ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 December 2025

GEORGETOWN GOLD PROJECT: EXPLORATION UPDATE

Savannah Goldfields Limited ("Savannah" or "the Company") (ASX:SVG) is pleased to announce an update on the ongoing exploration programme on their Georgetown Project, including assay results from a diamond hole drilled at the Electric Light Prospect.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intercept at Electric Light of **21m @ 2.35 g/t Au** from 28m down hole in diamond hole EL25DD1016 which included an intercept of **10m @ 3.80 g/t Au.**
- The planned PQ diamond drilling programme at Electric Light and Red Dam has been completed.
- A total of four diamond holes were drilled for a total of 244.4m of PQ core, with one hole drilled at Electric Light and three holes completed at Red Dam.
- All four diamond holes intersected sulphide mineralisation at the expected depths.
- Assay results for the three diamond holes drilled at Red Dam are expected to be received during December.
- In addition to the diamond holes, five Reverse Circulation holes have been drilled at Red Dam for 648m and an additional eight RC holes drilled at Electric Light for 842m.
- All of the RC samples have been delivered to a laboratory in Townsville for assay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DRILLING UPDATE

Electric Light forms part of the Company's Georgetown Gold Project and is located approximately 20km north of the township of Georgetown in far north Queensland and is approximately 30km by road to the north of the Company's Georgetown Gold Processing Pant (GGPP), Figure 1. The Electric Light Deposit sits within ML3458 and the Prospect extends into EPM8545, with both tenements held by the Company.

The Company completed one PQ diamond drill hole, EL25DD1016, at Electric Light to a depth of 61m. The hole was drilled within 10m of historic drill hole EL1000 which was drilled in 2010 by Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd.

The core was orientated using an orientation tool. This is the first time an orientation tool has been used at Electric Light and it is hoped that the data collected will aid in the structural interpretation of the mineralisation.

Half core from the mineralised zones within the hole were collected for metallurgical testwork, with quarter core submitted for assay and the remaining quarter core retained on site for reference purposes. The quarter core sample was assayed for gold, and a multi-element analysis was conducted to provide further information to aid in determination of the most appropriate processing route to optimise gold recovery from this style of mineralisation.

