Further high-grade lithium unveiled in 2024 drilling at North American Lithium

- Latest results for 102 new drillholes totalling 31,951 m for Sayona's North American Lithium (NAL) operation, Québec, Canada with highlights including:
    - North-West Extension - New Pegmatites
        - **39.30m @ 1.78% Li_2O** from 297.70m in drillhole LAN-24-170
    - Resources Area - Potential Resources Upgrade or Conversion
        - **20.45m @ 1.80% Li_2O** from 255.80m in drillhole LAN-24-161a
        - **22.20m @ 1.50% Li_2O** from 291.25m in drillhole LAN-24-161a
        - **21.00m @ 1.71% Li_2O** from 245.25m in drillhole LAN-24-165
        - **20.20m @ 1.61% Li_2O** from 272.30m in drillhole LAN-24-165
        - **27.70m @ 1.65% Li_2O** from 327.95m in drillhole LAN-24-175
- 2024 Drilling results confirm resource potential: New findings validate the mineral resource and indicate potential upgrades
- Targeted exploration delivers results: Focused drilling extends mineralised zones and refines resource classifications with in-fill data
- Exploration completed at NAL: Drilling concluded December 9th, with additional results anticipated in the coming months.

North American lithium producer Sayona Mining Limited ("Sayona") (ASX:SYA; OTCQB:SYAXF) announced today additional results received from its 2024 drilling program at the Company's North American Lithium operation (Sayona 75%; Piedmont Lithium 25%) in Québec, Canada, demonstrating a high grade component of this highly strategic asset.

The 2024 drilling program, launched in February 2024 drilled 153 holes totalling 53,444 metres with results demonstrating strong potential to expand the mineral resource base. Initial efforts focused on testing mineralisation extensions and collecting in-fill data to upgrade Mineral Resource categories. Notably, high-grade lithium mineralisation has been identified outside the existing Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) pit shells, particularly in the North-West, South-East, and North-East extensions. Additionally, new results support the potential conversion of some Inferred resources to the Indicated category within the MRE pit shells, marking a significant step forward for the project.

Sayona's CEO, Lucas Dow commented: *"We are delighted to report additional high-grade intersections and new zones of pegmatite mineralisation at NAL. These results demonstrate the potential of the NAL resource and underpin our plans to investigate a future brownfield expansion of this highly strategic North American lithium asset.*

"These results also reinforce the logic of the previously announced merger with Piedmont Lithium[1] which will allow the future development of NAL and provide investors the opportunity to participate in the development of the significant project portfolio that will be created by the merger."

[1] ASX release 19 November, 2024

Table 1 – New drillhole results report all intercepts with a metal factor greater than 10, highlighting the best findings by areas

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description
North-East Area - New Discovery					
LAN-24-197	257.50	263.90	6.40	1.65	6.40m @ 1.65% Li_2O from 257.50m
LAN-24-239a	177.15	189.00	11.85	1.18	11.85m @ 1.18% Li_2O from 177.15m
LAN-24-242	292.85	303.00	10.15	1.18	10.15m @ 1.19% Li_2O from 292.85m
	398.65	407.95	9.30	1.10	9.30m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 398.65m
LAN-24-262	275.65	293.00	17.35	1.47	**17.35m @ 1.47% Li_2O from 275.65m**
LAN-24-264	256.75	267.00	10.25	1.03	10.25m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 256.75m
North-West Extension - New Pegmatites					
LAN-24-161a	467.50	478.75	11.25	1.70	11.25m @ 1.70% Li_2O from 467.50m
LAN-24-165	272.30	292.50	20.20	1.61	**20.20m @ 1.61% Li_2O from 272.30m**
	369.40	379.00	9.60	1.52	9.60m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 369.40m
	418.00	428.05	10.05	1.56	10.05m @ 1.56% Li_2O from 418.00m
LAN-24-170	297.70	337.00	39.30	1.78	**39.30m @ 1.78% Li_2O from 297.70m**
	385.80	399.75	13.95	1.55	13.95m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 385.80m
	480.45	497.70	17.25	1.42	17.25m @ 1.42% Li_2O from 480.45m
LAN-24-178	383.75	398.85	15.10	1.10	15.10m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 383.75m
LAN-24-211	268.55	280.85	12.30	1.33	12.30m @ 1.33% Li_2O from 268.55m
LAN-24-223	197.45	206.95	9.50	1.53	9.50m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 197.45m
LAN-24-241	282.60	296.40	13.80	1.52	13.80m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 282.60m
LAN-24-251	278.90	295.35	16.45	1.43	16.45m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 278.90m
	398.95	408.40	9.45	1.60	9.45m @ 1.60% Li_2O from 398.95m
South-East Extension - New Pegmatites					
LAN-24-172	163.95	173.85	9.90	1.08	9.90m @ 1.08% Li_2O from 163.95m
LAN-24-198	226.85	237.60	10.75	0.97	10.75m @ 0.97% Li_2O from 226.85m
West Area					
LAN-24-229	300.65	308.90	8.25	1.68	8.25m @ 1.68% Li_2O from 300.65m
LAN-24-236	94.95	108.00	13.05	1.00	13.05m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 94.95m
LAN-24-247	130.00	142.90	12.90	1.52	12.90m @ 1.52% Li_2O from 130.00m
LAN-24-250	2.00	11.10	9.10	1.12	9.10m @ 1.12% Li_2O from 2.00m
	160.80	172.40	11.60	1.06	11.60m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 160.80m
LAN-24-257	232.65	242.15	9.50	1.51	9.50m @ 1.51% Li_2O from 232.65m
Resources Area - Potential Resources Upgrade or Conversion					
LAN-24-161a	255.80	276.25	20.45	1.80	**20.45m @ 1.80% Li_2O from 255.80m**
	291.25	313.45	22.20	1.50	**22.20m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 291.25m**
LAN-24-165	245.25	266.25	21.00	1.71	**21.00m @ 1.71% Li_2O from 245.25m**
LAN-24-175	209.00	216.45	7.45	1.56	7.45m @ 1.56% Li_2O from 209.00m
	327.95	355.65	27.70	1.65	**27.70m @ 1.65% Li_2O from 327.95m**
LAN-24-211	166.80	177.70	10.90	1.37	10.90m @ 1.37% Li_2O from 166.80m

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description
	184.40	198.80	14.40	1.61	14.40m @ 1.61% Li_2O from 184.40m
	201.90	215.70	13.80	1.22	13.80m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 201.90m
LAN-24-164	216.20	228.40	12.20	1.17	12.20m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 216.20m
LAN-24-172	23.75	32.90	9.15	1.27	9.15m @ 1.27% Li_2O from 23.75m
LAN-24-174	8.40	20.40	12.00	1.26	12.00m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 8.40m
	47.50	54.90	7.40	1.53	7.40m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 47.50m
LAN-24-177	20.00	27.45	7.45	1.46	7.45m @ 1.46% Li_2O from 20.00m
	171.15	181.60	10.45	1.24	10.45m @ 1.24% Li_2O from 171.15m
LAN-24-179	29.90	48.50	18.60	1.25	18.60m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 29.90m
LAN-24-193	141.00	156.50	15.50	0.89	15.50m @ 0.89% Li_2O from 141.00m

Notes (1): Table 1 presents all new results above a Metal Factor greater than 10. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 25.

