27 de março de 2025

Os primeiros resultados das sondagem da Fase 2 do DFS confirmam a existência de uma zona de mineralização de alto teor na zona do Pinheiro

A Savannah Resources plc, a promotora do Projeto de Lítio do Barroso (o "Projeto") em Portugal, o maior depósito de espodumena de lítio da Europa, tem o prazer de anunciar o primeiro lote de resultados de ensaios da Fase 2 do seu programa de perfuração do Estudo de Viabilidade Definitivo ("DFS") no Projeto. O programa de 117 furos, com cerca de 13.000m, está a ser realizado para uma maior definição dos Recursos JORC, para fins geotécnicos e metalúrgicos.

Destaques:

- O programa de perfuração da Fase 2 do DFS está a decorrer com seis sondas de perfuração (3 de diamante e 3 de circulação inversa ('RC')) activas no local, visando os depósitos de Pinheiro, Reservatório e Grandão.
- Até à data, foram perfurados 48 furos para c. 4.817m no programa planeado de 117 furos/c.13.000m.
- Até à data, foram recebidos ensaios de lítio de 20 furos (7 no Pinheiro, 10 no Reservatório e 3 no Grandão), incluindo resultados de 14 furos completos e 6 pré-colares que ainda necessitam de caudas de broca de diamante para testar completamente o alvo pegmatítico.
- No **Pinheiro**, onde as intercepções mais elevadas do Projeto até à data foram comunicadas no ano passado (ver RNS de 12 de março), as perfurações recentes têm:
    - Larguras de pegmatitos devolvidas que são mais espessas e têm graus de lítio mais elevados do que o inicialmente modelado.
    - A mineralização confirmada continua ao longo do ataque para norte e sul nos pegmatitos ocidentais e orientais, destacando ainda mais o potencial de recursos adicionais.
- As intersecções significativas de mineralização de lítio no **Pinheiro** incluem
    - **21m @ 1,26% Li2O de 95m no furo 25PNRRC026**
    - **26m @ 1,40% Li2O de 70m no furo 25PNRRC027**
    - **29m @ 1,33% Li2O de 47m no furo 25PNRRC028**
    - **24m @ 1,17% Li2O em 11m e 28m @ 1,21% Li2O em 38m no furo 25PNRRC030**
- No **Reservatório**, a perfuração RC visou inicialmente a extensão em profundidade do pegmatito e os resultados recebidos até à data destacam uma boa continuidade dos teores de lítio contidos. Isto dá mais confiança à modelação geológica existente e ao atual Recurso em conformidade com a JORC (2012)

A estimativa para o Reservatório é de 4,2Mt a 0,94% $_{Li2O}$. Com alguns dos furos mais profundos a serem concluídos, o potencial para novas extensões de profundidade para esta jazida permanece.

- As intersecções mineralizadas significativas no **Reservatório** incluem:
    - **20m @ 1,06% Li2O de 127m incluindo 13m @ 1,27% Li2O no furo 25RESRC046**
    - **33m @ 0,84% Li2O de 132m no furo 25RESRC047**
    - **21m @ 1,10% Li2O de 68m no furo 25RESRC053**
    - **23,1m @ 1,28% Li2O de 99m no furo 25RESRC054**
- Os resultados iniciais do **Grandão** confirmam que a mineralização continua nas extensões rasas do depósito, como demonstrado **no furo 25GRARC136**, que retornou **9m @ 1,38% $_{Li2O}$ em 2m.**

O Diretor Técnico da Savannah, Dale Ferguson, disse: "Fizemos bons progressos até à data com a campanha de perfuração da Fase 2 e agora com seis sondas a operar no local, esperamos acelerar o ritmo nos próximos meses, à medida que procuramos completar este programa de cerca de 13.000m.

"Com tempos de resposta razoáveis nos laboratórios de ensaio de amostras, estamos muito satisfeitos por podermos anunciar hoje estes resultados iniciais dos primeiros 20 furos efectuados no Pinheiro, Reservatório e Grandão. Haverá ainda muitos outros resultados, mas este primeiro conjunto funciona como uma boa demonstração dos principais objectivos em que estamos a trabalhar durante esta campanha.

"O mais importante é que estes resultados iniciais ajudam a reiterar a nossa confiança nos teores e tonelagens das estimativas de Recursos JORC existentes para estes corpos de minério. Através desta perfuração, que irá aumentar significativamente a base de dados de que dispomos, esperamos poder atualizar grande parte dos Recursos Inferidos existentes para as categorias Indicadas e Medidas. Isto, por sua vez, permitir-nos-á captar o máximo possível dos recursos para a declaração de Reserva JORC inicial do Projeto, como parte do estudo DFS.

"Além disso, as perfurações continuam a confirmar a continuação da mineralização de pegmatite e lítio contido para além dos actuais envelopes de jazidas e dos limites iniciais dos poços. Isto é um bom presságio para o futuro delineamento de recursos a partir de múltiplos alvos, tanto ao longo do percurso como em profundidade. O Projeto continua a ter uma vantagem significativa em termos de exploração, que continuaremos a investigar e a destacar.

