ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 June 2025

Fourth Georgetown Project Exploration Target: Jubilee Plunger

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Savannah has identified a fourth new gold Exploration Target at the Jubilee Plunger Deposit which is part of its 100% owned Georgetown Project.
- The Exploration Target at Jubilee Plunger is estimated to be between 100,000 tonnes and 400,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 1.2 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Au.
- Jubilee Plunger is approximately 80 km from the Company's Georgetown Processing Plant.
- Jubilee Plunger was open pit mined and processed in 2011 by Deutsche Rohstoff AG (DRAU) who extracted 28,300 tonnes of ore at 3.2 g/t Au to a depth of approximately 12 m and it has a current Inferred Mineral Resource over the main drilled area of 87,000 tonnes at 3.2 g/t Au.
- This Exploration Target represents a potential extension down dip and along strike from the previous mined zones and the Jubilee Plunger Inferred Mineral Resource and is supported by drilling results along strike.
- The Exploration Target identified at Jubilee Plunger is the fourth in a number of Exploration Targets that are expected to be identified as part of the work currently being undertaken across Savannah's project portfolio.
- These Exploration Targets are expected to support the Company's "Hub and Spoke" strategy to provide multiple sources of feed into the Georgetown Processing Plant.
- The Exploration Targets identified to date at Jubilee Plunger, Red Dam, Electric Light and Big Reef are additional to and separate from the Company's existing JORC Mineral Resources at its Agate Creek and Georgetown Projects.
- The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

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

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

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

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

The CEO of Savannah Goldfields, Mr Brad Sampson said, "*As we move towards resumption of mining and processing activities at our Georgetown processing plant, these Exploration Targets help quantify the potential within our existing deposits to extend the currently scheduled processing life.*"

EXPLORATION TARGET

The Jubilee Plunger Exploration Target is estimated to be between 100,000 and 400,000 tonnes at a gold grade range between 1.2 g/t and 2.0 g/t as shown in Table 1.

Table1: Jubilee Plunger Exploration Target

	Exploration Target ML 3374					
Deposit	Min kt	Max kt	Min Au g/t	Max Au g/t	Min Au koz	Max Au koz
Jubilee Plunger	100	400	1.2	2	4	26

Note: Tonnage, grade and contained metal values are rounded to reflect the conceptual nature of the estimate.
The Exploration Target is additional to and separate from the Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX announcement 7 February 2022 '*Georgetown Project Mineral Resources'*).

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

This Exploration Target is additional to and separate from the Jubilee Plunger Inferred Mineral Resource, which was estimated in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) (refer Savannah's announcement on 7 February 2022 titled *'Georgetown Project Mineral Resources'*). Jubilee Plunger's Inferred Mineral Resource is 87,000 tonnes at 3.2 g/t Au and 21.3 g/t Ag containing 9,000 ounces gold in-situ.

The Exploration Target is situated wholly within Mining Lease 3374 (Areas M1, M2, M3) shown in Figure 2 and 3, is estimated to a maximum depth of 40 m and is between 100,000 tonnes to 400,000 tonnes with a gold grade range of 1.2 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au.

Jubilee Plunger is a 1,200 m long shear zone of sericitised and quartz-veined Robin Hood Granodiorite between Oaky Creek and the north-western margin of the Robin Hood pluton. There is one main structure and additional hanging wall and extensional veins. The extensional veining tends to have less continuity, lower gold grade and shallower dip than the main ore structure.

Jubilee Plunger was mined by DRAU in 2011 extracting 28,300 t of ore at 3.2 g/t Au and mining was halted at the horizon where sulphidic ores were encountered. Significant historical drilling outside the current Mineral Resource has allowed for preliminary wireframing of two veins extending out from the existing Mineral Resource. These preliminary wireframes provide the basis for the drill defined area within the Exploration Target which was then projected to a depth of 40 m below surface.

