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Savannah Resources PLC
15 September 2025

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Savannah Resources Plc
(AIM: SAV) ('Savannah', or the 'Company')

Barroso Lithium Project - JORC Resource Update

JORC Resources increased by 40% at the Barroso Lithium Project to 39Mt including 27Mt in the Measured and Indicated categories

Savannah Resources Plc, the developer of the Barroso Lithium Project (the 'Project') in Portugal, a 'Strategic Project' under the European Critical Raw Materials Act, is pleased to announce a 40% increase in the Project's overall JORC (2012) compliant Resource to over 39Mt and a corresponding 41% increase in the Project's higher quality Measured and Indicated ('M&I') Resources to nearly 27Mt. With average grade maintained at 1.05% Li_2O, the new estimate takes the Project's lithium resources past 1Mt of lithium carbonate equivalent for the first time. Furthermore, at nearly 27Mt, the new M&I Resources from which the Project's first JORC ore reserve will be created, approximately equate to the entire previous resource.

Accompanying the increased and upgraded resource is a new Exploration Target[1], which for the first time, includes targets for each of the Project's five orebodies as well as the remainder of the Project's lease areas. At 35-62Mt at 0.9%-1.2% Li_2O[2] this represents more than a 200% increase on the previous Exploration Target.

This substantial growth in resources, all drawn from within the Project's lease areas, significantly increases its strategic importance to all its stakeholders. This is both as a major contributor of lithium raw material to Europe's battery value chain, but also as a significant, long term, value creator for the local region, the Portuguese economy and Savannah's shareholders.

Highlights:

- JORC (2012) compliant Resources at the Project increased by 40% to39.1Mt at 1.05% Li_2O based on extensions to existing orebodies all located within the Project's existing lease areas.
- A larger resource offers the potential for the Project's producing life to be longer and economic and social benefits to be greater, while constraining development to the lease areas.
- A new Exploration Target[3], estimated from drilling and surface exploration data, outlines the potential for an additional 35 to 62Mt at a range from 0.9% to 1.2% Li_2O[4]. This represents more than a 200% increase from the previous Exploration Target estimate.
- Contained Li_2O resources increased by 41% to 411,900 tonnes due to a slight increase in average grade. The new JORC Resource takes contained Li_2O mineralisation over the 1Mt lithium carbonate equivalent level for the first time (1.019Mt).
- Measured and Indicated resources increased by 42% to 26.6Mt at 1.05% Li_2O, representing 68% of the total new resource and equating to 95% of the total May 2024 JORC Resource.
- Virtually all the 2023 Scoping Study mining inventory (20.5Mt) was converted into Measured and Indicated Resources, thus reinforcing the quality of the economic study work done to date.
- All deposits remain open both along strike and down dip, offering further upside potential.
- The new resource estimate will form the basis for the Project's maiden JORC Reserve estimate, which will underpin the Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS'), paving the way for the Project to advance to production as Europe's largest spodumene lithium deposit.

Savannah's Chief Technical Officer, Dale Ferguson said, "The primary goal of the recent resource-focused drilling, which we completed in July, was to upgrade the existing resources at Pinheiro, Reservatório and Grandão in preparation for the Project's maiden reserve estimate for the DFS. However, the drilling also confirmed several orebody extensions and consistently returned impressive assays. Hence, it became clear that we would be able to report a substantial increase in tonnage as well. It's great to be able to do that today with a 40% overall increase in tonnage, including a 188% and 140% increase at Reservatório and Pinheiro respectively, and a 42% increase in Measured and Indicated resources.

"Importantly the updated resource also confirms the grade consistency of the mineralisation, with the Project retaining its overall 1.05% Li_2O average grade. The updated resource also continues to confirm past exploration targets. Hence this gives us confidence in our ability to convert the substantially increased Exploration Target, which we have also announced today, into more resources over time."

Savannah's Chief Executive Officer, Emanuel Proença, added, "My thanks go to the exploration & geology teams for their tireless work to complete the drilling and produce this significant increase in the Project's resources and exploration targets. It's very exciting to witness this next step in the Project's evolution and to get further insight into the potential the Project's leases have to offer in terms of additional lithium prospectivity.

"The expansion of the resource close to 40Mt gives good visibility through to a longer producing life than was envisaged in the 2023 Scoping Study. This has clear benefits for all stakeholders as the potential now exists for the Project to make a greater contribution in terms of lithium production, value and job creation, tax and royalty payments, and numerous other socio-economic benefits over a longer period. Furthermore, when the resources are considered alongside the much increased Exploration Target we have also announced, it is possible to envisage that the Project could pass the milestone of 100Mt of resources at some point in the future - benefiting our growing team, our partners, our region, Portugal and Europe, and leaving countless barrels of oil in the ground."

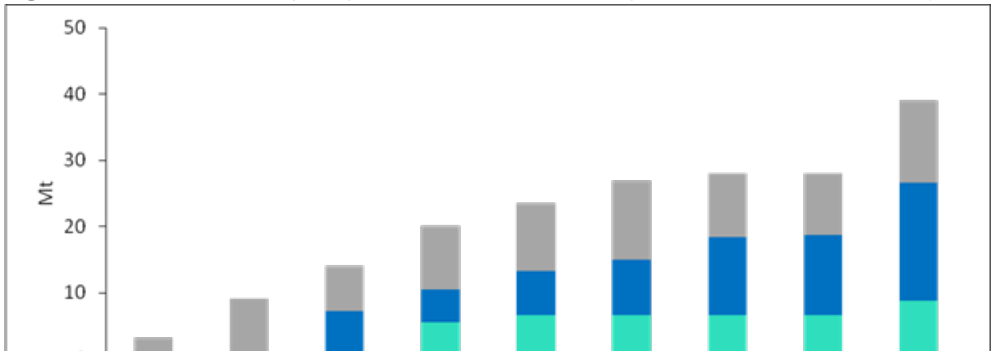
[1,2,3,4]Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.

Table 1. Summary of Updated Mineral Resource Estimation Summary

Deposit	Resource Class	Tonnes Mt	Li_2O %	Fe_2O_3 %	Li_2O Tonnes
All Deposits	Measured	8.7	1.06	0.7	93,100
	Indicated	17.9	1.05	0.8	187,700
	Inferred	12.4	1.06	0.7	131,100
	Total	**39.1**	**1.05**	**0.8**	**411,900**

Rounding discrepancies may occur

Figure 1. Growth of JORC (2012) compliant resource tonnage at the Barroso Lithium Project since 2017



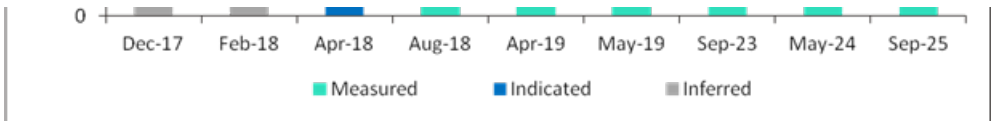
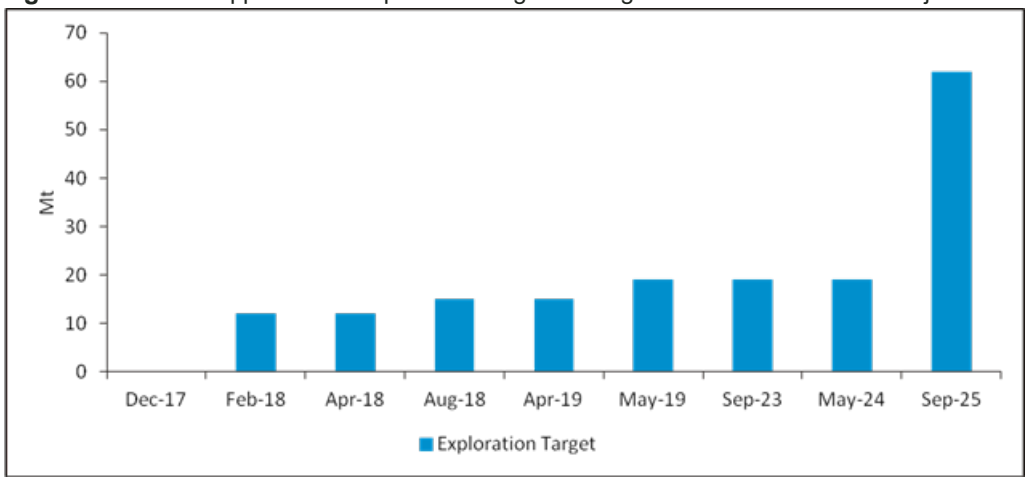


Table 2. Exploration Target[5] Summary

Deposit	Tonnage Range (Mt)		Li_2O
	Lower	Upper	%
Reservatório	5.0	7.0	0.9-1.2%
Grandão	4.0	8.0	1.0-1.2%
Pinheiro	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.3%
Aldeia Block A	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.3%
NOA	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.2%
Regional (refer to Table 5)	20.0	35.0	0.9-1.2%
Total Exploration Target	**35.0**	**62.0**	**0.9-1.2%**

[5]*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

Figure 2. Growth in Upper limit of Exploration Target[6] tonnage at the Barroso Lithium Project since 2017



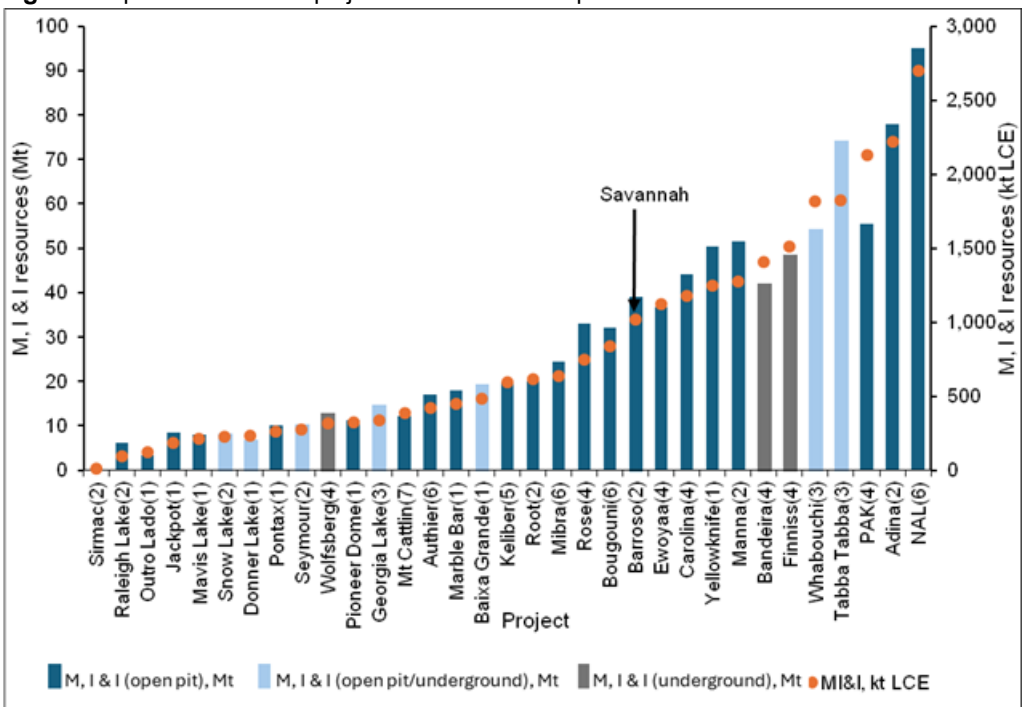
Industry comparison

Following this significant upgrade to its JORC Resource base, the Barroso Lithium Project retains its position as the largest spodumene lithium resource in Europe. Furthermore, it now compares even more favorably to a wide group of spodumene peer projects from around the world, which are at various stages along the development curve, including some in construction and production.

