown financial contingencies, including litigation costs; unanticipated results of exploration activities; unpredictable weather conditions; delays in preparing technical studies, including a pre-feasibility study for the Franklin Project in the northeast region of Texas (the "Franklin Project"); inability to generate profitable operations; restrictive covenants in debt instruments; lack of additional financing on acceptable terms; intellectual property risks; stock market volatility; commodity price volatility; inflation; risks related to war (such as U.S. military intervention in Iran and Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and geopolitical instability; changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the mining industry; conflicts of interest; dependency on key personnel; and fluctuations in currency and interest rates, as well as the risks discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "AIF").

Although we have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. All forward-looking information in this MD&A speaks as of the date of this MD&A. We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. All forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. Additional information about these assumptions and risks and uncertainties is contained in our filings with securities regulators, including our most recent AIF, which are available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

CAUTIONARY NOTES TO U.S. INVESTORS CONCERNING RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of the securities laws in effect in the U.S. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve", "inferred mineral resources," "indicated mineral resources," "measured mineral resources" and "mineral resources" used or referenced in this MD&A are Canadian mineral disclosure terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") under the guidelines set out in the 2014 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines, May 2014 (the "CIM Standards"). The CIM Standards differ from the mineral property disclosure requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in Regulation S-K Subpart 1300 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As a foreign private issuer that is eligible to file reports with the SEC pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system, we are not required to provide disclosure on our mineral properties under the SEC Modernization Rules and will continue to provide disclosure under NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards. Accordingly, our disclosure of mineralization and other technical information may differ significantly from the information that would be disclosed had we prepared the information under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules.

SUMMARY OF STANDARD LITHIUM'S BUSINESS

We are a near-commercial lithium company focused on the sustainable development of a portfolio of lithium-brine bearing properties in the U.S. We prioritize brine projects characterized by high-grade resources, robust existing local infrastructure, available skilled labor, and streamlined permitting. We aim to achieve sustainable, commercial-scale lithium production via the application of scalable and fully integrated DLE and purification processes. Recognized as a critical mineral by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") and Department of War, lithium holds strategic importance for energy security, the rapidly expanding energy storage sector, including standby power solutions, and electric vehicles.

Our primary focus is on projects within the Smackover Formation in southern Arkansas and in East Texas: the resource development project in southwest Arkansas (the "South West Arkansas Project") and the development of prospective lithium brine areas within the Smackover Formation in East Texas, which includes the Franklin Project (the "East Texas Properties"). The South West Arkansas Project is strategically located in the Smackover Formation in southern Arkansas, a region with a long-standing and established industry of mineral extraction from brine.

The South West Arkansas Project is held through SWA Lithium Financing, LLC ("SWA Lithium"), and the East Texas Properties are held through Texas Lithium Financing, LLC ("Texas Lithium"). Each entity forms part of Smackover Lithium ("Smackover Lithium"), our joint venture with Equinor TDI Holdings LLC and certain of its subsidiaries ("Equinor"), in which Standard Lithium holds a 55% ownership interest and Equinor holds a 45% ownership interest.

CORPORATE SUMMARY

We were incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on August 14, 1998, and were continued under the Canadian Business Corporations Act on December 1, 2016. Our principal operations are comprised of exploration for and development of lithium brine properties in the U.S. We also have significant investments in joint venture arrangements for the exploration, evaluation and development of lithium brine production facilities. Our corporate office address and principal place of business is Suite 1625, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3C9. Our common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") and NYSE American, LLC under the symbol "SLI".

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR-END

On November 18, 2024, we changed our fiscal year-end from June 30 to December 31. The decision to change the fiscal year-end to a calendar year-end was to align our reporting cycle more closely with how we manage our business. This MD&A includes our financial results for the period from July 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, which it refers to as the "six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024." Following the transition period, we have filed an annual report for each twelve-month period ended December 31 of each year beginning with December 31, 2025.

CHANGE IN PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Effective July 1, 2024, we changed our presentation currency from Canadian Dollars ("CAD") to USD due to our most significant assets and liabilities being denominated in USD and for consistency with peer companies in the lithium exploration, production, and mining industries in North America. This change in presentation currency has been applied retrospectively. As of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and all prior periods, our reporting currency was CAD as described in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of June 30, 2024. The currency remeasurement of our results applied the International Accounting Standards ("IAS") transitional rules. The amounts reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of June 30, 2024 in USD are based on the closing exchange rate on June 30, 2024 and the amounts reported in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the year ended June 30, 2024 in USD are based on the average rate for the same period. The accounting policy used to translate equity items prior to June 30, 2024, was to use the historical rate for each equity transaction that occurred to translate the historical amounts.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

•On December 9, 2025, Smackover Lithium announced that it had received expressions of interest from three Export Credit Agencies ("ECAs"), including the Export-Import Bank of the United States and Export Finance Norway, for over $1 billion in potential senior secured project debt to support development of Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project. The joint venture is pursuing a project financing package of up to $1.1 billion, expected to include ECA-supported debt and commercial bank financing. These expressions of interest are non-binding and subject to customary due diligence, credit approvals and negotiation of definitive documentation.

•On November 5, 2025, we filed a technical report for the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate at the Franklin Project, which is the initial project within the East Texas Properties, titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated effective September 24, 2025 (the "Franklin Technical Report") available on our profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

•On October 30, 2025, the Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission ("AOGC") approved Smackover Lithium's integration application for the Reynolds Unit, a key de-risking step providing certainty on the resource underpinning the South West Arkansas Project.

•On October 20, 2025, we closed a Public Offering of 29,885,057 common shares at a price of $4.35 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $130.0 million. Proceeds of the Public Offering are intended to be used to fund capital expenditures at the South West Arkansas Project and East Texas Properties, including the Franklin Project, working capital, and general corporate purposes.

•On October 14, 2025, we filed the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") for our South West Arkansas Project titled "South West Arkansas Project 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study, Arkansas, United States" available on our profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

•On September 24, 2025, we announced a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project, within the East Texas Properties. The resource comprises approximately 2.2 million metric tons of lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") at an average concentration of 668 mg/L lithium, 15.4 million metric tons of potash and 2.6 million metric tons of bromide.

•On September 16, 2025, Aquatech International LLC ("Aquatech") announced the acquisition of the Koch Technology Solutions' ("KTS") direct lithium extraction business, including the Li-Pro™ technology used in our demonstration activities and planned for use in the South West Arkansas Project. As a result of the transaction, Aquatech has assumed KTS' role under existing arrangements with us with no material changes to underlying terms.

•On September 3, 2025, Smackover Lithium announced the highlights of a DFS for its South West Arkansas Project. The study confirms an estimated operating life of more than 20 years, supported by a measured and indicated resource of 1.18 million metric tons LCE and proven and probable reserves of 709,000 metric tons LCE. The South West Arkansas Project is designed to produce approximately 22,500 metric tons per year of battery-quality lithium carbonate.

•On August 8, 2025, we filed a prospectus supplement to the Base Shelf, establishing an "at-the-market" equity offering program (the "Current ATM Program") to issue and sell up to $50 million in common shares, from time to time.

•On July 30, 2025, we filed a final short form base shelf prospectus (the "Base Shelf") with the securities commissions in each of the provinces and territories of Canada and a corresponding shelf registration statement on Form F-10 with the SEC allowing for the future issuance, from time to time, of up to $1 billion of our securities.

•On July 15, 2025, we announced that sampling from the Lester Well, located in the South West Arkansas Project area, yielded the highest lithium concentration recorded to date within the South West Arkansas Project — 616 mg/L of lithium in brine. The average lithium concentration from the three brine samples was 582 mg/L.

•On June 3, 2025, we announced a collaboration with Telescope Innovations Corp. ("Telescope") to advance the development of low-temperature lithium sulfide synthesis for potential application in next-generation solid-state battery technologies.

•On May 29, 2025, the AOGC approved Smackover Lithium's brine royalty application, originally submitted on May 6, 2025, for the Reynolds Unit, marking a key step in establishing the regulatory and financial framework for South West Arkansas Project Phase 1 development.

•On April 24, 2025, the AOGC unanimously approved the formation of the Reynolds Unit, a key milestone enabling Phase 1 brine production activities within the South West Arkansas Project area.

•On April 21, 2025, the South West Arkansas Project, held through Smackover Lithium, was designated as a Priority Critical Mineral Project under Executive Order 14241 – Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production. This designation facilitates streamlined permitting through inclusion on the U.S. Federal Permitting Dashboard and reinforces the project's strategic significance to U.S. domestic lithium supply chains.

•On March 28, 2025, SWA Lithium received its first DOE reimbursement of $2.7 million.

•On January 16, 2025, we announced that SWA Lithium finalized the $225 million grant from the DOE to support construction of Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project. The grant will be received over the pre-construction period through commissioning and start-up of the new facility as reimbursement for capital expenditures. The grant, while not conditional, may be subject to changes in legislation, executive orders or other decision-making powers of the current U.S. administration.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

•On March 16, 2026, we announced the engagements of The Walsh Group, LLC, led by its Principal General Robert S. Walsh, USMC (Ret.) and Global Mineral Strategies, led by its Managing Director, Mr. Gary Stanley, as strategic advisors.

•On March 9, 2026, we announced that Smackover Lithium entered into a binding offtake agreement with Trafigura Trading LLC ("Trafigura") for the purchase by Trafigura of battery-grade lithium carbonate to be produced from the South West Arkansas Project. Pursuant to the agreement, Trafigura is expected to purchase up to 8,000 tons per year of lithium carbonate over a 10-year term commencing upon commercial production.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

We currently have the following material projects:

South West Arkansas Project

The South West Arkansas Project is being developed in partnership with Equinor, a multi-national energy company, encompasses approximately 30,000 net mineral acres of brine leases and is a key project in our portfolio due to its scale and the quality of its lithium-brine resource. SWA Lithium completed a DFS in October of 2025 for the South West Arkansas Project after finalizing a Front-End Engineering Study ("FEED"). Construction is expected to commence in 2026, shortly after a Final Investment Decision ("FID"), and take approximately two to three years to construct and commission. Please refer to the technical report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study,

Arkansas, United States" dated effective September 3, 2025, as filed on October 14, 2025 on our SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov for further information with respect to the DFS of the South West Arkansas Project.

Franklin Project within the East Texas Properties

The Franklin Project, located within our broader East Texas Properties, is currently the only material project within our East Texas portfolio with a defined mineral resource estimate. On September 24, 2025, Smackover Lithium, announced a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project in East Texas. The Franklin Project comprises approximately 2.2 million metric tons of LCE at an average lithium concentration of 668 mg/L, together with significant bromide and potash by-products. The Franklin Project represents the first step in advancing the Smackover Lithium's East Texas development strategy, which targets scalable lithium chemical production through phased expansion.

The Franklin Project forms part of a larger land position referred to as the East Texas Properties, where we, in partnership with Equinor, are acquiring mineral rights and conducting exploration for prospective lithium brine resources. The East Texas Properties are held through Texas Lithium as part of Smackover Lithium. Exploration drilling and testing results published in October 2023 from certain areas within the East Texas Properties demonstrated average lithium concentrations of 644 mg/L, with a highest concentration of 806 mg/L, highlighting the potential for globally significant lithium resource concentrations in the areas being explored.

While the Franklin Project represents the current focus of technical disclosure and resource definition within the East Texas Properties, we plan to continue securing additional mineral leasehold positions and conducting further exploration, development and de-risking programs across the broader East Texas land position.

Please refer to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated effective September 24, 2025, as filed on November 5, 2025 on our SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov for further information with respect to the Franklin Technical Report.

