

**31 July 2019**

**JUNE 2019 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT**

**Highlights**

- **New Australia-based Managing Director to drive Sayona's emerging lithium projects**
- **Appointment of Chief Executive Officer, Sayona Québec to further strengthen management team**
- **Engineering firm appointed for revised Authier Definitive Feasibility Study based on optimised mining production rate**
- **New Environmental Impact Study launched for Authier Lithium Project**
- **Positive drilling results and expansion of project area at Tansim**
- **Québec government funding for research project on mining waste**
- **WA funding received for Mallina Project**
- **Exploration in Pilangoora district in West Australia identifies new prospective pegmatite systems**
- **Project work returns positive results at the Mt Edon Project in West Australia**

**Emerging lithium miner Sayona Mining Limited** (ASX: SYA) announced today its activities report for the June quarter 2019, as it continues to advance its lithium projects in Canada and Australia amid growing demand for the metal of the 21st century.

## Authier Project

The company's primary focus is the development of the advanced stage Authier Lithium Project in Québec, Canada.

Authier is a hard rock spodumene lithium deposit scheduled for development as an open cut mine and concentrator, producing a 6% spodumene concentrate. The new mine could create 150 jobs in construction and up to 160 jobs in operation, with the Company giving priority to local employment and suppliers.

## New leadership team

In May, Sayona announced the appointment of a globally experienced mining engineer, Guy Laliberté, as Chief Executive Officer, Sayona Québec. In early July, subsequent to period end, Brett Lynch was engaged as Managing Director for Sayona, based in Australia.

Mr Laliberté, Québec born, has over 35 years' project management experience worldwide in the mining and construction sectors.

Mr Lynch is a highly experienced international company director and chief executive with a strong background in mining and related industries throughout Australia, Asia and North America. Upon the appointment, previous Managing Director, Dan O'Neill, announced he would remain on the Board as a Non-Executive Director, ensuring a smooth transition for the new management team.

The Company now has a well-credentialed leadership team with the expertise necessary to drive the sustainable development of its portfolio of lithium projects and achieve positive outcomes for all of its stakeholders.

## Permitting

In early 2019 the Québec Environment Minister announced that the Authier project would be subject to the environmental impact assessment and review procedures under the BAPE (bureau d'audiences publiques en environnement). Under this new process Sayona will seek approval to process in the order of 2,600 tonnes per day, providing for an approximate mine life of 14 years and estimated annual average spodumene concentrate production of around 115,000 tonnes (at 6% Li<sub>2</sub>O).

In May, engineering consultancy BBA was appointed to review the original mine plan and the 2018 definitive feasibility study in accordance with the new approval process, and based on the optimised production levels.

In June, Sayona commenced an environmental impact study (EIS) for the Authier project. This is part of the overall permitting process along with public consultation and review, ultimately leading to a ministerial recommendation and government decision. The 30-day public consultation period began in mid-June for comments on issues to be addressed in the study. Sayona is aiming to submit the EIS in late 2019. During the quarter, discussions were held, and are ongoing, with First Nations Pikogan for an Economic Benefits Agreement with the Abitibiwinni community. The target is to conclude and sign the final agreement in Q4 2019.

## Tansim Prospect

Tansim is situated 82 kilometres south-west of the Authier project in Québec. The project comprises 139 mineral claims covering 8,500 hectares, and is prospective for lithium, tantalum, and beryllium. 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 main prospects are Viau-Dallaire, Viau and Vezina.

During the period, positive results were announced from the Tansim drilling program with interceptions of variable concentrations of spodumene mineralisation (refer ASX announcement 9 April 2019). Follow up drilling and test work is being planned.

Also in April, Sayona announced an agreement for an option to acquire 100% of the Lac Simard lithium prospect from Exiro Minerals Corporation (refer ASX announcement 15 April 2019). The Lac Simard prospect is immediately adjacent to the existing Tansim claims and will increase the project size. The acquisition will increase the company's potential to supply the growing lithium battery industry in Québec. Under the terms of the agreement Sayona can acquire a 100% interest by making cash and share payments, and undertaking work on the property over a three-year period.

## Research

During the quarter, Sayona was awarded a grant of up to \$CAD 80,000 from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN) for a research project on mining waste recovery. This two-year project will evaluate the possibility of using lithium mine residues for a number of applications, including road backfill.

