ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SAYONA MINING LIMITED

14 JUNE 2017

AUTHIER LITHIUM PROJECT JORC RESOURCE ORE TONNES INCREASED 27%

Highlights

- **New JORC-compliant Mineral Resource of 17.4Mt @ 1.02% Li_2O (177,212 tonnes Li_2O)**
- **88% of the new Mineral Resource in the Measured and Indicated categories**
- **Potential to expand the resource through further drilling**
- **Expanded Mineral Resource to be incorporated into an updated Pre-Feasibility Study**

Sayona Mining Limited (ASX: SYA) ("Sayona" or the "Company") is pleased to announce an updated independent JORC Mineral Resource estimate for the Authier lithium project.

The expanded, JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, tabulated below, follows the recently completed 4,100 metre phase 2 drilling program. The contained lithium oxide Mineral Resource has increased by 21% from 146,700 tonnes to 177,212 tonnes compared to the November 2016 estimate. The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories represent 88% of the total Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 1 – Authier JORC Mineral Resources Estimate (0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grades %Li_2O	Contained Li_2O
Measured	5.62	1.01%	56,762
Indicated	9.57	1.03%	98,571
Inferred	2.21	0.99%	21,879
Total	**17.40**	**1.02%**	**177,212**

Following the completion a Pre-feasibility Study in February 2017, the Company has adopted a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade compared to the 0.5% Li_2O cut-off used in historical resource estimates.

The Mineral Resource has been estimated and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). A summary of the estimation methodology and competent person statement is included in this announcement.

Corey Nolan, Chief Executive Officer, commented, *"The expanded resource estimate will extend the mine life beyond the 13 years outlined in the February 2017 Pre-Feasibility Study. The Company is now focused on a number of optimisation programs to incorporate into an Updated Pre-feasibility Study and Ore Reserve estimate. This is expected to improve the base case Authier deposit C$140 million pre-tax net present value".*

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JORC Mineral Resource Estimate Overview

The Authier project area comprises 20 mineral claims totalling 674.89 hectares, and extends 3.4 kilometres in an east-west, and 3.1 kilometres in a north-south direction, respectively. The mineral claims are located over Crown Lands. The tenure is all in good standing and there is no known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate. The claims are subject to a number of underlying vendor royalties.

The Authier project is situated 45 kilometres north-west of the city of Val d'Or, a major mining service centre, situated in the Province of Quebec. Val d'Or is located approximately 466 kilometres north-east of Montreal. The project is easily accessed by a rural road network connecting to a national highway a few kilometres east of the project site.

The Authier project hosts two separate mineralised pegmatite systems including, Authier and Authier North. The Authier North pegmatite which was drilled in early 2017, does not yet have a reported Mineral Resource estimate. The Authier deposit is hosted in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion. The dimensions of the deposit drilled are 1,100 metres long, striking east-west, with an average thickness of 25 metres, ranging from 4 metres to 55 metres, dipping at 40 degrees to the north. The deposit outcrops in the eastern sector and then extends under up to 10 metres of cover in the western sector. The lithium mineralisation at Authier project is related to multiple pulses of spodumene bearing quartz-feldspar pegmatite. Higher lithium grades are related with high concentrations of mid-to-coarse spodumene crystals (up to 4 cm long axis) in a mid-to-coarse grained pegmatite facies.

Drilling in the main Authier pegmatite resource totals 19,513 metres of diamond drilling in 137 holes. The project was initially drilled between 1991 and 1999, and then by Glen Eagle between 2010 and 2012. Sayona has completed two phases of drilling totalling 8,071 metres in 49 holes (includes 12 holes for 639 metres at Authier North). Holes were typically drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised pegmatite to provide high confidence in the grade, strike and vertical extensions of the mineralisation.

Prior to Sayona's two drilling programs, NQ size diamond core was halved, 1.5 metre sections were assayed for Li_2O content at an ALS laboratory in Vancouver using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. Glen Eagle had a rigorous "good industry practise" quality control process, including routine assaying of standards, duplicates and blanks. During the preparation of the Glen Eagle 43-101, SGS recommended that Glen Eagle twin 3 historical drill holes. The program demonstrated strong correlations with historical drill assays. During Sayona's two 8,071 metre drilling programs, HQ holes were drilled at near 100% core recovery, and 1.0 metre sections were assayed for Li_2O content at an ALS laboratory in Vancouver using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. The Company's quality control program included regular assaying of standards, duplicates and blanks. In addition, the program has had oversight of SGS Canada's internal quality controls.

The independent resource estimate was undertaken using reported intercepts calculated using arithmetic averages, no top-cut, and a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade. Following the completion of a Pre-feasibility Study ("PFS") in February 2017, the Company has adopted a 0.45% Li_20 cut-off grade compared to the 0.5% Li_20 cut-off reported in historical resource estimates.

The PFS has confirmed the technical and financial viability of constructing a simple, low-strip ratio, open-cut mining operation and processing facility producing spodumene concentrate. The Authier deposit will be mined by open cut methods enhanced by the shallow and thick nature of the mineralisation, allowing spodumene ore to be processed from the commencement of mining. The PFS demonstrated a LOM strip ratio of 6:1 (waste to ore) providing a low mining cost. The Company believes with further drilling it can expand the size of the resource and provide better definition of the orebody.

Bumigeme have designed a concentrator plant to process 700,000 tpa of ore feed using conventional flotation technology suitable for a pegmatite orebody. The plant will produce a 5.75% Li_20 concentrate suitable for feedstock to lithium carbonate conversion plants.

The resource estimation was based on an Inverse Distance Squared interpolation using Micromine software. The parent block dimensions used were 5 metres x 5 metres x 5 metres with sub-blocks of 2.5 metres x 2.5 metres x 2.5 metres in accordance with the drill spacing and pegmatite body geometry.

The resource has been estimated and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). The JORC compliant resource estimate at 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade is tabulated below:

Table 2 – Authier JORC Mineral Resources Estimate (0.45% Li_20 cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grades %Li_20	Contained Li_20
Measured	5.62	1.01%	56,762
Indicated	9.57	1.03%	98,571
Inferred	2.21	0.99%	21,879
Total	**17.40**	**1.02%**	**177,212**

The 2017 drilling program (see Table 4 for a full compilation of the drilling results, and Figure 1 for drill hole location plan and significant intercepts) has expanded the size of the Mineral Resource. The size of the contained lithium oxide Mineral Resource has increased 21% since the November 2016 estimate, and the level of mineralisation within the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories has increased 1% to 88% (see Figure 2) - this will form the basis of an updated Ore Reserve which will be prepared as part of an updated Pre-Feasibility Study.