Notes (2): Methodology for calculating all drilling intercepts presented in the tables and figures in this 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)).

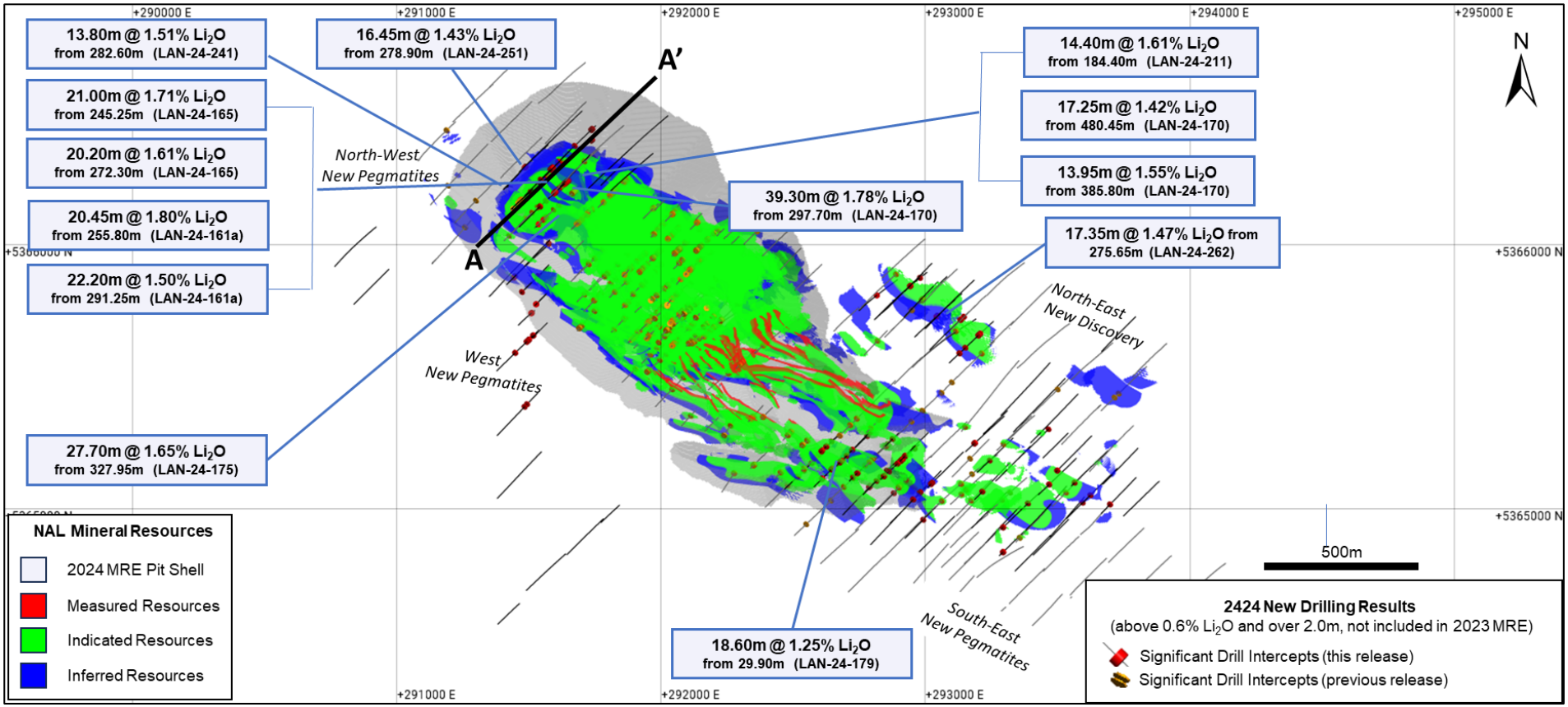

Figure 1- Plan View (looking down) with selected new highlights of the 2024 Drilling Program

Notes: Text boxes for all new results with Metal Factor (grade * thickness) greater than 20 (this release).

North-East Area - New Discovery

Highlights from the North-East Area's new discovery are detailed in Table 2, with notable spodumene pegmatites intercepts including 1.18% Li_2O over 11.85m in drillhole LAN-24-239a, 1.18% Li_2O over 10.15m in LAN-24-242, 1.47% Li_2O over 17.35m in LAN-24-262, and 1.03% Li_2O over 10.25m in LAN-24-264 (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

Previous and recent results confirm the presence of broad pegmatite dykes and smaller parallel-trending dykes, which may extend the NAL lithium mineral resources towards the North-East. Further drilling in this area could support the addition of mineral resources in future updates to the mineral resource estimate.

Table 2 – North-East Area – New Discovery (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
LAN-24-197	241.40	247.75	6.35	0.95	6.35m @ 0.95% Li_2O	
	257.50	263.90	6.40	1.65	**6.40m @ 1.65% Li_2O**	*North East Area*
LAN-24-239a	177.15	189.00	11.85	1.18	**11.85m @ 1.18% Li_2O**	
	225.40	228.05	2.65	1.19	2.65m @ 1.19% Li_2O	
LAN-24-242	292.85	303.00	10.15	1.18	**10.15m @ 1.18% Li_2O**	
	377.00	381.00	4.00	0.86	4.00m @ 0.86% Li_2O	
	386.95	394.00	7.05	1.02	7.05m @ 1.02% Li_2O	
	398.65	407.95	9.30	1.10	**9.30m @ 1.10% Li_2O**	
	410.20	413.85	3.65	1.91	3.65m @ 1.91% Li_2O	
LAN-24-262	275.65	293.00	17.35	1.47	**17.35m @ 1.47% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-264	256.75	267.00	10.25	1.03	**10.25m @ 1.03% Li_2O**	
	286.95	291.05	4.10	0.70	4.10m @ 0.70% Li_2O	

Notes: Table 2 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 10. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

North-West Extension - New Pegmatites

Highlights from the North-West Extension's new pegmatite discoveries are outlined in Table 3, featuring notable intercepts such as 1.61% Li_2O over 20.20m in drillhole LAN-24-165, 1.78% Li2O over 39.30m in drillhole LAN-24-170, 1.10% Li_2O over 15.10m in LAN-24-178, and 1.43% Li_2O over 16.45m in LAN-24-251 (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

These findings confirm the presence of extensive pegmatite dykes and smaller parallel-trending dykes, which may extend the NAL lithium mineral resources further to the North-West. Additional drilling in this area could support the inclusion of new resources in future mineral resource estimate updates.