Whilst within the Georgetown region the mineralisation is generally oxidised to around 15-20 metres depth, this interface at Jubilee Plunger appears around 12m within the mined areas. The Exploration Target is not currently defined as either oxide or sulphide material. Further exploration activity including drilling and assaying is required to provide data to support the delineation of the oxidisation boundary.

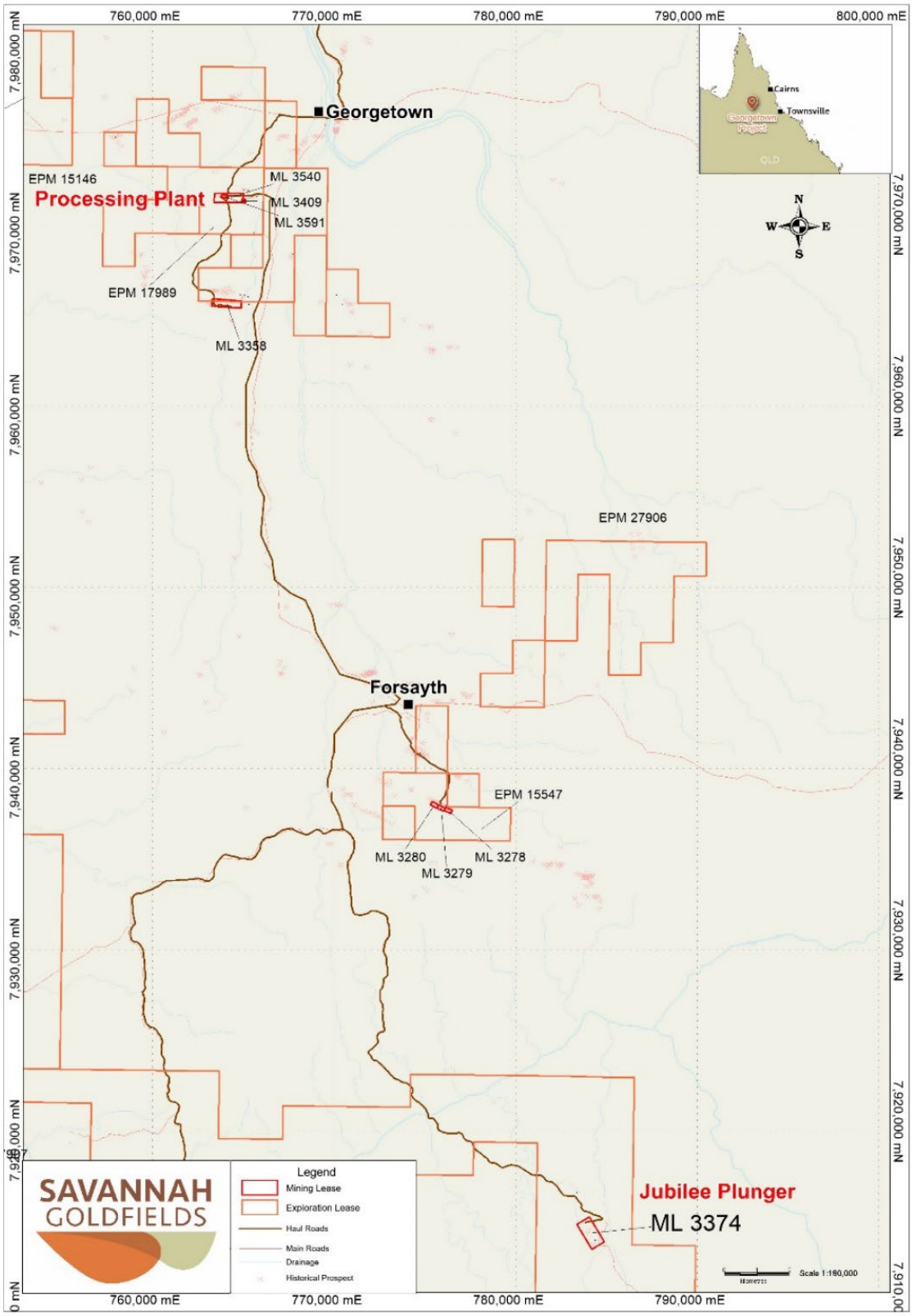
Exploration Target Basis

- **Data sources**: Historical drilling, costean mapping and assay data, resource wireframes mine production records, geological mapping and geochemical sampling surface and sub-surface data. Considerable additional near surface drill data has been validated as part of this investigation as shown in Figure 2 & 3. Jubilee drill database now contains over 300 holes within the ML which were reviewed as part of the Target Estimation. Drill spacing outside the Resource area is generally 50m sections or greater (as shown in Figures 2 and 3 below), with drilling generally sampled on a 1m basis downhole.
- **Previous production**: Jubilee Plunger was mined by DRAU in 2011, with 28,300 tonnes extracted at an average grade of 3.2 g/t Au, the investigations regarding correlation with the geological model is being undertaken.
- **Continuity**: Drilling is generally less than 50m depth throughout the Mining Lease but demonstrates consistent gold mineralisation down dip and along strike. During mining in 2011 the

base of oxidation was encountered at higher level than originally expected or predicted from drill logging within the 150m of mineralised strike length mined this, the mineralised shear can be mapped over 1200m total strike length. The current review has identified additional drilling that demonstrate consistent mineralisation over 800m to the south and 150m to the north.

