ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SAYONA MINING LIMITED

23 JANUARY 2018

OPTION TO ACQUIRE THE TANSIM LITHIUM PROJECT & EXPAND LITHIUM FOOTPRINT IN QUEBEC

Highlights:

- **Option to acquire 12,000 hectares of lithium prospective tenements in Quebec**
- **Pegmatites mapped over 9 kilometres with channel sampling intersecting up to 18.95 metres @ 0.94% Li_20 and selective rock chips of between 2.04% and 2.87% Li20**

Sayona Mining Limited (ASX: SYA) ("Sayona" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the staged acquisition of the Tansim lithium exploration project in Quebec, Canada.

Tansim is situated 82 kilometres south-west of the Authier lithium project in Quebec. The project comprises 65 mineral claims of 12,000 hectares, and is prospective for lithium, tantalum, and beryllium. Historical exploration on the property has included mapping, sampling, geophysics and preparation of a Canadian NI43-101.

Geologically, a large east-west-oriented structural trend (9 kilometres x 700 metres) with discrete outcrops of an assemblage of sub-parallel lithium, beryllium, and tantalum-bearing, granitic pegmatite dykes hosted by meta sedimentary and meta volcanic rocks. The east-west structure is coincident with a strong geophysical anomaly. The pegmatites contain spodumene, colombite-tantalite, lepidolite and beryl. Three main rare metal showings, Vézina, Viau, and Viau-Dallaire, have been discovered.

Future exploration activities will include reinterpretation of historic geophysical data, mapping and sampling of the pegmatites to define drilling targets. Priority targets include:

- Viau Dallaire – a 300 metre long dyke, dipping 40 degrees north, and 12-20 metres in thickness. Three channel samples include 10.3 metres @ 1.40% Li_20, 11.15 metres @ 0.84% Li_20 & 18.95 metres @ 0.94% Li_20 (including 7.3 metres at 1.77% Li_20); and
- Viau – pegmatites have been mapped up to 200 metres long and 30 metres wide. Two separate channel samples returned grades of up to 2.77% Li_20 and 1.37% Li_20 over 3.2 metres, respectively.

The property is being acquired through an acquisition agreement with Matamec Explorations Inc ("Matamec"). The acquisition includes the staged payments of cash and exploration commitments, and net smelter royalty payable to Matamec should Sayona achieve 100% ownership.

SAYONA MINING LIMITED
Phone: +61 7 3369 7058
Email: info@sayona,mining.com.au
Address: Suite 68, 283 Given Tce, Paddington QLD 4064
Post: PO Box 1357, Milton, Qld 4064, Australia

Corey Nolan, Chief Executive Officer, commented "The Company is excited to have another exciting lithium project in close proximity to the Authier project. *The Company will draw on its significant experience and expertise in lithium geology in the region, developed through more than 20,000 metres of drilling and exploration at Authier. Tansim demonstrates stand-alone potential but could be developed as a complimentary satellite operation to Authier, where the Company is currently completing a Definitive Feasibility Study".*

Tansim Project Overview

Location and History

Tansim is situated within the Temiscamingue region of Quebec, 82 kilometres south-west of the Company's flagship Authier lithium project. Access is via a well maintained gravel road from Cadillac (20 kilometres south-west of Authier) to the Rapid-Sept hydro-electric dam on the Decelles Reservoir, then by a series of bush and logging roads. A Hydro Québec 750 kv power line crosses the forest one kilometre north of the property.