## Western Australian Projects

Sayona's leases in Western Australia cover 1,976km<sup>2</sup> and comprise lithium tenure in the Pilbara and Yilgarn areas and graphite tenements in the East Kimberley.

The Pilbara regional project covers 1,806km<sup>2</sup> and is centred in the world class Pilgangoora lithium district. The Company is exploring this area for hard rock spodumene mineralisation, associated with fractionated albite – spodumene pegmatite systems.

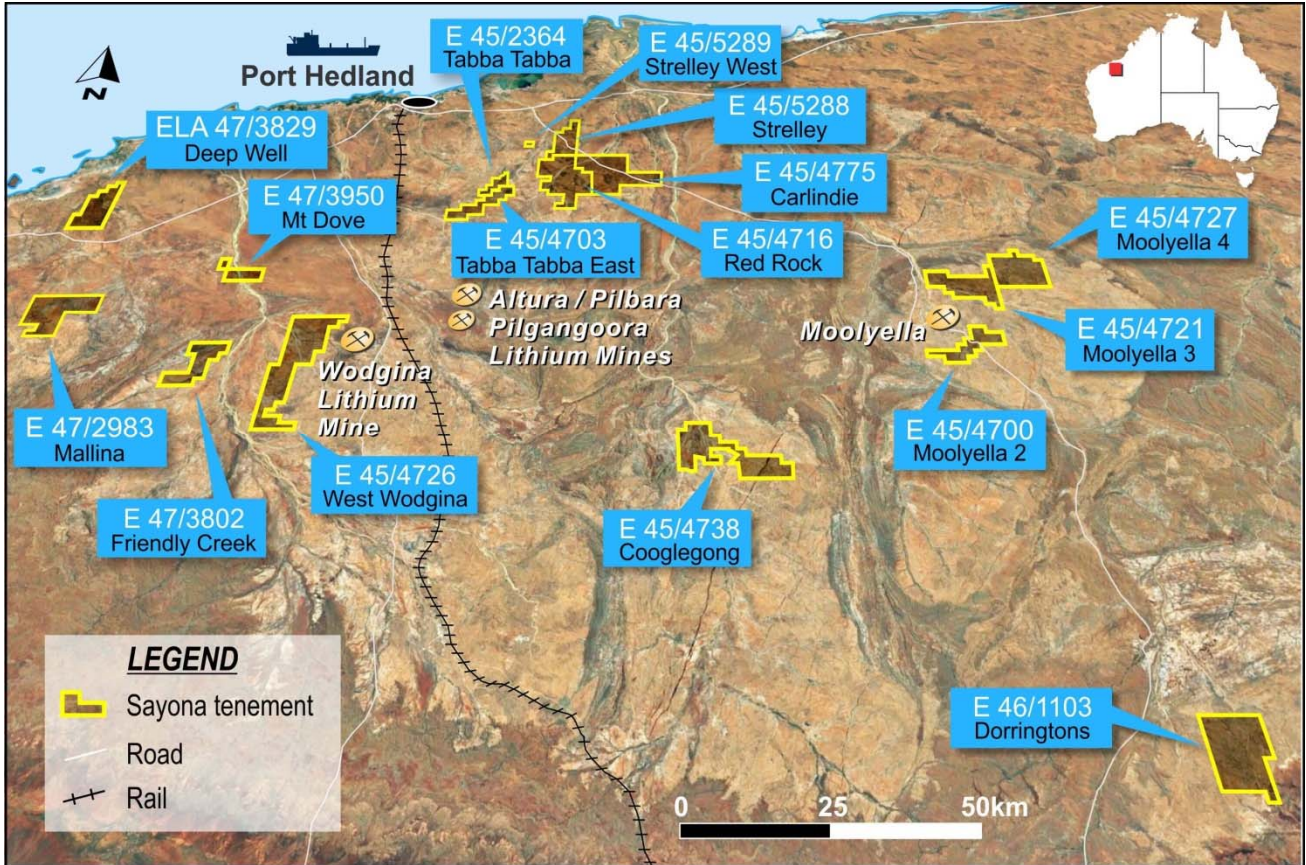


Figure 1: Sayona Lithium Tenements in Western Australia

### Mallina Project

Of the Pilbara tenements, the Mallina Project is the most advanced with multiple zones of spodumene pegmatite identified within a 25km<sup>2</sup> zone.

