



savannah resources plc

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AIM: SAV

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PROJECT
PORTFOLIO

Savannah Resources Plc

Further Encouraging Lithium Results Returned from Mina do Barroso Lithium Project, Portugal

Savannah Resources plc (AIM: SAV) ('Savannah' or 'the Company'), the AIM quoted resource development company, is pleased to announce further results from the ongoing reverse circulation ('RC') drill programme for the Mina do Barroso Lithium Project ('Mina do Barroso' or the 'Project') in Portugal (**Figure 1**). The drill programme, which is aimed at defining a JORC - 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate, has returned significant intersections of lithium mineralisation.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Completed a further **27 holes for 2,566m** with assays for the first 11 holes confirming extensions to the existing mineralisation
- **Reservatorio Deposit:** drilling significantly extends lithium mineralisation to over 400m strike length, with good down dip extensions of at least 150m. Results from the second round of drilling to date include:
 - **29m at 1.07% Li₂O from 43m in 17RESRC10**
 - **35m at 1.06% Li₂O from 56m in 17RESRC11**
- **NOA Deposit:** drilling has confirmed the presence of lithium mineralisation over a 100m strike length together with good down dip extensions of at least 50m. Results received to date from the second round of drilling include:
 - **13m at 1.19% Li₂O from 7m in 17NOARC03**
 - **11m at 1.23% Li₂O from 46m in 17NOARC04**
- The Reservatorio, Grandao and NOA deposits remain open along strike and down dip leaving excellent upside potential for all deposits
- Maiden **Mineral Resource Estimate** for Reservatorio expected by the end of 2017
- **Further mapping at five additional high priority targets**, some with significant historical drill intersects, has also commenced to fast track the targets to drilling
- **Phase 2 of the Metallurgical Test Work programme is due to get underway** at Nagrom in Perth by the end of November 2017

MINERAL
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(CONSORTIUM
AGREEMENT WITH
RIO TINTO)

