AN ENERGY METALS GROUP

SAVANNAH RESOURCES PLC

AIM: SAV

7 November 2018

Savannah Resources Plc

Three New Lithium Pegmatites Discovered at the Pinheiro Deposit Mina do Barroso Lithium Project, Portugal

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Reverse circulation ('RC') drilling at the Pinheiro Deposit has returned a series of significant lithium intersections in three newly discovered pegmatites over considerable strike (>250m) and depths (>100m) highlighting the area's potential to host further deposits.
- Significant potential to further increase the current Mineral Resource Estimate of over 20Mt (over 200,000t contained Li2O) which has already been increased +500% since acquisition last year
- Key lithium intersections at Pinheiro include:
  - 23m at 1.14% Li_2O from 9m in 18PNRRC003
  - 14m at 1.21% Li_2O from 18m in 18PNRRC004
  - 90m at 1.23% Li_2O from 39m incl. 34m at 1.6% Li_2O from 94m in 18PNRRC005*
  - 69m at 1.29% Li_2O from 20m incl. 24m at 1.58% Li_2O from 48m in 18PNRRC007*
  - 35m at 1.19% Li_2O from 16m incl. 21mm at 1.45% Li_2O from 19m in 18PNRRC009
- This new discovery is likely to positively impact the current Feasibility Study and further work at Pinheiro will now be fast tracked so that it can be included.
- Infill RC at both Reservatorio and NOA deposits confirms the continuity and grade of the mineral resource estimate reported in February 2018.
- <u>Reservatorio deposit:</u>
  - 23m at 1.29% Li_2O from 24m in 18RESRC023
  - 27m at 1.03% Li_2O from 24m in 18RESRC026
  - 24m at 1.00% Li_2O from 26m in 18RESRC029
  - 42m at 1.21% Li_2O from 51m in 18RESRC033
  - 27m at 1.08% Li_2O from 58m in 18RESRC037
- <u>NOA deposit:</u>
  - 19m at 0.97% Li_2O from 99m in 18NOARC012
  - 21m at 0.92% Li_2O from 57m in 18NOARC013

- Drilling has expanded both the Reservatorio and NOA deposits with lithium mineralisation confirmed over strike lengths of 500m and 400m respectively and both deposits remain open and further drilling will be planned.
- Drilling at the project now totals 275 holes for 23,072m including both RC and Diamond holes.
- Phase 3 of the metallurgical test work programme is ongoing and scheduled to be completed in Q4 2018.

*** Intersections are partly down dip**

Savannah Resources plc (AIM: SAV, FWB: AFM and SWB: SAV) ('Savannah' or the 'Company'), the resource development company, is pleased to announce further results from the ongoing reverse circulation ('RC') drilling programmes for the Reservatorio, NOA and Pinherio deposits at the Mina do Barroso Lithium Project ('the MdB Project'), located in northern Portugal **(Figure 1).**

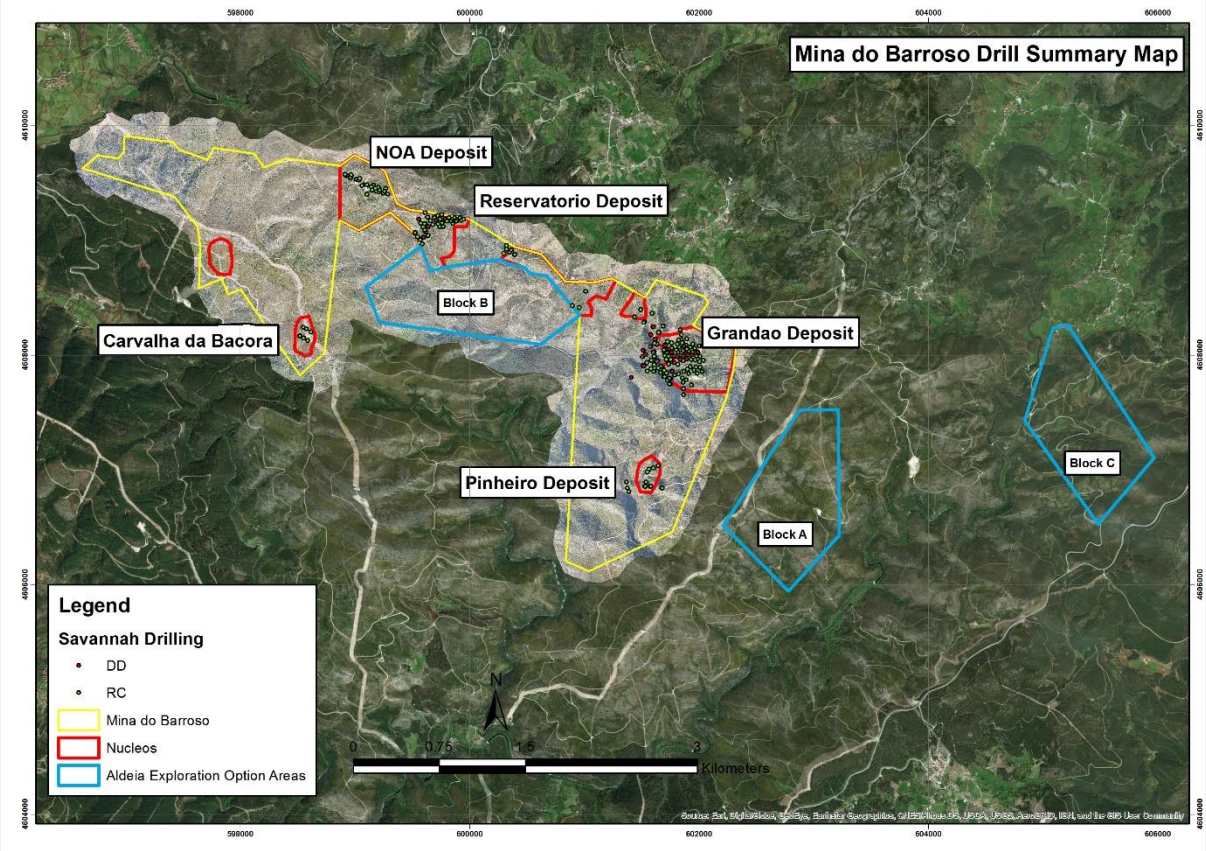
Savannah's CEO, David Archer said: "The ongoing drilling at the MdB Project continues to deliver excellent results both in terms of grades and widths. The drilling has outlined what is now the fourth major deposit on the mining lease and highlights the still unconstrained nature of the resource potential of the overall lease area. Having already increased our Mineral Resource Estimate by +500% in a little over a year we are excited by the discovery of three new pegmatites at the Pinherio deposit which could further enhance the scheduling flexibility of a mine development and add to the overall mine life at Mina do Barroso."