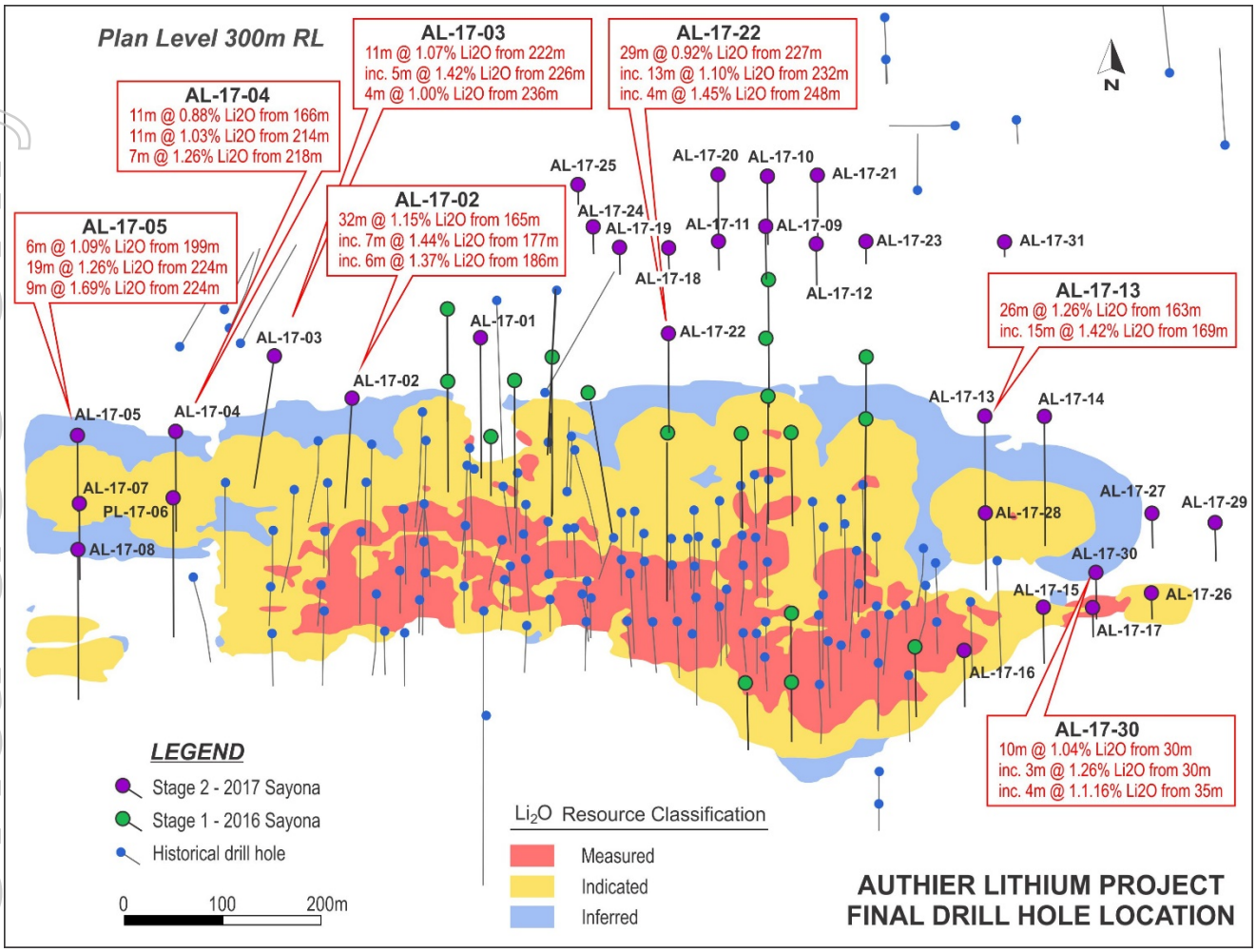

Figure 1: Drill hole collar location plan, updated resource classification block model, pit contour at 300 m RL (PFS February 2017) and significant intercepts from the 2017 drilling.

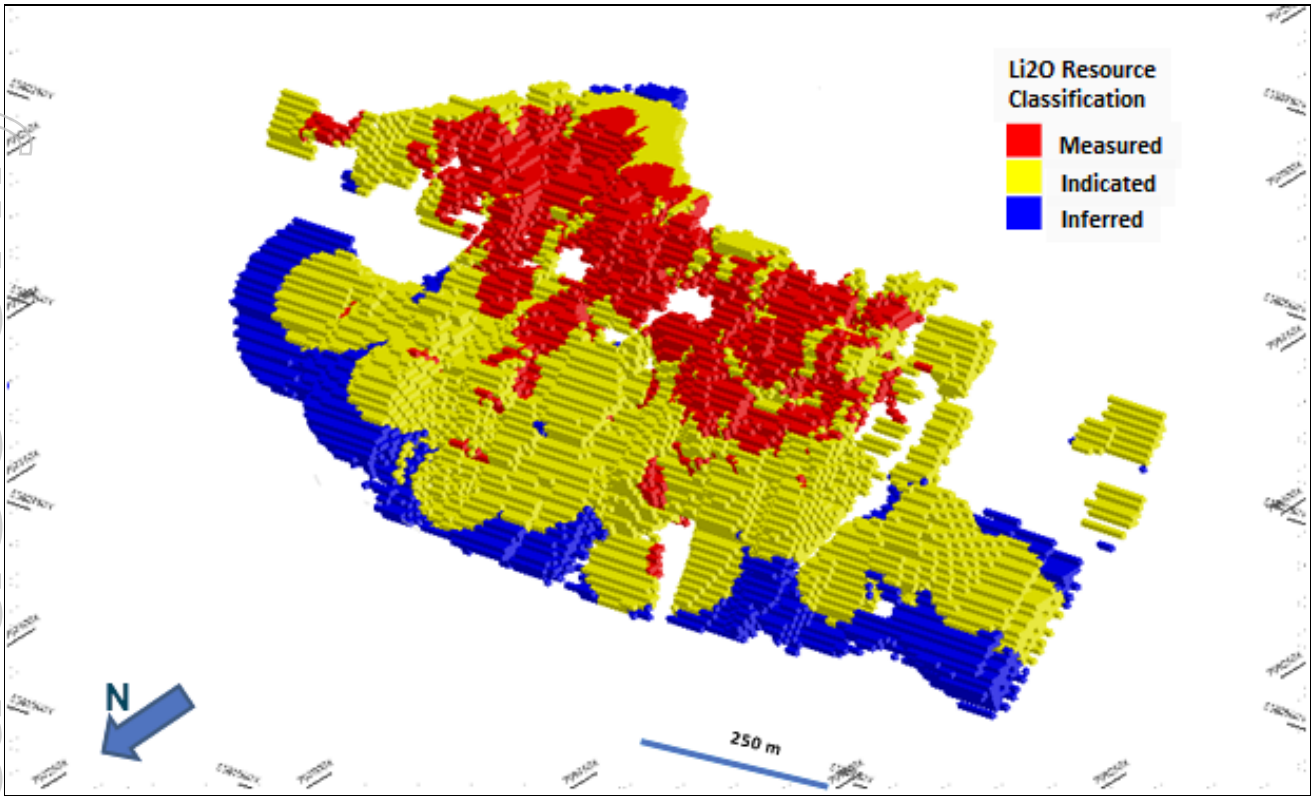

Figure 2: Lithium block model demonstrating the distribution of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories. Note the high level of Measured Resource near the surface

The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond drilling of less than 35 metres by 35 metres, and where the continuity and predictability of the spodumene bearing pegmatite was high. The Indicated Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was less than 60 metres by 60 metres. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 60 metres by 60 metres generally in the edges of the known mineralisation mostly in the down-dip extensions beyond the last drill holes in each section.

The following solid and cross-sections, Figures 3 to 8, demonstrate the strong geological and grade continuity of the deposit.