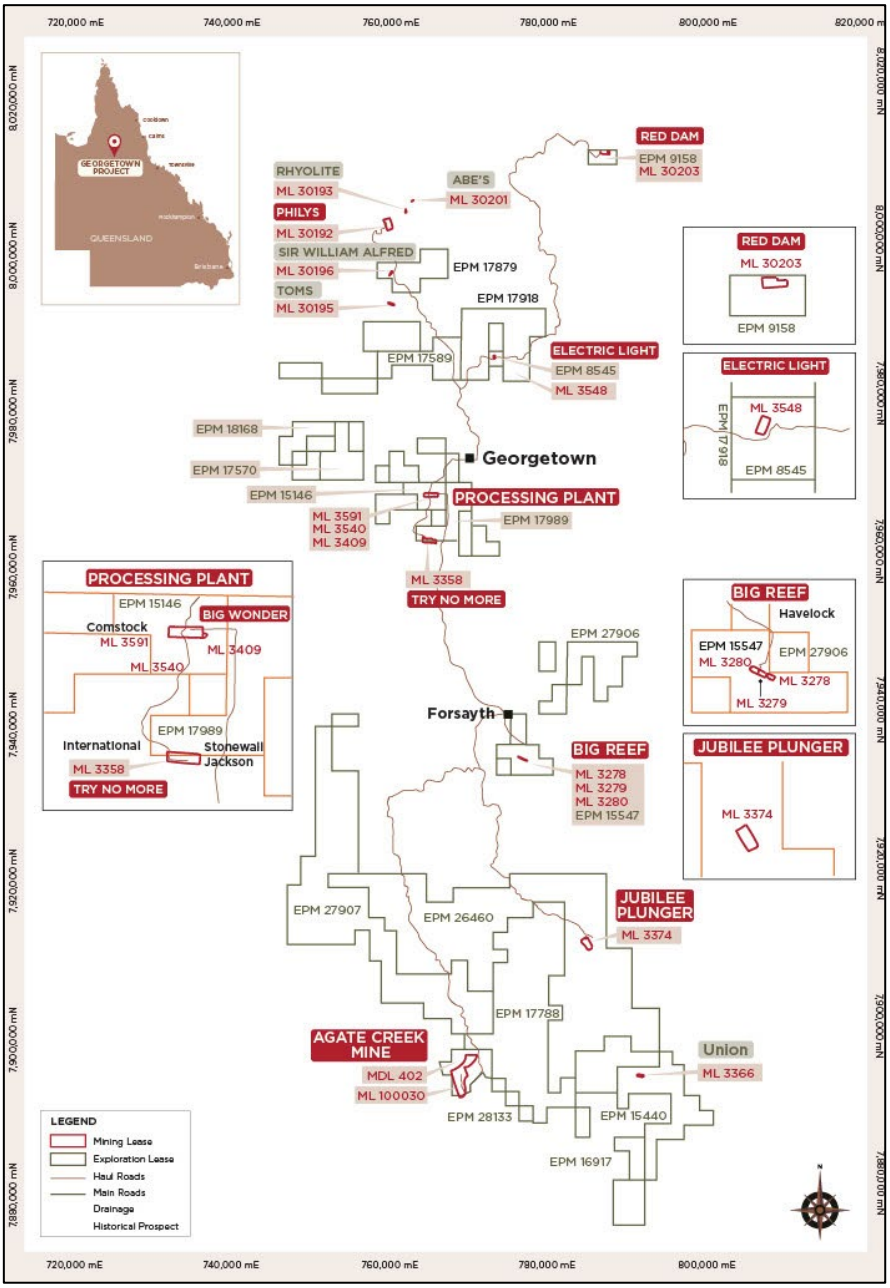

Figure 1: Electric Light and Red Dam Location Map

In addition to the diamond hole drilled at Electric Light, Savannah has also drilled an additional eight RC holes at Electric Light, EL25RC1017 to 1024 totalling 842m. The RC holes were drilled down dip and along strike of the known mineralisation at Electric Light in order to test for extensions to known gold mineralised zones and to infill areas where information was limited.

The drill hole parameters for the one diamond and eight RC holes drilled at Electric Light are shown in Table 1 and the drill hole locations are presented in Figure 2. Results from the eight RC holes drilled at Electric Light will be announced once assay results are received from the laboratory.

Table 1: Electric Light Drill Hole Parameters

Hole_ID	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	Drilling Type	Dip	GDA94 Azimuth	Final Depth (m)	Sample Recovery (%)
EL25DD1016	772,161	7,988,856	320.00	Diamond	-60.00	283.00	61	98.7
EL25RC1017	772,164	7,988,843	327.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	90	98.6
EL25RC1018	772,150	7,988,821	326.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	96	99.0
EL25RC1019	772,174	7,988,805	331.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	140	99.3
EL25RC1020	772,169	7,988,786	330.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	144	99.1
EL25RC1021	772,107	7,988,780	322.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	60	95.0
EL25RC1022	772,041	7,988,693	329.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	72	98.9
EL25RC1023	772,065	7,988,679	331.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	100	99.2
EL25RC1024	772,113	7,988,681	328.00	RC	-60.00	292.00	140	99.6

ASSAY RESULTS

Assay Results have been received for EL25DD1016. The hole was primarily drilled to obtain samples for metallurgical testwork. The hole intersected 21m @ 2.35 g/t Au from a downhole depth of 28m with a higher-grade zone assaying 10m @ 3.80 g/t Au. Only mineralised core from between 28m to 50m (downhole depth) was assayed and barren granite above and below the mineralised zones were not assayed.

The mineralisation at Electric Light is associated with intense silicification, with the gold mineralisation associated with fine grained arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite in varying concentrations. Minor hydraulic brecciation is observed and at least two phases of quartz veining can be observed. An example of the mineralised zone at Electric Light can be observed in core photographs included as Figure 3.

A summary of the assay results is included in Table 2, a complete list of assay results for the individual sample intervals are included in Appendix 1, and a cross section showing the hole intercept is included as figure 4.

