Moblan drilling reveals further high-grade lithium intersections

- Latest results for 34 new drillholes totalling 7,853m for Sayona's Moblan Lithium Project, Québec, Canada with highlights including:
    - New South Pegmatites (East):
        - 41.80m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 206.20m in drillhole 1331-23-515
        - 40.00m @ 1.37% Li_2O from 253.00m in drillhole 1331-23-516
    - New South Pegmatites (West):
        - 39.55m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 38.00m in drillhole 1331-23-678
    - Moleon Pegmatites:
        - 44.95m @ 1.56% Li_2O from 81.05m in drillhole 1331-23-689
        - 46.75m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 197.35m in drillhole 1331-23-689
- All assay results of the 2023 drilling campaign are now complete, validated and released.
- New drilling results illustrate the potential connection between the Main, South, New South, Inter and Moleon sectors within a single extensive lithium mineralised system.
- New 3D geological modelling is underway to consider all 2023 drilling results as part of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).
- Further drilling program of 70,000m to be completed throughout 2024.

North American lithium producer Sayona Mining Limited ("Sayona") (ASX:SYA; OTCQB:SYAXF) announced today the results from 34 new drillholes totalling 7,853 metres at its Moblan Lithium Project (Sayona 60%; Investissement Quebec 40%), demonstrating the potential of a single, large continuous orebody.

All the drilling results from the latest exploration program are now complete, validated and released. The 2023 drill program has been successful in demonstrating the potential to increase the mineral resource base at Moblan. The drilling program was designed to test extensions to mineralisation and provide in-fill data for the upgrade of Mineral Resource categories from the 2023 MRE. Individual dykes have been documented and modelled comprising the Main Zone, South Zone, Inter Zone and Moleon domain. The latest drilling results include the identification of high-grade lithium mineralisation outside the MRE pit shells, particularly in the Inter Zone Area, and support potential conversion of some of the Inferred resources to the Indicated category within the MRE pit shells.

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

Sayona's Interim CEO, James Brown commented: "*Moblan continues to present outstanding high-grade drilling results over wide intersections. The deposit now extends over ~2.3km E-W, ~1.2km N-S and to depth of ~450m.*

"Today's announcement emphasises the continuation of known mineralisation and areas of in-fill between zones, suggesting considerable potential for uncovering additional extensions to this premium lithium deposit.

"Recent results from both Moblan and NAL reinforce the quality and potential of both the Abitibi-Temiscamingue and Eeyou Istchee James Bay hubs which provides Sayona an abundance of options and potential flexibility for development of an integrated lithium business in Quebec."

Table 1 – Drillhole Best Intercepts - All new results above a Metal Factor greater than 25

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description
South and New South Pegmatites					
1331-23-608	94.70	127.00	32.30	1.25	32.30m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 94.70m
1331-23-617	56.20	88.00	31.80	1.26	31.80m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 56.20m
1331-23-678	38.00	77.55	39.55	1.63	**39.55m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 38.00m**
Main Pegmatites					
1331-23-541	161.10	176.00	14.90	1.74	14.90m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 161.10m
Inter Zone Pegmatites					
1331-23-514	32.45	53.90	21.45	1.25	21.45m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 32.45m
1331-23-515	206.20	248.00	41.80	1.44	**41.80m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 206.20m**
1331-23-516	253.00	293.00	40.00	1.37	**40.00m @ 1.37% Li_2O from 253.00m**
Moleon Pegmatites					
1331-23-586	186.40	212.00	25.60	1.50	25.60m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 186.40m
1331-23-689	81.05	126.00	44.95	1.56	**44.95m @ 1.56% Li_2O from 81.05m**
	151.90	166.60	14.70	1.91	14.70m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 151.90m
	197.35	244.10	46.75	1.49	**46.75m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 197.35m**
1331-23-692	70.90	88.10	17.20	1.74	17.20m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 70.90m

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

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

Moblan Geological Interpretation - A Single Extensive LCT Pegmatite Mineralised System

New drilling results and ongoing geological modelling illustrate the potential connection between the Main, South, New South, Inter and Moleon pegmatite dykes within a single extensive lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) mineralised system. The links that can now be established between the various sectors at Moblan will potentially have a positive impact on the geological continuities of an updated mineral resource estimate. The footprint of the Moblan mineralised system now extends over ~2.3km E-W, ~1.2km N-S and to depth of ~450m from surface and bounded by a NE-trending shear zone in the west.

Structural analysis of the many different sets of dykes including the E-W sub-horizontal pegmatites (Main, South and New South) and N-S sub-vertical pegmatites (mostly in the Inter and Moleon areas) and geochemical signatures (i.e. evolution of K/Rb, K/Cs element ratios, fractionation geochemical indicator of the pegmatites) points towards emplacement and formation of Moblan LCT pegmatites system during a continuum of deformation and magmatic evolution. Pegmatites dykes being crystallized from single and multi-stage events with different generations of dykes where geometry of the dykes reflects the evolution from ductile-brittle to brittle deformation.

Geochemistry of the eastern pegmatites of Moleon is different from the Main, South and New South pegmatites. In addition to structural orientations, whole-rock geochemical signatures indicate that the N-S pegmatites are more evolved (and thus enriched in Tantalum) than the E-W ones. These different groups of dykes likely reflect a pulsating emplacement of different generations of LCT pegmatites (the E-W ones first, followed by the N-S ones). The emplacement of both generations (Moblan and Moleon) is structurally controlled by a NE-trending deformation corridor during the transcurrent tectonics (D3 regional deformation event).