Table 3 – North-West Extension – New Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
LAN-24-161a	364.40	371.65	7.25	1.36	7.25m @ 1.36% Li_2O	
	393.70	397.30	3.60	1.10	3.60m @ 1.10% Li_2O	*North-West Extension*
	431.40	436.20	4.80	1.16	4.80m @ 1.16% Li_2O	
	439.20	442.80	3.60	1.34	3.60m @ 1.34% Li_2O	
	467.50	478.75	11.25	1.70	**11.25m @ 1.70% Li_2O**	
	519.65	523.80	4.15	1.40	4.15m @ 1.40% Li_2O	
LAN-24-165	272.30	292.50	20.20	1.61	**20.20m @ 1.61% Li_2O**	

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
	348.20	351.75	3.55	1.42	3.55m @ 1.42% Li_2O	
	362.25	364.30	2.05	0.99	2.05m @ 0.99% Li_2O	
	369.40	379.00	9.60	1.52	**9.60m @ 1.52% Li_2O**	
	382.50	387.35	4.85	0.89	4.85m @ 0.89% Li_2O	
	418.00	428.05	10.05	1.56	**10.05m @ 1.56% Li_2O**	
	437.85	440.90	3.05	1.11	3.05m @ 1.11% Li_2O	
	449.30	451.60	2.30	1.70	2.30m @ 1.70% Li_2O	
	563.15	569.50	6.35	1.16	6.35m @ 1.16% Li_2O	
LAN-24-170	152.65	156.30	3.65	1.64	3.65m @ 1.64% Li_2O	
	197.85	202.25	4.40	1.15	4.400m @ 1.15% Li_2O	
	283.20	286.40	3.20	0.92	3.20m @ 0.92% Li_2O	
	297.70	337.00	39.30	1.78	**39.30m @ 1.78% Li_2O**	
	385.80	399.75	13.95	1.55	13.95m @ 1.55% Li_2O	
	480.45	497.70	17.25	1.42	**17.25m @ 1.42% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-178	383.75	398.85	15.10	1.10	**15.10m @ 1.10% Li_2O**	
	404.20	407.45	3.25	0.62	3.25m @ 0.62% Li_2O	
LAN-24-211	268.55	280.85	12.30	1.33	**12.30m @ 1.33% Li_2O**	
	290.20	295.75	5.55	1.58	5.55m @ 1.58% Li_2O	
LAN-24-223	197.45	206.95	9.50	1.53	**9.50m @ 1.53% Li_2O**	
	215.45	221.00	5.55	1.22	5.55m @ 1.22% Li_2O	
	232.35	236.10	3.75	0.91	**3.75m @ 0.91% Li_2O**	
	256.65	263.00	6.35	1.45	**6.35m @ 1.45% Li_2O**	
	347.40	349.55	2.15	0.83	**2.15m @ 0.83% Li_2O**	
	355.60	357.70	2.10	1.34	**2.10m @ 1.34% Li_2O**	
	388.40	392.30	3.90	0.79	3.90m @ 0.79% Li_2O	
LAN-24-241	126.50	130.45	3.95	0.99	**3.95m @ 0.99% Li_2O**	
	247.95	251.10	3.15	1.36	**3.15m @ 1.36% Li_2O**	
	264.50	267.35	2.85	1.65	2.85m @ 1.65% Li_2O	
	272.05	278.35	6.30	1.43	6.30m @ 1.43% Li_2O	
	282.60	296.40	13.80	1.52	**13.80m @ 1.52% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-244	110.00	114.00	4.00	1.39	4.00m @ 1.39% Li_2O	
LAN-24-251	198.45	202.35	3.90	0.79	3.90m @ 0.79% Li_2O	
	210.70	214.00	3.30	0.98	3.30m @ 0.98% Li_2O	
	218.80	230.35	11.55	0.82	11.55m @ 0.82% Li_2O	
	278.90	295.35	16.45	1.43	**16.45m @ 1.43% Li_2O**	
	302.90	309.50	6.60	0.94	6.60m @ 0.94% Li_2O	
	332.55	334.70	2.15	1.51	2.15m @ 1.51% Li_2O	
	377.60	383.20	5.60	1.65	5.60m @ 1.65% Li_2O	

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
	398.95	408.40	9.45	1.60	**9.45m @ 1.60% Li_2O**	
	450.90	453.00	2.10	1.56	2.10m @ 1.56% Li_2O	

Notes: Table 3 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 10. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

