ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 June 2025

Fifth Georgetown Project Exploration Target: Phily's

Savannah Goldfields Limited (ASX:SVG) ("Savannah" or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce a fifth new gold Exploration Target at its 100% owned Georgetown Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Savannah has identified a fifth new gold Exploration Target at the Phily's Deposit which is part of its 100% owned Georgetown Project.
- The Exploration Target at Phily's is estimated to be between 50,000 tonnes and 150,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 1.2 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Au and is within 20 metres from surface.
- Phily's is approximately 50 km from the Company's Georgetown Processing Plant.
- The Exploration Target at Phily's is supported by drilling results, surface trenches, mapping and assaying and is based broadly on a mineralised zone defined by increased quartz veining within metamorphosed sediments which may also have a degree of stratigraphic control.
- The Exploration Target identified at Phily's is the fifth in a number of Exploration Targets that have recently been identified as part of the work currently being undertaken across Savannah's project portfolio.
- These Exploration Targets are expected to support the Company's "Hub and Spoke" strategy to provide multiple sources of feed into the Georgetown Processing Plant.
- Phily's Exploration Target is additional to and separate from the Company's existing JORC Mineral Resources reported for its Agate Creek Project and Georgetown Project.
- The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Savannah's geologists have been reviewing various historical drilling, geochemical sampling and mapping and geological interpretations to assess the potential for additional mineralisation as extensions adjacent to, along strike, and down dip of existing Mineral Resources with a view to designing work programs to grow the Company's existing JORC compliant Mineral Resources.

This work is currently focussed on Savannah's granted mining leases to prioritise the identification of potential additional near term ore sources to underpin Savannah's longer term gold production operations as it progresses towards recommencement of mining and processing activities.

A step in this process is the identification of Exploration Targets on a number of these projects which can then be advanced with further work towards potential estimation of additional Mineral Resources.

This Exploration Target work is being undertaken on a number of Savannah's Georgetown Project tenements with Phily's the fifth of these, following on from the recently identified Jubilee Plunger Exploration Target (estimated to be between 100,000 and 400,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 1.2 and 2.0 g/t) refer to Savannah's ASX Announcement of 23 June 2025, Red Dam Exploration Target (estimated to be between 430,000 tonnes and 1,060,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 3.3 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Au - refer Savannah's ASX Announcement of 6 May 2025); Electric Light Exploration Target (estimated to be between 100,000 tonnes and 200,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 2.0 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au - refer Savannah's ASX Announcement of 14 May 2025) and the Big Reef Exploration Target (estimated to be 190,000 tonnes and 420,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 2.0 g/t Au and 3.5 g/t Au refer Savannah's ASX Announcement of 3 June 2025).

The CEO of Savannah Goldfields, Mr Brad Sampson said," *We have now identified Exploration Targets at five of the key Georgetown gold projects that have potential to extend the processing life at the Georgetown gold processing plant and are planning for next phases in exploration to start validating these Targets."*

EXPLORATION TARGET

The Phily's Exploration Target is estimated to be between 50,000 and 150,000 tonnes at a gold grade range between 1.2 g/t and 2.5 g/t as shown in Table 1.

Table1: Phily's Exploration Target

	Exploration Target ML 30192					
Deposit	**Min kt**	**Max kt**	**Min Au g/t**	**Max Au g/t**	**Min Au koz***	**Max Au koz***
Phily's	**50**	**150**	**1.2**	**2.5**	**2**	**12**

Note: Tonnage, grade and contained metal values are rounded to reflect the conceptual nature of the estimate.

The Exploration Target is additional to and separate from the Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX announcement 7 February 2022 '*Georgetown Project Mineral Resources*').