"Finalmente, a jazida do Pinheiro continua a gerar entusiasmo, apresentando mais intercepções que excedem as nossas expectativas em termos de larguras e teores.

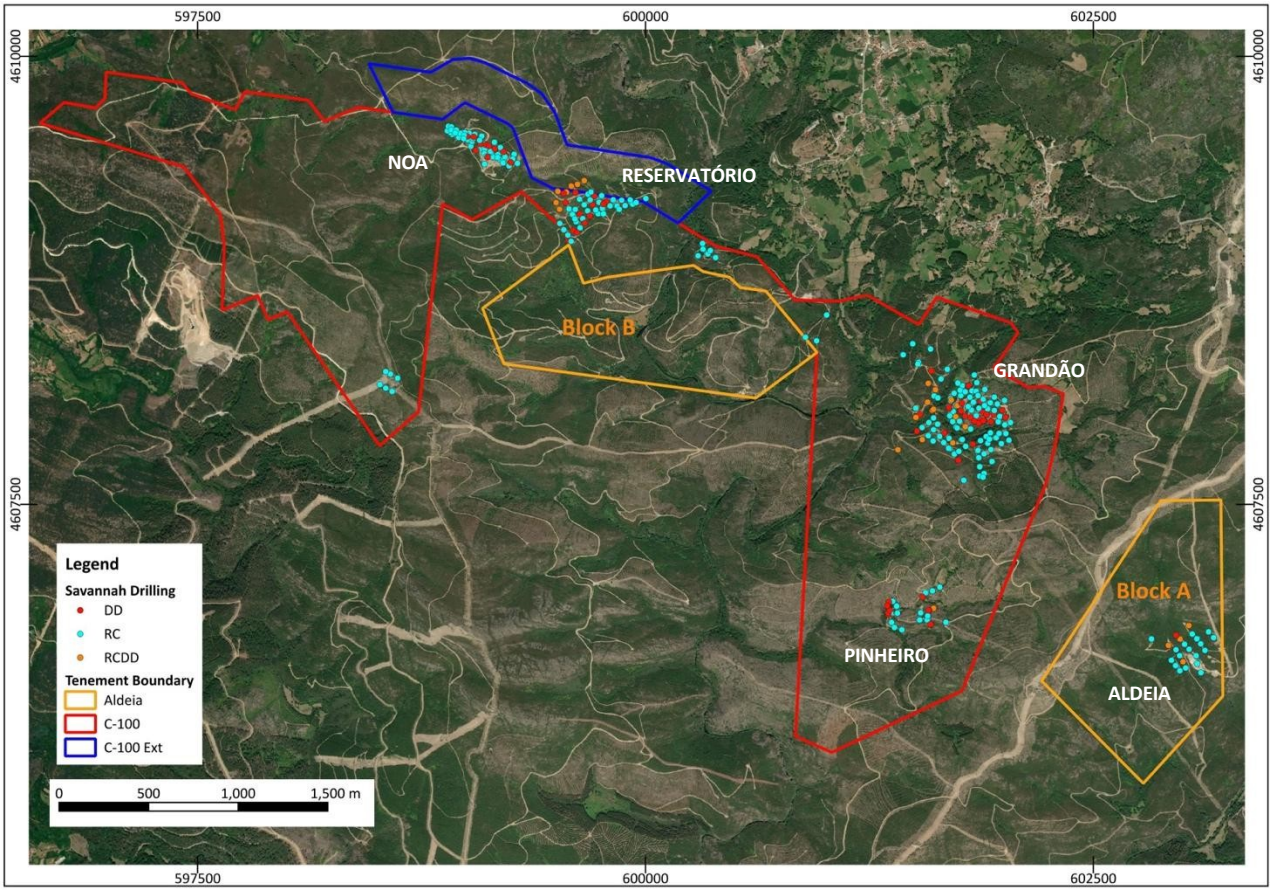
"A equipa e eu estamos ansiosos por comunicar mais resultados nos próximos meses, à medida que avançamos para produção de novas estimativas de recursos JORC para estes corpos de minério como parte do DFS do projeto. A Savannah tem pela frente tempos atarefados e entusiasmantes".

Mais informações

Como anunciado anteriormente, a Savannah iniciou a Fase 2 do programa de perfuração relacionado com o DFS no Projeto de Lítio do Barroso em janeiro de 2025 (Figura 1). O programa consiste na perfuração de recursos, metalúrgica

e geotécnicos, utilizando principalmente sondas RC com algumas perfurações suplementares com diamante. Até à data, foram concluídos aproximadamente 4.817m de perfuração dos 13.000m inicialmente planeados para a Fase 2. O programa está em curso e serão fornecidas actualizações à medida que forem recebidos mais resultados.

Figura 1. Mapa resumo do Projeto de Lítio do Barroso mostrando depósitos e localizações de furos de sondagem.