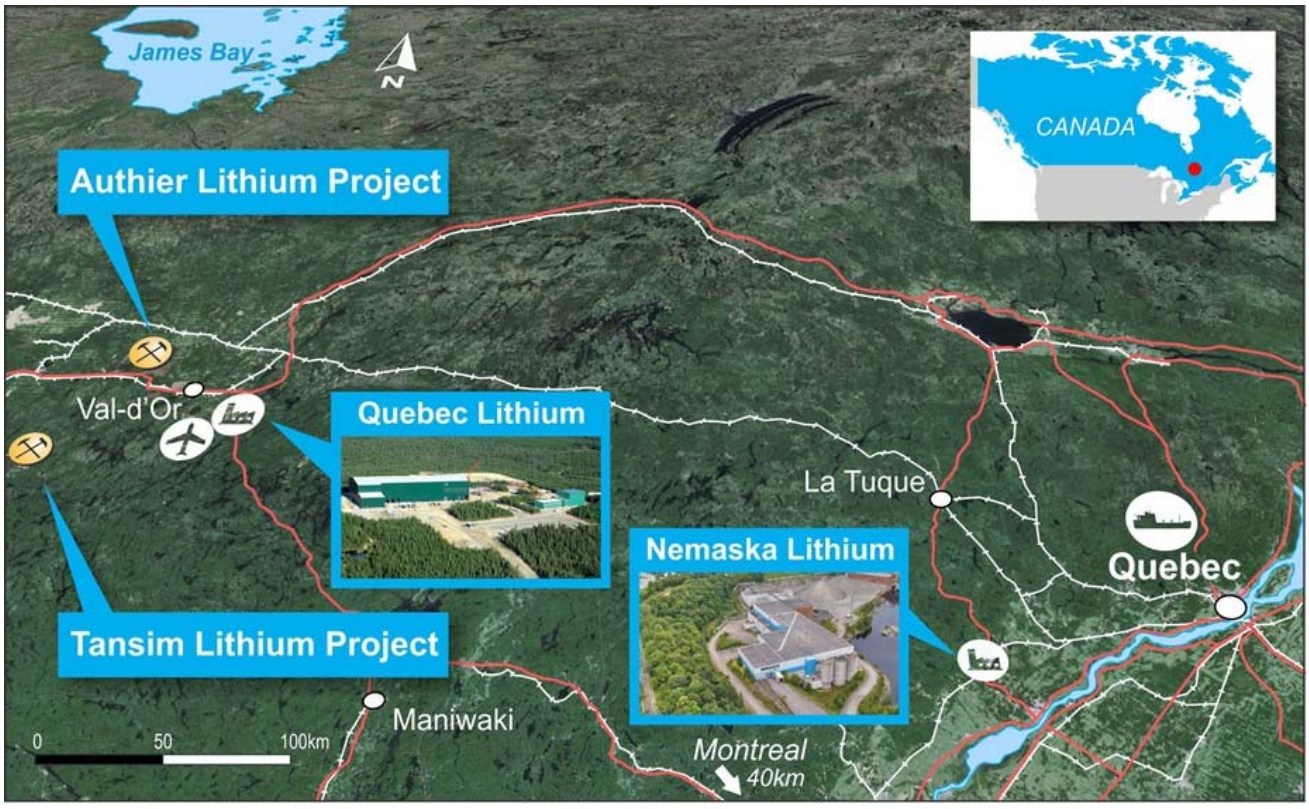


Figure 1: Location of the Tansim project

The project comprises 65 mineral claims of 12,000 hectares, and is prospective for lithium, tantalum, and beryllium.

The earliest discoveries in the district were made during the late 1950s early 1960s at the Dallaire, Viau-Dallaire and Viau showings where zoned granitic pegmatite dykes containing spodumene, beryl, colombo-tantalite were found. In 1977, the discovery

of tantalum and uranium-rich granitic pegmatite samples from the Ile du Refuge site (5.8 wt.% Ta2O5 and 83 wt. % U3O8), sparked new interest from Noranda and particularly SOQUEM, the latter conducting geophysical surveys, mapping campaigns and litho-geochemical sampling during the early 1980s.

In 2003, Matamec acquired a large package of land (the Tansim property) located north of Lake Simard and encompassing most of the previously investigated rare metal showings.

Matamec has conducted exploration on the property including mapping, sampling, geophysics and the preparation of a Canadian NI43-101.

