Moblan continues to deliver more high-grade lithium results from the 2024 drill program

- Latest results for 57 new drillholes totalling 13,999m for Sayona's Moblan Lithium Project, with highlights including:
  - New South Area:
    - 37.15m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 117.55m in drillhole SYN-24-0871
  - Inter Zone Area:
    - 41.60m @ 1.99% Li_2O from 158.00m in drillhole SYN-24-0831
    - 41.65m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 143.00m in drillhole SYN-24-0846
  - Moleon Area:
    - 43.15m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 59.90m in drillhole SYN-24-0724
- New 2024 drilling results confirm the potential to upgrade the mineral resource estimate.
- The 3D geological model has enhanced robustness and extends over 2.4 km strike length with the addition of the new drilling results.
- The current drilling results aim to provide in-fill data and extend mineralised zones to potentially upgrade resource categories from the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and expand the resource base.
- The 2024 drill program at Moblan is complete and more drill results are expected to be released over the coming months.

North American lithium producer Sayona Mining Limited ("Sayona") (ASX:SYA; OTCQB:SYAXF) announced today the first set of results from its 2024 drill program at the Moblan Lithium Project (Sayona 60%; Investissement Quebec 40%), demonstrating the high grade nature of this highly strategic asset.

Sayona announces the results from 57 diamond drill holes totalling 13,999 metres from the 2024 drill program which began July 27th, 2024. The program has been successfully completed with a total of 281 holes for 76,202 metres, enhancing the project's potential to further expand its mineral resource base. The initial phase of the 2024 drilling program was focused on gathering in-fill data to potentially upgrade mineral resource categories from the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Recent drilling results have identified high-grade lithium mineralisation, supporting the potential conversion of some Inferred resources to the Indicated or Measured category within the MRE pit shells. Additional results are pending for several drillholes targeting the expansion of the mineral resource base and the exploration of the outer zones of the Moblan lithium deposit.

The newly received drillhole results reinforce the project's status as the centrepiece of Sayona's Eeyou-Istchee James Bay hub in northern Quebec and highlights its potential to expand the existing mineral resource base at Moblan.

Sayona's CEO, Lucas Dow commented: "*We are delighted with the additional high grade intersections at Moblan. The results continue to surprise to the upside at Moblan demonstrating the world class nature of this deposit and the potential for further expansions of the resource.*

"Moblan is geographically privileged being located adjacent to excellent infrastructure and studies have confirmed its potential to be a low-cost lithium producer to the North American battery industry. Sayona remains committed to optimising development plans and project capital expenditure to ensure this deposit reaches its full potential."

Table 1 – Drillhole Best Intercepts - All New Results above a Metal Factor greater than 25

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description
South and New South Pegmatites					
SYN-24-0815	156.40	165.00	8.60	3.22	8.60m @ 3.22% Li_2O from 156.40m
SYN-24-0871	117.55	154.70	37.15	1.53	**37.15m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 117.55m**
Main Pegmatites					
SYN-24-0700	120.10	142.20	22.10	1.57	22.10m @ 1.57% Li_2O from 120.10m
SYN-24-0742	81.75	98.35	16.60	1.66	16.60m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 81.75m
SYN-24-0748	153.10	166.55	13.45	1.91	13.45m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 153.10m
SYN-24-0749	144.45	164.40	16.60	1.61	16.60m @ 1.61% Li_2O from 144.45m
SYN-24-0750	136.90	153.50	15.25	2.04	13.45m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 153.10m
SYN-24-0803	79.25	94.50	20.05	1.45	13.45m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 153.10m
SYN-24-0804	70.45	90.50	20.05	1.45	20.05m @ 1.45% Li_2O from 70.45m
Inter Zone Pegmatites					
SYN-24-0764	188.50	216.20	27.70	1.78	27.70m @ 1.78% Li_2O from 188.50m
SYN-24-0765	12.00	34.65	22.65	1.59	22.65m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 12.00m
	224.00	245.15	21.15	1.66	21.15m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 224.00m
SYN-24-0766	176.05	202.00	25.95	1.66	25.95m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 176.05m
SYN-24-0767	246.65	271.85	25.20	1.62	25.20m @ 1.62% Li_2O from 246.65m
SYN-24-0769a	244.30	261.20	16.90	1.58	16.90m @ 1.58% Li_2O from 244.30m
SYN-24-0772	146.15	179.00	32.85	1.22	32.85m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 146.15m
SYN-24-0812	230.60	262.30	31.70	1.21	31.70m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 230.60m
SYN-24-0829	111.40	129.85	18.45	1.50	18.45m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 111.40m
	163.70	189.55	25.85	1.75	25.85m @ 1.75% Li_2O from 163.70m
SYN-24-0831	158.00	199.60	41.60	1.99	**41.60m @ 1.99% Li_2O from 158.00m**
SYN-24-0846	143.00	184.65	41.65	1.74	**41.65m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 143.00m**
Moleon and East Moleon Pegmatites					
SYN-24-0724	59.90	103.05	43.15	1.59	**43.15m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 59.90m**
SYN-24-0762	140.90	161.60	20.70	2.13	20.70m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 140.90m

Notes (1): Table 1 presents all new results above a Metal Factor greater than 25. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 50.

Notes (2): Methodology for calculating all drilling intercepts presented in the tables and figures in this press release. Drillhole intercepts query and calculations are made automatically using the economic composite tool in Leapfrog software (v.2023.2.1). The selection algorithm was applied to all the drilling results and may not represent true thickness. Calculations are made according to the following steps. Step no.1: Assigned lithology code (ex: pegmatites, gabbro, granodiorite) to each individual sample based on majority code (i.e. rule of 51%). Step no.2: Assignment of a 0% Li_2O content to all lithologies other than spodumene pegmatites (e.g. "waste lithologies" such as gabbro and volcanic rocks). Step no. 3: Calculation of intercepts based on a minimum grade of 0.25% Li_2O over a minimum core length of 2m (and no maximum length), with a tolerance allowing the inclusion of 2m waste gap up to a maximum of 20m cumulative length of waste inside an intercept. Step no.4: Selection of the drilling results highlights based on grades, lengths, and Metal Factor (Li_2O grade (%) x core length (m)).