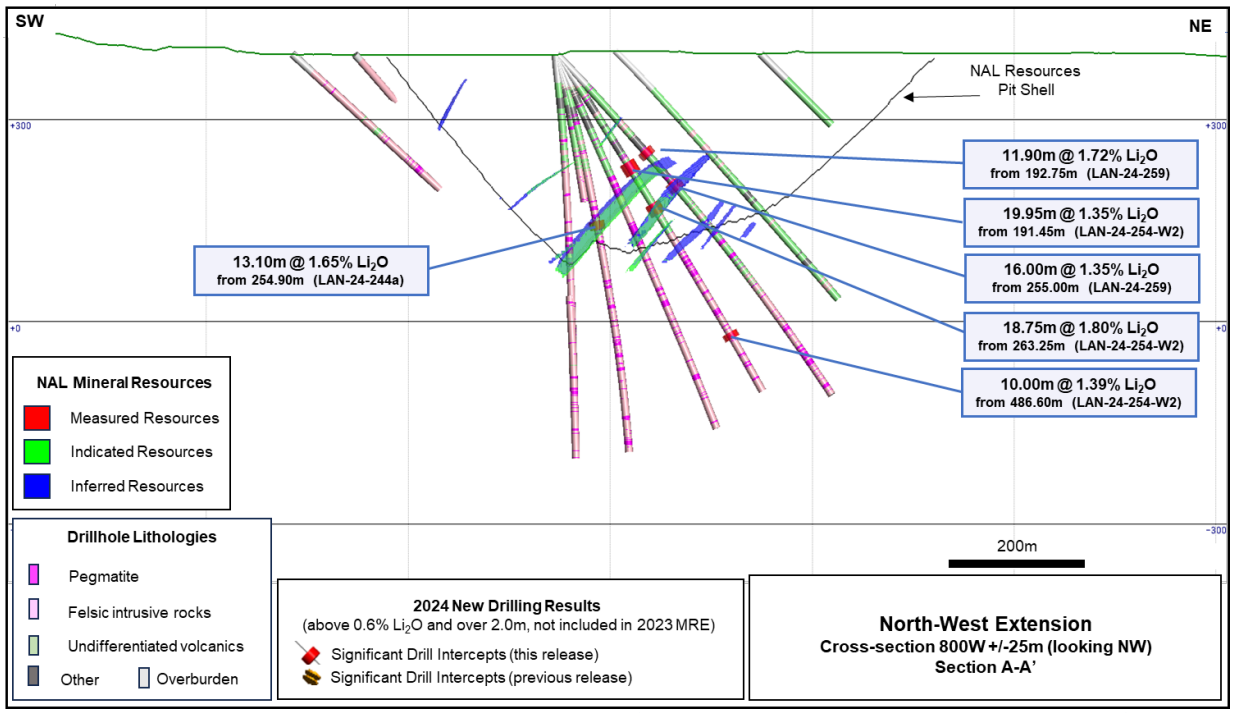

Figure 2- North-West Extension – New Pegmatites (Section A-A' cross-section view, 700 W +/-50m)

South-East Extension - New Pegmatites

Table 4 showcases new pegmatite discoveries in the South-East Extension, with drilling confirming the continuation of pegmatite dykes in this area of the NAL lithium deposit. Significant intercepts include 9.90m at 1.08% Li_2O from 163.95m in drillhole LAN-24-172 and 10.75m at 0.97% Li_2O from 226.85m in drillhole LAN-24-198. These results, combined with earlier findings, suggest potential for expanding the mineral resource base in future updates.

Table 4 – South-East Extension – New Pegmatites (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
LAN-24-163	103.30	105.60	2.30	1.37	2.30m @ 1.37% Li_2O	
LAN-24-166	62.90	69.40	6.50	1.51	6.50m @ 1.51% Li_2O	*South-East Extension*
LAN-24-168	10.40	18.40	8.00	0.63	8.00m @ 0.63% Li_2O	
	216.00	219.95	3.95	1.88	3.95m @ 1.88% Li_2O	
LAN-24-172	67.30	69.40	2.10	1.24	2.10m @ 1.24% Li_2O	
	129.40	137.70	8.30	1.04	8.30m @ 1.04% Li_2O	
	163.95	173.85	9.90	1.08	**9.90m @ 1.08% Li_2O**	
	264.80	269.15	4.35	1.02	4.35m @ 1.02% Li_2O	
LAN-24-173	71.25	74.65	3.40	1.37	3.40m @ 1.37% Li_2O	
LAN-24-179	251.15	256.35	5.20	0.97	5.20m @ 0.97% Li_2O	
LAN-24-185	139.10	142.50	3.40	1.04	3.40m @ 1.04% Li_2O	

	237.70	239.75	2.05	0.80	2.05m @ 0.80% Li_2O
LAN-24-186	95.70	98.70	3.00	0.60	3.00m @ 0.60% Li_2O
	120.90	123.05	2.15	0.69	2.15m @ 0.69% Li_2O
LAN-24-189	141.05	146.25	5.20	1.30	5.20m @ 1.30% Li_2O
	194.30	198.10	3.80	0.83	3.80m @ 0.83% Li_2O
LAN-24-191	11.50	13.80	2.30	1.43	2.30m @ 1.43% Li_2O
LAN-24-194	24.05	27.75	3.70	1.66	3.70m @ 1.66% Li_2O
LAN-24-198	226.85	237.60	10.75	0.97	**10.75m @ 0.97% Li_2O**
	240.50	243.35	2.85	0.74	2.85m @ 0.74% Li_2O
LAN-24-199	44.40	48.00	3.60	0.81	3.60m @ 0.81% Li_2O
LAN-24-205	25.20	34.60	9.40	0.67	9.40m @ 0.67% Li_2O
LAN-24-207	151.50	155.30	3.80	0.66	3.80m @ 0.66% Li_2O
LAN-24-210	37.15	45.00	7.85	0.82	7.85m @ 0.82% Li_2O
LAN-24-212	181.10	187.65	6.55	0.64	6.55m @ 0.64% Li_2O
LAN-24-218	114.45	116.60	2.15	1.53	2.15m @ 1.53% Li_2O
LAN-24-221	25.25	28.15	2.90	1.56	2.90m @ 1.56% Li_2O
	37.65	40.85	3.20	0.64	3.20m @ 0.64% Li_2O
LAN-24-222	73.70	76.60	2.90	1.06	2.90m @ 1.06% Li_2O
LAN-24-225	264.05	266.40	2.35	0.88	2.35m @ 0.88% Li_2O
LAN-24-227	61.45	65.50	4.05	1.29	4.05m @ 1.29% Li_2O
LAN-24-231	118.85	123.50	4.65	0.75	4.65m @ 0.75% Li_2O
	132.60	135.45	2.85	1.01	2.85m @ 1.01% Li_2O
LAN-24-233	22.00	30.40	8.40	1.05	8.40m @ 1.05% Li_2O

Notes: Table 4 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 10. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

West Area

Table 5 highlights drilling results from the West Area, confirming the extension of pegmatite dykes within the NAL lithium deposit. Notable intercepts include 13.05m at 1.00% Li_2O from 94.65m in drillhole LAN-24-236, 12.90m at 1.52% Li_2O from 130.00m in LAN-24-247, 11.60m at 1.06% Li_2O from 160.80m in LAN-24-250, and 9.50m at 1.51% Li_2O from 232.65m in LAN-24-257. These findings, alongside previous results, suggest significant potential for adding new resources in future mineral resource updates.