Table 2: Assay Results for EL25DD1016

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	True width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As (%)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (%)	S (%)	Zn (%)
EL25DD1016	28	49	21	17.3	2.35	7.0	1.65	121	0.36	5.13	0.51
Inc:	28	38	10	8.66	3.80	9.27	2.54	125	0.46	6.36	0.44

Intercept calculated using a 0.30 g/t Au COG, with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution, no top cut has been applied and barren granite intersected above and below the mineralised zone was not assayed. True thickness of the zone is estimated assuming an 80 degree dip of the mineralised zone

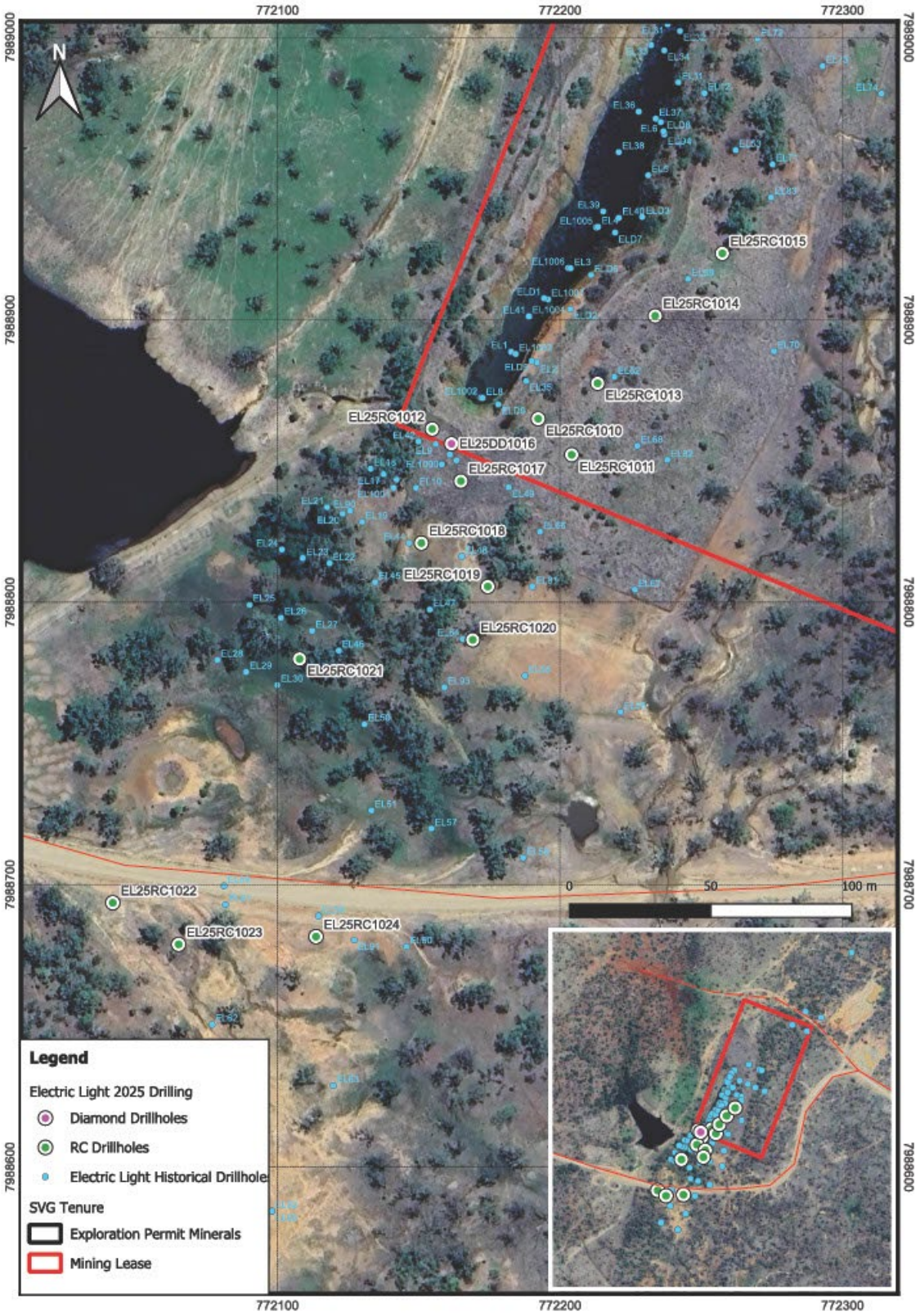

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location Map – showing historical and recently drilled holes

Figure 3: Electric Light diamond drill core from 29.90m to 34.94m, 5.04m @ 3.53 g/t Au