Pinheiro

Ambos os pegmatitos em Pinheiro (o Pegmatito Oriental e o Pegmatito Ocidental) foram perfurados na vizinhança de furos de programas anteriores (RC e perfuração de diamante). O objetivo da perfuração é aumentar a confiança na estimativa de recursos JORC existente, demonstrando a continuidade da mineralização de lítio nos pegmatitos. Assim, os furos da Fase 2 foram concebidos para preencher as perfurações anteriores, reduzindo o espaçamento da grelha entre furos para 40m x 40m ou menos. É importante ressaltar que foi possível perfurar os furos RC quase perpendicularmente ao mergulho dos pegmatitos sub-verticais, dando uma boa indicação da verdadeira largura da mineralização nos pegmatitos orientais e ocidentais. Isto confirmou o modelo geológico delineado pelas perfurações anteriores.

As intersecções recentes significativas de mineralização de lítio no **Pinheiro** incluem:

- 21m @ 1,26% Li2O de 95m no furo 25PNRRC026
- 26m @ 1,40% Li2O de 70m no furo 25PNRRC027
- 29m @ 1,33% Li2O de 47m no furo 25PNRRC028
- 6m @ 1,01% $_{Li2O}$ em 29m e 16m @ 0,78% $_{Li2O}$ em 38m, incluindo 3m @ 1,03% $_{Li2O}$ e 3m @ 1,08% $_{Li2O}$, no furo 25PNRRC029

- 6m @0,73% Li_2O de 1m e 24m @ 1,17% Li_2O de 11m, incluindo 6m @ 1,64% Li_2O, e 28m @ 1,21% Li_2O de 38m, incluindo 6m @ 1,67% Li_2O no furo 25PNRRC030
- 9m @ 0,77% Li_2O de 42m, incluindo 2m @ 1,54% Li_2O, e 2,9m @ 0,55% Li_2O de 54m no furo 25PNRDD009

A perfuração mostrou que o Pegmatito Oriental é mais espesso do que foi originalmente modelado, com intersecções de furos de perfuração de até 29m, enquanto os graus foram mais elevados do que o grau médio de recursos de 1,0% Li_2O. Isso confirmou o potencial mostrado por perfurações anteriores de que os pegmatitos oriental e ocidental parecem aumentar em largura e grau em profundidade.

Este programa também foi concebido para aumentar o recurso através da perfuração de ambos os pegmatitos ao longo do ataque a norte e a sul. Para este fim, foram concluídos até à data 8 furos adicionais, incluindo furos metalúrgicos e geotécnicos (de diamante), que intersectaram os principais pegmatitos do Pinheiro. Os resultados destes furos são aguardados à medida que a perfuração continua.

Figura 2. Localização da perfuração diamantada da Fase 2 do Pinheiro com intercepções significativas até à data