Table 5 – West Area (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
LAN-24-229	249.00	251.55	2.55	1.00	2.55m @ 1.00% Li_2O	
	267.80	271.80	4.00	1.21	4.00m @ 1.21% Li_2O	*West Area*
	300.65	308.90	8.25	1.68	**8.25m @ 1.68% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-235	106.30	114.00	7.70	1.29	7.70m @ 1.29% Li_2O	
	118.50	122.50	4.00	1.00	4.00m @ 1.00% Li_2O	
	319.00	321.70	2.70	1.30	2.70m @ 1.30% Li_2O	
	471.30	473.55	2.25	0.98	2.25m @ 0.98% Li_2O	
LAN-24-236	94.65	108.00	13.05	1.00	**13.05m @ 1.00% Li_2O**	
	531.65	536.45	4.80	0.67	4.80m @ 0.67% Li_2O	
LAN-24-237	66.70	69.75	3.05	1.13	3.05m @ 1.13% Li_2O	
LAN-24-246	19.75	22.30	2.55	1.48	2.55m @ 1.48% Li_2O	
	100.35	102.90	2.55	1.59	2.55m @ 1.59% Li_2O	
LAN-24-247	107.25	110.45	3.20	1.37	3.20m @ 1.37% Li_2O	

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
	119.15	121.65	2.50	1.30	2.50m @ 1.30% Li_2O	
	130.00	142.90	12.90	1.52	**12.90m @ 1.52% Li_2O**	
	335.30	339.55	4.25	0.87	4.25m @ 0.87% Li_2O	
LAN-24-250	146.55	150.80	4.25	1.40	4.25m @ 1.40% Li_2O	
	160.80	172.40	11.60	1.06	**11.60m @ 1.06% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-253	159.40	162.90	3.50	1.41	3.50m @ 1.41% Li_2O	
	236.70	241.60	4.90	0.81	4.90m @ 0.81% Li_2O	
LAN-24-257	75.70	83.25	7.55	0.66	7.55m @ 0.66% Li_2O	
	147.90	152.95	5.05	1.77	5.05m @ 1.77% Li_2O	
	155.15	158.70	3.55	1.46	3.55m @ 1.46% Li_2O	
	172.00	175.35	3.35	1.39	3.35m @ 1.39% Li_2O	
	232.65	242.15	9.50	1.51	**9.50m @ 1.51% Li_2O**	

Notes: Table 5 presents all intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m. Bold text indicates Metal Factor greater than 10. See Notes (2) (Table 1) for drilling intercept calculation methodology.

Resource Area: Opportunities for Upgrade or Conversion

Highlights from the Resources Area - Potential Resources Upgrade or Conversion are presented in Table 6. Significant wide (>20m) new intercepts include 1.80% Li_2O over 20.45m from 255.80m in drillhole LAN-24-161a, 1.50% Li_2O over 22.20m from 291.25m in drillhole LAN-24-161a, 1.71% Li_2O over 21.00m from 245.25m in drillhole LAN-24-165 and 1.65% Li_2O over 27.70m from 327.95m in drillhole LAN-24-165. Numerous previous and new drilling results confirm the potential for upgrading and converting inferred resources into the measured and/or indicated categories within the NAL pit shell. Results confirm the continuity of the mineralisation. Future conversion drilling may increase reserves at NAL mine.

Table 6 – Resources Area – Potential Resources Upgrade or Conversion (intervals above 0.6% Li_2O over 2m)

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
LAN-24-161a	245.00	215.80	6.80	0.90	6.80m @ 0.90% Li_2O	*NW Extension*
	255.80	276.25	20.45	1.80	**20.45m @ 1.80% Li_2O**	
	291.25	313.45	22.20	1.50	**22.20m @ 1.50% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-165	245.25	266.25	21.00	1.71	**21.00m @ 1.71% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-175	157.00	163.30	6.30	1.42	6.30m @ 1.42% Li_2O	
	209.00	216.45	7.45	1.56	7.45m @ 1.56% Li_2O	
	327.95	355.65	27.70	1.65	**27.70m @ 1.65% Li_2O**	
LAN-24-178	176.25	180.30	4.05	0.96	4.05m @ 0.96% Li_2O	
	245.40	249.65	4.25	1.27	4.25m @ 1.27% Li_2O	
	297.85	305.50	7.65	0.66	7.65m @ 0.66% Li_2O	
LAN-24-211	166.80	177.70	10.90	1.37	10.90m @ 1.37% Li_2O	
	184.40	198.80	14.40	1.61	14.40m @ 1.61% Li_2O	
	201.90	215.70	13.80	1.22	13.80m @ 1.22% Li_2O	
LAN-24-164	96.50	98.80	2.30	1.67	2.30m @ 1.67% Li_2O	*SE Extension*
	101.80	108.20	6.40	1.38	6.40m @ 1.38% Li_2O	
	152.15	156.00	3.85	0.91	3.85m @ 0.91% Li_2O	

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
	216.20	228.40	12.20	1.17	12.20m @ 1.17% Li_2O	
LAN-24-171	60.25	63.70	3.45	1.24	3.45m @ 1.24% Li_2O	
LAN-24-172	23.75	32.90	9.15	1.27	9.15m @ 1.27% Li_2O	
LAN-24-174	8.40	20.40	12.00	1.26	12.00m @ 1.26% Li_2O	
	47.50	54.90	7.40	1.53	7.40m @ 1.53% Li_2O	
	91.75	94.60	2.85	0.83	2.85m @ 0.83% Li_2O	
LAN-24-177	20.00	27.45	7.45	1.46	7.45m @ 1.46% Li_2O	
	171.15	181.60	10.45	1.24	10.45m @ 1.24% Li_2O	
LAN-24-179	29.90	48.50	18.60	1.25	18.60m @ 1.25% Li_2O	
	86.20	92.75	6.55	1.27	6.55m @ 1.27% Li_2O	
LAN-24-183	30.15	34.10	3.95	1.12	3.95m @ 1.12% Li_2O	
	66.00	72.55	6.55	1.02	6.55m @ 1.02% Li_2O	
	132.20	137.80	5.60	1.32	5.60m @ 1.32% Li_2O	
LAN-24-189	111.10	114.25	3.15	0.70	3.15m @ 0.70% Li_2O	
LAN-24-193	61.60	67.65	6.05	1.48	6.05m @ 1.48% Li_2O	
	141.00	156.50	15.50	0.89	15.50m @ 0.89% Li_2O	
	187.10	192.50	5.40	1.10	5.40m @ 1.10% Li_2O	
LAN-24-218	50.50	52.90	2.40	1.43	2.40m @ 1.43% Li_2O	
LAN-24-237	348.00	352.00	4.00	0.65	4.00m @ 0.65% Li_2O	*West Area*
LAN-24-247	10.90	15.30	4.40	1.52	4.40m @ 1.52% Li_2O	
LAN-24-248	7.50	10.60	3.10	1.79	3.10m @ 1.79% Li_2O	
	75.85	83.35	7.50	1.14	7.50m @ 1.14% Li_2O	
	96.60	99.65	3.05	1.09	3.05m @ 1.09% Li_2O	
	139.75	145.20	5.45	0.95	5.45m @ 0.95% Li_2O	
LAN-24-250	2.00	11.10	9.10	1.12	9.10m @ 1.12% Li_2O	
	16.75	21.60	4.85	1.35	4.85m @ 1.35% Li_2O	
	28.70	31.60	2.90	1.38	2.90m @ 1.38% Li_2O	
LAN-24-252	20.80	25.45	4.65	0.61	4.65m @ 0.61% Li_2O	
	98.90	102.70	3.80	1.23	3.80m @ 1.23% Li_2O	

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.

