22 January 2025

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

Extensive New Lithium Mineralisation Identified at the Barroso Lithium Project

Savannah Resources plc (AIM: SAV) ('Savannah' or the 'Company'), the developer of the Barroso Lithium Project (the 'Project') in Portugal, Europe's largest spodumene lithium deposit, is pleased to announce further excellent results from rock chip sampling completed as part of the ongoing exploration programme at the Project. These results provide a firm indication that significant follow up targets exist on the Project's licence areas in addition to the potential extensions of the existing orebodies.

Highlights:

- Lab generated assay results from exploration works on both the C-100 and Aldeia (Block B) Mining Licences have shown that lithium mineralisation within the two licence areas is extensive.

C-100 Licence:

- New mineralised pegmatites have been identified at the western end of the C-100 licence, which provide further targets for follow up work.
- Extensions to the known lithium mineralisation at Carvalha da Baccora and Altos dos Cortiços have been confirmed, increasing the potential of these areas. Significant lithium mineralisation from rock chip samples include:
    - From Carvalha da Bacora: 1.66% Li_2O; 1.5% Li_2O; 1.75% Li_2O; 1.46% Li_2O
    - From Alto dos Corticos: 3.01% Li_2O; 1.9% Li_2O

Aldeia Licence, Block B:

- Reconnaissance rock chip and channel sampling on Aldeia Block B has highlighted multiple new lithium bearing pegmatites which are beyond Savannah's initial estimation. Significant lithium mineralisation includes:
    - Rock chips: 2.11% Li_2O and 1.32% Li_2O

    Channel samples:
    - 6m @ 1.39% Li_2O from Trench 1
    - 14m @ 1.01% Li_2O from Trench 1b
    - 4m @ 2.08% Li_2O and 4m @ 2.62% Li_2O from Trench 2

Light and Detection ('LIDAR') Survey:

- The first LIDAR drone survey conducted over the Project has identified several historical tin mining areas hidden by vegetation. Savannah will follow up these targets as at Grandão and Pinheiro, zones of historical mining indicate a possible association between the spodumene and tin bearing pegmatites.

Conclusions:

- These results reiterate the significant potential which exists to add to Savannah's current 28Mt at 1.05% Li_2O (at 0.5% Li_2O cut-off) JORC resource inventory in the future.

Savannah's Chief Executive Officer, Emanuel Proença said, "The results from the surface exploration which our team undertook are truly exciting. All of these results come from targets which have received little or no significant exploration work to date and are separate to the Project's five existing orebodies, all of which themselves have known extensions we are still to fully define. While there remains much work to do as a result of these initial high-grade chip and channel samples, the early conclusion is very clear: the Barroso Lithium Project remains highly prospective for further spodumene lithium resource delineation.

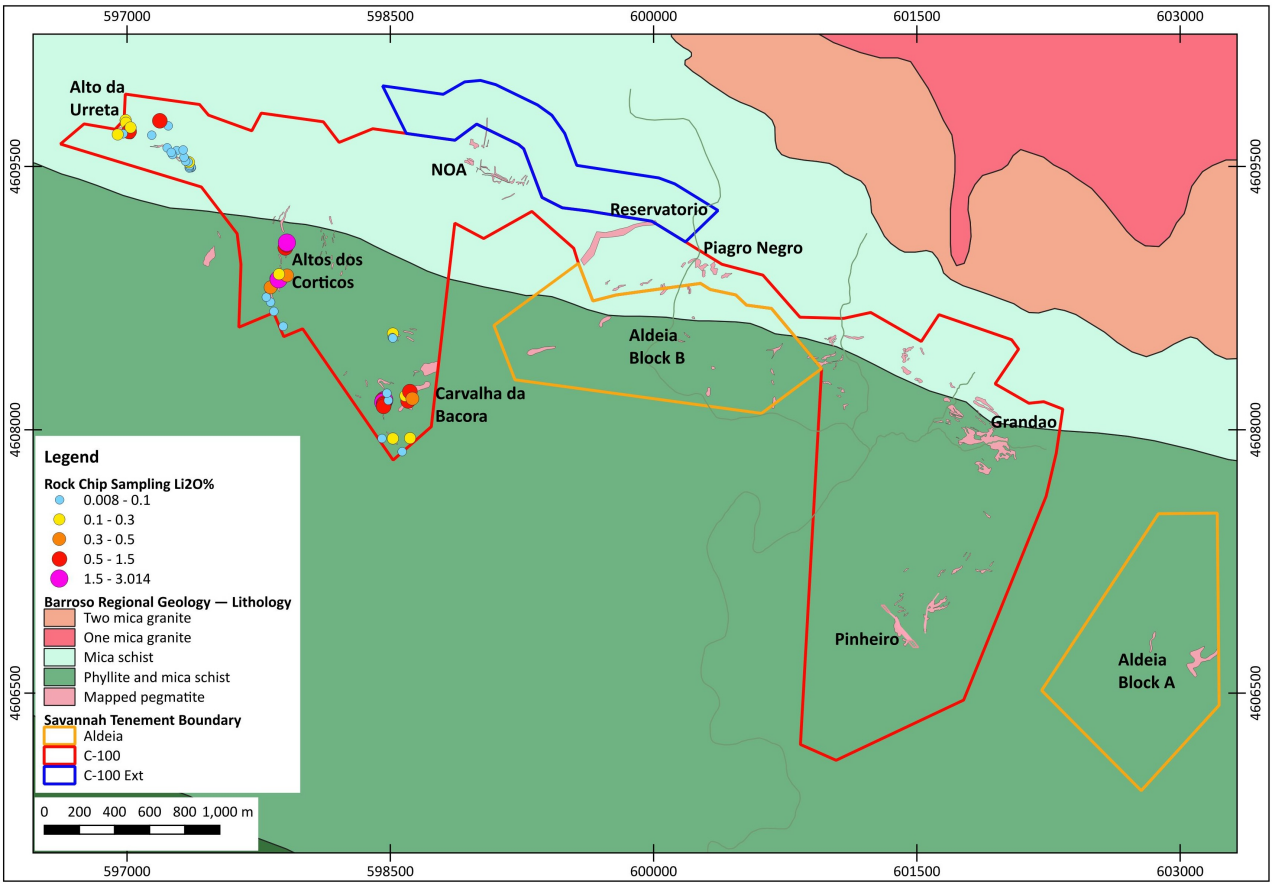
"We are firmly focused on the many workstreams required for the Definitive Feasibility Study and enablement of the Project's startup. However, we can and will continue to develop these, and other, additional exploration targets at the same time. In this way, we can build a pipeline of opportunities to increase the Project's existing resources and life of mine over time. Furthermore, as our experience on the C-100 licence has shown, the full extent of the mineralisation is easily underestimated from outcrops alone. For example, at Grandão, outcropping pegmatite is found mainly at the top of the hill with no indications of subsurface continuity. Through subsequent drilling however, Grandão has now been delineated as the largest orebody at the Project.