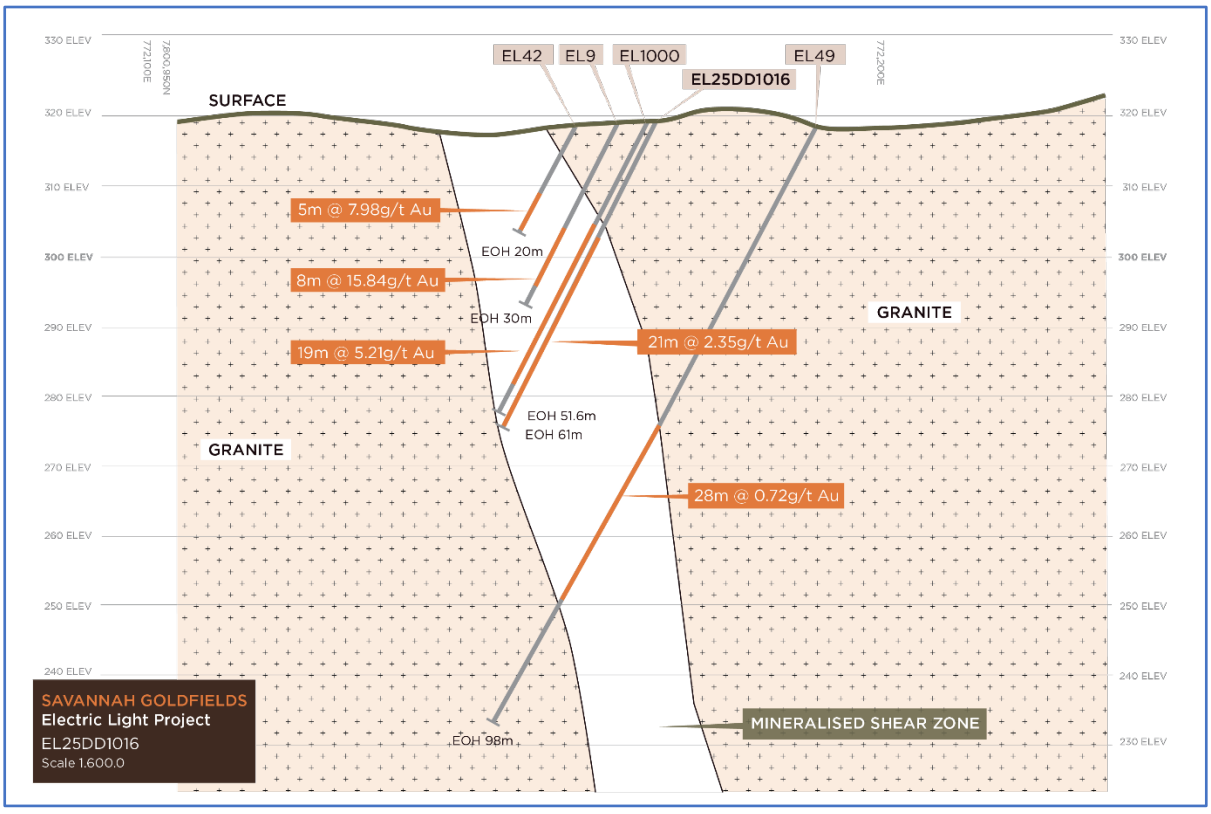

Figure 4: Idealised cross section showing EL25DD1016 with historical drill holes

ELECTRIC LIGHT – PLANNED WORK

Future work on the Electric Light Prospect is planned to include the selection of samples for further metallurgical testwork.

Once all the results for the eight RC drill holes have been received the Company intends to update the Electric Light Mineral Resource.

The Inferred Mineral Resource for Electric Light is 388,000t @ 3.70 g/t Au at a 1.0 g/t Au cut off and was announced to ASX on 7 February 2022 in announcement “Georgetown Project Mineral Resources”.

The Company intends to undertake additional exploration drilling at the Electric Light Prospect in 2026 with further infill and step out RC holes planned. This planning will be reviewed following receipt of all outstanding assay results.

RED DAM

The Red Dam Prospect is located approximately 80 km north of the Company’s Georgetown Gold Processing Plant and is shown in Figure 1. The Prospect is contained within ML30203 with strike extension to the known gold mineralisation cropping out in the surrounding EPM9158 and both tenements are held by Savannah Goldfields.

Three diamond drill holes and five RC holes have been drilled at Red Dam and assay results are awaited. The diamond holes were drilled to further validate historical drilling results and to provide core for additional metallurgical testwork. The RC holes were drilled to test the down dip extension of the gold mineralised zone beneath the Red Dam historic open pit.