Other Projects

Lanxess Property Project

The Company historically pursued a project in southern Arkansas at the LANXESS Corporation ("LANXESS") South facility near El Dorado, Arkansas (the "Lanxess Property Project"). The Lanxess Property Project was centered on the development of the first phase of the project (the "Lanxess 1A Project"). Development was governed by an amended and restated memorandum of understanding dated February 23, 2022 with LANXESS which was terminated by mutual agreement in 2025.

As a result of these discussions and negotiations, on January 12, 2026, we entered into a site services agreement, effective on January 1, 2026, that will allow us to maintain the operations of our Demonstration Plant, but we did not enter into a new amended and restated memorandum of understanding or other agreement that would serve to advance the Lanxess 1A Project. We have refocused our capital allocation and management plans towards the development of our South West Arkansas Project, as well as our Franklin Project and other potential projects within the East Texas Properties. As such, we are no longer pursuing the development of the Lanxess Property Project, including the Lanxess 1A Project, at this time. Therefore, we determined that as of December 31, 2025, the Lanxess Property Project ceased to be considered a material property and identified indicators of impairment. We estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and have recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result.

Demonstration Plant

We continue to successfully operate an industrial-scale DLE Demonstration Plant near the Lanxess 1A Project site. The Demonstration Plant has been in operation for approximately six years and serves as both a testing and optimization facility, as well as a training facility for future potential operators at our South West Arkansas and East Texas Properties. Activities

at the Demonstration Plant are governed by a site services agreement, which was renewed on January 12, 2026, effective January 1, 2026.

California Properties

We have further interests in certain mineral leases and option agreements in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County, California (the "California Properties").

During the six-month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we reassessed our development plans and determined to refocus our capital allocation and management plans towards the development of our South West Arkansas Project, as well as our Franklin Project and other potential projects within the East Texas Properties. As a result, no further expenditures were budgeted for the California Properties. The related assets were assessed for impairment, and the recoverable amount was determined to be nil. Accordingly, we recognized impairment charges of $19.7 million in respect of the California Properties. No additional impairment charges were recognized in the year ended December 31, 2025, and the California Properties are not currently being advanced.

ENVIRONMENTAL

We are firmly committed to the responsible production of sustainable lithium chemicals, essential for critical minerals security, energy storage system development, and electric vehicle manufacturing. Our project selection process underscores this dedication, opting, where feasible, to use existing infrastructure, roads, rail, water, and power within well-established industrial areas with a history of timber harvesting, oil, gas, and brine industries. Implementing DLE technology is aimed at ensuring an environmentally responsible approach, offering a reduced surface footprint and environmental impacts when compared to traditional evaporation pond methods and hard-rock lithium mining operations.

Beyond our main operations, our environmental ethos is also evident. In September 2021, our collaboration with Aqualung Carbon Capture AS ("Aqualung") marked a significant step in advancing carbon capture technology. This partnership solidified in May 2022 when we made an investment in Aqualung. This was followed by a master service agreement with Telescope, signaling our intent to further investigate the possible applications of captured carbon dioxide (CO_2) in various chemical processes, emphasizing our forward-thinking approach to environmental sustainability.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

We remain committed to supporting communities as a central element of our operations. In support of the communities surrounding the South West Arkansas Project, our initiatives include participating in STEM events with local school districts, supporting local non-profits and charities, and collaborating with LiTHIUM LEARNS and LiTHIUM WORKS on workforce development, technical training and education initiatives related to the lithium industry in the South Arkansas region. Additionally, we have taken part in music festivals, holiday events, and Independence Day celebrations. These initiatives reflect our ongoing dedication to fostering positive relationships and contributing to the cultural and social vitality of the regions in which we operate.

To further support local workforce development, we have established partnerships with educational institutions such as South Arkansas College, Southern Arkansas University, and the University of Arkansas Hope-Texarkana. These collaborations aim to enhance training programs that prepare community members for specialized roles within our projects. Currently, we employ 33 staff members in South Arkansas, including engineers, operators, technicians, and administrative staff, predominantly from nearby communities. This strategy emphasizes our commitment to local employment and economic development.

In support of the communities surrounding our operations in East Texas, initiatives include contributions to local non-profits and charities. Efforts are focused on engaging local stakeholders and ensuring that the benefits of our projects are shared with the surrounding communities. We have remained actively engaged with county judges and city officials in the surrounding areas to provide updates on project activities and to foster open communication. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we joined the Franklin County and Sulphur Springs Chambers of Commerce and presented at the August Mt. Vernon Rotary Club meeting to provide an update on our activities.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Steve Ross, P. Geol., VP Resource Development, who is a "qualified person" as defined in NI 43-101.

SHARE ISSUANCES

Year ended December 31, 2025

Public Offering

On October 20, 2025, we closed the Public Offering of 29,885,057 common shares at a price $4.35 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $130.0 million, and net proceeds of approximately $122.2 million, post commission.

ATM Share Issuances

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we issued a total of 3,508,910 common shares under the Current ATM Program which superseded our previous ATM (the "Previous ATM Program") at an average price of $3.88 for gross and net proceeds of $13.6 million and $13.3 million, respectively. This includes 45,500 common shares for which trades were executed on or before December 31, 2025 but settled subsequent to period end, generating gross and net proceeds of $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively. The related receivable is presented within Other current assets and receivables on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we issued a total of 14,637,960 common shares, under the Previous ATM Program at an average price of $1.88, per share. Gross and net proceeds provided were $27.6 million and $26.9 million, respectively.

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, we issued 2,222,342 common shares at an average price of $4.87 per share, respectively, under the Current ATM Program, providing gross and net proceeds of $10.8 million and $10.6 million, respectively.

Other Share Issuances

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we issued a total of 1,250,000 common shares for the exercise of Options and received proceeds of $2.9 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 933,740 common shares were issued upon the conversion of deferred share units ("DSUs").

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 717,221 common shares were issued upon the vesting of restricted share units ("RSUs").

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, we issued a total of 685,000 common shares for the exercise of Options and received proceeds of $1.8 million.

Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024

ATM Share Issuances

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we issued a total of 3,551,390 common shares at an average price of $1.86 per share, under the Previous ATM Program, providing gross and net proceeds of $6.6 million and $6.4 million, respectively.

Other Share Issuances

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we issued a total of 450,000 common shares for the exercise of Options and received proceeds of $0.5 million.

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024,189,370 common shares were issued upon the conversion of DSUs.

On July 23, 2024, we signed an agreement with an arms-length third-party advisor to settle a fee of $0.8 million in consideration for the issuance of 666,667 common shares at a deemed price of $1.20 per common share. The consultant was subsequently appointed as a member of executive management. Services provided were advisory in nature and did not assume management responsibilities.

Year ended June 30, 2024

ATM Share Issuances

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we issued a total of 10,613,059 common shares at an average price of $1.49 per share, under the Previous ATM program, providing gross and net proceeds of $15.8 million and $15.4 million, respectively.

Other Share Issuances

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we issued a total of 550,000 common shares for the exercise of Options and received proceeds of $0.6 million.

EQUITY GRANTS

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we granted 2,806,452 options, 1,463,192 restricted share units, and 501,856 deferred share units to employees, directors and management of Standard Lithium.

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we granted 3,927,246 options, 1,780,614 restricted share units and 623,975 deferred share units to employees, directors and management of Standard Lithium. Included in the options granted above are 2,000,000 options granted to a corporation controlled by one of our officers. These Options were designated as a replacement for 1,000,000 options previously granted to the officer on September 25, 2023.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we granted 1,850,000 options to an advisor, a consultant and an employee of Standard Lithium.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table contains a summary of our financial results for each of the three most recently completed financial fiscal periods, as reported under IFRS Accounting Standards in U.S. dollars (in thousands), except per share amounts:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended Dember 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Total assets	$ 386,516	$ 259,496	$ 287,291
Working capital[(1)]	$ 147,601	$ 27,533	$ 28,919
Total non-current liabilities	$ 22,472	$ 25,667	$ 26,312
Net (loss) income	$ (48,398)	$ (29,511)	$ 105,801
(Loss) earnings per share			
Basic	$ (0.23)	$ (0.16)	$ 0.60
Diluted	$ (0.23)	$ (0.16)	$ 0.59

(1)Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of Three Months Ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands).

	Three months ended December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Expenses		
General and administrative	$ 2,942	$ 2,661
Demonstration Plant operations	1,369	799
Management and directors' fees	726	391
Share-based compensation	1,501	1,197
Separation benefits	52	547
Other	7	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	2,964	(402)
Loss from operations	9,561	5,193
Impairment expense	(26,468)	(19,676)
Investment loss from Smackover Lithium	(3,189)	(284)
Fair value gain on financial asset – FID	404	(437)
Fair value loss on Investment in Aqualung	(79)	—
Interest and other income	1,128	157
Interest expense	(7)	(12)
Net loss before income taxes	(37,772)	(25,445)
Deferred income tax benefit	**2,027**	**763**
Net loss	**$ (35,745)**	**$ (24,682)**

Revenue

As of December 31, 2025, we have not generated any revenue. We raise capital through the issuance of common shares, debt instruments, non-core assets sales, and other forms of financing.

General and administrative costs

General and administrative costs are associated with our Vancouver, British Columbia corporate head office, the El Dorado office in Arkansas, the Austin office in Texas and related back-office professional and corporate costs.

General and administrative costs were $2.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, as compared to $2.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The $0.2 million, or 11%, increase is primarily driven by an increase in consulting and employee-related expenses associated with expanding our corporate team to support the advancement of SWA Lithium toward a potential FID as well as continued leasehold expansion and project development efforts for our East Texas Properties. While project expenditures are primarily incurred by SWA Lithium, corporate-level resources were expanded to provide managerial strategic, governance and development oversight.

Demonstration Plant operations

Demonstration Plant operating costs relate to personnel, supplies, reagents, site office, utilities, repairs and maintenance, vehicles, waste, disposal and recycling fees, and ongoing testing expenses. Demonstration Plant costs were $1.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and $0.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The $0.6 million, or 71%, increase was driven by higher personnel costs and indirect allocations associated with testing new processes, flowsheet refinement, continual operator training in support of a future potential commercial facility and related managerial oversight during the three months ended December 31, 2025.

Management and directors' fees

Management and directors' fees include salaries, bonuses, benefits and directors' fees to key management personnel. Management and directors' fees were $0.7 million and $0.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and three months ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The $0.3 million, or 86%, increase primarily reflects higher incentive compensation and increased directors' fees associated with additional board members during the period.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation was $1.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to $1.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The $0.3 million, or 25%, increase was primarily related to share-based compensation expense associated with awards granted in 2025.

Separation benefits

Separation benefits were $0.1 million and $0.5 million, respectively, for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Such costs are attributable to severance and contractual termination payments to former executive officers, directors and employees.

Foreign exchange loss (gain)

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, we recorded foreign exchange loss of $3.0 million, compared to a foreign exchange gain of $0.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The change was primarily attributable to foreign exchange remeasurement impacts on U.S. dollar–denominated cash balances held by a Canadian-dollar functional entity, including approximately $122.2 million of net proceeds, post commission, from the Public Offering completed in October 2025. These foreign exchange gains and losses are non-cash in nature and reflect changes in exchange rates during the periods rather than our underlying operating performance.

Impairment expense

Impairment expense was $26.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to $19.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. As discussed in *Project Overview,* on January 12, 2026, we entered into a site services agreement that will allow us to maintain the operations of our Demonstration Plant, but we did not enter into a new memorandum of understanding or other agreement that would serve to advance the Lanxess 1A Project. We have refocused our capital allocation and management plans towards the development of our South West Arkansas Project and our Franklin Project, within the East Texas Properties, and are no longer pursuing the development of the Lanxess Property Project at this time. Therefore, we determined that as of December 31, 2025, there were indicators of impairment and estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and have recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result. On December 31, 2024, we determined there were impairment indicators associated with the California Properties and estimated the recoverable amount for the California Properties to be nil and recognized a $19.7 million impairment expense as a result.