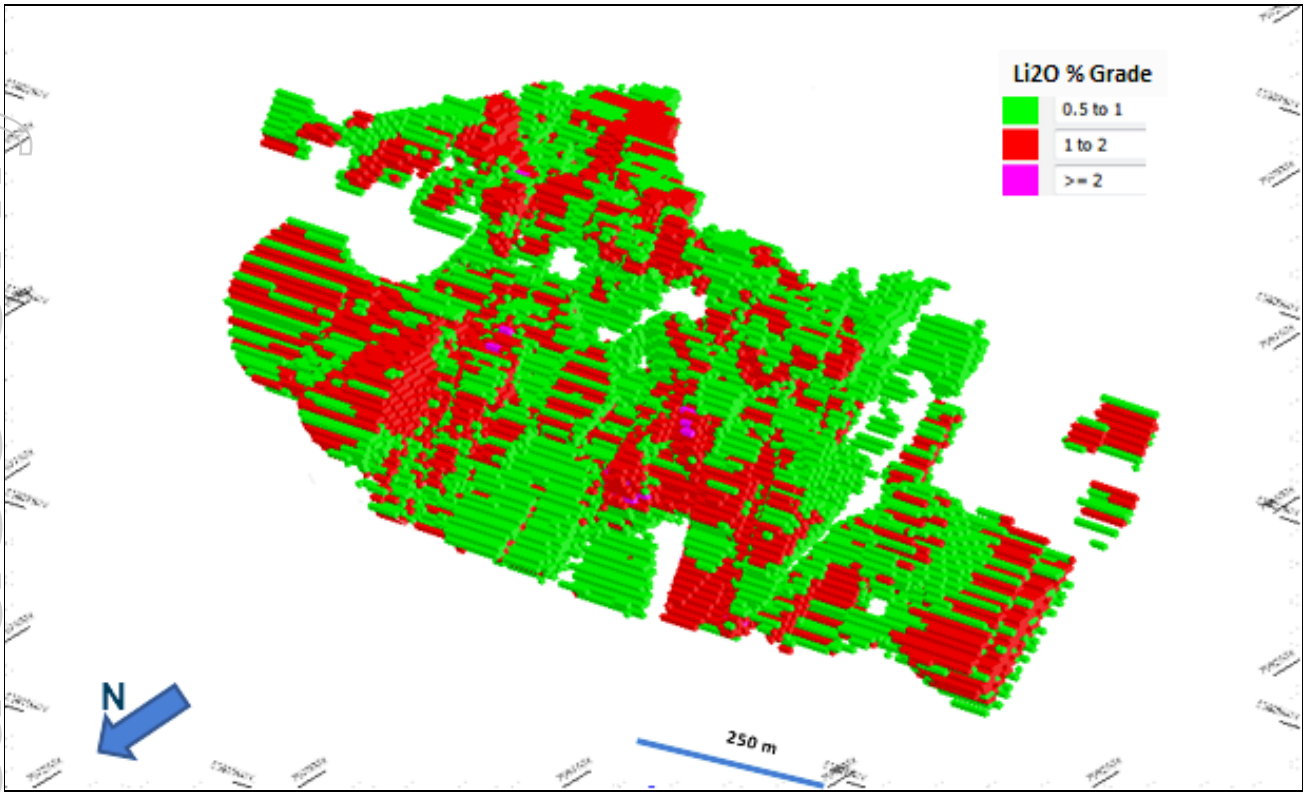

Figure 3: Lithium block model outlining the Li_2O grade distribution throughout the deposit

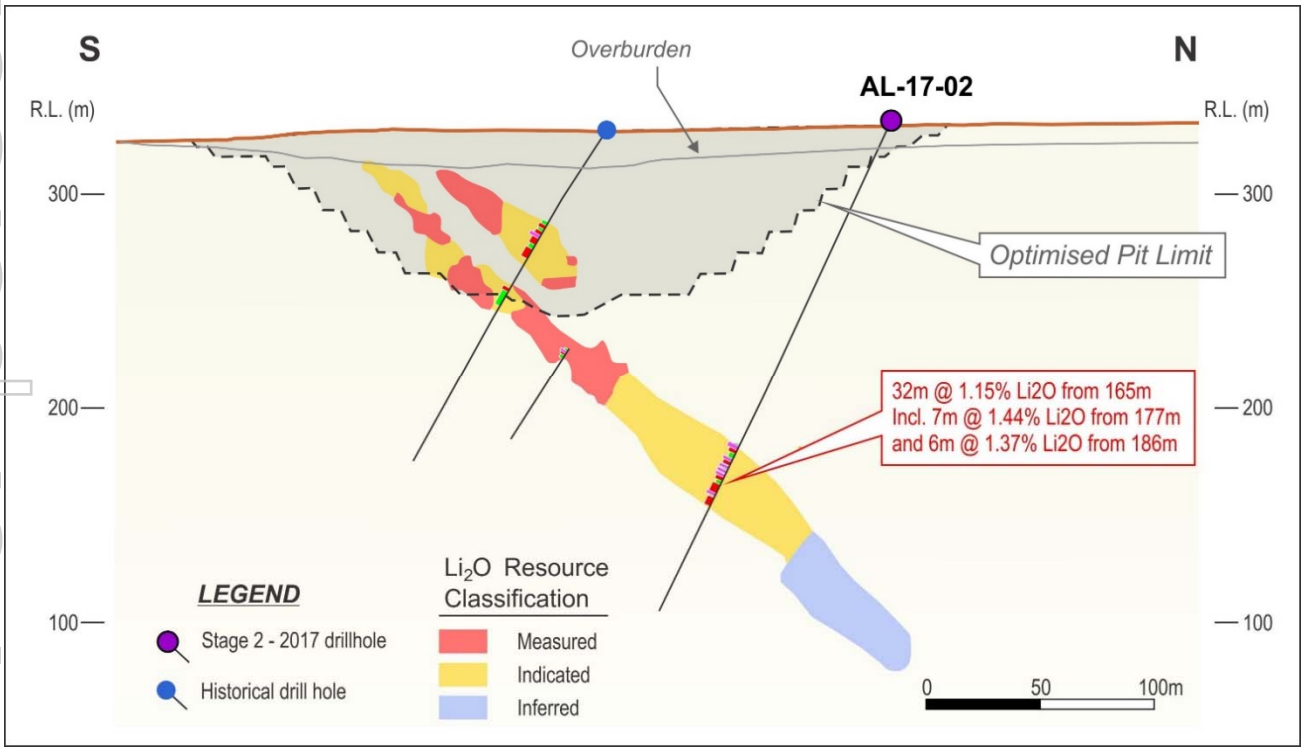

Figure 4: Updated lithium resource classification block model with pit contour from the PFS February 2017 for section in the west part of the Authier main pegmatite (Section 707080).

Note the vertical extension potential for a new pit based on the 2017 drilling and depth of the updated indicated resource.

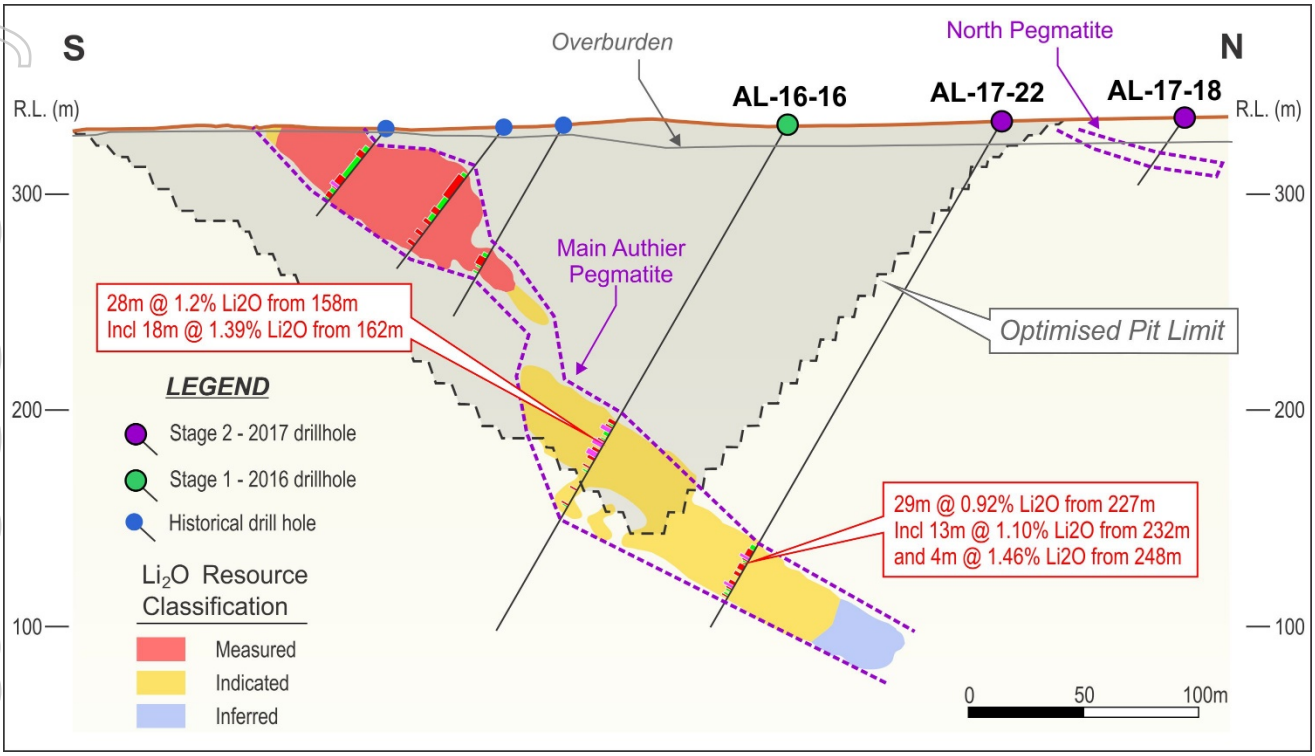

Figure 5: Updated lithium resource classification block model with pit contour from PFS February 2017 for section 707400 in the Central part of Authier main pegmatite (Gap Zone). Note the potential vertical extension potential for a new pit based on the 2017 drilling and depth of the updated indicated resource.