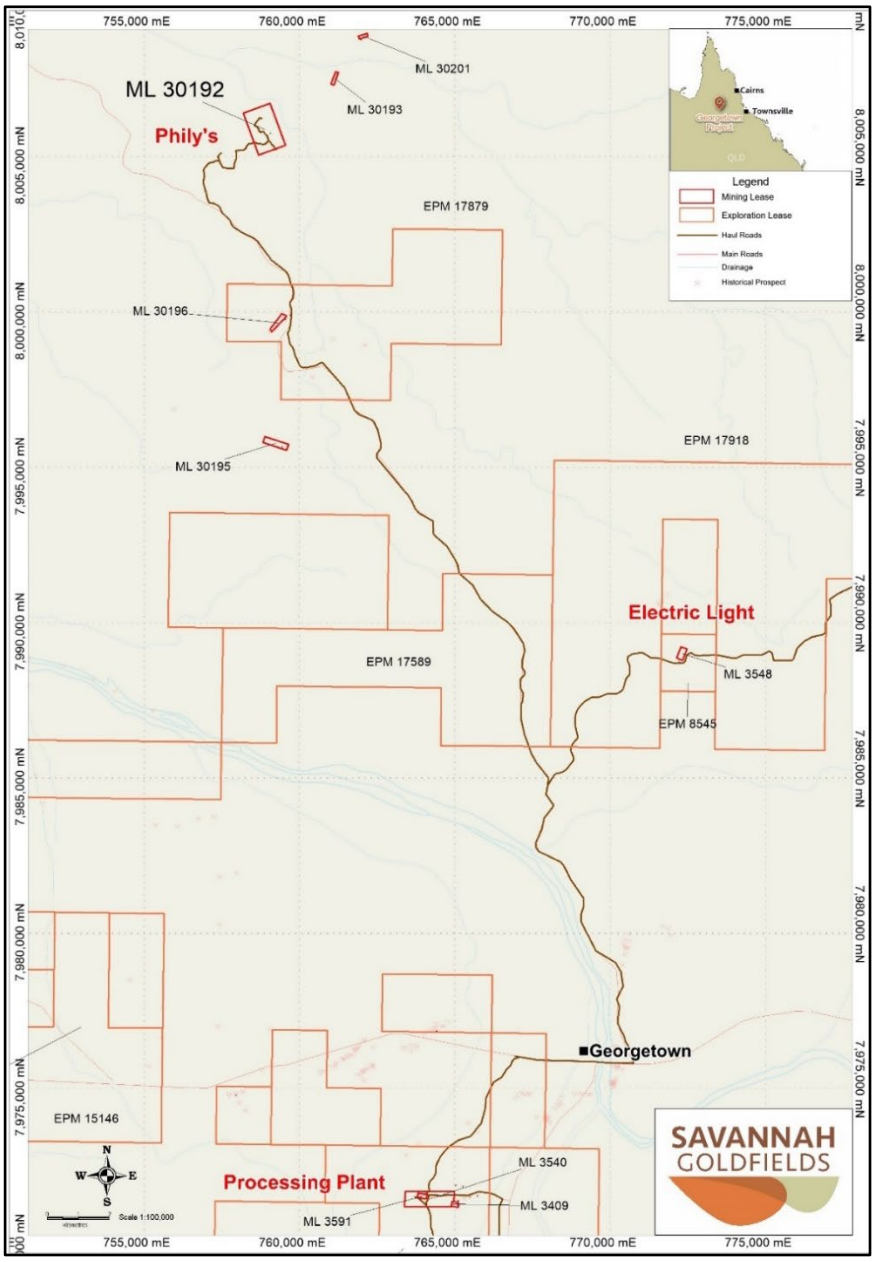
The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Exploration Target is situated wholly within Mining Lease 30192 shown in Figure 1 and 2, is estimated to a maximum depth of 20 m and is between 50,000 tonnes to 150,000 tonnes with a gold grade range of 1.2 g/t Au to 2.5 g/t Au.

The Exploration Target at Phily's is based on a mineralised zone identified by RC drilling, costean mapping and sampling along with a combination of supporting rock chip data and ground geological mapping. The Exploration Target is broadly defined by increased quartz veining which has been mapped over approximately 3,000m of strike length covering six different vein sets apparent at surface. The quartz veining is within metamorphosed sediments that may also have a degree of stratigraphic control. The veining appears to be extensive and sub-vertical based on drilling and costean mapping. Savannah's geological mapping aligns with previous workers' interpretations of sub vertical dip. Maximum interpreted depth is currently around 20m below surface with mineralisation generally varying between 0.1m and 4m wide, with an average width around 1.5m to 2m wide, dominantly defined by drill intercepts. Drill spacing and collar locations are shown in Appendix 2 and are deemed appropriate for defining the Exploration Target.

Oxidation is generally prevalent to around 15-20 metres depth with a few metres of transition to sulphide fresh material. The Exploration Target is not currently defined as either oxide or sulphide material. Further exploration activity including drilling and assaying is required to provide data to support the delineation of the oxidisation boundary.

Figure 1 Phily's Location



Exploration Target Basis

- **Data sources**: Historical drilling, costean mapping and assay data, geological mapping and geochemical sampling surface and sub-surface data.
- **Previous production**: No historical production records exist for Phily's although some minor historic workings can be seen on surface.
- **Continuity**: Drilling shows consistent gold mineralisation coincident along mapped surface veining which if further supported by costean sampling, mapping and assay data. Mapping identifies over 3,000m of quartz veining with additional geochemical assays however, at this stage only areas with near-by sub-surface sampling has been included in the Exploration Target estimate.

- **Calculation methodology**: Calculations are based on a series of broad wireframes passing through favourable geology supported by drilling and costean sampling with associated anomalous gold mineralisation, linear surface length of the estimated Exploration Target is approximately 1800m with varying conversion factors of the zones from 33%–100% based on data confidence and sample density. A conservative density of 2.3t/m³ for oxide material has been used for estimate, as no metallurgical test work data is available.
- **Grade estimation**: Grade ranges were derived from drill and costean assay data primarily, adjusted for data quality and geological confidence. The Exploration Target has only considered for gold mineralisation as no comprehensive multielement data in available.

FURTHER EXPLORATION

Work required to potentially validate the Exploration Target and advance it towards Mineral Resources may include infill and extensional drilling, updated geological modelling and structural analysis, and metallurgical test work including assessment of oxide vs sulphide material distribution. This work has not yet commenced but the Company does anticipate completion of the first work campaign during 2026.