Further Information

A total of 275 holes for 23,072m have been drilled to date at Mina do Barroso as part of the ongoing RC and diamond drill programme primarily focused on the Grandao, Reservatorio and NOA deposits.

The results from the recent RC drilling at Reservatorio and NOA have now been received with diamond drilling ongoing at Grandao with a series of diamond tails being completed on some original RC drill holes and geotechnical drilling now well advanced at both Reservatorio and Grandao.

Figure 1. Mina do Barroso Project Summary Map showing Prospects and Drilling Completed



Pinheiro Deposit

The extensive outcropping pegmatite identified from geological mapping at the Pinheiro deposit has been tested with seventeen (17) RC holes with initial the results confirming the presence of several broad pegmatite zones all of which have returned Lithium values greater than 1% Li_2O over significant widths **(Table 1, Figures 2-4).**

The pegmatites at Pinheiro are interpreted to form at least three steeply dipping zones, which strike approximately north-south and have been defined over a strike extent of 250m. The zones are interpreted to have a true thickness of 10m-30m and remain open along strike and down dip.

Table 1. Summary of drill results for Pinheiro using a 0.5% Li_2O cut-off

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	rL	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Interval (m)	Grade % Li_2O
18PNRRC001	*Pinheiro*	4607038.79	601642.39	584.54	*160*	-60	99.00	47.00	55.00	8.00	1.22
18PNRRC002	*Pinheiro*	4607017.41	601599.31	584.21	170	-60	75.00	9.00	15.00	6.00	0.93
18PNRRC003	*Pinheiro*	4607007.01	601562.98	579.29	95	-58	72.00	9.00	32.00	23.00	1.14
18PNRRC004	*Pinheiro*	4606981.67	601546.02	564.56	105	-60	70.00	18.00	32.00	14.00	1.21
18PNRRC005	*Pinheiro*	4606853.82	601530.03	579.94	90	-60	129.00	39.00	129.00	90.00	1.23
18PNRRC006	*Pinheiro*	4606853.73	601526.59	580.00	60	-75	90.00	NSA			
18PNRRC007	*Pinheiro*	4606894.92	601535.42	566.81	95	-60	90.00	20.00	89.00	69.00	1.19
18PNRRC008	*Pinheiro*	4606841.84	601373.41	547.15	90	-60	132.00	57.00	108.00	51.00	0.62
18PNRRC009	*Pinheiro*	4606893.78	601368.48	542.95	90	-60	87.00	16.00	51.00	35.00	1.19
18PNRRC010	*Pinheiro*	4606813.32	601389.35	541.32	85	-85	66.00	NSA			
18PNRRC011	*Pinheiro*	4606855.46	601576.71	585.20	270	-74	129.00	27.00	31.00	4.00	0.57
								45.00	62.00	17.00	0.87
18PNRRC012	*Pinheiro*	4606855.41	601574.47	585.09	270	-60	132.00		Assays Pending		
18PNRRC013**	*Pinheiro*	4606860.00	601572.00	580.00	0	-90	12.00		Assays Pending		
18PNRRC014	*Pinheiro*	4606857.09	601578.36	585.12	0	-90	123.00		Assays Pending		
18PNRRC015	*Pinheiro*	4606842.84	601675.81	603.39	274	-60	93.00		Assays Pending		
18PNRRC016	*Pinheiro*	4606842.73	601676.64	603.27	276	-80	132.00		Assays Pending		
18PNRRC017	*Pinheiro*	4606855.05	601530.74	579.97	270	-60	165.00		Assays Pending		