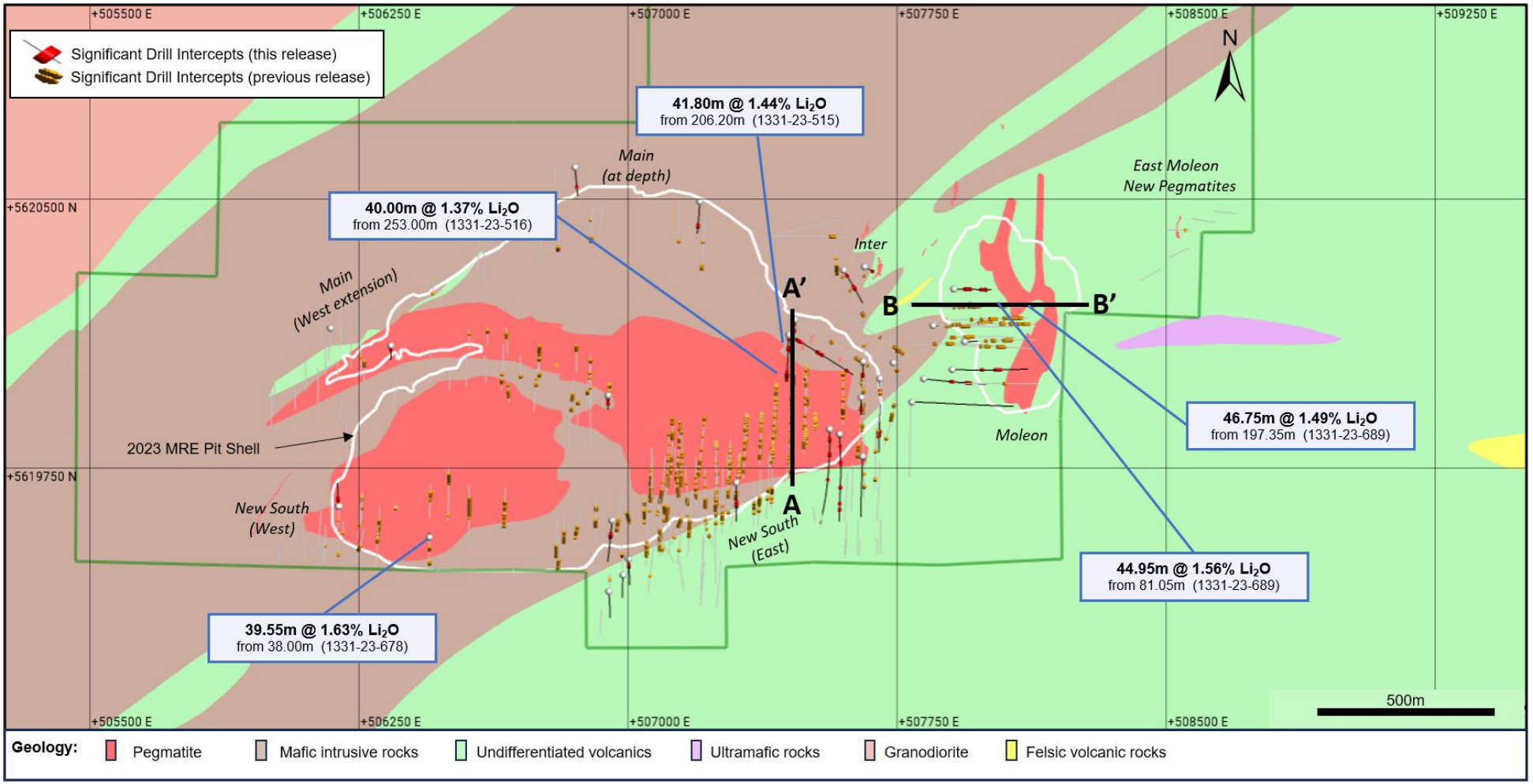


Figure 1- Plan View with Selected New Highlights of 2023 Drilling Program (not included in current MRE)

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

South and New South Pegmatites

Highlights from the South and New South areas pegmatites are presented in Table 2. The South pegmatite complex comprises E-W trending spodumene pegmatite dykes, nearly sub-horizontal or dipping gently to the north (dip angle of 10-15°). New drilling intersected a pegmatite dyke with assays from the thicker section from the central area returned intercepts of 1.25% Li_2O over 32.30m for the drillhole 1331-23-608, 1.26% Li_2O over 31.80m for the drillhole 1331-23-617, and 1.63% Li_2O over 39.55m for the drillhole 1331-23-678.

Previous and new results confirm the presence of wide flat dykes (up to 50m of estimated true width) and a couple of smaller parallel-trending dykes that may extend to the east, to the west and to the south. These additional diamond drillholes in the South and New South areas will potentially allow to upgrade the Inferred mineral resources to Indicated category in a future mineral resource estimate update.

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

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
1331-23-523C	37.75	47.10	9.35	1.93	9.35m @ 1.93% Li_2O from 37.75m	*New South (West) Potential New Resource*
1331-23-524	34.20	41.00	6.80	1.80	6.80m @ 1.80% Li_2O from 34.20m	
	52.00	54.00	2.00	0.97	2.00m @ 0.97% Li_2O from 52.00m	
1331-23-567	124.70	134.80	10.10	1.17	10.10m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 124.70m	*South & New South (Central) Potential Resources Conversion*
	141.30	161.80	20.50	1.19	20.50m @ 1.19% Li_2O from 141.30m	
1331-23-608	94.70	127.00	32.30	1.25	**32.30m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 94.70m**	
1331-23-617	56.20	88.00	31.80	1.26	**31.80m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 56.20m**	
1331-23-678	38.00	77.55	39.55	1.63	**39.55m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 38.00m**	

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

Moblan Main Pegmatites

Highlights from the Main pegmatites are presented in Table 3. Previous and additional drilling confirms the northern extension of Main pegmatites at depths of 160-190m as expected considering their dip angle of 20°-30° toward the north. These new assays with intercepts of 1.74% Li_2O over 14.90m in hole 1331-23-541 will also potentially enable the conversion of Inferred mineral resources to Indicated category.

