SAYONA MINING LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: SYA

1 December 2021

DRILLING RESULTS ADVANCE AUTHIER PROJECT

Highlights

- **25 drillholes completed at Authier Lithium Project, Québec, with results including 9m @ 1.46% Li_2O; lithium pegmatite mineralisation identified west of the resource and planned mining area**
- **3 additional follow-up holes completed to infill new mineralisation, with assay results pending**
- **Drilling builds confidence in quality and expansion potential of lithium resource base at Authier**
- **Sayona promoted to MSCI Global Small Cap Index as of 30 November, aiding global institutional investor awareness amid increasing North American lithium demand.**

Emerging lithium producer Sayona Mining Limited (ASX:SYA; OTC:SYAXF) has completed a new drilling program at its Authier Lithium Project, with the results further strengthening the Company's confidence in the quality of the lithium resource base at the Québec project.

A 25-hole, 3,908m diamond drill program was undertaken with the results of the first 22 holes received. Drilling was conducted by Les Forages Pikogan, a member of the Algonquin Abitibiwinni community of Pikogan (First Nation Abitibiwinni), demonstrating Sayona's commitment to the First Nations community.

Drillhole AL-21-14, located 250m west of the Authier resource and potential open pit, returned spodumene pegmatites assaying 9m @ 1.46% Li_2O from 144.9m depth. Three additional holes have been completed to infill this new area of mineralisation, with assay results pending.

Welcoming the results, Sayona's Managing Director, Brett Lynch said: "*We are encouraged by this latest round of drilling at Authier, which shows the potential for a further resource expansion at this key project.*

"With additional exploration drilling planned across our Québec projects in the year ahead, we look forward to increasing our lithium asset base to support North America's accelerating decarbonisation drive."

The completed first stage 2021 drilling campaign at Authier totalled 25 drillholes for 3,990m, with drilling targeting five areas. Drill collars are displayed in the figure below and lithium intercepts detailed in Table 1.