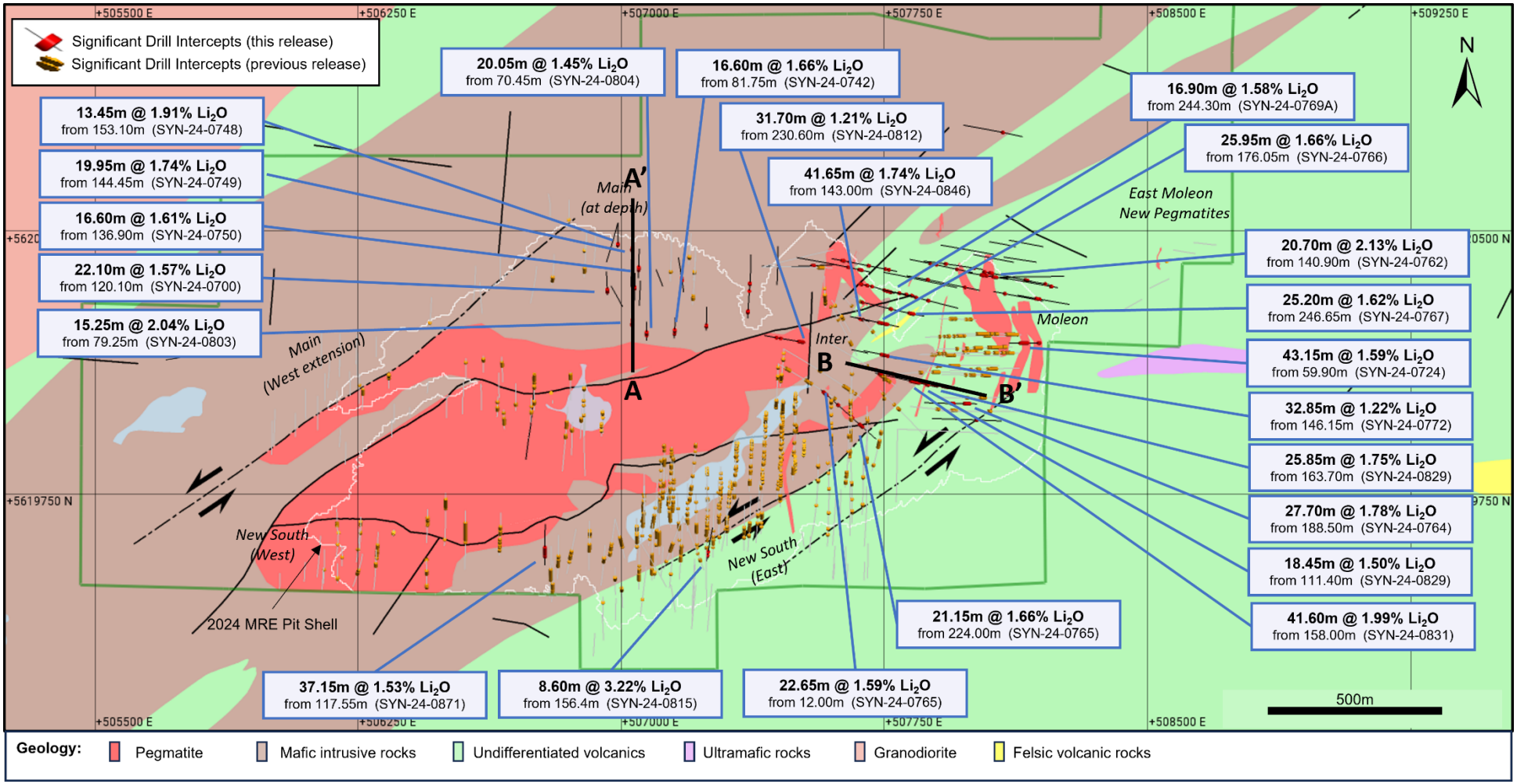

Figure 1- Plan View with selected new highlights of 2024 Drilling Program (not included in current MRE)

Notes: Text boxes for all new results with Metal Factor (grade * thickness) greater than 50 (this release).

South and New South Pegmatites

Highlights from the South and New South pegmatite areas are summarised in Table 2. The South pegmatite complex consists of E-W trending spodumene pegmatite dykes, which are nearly horizontal or dip gently to the north at an angle of 10–15°. Recent drilling intersected pegmatite dykes, with notable assays from thicker sections, including 3.22% Li_2O over 8.60m in drillhole SYN-24-0815 and 1.53% Li_2O over 37.15m in drillhole SYN-24-0871.

Both previous and recent results confirm the presence of wide, flat dykes, along with a few smaller, parallel-trending dykes that may extend eastward, westward, and southward. These additional diamond drillholes in the South and New South areas could potentially support the upgrade of mineral resources in a future resource update.

Table 2 – Moblan South and New South Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
SYN-24-0815	137.50	140.80	3.30	2.13	3.30m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 137.50m	*New South (East)*
	156.40	165.00	8.60	3.22	**8.60m @ 3.22% Li_2O from 156.40m**	
SYN-24-0871	117.55	154.70	37.15	1.53	**37.15m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 117.55m**	
	157.15	168.70	11.55	1.34	11.55m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 157.15m	
SYN-24-0871	181.50	186.90	5.40	1.64	5.40m @ 1.64% Li_2O from 181.50m	

Notes: Table 2 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 25. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

Main Pegmatites

Highlights from the Main pegmatites are summarised in Table 3. Both previous and recent drilling confirm the northern extension of the Main pegmatites at depth, consistent with their dip angle of 20°–30° toward the north. These new assays include intercepts of 1.57% Li_2O over 22.10m in hole SYN-24-0700, 1.66% Li_2O over 16.60m in hole SYN-24-0742, 1.91% Li_2O over 13.45m in hole SYN-24-0748, 1.74% Li_2O over 19.95m in hole SYN-24-0749, and 1.61% Li_2O over 16.60m in hole SYN-24-0750. These results validate the mineralisation and strengthen the case for a potential upgrade to the mineral resource estimate.