"It's great to be able to add significant further exploration upside to our already compelling European lithium development story."

Further Information

Savannah has completed a field exploration programme of rock chip sampling and mapping to identify further mineralised pegmatite targets for future follow up drill programmes (Figure 1). The pegmatite field within the C-100 and adjoining Aldeia Licence B licence areas is extensive and is controlled by a broad east – west trending structural corridor. To date Savannah has concentrated most of its work on the main pegmatite clusters at Grandão, Reservatório, Pinheiro, NOA and Aldeia Block A. Some initial preliminary evaluations have been carried out at several locations including Piagro Negro and Carvalha da Bacora which demonstrated their prospectivity. The field programme concentrated on locating more pegmatites with lithium mineralisation at the western end of the C-100 licence, and on the Aldeia Block B licence area, which have only had a limited amount of historical exploration work carried out.

Figure 1: Project summary map showing location of rock chip sampling & mapped pegmatites



Access in these areas was very limited in places due to the amount of dense undergrowth requiring a significant amount of clearing to assess an area in detail. However, the team managed to conduct a comprehensive programme, collecting 110 samples in total.

Aldeia Block B licence area

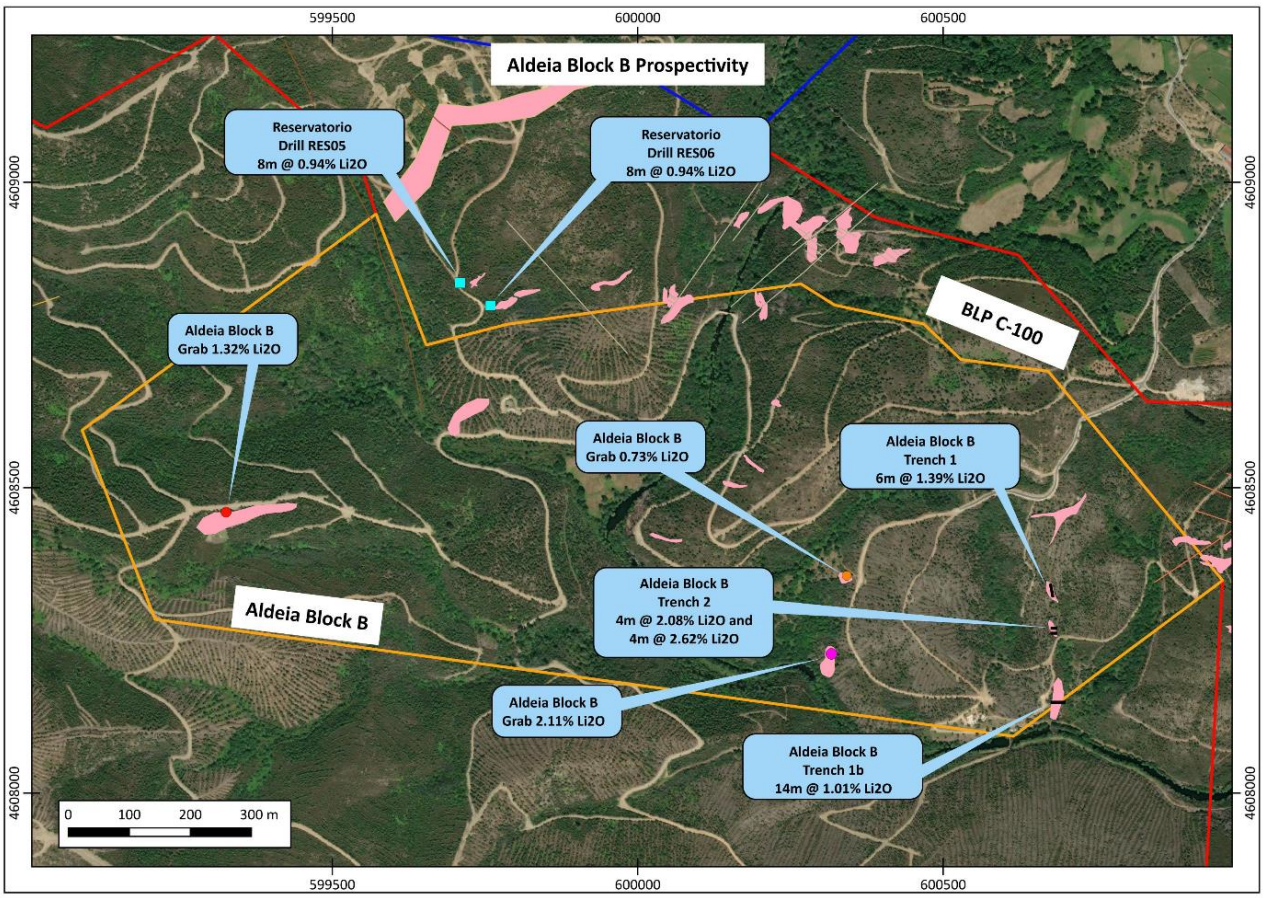
In the Aldeia Block B licence area, several northeast trending pegmatite bodies seen in the western part of the Block follow the same trend as the pegmatite at the Reservatório deposit, and rock chip sampling has shown them to contain significant lithium mineralisation (Figure 2). Two of the larger outcrops are seen to align along the same strike, similar to what is seen at Reservatório, and could represent a part buried pegmatite with approximately 500m of strike length. In the eastern part of the Block, two distinct north – south trending clusters of pegmatites have been sampled in detail with channel samples collected across available faces of the pegmatite. Significant Aldeia Block B results are as follows:

Rock chips: 2.11% Li_2O and 1.32% Li_2O

Channel samples:

- **6m @ 1.39% Li_2O from Trench 1**
- **14m @ 1.01% Li_2O from Trench 1b**
- **4m @ 2.08% Li_2O and 4m @ 2.62% Li_2O from Trench 2**

Figure 2. Aldeia Block B potential showing location of significant rock chip and channel samples



In addition, several historical tin mining areas were evident from Savannah's recently flown LIDAR (Light detection and ranging survey), which was able to map the underlying topography in fine detail through the vegetation cover. While not the main focus of the exploration programme, these tin mining areas are of potential interest as significant amounts of lithium mineralisation may be associated with these pegmatite bodies. Further assessment is required but at Grandão and Pinheiro there are also zones of historical mining peripheral to the main pegmatite bodies that indicate a possible association between the spodumene and tin bearing pegmatites.

C-100 licence area

At **Carvalha da Bacora**, on the C-100 licence area, previous drilling (see RNS announcements dated 25 May 2017 and 6 September 2018) had intersected a west dipping pegmatite body that contained significant mineralisation which included:

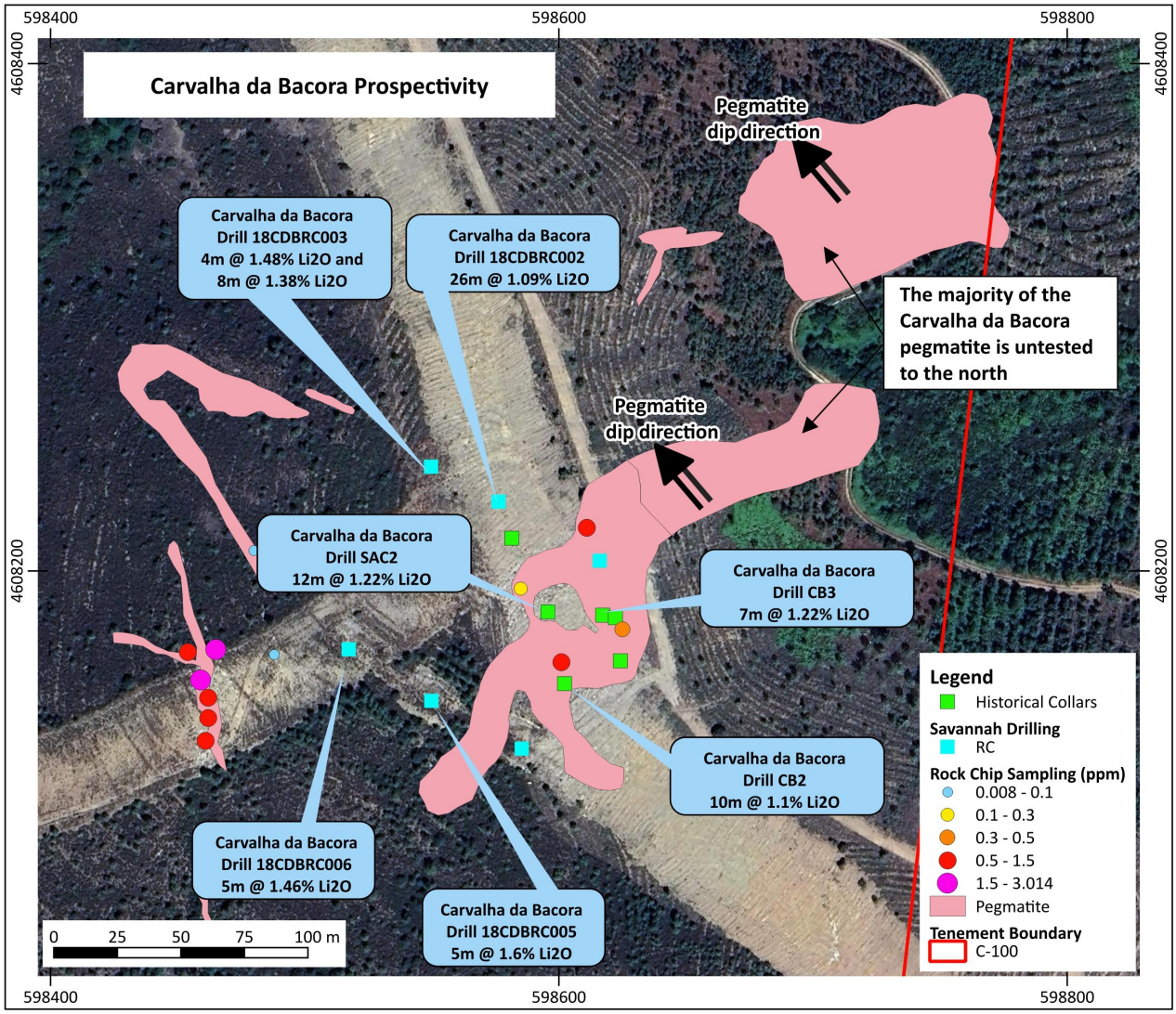
- **26m at 1.09% Li_2O from 17m in 18CDBRC002***
- **12m at 1.22% Li_2O from 50m in SAC2**

*Assay corrected from that reported in the Company's RNS dated 6 September 2018. The Carvalha da Bacora target and this assay do not feature in any JORC Resource estimations for the Project and had no impact on the Project's economics, as reported in the June 2023 Scoping Study.

The mapping was able to locate further pegmatite bodies to the south of the drilling (Figure 3) and rock chip sampling highlighted these pegmatites as lithium bearing with significant results at Carvalha da Bacora including: **1.75% Li_2O; 1.66% Li_2O; 1.5% Li_2O; 1.46% Li_2O**.

This area will be the target for follow up work, with the aim of carrying out further preliminary reverse circulation drilling to define the extent of the lithium mineralisation.

Figure 3. Carvalha da Bacora potential showing significant drill intersections and rock chip sample location



At **Altos dos Corticos**, there is a pegmatite body that outcrops in a forestry road cutting that can be traced to the north on satellite imagery. The trend of the pegmatite is north – south and it extends for approximately **600m** up to the major ridge line where it is seen to outcrop in a large fire break clearing. The Altos Corticos pegmatite zone contains areas of historical tin workings and rock chip sampling from this zone returned significant lithium mineralisation including **3.01% Li_2O and 1.9% Li_2O**.

This zone has only had a very limited amount of exploration work on it to date and is worthy of further evaluation so its full potential can be understood. Results to date have indicated that there could be a significant zone of lithium mineralisation that will be the focus of future follow up exploration work.

A third area of pegmatite occurrence is found at the western end of the licence. Called **Altos da Urreta**, the area is marked by small, isolated outcrops and sub outcrops of pegmatite consisting of small blocks visible

above the surface vegetation. There is evidence that the previous holders of the licence carried out a trenching programme in the area and mapped an east – west trending pegmatite. However, this area has been backfilled and there is little evidence of pegmatite apart from small pegmatite rocks and boulders in the general vicinity. While no high-grade lithium mineralisation was encountered there were several samples that contained anomalous Li_2O, greater than 0.1% Li_2O, with two of the samples being **above 0.5% Li_2O**. The limited outcrop highlights that more work needs to be carried out to fully assess the potential of the area.

