ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 May 2026

GEORGETOWN GOLD PROJECT
MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE ELECTRIC LIGHT

Savannah Goldfields Limited ("Savannah" or "the Company") (ASX:SVG) is pleased to provide an update to the Electric Light Mineral Resource.

Electric Light forms part of the Company's Georgetown Gold Project and is located approximately 20 km north of Georgetown in far North Queensland and 30 km by road north of SVG's Georgetown Gold Processing Plant (GGPP).

HIGHLIGHTS

- The updated Electric Light Mineral Resource is 364,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au containing 46,000 oz Au comprising

Indicated Mineral Resource	64 kt at 5.4 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag
Inferred Mineral Resource	299 kt at 3.6 g/t Au and 1.7 g/t Ag
Total Mineral Resource	364 kt at 3.9 g/t Au and 2.2 g/t Ag.

- New data has increased the confidence in the geological model for Electric Light
- Indicated Mineral Resource reported for the first time at Electric Light.
- New data incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource includes:
    - 14 reverse circulation (RC) and one diamond drill hole completed by Savannah in late 2025.
    - Significant improvement in the understanding of the deposit bulk density.
    - Lidar topography survey.
- Higher grade zones of +5 g/t Au are evident from the Mineral Resource long section (see Figure 1).
- The Exploration Target of between 100 kt to 200 kt at a grade of between 2.0 g/t Au to 5.0 g/t Au announced on the 14th of May 2025 remains unchanged.
- Drilling to infill and expand the Mineral Resource down dip and along strike is planned in 2026.
- Metallurgical test work on core from EL25DD1016, drilled in the sulphide mineralisation at Electric Light in 2025 is completed and the results are being compiled and will be announced once finalised.

- Various mining scenarios are now being investigated to determine the optimum path forward for the project and to inform the application for an Expanded Mining Lease.

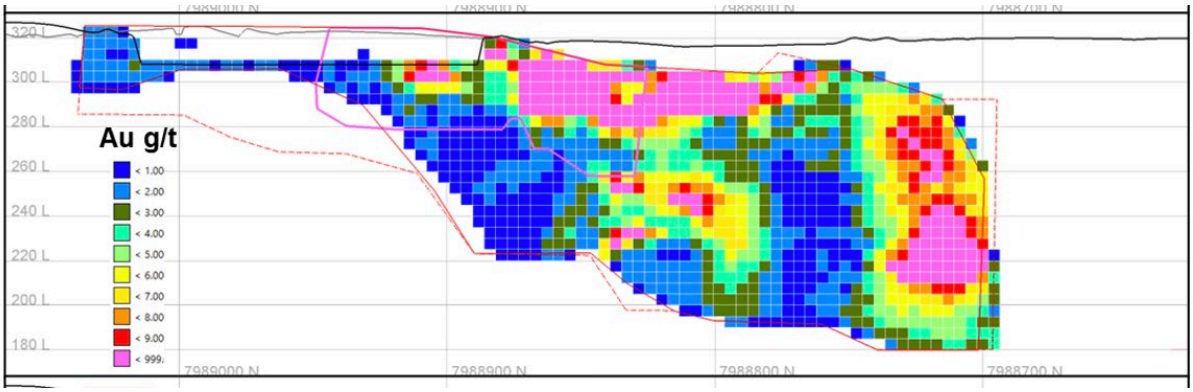


Figure 1: Electric Light Long Section of the high grade domain

(red and pink blocks +8 g/t Au and green blocks +4 g/t Au)

Savannah's CEO, Brad Sampson commented, *"The increased confidence in the Electric Light Mineral Resource which now includes Indicated Mineral Resources for the first time is beneficial as we work to understand the open pit and underground mining potential at this Deposit. Electric Light has the potential to provide additional feed to the Georgetown Gold Processing Plant and significantly extend the processing life of the operation. Further exploration drilling at Electric Light is planned for 2026 to test the extensions of this Deposit at depth and we eagerly await commencement of this drilling."*

MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

Electric Light was mined historically with surface workings and minor underground mining around 1900. Modern open pit mining for oxide mill feed commenced in December 2010 and was completed in April 2011.

The previous Mineral Resource for Electric Light was estimated at the time of purchase of the Georgetown properties by Savannah Goldfields Ltd (Savannah) in 2021 and announced to the ASX on the 2nd February 2022. The Mineral Resource classification was Inferred to reflect the level of work completed at that stage. The 2022 review highlighted two issues arising with historic data:

- The historic recognition of possible smearing and a high-grade bias with the Sedimentary Holding assaying (1990 to 1993) that formed the bulk of the Mineral Resource definition drilling at that time and,
- Significantly positive mine reconciliation with the Mineral Resource.

The update of the Mineral Resource has included a more thorough review of the drilling database and available QAQC data as well as incorporating the recent drilling results from Savannah's 2025 drilling program.

The estimation approach remains similar to the past estimate with only minor alterations or corrections to a higher-grade domain shell at a nominal 1.0 g/t Au threshold. A lower grade domain threshold was lowered from a nominal 0.5 to 0.3 g/t Au and extended down dip below the high-grade domain to capture the down dip resource potential.

Review of the QAQC data including twin drilling confirms possible overstatement and assaying issues with the Tablelands Analytical Laboratory used by Sedimentary Holdings as well as possible overstatement of low grades in some holes in both the hangingwall and footwall stringer zones. Rather than down hole smearing as previously assumed the issues are evident uphole and suggest that inadequate drilling pressure may have led to poor recovery and sample upgrading within some drill holes. This conclusion is supported by data from recent twin and adjacent drilling completed by Savannah. To address this, domain thicknesses were previously truncated down hole in suspect locations, but this has now also been applied up hole where upgrading of stringer zones is suspected.

To limit the influence of the suspect Sedimentary Holdings drilling, the assay results from 10 drill holes have been excluded (two with suspect location issues and 8 due to twin or nearby redrills) and the influence of the Sedimentary Holdings holes has been reduced by halving their estimation weights. There are some areas that are largely defined by Sedimentary Holdings drilling and hence it is less practical to exclude all the drilling as the drilling still appears to adequately define the mineralising system.

For this update of the Mineral Resource the estimation weighting was reduced for the less reliable drilling. This has defined a central zone that is now dominated by assaying from more reliable drilling.

Most of the upper portion of Electric Light is well drilled to almost 10 to 15 m spacing and three fifths of the deposit is drilled to 20 to 30 m spacing but the concern regarding the Sedimentary Holdings sampling quality remains a significant risk factor.

Indicated resources have been assigned to areas which have been well drilled to 20 m spacing and those areas which are predominantly (~75%) informed by more recent and reliable non-Sedimentary Holdings sampling. For drill planning purposes the Inferred Mineral Resource is subclassified into zones which are well drilled and spatially defined zone and confirmed at a 30 m drill spacing (but with some grade estimation risk) and the remaining areas that are up to 60 m drill spacing that still require spatial confirmation.

The updated Mineral Resource at Electric Light is presented in Table 1 and can be compared to the previous 2002 estimate in Table 2.

Table 1: Current Electric Light Mineral Resource at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off

Classification	Tonnage kt	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As %	Bulk Density t/m^3	Au koz
Indicated	64	5.4	4.5	0.8	2.85	11
Inferred	299	3.6	1.7	0.6	2.89	34
Overall Total	364	3.9	2.2	0.7	2.88	46

Table 2: Previous 2022 Electric Light Mineral Resource at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off

Classification	Tonnage kt	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As %	Bulk Density t/m^3	Au koz
Inferred	388	3.7	0.7	NA	2.59	46

LOCATION

The Electric Light prospect is located approximately 20 km north of Georgetown and 30 km north of Savannah's Georgetown Gold Processing Plant (GGPP) Figure 2.

The Electric Light deposit in contained within ML3548 and EPM8545 both of which are held by Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary company of Savannah Goldfields Ltd.