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

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
1331-23-541	161.10	176.00	14.90	1.74	**14.90m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 161.10m**	*Main (at depth) Resources Conversion*
1331-23-547	219.50	222.50	3.00	2.10	3.00m @ 2.10% Li_2O from 219.50m	
1331-23-674	3.50	24.40	20.90	0.91	20.90m @ 0.91% Li_2O from 3.50m	*Main (West) Resources Conversion*
	30.40	36.40	6.00	0.69	6.00m @ 0.69% Li_2O from 30.40m	

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

Inter Pegmatites

Highlights from the Inter zone pegmatites are presented in Table 4. Inter zone is considered as a high potential area where two populations of LCT pegmatites are intersected and characterized by different structural and geochemical features. Based on previous and new results, the E-W trending and sub-horizontal pegmatite system of Moblan is crosscut by the N-S striking pegmatite dykes with a much stronger dip, known as the Moleon dyke swarm. This results in a series of mineralised pegmatite intervals with variable thickness. The best intercepts returned 1.44% Li_2O over 41.80m from drillhole 1331-23-515 and 1.37% Li_2O over 40.00m from drillhole 1331-23-516 (Figure 1 and 2). All these significant assays confirm the continuity of the mineralisation to the east and at depth and potentially expand the mineral resources between the known Moblan and Moleon deposits (Figure 1).

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

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
1331-23-505	50.40	57.50	7.10	1.93	7.10m @ 1.93% Li_2O from 50.40m	
	161.00	175.80	14.80	1.59	14.80m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 161.00m	
	183.00	192.00	9.00	1.53	9.00m @ 1.53% Li_2O from 183.00m	*Inter Zone between Moblan Main-South and Moleon*
1331-23-506A	34.10	39.05	4.95	1.59	4.95m @ 1.59% Li_2O from 34.10m	
1331-23-514	32.45	53.90	21.45	1.25	**21.45m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 32.45m**	
	128.25	140.25	12.00	1.62	12.00m @ 1.62% Li_2O from 128.25m	
	149.50	156.95	7.45	1.85	7.45m @ 1.85% Li_2O from 149.50m	*Potential New Resource*
	264.80	270.75	5.95	1.73	5.95m @ 1.73% Li_2O from 264.80m	
	32.45	53.90	21.45	1.25	21.45m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 32.45m	
1331-23-515	36.00	38.00	2.00	1.91	2.00m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 36.00m	
	81.00	95.30	14.30	0.89	14.30m @ 0.89% Li_2O from 81.00m	
	206.20	248.00	41.80	1.44	**41.80m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 206.20m**	
	256.00	262.00	6.00	1.93	6.00m @ 1.93% Li_2O from 256.00m	
1331-23-516	22.75	33.00	10.25	1.40	10.25m @ 1.40% Li_2O from 22.75m	
	86.25	99.00	12.75	1.86	12.75m @ 1.86% Li_2O from 86.25m	
	103.00	106.85	3.85	0.98	3.85m @ 0.98% Li_2O from 103.00m	
	253.00	293.00	40.00	1.37	**40.00m @ 1.37% Li_2O from 253.00m**	
	298.00	305.80	7.80	0.99	7.80m @ 0.99% Li_2O from 298.00m	
1331-23-576	48.85	57.65	8.80	2.03	8.80m @ 2.03% Li_2O from 48.85m	
1331-23-579	44.80	50.85	6.05	1.55	6.05m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 44.80m	
	207.50	219.25	11.75	0.88	11.75m @ 0.88% Li_2O from 207.50m	
	223.55	228.50	4.95	1.18	4.95m @ 1.18% Li_2O from 223.55m	
1331-23-580	40.00	52.00	12.00	1.22	12.00m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 40.00m	
1331-23-587	131.40	143.10	11.70	1.86	11.70m @ 1.86% Li_2O from 131.40m	
	203.00	216.00	13.00	0.74	13.00m @ 0.74% Li_2O from 203.00m	
	219.00	228.00	9.00	0.72	9.00m @ 0.72% Li_2O from 219.00m	
1331-23-648	60.35	74.35	14.00	1.40	14.00m @ 1.40% Li_2O from 60.35m	
	152.40	164.30	11.90	1.34	11.90m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 152.40m	
	306.90	309.20	2.30	1.23	2.30m @ 1.23% Li_2O from 306.90m	
1331-23-649A	14.40	17.50	3.10	1.00	3.10m @ 1.00% Li_2O from 14.40m	
	80.90	82.90	2.00	1.64	2.00m @ 1.64% Li_2O from 80.90m	
	184.00	189.40	5.40	1.36	5.40m @ 1.36% Li_2O from 184.00m	
	341.00	348.30	7.30	2.09	7.30m @ 2.09% Li_2O from 341.00m	
	441.10	446.20	5.10	0.81	5.10m @ 0.81% Li_2O from 441.10m	
	475.90	481.20	5.30	1.30	5.30m @ 1.30% Li_2O from 475.90m	
1331-23-735	21.55	30.00	8.45	1.34	8.45m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 21.55m	
	110.00	112.50	2.50	1.23	2.50m @ 1.23% Li_2O from 110.00m	
	138.50	153.15	14.65	1.44	14.65m @ 1.44% Li_2O from 138.50m	
1331-23-389	10.80	17.50	6.70	1.67	6.70m @ 1.67% Li_2O from 10.80m	*Within current MRE Pit Shell*
	31.00	45.20	14.20	0.93	14.20m @ 0.93% Li_2O from 31.00m	
	78.00	80.90	2.90	0.76	2.90m @ 0.76% Li_2O from 78.00m	
	83.40	90.40	7.00	1.82	7.00m @ 1.82% Li_2O from 83.40m	

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.