During the quarter, \$83,252 was awarded to the company under its WA government co-funding grant, relating to its 2018 RC drilling at Mallina. This drilling identified spodumene pegmatites at the Area C, Pegmatite 3 and Discovery prospects. These prospects are located in an area which contains a large number of pegmatite intrusions. Soil geochemistry has outlined 32 geochemical lithium anomalies, with many remaining untested.

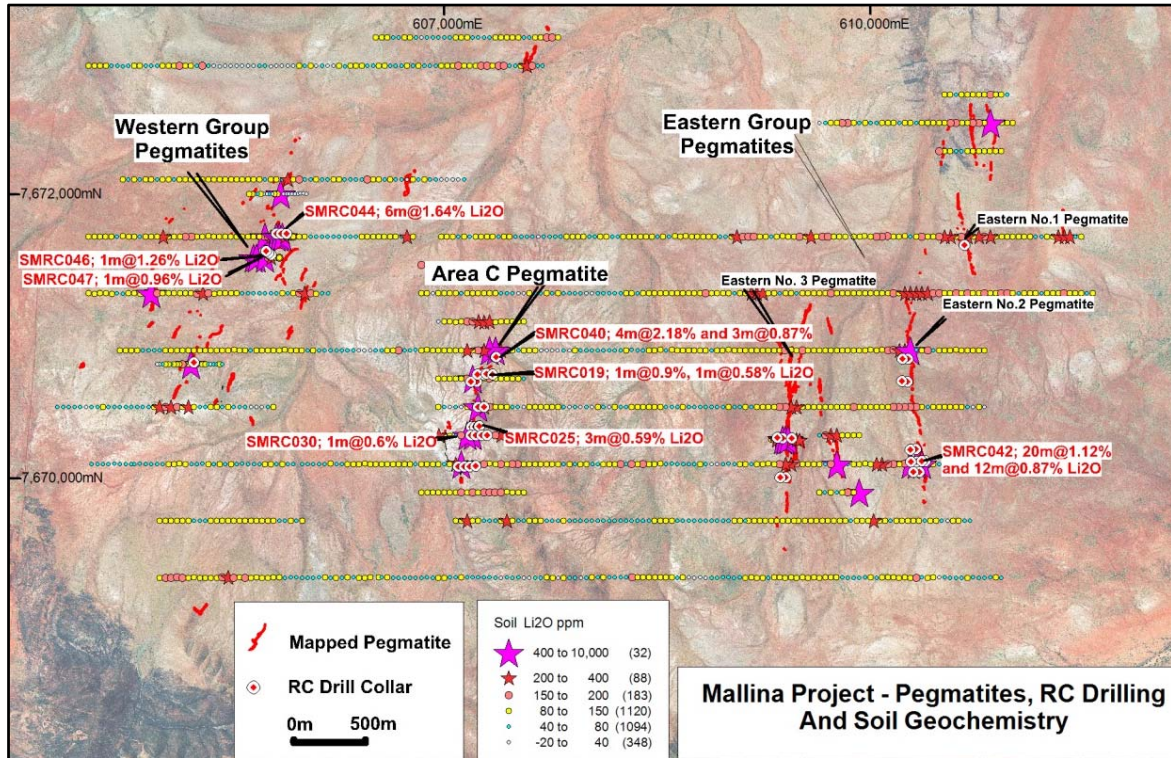


Figure 2 Mallina Project Geochemistry and Selected Drill Intercepts

Rehabilitation of previous drilling was completed during the period and 3D modelling of past drilling was carried out. Work focussed on intercepts at the Area C prospect (eg SMRC040 - 4m @ 2.18% Li<sub>2</sub>O from surface) and at the Pegmatite 2 prospect (eg SMRC042 – 20m @ 1.12% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 4m). The mineralisation at Pegmatite 2 prospect is interpreted to relate to plunging shoots of spodumene within the host pegmatite, as displayed in the figure below.