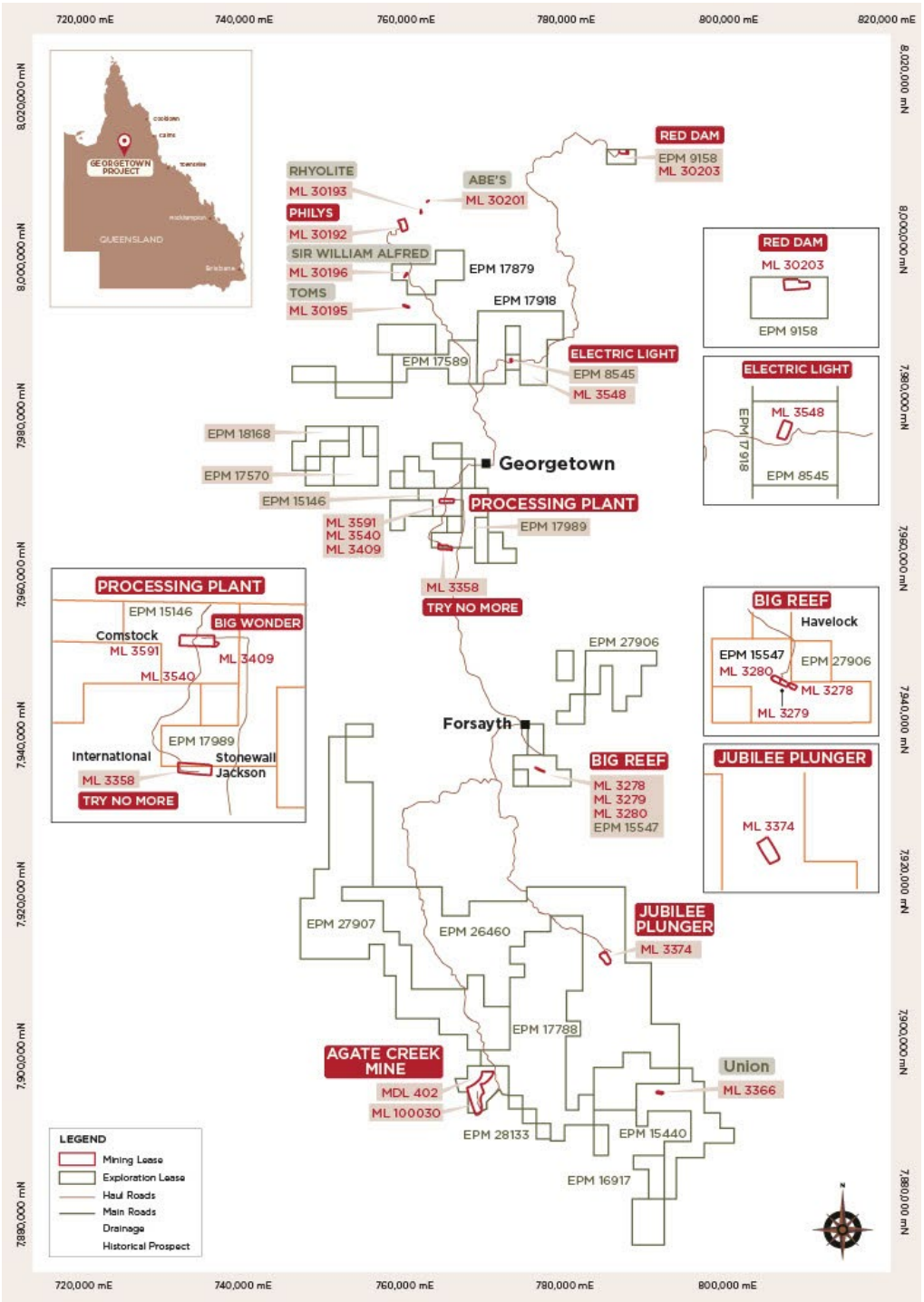


Figure 2: Location Map for Savannah's Tenements

MINING HISTORY

A shallow open pit (Figure 3) is situated within ML3548 which was excavated to a depth of 15 m by Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd (DRAU) from mid-2010 to early 2011. DRAU extracted approximately 23 kt of oxide ore at a grade of 8.7 g/t Au containing approximately 6,300 oz Au.

Figure 3: Electric Light pit at end of mining in early 2011

GEOLOGY

The Electric Light Gold Deposit is situated close to the junction of two major faults; the Electric Light and Delaney Faults. The Electric Light Gold Deposit lies along the major north-trending Delaney Fault zone, with the faults zone being 50 m to 100 m wide at Electric Light. The east-trending Electric Light Fault and a number of east south-east trending minor faults displace the Delaney Fault close to the gold mineralisation.

The Delaney Fault zone contains a highly altered diorite of probable Proterozoic age, which extends some distance north and south of the known deposit. The Delaney Granite, a medium grained porphyritic muscovite biotite granite of Middle-Proterozoic age, forms the footwall of the mineralized lode to the west of the Delaney Fault and to the east are Proterozoic metamorphic rocks mainly comprising sediments of the Daniel Creek Formation.

The gold mineralisation is hosted in a grey-coloured siliceous breccia (rhyolite) – dacite dyke of possible Permo-Carboniferous age that intrudes the fault zone. At surface, the dyke is traceable over 200 m by old workings. The Electric Light mineralisation displays porphyry style alteration associated with a siliceous rhyolitic breccia. There is a main mineralised vein that strikes northeast – southwest and dips 70˚ towards the southeast along the Delany Fault with subordinate discontinuous subparallel structures in the hanging wall that are more erratic in occurrence.

MINERALISATION INTERPRETATION

The main mineralised vein dips to the southeast and varies in thickness from 5 m to 35 m. It is weakly and sporadically mineralized throughout. The dyke pinches and swells into lenses containing massive sulphides and quartz sericite alteration. One such lens occurs at surface and has been traced south on a very shallow plunge of between 5 and 20 degrees, for a total length of 300 m. The Deposit is a hydrothermal gold deposit with mineral alteration and

assemblages typical of a porphyry gold copper system. Chloritic and sericitic alteration is well developed around the mineralisation and most intense where it extends to the diorite.

Gold mineralisation at Electric Light occurs in and on the margins of a porphyritic rhyolite. The mineralisation has a well-defined moderately (60º) southeast dipping footwall. The hanging-wall is poorly defined and commonly appears to comprise a series of very shallow (0º to 15º) east dipping splay structures. The gold mineralisation typically has a true width of between 5 to 15 meters. To date gold mineralisation has been defined by drilling over a strike extent of 300 m.

DRILLING

Table 3 summarises the drilling data available for the Electric Light Mineral Resource area and within the immediate deposit area and excludes more regional exploration drilling which is outside the resource area but within the encompassing exploration permit and which predominantly intersected barren granite. Appendix 1 includes a full drill hole listing. Figure 4 displays the drilling overview and reference to pre-mining and current topography.

The deposit was initially drilled below historic surface working in the 1980s using a mixture of percussion and NQ diamond drilling with most mineralisation zones diamond drilled.

The main definition drilling program completed at Electric Light was by Sedimentary Holdings between 1990 and 1994 using an early model face sampling RC hammer.

Subsequent programs by RGC (1995), DRAU (2010) and recently by Savannah (2025) used similar RC face sampling hammer programs with boosters to ensure dry and adequate sample return. Each of these programs twinned, infilled or extended the previous drilling and included minor diamond drilling component for metallurgical sampling.

Drilling locations were derived from

- Local grid coordinates for drilling up to and including 1995. The grid conversion to current NGA coordinates was surveyed in 2010 and the locations recalculated and checked. 14 holes were found, identified and resurveyed in 2010
- 2010 drilling was accurately surveyed along with active mining work
- 2025 drilling was located by handheld GPS
- Some collar elevations were adjusted to the pre-mining topography survey or a 2022 Lidar survey

Down hole surveys were completed on all the holes drilled in 2025 drilling, with surveys taken at the end of each hole or on 50 m intervals. Earlier drilling has minimal down hole surveys and relies on collar setup orientations.

Twin drilling was reviewed in detail with mixed results that does suggest the Sedimentary Holding drilling has some smearing or upgrade of results, particularly in both the hanging wall and footwall peripheral zones or stringer veins. There is some evidence to suggest some drill holes suffered from insufficient air pressures and possible poor, or selective sample return. This suspected bias has been addressed by manual truncation of domain interpretations to exclude excessive low-grade halos that do not match geological domains based on logging.

Table 4: Electric Light drilling and sampling program summary

Company	Year	Diamond		RC		Water Bore		Costeans	
		holes	m	holes	m	holes	m	trenches	m
CAS - Castlegold	1985	9 NQ	265	1	60				
SED - Sedimentary Holding	1990-4			79	2897				
RGC - Renison Goldfields	1995	1	171	12	1482			6*	122
DRAU -Deutsche	2010-12	2 HQ	103	6	130	3*	143		
Savannah Goldfields	2025	1 PQ	61	14	1250				
Total		**13**	**600**	**112**	**5819**	**3**	**143**	**6**	**122**

**Programs not used for Mineral Resource estimation including unassayed water bores and mined out trenches*

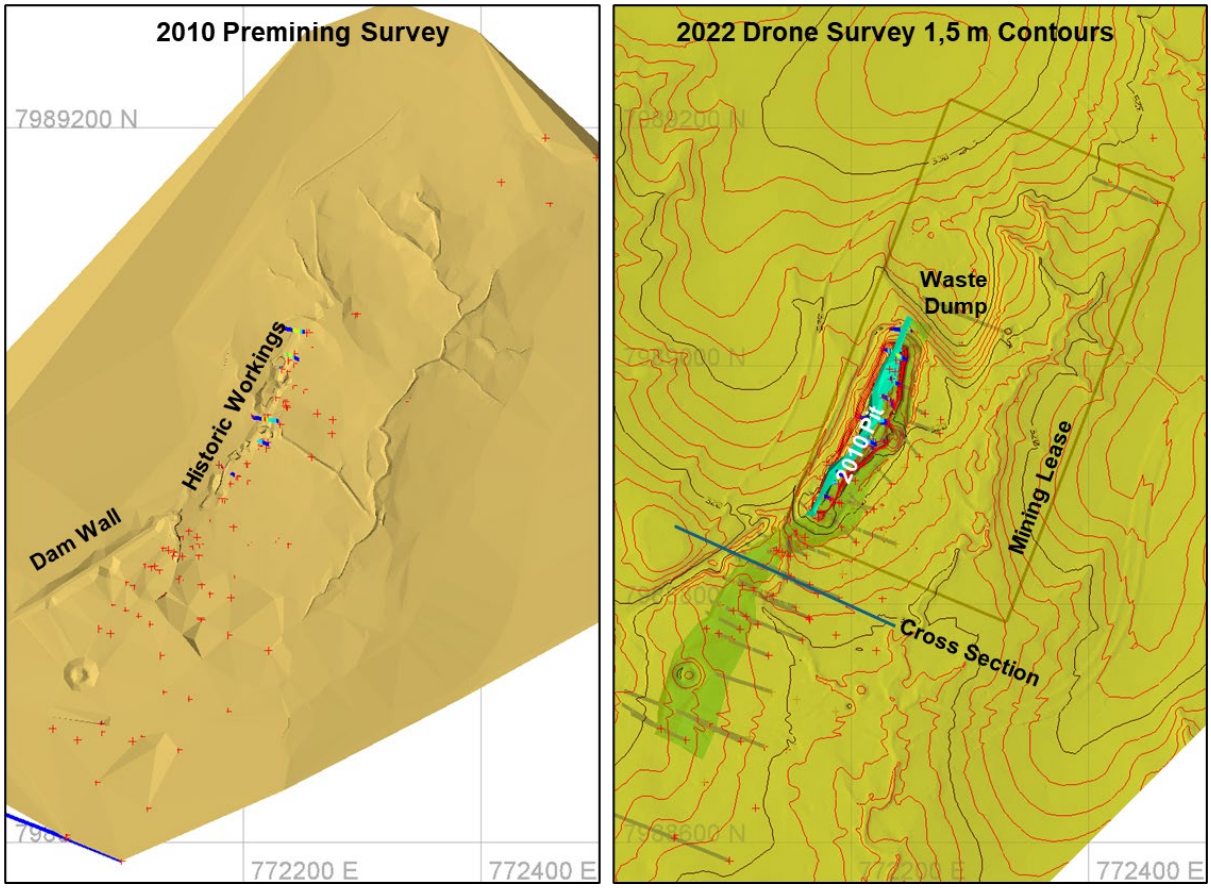


Figure 4: Electric Light collars and topography

DRILL SAMPLING

RC drilling sampling was largely completed on 1 m intervals though some smaller programs used 2 m intervals. Rig splitting where documented used a cyclone with a either riffle or cone splitter to obtain a 2 to 3 kg sample, except for DRAU drilling that targeted a 5 kg sample size which was later coarse split at the laboratory to equal primary and duplicate samples ~2.5 kg.