- **Calculation methodology**: Long section areas multiplied by a representative width (2.0 m) and density (2.58 t/m³), from the Mineral Resource estimation and drilling data, with varying conversion factors 50%–100% based on data confidence and sample density.
- **Grade estimation**: Grade ranges were derived by applying similar ratios to those used for the Inferred Mineral Resource, adjusted for data quality and geological confidence. The Exploration Target only considers gold mineralisation since sampling indicates silver is of minor importance, and was not consistently assayed.

Figure 1 Jubilee Plunger Location



FURTHER EXPLORATION

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

The Company is developing an exploration program for Electric Light, Red Dam, Big Reef and Jubilee Plunger in addition to the Company's other exploration opportunities and will provide further details on this when this planning is finalised.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results & Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Hall who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hall is a full-time employee of Savannah Goldfields Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Georgetown Project is extracted from the ASX Announcement as follows:

ASX Announcement titled:

'Georgetown Project Mineral Resources' dated 7 February 2022.

The report is available to view on the Savannah Goldfields website www.savannahgoldfields.com . The report was issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and also "Australian Guidelines for the Estimation and Classification of Coal Resources, (2014)". The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Agate Creek Project is extracted from the ASX Announcement as follows:

ASX Announcement titled:
'Significant High-Grade Resource Increase for Agate Creek' dated 30 January 2020.

The report is available to view on the Savannah Goldfields website www.savannahgoldfields.com. The report was 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 announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