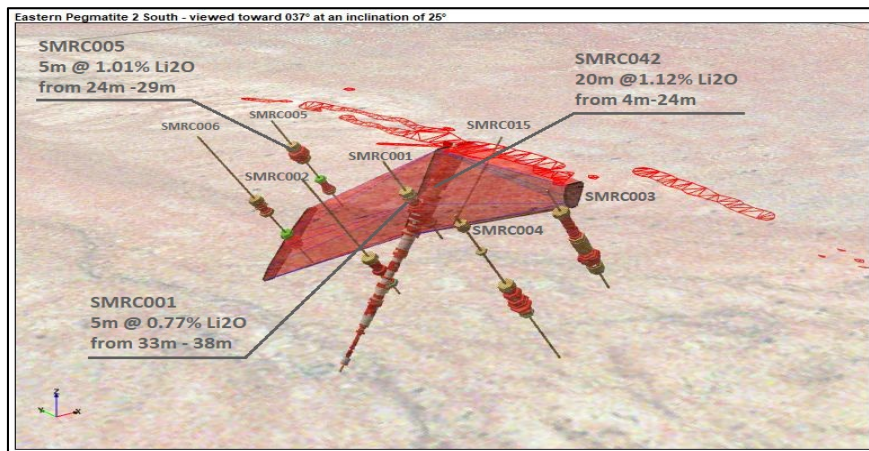


Figure 3 Pegmatite 2 Prospect 3D Drill View, Looking north

There is considerable scope for further drill testing, especially at the Area C prospect where shallow mineralisation is open at depth and along strike to the north and south.

### Tabba Tabba Project

The Tabba Tabba Project comprises six tenements covering 588km<sup>2</sup>, located 40km to the north of the Pilgangoora in an emerging lithium province. The main Tabba Tabba tenement, E45/2364, is centred in an area of historic tin and tantalum mining.

Within Sayona’s lease, seven main targets have been identified based on geochemistry, with three containing outcropping pegmatites displaying elevated tantalum and LCT type signatures.

Reconnaissance during the quarter identified further pegmatite occurrences at the Northern River prospect. Geochemistry now defines a broad lithium anomaly with a 1km+ strike extent. The anomaly has areas of poor outcrop and pegmatite is only intermittently exposed and does not explain the extent of the anomaly. It is anticipated pegmatites remain undiscovered in the area. Project geochemistry is displayed in the figure below.