Table 3 – Moblan Main Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
SYN-24-0700	120.10	142.20	22.10	1.57	**22.10m @ 1.57% Li_2O from 120.10m**	*Main (at depth)*
SYN-24-0732	277.10	291.45	14.35	1.54	14.35m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 277.10m	
SYN-24-0737	190.55	201.05	10.50	1.94	10.50m @ 1.94% Li_2O from 190.55m	
	243.70	245.80	2.10	1.37	2.10m @ 1.37% Li_2O from 243.70m	
	372.40	385.90	13.50	1.38	13.50m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 372.40m	
SYN-24-0742	81.75	98.35	16.60	1.66	**16.60m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 81.75m**	
	103.55	112.70	9.15	1.54	9.15m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 103.55m	
SYN-24-0743	97.00	109.60	12.60	0.87	12.60m @ 0.87% Li_2O from 97.00m	
SYN-24-0748	153.10	166.55	13.45	1.91	**13.45m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 153.10m**	
SYN-24-0749	144.45	164.40	19.95	1.74	**19.95m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 144.45m**	
SYN-24-0750	128.00	132.30	4.30	1.00	4.30m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 128.00m	
	136.90	153.50	16.60	1.61	**16.60m @ 1.61% Li_2O from 136.90m**	
SYN-24-0775	125.60	139.00	13.40	1.43	13.40m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 125.60m	
SYN-24-0800	145.95	151.90	5.95	1.27	5.95m @ 1.27% Li_2O from 145.95m	
	164.90	168.30	3.40	1.44	3.40m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 164.90m	
SYN-24-0803	60.05	62.15	2.10	1.02	2.10m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 60.05m	
	79.25	94.50	15.25	2.04	**15.25m @ 2.04% Li_2O from 79.25m**	

	100.50	103.00	2.50	1.08	2.50m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 100.50m
SYN-24-0804	70.45	90.50	20.05	1.45	**20.05m @ 1.45% Li_2O from 70.45m**
	94.70	97.00	2.30	1.46	2.30m @ 1.46% Li_2O from 94.70m

Notes: Table 3 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 25. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

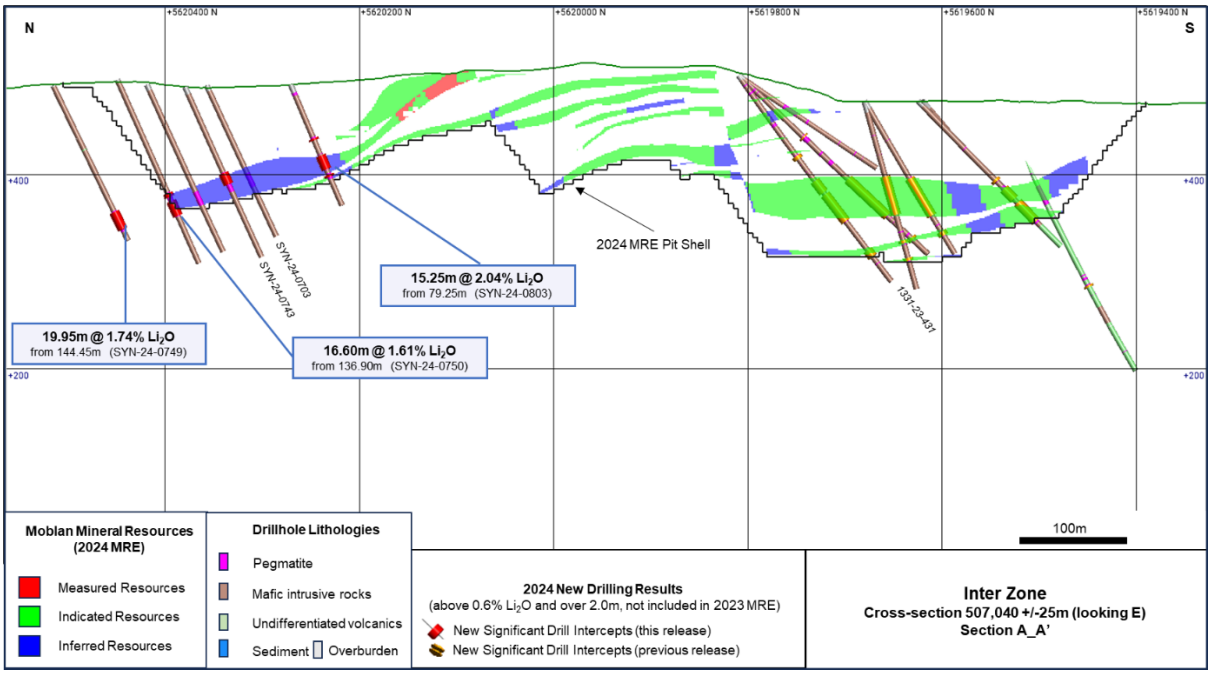

Figure 2 – Cross-section view A-A' – Main Pegmatites Area

Inter Area Pegmatites

Highlights from the Inter Area pegmatites are detailed in Table 4. Based on both previous and recent results, the E-W trending, sub-horizontal pegmatite system at Moblan is intersected by the N-S striking, steeply dipping pegmatite dykes known as the Moleon type dyke swarm. This intersection creates a series of mineralised pegmatite zones with notable thicknesses. The most significant intercepts returned 1.78% Li_2O over 27.70m from drillhole SYN-24-0764, 1.22% Li_2O over 32.85m in hole SYN-24-0772, 1.21% Li_2O over 31.70m in hole SYN-24-0812, 1.99% Li_2O over 41.60m from drillhole SYN-24-0831, and 1.74% Li_2O over 41.65m from drillhole SYN-24-0846 (Figure 1 and 2).

Table 4 – Inter Area Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
SYN-24-0711	153.15	159.30	6.15	1.34	6.15m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 153.15m	
	209.50	217.50	7.65	1.30	7.65m @ 1.30% Li_2O from 209.50m	
SYN-24-0756	141.30	147.95	6.65	1.18	6.65m @ 1.18% Li_2O from 141.30m	
	204.55	212.20	7.65	2.23	7.65m @ 2.23% Li_2O from 204.55m	
	254.35	264.60	10.25	1.70	10.25m @ 1.70% Li_2O from 254.35m	
SYN-24-0764	126.30	135.60	9.30	1.14	9.30m @ 1.14% Li_2O from 126.30m	
	138.15	141.60	3.45	1.64	3.45m @ 1.64% Li_2O from 138.15m	
	188.50	216.20	27.70	1.78	**27.70m @ 1.78% Li_2O from 188.50m**	
SYN-24-0765	12.00	34.65	22.65	1.59	**22.65m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 12.00m**	*Inter Zone*
	97.10	103.35	6.25	1.29	6.25m @ 1.29% Li_2O from 97.10m	
	177.15	186.60	9.45	1.45	9.45m @ 1.45% Li_2O from 177.15m	
	224.00	245.15	21.15	1.66	**21.15m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 224.00m**	