Diamond core was half core sampled until 1995, quarter core sampling was undertaken from 2010 as the primary half core was used for metallurgical samples.

Sample preparation used commercial laboratories and standard practices for the day. Samples since 1994 were likely split to 2 to 3 kg, if required, and otherwise entirely pulverised as is common practise today. Samples completed from 1990 to 1993 (and probably earlier) were roll crushed and coarse split to 300 g for pulverisation.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All samples were fire assayed for gold either using a 25 g or 50 g charge. In most of the drill programs, silver, arsenic and some other elements were assayed, using either AAS early on or ICP later. The assaying laboratory and method included:

- 1985 ALS in Mareeba using fire assay and AAS (method IC580)
- 1990-1993 Herberton Analytical using 50 g fire assay or preroasted fire assay
- 1994-1995 Analabs in Townsville using 50 g fire assay and IPC
- 2010 Genalysis in Townsville suing 25 g fire assay, IPC (method AR01/OE)
- 2025 Intertek in Townsville using 50 g fire assay and IPC (method 4A/MS)

Though no supporting data is available, Herberton adopted a pre-roasted fire assay method as they found regular fire assay for high arsenic samples lost gold to the lead bead. From 1994 assaying was by regular fire assay. 1993 check samples indicated pre-roasting lowered gold fire assays at Analabs and there is no evidence in the QAQC data that pre-roasting was required though it may have been needed at Herberton for their process and assay fluxes.

Regular QAQC for previous drilling is not documented or available however some check sample programs were digitised and reviewed and include:

- 1993 with 20 samples assayed at Analabs by fire assay, roasted fire assay and aqua regia leach and at Becquerel by NAA (neutron activation analysis)
- 1993 with 86 additional samples assayed at Analabs by fire assay from two drill holes
- 1995 with 21 samples assayed at Becquerel by NAA from one diamond drill hole
- 2010 with all 210 samples duplicated at Genalysis by fire assay.

The checks samples highlight some concerns for the Herberton Laboratory (Sedimentary Holdings drilling) results but are restricted, some sets are low grades sample sets and are less conclusive.

Regular field QAQC sampling by Savannah included 10 blanks, 12 CRMs (standards) and 30 RC field duplicates that return acceptable results.

ESTIMATION METHOD

Mineralisation domains comprise one continuous high grade domain within a second encompassing continuous low grade domain. A block model was populated with parent blocks of 2.5 by 5 by 5 m and sub-blocks down to 1.25 by 2.5 by 1.25 m. Extrapolation is limited by the domain interpretations to generally 10 to 15 m owing to the overall southerly plunge and a desire not to extrapolate into areas that are not informed by drilling.

Resource estimation used inverse distance squared estimation method with a 1 to 4 flattening anisotropy dipping at 70º towards 300. A search radius of 80 by 80 by 40 m was used to estimate gold (Au) and a 50% larger search radius for arsenic (As) and silver (Ag) which have

lower coverage. A maximum of 20 composites and 4 per drill holes and a maximum of 5 drill holes were used with 1 m composites to ensure all neighbouring drilling was selected.

High grade cuts were applied for precious metal estimation of gold and silver and adjusted for the high and low grade domains which were applied as follows:

- high grade domain 50 g/t Au, 15 g/t Ag
- low grade domain 8 g/t Au, 8 g/t Ag

Figure 5 provides an example cross section south of the existing oxide pit and which demonstrates the up and down dip limits to the defined mineralisation.

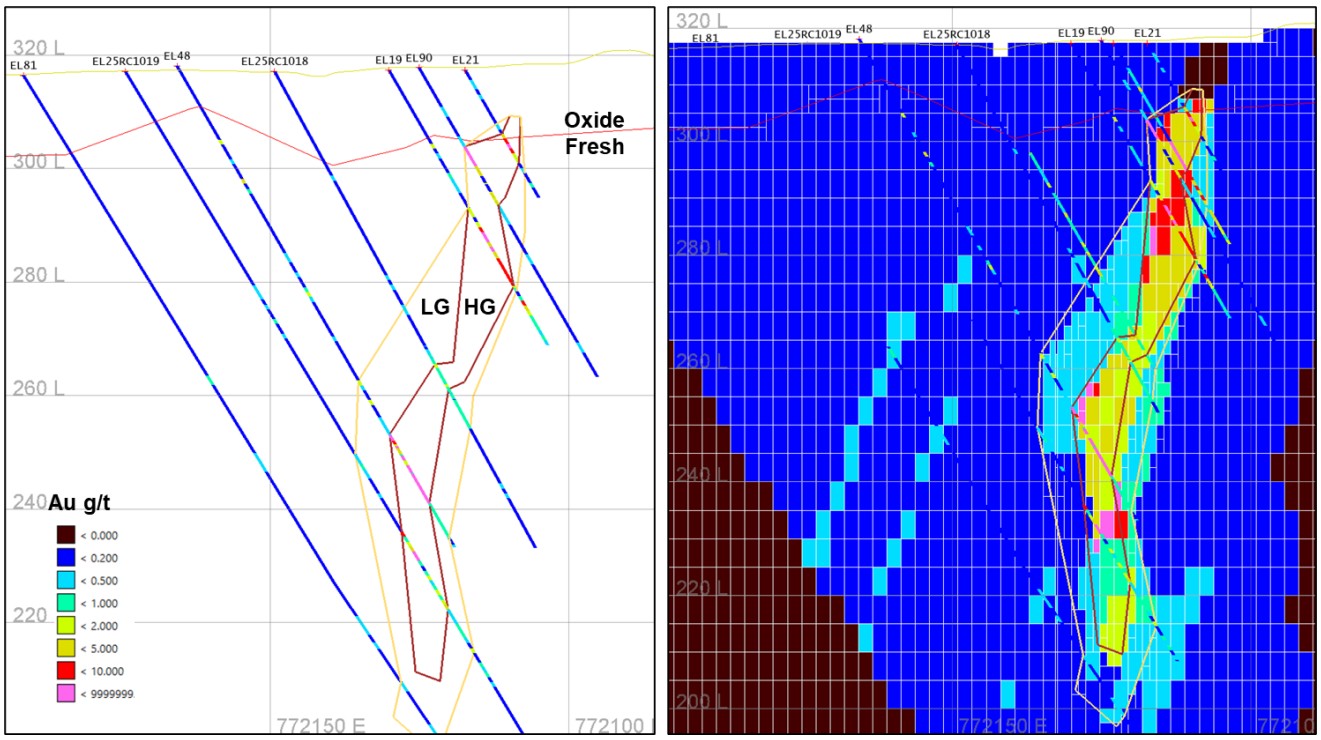


Figure 5: Electric Light example cross section

Figure 6 presents a composited long section of the high grade that presents the bulk of the Mineral Resource displaying the average grade and horizontal width as well as a combined metal map.