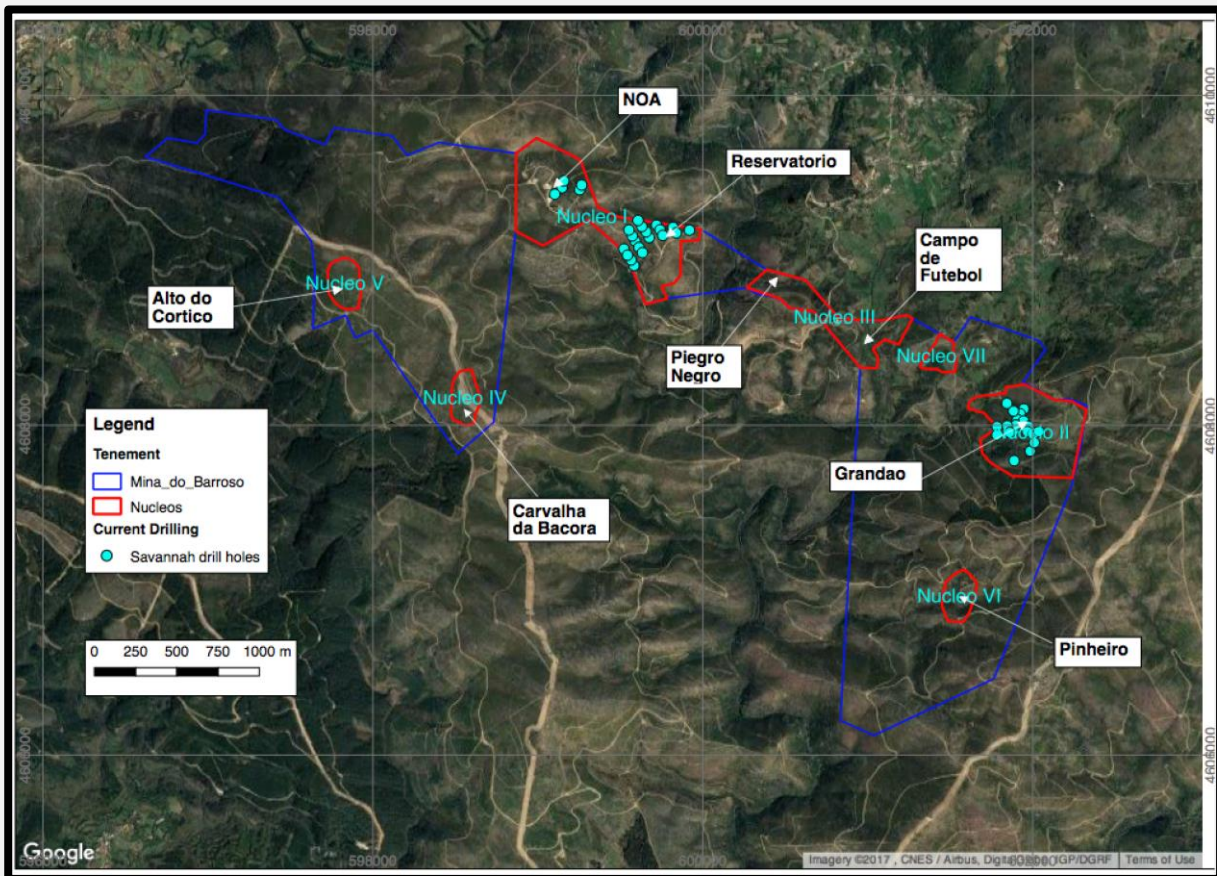
COPPER/GOLD
OMAN

LITHIUM
PORTUGAL

Savannah's CEO, David Archer said: "The drilling results to date continue to underscore the potential of the Mina do Barroso Project to be a strategic upstream feature in the European lithium value chain. From an investment perspective, we see the Project as the closest European analogue to the very successful Australian hard-rock, open cut mine developments which produce highly sought-after lithium spodumene concentrates for international markets.

"Drilling and metallurgical test work is ongoing and will be used to support an early scoping study around a potential mine development."

Figure 1. Mina do Barroso Project Summary Map showing prospects and 2017 drilling



Reservatorio

A further 12 drill holes for 1,322m have now been completed at Reservatorio. Assay results from the first six holes have now been received and have confirmed significant extensions to the already identified lithium mineralisation (**Table 1-2 and Figure 2-3**) in pegmatite, with mineralisation now defined along a 400m strike length and to at least 150m down dip confirming the potential for good depth extensions of the lithium mineralisation. Drilling in an area of faulting and shearing on the eastern part of the pegmatite has caused the pegmatite to become weathered resulting in some zones of near surface depletion. Further infill drilling is now required to further define these zones.

Table 1. Summarised downhole geology for recent Reservatorio Drilling

HOLE ID	SUMMARISED DOWNHOLE GEOLOGY
17RESRC09	Pegmatite/Schist 0-13m; Pegmatite/Schist 19-20m; Pegmatite 20-25m; Pegmatite/Schist 25-26m; Pegmatite/Schist 32-33m; Pegmatite 33-52m; Pegmatite/Schist 52-53m
17RESRC10	Pegmatite/Schist 19-21m; Pegmatite 21-35m; Pegmatite/Schist 35-37m; Pegmatite/Schist 39-40m; Pegmatite/Schist 42-43m; Pegmatite 43-56m; Pegmatite/Schist 56-58m; Pegmatite 58-72m; Pegmatite/Schist 75-80m
17RESRC11	Pegmatite/Schist 21-23m; Pegmatite/Schist 54-60m; Pegmatite 60-87m; Pegmatite/Schist 87-90m; Pegmatite 90-91m; Pegmatite/Schist 91-92m; Pegmatite/Schist 100-103m
17RESRC12	Pegmatite/Schist 30-31m; Pegmatite 31-66m; Pegmatite/Schist 66-67m
17RESRC13	Pegmatite/Schist 4-7m; Pegmatite 7-34m
17RESRC14	Pegmatite/Schist 16-19m; Pegmatite/Schist 33-36m; Pegmatite 36-42m; Pegmatite 47-66m; Pegmatite/Schist 66-68m

Table 2. Summary of drill results for Reservatorio reported at a 0.2% and 0.5% Li₂O cut-off

Prospect	Hole ID	0.2% Li ₂ O Cut Off	0.5% Li ₂ O Cut Off
Reservatorio	17RESRC09	4m at 0.29% Li ₂ O from 22m	11m @ 0.84% Li ₂ O from 35m
		14m @ 0.71% Li ₂ O from 32m	1m @ 0.87% Li ₂ O from 50m
		4m at 0.34% Li ₂ O from 49m	
Reservatorio	17RESRC10	1m at 0.2% Li ₂ O from 36m	29m @ 1.07% Li ₂ O from 43m
		29m @ 1.07% Li ₂ O from 43m	2m @ 1.13% Li ₂ O from 76m
		4m @ 0.68% Li ₂ O from 75m	
Reservatorio	17RESRC11	37m @ 1.02% Li ₂ O from 54m	35m @ 1.06% Li ₂ O from 56m
Reservatorio	17RESRC12	1m at 0.21% Li ₂ O from 35m	No Significant Results
		8m at 0.22% Li ₂ O from 53m	
Reservatorio	17RESRC13	No Significant Results	No Significant Results
Reservatorio	17RESRC14	1m @ 0.59% Li ₂ O from 39m	1m @ 0.59% Li ₂ O from 39m
		18m @ 0.75% Li ₂ O from 47m	16m @ 0.79% Li ₂ O from 48m