With all its orebodies remaining open, and numerous prospects on the leases still to be drilled to JORC Resource standards, significant opportunities remain to further increase the Project's resource over time. This would then present a great opportunity to extend the life of the operation, amplify the socio-economic benefits the Project can bring to the region, and increase the positive impact it can have in building Portugal's new lithium industry well into the future.

[6]*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

Figure 3. Spodumene lithium projects with resources up to 100Mt



Key: Project status - (1) Resource bearing; (2) Post Scoping Study/Prelim Economic Assessment; (3) Post Pre-Feasibility Study; (4) Post Feasibility Study; (5) In construction; (6) In production; (7) Care & Maintenance

Source: External companies' websites and reports

Further Information

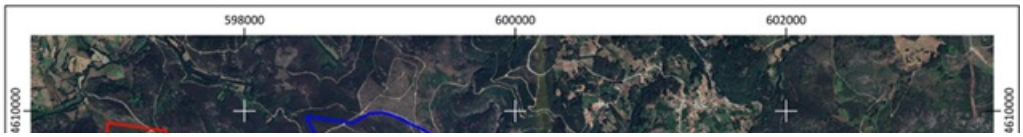
Mineral Resource Estimates for the Grandão, Reservatório, Pinheiro and NOA lithium deposits have been prepared by Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd, an external and independent mining consultancy. The deposits form part of Savannah's Barroso Lithium Project, located in northern Portugal and are highlighted in **Figure 4**. The Mineral Resource Estimates for the deposits at the Project have been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition and are summarised in **Tables 3 and 4 and Appendix 1**. In addition, an updated exploration target[7] for the existing resources and other identified pegmatites within the C-100 licence, adjacent C-100 licence extension application[8] area and Aldeia licence[9] **(Figure 5)** was also estimated in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition and are summarised in **Tables 5-9.**

[7] *Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

[8] *Part of the Reservatório deposit is situated within a 250m extension zone of the C-100 licence, which is under application. 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 the C-100 mining concession in specific areas where a resource has been defined and the requirement for the expansion can be justified.*

[9] *Savannah has the right to purchase the adjacent Aldeia Mining Lease ("Aldeia") and continues to evaluate this potential acquisition. Further details of the proposed transaction can be found in note 19 to the accounts in the 2024 Annual Report.*

Figure 4. Barroso Lithium Project summary map showing deposits and drill hole locations



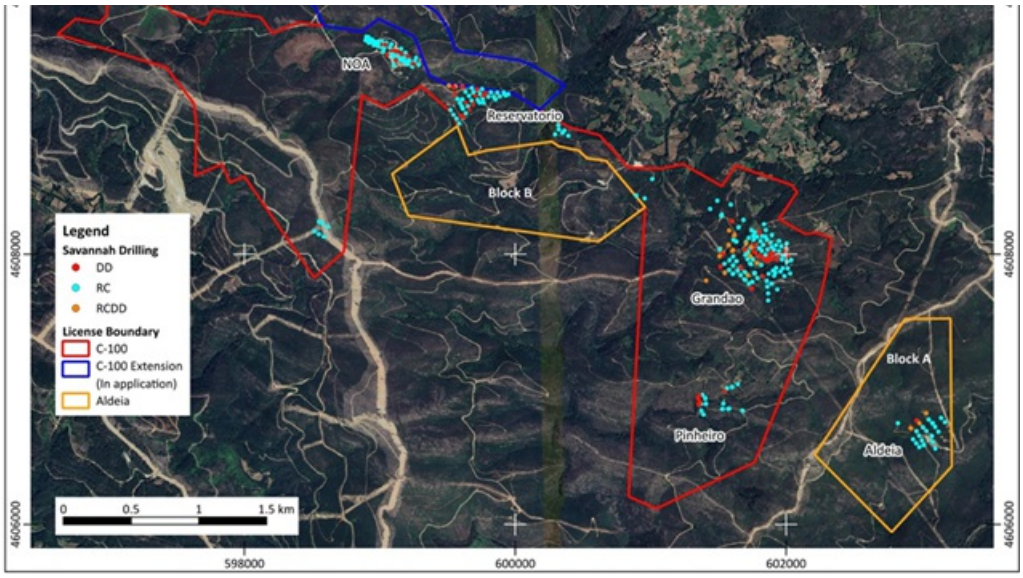


Table 3. Detailed Breakdown of Updated Mineral Resource Estimation Summary

Deposit	Resource Classification	Tonnes Mt	Li_2O %	Fe_2O_3 %	Li_2O Tonnes
Grandão	Measured	8.7	1.06	0.7	93,100
	Indicated	5.0	1.03	0.8	51,100
	Inferred	4.4	1.06	0.8	46,400
	Total	**18.1**	**1.05**	**0.7**	**190,600**
Reservatório (Within C-100 Licence)	Measured				
	Indicated	5.3	0.98	0.9	52,000
	Inferred	0.8	1.10	0.9	9,200
	Total	**6.2**	**0.99**	**0.9**	**61,100**
Reservatório (Under Application)	Measured				
	Indicated	2.8	1.02	0.9	28,600
	Inferred	3.2	0.89	0.8	28,100
	Total	**6.0**	**0.95**	**0.9**	**56,700**
Reservatório (Within C-100 Licence & Under Application)	Measured				
	Indicated	8.1	1.00	0.9	81,200
	Inferred	4.0	0.90	0.9	36,100
	Total	**12.1**	**0.97**	**0.9**	**117,300**
Pinheiro	Measured				
	Indicated	2.6	1.11	0.7	28,500
	Inferred	2.2	1.08	0.7	23,300
	Total	**4.8**	**1.09**	**0.7**	**51,800**
NOA	Measured				
	Indicated	0.6	1.03	0.8	6,300
	Inferred	0.1	0.95	0.5	400
	Total	**0.7**	**1.03**	**0.8**	**6,700**
Aldeia (Under option)	Measured				
	Indicated	1.6	1.31	0.5	21,300
	Inferred	1.8	1.29	0.4	23,700
	Total	**3.5**	**1.30**	**0.4**	**45,000**
All Deposits (Excluding in Under Application area)	Measured	8.7	1.06	0.7	93,100
	Indicated	15.1	1.05	0.8	159,100
	Inferred	9.2	1.11	0.7	102,900
	Total	**33.2**	**1.07**	**0.7**	**355,200**
All Deposits	Measured	8.7	1.06	0.7	93,100

(Including Under Application)	Indicated	17.9	1.05	0.8	187,700
	Inferred	12.4	1.06	0.7	131,100
	Total	**39.1**	**1.05**	**0.8**	**411,900**

*Rounding discrepancies may occur

The September 2025 Mineral Resource estimate compared to the previous Mineral Resource estimate for the Project is shown in **Table 4.**

Table 4. September 2025 Mineral Resource Comparison (Grand Total) to Previous Estimate

Deposit	Resource Class	Tonnes Mt	Li_2O %	Li_2O Tonnes
All Deposits	Measured	+33%	-3%	+30%
	Indicated	+47%	+4%	+54%
	Inferred	+33%	-1%	+32%
	Total	**+40%**	**+1%**	**+41%**

Figure 5. Location Map Highlighting Prospect Locations of Exploration Targets

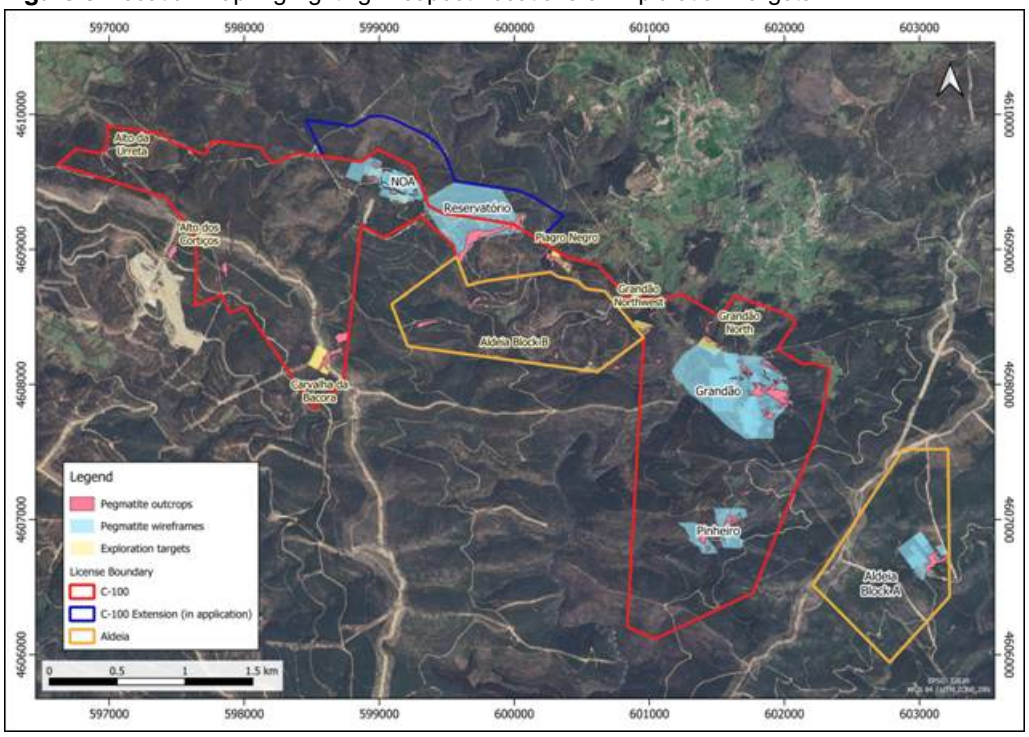


Table 5. Barroso Lithium Project Regional Exploration Target[10] by Prospect

Prospect	Tonnage Range (Mt)		Li_2O
	Lower	Upper	%
Altos da Urreta	2.0	3.0	0.7-1.0%
Altos dos Corticos	3.0	6.0	0.9-1.2%
Carvalha da Bacora	3.0	6.0	0.9-1.2%
Aldeia Block B	7.0	10.0	0.9-1.2%
Piagro Negro	1.0	2.0	0.7-1.0%
Grandão Northwest	1.0	2.0	0.7-1.1%
Grandão North	1.0	2.0	0.8-1.1%
Aldeia Block C	2.0	4.0	1.1-1.5%
Total Exploration Target	**20.0**	**35.0**	**0.9-1.2%**

The September 2025 Exploration Target compared to the previous Exploration Target[11] for the Project is shown in **Table 6.**

Table 6. September 2025 Exploration Target[12] Comparison to Previous Exploration Target

Deposit	Tonnage Range (Mt)	
	Lower	Upper
Reservatório	0%	0%
Grandão	0%	0%
Aldeia	0%	0%
Pinheiro	+2Mt	+4Mt
NOA	+2Mt	+4Mt
Regional	+20Mt	+35Mt
Total Exploration Target	**218%**	**226%**

Orebody Descriptions

Grandão

At the Grandão deposit, the largest orebody at the Project, the upper part of the deposit occurs within a broad, flat-lying pegmatite body with a typical thickness of 20 to 40m. A lower zone of the deposit comprises numerous steep dipping dykes which are 10 to 20m in true width **(Figures 6-7)**. Small parallel lenses of spodumene pegmatite have also been interpreted. All orebodies remain open both along strike and down dip.