Fair value gain on financial asset - FID

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, we recorded a fair value gain of $0.4 million on our financial asset associated with future payments contingent on reaching FID, compared to a fair value loss of $0.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The increase in fair value is primarily attributable to the passage of time as we progress towards FID, as well as a reduction in the risk weighting of an unsuccessful FID at the South West Arkansas Project. This reflects continued achievement of key de-risking milestones, including the recent completion of the South West Arkansas Project DFS.

Investment loss from Smackover Lithium

For the three months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we recorded investment losses from Smackover Lithium of $3.2 million and $0.3 million, respectively. The $2.9 million increase in investment loss in 2025 reflects our share of net losses

incurred by the equity-accounted investees during the period. The increase was primarily attributable to higher expenditures at SWA Lithium in connection with commercial and financing initiatives, including associated legal and advisory services, as well as increased corporate and administrative support costs as project development activities progressed. Texas Lithium also experienced higher costs during the period, primarily reflecting increased personnel, consulting, and operational support as activities advanced. These expenditures were expensed by the investee in accordance with their accounting policies and are reflected in our share of loss under the equity method of accounting.

Fair value loss on Investment in Aqualung

For the three months ended December 31, 2025, we recorded a fair value loss of $0.1 million resulting from foreign exchange translation effects. There was no such loss recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2024.

Interest and other income

Interest and other income increased to approximately $1.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to approximately $0.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The $0.9 million increase was driven primarily by higher average cash balance during the period, reflecting proceeds from financing activities, and the resultant interest earned on the higher cash balance.

Deferred income tax benefit (expense)

We had a deferred income tax benefit of $2.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and a deferred income tax expense of $0.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The deferred tax impact in both periods primarily reflects the tax effect of the Company’s net loss for the period, together with the deferred tax impact associated with impairment-related temporary differences recognized in each period.

Net loss

We had net loss of $35.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and net loss of $24.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. Net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2025 increased by $11.0 million, or 45%, as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to a $6.8 million increase in impairment expense and a $3.4 million increase in foreign exchange loss.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2025 and the Six Month Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2024

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 (in thousands).

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024
Expenses		
General and administrative	$ 10,614	$ 5,472
Demonstration Plant operations	4,464	1,838
Management and directors' fees	2,216	986
Share-based compensation	6,589	2,091
Separation benefits	152	1,295
Other	25	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	3,329	(316)
Loss from operations	27,389	11,366
Impairment expense	(26,468)	(19,676)
Investment loss from Smackover Lithium	(6,358)	(707)
Fair value gain on financial asset – FID	4,161	1,052
Fair value gain on Investment in Aqualung	2,742	—
Interest and other income	1,857	232
Interest expense	(33)	(27)
Net loss before income taxes	(51,488)	(30,492)
Deferred income tax benefit	**3,090**	**981**
Net loss	**$ (48,398)**	**$ (29,511)**

The variance among costs in the table above is primarily attributable to the full year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the shorter six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. Additional factors are described in each respective heading below.

Revenue

As of December 31, 2025, we have not generated any revenue. We raise capital through the issuance of common shares, debt instruments, non-core assets sales, and other forms of financing.

General and administrative costs

General and administrative costs are associated with our Vancouver, BC corporate head office, the El Dorado office in Arkansas, the Austin office in Texas and related professional and corporate costs.

General and administrative costs were $10.6 million and $5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The $5.1 million, or 94%, increase is primarily a result of the shorter fiscal period.

Demonstration Plant operations

Demonstration Plant operating costs relate to personnel, supplies, reagents, site office, utilities, repairs and maintenance, vehicle, waste, disposal and recycling fees, and ongoing testing. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, Demonstration Plant costs were $4.5 million and $1.8 million, respectively. In addition to the prior shorter fiscal period, the $2.7 million, or 143%, increase was driven by higher personnel costs and indirect allocations associated with testing new processes, flowsheet refinement, continual operator training in support of a future potential commercial facility, and related managerial oversight during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Management and directors' fees

Management and directors' fees include salaries, bonuses, benefits and directors' fees to key management personnel. Management and directors' fees were $2.2 million and $1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The $1.2 million, or 125%, increase is primarily related to the prior shorter fiscal period.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation was $6.6 million and $2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. In addition to the shorter fiscal period, the $4.5 million, or 215%, increase was related to compensation expense recognized for awards granted in 2024 and 2025, and is a reflection of our continued growth as well as a focus on tying compensation for our employees to shareholder value.

Separation benefits

Separation benefits were $0.2 million and $1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. Such costs are attributable to severance and contractual termination payments to our former executive officers, directors and employees.

Foreign exchange loss (gain)

We recorded a foreign exchange loss of $3.3 million and foreign exchange gain of $0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The $3.6 million increase in loss was primarily attributable to foreign exchange remeasurement impacts on U.S. dollar–denominated cash balances held by a Canadian-dollar functional entity, including approximately $122.2 million of net proceeds, post commission, from the Public Offering completed in October 2025. These foreign exchange impacts are non-cash in nature and reflect changes in exchange rates during the periods rather than our underlying operating performance.

Impairment Expense

Impairment expense was $26.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to $19.7 million for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. As discussed in *Project Overview,* on January 12, 2026, we entered into a site services agreement that will allow us to maintain the operations of our Demonstration Plant, but we did not enter into a memorandum of understanding or other agreement that would serve to advance the Lanxess 1A Project. We have refocused our capital allocation and management plans towards the development of our South West Arkansas Project and our Franklin Project, within the East Texas Properties, and are currently no longer pursuing the development of the Lanxess Property Project. Therefore, we determined that as of December 31, 2025, there were indicators of impairment and estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and have recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result. On December 31, 2024, we determined there were impairment indicators associated with the California Properties and estimated the recoverable amount for the California Properties to be nil and recognized a $19.7 million impairment expense as a result.

Investment loss from Smackover Lithium

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we recorded investment losses from our investment in Smackover Lithium of $6.4 million and $0.7 million, respectively. The $5.7 million increase in investment loss is primarily attributable to the inclusion of a full year of activity in 2025, compared to a partial period of six months in 2024. Additionally, the increase in investment loss reflects higher operational activity in Smackover Lithium in 2025, which drove increased administrative support and resources to manage expanded project and corporate functions as Smackover Lithium continues to advance and de-risk the projects. These expenditures were expensed by the investee in accordance with their accounting policies and are reflected in our share of loss under the equity method of accounting.

Fair value gain on financial asset - FID

For the year ended December 31, 2025, we recorded a fair value gain of $4.2 million on our financial asset associated with future payments contingent on reaching FID, compared to a fair value gain of $1.1 million for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. The $3.1 million increase in fair value is primarily attributable to the passage of time as we progress towards FID, as well as a reduction in the risk weighting of an unsuccessful FID at the South West Arkansas Project. This reflects continued achievement of key de-risking milestones, including the recent completion of the DFS.

Fair value gain on Investment in Aqualung

For the year ended December 31, 2025, we recorded a fair value gain of $2.7 million primarily as a result of an equity financing transaction completed by Aqualung in which we did not participate. There was no such gain recorded during the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024.

Interest and other income

We earned $1.9 million and $0.2 million of interest and other income, net of fees from interest earned on cash balances held in savings accounts during the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The increase in interest and other income is primarily attributable to the higher average cash balances during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, resulting in increased interest earned on cash balances.

Deferred income tax benefit

We had deferred income tax benefits of $3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and $1.0 million for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. The deferred income tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 were primarily driven by the loss before income taxes for the periods.

Net loss

We had net loss of $48.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 and net loss of $29.5 million for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 resulted primarily from impairment expense of $26.5 million during the period. Net loss for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 resulted primarily from impairment expense of $19.7 million during the period.

Comparison of the Six Month Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2024 and the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024 (in thousands). The variance among costs in the table below is primarily attributable to the shorter six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the full year ended June 30, 2024. Discussions of the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended June 30, 2024 that are not included below can

be found in Management's Discussion and Analysis *Overall Performance and Results of Operations* for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024.

	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Expenses		
General and administrative	$ 5,472	$ 16,410
Demonstration Plant operations	1,838	7,324
Management and directors' fees	986	2,489
Share-based compensation	2,091	7,937
Separation benefits	1,295	—
Foreign exchange gain	(316)	(639)
Loss from operations	11,366	33,521
Impairment expense	(19,676)	—
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	—	164,099
Investment loss from Smackover Lithium	(707)	(158)
Fair value gain on financial asset – FID	1,052	391
Interest and other income	232	922
Interest expense	(27)	(62)
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(30,492)	131,671
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	**981**	**(25,870)**
Net (loss) income	**$ (29,511)**	**$ 105,801**

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table presents selected unaudited consolidated financial information for the last eight quarters, derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board) applicable to preparation of financial statements under IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting (in thousands, except per share amounts).

Quarter Ended	Total Revenues	Net Income (Loss)	Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Basic	Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Diluted
March 31, 2024	$ —	$ (7,673)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)
June 30, 2024	$ —	$ 128,279	$ 0.70	$ 0.69
September 30, 2024	$ —	$ (4,829)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)
December 31, 2024	$ —	$ (24,682)	$ (0.13)	$ (0.13)
March 31, 2025	$ —	$ (1,550)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
June 30, 2025	$ —	$ (4,982)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)
September 30, 2025	$ —	$ (6,121)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)
December 31, 2025	$ —	$ (35,745)	$ (0.15)	$ (0.15)

Net income (loss) has fluctuated across recent quarters, primarily due to a combination of one-time and non-cash items, including gains from deconsolidation events, fair value adjustments and impairment charges.

In the second quarter of 2024, we reported net income largely driven by a gain on the deconsolidation of subsidiaries and a fair value gain on a financial asset recognized in connection with Equinor acquiring a 45% interest in the Smackover Lithium entities. These gains significantly offset ongoing operating expenses and contributed to a positive earnings result for the quarter.

In contrast, the fourth quarter of 2024 saw a return to a net loss position, primarily attributable to an impairment expense related to our California Properties.

The net loss narrowed again in the first quarter of 2025, supported by a fair value gain recognized on a financial asset following an equity transaction completed by Aqualung in which we did not participate. This gain partially offset development-stage operating costs and helped mitigate the overall loss for the period.

The net loss further increased during the second and third quarters of 2025. During the third quarter of 2025, general and administrative expenses increased as we accelerated activities on our projects, including the completion of the DFS for the South West Arkansas Project and publishing the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project. Additionally, there was a reduction of fair value gain recognized on financial assets associated with the probability of achievement of FID at our South West Arkansas Project given minimal changes in the probability assessment during the quarter.

The net loss further increased during the fourth quarter of 2025, largely attributable to an impairment expense related to our Lanxess Property Project. The non-cash charge reflected a reassessment of the carrying value in light of strategic and capital allocation considerations.

Overall, fluctuations in net income (loss) over these quarters primarily reflect the timing and impact of strategic transactions, fair value accounting adjustments, and asset impairments, rather than changes in core operating performance.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We do not have a mineral property in production and consequently do not receive revenue from the sale of lithium-based products. We currently have no operations that generate cash flow. We have financed our operations primarily through the issuance of common shares. Our continued operations are dependent on our ability to complete sufficient equity, debt or other financings to generate cash flow.

We had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $147.6 million, $27.5 million and $28.9 million, respectively as of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024. Cash at December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024 totaled $152.3 million, $31.2 million and $38.7 million, respectively.

Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (12,646)	(11,994)	(18,080)
Net cash used in investing activities	(29,763)	(2,401)	(2,748)
Net cash provided by financing activities	163,576	6,602	14,702
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(30)	303	(182)
Net change in cash	121,137	(7,490)	(6,308)
Cash, beginning of period	31,177	38,667	44,975
Cash, end of period	**$ 152,314**	**$ 31,177**	**$ 38,667**

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we had a net cash inflow of $121.1 million due primarily from approximately $161.0 million of net proceeds received from the Public Offering and ATM program. This is primarily offset by $29.1 million of capital contributions made to further the development of Smackover Lithium as well as payments made for Demonstration Plant testing and operations and back office support functions.

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, we had a net cash outflow of $7.5 million due primarily from payments made for legal and advisory fees related to the entrance into our Smackover Lithium partnerships with Equinor, engineering and design work to support our use of Li-Pro™ Lithium Selective Sorption DLE technology and the related licensing agreement, Demonstration Plant testing and operations, as well as back office support functions.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, we had a net cash outflow of $6.3 million due primarily from payments made for exploration and evaluation of our South West Arkansas Project and East Texas Properties prior to the formation of Smackover Lithium; legal, consulting and advisory fees; Demonstration Plant testing and operations, as well as back office support functions. Such expenditures were offset by $30.0 million of proceeds received from Equinor and $15.8 million of proceeds received from our ATM program.

As of December 31, 2025, we had working capital (current assets less current liabilities) of $147.6 million compared to working capital of $27.5 million as of December 31, 2024. Cash on hand at December 31, 2025 totaled $152.3 million compared to $31.2 million at December 31, 2024. Working capital increased in the current period compared to December 31, 2024 primarily as a function of the previous net cash inflow explanation.

Please refer to *Share Issuances* and *Equity Issuances* for additional discussion regarding proceeds received related to equity offerings.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and other commitments as of December 31, 2025 that are expected to require future cash payments.

		Payments due by periods			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Obligations Under Office Leases	$ 257	$ 181	$ 76	$ —	$ —
Other obligations	1,143	109	925	109	—
Total	$ 1,400	$ 290	$ 1,001	$ 109	$ —

Management expects that we will have sufficient access to capital to reach FID for Phase 1 of our South West Arkansas Project and for currently budgeted operations through December 31, 2026 via cash held on our balance sheet and alternative forms of financing. However, we expect that additional sources of capital may be required to advance Phase 1 of the South West Arkansas Project into construction and to continue expanding our leasehold position and de-risking of the East Texas Properties. These activities may be funded through equity or debt financings, non-core asset sales, non-dilutive funding sources, or other financing alternatives in order to achieve our development objectives. There can be no certainty that such additional funds may be raised on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us when required.

Other than our normal business activities, we do not know of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, our liquidity and capital resources either materially increasing or decreasing at present or in the foreseeable future. We do not engage in currency hedging to offset any risk of currency fluctuations.

LITIGATION MATTERS

On January 27, 2022, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed against us, Robert Mintak and Kara Norman in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, captioned Gloster v. Standard Lithium Ltd., et al., 22-cv-0507 (E.D.N.Y.) (the "Action"). The complaint purports to seek relief on behalf of a class of investors who purchased or otherwise acquired our publicly traded securities between May 19, 2020, and November 17, 2021, and asserts violations of Section 10(b) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") against all defendants and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against the individually named defendants. On April 27, 2022, the court granted Curtis T. Arata's ("Lead Plaintiff") motion for appointment as lead plaintiff in the Action. Lead Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on June 29, 2022, adding Andrew Robinson as a defendant and extending the class period to February 3, 2022. The amended

complaint alleges, among other things, that during the proposed class period, defendants misrepresented and/or failed to disclose certain facts regarding our LiSTR DLE technology and "final product lithium recovery percentage" at our DLE Demonstration Plant in southern Arkansas. The amended complaint seeks various forms of relief, including monetary damages in an unspecified amount. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on August 10, 2022, which became fully briefed on September 28, 2022. On September 28, 2025, the court dismissed the amended complaint in full. On October 29, 2025, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal, which is expected to be fully briefed by May 13, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, we have not recorded any provision associated with this matter, as there is no probable outflow that can be reasonably determined at this time.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel are our directors and officers, who are responsible for planning, directing and controlling our activities.

Compensation to key management is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Management and director fees[1]	$ 2,216	$ 986	$ 2,489
Separation benefits[2]	—	745	—
Share-based compensation	4,519	1,642	5,650
	$ 6,735	**$ 3,373**	**$ 8,139**

(1) Management and director fees are comprised of salaries, bonuses, benefits and directors' fees included on our consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income.

(2) Separation benefits during the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 included severance payments to former executive officers and a former member of the Board.

The balances of related party receivables and payables as of the periods indicated are as follows (in thousands). Related party receivables are included in *Other current assets and receivables* and related party payables are included in *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* on our consolidated statements of financial position.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Receivables			
Smackover Lithium[1]	$ 3,226	$ 1,274	$ 848
Total	$ 3,226	$ 1,274	$ 848
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			
Smackover Lithium[2]	$ 4,700	$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Management and directors[3]	2,160	397	823
Total	$ 6,860	$ 4,397	$ 4,823

(1) Amounts due from Smackover Lithium represent receivables for reimbursement of costs paid by us on behalf of these entities.

(2) Accounts payable – related parties due to Smackover Lithium as of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024 represents $4.0 million cash received from Smackover Lithium and is held by us in a separate account and designated for working capital needs and is currently due. In addition, a $0.7 million payable, related to a cash collateralized letter of credit that is held by the us on behalf of Smackover Lithium, was outstanding as of December 31, 2025. There was no letter of credit payable to Smackover Lithium as of December 31, 2024 or June 30, 2024.

(3) Amounts due to management and directors include accrued management and director compensation and amounts due to directors. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of $2.2 million primarily reflects accrued incentive compensation for the full year, amounts payable to a director relating to funds received during the period, and expense reimbursements payable to management. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of $0.4 million primarily reflected accrued management and director compensation for a partial year together with expense reimbursements payable to management and directors. As of June 30, 2024, the balance primarily reflected accrued management and director compensation for the full year together with expense reimbursements payable to directors.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Our authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares without par value.

As of the date of this MD&A, there are 243,020,347 common shares issued and outstanding, 10,993,698 Options, 1,937,963 DSUs and 2,139,559 RSUs outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Please refer to Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 for more information.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when we become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and we have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Our financial instruments consist of cash, restricted cash, receivables, long-term investments, financial assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. All of our financial instruments are classified into financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, other than our investment in Aqualung and the Financial Asset - FID, which are carried at fair value. All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of items measured at amortized cost, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. For additional details about our financial instruments please refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit to the SEC under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

At the end of the period covered by this MD&A, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). The evaluation included documentation review, inquiries and other procedures considered by management to be appropriate in the

circumstances. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting as such term is defined in the rules of the National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings in Canada* and Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act in the U.S. Our internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

An evaluation of our internal controls over financial reporting at December 31, 2025 was conducted based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

LIMITATION OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, have their inherent limitations. Due to those limitations (resulting from unrealistic or unsuitable objectives, human judgment in decision making, human errors, management overriding internal control, circumventing controls by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, external events beyond the entity's control), internal control can only provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

RISK FACTORS

There are a number of risks that may have a material and adverse impact on our future operating and financial performance and could cause our operating and financial performance to differ materially from the estimates described in our forward-looking information. These risks include widespread risks associated with any form of business and specific risks associated with our business and its involvement in the lithium exploration and development industry. Readers are advised to review and consider risk factors disclosed in the AIF for the year ended December 31, 2025 available under our profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Exhibit 99.3



Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in US dollars)

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Standard Lithium Ltd.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Standard Lithium Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and June 30, 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025, for the six-month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, and for the year ended June 30, 2024, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and June 30, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025, for the six-month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, and for the year ended June 30, 2024 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
March 27, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2022.

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash		$ 152,314	$ 31,177	$ 38,667
Restricted cash		1,160	518	345
Other current assets and receivables		4,213	1,610	2,505
		157,687	33,305	41,517
Non-current assets				
Reclamation deposit		—	—	63
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	—	26,446	45,970
Intangible assets		967	943	985
Right of use asset		257	482	712
Property, plant and equipment		1,036	1,631	1,514
Investment in Aqualung	6	5,350	2,335	2,500
Investment in Smackover Lithium	5	168,868	146,158	146,865
Financial asset - FID	12	52,299	48,138	47,086
Advances and deposits		52	58	79
		228,829	226,191	245,774
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 386,516**	**$ 259,496**	**$ 287,291**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 9,905	$ 5,501	$ 12,217
Lease liability - short-term		181	271	381
		10,086	5,772	12,598
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities - long-term		76	206	342
Deferred income tax liabilities	11	21,799	24,889	25,870
Decommissioning provision		597	572	100
		22,472	25,667	26,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES		32,558	31,439	38,910
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital	9	405,173	235,782	227,292
Reserves	9	37,299	36,040	34,781
Accumulated deficit		(86,247)	(37,849)	(8,338)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(2,267)	(5,916)	(5,354)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**353,958**	**228,057**	**248,381**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$ 386,516**	**$ 259,496**	**$ 287,291**

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 27, 2026.

"Robert Cross"
Director

"Claudia D'Orazio"
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income
(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Expenses				
General and administrative		$ 10,614	$ 5,472	$ 16,410
Demonstration Plant operations	8	4,464	1,838	7,324
Management and directors' fees	10	2,216	986	2,489
Share-based compensation	9	6,589	2,091	7,937
Separation benefits		152	1,295	—
Other		25	—	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		3,329	(316)	(639)
Loss from operations		27,389	11,366	33,521
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	4	—	—	164,099
Impairment expense	7	(26,468)	(19,676)	—
Investment loss from Smackover Lithium	5	(6,358)	(707)	(158)
Fair value gain on financial asset – FID	12	4,161	1,052	391
Fair value gain on Investment in Aqualung	6	2,742	—	—
Interest and other income		1,857	232	922
Interest expense		(33)	(27)	(62)
Net (loss) income before income taxes		(51,488)	(30,492)	131,671
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		**3,090**	**981**	**(25,870)**
Net (loss) income		**(48,398)**	**(29,511)**	**105,801**
Other comprehensive (loss) income				
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to income or loss:				
Currency translation differences of foreign operations		3,649	(562)	(775)
Total comprehensive (loss) income		**$ (44,749)**	**$ (30,073)**	**$ 105,026**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic		**206,372,978**	**185,600,192**	**176,930,274**
Diluted		**206,372,978**	**185,600,192**	**179,419,385**
(Loss) earnings per share				
Basic (loss) earnings per share		**$ (0.23)**	**$ (0.16)**	**$ 0.60**
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		**$ (0.23)**	**$ (0.16)**	**$ 0.59**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, except share amounts)