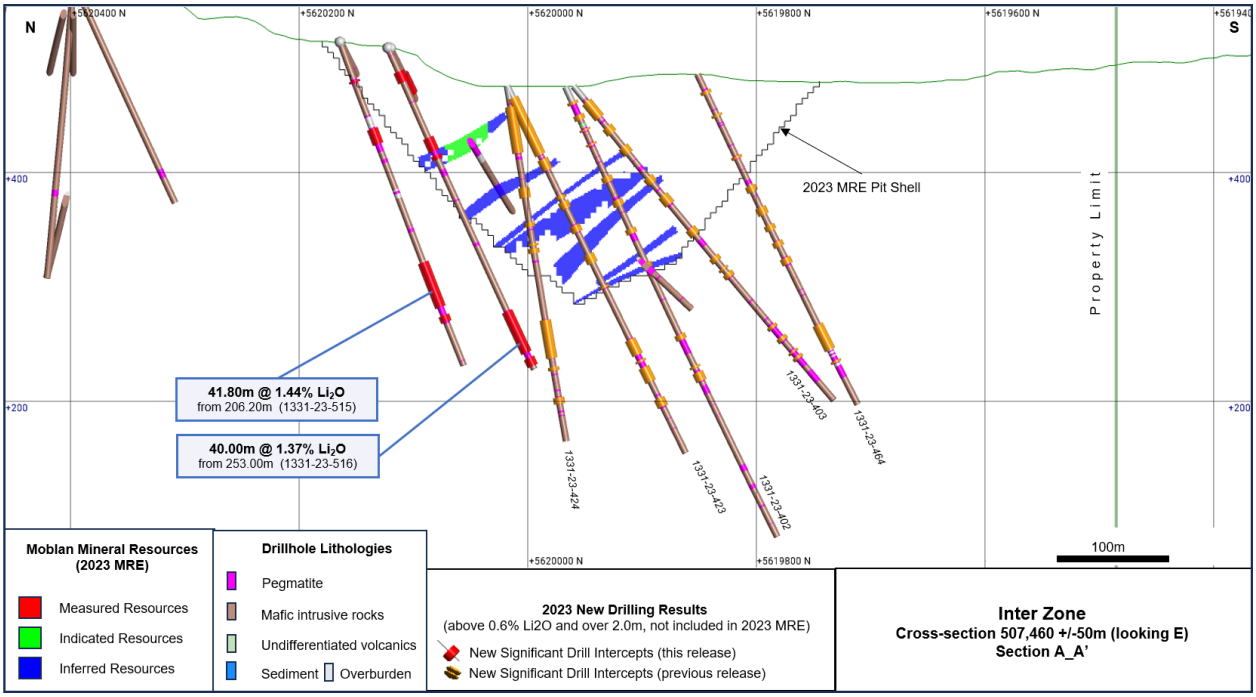


Figure 2 – Cross-section view A-A' – Inter Pegmatites

Moleon Pegmatites

Highlights from the Moleon pegmatites are presented in Table 5. Previous and new results confirmed the presence of new N-S trending dykes (with estimated true width up to 40m). The best intercepts reported are 1.56% Li_2O over 44.95m for the drillhole 1331-23-689 and 1.49% Li_2O over 46.75m for the drillhole 1331-23-689 (Figures 1 and 3).

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

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O %	Description	Area
1331-23-586	126.90	135.00	8.10	1.19	8.10m @ 1.19% Li_2O from 126.90m	
	186.40	212.00	25.60	1.50	**25.60m @ 1.50% Li_2O from 186.40m**	
1331-23-689	81.05	126.00	44.95	1.56	**44.95m @ 1.56% Li_2O from 81.05m**	*Moleon Pegmatites Potential New Resource*
	133.80	144.00	10.20	2.17	10.20m @ 2.17% Li_2O from 133.80m	
	151.90	166.60	14.70	1.91	14.70m @ 1.91% Li_2O from 151.90m	
	197.35	244.10	46.75	1.49	**46.75m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 197.35m**	
1331-23-692	70.90	88.10	17.20	1.74	**17.20m @ 1.74% Li_2O from 70.90m**	
	97.00	110.60	13.60	1.49	13.60m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 97.00m	
	177.20	182.55	5.35	1.47	5.35m @ 1.47% Li_2O from 177.20m	
	200.00	214.60	14.60	1.58	14.60m @ 1.58% Li_2O from 200.00m	