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
SYN-24-0766	176.05	202.00	25.95	1.66	**25.95m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 202.00m**	
	210.50	218.40	7.90	1.67	7.90m @ 1.67% Li_2O from 210.50m	
	226.00	230.65	4.65	1.75	4.65m @ 1.75% Li_2O from 226.00m	
SYN-24-0767	7.65	11.40	3.75	1.85	3.75m @ 1.85% Li_2O from 7.65m	
	151.30	159.75	8.45	1.65	8.45m @ 1.65% Li_2O from 151.30m	
	246.65	271.85	25.20	1.62	**25.20m @ 1.62% Li_2O from 246.65m**	
SYN-24-0769A	2.45	16.25	13.80	1.74	13.80m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 2.45m	
	61.50	68.75	7.25	1.08	7.25m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 61.50m	
	103.60	107.70	4.10	1.55	4.10m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 103.60m	
	204.90	207.80	2.90	1.47	2.90m @ 1.47% Li_2O from 204.90m	
	225.35	229.85	4.50	1.01	4.50m @ 1.01% Li_2O from 225.35m	
	244.30	261.20	16.90	1.58	**16.90m @ 1.58% Li_2O from 244.30m**	
SYN-24-0770	253.35	256.75	3.40	0.81	3.40m @ 0.81% Li_2O from 253.35m	
SYN-24-0771	59.30	72.80	13.50	1.42	13.50m @ 1.42% Li_2O from 59.30m	
	103.70	105.95	2.25	0.61	2.25m @ 0.61% Li_2O from 103.70m	
	212.75	221.30	8.55	1.53	8.55m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 212.75m	
	309.85	313.10	3.25	2.35	3.25m @ 2.35% Li_2O from 309.85m	
	329.75	334.90	5.15	1.73	5.15m @ 1.73% Li_2O from 329.75m	
SYN-24-0772	146.15	179.00	32.85	1.22	**32.85m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 146.15m**	
	198.50	202.10	3.60	1.32	3.60m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 198.50m	
SYN-24-0773	164.75	168.60	3.85	0.80	3.85m @ 0.80% Li_2O from 164.75m	
SYN-24-0774	95.70	98.75	3.05	0.83	3.05m @ 0.83% Li_2O from 95.70m	
SYN-24-0812	80.10	84.65	4.55	1.70	4.55m @ 1.70% Li_2O from 80.10m	
	109.35	112.45	3.10	1.17	3.10m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 109.35m	
	230.60	262.30	31.70	1.21	**31.70m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 230.60m**	
SYN-24-0829	111.40	129.85	18.45	1.50	**18.45m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 111.40m**	
	163.70	189.55	25.85	1.75	**25.85m @ 1.75% Li_2O from 163.70m**	
	207.15	221.55	14.40	1.54	14.40m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 207.15m	
	224.30	236.70	12.40	1.67	12.40m @ 1.67% Li_2O from 224.30m	
SYN-24-0831	15.60	26.90	11.30	1.31	11.30m @ 1.31% Li_2O from 15.60m	
	158.00	199.60	41.60	1.99	**41.60m @ 1.99% Li_2O from 158.00m**	
	232.30	241.35	9.05	1.34	9.05m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 232.30m	
SYN-24-0845	271.25	277.80	6.55	1.39	6.55m @ 1.39% Li_2O from 271.25m	
	330.00	333.80	3.80	1.84	3.80m @ 1.84% Li_2O from 330.00m	
	339.50	347.15	7.65	2.04	7.65m @ 2.04% Li_2O from 339.50m	
SYN-24-0846	143.00	184.65	41.65	1.74	**41.65m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 143.00m**	
SYN-24-0847	190.10	196.35	6.25	1.14	6.25m @ 1.14% Li_2O from 190.10m	

Notes: Table 4 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 25. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

Moleon Pegmatites

Highlights from the Moleon area pegmatites are detailed in Table 5. Both previous and recent results confirm the presence of new N-S trending dykes, with estimated true widths of up to 40m. Notable intercepts include 1.59% Li_2O over 43.15m in hole SYN-24-0724 and 2.13% Li_2O over 20.70m in hole SYN-24-0762. Figures 1 and 3 provide additional visual context for these findings.

Table 5 – Moleon Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
SYN-24-0724	59.90	103.05	43.15	1.59	**43.15m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 59.90m**	*Moleon Pegmatites*
	160.05	170.55	10.50	1.65	10.50m @ 1.65% Li_2O from 160.05m	
SYN-24-0754	92.95	99.10	6.15	1.51	6.15m @ 1.51% Li_2O from 92.95m	
	217.60	220.65	3.05	1.32	3.05m @ 1.32% Li_2O from 217.60m	
SYN-24-0755	90.50	92.80	2.30	2.14	2.30m @ 2.14% Li_2O from 90.50m	
	119.70	122.10	2.40	1.44	2.40m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 119.70m	
	209.60	213.35	3.75	2.03	3.75m @ 2.03% Li_2O from 209.60m	
SYN-24-0757	97.00	103.70	6.70	1.34	6.70m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 97.00m	
	271.20	274.15	2.95	1.43	2.95m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 271.20m	
SYN-24-0762	79.10	94.00	14.90	1.42	14.90m @ 1.42% Li_2O from 79.10m	
	103.60	109.20	5.60	1.54	5.60m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 103.60m	
	140.90	161.60	20.70	2.13	**20.70m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 140.90m**	
SYN-24-0788	8.00	15.90	7.90	1.34	7.90m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 8.00m	
	34.65	47.30	12.65	1.50	12.65m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 34.65m	
	194.15	208.35	14.20	1.63	14.20m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 194.15m	
SYN-24-0789	226.25	233.75	7.50	2.17	7.50m @ 2.17% Li_2O from 226.25m	
SYN-24-0790	93.20	98.00	4.80	1.27	4.80m @ 1.27% Li_2O from 93.20m	
SYN-24-0791	48.45	53.25	4.80	2.23	4.80m @ 2.23% Li_2O from 48.45m	
SYN-24-0792	76.00	87.00	11.00	0.70	11.00m @ 0.70% Li_2O from 76.00m	
	92.35	95.50	3.15	1.36	3.15m @ 1.36% Li_2O from 92.35m	

Notes: Table 5 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 25. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