The Company is developing an exploration program for Phily's and the Company's other exploration opportunities and will communicate further details on this when this planning is finalised.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results & Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Hall who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hall is a former employee of Savannah Goldfields Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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 Hall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

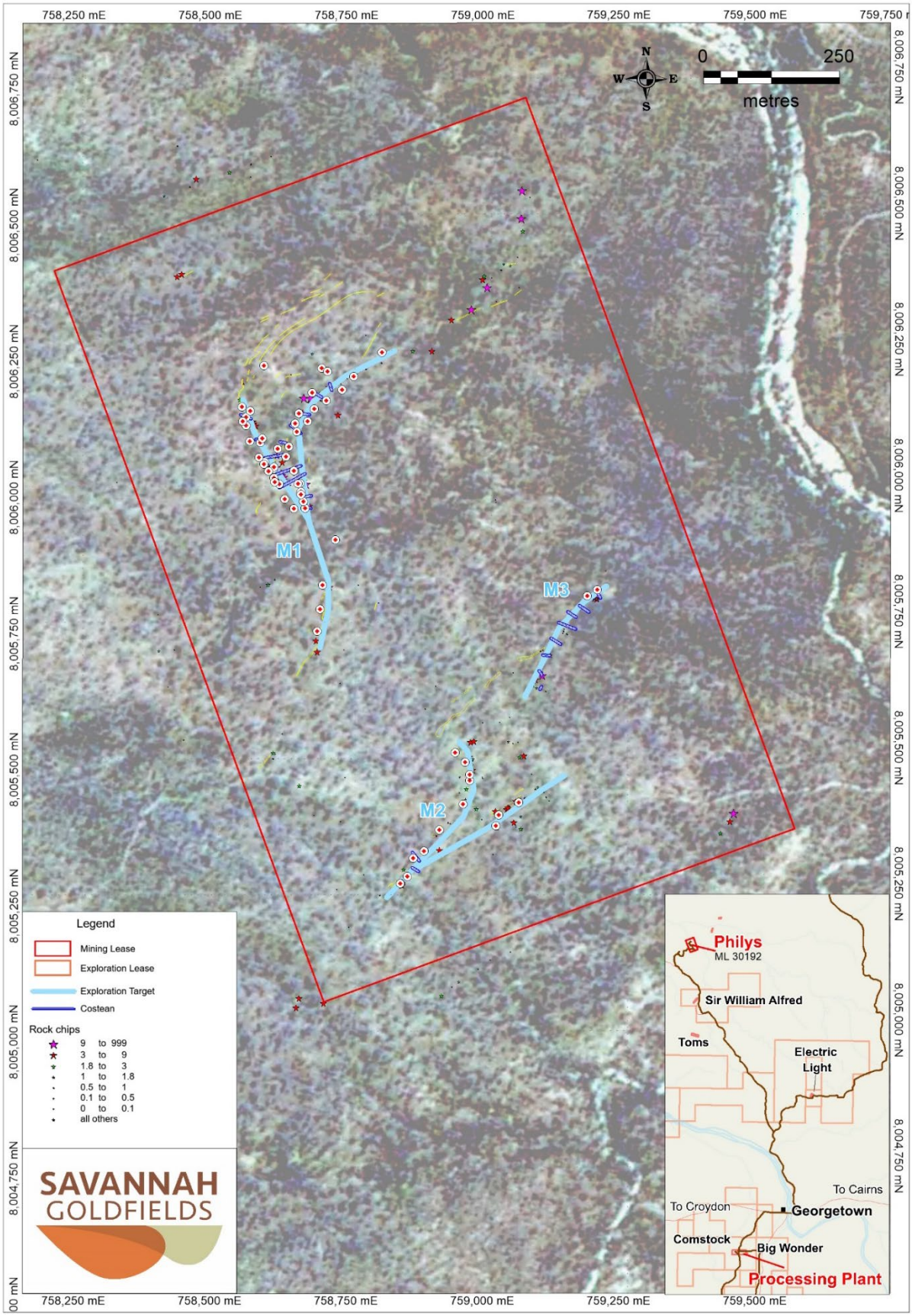
The potential quantity and grade of the stated Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there is currently insufficient exploration completed to support a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain whether continued exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

This Report is Authorised by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:
Stephen Bizzell (Chairman) or Brad Sampson (CEO)
P (07) 3108 3500
E admin@savannahgoldfields.com

EXPLORATION TARGET ESTIMATE DETAIL – PHILY'S

Figure 2 Plan View Phily's Exploration Target



APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1

CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA (THE JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION)

JORC TABLE 1 provides a summary of assessment and reporting criteria used for the Agate Creek Gold Project in accordance with the Table 1 Checklist in "*The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition)*".

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data **(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding)**

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.*	Soil sampling, surface rock chips and surface stream sediments sampling were all undertaken at various stages. Digital Rock Chip data currently appears to have a grid conversion location problem that is still being fully evaluated as such it has not been used in the estimate. Costean data has been incorporated as the costean locations have been field checked on-ground by Savanah geologists. **BMR** Bureau of Mineral Resources (1972) conducted regional stream sediment geochemical survey using industry standard techniques. **Placer** Placer carried out three phases of rock chip sampling in the Ironhurst pastoral holding area which includes the Lane Creek No 1 & Lane Creek No 2 prospects. The first in 1973 during reconnaissance evaluation. Samples are recorded as grab samples, channel samples, chip samples and composite chip samples An initial soil sampling program was instigated in 1973, with Placer geologists creating a local grid and magnetic bearing for location data. 1973 - 2 x costeans are recorded as sampled in 1-2m intervals and mapped in local grid format. The second and third rock chip sampling phase occurred in 1983-4 in conjunction with mapping and regional sampling. 4 x costeans are recorded as channel sampled (January 1984). Placer recorded mapping in local grid and field mapped at 1:1000. Petrological work by Rockco Pty Ltd on lead and gold bearing specimens has shown small crystals of gold up to 10 microns across, but generally 0.05 to 2 micron. **O'Rourke 1992 - 2003** O'Rouke carried out a systematic program of reconnaissance prospecting between 1992 to 2003, including stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling - which delineated the Phily's prospects (prospect referred to as Lane Creek No 1 & Lane Creek No 2). O'Rourke reinstated the Placer local grid for rock chip sampling. A new local grid was also established by O'Rourke for the soil sampling program.