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

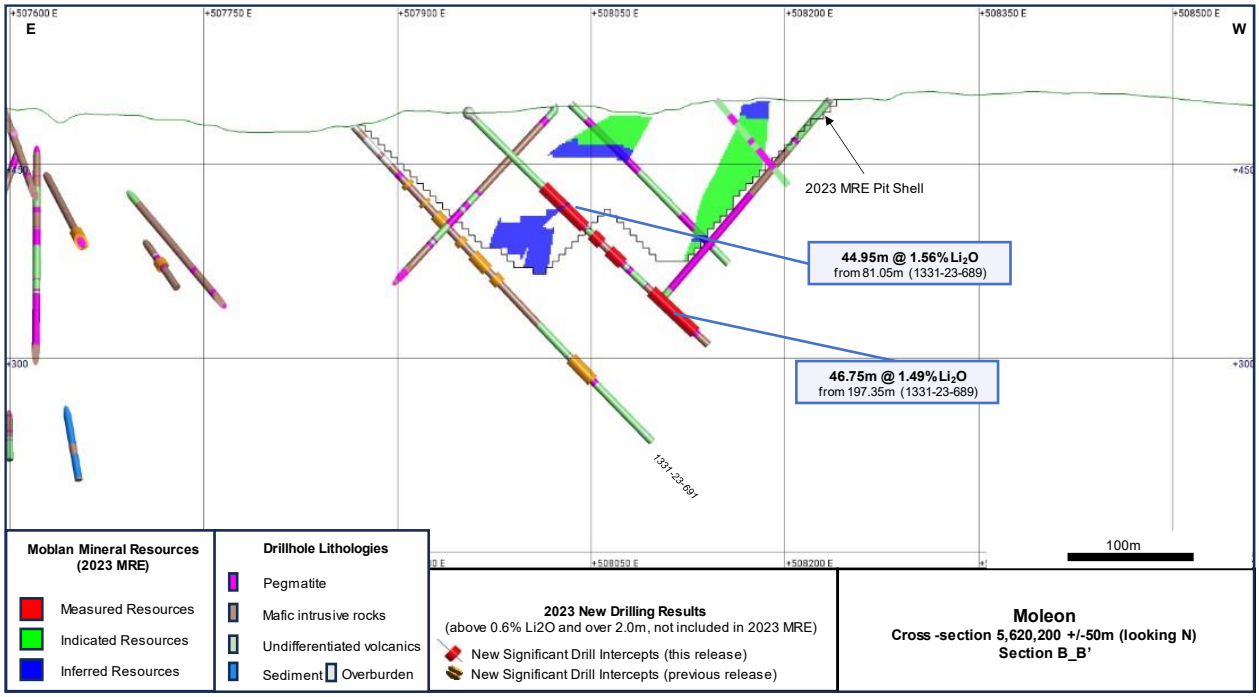


Figure 3 – Cross-section view B-B' – Moleon Pegmatites

The Moblan project is located about 130km north-west of the town of Chibougamau and approximately 85km from the Cree (First Nations) community of Mistissini. The project is located within just 300 metres of the Route du Nord, a regional highway which is accessible year-round, providing access to railway lines that link with major ports in Eastern Canada.

For more information, please contact:

Andrew Barber
Investor Relations

Ph: +617 3369 7058
Email: ir@sayonamining.com.au

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. (Nasdaq:PLL; ASX:PLL). 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 (ASX:1MC).
For more information, please visit us at www.sayonamining.com.au

About Investissement Québec

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

References to Previous ASX Releases

- Moblan drilling delivers thick, high-grade intersections – 27 May 2024
- Moblan Lithium Project Definitive Feasibility Study – 20 February 2024
- Moblan drilling shows expansion potential – 23 October 2023
- Drill results significantly expand Moblan lithium footprint – 11 July 2023
- Moblan boosted by significant increase in lithium resource – 17 April 2023

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 has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" 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 6 – Drillhole Collar Data

Moblan South and New South Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-523C	506,194.29	5,619,643.94	570.20	181	-85	126.20
1331-23-524	506,190.80	5,619,643.56	570.45	360	-65	149.60
1331-23-567	507,300.27	5,619,710.02	483.14	180	-65	255.00
1331-23-608	506,954.00	5,619,604.45	481.02	179	-68	303.00
1331-23-612	506,945.28	5,619,406.47	492.21	180	-75	270.60
1331-23-617	507,000.03	5,619,496.23	476.92	180	-75	275.30
1331-23-618	506,984.57	5,619,452.27	482.40	180	-75	252.00
1331-23-678	506,444.78	5,619,557.65	540.81	360	-60	120.00
			Sub-total	8	drillholes	1,751.70

Moblan Main Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-541	507,198.79	5,620,493.53	526.80	180	-65	222.00
1331-23-547	506,850.89	5,620,589.18	479.37	180	-75	327.00
1331-23-597	506,169.07	5,620,140.65	489.75	180	-50	18.00
1331-23-674	506,337.43	5,620,091.97	509.47	180	-70	120.00
			Sub-total	4	drillholes	687.00

Inter Zone Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-505	507,599.96	5,620,302.56	506.41	149	-70	321.00
1331-23-506	507,658.13	5,620,311.90	504.41	120	-45	14.80
1331-23-506A	507,658.13	5,620,311.90	503.64	120	-44	45.00
1331-23-514	507,448.69	5,620,120.20	508.84	120	-45	299.75
1331-23-515	507,463.51	5,620,164.33	514.21	180	-70	303.00
1331-23-516	507,447.18	5,620,122.44	509.09	180	-65	309.00
1331-23-576	507,653.76	5,620,047.37	495.32	180	-45	65.40
1331-23-579	507,700.97	5,619,999.73	493.00	180	-45	294.25
1331-23-580	507,649.11	5,619,947.38	496.32	180	-45	69.00
1331-23-587	507,823.36	5,619,999.52	483.97	90	-55	300.00
1331-23-588	507,790.20	5,619,934.41	483.57	90	-45	399.05
1331-23-648	507,560.60	5,619,859.20	489.90	180	-65	641.70

Inter Zone Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-649	507,588.26	5,619,845.24	488.71	175	-65	15.00
1331-23-649A	507,588.26	5,619,845.24	488.40	175	-65	560.55
1331-23-651	507,652.50	5,619,783.00	482.49	180	-65	360.00
1331-23-735	507,738.31	5,620,044.26	492.16	135	-60	351.00
1331-23-389	506,943.34	5,619,953.18	500.27	180	-75	150.00
			Sub-total	17	drillholes	4,498.50