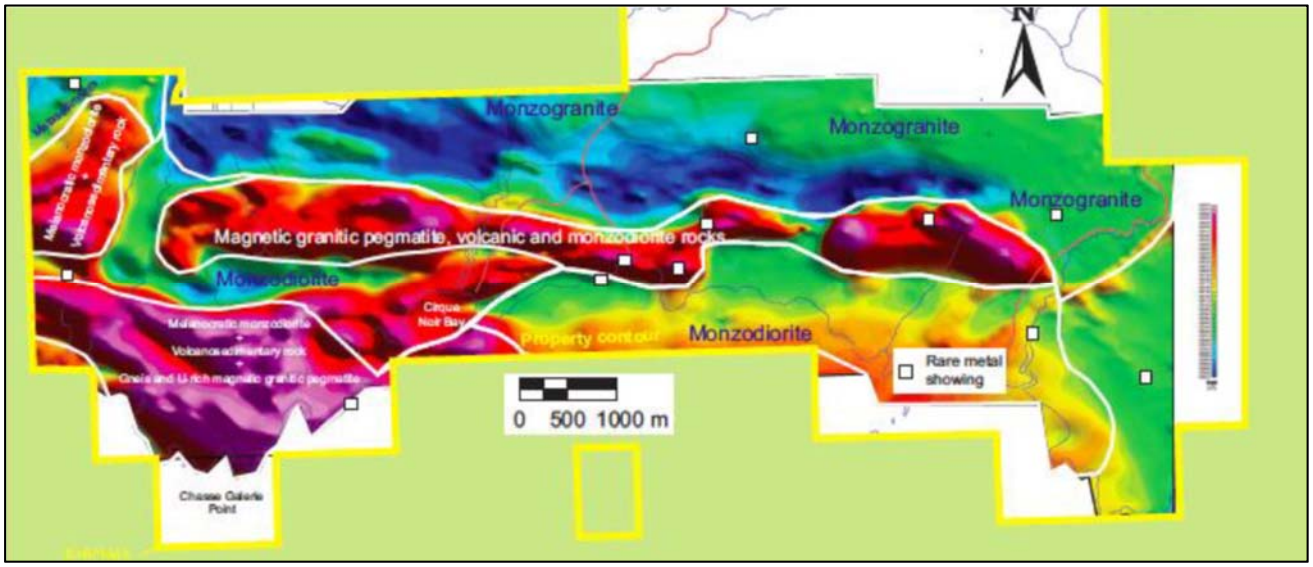


Figure 2: The main east-west structure is highlighted from the Matamec geophysics program

Regional and Local Geology

Mineralisation is hosted within spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusions striking east-west, dipping to the north and hosted by metasedimentary – metavolcanic rocks of the Pontiac sub-province. The Pontiac sub-province is a Late Archean metasedimentary-metavolcanic-granitoid-gneiss terrane situated along the south-eastern margin of the Superior Province of Quebec. The Pontiac sub-province comprises schist, para-gneiss and migmatite derived from terrigeneous sedimentary rocks (Card et Ciesielski, 1986) with a substantial portion composed, however, of granitoid rocks.

The Lake Simard area exposes a suite of granodiorite, biotite-muscovite monzo-granites, aplites and granitic pegmatites. The aplites and granitic pegmatites occur at the margins of the Réservoir Decelles Batholith and within the enclosing volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks.

The pegmatites display variable rare metal mineralization (lithium, beryllium, tantalum). Simple (muscovite-bearing) pegmatites are barren and oriented north-south. Complex and zoned granitic pegmatites (spodumene bearing) are east-west-

oriented. These pegmatites show white-pink to greenish spodumene, quartz almost black, albite and perthite, muscovite, garnet, epidote and colombo-tantalite.

Main Geological Targets

Viau-Dallaire

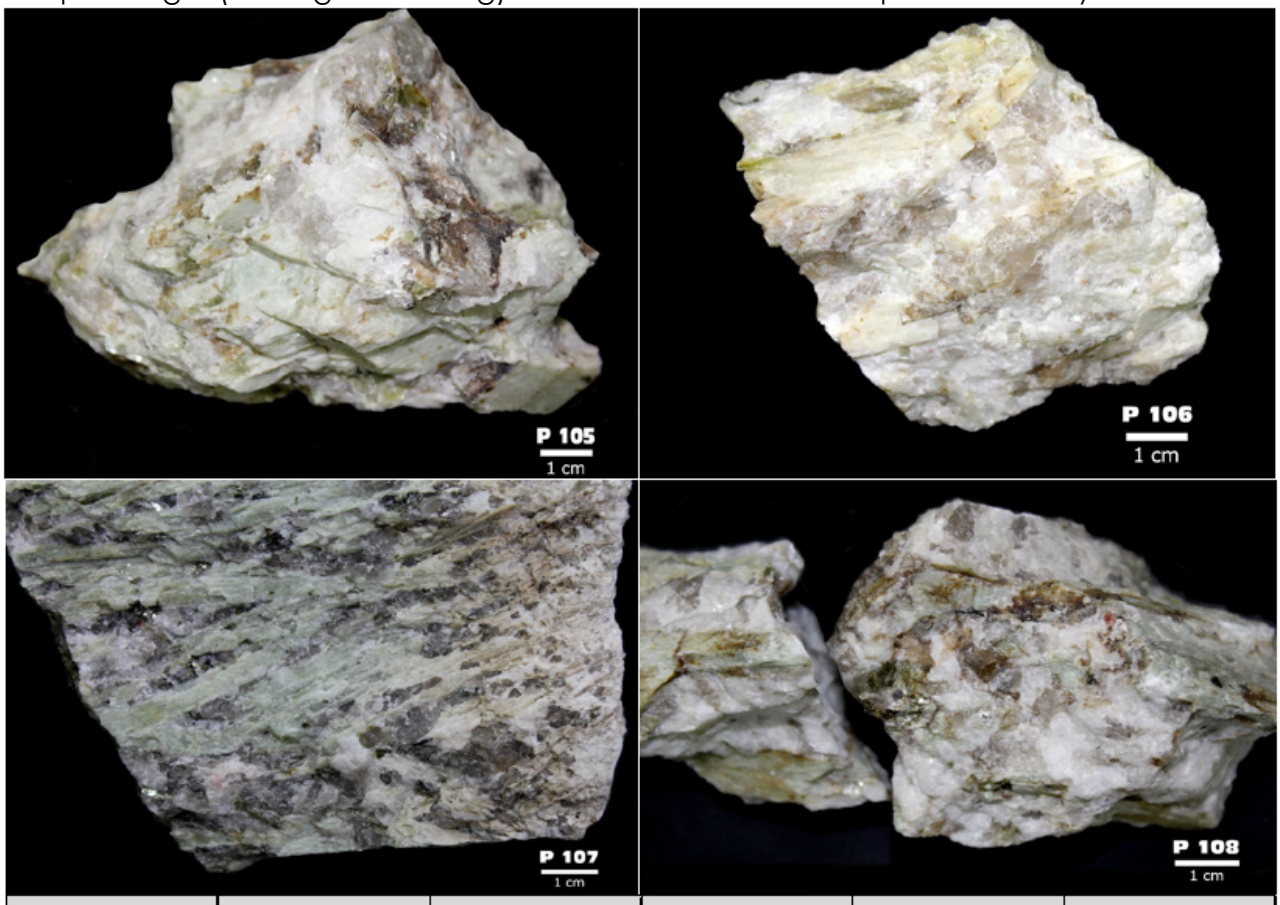
Viau-Dallaire is located in the north-west area of the tenement and comprises a 300 metres long dyke, dipping 40 degrees north, and 12-20 metres in thickness. Three channel samples across the pegmatite produced good widths and grades of lithium mineralisation, including:

- 10.30 metres @ 1.40% Li_20;
- 11.15 metres @ 0.84% Li_20; and
- 18.95 metres @ 0.94% Li_20 (including 7.3 metres at 1.77% Li_20).

Lithium mineralization at the Viau-Dallaire showing consists of spodumene crystals (20-45 centimetres) oriented perpendicular to the wall rock contact within a complex, coarse-grained zoned granitic pegmatite dyke.

Figure 3: Typical 20 centimetres long spodumene crystal from the Viau-Dallaire showing

A small reconnaissance survey was performed in 2016 by Matamec on the Viau-Dallaire showing confirming the presence of coarse-grained granitic pegmatite dykes containing 10-30 % spodumene associated with albite, quartz and muscovite. Five grab rock samples within the spodumene-rich zone of the pegmatite dyke were collected near ancient rock channels. The rare metal assays of each sample highlighting high Li_2O concentrations are demonstrated in Figure 4, with the assay reflecting sampling in the Li-rich zone of the granitic pegmatite dykes and the small sample weight (average of 0.22 kg) relative to the size of the spodumene crystals.



Sample#	P105	P106	P107	P108	P109
Li (wt%)	1.30	1.33	0.95	1.07	1.24
Li2O	2.81	2.87	2.04	2.29	2.67

Figure 4: Samples collected from the Viau-Dallaire showing during the summer of 2016[1]

Viau

Viau is located in the middle of the project area and comprises a large area of complex granitic zoned pegmatites that have been mapped up to 200 metres long and 30 metres wide. Selective samples have returned high grades of up to 2.77% Li_20 and 1.37% Li_20 over 3.2 metres, respectively.

[1] Source: SGS, Certificate of Analysis, Work Order: LK1600837, Report File No.: 0000008316, Nov 10th 2016

Gauthier

Gauthier is located in the middle of the project area and is mapped as 30 metre large spodumene-rich granitic pegmatite outcrop that extends under cover. Further exploration will be required to assess the potential of the system.

Vezina

Vezina is located in the south-east of the project area and includes a number of outcropping zones of pegmatites in area covering 1,200 metres by 325 metres. Large crystals of typical pegmatite minerals including spodumene are present.

Next Steps

The short-term focus exploration activities will include reinterpretation of historic exploration and geophysical data until winter ends in April. Field activities will comprise mapping and sampling of the pegmatites to define drilling targets.

Property Acquisition Terms

The staged acquisition strategy enables Sayona to obtain an initial 50% interest in the property through the expenditure of CAD$105k for claim renewal costs of the property, as required by the Quebec department of natural energy and resources. This expenditure amount is reduced by the exploration amount (up to CAD$65k) completed on the property prior to 31 January 2018. Sayona can then earn 100% interest in the property by completing the milestones in the timeframes outlined below:

- Investing CAD$200k in exploration and pay CAD$100k in cash to Matamec within the first 12 months; and
- Investing CAD$350k in exploration and pay CAD$250k in cash to Matamec within 12 and 24 months of signing.

Sayona will be the operator of a joint venture to be signed between both parties to manage the property. Once Sayona earns 100%, Matamec receives a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR") from the payable metals extracted from the property. The NSR can be bought back for an amount of CAD$1.0M per royalty percentage. Sayona will have the choice to buy back 1.0% or 2.0% NSR for an amount of CAD$1.0M or CAD$2.0M, respectively.

If Sayona earns 50% but doesn't proceed any further with the purchase option, Matamec can buy the 50% back property interest for CAD$1 and Sayona will receive a 2% NSR.