Figure 2. Summary of drilling at Reservatorio, together with historical drill holes and planned drill holes.

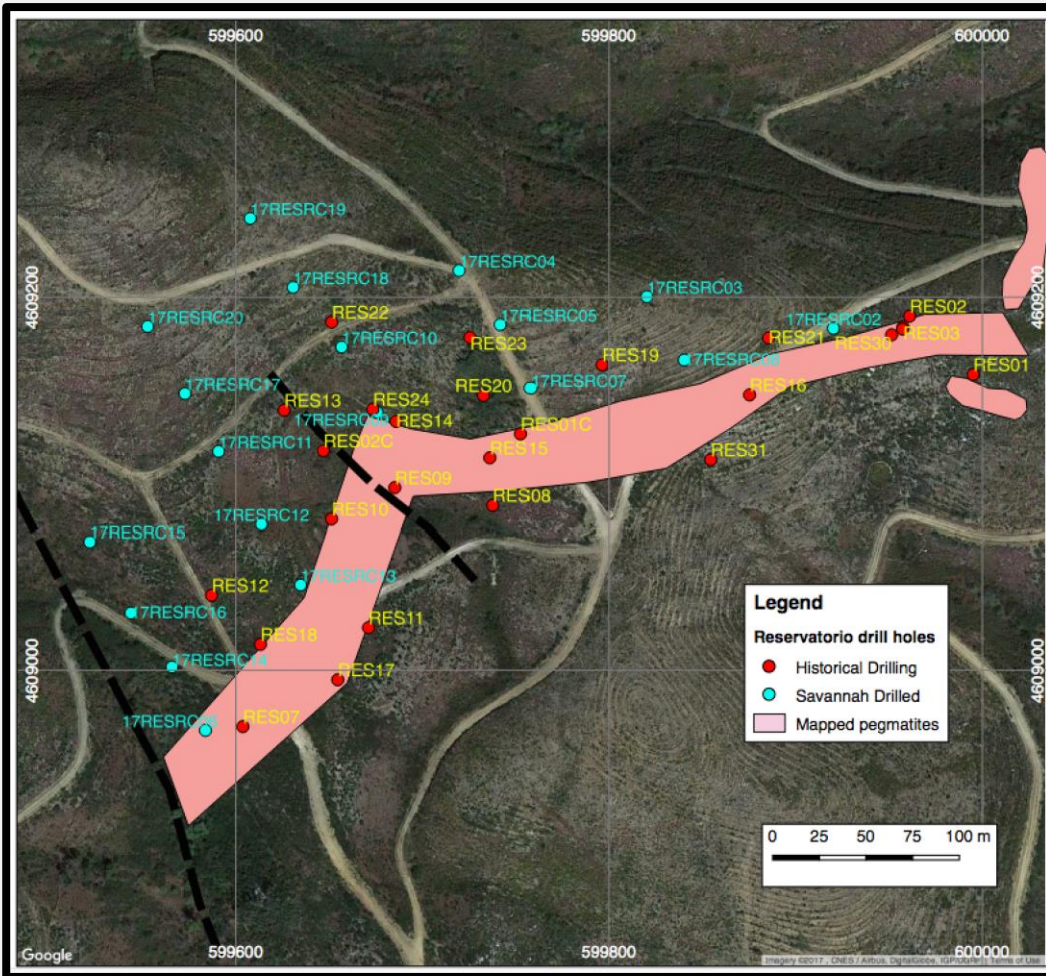
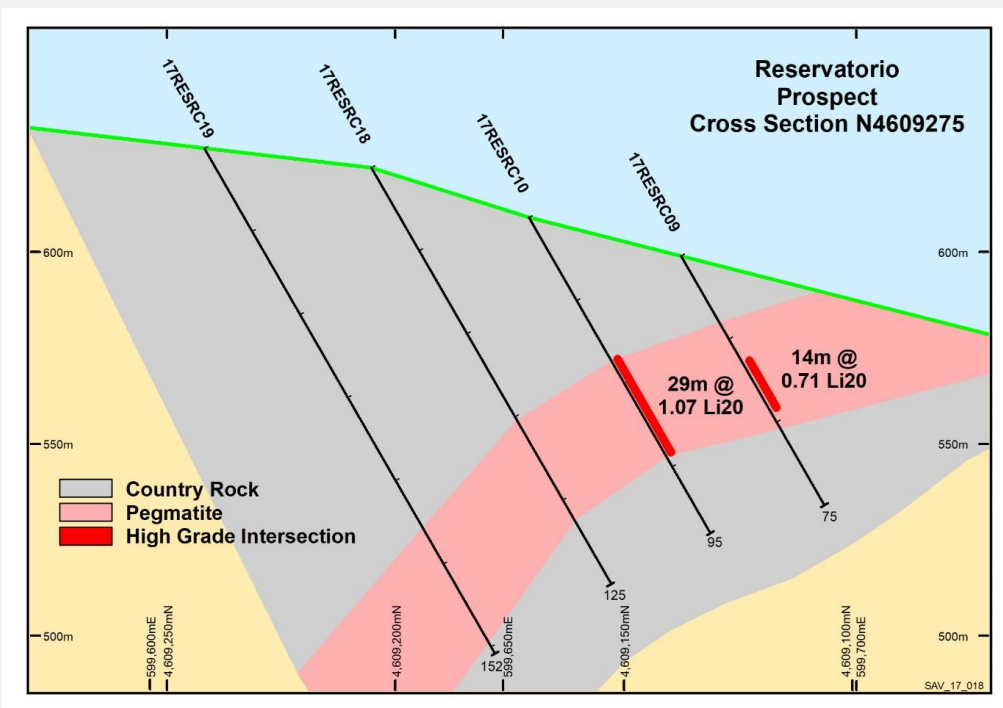