		O'Rourkes rock chip prospecting demonstrated that widespread gold mineralisation outcropped at Lane Creek No 1 and No 2. Grades in selective grab samples and rock chips were high (1-33g/t). However, O'Rourke's sampling does not attempt to demonstrate continuity in width or length. **GML 2004 – 2011** GML rock chip samples in 2004 (prospect referred to as LCT1). GML collected soil samples in 2005. A RC drill program was carried out in 2005 by GML with the samples riffle split on the drill rig as per industry standard. Bulk samples were recorded as collected but data for retention not listed. 22 trenches are channel sampled in 2009, with limited sampling data, however coordinates and assays correlate well with drill data compiled in 2004.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Placer** 2 x costeans are described as channel sampled in 1973. The historical trench sampling is only vaguely described and therefore not used for resource modelling. 4 x channels are described as channel sampled in 1984. The historical trench sampling is only vaguely described and therefore not used for resource modelling. **GML** GML (2009), 22 Trenches completed to 1.5m depth. Samples collected from the southern wall. Reference point for samples is western end of trench.
	• *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').*	**GML** Sampling of trenches and RC drilling are by industry standard approaches with sampling generally on 1 m intervals. Some samples were composited to 2 m samples intervals where they were not likely to be mineralised. Some intervals were not sampled when considered geologically barren.
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).*	**GML** 2005 – reconnaissance, with shallow RC drillholes in the Lane Creek No 1 and Lane Creek No 2 prospects Boart Longyear Pty Ltd supplied a UDR650 rig; RC 4 5/8- and 5-inch face sampling hammer sampled on 1 m intervals. All drillholes drilled at -60-degree dip Program designed to target quartz lodes at 8-10m vertical depth Minimal site preparation was undertaken. Rehabilitation was effective – as of 2012 a site inspection could not find evidence of the drill collars from the 2005 drilling program.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**GML** RC drilling recovery is generally not recorded but is considered the best method to provide the best sample for both recovery and sample size. There is no discussion or record of RC drilling recovery.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Records show drilling was RC which is generally considered the optimal method to provide the best sample for both recovery and sample size.

	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred*	No previous workers have indicated a relationship between recovery and grade other than that the mineralisation zone is softer and more challenging to drill. No digital recovery data is currently available to assess any potential relationship.
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.*	**Placer** 33 logged rock chip samples logged / mapped 1:2000. Descriptions, local grid coordinates & assays sighted in digital format: Qualitative data. 40 logged rock chip samples logged / mapped 1:2000. Descriptions, local grid coordinates & assays - sighted in digital format: Qualitative data. **GML** Lane Creek No 1. 21 RC drillholes for 451 m 21 drillholes lithology logged to 1m intervals – digital logs sighted - qualitative Lane Creek No 2. 8 RC drillholes for 138 m 8 drillholes lithology logged to 1m intervals– digital logs sighted - qualitative Geological logging was used to selectively sample the RC drillholes holes for assay to minimise assay costs. Some intervals were not assayed when considered geologically barren. One RC drillhole from each prospect (Lane Creek No. 1 & Lane Creek No. 2) was sampled entirely and consigned for assay There is no discussion or record of Drill chip photography 22 trenches sampled for Lane Creek No 1 & Lane Creek No 2 for 256 samples. Trench samples are only vaguely described. Geological logging suggests the upper ≈20m will be oxidised material A Cyanide bottle roll leach test program was conducted which showed average leach recovery from 24 hour bottle ro9lls of around 85-90%. Further metallurgical studies will be completed as part of the next phase of the work programs
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	**GML** *RC drilling* Assay splits collected via a three-way riffle splitter fitted beneath the cyclone. The assay splits were bagged into calico bags with the bulk of the sample retained in large plastic bags. RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Sample preparation was by commercial laboratories that changed which each operating company. Though not described sample preparation is assumed to have used industry standard practises of the day.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Riffle split of RC samples should have produced acceptable samples for assay.

	• *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.*	There are no records of spear percussion sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No Subsampling has been noted
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.*	The methods employed is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed. **Placer** All samples were assayed at Fox Laboratories, Sydney, using atomic absorption spectrophotometric (AAS) and direct current plasma-atomic emission spectroscopic (DCP-AES) techniques. (PMI) Aqua Regia Digest, DIBK extraction, Atomic Absorption Finish. (GPI) Aqua Regia Digest, Direct Current Plasma Analysis. **O'Rourke** O'Rourke consigned all samples to ALS for fire assay 50g charge (AAS finish), ICP-AES after HF/HN03/HCl digest, Ore grade aqua regia digest with AAS finish, ICP-AES following four acid digest. **GML** GML used several laboratory methods and companies to analyse rock chip and drill chip samples including fire assay, AAS, fire assay with AAS finish, ICP-AES after aqua regia digest. Laboratories included ALS, SGS, Aminya & Amdel.
	• *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.*	*Ground magnetic survey* Readings were taken at 5m intervals along magnetic east-west lines, between 50 & 100m apart. The magnetometer was a Geometric G856 Proton Procession with sensor mounted on a 2.5m aluminium staff. Sensor readings taken facing northwards. A second G856 was used to record diurnal variation. *VLF-EM survey* Readings were taken at 25m intervals along the above magnetic east-west lines between 50 & 100m apart. The instrument was a Geonics EM16 with the readings taken facing east and receiving a signal from Japan. A second VLF_EM survey was completed with the same Geonics EM16 on the above grid and grid extension using a Northwest Cape signal.
	• *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*	Refence to available QAQC is limited and few concerns were previous raised though further work is required to collate the historic QAQC references and results. Lane Creek No 1 & Lane Creek No 2 rock chip sampling, soil sampling and drilling program lists no records of field QAQC samples. GML reported several samples assayed by method AAS21R returned values above the upper level of detection. Ore grade determinations were not undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Savannah policy is that all releases are checked by at least 2 other company representatives with all assay results confirmed by an experienced geologist
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned drilling data is not available from the Phily's ML