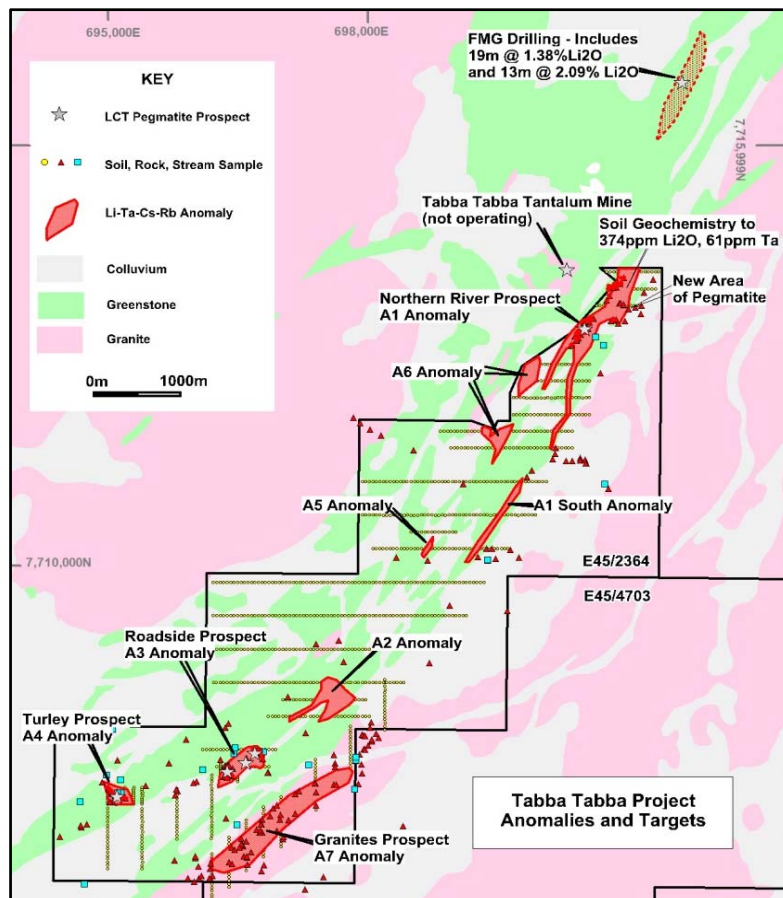
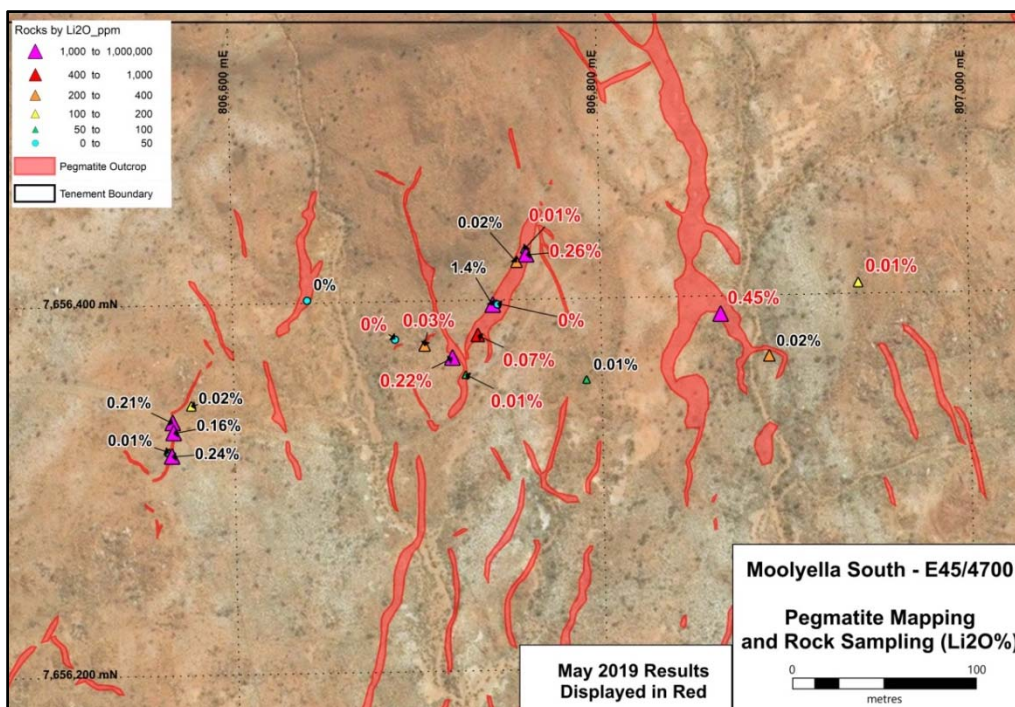


Figure 4 Tabba Tabba Project Anomalies and Targets

## Moolyella Project

The Moolyella Project is located to the east of Marble Bar in an area of historic tin and tantalum mining. Mineralisation is associated with the nearby Moolyella monzogranite, and spodumene pegmatites have also been identified in adjoining tenure.

Mapping and follow up rock geochemistry was carried out during the quarter in the northern area of E45/4700, where pegmatite with up to 1.40% Li<sub>2</sub>O, was first identified in December. Ten rock samples were collected and a corridor of north striking pegmatites was identified across a 300m wide zone. Best assay results include 0.45% Li<sub>2</sub>O in sample SP555971, located east of the initial result.



**Figure 5 Moolyella South Pegmatite Mapping and Rock Sampling**

Rock samples are mica rich and no spodumene has been observed in pegmatites to date, but results are encouraging evidence of a lithium anomalous portion to the pegmatite system. Follow up exploration over this target commenced subsequent to the end of the quarter.