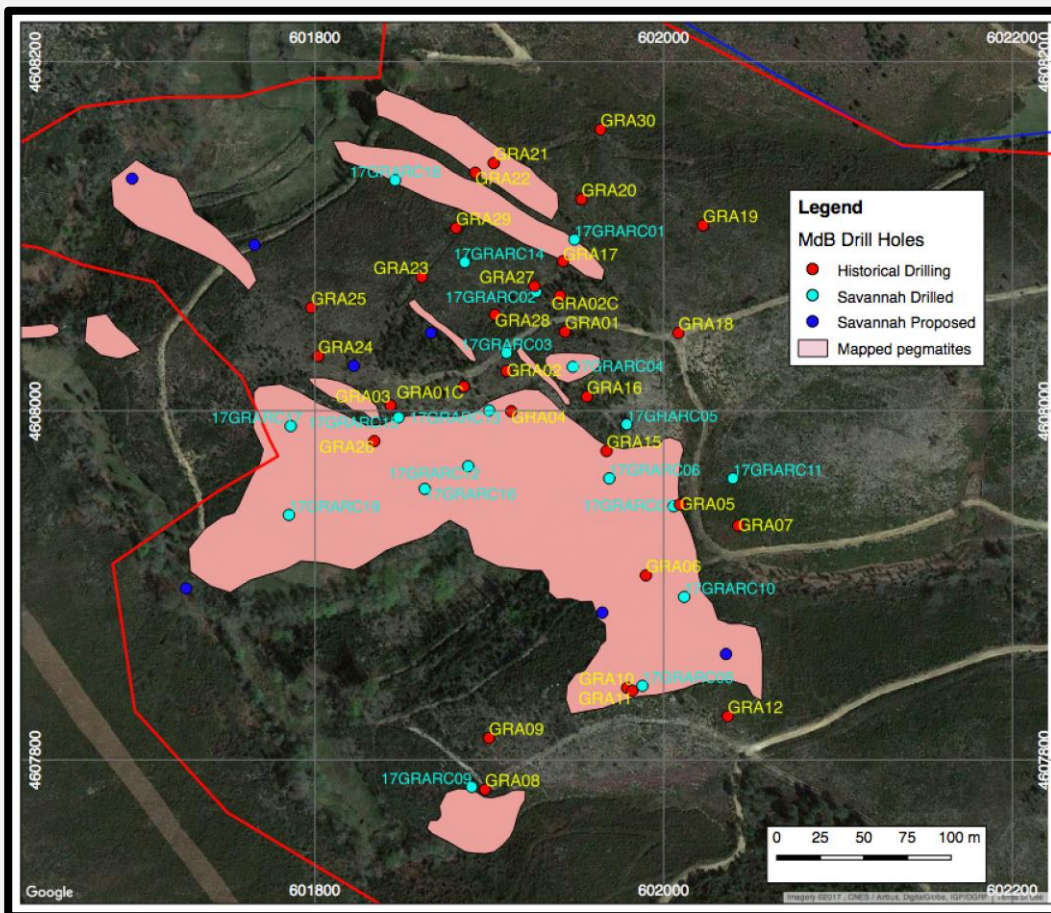
Figure 3. Reservatorio: Cross Section through 17RESRC04, 17RESRC05 and 17RES07 (assays are still pending for 17RESRC18 and 17RESRC19)