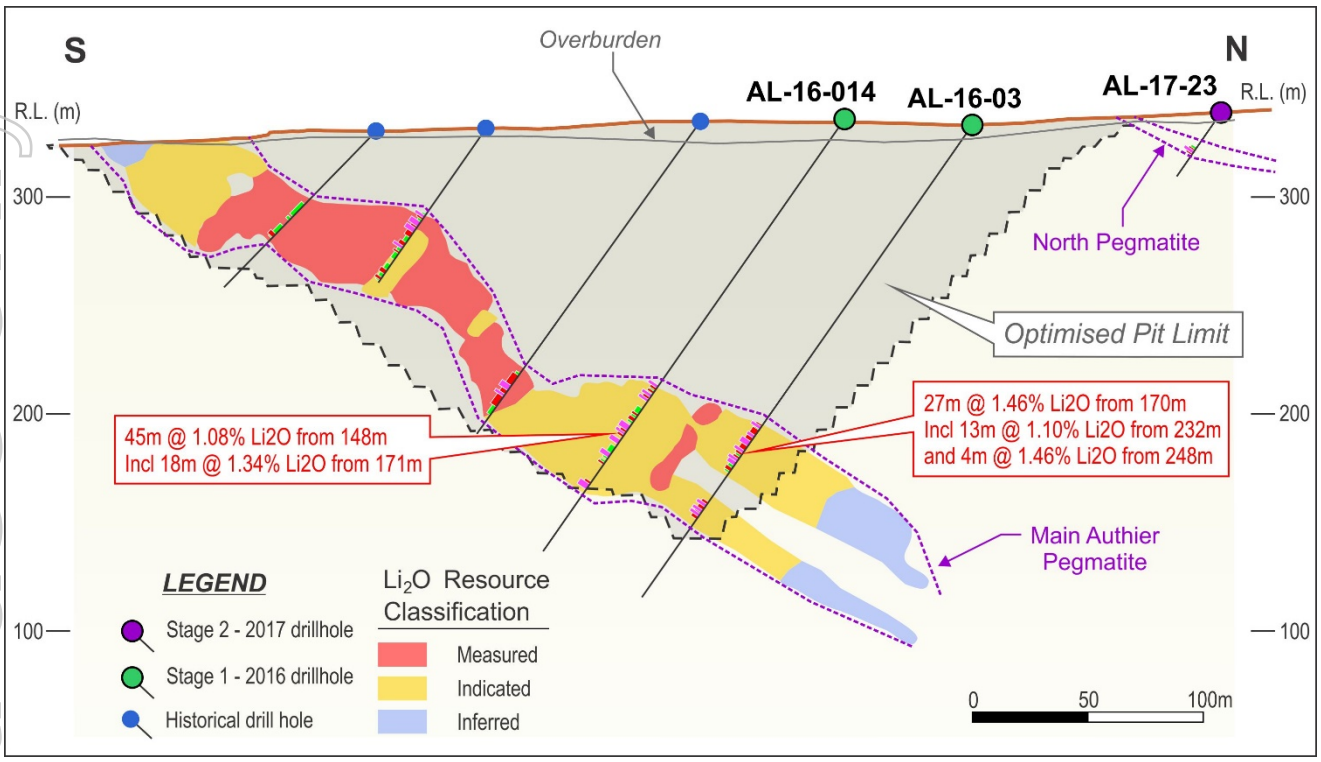

Figure 5: Updated lithium resource classification block model with pit contour from PFS February 2017 for section 707600 in the East part of Authier main pegmatite. The pit depth could be extended to the east based on new drilling results.

The JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate is based on 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade. The cut-of grade was calculated in the Company's Pre-Feasibility Study in February 2017. Figure 6 and Table 3 demonstrate the grade and tonnage sensitivity to variation in the cut-off grade. Typically, the tonnage and grade variation is not significant to between 0.3% and 0.6% Li_2O cut-off grade estimates, reflecting the low coefficient of variation in the grade of the deposit.

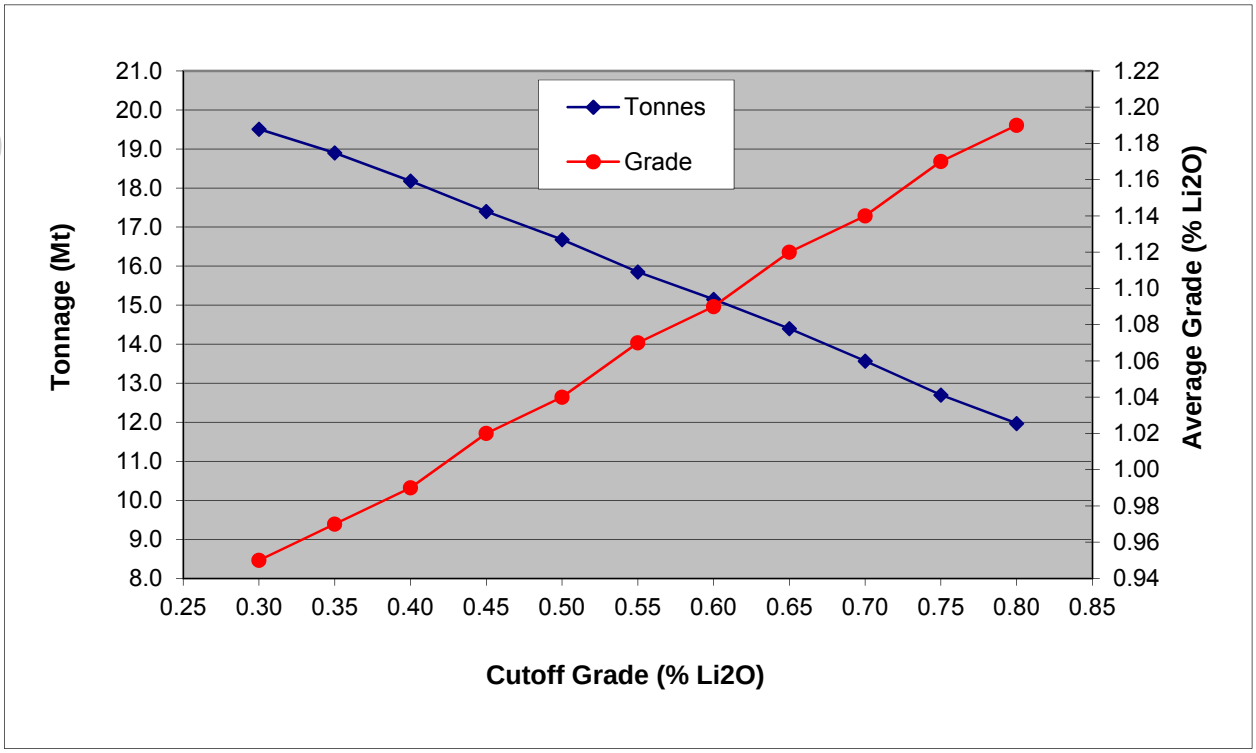

Figure 6: Grade and tonnage curve at various cut-off grade factors

Table 3 – Grade & Tonnage at Various Cut-off Grades Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources			
Cut-off Grade Li_2O	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grades % Li_2O**	**Contained Li_2O**
0.30%	19.51	0.95	185,345
0.35%	18.90	0.97	183,330
0.40%	18.18	0.99	179,982
0.45%	**17.40**	**1.02**	**177,212**
0.50%	16.68	1.04	173,472
0.55%	15.85	1.07	169,595
0.60%	15.15	1.09	165,135
0.65%	14.40	1.12	161,280
0.70%	13.57	1.14	154,698
0.75%	12.70	1.17	148,590
0.80%	11.97	1.19	142,443

Authier Deposit Optimisation Potential

The Company believes there is further potential to optimise the main resource area including:

- Infill drilling within the main deposit where there is no resource due to lack of drilling density (shown as block circles on Figure 7), especially in the east and west, and to add the resource base; and
- Converting inferred resources into a higher resource classifications by further higher density drilling (shown as blue on the diagram).