**Hole stop due to technical issues

Figure 2. Summary of drilling at Pinheiro showing significant assay results

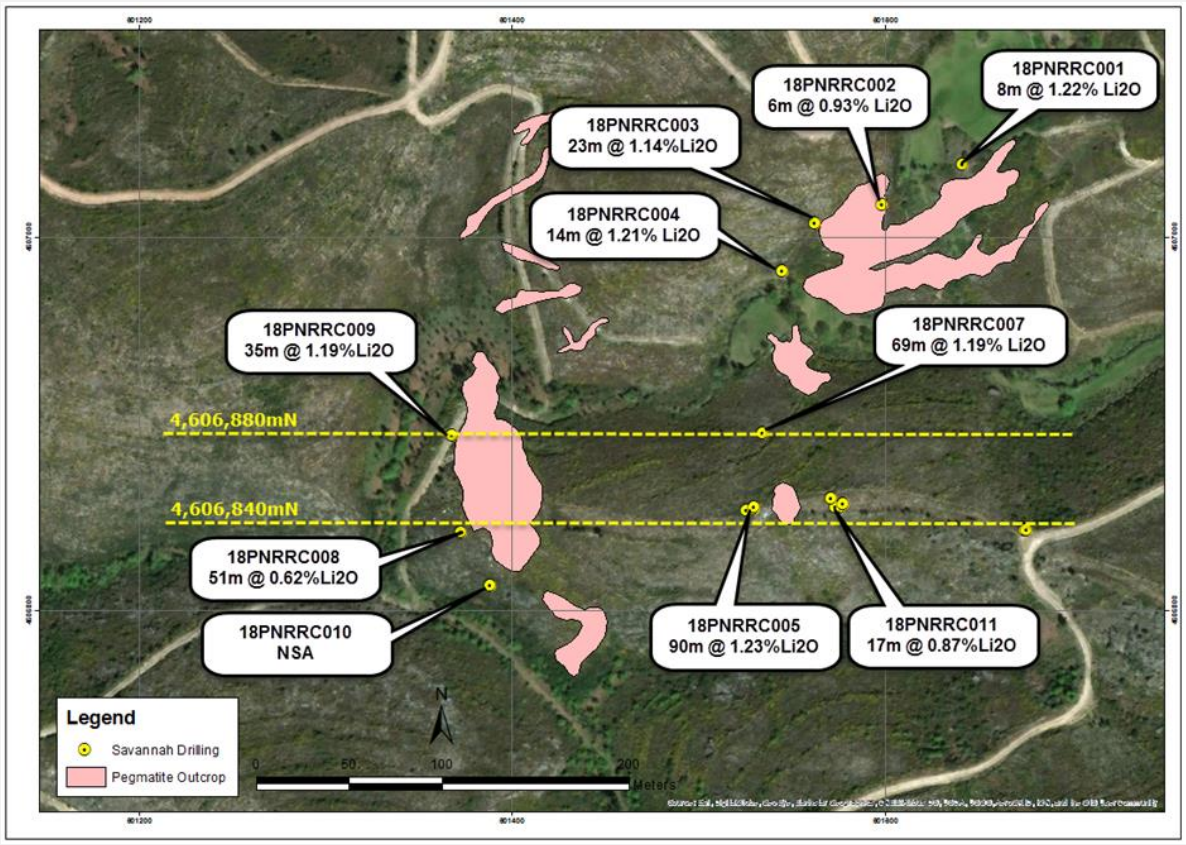


Figure 3. Pinheiro Oblique Cross Section (see **Figure 2** for location of cross section)