Grandao

A further 10 drill holes for 860m (**Figure 4**) have been completed targeting the flat lying pegmatite body at Grandao. To date no results have been received for this drilling.

Figure 4. Summary of drilling at Grandao, with historical drill holes and planned drill holes.



NOA

Initial drilling results from the NOA prospect have been encouraging with 10-15m wide zones of pegmatite being intersected to date at grades above 1.2% Li₂O over a strike length of 100m and a down dip depth of around 50m (**Table 3-4, Figure 5**). A further five RC holes are planned to test a further 200m of the strike of the NOA prospect focusing on areas where surface outcrop suggest widths of pegmatite over 20m may be present.

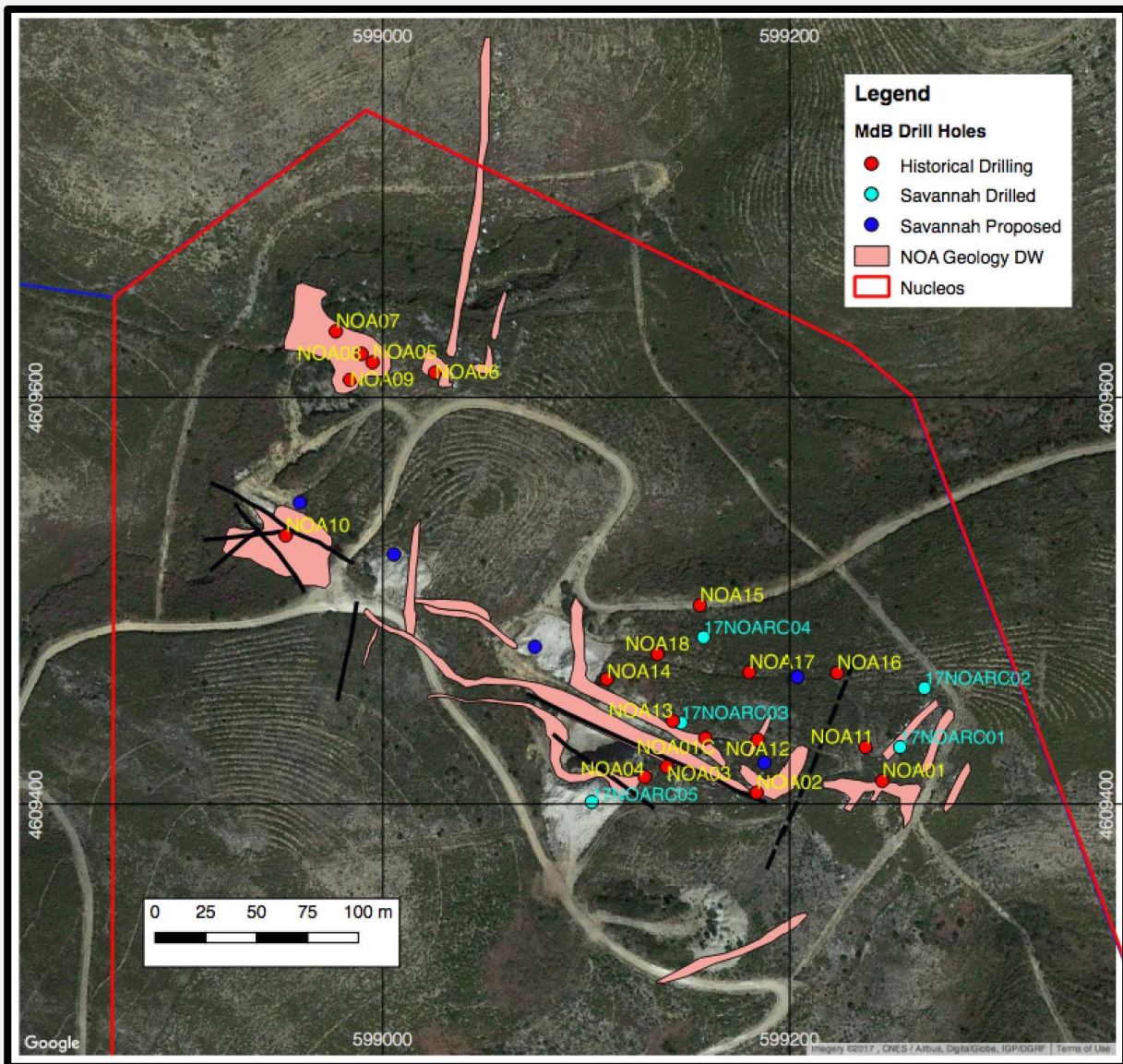
Table 3. Summarised downhole geology for recent NOA Drilling