Moleon Pegmatites

Drillhole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip Degrees	End of Hole (m)
1331-23-581A	507,849.13	5,620,147.78	480.97	90	-55	30.10
1331-23-583	507,937.03	5,620,103.12	485.75	89	-45	51.20
1331-23-586	507,902.32	5,620,024.99	484.63	90	-50	327.00
1331-23-689	507,955.07	5,620,206.57	489.45	90	-45	258.00
1331-23-692	507,906.79	5,620,249.51	483.40	90	-65	249.35
			Sub-total	5	drillholes	915.65
			Total	34	drillholes	7,852.85

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

APPENDIX A – JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling at the Moblan Lithium Project (the 'Project') is adequate, of good quality and comes from core drilling. Core samples are obtained from diamond drilling (NQ and HQ diameter core). New results from this release were from NQ diameter core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Geological logging of recovered drill core visually identified pegmatite and its constituent mineralogy to determine the intervals for sampling. Lithium-bearing spodumene is easily identified. Sampling has been determined on geological characteristics and ranges from between 0.25 m and 1.6 m in length. The core was cut using a diamond saw core-cutter, and half-cores were sampled. All pegmatite material intersected downhole has been sampled.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sample preparation and assaying methods are industry-standard and appropriate for this type of mineralisation. The Project is supported by core samples taken by diamond drilling (no other sampling methods were used).

Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Drilling from surface was carried out by diamond drilling methods, using a standard tube to recover NQ and HQ size core (no other drilling methods were used). The core was not orientated. Downhole drill azimuth and dip have been determined by TN-14 azimuth aligner and downhole Reflex EZ multi- and single-shot recording instruments; Flexit multi-shot; and Tropari and acid test for the remaining historical drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drilling was directly into the hard (fresh) rock, starting at the surface, and core recovery approximates 100%. the core has been marked up, and the core recovery and RQD
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	To ensure the representative nature of the samples drilling has been by diamond drill core methods, measurements have been recorded. Core recoveries were typically high and considered acceptable, and it is not believed a bias has been introduced into the sampling system.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no correlation or bias between the grades obtained and core recovery.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All drill core has been geologically logged to a level of detail appropriate for the Project. Geological logging, RQD measurements and structural information have been completed. The logging is qualitative and is supported by photography of marked-up core. The logging was appropriate and of sufficient quality and level of detail to support the mineral resource estimation and mining and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure. Logging also includes core recovery and RQD measurements.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The 2023 Moblan Mineral Resource Estimate ('2023 MRE') is supported by 366 surface drillholes for 53,088.47m drilled between 2002 and 2022 and by surface channel samples (samples collected from 10 surface trenches) with database close-out date of 18 January, 2023 (ASX announcement 17 April, 2023). Several results have been published since the 2023 MRE. In July 2023, 88 drillholes (15,806.25m) and 12 geotechnical drill holes (2,636m) for 18,442.25m were released (ASX announcement 11 July, 2023). In October 2023, 41 additional drillholes (9,180m) were released (ASX announcement 22 October 2023). In 2024, new release covers the results of 94 new drillholes totalling 20,735.75m (ASX announcement 26 May 2024). This release covers the results of 34 new drillholes totalling 7,852.85m. The completed and released drill holes for the Project currently amount to 623 drillholes (109,299.32 m). The sample database has been established in UTM coordinates (NAD 83 Zone 18).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Drill core has been cut in half by a diamond saw, with half-core samples packaged and grouped into bulk bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Half-core sampling is considered an appropriate method to ensure a sufficient quantity of sample is collected for it to be representative of the drill material and appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry.	There was no sampling method other than diamond drilling (core drilling).
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Since 2011, sample preparation has been conducted in independent accredited laboratories (SGS laboratories in Toronto, Ontario (Canada) and ALS and AGAT laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec (Canada)). AGAT: each core sample is dried and weighed, and the entire sample is crushed to 75% passing 2 mm. A split of up to 250 g is taken using a riffle splitter and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 µm. ALS: each core sample is dried and weighed, and the entire sample is crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. A split of up to 250 g is taken using a riffle splitter and pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The core samples have been selected by visual logging methods and are considered appropriate for the analytical work being carried out in an industry-standard manner.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	The remaining half-cores, crushed samples (rejects) and pulverised samples (pulps) are retained for further analysis and quality control checks.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	All samples were analysed at independent accredited laboratories (SGS laboratories in Toronto, Ontario (Canada), and ALS and AGAT laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec (Canada)). All the 2007–2010 samples were analysed by SGS in Toronto by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS finish using a 0.2 g aliquot of pulverised material. For 2022–2023, all samples were analysed at ALS by ME-MS589L Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS finish using a 0.2 g aliquot of pulverised material. Previous operators and Sayona have regularly inserted third-party reference control samples and blank samples in the sample stream to monitor assay and laboratory performance. Assaying was completed by ALS Laboratories. It is believed that the sampling, assaying and laboratory procedures are representative of the drilled material and appropriate for the Project.