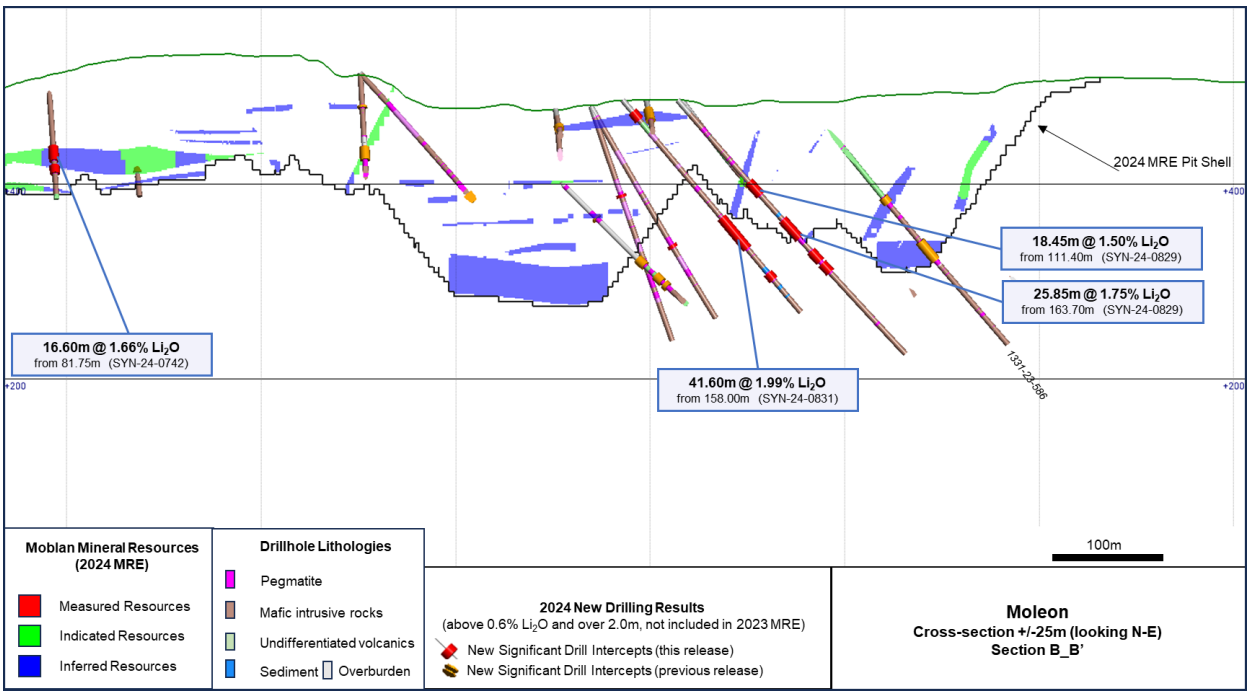

Figure 3 – Cross-section view B-B' – Moleon Pegmatites

The Moblan project is located about 130 km northwest of Chibougamau and approximately 85 km from the Cree community of Mistissini. Conveniently located within 300 metres of the Route du Nord, a regional highway accessible year-round, the project benefits from direct connectivity to railway lines leading to major ports in Eastern Canada.

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About Sayona Mining

Sayona Mining Limited is a North American lithium producer (ASX:SYA; OTCQB:SYAXF), with projects in Québec, Canada and Western Australia.

In Québec, Sayona's assets comprise North American Lithium together with the Authier Lithium Project and the Tansim Lithium Project, supported by a strategic partnership with American lithium developer Piedmont Lithium Inc.. Sayona also holds a 60% stake in the Moblan Lithium Project in northern Québec.

In Western Australia, the Company holds a large tenement portfolio in the Pilbara region prospective for gold and lithium. Sayona is exploring for Hemi style gold targets in the world class Pilbara region, while its lithium projects include Company-owned leases and those subject to a joint venture with Morella Corporation.
For more information, please visit us at www.sayonamining.com.au

About Investissement Québec

Investissement Québec's mission is to play an active role in Québec's economic development by stimulating business innovation, entrepreneurship and business acquisitions, as well as growth in investment and exports. Operating in all of the province's administrative regions, the Corporation supports the creation and growth of businesses of all sizes with investments and customised financial solutions. It also assists businesses by providing consulting services and other support measures, including technological assistance available from Investissement Québec Innovation. In addition, through Investissement Québec International, the Corporation prospects for talent and foreign investment, and assists Québec businesses with export activities.

Competent and Qualified Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Carl Corriveau, PGeo, VP Exploration of Sayona, Mr Alain Carrier, PGeo, independent consultant (InnovExplo) and Mr Ehouman N'Dah, PGeo, Exploration Manager of Sayona who are all members of the Quebec Order of Geologists, a Registered Overseas Professional Organisation as defined in the ASX Listing Rules, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 Carrier, Corriveau and N'Dah consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains certain forward-looking statements. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to "reserves" or "resources". Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond Sayona's control. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements.

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.

Table 6 – Drillhole Collar Data

Moblan South and New South Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
SYN-24-0815	507,260.12	5,619,653.76	482.14	190	-60	192.00
SYN-24-0871	506,783.00	5,619,663.74	517.01	180	-55	210.00
SYN-24-0850	507,974.84	5,620,802.01	476.93	100	-51	276.00
			Sub-total	3	drillholes	678.00

Moblan Main Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-357-EXT	506,752.71	5,620,094.13	507.69	180	-55	426.00
SYN-24-0700	506,957.74	5620,384.59	488.79	177	-65	162.00
SYN-24-0703	507,054.66	5,620,357.47	491.49	180	-65	171.00
SYN-24-0732	507,400.96	5,620,399.39	574.31	90	-60	414.00
SYN-24-0736	507,446.71	5,620,455.56	583.24	180	-65	249.00
SYN-24-0737	507,369.38	5,620,433.29	571.68	180	-65	423.00
SYN-24-0742	507,154.05	5,620,253.66	512.84	180	-65	141.00
SYN-24-0743	507,039.26	5,620,379.77	489.98	180	-65	192.00
SYN-24-0744	507,029.81	5,620,419.07	492.35	180	-65	189.00
SYN-24-0747	506,990.25	5,620,522.64	485.48	195	-58	216.00
SYN-24-0748	506,991.05	5,620,523.23	485.44	180	-70	183.00
SYN-24-0749	507,032.65	5,620,515.56	491.35	180	-65	177.00
SYN-24-0750	507,051.14	5,620,449.55	497.64	180	-67	207.00
SYN-24-0752	507,099.64	5,620,389.82	504.62	170	-70	153.30
SYN-24-0775	507,243.39	5,620,283.42	538.18	180	-65	165.00
SYN-24-0800	507,163.03	5,620,424.23	521.27	170	-65	255.00
SYN-24-0802	506,970.91	5,620,343.23	489.33	150	-65	171.00
SYN-24-0803	507,032.98	5,620,270.96	492.31	180	-65	135.00
SYN-24-0804	507,072.86	5,620,240.26	496.53	180	-65	132.00
			Sub-total	19	drillholes	4,161.30