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	The database supplied has some data source information allowing data set to be identified and reviewed separately. Otherwise, the data collation does not have previous review of data integrity aspects available. Savannah Goldfields Pty Ltd intends to review and verify where possible the entire Georgetown project database in due course with project prioritised on their relevance or perceived risk.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No adjustment of assay data was considered necessary.
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.*	**Placer** Detailed geological mapping of the Lane Creek prospect area was completed at a scale of 1:1000 and compiled at a scale of 1:2000 Rock chip samples logged and mapped with local grid location data. 2 x costeans are logged as being channel sampled. Sample spacing is recorded between 1 & 2m. Samples logged and mapped with local grid location data. **O'Rourke** *Stream Sediment sampling* Stream sediment locations have been plotted on an air photo overlay by transferring locations manually from O'Rourke's maps. Creeks mapped by O'Rourke can be generally recognisable by use of 250K drainage satellite imagery. *Rock chip sampling* Rock chip locations have been plotted on an air photo overlay by transferring locations manually from O'Rourke's maps. Creeks mapped by O'Rourke can be generally recognisable by use of 250K drainage satellite imagery **GML** *RC Drilling* Drill hole coordinates are presumed to have been picked up by hand-held GPS. *Trench sampling 2009* Samples collected from southern wall. GPS reference point for samples from western end of trench. Coordinates taken from eastern & western end of trench with magnetic bearing. *Drillhole and Trenches were surveyed by JKO Mining during 2013 using RTK methods,* *Savannah intend to confirm coordinates with a licenced surveyor as part of further data validation but GPS checks on ground show little discrepancy to Digital data locations*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All data has been converted to MGA 94 (Zone 54). Elevation values are in AHD RL.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Elevation control was based on handheld GPS data. This will be updated as the program advances likely with the addition of surface contouring from airborne LIDAR
	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Placer**

Data spacing and distribution		Rock chips samples were collected consisting of channel samples, composite rock chip samples and grab samples. Channel samples are logged as being between 1 & 2 metres apart. **GML** 21 drillholes were completed at the Lane Creek No 1 prospect. Drillhole spacing varied, spanning 10m intervals over the highly prospective outcrop through to 20 m intervals over the less prospective ground. 8 drillholes were completed at the Lane Creek No 2 prospect which were more exploratory in nature. Drillhole spacing varied from 20m to 60m spacing. 11 trenches were completed at the Lane Creek No 1 prospect. Trench spacing was 20 to 40m between trenches depending on orebody prospectivity. Trench length was from 10m up to 45m long. Trenches were sampled at 2m intervals. 11 trenches were also completed at the Lane Creek No 2. Trench spacing was generally 30m between trenches depending on orebody prospectivity. Trench length was from 10m up to 53m long. Trenches were sampled at 2m intervals.
	• *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 hole spacing is exploratory in nature and will need further work and assessment to bring up to the inferred classification.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	For drilling estimation samples are composited to 1 m regular intervals. This matches the majority of the original sample lengths. Trench samples are generally composited into 2m intervals, although the trench sampling is only vaguely described.
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.*	At Phily's most drilling is at 60˚ drilled perpendicular to the structure which is generally sub-vertical dipping. *Lane Creek No 1* Drillhole bearing for NS structure 60° to 70° Drillhole bearing for EW structure 280° to 300° *Lane Creek No 2* Drillhole bearing generally 130° with several crosscutting drillholes at bearing 300°
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drilling orientations and cross-cutting drillholes are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with little bias observed as a result of the drill orientation. However detailed surface mapping, costean data and assays of quartz structures give an acceptable degree of surface tie points to estimate orebody dip direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody by the three previous exploration companies that completed drilling is not documented and largely completed where sample security was not an industry consideration.
Audits\review	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been found

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results **(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections.)**

