27 March 2025

First assay results from DFS Phase 2 drilling confirm zone of higher-grade mineralisation at Pinheiro

Savannah Resources plc, the developer of the Barroso Lithium Project (the 'Project') in Portugal, Europe's largest spodumene lithium deposit, is pleased to announce the first batch of assay results from Phase 2 of its Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS') drilling programme at the Project. The 117-hole, c.13,000m programme is being undertaken for further JORC Resource definition, geotechnical and metallurgical purposes.

Highlights:

- The Phase 2 drill programme for the DFS is well underway with six drill rigs (3 Diamond, 3 Reverse Circulation ('RC')) active on site, targeting the Pinheiro, Reservatório and Grandão deposits.
- To date 48 holes have been drilled for c. 4,817m in the planned 117 hole/c.13,000m programme.
- Lithium assays have been received from 20 holes to date (7 at Pinheiro, 10 at Reservatório and 3 at Grandão) including results from 14 complete holes and 6 pre-collars which still require diamond drill tails to fully test the pegmatite target.
- At **Pinheiro**, where the Project's highest intercepts to date were reported last year (see 12 March RNS), recent drilling has:
    - Returned pegmatite widths which are thicker and have higher lithium grades than originally modelled.
    - Confirmed mineralisation continues along strike to the north and south in both the Western and Eastern Pegmatites, further highlighting the additional resource potential.
- Significant lithium mineralisation intersections at **Pinheiro** include:
    - **21m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 95m in hole 25PNRRC026**
    - **26m @ 1.40% Li_2O from 70m in hole 25PNRRC027**
    - **29m @ 1.33% Li_2O from 47m in hole 25PNRRC028**
    - **24m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 11m and 28m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 38m in hole 25PNRRC030**
- At **Reservatório** the RC drilling has initially targeted the depth extension of the pegmatite and results received to date highlight good continuity of contained lithium grades. This gives further confidence to the existing geological modelling and current JORC (2012) compliant Resource

estimate for Reservatório of 4.2Mt at 0.94% Li_2O. With some of the deeper holes to be completed, potential for further depth extensions to this orebody remains.

- Significant mineralised intersections at **Reservatório** include:
    - **20m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 127m including 13m @ 1.27% Li_2O in hole 25RESRC046**
    - **33m @ 0.84% Li_2O from 132m in hole 25RESRC047**
    - **21m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 68m in hole 25RESRC053**
    - **23.1m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 99m in hole 25RESRC054**
- Initial results from **Grandão** confirm that mineralisation continues in the shallow extensions of the deposit as demonstrated **in hole 25GRARC136** which returned **9m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 2m.**

Savannah's Technical Director, Dale Ferguson said, "We have made good progress to date with the Phase 2 drilling campaign and now with six rigs operating on site, we expect to pick up the pace over the coming months as we look to complete this c.13,000m programme.

"With reasonable turnaround times at the assay labs on samples, we're very pleased to be able to announce these initial results from the first 20 holes drilled across Pinheiro, Reservatório and Grandão today. There will be many more results to come, but this first set act as a good demonstration of the key objectives we are working on during this campaign.

"Most importantly, these initial results help to reiterate our confidence in the grades and tonnages of the existing JORC Resource estimates for these orebodies. Through this drilling, which will significantly increase the database we have, we expect to be able to upgrade much of the existing Inferred Resources into the higher Indicated and Measured categories. This in turn will allow us to capture as much of the resource into the Project's maiden JORC Reserve statement as possible as part of the DFS study.

"Furthermore, the drilling continues to confirm the continuation of pegmatite and contained lithium mineralisation beyond the current orebody envelopes and initial pit boundaries. This bodes well for future resource delineation from multiple targets, both along strike and at depth. Significant exploration upside remains at the Project, which we will continue to investigate and highlight.

"Finally, the Pinheiro orebody continues to generate excitement, delivering more intercepts which exceed our expectations in terms of widths and grades.

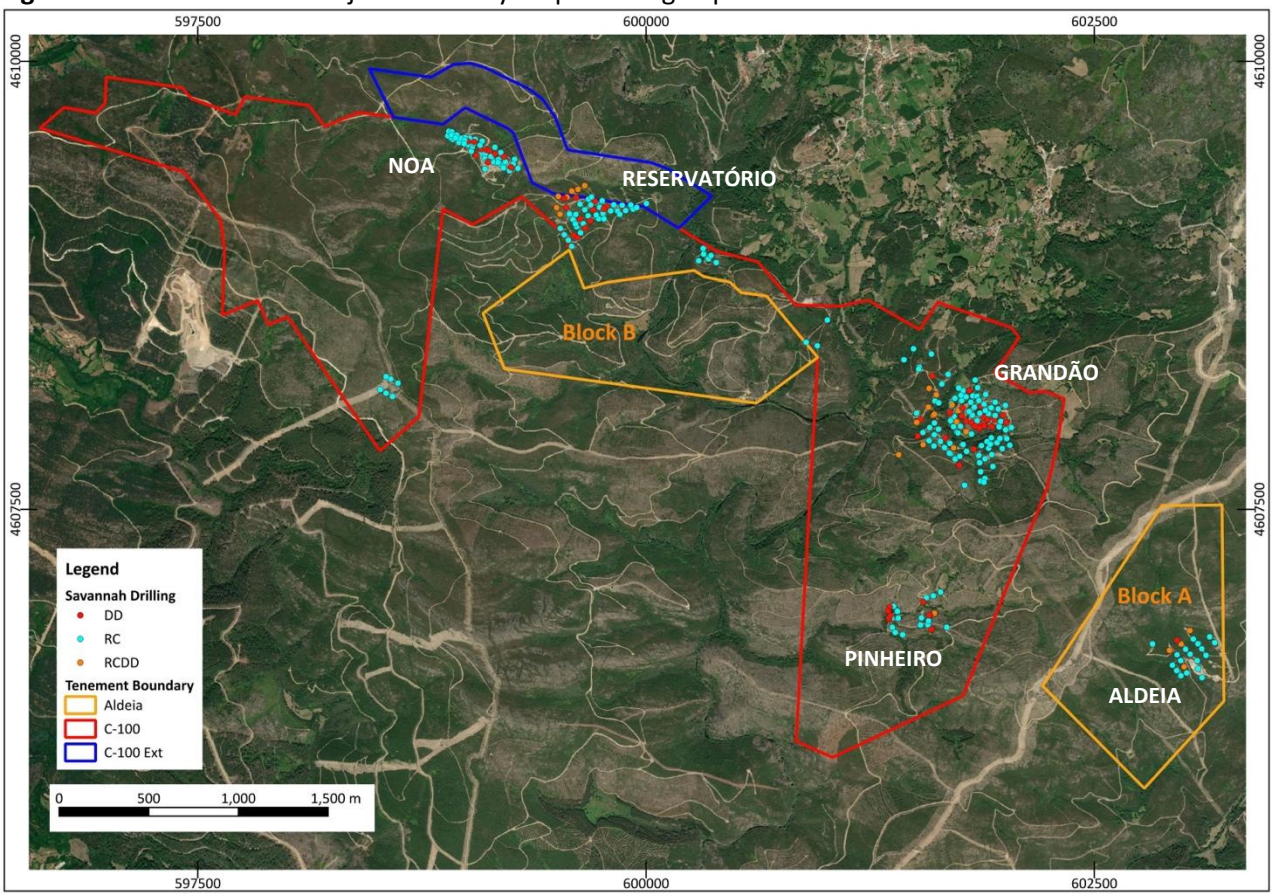
"The team and I look forward to reporting further results over the coming months as we move towards the production of new JORC Resource estimates for these orebodies as part of Project's DFS. Busy and exciting times lie ahead for Savannah."