The North American Lithium Mine is situated approximately 60 km north of Val-d'Or and 38 km southeast of Amos. Accessible year-round via regional roads, its location near the mining hubs of Val-d'Or and Amos ensures convenient access to cost-effective and highly skilled specialised services and labour.

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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

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.

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 have 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" and are Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. 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.

Table 7 – Drillhole Collar Data

North-East Area – New Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
LAN-23-069-ext	292,846.08	5,365,651.00	414.22	44	-51	514.00
LAN-23-070-ext	292,950.78	5,365,536.35	408.60	44	-50	478.00
LAN-24-181	292,921.34	5,365,823.75	415.26	45	-51	250.00
LAN-24-184	292,858.50	5,365,763.14	416.36	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-187	292,918.71	5,365,726.43	417.09	44	-51	301.00
LAN-24-190	293,044.90	5,365,730.69	411.58	46	-49	301.00
LAN-24-195	292,999.11	5,365,683.01	411.00	45	-49	301.00
LAN-24-197	293,090.16	5,365,553.44	399.80	46	-51	371.00
LAN-24-239	292,748.53	5,365,751.43	418.48	49	-65	31.00
LAN-24-239a	292,748.53	5,365,751.43	418.48	45	-66	502.00
LAN-24-240	293,666.39	5,365,596.23	397.87	45	-50	21.00
LAN-24-240a	293,666.39	5,365,596.23	397.87	44	-50	301.00
LAN-24-242	292,808.26	5,365,717.84	417.07	44	-50	436.00
LAN-24-243	292,807.38	5,365,717.11	417.12	46	-60	148.00
LAN-24-243a	292,807.38	5,365,717.11	417.12	46	-60	19.00
LAN-24-255	292,959.40	5,365,651.44	408.00	48	-75	52.00
LAN-24-262	292,959.58	5,365,651.73	408.08	45	-65	451.00
LAN-24-264	293,015.85	5,365,602.82	402.58	45	-50	409.00
LAN-24-266	293,090.79	5,365,553.47	399.66	44	-70	166.00
			Sub-total	19	drillholes	5,353.00

North-West Extension – New Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
LAN-24-161	291,430.21	5,366,133.82	395.89	46	-56	171.00
LAN-24-161a	291,430.34	5,366,134.28	395.82	46	-53	550.00
LAN-24-165	291,430.76	5,366,134.56	395.80	47	-45	577.00
LAN-24-170	291,462.29	5,366,068.03	396.82	46	-45	556.00
LAN-24-175	291,526.27	5,366,068.35	399.80	45	-74	361.70
LAN-24-178	291,525.95	5,366,068.24	399.80	43	-84	450.00
LAN-24-188	291,807.60	5,366,204.07	405.00	46	-43	301.00
LAN-24-192	291,718.48	5,366,208.38	404.30	46	-44	601.00
LAN-24-204	291,771.69	5,366,225.72	403.57	45	-50	196.00
LAN-24-208	291,617.44	5,366,221.15	400.99	44	-51	255.00
LAN-24-211	291,573.97	5,366,176.43	401.26	45	-60	330.00
LAN-24-217	291,461.78	5,366,275.95	401.81	45	-44	496.00
LAN-24-223	291,483.33	5,366,186.86	400.79	45	-45	556.00
LAN-24-230	291,535.60	5,366,237.04	401.34	45	-45	250.00
LAN-24-241	291,402.67	5,366,210.44	396.16	44	-85	475.00
LAN-24-241-W1	291,402.67	5,366,210.44	396.16	44	-85	242.30
LAN-24-244	291,402.73	5,366,210.67	396.25	43	-75	223.45
LAN-24-251	291,402.91	5,366,211.06	396.28	44	-66	604.00
LAN-24-254	291,403.10	5,366,211.33	396.28	45	-55	67.70
LAN-24-254-W1	291,403.10	5,366,211.33	396.28	46	-55	91.30
			Sub-total	20	drillholes	7,354.45