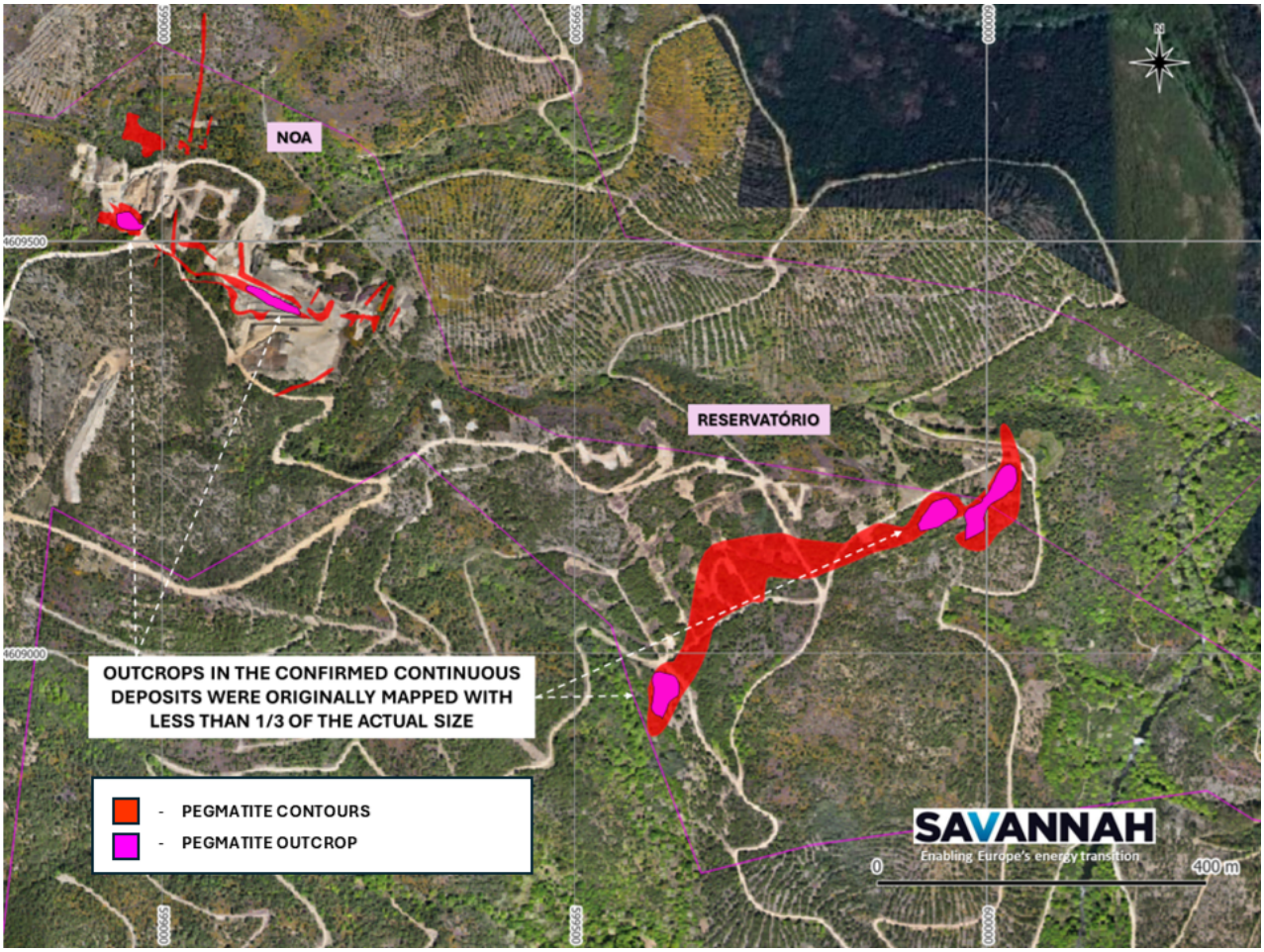
Conclusion

The results of the mapping programme have continued to highlight the enormous potential to discover and delineate further resources within Savannah's Barroso Lithium Project and in particular the C-100 and Aldeia Block B mining licences.

The surface mapping highlighted that pegmatite outcrop is often randomly dispersed and, from Savannah's experience on the C-100 licence, is often not indicative of the full extent of the associated mineralisation. For example, at Reservatório, pegmatite outcrop was limited to just two locations at the eastern and western end of the deposit, but Savannah's drill programme highlighted the continuity of the pegmatite body (Figure 4). This was also evident at Grandão where the pegmatite is found mainly at the top of the hill and no indications of subsurface continuity were evident. Grandão has now been delineated through drilling as the largest orebody at the Project. At Pinheiro outcropping pegmatite was confined to three restricted areas and drilling has confirmed continuity of the pegmatite below the surface.

Hence, Savannah is encouraged by the findings from this field programme, indicating that significant follow up targets exist on the Project's licence areas in addition to extensions of the existing orebodies. This highlights that the Barroso pegmatite field is a major lithium bearing province and that Savannah is ideally placed to add to its already considerable lithium resource.