[10,11,12]*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

Figure 6. Grandão Resource Model (Main Domains) Coloured by Li_2O Content (looking Northeast)

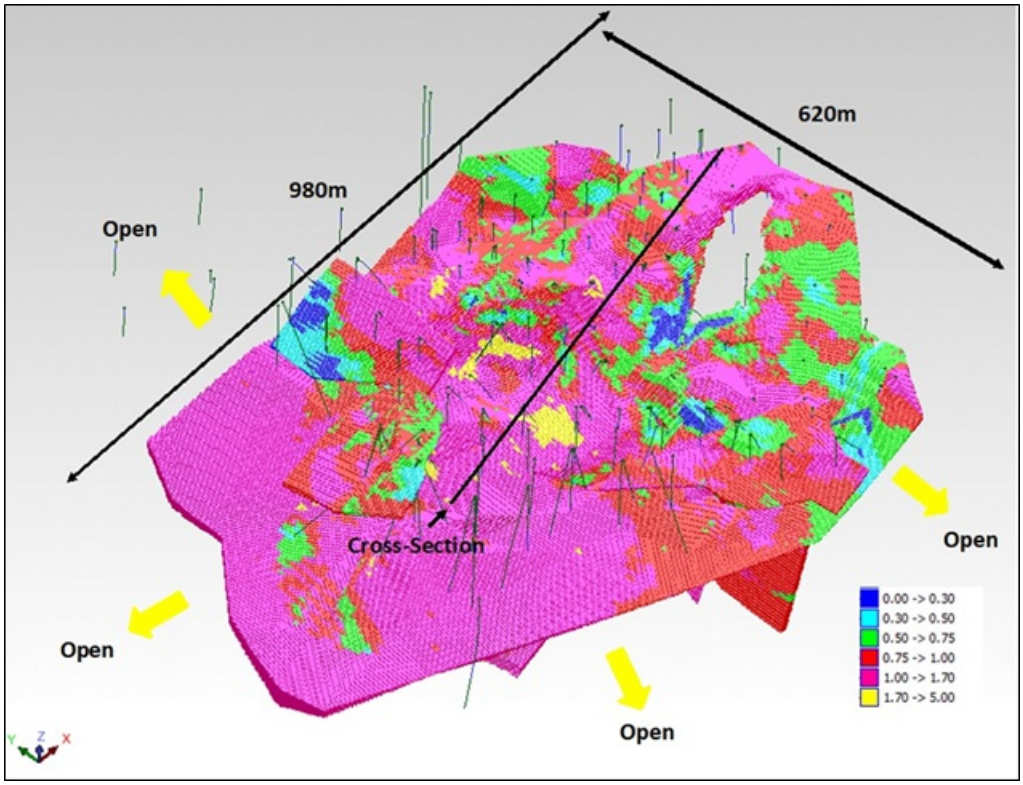
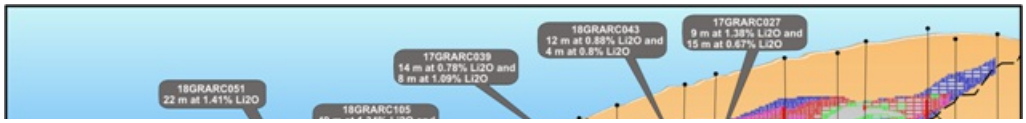
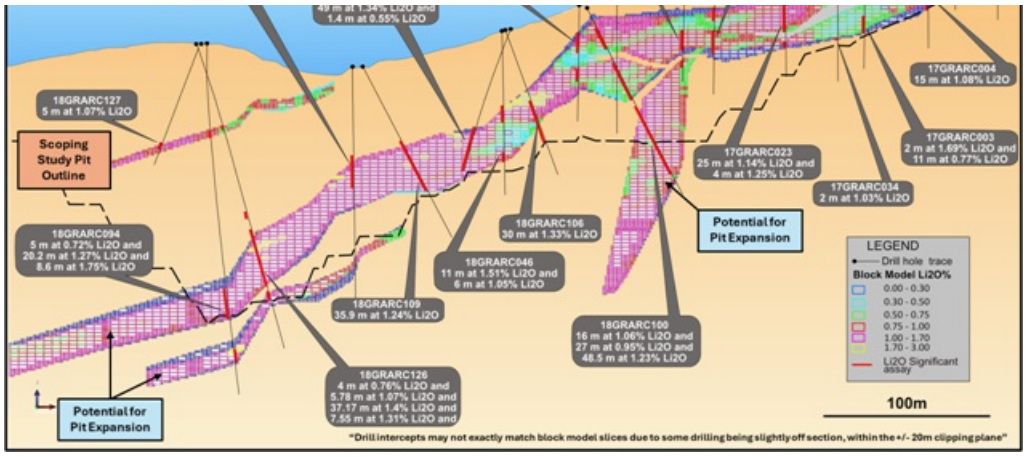


Figure 7. Grandão Cross Section (looking North)





Reservatório

At the Reservatório deposit, mineralisation is largely hosted within a single, tabular pegmatite with several minor parallel lenses. It strikes broadly NE-SW and dips to the NW at 15° to 30° and varies in thickness from 20m to 50m. The deposit outcrops over a strike length of approximately 550m and remains open, particularly at depth **(Figures 8-9).**

Figure 8. Reservatório Resource Model (Main Domains) Coloured by Li_2O Content (looking Southeast)

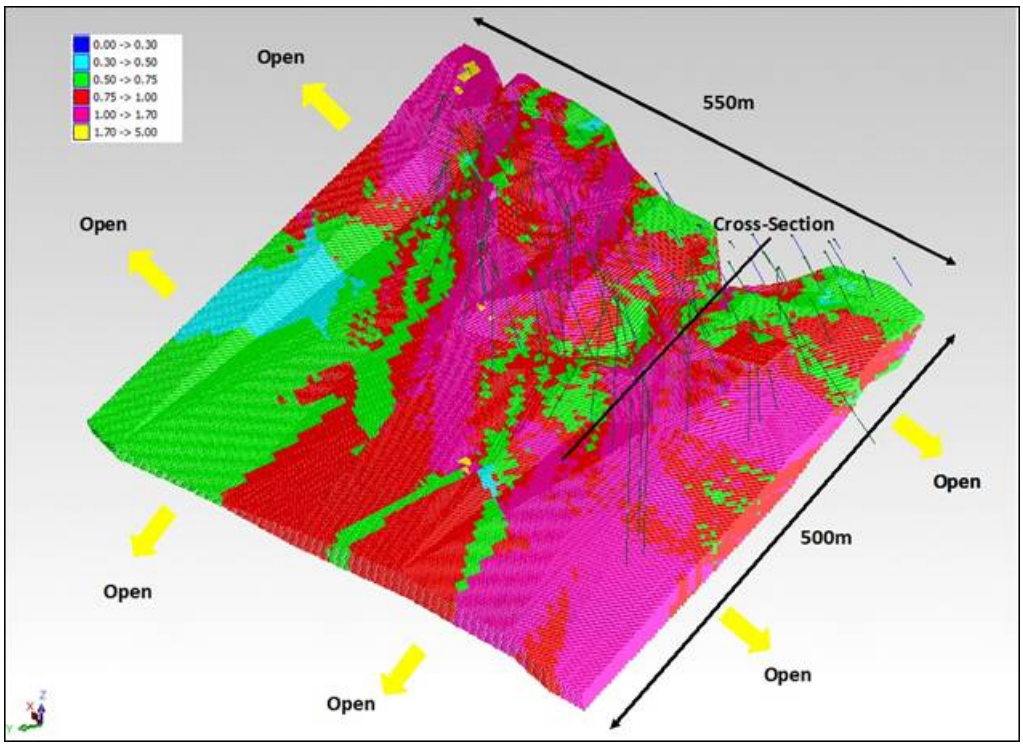
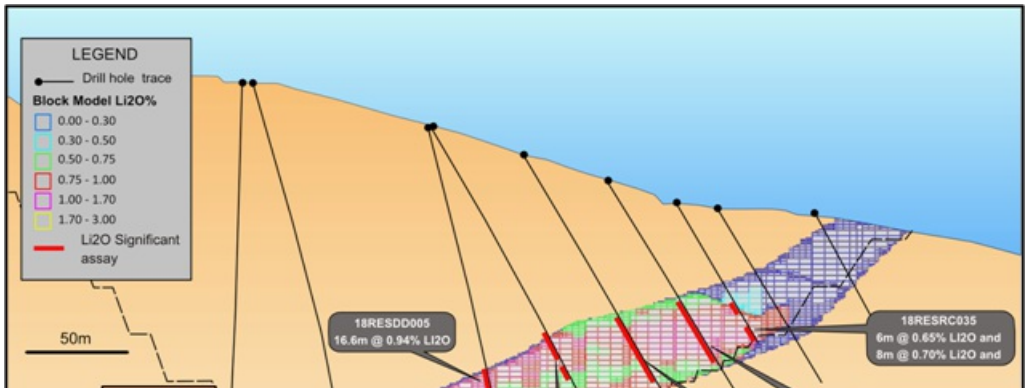
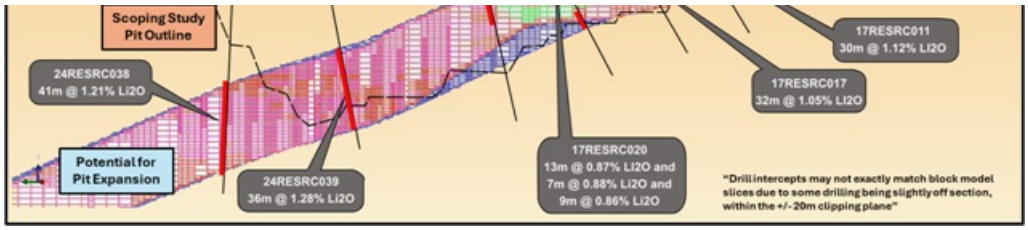


Figure 9. Reservatório Cross Section (looking Northeast)





Pinheiro

At the Pinheiro deposit, mineralisation is hosted in three steep dipping, north trending tabular pegmatite pods 20 to 30m in true width. The deposit outcrops over a strike length of approximately 240m and remains open along strike and at depth **(Figures 10-11).**

Figure 10. Pinheiro Resource Model (Main Domain) Coloured by Li_2O Content (looking Southeast)