## Other Pilbara Tenure

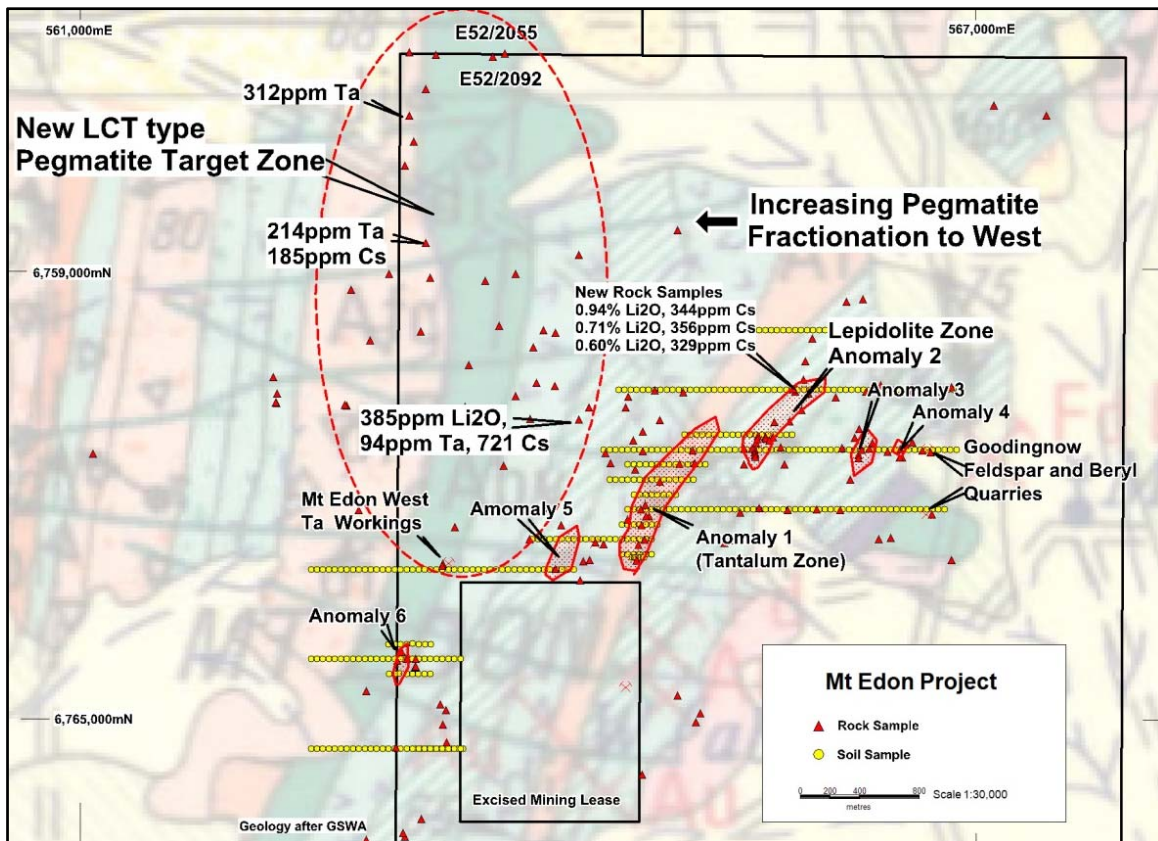
No exploration was carried out over the other Pilbara project tenements for the period.

**Mt Edon Project, South Murchison**

The Mt Edon Project secures a large number of pegmatites which invade the Paynes Find greenstone belt. Historically, two small quarries have been developed to exploit feldspar and beryl pegmatites, and small scale eluvial and colluvial tantalum mining operations have developed close to LCT type pegmatites. Sayona’s work at the Mt Edon pegmatite field has identified six geochemical anomalies. The Anomaly 2 area hosts lepidolite mineralisation with rock samples returning up to 1.57% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

During the quarter interpretation of Sayona’s geochemistry to date identified a general westwards increase in the fractionation of the known pegmatites. Field reconnaissance has been focussed around this western target, as well as more detailed mapping of the lepidolite occurrence.

Results identify a cluster of fractionated pegmatites, located in a 2km x 1km zone to the north and west of the main area previously explored (see figure below). The pegmatites are elevated in tantalum (maximum 214ppm Ta) and cesium (maximum 721ppm Cs) although lithium is more subdued, with a maximum 385ppm Li<sub>2</sub>O. The low lithium may be a result of strong weathering.