Figure 4. Outlining pegmatite outcrop vs actual extent of pegmatite body at Reservatório and NOA



Competent Person and Regulatory Information

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

Regulatory Information

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

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

****ENDS****

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About Savannah

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

Through the Project, Savannah will help Portugal to play an important role in providing a long-term, locally sourced, lithium raw material supply for Europe's lithium battery value chain. Once in operation the Project will produce enough lithium (contained in c.190,000tpa of spodumene concentrate) for approximately half a million vehicle battery packs per year, and hence make a significant contribution towards the European Commission's Critical Raw Material Act goal of a minimum 10% of European endogenous lithium production from 2030. Savannah is being supported in its development goals by its strategic partner and largest shareholder, AMG Critical Materials N.V., the global critical materials business.

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 – Rock Chip Locations from Mapping Program.

Prospect	SampleID	Sample Type	NAT_East	NAT_North	Trench Loc	Li_2O_pct2
Carvalha da Bacora	S01232	Rock chip	598514	4608548		0.15
Carvalha da Bacora	S01233	Rock chip	598511	4608525		0.04
Carvalha da Bacora	S01234	Rock chip	598514	4608522		0.09
Carvalha da Bacora	S01235	Rock chip	598465	4608169		1.66
Carvalha da Bacora	S01236	Rock chip	598454	4608168		1.5
Carvalha da Bacora	S01237	Rock chip	598459	4608157		1.75
Carvalha da Bacora	S01238	Rock chip	598462	4608150		1.46
Carvalha da Bacora	S01239	Rock chip	598462	4608142		1.06
Carvalha da Bacora	S01240	Rock chip	598461	4608133		0.79
Carvalha da Bacora	S01241	Rock chip	598488	4608167		0.09
Carvalha da Bacora	S01242	Rock chip	598601	4608164		0.71
Carvalha da Bacora	S01243	Rock chip	598585	4608193		0.2
Carvalha da Bacora	S01244	Rock chip	598611	4608217		1.09
Carvalha da Bacora	S01245	Rock chip	598625	4608177		0.34
Carvalha da Bacora	S01246	Rock chip	598480	4608208		0.02
Carvalha da Bacora	S01247	Rock chip	598452	4607950		0.08
Carvalha da Bacora	S01248	Rock chip	598514	4607950		0.17
Carvalha da Bacora	S01249	Rock chip	598567	4607875		0.04
Carvalha da Bacora	S01250	Rock chip	598612	4607952		0.21
Alto dos Corticos	S01251	Rock chip	597836	4608674		0.08
Alto dos Corticos	S01252	Rock chip	597817	4608727		0.02
Alto dos Corticos	S01253	Rock chip	597889	4608589		0.04
Alto dos Corticos	S01254	Rock chip	597793	4608755		0.05
Alto dos Corticos	S01255	Rock chip	597817	4608811		0.39
Alto dos Corticos	S01256	Rock chip	597845	4608863		0.1
Alto dos Corticos	S01257	Rock chip	597863	4608857		3.01
Alto dos Corticos	S01258	Rock chip	597911	4608879		0.36
Alto dos Corticos	S01259	Rock chip	597865	4608886		0.23
Alto da Urreta	S01260	Rock chip	597366	4609493		0.04
Alto da Urreta	S01261	Rock chip	597365	4609496		0.02
Alto da Urreta	S01262	Rock chip	597354	4609491		0.03
Alto da Urreta	S01263	Rock chip	597354	4609498		0.02
Alto da Urreta	S01264	Rock chip	597356	4609505		0.01
Alto da Urreta	S01265	Rock chip	597352	4609524		0.14
Alto da Urreta	S01266	Rock chip	597348	4609526		0.02
Alto dos Corticos	S01267	Rock chip	597901	4609036		0.53
Alto dos Corticos	S01268	Rock chip	597909	4609053		0.7
Alto dos Corticos	S01269	Rock chip	597910	4609066		1.9
Alto da Urreta	S01270	Rock chip	597333	4609530		0.03
Alto da Urreta	S01271	Rock chip	597324	4609552		0.04
Alto da Urreta	S01272	Rock chip	597282	4609590		0.03
Alto da Urreta	S01273	Rock chip	597319	4609594		0.01
Alto da Urreta	S01274	Rock chip	597228	4609606		0.03