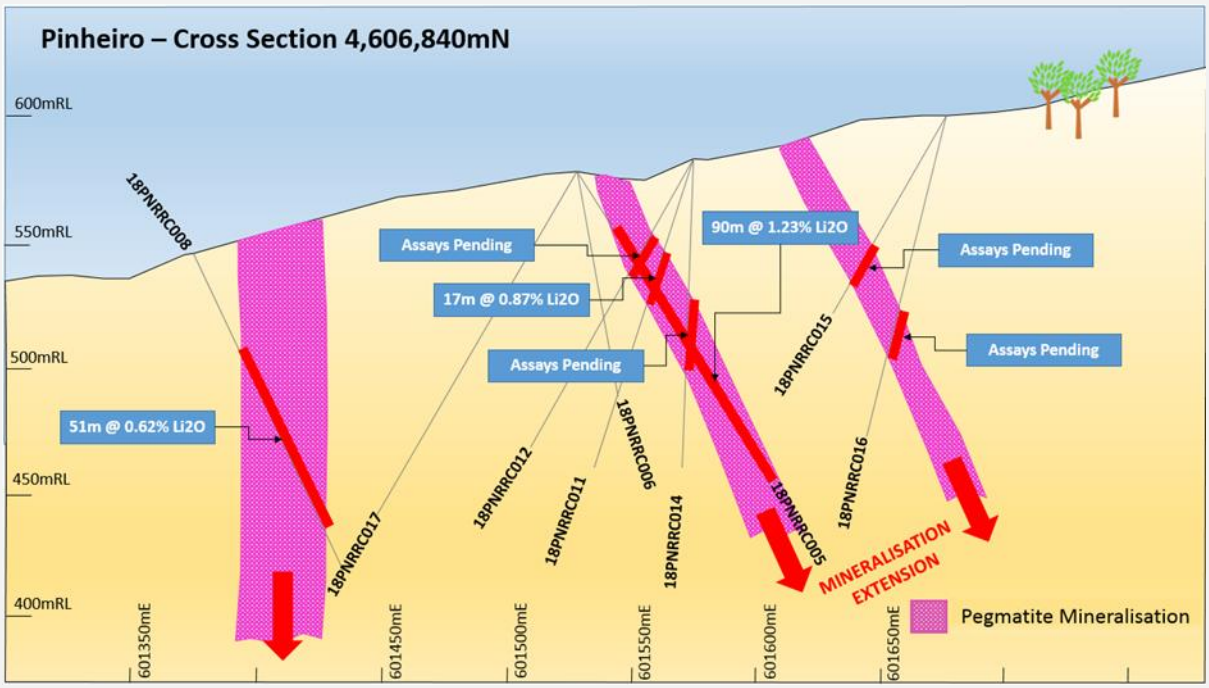
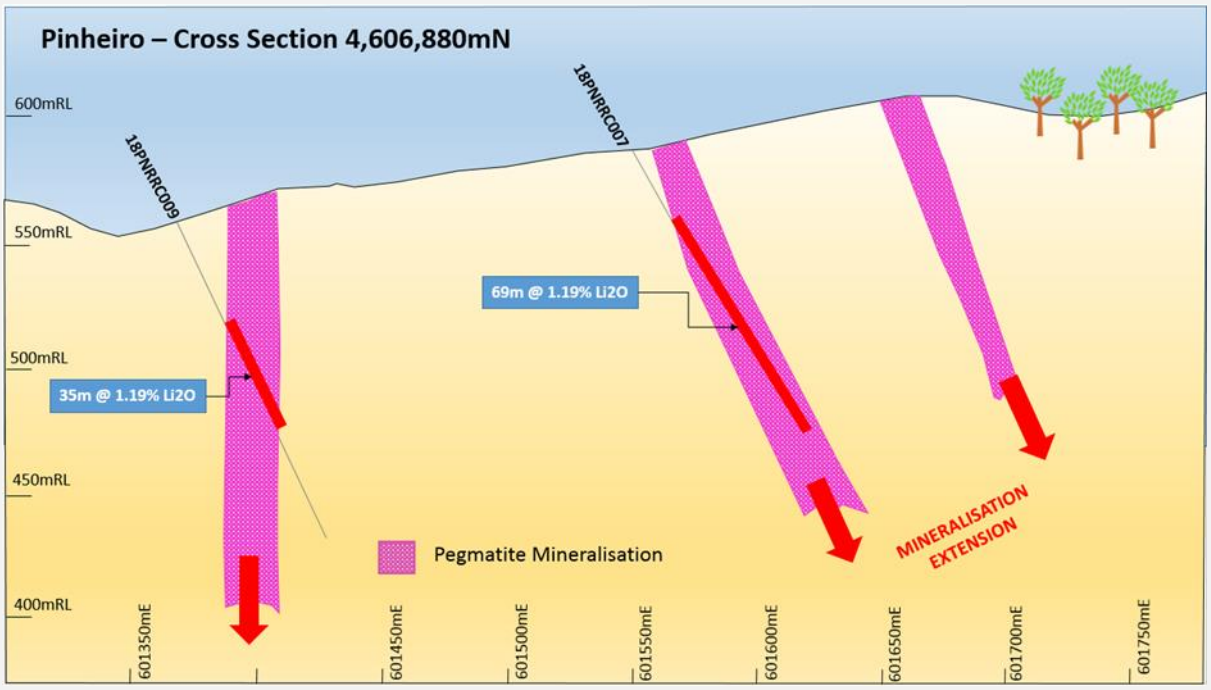


Figure 4. Pinheiro Oblique Cross Section (see **Figure 2** for location of cross section)



Reservatorio Deposit

A total of 43 RC and diamond drill holes for 3,830m have been completed and results for drill holes 18RESRC021 to 18RESRC037 have now been received and returned further encouraging results **(Table 2 and Figure 5-6).**

The seventeen RC holes completed at Reservatorio confirms the consistent, thick geometry of mineralised pegmatite with grades of over 1.0% Li_2O. A 20-30m thick zone of pegmatite has now been identified along a strike of 500m to a depth of 100m below surface with the mineralisation remaining open down dip and along strike. Further drilling will be scheduled to continue to test and expand the Reservatorio Deposit.