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

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The quality and adequacy of the topographic control and drill hole database are considered appropriate for the work undertaken, and the data is suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill hole spacing ranges from 15–100m within the mineral resource area. The spacing between drill hole fences ranges up to 100m in the eastern drill area but is typically on drill sections spaced 40m apart in 2022–2023. The drilling grid is looser in areas at the exploration stage and may include isolated drill holes.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for the exploration results, yielding Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources within the Main dykes and Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources within the South, Inter and Moleon dykes. Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. New drilling results obtained since the 2023 MRE database close-out date could potentially locally upgrade some resources and add new resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	One-metre (1m) compositing is applied to samples used for the mineral resource estimation. Samples from drill holes completed after the 2023 MRE were not composited. For the purposes of illustrating exploration results, lithium values for pegmatite dykes are reported as the weighted average of individual samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drilling may intersect mineralisation at various angles but is typically orthogonal to the lithium pegmatites dykes. Some drill positions have utilised the same drill pad but with a variable dip to intersect the target mineralisation at depth.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is appropriate. Drill holes exploring the extent of the Project intersected four (4) lithium-bearing pegmatite dyke swarms: Main, South, Inter and Moleon. Each corresponds to a series of stacked dykes of variable thickness. The Main group comprises 21 dykes oriented E-W and dipping gently to the north (N280°/-20°). The South group comprises 20 dykes oriented E-W and nearly sub-horizontal or dipping gently to the south (N080°/-10°). The Inter group comprises 17 dykes oriented ENE and dipping moderately to the north (N260°/-20°). The Moleon group comprises 17 dykes oriented N-S and dipping steeply to the west (N180°/-70°). Spodumene pegmatite dykes in the area are typically tabular bodies, and the reported results appear consistent with that style of mineralisation. Drill hole orientation does not appear to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All reasonable measures and industry-standard sample and storage protocols have been applied. Sample security is controlled by tracking samples from the drill rig through core logging, sampling, laboratory preparation and analysis, and database entry. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the core yard every shift. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, SOQUEM or Sayona personnel and/or their representatives finished processing the core and sent the samples to the laboratory.