Further Information

As previously announced, Savannah started Phase 2 of the DFS-related drilling programme at the Barroso Lithium Project in January 2025 (Figure 1). The programme consists of drilling for resource, metallurgical

and geotechnical purposes using primarily RC rigs with some supplementary diamond drilling. To date, approximately 4,817m of drilling has been completed of the 13,000m initially planned for Phase 2. The programme is ongoing, and updates will be provided as further results are received.

Figure 1. Barroso Lithium Project summary map showing deposits and drill hole locations.



Pinheiro

Both pegmatites at Pinheiro (the Eastern and Western Pegmatites) have been drilled in the vicinity of holes from previous programmes (RC and diamond drilling). The focus of the drilling is to increase confidence in the existing JORC Resource estimate, by demonstrating the continuity of lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites. Hence, the Phase 2 holes have been designed to infill the previous drilling by narrowing the grid spacing between holes to 40m x 40m or less. Importantly, it has been possible to drill the RC holes near to perpendicular to the dip of the sub-vertical pegmatites, giving a good indication of the true width of mineralisation in both the Eastern and Western Pegmatites. This has confirmed the geologic model outlined by the previous drilling.

Significant recent lithium mineralisation intersections at **Pinheiro** include:

- 21m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 95m in hole 25PNRRC026
- 26m @ 1.40% Li_2O from 70m in hole 25PNRRC027
- 29m @ 1.33% Li_2O from 47m in hole 25PNRRC028
- 6m @ 1.01% Li_2O from 29m and 16m @ 0.78% Li_2O from 38m, including 3m @ 1.03% Li_2O and 3m @ 1.08% Li_2O, in hole 25PNRRC029

- 6m @0.73% Li_2O from 1m and 24m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 11m, including 6m @ 1.64% Li_2O, and 28m @ 1.21% Li_2O from 38m, including 6m @ 1.67% Li_2O in hole 25PNRRC030
- 9m @ 0.77% Li_2O from 42m, including 2m @ 1.54% Li_2O, and 2.9m @ 0.55% Li_2O from 54m in hole 25PNRDD009

The drilling has shown that the Eastern Pegmatite is thicker than was originally modelled, with drill hole intersections of up to 29m while grades have been higher than the average resource grade of 1.0% Li_2O. This has confirmed the potential shown by previous drilling that both Eastern and Western Pegmatites appear to increase in width and grade at depth.

This programme has also been designed to increase the resource by drilling both of the pegmatites along strike to the north and south. To this end, 8 additional holes have been completed to date, including metallurgical and geotechnical (diamond) drill holes, that intersected the main pegmatites at Pinheiro. Results from these holes are awaited as drilling continues.

Figure 2. Location of Phase 2 diamond drilling at Pinheiro with significant intercepts to date