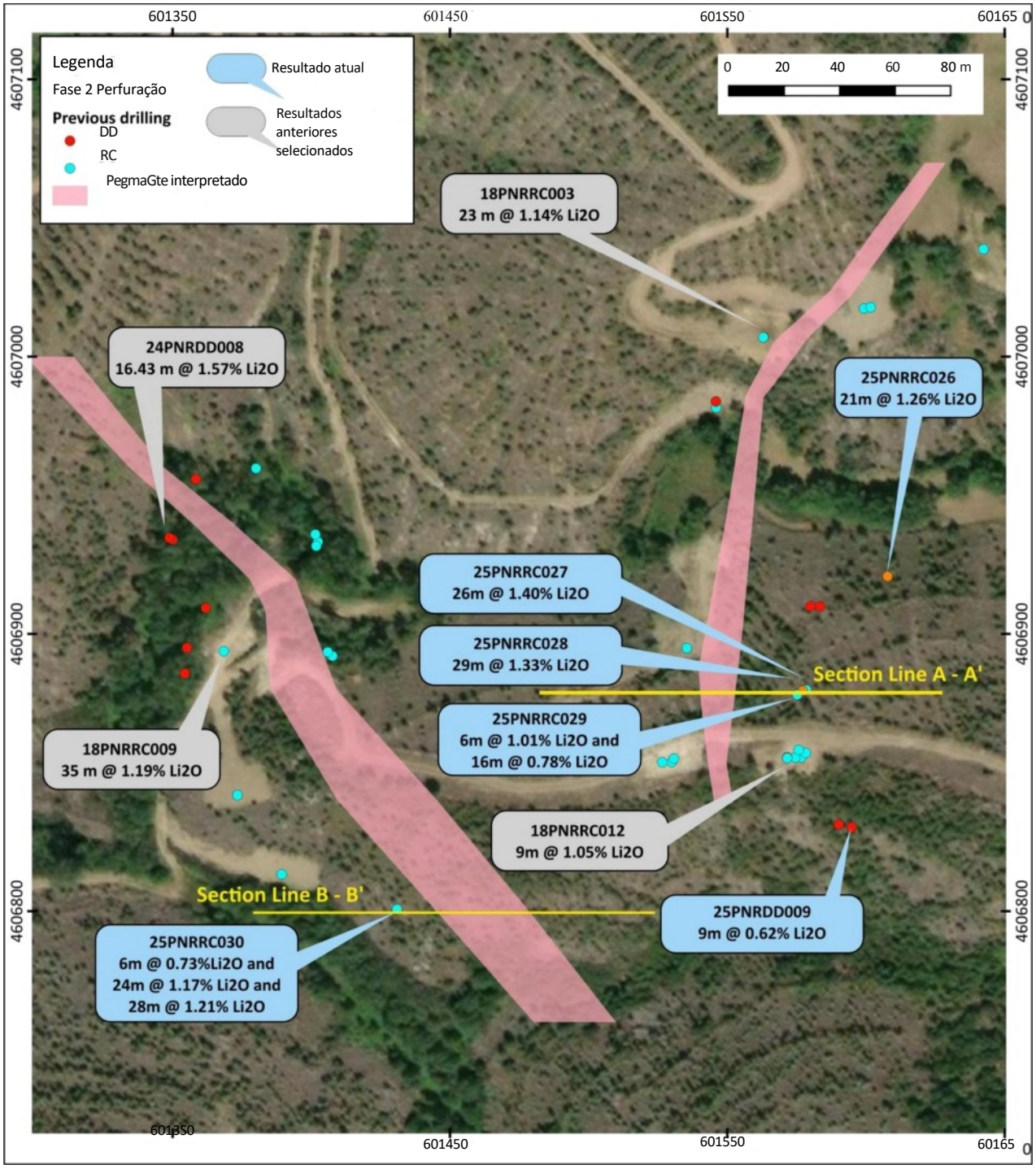


Figura 3. Secção transversal 1 Pegmatito Oriental do depósito do Pinheiro (Secção A-A').