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Name</th><th>Holder</th><th>Location</th><th>Area</th><th>Grant</th><th>Expiry</th></tr>
<tr><td>ML 30192</td><td>Phily's</td><td>Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd</td><td>25 km NW of Georgetown</td><td>130 Ha</td><td>08/04/2004</td><td>30/04/2025 Renewal Lodged</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>• 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.</td><td>The tenements are overlapped by the Ewamian People #3 (QUD6018/2001) native title determination.
Which is currently being renegotiated with the intent of a Whole of Claim agreement being signed, and is not expect to impact future production plans .
Landholder Agreements are still being fully reviewed but it is unlikely that these would significantly impact future production plans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties</td><td>BMR (Bureau of Mineral Resources) - 1972
• Precursor regional stream sediment geochemistry work was undertaken by BMR in 1972.
Placer Prospecting (Australia) Pty Ltd – 1973
The Lane Creek prospects were chip sampled in 1973 – the high precious metal values recorded from these analysis prompted a re-evaluation of the prospects & resulted in the application to prospect.
• Rock chip samples were collected consisting of rock chips, channel samples and grab samples,
• 240 soil samples were also collected in 1973. Samples were collected over 50m intervals along magnetic east-west lines ranging between 50 & 100m apart.
Placer Pacific Pty Ltd – 1983/4
• Four costeans totalling 277m of bulldozed exposure completed. Geological mapping, channel sampling ground magnetics and VLF-EM were completed over these costeans.
• 36 soil samples and 3 rock chips were taken at 50m intervals along E-W lines spaced 100m apart.
O'Rourke 1992 - 2003
• O'Rouke carried out a systematic program of reconnaissance prospecting between 1992 to 2003, including stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling - which delineated the Phily's prospects (prospect referred to as Lane Creek No 1 & Lane Creek No 2). O'Rourke reinstated the Placer local grid for rock chip sampling. A new local grid was also established by O'Rourke for the soil sampling program.
• O'Rourkes rock chip prospecting demonstrated that widespread gold mineralisation outcropped at Lane Creek No 1 and No 2. Grades in selective grab samples and rock chips were high (1-33g/t). GML 2004 – 2011
• A reconnaissance RC drill program was carried out in 2005 by GML. The program was designed intersections at 8-10m below high grade gold values within sub-vertical quartz gossans loads from surface sampling programs.
○ Lane Creek No 1 – 21 drillholes for a total of 451 m & Lane Creek No 2 – 8 drillholes for a total of 138 m
• 22 trenches completed in 2009. The historical trench sampling is only vaguely described, although location data, assay data and sample density is in digital format.</td></tr>
</table>

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*.	The Georgetown region is made up of crystalline basement of Archean rocks (the Georgetown Inlier) which are overlain by Proterozoic sedimentary sequences, Paleozoic volcanic and Cretaceous and Quaternary sediments. Granites and metamorphics comprise the greater part of the crystalline basement. Emplacement of the Paleozoic volcanics has been postulated by as being due to cauldron subsidence. The Gilbert River Formation (Jurassic – early Cretaceous) unconformably overlies the Maureen Volcanics and the Lane Creek Formation and consist of flat-lying or sub-horizontal conglomerate, sandstone and shale. The Lane Creek Formation (early Proterozoic) is comprised of mudstone, sandstone, quartzite, muscovite schist, granite gneiss, pegmatite, fine grained granulite and amphibolite. Commonly graphitic or carbonaceous. The formation is extremely deformed with folding of all scales occurring, ranging from small crenulations to regional folds. The Lane Creek Formation comprises part of a regional crystalline basement and is overlain unconformably by the Maureen Volcanic Group or the Gilbert River Formation. The most obvious regional structures are observed in the Lane Creek Formation where very tight folding on all scales occurs ranging from small crenulations to regional folds. Prominent axis of folding are east-west to north-east south-west and some plunges to the west have been observed. The two largest clusters of veins and gold soil anomalies have been named Lane Creek No. 1 and Lane Creek No. 2. Within these anomalous zones, shears and gossanous quartz veins strike north-west and north-east but with an arcuate pattern, At the northern No. 1 zone, a main north-west lode with a north-east trending spur lode represents both north-west and north-east vein directions. The north-west trending lode contains two gossan-filled lenses along 150 m of strike, while the north-east trending spur lode displays semi-continuous lenses along 250 m of strike. Lenses vary in width from 0.5 m to more than 3 m and contain high gold grades; the best result to date being 1.5 m grading 14.6 g/t gold. A continuous chip-channel sample of a bulge in the spur vein returned 13.6 m grading 4.0 g/t gold. At the branch point of the two lodes a wide zone of brecciated gossanous metasediment occurs with the best gold sample result being 6 m grading 4.9 g/t gold. The southern Lane Creek No. 2 zone is an irregular tooth shaped area about 250 m long and varying from about 20 m wide to 150 m wide. This area contains lead mineralisation, which in places appears to be strata bound and numerous gold bearing gossanous lodes striking north-west and north-east. Previous soil sampling by Placer defined a gold in soil anomaly (greater than 50 ppb gold) approximately 250 m long by 100 m wide containing erratic high soil values of 4.39 g/t gold and 6.81 g/t gold. Surface chip samples of the numerous gossans within this zone returned grades up to 7.2 g/t gold and 30.7% lead. On the basis of these sample results, the southern lodes have the potential to host larger tonnages of lower grade material than the other vein systems on the MLA.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	The below significant intercepts > 1 g/t Au were utilised to inform the Exploration Target Estimates
	• *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 drill information is excluded from the estimate. Channel samples have been utilised to assist with Exploration Target assessment