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserves	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total equity
June 30, 2023		**172,752,197**	**$ 211,626**	**$ 27,338**	**$ (114,139)**	**$ (4,579)**	**$ 120,246**
Share-based compensation		—	—	7,937	—	—	7,937
Shares issued under the ATM	9	10,613,059	15,817	—	—	—	15,817
Share issuance costs		—	(1,226)	—	—	—	(1,226)
Options exercised		550,000	1,075	(494)	—	—	581
Net income		—	—	—	105,801	—	105,801
Currency translation differences of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	(775)	(775)
June 30, 2024		**183,915,256**	**$ 227,292**	**$ 34,781**	**$ (8,338)**	**$ (5,354)**	**$ 248,381**
Share-based compensation		—	—	2,091	—	—	2,091
Shares issued under the ATM	9	3,551,390	6,595	—	—	—	6,595
Share issuance costs		—	(203)	—	—	—	(203)
Shares issued in consideration for services		666,667	800	—	—	—	800
Conversion of DSUs to common shares		189,370	413	(413)	—	—	—
Options exercised		450,000	885	(419)	—	—	466
Net loss		—	—	—	(29,511)	—	(29,511)
Currency translation differences of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	(562)	(562)
December 31, 2024		**188,772,683**	**$ 235,782**	**$ 36,040**	**$ (37,849)**	**$ (5,916)**	**$ 228,057**
Share-based compensation		—	—	6,589	—	—	6,589
Shares issued from the Equity Offering	9	29,885,057	130,000	—	—	—	130,000
Shares issued under the ATM	9	18,146,870	41,213	—	—	—	41,213
Share issuance costs		—	(10,044)	—	—	—	(10,044)
Conversion of DSUs to common shares		933,740	2,111	(2,111)	—	—	—
Vesting of restricted stock units		717,221	840	(840)	—	—	—
Options exercised		1,250,000	5,271	(2,379)	—	—	2,892
Net loss		—	—	—	(48,398)	—	(48,398)
Currency translation differences of foreign operations		—	—	—	—	3,649	3,649
December 31, 2025		**239,705,571**	**$ 405,173**	**$ 37,299**	**$ (86,247)**	**$ (2,267)**	**$ 353,958**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD LITHIUM LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of US dollars)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Operating activities				
Net (loss) income		$ (48,398)	$ (29,511)	$ 105,801
Add items not affecting cash				
Share-based compensation	9	6,589	2,091	7,937
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense		(3,090)	(981)	25,870
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		3,506	(316)	(890)
Impairment expense	7	26,468	19,676	—
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	4	—	—	(164,099)
Investment loss from Smackover Lithium	5	6,358	707	158
Fair value gain on Investment in Aqualung	6	(2,742)	—	—
Fair value gain on financial asset – FID	12	(4,161)	(1,052)	(391)
Amortization		922	603	1,142
Interest expense		33	10	62
Other		25	63	—
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Other current assets and receivables		(2,485)	895	(663)
Advances and deposits		6	21	1,934
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		4,323	(4,200)	5,059
Net cash used in operating activities		(12,646)	(11,994)	(18,080)
Investing activities				
Smackover Lithium capital contributions	5	(29,068)	—	—
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	(22)	(2,182)	(31,596)
Proceeds received from Equinor		—	—	30,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		—	(10)	(803)
Change in restricted cash		(631)	(173)	(349)
Patents		(42)	(36)	—
Net cash used in investing activities		(29,763)	(2,401)	(2,748)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from equity offering	9	130,000	—	—
Proceeds from at-the-market equity program ("ATM")	9	41,009	6,595	15,817
Exercise of options	9	2,892	466	581
Share issuance costs	9	(10,008)	(203)	(1,226)
Lease payments		(317)	(256)	(470)
Net cash provided by financing activities		163,576	6,602	14,702
Effect of exchange rates on cash		(30)	303	(182)
Net change in cash		121,137	(7,490)	(6,308)
Cash, beginning of period		31,177	38,667	44,975
Cash, end of period		**$ 152,314**	**$ 31,177**	**$ 38,667**
Supplemental cash flow information				
Non-cash investing and financing				
Change in exploration and evaluation expenditures included in accounts payable		$ —	$ 2,030	$ 4
Right of use asset additions		$ 134	$ —	$ —
Change in share issuance costs included in accounts payable		$ 36	$ —	$ —
Change in proceeds from issuance of shares included in accounts receivable		$ 204	$ —	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1.Nature of Operations

Standard Lithium Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on August 14, 1998, and was continued under the Canadian Business Corporations Act on December 1, 2016. Standard Lithium Ltd. and its subsidiary entities' (collectively "Standard Lithium" or the "Company") principal operations are comprised of exploration for and development of lithium brine properties in the United States of America (the "USA"). The Company also has significant investments in joint venture arrangements for the exploration and evaluation of lithium brine projects and the development of production facilities. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 1625, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3C9. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") and NYSE American, LLC under the symbol "SLI".

2.Basis of Presentation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from the Company's involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the Company's power over the entity.

The results of the Company's subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date the control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The Company's most significant subsidiaries at December 31, 2025 are presented below:

	Ownership
Arkansas Lithium LLC	100%
SLL El Dorado South LLC	100%
Standard Lithium US Holdings LLC	100%
SWA Lithium Holdings LLC	100%
Texas Lithium Corp.	100%

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the United States dollar ("USD"), and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except as otherwise indicated. The functional currency of Standard Lithium Ltd. is the Canadian dollar ("CAD"). For this entity, all transactions not denominated in CAD functional currency are considered to be foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Gains or losses on translation of these items are included in earnings and reported as foreign exchange loss (gain). Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities, measured at historical cost, are translated at the rate of exchange at the transaction date. The functional currency of all subsidiaries is USD. For these entities, all transactions not denominated in USD functional currency are considered to be foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Gains or losses on translation of these items are included in earnings and reported as foreign exchange loss (gain). Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities, measured at historical cost, are translated at the rate of exchange at the transaction date.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on the reported results of operations.

Change in fiscal year-end

On November 18, 2024, the Company changed its fiscal year-end from June 30 to December 31. The decision to change the fiscal year-end to a calendar year-end was to align the Company's reporting cycle more closely with how it plans to manage its business. These consolidated financial statements include the Company's financial results for the period from July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, which it refers to as the "six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024."

Change in presentation currency

Effective July 1, 2024, the Company changed its presentation currency from CAD to USD due to its most significant assets and liabilities being denominated in USD and for consistency with peer companies in the lithium extraction, exploration and production industry. This change has been applied retrospectively. As of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and all prior periods, the Company's presentation currency was CAD as described in the Company's June 30, 2024 annual consolidated financial statements. The change in accounting policy was applied in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 21. The amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024 have been remeasured in USD based on the closing exchange rate on June 30, 2024 and the average rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, as listed below. The accounting policy used to translate equity items prior to June 30, 2024, was to use the historical rate for each equity transaction that occurred to recreate the historical amounts.

The exchange rates used to reflect the change in presentation currency were as follows:

CAD - USD exchange rate	For the year ended June 30, 2024
Closing rate	0.7310
Average rate	0.7301

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and judgments that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Assessment of Impairment indicators

At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to exploration and evaluation assets. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Valuation of other assets and liabilities at fair value

The Company periodically measures and records certain assets and liabilities at fair value. The assets and liabilities that the Company measures and records at fair value on a recurring basis include its financial assets and investment in Aqualung. Other assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances. The assets and liabilities that the Company measures and records at fair value on a nonrecurring basis can include investments in joint ventures and other long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are determined to be impaired or held for sale. The valuation methods used by the Company to measure the fair values of these assets and liabilities may require considerable management judgment and estimates to derive the inputs necessary to determine fair value estimates, such as future prices, discount rates and current market volatility factors.

3.Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company.

Cash

Cash consists of cash held via bank deposits. The Company's cash balance includes $4.0 million of cash received and designated for the working capital needs associated with the Company's joint ventures. Please see *Note 10 – Related Parties*. There is a corresponding current liability included in *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position which is currently due.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. In arriving at a fair value measurement, the Company uses a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable. The three levels of inputs used to establish fair value are the following:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly for similar items in active markets. The Company maximizes the use of observable market data and relies on entity-specific estimates at least possible; and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table summarizes the classification and measurement of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS Accounting Standards 9:

Financial Instrument	Classification
Cash	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Financial asset – FID	Fair value through profit or loss
Investment in Aqualung Carbon Capture SA	Fair value through profit or loss
Accounts payable	Amortized cost

Amortized cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or FVOCI. The Company may however make the irrevocable option to classify particular investments as FVTPL.

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets and liabilities classified at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income for the year. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the contractual rights to those assets are transferred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-acquisition expenditures are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Expenditures directly related to the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized once the legal rights to explore the mineral properties are acquired or obtained, including license and property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenditures, costs of drilling exploratory wells and directly attributable overhead including salaries and employee benefits, are initially capitalized as exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets.

When the technical and commercial viability of a mineral resource has been demonstrated and a development decision has been made, the capitalized costs of the related property are first tested for impairment and then transferred to property, plant and equipment and amortized following commencement of commercial production.

E&E assets are assessed for impairment to ensure they are not carried at amounts above their estimated recoverable values. The Company evaluates whether there are any indicators of impairment at the cash-generating unit level. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The Company considers the following to be indicators of impairment: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the E&E asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. As discussed in *Note 7*

— *Exploration and Evaluation Assets*, the Company has assessed its E&E assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and recognized $26.5 million and $19.7 million of impairment expense, respectively. There were no such charges recognized during the year ended June 30, 2024.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The Company recognizes patents as intangible assets when they meet the criteria set out in IAS 38. Renewal and deferral costs associated with maintaining patents are expensed as incurred unless they extend the useful life of the asset, in which case they are capitalized.

The Company's intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 20 years.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company determines whether the contract is or contains a lease based on the unique facts and circumstances present in the contract. Leases with a term greater than one year are recognized on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and short-term and long-term lease liabilities, as applicable. ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent its obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease.

The Company only includes an initial lease term in its assessment of a lease arrangement. The office lease liabilities and their corresponding ROU assets are recorded based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments discounted at the interest rate implicit in the contract, or if the rate cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate over a similar term and with similar security for the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment is used. Interest on the lease liability is recognized at an amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining lease liability.

Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")

PP&E is recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or the construction of the asset.

Residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed at least annually and are adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date. Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of PP&E are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the assets will be increased. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as repairs and maintenance expenses during the period in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of PP&E are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized net within other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Company's industrial scale direct lithium extraction ("DLE") demonstration plant (the "Demonstration Plant") was amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 years and leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease.

Construction in progress assets are not depreciated until they are capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Investments in joint ventures

The Company has assessed the nature of its joint arrangement and determined it to be a joint venture. Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint

arrangements are arrangements of which two or more parties have joint control, and joint control is the contractually agreed upon sharing of control of an arrangement.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures from the date when the investees are determined to be joint ventures until the date when they cease to be classified as affiliates or joint ventures. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at fair value, and the carrying amount is subsequently increased or decreased, to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the affiliate or the joint venture after the date of initial recognition. The financial statements of affiliates and joint ventures have been adjusted to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Company in applying the equity method, as necessary.

The use of the equity method is discontinued from the date when the investees are determined to no longer be a joint venture. The investment retained after cessation of the equity method is remeasured at fair value, and any gain or loss on such remeasurement and disposal of the investment is recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning provision

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive, or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of management's best estimate of future remediation costs arising from the decommissioning is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the decommissioning provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The amount capitalized will be depreciated over the life of the asset.

The Company's estimates of remediation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of future expenditures. These changes in estimates are recorded directly to the asset with a corresponding entry to the decommissioning provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value due to the passage of time are charged to profit and loss for the period as accretion expense with a corresponding entry to the decommissioning provision. The costs of remediation projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred.

Financial liabilities

Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in earnings or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issuance costs. The Company uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as units. The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants, by basing the fair value of the common shares on the market value on the announcement date and allocating the balance to the attached warrants, if any.

Share-based compensation

The Company may grant options ("Options") under its stock option plan and performance share units ("PSUs"), restricted share units ("RSUs") and deferred share units ("DSUs") under its long-term incentive plan to directors and employees. The Company expenses the fair value of Options, PSUs, RSUs and DSUs granted over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity.

Share-based expense for employees is measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and are amortized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specific vesting conditions are satisfied. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period.