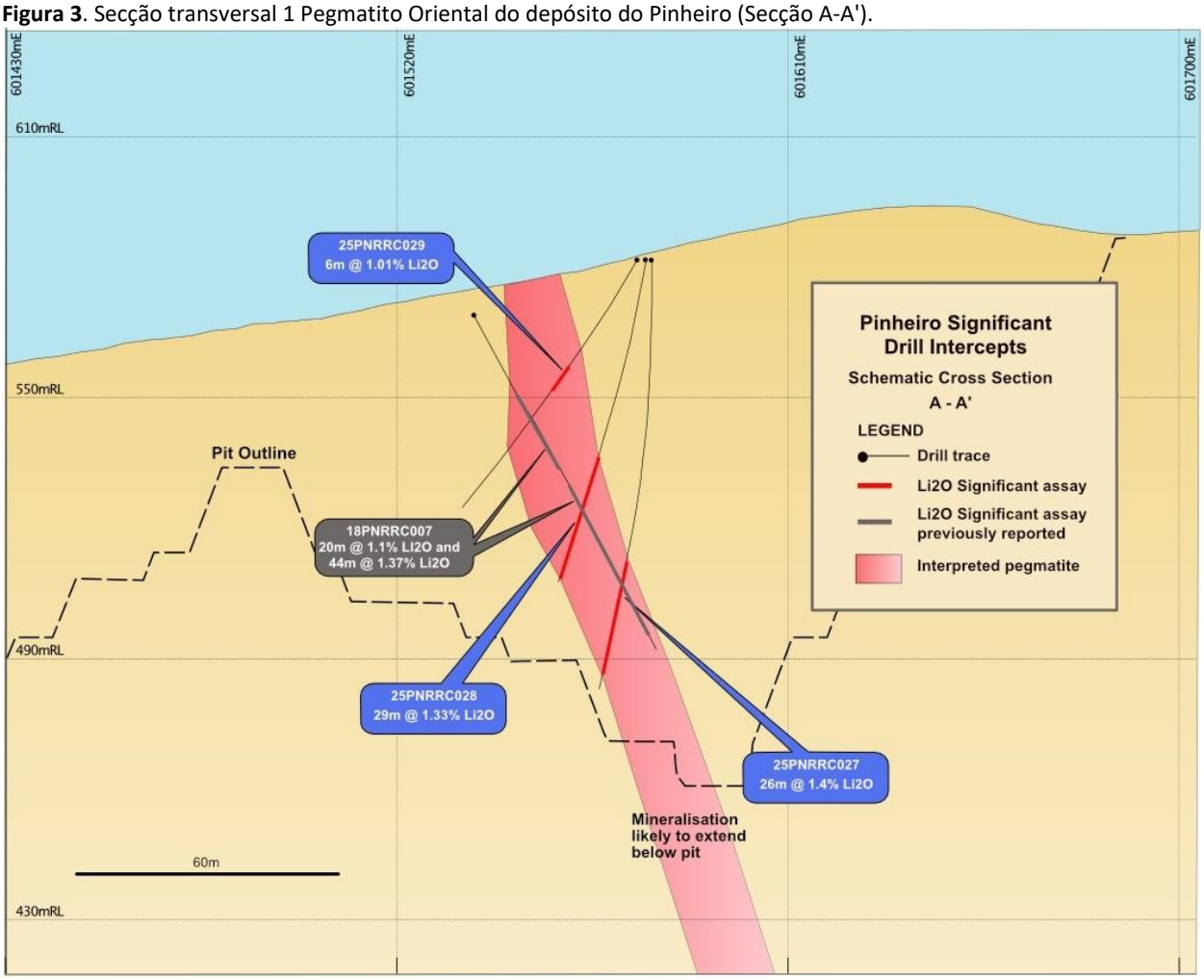
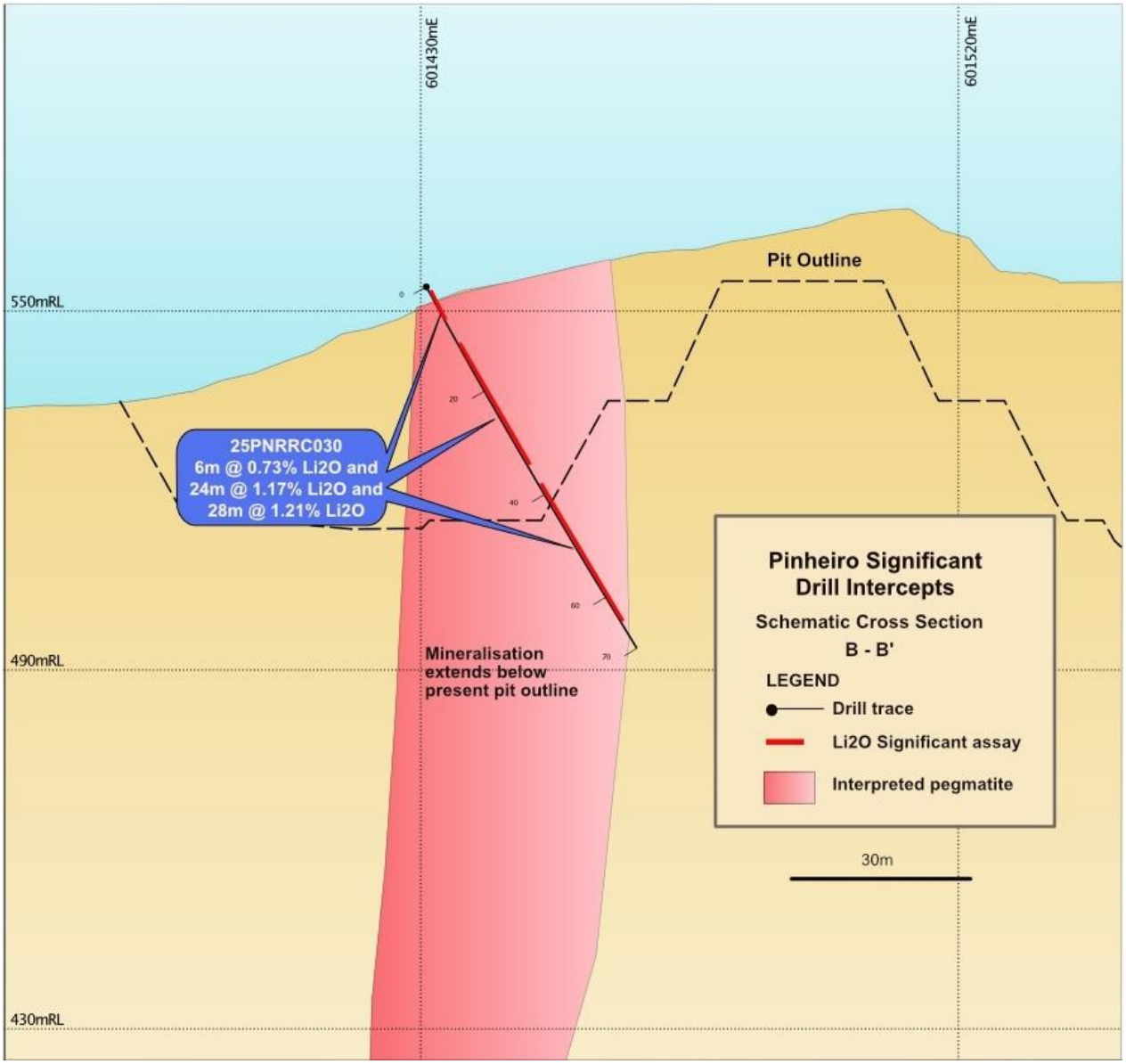


Figura 4. Secção transversal 2 do Pegmatito Ocidental do depósito do Pinheiro (Secção B-B').



Reservatório

No Reservatório, a perfuração da Fase 2 concentrou-se nas partes mais profundas do depósito, com furos de sondagem (RC) no sector central do pegmatito, intersectando pegmatito fresco e fortemente mineralizado. As intersecções mineralizadas significativas no **Reservatório** incluem:

- 20m @ 1,06% Li2O de 127m, incluindo 13m @ 1,27% $_{Li2O}$, no furo 25RESRC046
- 33m @ 0,84% Li2O de 132m, incluindo 11m @ 1,08% Li2O e 7m @ 1,01% $_{Li2O}$, no furo 25RESRC047
- 21m @ 1,10% $_{Li2O}$ de 68m, incluindo 6m @ 1,76% $_{Li2O}$, e 9m @ 1,02% $_{Li2O}$ de 93m no furo 25RESRC053
- 23,1m @ 1,28% Li2O de 99m incluindo 5m @ 1,92% Li2O no furo 25RESRC054

Os furos de sondagem nos limites ocidentais do pegmatito atravessaram um sector intemperizado relacionado com uma falha local e não cortaram a parede do pé (ensaio de cauda de diamante em curso).