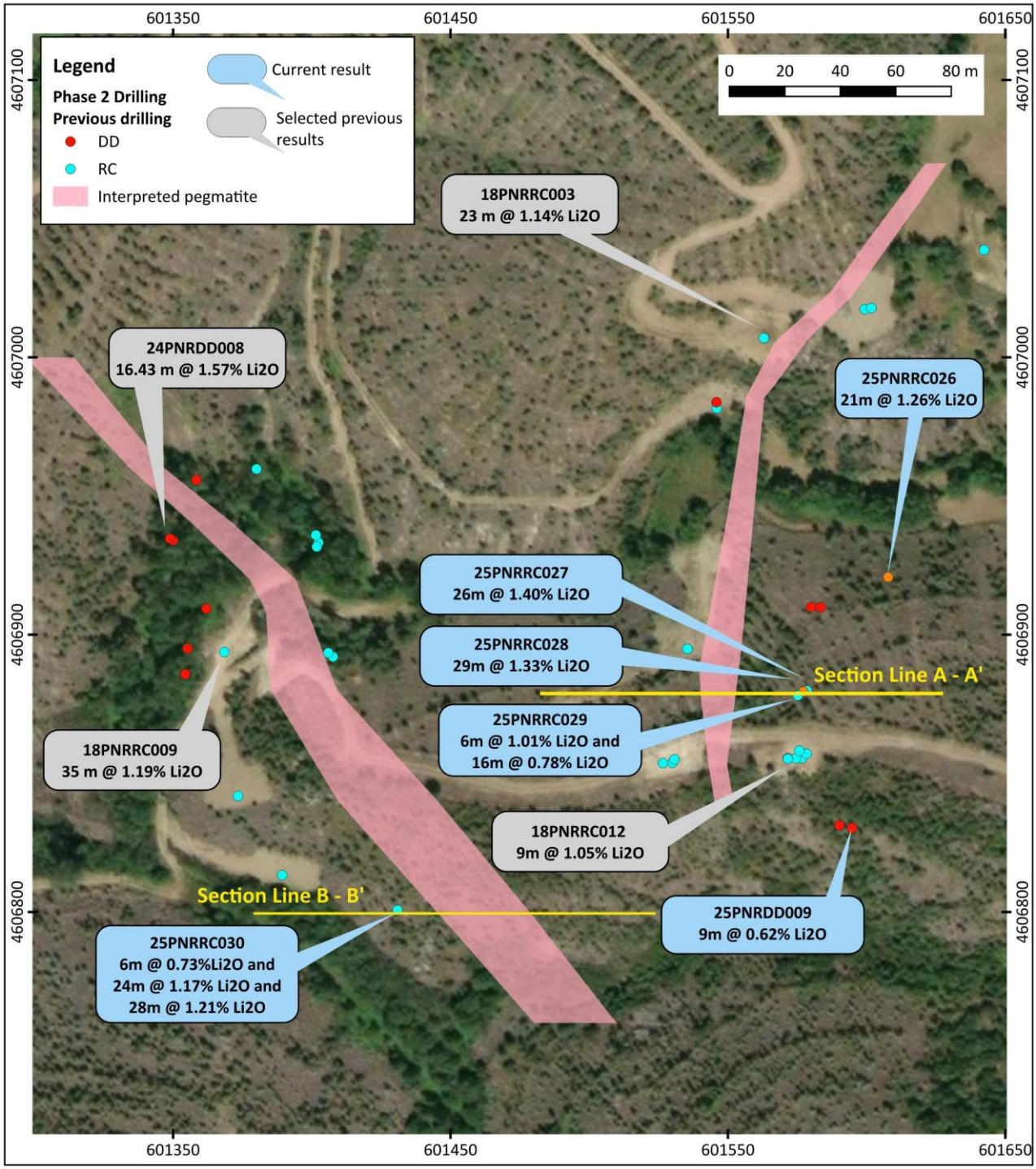


Figure 3. Cross section 1 Eastern Pegmatite of Pinheiro deposit (Section A-A').

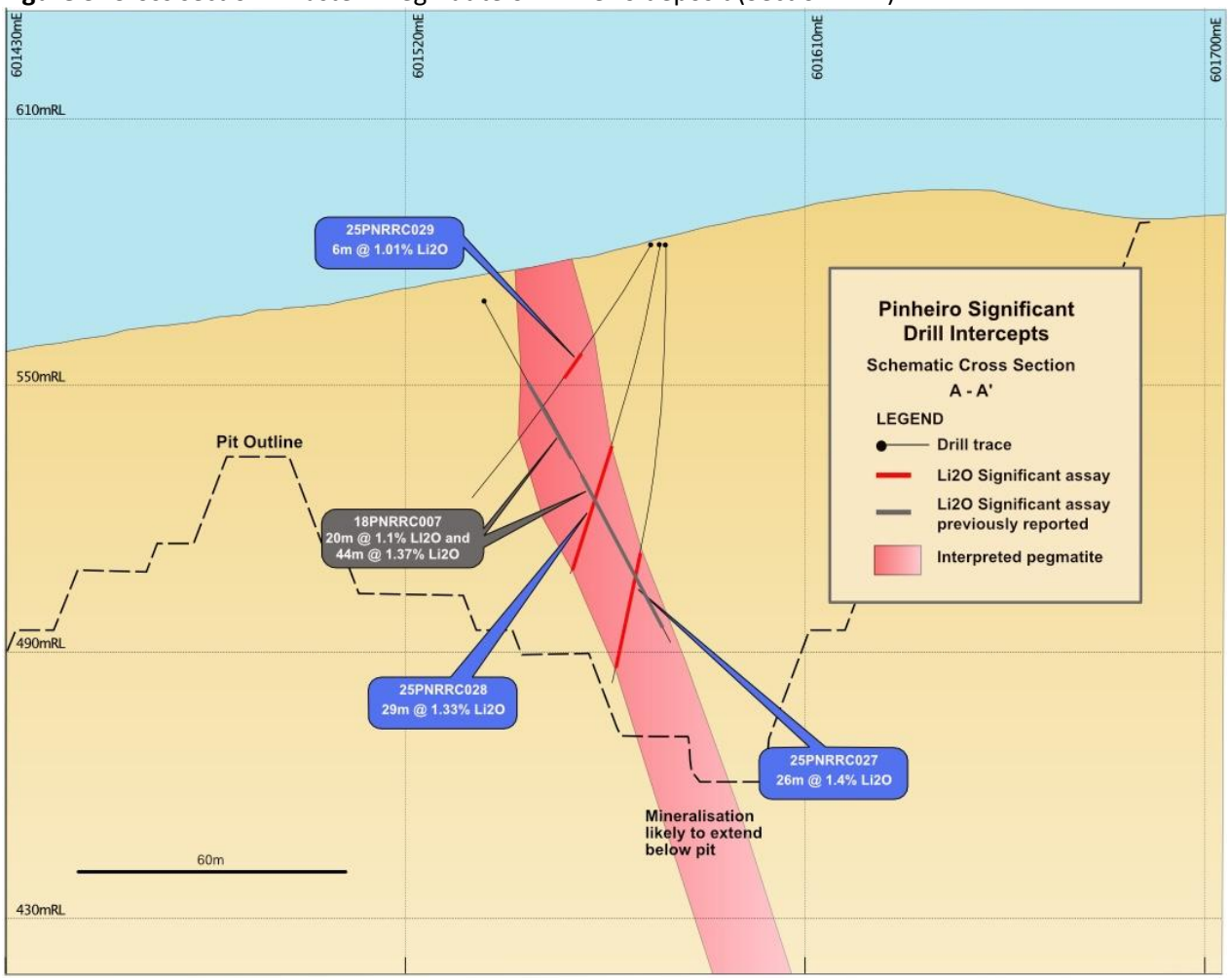
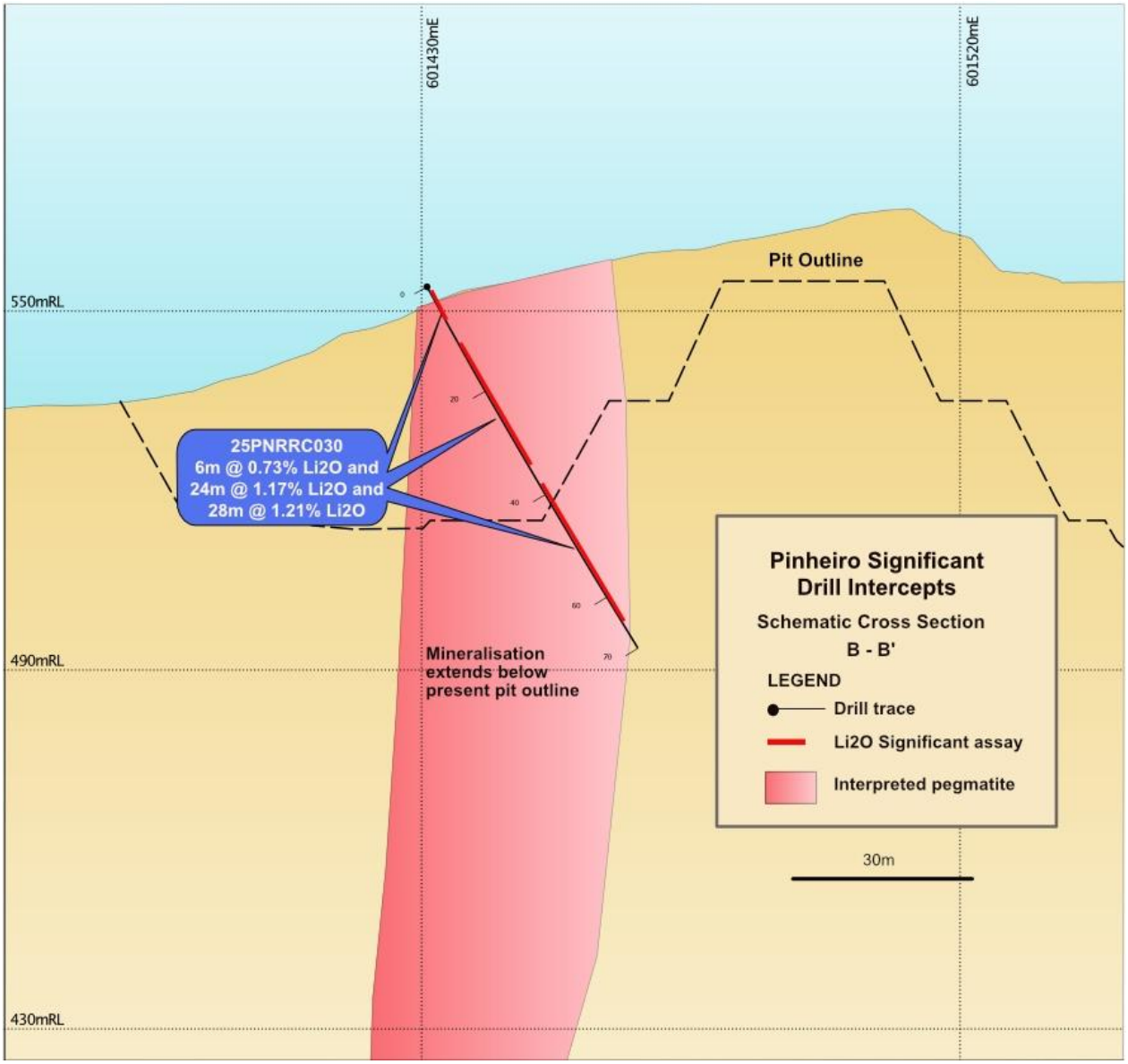