For more information, please contact:

Corey Nolan
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: +61 (7) 3369 7058
Email: info@sayonamining.com.au

Sayona Mining Limited is an Australian-based, ASX-listed (SYA) company focused on sourcing and developing the raw materials required to construct lithium-ion batteries for use in the rapidly growing new and green technology sectors. Sayona's primary objective is developing the Authier lithium project in Quebec, Canada. Authier is an advanced, near term development project, construction forecast to commence in the second half of 2018 and first production in late 2019.

Please visit us as at www.sayonamining.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

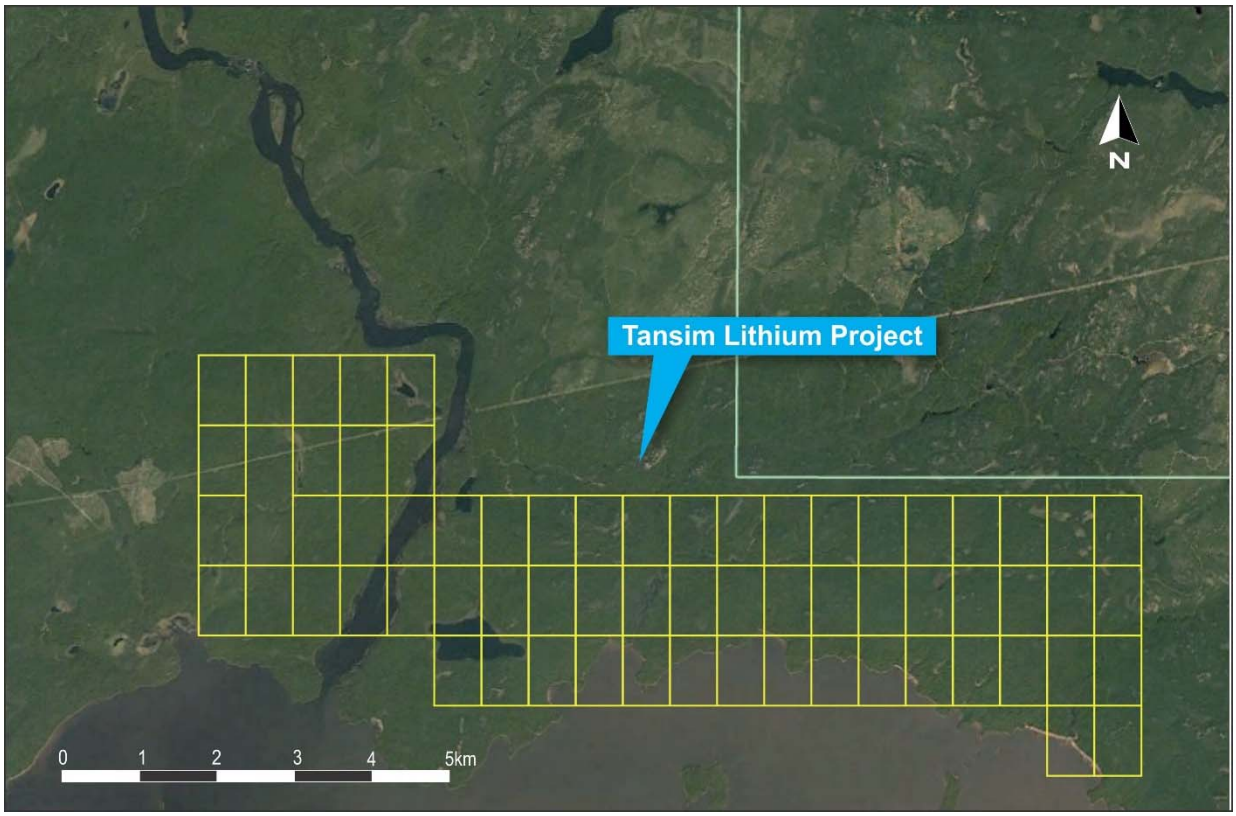
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Gustavo Delendatti, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Delendatti is an independent consultant, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which it is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Delendatti was responsible for the design and conduct of the most recent Sayona exploration drilling campaigns (Stage 2, 4,117 metres and stage 1, 3,967 metres). Dr Delendatti, as competent person for this announcement, has consented to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears herein.