The Company will announce the outstanding Red Dam assay results as these become available.

This Report is Authorised by the Board of Directors

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results compiled by Mr Patrick Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Smith is the owner and sole Director of PSGS Pty Ltd and is contracted to Savannah Goldfields Ltd as their Exploration Manager. Mr Smith confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as the Competent Person. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Smith consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this release.

The information relating to Mineral Resource at the Georgetown Gold Project is extracted from ASX Announcements of 10 October 2025 titled "Mineral Resource Update for Jubilee Plunger Deposit" and of 7 February 2022 titled "Georgetown Project Mineral Resources".

The information relating to the historical drilling result at Electric Light Prospect is extracted from ASX Announcement of 23rd October 2025 titled "Georgetown Gold Project, High Grade Gold Drilling Results at Electric Light".

The reports are available to view on the Savannah Goldfields website www.savannahgoldfields.com. The reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market

Appendix 1

Georgetown Mineral Resource

Deposit	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Silver Grade	Density	Contained Gold	Tenement
	t	g/t	g/t	t/m³	oz Au	
Red Dam	201,000	5.7	12	2.89	37,000	**ML30203** *EPM9158*
Electric Light	388,000	3.7	0.7	2.59	46,000	**ML3548** *EPM8545*
Jubilee Plunger Indicated	98,000	2.4	16	2.58	7,560	
Jubilee Plunger Inferred	198,000	2.0	17	2.58	12,440	**ML3374**
Jubilee Plunger Total	296,000	2.1	17	2,58	20,000	
Big Reef	107,000	3.0	-	2.44	10,000	**ML3278** **ML3279** **ML3280** *EPM15547*
Union	167,000	3.2	-	2.4	17,000	**ML3366**
Total Indicated	**98,000**	**2.4**	**16**	**2.58**	**7,560**	
Total Inferred	**1,052,000**	**3.6**	**-**	**-**	**122,440**	
Total Mineral Resource	**1,159,000**	**3.5**	**-**	**-**	**130,000**	

Mineral Resources reported at a cut of grade of 1.0 g/t Au.
Ounces rounded and reported to nearest 1,000 ounces
Ag assays for Big Reef and Union are limited and Ag cannot be estimated

Appendix 2: Electric Light Individual Assay Results – EL25DD1016

Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Pb ppm	S %	Zn ppm
EL25DD1016_28_29	28	29	1.78	1.45	4,996	41	5	353	2	347
EL25DD1016_29_30	29	30	9.59	6.18	36,271	55	7	2,288	5	2,476
EL25DD1016_30_31	30	31	1.69	4.61	7,917	169	5	1,956	4	2,498
EL25DD1016_31_32	31	32	6.41	14.44	39,116	158	12	6,769	11	10,567
EL25DD1016_32_33	32	33	4.34	13.95	32,915	119	12	11,042	9	6,098
EL25DD1016_33_34	33	34	2.86	14.17	26,418	144	11	9,044	9	7,415
EL25DD1016_34_35	34	35	2.37	9.76	40,122	115	10	3,109	7	3,720
EL25DD1016_35_36	35	36	3.36	12.65	31,996	150	10	4,959	7	7,219
EL25DD1016_36_37	36	37	1.58	5.78	25,399	135	10	3,113	4	1,986
EL25DD1016_37_38	37	38	3.99	9.75	8,947	167	11	2,914	4	1,842
EL25DD1016_38_39	38	39	0.85	5.39	4,360	105	10	1,282	3	1,947
EL25DD1016_39_40	39	40	3.25	3.33	4,672	151	9	559	4	1,174
EL25DD1016_40_41	40	41	0.88	4.84	33,425	82	12	2,291	4	5,056
EL25DD1016_41_42	41	42	0.71	4.17	4,906	179	10	3,208	4	3,176
EL25DD1016_42_43	42	43	0.26	2.66	998	130	10	1,368	2	1,956
EL25DD1016_43_44	43	44	0.22	2.32	588	106	10	877	2	1,412
EL25DD1016_44_45	44	45	0.53	4.15	7,974	109	10	446	3	1,467
EL25DD1016_45_46	45	46	0.41	3.76	6,092	123	10	1,099	3	1,463
EL25DD1016_46_47	46	47	0.17	2.23	2,167	66	10	456	1	1,662
EL25DD1016_47_48	47	48	1.08	4.63	16,803	75	12	2,388	5	9,970
EL25DD1016_48_49	48	49	3.13	17.26	9,888	164	16	16,037	12	32,902
EL25DD1016_49_50	49	50	0.16	0.63	1,516	46	10	388	1	936