Table 2. Summary of drill results for Reservatorio using a 0.5% Li_2O cut-off

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	rL	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Interval (m)	Grade % Li_2O
18RESRC021	*Reservatorio*	4609178	599928	594	150	-60	69	5.00	7.00	2.00	1.02
								55.00	57.00	2.00	0.61
18RESRC022	*Reservatorio*	4609202	599915	597	150	-60	51	19.00	34.00	15.00	0.90
18RESRC023	*Reservatorio*	4609195	599867	606	150	-60	108	24.00	47.00	23.00	1.29
								72.00	76.00	4.00	1.17
18RESRC024	*Reservatorio*	4609162	599884	598	150	-60	60	8.00	28.00	20.00	0.86
18RESRC025	*Reservatorio*	4609147	599853	596	150	-60	45	NSA			
18RESRC026	*Reservatorio*	4609168	599803	611	150	-60	75	24.00	51.00	27.00	1.03
18RESRC027	*Reservatorio*	4609121	599737	597	150	-60	48	NSA			
18RESRC028	*Reservatorio*	4609124	599765	601	150	-60	51	NSA			
18RESRC029	*Reservatorio*	4609144	599723	603	150	-60	69	26.00	50.00	24.00	1.00
18RESRC030	*Reservatorio*	4609148	599608	615	150	-80	110	54.00	79.00	25.00	0.90
								86.00	102.00	16.00	1.13
18RESRC031	*Reservatorio*	4609145	599610	615	150	-60	75	67.00	75.00	8.00	0.88
18RESRC032	*Reservatorio*	4609202	599692	615	0	-90	120	56.00	99.00	43.00	0.74
18RESRC033	*Reservatorio*	4609202	599692	615	150	-60	110	51.00	93.00	42.00	1.21
18RESRC034	*Reservatorio*	4609148	599607	613	150	-70	120	71.00	102.00	31.00	0.98
18RESRC035	*Reservatorio*	4609079	599610	600	150	-60	69	46.00	52.00	6.00	0.65
18RESRC036	*Reservatorio*	4609187	599949	533	150	-60	75	1.00	15.00	14.00	1.38
								38.00	48.00	10.00	0.84
18RESRC037	*Reservatorio*	4609225	599754	616	150	-60	96	58.00	85.00	27.00	1.08