As operações de perfuração no **Reservatório** estão em curso (Figuras 5 e 6).

Figura 5. Localização da perfuração diamantada da Fase 2 no Reservatório com intercepções significativas dos resultados dos ensaios.

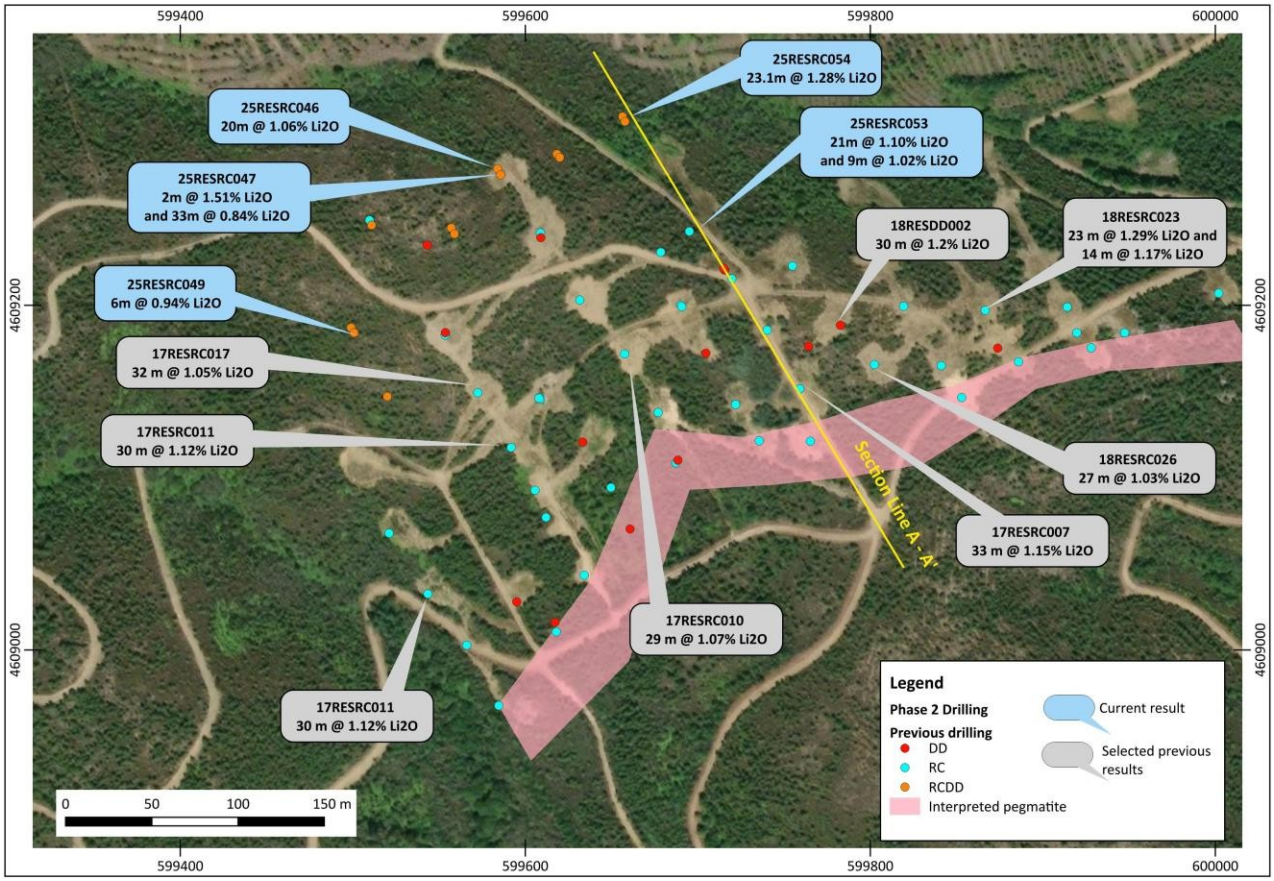
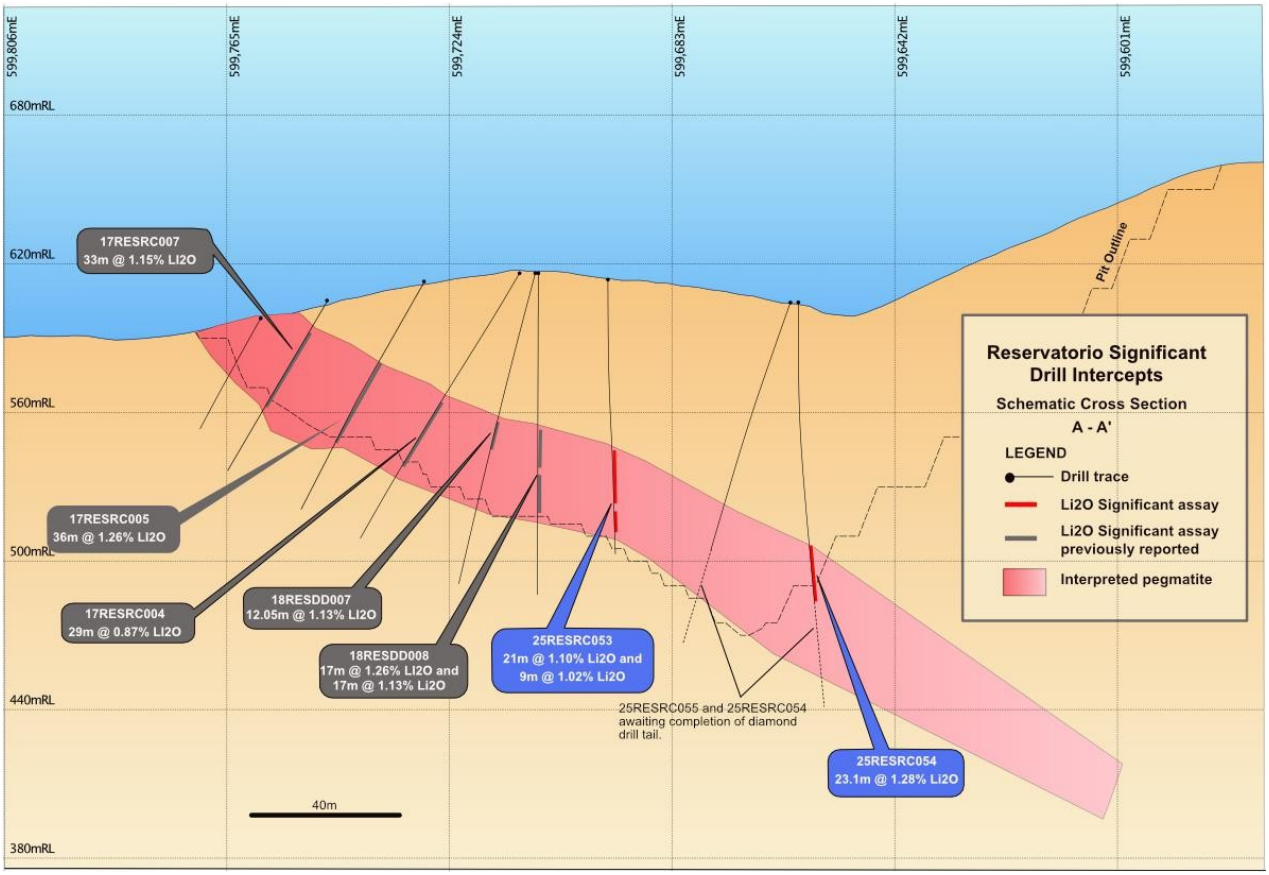