Appendix 3: Electric Light JORC 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Soil sampling, surface rock chips and surface and down hole geophysical surveys were all undertaken at various stages. These were not used for the resource estimate and hence are not considered • The data has been superseded by drilling data and is therefore not included in this announcement **With respect to SVG's 2025 diamond drilling programme** • SVG completed 1 Diamond Hole at Electric Light to a depth of 61.0m • Only the mineralised section of the hole was sampled • The hole was a PQ diamond hole, with quarter core samples collected at 1m intervals throughout the mineralised zone. The Quarter core was despatched for assay • Half core was collected for metallurgical testwork with the remaining quarter core retained in the core trays for future reference **With respect to the eight RC holes mentioned** • The RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals using a • splitter attached to the cyclone
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tools or systems used. • *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').*	• No composite samples were submitted • Individual RC samples were collected in numbered calico bags, and then placed in large poly-weave sacks for dispatch to the laboratory in Townsville • Each sample weighed between 3kg to 5 kg • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville • Backup samples for each interval were also collected and retained on site until assays results have been returned.
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).*	**With respect to the Diamond Drill hole**: • The drilling methodology was diamond drilling with the core size being PQ3 core (83mm) • The drilling was completed by GeoDrill using a Sandvik 810 rig • PVC casing was used for each hole to protect the collar and each hole was capped • The core was orientated with readings taken where the core was competent, many sections of the core were broken up and orientation readings were not able to be taken • The downhole surveys were taken, with a reading taken at the bottom of the hole and at 50m • The drilling methodology and equipment were industry best practice **With respect to the eight RC holes** • The drilling was undertaken using a DR950 Reverse Circulation Rig from AED • The hole size was 5.5 inch and a face sampling hammer was used • Surveys were taken at the base of each hole
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**With respect to the Diamond Drill Hole** • The PQ core was measured between the "run" blocks to determine if any core was lost during each run. • The total amount of core lost for the hole was calculated and compared to the overall hole length, for hole EL25DD1016 core loss was 1.30% for the entire hole. No core was lost within the mineralised zone. • For RC drilling, recovery can be monitored by observing the consistency of the amount of drill chips produced for each 1m sample. • Apart from the first 1 or 2 samples at the top of each hole, the same amount of material was produced per 1 meter sample, with the samples consistently weighing between 3 to 4 kg. • Samples were drilled dry with only one sample recorded as wet • The strong silicification of the rhyolitic host rocks has resulted in more competent rock and better drilling conditions at Electric Light

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	**With respect to the diamond drill hole** • With the diamond drilling, PQ core was used, which is the preferred core size for drilling broken ground. • The Hole diameter allows for larger samples to be collected and the core sample is therefore more representative **With Respect to the Eight RC holes** • The samples were collected using a face sampling hammer, the samples after going through the cyclone went through a splitter, with 12.5% of the sample collected in a numbered calcio bag, the balance of the sample was collected in a green plastic bag, which will remain on site until the assay results have been returned • The face sampling hammer provides an uncontaminated sample and the splitter ensures that there is no sample bias in the collection of the sample
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred*	• There is no sample bias and there is no relationship between observed recovery and assay grade
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.*	• Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experienced geologist at a level to support appropriate mineral resource estimation • The lithology, weathering, oxidation colour, grainsize, texture, alteration, vein material were recorded on a paper log sheet which was then transferred to a digital log sheet for inclusion in the company's database • Logging of mineralisation and veining in the diamond core and the RC chips was quantitative • Quarter core from the PQ core was retained on site for reference, with quarter core submitted to a laboratory for assay and half core collected for metallurgical testwork • The core was photographed prior to being cut • Representative chips form each drill hole interval were placed in numbered chip trays and the chip trays were photographed • Each 1m interval was logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**With respect to the diamond hole** • The PQ core was sawn in half, then one of half of the core was sawn into quarters. Half core in the mineralised zone was collected for metallurgical sampling, one half of the quarter core was submitted for assay, with the remaining quarter core kept on site for reference purposes
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	**With respect to the RC holes** • The samples were drilled dry, except for a one meter interval in hole EL25RC1019 between 102 to 103m which was wet • The samples were collected from a splitter which was attached to the cyclone on the drill rig • 12.5% of the sample split was retained for assay, with the remaining 87.5% of the collected in large green plastic bags