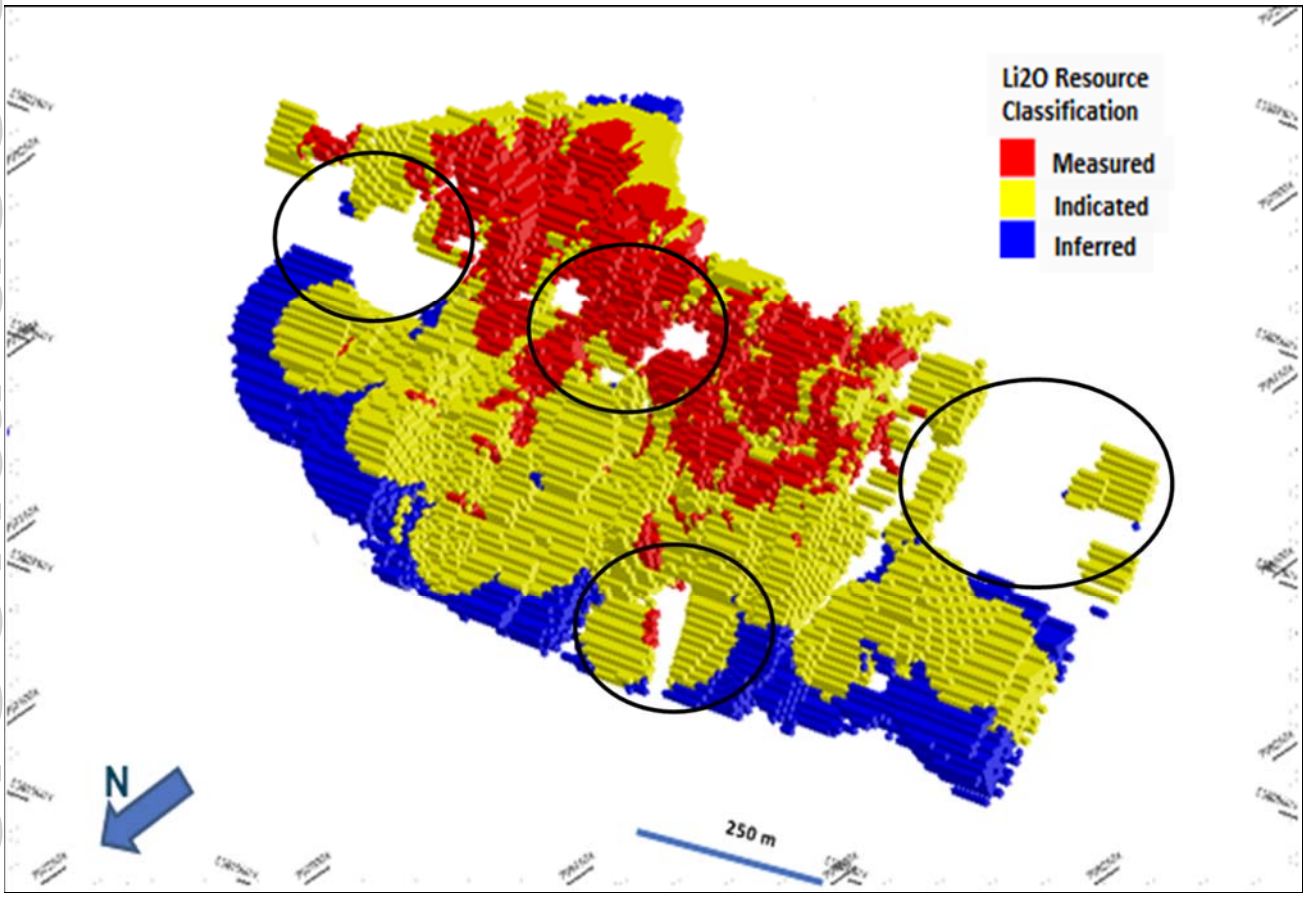

Figure 7: Black circles represent areas where further density of drilling is required to increase the resource. Additionally, some of the blue Inferred Resource areas have the potential to be converted to higher resource categories with further drilling

Authier Project Resource Expansion Potential

The mineralisation remains open in all directions (see Figure 8). Currently, the Company is not looking to expand the current Mineral Resource estimate given the current resource provides more than 20 years mine life. However, future target areas to expand the resource could include:

- Testing for further mineralisation in the east and west strike extensions;
- Defining further mineralisation at depth; and

- Assessing the resource potential of Authier North.

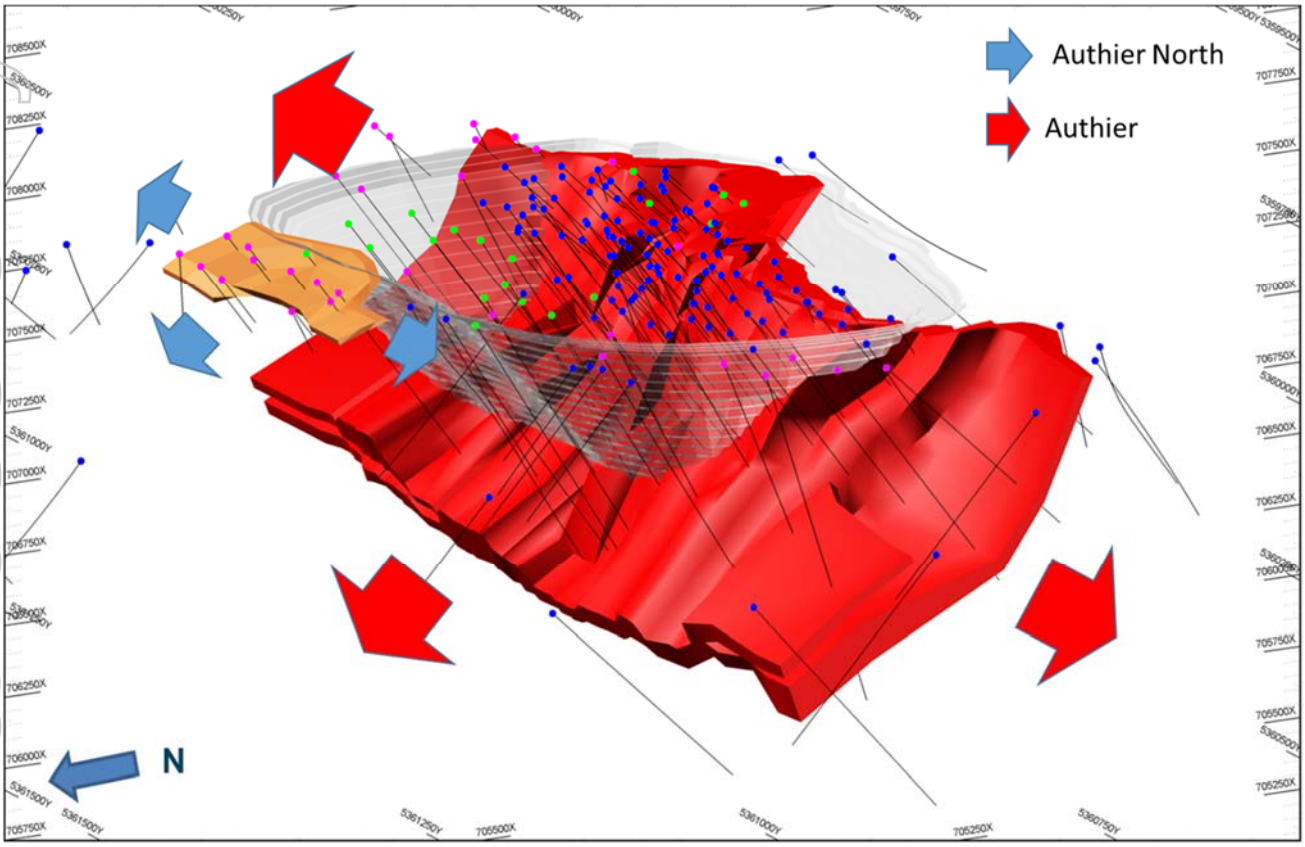

Figure 8: Lithium solid showing the location of all the historical drill holes and the potential areas for expansion of the resource in future drilling programs

For more information, please contact:

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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. 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, 4,104 metres and stage 1, 3,926 metres), supervised the preparation of the technical information and audit of all the historical drilling data contained in this release and has relevant experience and competence of the subject matter. 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.