ANNEX - List of Claims

PROJET	CLAIM No.	TITLE	SNRC	ROW	COLUMN	AREA	REG. DATE	EXP. DATE
Tansim	2440836	CDC	31M10	0021	0049	57.98	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440837	CDC	31M10	0021	0050	57.98	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440890	CDC	31M10	0022	0036	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440891	CDC	31M10	0022	0037	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440892	CDC	31M10	0022	0038	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440838	CDC	31M10	0022	0039	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440839	CDC	31M10	0022	0040	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2438472	CDC	31M10	0022	0041	57.97	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2438473	CDC	31M10	0022	0042	57.97	20160321	20180320
Tansim	1133877	CDC	31M10	0022	0043	57.97	20051205	20190906
Tansim	2436732	CDC	31M10	0022	0044	57.97	20160205	20180204
Tansim	2438474	CDC	31M10	0022	0045	57.97	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2438475	CDC	31M10	0022	0046	57.97	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2440840	CDC	31M10	0022	0047	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440841	CDC	31M10	0022	0048	57.98	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440842	CDC	31M10	0022	0049	57.98	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2450758	CDC	31M10	0022	0050	56.54	20160622	20180621
Tansim	2440919	CDC	31M10	0023	0031	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440920	CDC	31M10	0023	0032	57.96	20160412	20180411

PROJET	CLAIM No.	TITLE	SNRC	ROW	COLUMN	AREA	REG. DATE	EXP. DATE
Tansim	2440893	CDC	31M10	0023	0033	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440894	CDC	31M10	0023	0034	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440895	CDC	31M10	0023	0035	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440896	CDC	31M10	0023	0036	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440897	CDC	31M10	0023	0037	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440898	CDC	31M10	0023	0038	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440843	CDC	31M10	0023	0039	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440844	CDC	31M10	0023	0040	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2438476	CDC	31M10	0023	0041	57.96	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2438477	CDC	31M10	0023	0042	57.96	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2436733	CDC	31M10	0023	0043	57.96	20160205	20180204
Tansim	2436734	CDC	31M10	0023	0044	57.96	20160205	20180204
Tansim	2438723	CDC	31M10	0023	0045	57.97	20160329	20180328
Tansim	2438478	CDC	31M10	0023	0046	57.97	20160321	20180320
Tansim	2440845	CDC	31M10	0023	0047	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440846	CDC	31M10	0023	0048	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440847	CDC	31M10	0023	0049	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440848	CDC	31M10	0023	0050	57.97	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440925	CDC	31M10	0024	0031	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440993	CDC	31M10	0024	0033	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440994	CDC	31M10	0024	0034	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440899	CDC	31M10	0024	0035	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440900	CDC	31M10	0024	0036	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440901	CDC	31M10	0024	0037	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440902	CDC	31M10	0024	0038	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440849	CDC	31M10	0024	0039	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440850	CDC	31M10	0024	0040	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440851	CDC	31M10	0024	0041	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440852	CDC	31M10	0024	0042	57.95	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440853	CDC	31M10	0024	0043	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440854	CDC	31M10	0024	0044	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440855	CDC	31M10	0024	0045	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440856	CDC	31M10	0024	0046	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440857	CDC	31M10	0024	0047	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440858	CDC	31M10	0024	0048	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440859	CDC	31M10	0024	0049	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440860	CDC	31M10	0024	0050	57.96	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440930	CDC	31M10	0025	0031	57.94	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2415443	CDC	31M10	0025	0033	57.94	20141031	20181030

PROJET	CLAIM No.	TITLE	SNRC	ROW	COLUMN	AREA	REG. DATE	EXP. DATE
Tansim	2415444	CDC	31M10	0025	0034	57.94	20141031	20181030
Tansim	2440903	CDC	31M10	0025	0035	57.94	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440935	CDC	31M10	0026	0031	57.93	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440936	CDC	31M10	0026	0032	57.93	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440907	CDC	31M10	0026	0033	57.93	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440908	CDC	31M10	0026	0034	57.93	20160412	20180411
Tansim	2440909	CDC	31M10	0026	0035	57.93	20160412	20180411



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or	• Geochemical samples reported have been collected as first pass assessment and orientation of the project. • The samples have an irregular spacing reflecting the reconnaissance nature of the assessment.

	handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples are reconnaissance rock chip from sawn blade channel samples and grab samples. • Historical sampling consisted in grab samples and soil samples distributed in the main targets of the property. • The presence or absence of mineralization was initially determined visually field geologists. • Sample preparation and assaying techniques are within industry standard and appropriate for this type of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Historical drilling for a total of 448.5 metres was performed in 1961, 1974 and 1979 by different contractors. Drilling in 1979 is reported as DDH.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not applicable, historical drilling records are not available. No new drilling has been carried out.

Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Not applicable, no new drilling has been carried out. Historical drilling is not enough to support a JORC compliant resource estimate. Channel sampling was performed for reconnaissance and exploration purposes and has no gathered information to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Not applicable, no new drilling has been carried out. • No measures have been taking to ensure sampling is statistically representative of the in situ sample material. The collection methodology is considered appropriate for this early stage assessment of the project. • The sample size reported is considered appropriate to the early stage of exploration carried out.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg	• Grab rock samples were collected from the Viau-Dallaire main spodumene-rich dyke in 2016 by a team of prospectors from Golden Retriever Exploration in Rouyn-Noranda sub-contracted by Matamec Explorations. • In 2013, channel samples were collected from the Viau-Dallaire and Viau showings by Matamec's geologists. • All samples were packed and labelled in a sturdy plastic bag, sealed and brought back to Rouyn-Noranda or Montreal to be stored securely. • The 2013 batch of samples were sent by courier to the ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or, whereas the 2016 samples were

	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	transported by by courier to the SGS Laboratory situated in Lakefield, Ontario. The samples were securely handled at each stage of their transport and manipulation, from the field to the laboratory, and their integrity is unquestioned. • All samples (<3 kg) were dried, crushed 75%-2 mm, split to 250 g with, and pulverized to 85% passing the 75 µm sieve. In 2016, a series of 56 elements including Li, Ta, Be, Nb, Hf, Cs, Zr, REE, Y, Th and U were analyzed using the SGS Laboratory GE_ICM90A and GE_ICM90M packages which determined the concentrations through the ICP_MS and ICP-AES methods after sodium peroxide fusion in graphite crucibles. • The analyses were carried out at the SGS Minerals Services Geochemical Laboratory in Vancouver, Canada. • The 2013 samples were analyzed for 48 elements by ICPMS using the ME-ICP61A package. • For samples with elevated concentrations of Li, Be and Ta, the following methods were chosen: four acids for high concentrations of Be (ICPMS-61A), ME-XRF10 (Ta) and Li-OG63 (Li). • Sayona did not performed sampling at Tansim property. • No additional QA/QC measures beyond that of the laboratory QA/QC were implemented by Sayona. • The XRF analyses performed at the University of Sherbrooke laboratories followed a standard procedure with 2.5 g of powder sample inserted in a Thermo Scientific Thermolyne oven and cooked for one hour at 1,050 °C, then cooled at room temperature. 0.7 g of cooked powder sample is later mixed with 7 g of Li2B4O7 and LiBO and melted in a platinum crucible with a Claisse fusion apparatus at 1,050°C. • The glass beads were analysed for major elements using an Axios Advance XRF from Panalytical. • XRD analyses were carried out using an XPert Pro MPD diffractometer from Panalytical equipped with an X-ray source emitting the characteristic wavelength energy of the Cu Ka ray and using a PIXcel detector. The diffractograms were completed and recorded between 5° and 70° 2θ.

		Concerning the AA analyses, 0.250 g of sample was weighted with a Mettler Toledo XA204 DeltaRange analytical balance. Then, the powder was dissolved in a mix of HCl-HF-HNO3 acids in a Teflon digestive cell. The mixture is placed in a CEM Mars 6 microwave oven at 200°C for 20 minutes. A solution of boric acid is then added to the melange and placed in the microwave oven for successive 15 minutes intervals to a temperature up to 170°, then maintained for 15 minutes. • After the sample was cooled at ambient temperature and diluted with deionized water, the analysis was performed on a PerkinElmer AAnalyst 200 absorption spectrometer. • For Full assay results accompanying the Certificate of Analyses performed by Matamec please refer to Appendix 2 of 43-101 report for Matamec properties dated Feb 25th 2017.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The results have been provided by the vendor party. • Sayona did not performed verification of significant channel sampling intersections or grab samples control. • All the pegmatite intersections and assay results have been reviewed by the Competent Person signing 43-101 report for Matamec properties (Mr. Michel Boily, Ph.D., P. Geo.). • Lithium (ppm) reported in assays is converted to Li2O by multiply Li (ppm) X 2.153 (conversion factor). • No twinned holes were drilled by Sayona or the vendor party. • The data provided by vendor party is documented in Excel (database) and in Word and PDF (deports). • The vendor party supplied a database with historical drill hole collar location, including azimuth, dip and final depth. • No other documentation of historical primary data was recorded or is available for Sayona. • No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Not applicable. Sayona did not perfomed control of location of channel sampling, grab sampling and soil sampling performed by Matamec as well as historical drilling and sampling performed before Matamec´s ownership of the Tansim property.

	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The grid system used is 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) • The level of topographic control offered by the collar survey is considered sufficient for the work undertaken at its current stage.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Costeans were performed for reconnaissance purposes. There is no predetermined line spacing channels. • Historical drilling was performed for reconnaissance purposes. There is no predetermined drilling spacing for such programs. • The data spacing is not sufficient to estimate geological and grade continuity of observed mineralisation and therefore to produce a JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Sampling and historical drilling was carried out over small areas of the project and it is not known if they are representative. • Not applicable. Sayona did not perform drilling at Tansim property.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Industry standard sample collection and storage have been reported by the vendor Qualified Person.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit or review of the sampling techniques and data for this release has been carried out.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Tansim property is located in the Témiscamingue region of southern Quebec in the regional municipality of Témiscamingue (NTS map sheet 31M10). • The property consists of 65 mineral claims (polygons) totaling an area of 13,764 ha or 137.64 km2 and 100% owned by Matamec Explorations Inc. • Tony Perron, prospector and promoter, registered the claims of the Tansim property