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The SVG drill samples were either quarter core from the PQ hole or a 12.5% split from a splitter attached to the cyclone, samples typically weighed between 3 to 4 kg and the sample that was sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis. • The samples were despatched to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville, North Queensland. The samples were dried, crushed and pulverised as per industry standard practise. • The sample preparation technique is appropriate for the style of mineralisation being analysed • The samples were pulverised to -75 microns and analysed for gold by fire assay (FA50/OE) and also for multi elements using the 4A/MS methodology
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• One to three duplicate samples were submitted per hole and submitted to Intertek for analysis along with the original sample • A Blank and two standards were also submitted with each sample batch • Intertek also used their own standards and ran duplicate samples on SVG's submitted samples duplicates • The duplicate standards returned results that fall within industry standards for the type and style of mineralisation reported
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**With respect to SVG's 2025 drilling programme** • The quarter core sample which weighed 3.5Kgs and the RC samples which are a 12.5% split of the entire samples and weighed between 3 to 4kgs, this is considered appropriate by the CP • The sample size is appropriate considering the grain size of the material, as well as the style of mineralisation being analysed.
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 method employed to assay SVG's samples is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed • Sample preparation and assaying was Intertek in Townsville which is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory • Samples were assayed for gold using the Au FA50/OE methodology and for multi-element analysis using the MS/4A method, both of these methodologies are industry standard
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	• A standard and a blank were inserted at the beginning of each hole • Two or three duplicate samples were collected for each hole, with the number of duplicates per hole dependent on the hole depth • Duplicates were selected at random intervals in the hole • The laboratory submitted their own duplicates and standards • The duplicates and standards return values which are considered to be within acceptable limits
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All assay data received including significant intercepts were reviewed by at least 2 appropriately qualified persons for validation purposes. All reported significant intercepts are verified by at least 2 appropriately qualified persons
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Hole EL25DD1016 was "twinned" with hole EL1000, which was drilled in 2012. EL25DD1016 was drilled with 10m of hole EL1000. The twinned hole was drilled to obtain mineralisated material from a known area to provide samples for metallurgical testwork
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• SVG has collated and created a digital database of all exploration completed at the project which contains all of the historical drill hole data
	• *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.*	• All drill hole locations were surveyed using a hand held GPS with a +/- 5m accuracy. • The coordinate system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA202) Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 54 • A table of drill hole parameters is included as Table 1 in the document. • A drill hole location map has also been included as Figure 2 in the document
	• *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.*	• The Quality of the topographic control data is reliant on public domain topographic data. • GPS readings with a +-5m accuracy were used to survey in the drill holes
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Due to the exploratory nature of the drilling, spacing varied between 40m to 120m between holes (see drill hole map included as Figure 2 in the document)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• *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.*	• An Inferred resource has been reported for Electric Light, the details of which are included in the report. These results may be utilised to update this resource in 2026 • The drilling is of sufficient density and the geology has the appropriate continuity to be used in an upgrade resource estimate
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been carried out.
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.*	• Where possible the drill holes were orientated to intersect the mineralised target perpendicular to strike • The holes were designed to intersect the mineralsation perpendicular to strike and at 90 degrees to the dip to obtain true intercept thicknesses • Actual thickness of the intercept is recorded in the table of significant results
	• *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 are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with no bias observed as a result of the drill orientation. • At this stage no sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in the sampling undertaken to date
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who generally dispatches the sample bags directly from site to the lab by an authorised company representative • No third party was involved with the handling of the samples, with a company representative delivering the samples to the Townsville Laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• SVG's Exploration manager visited the project site at the start of the drilling programme and reviewed sampling methodologies and data capture with the project geologists overseeing the drilling programme.