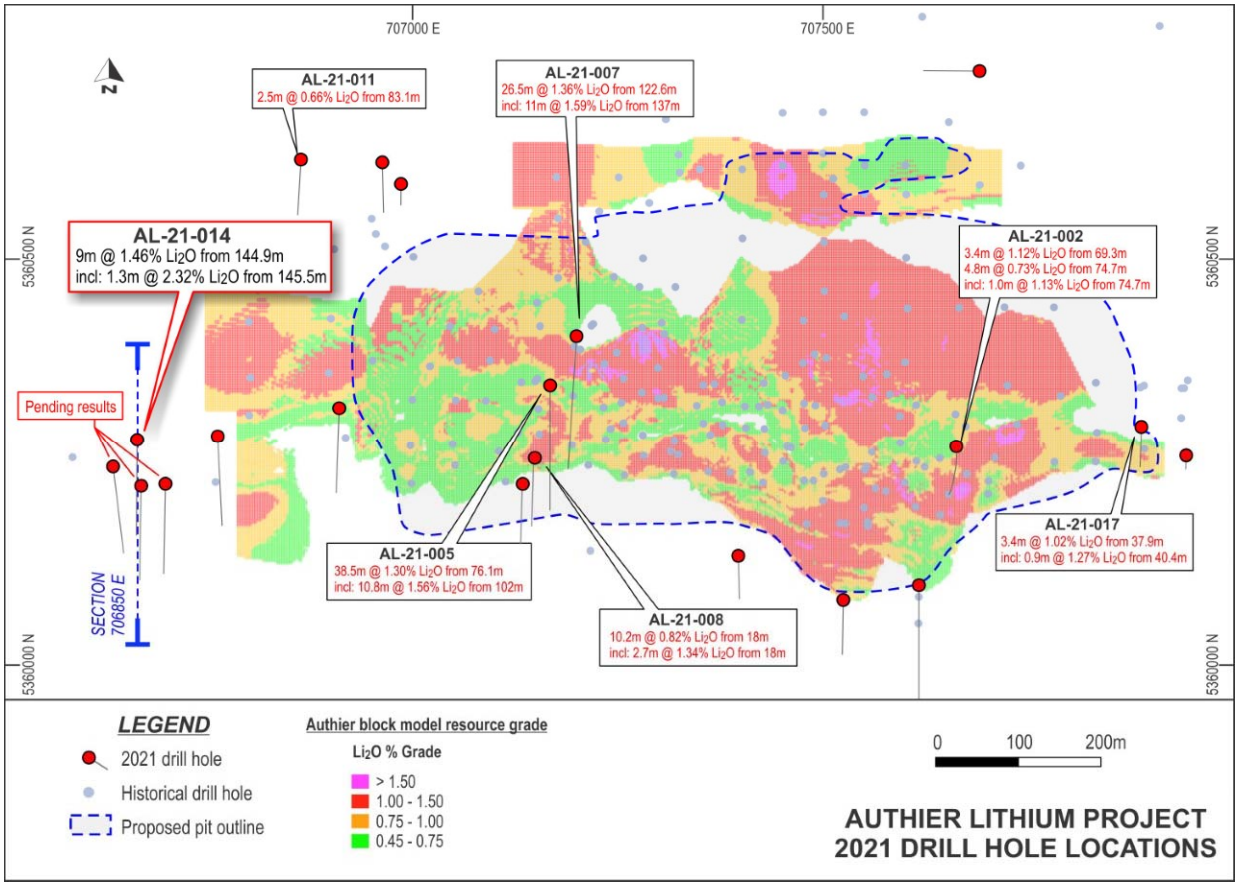

Figure 1: Drill hole collar location plan view of Authier resource area and Sayona's 2021 resource expansion and exploration drilling program at Authier main resource area (collars of the 2021 drilling program outside this area are not included in this figure).

At the Authier Footwall Dyke target, holes AL-21-001 through to AL-21-008 were drilled to test a footwall pegmatite underlying the resource area. These holes drilled through the resource envelope, intersecting the expected mineralisation within the main Authier dyke, but identified only a weakly developed or absent pegmatite in the targeted footwall position.

At the Authier North target, three holes comprising AL-21-010 through to AL-21-012 were completed and intersected pegmatite with a maximum mineralised intercept of 2.5m @ 0.66% Li_2O from a depth of 83.1m at hole AL-21-011. Although low grade, this result is the first evidence of lithium mineralised pegmatite in this area of the lease, 200m north-west of the resource area and requires further drilling to follow up.

Drilling of four of the planned holes to test the western extension of the north pegmatite was postponed to winter due to access problems related to wet conditions.

Hole AL-21-14, located 250m west of the Authier planned open pit, returned spodumene pegmatites assaying 9m @ 1.46% Li_2O from 144m depth. Three additional holes, AL-21-023 to AL-21-025 were subsequently completed to infill this new area of mineralisation. Assays results for these infill holes are pending.

It was noted during logging that spodumene pegmatites were identified in two of the drill cores (see Table 1). The mineralisation in AL-21-014 is encouraging as it is the first mineralisation identified to the west of the Beaver Fault, a north-east trending structure which segments and displaces the western resource area.

Once all results are received, further drilling will be planned to determine if consistent mineralisation can be identified for resource evaluation. A cross section of the drilling is displayed below.