**Figure 6 Mt Edon Project Anomalies and Targets**



Samples were also collected from the lepidolite mineralisation at Anomaly 2 with results ranging up to 0.94% Li<sub>2</sub>O. A number of parallel and cross cutting pegmatites were also identified. Both the new area of fractionated pegmatites and the Anomaly 2 area warrant further soil geochemistry and mapping to identify if albite - spodumene pegmatites are present.

### East Kimberley Graphite Exploration

The Corkwood Project secures a 24km strike length of graphitic sediments of the Tickalara Metamorphics, a known host to high purity, coarse flake graphite deposits in the region.

No work was carried out at the Corkwood graphite project during the quarter. A review of recent rock results and airborne electromagnetics (VTEM) data was commenced to identify potentially high-grade graphite targets.

### Corporate

In June, the Company announced a Share Purchase Plan (the SPP) to raise up to \$4,438,053 which will be applied to the development of the Company's projects and general working capital. The SPP offers eligible shareholders the opportunity to apply for new, fully paid ordinary shares in Sayona. Also on offer is a free attaching unlisted option for every two new shares issued (refer ASX announcement 24 June). On July 15, subsequent to period end, Sayona announced the extension of the offer from 19 July 2019 to 31 July 2019. On July 30, the offer was further extended to a closing date of 14 August 2019.

### Reference to Previous ASX Releases

This report refers to the following previous ASX releases:

- Drilling boost prospects for new lithium deposit at Tansim – 9 April 2019
- Sayona expands Tansim project with new acquisition – 15 April 2019
- Appointment of Sayona Québec CEO to advance key lithium projects – 13 May 2019
- Engineering firm appointed for updated Authier DFS -28 May 2019
- New EIS launched for Authier Lithium Project – 24 June 2019
- Security purchase plan – 24 June 2019
- Appointment of new Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer – 1 July 2019
- Share Purchase Plan extended – 15 July 2019
- Share Purchase Plan extended – 30 July 2019

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

For more information, please contact:

**Brett Lynch**

Managing Director

Phone: +61 (7) 3369 7058

Email: [info@sayonamining.com.au](mailto:info@sayonamining.com.au)

**About Sayona Mining**

Sayona Mining Limited is an Australian, 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. The Company has lithium projects in Québec, Canada, and in Western Australia.

Please visit us as at [www.sayonamining.com.au](http://www.sayonamining.com.au)

**Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report relating to projects on Western Australia is based on information compiled by Mr. Simon Attwell, a Competent Person, and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Attwell is an employee of Attgold Pty Ltd (“Attgold”) which provides geological services to Sayona.

Mr. Attwell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr. Attwell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Tenement Schedules

Australian Tenement Schedule				
Tenement	Name	Status	Interest at Beginning of Quarter	Interest at end of Quarter
E59/2092	Mt Edon	Granted	80%, with rights to 100% of pegmatite minerals*	80%, with rights to 100% of pegmatite minerals*
E59/2055	Mt Edon West	Granted	100% (pegmatite minerals)	100% (pegmatite minerals)
E45/2364	Tabba Tabba	Granted	100% (pegmatite minerals)	100% (pegmatite minerals)
E45/4703	Tabba Tabba East	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4716	Red Rock	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4726	West Wodgina	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4738	Cooglegong	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4775	Carlindie	Granted	100%	100%
E80/4511	Western Iron	Granted	100%	100%
E80/4949	Corkwood	Granted	100%	100%
E47/3802	Friendly Creek	Granted	100%	100%
E47/3829	Deep Well	Granted	100%	100%
E47/3950	Mt Dove	Granted	100%	100%
E45/5288	Strelley	Application	100%	100%
E45/5289	Strelley West	Application	100%	100%
E47/2983	Mallina	Granted	100%	100%
E46/1103	Dorringtons	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4721	Moolyella	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4727	Moolyella	Granted	100%	100%
E45/4700	Moolyella	Granted	100%	100%