Summary Drill Hole Details from Sayona 2017 Drilling Program

Table 1 – Drill hole collar location and intercept information (downhole Intersections in metres)

Drill Hole	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Grade (%Li_2O)
AL-17-01	707210	5360520	331.5	180	-60	283.0	241.8	251.5	9.7	NSR
AL-17-02	707080	5360460	331.0	180	-65	253.0	165.0	197.0	32.0	1.15
including							177.0	184.0	7.0	1.44
and							186.0	192.0	6.0	1.37
AL-17-03	707000	5360500	330.0	180	-60	268.0	222.0	233.0	11.0	1.07
including							226.0	231.0	5.0	1.42
							236.0	240.0	4.0	1.0
AL-17-04	706900	5360425	335.4	180	-70	264.0	166.0	177.0	11.0	0.88
including							166.0	169.0	3.0	1.26
							214.0	225.0	11.0	1.03
including							218.0	222.0	7.0	1.26
AL-17-05	706800	5360425	344.9	180	-75	303.0	199.0	205.0	6.0	1.09
							224.0	243.0	19.0	1.26
including							224.0	233.0	9.0	1.69
AL-17-06	706900	5360360	331.9	180	-55	240.0				NSR
AL-17-07	706803	5360356	339.0	180	-55	246.0	210.0	211.0	1.0	0.64
							214.0	219.0	6.0	0.89
including							215.0	216.0	1.0	1.48
AL-17-08	706802	5360310	335.0	180	-45	219.0	165.0	173.0	8.0	1.07
including							167.0	170.0	3.0	1.31
AL-17-09	707500	5360630	339.2	180	-55	90.0	26.0	31.0	5.0	0.84
including							28.0	29.0	1.0	2.34
AL-17-10	707500	5360680	340.3	180	-55	78.0	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.62
AL-17-11	707450	5360615	336.9	180	-55	48.0	23.0	29.0	6.0	1.32
including							24.0	27.0	3.0	1.76
AL-17-12	707550	5360615	338.7	180	-55	72.0	27.0	32.0	5.0	0.90
including							30.0	31.0	1.0	1.71
AL-17-13	707720	5360440	332.5	180	-55	228.0	153.0	156.0	3.0	1.17
including							154.0	156.0	2.0	1.32

Table 1 – Drill hole collar location and intercept information (downhole Intersections in metres)										
							163.0	189.0	26.0	1.26
including							169.0	184.0	15.0	1.42
AL-17-14	707780	5360440	332.3	180	-55	213.0	169.0	189.0	20.0	0.95
including							170.0	180.0	10.0	1.19
AL-17-15	707780	5360250	329.8	180	-55	81.0	11.0	14.0	3.0	1.02
including							12.0	13.0	1.0	1.40
AL-17-16	707700	5360210	328.6	180	-50	87.0	8.0	15.0	7.0	0.76
including							10.00	11.0	1.0	1.10
AL-17-17	707830	5360250	327.0	180	-60	57.0	22.0	23.0	1.0	1.13
AL-17-18	707400	5360610	335.8	180	-55	39.0	22.0	26.0	4.0	0.82
AL-17-19	707350	5360610	335.9	180	-55	45.0	10.73	19.0	8.27	0.88
including							10.73	15.0	4.27	1.27
AL-17-20	707450	5360680	338.4	180	-55	51.0				NSR
AL-17-21	707550	5360680	341.6	180	-90	69.0				NSR
AL-17-22	707400	5360525	334.06	180	-60	271.0	227.0	256.0	29.0	0.92
including							232.0	245.0	13.0	1.10
including							248.0	249.0	4.0	1.46
AL-17-23	707600	5360615	338.7	180	-55	36.0	16.0	24.0	9.0	0.82
including							21.0	24.0	3.0	1.53
AL-17-24	707323	5360628	335.9	180	-55	39.0	12.0	15.0	3.0	0.56
including							12.0	13.0	1.0	1.13
AL-17-25	707308	5360671	336.27	180	-65	42.0				NSR
AL-17-26	707890	5360265	332.5	180	-65	60.0	27.0	39.0	13.0	0.73
including							27.0	31.0	4.0	0.95
including							37.0	39.0	2.0	1.33
AL-17-27	707890	5360345	332.5	180	-65	87.0				NSR
AL-17-28	707720	5360345	331.1	180	-65	181.0				NSR
AL-17-29	707935	5360341	332.5	180	-45	71.0				NSR
AL-17-30	707833	5360286	332.5	180	-45	66.0	16.0	19.0	3.0	0.84
							30.0	40.0	10.0	1.04
including							30.0	33.0	3.0	1.26
including							35.0	39.0	4.0	1.16
AL-17-31	707740	5360615	332.5	180	-65	30.0				NSR

Note: Downhole widths are not true widths.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All holes reported in this program have been Diamond Core Drill holes (DDH) • Diamond core typical sample length is 1.0 metre starting 2 to 3 metres above and below of the contact of the pegmatite with the barren host rock. • High to low grade lithium-bearing mineralisation (spodumene) is visible during geological logging and sampling. • The core selected for sampling was split and samples of half core were dispatched to a certified commercial laboratory for preparation and analysis of lithium according to industry standard practices. • 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).*	• Core drilling, core diameter size HQ. Standard tube and bit. • Core was oriented using a Reflex ACT III tool. • All core drilling before 2016 was NQ core diameter size, standard tube and bit, not oriented.
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.*	• Diamond drill hole core recoveries and RQD are logged. Measurements are taken systematically down hole between core blocks i.e. ~3 metre increments. • Core recovery has been above 99%. • Based on drilling method being diamond core and the near 100% core recovery the sampling is representative. • High competence of the core tends to preclude any potential issue of sampling bias
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*	• Geological logging, RQD measurements, alpha and beta angles of structures as core orientation using reflex tool completed for all holes done in 2016 and 2017 by Sayona. • Geological logging of main characteristics such as rock type, spodumene abundance, mica abundance, etc has occurred in summary and detail at the pegmatite intervals and surrounding host rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	• Detailed geotechnical logging including RQD, orientation data (alpha and beta angles) for structures (faults, fractures, etc), point load tests (1 each 10 metres average) has also been undertaken. • The geological and geotechnical logging is at an appropriate level for the stage of development drilling being undertaken. • The logging of the geological features was predominately qualitative. Parameters such as spodumene abundance are visual estimates by the logging geologist. • Core is photographed after metre marks and sample intervals have been clearly marked on the core. The core was photographed dry and wet. The core boxes were identified with Box Number, Hole ID, From and To using aluminum tags. • The entire target mineralisation type core (spodumene pegmatite) and surrounding barren host rock has been logged, sampled and assayed. The footwall and hanging wall barren host rock has been summary logged.
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.*	• Drill core /HQ diameter samples cut to two halves with one half placed in a new plastic bag along with the sample tag sent for analysis; the other half was replaced in the core box with the second sample tag for reference. • Sampling boundaries are based in geological contacts of spodumene-bearing pegmatite with host rock. • In general at least two host rock sample were collected each side from the contacts with the mineralised pegmatite. • Sample preparation of drill core samples collected during the 2017 drilling program completed at the SGS Canada Inc laboratory (“SGS”) facilities in Sudbury, Ontario follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, crushing and pulverizing there to respect the specifications of the analytical protocol and then shipped to SGS Mineral Services laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario, for analysis • Sample sizes are considered appropriate with regard to the grain size of the sampled material • For sample preparation and sub-sampling techniques details of drill core samples before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release “Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate” 7 July 2016.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or*	• Assaying of all 2016 drilling sample received at SGS were processed according to the following