HOLE ID	SUMMARISED DOWNHOLE GEOLOGY
17NOARC01	Pegmatite/Schist 1-5m; Pegmatite 5-10m; Pegmatite/Schist 15-16m; Pegmatite 16-19m; Pegmatite/Schist 19-20m; Pegmatite/Schist 23-24m; Pegmatite 24-31m; Pegmatite/Schist 31-33m; Pegmatite 33-39m; Pegmatite/Schist 39-40m; Pegmatite 40-45m; Pegmatite/Schist 45-46m
17NOARC02	Pegmatite/Schist 25-29m; Pegmatite/Schist 64-65m; Pegmatite 65-68m
17NOARC03	Pegmatite/Schist 6-11m; Pegmatite 11-18m; Pegmatite/Schist 18-20m
17NOARC04	Pegmatite/Schist 22-23m; Pegmatite 23-24m; Pegmatite 24-25m; Pegmatite/Schist 45-46m; Pegmatite 46-56m; Pegmatite/Schist 56-57m
17NOARC05	Pegmatite/Schist 11-17m; Pegmatite/Schist 72-75m

Table 4. Summary of drill results for NOA reported at a 0.2% and 0.5% Li₂O cut-off

Prospect	Hole ID	0.2% Li ₂ O Cut Off	0.5% Li ₂ O Cut Off
NOA	17NOARC01	7m @ 0.52% Li ₂ O from 3m	3m @ 0.95% Li ₂ O from 5m
		5m @ 0.3% Li ₂ O from 15m	15m @ 0.78% Li ₂ O from 31m
		1m @ 0.25% Li ₂ O from 23m	
		15m @ 0.78% Li ₂ O from 31m	
NOA	17NOARC02	3m @ 0.24% Li ₂ O from 25m	2m @ 1.40% Li ₂ O from 65m
		4m @ 0.82% Li ₂ O from 64m	
NOA	17NOARC03	13m @ 1.19% Li ₂ O from 7m	11m @ 1.34% Li ₂ O from 7m
NOA	17NOARC04	2m @ 0.74% Li ₂ O from 23m	2m @ 0.74% Li ₂ O from 23m
		11m @ 1.23% Li ₂ O from 46m	10m @ 1.32% Li ₂ O from 46m
NOA	17NOARC05	1m @ 0.21% Li ₂ O from 72m	No significant results

Figure 5. Summary of drilling at NOA, with historical drill holes and planned drill holes.



Drilling is continuing at both NOA and Grandao and a Mineral Resource Estimate for Reservatorio is expected to be delivered before the end of 2017.

Savannah has a 75% shareholding in Slipstream Resources Portugal Lda, which is the registered holder of the Mina do Barroso mining licence.

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 Australian 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.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 596/2014.