### Canadian Tenement Schedule

Claim Number	Registered holder	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (hect)
2116146	Sayona Mining Limited	8/8/2007	7/8/2019	43.24
2116154	Sayona Mining Limited	8/8/2007	7/8/2019	42.88
2116155	Sayona Mining Limited	8/8/2007	7/8/2019	42.87
2116156	Sayona Mining Limited	8/8/2007	7/8/2019	42.86
2183454	Sayona Mining Limited	2/6/2009	1/6/2019	42.85
2183455	Sayona Mining Limited	2/6/2009	1/6/2019	42.84
2187651	Sayona Mining Limited	2/9/2009	1/9/2019	21.39
2187652	Sayona Mining Limited	39853	43474	21.29
2192470	Sayona Mining Limited	22/10/2009	21/10/2019	21.08
2192471	Sayona Mining Limited	22/10/2009	21/10/2019	21.39
2194819	Sayona Mining Limited	19/11/2009	18/11/2019	42.82
2195725	Sayona Mining Limited	27/11/2009	26/11/2019	29.03
2219206	Sayona Mining Limited	22/04/2010	21/04/2018	5.51
2219207	Sayona Mining Limited	22/04/2010	21/04/2018	17.06
2219208	Sayona Mining Limited	22/04/2010	21/04/2018	55.96
2219209	Sayona Mining Limited	22/04/2010	21/04/2018	42.71
2240226	Sayona Mining Limited	9/7/2010	8/7/2018	42.71
2240227	Sayona Mining Limited	40428	43319	42.71
2247100	Sayona Mining Limited	23/08/2010	22/08/2018	42.75
2247101	Sayona Mining Limited	23/08/2010	22/08/2018	53.77

JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1 (section 1; Sampling Techniques and Data)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geochemical samples have been collected as a first pass assessment and orientation of project areas, as described in the main body text of this announcement. The samples have an irregular spacing reflecting the reconnaissance nature of the assessment.</li> <li>Samples are grab samples.</li> <li>The presence or absence of mineralisation was initially determined visually by the field geologist.</li> <li>The type of geochemical sampling is a standard approach during the initial style reconnaissance.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out. This information is of insufficient detail to support any Mineral Resource Estimation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out</li> <li>No measures have been taken to ensure sampling is statistically representative of the in situ sampled material. The collection methodology is considered appropriate for this</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>early stage assessment of the project.</i></li> <li>• <i>The sample size is considered appropriate to the early stage of exploration carried out.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample analysis was carried out by ALS, Perth, a certified laboratory in compliance with AS/NZS-9001:2000. Lithium samples were submitted for analysis of a 48 element suite, determined by mixed acid digest followed by ICP-MS61. This is considered a total digest appropriate to the samples submitted.</li> <li>• Hand held analytical tools have not been used.</li> <li>• No additional quality control measures beyond that of the Laboratory QA/QC were implemented.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results are considered acceptable and have been reviewed by multiple geologists. The company conducts internal data verification protocols which have been followed.</li> <li>• Li has been converted to Li<sub>2</sub>O for the purposes of reporting. The conversion used was Li<sub>2</sub>O = Li x 2.153. No other adjustments to assay data has been undertaken</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were located during collection by handheld GPS</li> <li>• The grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 (GDA94).</li> <li>• The level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS is considered sufficient for the work undertaken</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was no predetermined grid spacing to the rock sampling program.</li> <li>• The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.</li> <li>• Samples have not been composited.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling was carried out over small areas of the project and it is not known if they are representative.</li> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry standard sample security and storage were undertaken</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage</li> </ul>

## JORC Code, 2012 edition – Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement details are reported within the main text of this ASX release.</li> <li>There are no impediments that have been identified for operating in the project areas</li> <li>The Tabba Tabba lease is pending an extension of term application with DMIRS.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little past lithium exploration has previously been carried out over the companies Pilbara lithium project.</li> <li>Together with government data provided by GSWA past information has allowed recognition of the projects potential.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithium is being targeted within rare metal pegmatites which represent the most fractionated and evolved pegmatite type. Sayona's main focus is in discovery of albite-spodumene pegmatite types which host high grade lithium mineralisation. Rare metal pegmatites are uncommon, typically hosted in greenstone rocks near to granite intrusion.</li> <li>Graphite in the East Kimberley is formed by burial metamorphism of carbonaceous sediment of Palaeoproterozoic age. Mineralisation reflects the original bedding stratigraphy although it may be modified by later structural events.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling was carried out.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No variation to laboratory reported assays has been made.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration is at an early stage and information contains insufficient data points to allow these relationships to be reported</li> </ul>