Figura 6. Secção transversal 2 do depósito do Reservatório (Secção A - A').



Grandão

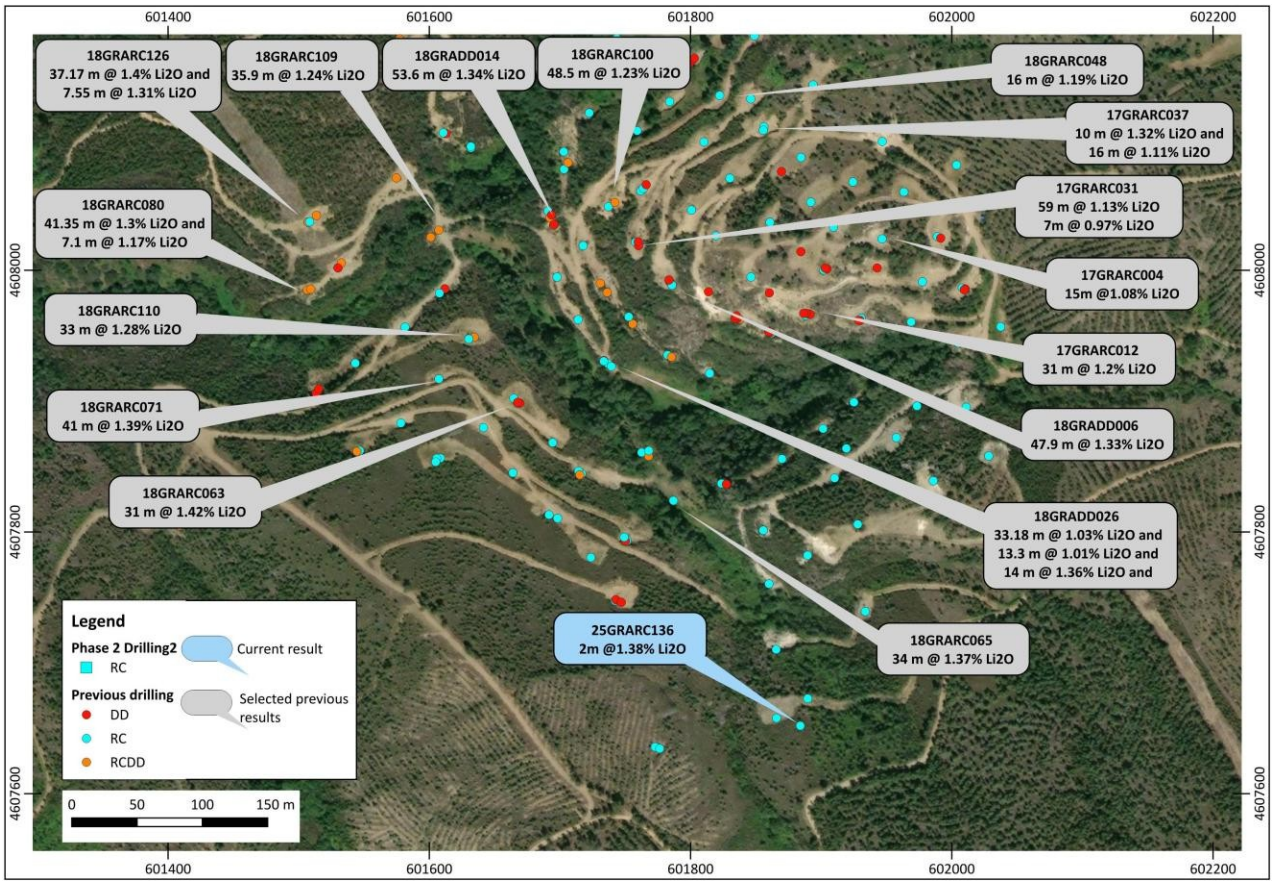
No Grandão, um total de 8 furos de sondagem foram concluídos até à data como parte da Fase 2 de perfuração, e o processo de ensaio está em curso (Figura 7). Os resultados dos ensaios recebidos até à data incluem, 9m @ 1,38% $_{Li2O}$ de 2m no furo 25GRARC136, confirmando que a mineralização continua nas extensões pouco profundas do depósito.