South-East Extension - New Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
LAN-24-163	293,195.47	5,365,138.14	400.09	46	-51	298.45
LAN-24-164	292,467.34	5,365,076.12	408.05	47	-50	306.00
LAN-24-166	293,185.63	5,365,035.10	400.92	44	-49	298.00
LAN-24-168	293,287.14	5,364,924.03	406.67	46	-50	307.00
LAN-24-169	293,285.81	5,365,354.40	398.03	44	-47	400.00
LAN-24-171	292,847.67	5,365,238.23	408.71	45	-50	112.00
LAN-24-172	292,830.15	5,365,112.02	409.60	45	-48	300.00
LAN-24-173	293,151.65	5,365,217.14	398.62	47	-49	301.00
LAN-24-174	292,601.94	5,365,214.22	410.03	45	-50	171.00
LAN-24-176	293,218.64	5,365,283.54	398.99	46	-49	198.00
LAN-24-177	292,712.55	5,365,212.89	415.29	45	-51	195.00
LAN-24-179	292,662.05	5,365,162.72	408.55	45	-50	291.00
LAN-24-180	293,332.70	5,365,292.02	399.57	45	-49	430.00
LAN-24-182	293,398.11	5,365,250.36	400.56	45	-50	400.00
LAN-24-183	292,711.80	5,365,105.59	409.64	45	-51	306.00
LAN-24-185	292,817.15	5,364,997.44	406.31	45	-50	299.00
LAN-24-186	293,445.12	5,365,193.25	402.11	45	-50	208.00
LAN-24-189	292,763.94	5,365,054.51	410.12	44	-51	301.00
LAN-24-191	293,494.32	5,365,140.83	403.28	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-193	292,578.01	5,365,083.68	409.04	45	-50	297.50
LAN-24-194	293,552.65	5,365,087.68	403.95	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-196	293,174.92	5,364,928.10	399.71	44	-50	301.00
LAN-24-198	292,686.74	5,364,977.53	413.73	43	-50	302.00
LAN-24-199	293,227.72	5,364,871.32	402.71	42	-50	301.00
LAN-24-200	292,976.64	5,364,837.73	400.43	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-203	293,334.59	5,365,174.59	402.44	47	-50	301.00
LAN-24-205	293,279.56	5,364,822.85	404.07	46	-49	301.00
LAN-24-206	293,427.61	5,365,054.30	409.15	46	-50	310.00
LAN-24-207	292,922.77	5,36,4889.09	401.77	45	-50	304.00
LAN-24-209	293,265.94	5,365,106.17	401.40	46	-50	301.00
LAN-24-210	292,904.21	5,365,182.12	404.55	45	-50	232.00
LAN-24-212	292,865.23	5,364,945.30	403.56	44	-50	309.00
LAN-24-214	292,792.42	5,364,865.11	408.02	43	-49	301.00
LAN-24-218	292,930.87	5,365,012.94	402.79	44	-50	298.00
LAN-24-220	293,408.01	5,364,947.33	412.20	44	-50	301.00
LAN-24-221	293,008.00	5,365,081.81	398.97	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-222	293,664.96	5,364,982.97	400.02	44	-50	301.00
LAN-24-225	293,671.98	5,365,093.98	400.59	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-227	293,596.42	5,365,024.08	403.12	44	-51	301.00
LAN-24-228	293,338.75	5,364,764.75	406.13	45	-50	307.00
LAN-24-231	293,534.21	5,364,963.86	404.98	45	-50	301.00
LAN-24-232	293,407.39	5,364,825.44	409.21	46	-50	307.00
LAN-24-233	293,470.99	5,364,894.84	409.78	41	-48	304.00
LAN-24-238	293,749.34	5,36,4973.25	400.09	45	-50	301.00
			Sub-total	44	drillholes	12,907.95

West Area

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
LAN-24-201	290,836.03	5,365,774.91	411.69	45	-45	270.00
LAN-24-202	290,763.41	5,365,917.96	416.62	42	-44	318.00
LAN-24-229	291,377.01	5,365,523.16	404.40	46	-51	352.00
LAN-24-235	291,414.59	5,365,523.16	400.92	45	-70	679.75
LAN-24-236	291,414.80	5,365,849.96	401.02	45	-66	550.00
LAN-24-237	291,415.26	5,365,850.33	401.06	45	-50	361.00
LAN-24-246	291,512.16	5,365,648.69	409.66	45	-50	124.15
LAN-24-247	291,467.68	5,365,816.94	407.04	47	-70	451.00
LAN-24-248	291,468.21	5,365,817.46	407.14	45	-50	235.00
LAN-24-250	291,521.46	5,365,770.74	416.09	44	-70	187.00
LAN-24-252	291,522.17	5,365,771.02	416.17	45	-50	106.00
LAN-24-253	291,349.22	5,365,804.76	396.98	43	-71	751.00
LAN-24-257	291,458.81	5,365,696.05	404.78	46	-71	301.00
			Sub-total	13	drillholes	4,685.90

South Area

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
LAN-24-219	291,379.10	5,365,040.16	397.52	44	-50	382.00
LAN-24-224	291,378.44	5,365,278.10	398.96	44	-49	340.00
LAN-24-260	291,772.04	5,365,278.10	412.89	45	-50	151.00
LAN-24-261	291,642.60	5,364,826.71	398.10	46	-50	301.00
LAN-24-263	291,488.70	5,364,691.45	397.04	46	-49	301.00
LAN-24-265	291,381.17	5,364,563.83	389.63	46	-51	175.00
			Sub-total	6	drillholes	1,650.00
			Total	102	drillholes	31,951.30

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.	Samples are obtained from diamond drilling (NQ and HQ diameter core). Sample database has been established in UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 18).
	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 pegmatites and its constituent mineralogy to determine the intervals for sampling. Lithium bearing spodumene is easily identified. The drill core was photographed and logged prior to sampling. Sampling has been determined on geological characteristics and ranges from between 0.25m and 1m in length. Core was cut using a diamond saw core-cutter and half core 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). Reference materials (standards and blanks) as well as core twin and pulp duplicates were added to the sequence prior to shipping.

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 standard tubes to recover NQ and HQ sized core (no other drilling methods were used). Core was not oriented. Downhole drill azimuth and dip has been determined by TN-14 azimuth aligner and downhole Reflex EZ-TRAC, Reflex Srint-IQ or Reflex Devi-Gyro multi and single shot recording instruments.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drilling was completed directly into the hard (fresh) rock, starting at the surface, and core recovery approximates 100% (no other sampling methods were used).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	To ensure representative nature of the samples, core has been marked up, and core recovery and RQD measurements recorded. Core recoveries were typically high and are 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 core photography of marked up core. The logging and its level of detail was of sufficient quality and appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies 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 measurement of core recovery and RQD.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All the drilled footage for holes in the current release has been described and included in the database.
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 diamond saw with half-core samples packaged, 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 drilled 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).