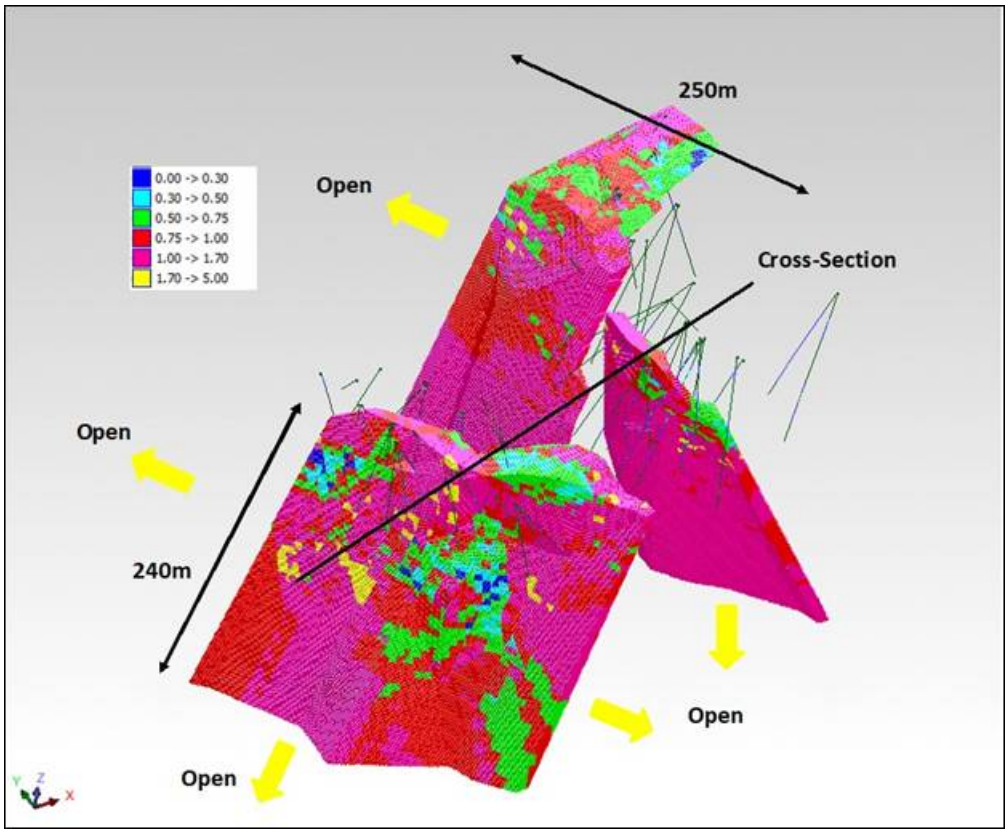
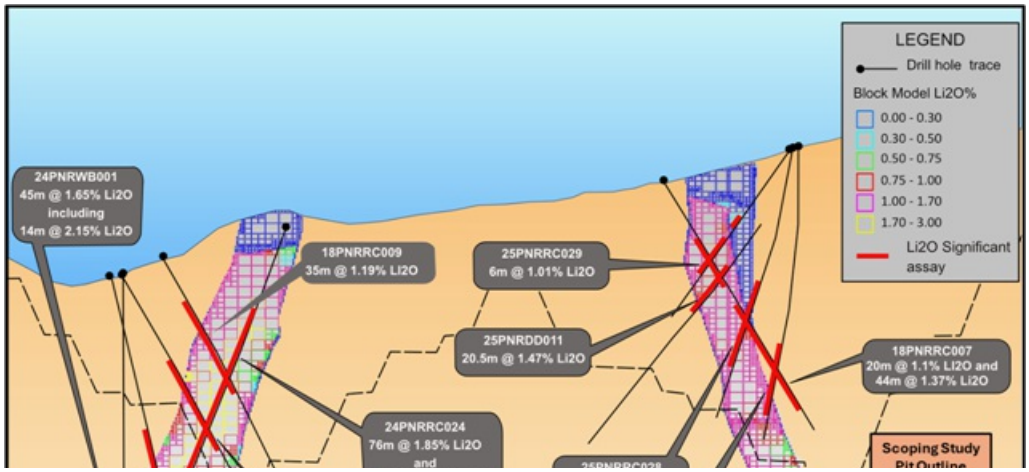
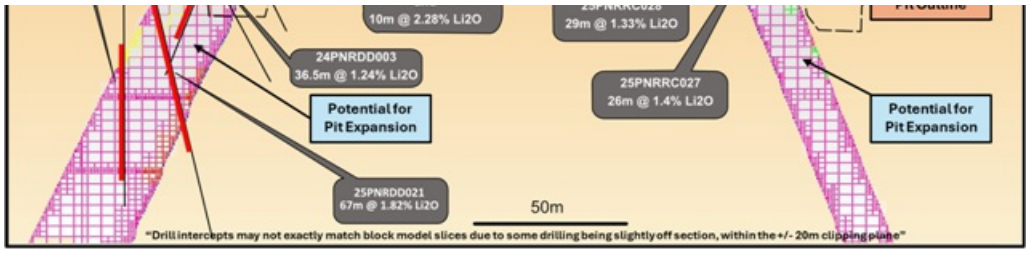


Figure 11. Pinheiro Cross Section (looking Northeast)





NOA

At the NOA deposit, the host pegmatite is a steep dipping, northwest trending body which is 5-10m in true width. It has been mapped in outcrop over much of the interpreted 440m strike length of the Mineral Resource **(Figures 12-13).**

Figure 12. NOA Resource Model (Main Domains) Coloured by Li_2O Content (looking Southwest)

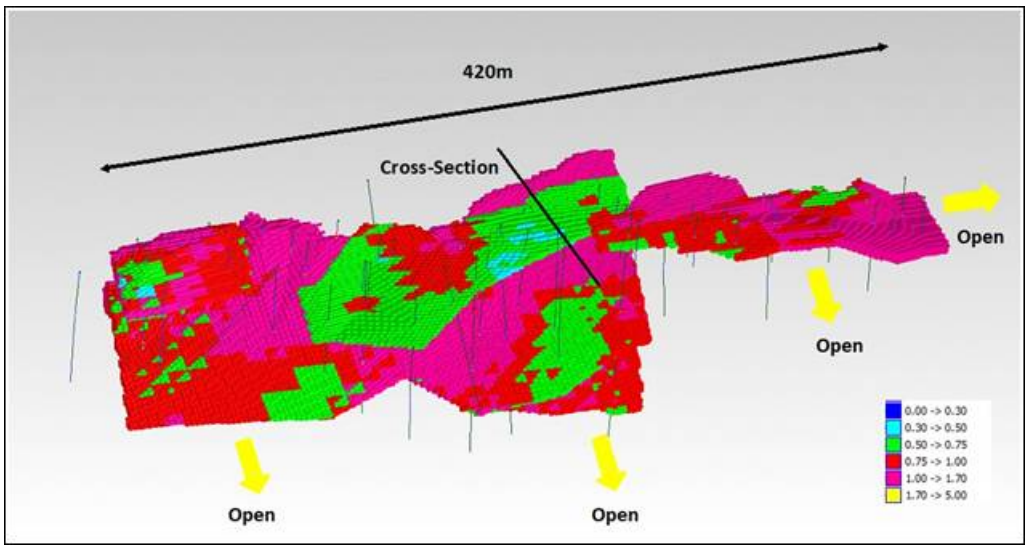
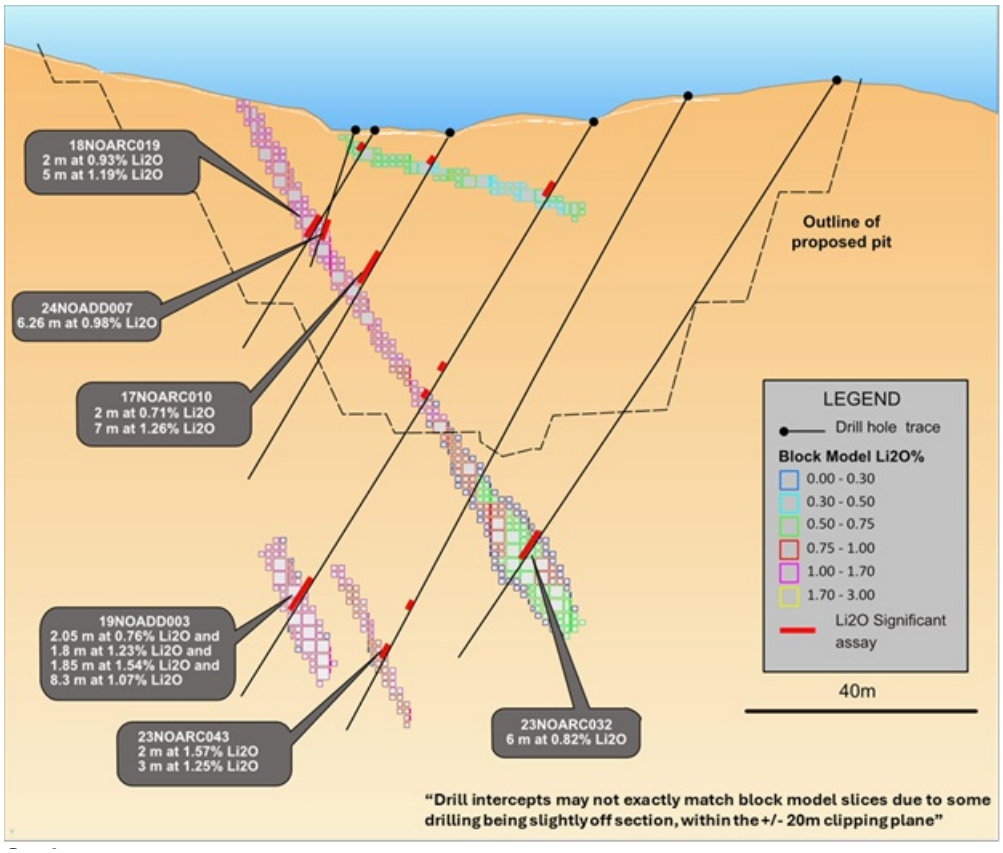


Figure 13. NOA Cross Section (looking West)



Geology

At the Barroso Lithium Project, lithium mineralisation occurs predominantly in the form of spodumene-bearing pegmatites which are hosted in metapelitic and mica schists and occasionally carbonate schists of upper Ordovician to lower Devonian age. Lithium is present in most pegmatite compositions and laboratory test work confirms that the lithium is almost exclusively within spodumene. Distinct lithium grade zonation occurs within the pegmatites, with weakly mineralised zones often evident at the margins of the intrusions. Minor xenoliths and inliers of schist are observed on occasions.

The weathering profiles comprises a shallow, surficial zone of weak to moderate oxidation, particularly of the schistose country rock. For each deposit, Ashmore generated a top of fresh rock surface to differentiate weathered and fresh material.

Mineral Resources have now been defined in five separate pegmatite zones - Grandão, Reservatório, Pinheiro, NOA and Aldeia.

The Grandão deposit comprises what is interpreted to be one main pegmatite intrusion and a series of minor mineralised intrusions. The upper part of the deposit occurs within a broad, flat-lying pegmatite body with a typical thickness of 20 to 40m. A lower zone of the deposit comprises numerous steep dipping dykes which are 10 to 20m in true width. Small parallel lenses of spodumene pegmatite have also been interpreted.

At the Reservatório deposit, mineralisation is largely hosted within a single, tabular pegmatite with several minor parallel lenses. It strikes broadly NE-SW and dips to the NW at 15° to 30° and varies in thickness from 20m to 50m. The deposit outcrops over a strike length of approximately 550m and remains open, particularly at depth.