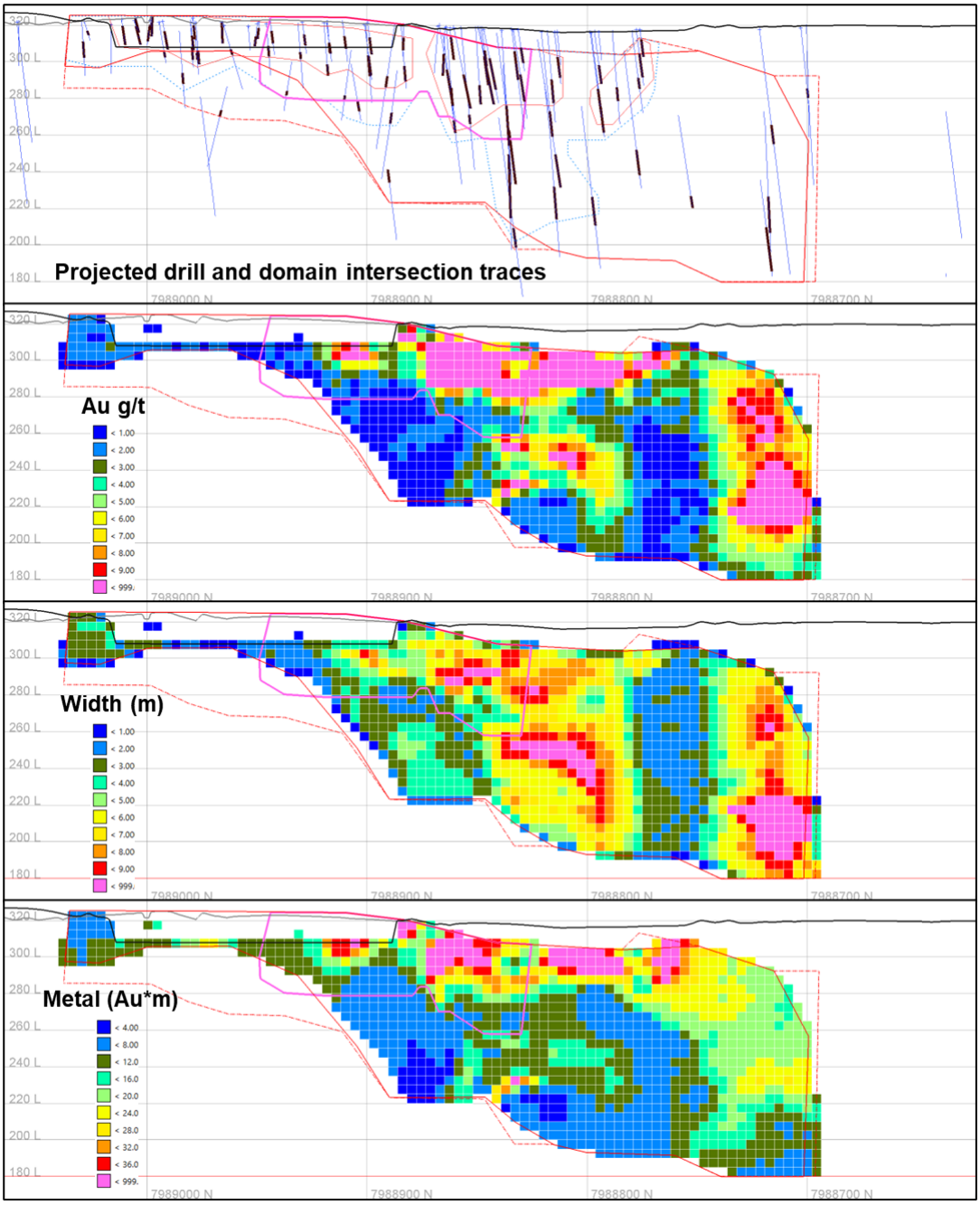


Figure 6: Electric Light composited long section for the high grade domain

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

A detailed review of the twin drilling and available QAQC data indicates concern for the Sedimentary Holdings drilling from 1990 to 1993. Although using face sampling hammers the air pressure may have presented recovery issues for drilling. Also, the Herberton laboratory used was relatively small and used small pulverisers introducing potential splitting issues as well as potential fire assay biases with the use of roasted fire assays.

The Sedimentary Holdings drilling dominates the area previously mined which despite the concerns related to Herberton laboratory bias still resulted in potentially under calling the

mined material with production grades averaging 8.7 g/t Au. The area reconciled is only in oxide and in one of the highest grade areas of the deposit. Issues with overstatement of grade estimation may be a result of high nugget sampling, conservative top cutting, lack of near surface drilling or near surface eluvial enrichment not sampled.

At this stage it is flagged that the Sedimentary Holdings drilling and sampling presents quality issues but based on previous production still appears to possibly under call the high grade core zones. These two aspects have been considered and determined that total exclusion of Sedimentary Holdings sampling is not warranted however the potential biases have been reduced during estimation by:

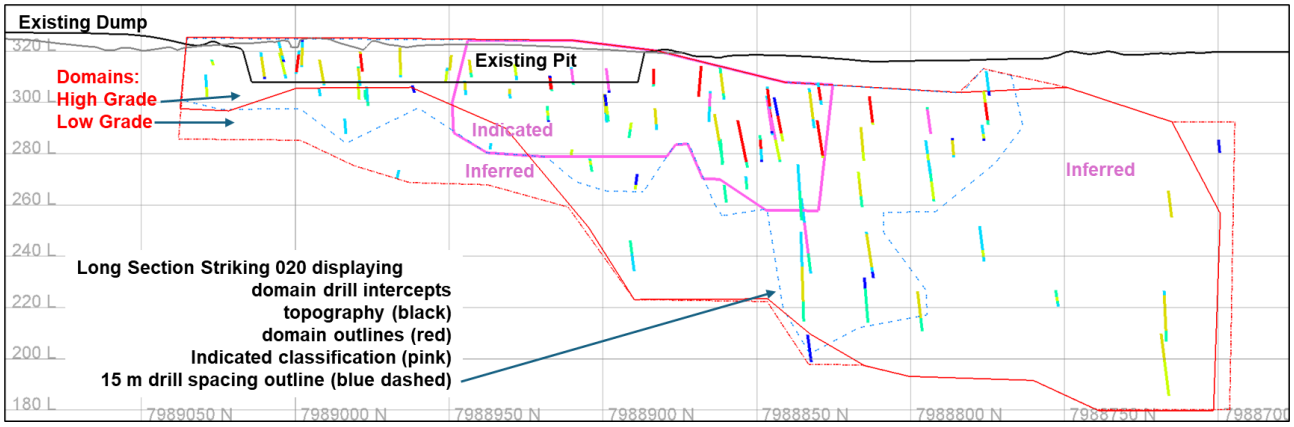
- Exclusion of some Sedimentary Holdings drilling where not required due to twin drilling or suspect location
- Manual trimming of some wide low grade zones which were inconsistent with the logged geology which represented potential smearing or sampling bias.
- Reduction of weight to 50% for estimation using Sedimentary Holdings drilling

Electric Light was previous classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to the lack of sufficient review and data collation. Since then

- The drill data has been verified against historic records and corrections applied.
- Historic QAQC data has been collated and reviewed.
- Twin drilling has been collated and reviewed.
- A 2022 drone topography survey covers all areas.
- Savannah have completed additional drilling.
- Density data is now available from Savannah drilling and recently discovered historic DRAU data

Drilling near surface and below the existing pit is often at a 10 to 15 m spacing which broadens at depth to 30 m spacing and towards the south to a maximum of ~60 m (Figure 7). The tight drilling is balanced against the data quality concerns for Sedimentary Holdings and the positive mine reconciliation for oxide material. A pragmatic approach is adopted with Indicated Mineral Resource considered for areas with 20 m drill spacing and where the grade estimates were >75% based on non-Sedimentary Holdings drilling. To provide a classification zone usable contiguous zone for mine planning these criteria were assessed and applied in long section.

Figure 72: Electric Light long section displaying drilling and classification



CUT-OFF GRADES

A cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au has been applied. Electric Light is 30 km by road to the Georgetown processing facility. At the current gold price 1 g/t Au is well above the estimated marginal cost for processing and haulage from Electric Light to Georgetown.

MINING CONSIDERATIONS

Savannah Goldfields is currently considering open pit and underground mining options at Electric Light.

An existing shallow open pit was completed by DRAU in 2010/2011 to extract available oxide material within ML3548. Further mining at Electric Light is reliant on suitable adjustments to Savannahs Georgetown plant to accommodate the processing of sulphide material.

Mining at Electric Light is constrained under the existing Mining Lease (ML3548) and will require an additional Mining Lease to follow the down plunge extension of the Mineral Resource. The additional area was previously under a mining lease ML30228 (held 2011 to 2018). Savannah do not currently anticipate any impediments to a new Mining Lease.

Savannah has undertaken preliminary mine evaluation work on the Electric Light Deposit incorporating historic metallurgical test work results. This work indicates that there is a reasonable prospect of the eventual economic extraction across a range of gold prices that supports reporting as a Mineral Resource.

METALLURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Georgetown plant operations from 2009 to 2013 treated oxide ore from several deposits, including Electric Light and successfully achieved recoveries >80% Au. There is no indication that Electric Light oxide ore presented recovery problems during this period. It is notable that the gravity circuit within the plant was not operational for most if not all of the production period and likely contributed to some loss in recovery.

The majority of the Electric Light Mineral Resource is sulphide gold mineralisation with the base of oxidation sitting approximately 15m below surface.

DRAU completed flotation and cyanide leaching test work in 2011 on sulphide drill core from Electric light with encouraging results (see Appendix 2). The DRAU test work indicated gravity gold recoveries of +30%, cyanide leach gold recoveries of + 70% and flotation gold recovery of +90%.

Savannah have further metallurgical test work in progress, using the mineralised section of core from EL25DD1016. The results of this work will be announced to the ASX when results are to hand.

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXPLORATION TARGET

An Exploration Target was stated for Electric Light on 14 May 2025 in ASX announcement titled "*Further Georgetown Project Exploration Target: Electric Light*" as between 100,000 tonnes and 200,000 tonnes with gold grades ranging between 2.0 g/t Au and 5.0 g/t Au.

The Mineral Resource extent has not changed significantly and the recent infill drilling by Savannah has not informed or materially altered the interpreted plunge, strike and dip extensions that is the basis of the Exploration Target. Consequently, the Electric Light Exploration Target is considered to remain current and unaffected by recent drilling or this Mineral Resource update.

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS MINERAL RESOURCES TOTAL

In combination with the previous announcements for the Georgetown Project the project total is updated for Electric Light in Table 4.

Table 3: Georgetown Project Mineral Resources at a 1 g/t Au cut-off

Deposit	Classification	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Silver Grade	Density	Contained Gold *	Tenement
		kt	g/t	g/t	t/m³	koz Au	
Red Dam #	Inferred	201	5.7	12	2.89	37	**ML30203** *EPM9158*
Electric Light	Indicated	64	5.4	4.5	2.85	11	**ML3548** *EPM8545*
	Inferred	299	3.6	1.7	2.89	34	
	Total	364	3.9	2.2	2.88	46	
Jubilee Plunger @	Indicated	98	2.4	15.9	2.47	8	**ML3374**
	Inferred	198	2.0	17.0	2.40	12	
	Total	296	2.1	16.6	2.42	20	
Big Reef#	Inferred	107	3.0	NA~	2.44	10	**ML3278 ML3279 ML3280** *EPM15547*
Union#	Inferred	167	3.2	NA~	2.4	17	**ML3366**
Total Mineral Resource	**Indicated**	**162**	**3.6**		**2.61**	**19**	
	Inferred	**972**	**3.6**		**2.63**	**111**	
	Toal	**1135**	**3.6**		**2.63**	**130**	

** Ounces and tonnes are rounded and reported to the nearest 1000 units*
~ Ag assays for Big Reef and Union are limited and Ag cannot be estimated
 # Georgetown Project Mineral Resource announced 7 Feb 2022
@ Jubilee Plunger Mineral Resource update announced 10 Oct 2025

The Savannah corporate total Mineral Resource is also update in Table 5 with the addition of Agate Creek Mineral Resource announced 13 August 2025.