Figure 5. Summary of drilling at Reservatorio showing significant assay results

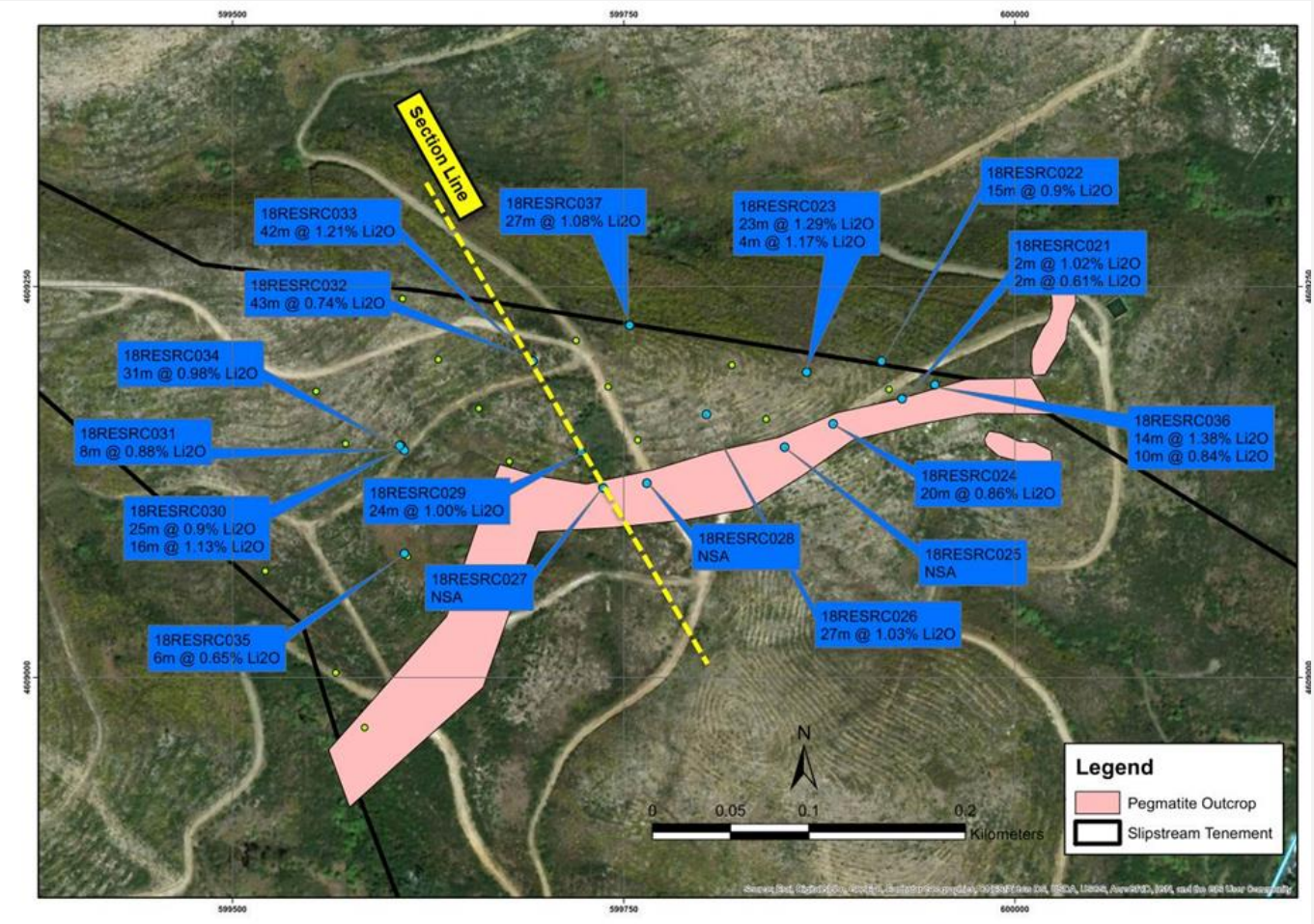
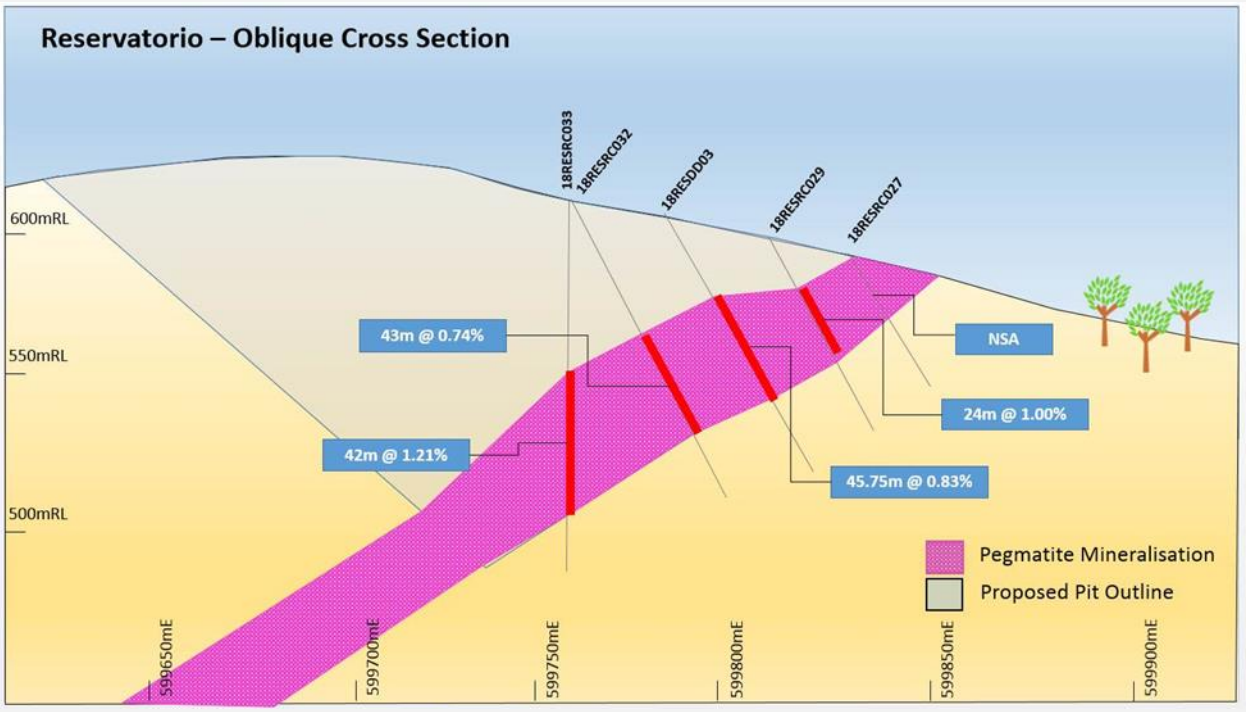


Figure 6. Reservatorio Oblique Cross Section (see **Figure 5** for location of cross section)



NOA Deposit

A total of 25 RC holes for 1,510m have been completed and results for drill holes 18NOARC011 to 18NOARC025 have now been received and returned encouraging first pass results **(Table 3 and Figure 7-8).**

The results from recent NOA drilling confirm the continuity of the mineralisation and have now defined near surface mineralisation along a strike of over 400m with the mineralisation remaining open to the northeast and down dip. Further drilling is required to determine the full extent of the mineralised pegmatite.

Table 3. Summary of drill results for NOA using a 0.5% Li_2O cut-off

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	rL	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Interval (m)	Grade % Li_2O
18NOARC011	*NOA*	4609405	599286	700	202	-60	80	NSA			
18NOARC012	*NOA*	4609410	599245	690	202	-60	69	0.00	6.00	6.00	1.36
								30.00	49.00	19.00	0.97
18NOARC013	*NOA*	4609429	599259	688	202	-75	75	3.00	24.00	21.00	0.92
								54.00	58.00	4.00	1.00
18NOARC014	*NOA*	4609422	599206	699	202	-60	45	2.00	8.00	6.00	0.94
								24.00	28.00	4.00	1.49
18NOARC015	*NOA*	4609442	599215	690	202	-60	55	15.00	19.00	4.00	0.89
								37.00	41.00	4.00	1.43
18NOARC016	*NOA*	4609452	599188	679	202	-60	60	25.00	34.00	9.00	1.24
18NOARC017	*NOA*	4609469	599138	689	202	-60	60	27.00	35.00	8.00	1.39
18NOARC018	*NOA*	4609486	599102	675	202	-60	66	5.00	9.00	4.00	0.99
								34.00	38.00	4.00	0.69
18NOARC019	*NOA*	4609478	599058	686	202	-60	46	19.00	24.00	5.00	1.19
18NOARC020	*NOA*	4609528	599034	696	202	-60	30	NSA			
18NOARC021	*NOA*	4609540	599037	700	202	-60	40	NSA			
18NOARC022	*NOA*	4609550	598957	691	202	-60	26	5.00	10.00	5.00	1.27
18NOARC023	*NOA*	4609574	598969	685	202	-60	40	11.00	19.00	8.00	1.15
18NOARC024	*NOA*	4609566	598919	677	202	-60	20	NSA			
18NOARC025	*NOA*	4609582	598916	692	202	-60	30	6.00	14.00	8.00	1.37