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

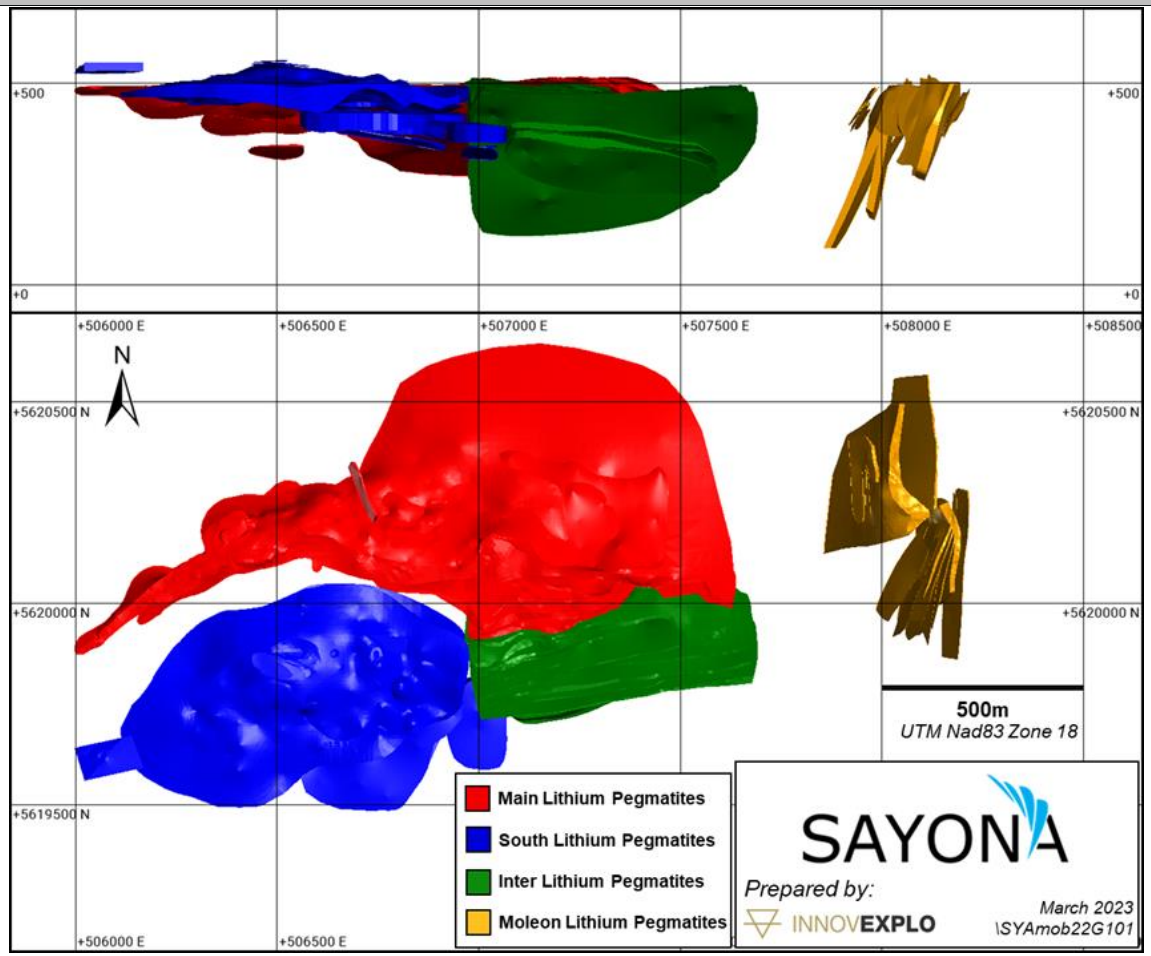
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Moblan is situated in the northwestern part of the Province of Québec, Canada. The Moblan Property, host to the lithium mineral resources outlined in the 2023 MRE consists of 20 claims (roughly 433 ha or 4.3 km^2) held by Sayona Nord (60%) and Investissement Québec (40%). The Moblan Property is subject to a 1.5 to 2.5% Gross Overriding Revenue ('GOR') royalty payable to Lithium Royalty Corporation.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All claims are in good standing as of June 5, 2024. Claims are currently owned 60% by Sayona Nord Inc. (101628) and 40% by Investissement Québec (19383). On 31 December, 2023, SOQUEM transferred its 40% participation in Moblan Property claims to Investissement Québec. Investissement Québec is now a 40% partner in the Moblan Property (according to the document entitled "Moblan joint venture agreement deed of assignment" dated 31 December, 2023. There are no impediments that have been identified for operating in the Project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The current Properties cover and overlap many historical mining and exploration properties. The boundaries and names of those properties have evolved following changes in ownership, option agreements, or land packages as claims were abandoned or added. Exploration work has been varied (e.g., prospecting, mapping, geophysics, geochemistry, drilling, etc.) and has focused on a variety of commodities (e.g., precious metals, base metals, and, more recently, critical and strategic minerals). Interest in lithium in the area began in the 1960s inside the current limits of the Moblan Property. Surface prospecting and trenching performed by Muscocho Explorations Ltd in 1963 resulted in the discovery of numerous lithium-bearing dykes. A few of the dykes had been sampled earlier and revealed high grades of lithium oxide. Twenty-eight (28) lithium-bearing pegmatite dykes have been discovered in six (6) separate areas on the Moblan Property between 1992 and 2004, during work conducted by Abitibi Lithium Corporation. The current Project has been the subject of significant exploration and drilling efforts, including geophysics, geochemistry, historical studies, metallurgical testing and engineering studies.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Properties host several mineral occurrences and showings. These (and other adjacent) occurrences highlight the strong potential of the area for (i) Li pegmatite deposits; (ii) Cu-Zn VMS deposits; (iii) Au orogenic quartz-carbonate veins and disseminated sulphide deposits; (iv) Ni-Cu-PGE magmatic sulphide deposits; and (v) Au-Cu porphyry systems (e.g., Troilus Gold). The economic potential of the Moblan Property is for lithium mineralisation (spodumene pegmatites). Lithium-bearing pegmatites were grouped into four (4) dyke swarms: Main, South, Inter and Moleon. Each corresponds to a series of stacked lithium-bearing dykes of variable thicknesses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Main group comprises 21 lithium pegmatite dykes oriented E-W and dipping gently to the north (N280°/-20°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 1500 m and 500 m N-S. In this group, three (3) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m. The South group comprises 20 dykes oriented E-W and almost sub-horizontal or dipping gently to the south (N080°/-10°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 750 m and 500 m N-S. In this group, five (5) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m. The Inter group comprises 17 dykes oriented ENE and dipping moderately to the north (N260°/-20°). This swarm extends laterally E-W for approximately 750 m and 300 m N-S. In this group, only one (1) dyke has an average intercept length greater than 10m. The Moleon group comprises 17 dykes oriented N-S and dipping steeply to the west (N180°/-70°). This swarm extends laterally N-S for approximately 750 m and 250 m E-W. In this group, two (2) dykes have an average intercept length greater than 10 m.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole • collar dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 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 the drill hole information of the previously reported intercepts (ASX announcements of 26 April 2022; 27 June 2022; 17 April 2023, 11 July 2023, 22 October 2023, and 26 May 2024). Material information on the Project's drill holes is illustrated on the figures (plan views, sections, results tables) in ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023, and in May 2024. The coordinates in the figures and the tables are in metres (UTM NAD83 Zone 18), and the elevation is in metres above sea level. The selection of the most significant drill hole intercepts was based on high metal factors (%Li_2O content x length in metres) for intervals in spodumene pegmatite dykes. In ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023, the table includes collar dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length, interception depth, and hole length. Depending on the azimuths and plunges of the selected boreholes, the drilled lengths are apparent and do not reflect true thicknesses. The CPs were provided with all necessary detailed drill hole information to complete the 2023 MRE and 2023 DFS. The Project is at an advanced stage of exploration, with a reported mineral resource, ongoing engineering studies, and a substantial database of 623 drillholes (109,299.32m). All the details are therefore not presented in table form. Drilling resumed on the Project after the publication of the 2023 MRE and while engineering studies on the Project were still being carried out. The new 2023 drilling results are not included in the 2023 MRE. The CPs do not believe that their omission will materially affect the 2023 MRE. The new drilling results will have an influence mainly on the periphery of the current resources, potentially contributing to the conversion of resources (upgrading) and adding new resources (ASX Announcements of July and October 2023, and May 2024).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant assay intercepts are reported as the weighted average over total pegmatite core length. Li_2O grades do not show great variations (coefficient of variation of 0.85). Based on statistical analysis, no capping is required, and no capping was applied to the Project's Li_2O grades. Refer to previous exploration releases for the drill hole information of previously reported intercepts.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Aggregation of Li_2O grades to obtain the weighted average of a significant intercept is constrained within single pegmatite dykes.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The reported significant assay intervals represent apparent widths. Refer to previous exploration releases for the drill hole information of previously reported intercepts.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation, and true widths are less than downhole widths. Lithium pegmatites correspond to a series of stacked dykes of variable true thicknesses.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Pegmatite intercepts (%Li_2O over m) are expressed over downhole length (not over true width).
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to the figures in previous resources and exploration releases (ASX Announcement of April, July and October 2023, and May 2024) for illustrations of previously reported holes and assays and for the block model results of the 2023 MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 *Above; Moblan Lithium Pegmatites Dyke Swarms (Main, South, Inter and Moleon)*
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All assay results were used to estimate and report the 2023 MRE and for the engineering studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The reported drill results are consistent with geological observations and the mineral resource estimate as described. Metallurgical testing, geomechanical, geotechnical and environmental studies, and condemnation drilling were completed for engineering purposes. No other meaningful exploration data are reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work includes additional drilling to outline the geometry and extent of the lithium pegmatite dyke swarms identified to date. Exploration and step-out drilling is planned to extend the limits of the mineralised system and potentially discover additional pegmatite dykes. Refer to the figures in previous exploration releases (ASX Announcements of April, July and October 2023) for illustrations of previously reported holes and assays.