Table 4: Savannah Total Mineral Resources at a 0.3 and 1.0 g/t Au cut-offs

Project Mineral Resource	Cut-off	Classification	Tonnage	Gold Grade	Contained Gold
	Au g/t		**Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
Agate Creek#	0.3	Measured	0.36	1.7	20
		Indicated	9.03	0.93	269
		Inferred	6.09	0.68	132
		Total	**15.49**	**0.85**	**422**
Georgetown (see Table 4)	1.0	Indicated	0.16	3.61	19
		Inferred	0.97	3.56	111
		Total	**1.13**	**3.57**	**130**
Savannah Total	0.3 or 1.0	Measured	0.36	1.70	20
		Indicated	9.19	0.98	288
		Inferred	7.06	1.08	243
		Total	**16.62**	**1.04**	**552**

 # Agate Creek Mineral Resource announced 13 Aug 2025

This Report is Authorised by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Sampling and Exploration Results at Electric Light is based on information 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 in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Jubilee Plunger is based on information compiled by Mr John Horton who is a Chartered Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horton is a full-time employee of ResEval Pty Ltd 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 Horton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information relating to Electric Light Mineral Resource was prepared under the JORC Code 2012 with additional details provided in the following JORC Table 1 assessment (see Appendix 2).

PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE REFERENCES

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Georgetown Project, excluding Jubilee Plunger, is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

'Georgetown Project Mineral Resources' dated 7 February 2022.

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Jubilee Plunger Deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

'Resource Update: Jubilee Plunger Deposit' dated 10 October2025.

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Agate Creek Deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

Agate Creek Mineral Resource update' dated 13 August 2025.

These reports are available to view on the Savannah website http://www.savannahgoldfields.com/ and reports were 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 announcements 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.

Appendix 1: Electric Light Drilling Summary

Significant intercepts for previous operators is summarised in:

- SVG announcement dated 23 Oct 2025

Recent drilling by Savannah is summarised in:

- SVG announcement dated 29 Jan 2026
- SVG announcement dated 5 Dec 2025
- SVG announcement dated 23 Oct 2025

The complete drill hole listing available for Electric Light is detailed in Table 6 with drill holes excluded from the Mineral Resource indicated. 1994 vertical drilling are all located in peripheral areas and only inform waste and are not material to the Mineral Resource. Small corrections to some historic collar coordinates will differ from the previous summary announced on 23rd Oct 2025.

Table 5: Electric Light drill hole listing

Year	Company	Drill Type	Exclusion	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Azi-muth	Dip	Downhole Surveys	Assays
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD1	772194	7988908	321.7	17.6	291	-70		9
1985	Castlegold	Perc		ELD10	772163	7988850	319.0	60.4	291	-70		10
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD2	772204	7988904	321.2	30.6	291	-70		11
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD3	772229	7988936	319.4	14.0	291	-70		8
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD4	772237	7988966	321.2	24.0	291	-70		8
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD5	772190	7988885	320.4	45.5	291	-70		14
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD6	772211	7988916	320.4	37.0	291	-70		27
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD7	772219	7988931	320.8	30.0	291	-70		18
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD8	772237	7988967	321.3	30.2	291	-70		8
1985	Castlegold	DDH/P		ELD9	772178	7988870	319.4	36.2	291	-70		9
1990	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL1	772183	7988889	321.8	19.0	291	-60		7
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL2	772192	7988885	320.4	35.0	291	-60		14
1990	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL3	772204	7988918	321.6	22.0	292	-50		17
1990	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL4	772213	7988933	321.2	20.0	293	-50		11
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL5	772231	7988951	319.8	45.5	283	-50		19
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL6	772236	7988970	321.7	25.0	283	-80		11
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL7	772243	7989010	323.0	17.0	289	-60		8
1990	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL8	772173	7988872	319.4	15.0	298	-60		8
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL9	772156	7988856	318.4	30.0	308	-60		18
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL10	772149	7988840	318.4	48.0	297	-60		33
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL11	772242	7988984	322.0	20.0	291	-50		14
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL12	772251	7988980	321.5	29.0	292	-50		14
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL13	772253	7989028	322.2	14.0	282	-50		5
1990	Sed Hold	RC		EL14	772256	7989028	321.9	30.0	282	-80		19
1990	Sed Hold	RC	suspect	EL15	772256	7989016	321.8	30.0	288	-60		15
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL16	772142	7988843	318.4	48.0	283	-60		37
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL17	772138	7988845	318.4	36.0	289	-60		32
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL18	772133	7988847	318.4	24.0	291	-60		24
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL19	772130	7988828	317.4	56.0	288	-60		42
1992	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL20	772123	7988831	317.4	43.0	288	-60		38
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL21	772118	7988834	317.4	26.0	288	-60		24
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL22	772118	7988814	316.3	57.0	295	-60		43
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL23	772109	7988816	316.4	33.0	291	-60		22
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL24	772102	7988819	316.4	21.0	293	-60		21
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL25	772090	7988799	316.4	18.0	293	-60		15
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL26	772101	7988794	316.4	33.0	290	-60		22
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL27	772112	7988790	316.4	54.0	290	-60		42

Year	Company	Drill Type	Exclusion	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Azi-muth	Dip	Downhole Surveys	Assays
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL28	772079	7988779	317.4	17.0	291	-60		14
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL29	772089	7988775	317.4	35.0	290	-60		31
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL30	772100	7988771	316.3	51.0	290	-60		29
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL31	772238	7989005	323.6	10.0	286	-50		10
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL32	772242	7989002	322.4	17.0	286	-50		17
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL33	772232	7988997	324.5	14.0	306	-50		14
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL34	772237	7988995	322.6	18.0	313	-50		18
1992	Sed Hold	RC	suspect	EL35	772234	7988989	321.9	17.0	306	-50		17
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL36	772228	7988974	323.6	16.0	296	-50		16
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL37	772234	7988971	321.8	20.0	296	-50		20
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL38	772221	7988959	321.4	15.0	301	-50		14
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL39	772215	7988938	321.6	12.0	311	-50		12
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL40	772221	7988936	320.6	16.0	311	-50		16
1992	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL41	772189	7988901	321.7	15.0	286	-50		15
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL42	772150	7988857	318.4	20.0	291	-60		16
1992	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL43	772161	7988852	318.4	51.0	291	-60		39
1992	Sed Hold	RC	twin	EL44	772147	7988821	317.0	66.0	291	-60		49
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL45	772135	7988807	316.3	66.0	293	-60		51
1992	Sed Hold	RC		EL46	772122	7988783	316.0	66.0	291	-60		52
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL47	772154	7988797	316.3	98.0	288	-60		83
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL48	772165	7988816	318.1	98.0	291	-60		87
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL49	772182	7988841	318.2	98.0	291	-60		80
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL50	772131	7988757	316.0	98.0	291	-60		98
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL51	772133	7988726	315.2	109.5	288	-60		110
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL52	772219	7988880	318.9	59.0	286	-60		59
1993	Sed Hold	RC		EL53	772262	7988960	320.7	53.0	296	-60		53
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL54	772166	7988787	316.0	39.0	0	-90		39
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL55	772188	7988774	315.6	39.0	0	-90		39
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL56	772221	7988761	314.9	48.0	0	-90		48
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL57	772154	7988720	314.6	39.0	0	-90		39
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL58	772187	7988709	313.7	45.0	0	-90		45
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL59	772114	7988689	316.1	24.0	0	-90		24
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL60	772146	7988678	314.8	51.0	0	-90		51
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL61	772082	7988693	317.5	33.0	0	-90		33
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL62	772077	7988650	317.2	42.0	0	-90		42
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL63	772120	7988629	315.4	45.0	0	-90		36
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL64	772052	7988606	316.4	20.0	0	-90		20
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL65	772098	7988584	315.2	45.0	0	-90		45
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL66	772193	7988825	317.4	24.0	0	-90		24
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL67	772226	7988804	315.7	45.0	0	-90		45
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL68	772227	7988855	317.7	24.0	0	-90		24
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL69	772245	7988914	319.0	30.0	0	-90		30
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL70	772276	7988889	316.8	39.0	0	-90		39
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL71	772275	7988955	320.5	30.0	0	-90		30
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL72	772270	7988999	320.5	27.0	0	-90		27
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL73	772293	7988990	319.1	27.0	0	-90		27
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL74	772314	7988980	317.9	36.0	0	-90		36
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL75	772295	7989044	321.7	24.0	0	-90		24
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL76	772325	7989031	319.9	30.0	0	-90		30
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL77	772340	7988970	318.4	45.0	0	-90		45
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL78	772417	7989155	324.5	24.0	0	-90		24
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL79	772454	7989192	324.6	21.0	0	-90		21
1994	Sed Hold	RC		EL80	772497	7989175	323.6	27.0	0	-90		27
1995	RGC	RC		EL81	772190	7988805	316.4	171.3	291	-59	2	90