At the Pinheiro deposit, mineralisation is hosted in three steep dipping, north trending tabular pegmatite pods 20 to 30m in true width. The deposit outcrops over a strike length of approximately 240m and remains open along strike and at depth.

At the NOA deposit, the host pegmatite is a steep dipping, northwest trending body which is 5-10m in true width. It has been mapped in outcrop over much of the interpreted 440m strike length of the Mineral Resource. The weathering profile comprises a shallow, surficial zone of weak to moderate oxidation, particularly of the schistose country rock.

Drilling

The Grandão deposit is defined by a total of 110 reverse circulation ("RC") holes, 32 reverse circulation holes with diamond tails ("RCD"), 32 diamond ("DD") holes and a percussion hole. The holes were drilled on approximate spacings of 20m to 40m on 40m to 50m spaced cross sections.

The Reservatório deposit is defined by a total of 72 RC holes, 19 RCD and 16 DD holes. The holes were drilled on approximate spacings of 20m to 40m on 40m spaced cross sections.

The Pinheiro deposit is defined by a total of 3 percussion holes, 26 RC holes, 5 RCD and 17 DD holes. Drill hole spacing is as close as 20m by 10m; but is predominantly 20m by 20m to 40m by 40m across the deposit.

The NOA deposit is defined by a total of 58 RC holes and 7 DD holes. The holes were drilled on an approximate hole spacing of 25m by 20m, out to 40m by 40m.

All holes were completed by Savannah since 2017.

Drill collar locations are recorded in Universal Traverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinates using differential GPS. All Savannah drilling has been down-hole surveyed using a gyroscopic tool.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

RC drilling by Savannah was carried out using a face sampling hammer (120mm). Savannah reported that drilling conditions were good, samples were generally dry and measured sample recoveries were good other than some recorded sample loss near the hole collar in some holes.

Samples were collected at 1m intervals from pegmatite zones. For the 2017 drilling, composite sampling of typically 4m was conducted in the surrounding schists. For drilling conducted since 2018, schist was only sampled for 5m each side of the pegmatites. The 1m samples were collected through a rig-mounted riffle splitter and were 4-6kg in weight.

Diamond drilling commenced in PQ diameter and reduced to HQ diameter when competent rock was intersected. Core recovery was excellent. For sampling, core was aligned then marked with a centre line. Core was cut with a saw with half-core taken for bulk metallurgical samples. The remaining half core was cut again to produce quarter core samples for analysis. Samples were to geological boundaries then typically at 1m intervals.

Sample Analysis Method

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.

QA\QC protocols were in place for the drilling programmes and included the use of blanks, standards and field duplicates. The data has confirmed the quality of the sampling and assaying for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

Estimation Methodology

For the Mineral Resource Estimates, Surpac block models were generated using block sizes approximately a quarter to a half the predominant drill hole spacing, with sub-blocking. The block sizes selected for each deposit were guided by Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA").

Interpretation of the pegmatite dykes was completed using detailed geological logging and Fe geochemistry. Wireframes of the pegmatites were prepared and within those the sample data was extracted and analysed. A clear break in the grade distribution occurs at 0.5% Li_2O and this grade threshold was used to prepare the internal grade domains for estimation.

Sample data was composited into 1m intervals. The pegmatites at the deposit were estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation. Up to three passes were used in the grade interpolation with first pass ranges ranging between 40 and 60m. A minimum of 6 to 8 samples and a maximum of 12 to 16 samples were used to estimate each block model. No extreme high grades were present in the Li_2O and Fe data, and the CV of less than 1 for all elements suggested that high grade cuts were not required. However, a small number of outliers of tantalum ('Ta') were present across the deposits and high-grade cuts of 60 to 100ppm were applied to Ta values.

Iron contamination via abrasion of RC drilling equipment and/or sample preparation equipment is a recognized problem when evaluating lithium deposits. To test the potential for iron contamination at the Project, Savannah carried out a preliminary programme of check assays and a series of comparisons were undertaken on samples from the Grandão deposit.

It was concluded from the Grandão study that a significant proportion of the iron being reported in the drilling assay data was introduced as contamination during the sample preparation process. It was determined that the amount of contamination was proportional to the lithium content of the samples. A regression formula was calculated using all samples, with the derived regression formula being:

$$Fe\_contamination = (0.1734 * Li_2O \text{ grade}) + 0.2308.$$

The amount of Fe contamination was determined using the derived regression formula. A new field

The amount of Fe contamination was determined using the derived regression formula. A new field "Fe_factored" was inserted into the drill hole database, and the original Fe value minus the calculated contamination was stored in that field. This allowed a "Fe_factored" value to be extracted from the database and used for grade estimation in the Mineral Resource.

Bulk density values applied to the estimates were based on a substantial number of drill core samples across the breadth of the Project. Values applied to the estimates varied between 2.2t/m^3 to 2.7t/m^3 and were assigned based on geology, weathering and mineralisation.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource Estimate was classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

Mineral Resource classification was considered on the basis of drill hole spacing, continuity of mineralisation and data quality. Accurate drill hole collar and topographic surveys have been obtained for the deposits, so the spatial location of data and topography has a high level of confidence. The quality of the drilling and assaying has been confirmed through independent verification of procedures and through a satisfactory QAQC protocol.

The Grandão main (upper) pegmatite defined by 20m to 40m spaced drill holes and showing excellent continuity of pegmatite and lithium distribution has been classified as Measured Mineral Resource. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced drilling of less than 50m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The lower portion of the deposit remains undrilled. The pegmatite interpretations have been extended up to 300m past drill hole intersections. The portion which has been extrapolated up to 120m past drill holes has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The deeper portion remains unclassified.

For Reservatório, the Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The lower portion of the deposit remains undrilled. The pegmatite interpretations have been extended up to 300m past drill hole intersections. The portion which has been extrapolated up to 120m past drill holes has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The deeper portion remains unclassified.

For Pinheiro, the Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within fresh material, in areas of close spaced drilling of less than 40m by 40m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The lower portion of the deposit remains undrilled. The pegmatite interpretations have been extended up to 200m past drill hole intersections. The portion which has been extrapolated up to 80m past drill holes has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The deeper portion remains unclassified.

The portion of the NOA pegmatite defined by 20m to 40m spaced drill holes and showing good continuity of pegmatite and Li_2O distribution has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The Indicated portion was extended for the full length of the pegmatite which had been exposed and mapped in the pit and was extrapolated up to 20m past drill hole intersections. Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to those areas of the NOA deposit defined by a drill hole spacing of greater than 40m.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow nature of the Project's pegmatites suggests good potential for open pit mining if sufficient resources can be delineated to consider a mining operation. The Statement of Mineral Resources have been constrained by the mineralisation solids, reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O. Previous Whittle optimisations demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction utilising open pit mining methods.

Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work has been conducted on the Project's pegmatites, including composite samples derived from the Grandão, Reservatório, Pinheiro, NOA and Aldeia weathered and fresh material types. Sedgman MinSol Pty Ltd ("MinSol") assisted with determining an efficient and environmentally conscious

process flowsheet for the production of a high quality spodumene concentrate grading >5.5% Li_2O, whilst achieving the following key environmental and social criteria:

- Use of REACH (European Chemical Regulation) registered chemicals;
- Use of chemicals classified with low environmental toxicity;
- No use of strong acids or bases and operating at near neutral pH; and
- Dry stacked tails to minimise ground water disturbance.

The work indicated that the Project's material can contribute to the Project's plant feed to produce a minimum 5.5% Li_2O concentrate at approximately 73% recovery.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resource Estimate. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during any future mining evaluation of the Project.

These Mineral Resources will be utilised in the Project's Definitive Feasibility Study to estimate Ore Reserves.

Exploration Targets

In addition to the Mineral Resource estimates, Ashmore completed Exploration Targets for the Project.

The potential quantity and grade of the Project's Lithium Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

The Exploration Target is based on the results of exploration activities undertaken to date and references an extensive dataset of drilling, geological mapping and surface sampling information. The drilling and surface sampling data forms the basis for grade ranges; and tonnage factors were based on wireframes generated from drilling data, as well as mapped pegmatites, surface sampling grade within mapped pegmatites and historically mined areas. Savannah plans on conducting further drilling and sampling at the Project after the completion of the ongoing DFS.

The Exploration Target by Ashmore for the Project is tabulated in **Table 7** and the regional portion of the Exploration Target subdivided by prospect is shown in **Table 8.**

Table 7. Exploration Target[13] Summary

Deposit	Tonnage Range (Mt)		Li_2O
	Lower	Upper	%
Reservatório	5.0	7.0	0.9-1.2%
Grandão	4.0	8.0	1.0-1.2%
Pinheiro	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.3%
Aldeia Block A	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.3%
NOA	2.0	4.0	1.0-1.2%
Regional (refer to Table 8)	20.0	35.0	0.9-1.2%
Total Exploration Target	**35.0**	**62.0**	**0.9-1.2%**

Table 8. Barroso Lithium Project Regional Exploration Target[14] by Prospect

Prospect	Tonnage Range (Mt)		Li_2O
	Lower	Upper	%
Altos da Urreta	2.0	3.0	0.7-1.0%
Altos dos Corticos	3.0	6.0	0.9-1.2%
Carvalha da Bacora	3.0	6.0	0.9-1.2%
Aldeia Block B	7.0	10.0	0.9-1.2%

Piagro Negro	1.0	2.0	0.7-1.0%
Grandão Northwest	1.0	2.0	0.7-1.1%
Grandão North	1.0	2.0	0.8-1.1%
Aldeia Block C	2.0	4.0	1.1-1.5%
Total Exploration Target	**20.0**	**35.0**	**0.9-1.2%**

The September 2025 Exploration Target compared to the previous Exploration Target for the Project is shown in **Table 9.**

[13,14]*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

Table 9. September 2025 Exploration Target[15] Comparison to Previous Exploration Target

Deposit	Tonnage Range (Mt)	
	Lower	**Upper**
Reservatório	0%	0%
Grandão	0%	0%
Aldeia	0%	0%
Pinheiro	+2Mt	+4Mt
NOA	+2Mt	+4Mt
Regional	+20Mt	+35Mt
Total Exploration Target	**218%**	**226%**

Next Steps

Following the successful upgrade and expansion of the Project's resource, subsequent relevant work streams are expected to include:

- Additional resource drilling primarily focused on extension of the Pinheiro deposits
- Resource optimisations and pit designs which will form the basis of the DFS
- Further mapping, rock chipping and drilling to further refine exploration targets and potential conversion into resources.

Background on the JORC Code

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code') is a professional code of practice that sets minimum standards for Public Reporting of minerals Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The JORC Code provides a mandatory system for the classification of minerals Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves according to the levels of confidence in geological knowledge and technical and economic considerations in Public Reports.

Public Reports prepared in accordance with the JORC Code are reports prepared for the purpose of informing investors or potential investors and their advisors.

The JORC Code was first published in 1989, with the most recent revision being published late in 2012.