	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	through the GESTIM site and immediately transferred the property to Matamec Explorations Inc., who now owns 100% of the claims. • However, Ressources Minérales Mistassini Inc. holds, on certain claims, a 1.25% royalty that can be bought back anytime by Matamec for the amount of $300,000. • Ressources Minérales Mistassini holds a non-transferable right to collect mineralized material up to a weight of five (5) tons on certain claims forming the Tansim property. • The aforementioned royalty also applies to any claims acquired or staked by Matamec within a 1 km radius of certain claims composing the Tansim property. In the eventuality one or certain claims owned by Matamec and forming the Tansim property are let to lapse, Matamec will transfer this or these claims to Ressources Minérales Mistassini with a renewal period of one year. • Sayona is working to achieve all the valid work permits at Tansim property. • There are no impediments that have been identified for operating in the project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The earliest discoveries were made during the late 50s early 60s on the Dallaire, Viau-Dallaire and Viau showings where zoned granitic pegmatite dykes containing spodumene, beryl, colombo-tantalite were found. • Then, in 1977, the discovery of Ta and U-rich granitic pegmatite samples from the Ile du Refuge site (5.8 wt.% Ta2O5 and 83 wt. % U3O8), sparked new interest from Noranda and particularly SOQUEM, the latter conducting geophysical surveys, mapping campaigns and litho-geochemical sampling during the early 1980s. • A hiatus of 42 years (1981-2003) was followed by the acquisition by Matamec Explorations Inc. of a large tract of land (the Tansim property) located north of Lake Simard and encompassing most of the previously investigated rare metal showings. • The project has 445 metres of reconnaissance shallow drilling in 12 holes performed in 1961, 1974 and 1979. • The project has also small scale overburden stripping and sawn blade channels. • Other exploration activities includes soil sampling, grab sampling, scintilometer

		prospecting, ground mag, heli mag and geological mapping.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Mineralisation is hosted within spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusions striking East-West, dipping to the north and hosted by metasedimentary – metavolcanic rocks of the Pontiac sub-province. • The Tansim property is part of the Pontiac subprovince; a Late Archean metasedimentary-metavolcanic-granitoid-gneiss terrane situated along the southeastern margin of the Superior Province of Quebec. • The Pontiac subprovince comprises schist, paragneiss and migmatite derived from terrigeneous sedimentary rocks (Card et Ciesielski, 1986) with a substantial portion composed, however, of granitoid rocks. • The Lake Simard area exposes a suite of granodiorite, biotite-muscovite monzogranites, aplites and granitic pegmatites. The aplites and granitic pegmatites occur at the margins of the Réservoir Decelles Batholith and within the enclosing volcanosedimentary and plutonic rocks. • There, the pegmatites display variable rare metal mineralization (Li, Be, Ta). Simple (muscovite-bearing) pegmatites are barren and oriented NS. Complex and zoned granitic pegmatites (spodumene bearing) are EW-oriented. These pegmatites show white-pink to greenish spodumene (up to 30%), quartz almost black, albite and perthite (10-20%), muscovite (< 5%), garnet (< 1%), epidote (apatite?), and colombo-tantalite.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	• The vendor supplied a database of historical drilling (445 metres) performed in 1961, 1974 and 1979. • Sayona has not carried out drilling at the property.

	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No weight averaging or high-grade cut has been applied to any of the sample assay results. • Metal equivalent values have not been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable at this stage.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Geological and geochemical maps are included in the body of the 43-101 provided by vendor geologist.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration	• The reporting is considered to be balanced.

	Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The exploration reported herein is at a very early stage but results are consistent with geological and geophysical data
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration work by Sayona Mining on the Tansim property must be focused in order of importance on: • 1) The Viau-Dallaire, 2) Viau, 3) Gauthier and, 4) the Vézina showings. • The first two showings must be submitted to: 1) ground-based magnetic/radiometric and IPsurveys, 2) overburden stripping followed by grab and channel sampling and, 3) limited drilling to confirm the historical drill results and expand the width and length of the main rare metal bearing pegmatite dykes. • It is recommended the Gauthier showing undergoes 1) a ground-based magnetic and radiometric surveys, 3) overburden stripping around the lake shore and expanded to north and, 3) exploratory drilling within the established grid, their position coinciding with the extension of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites of the Viau showing. • The more “grassroot” nature of the Vézina showing leads the author to recommend geological mapping and thorough rock sampling in a 1,200 m by 325 m area exposing several outcrops to recognize the real economic potential for rare metal. The results of this first phase of exploration will dictate the nature of the second phase of work which logically will involve an extensive campaign of diamond drilling to define resources material.