Section 2: Reporting Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental*	• The Electric Light prosect lies within ML 3548 and EPM 8545 – Electric Light. This EPM and ML are part of the 17 EPMs and 17 MLs which comprise Savannah Goldfield's Etheridge Project • The EPM and ML held by Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Savannah Goldfields Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	settings.	• The tenements are in good standing • For all the tenements which comprise the Etheridge Project refer to the tenement table in the company's Annual Report dated 20 December 2024 • Savannah has a current Native Title Compensation Agreement and a CHMA with the determined Native Title group for all activities within EPM 8545 and a Conduct and Compensation Agreements has recently been finalised with the relevant landowners
	• *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.*	• The tenements are 100% owned by a subsidiary of SVG, and there are no impediments to operating in this area
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Several companies have explored on EPM8545 in the past, including CastleGold Pty Ltd, Sedimentary Holdings Ltd in JV with Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) and later in JV with Gold Fields Ltd, Plentex Pty Ltd, and Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd. Exploration surrounding EPM8545 has been conducted by Newcrest Mining Ltd, Keela Wee Exploration Ltd, Sedimentary Holdings Ltd and Kidston Gold Mines Pty Ltd. • Early work in the area by companies including Pechiney Exploration, Minatome, Drawmac Holdings, Eastment Minerals, CRAE, Teton Exploration Drilling was focussed on uranium mineralisation associated with the Newcastle Range Volcanics. Work resulted in definition of two small areas of uranium mineralisation at Twogee and Trident Prospects (which lie east of EPM8545) both of which were considered too low in grade and tonnage to progress to viable mining options. • Modern exploration commenced at Electric Light in 1985 when CastleGold acquired the area under ATP3908. CastleGold held a significant number of permits in the area and work focused quickly on Electric Light and included several rounds of drilling between 1985-1986 (CR15560, CR15563) which further defined mineralisation. CastleGold also prospected numerous areas for alluvial gold including Sefton and Daniel Creeks. The Delaney Fault became a focus for exploration of Electric Light analogues and this led to the discovery of the Delaney prospect 1km north. Keela Wee did several rounds of drilling at Delaney Prospect which returned several significant results but overall considered the prospect uneconomic in the existing economic climate at the time. • During the 1990's work was focused on gold mineralisation along the Delaney Fault. Companies included Sedimentary Holdings, CastleGold and Keela Wee but work throughout the area was dominated by Union Mining and Kidston Goldmines. Most work completed in and around EPM8545 was focused on Electric Light where an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicated resource of 994Kt at 2.3g/t Au for 74Koz, at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au with a top cut of 39g/t Au was defined in 1996. • During the 2000's Electric Light and the Delaney Fault continued to be the focus of further gold exploration by companies including Mega, GML, Plentex, Union Mining, KGM and DRAU. Work in and around EPM8545 continued to be focused on Electric Light and the Delaney Fault with only minor stream, rock and soil samples completed outside ML3548. Electric Light was mined by DRAU in 2010-2011 and work since this time has focused on the extensions along strike and down dip at Electric Light.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The type of mineralisation observed at Electric Light, is a brecciated rhyolite within the Delany fault zone. The Delany fault is a north south trending fault which at Electric Light forms the boundary of a granite to the east and metasediments to the west. The mineralised rhyolite has been intruded in the faults zone. Propylitic alteration and sericite alteration are associated with the rhyolite intrusive. The mineralised rhyolite comprises sulphide mineralisation in the form of galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and associated gold and silver mineralisation. • The mineralised zone one the west and a strongly altered granite to the east
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• All the drill hole information is listed in the GDA Z54 format • The data is included in the document in Table 2 and Appendix 3
	• *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.*	

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Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No capping of high grades was performed. No aggregation of data was performed. • No metal equivalents are reported • The intercepts reported were calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au COG with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
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 apparent thickness of each intercept has been reported • The holes drilled were at -60 degrees, the mineralised zone was mapped as predominantly dipping at -70 to -80 degrees and the holes would have intersected the mineralised zone perpendicular to strike • Each hole was sited on the hanging wall side of the mineralised shear
	• *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').*	• Apparent thickness and actual thicknesses have been reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A plan of the drill hole locations and a table listing the coordinates of the drill holes, their depths, dip and azimuth is included in the document, (Figure 2 Table 1).
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.*	• Balance reporting of Exploration Results has been presented in this document
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,*	• The project includes drill hole data collected by previous companies including surface geochemical data and drill hole data. Most of this data has been captured by SVG in their GIS database • There is no additional exploration data that is considered to be material to this report

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	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).*	• Planned further work will include possible infill drilling adjacent to high grade intercepts • Extension drilling along strike of the defined mineralised zone • The mineral resource estimate will be updated based on the new assay information • Metallurgical testwork
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling will be planned based on the results from this drill hole and the 8 RC holes which assays are still pending, once these results are to hand an updated proposed drilling programme may be designed and this will be announced to the market prior to the recommencement of any drilling