Share-based expense for non-employees is measured at the fair value of goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to Reserves. Consideration received on the exercise of Options is recorded as share capital and the related Option reserve is transferred to share capital. Upon expiry of Options, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

Where the terms and conditions of Options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the Options, measured as the difference noted before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where a grant of Options is cancelled and settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated at each reporting date by management for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of (i) an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and (ii) its value in use the recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In this case, the assets are tested as part of a larger CGU. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments to the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses for assets with a finite useful life, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Impairment of investments

The Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that an investment in a joint venture is impaired at the end of each reporting period. Objective evidence includes observable data indicating there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the investee's operations or that there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the joint venture investment. When there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired, the carrying amount of such investment is compared to its recoverable amount, being the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss, being the excess of carrying amount over the recoverable amount, is recognized in the period in which the relevant circumstances are identified. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investment is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had an impairment loss not been previously recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in income except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill, or an asset or liability in a transaction (other than in a business combination) that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. The denominator is calculated by adjusting the common shares issued at the beginning of the period by the number of common shares bought back during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the earnings and number of common shares for the effects of dilutive Options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted EPS. All Options and warrants are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

Research and development expenditures

Research expenditures are expensed in the period incurred. Product development expenditures are expensed in the period incurred unless the product under development meets specific criteria related to technical, market and financial feasibility for deferral and amortization. The Company's policy is to amortize deferred product development expenditures over the expected future life of the product once product revenues or royalties are recorded.

Changes in accounting standards

New IFRS pronouncements not yet adopted

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and disclosure in financial statements ("IFRS 18"), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements. IFRS 18 introduces an updated structure for the statement of income or loss by requiring income and expenses to be presented in three defined categories: operating, investing and financing, and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. IFRS 18 also introduces disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures and provides enhanced guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation that apply to the primary financial statements and accompanying notes. The standard does

not change the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements or the classification of items in other comprehensive income.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim reporting periods. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 18 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the SPPI criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and,
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at FVOCI.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 with early application permitted, and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates will either not be relevant to the Company after their effective date or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4.Deconsolidation of Subsidiaries

On May 7, 2024, the Company and Equinor TDI Holdings LLC ("Equinor"), a Delaware limited liability company, entered into a membership interest purchase and sale agreement (the "Agreement"), in which Equinor acquired interests in two former Standard Lithium wholly-owned subsidiaries, one of which holds the resource development project in southwest Arkansas ("South West Arkansas Project") and the other holds the development of prospective lithium brine areas within the Smackover Formation in East Texas (the "East Texas Properties"). The South West Arkansas Project is held through SWA Lithium Financing, LLC ("SWA Lithium"), and the East Texas Properties are held through Texas Lithium Financing, LLC ("Texas Lithium"). Each entity forms part of Smackover Lithium ("Smackover Lithium"), the Company's joint venture with Equinor.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Equinor acquired a 45% interest in each of the former subsidiaries, and the Company retained a 55% interest for an initial cash payment of $30.0 million to the Company and the commitment to invest an additional $130.0 million as follows:

- Equinor solely funded the first $40.0 million and $20.0 million of development costs for SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively. Additional capital expenditures are funded on a pro-rata basis; and
- Standard Lithium will receive $40.0 million in milestone payments associated with SWA Lithium and $30.0 million in milestone payments associated with Texas Lithium subject to final investment decisions being made by certain dates ("FID").

The Company assessed the Agreement and determined its ownership in SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium to be joint ventures. The Agreement indicates joint control over each entity as both parties are required to act together to direct relevant activities and significant decisions require unanimous consent from both parties. However, the Company has retained operatorship and manages day-to-day decision making. The Company deconsolidated the entities and accounted for its investment in Smackover Lithium under the equity method as the deconsolidated companies are now jointly controlled under a joint venture arrangement. Under this accounting method, the Company's initial recognition of the investment was at fair

value. Subsequently, the investment will be adjusted for the Company's share of net income or loss and contributions paid, net of any dividends or distributions received.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the proceeds received and net assets contributed at carrying value to Smackover Lithium, and gain on deconsolidation recognized for the year ended June 30, 2024 (in thousands):

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Fair value consideration received	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	$ 30,000
Financial asset – FID[(1)]	27,718	18,977	46,695
Fair value of investment	95,008	52,015	147,023
Less: net assets	(30,116)	(29,503)	(59,619)
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	**$ 107,610**	**$ 56,489**	**$ 164,099**

(1)The financial asset is comprised of future payments to be received by the Company in connection with the Agreement. The receipt of these payments is contingent upon meeting certain milestones. The financial asset is accounted for at fair value. Refer to *Note 12 — Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management* for further information regarding the fair value.

Standard Lithium's investment in Smackover Lithium is accounted for using the equity method.

5.Equity Method Investment in Smackover Lithium

Changes in the Company's investment in Smackover Lithium for the periods indicated are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Balance, June 30, 2024	$ 94,919	$ 51,946	$ 146,865
Loss from investment in Smackover Lithium	(655)	(52)	(707)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 94,264	$ 51,894	$ 146,158
Capital contributions	16,143	12,925	29,068
Loss from investment in Smackover Lithium	(5,242)	(1,116)	(6,358)
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ 105,165**	**$ 63,703**	**$ 168,868**

Summarized financial information for the Company's interest in Smackover Lithium on a 100% basis for the year ended December 31, 2025 are:

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Net loss	$ 9,530	$ 2,030	$ 11,560
Company’s share of net loss	$ 5,242	$ 1,116	$ 6,358

Summarized financial information for the Company's interest in Smackover Lithium on a 100% basis for the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024:

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Net loss	$ 1,191	$ 95	$ 1,286
Company’s share of net loss	$ 655	$ 52	$ 707

The carrying amount of the Company's investment in Smackover Lithium on a 100% basis as of December 31, 2025 is as follows (in thousands):

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Current assets	$ 12,741	$ 10,989	$ 23,730
Non-current assets	82,994	64,392	147,386
Total assets	**95,735**	**75,381**	**171,116**
Current liabilities	7,139	4,656	11,795
Total liabilities	**7,139**	**4,656**	**11,795**
Net assets	**$ 88,596**	**$ 70,725**	**$ 159,321**
Company's share of Smackover Lithium	48,728	38,899	87,627
Adjustments to the Company's share of net assets[(1)]	56,437	24,804	81,241
Carrying amount of investment in Smackover Lithium	**$ 105,165**	**$ 63,703**	**$ 168,868**

(1) Adjustments to the Company's share of net assets include the impact of the initial fair value measurement on May 7, 2024 and the impact of Equinor solely funding $40.0 million and $20.0 million of capital contributions in SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively, through December 31, 2025.

The carrying amount of the Company's investment in joint ventures on a 100% basis as of December 31, 2024 was as follows (in thousands):

	SWA Lithium	Texas Lithium	Total
Current assets	$ 20,221	$ 14,208	$ 34,429
Non-current assets	54,351	38,030	92,381
Total assets	**74,572**	**52,238**	**126,810**
Current liabilities	5,788	2,984	8,772
Non-current liabilities	8	—	8
Total liabilities	**5,796**	**2,984**	**8,780**
Net assets	**$ 68,776**	**$ 49,254**	**$ 118,030**
Company's share of Smackover Lithium	37,827	27,090	64,917
Adjustments to the Company's share of net assets[(1)]	56,437	24,804	81,241
Carrying amount of investment in Smackover Lithium	**$ 94,264**	**$ 51,894**	**$ 146,158**

(1) Adjustments to the Company's share of net assets include the impact of the initial fair value measurement on May 7, 2024 and the impact of Equinor solely funding $40.0 million and $20.0 million of capital contributions in SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively, through December 31, 2024.

South West Arkansas Project

The South West Arkansas Project is maintained pursuant to an option agreement dated December 29, 2017, between TETRA Technologies Inc. ("TETRA") and the Company (the "TETRA Option Agreement"). Pursuant to the TETRA Option Agreement, the Company acquired certain rights to conduct brine exploration and production and for lithium extraction activities in Arkansas.

On October 31, 2023, the aforementioned option was exercised to acquire brine production rights for the exploration and production of lithium, for the South West Arkansas Project, subject to a 2.5% royalty of gross revenue following the commencement of commercial production.

In October 2025, a front-end engineering study ("FEED") and Definitely Feasibility Study ("DFS") were completed for the South West Arkansas Project.

East Texas Properties

The East Texas Properties include lease and option rights for certain properties in East Texas that are prospective for lithium brine development.

On September 24, 2025, Smackover Lithium, the Company's joint venture with Equinor, reported a maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for the Franklin Project located within the East Texas Properties (the "Franklin Project"). The Franklin Project represents the initial project of Smackover Lithium's broader East Texas development strategy.

The Company continues to evaluate additional mineral leasehold acquisitions and to advance exploration and development activities within the East Texas Properties through its joint venture arrangements.

6.Investment in Aqualung

As of December 31, 2025, the Company held an equity investment in Aqualung Carbon Capture AS ("Aqualung"), a privately held entity, which is classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. The fair value of the investment was determined using observable market-based inputs in accordance with IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement. Aqualung is engaged in the development of carbon capture technology and is based in Norway with operations in the United States. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company revised its fair value estimate for its investment in Aqualung to $5.4 million to reflect an equity investment transaction that was completed by Aqualung, which the Company did not participate in. The Company recorded a fair value gain of $2.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily as a result of the equity investment transaction.

Changes in the Company's investment in Aqualung for the periods indicated are as follows (in thousands):

Balance, June 30, 2024	$2,500
Effect of change in fair value	(165)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$2,335
Effect of change in fair value	2,742
Effect of foreign exchange translation	273
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$5,350**

7.Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	California Properties	Lanxess 1A Project	Total
Acquisition:			
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 16,199	$ 6,000	$ 22,199
Option payments	98	—	98
Impairment	(16,297)	—	(16,297)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ —	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Option payments	—	—	—
Impairment	—	(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ —
Exploration and Evaluation:			
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 3,379	$ 20,392	$ 23,771
Lanxess 1A evaluation costs	—	54	54
Impairment	(3,379)	—	(3,379)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ —	$ 20,446	$ 20,446
Lanxess 1A evaluation costs	—	22	22
Impairment	—	(20,468)	(20,468)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ —
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ —**	**$ 26,446**	**$ 26,446**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

Lanxess Property Project

In 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with LANXESS Corporation ("LANXESS") for the development of a commercial lithium project constructed at an operational LANXESS facility in El Dorado, Arkansas (the "Lanxess Property Project"). In October 2023, the Company published a DFS for the Lanxess Property Project. In October 2025, the Company and LANXESS mutually agreed to terminate the previously executed memorandum of understanding the ("MOU") related to the Lanxess 1A Project. Subsequent to terminating the amended and restated MOU, the Company continued to have discussions and negotiations regarding its go forward plans.

As a result of these discussions and negotiations, on January 12, 2026, the Company entered into a site services agreement that will allow it to maintain the operations of the Demonstration Plant, but the Company did not enter into a new amended and restated MOU or other agreement that would serve to advance the Lanxess 1A Project. The Company has refocused its capital allocation and management plans towards the development of its South West Arkansas Project as well as its Franklin Project and other potential projects within the East Texas Properties. As such, the Company is no longer pursuing the development of the Lanxess Property Project, including the Lanxess 1A Project. At December 31, 2025, in accordance with IFRS 6, the Company identified indicators of impairment. The Company estimated the recoverable amount for the Lanxess Property Project to be nil and have recognized a $26.5 million impairment expense as a result.

California Properties

Pursuant to multiple option agreements with third parties, the Company has rights associated with certain mineral leases and option agreements in the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, California (the "California Properties").

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with IFRS 6, the Company assessed its future plans and did not budget further capital expenditures on the California Properties. Accordingly, the Company determined there is an indicator of impairment for the California Properties. The Company estimated the recoverable amount for the California Properties to be nil and recognized a $19.7 million impairment expense.