Figure 4. Cross section 2 Western Pegmatite of Pinheiro deposit (Section B-B').



Reservatório

At Reservatório Phase 2 drilling has focused on deeper parts of the deposit with (RC) drill holes in the central sector of the pegmatite intersecting fresh and strongly mineralised pegmatite. Significant mineralised intersections at **Reservatório** include:

- 20m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 127m, including 13m @ 1.27% Li_2O, in hole 25RESRC046
- 33m @ 0.84% Li_2O from 132m, including 11m @ 1.08% Li_2O and 7m @ 1.01% Li_2O, in hole 25RESRC047
- 21m @ 1.10% Li_2O from 68m, including 6m @ 1.76% Li_2O, and 9m @ 1.02% Li_2O from 93m in hole 25RESRC053
- 23.1m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 99m including 5m @ 1.92% Li_2O in hole 25RESRC054

Drill holes in the western limits of the pegmatite crossed a weathered sector related to a local fault and did not cut through the foot wall (diamond tail assay in progress).

The drilling operations at **Reservatório** are ongoing (Figures 5 and 6).

Figure 5. Location of Phase 2 diamond drilling at Reservatório with significant intercepts from assays results.

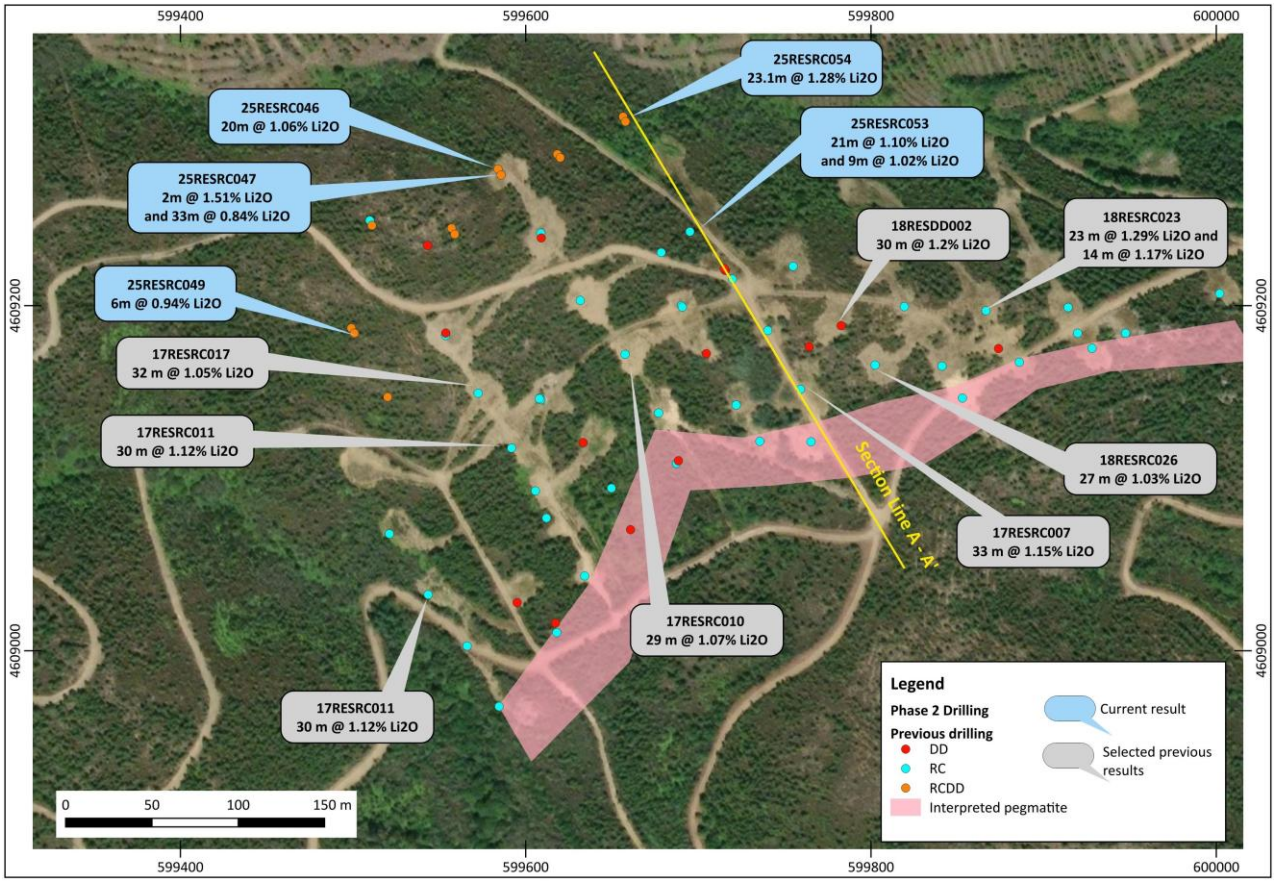
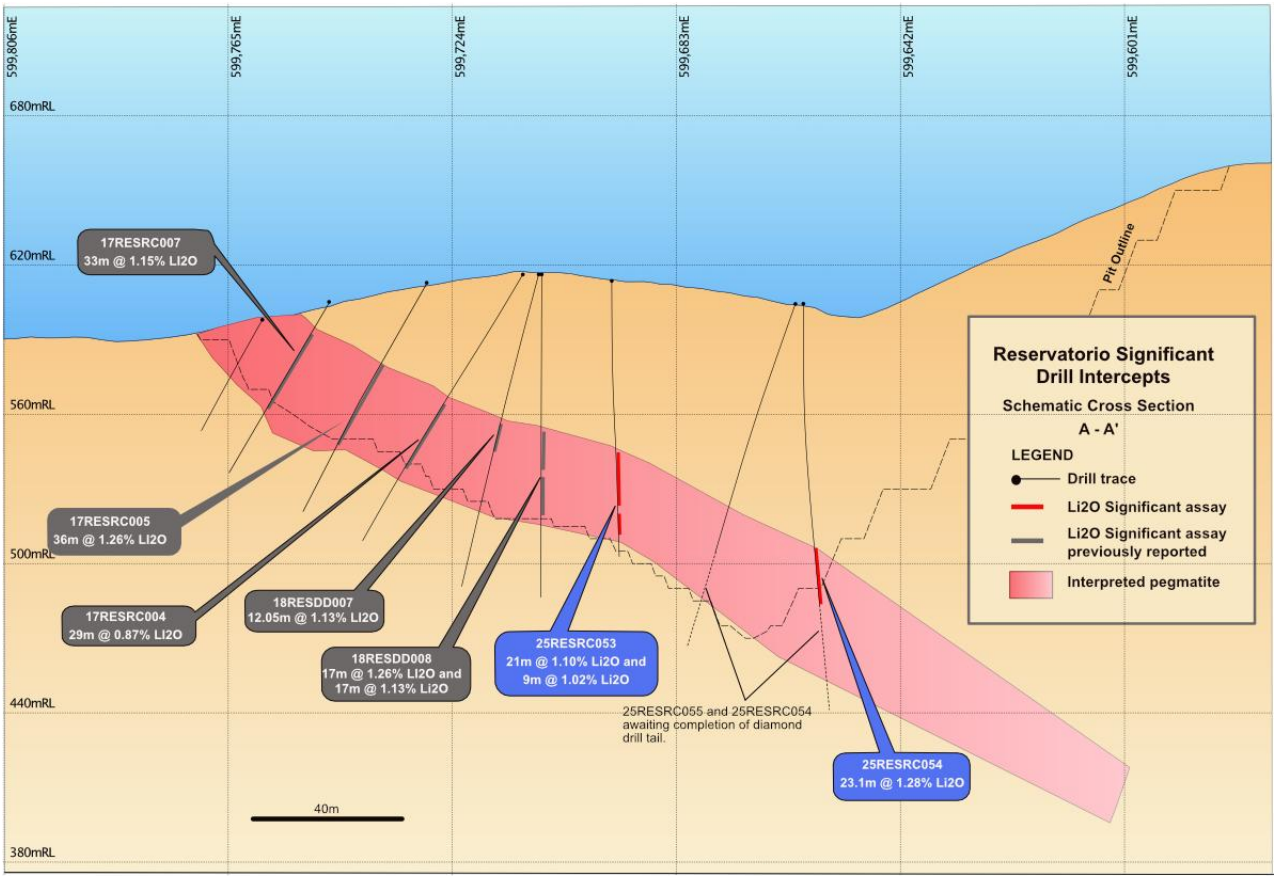


Figure 6. Cross section 2 of Reservatório deposit (Section A - A').