Alto da Urreta	S01275	Rock chip	597258	4609568		0.04
Alto da Urreta	S01276	Rock chip	597251	4609580		0.06
Alto da Urreta	S01277	Rock chip	597140	4609678		0.01
Alto da Urreta	S01278	Rock chip	597234	4609731		0.07
Alto da Urreta	S01279	Rock chip	597186	4609760		0.71
Alto da Urreta	S01280	Rock chip	596991	4609764		0.29
Alto da Urreta	S01281	Rock chip	596993	4609749		0.14
Alto da Urreta	S01282	Rock chip	597019	4609681		0.03
Alto da Urreta	S01283	Rock chip	597011	4609699		0.59
Alto da Urreta	S01284	Rock chip	597019	4609722		0.13
Alto da Urreta	S01285	Rock chip	596977	4609686		0.03
Alto da Urreta	S01286	Rock chip	596946	4609682		0.23
Aldeia B	A001	Chip Sample	600718	4608462		0.14
Aldeia B	A002	Chip Sample	600676	4608335		0.53
Aldeia B	A003	Chip Sample	600675	4608273		2.52
Aldeia B	A004	Chip Sample	600317	4608228		2.11
Aldeia B	A005	Chip Sample	600342	4608356		0.75
Aldeia B	A006	Chip Sample	599723	4608595		0.14
Aldeia B	A007	Chip Sample	599296	4608458		0.04
Aldeia B	A008	Chip Sample	599326	4608460		1.32
Aldeia B	A009	Chip Sample	599358	4608466		0.08
Aldeia B	S01022	Rock chip	600694	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.51
Aldeia B	S01023	Rock chip	600693	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.4
Aldeia B	S01024	Rock chip	600692	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	2.69
Aldeia B	S01025	Rock chip	600691	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.55
Aldeia B	S01026	Rock chip	600690	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.32
Aldeia B	S01027	Rock chip	600689	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.23
Aldeia B	S01028	Rock chip	600688	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.29
Aldeia B	S01029	Rock chip	600687	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.21
Aldeia B	S01030	Rock chip	600686	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.22
Aldeia B	S01031	Rock chip	600685	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	1.42
Aldeia B	S01032	Rock chip	600684	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.82
Aldeia B	S01033	Rock chip	600683	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.08
Aldeia B	S01034	Rock chip	600682	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.13
Aldeia B	S01035	Rock chip	600681	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.21
Aldeia B	S01036	Rock chip	600680	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.06
Aldeia B	S01037	Rock chip	600679	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.05
Aldeia B	S01038	Rock chip	600678	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.06
Aldeia B	S01039	Rock chip	600677	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01040	Rock chip	600676	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.02
Aldeia B	S01041	Rock chip	600675	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01042	Rock chip	600674	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.06
Aldeia B	S01043	Rock chip	600673	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.07
Aldeia B	S01044	Rock chip	600672	4608151	Aldeia B 01_1b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01045	Rock chip	600671	4608152	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01075	Rock chip	600696	4608175	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.06

Aldeia B	S01076	Rock chip	600695	4608175	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01077	Rock chip	600694	4608176	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01078	Rock chip	600693	4608176	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.02
Aldeia B	S01079	Rock chip	600693	4608177	Aldeia B 01_2b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01080	Rock chip	600683	4608260	Aldeia B 02_1	1.16
Aldeia B	S01081	Rock chip	600682	4608260	Aldeia B 02_1	2.24
Aldeia B	S01082	Rock chip	600681	4608259	Aldeia B 02_1	2.15
Aldeia B	S01083	Rock chip	600680	4608259	Aldeia B 02_1	2.76
Aldeia B	S01084	Rock chip	600677	4608267	Aldeia B 02_2	1.83
Aldeia B	S01085	Rock chip	600676	4608267	Aldeia B 02_2	2.93
Aldeia B	S01086	Rock chip	600675	4608266	Aldeia B 02_2	3.9
Aldeia B	S01087	Rock chip	600674	4608266	Aldeia B 02_2	1.81
Aldeia B	S01088	Rock chip	600679	4608329	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.03
Aldeia B	S01089	Rock chip	600678	4608330	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.02
Aldeia B	S01090	Rock chip	600678	4608331	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.62
Aldeia B	S01091	Rock chip	600677	4608332	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.81
Aldeia B	S01092	Rock chip	600677	4608332	Aldeia B 02_1b	2.45
Aldeia B	S01093	Rock chip	600676	4608333	Aldeia B 02_1b	2.26
Aldeia B	S01094	Rock chip	600676	4608334	Aldeia B 02_1b	1.75
Aldeia B	S01095	Rock chip	600675	4608335	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.46
Aldeia B	S01096	Rock chip	600675	4608336	Aldeia B 02_1b	0.04

APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The samples consisted of random chips of available pegmatite outcrop, selected to give a representative sample of the rock forming the outcrop and channel samples across continuous outcrop. The rock chips and channel samples were collected and placed in pre-numbered sample bag and the bag sealed. • The form of the pegmatite was assessed to find the best vantage to get a sample that is representative of the style of mineralisation. Where an outcrop presented a face that was greater than a metre, chips of the rock face were selected across the face and placed in the sample bag. Where the sample was made of isolated blocks appearing above the vegetation, a collection of chips from the outcropping blocks were taken and placed in the sample bag. Where a pegmatite showed continuity across the strike, then continuous channel samples were taken to get a better understanding of the true grade of the pegmatite. • The outcropping pegmatites are often silicified remnants that have resisted erosion and assessment of the mineralisation is difficult. The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of Spodumene, which on weathered surfaces is not readily evident. Therefore to best assess the geochemical character of the outcrop several chips from around the outcrop are taken or where possible channel samples were taken.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was carried out during this program.
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.*	• No drilling was carried out during this program.
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.*	• No drilling was carried out during this program.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were random rock chips of available outcrop, or continuous channels, no sub sampling has taken place. • The sampling was conducted using industry standard field sampling techniques and were considered appropriate for the program that was undertaken. • Due to the reconnaissance nature of the surface sampling, and randomness of the rock chips along with the coarse nature of the mineralisation, field duplicates were not considered appropriate as form of quality control. • Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative and not biased in any way.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were received, sorted, labelled, and dried. • Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns and 5g was split of for assaying. • The samples were analysed using ALS Laboratories ME-MS89L Super Trace method which combines a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS instrumentation utilising collision/reaction cell technologies to provide the lowest detection limits available. • A prepared sample (0.2g) is added to sodium peroxide flux, mixed well and then fused in at 670°C. The resulting melt is cooled and then dissolved in 30% hydrochloric acid. This solution is then analysed by ICP-MS and the results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. • The final solution is then analysed by ICP-MS, with results corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. • Standards/blanks were inserted on a per batch basis due to the small amount of samples sent for analysis. • No duplicate samples were added. • The use of QA/QC controls for reconnaissance field rock chip samples is less critical as the aim is to gain indicative results to assess mineralisation rather than absolute results for assessing the nature of the mineral deposit. The use of standards and blanks on a per batch process is considered appropriate for the style of sampling used. • A QA/QC review of all information indicated that all assays were satisfactory.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All information was internally audited by company personnel. • No drilling was carried out. • Savannah's experienced project geologists supervised all processes. • All field data is entered into a custom sample sheet and then into excel spreadsheets at site and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralised Access database. • Hard copies of sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the company's cloud drive. • Results were reported as Li (ppm) and were converted to a percentage by dividing by 10,000 and then to Li_2O% by multiplying by 2.153.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The coordinate of each rock chip sample or channel was taken at the time of collecting using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of 5m. • The grid system used is WSG84 Zone29N. • An accurate, aerial topographic survey was obtained with accuracy of +/- 0.5m, and used to verify the location of the sample.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The surface sampling program was of a reconnaissance nature and therefore sample locations was dependant on available outcrop, which was variable depending on terrain and vegetation cover. • The data spacing is not considered appropriate to assess grade continuity. • Some compositing of rock chips was carried out in areas where outcrop was spread out and rock chips from each small area would be added to the sample bag.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Often the pegmatite outcrop is limited in extent and strike and dip of the body is hard to distinguish, therefore random chip samples are taken across the face. Where there is an obvious orientation of pegmatite, channel samples were taken from across the face • Due to the random nature of outcropping pegmatite, it is possible that some orientation bias is included in the sample.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to a courier and chain of custody is managed by Savannah.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal company auditing based on previous programs is carried out and an external review will be carried out by the resource consultant to assure that all data collection and QA/QC procedures were conducted to industry standards.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• All work was completed inside the Mina do Barroso project C-100 and within the company's Aldeia Block B tenement. • Savannah has received written confirmation from the DGEG that under article 24 of Decree-Law no. 88/90 of March 16 being relevant justification based on the resources allocated exploited and intended, Savannah has been approved an expansion up to 250m of C100 mining concession in specific areas where a resource has been defined and the requirement for the expansion can be justified.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration work has been carried out by previous operators. • No historic information has been included in the Mineral Resource estimates.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The lithium mineralisation is predominantly in the form of Spodumene-bearing pegmatites which are hosted in meta-pelitic and mica schists, and occasionally carbonate schists of upper Ordovician to lower Devonian age. The pegmatites vary in thickness from 5m-109m.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drilling was carried out.
		
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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.*	• No aggregation or weighting of the results was applied. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to reported grades. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported; however Li is reported as ppm and converted to the oxide Li_2O for resource purposes. The conversion factor used is to divide the Li value by 10,000 and multiplying by 2.153 to represent the value as a percentage.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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').*	• The rock chip samples were from the random locations on an outcrop and is not representative of true width of the mineralised body. In places where there was continuity in the strike direction of the pegmatite and enough of the face was exposed then continuous channel samples were taken. • It was not always possible to assess the true strike and dip of the pegmatite being sampled. In

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		places where this could be assessed the orientation data was recorded.
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 location of all samples is included within this release.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant results available have been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Drilling has been carried out in several locations and four major mineral deposits have been reported previously. Geological mapping and rock chip sampling has been conducted over other areas of C-100 license and adjoining Aldeia license areas.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The present program was designed to assess the extent of lithium mineralisation within the C-100 and Aldeia Block B license area, new pegmatites were discovered and known areas of mineralisation were extended. A follow up program will be initiated at a later stage consisting of trenching and drilling to assess the true extent of the pegmatites and corresponding lithium mineralisation. • Diagrams showing the extent of mapped pegmatites are included.