Year	Company	Drill Type	Exclusion	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Azi-muth	Dip	Downhole Surveys	Assays
1995	RGC	RC		EL82	772238	7988850	317.2	132.0	291	-60		66
1995	RGC	RC		EL83	772275	7988943	319.7	120.0	291	-60		60
1995	RGC	RC		EL84	772296	7989044	321.8	76.0	291	-60		38
1995	RGC	RC		EL85	772332	7989028	319.6	112.0	291	-60		56
1995	RGC	RC		EL86	772582	7989356	320.7	124.0	291	-60		62
1995	RGC	RC		EL87	772457	7989137	323.0	118.0	291	-60		59
1995	RGC	RC		EL88	772051	7988604	316.4	130.0	291	-60		65
1995	RGC	RC		EL89	772081	7988700	317.5	154.0	291	-60		77
1995	RGC	RC		EL90	772126	7988832	317.8	63.0	291	-60		32
1995	RGC	RC		EL91	772127	7988680	315.5	153.0	291	-60		77
1995	RGC	RC		EL92	772098	7988584	315.4	153.0	292	-60		77
1995	RGC	RC		EL93	772159	7988770	314.6	147.0	292	-60		74
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR1	772156	7988886	315.0	22.0	129	0	1	13
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR2	772180	7988917	322.0	16.0	124	0	1	10
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR3	772204	7988941	322.0	19.0	112	0	1	11
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR4	772207	7988957	322.3	23.0	98	0	1	16
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR5	772227	7989015	323.8	22.0	116	0	1	13
1995	RGC	TR	Trench	ELTR6	772232	7989032	323.5	20.0	100	0	1	12
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1000	772158	7988849	318.7	51.6	283	-60	1	40
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1001	772141	7988840	317.6	51.5	291	-60	1	40
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1002	772172	7988872	320.1	20.0	306	-60		20
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1003	772184	7988888	321.2	20.0	291	-60		20
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1004	772189	7988901	321.7	25.0	291	-60		25
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1005	772213	7988933	321.2	20.0	291	-60		20
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1006	772203	7988918	321.8	20.0	291	-60		20
2010	DRAU	RC		EL1007	772196	7988907	321.7	25.0	291	-60		25
2010	DRAU	RC	Water Bore	ELMB1	772455	7989229	324.9	22.0	0	-90		0
2010	DRAU	RC	Water Bore	ELMB2	772264	7988601	313.6	21.0	0	-90		0
2010	DRAU	RC	Water Bore	ELMB3	772627	7989280	320.0	100.0	0	-90		0
2025	SVG	DDH		EL25DD1016	772162	7988856	320.0		283	-60	1	22
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1010	772192	7988865	319.6	78.0	317	-61	2	78
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1011	772204	7988852	318.4	96.0	316	-60	3	96
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1012	772155	7988861	319.3	30.0	312	-59		30
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1013	772213	7988877	319.3	60.0	315	-60	2	60
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1014	772234	7988901	319.1	54.0	319	-61	2	54
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1015	772257	7988923	318.6	90.0	320	-60	3	90
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1017	772163	7988841	318.5	90.0	292	-60	1	90
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1018	772149	7988823	317.1	96.0	292	-60	1	96
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1019	772172	7988809	317.1	140.0	292	-60	2	140
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1020	772165	7988788	316.1	144.0	292	-60	2	144
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1021	772107	7988779	316.3	60.0	292	-60	1	60
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1022	772041	7988696	319.4	72.0	292	-60	1	72
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1023	772061	7988686	318.5	100.0	292	-60	2	100
2025	SVG	RC		EL25RC1024	772107	7988685	316.6	140.0	292	-60	2	140

Appendix 2: 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.*	**Nondrilling samples** • 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 reported or further discussed. • RGC in 1995 completed 6 trenches dug to rock and were mapped and sampled on 2 m intervals. These are largely mined by DRAU in 2011. Though considered for interpretation along with historic workings evident in pre mining topography surveys and used to confirm the surface extension. The assays are not used for estimation purposes or otherwise relied upon or further discussed.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Previous Drilling** • In 1985 Castlegold completed 10 mixed percussion NQ diamond drill holes (half core sampled). Sample was on 1 m or variable basis for core approximating 1 m. • In 1990-1994 Sedimentary Holdings drilled several programs of RC drilling for 79 holes with mostly 1 m sampling and some 2 m intervals in later programs. Drilling used early versions of face sampling hammers. Recovery, air pressure and issues are unknown. • In 1995 RGC drilled some confirmation and extension RC drill holes with a cyclone and 1 in 8 riffle splitter over 2 m intervals. RAG noted adding a booster to improve recovery and penetration rates due to hard ground. • RCG also completed one diamond drill hole using the same multipurpose URD650 drill rig. • In 2010 DRAU completed 6 RC drill holes mostly for confirmation and pit design. Samples were collected via a cyclone and rifle split to 5 kg samples. ALS then split the samples create the duplicates for submission to Genalysis as duplicates. • DRAU also completed 2 HQ diamond hole where half core split for metallurgical sampling and quarter core plot for regular 1 m interval assaying.
	• *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').*	**SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG in 2025 completed 14 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes largely to infill the previous Mineral Resource • The RC holes were sampled at individual 1 m lengths using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone with no composite sampling. • 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 2 kg to 3 kg • Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville • No drilled interval was not sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Backup / duplicate samples for each interval were also collected and retained at the company's Agate Creek site • SVG completed one PQ diamond drill hole for metallurgical test work near a previous drill hole • Drill core was quarter core sampled for assay on 1 m intervals over the mineralisation zone and prepared and assayed by Intertek Laboratories in Townsville All project samples were prepared at commercial laboratories and assayed with fire assay and considered standard practise when drilled.
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).*	**Previous Drilling** • Castlegold Pty Ltd (1985) completed 10 mixed drill holes with most consisting of NQ diamond drilling and a short percussion precollar. The percussion drilling is not described but most mineralized samples should be within diamond core runs. • Sedimentary Holdings (1990-1994) completed 79 percussion holes. The exact methods are not described but two early model face sampling hammers are note throughout indicating the drilling did not use crossover subs still common at the time. From 1992 drilling used a truck mounted Warman 250 RC drill rig • RCG in 1995 drilling was by an Ausdrill UDR650 rig with 350psi and 500 cfm compressor with a 900 cfm compressor booster added tot eh program. • RGC completed one diamond drill hole using the same rig with HQ core. **SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG RC drilling was by GeoDrill using a 685 Schramm rig and a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. PVC casing was used for each hole to protect the collar and each hole was capped. • Diamond core was PQ3 (83 mm) by GeoDrill using a Sandivik 810 rig with recovery of 99%. • SVG drilling methodology and equipment were industry best practice
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• The strong silicification of the rhyolitic host rocks has resulted in more competent rock. Hence SVG's experience is that Electric Light provides better drilling conditions compared to other nearby projects. **Previous Drilling** • No record of the drilling recoveries is available or commented on in historic reports other than initial drilling included some diamond core tails in the 1985. Drill logs indicate predominantly 100% recovery with just a few exceptions. • Electric Light percussion drilling comprises a significant portion of the drilling. It is unclear how much of is open hole or other methods that may be subject to down hole contamination. Some smearing of grades was recognised in the 1980s. **SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG monitored RC recovery by observing the consistency of the amount of drill chips produced for each 1 m sample. Apart from the first 1 or 2 samples at the top of each hole, the same amount