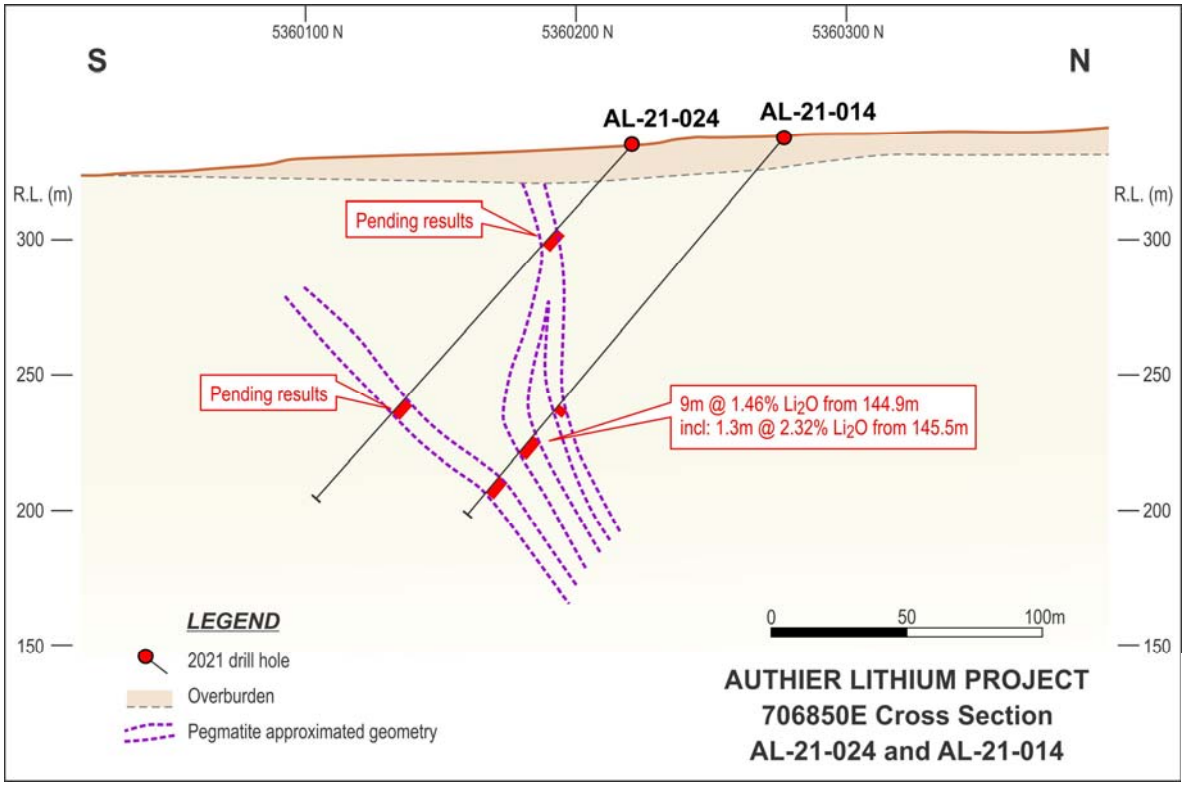

Figure 2: Section 706665 mE (looking west) showing lithium mineralisation and interpreted pegmatite geometry.

To the east of the resource, holes AL-21-17 and AL-21-018 intersected a main pegmatite dyke up to 40m in thickness. These returned a best result of 3.4m @ 1.02% Li2O from a depth of 37.9m at hole AL-21-017, suggesting narrower mineralised pegmatites at shallow levels to the east of the planned open pit.

Holes AL-21-019 to AL-21-022 at the Far West and Far North targets did not intersect any significant mineralisation.

Additional work

Follow up drilling at Authier will be planned after the receipt of assay results, with priority work including:

- Updated Resource estimates;
- Updated definitive feasibility study; and
- Integration of the new data with Sayona´s Abitibi lithium hub.

The additional work planned at Authier adds to the exploration planned for the year ahead at the Company's other lithium projects in Québec, including the recently acquired Moblan and North American Lithium projects.

Promotion to MSCI Global Small Cap Index

U.S.-based MSCI Inc. has announced Sayona's promotion to the MSCI Global Small Cap Index, effective close of business on 30 November 2021.

The promotion follows a period of strong growth in market value for Sayona, on the back of the Company's successful expansion in Québec to build the leading lithium asset base in North America.

The MSCI World Small Cap Index (US dollar) captures small cap representation across 23 developed markets, including Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, the United States and a number of European nations. With 4,419 constituents as at October 2021, the index covers around 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation in each country.

Sayona's inclusion in the index is expected to drive further interest from global institutional investors, particularly those from North America, Europe and Asia.

Issued on behalf of the Board.

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About Sayona Mining

Sayona Mining Limited is an emerging 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 its emerging Tansim Lithium Project, supported by a strategic partnership with American lithium developer Piedmont Lithium Inc. (Nasdaq:PLL; ASX:PLL). The Company also holds a 60% stake in the Moblan Lithium Project.

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 are subject to an earn-in agreement with Altura Mining Limited.

For more information, please visit us 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 supervised the preparation of the technical information 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.