****ENDS****

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About Savannah

We are a diversified resources group (AIM: SAV) with a portfolio of energy metals projects - lithium in Portugal and copper in Oman - together with the world-class Mutamba Heavy Mineral Sands Project in Mozambique, which is being developed in a consortium with the global major Rio Tinto. We are committed to serving the interests of our shareholders and to delivering outcomes that will improve the lives of our staff and the communities we work with.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (HQ size) samples were taken on either 1 intervals for pegmatite or 4m composites in surrounding schist. RC samples were collected in large plastic bags from an on-board rig splitter and a 4-6kg representative sample taken for analysis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representatively and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted on a nominal 80m by 40m spacing based on geological targets using RC drilling technology, an industry standard drilling technique. Drilling rods are 3m long and 1 sample is taken for each rod interval. Collar surveys are carried using hand held GPS with an accuracy to within 5m, and the z direction was determined by satellite derived elevation data and is accurate to less than a metre. A downhole survey for each hole was completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lithium mineralization is predominantly in the form of Spodumene-bearing pegmatites, the pegmatites are unzoned and vary in thickness from 15m-39m. Down hole sampling is carried out on either a 1 or 4m interval from which 4-6kg of pulverized material (RC) was pulverized to produce a 50g charge for assaying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling at a diameter of 120mm is a form of reverse circulation drilling requiring annular drill rods. Compressed air is pumped down the outer tube and the sample is collected from the open face drilling bit and blown up the inner tube.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field assessment of sample volume. A theoretical dried sample mass was estimated to be within the range of 18 kg to 24 Kg, 70% of samples are within the expected range. Lower than average sample recovery is recorded only for the very top of the drill hole due to air and sample losses into the surrounding soil
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling sample weights were monitored to ensure samples were maximized. Samples were carefully loaded into a splitter and split in the same manner ensuring that the sample split to be sent to the assay laboratories were in the range of 4-6kg.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No obvious relationships
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC holes were logged in the field at the time of sampling. • Each 1m sample interval was carefully homogenized and assessed for lithology, colour, grainsize, structure and mineralization. • A representative chip sample produced from RC drilling was washed and taken for each 1m sample and stored in a chip tray which was photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were split by the rotary splitter on the drill rig and sampled dry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling was conducted using industry standard techniques and were considered appropriate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representatively of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4m composites were collected using a spear with the spear inserted into the bag at a high angle and pushed across the sample to maximise representatively of the sample
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative and not bias in anyway
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were taken once they went through the on-board splitter from the drill rig. Depending on the rock types on average a 4-6kg sample was sent to the lab for analysis and the remaining material averaged 18-24kg and remains stored on site for any further analysis required
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were received, sorted, labelled and dried Samples were crushed to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize 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 utilizing 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 Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not used
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards/blanks and duplicates we inserted on a 1:20 ratio for both to samples taken Duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity. A powder chip tray for the entire hole is completed for both RC and RAB. A sub-sample is sieved from the large RC bags at site into chip trays over the pegmatite interval to assist in geological logging. These are photographed and kept on the central database Routine QA/QC controls for the method ME-MS89L include Blanks, certified reference standards of Lithium and duplicate samples. Samples are assayed within runs or batches up to 40 samples. At the fusion stage that quality control samples are included together with the samples so all samples follow the same procedure until the end. Fused and diluted samples are prepared for ICP-MS analysis. ICP instrument is calibrated through appropriate certified standards solutions and interference corrections to achieve strict calibration fitting parameters. Each 40 samples run is assayed with 2 blanks, 2 certified standards and one duplicate samples and results are evaluated accordingly. A QA/QC review of all information indicated that all assays were inside reasonable tolerance levels.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information was internally audited by company personnel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several historical holes we twinned for comparison purposes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with the modern drilling
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Savannah's experienced project geologists are supervised all processes. All field data is entered into a custom log sheet and then into excel spreadsheets (supported by look-up tables) at site and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralized Access database. Hard copies of logs, survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the main server.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results were reported as Li(ppm) and were converted to a percentage by dividing by 10,000 and then to Li₂O% by multiplying by 2.153
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinate of each drill hole was taken at the time of collecting using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of 5m. The grid system used is WSG84 Topographic accuracy was +/- 5m
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was on a nominal 80m by 40m spacing and based on geological targets Drill data is not currently at sufficient spacing to define a mineral resource. Some samples were composited on a 4m basis based on geological criteria, these areas were all outside the pegmatite bodies where 1m sampling was completed
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was orientated perpendicular to the known strike of the pegmatites Drill holes were orientated at either -60 degrees or -90 degrees depending on the dip of the pegmatite in an attempt to get drill holes as close to true width as possible

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were delivered to a courier and chain of custody is managed by Savannah.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal company auditing