Inter Zone Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
SYN-24-0711	507747.735	5620331.429	500.42	100	-54	351.00
SYN-24-0756	507747.042	5620331.425	500.34	100	-72	291.00
SYN-24-0760	507,656.47	5,620,161.58	481.56	100	-68	126.00
SYN-24-0764	507,864.38	5,620,010.18	484.08	90	-54	249.00
SYN-24-0765	507,569.46	5,620,046.27	483.28	130	-50	321.00
SYN-24-0766	507,651.66	5,620,256.23	491.96	100	-62	300.00
SYN-24-0767	507,682.13	5,620,297.37	496.79	100	-55	324.00
SYN-24-0769A	507,680.16	5,620,348.60	500.89	100	-70	291.00
SYN-24-0770	507,747.97	5,620,382.15	497.26	100	-50	312.00
SYN-24-0771	507,599.99	5,620,421.12	525.50	100	-60	378.00
SYN-24-0772	507,690.46	5,620,158.48	479.07	100	-70	276.00

Inter Zone Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
SYN-24-0773	507,694.17	5,620,108.45	480.33	100	-60	252.80
SYN-24-0774	507,694.41	5,620,108.52	480.29	100	-75	255.00
SYN-24-0812	507,407.93	5,620,201.90	532.55	99	-67	276.00
SYN-24-0829	507,780.31	5,620,085.25	486.90	100	-50	351.00
SYN-24-0831	507,724.50	5,620,094.62	486.85	100	-52	285.00
SYN-24-0845	507,501.08	5,620,424.12	557.90	100	-57	387.00
SYN-24-0846	507,652.58	5,620,256.10	491.95	99	-78	276.00
SYN-24-0847	507,884.85	5,619,965.13	489.65	92	-50	300.00
			Sub-total	19	drillholes	5,601.80

Moleon Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
SYN-24-0715	508,048.44	5,620,469.32	477.17	99	-70	228.50
SYN-24-0716	508,090.97	5,620,425.52	484.76	100	-50	144.00
SYN-24-0717	508,105.53	5,620,473.66	475.81	100	-50	156.00
SYN-24-0724	508,105.153	5,620,179.82	496.66	90	-60	170.55
SYN-24-0733	508,079.34	5,620,368.39	500.13	89	-46	252.00
SYN-24-0753	507,910.20	5,620,459.78	481.69	100	-50	234.00
SYN-24-0754	507,862.57	5,620,413.99	496.73	95	-50	255.00
SYN-24-0755	507,822.38	5,620,418.99	503.93	100	-51	282.00
SYN-24-0757	507,813.10	5,620,372.19	503.11	100	-53	342.00
SYN-24-0761	508,002.46	5,620,433.13	476.48	100	-57	225.20
SYN-24-0762	507,983.72	5,620,381.89	488.99	100	-58	222.00
SYN-24-0788	508,027.89	5,620,384.01	491.62	100	-50	231.00
SYN-24-0789	508,079.62	5,620,368.59	500.07	100	-50	261.00
SYN-24-0790	508,147.44	5,620,359.75	489.83	100	-50	114.00
SYN-24-0791	508,060.84	5,620,327.43	498.39	100	-50	222.00
SYN-24-0792	508,129.85	5,620,316.96	491.94	100	-48	219.00
			Sub-total	16	drillholes	3,558.25
			Total	57	drillholes	13,999.35

Notes: The coordinates are in metres in UTM NAD83 Zone 18 and elevation are above sea level.

APPENDIX A – JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	Sampling at the Moblan Lithium Project (the 'Project') is adequate, of good quality and comes from core drilling. Core samples are obtained from diamond drilling (NQ and HQ diameter core). New results from this release were from NQ and BTW core diameter.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Geological logging of recovered drill core visually identified pegmatite and its constituent mineralogy to determine the intervals for sampling. Lithium-bearing spodumene is easily identified. Sampling has been determined on geological characteristics and ranges from between 0.25 m and 1.6 m in length. The core was cut using a diamond saw core-cutter, and half-cores were sampled. All pegmatite material intersected downhole has been sampled.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sample preparation and assaying methods are industry-standard and appropriate for this type of mineralisation. The Project is supported by core samples taken by diamond drilling (no other sampling methods were used).

Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	Drilling from surface was carried out by diamond drilling methods, using a standard tube to recover NQ and HQ size core (no other drilling methods were used). The core was not orientated. Downhole drill azimuth and dip have been determined by TN-14 azimuth aligner and downhole Reflex Gyro multi- and single-shot recording instruments; Flexit multi-shot; and Tropari and acid test for the remaining historical drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drilling was directly into the hard (fresh) rock, starting at the surface, and core recovery approximates 100%. the core has been marked up, and the core recovery and RQD.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	To ensure the representative nature of the samples drilling has been by diamond drill core methods, measurements have been recorded. Core recoveries were typically high and considered acceptable, and it is not believed a bias has been introduced into the sampling system.
	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.	There is no correlation or bias between the grades obtained and core recovery.
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.	All drill core has been geologically logged to a level of detail appropriate for the Project. Geological logging, RQD measurements and structural information have been completed. The logging is qualitative and is supported by photography of marked-up core. The logging was appropriate and of sufficient quality and level of detail to support the mineral resource estimation and mining and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure. Logging also includes core recovery and RQD measurements.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The 2024 Moblan Mineral Resource Estimate ('2024 MRE') is supported by 771 surface drillholes for 130,633m drilled between 2002 and the end 2023 and by surface channel samples (samples collected from 10 surface trenches) with database close-out date of April 2nd 2024 (ASX announcement 27 August, 2024). Several results have been published since the 2024 MRE. In 2024, new release covers the results of 94 new drillholes totalling 20,735.75m (ASX announcement 26 May 2024). In June 2024, 34 new drillholes (7,853m) were released (ASX announcement June 13th 2024). This release covers the results of 57 new drillholes totalling 13,999.35m. The completed and released drill holes for the Project currently amount to 771 drillholes (130,633 m). The sample database has been established in UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 18).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Drill core has been cut in half by a diamond saw, with half-core samples packaged and grouped into bulk bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Half-core sampling is considered an appropriate method to ensure a sufficient quantity of sample is collected for it to be representative of the drill material and appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry.	There was no sampling method other than diamond drilling (core drilling).
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Since 2011, sample preparation has been conducted in independent accredited laboratories (SGS laboratories in Toronto, Ontario (Canada) and ALS and AGAT laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec (Canada)). AGAT: each core sample is dried and weighed, and the entire sample is crushed to 75% passing 2 mm. A split of up to 250 g is taken using a riffle splitter and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 µm. ALS: each core sample is dried and weighed, and the entire sample is crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. A split of up to 250 g is taken using a riffle splitter and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The core samples have been selected by visual logging methods and are considered appropriate for the analytical work being carried out in an industry-standard manner.
	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.	The remaining half-cores, crushed samples (rejects) and pulverised samples (pulps) are retained for further analysis and quality control checks.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.	All samples were analysed at independent accredited laboratories (SGS laboratories in Toronto, Ontario (Canada), and ALS and AGAT laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec (Canada)). All the 2007–2010 samples were analysed by SGS in Toronto by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS finish using a 0.2 g aliquot of pulverised material. In 2022–2024, all core samples were analysed at ALS by ME-MS589L Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS finish using a 0.2 g aliquot of pulverised material. Previous operators and Sayona have regularly inserted third-party reference control samples and blank samples in the sample stream to monitor assay and laboratory performance. Assaying was completed by ALS Laboratories. It is believed that the sampling, assaying and laboratory procedures are representative of the drilled material and appropriate for the Project.