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests		Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was conducted in an independent accredited laboratory (ALS Laboratories in Val-d'Or, Quebec). Each core sample is dried and weighed, and the entire sample is crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A split of up to 250g is taken using a riffle splitter and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The core samples have been selected by visual logging methods which are considered appropriate for the analytical work being carried out and, in an industry standard way.
	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.	Remaining half core, crushed sample (reject) and pulverised sample (pulp) are retained for further analysis and quality control checks.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Samples sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	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 (in Val-d'Or, Quebec). All samples were analysed by ME-MS-89L Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS finish using a 0.2g aliquot of pulverised material. Sayona has regularly inserted 3rd party reference control samples and blank samples in the sample stream to monitor assay and laboratory performance. Assaying was completed by ALS Laboratories, Vancouver. It is believed 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 grade of the 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.	Assay sample of Certified Reference Material, half core duplicate sampling and insertion of blanks into the sample sequence has been undertaken to ensure QA/QC. Protocols include systematic insertion of CRM standards at approximately 1 in every 25 samples and alternating blank samples of quartz and core duplicate samples for every 1 in 25 samples in previous operator programs (SOQUEM). Since June 2022, Sayona's protocols have switched to a control sample insertion of every 1 in 20 samples. The CRM material used for monitoring lithium values are OREAS 750, OREAS 751, OREAS 752 and OREAS 753. These standards have been selected to reflect the target mineralisation. Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in a database and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be reported in its current form and 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 have 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. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and Qualified Persons. 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 completed.
	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. This data has been verified against original laboratory assay results. 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 the purposes of reporting. The conversion used is Li_2O = Li x 2.1527. No other adjustments to assay data have been undertaken.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The drilling collars are positioned using a Trimble R8 differential GPS by our internal technicians. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner (Reflex TN-14 azimuth aligner). Downhole survey was collected at 3m intervals using Reflex SPRINT-IQ/EZ-GYRO, Reflex OMNIX-42 and Reflex OMINX-38 instruments. NAL local LIDAR survey (J-L Corriveau surveyors) of the area was used to prepare a DEM/topographic model for the Project.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used 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 data to be used for estimation of Mineral Resources.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill hole spacing ranges from 50–150m within the mineral resource area. The spacing between drill hole fences is typically 75m in 2024. 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 reported. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples are not composited. For the purposes of illustrating exploration results, lithium values for pegmatite dykes are obtained by 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 pegmatite dykes. Some drill positions have utilized 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.	Relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is appropriate. Drill holes exploring the extents of the NAL deposit intersect the main pegmatite dykes with the right angle.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All reasonable measures and industry standard sample security and storage measures have been undertaken. The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to core logging, to sampling, to laboratory to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the project core yard every shift. Drill core was then transported to the coreshack by Explo-Logik's personnel. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, core processing was completed by Explo-Logik's personnel and then sent 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 assays laboratories were conducted on a regular basis by Sayona personnel and/or by owner's representatives. Sayona's internal Qualified Person conducted site visits and reviewed 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 for the styles of mineralisation identified. There are no identified drilling, sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the adequacy and reliability of the results of the drilling program in place at the NAL Project.

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.	The property is located in La Corne Township in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, approximately 38km southeast of Amos, 15km west of Barraute and 60km north of Val-d'Or in the Province of Québec, Canada. The site is approximately 550km north of Montreal and is serviced by road, rail and air. The property is centred near coordinates 291964mE and 5365763mN, zone 18N, as located on the NTS map sheet 32C05. The NAL property consists of a contiguous group of 42 mineral titles (41 claims, 1 mining lease). All the claims are registered in the name of Lithium Amerique du Nord for a total area of 1,492.56ha. The mining lease was granted to QLI on 29 May 2012, based on a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) filed at the time in support of the application to be granted such a lease. The mining lease has an initial term of 20 years, expiring on 28 May 2032. Forty mineral titles (39 claims and 1 mining lease) have no royalties applicable to any mineral substances that may eventually be extracted from the lands subject to the mining titles. Two mineral titles are subject to 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) to Lise Daigle (90%) and Marc Dekeyser (10%). The company has obtained approval for deforestation of the future development of the current pit to the east. There are no known significant issues that are believed to materially impact the mine's ability to operate.
	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 19, 2024.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historic information is compiled from NI 43-101 Technical Reports prepared for the current owner and previous owners and discussed with NAL staff. Exploration started in 1942 by Sullivan Mining Group, followed by Quebec Lithium Corporation, Cambior Inc., Canada Lithium Corp., which merged later with Sirocco Mining Inc. to form RB Energy Inc. Between 2008 and 2012, Canada Lithium Corp. carried out exploration work on the property. This work consisted of geological compilation, surface mapping, outcrop channel sampling, diamond drilling and metallurgical tests. All this work is detailed in the first NI 43-101 Report in 2012. In 2016, NAL carried out a surface drilling campaign to the east of the pit.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is located in the region of The Archean Preissac-La Corne syn- to post-tectonic intrusion that was emplaced in the southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province of Québec. The rocks are split between granodiorite of the La Corne batholith, volcanics, and gabbro, as well as the pegmatites dykes that mainly intrude the granodiorite and the volcanics. Volcanic rocks on the property are represented by dark green mafic metavolcanics and medium grey, silicified, intermediate volcanics. The mafic rocks are medium grey to dark grey-green, and cryptocrystalline to very fine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grained. Both mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks are affected by moderate to strong pervasive silicification, minor chloritization and patchy to pervasive lithium alteration. The granodiorite is medium grey to greenish grey, massive, coarse grained to porphyritic and exhibits a salt-pepper appearance. The main mineral constituents are light grey to greenish white plagioclase (40-45 vol.%), dark green to black amphibole, most likely hornblende (15-20 vol.%), mica (20 vol.%), represented by biotite and muscovite, grey quartz (10-15 vol.%) and minor epidote, chlorite and disseminated sulphides. Three different types of facies of pegmatites dykes have been identified based on mineralogy and textures: PEG1, PEG2 and PEG3. The main differences between the three types of pegmatite dykes are the amount of spodumene in the dyke, the feldspar and quartz content, the texture of the pegmatite and the presence or absence of zoning. Pegmatite mineralisation occurs as a swarm of dykes ranging in thickness from 1.5-60m, striking NW-SE and dipping subvertical to 50 degrees NE.
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. 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.	Refer to previous exploration releases for drillhole information of the previously reported intercepts (ASX announcements of 14 April 2023, 2 November 2023, 13 May 2024, June 19, 2024, and 27 August 2024. New material information on the NAL project drill holes is illustrated on Figures (plan views, sections, results tables) in this announcement. The coordinates in the Figures and Tables are in metres in UTM NAD 83 Zone 18 and elevations are above sea level. The selection of the most significant intercepts was based on visual appraisal of high metal factors (% Li2O content x length in m) within spodumene pegmatite intercepts. Table 7 in the main body text of this report includes collar dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, and hole length Depending on the azimuths and dips of the selected boreholes, the drilled lengths are apparent and are not directly true thicknesses. The project is currently in production. The current LOM was estimated at 20 years. The current drilling campaign shows that there is a strong potential to extend the life of the mine
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. 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	Significant assay intercepts are reported as weighted averages over total pegmatite intercepts (Tables 1, 2, 3 4, 5 and 6). Aggregation of Li2O content to obtain the weighted average of a significant intercept is constrained within single pegmatite dykes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 down hole length (not over true width).
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.	Maps and geological setting, as well as drill hole collar locations are included in Figure 1.
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 the assay results received and complete until the date is reported here.
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 drill results reported are consistent with geological observations as described. No other meaningful exploration data is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 will focus on additional drilling to define the geometry and extent of the lithium pegmatite dyke swarm identified so far. Exploration and step-out drilling are planned to expand the boundaries of the mineralised system and explore for potential new pegmatite dykes. For details on drill holes, assays, and areas with potential, refer to the figures in this release and prior exploration updates.