Figure 7. Summary of drilling at NOA showing significant assay results

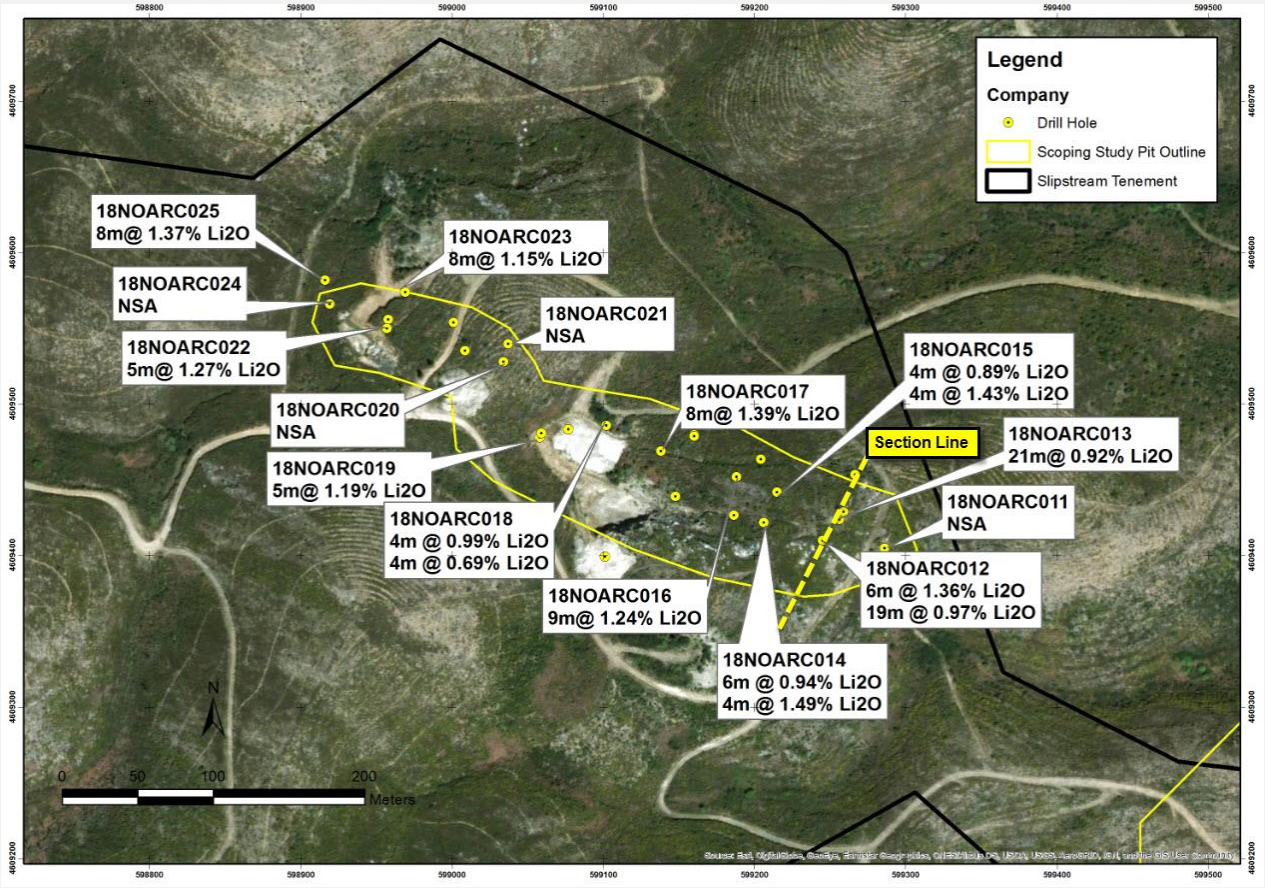
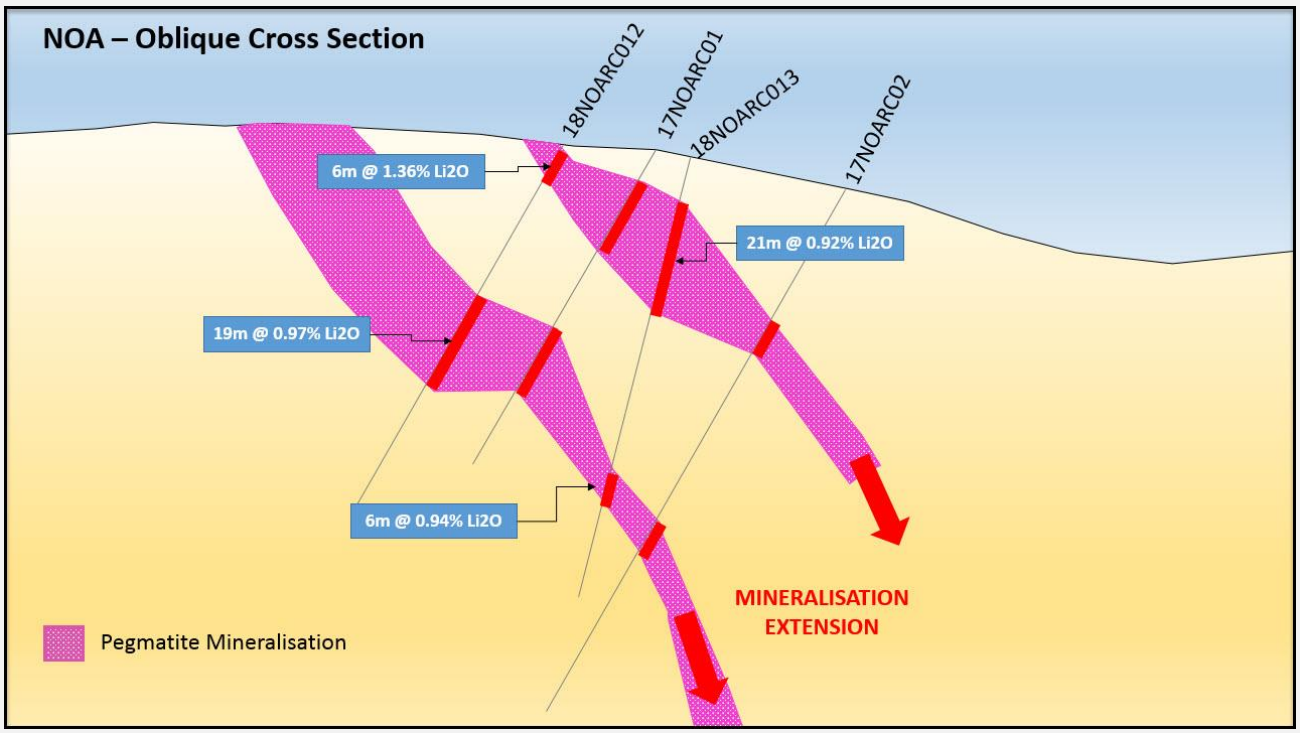