This Report is Authorised by the Board of Directors

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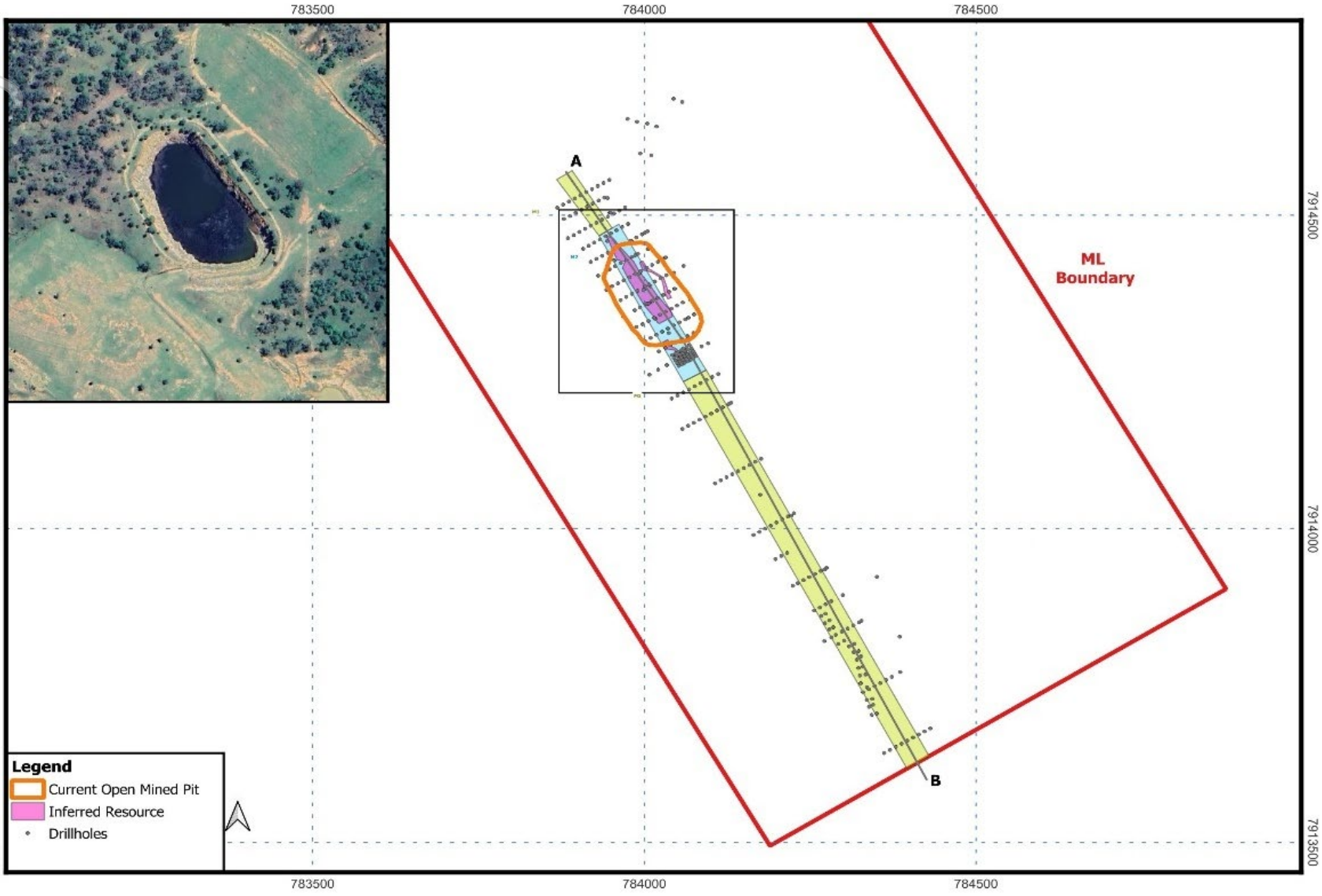
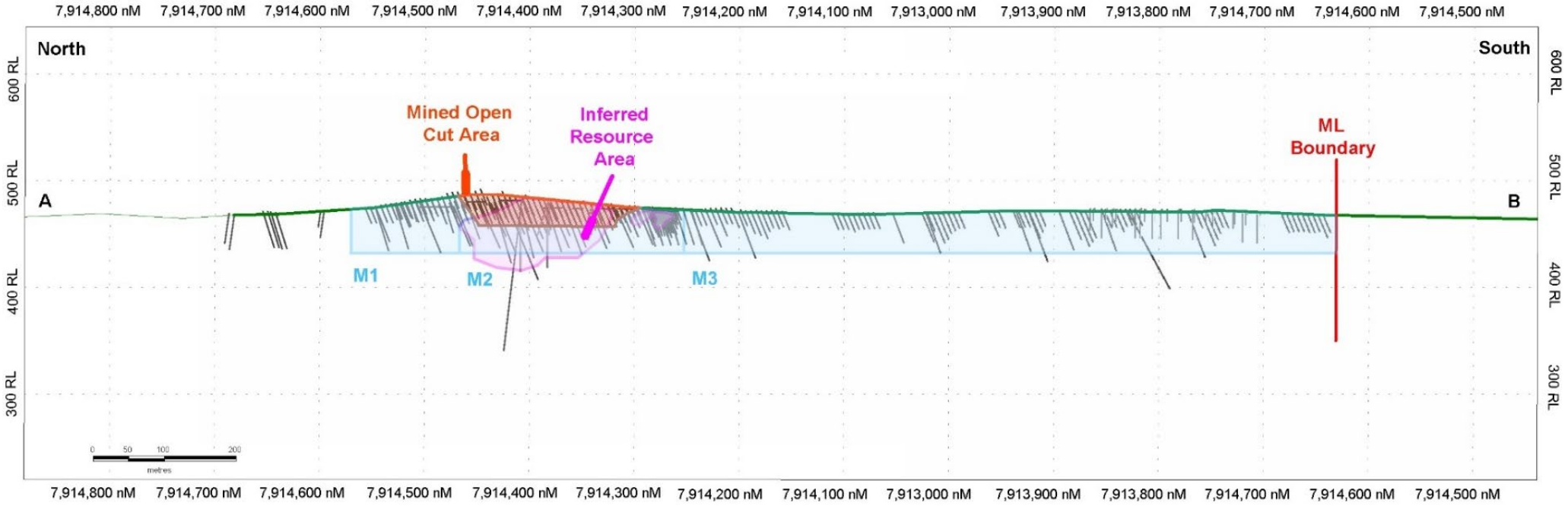
EXPLORATION TARGET ESTIMATE DETAIL – JUBILEE PLUNGER