Grandão

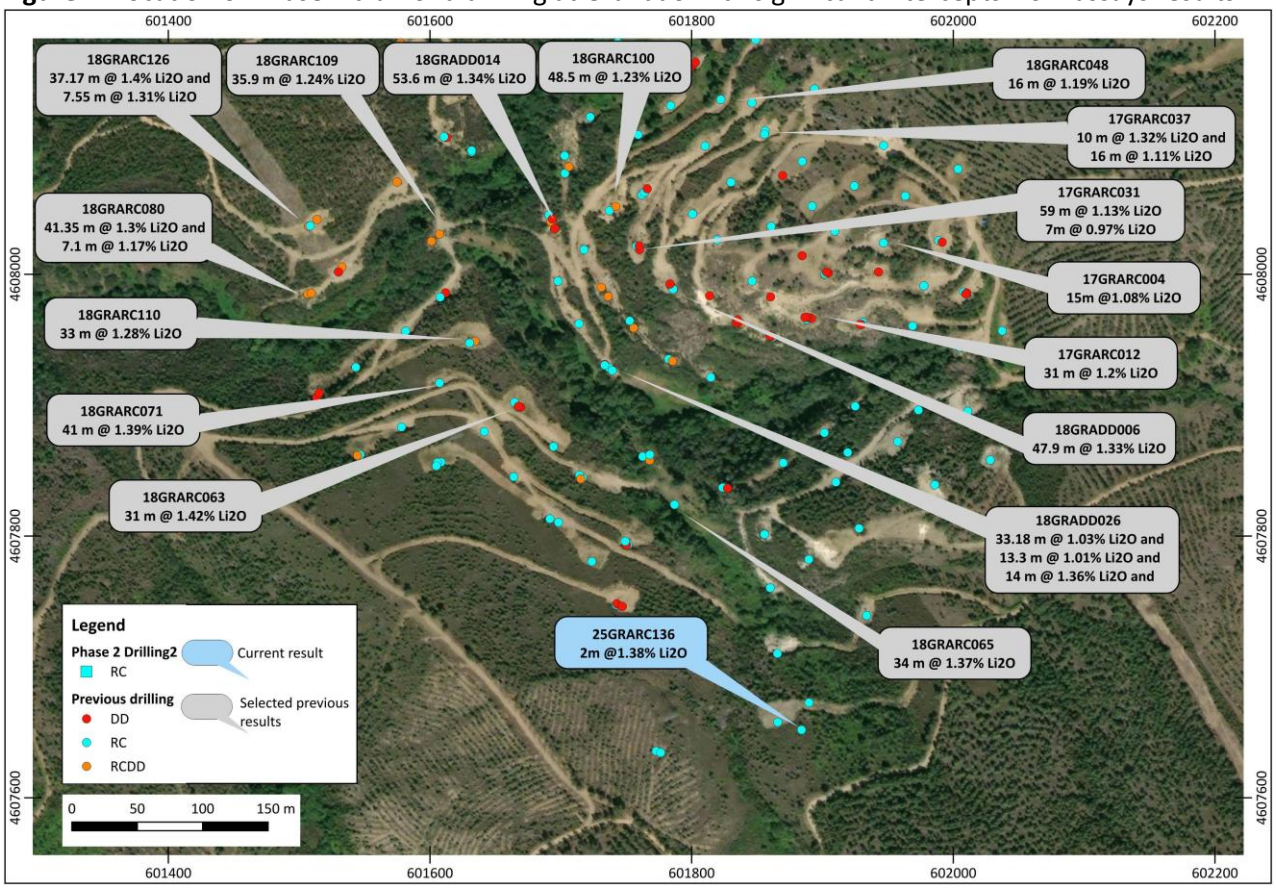
At Grandão a total of 8 drill holes have been completed to date as part of the Phase 2 drilling, and the assaying process is in progress (Figure 7). The assay results received so far include, 9m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 2m in hole 25GRARC136, confirming that mineralisation continues in the shallow extensions of the deposit.

Next steps

As part of the ongoing work required to deliver the DFS by the end of 2025, Savannah's technical team and consultants are focused on:

- Completion of current Phase 2 drilling programme with assay results and updates released periodically during the programme.
- Updates to the Pinheiro, Grandão and Reservatório JORC compliant Resource estimates.
- Use of data and samples from the ongoing drilling programme to complete the remaining metallurgical testwork and detailed geotechnical work for the pits.

Figure 7. Location of Phase 1 diamond drilling at Grandão with significant intercepts from assays results.



Competent Person and Regulatory Information

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon information compiled by Mr Dale Ferguson, Technical Director of Savannah Resources Limited. Mr Ferguson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code) and a Qualified Person under the AIM Rules for Companies. Mr Ferguson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Regulatory Information

This Announcement contains inside information for the purposes of the UK version of the market abuse regulation (EU No. 596/2014) as it forms part of United Kingdom domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("UK MAR").

Savannah – **Enabling Europe's energy transition.**

****ENDS****

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About Savannah

Savannah Resources is a mineral resource development company and the sole owner of the Barroso Lithium Project (the 'Project') in northern Portugal, the largest battery grade spodumene lithium resource outlined to date in Europe.

Through the Project, Savannah will help Portugal to play an important role in providing a long-term, locally sourced, lithium raw material supply for Europe's lithium battery value chain. Once in operation the Project will produce enough lithium (contained in c.190,000tpa of spodumene concentrate) for approximately half a million vehicle battery packs per year and hence make a significant contribution towards the European Commission's Critical Raw Material Act goal of a minimum 10% of European endogenous lithium production from 2030.

Savannah is focused on the responsible development and operation of the Barroso Lithium Project so that its impact on the environment is minimised and the socio-economic benefits that it can bring to all its stakeholders are maximised.

The Company is listed and regulated on the London Stock Exchange's Alternative Investment Market (AIM) and trades under the ticker "SAV".

APPENDIX 1Drill hole locations of Completed Phase 2 RC and Diamond Resource Holes (* with assays)