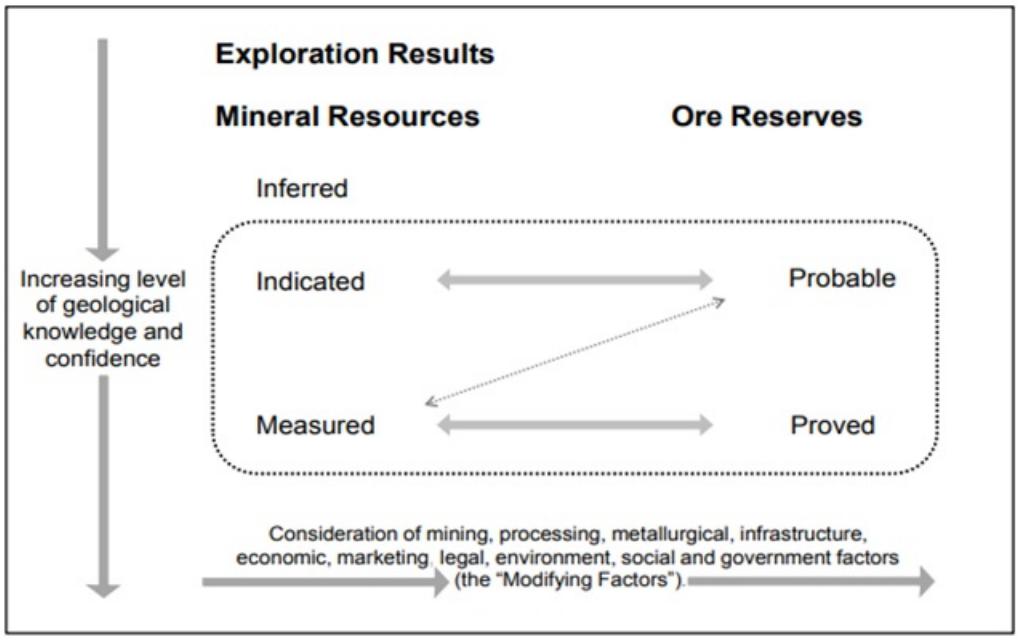
[15]*Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration work to estimate a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in defining a mineral resource.*

JORC Code Definitions

Category	Definition
Exploration Target	A statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource.
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.
Inferred Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
Indicated Mineral Resource	That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured. Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Ore Reserve.
Measured Mineral Resource	that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.
Ore Reserve	Is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a

	clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported.

Figure 8. The JORC Classification Framework



Source: JORC Code

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). 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.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets for the Grandão, Reservatório, Pinheiro and NOA deposits, as well as theBarroso Lithium Project Exploration Target is based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle is an employee of Ashmore Advisory Pty Ltd and independent consultant to Savannah Resources Plc. Mr Searle has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets for the Aldeia deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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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For further information please visit www.savannahresources.com or contact:

Savannah Resources PLC Tel: +44 20 7117 2489
Emanuel Proença, CEO

SP Angel Corporate Finance LLP (Nominated Advisor & Broker) Tel: +44 20 3470 0470
David Hignell/ Charlie Bouverat (Corporate Finance)
Grant Barker/Abigail Wayne (Sales & Broking)

Canaccord Genuity Limited (Joint Broker) Tel: +44 20 7523 8000
James Asensio / Charlie Hammond (Corporate Broking)
Ben Knott (Sales)

Media Relations
Savannah Resources: Antonio Neves Costa, Communications Manager Tel: +351 962 678 912

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 Project is the largest battery grade spodumene lithium resource outlined to date in Europe and was classified as a 'Strategic Project' by the European Commission under the Critical Raw Materials Act in March 2025.

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 1: DETAILED MINERAL RESOURCE TABLES

Reservatório September 2025 - Total Mineral Resource (Within C-100)
0.5% Li_2O Cut-off

Bench	Indicated Mineral Resource				Inferred Mineral Resource				T	
Top RL	Tonnes t	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	Tonnes t	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	Tonnes t	Li_2 %
600	29,000	0.93	23	0.9	12,000	0.81	16	1.0	41,000	0.8
590	208,000	0.92	20	0.8					208,000	0.9
580	372,000	1.02	19	0.9					372,000	1.0
570	437,000	1.01	20	0.9					437,000	1.0

560	565,000	0.93	18	0.9					565,000	0.9
550	598,000	0.93	17	1.0					598,000	0.9
540	504,000	0.95	15	1.0					504,000	0.9
530	544,000	0.98	15	1.0					544,000	0.9
520	537,000	0.99	16	0.9					537,000	0.9
510	430,000	1.01	16	0.8	200	0.81	9	1.8	430,000	1.0
500	396,000	1.02	15	0.8	10,000	0.86	9	1.5	407,000	1.0
490	320,000	0.98	16	1.0	27,000	0.95	13	0.9	347,000	0.9
480	217,000	0.98	16	1.0	66,000	0.97	19	0.9	283,000	0.9
470	122,000	1.04	18	0.9	113,000	0.97	19	1.1	236,000	1.0
460	37,000	1.00	22	0.8	150,000	1.04	17	1.0	187,000	1.0
450	9,000	0.90	27	0.8	153,000	1.12	16	0.9	162,000	1.1
440	1,000	0.93	26	0.7	136,000	1.20	14	0.8	136,000	1.2
430					100,000	1.25	13	0.8	100,000	1.2
420					53,000	1.23	13	0.8	53,000	1.2
410					14,000	1.14	15	0.8	14,000	1.1
Total	**5,326,000**	**0.98**	**17**	**0.9**	**835,000**	**1.10**	**16**	**0.9**	**6,161,000**	**0.9**

Reservatório September 2025 - Total Mineral Resource (Within C-100 & Under Application)
0.5% Li_2O Cut-off

Bench	Indicated Mineral Resource				Inferred Mineral Resource					T
Top	Tonnes	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li
RL	t	%	ppm	%	t	%	ppm	%	t	
600	29,000	0.93	23	0.9	2,000	0.83	15	1.0	30,000	0
590	208,000	0.92	20	0.8	10,000	0.81	16	1.0	219,000	0
580	394,000	1.03	19	0.9	300	1.38	15	1.2	394,000	1
570	519,000	1.04	19	0.9	13,000	1.19	13	1.6	531,000	1
560	683,000	0.97	18	0.9	14,000	1.02	11	1.5	697,000	0
550	778,000	0.96	17	1.0	15,000	1.06	12	1.2	793,000	0
540	739,000	1.00	16	1.0	14,000	1.18	12	1.0	753,000	1
530	832,000	1.03	17	1.0	24,000	0.95	13	1.1	856,000	1
520	867,000	1.01	18	0.9	57,000	0.90	11	1.1	925,000	1
510	816,000	1.01	18	0.9	92,000	0.87	9	1.1	909,000	1
500	842,000	0.98	16	0.9	148,000	0.86	10	1.0	990,000	0
490	719,000	0.96	15	0.9	294,000	0.86	13	0.8	1,012,000	0
480	409,000	0.96	15	0.9	539,000	0.89	15	0.8	948,000	0
470	218,000	1.01	16	0.8	722,000	0.91	15	0.9	941,000	0
460	57,000	0.96	20	0.8	806,000	0.90	15	0.9	863,000	0
450	9,000	0.90	27	0.8	626,000	0.93	16	0.9	635,000	0
440	1,000	0.93	26	0.7	373,000	1.03	15	0.8	374,000	1
430					175,000	1.15	15	0.8	175,000	1
420					68,000	1.20	14	0.8	68,000	1
410					16,000	1.14	15	0.8	16,000	1
Total	**8,121,000**	**0.99**	**17**	**0.9**	**4,007,000**	**0.93**	**15**	**0.9**	**12,127,000**	**0**

Grandão September 2025 - Total Mineral Resource (0.5% Li_2O Cut-off)

Bench	Measured Mineral Resource			Indicated Mineral Resource			Inferred Mineral Resource		
Top	Tonnes	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3
RL	t	%	%	t	%	%	t	%	%
600	2,000	1.14	0.5	1,000	1.16	0.5			
590	16,000	0.85	1.0	22,000	0.85	0.9	2,000	0.93	0.7
580	74,000	0.93	1.0	59,000	0.70	0.8	5,000	0.83	0.7
570	272,000	1.05	0.7	71,000	0.73	0.8	11,000	0.93	0.7
560	321,000	0.95	0.6	85,000	0.81	0.8	12,000	0.97	0.7
550	358,000	0.94	0.7	86,000	0.75	1.1	10,000	0.93	0.8
540	478,000	0.94	0.6	89,000	0.77	1.1	5,000	0.79	0.9
530	572,000	0.91	0.7	75,000	0.77	1.2	14,000	0.80	1.2
520	603,000	0.89	0.7	69,000	0.86	1.0	56,000	0.91	1.1
510	494,000	0.90	0.7	119,000	0.93	0.9	70,000	1.02	0.8
500	592,000	1.00	0.8	211,000	0.97	0.8	69,000	1.10	0.7
490	590,000	1.11	0.9	294,000	0.96	0.9	45,000	1.00	1.0
480	564,000	1.13	0.9	281,000	0.94	0.9	34,000	0.92	1.4
470	596,000	1.05	0.9	264,000	0.97	0.9	42,000	0.89	1.6
460	621,000	1.12	0.7	286,000	0.98	1.0	50,000	0.87	1.7
450	612,000	1.20	0.6	285,000	1.04	0.9	61,000	0.93	1.7

440	476,000	1.22	0.6	260,000	1.06	0.7	104,000	0.95	1.6	
430	353,000	1.14	0.8	271,000	1.10	0.6	136,000	0.92	1.4	
420	259,000	1.19	0.8	290,000	1.11	0.7	159,000	0.93	1.2	
410	237,000	1.27	0.6	230,000	1.09	0.8	177,000	0.98	1.0	
400	207,000	1.31	0.6	165,000	1.08	0.8	195,000	1.05	0.9	
390	169,000	1.30	0.5	161,000	1.12	0.6	220,000	1.12	0.9	
380	111,000	1.26	0.6	230,000	1.18	0.5	245,000	1.11	0.9	
370	81,000	1.14	0.6	281,000	1.21	0.5	294,000	1.11	0.7	
360	57,000	1.10	0.6	277,000	1.08	0.5	326,000	1.06	0.7	
350	26,000	1.06	0.6	235,000	1.10	0.5	334,000	1.07	0.5	
340	3,000	1.03	0.6	148,000	1.06	0.5	392,000	1.05	0.5	
330				91,000	1.29	0.5	416,000	1.03	0.5	
320				30,000	1.17	0.5	415,000	1.21	0.5	
310					1.30	0.4	279,000	1.15	0.5	
300							137,000	1.17	0.5	
290							45,000	1.14	0.5	
280							3,000	1.05	0.7	
Total	**8,745,000**	**1.06**	**0.7**	**4,966,000**	**1.03**	**0.8**	**4,364,000**	**1.06**	**0.8**	**1**