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of material was produced per 1 meter sample, with the samples consistently weighing between 2 to 3 kg. RC samples were drilled dry and no wet samples were obtained. • Diamond core recovery was high at 99% overall and close to 100% in mineralisation.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	**Previous Drilling** • 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 with face sampling hammers used from 1990 at Electric Light. • From 1995 RCG added a booster to improve drilling rates and recovery. It is uncertain if RC samples prior to 1995 used a booster and were kept sufficiently dry for deeper drill holes. • Diamond drilling was used to target deeper sulphide mineralisation as used triple tube and short runs to try and maximise recovery. **SVG 2025 drilling** • 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 • PQ core was used to maximise sample size and overcome any broken ground.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred*	**Previous Drilling** • Previous workers have not 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 recovered to assess any potential relationship. **SVG 2025 drilling** • 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.*	**Previous Drilling** • Logging for geology, weathering and alteration is available for most drill holes. • Recovery of diamond core was noted though not preserved in the digital database. **SVG 2025 drilling** • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Logging of mineralisation and veining in the diamond core and the RC chips was quantitative • Representative chips form each drill hole interval were placed in numbered chip trays and the chip trays were photographed • The core was photographed prior to being cut • RC 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.*	**Previous Drilling** • Castlegold Pty Ltd completed percussion precollars and diamond tails. Core logging indicates most intervals had 100% recovery • Sedimentary Holdings only completed one diamond drill hole. The drill rig, core and sampling is not documented. • DRAU core was halved for metallurgical sampling and quarter cored for regular assaying on 1 m intervals **SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG core was halved for metallurgical sampling and quarter cored for regular assaying on 1 m intervals
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	**Previous Drilling** • The majority of early RC and percussion drilling is not well described. Early 1995 drilling maybe open hole but from 1990 drilling was by face sampling hammer and likely used a cyclone and riffle splitter to provide nominally 2 kg samples. • DRAU records indicate a cyclone and riffle slitter to obtain 5 kg samples submitted to ALS. ALS then dried and split the sample into halves with the second sample submitted to Genalysis for duplicate analysis. • From 1994 samples were submitted to large laboratories in Townville (initially Analabs then ALS) At this stage it is presumed larger mixer mills capable of pulverizing the entire 2 to 3 kg samples were employed. • From 1990 to 1993 a small Herberton laboratory (Tablelands Analytical Laboratories) was used for preparation and analysis. Records indicate the RC samples were roll crushed and split to 300 g for pulverization. **SVG 2025 drilling** • The samples were drilled dry, except for hole EL25RC1014 which was stopped at 96 m due to high water flows and the inability to obtain a dry sample • The samples were collected from a cone 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 sample left in piles on the drill site to be rehabilitated at a later date
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	**Previous Drilling** • Sample preparation was by commercial laboratories that changed which each operating company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Though not described sample preparation from 1994 is assumed to have used similar processes as employed today pulverizing 2 to 3 kg samples. • The sample preparation until 1993 used smaller pulverizes more common in the 1970s and 1980s. This requires an additional splitting process prior to pulverization and can result in additional sampling error. **SVG 2025 drilling** • The SVG drill samples were a 12.5% split from a cone splitter attached to the cyclone, samples typically weighed between 2 to 3 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 only by fire assay (FA50/OE) • All the samples were assayed for multi elements using the 4A/MS methodology • This process is considered standard industry approach.
	• *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.*	**Previous Drilling** • 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. • There are no records of spear percussion sampling Subsampling sizes are within industry practice and considered acceptable • Rig splitting was likely by riffle splitter and should have produced acceptable presentation of the splits. • DRAU duplicated all assays from a larger primary sample split at the laboratory. Results indicate excellent grade correlation. • The splitting process employed at Tablelands Laboratories is not detailed and there are no records if the splitting method or if the sample was adequately mixed. QAQC display mixed results with elevation of grades is 1990 to 1993 drilling that could be related to both drilling concerns if sufficient air pressures was present or if bias may have been introduced during lab splitting if the samples was not adequately mixed prior to splitting. **SVG 2025 drilling** • One to three duplicate sample per hole were 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Previous Drilling** • All accounts indicate sample sizes for previous work were on the order of 2 kg and similar to current practise. • DRAU took larger samples of 5 kg to allow laboratory splitting of duplicate samples. **SVG 2025 drilling** • The sample size is a 12.5% split of the entire samples and weighed between 2 to 3 kg • 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.*	**Previous Drilling** • Castlegold drilling used ALS laboratories in Mareeba with IC580 analysis for Cu, Pb, AG and As and PM209 for Au • Sedimentary Holdings sampling in 1990 to 1993 was assayed at Tableland Analytical of Herberton using 50 g fire assays. High sulphide samples were pre-roasted. Analabs in Townsville was used for check analyses in 1993 by fire assay, roasted fire assays and aqua regia for gold and by Neutron Activation by Becquerel in Sydney, both labs indicated some high results though the differences were erratic. This data was digitized and replotted and confirmed as lower grade in the check samples. • Sedimentary Holdings sampling after 1994 was assayed Analabs in Townsville by fire assay methods GG309 and GG313 and ICP used for AG, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Fe. • RGC 2m samples were assayed at Analabs in Townville using 50 g fire assay and Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Ca, Fe by ICP. • Assaying by DRAU was by ALS in Townsville using 25 g fire assays for gold (AA25) and ICP for Ag, AS, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn (ICP41 and OG46). Check analyses were undertaken for all samples at Genalysis in Townville using similar methods with Au by fire assay (FA25) and for Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb and Zn (AR01). **SVG 2025 drilling** • Sample preparation and assaying was Intertek in Townsville assaying for gold using the Au (FA50/OE) and for multi-element analysis using the MS/4A method **Quality Conclusions** • The methods employed for all programs are considered industry standard and appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed. Check sampling indicates roasted fire assaying used in 1990 to 1993 is similar to regular fire assay methods with high arsenic (the concern) not well correlated with gold. • There remain some concerns with Tablelands Laboratory check sampling that indicate h a high assay bias and which is considered in the Resource Classification discussion.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times,*	• No geophysical tools were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	• *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*	**SVG 2025 drilling** • Two standards and a blank were submitted at the start of the drilling and duplicate samples were selected at random intervals from each hole. The blank, standards and duplicate came back with acceptable limits. • The laboratory also took duplicates and submitted standards. All QA/QC check assays came back within acceptable limits. **Previous Drilling** • Refence to available QAQC is limited and a few concerns were previously raised though further work is required to collate the historic QAQC references and results. • At Red Dam GML repeated analyses from SGS at ALS randomly at about 1 in 20 samples with 24 samples. In addition, some check sample duplicates were taken by spear sampling the RC field residue. • At Electric Light early assaying at Herberton were higher than two other check laboratories. This potential bias affects holes EL1 to EL45. The nature of the bias needs further assessment and digitisation of the past results. Exclusion of the early assays results in a 10% lower grade. This is similar to mine to model reconciliations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Previous Drilling** • All historical intercepts were also reviewed by 2 appropriated qualified persons **SVG 2025 drilling** • All assay data received including significant intercepts are 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.*	**Designed twins.**
		• There are a number of designed twin holes as follows:
		  ○ 1 SVG and 2 DRAU diamond drill holes essential twin previous RC holes as they were used to guide the expected metallurgical sample
		  ○ RGC RC hole twined on earlier Sedimentary Holdings RC hole
		  ○ DRAU completed five near surface inpit design twins for earlier Sedimentary Holdings RC drilling to confirm the resource prior to mining. These are either parallel twins or designed to cross.
		  ○ One Sedimentary Holdings RC hole was designed to twin the earlier Castlegold diamond hole
		Nearby drilling.
		• In additional there are another 8 holes that are within a few meters of each other and suitable for direct comparison although records do not indicate they were designed as twins, but it is likely the successive parties were retesting areas previously drilled.
		• Together all 17 twin holes were reviewed and indicate:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sedimentary Holdings RC drilling compared to DRAU RC and Castlegold diamond display variation but provide no conclusive bias indications for what is mostly shallow drilling. • The smaller set of 1 RGC and 3 SVG drill holes indicate consistently lower gold grades than the Sedimentary holdings drilling. • Furthermore, there are indications that hangingwall stringer zones are overstated significantly by Sedimentary Holdings RC and goes beyond just down hole smearing as observed by previous operators. ResEval concludes that the Sedimentary Holdings RC drilling (1990 to 1993) may overstate the main mineralisation zone slightly but on occasions significantly overstates the hanging wall and footwall stringer zones misrepresenting them as wider halo than is likely. Both possible biases are considered under the Resource classification discussion.
	• *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 other than the management of below detection limits values.

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.*	**Previous operators**
		• Prior to 2006 all drilling was completed on a local grid established by Castlegold. Surveys were not described but may have been by tape and compass or theodolite.
		• Most drilling is at 60˚ with similar comments on setup and down hole surveys.
		• Ausnorth Consultants (surveyors):
		  ○ Completed a premining surface topography survey (1:1000 airborne mapping) in 2006
		  ○ Located the local grid and provided a transformation
		  ○ Established an MGA reference network
		  ○ Surveyed all DRAU drilling in 2010
		  ○ Completed a post mining surface topography survey in 2011
		SVG 2025 drilling
		• All drill hole locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS with a nominal ±5 m accuracy.
		• The coordinate system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA202) Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 54
		• The downhole surveys were taken, with a reading taken at the bottom of the hole and at 50 m
		SVG Topography
		• In 2022 SVG completed drone survey of the Electric Light area beyond the Ausnorth post mine surveys providing a coverage for all required areas.
		• Collars prior to 2006 were reviewed against the Ausnorth premining and SVG post mining topography surfaces and collars more than 1 m out in elevation were adjusted to the relevant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		survey. 41 collars were corrected in elevation with the maximum change of 3 m. The changes improved the geological correlation in several areas.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• All data in local grid has been converted to MGA 94 (Zone 54). Elevation values are in AHD RL • Recent surveying since 2006 is directly undertaken in MGA 94
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Previous operators** • Ausnorth pre and post mining topography and drilling surveys is considered accurate but only covers the immediate Electric Light mine area **SVG topography** • The SVG 2022 drone survey is consistent within the Ausnorth survey but required a +0.8 m adjustment to match the Ausnorth survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Electric Light was drilled by Sedimentary Holdings to define the upper areas with sufficient drill spacing to allow mining. Subsequent operators have redrilled or infilled this providing a drilling spacing of 10 to 15 in the upper areas and defining much of the Mineral Resource (about three fifths) to 20 to 30 m spacing. The remaining areas at depth and to the south are largely defined at a spacing of up to 60 m and still require further infill definition. • SVG drilling targeted some confirmation and infill areas
	• *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 spacing at Electric Light is relatively tight in the upper areas and steppes out at depth and towards the south. • The spatial location of the main mineralisation zone is relatively well defined though it appears to twist is dip orientation steepening in the southern half, south of the existing pit. • There remains some potential for cross faulting at the southern end of existing pit and possible south of the existing resource extent (untested extension). • There is some greater uncertainty as to the width of the lower grade zonation or halo due to potential issues with the Sedimentary Holdings drilling which might overstate lower grades. However this is below the current resource cut-off grade and unlikely to affect the current Mineral Resource as reported. • Potential overstatement of the main mineralisation domain grade by Sedimentary Holdings drilling remains a consideration for classification that downgrades the confidence of some well drill defined areas.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is based on block estimates from 1 m composites. Although there are some 2 m samples 1 m composites avoids most remnant length issues during compositing.
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 Electric Light most drilling is at 60˚and all drilling is steep to moderately dipping towards the west and drilled perpendicular to the structure which is steeply dipping providing the best true width intersection possible. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with no bias observed as a result of the drill orientation.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised*	• At this stage no sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in the sampling undertaken to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Security processes are not described for previous operators • For SVG sampling 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. • ResEval reviewed the source of the coordinates and down holes surveys for all previous drilling open file reports. Some minor edits and corrections were required.