As of December 31, 2025, in accordance with IAS 36, the Company assessed the California Properties to determine if there were any indicators that the previously recognized impairment loss may have changed. Based on this assessment, no

evidence was identified to suggest that the circumstances which led to the original impairment have materially changed. As such, the Company concluded that there are no indicators that would warrant the reversal of the previously recognized impairment as of the reporting date.

8.Demonstration Plant

The Company operates its industrial scale DLE Demonstration Plant. The Demonstration Plant operation costs are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Personnel	$ 3,422	$ 1,346	$ 4,197
Reagents	53	47	439
Repairs and maintenance	108	56	277
Supplies	558	174	1,063
Test work	30	69	1,128
Office trailer	143	87	81
Other	150	59	139
Total costs	**$ 4,464**	**$ 1,838**	**$ 7,324**

9.Share Capital

Authorized Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without nominal or par value.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company had the following equity transactions:

Public Offering

On October 20, 2025, the Company closed an underwritten public offering of 29,885,057 common shares at a price $4.35 per share for gross proceeds of approximately $130.0 million, and net proceeds of approximately $122.2 million, post commission. The Company granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 4,482,758 common shares at the same price, exercisable for 30 days following October 16, 2025. The underwriters did not exercise the option, which has since expired.

ATM Share Issuances

On November 17, 2023, the Company announced the establishment of an at-the-market equity program (an "ATM program") allowing the Company to issue and sell, up to $50.0 million of common shares from treasury to the public (the "Previous ATM Program"). Under the Previous ATM Program, the Company raised approximately $50.0 million in total gross proceeds through July of 2025.

On August 8, 2025, the Company announced the establishment of a new ATM program superseding the Previous ATM Program, which had been fully utilized, allowing the Company to issue and sell up to $50.0 million of common shares from treasury to the public (the "Current ATM Program").

Current ATM Program

As of and during the year ended December 31, 2025 the Company had issued a total of 3,508,910 common shares under the Current ATM Program at an average price of $3.88 for gross and net proceeds of $13.6 million and $13.3 million, respectively. This includes 45,500 common shares for which trades were executed on or before December 31, 2025 but settled subsequent to period end, generating gross and net proceeds of $0.2 million and $0.2 million, respectively. The related receivable is presented within *Other current assets and receivables* on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position.

Previous ATM Program

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued a total of 14,637,960 common shares, under the Previous ATM Program at an average price of $1.88 per share. Gross and net proceeds provided were $27.6 million and $26.9 million, respectively.

During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued a total of 3,551,390 common shares at an average price of $1.86 per share, under the Previous ATM Program, providing gross and net proceeds of $6.6 million and $6.4 million, respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued a total of 10,613,059 common shares at an average price of $1.49 per share, under the Previous ATM Program, providing gross and net proceeds of $15.8 million and $15.4 million respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 the Company had issued a total of 28,802,409 common shares under the Previous ATM Program at an average price of $1.74 for gross and net proceeds of $50.0 million and $47.7 million, respectively.

Other Issuances

On July 23, 2024, the Company signed an agreement with an arms-length third-party advisor to settle a previously accrued fee of $0.8 million in consideration via the issuance of 666,667 common shares at a deemed price of $1.20 per common share. The advisor was subsequently appointed as a member of executive management. Services provided prior to joining the executive management team were advisory in nature and did not include management responsibilities.

Warrants

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had 3,462,502 warrants outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of $1.74. On November 30, 2023, 336,877 warrants with an exercise price of $8.67 expired and on June 10, 2024, 3,125,625 warrants with an exercise price of $0.99 expired. As of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, there were no warrants outstanding.

Options

The Company has an option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant Options to officers, directors, employees, consultants, management and company employees enabling them to cumulatively acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the option plan, the exercise price of each Option shall not be less than the price permitted by the TSXV. The Options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years.

The weighted average fair value at grant date of Options granted during the year ended December 31, 2025, six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and year ended June 30, 2024 was $1.18, $0.89 and $1.87 per Option, respectively. The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Expected stock price volatility	106%	90%	78%
Risk-free interest rate	4.00%	2.90%	4.37%
Dividend yield	—	—	—
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years	5 years
Grant price	$ 1.54	$ 1.26	$ 2.87
Exercise price	$ 1.54	$ 1.26	$ 2.87
Forfeiture rate	—	—	—

The following table summarizes the Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
June 30, 2024	9,070,000	$ 3.43
Options granted	1,927,246	$ 1.26
Options exercised	(450,000)	$ 1.06
Options modified[(1)]	1,000,000	$ 1.36
Options expired	(900,000)	$ 3.27
December 31, 2024	10,647,246	$ 2.80
Options granted	2,806,452	$ 1.54
Options exercised	(1,250,000)	$ 2.44
Options expired	(525,000)	$ 5.83
December 31, 2025	11,678,698	$ 2.40

(1)On September 1, 2024, 2,000,000 Options were granted to a corporation controlled by an officer of the Company, with an exercise price of $1.36 for a period of 5 years. 666,667 Options vested on September 1, 2024, 666,667 Options vested on September 1, 2025, and 666,666 Options will vest on September 1, 2026. These Options were designated as a replacement for 1,000,000 Options with an exercise price of $2.97 previously granted on September 25, 2023. The newly issued Options are treated as a modification of the original Options. The Company will recognize share-based compensation expense for any incremental fair value, as determined immediately before the modification, in addition to the grant-date fair value of the original award.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued a total of 1,250,000 common shares for the exercise of Options. The Company received proceeds of $2.9 million and reclassified $2.4 million from reserve to share capital upon exercise. During the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued a total of 450,000 common shares for the exercise of Options. The Company received proceeds of $0.5 million and reclassified $0.4 million from reserve to share capital upon exercise. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued a total of 550,000 common shares for the exercise of Options. The Company received proceeds of $0.6 million and reclassified $0.5 million from reserve to share capital upon exercise.

The following table summarizes Options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2025:

Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Number of Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
400,000	0.05	$ 2.66	400,000	$ 2.66
200,000	0.55	$ 4.78	200,000	$ 4.78
200,000	1.18	$ 4.94	200,000	$ 4.94
170,000	1.21	$ 6.52	170,000	$ 6.52
100,000	1.28	$ 7.45	100,000	$ 7.45
2,875,000	2.28	$ 3.77	2,875,000	$ 3.77
150,000	2.40	$ 3.85	150,000	$ 3.85
750,000	2.74	$ 2.97	583,332	$ 2.97
100,000	3.30	$ 1.07	50,000	$ 1.07
1,063,394	3.61	$ 1.13	354,465	$ 1.13
2,000,000	3.67	$ 1.36	1,333,334	$ 1.36
863,852	3.97	$ 1.42	487,951	$ 1.42
1,598,853	4.24	$ 1.35	300,000	$ 1.35
557,599	4.25	$ 1.27	—	$ 1.27
400,000	4.48	$ 1.78	100,000	$ 1.78
250,000	4.63	$ 2.92	—	$ 2.92
11,678,698	3.14	$ 2.40	7,304,082	$ 2.95

Long-term incentive plan

The Company has a long-term incentive plan ("Plan") in accordance with the policies of the TSXV whereby, from time to time at the discretion of the Board of Directors (the "Board"), eligible directors, officers and employees are awarded RSUs. The RSUs that are subject to, among other things, the recipient's deferral right in accordance with the Income Tax Act (Canada) convert automatically into common shares upon vesting. In addition, the Company may issue DSUs. DSUs may be redeemed upon retirement or termination from the Company. In accordance with the Plan, the aggregate number of common shares to be issued shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at any given time when combined with the aggregate number of Options, RSUs and DSUs. The following table summarizes the RSU activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of RSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value
June 30, 2024	—	$ —
Granted	1,780,614	$ 1.18
December 31, 2024	1,780,614	$ 1.18
Granted	1,463,192	$ 1.33
Vested	(717,221)	$ 1.18
Forfeited	(35,354)	$ 1.13
December 31, 2025	2,491,231	$ 1.27

The following table summarizes the DSU activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of DSUs	Weighted average grant date fair value
June 30, 2024	1,991,004	$ 3.74
Granted	623,975	$ 1.20
Conversion of DSUs to common shares	(189,370)	$ 3.74
December 31, 2024	2,425,609	$ 3.09
Granted	501,856	$ 1.35
Conversion of DSUs to common shares	(933,740)	$ 3.77
December 31, 2025	1,993,725	$ 2.36

Share-based compensation expense

Share-based compensation recorded for each type of award for the periods indicated is as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Options	$ 3,541	$ 1,469	$ 2,106
RSUs	1,997	418	—
DSUs	1,051	204	5,831
Total	**$ 6,589**	**$ 2,091**	**$ 7,937**

10.Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, which are the directors and officers of the Company.

Compensation to key management is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Management and director fees[(1)]	$ 2,216	$ 986	$ 2,489
Separation benefits[(2)]	—	745	—
Share-based compensation	4,519	1,642	5,650
	$ 6,735	**$ 3,373**	**$ 8,139**

(1) Management and director fees are comprised of salaries, bonuses, benefits and directors' fees included on the Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

(2) Separation benefits during the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 include severance payments to former officers and directors of the Company.

The balances of related party receivables and payables as of the periods indicated are as follows (in thousands). Related party receivables are included in *Other current assets and receivables* and related party payables are included in *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* the Company's consolidated statements of financial position.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Receivables			
Smackover Lithium[(1)]	$ 3,226	$ 1,274	$ 848
Total	$ 3,226	$ 1,274	$ 848
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			
Smackover Lithium[(2)]	$ 4,700	$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Management and directors[(3)]	2,160	397	823
Total	$ 6,860	$ 4,397	$ 4,823

(1) Receivables – related parties due from Smackover Lithium represent receivables for reimbursement of costs paid by the Company on behalf of these entities.

(2) Accounts payable – related parties due to Smackover Lithium as of December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024 represents $4.0 million cash received from Smackover Lithium and is held by the Company in a separate account and designated for working capital needs and is currently due. In addition, a $0.7 million payable, related to a cash collateralized letter of credit that is held by the Company on behalf of Smackover Lithium, was outstanding as of December 31, 2025. There was no letter of credit payable to Smackover Lithium as of December 31, 2024 or June 30, 2024.

(3) Amounts due to management and directors include accrued management and director compensation and amounts due to directors. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of $2.2 million primarily reflects accrued incentive compensation for the full year, amounts payable to a director relating to funds received during the period, and expense reimbursements payable to management. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of $0.4 million primarily reflected accrued management and director compensation for a partial year together with expense reimbursements payable to management and directors. As of June 30, 2024, the balance primarily reflected accrued management and director compensation for the full year together with expense reimbursements payable to directors.

11.Income Taxes

Deferred income tax expense varies from the amount that would be computed from applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate to income before taxes as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Net (loss) income before income taxes	$ (51,488)	$ (30,492)	$ 131,671
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%
Income tax recovery at the statutory rate	$ (13,902)	$ (8,233)	$ 35,551
Non-deductible items and other differences	1,361	489	(41)
Foreign exchange	(1,637)	1,535	(1,131)
Differences in tax rates	169	(138)	(7,037)
Change in unrecognized tax benefits	10,919	5,366	(1,472)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	$ (3,090)	$ (981)	$ 25,870

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024	Year ended June 30, 2024
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$ 42,649	$ 22,220	$ 20,131
Investment in Smackover Lithium	(50,717)	(37,625)	(38,387)
Exploration and evaluation assets	5,506	5,506	—
Capital assets	12,134	7,245	7,468
Research and development tax credits	1,777	2,217	2,147
Share issuance costs	2,333	674	879
Lease liability	66	125	189
Mineral property interests	(972)	(1,595)	35
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	12,776	(1,233)	(7,538)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(34,575)	(23,656)	(18,332)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	$ (21,799)	$ (24,889)	$ (25,870)

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company recognized a temporary difference in its income tax provision associated with its investment in Smackover Lithium, primarily attributable to the fair value adjustment discussed further in *Note 4 – Deconsolidation of Subsidiaries.*

The temporary difference arises from the difference between the carrying amount of the Company's investments in joint ventures for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of those investments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and June 30, 2024, temporary differences related to the Company's investments resulted in deferred tax liabilities of $50.7 million, $37.6 million and $38.4 million deferred tax liability, respectively.