Significant Results > 1 g/t Au												
Prospect	Hole No	Hole type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
Lane Creek No.1	GML001	RC	758,601	8,006,016	257	30	-60	58	6	8	2	7.66
	GML001								19	20	1	4.08
	GML001								26	28	2	1.94
Lane Creek No.1	GML002	RC	758,611	8,006,004	257	30	-60	46	13	14	1	3.58
	GML002								19	20	1	4.74
	GML002								23	24	1	1.29
Lane Creek No.1	GML003	RC	758,600	8,006,032	258	21	-60	48	9	10	1	11.10
	GML003								17	18	1	10.40
Lane Creek No.1	GML004	RC	758,584	8,006,045	258	24	-60	49	15	17	2	5.18
Lane Creek No.1	GML006	RC	758,576	8,006,081	257	20	-60	45	13	14	1	1.46
Lane Creek No.1	GML013	RC	758,671	8,006,172	255	24	-60	323	18	20	2	2.32
Lane Creek No.1	GML015	RC	758,640	8,006,116	257	18	-60	298	5	6	1	2.01
Lane Creek No.1	GML016	RC	758,608	8,006,069	259	18	-60	308	11	13	2	1.78
Lane Creek No.1	GML018	RC	758,623	8,006,055	258	18	-60	68	10	11	1	6.19
Lane Creek No.1	GML021	RC	758,655	8,005,972	254	12	-60	56.6	4	7	3	5.21
Lane Creek No.1	PRC15	RC	758,544	8,006,120	253	25	-60	50	13	15	2	2.25
Lane Creek No.1	PRC16	RC	758,556	8,006,083	256	25	-60	85	20	21	1	2.07
Lane Creek No.1	PRC18	RC	758,583	8,006,041	258	25	-60	48	16	19	3	9.44
Lane Creek No.1	PRC19	RC	758,591	8,006,028	258	25	-60	48	12	22	10	2.90
Lane Creek No.1	PRC22	RC	758,621	8,005,977	256	25	-60	48	12	13	1	4.30
Lane Creek No.1	PRC23	RC	758,637	8,005,959	254	25	-60	48	19	20	1	2.43
Lane Creek No.2	GML023	RC	758,833	8,005,271	255	18	-60	303	9	10	1	1.48
Lane Creek No.2	LC2	CONTCH	759,200	8,005,795	264	29	0	132	19	21	2	2.27
	LC2								27	29	1	4.42
Lane Creek No.1	LC3	CONTCH	758,649	8,006,134	256	33.23	0	97	1	13	12	2.55
Lane Creek No.1	LC4	CONTCH	758,631	8,006,113	257	18.02	0	117	2	3	1	1.27
Lane Creek No.1	LC5	CONTCH	758,612	8,006,082	258	21.09	0	97	5	6	1	1.24
	LC5								8	9	1	1.93
Lane Creek No.1	LC7	CONTCH	758,584	8,006,052	258	42	0	82	7	8	1	9.19
	LC7								13	14	1	4.99
Lane Creek No.1	LC8	CONTCH	758,600	8,006,020	258	45	0	67	4	7	3	2.26
Lane Creek No.1	LC10	CONTCH	758,650	8,005,980	254	13.03	0	77	1	4	3	4.56
Lane Creek No.2	LC13	CONTCH	759,192	8,005,809	264	53.69	0	137	6	7	1	3.37
Lane Creek No.2	LC20	CONTCH	759,072	8,005,632	265	17.11	0	112	4	5	1	1.11

Full Drill Hole & Costean locations and plans can be Seen in Appendix 2

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.*	Not Applicable
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.*	The mineralisation is generally near vertical and thin. Drill is generally undertaken perpendicular to the view strike. The majority of the drilling is angled vertical or at 60º and hence although at some angle the drilling orientation is generally as optimal as is practicable.
	• *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').*	No true widths have not been calculated
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.*	Figures, Tables, Plans and sections are provided in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results are not reported but are summarised in the exploration target calculations and demonstrated in the sections and plans provided where appropriate.

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.*	*Placer Pacific Pty Ltd – 1983/4. Lane Creek Geophysics* • Ground magnetics survey: Readings taken at 25m intervals along survey lines Using a G-856 proton precession magnometer. Ground magnetics identified several linear features with no compatible structures identified in the geology. A body of quartz reef was identified in the SW portion of the grid. • VLF-EM surveys. Two separate surveys covering the same area as the ground magnetics were taken using a Geonics EM16 at 25m reading intervals and 100m line spacing. o The first VLF-EM survey found correlatable shear zones and quartz-ironstone structures against the ground magnetics and field geology. 2 structures north of the quartz-ironstone structures were also identified. Ground truthing of the latter structures revealed an amphibolite unit with scattered quartz-ironstone. o A second VLF-EM survey of the area using an alternative signal obtained no major responses or anomalies.
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).*	Data validation, resampling and verification sampling and resource extension or infill sampling are being considered. These will be staged and prioritised for the array of deposits within the Georgetown project. Depending on project priority each project will be assessed and sampled to allow resource updates and upgrades. Savannah will progress with further work to advance Jubilee Plunger through: • Infill and extensional drilling • Detailed geological modelling and structural analysis • Metallurgical test work • Assessment of oxide vs sulphide material distribution The objective is to convert portions of the Exploration Target into Mineral Resources and assess the viability of underground and open pit development. However, detailed timing for this work has not yet been established the Company is currently developing the further exploration programme to test the validity of this target and anticipates finalising this planning during the second half of 2025
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Drilling is not yet planned as the initial focus is on data collation, review, verification sampling and resource updates and upgrades. Relevant tables, plans and sections are provided in the announcement & appendices