Hole_ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	East (mE)	North (mN)	Elevation (mASL)	Dip	Azimuth
25GRARC134*	**Grandão**	**RC**	**30**	**601928**	**4607806**	**578.315**	**-90**	**0**
25GRARC135*	**Grandão**	**RC**	**50**	**601889.8**	**4607673**	**587.037**	**-90**	**0**
25GRARC136*	**Grandão**	**RC**	**40**	**601884.1**	**4607652**	**595.216**	**-90**	**0**
25GRARC137	Grandão	RC	80	601773	4607635.7	606.98	-90	0
25GRARC138	Grandão	RC	80	601776.4	4607634.5	606.944	-60	90.8
25GRARC139	Grandão	RC	84	601803.9	4607696	577.296	-90	0
25GRARC140	Grandão	RCDD	28	601817	4607719.1	562.221	-90	0
25GRARC141	Grandão	RC	90	601787	4607764	551.000	-72	90.8
25PNRDD009*	**Pinheiro**	**DD**	**84.85**	**601594.8**	**4606830**	**580.674**	**-60**	**270.8**
25PNRDD010*	**Pinheiro**	**DD**	**110.35**	**601590.2**	**4606831**	**584.335**	**-57**	**215.8**
25PNRDD011	Pinheiro	DD	120.75	601583.5	4606910.0	575.789	-50	263.8
25PNRDD012	Pinheiro	DD	101.20	601580.0	4606910.0	575.799	-50	63.8
25PNRDD013	Pinheiro	DD	124.90	601400.0	4606803	539	-60	90.8
25PNRDD014	Pinheiro	DD	111.80	601414.6	4606856.2	561.412	-50	185.8
25PNRDD015	Pinheiro	DD	126.80	601598.5	4607011.6	583.653	-50	310.8
25PNRDD017	Pinheiro	DD	100	601599.3	4607011.1	583.444	-62	310.8
25PNRRC026*	**Pinheiro**	**RCDD**	**120**	**601607.8**	**4606921**	**573.142**	**-70**	**270.8**
25PNRRC027*	**Pinheiro**	**RC**	**100**	**601578.5**	**4606880**	**581.596**	**-90**	**0**
25PNRRC028*	**Pinheiro**	**RCDD**	**77**	**601577.2**	**4606879**	**581.674**	**-80**	**270.8**
25PNRRC029*	**Pinheiro**	**RC**	**70**	**601575.2**	**4606878**	**581.625**	**-60**	**270.8**
25PNRRC030*	**Pinheiro**	**RC**	**70**	**601430.9**	**4606801**	**554.057**	**-60**	**90.8**
25PNRRC031	Pinheiro	RC	98	601599.7	4607010.5	583.381	-60	270.8
25PNRRC032	Pinheiro	RC	100	601639.1	4607036.6	584.103	-60	270.8
25PNRRC033	Pinheiro	RC	100	601637.0	4606996.0	573.179	-60	270.8
25PNRRC034	Pinheiro	RC	84	601661	4607061	590	-60	270
25PNRRC035	Pinheiro	RC	110	601594	4606976	573	-60	270
25RESRC046*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**184.8**	**599584**	**4609279**	**639.13**	**-80**	**150.8**
25RESRC047*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**178.7**	**599585.8**	**4609276**	**639.213**	**-65**	**150.8**
25RESRC048*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**186.5**	**599499**	**4609187**	**641.91**	**-90**	**0**
25RESRC049*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**127**	**599500.8**	**4609184**	**641.809**	**-70**	**150.8**
25RESRC050*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**99**	**599520.1**	**4609147**	**631.268**	**-63**	**150.8**
25RESRC051*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**112**	**599618.4**	**4609288**	**620.822**	**-80**	**150.8**
25RESRC052*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**114**	**599620**	**4609286**	**619.913**	**-70**	**150.8**
25RESRC053*	**Reservatório**	**RC**	**111**	**599695.2**	**4609243**	**613.628**	**-90**	**0**
25RESRC054*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**122.1**	**599656.4**	**4609310**	**604.459**	**-90**	**0**
25RESRC055*	**Reservatório**	**RCDD**	**105**	**599657.8**	**4609307**	**604.364**	**-70**	**150.8**
25RESRC056	Reservatório	RC	88	599914.0	4609253.0	577.257	-80	0.8
25RESRC057	Reservatório	RC	88	599916.0	4609247.6	577.038	-60	140.8
25RESRC058	Reservatório	RCDD	96	599710.1	4609302.1	593.922	-80	150.8
25RESRC059	Reservatório	RC	100	599951.0	4609212.0	586.493	-60	150.8
25RESRC060	Reservatório	RCDD	147	599712.6	4609299	593.494	-60	150.8
25RESRC061	Reservatório	RCDD	120	599784.0	4609267.0	588	-70	310.8
25RESRC062	Reservatório	RCDD	120	599784.0	4609267.0	588	-90	0
25RESRC063	Reservatório	RC	67	599934.8	4609230.8	581.484	-60	150.8
25RESRC064	Reservatório	RC	55	599970	4609240	573	-60	150.8
25RESRC065	Reservatório	RCDD	140	599503.9	4609102	617.839	-60	150.8
25RESRC066	Reservatório	RC	70	599969	4609241	573	-80	0
25RESRC068	Reservatório	RC	94	599969	4609241	573	-60	340

APPENDIX 2 - Summary of Significant Intercepts from the diamond drilling using a 0.5% Li2O Cutoff.

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)
25GRARC134		Grandão		No significant results	

25GRARC135		Grandão		No significant results	
25GRARC136	Grandão	2	11	9	1.38
25PNRDD009	Pinheiro	42	51	9	0.77
and		54	56.87	2.87	0.55
25PNRDD010		Pinheiro		Geotechnical hole	
25PNRRC026	Pinheiro	95	116	21	1.26
25PNRRC027	Pinheiro	70	96	26	1.40
25PNRRC028	Pinheiro	47	76	29	1.33
25PNRRC029	Pinheiro	29	35	6	1.01
and		38	54	16	0.78
25PNRRC030	Pinheiro	1	7	6	0.73
and		11	35	24	1.17
and		38	66	28	1.21
25RESRC046	Reservatório	127	147	20	1.06
25RESRC047	Reservatório	127	129	2	1.51
and		132	165	33	0.84
25RESRC048		Reservatório		Diamond tail drilled awaiting assay	
25RESRC049	Reservatório	121	127	6	0.95
25RESRC049		Reservatório		Diamond tail drilled awaiting assay	
25RESRC050		Reservatório		Diamond tail drilled awaiting assay	
25RESRC051		Reservatório		Diamond tail currently underway	
25RESRC052	Reservatório	112	114	2	0.85
25RESRC052		Reservatório		Awaiting diamond tail	
25RESRC053	Reservatório	68	89	21	1.10
and		93	102	9	1.02
25RESRC054	Reservatório	99	122.1	23.1	1.28
25RESRC055		Reservatório		Awaiting diamond tail	