Figure 2 Plan View Jubilee Plunger Exploration Target



Exploration Target at Jubilee Plunger within the current Mining Lease 3374 (**Areas M1, M2, M3**) to max 40m depth

Figure 3 Sectional View Jubilee Plunger Exploration Target



Exploration Target at Jubilee Plunger within the current Mining Lease 3548 (**Areas M1, M2, M3**) to max 40m depth

APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data **(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding 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.*	Soil sampling, surface rock chips and surface & down hole geophysical surveys were all undertaken at various stages, and have generally only been used for reference Sampling included surface costeans and trenches that were used for interpretation & estimation of the Exploration Target. Many of these are now mined out within the Resources areas but correlate well with surface expression of the mineralisation where drilling is limited. Deutsche Rohstoff AG (DRAU) in 2010 completed 8 trenches
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	The historical trench sampling is only vaguely described.
	• *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').*	Sampling of trenches, percussion, RC and diamond core are by industry standard approaches with sampling generally on 1 m intervals, rarely samples were composited to 2 m samples intervals where not likely to be mineralised.
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).*	BMR/GSQ (1977) government surveys completed two diamond drill holes at 4.5 cm diameter and were half core sampled Howard Smith exploration (1981) completed a large program of 272 percussion drill holes. The initial small 1980 program used a Schramm rig and the main 1981 program used an Atlas Copco percussion rig. Sampling was on 1 m or at time 1.5 m intervals and sampled via a cyclone and Jones riffle splitter reducing Sample size to 1 kg. Orion & Eltin completed earn-in exploration programs thought to include a total of 28 RC drill holes though details are yet to be recovered. Kidson Gold Mines (1989) completed a single RC hole to test depth extensions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	There are no references to drilling recovery for mostly percussion drilling.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Open hole drilling with some potential for smearing was initially used but from the early 1990s' drilling progressed to RC drilling as drilling methods improved across the industry. Diamond drilling was used to target deeper sulphide mineralisation which used triple tube and short runs to try and maximise recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred*	No obvious previous workers have indicated a relationship between recovery and grade other than that the mineralisation zone is softer and more challenging to drill. No digital recovery data is currently available to assess any potential relationship.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging for geology and alteration is available for most drill holes. Recovery of diamond core was noted though not preserved in the digital database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or full core taken.*	BMR core was half core sampled
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Percussion samples were generally on 2 m intervals. Splitting of percussion samples is not described. Early drilling was open holed with some tailing so smearing of grade was evident which was rectified later in the program with higher pressure RC drilling. Howard Smith 1980 & 1981 percussion drilling was riffle split to 1 kg
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Sample preparation was by commercial laboratories that changed which each operating company. Though not described, sample preparation is assumed to have used industry standard practices of the day
	• *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*	Riffle split of RC samples should have produced acceptable presentation of the splits. There is no record if processes were adopted for diamond core splitting to avoid bias. Given the broken ground, structural bias between core halves is unlikely.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling.	There are no records of spear percussion sampling.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Subsampling sizes are within industry practise and considered acceptable.
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 is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed. Howard Smith 1908 and 1981 assaying was completed at Pilbara Laboratories in Perth using 50 g fire assay with check samples including: • 37 check samples sent to ALS in Brisbane in 1980 using a 30 g fire assay. • 485 ore grade re-assays at Analabs in Perth using a 50 g fire assay • Generally, the check assays were higher in grade but with some variation DRAU (2009 to 2012) used ALS in Townsville as the primary Laboratory and Genalysis for check sample work. Analysis was at ALS Townsville by Fire Assay (FA25) for Au and method AR01 for Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb and Zn
	• *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 Applicable
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Refence to available QAQC is limited and few concerns were previously raised though further work is required to collate the historic QAQC references and results. At Jubilee Plunger check assays suggested the original assays were low but within a high variance. Further checking in being undertaken on a recently acquired additional dataset.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Mining of the oxide by DRAU and JKO also resulted in as predicated grades and tonnes at four deposits. This provides a range of verification and confidence in the available drilling data.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	Twinned drilling is not available at this deposit
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	The database supplied has some data source information allowing data set to be identified and reviewed separately. Otherwise, the data collation does not have previous review of data integrity aspects available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Savannah intends to review and verify where possible the entire Georgetown project database in due course with project prioritised on their relevance or perceived risk. Additional digital data files have recently been located by Savannah and are currently being verified. This data if verified will then be incorporated into the main Database for ongoing resource calculations as appropriate for the verified for providence and quality .
	• *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.*	DRAU drilling was surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants Surface topography for all deposits with mining were surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants pre and post mining. There is no description of down hole surveys for all drilling phases. Newly located digital data files particularly the recorded RL's are being validated as some collar locations appear spurious and as such at this stage cannot be used for additional resource estimations
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All data has been converted to MGA 94 (Zone 54). Elevation values are in AHD RL.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Elevation control was based on Ausnorth surface surveys post mining. These were extended to outlying areas using SRTM (shutter radar 30 m spaced elevation data). The updated LIDAR data, which was collected by Savannah, has been utilised to develop a new and improved surface model. This model will be used for enhanced topographic control, providing more accurate and detailed information about the terrain.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results are not reported. Resource definition drilling sections spaced at • 25 m for Electric Light for ore upper areas and 30 to 50 m elsewhere • 10 m at Red Dam to a depth of 30 m below surface and 30 m in deeper areas • 25 m by 8 m spacing at Jubilee Plunger with one small area drilled on 5 m centres • 20 to 25 m at Big Reef in most areas Drill holes used for the Exploration Target incorporates the above drill spacing but are primarily used as a basis for extrapolation of up to 100m where there is sufficient