	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.	There was no sampling method other than diamond drilling. No geophysical tools or XRF instruments have been used in determining mineralisation.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QA/QC was ensured by the insertion of Certified Reference Material ('CRM'), half-core duplicate sampling, and the insertion of blanks into the sample sequence. Protocols include the systematic insertion of CRM standards at approximately 1 for every 25 samples and alternating blank samples of quartz and core duplicate samples at a rate of 1 for every 25 samples in previous operator programmes (SOQUEM). Since June 2022, Sayona's protocols have switched to 1 control sample for every 20 samples. The CRMs used for monitoring lithium values are OREAS 750, OREAS 752, OREAS 753 and OREAS 999. Occasionally, a CRM for Zn (OREAS 630B) has been used to validate other metals. These standards have been selected to reflect the target mineralisation type. Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in the database and verified as acceptable prior to using the data from the analysed batches. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be reported in its current form and for the estimation of mineral resources.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist were assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. The results have been reviewed by multiple geologists. The company conducts internal data verification protocols, which have been followed. Significant intersections were verified by company personnel and CPs. There are no currently known drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure GeoticLog database with restricted access. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the GeoticLog database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Li% has been converted to Li_2O% for reporting purposes. The conversion used is Li_2O = Li x 2.1527. No other adjustments to the assay data have been made.
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.	The drilling collars are positioned using handheld GPS and then professionally surveyed after completion. The professional survey firms of Paul Roy, Arpenteur-Géomètre, and Caouette, Thériault & Renaud, both based in Chibougamau, provided a land surveyor with a GPS base station to survey the completed drill collar locations. Drill rigs were aligned using an electronic azimuth aligner (TN-14 azimuth aligner). Downhole survey data were collected at 3-m intervals using Reflex EZ and Flexit instruments. Some historical drill holes were subjected to Tropari and acid tests to monitor down-hole deviations. The government's LIDAR survey of the area was used to prepare a DEM/topographic model for the Project. There are no mine workings on the site.
	Specification of the grid systeusMed.	The grid system is UTM NAD83 Zone 18.

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The quality and adequacy of the topographic control and drill hole database are considered appropriate for the work undertaken, and the data is suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill hole spacing ranges from 40–65m within the mineral resource area. The spacing between drill hole fences is typically around 50m apart. The drilling grid is looser in areas at the exploration stage and may include isolated drill holes.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for the exploration results, yielding Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources within the Main dykes and Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources within the South, Inter and Moleon dykes. Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. New drilling results obtained since the 2024 MRE database close-out date could potentially locally upgrade some resources and add new resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	One metre (1m) compositing is applied to samples used for the mineral resource estimation. Samples from drill holes completed after the 2024 MRE were not composited. For the purposes of illustrating exploration results, lithium values for pegmatite dykes are reported as the weighted average of individual samples.
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.	Drilling may intersect mineralisation at various angles but is typically orthogonal to the lithium pegmatites dykes. Some drill positions have utilised the same drill pad but with a variable dip to intersect the target mineralisation at depth.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is appropriate. Drill holes exploring the extent of the Project intersected four (4) lithium-bearing pegmatite dyke swarms: Main, South, Inter and Moleon. Each corresponds to a series of stacked dykes of variable thickness. The Main group comprises 21 dykes oriented E-W and dipping gently to the north (N280°/-20°). The South group comprises 20 dykes oriented E-W and nearly sub-horizontal or dipping gently to the south (N080°/-10°). The Inter group comprises 17 dykes oriented ENE and dipping moderately to the north (N260°/-20°). The Moleon group comprises 17 dykes oriented N-S and dipping steeply to the west (N180°/-70°). Spodumene pegmatite dykes in the area are typically tabular bodies, and the reported results appear consistent with that style of mineralisation. Drill hole orientation does not appear to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All reasonable measures and industry-standard sample and storage protocols have been applied. Sample security is controlled by tracking samples from the drill rig through core logging, sampling, laboratory preparation and analysis, and database entry. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the core yard every shift. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, SOQUEM or Sayona personnel and/or their representatives finished processing the core and sent the samples to the laboratory.

Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Internal reviews of core handling, sample preparation and laboratory procedures were conducted on a regular basis by both SOQUEM or Sayona personnel and/or by their representatives. The CP for the resource estimate, Mr. Alain Carrier, P.Geo., completed an independent logging and sampling review, and conducted re-sampling of selected core intervals. The results of the CP's independent re-sampling programme are satisfactory. Independent (Technominex) and internal (Sayona) CPs also conducted site visits and reviewed the application of core logging and sampling protocols and procedures. The sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are consistent with current industry standards and are appropriate and acceptable for the styles of mineralisation identified and will be appropriate for use in mineral resource estimation. There are no identified drilling, sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the adequacy and reliability of the results of the drilling programme on the Project.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	Moblan is situated in the northwestern part of the Province of Québec, Canada. The Moblan Property, host to the lithium mineral resources outlined in the 2024 MRE consists of 20 claims (roughly 433 ha or 4.3 km^2) held by Sayona Nord (60%) and Investissement Québec (40%). The Moblan Property is subject to a 1.5 to 2.5% Gross Overriding Revenue ('GOR') royalty payable to Lithium Royalty Corporation.
	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.	All claims are in good standing as of November 28, 2024. Claims are currently owned 60% by Sayona Nord Inc. (101628) and 40% by Investissement Québec (19383). On 31 December 2023, SOQUEM transferred its 40% participation in Moblan Property claims to Investissement Québec. Investissement Québec is now a 40% partner in the Moblan Property (according to the document entitled "Moblan joint venture agreement deed of assignment" dated 31 December 2023. 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 current Properties cover and overlap many historical mining and exploration properties. The boundaries and names of those properties have evolved following changes in ownership, option agreements, or land packages as claims were abandoned or added. Exploration work has been varied (e.g., prospecting, mapping, geophysics, geochemistry, drilling, etc.) and has focused on a variety of commodities (e.g., precious metals, base metals, and, more recently, critical and strategic minerals). Interest in lithium in the area began in the 1960s inside the current limits of the Moblan Property. Surface prospecting and trenching performed by Muscocho Explorations Ltd in 1963 resulted in the discovery of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		numerous lithium-bearing dykes. A few of the dykes had been sampled earlier and revealed high grades of lithium oxide. Twenty-eight (28) lithium-bearing pegmatite dykes have been discovered in six (6) separate areas on the Moblan Property between 1992 and 2004, during work conducted by Abitibi Lithium Corporation. The current Project has been the subject of significant exploration and drilling efforts, including geophysics, geochemistry, historical studies, metallurgical testing and engineering studies.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Properties host several mineral occurrences and showings. These (and other adjacent) occurrences highlight the strong potential of the area for (i) Li pegmatite deposits; (ii) Cu-Zn VMS deposits; (iii) Au orogenic quartz-carbonate veins and disseminated sulphide deposits; (iv) Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide deposits; and (v) Au-Cu porphyry systems (e.g., Troilus Gold). The economic potential of the Moblan Property is for lithium mineralisation (spodumene pegmatites). Lithium-bearing pegmatites were grouped into four (4) dyke swarms: Main, South, Inter and Moleon. Each corresponds to a series of stacked lithium-bearing dykes of variable thicknesses. The Main group comprises 21 lithium pegmatite dykes oriented E-W and dipping gently to the north (N280°/-20°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 1500 m and 500 m N-S. In this group, three (3) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m. The South group comprises 20 dykes oriented E-W and almost sub-horizontal or dipping gently to the south (N080°/-10°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 750 m and 500 m N-S. In this group, five (5) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m. The Inter group comprises 17 dykes oriented ENE and dipping moderately to the north (N260°/-20°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 750 m and 300 m N-S. In this group, only one (1) dyke has an average intercept length greater than 10m. The Moleon group comprises 17 dykes oriented N-S and dipping steeply to the west (N180°/-70°). This swarm extends laterally N-S for approximately 750 m and 250 m E-W. In this group, two (2) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m.
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.	Refer to previous exploration releases for the drill hole information of the previously reported intercepts (ASX announcements of 26 April 2022; 27 June 2022; 17 April 2023, 11 July 2023, 22 October 2023, 26 May 2024, 13 June 2024 and 27 August 2024). Material information on the Project's drill holes is illustrated on the figures (plan views, sections, results tables) in ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023, and in May, June and August 2024. The coordinates in the figures and the tables are in metres (UTM NAD83 Zone 18), and the elevation is in metres above sea level. The selection of the most significant drill hole intercepts was based on high metal factors (%Li_2O content x length in metres) for intervals in spodumene pegmatite dykes. In ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023 and of May and June 2024, the table includes collar dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length, interception depth, and hole length. Depending on the azimuths and plunges of the selected boreholes, the drilled lengths are apparent and do not reflect true thicknesses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The CPs were provided with all necessary detailed drill hole information to complete the 2024 MRE and 2024 DFS. The Project is at an advanced stage of exploration, with a reported mineral resource, ongoing engineering studies, and a substantial database of 771 drillholes (130,633 m). All the details are therefore not presented in table form. Drilling resumed on the Project after the publication of the 2024 MRE and while engineering studies on the Project were still being carried out. The new 2024 drilling results are not included in the 2024 MRE. The CPs do not believe that their omission will materially affect the 2024 MRE. The new drilling results will have an influence mainly on the periphery of the current resources, potentially contributing to the conversion of resources (upgrading) and adding new resources (ASX Announcements of July and October 2023, and May, June and August 2024).
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant assay intercepts are reported as the weighted average over total pegmatite core length. Li_2O grades do not show great variations (coefficient of variation of 0.85). Based on statistical analysis, no capping is required, and no capping was applied to the Project's Li_2O grades. Refer to previous exploration releases for the drill hole information of previously reported intercepts.
	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.	Aggregation of Li_2O grades to obtain the weighted average of a significant intercept is constrained within single pegmatite dykes.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The reported significant assay intervals represent apparent widths. Refer to previous exploration releases for the drill hole information of previously reported intercepts.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation, and true widths are less than downhole widths. Lithium pegmatites correspond to a series of stacked dykes of variable true thicknesses.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Pegmatite intercepts (%Li_2O over m) are expressed over downhole length (not over true width).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Refer to the figures in previous resources and exploration releases (ASX Announcement of April, July and October 2023, and May, June and August 2024) for illustrations of previously reported holes and assays and for the block model results of the 2024 MRE.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All assay results were used to estimate and report the 2024 MRE and for the engineering studies.
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 reported drill results are consistent with geological observations and the mineral resource estimate as described. Metallurgical testing, geomechanical, geotechnical and environmental studies, and condemnation drilling were completed for engineering purposes. No other meaningful exploration data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Further work includes additional drilling to outline the geometry and extent of the lithium pegmatite dyke swarms identified to date. Exploration and step-out drilling is planned to extend the limits of the mineralised system and potentially discover additional pegmatite dykes. Refer to the figures in previous exploration releases (ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023, and May, June and August 2024) for illustrations of previously reported holes and assays.