Próximas etapas

Como parte do trabalho em curso necessário para entregar o DFS até ao final de 2025, a equipa técnica da Savannah e os consultores estão concentrados em:

- Conclusão do atual programa de perfuração da Fase 2 com resultados de ensaios e actualizações divulgados periodicamente durante o programa.
- Atualização das estimativas de recursos do Pinheiro, Grandão e Reservatório em conformidade com o JORC.
- Utilização de dados e amostras do programa de perfuração em curso para completar o restante trabalho de ensaio metalúrgico e o trabalho geotécnico detalhado para os poços.

Figura 7. Localização da perfuração diamantada da Fase 1 no Grandão com intercepções significativas dos resultados.



Pessoa competente e informações regulamentares

As informações contidas neste anúncio relacionadas com os resultados da exploração baseiam-se em informações compiladas pelo Sr. Dale Ferguson, Diretor Técnico da Savannah Resources Limited. O Sr. Ferguson é membro do Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) e tem experiência suficiente que é relevante para o estilo de mineralização e tipo de depósito em consideração e para a atividade que está a realizar para se qualificar como Pessoa Competente, tal como definido na edição de dezembro de 2012 do "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (Código JORC) e uma Pessoa Qualificada ao abrigo das Regras AIM para Empresas. O Sr. Ferguson consente a inclusão no relatório das questões baseadas nas informações na forma e no contexto em que aparecem.

Informações regulamentares

Este anúncio contém informação privilegiada para efeitos da versão britânica do regulamento relativo ao abuso de mercado (UE n.º 596/2014), uma vez que faz parte do direito interno do Reino Unido em virtude da Lei da União Europeia (Retirada) de 2018 ("UK MAR").

Savannah - **Facilitar a transição energética da Europa.**

****FIM****

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Para mais informações, visite www.savannahresources.com ou contacte:

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Sobre Savannah

A Savannah Resources é uma empresa de desenvolvimento de recursos minerais e a única proprietária do Projeto de Lítio do Barroso (o "Projeto") no norte de Portugal, o maior recurso de lítio de espodumena para baterias descrito até à data na Europa.

Através do projeto, a Savannah ajudará Portugal a desempenhar um papel importante no fornecimento a longo prazo de matéria-prima de lítio, de origem local, para a cadeia de valor das baterias de lítio na Europa. Uma vez em funcionamento, o projeto produzirá lítio suficiente (contido em cerca de 190 000 tpa de concentrado de espodumena) para cerca de meio milhão de baterias de veículos por ano, contribuindo assim de forma significativa para o objetivo do "Critical Raw Material Act" da Comissão Europeia de um mínimo de 10% de produção endógena de lítio na Europa a partir de 2030.

A Savannah está focada no desenvolvimento e operação responsáveis do Projeto de Lítio do Barroso, de modo a minimizar o seu impacto no ambiente e a maximizar os benefícios socioeconómicos que pode trazer a todas as partes interessadas.

A empresa está cotada e é regulamentada no Alternative Investment Market (AIM) da Bolsa de Valores de Londres e é transaccionada sob o código "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.