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	procedure at the SGS preparation facilities in Sudbury, Ontario. All samples are inspected and compared to the chain of custody (COC) and logged into the SGS laboratory management system, then weighted and dried. Sample material is crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2mm), split to obtain a 250 g sub-sample which is then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). • The analyses of all 2017 and 2016 drilling sample were conducted at the SGS laboratory located in Lakefield, Ontario, which is an accredited laboratory under ISO/IEC 17025 standards accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. • The analytical protocol used at SGS Lakefield is the GE ICP90A 29 element analysis - sodium peroxide fusion, which involves the complete dissolution of the sample in molten flux for ICP-AES analysis. The detection limits for Li are 10 ppm (lower) and 10,000 ppm (upper). • No geophysical or handheld tools were used. • Quality control protocol ("QA/QC") involve a review of laboratory supplied internal QA/QC and in-house controls consisting in the insertion of in-house reference standards (high and low grade, prepared with material of the project and certified by lab round-robin) and samples of "barren" material (blanks), on a systematic basis with the samples shipped to SGS. • For Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests of all samples before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release "Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.
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.*	• All the pegmatite intersections and assay results have been reviewed by the Competent Person and Sayona´s geologist and personnel. • Lithium (ppm) reported in assays is converted to Li2O by multiply Li (ppm) X 2.153 (conversion factor) • The entire drilling program conducted by Sayona in 2016 was logged by 2 geologists, a Sayona´s employee and Sayona´s Competent Person using technicians from the Company contracted Services Forestiers et d´Exploration GFE ("Services GFE"). Services GFE provided the office, core logging and storage facilities to the Company which are located less than 4 km southeast from the Authier project near the town of La Motte. • The core boxes were photographed and are available for verification at Services GFE storage facilities less than 4 km southeast from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Authier project. • No twinned holes were drilled during this 2016 drilling campaign by Sayona. • Primary data was recorded on laptop computers directly into standardized Excel logging templates with built in look-up codes. This information is merged with the assay certificate data into a Sayona´s in-house database • No adjustments to assay data have been undertaken. • For Verification of Sampling and Assaying details of all samples before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release "Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collar locations coordinates were surveyed using handheld Garmin GPS. Drill collar will be surveyed by professional surveyor at the end of this drilling campaign. • Collar positions previous to 2016 have been surveyed and the survey values are recorded as the final coordinates and hole orientation in the database by an independent and qualified land surveyor. • Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were collected as multiple shot readings using a Gyro tool for deep holes AL-17-03 to AL-17-08; AL-17-13 to AL-17-14; AL-17-22, AL-17-26 and AL-17-28. Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) were collected as multiple shot readings using a Reflex tool for deep holes AL-17-01 and AL-17-02. Azimuth readings were affected by rock magnetism therefore the reflex tool was replaced by gyro tool for deep holes. Downhole surveys we not done for shallow holes done in 2017. Holes AL-17-29 and AL-17-30 were not downhole surveyed because hole stability was compromised by faulting. • 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.*	• Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to the lithium mineralised pegmatite as shown on the attached plan. • Drill collars were sited to provide the best geological information possible to test the grade, strike and vertical extensions of mineralisation. • The data spacing is sufficient to estimate geological and grade continuity of observed mineralisation and therefore to produce a JORC compliant mineral resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• Drilling grid orientation is perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation determined by previous mapping and historical drilling. • No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All reasonable measures have been taken to ensure sample security along the value chain. These measures include the sample collection by company´s field personnel, recording of sample dispatch and receipt reports, secure delivering of samples to SGS laboratory facilities. • For details on Sample Security of all samples before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release "Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.
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. • The quality control protocols implemented at Authier Lithium deposit are considered to represent good industry practice and allow some assessment of analytical precision and accuracy. The assay data is considered to display acceptable precision. • For details on Audits or reviews of all samples before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release "Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Authier Lithium Property consists in one block of map designated claim cells located at the border between the La Motte Township and the Preissac Township, totaling 20 claims covering 674.89 ha. The Property extends 3.4 km in the east-west direction and 3.1 km north-south. • From the 20 claims composing the Property, 3 claims were acquired by staking on November 27, 2009 (CDC 21955725) and July 9, 2010 (CDC 2240226 and 2240227), 15 claims were acquired through two separate purchasing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		agreements and one claim is held under an option agreement. On March 17, 2017 Sayona signed and option-to-purchase agreement to acquire 100 % of tenement CDC 2187652 located along strike to the east of the main Authier deposit. • Sayona is conducting exploration work under valid intervention permits delivered by the Quebec Government, and there is no known environmental liabilities pertaining to the Property. Some of the claims containing mineral resources are subject to mining royalties • Approximately more than 75% of the mineral resources are present inside the 3 claims (CDC 2183454-2183455 and 2194819). About less than 25% of the estimated mineral resources are present inside the claim (CDC2116146). • The spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion is located on claims number CDC 2183455, 2194819 and 2116146, and extends at surface between approximately 707,050mE and 707,775mE in the East-West direction, and between 5,359,975 mN and 5,360,275 mN in the North-South direction. • The Property is adjacent to a protected area reserved for groundwater catchment supply located just the north of the Property, which has been excluded for exploration and mining activities. • Sayona is conducting exploration work under valid forest intervention permit delivered by the provincial Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (“MRNF”). As of the date of this report, the Company confirmed having valid work permits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Property has been explored in the 1950’s and 1960’s for volcanic nickel-copper sulfides mineralisation, and later for lithium mineralisation since the late 1960’s with the discovery of a significant spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion. The Property saw significant amount of exploration work between 1966 and 1980 with delineation drilling programs from 1991 until 1999 with bulk sampling and metallurgical testing programs. • Drilling in the Authier deposit totals 19,513 metres of diamond drilling in 137 holes. • The project was initially drilled between 1991 and 1999, and then by Glen Eagle between 2010 and 2012. • In 2010, Glen Eagle secured the mining rights and completed exploration work as well as 1,905 m of diamond drilling totaling 18 holes targeting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the deposit. During 2011, Glen Eagle drilled a total of 4,051 m mainly on the Authier pegmatite deposit and other areas. In 2012, Glen Eagle drilled a total of 3,034 m mainly on the Authier Pegmatite deposit and other areas. • Sayona has completed two phases of drilling totalling 8,071 metres of drilling in 49 holes (includes 12 holes for 639 metres at Authier North).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is hosted in a spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusion. The deposit is 1,100 metres long, striking east-west, with an average thickness of 25 metres, minimum 4 metres and maximum 65 metres, dipping 40 degrees to the north.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• In 2017, Sayona drilled 4,104 metres in 31 diamond holes. The aim of the program was to extend the zones of mineralisation along strike and depth, improve the resource categories and explore the Authier north pegmatite, discovered during 2016 Stage 01 drilling by Sayona. • Drill hole details are reported in the body of this announcement as TABLE 3.
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. • Reported intercepts have been calculated as arithmetic averages using a 0.45 % Li_20 lower cutoff grade, as described in the body text of this release. • The majority of the lithium assay results show a simple normal population and it is not believed the reporting of intercepts is skewed by the inclusion of high and low grade 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*	• Drilling has been sited to intersect the lithium mineralisation orthogonally. • Drilling widths reported are downhole intercept widths and true width is approximately 90 % of drilling width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• A Collar Plan and typical cross-sections are presented in the body of this report. Drill hole details are reported in the body of this announcement as TABLE 3.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reporting is considered to be balanced.
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 Sayona 2017 diamond drilling campaign was conducted after Sayona 2016 Stage 01 drilling campaign and the Glen Eagle 2010-2012 diamond drilling campaign which was preceded by prospecting, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys that covered the Property targeted areas. This work confirmed the presence of several pegmatite occurrences across the Property having a similar geochemical signature to the main Authier pegmatite. • Details of metallurgical test work are described in Sayona PFS ASX releases dated on February 16, 2017.