Figure 8. NOA Oblique Cross Section (see **Figure 7** for location of cross section)



Competent Person and Regulatory Information

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

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

****ENDS****

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About Savannah

Savannah is 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. The Board is committed to serving the interests of its shareholders and to delivering outcomes that will improve the lives of our staff and the communities we work with.

The Company is listed and regulated on AIM and the Company's ordinary shares are also available on the Quotation Board of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (FWB) under the symbol FWB: AFM, and the Börse Stuttgart (SWB) under the ticker "SAV".

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	• *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.*	• Reverse circulation (HQ size) samples were taken on either 1m 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.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• 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
	• *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 lithium mineralization is predominantly in the form of Spodumene-bearing pegmatites, the pegmatites are unzoned and vary in thickness. • 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	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling 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	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• 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.
	• *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 obvious relationships
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC holes were logged in the field at the time of sampling. • 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	• *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.*	• RC samples were split by the rotary splitter on the drill rig and sampled dry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sampling was conducted using industry standard techniques and were considered appropriate
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• 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 representivity of the sample
	• *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.*	• Every effort was made to ensure that the samples were representative and not bias in anyway
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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
	• *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.*	• Not used
	• *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.*	• 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All information was internally audited by company personnel
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Several historical holes we twinned for comparison purposes with the modern drilling
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures,*	• Savannah's experienced project geologists supervise all processes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• 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.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Results were reported as Li(ppm) and were converted to a percentage by dividing by 10,000 and then to Li_2O% by multiplying by 2.153
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The coordinate of each drill hole was taken at the time of collecting using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of 5m. • The grid system used is WSG84 • Topographic accuracy was +/- 5m
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling was 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was orientated perpendicular to the known strike of the pegmatites • Drill holes we 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
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to a courier and chain of custody is managed by Savannah.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
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 75% owned Mina do Barroso project C-100
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• N/A
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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-120m. Lithium is present in most aplite compositions.

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*
		• Grid used WSG84
		• No material data has been excluded from the release
		• All hole details are in Table 1 of the main release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• High Grade Intercepts are weighted averages using a 0.5% Li_2O cut off with no more than 2m of internal dilution • Narrow zones of schist (less than 5m) have been included in the significant intercepts where they are mineralised
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').*	• 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 dips shallowly to the west to south west
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.*	• Relevant diagrams and maps have been included in the main body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of*	• All relevant results available have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• The interpretation of the results is consistent with the observations and information obtained from the data collected.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further rock chip sampling, channel sampling and RC drilling. Once planning has been completed the detail will be provided