APPENDIX 3 – JORC 2012 Table 1 - DFS Infill Drilling

JORC 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• The majority of previous holes were reverse circulation, sampled at 1m intervals. RC samples were collected in large plastic bags attached to the cyclone. On completion of the 1m run the large sample was passed through a 3-stage riffle splitter to collect a 2.5-4kg sub sample, to be used for assay. • Diamond holes were completed for metallurgical sampling, geotechnical analysis and resource estimation. Core was PQ/HQ size, sampled at 1m intervals in the pegmatite, with boundaries sampled to geological boundaries. Half core samples were collected for analysis. • Drilling was carried out to infill previous drilling to achieve a nominal 40m by 40m spacing with selected infill to 40m by 20m spacings, or as twins of previous RC drilling to get known samples for metallurgical testing. Geotechnical drilling was designed purely to intersect planned pit walls and pegmatite intersections were incidental, but followed all standard logging and sampling in line with all the drilling. • Collar surveys are carried using differential DGPS with an accuracy to within 0.2m. • A down hole survey for each hole was completed using gyro equipment. • The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of Spodumene-bearing pegmatites, the pegmatites are unzoned and vary in thickness from 5m-109m.
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).*	• RC drilling used a 120mm diameter face sampling hammer. • Core drilling was carried out using PQ/HQ single tube core barrels.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling sample weights were monitored to ensure samples were maximised. Samples were carefully loaded into a splitter and split in the same manner ensuring that the sample split to be sent to the assay laboratories were in the range of 4-6kg. • Core recovery was measured and was found to be generally excellent. • No obvious relationships between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC holes were logged in the field at the time of sampling. Core was logged in detail for a variety of physical characteristics in a logging yard away from the drilling • Each 1m sample interval was carefully homogenised and assessed for lithology, colour, grainsize, structure and mineralisation. Core was sampled to geological boundaries and at 1m intervals therein. • A representative chip sample produced from RC drilling was washed and taken for each 1m sample and stored in a chip tray which was photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Percussion holes were logged for every metre drilled with the spoil collected for each metre by shovel and placed in a sample bag, a representative sub sample was taken and logged for lithology, colour, grainsize and mineralisation. • Core was photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 1m RC samples were split by the riffle splitter at the drill rig and sampled dry. • Core was cut in half using a diamond saw with 1m half core samples submitted for analysis or for metallurgical samples one of the halves was cut again for a quarter core and sent for analysis. • The sampling was conducted using industry standard techniques and were considered appropriate. • Field duplicates were used to test repeatability of the sub-sampling and were found to be satisfactory. • Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative and not biased in any way.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were received, sorted, labelled, and dried. • Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns and 5g was split of for assaying. • The samples were analysed using ALS Laboratories ME-MS89L Super Trace method which combines a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS instrumentation utilising collision/reaction cell technologies to provide the lowest detection limits available. • A prepared sample (0.2g) is added to sodium peroxide flux, mixed well and then fused in at 670°C. The resulting melt is cooled and then dissolved in 30% hydrochloric acid. This solution is then analysed by ICP-MS and the results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. • The final solution is then analysed by ICP-MS, with results corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. • Standards/blanks and duplicates were inserted on a 1:20 ratio for both to samples taken. • Duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity. • Routine QA/QC controls for the method ME-MS89L include blanks, certified reference standards of Lithium and duplicate samples. Samples are assayed within runs or batches up to 150 samples. At the fusion stage that quality control samples are included together with the samples, so all samples follow the same procedure until the end. Fused and diluted samples are prepared for ICP-MS analysis. ICP instrument is calibrated through appropriate certified standards solutions and interference corrections to achieve strict calibration fitting

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		parameters. Each 40-sample run is assayed with two blanks, two certified standards and one duplicate sample and results are evaluated accordingly. • A QA/QC review of all information indicated that all assays were satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All information was internally audited by company personnel. • During this programme no holes were twinned. • Savannah's experienced project geologists supervised all processes. • All field data is entered into a custom log sheet and then into excel spreadsheets (supported by look-up tables) at site and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralised Access database. • Hard copies of logs, survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the company's cloud drive. • Results were reported as Li (ppm) and were converted to a percentage by dividing by 10,000 and then to Li_2O% by multiplying by 2.153.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The coordinate of each drill hole was taken at the time of collecting using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of 5m. All collars were subsequently surveyed using DGPS with an accuracy of 0.2m. • The grid system used is WSG84 Zone29N. • An accurate, aerial topographic survey was obtained with accuracy of +/- 0.5m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling was carried out on an infill basis to attain on a nominal 40m by 40m and based on geological targets with selected infill to 40m by 20m. • Drill data is considered of sufficient spacing to define Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource in accordance with requirements for a DFS • Compositing to 1m will be applied prior to resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was generally carried out using angled holes, as close to perpendicular to strike as possible. All Geotech holes were drilled in various orientations to intersect planned pit walls. According to the expert (GGC - Consultants) requirements.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to a courier and chain of custody is managed by Savannah.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal company auditing based on previous programmes is carried out and an external review will be carried out by the resource consultant to assure that all data collection and QA/QC procedures were conducted to industry standards.

JORC Table 1 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• All work was completed inside the Mina do Barroso project C-100. • Savannah has received written confirmation from the DGEG that under article 24 of Decree-Law no. 88/90 of March 16 being relevant justification based on the resources allocated exploited and intended, Savannah has been approved an expansion up to 250m of C100 mining concession in specific areas where a resource has been defined and the requirement for the expansion can be justified. • The entire Phase 2 includes a total of 117 drill holes. The surface access was granted by an administrative easement right defined in the C-100 mining contract, 95 of the drill holes were included in a first easement process, and the remaining 22 were subject to second easement that is still in progress.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration work has been carried out by previous operators. • No historic information has been included in the Mineral Resource estimates.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of Spodumene-bearing pegmatites which are hosted in meta-pelitic and mica schists, and occasionally carbonate schists of upper Ordovician to lower Devonian age. The pegmatites vary in thickness from 5m-109m.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		• A table containing all drill holes drilled and a list of significant assays from the results received is included with the release.
		• No material data has been excluded from the release.
		.

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 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.*	• Length weighted average grades have been reported. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to reported grades. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported; however, Li is reported as ppm and converted to the oxide Li_2O for resource purposes. The conversion factor used is to divide the Li value by 10,000 and multiplying by 2.153 to represent the value as a percentage.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The majority of holes have been drilled at angles to intersect the mineralisation in perpendicular relation to the pegmatite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A relevant plan showing the drilling is included within this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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 relevant results available have been previously reported.
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.*	• Geological mapping and rock chip sampling has been conducted over the project area.
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.*	• The present drill programme has been designed to infill previous drilling to attain a measured or indicated class for an upcoming resource estimation. Further work is being planned as part of a second phase of resource infill drilling. • Economic evaluation of the defined Mineral Resources, will be completed after the second phase of drilling.