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.*	• Sayona´s Project Development strategy is detailed as follows: o Converting the inferred mineral resources to measured and indicated through further higher density drilling; o Infill drilling within the main deposit where there is no resource due the low drilling density especially in the east and west extension, and to add the resource base; o Exploring for extensions to the existing mineral resources and other potential mineralisation within the tenement package; o Consolidating other potential resources / mineralisation in the district; • Completion of Environmental studies and Pre-Feasibility and Definitive Feasibility Studies; • Negotiating production off-take agreements; and • Sourcing development finance and constructing the project.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The digital drill hole database was audited by the author using Micromine validation tools for: collar location, azimuth, dip, hole length, survey data and analytical values. There were no relevant errors or discrepancies noted during the validation. • For details on Database Integrity before 2016 please refer to Table 1 of ASX release "Authier Lithium Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• For the June 2017 JORC estimate, the Author was stationed on site and was responsible for the overall management, coordination and execution of the drilling program (this was approximately 11 weeks). • The Author was stationed on site and was responsible for the overall management, coordination and execution of Sayona Stage 1 drilling program in 2016 (approximately 10 weeks) • The author visited Authier Lithium deposit during 28 and 29 May 2016 prior to the project acquisition. For the July 2016 JORC Resource, the Author reviewed drill hole collars, surface geology and mineralised diamond core intervals stored at project field facilities and it was concluded that these were being conducted to best industry practice •
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation at Authier Lithium deposit is considered to be good and is based on the drilling density and well known geological features. • Drill hole logging by Glen Eagle and Sayona's geologists, through direct observation of drill core samples have been used to interpret the geological setting. • The continuity of the main mineralised body is clearly observed by Li_2O grades correlated with spodumene rich pegmatite within the drill holes. The nature and continuity along strike of the lithium mineralisation would indicate that alternate interpretations would have little impact on the overall Mineral Resource estimation. • The mineralization is related to a pegmatite intrusive with multiple phases of spodumene mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or*	• The Authier Lithium Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,100 m, has an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	average width of 25 m, typically extends down just below 200 metres, and dips 40 degrees to the north.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Inverse Distance Power (IDP) interpolation with an oriented 'ellipsoid' search was used for the estimates. Micromine software was used for the estimations. • Three dimensional mineralized wireframes were used to domain the Li_2O data. Sample data was composited to 1.0m down hole lengths. The Li_2O values in intervals with assays below detection limit were set to half of detection limit. • Based on the statistical analysis there is no need for grade capping. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on the observed lens geometry. The search ellipsoid was orientated to the average strike, plunge, and dip of pegmatite body. • Three passes were used. The first pass had a range of 35 m, with a minimum of 5 samples. For the second pass, the range was 60 m, with a minimum of 4 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 90 m, with a minimum of 1 sample. A maximum of 20 samples was used for all three passes. • The parent block dimensions used were 5 m x 5 m x 5 m with sub-blocks of 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 25% of the average drill hole spacing. • The block model size used in the Mineral Resource estimate was based on drill sample spacing and pegmatite body geometry. Selective mining units were not modelled.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. • A table in the body of the report demonstrates the grade and tonnage sensitivity to variation in the cut-off grade
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.45% Li2O cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources*	• Taking into account the geometry and the depth of the mineralized zone, the Authier Lithium deposit will be mined using open-pit mining methods. • No dilution or ore loss factors have been taken into account in the JORC Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing at Authier Lithium deposit was conducted in two stages; 1999 and 2012. • During 1999 COREM conducted metallurgical testing of approximately 40 tonnes of spodumene-bearing pegmatite material sampled from the main mineralised pegmatite intrusion as part of a pre-feasibility study of the Project during that period under the supervision of Bumigeme. • The complete metallurgical study conducted in laboratory consisted in a total of 48 tests but only 16 tests returning satisfactory results were reported. The most significant results from the process flowsheet returned a Li2O concentrate grade ranging from 5.78% to 5.89% with a recovery between 67.52% and 70.19% (tests 33 and 47). The average Li2O grades of the pegmatitic material from tests 33 and 47 were 1.15% and 1.13% Li2O respectively. Test number 12, with an average grade of 1.35% Li2O, produced a Li2O concentrate grade of 5.96% with a recovery of 75.02%. • In early fall of 2012, the Company has ordered some mineral processing and metallurgical tests to the SGS Lakefield Laboratory, • The results of these tests are the base of the study prepared by Bumigeme to develop the metallurgical process involved in this PEA Technical Report. Glen Eagle Resources Inc had mandated Bumigeme Inc a Canadian Engineering consulting firm based in Montreal, working mainly in the mining and metallurgical sector, to develop the metallurgical aspect of his Authier Lithium Project. This mandate is part of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) compliant with NI 43-101 regulations. • The mandate mainly consists of developing a conventional lithium flotation process plant with a capacity of 2,200 TPD (run of mine), and estimating the capital investment (CAPEX) and operating cost (OPEX) of the concentrator. • The main parameters retained by Bumigeme in their metallurgical section are: o concentrate grade of 6.0% Li2O, and; o overall mill recovery of 85%; o no mica pre-flotation is considered necessary in the processing. • In September 2016, Sayona collected 430 kilograms of half core from nine historical diamond holes for metallurgical testing. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		testing is being prepared at SGS Lakefield in Canada. Flotation testing and grinding testing programs are being completed and the results should be ready in December 2016. Bumigeme will then undertake process engineering studies to design the proposed metallurgical circuit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The actual preliminary environmental report, prepared by DESSAU and GFE Forestry & Exploration Services, for Authier Project didn't return environmental issues. Activities by DESSAU and GFE were performed to determine constraints linked to water and sediments quality and to environmental (physical, biological, human) impact. • According to public databases and from field inventories lead during this study by Dessau and GFE, no endangered species or habitats were found. However it is recommended to produce exhaustive inventories to validate or invalidate the presence of specific fauna, flora or habitat. At the end of the drilling program, the revegetation appears to be in a good state. • At this time, there is no detailed plan regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options and closure plan for the future mine operation in Authier Property. However, Sayona has sent samples of water, ore and waste to SGS Lakefield for geochemical characterisation to confirm that the rocks are not acid generating or metal leaching.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• As part of the 2010 independent data verification program, SGS Geostat conducted specific gravity ("SG") measurements on 38 mineralised core samples collected from drill holes AL-10-01 and AL-10-11. The measurements were performed using the water displacement method (weight in air/volume of water displaced) on representative half core pieces weighting between 0.67 kg and 1.33 kg with an average of 1.15 kg, results average SG value of 2.71 t/m3
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resource have been classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The Authier Lithium Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral resource based on drilling density, sample spacing and geological / mineralisation continuity. • The Measured Mineral Resource was defined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		within areas of close spaced diamond drilling of less than 35m by 35m, and where the continuity and predictability of the spodumene bearing pegmatite was good. The Indicated Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was less than 60m by 60m. The Inferred mineral resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 60m by 60m generally in the edges of the known mineralisation mostly in down-dip extensions beyond the last drill holes in each section. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimates appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Prior to Sayona's acquisition of Authierm, Internal audits have been completed by SGS Geostats at the request of Glen Eagle Resource Inc in a NI43-101 Technical Report, Preliminary Economic Assessment, 22 January 2013 • No external audits have been undertaken on the Sayona JORC Resource estimate. SGS in Canada assisted with the preparation of the Authier Pre-Feasibility Study reported in February 16, 2017 (see ASX report February 16, 2017). DRA will assist in the update PFS for Authier and will review the data for mine planning purposes.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions*	• The pegmatite geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. All diamond core obtained by Glen Eagle and Sayona drilling campaigns are properly stored and mineralised intervals can be reviewed when required. Recognized laboratories have been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	