Pinheiro September 2025 - Total Mineral Resource
0.5% Li_2O Cut-off

Bench	Indicated Mineral Resource				Inferred Mineral Resource					T
Top	Tonnes	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	L
RL	t	%	ppm	%	t	%	ppm	%	t	
590	4,000	0.86	30	1.97	7,000	0.82	33	1.61	10,000	0
580	70,000	0.84	27	1.94	22,000	0.78	29	1.88	92,000	0
570	111,000	0.93	28	1.51	31,000	0.89	27	1.51	142,000	0
560	134,000	1.07	29	0.84	48,000	0.94	24	1.29	182,000	1
550	150,000	1.03	29	0.66	63,000	0.88	28	0.90	212,000	0
540	170,000	1.00	25	0.86	65,000	1.08	26	0.86	235,000	1
530	204,000	1.09	22	0.87	60,000	0.85	26	2.65	263,000	1
520	212,000	1.16	21	0.81	57,000	1.34	23	0.95	269,000	1
510	197,000	1.16	20	0.72	54,000	1.21	24	0.80	250,000	1
500	182,000	1.13	22	0.67	60,000	1.21	23	0.63	242,000	1
490	176,000	1.11	21	0.68	68,000	1.15	21	0.61	244,000	1
480	152,000	1.17	19	0.56	96,000	1.04	20	0.86	248,000	1
470	158,000	1.24	17	0.56	101,000	1.03	19	0.86	259,000	1
460	114,000	1.31	14	0.56	138,000	1.09	18	0.75	251,000	1
450	110,000	1.23	17	0.63	141,000	1.10	18	0.70	251,000	1
440	108,000	1.13	17	0.54	143,000	1.12	18	0.64	252,000	1
430	102,000	1.09	18	0.48	147,000	1.20	18	0.57	249,000	1
420	102,000	1.06	19	0.42	150,000	1.19	18	0.52	252,000	1
410	94,000	1.01	18	0.42	136,000	1.13	18	0.45	230,000	1
400	79,000	1.03	18	0.42	125,000	1.09	17	0.41	203,000	1
390	24,000	1.04	17	0.47	137,000	1.00	18	0.42	161,000	1
380					136,000	0.97	18	0.44	136,000	0
370					108,000	0.99	17	0.43	108,000	0
360					70,000	1.06	17	0.40	70,000	1
Total	**2,652,000**	**1.10**	**21**	**0.73**	**2,161,000**	**1.08**	**20**	**0.71**	**4,813,000**	**1**

NOA September 2025 - Total Mineral Resource
0.5% Li_2O Cut-off

Bench	Indicated Mineral Resource			Inferred Mineral Resource			
Top	Tonnes	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Tonnes
RL	t	%	%	t	%	%	t
700	4,000	1.19	0.8				4,000
690	51,000	1.04	1.0	100	0.92	0.8	51,000
680	105,000	1.00	1.0	2,000	0.86	0.9	106,000
670	126,000	1.13	0.8				126,000
660	104,000	1.10	0.8				104,000
650	52,000	1.02	0.8				52,000
640	39,000	1.06	0.8				39,000
630	38,000	0.98	0.9				38,000
620	40,000	0.92	0.8	400	1.25	0.3	41,000
610	37,000	0.86	0.7	6,000	1.10	0.4	44,000
600	16,000	0.80	0.6	16,000	1.00	0.4	32,000
590	1,000	0.79	0.4	15,000	0.91	0.4	16,000
580				7,000	0.81	0.4	7,000
570				1,000	0.76	0.3	1,000
Total	**614,000**	**1.03**	**0.8**	**46,000**	**0.95**	**0.5**	**661,000**

APPENDIX 2 - JORC 2012 Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
Sampling techniques	· *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* · *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* · *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	· The majority of previous h intervals. RC samples were cyclone. On completion of the a 3-stage riffle splitter to colle · Diamond holes were comp analysis and resource estin intervals in the pegmatite boundaries. Half core sampl · Drilling was carried out to infi 40m spacing with selected previous RC drilling to ge Geotechnical drilling was de pegmatite intersections wer and sampling in line with all · Collar surveys are carried us 0.2m. · A down hole survey for each h · The lithium mineralisation bearing pegmatites, the pegi 2m-109m.
Drilling techniques	· *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	· RC drilling used a 120mm di · Core drilling was carried out
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 weigl maximised. Samples were same manner ensuring tha laboratories were in the rang · Core recovery was measured · No obvious relationships bet
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.*	· All drill sample intervals wer sampling. Core was logged in a logging yard away from t · Each 1m sample interval v lithology, colour, grainsize, st to geological boundaries and · A representative chip samp taken for each 1m samp photographed. · Percussion holes were logge for each metre by shovel and sample was taken 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 dry. · Core was cut in half using submitted for analysis or for cut again for a quarter core a · The sampling was conducte considered appropriate. · Field duplicates were used were found to be satisfactory · Every effort was made to ens 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 (eg 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, sort · Samples were crushed to 70 split to better than 85% p assaying. · The samples were analys Trace method which comb instrumentation utilising coll lowest detection limits availa · A prepared sample (0.2g) is then fused in at 670°C. The 30% hydrochloric acid. This results are corrected for spec · The final solution is then a spectral inter-element interfe · Standards/blanks and dupli samples taken. · Duplicate sample regime i homogeneity. · Routine QA/QC controls for reference standards of Lit assayed within runs or batch quality control samples are samples follow the same samples are prepared for l through appropriate certif corrections to achieve strict run is assayed with two bla sample and results are evalu · A QA/QC review of all informa
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	· All information was internally · Savannah's experienced proj · All field data is entered

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
	· *The use of twinned holes.*	· spreadsheets (supported t validated as it is imported int
	· *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	· Hard copies of logs, survey and electronic data is stored
	· *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	· Results were reported as Li dividing by 10,000 and then t
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 coordinate of each drill h handheld GPS with an acc surveyed using DGPS with a
	· *Specification of the grid system used.*	· The grid system used is WSG
	· *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	· An accurate, aerial topogra 0.5m.
Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	· Drilling was predominantly c by 40m.
	· *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.*	· Drill data is at sufficient sp Resource.
	· *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	· Compositing to 1m has beer
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 was generally c perpendicular to strike as po
	· *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.*	· All Geotech holes were drille walls. According to the exper · No orientation based sampli
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· Samples were delivered to Savannah.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· Internal company auditing a site visit found that all da conducted to industry standa

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
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 Grandão, Pinheiro, Res the Mina do Barroso Project (
	· *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.*	· Part of the Reservatório depo the C-100 licence, which i written confirmation from the 88/90 of March 16 being r allocated exploited and in expansion up to 250m of C-1 a resource has been defined justified.
		· The Aldeia deposit is with Irmão S.A, which Savannah h
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· Limited exploration work has · No historic information estimates.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· The lithium mineralisation bearing pegmatites which a occasionally carbonate schis The pegmatites vary in thickn
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.*	· Grid used UTM WSG84. Zone · No material data has been ex · Drill hole intersections used i
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.*	· Exploration results are not bei · Not applicable as a Mineral R · Metal equivalent values are ppm and converted to the oxi factor used is to divide the l represent the value as a perc
Relationship between	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	· The majority of holes k

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of holes f mineralisation approximatel mineralised trend.
	· *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 c
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 hole collars were su differential GPS. All RC and north-seeking gyroscopic too · All relevant results available f
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.*	· Results were estimated fron used to aid interpretation of r · Geological mapping and roc 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.*	· Further RC and DD drilling confidence. · Economic evaluation of the de

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Grandão

Database integrity	· *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* · *Data validation procedures used.*	· The database has been syst · All drilling data has bee procedure. Once a drill hole collar, down-hole survey, ge then checked by a Savannah by the database manager.
Site visits	· *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* · *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	· A site visit was conducted b April 2018. Paul inspected t During this time, notes and p site personnel regarding c issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	· *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* · *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* · *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	· The confidence in the geolog is based on visual confirmati · Geochemistry and ge identification of lithology and · The MBLP comprises a serie of granitic composition. Pegm granitic rocks of the region w strongly deformed metasedi the dykes and sills ranges fr · Mineral Resources have now - Grandão, Reservatório, Pir comprises what is interpret series of minor mineralised within a broad, flat-lying peg 40m. A lower zone of the dep which are 10 to 20m in tru pegmatite have also been ir has occurred at the Project. stock to the local ceramics in · Infill drilling has suppo interpretation is considered r · Observations from the outcr infill drilling, confirm the geor · Infill drilling has confirmed ge
Dimensions	· *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	· The Grandão Mineral Res length of 620m and include 280mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	· *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* · *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* · *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* · *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* · *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* · *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	· Using parameters derived ("OK") was used to estimate Surpac software. Linear gra Grandão Mineral Resource c · The grade of Fe_2O_3 was esti eliminate Fe introduced in th of Fe_2O_3 was determined to · Li_2O (%), Ta (ppm), Fe (%), were interpolated into the bl respective oxide values. · A Surpac block model was c mineralisation, with block dir with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.2 was selected on the results c · An orientated 'ellipsoid' se account for the variations in l were taken from the variogra passes were used for each minimum of 8 samples. For 120m, with a minimum of 6 extended to 300m to 350m, 16 samples was used for e

	· *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* · *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* · *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* · *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	· ~~Te samples was used for~~ hole. · No assumptions were made · Correlation analysis was co Li_2O has little correlation wi table. · The mineralisation was con internal lithium bearing m nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off g 3m. The wireframes were us · Statistical analysis was carri Following a review of the p and noting the low coefficien the application of high grade (ppm) values to 60 ppm. · Validation of the model incl composite grades and bloc plots showed good correla block model grades.
Moisture	· *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	· Tonnages and grades were
Cut-off parameters	· *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	· The Statement of Mine mineralisation solids, report Whittle optimisations dem economic extraction utilisin work indicated that the mat approximately 75% recovery. · This Mineral Resource wi estimate an Ore Reserve.
Mining factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	· Ashmore has assumed th mining techniques. · A high level Whittle optimisati
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	· *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	· Metallurgical test work composite samples derive material types Sedgman determining an efficient and for the production of a high Li_2O, whilst achieving the foll a. Use of REACH chemicals; b. Use of chemicals cl c. No use of strong ac and d. Dry stacked tails to · The work indicated that the plant feed to produce a 5 recovery.
Environmental factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	· No assumptions have Savannah will work to mitig future mining or mineral proc
Bulk density	· *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* · *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* · *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	· Bulk density measureme diamond core drilled at the c the MBLP core processing method. The weathered sam porosity of the weathered sa · A total of 3,399 measure samples obtained from weat · Bulk densities ranging betwe block model dependent on li
Classification	· *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* · *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* · *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	· The Mineral Resource esti 2012 Edition of the 'Australas Mineral Resources and C Committee (JORC). The G Measured, Indicated and Infe sample spacing, and lode pegmatite defined by 20m to continuity of pegmatite and Measured Mineral Resource within areas of close space the continuity and predictabi portion of the deposit remain been extended up to 300m has been extrapolated up to Inferred Mineral Resource. T · The input data is comprehe does not favour or misrepr mineralised zones is bas producing a robust model c confirmed by infill drilling wh the block model shows goo grades. · The Mineral Resource e Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	· Internal audits have bee technical inputs, methodolog
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	· *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the*	· The geometry and continuity applied level of Indicated and good, and the drill holes geologists. A recognised lab · The Mineral Resource state

	resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. · *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* · *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	grade. · No historical mining has c conducted.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Reservatório