DRILL HOLES AND ASSAY RESULTS

Table 1 – Authier Phase 4 Drill hole collar coordinates and mineralised intercepts information

Drill Hole	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Grade (%Li_2O)
AL-21-01	707616	5360097	324	180	-60	99				NSR
AL-21-02	707661	5360270	331	179.3	-51.5	201	59	60.8	1.8	1.05
							69.3	72.7	3.4	1.12
							74.7	79.5	4.8	0.73
AL-21-03	707523	5360080	325	179.5	-51.1	105				NSR
AL-21-04	707396	5360133	330	177.6	-67	132				NSR
AL-21-05	707167	5360344	330	178.9	-55.5	252	76.1	114.6	38.5	1.30
including							102	112.8	10.8	1.56
AL-21-06	707132	5360223	328	180.8	-47.4	141				NSR
AL-21-07	707198	5360404	331	183	-57	297	122.6	149.1	26.5	1.36
including							137	148	11	1.59
AL-21-08	707147	5360256	329	181.6	-62	180	18	28.2	10.2	0.82
including							18	20.7	2.7	1.34
AL-21-09	706910	5360316	330	181.9	-55.8	183				NSR
AL-21-10	706963	5360619	341	177.8	-66.2	150				NSR
AL-21-11	706863	5360622	350	183	-63.5	150	83.1	85.6	2.5	0.66
AL-21-12	706985	5360592	337	179.1	-65.6	60				NSR
AL-21-13	706762	5360281	335	177.2	-52.5	180				NSR
AL-21-14	706664	5360277	338	187.7	-48.3	183	144.9	153.9	9	1.46
including							145.5	146.8	1.3	2.32
AL-21-15	706419	5360190	334	198.5	-49.7	180				NSR
AL-21-16	706134	5360205	318	197.8	-49.6	192				NSR
AL-21-17	707887	5360294	330	184.7	-64.4	87	37.9	41.3	3.4	1.02
including							40.4	41.3	0.9	1.41
AL-21-18	707942	5360257	329	185.1	-81.5	101				NSR
AL-21-19	705647	5360249	322	188	-55.3	123				NSR
AL-21-20	705750	5360241	320	182.2	-70	141				NSR
AL-21-21	705504	5360876	341	182	-48.2	150				NSR
AL-21-22	706390	5360969	350	177.7	-40.5	102				NSR
AL-21-23	706698	5360222	332	180	-50.4	174	48.6	60.1	11.5	**PR
AL-21.24	706668	5360220	334	180	-48.2	174	40.5	49.3	8.8	**PR
AL-21-25	706634	5360243	340	172	-51.1	171	57.6	59.2	1.6	**PR

Note: Downhole widths are not true widths.
NSR: No Significant Results; **PR: Pending Results
East, North and RL drill hole collar coordinates are NAD83 zone 17 datum and rounded to zero decimal places