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		additional data in the form of geochemistry and geological interpretation to support the hypothesis that the mineralisation continues.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	Drill hole spacing being used for Exploration Target may support an Inferred Resource Estimate once validation has been completed. This evaluation is pending, and further work and assessment is currently required. Use for an Exploration Target estimate is deemed appropriate.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	For estimation samples are composited to 1 m regular intervals. This matches the majority of the original sample lengths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	At Jubilee Plunger most drilling is at 60˚ drilled perpendicular to the structure which is moderately dipping. Some vertical drilling into deeper parts still provide a good angle of intersection.
	• *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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody by the three previous exploration companies that completed drilling is not documented and largely completed where sample security was not an industry consideration.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Not Applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Name</th><th>Holder</th><th>Location</th><th>Area</th><th>Grant</th><th>Expiry</th></tr><tr><td>ML 3374</td><td>Robin Hood (Jubilee Plunger)</td><td>Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd</td><td>49 km SE Forsayth</td><td>128 Ha</td><td>22/01/1987</td><td>31/01/2028</td></tr></table>
	• *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 overlapped by the Ewamian People #3 (QUD6018/2001) native title determination. Negotiations with Ewamian People who are the determined Native Title claimant are well underway and are not expected to impact future development and production. Landholder Agreements are still being fully reviewed but it is unlikely that these would significantly impact future production plans
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Historic mining to 1901 returned 995 t of ore for 325 oz Au. Gulf Minerals Pty Ltd (1970) mapped and costean the area with poor results BMR/QGS (1973-5) completed mapping and geophysical surveys to target 2 diamond drill holes which intersected sulphides Howard Smith Exploration (HSE) 1980s' completed 200 open percussion holes Eltin mining Limited (1980s') completed a small RC drilling program Kidston Gold Mines completed a few holes Orion Terrasearch completed a program of RC drilling and resource estimate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Jubilee Plunger is a 1200m long shear zone of sericitised and quartz-veined Robin Hood Granodiorite between Oaky Creek and the north-western margin of the Robin Hood pluton. There is one main structure and some other hanging wall and extension veins. Vining is more discontinuous and lower grade with veins dipping at a shallower 40˚

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	No exploration results are reported in this Announcement Location of the drilling data in relation to the Mineral Resource & Exploration Target is summarised in Figures, Plans & Table in the Announcement & Appendices. Combined drilling summary is displayed below
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No drill information is excluded Channel samples are used but occur largely at the upper portions of mined out oxide areas however they have been used for correlation of the strike extents of the known mineralised zoned to allow them to be tracked more accurately at surface where available .