Database integrity	· *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* · *Data validation procedures used.*	· The database has been syst · All drilling data has bee procedure. Once a drill hole collar, down-hole survey, ge then checked by a Savannal by the database manager.
Site visits	· *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* · *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	· A site visit was conducted b April 2018. Paul inspected During this time, notes and p site personnel regarding c issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	· *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* · *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* · *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	· The confidence in the geolog is based on visual confirmati · Geochemistry and ge identification of lithology and · The MBLP comprises a serie of granitic composition. Pegr granitic rocks of the region v strongly deformed metasedi the dykes and sills ranges fr · Mineral Resources have now - Grandão, Reservatório, P deposit, mineralisation is la with several minor parallel le NW at 15° to 30° and varies outcrops over a strike lengt particularly at depth. Previou the Project. It was limited to ceramics industry. · Infill drilling has suppo interpretation is considered r · Observations from the outcr infill drilling, confirm the geor · Infill drilling has confirmed ge
Dimensions	· *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	· The Reservatório Mineral F strike length of 550m and in to 410mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	· *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* · *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* · *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* · *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* · *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* · *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* · *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* · *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* · *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* · *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	· Using parameters derive ("OK") was used to estimate Surpac software. Linear gra Reservatório Mineral Res mineralisation. · The grade of Fe_2O_3 was esti eliminate Fe introduced in th of Fe_2O_3 was determined to · Li_2O (%), Ta (ppm), Fe (%), were interpolated into the bl respective oxide values. · A Surpac block model was c mineralisation, with block dir with sub-cells of 1.25m b dimension was selected Neighbourhood Analysis. · An orientated 'ellipsoid' se account for the variations in l were taken from the variogra were used for each doma minimum of 8 samples. For 120m, with a minimum of 6 extended to 240m to 350m, 16 samples was used for e hole. · No assumptions were made · Correlation analysis was co Li_2O has little correlation wi table. · The mineralisation was con internal lithium bearing m nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off g 3m. The wireframes were us · Statistical analysis was carri Following a review of the p and noting the low coefficien the application of high grade · Validation of the model incl composite grades and bloc plots showed good correla block model grades.
Moisture	· *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	· Tonnages and grades were e
Cut-off parameters	· *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	· The Statement of Miner mineralisation solids, report Whittle optimisations dem economic extraction utilising

		work indicated that the mati approximately 75% recovery. · This Mineral Resource wi estimate an Ore Reserve.
Mining factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	· Ashmore has assumed th mining techniques. · A high level Whittle optimisati
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	· *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	· Metallurgical test work h composite samples derived material types. MinSol En determining an efficient and for the production of a high Li_2O, whilst achieving the foll a. Use of REACH chemicals; b. Use of chemicals cl c. No use of strong ac and d. Dry stacked tails to · The work indicated that the R plant feed to produce a 5 recovery.
Environmental factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	· No assumptions have Savannah will work to mitig future mining or mineral proc
Bulk density	· *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* · *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* · *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	· Bulk density measureme diamond core drilled at the the MBLP core processing method. The weathered sam porosity of the weathered sa · A total of 1,241 measure samples obtained from weat · Bulk densities ranging betwe block model dependent on li
Classification	· *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* · *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* · *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	· The Mineral Resource esti 2012 Edition of the 'Australas Mineral Resources and Committee (JORC). The Res Indicated and Inferred Mine spacing, and lode continuity within areas of close spaced the continuity and predictabi portion of the deposit remain been extended up to 300m has been extrapolated up to Inferred Mineral Resource. T · The input data is comprehe does not favour or misrepr mineralised zones is bas producing a robust model c confirmed by infill drilling wh the block model shows goo grades. · The Mineral Resource e Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	· Internal audits have bee technical inputs, methodolog
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	· *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* · *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* · *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	· The geometry and continuity applied level of Indicated and good, and the drill holes geologists. A recognised lab · The Mineral Resource state grade. · No historical mining has c conducted.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - Pinheiro

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	· *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	· The database has been syst · All drilling data has bee procedure. Once a drill hole collar, down-hole survey, ge

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *Data validation procedures used.*	then checked by a Savannah by the database manager.
Site visits	· *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* · *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	· A site visit was conducted b April 2018. Paul inspected t During this time, notes and p site personnel regarding c issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	· *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* · *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* · *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	· The confidence in the geolog is based on visual confirmati · Geochemistry and ge identification of lithology and · The MBLP comprises a serie of granitic composition. Pegr granitic rocks of the region v strongly deformed metasedi the dykes and sills ranges fr · Mineral Resources have now - Grandão, Reservatório, Pin mineralisation is hosted ir pegmatite pods 20 to 30m i length of approximately 240m · Infill drilling has suppo interpretation is considered r · Observations from the outcr infill drilling, confirm the geor · Infill drilling has confirmed ge
Dimensions	· *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	· The Pinheiro Mineral Res length of 240m and include 360mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	· *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* · *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* · *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* · *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* · *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* · *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* · *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* · *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* · *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* · *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	· Using parameters derive ("OK") was used to estimate Surpac software. Linear gra Pinheiro Mineral Resource d · The grade of Fe_2O_3 was esti eliminate Fe introduced in th of Fe_2O_3 was determined to · Li_2O (%), Ta (ppm), Fe (%), were interpolated into the bl respective oxide values. · A Surpac block model was c mineralisation, with block di with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.2 was selected on the results · An orientated 'ellipsoid' se account for the variations in t were taken from the variogra were used for each doma minimum of 8 samples. For 80m, with a minimum of 6 extended to 250m, with a samples was used for each · No assumptions were made · Correlation analysis was co Li_2O has little correlation wi table. · The mineralisation was con internal lithium bearing m nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off g 3m. The wireframes were us · Statistical analysis was domains. Following a rev probability plots and noting determined that the applicati · Validation of the model incl composite grades and bloc plots showed good correla block model grades.
Moisture	· *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	· Tonnages and grades were e
Cut-off parameters	· *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	· The Statement of Miner mineralisation solids, report Whittle optimisations dem economic extraction utilising work indicated that the mati approximately 75% recovery. · This Mineral Resource wi estimate an Ore Reserve.
Mining factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	· Ashmore has assumed th mining techniques. · A high level Whittle optimisati
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	· *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	· Metallurgical test work h composite samples derived types. MinSol Engineering F efficient and environmenta production of a high quality whilst achieving the followinc a. Use of REACH chemicals; b. Use of chemicals cl c. No use of strong ac and d. Dry stacked tails to · The work indicated that the plant feed to produce a 5 recovery.
Environmental factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the*	· No assumptions have Savannah will work to mitig future mining or mineral proc

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	· *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* · *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* · *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	· Bulk density measureme diamond core drilled at the c the MBLP core processing t method. The weathered sam porosity of the weathered sa · A total of 839 measurements obtained from weathered an · Bulk densities ranging betwe block model dependent on li
Classification	· *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* · *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* · *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	· The Mineral Resource esti 2012 Edition of the 'Australas Mineral Resources and C Committee (JORC). The P Indicated and Inferred Mine spacing, and lode continuity within fresh material, in area 40m, and where the continu good. The lower portion of interpretations have been ex The portion which has beer been classified as Inferred M unclassified. · The input data is comprehe does not favour or misrepr mineralised zones is bas producing a robust model c confirmed by infill drilling wi the block model shows goo grades. · The Mineral Resource e Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	· Internal audits have bee technical inputs, methodolog
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	· *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* · *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* · *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	· The geometry and continuity applied level of Indicated and good, and the drill holes geologists. A recognised lab · The Mineral Resource state grade. · No historical mining has c conducted.

JORC Table 1 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources - NOA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	· *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* · *Data validation procedures used.*	· The database has been syst · All drilling data has bee procedure. Once a drill hole collar, down-hole survey, ge then checked by a Savannah by the database manager.
Site visits	· *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* · *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	· A site visit was conducted b April 2018. Paul inspected t During this time, notes and p site personnel regarding c issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	· *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* · *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* · *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	· The confidence in the geolog is based on visual confirmati · Geochemistry and ge identification of lithology and · The MBLP comprises a serie of granitic composition. Pegm granitic rocks of the region w strongly deformed metasedi the dykes and sills ranges fr · Mineral Resources have now - Grandão, Reservatório, Pi mineralisation is hosted in a to 10m in true width. The approximately 420m and ren small-scale mining activity shallow pits to provide feed s · Infill drilling has suppo interpretation is considered r · Observations from the outcr infill drilling, confirm the geor · Infill drilling has confirmed ge
Dimensions	· *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	· The NOA Mineral Resour length of 420m and include 570mRL.

Estimation and modelling techniques	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. · *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* · *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* · *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* · *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* · *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* · *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* · *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* · *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* · *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	· Using parameters derived ("OK") was used to estimate Surpac software. Linear grad Mineral Resource due to the · The grade of Fe_2O_3 was esti eliminate Fe introduced in th of Fe_2O_3 was determined to · Li_2O (%), Ta (ppm), Fe (%), were interpolated into the bl respective oxide values. · A Surpac block model was c mineralisation, with block di with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2. was selected on the results · An orientated 'ellipsoid' se account for the variations in were taken from the variogra were used for each doma minimum of 6 samples. For 80m, with a minimum of 4 extended to 150m, with a samples was used for each · No assumptions were made · Correlation analysis was co Li_2O has little correlation wi table. · The mineralisation was con internal lithium bearing m nominal 0.4% Li_2O cut-off g The wireframes were used a · Statistical analysis was domains. Following a rev probability plots and noting determined that the applicati from cutting one Ta assay to · Validation of the model incl composite grades and bloc plots showed good correla block model grades.
Moisture	· *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	· Tonnages and grades were
Cut-off parameters	· *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	· The Statement of Mine mineralisation solids, report Whittle optimisations dem economic extraction utilisin work indicated that the mat approximately 75% recovery. · This Mineral Resource wi estimate an Ore Reserve.
Mining factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	· Ashmore has assumed th mining techniques. · A high level Whittle optimisati
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	· *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	· Metallurgical test work f composite samples derive types. MinSol Engineering F efficient and environmenta production of a high quality whilst achieving the followinc a. Use of REACH chemicals; b. Use of chemicals cl c. No use of strong ac and d. Dry stacked tails to · The work indicated that the feed to produce a 5.5% Li_2O
Environmental factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	· No assumptions have Savannah will work to mitig future mining or mineral proc
Bulk density	· *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* · *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* · *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	· Bulk density measureme diamond core drilled at the c the MBLP core processing f method. The weathered sam porosity of the weathered sa · A total of 306 measurements obtained from weathered an · Bulk densities ranging betwe block model dependent on li
Classification	· *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* · *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* · *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the*	· The Mineral Resource esti 2012 Edition of the 'Australas Mineral Resources and C Committee (JORC). The NO and Inferred Mineral Resour lode continuity. The Indicated close spaced drilling of less predictability of the lode posi assigned to areas where dril intercepted by few drill holes. · The input data is comprehe

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	· The input data is comprehe does not favour or misrepr mineralised zones is bas producing a robust model c confirmed by infill drilling wi the block model shows goo grades. · The Mineral Resource e Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	· Internal audits have bee technical inputs, methodolog
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	· *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* · *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* · *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	· The geometry and continuity applied level of Indicated and good, and the drill holes geologists. A recognised lab · The Mineral Resource state grade. · A total of 22,000t at 1.2% historical production figures

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