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. Sayona´s Phase 4 diamond drilling sampling in pegmatites includes lengths lower than 1.0 metres. • 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	• Sayona´s phase 4 (2021) Diamond core drilling, core diameter size NQ. Standard tube and bit. • Sayona´s phase 1 (2016) and phase 2 (2017) Diamond core drilling, core diameter size HQ. Standard tube and bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Sayona´s phase 3 (2018) Diamond core drilling, core diameter size NQ. Standard tube and bit. • Sayona´s phase 3 metallurgical drilling (2017), core diameter size PQ, standard tube and bit for 680 metres and 89.5 metres of HQ core diameter size. • Diamond core for phase 4 drilling (2021) was not oriented. • For Sayona´s phase 1 (2016) and phase 2 (2017) drilling campaigns, diamond core was oriented using a Reflex ACT III tool . • Core was not oriented for Sayona´s phase 3 drilling (2018) including metallurgical and condemnation drilling. • 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 98%. • 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.	• Geological logging, RQD measurements and core recovery completed for all holes done in phase 4 (2021) by Sayona. • Geological logging, RQD measurements, core recovery, alpha and beta angles of structures as core orientation using reflex tool completed for all holes done in phase 1 (2016) and phase 2 (2017) by Sayona. • Geological logging, RQD measurements and core recovery completed for all holes done in phase 3 (2018), metallurgical drilling in 2017,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	condemnation drilling in 2018 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. • 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 been undertaken for diamond holes in phase 1 (2016) and phase 2 (2017) drilling. • 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.	• Drill core HQ and NQ 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. • Full core PQ diameter samples were sampled metre by metre and placed in a plastic bag along with the sample tag sent for analysis. No remaining sample was left in core box.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• 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 2021, drilling program completed at the SGS Canada Inc laboratory ("SGS") facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, crushing and pulverising there to respect the specifications of the analytical protocol and then shipped to SGS Mineral Services laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, for analysis • Sample preparation of drill core samples collected during the 2016, 2017 and 2018 drilling programs completed at the SGS Canada Inc laboratory ("SGS") facilities in Sudbury, Ontario follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, crushing and pulverising there to respect the specifications of the analytical protocol and then shipped to SGS Mineral Services laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario, for analysis • Sample preparation and analysis of drill core samples collected during the 2018 metallurgical drilling program was completed at the SGS Canada Inc laboratory ("SGS") facilities in Lakefield, Ontario and follow industry best practice, involving oven drying, crushing and pulverizing to respect the specifications of the analytical protocol. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate regarding 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Project JORC Resource Estimate" 7 July 2016.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assaying of phase 4, 2021 drilling samples received at SGS were processed according to the following procedure at the SGS preparation facilities in Val d'Or, Quebec. 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). • Assaying of phase 1, 2016, phase 2, 2017 and phase 3, 2018 drilling samples received at SGS were processed according to the following 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 2021 drilling sample were conducted at the SGS laboratory located in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, which is an accredited laboratory under ISO/IEC 17025 standards accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. • The analyses of all 2016 and 2018 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. • For 2021 drilling, the analytical protocol used at SGS Burnaby is the GE ICP90A 29 element analysis - sodium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 50,000 ppm (upper). • For 2016 to 2018 drilling (phase 1 to phase 3) the analytical protocol used at SGS Lakefield is the GE ICP91A 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). • For metallurgical sampling, the analytical protocol used at SGS Lakefield is Li using sodium peroxide fusion followed by IC-OES finish and Whole Rock Analysis (major elements) using X-ray fluorescence (XRF76V) with majors by Lithium metaborate fusion. Fusion involves melting the sample with flux and casting it into a glass disc. • No geophysical or handheld tools were used. • For Phase 4 drilling (2021) Quality control protocol ("QA/QC") involve a review of laboratory supplied internal QA/QC and in-house controls consisting in the insertion of reference standards supplied by OREAS (high and low grade) and samples of "barren" rock material (blanks), on a systematic basis with the samples shipped to SGS. • For Phase 1, 2, and 3 (2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively) of drilling, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For the metallurgical program Sayona did not perform in-house QAQC controls. • 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 Sayona´s 2021 drilling program was logged by 1 Sayona´s employee geologist and managed by 1 Sayona´s employee and 1 consultant geologist belonging to BBA and using technicians contracted from Technominex ("Technominex") at Rouyn-Noranda city. Technominex provided the office, core logging and storage facilities to Sayona which and is located around 60 km east from the Authier project. • The entire drilling program conducted by Sayona from 2016 to 2018 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 for 2021 drilling were photographed and are available for verification at North American Lithium ("NAL") facilities, around 28 km east from the Authier project, where all the core from Authier project is stored. • No twinned holes were drilled during the 2016 and 2017 drilling campaign by Sayona.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All PQ drill holes were drill in same drilling pad than both previous Sayona´s and historical holes showing a fair to good correlation between the metallurgical vs recent and historical drill holes when it was possible (for further information please refer to chapter 11 of Authier DFS report). • Primary data was recorded on laptop computers directly into standardised 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 collars were surveyed by professional surveyor at the end of the 2021 drilling campaign similarly than Sayona´s phase 1, 2 and 3 drilling from 2016 to 2018. • Collar positions before 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) for 2021 drilling were collected as single shot readings each 3 metres downhole up to the end of hole length using a Reflex tool. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Downhole surveys (dip and azimuth) for 2018 drilling were collected as single shot readings using a Reflex tool. Measurements are made at the beginning (25 m below surface) and at the end of the hole length. An intermediate measure was done when drill hole length exceeded 150 m. • 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 at the main mineralised pegmatite is sufficient to estimate geological and grade continuity of observed mineralisation and therefore to produce a JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.