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All work was completed inside the 100% owned Mina do Barroso project C-100
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lithium mineralization 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 are unzoned and vary in thickness from 15m-39m. Lithium is present in most aplite compositions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid used WSG84 • No material data has been excluded from the release <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Depth (m)</th> <th>Azim</th> <th>Dip</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>17NOARC01</td><td>599254</td><td>4609428</td><td>688</td><td>60</td><td>202</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17NOARC02</td><td>599266</td><td>4609457</td><td>683</td><td>101</td><td>205</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17NOARC03</td><td>599147</td><td>4609440</td><td>689</td><td>50</td><td>204</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17NOARC04</td><td>599158</td><td>4609482</td><td>678</td><td>93</td><td>205</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC09</td><td>599676</td><td>4609138</td><td>599</td><td>75</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC10</td><td>599657</td><td>4609173</td><td>609</td><td>95</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC11</td><td>599591</td><td>4609117</td><td>613</td><td>113</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC12</td><td>599614</td><td>4609078</td><td>603</td><td>85</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC13</td><td>599635</td><td>4609046</td><td>602</td><td>55</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC14</td><td>599566</td><td>4609002</td><td>599</td><td>92</td><td>137</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17NOARC05</td><td>599103</td><td>4609401</td><td>687</td><td>80</td><td>27</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC10</td><td>602012</td><td>4607893</td><td>579</td><td>73</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC11</td><td>602040</td><td>4607961</td><td>579</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC12</td><td>601888</td><td>4607968</td><td>570</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC13</td><td>601900</td><td>4608000</td><td>582</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC15</td><td>599522</td><td>4609069</td><td>620</td><td>126</td><td>147</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC16</td><td>599544</td><td>4609031</td><td>609</td><td>110</td><td>142</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC17</td><td>599573</td><td>4609148</td><td>629</td><td>136</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC18</td><td>599631</td><td>4609205</td><td>622</td><td>125</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC19</td><td>599608</td><td>4609242</td><td>627</td><td>152</td><td>152</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17RESRC20</td><td>599553</td><td>4609184</td><td>631</td><td>158</td><td>153</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC14</td><td>601886</td><td>4608085</td><td>574</td><td>114</td><td>30</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC15</td><td>601848</td><td>4607996</td><td>582</td><td>78</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC16</td><td>601863</td><td>4607955</td><td>554</td><td>60</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC17</td><td>601786</td><td>4607991</td><td>557</td><td>108</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC18</td><td>601846</td><td>4608132</td><td>546</td><td>63</td><td>30</td><td>-60</td></tr> <tr><td>17GRARC19</td><td>601778</td><td>4607968</td><td>497</td><td>189</td><td>0</td><td>-90</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Azim	Dip	17NOARC01	599254	4609428	688	60	202	-60	17NOARC02	599266	4609457	683	101	205	-60	17NOARC03	599147	4609440	689	50	204	-60	17NOARC04	599158	4609482	678	93	205	-60	17RESRC09	599676	4609138	599	75	152	-60	17RESRC10	599657	4609173	609	95	152	-60	17RESRC11	599591	4609117	613	113	152	-60	17RESRC12	599614	4609078	603	85	152	-60	17RESRC13	599635	4609046	602	55	152	-60	17RESRC14	599566	4609002	599	92	137	-60	17NOARC05	599103	4609401	687	80	27	-60	17GRARC10	602012	4607893	579	73	0	-90	17GRARC11	602040	4607961	579	50	0	-90	17GRARC12	601888	4607968	570	50	0	-90	17GRARC13	601900	4608000	582	75	0	-90	17RESRC15	599522	4609069	620	126	147	-60	17RESRC16	599544	4609031	609	110	142	-60	17RESRC17	599573	4609148	629	136	152	-60	17RESRC18	599631	4609205	622	125	152	-60	17RESRC19	599608	4609242	627	152	152	-60	17RESRC20	599553	4609184	631	158	153	-60	17GRARC14	601886	4608085	574	114	30	-60	17GRARC15	601848	4607996	582	78	0	-90	17GRARC16	601863	4607955	554	60	0	-90	17GRARC17	601786	4607991	557	108	0	-90	17GRARC18	601846	4608132	546	63	30	-60	17GRARC19	601778	4607968	497	189	0	-90
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<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Grade Intercepts are weighted averages using a 0.2%Li₂O cut off with no more than 2m of internal dilution • High Grade Intercepts are weighted averages using a 0.5%Li₂O cut off with no more than 2m of internal dilution
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration results are reported as down hole intercepts • No metal equivalent values have been used. • The drill holes are detailed in the table in the main release and the pegmatite at Reservatorio appears to dip at around 40degrees to the north west and at Grandao it is sub horizontal
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant diagrams and maps have been included in the main body of the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant results available have been reported.
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interpretation of the results is consistent with the observations and information obtained from the data

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<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	collected.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further rock chip sampling, channel sampling and RC drilling. Once planning has been completed the detail will be provided