The Company recognized tax benefits of $28.8 million, $12.7 million and $11.5 million, respectively, related to U.S. tax losses, research and development tax credits and other temporary differences to offset a portion of the deferred tax liability as these are expected to be available to offset any future taxable income generated by its investment in Smackover Lithium. Certain other deductible temporary differences have not been recognized as deferred tax assets as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilize the related deductions.

At December 31, 2025, the Company has available non-capital tax losses for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately $61.0 million available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income, if not utilized, expiring between 2030 and 2045.

At December 31, 2025, the Company has available non-capital tax losses for United States income tax purposes of approximately $107.0 million, of which $94.6 million may be carried forward indefinitely and $12.4 million expire between 2036 and 2038. U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely but may only offset up to 80% of taxable income in any given year.

12.Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. In arriving at a fair value measurement, the Company uses a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable. The three levels of inputs used to establish fair value are the following:

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly for similar items in active markets. The Company maximizes the use of observable market data and relies on entity-specific estimates at least possible; and Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the periods ended December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset – FID[(1)]	$ —	$ —	$ 52,299	$ 52,299
Investment in Aqualung	—	—	5,350	5,350

(1)Includes $31.4 million and $20.9 million related to SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively.

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset – FID[(1)]	$ —	$ —	$ 48,138	$ 48,138
Investment in Aqualung	—	—	2,335	2,335

(1)Includes $28.4 million and $19.7 million related to SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively.

June 30, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial asset – FID[(1)]	$ —	$ —	$ 47,086	$ 47,086
Investment in Aqualung	—	—	2,500	2,500

(1)Includes $27.9 million and $19.1 million related to SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium, respectively.

The Financial asset – FID is measured at fair value. The fair value of the financial asset was determined using a probability weighted discounted cash flow methodology which uses the S&P corporate bond yield curve based on the credit rating of the counterparty and considers the probability of the occurrence of a positive FID in either of SWA Lithium or Texas Lithium. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the six month fiscal period ended December 31, 2024 and the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a fair value gain on financial asset – FID of $4.2 million, $1.1 million and $0.4 million, respectively. The increase in fair value is primarily attributable to the passage of time during which the Company progresses towards FID, as well as a reduction in the risk weighting of an unsuccessful FID at the South West Arkansas Project.

The Company's investment in Aqualung is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Information relating to Aqualung is considered when determining its fair value. In addition to company-specific information, the Company takes into account trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing privately-held investments.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in response to the Company's activities. Management regularly monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company is exposed to various risks such as interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk. To manage these risks, management determines what activities must be undertaken to minimize potential exposure to risks. The objectives of the Company in managing risk are as follows:

- maintaining sound financial condition;
- financing operations; and
- ensuring liquidity to all operations.

In order to satisfy these objectives, the Company monitors and manages these financial exposures as an integral part of the Company's overall risk management program.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash deposits and financial asset – FID. The Company's maximum credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of its financial assets, including cash and financial asset – FID. The Company maintains substantially all of its cash with two financial institutions. The majority of cash held with these institutions exceeds the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages this risk by careful management of its working capital (current assets less current liabilities) to try to ensure its expenditures will not exceed available resources. At December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the Company had working capital of $147.6 million, $27.5 million and $28.9 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally due within one year.

As of December 31, 2025 lease liabilities' undiscounted contractual cash flows, including interest payments, are due within the next three years.

(iii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate in value as a result of movement of foreign exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in USD (in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Cash	$ 142,339	$ 8,057	$ 5,879
Investment in Aqualung	5,350	2,335	2,500
Accounts receivable	322	—	—
Accounts payable	99	47	4

At December 31, 2025, US dollar amounts were converted at a rate of USD 1.00 to CAD 1.371. A 10% increase or decrease in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would result in a change of approximately $14.2 million in the Company's comprehensive loss for the year to date. At December 31, 2024, US dollar amounts were converted at a rate of USD 1.00 to CAD 1.43763. A 10% increase or decrease in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would result in a change of approximately $0.8 million in the Company's comprehensive loss for the year to date. At June 30, 2024, US dollar amounts were converted at a rate of USD 1.00 to CAD 1.3679. A 10% increase or decrease in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would result in a change of approximately $0.6 million in the Company's comprehensive loss for the year to date.

13.Capital Management

The Company had $152.3 million of cash on hand as of December 31, 2025.

On May 7, 2024, the Company entered into strategic partnerships with Equinor, in which the Company received an initial cash payment of $30.0 million and a commitment by Equinor to invest up to an additional gross $130.0 million in exchange for a 45% interest in SWA Lithium and Texas Lithium (collectively, "Smackover Lithium"), respectively. Included

in Equinor's commitment to provide up to $130.0 million in consideration are sole funding commitments of $60.0 million post entrance into Smackover Lithium. These sole funding contributions by Equinor were fulfilled in the second quarter of 2025.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to pursue the exploration and development of its projects and to maintain a flexible capital structure. The Company's current capital structure is made up of common equity, with no long term debt or revolving credit facility obligations.

As the Company is currently in the exploration and development phase, none of its financial instruments are exposed to commodity price risk; however, the Company's ability to obtain long-term financing and its economic viability may be affected by commodity price volatility.

The Company manages its capital structure and may adjust it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

In order to carry out planned exploration and development of its projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company plans to spend its existing working capital balance and may utilize other forms of financing.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

14.Contingencies

On January 27, 2022, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, Robert Mintak and Kara Norman in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, captioned Gloster v. Standard Lithium Ltd., et al., 22-cv-0507 (E.D.N.Y.) (the "Action"). The complaint purports to seek relief on behalf of a class of investors who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's publicly traded securities between May 19, 2020 and November 17, 2021, and asserts violations of Section 10(b) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") against all defendants and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against the individually-named defendants. On April 27, 2022, the court granted Curtis T. Arata's motion for appointment as lead plaintiff in the Action. Lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint on June 29, 2022, adding Andrew Robinson as a defendant and extending the class period to February 3, 2022. The amended complaint alleges, among other things, that during the proposed class period, defendants misrepresented and/or failed to disclose certain facts regarding the Company's LiSTR DLE technology and "final product lithium recovery percentage" at its DLE Demonstration Plant in southern Arkansas. The amended complaint seeks various forms of relief, including monetary damages in an unspecified amount. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on August 10, 2022, which became fully briefed on September 28, 2022. On September 28, 2025, the court dismissed the amended complaint in full. On October 29, 2025, the plaintiff filed a notice of appeal, which is expected to be fully briefed by May 13, 2026. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any provision associated with this matter, as there is no probable outflow that can be reasonably determined at this time.

15.Subsequent Events

Offtake Agreement

On March 9, 2026, the Company announced that Smackover Lithium entered into a binding offtake agreement with Trafigura Trading LLC ("Trafigura") for the purchase by Trafigura of battery-grade lithium carbonate to be produced from the South West Arkansas Project. Pursuant to the agreement, Trafigura is expected to purchase up to 8,000 tons per year of lithium carbonate over a 10-year term commencing upon commercial production.

ATM Share issuances

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Company issued 2,222,342 common shares at an average price of $4.87 per share, under the Current ATM Program, providing gross and net proceeds of $10.8 million and $10.6 million, respectively.

Other Share issuances

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued a total of 685,000 common shares for the exercise of Options and received proceeds of $1.8 million.

Exhibit 99.4

Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, David Park, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Standard Lithium Ltd.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d)Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 27, 2026

/s/ David Park
David Park
CEO and Director

Exhibit 99.5

Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Salah Gamoudi, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Standard Lithium Ltd.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a)Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b)Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c)Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d)Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer’s auditors and the audit committee of the issuer’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a)All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b)Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 27, 2026

/s/ Salah Gamoudi
Salah Gamoudi
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.6

Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the annual report of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, David Park, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

(1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 27, 2026

/s/ David Park
David Park
Chief Executive Officer

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed "filed" by the Company for purposes of § 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section.

Exhibit 99.7

Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the annual report of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Salah Gamoudi, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

(1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 27, 2026

/s/ Salah Gamoudi
Salah Gamoudi
Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed "filed" by the Company for purposes of § 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section.

Exhibit 99.8

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2025 of Standard Lithium Ltd. of our report dated March 27, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements, which appears in Exhibit 99.3 incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (No. 333-289110) and Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-262400) of Standard Lithium Ltd. of our report dated March 27, 2026 referred to above. We also consent to reference to us under the heading "Interests of Experts" in the Annual Information Form, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, which is incorporated by reference in such Registration Statements.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.9

CONSENT OF PATRICIO PINTO GALLARDO

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study Arkansas, United States" dated September 3, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/ Patricio Pinto Gallardo, C.P., R.M.
Patricio Pinto Gallardo, C.P., R.M
Ausenco Chile Ltda.

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.10

CONSENT OF ALEKSANDAR SPASOJEVIC

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study Arkansas, United States" dated September 3, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/ Aleksandar Spasojevic, P.Eng
Aleksandar Spasojevic, P.Eng
Ausenco Engineering Canada ULC

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.11

CONSENT OF HAAS AND COBB PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS, LLC

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Reports titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study Arkansas, United States" dated September 3, 2025 and "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated September 24, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/ Randal M. Brush
Randal M. Brush, P.E.
President
Haas and Cobb Petroleum Consultants, LLC

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.12

CONSENT OF THOMAS WYNN ROGERS

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study Arkansas, United States" dated September 3, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/ Thomas Wynn Rogers, P.E.
Thomas Wynn Rogers, P.E
Hunt, Guillot & Associates, LLC

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.13

CONSENT OF RICHARD DELONG

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "South West Arkansas Project NI 43-101 Technical Report & Definitive Feasibility Study Arkansas, United States" dated September 3, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/ Richard DeLong, P.G
Richard DeLong, P.G
Trinity Consultants Inc.

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.14

CONSENT OF ABINASH MOHARANA

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated September 24, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report"), in each case above, consent being provided only as to the quotation, inclusion or summary of those portions of the technical report prepared by the undersigned.

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of any such quotation, inclusion or summary of those portions of the Technical Report prepared by the undersigned that are contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400).

/s/Abinash Moharana, SME
Abinash Moharana, SME
WSP USA Inc.

Date: March 27, 2026

Exhibit 99.15

CONSENT OF MAREK DWORZANOWSKI

The undersigned hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and information derived from the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate for Standard Lithium Ltd.'s Franklin Project, Hopkins, Franklin and Titus Counties, Texas, United States" dated September 24, 2025, which is included in, or incorporated by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and any amendments and exhibits thereto, of Standard Lithium Ltd. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2025 (collectively, the "Annual Report").

The undersigned also hereby consents to the use of the undersigned's name and the incorporation by reference of such information contained in the Annual Report into the Company's Registration Statements on Form F-10 (File No. 333-289110) and Form S-8 (File No. 333-262400), as amended.

/s/Marek Dworzanowski, EUR ING, C. Eng.
Marek Dworzanowski, EUR ING, C. Eng.

Date: March 27, 2026