Deposit	Company	Year	Diamond	RC	Percussion	Costeans				
			holes	m	holes	m	Holes	m	Trenches	m
Electric Light	CAS - Castlegold Pty Ltd	1985	9	265	1	60				
	SED - Sedimentary Holding Ltd	1990-4			38	1639	41	1258		
	RGC - Renison Goldfield Group	1995	1	171	12	1482			6	122
	DRAU -Deutsche	2010	2	103	6	130				
	Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd	2012					3*			
	Total		**12**	**539**	**57**	**3311**	**41**	**1258**	**6**	**122**
Red Dam	CRAE - CRA Exploration	1989							54	1048
		1990	14	1173	17	1893	75	2159		
	GML - Georgetown Mining Limited	2005			9	234				
	GML - Georgetown Mining Limited	2006			24	723				
	DRAU	2010			37	2872				
	DRAU/JKO	2010-12					3*			
	JKO Mining	2013							22	244
	Total		**14**	**1173**	**87**	**5723**	**75**	**2159**	**76**	**1292**
Jubilee Plunger	BMR / GSQ (Government Surveys)	1977	2	159						
	HSE - Howard Smith Exploration	1981					271	7667		
	HSE or Orion or Eltin	198?			28~	1086				
	KID - Kidston Gold Mines	1989			1	162				
	DRAU	2010							8	332
	Total		**2**	**159**	**29**	**1248**	**271**	**7667**	**8**	**332**
Big Reef	Pepinnini Minerals Ltd	2010			16	2448				
	JKO Mining	2013			86	2502			35	507
	JKO Mining	2014			34@	661			4	52
	Savannah	**2023 & 2024**					**135**	**2705**		
	Total				**136**	**5611**	**135**	**2705**	**39**	**559**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 exploration results are reported in this Announcement No Weighting, compositing and cutting are utilised in the Exploration Target
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The mineralisation is generally near vertical and thin. Drill is generally undertaken perpendicular to the view strike. The majority of the drilling is angled vertical or at 60º and hence although at some angle the drilling orientation is generally as optimal as is practicable.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable as downhole lengths are not reported, however it is noted that drill will generally result in down hole lengths around 50% longer than true width.
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 tables, plans and sections are provided in the announcement & appendices
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results are not reported but are summarised in the exploration target calculations and demonstrated in the sections and plans provided where appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Oxide mining by Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd (DRAU) (2010 to 2011) included the processing of • Red Dam 23 kt @ 13.6 g/t Au (471 kt waste) • Electric Light 24 kt @ 8.7 g/t Au (88 kt waste) • Jubilee Plunger 28 kt @ 3.2 g/t Au (240 kt waste) • Total 76 kt @ 6.5 g/t Au @ 82.7% Au recovery from Metallurgical Accounts. Oxide mining by JKO Mining Pty Ltd in (2013 to 2014) included the processing of • Big Reef 23 kt @ 2.5 g/t Au (263 kt waste) @ 80-82% Au Recovery *pers. comm* to Scott Hall in 2013 Little oxide remains, within the defined Mineral Resource being comprised of mostly sulphide mineralisation . However, the areas associated with the Exploration Target have not as yet evaluated mineralisation oxidation. The significant portion of the Exploration Target is within existing mining leases with related environmental, rehabilitation, water and operational reports. **Metallurgical Test work and Historical Processing Results** A significant amount of Metallurgical test work has been completed on the various sulphide and oxide ore types. Mining and processing of the upper portions of the estimated ore zones realised acceptable overall recoveries (>80% Au) in line with early test-work expectations. The orebodies were extensively sampled by both trenching and diamond drilling. The test work was conducted on composites selected to be representative of the deposit. Additional test work to define the gold extraction process options for the deeper Georgetown sulphide ores was conducted on a wide range of trench and drill core samples primarily over a 6 year period from 2007 – 2013. In line with this there is no novel aspect in currently planned processing – on the basis of test work results the process strategy will be conventional crushing, grinding & gravity recovery with an Intensive Leach Reactor [ILR], flotation of a concentrate for sale, and CIL leaching of the flotation tail. Sulphide flotation is well established and the extrapolation of bench test performance to full scale performance is commonly practiced. The presence of arsenopyrite is a feature of some of the sulphide mineralisation and >95% reports to the flotation concentrate and its potential impact has been taken into account. Processing of oxide material from deposits within the tenement package have all demonstrated >80% recovery through standard crush, grind and CIL processing through the Georgetown Processing Plant. Additional test work will likely be conducted on deposits as a matter of course however there is no reason to expect recoveries lower than those previously achieved

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Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Data validation, resampling and verification sampling and resource extension or infill sampling are being considered. These will be staged and prioritised for the array of deposits within the Georgetown project. Depending on project priority each project will be assessed and sampled to allow resource updates and upgrades. Savannah will progress with further work to advance Jubilee Plunger through: • Infill and extensional drilling • Detailed geological modelling and structural analysis • Metallurgical test work • Assessment of oxide vs sulphide material distribution The objective is to convert portions of the Exploration Target into Mineral Resources and assess the viability of underground and open pit development. However, detailed timing for this work has not yet been established the Company is currently developing the further exploration programme to test the validity of this target and anticipates finalising this planning during the second half of 2025
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Drilling is not yet planned as the initial focus is on data collation, review, verification sampling and resource updates and upgrades. Relevant tables, plans and sections are provided in the announcement & appendices