APPENDIX 2

Historic drill hole collar & costean information

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
GML001	RC	30.00	758,601	8,006,016	257	58	-60
GML002	RC	30.00	758,611	8,006,004	257	46	-60
GML003	RC	21.00	758,600	8,006,032	258	48	-60
GML004	RC	24.00	758,584	8,006,045	258	49	-60
GML005	RC	20.00	758,574	8,006,053	257	46	-60
GML006	RC	20.00	758,576	8,006,081	257	45	-60
GML007	RC	22.00	758,550	8,006,112	255	64	-60
GML008	RC	18.00	758,550	8,006,127	254	68	-60
GML009	RC	20.00	758,542	8,006,146	252	58	-60
GML010	RC	36.00	758,601	8,006,036	257	41	-60
GML011	RC	20.00	758,689	8,006,217	252	126	-60
GML012	RC	20.00	758,699	8,006,211	254	333	-60
GML013	RC	24.00	758,671	8,006,172	255	323	-60
GML014	RC	18.00	758,647	8,006,134	256	269	-60
GML015	RC	18.00	758,640	8,006,116	257	298	-60
GML016	RC	18.00	758,608	8,006,069	259	308	-60
GML017	RC	24.00	758,580	8,006,088	257	266	-60
GML018	RC	18.00	758,623	8,006,055	258	68	-60
GML019	RC	20.00	758,649	8,006,006	255	60	-60
GML020	RC	18.00	758,651	8,005,991	255	46	-60
GML021	RC	12.00	758,655	8,005,972	254	57	-60
GML022	RC	18.00	758,834	8,005,271	255	323	-60
GML023	RC	18.00	758,833	8,005,271	255	303	-60
GML024	RC	18.00	758,846	8,005,284	255	297	-60
GML025	RC	18.00	758,857	8,005,317	256	149	-60
GML026	RC	18.00	758,960	8,005,460	259	114	-60
GML027	RC	18.00	758,960	8,005,471	258	257	-60
GML028	RC	12.00	758,952	8,005,494	258	49	-60
GML029	RC	18.00	758,934	8,005,511	258	53	-60
PRC07	RC	25.00	758,747	8,006,202	251	185	-60
PRC08	RC	25.00	758,726	8,006,177	253	325	-60
PRC09	RC	25.00	758,697	8,006,158	255	315	-60
PRC10	RC	25.00	758,675	8,006,142	256	300	-60
PRC11	RC	25.00	758,663	8,006,120	257	285	-60
PRC12	RC	25.00	758,643	8,006,101	258	285	-60
PRC13	RC	25.00	758,582	8,006,222	253	295	-60
PRC14	RC	25.00	758,558	8,006,139	255	105	-60
PRC15	RC	25.00	758,544	8,006,120	253	50	-60
PRC16	RC	25.00	758,556	8,006,083	256	85	-60
PRC17	RC	25.00	758,629	8,006,073	259	265	-60
PRC18	RC	25.00	758,583	8,006,041	258	48	-60
PRC19	RC	25.00	758,591	8,006,028	258	48	-60
PRC20	RC	25.00	758,602	8,006,008	257	48	-60
PRC22	RC	25.00	758,621	8,005,977	256	48	-60
PRC23	RC	25.00	758,637	8,005,959	254	48	-60
PRC24	RC	30.00	758,650	8,005,985	255	70	-60
PRC25	RC	25.00	758,658	8,005,960	253	70	-60
PRC26	RC	30.00	758,645	8,006,005	256	70	-60
PRC27	RC	30.00	758,637	8,006,029	258	65	-60
PRC28	RC	30.00	758,690	8,005,819	250	115	-60
PRC29	RC	30.00	758,686	8,005,774	252	90	-60
PRC30	RC	30.00	758,680	8,005,734	254	105	-60
PRC32	RC	30.00	759,050	8,005,419	256	295	-60
PRC33	RC	30.00	759,014	8,005,396	254	110	-60
PRC34	RC	30.00	759,008	8,005,377	254	110	-60
PRC35	RC	30.00	759,194	8,005,810	264	130	-60
PRC36	RC	30.00	759,176	8,005,799	263	130	-60
PRC37	RC	30.00	758,948	8,005,416	258	115	-60
PRC38	RC	30.00	758,905	8,005,369	257	115	-60
PRC39	RC	30.00	758,876	8,005,330	256	115	-60
LC1	TRENCH	21.62	758,703	8,006,189	253	157	0
LC10	TRENCH	13.03	758,650	8,005,980	254	77	0
LC11	TRENCH	19.23	758,654	8,005,962	253	97	0
LC12	TRENCH	15.13	758,540	8,006,132	253	97	0
LC13	TRENCH	53.69	759,192	8,005,809	264	137	0
LC14	TRENCH	53.12	759,161	8,005,781	263	127	0
LC15	TRENCH	20.61	759,140	8,005,770	262	122	0
LC16	TRENCH	15.13	759,123	8,005,750	262	132	0
LC17	TRENCH	11.18	759,109	8,005,721	262	127	0
LC18	TRENCH	41.58	759,094	8,005,690	261	122	0
LC19	TRENCH	24.83	759,087	8,005,661	261	127	0
LC2	TRENCH	29.00	759,200	8,005,795	264	132	0
LC20	TRENCH	17.11	759,072	8,005,632	264	112	0
LC21	TRENCH	21.09	758,855	8,005,328	256	142	0
LC22	TRENCH	12.64	758,855	8,005,300	256	117	0
LC3	TRENCH	33.23	758,649	8,006,134	256	97	0
LC4	TRENCH	18.02	758,631	8,006,113	257	117	0
LC5	TRENCH	21.09	758,612	8,006,082	258	97	0
LC6	TRENCH	13.03	758,567	8,006,086	256	82	0
LC7	TRENCH	42.00	758,584	8,006,052	258	82	0
LC8	TRENCH	45.00	758,600	8,006,020	257	67	0
LC9	TRENCH	23.00	758,611	8,005,997	257	57	0

Drill Hole & Costean Plan

Showing Exploration Target Surface Trace