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 settings.*	• The Electric Light prosect lies within ML 3548 and EPM 8545. • The EPM and ML held by Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Savannah Goldfields Ltd • ML 3548 reports as expired in 2011 but a renewal is lodged • The tenements are in good standing • The Mineral Resource extends and is largely within EPM 8545. Conversion to mining Lease is required allow for mining to recommence • Savannah has a current Native Title Compensation Agreement and a CHMA with the determined Native Title group for all activities within EPM 8545 and current Conduct and Compensation Agreements are currently being negotiated with the underlying land holders.
	• *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 • there are no known 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 focussed 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 focussed on Electric Light where an indicated resource of 994 kt at 2.3g/t Au for 74Koz, at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au with a top cut of 39 g/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 focussed 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 focussed 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:* ○ *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.*	• Significant intercepts for previous operators is summarised in: ○ the SVG announcement dated 23 Oct 2025 • Recent drilling by Savannah is summarise in: ○ the SVG announcement dated 29 Jan 2026 ○ the SVG announcement dated 5 Dec 2025 ○ the SVG announcement dated 23 Oct 2025 • A complete summary of all drilling used for the Mineral Resource is also included in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• All drilling is reported
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 metal equivalents are reported • Compositing and cutting relevant to the Mineral Resource is summarised int eh following section
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.*	• No exploration intercepts are reported • The holes drilled were at -60 degrees, the mineralised zone was mapped as predominantly dipping at -55 to -75 and the holes would have intersected the mineralised zone perpendicular to strike • Each hole was collared 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 4, Table 6 in Appendix 1)
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• No exploration intercepts are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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
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 • Metallurgical test work in progress using half core from hole EL25DD1016. Only material from the mineralised zone within this hole was submitted for 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 is currently planned as outlined in the SVG announcement dated 29 Jan 2026. This will be reviewed following initial mine planning work to outline the depth of economic viability.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Savannah compiled the Electric Light drilling data from past digital database source and complete some data verification. • An Electric Light subset was supplied for the current study. • Cross data validation was undertaken to correct critical errors where other source data was available. • The historic drilling data were reviewed against open file records. Some minor corrections collar and survey records were made. The conversion of local grid to MGA and resurveys by Ausnorth were verified. • Two drill hole EL35 and EL15 display inconsistencies and were likely mislocated in previous logs and maps. These holes were excluded from the Mineral Resource.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• John Horton visited the site on 12 August 2022. • Patrick Smith visited Electric Light several times in 2025, and was present prior to the RC and diamond drilling programs to establish procedures and ground check drill hole locations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Wireframing of followed previous work, updated for all available drilling and updated topography surveys. • The interpretation is consistent with fault bounded hydrothermal gold mineralisation and alteration zone with only minor thin stringer zones in the hanging wall and footwall. • Domaining of the mineralisation is based on a nominal 1 g/t Au for an internal main mineralisation zoned and 0.3 to 0.5 g/t Au for an encompassing lower grade zone. • Lithology is not modelled but comprises a mix of altered rhyolite dacite and granodiorite which are similar when altered • There are a number of small cross faults which will likely result in variations in the local thickness and grades but which do not appear to significantly offset the mineralisation. • The association of gold with sulphide simplifies the ore recognition in mining and in drilling and allowed for visual control during mining. Visual control allowed DRAU to maintain a high head grade during oxide mining by minimising dilution from the thin target ore zones.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Electric Light is a 400 m long mineralised zone along the Delany Fault that is mapped on a regional scale. • There is one main structure with a strike of 030 with a main mineralisation zone (averaging 4 m thick) which can have a lower grade halo (together averaging 7 m thick) and dipping on average 70º to the east. • The mineralisation as a whole plunges to the south and hence has a shallow depth of 20 m at the northern end and 100 m at the southern end.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Mineralisation domains comprise one continuous domain high grade domain within a second continuous low grade domain • Blocks of mineralisation had parent blocks of 2.5 by 5 by 5 m, sub-block size down to 1.25 by 2.5 by 1.25 m. • Estimation used inverse distance squared estimation method with a 1:4 flattening anisotropy dipping at 70 towards 300. A search radii of 80 by 80 by 40 m was used to estimate Au and a search radii 50% larger for As and Ag. • Extrapolation is limited by the domain interpretations to generally 10 to 15 m owing to it overall southerly plunge and a desire not to extrapolate where not demonstrated. • A maximum of 20 composites and 4 per drill holes and a maximum of 5 drill holes were used with 1 m composites to ensure all neighbouring drilling was selected.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units*	• Selective mining units are not considered directly but the 5 m vertical parent block size reflects the likely bench height for mining.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Block modelling was maintained at a small block size to preserve the thin nature of the mineralisation. 1 m composites are reasonable for the estimation of the 2.5 m width blocks with sufficient samples (4) selected from each drill hole to adequately inform each parent block.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Estimation was restricted to the two concentric domains to reflect the zoning within the fault boundary mineralisation system. This was the primary geological control with flattening anisotropy used for estimation with the domain.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Gold and silver occur with sulphides and arsenic. This created a distinctive and visual brown colour in oxide when previously mined. • Arsenic is present in elevated quantities in association with some of the Electric Light gold mineralisation and if a flotation process route is chosen to recover gold, consideration needs to be given to processing options or marketing solutions for the recovered As in concentrate. SVG believes that this aspect is manageable

	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Composite grades were cut based on population statistics and in-line with usual industry practise to avoid the proportional effect for nuggety occurrence for precious metals.
		• High grade cuts include
		  ○ Domain 1 high grade 50 g/t Au, 15 g/t Ag
		  ○ Domain 2 low grade 8 g/t Au, 8 g/t Ag
		  ○ Domain 0 waste 2 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The model was validated on a global basis comparing global composite and model statistics for each domain. • Reconciling the block model to milled production for oxide indicate the resource estimates under reported production by 25% in grade and metal. • The result is contrary to QAQC results that suggest retention of the Sedimentary Holdings drilling should overstate gold content. • Productions grade of ~8 g/t Au are much higher than indicated by drilling and the positive reconciliation may only be present for the oxide material mined in 2011 and which is now largely depleted. The strong visual mining controls and possible near surface enrichment that led to the high oxide ore grades mined at Electric Light may not be relevant for the remaining sulphide and should not be expected. • The reconciliation suggests the model should not understate the Mineral Resource despite the inclusion of the Sedimentary Holdings drilling and although not expected they indicate some potential upside if the reason for the positive reconciliation persists into the sulphide material remaining.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Estimates for all mined deposits appear to have adequately predicted the mined oxide material processed in 2011. • An alternative estimate excluding all Sedimentary Holdings drilling results in similar tonnes but with 13% lower grade. This represents the downside risk for using the oldest drilling that is the majority of the definition drilling. The lower grade may also in part represent general trend for high grades nearer to surface (even in fresh/sulphide) and where the older drilling is more prevalent.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All material is reported on a dry basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Interpretations follow the mineralised zones and approximate a 1.0 and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off drawing reports at a higher 1 g/t cut-off from block estimates. • Previous mining indicated greater selectivity and used higher cut-off grades of at least 2 g/t Au for mining with strong visual control for oxide material.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Electric Light has a defined structural control following the Delany fault. Previous mining indicated that high grade core zone previously mined as ore can pinch and swell but was easily defined in oxide by visual contrast. • Although not strongly related on individual samples there is a general relationship between gold and both arsenic and sulphides that will allow some continued visual mining control into the sulphide. However good grade control sampling processes will be needed to define the upper and lower dip limits to the mineralisation as well as the internal pinches and swells as arsenic and sulphur occurrence are not always mineralised, a mistake made by previous explorers attempting targeted check sampling prior to original gold grades being available. • Ground conditions are competent and rocks are hard and should allow for underground mining or relatively steep open pit wall conditions though this is yet to assessed geotechnically. • Preliminary mine evaluation using a range of gold prices was undertaken and this work indicates the mineral resource has a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. .
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	**Oxide** • Oxide at Electric Light is largely depleted from mining in 2011 and hence this ore type is no longer material. Hence earlier test work on oxide is no longer material. The Georgetown plant operations from 2009 to 2013 treated oxide ore from several deposits, including Electric Light and successfully achieved recoveries >80% Au. There is no indication that Electric Light ore presented recovery problems during this period. It is notable that the gravity circuit within the plant was not operational most if not all of the production period and may have contributed to some loss in recovery. **Sulphide** • DRAU completed flotation and leaching test work in 2011 on core from EL1000 and El1001 with a 4.8 g/t Au head grade at Metcon Laboratories which indicated ○ 80% passing 75µm (standard) grind liberated gold ○ 92% recovery of gold to flotation ○ achieved 70% cyanide leaching from concentrate ○ mineralogy work at ALS indicted gold occurred as both grains of Au-Ag electrum and also refractory associated within both arsenopyrite and pyrite • Savannah Goldfields is currently conducting gravity, cyanidation and flotation testing towards defining the possible processing pathways. Savannah is using half core from the mineralised portion of hole EL25DD1016 for this testwork.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environ-mental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported.*	• Processing of sulphide ore will require a change in processing technology and management of sulphide in both tailings and waste rock dumps. Which are still being reviewed. • Mining at Electric Light is very constrained under the existing Mining Lease and will require an additional Mining Lease to follow the down plunge extension of the Mineral Resource. The additional area was previously under a mining lease ML30228 (held 2011 to 2018). Savannah do not currently anticipate any impediments to a new Mining Lease.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Two set of Bulk Density data are available for Electric Light • Recent review discovered DRAU completed 25 bulk density measurements using a water immersion method at MetCon laboratories on every second metre of core submitted for metallurgically sampling from holes EL1000 and El1001 • SVG in 2025 completed 25 bulk density field whole core measurements using a water immersion method from the drill hole EL25DD1016. • Both sets of data are dominantly in sulphide material where mineralised leaving oxide ore to be assumed. Final density assumption round down the core measurements slightly to account for minor core selection bias potential. High densities are supported by solid silicified intrusives containing significant arsenic and sulphide. • Bulk density applied to the block model include ○ Oxide waste 2.7 t/m^3 (10 samples) ○ Fresh Waste 2.8 t/m^3 (9 samples) ○ Fresh Mineralisation 2.9 t/m^3 (31 samples) ○ Oxide mineralisation 2.4 t/m^3 assumed ○ Rock dumps 1.8 t/m^3 assumed
Class-ification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The previous classification in 2021 was Inferred based on an initial review of the Georgetown projects and reflects the in early stage of assessment and data collation by Savannah. • Current classification incorporates new drilling by SVG, further data verification and details review of available QAQC and twin drilling data. Significant concerns regarding the Sedimentary Holding drilling and an assay quality were confirmed but weighted against significantly positive mine reconciliation. Since the Sedimentary Holding drilling appear to be indicative of the mineralising system a pragmatic approach has reduced the influence of Sedimentary Holdings drilling by ○ Exclusion of suspect locations and all twin holes ○ Manual trimming of wide low grade zones (suspected as smearing

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		○ Halving of the estimation weights ○ Estimation of the influence of Sedimentary Holding drilling • Classification interpreted in long section and applied to provided contiguous areas using the following criteria: ○ Indicated where drilled to 15 m spacing and more than 75% by non-Sedimentary Holdings drilling ○ Inferred where drilled between 30 and 560 m spacing ○ ~50% of the Inferred incudes well drilled areas with ~30 m drill spacing but is partially reliant on lower assay quality Sedimentary Holdings drilling and not considered as Indicated at this stage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The current estimate has not been independently reviewed or audited.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The current estimates are simple and commensurate with the small scale of the deposit and the relatively simple structural controls on the mineralisation. • The reliance and retention of the Sedimentary Holdings drilling presents a risk dues to quality concerns. It excludes result in a 13% lower grade but past mine reconciliation against the same model are +25%. The deposit is for the most part well drilled and well spatial controlled for 3/5 of the deposit which under normally circumstances would be considered Measured and Indicated. The data quality concerns have effectively dropped the classification one level but the deposit remains relatively well defined spatially and volumetrically. • The estimates incorporate both low and high grade thresholds. Currently the 1 g/t Au reporting cut-off will largely match the high grade domain. The lower grade domain will only input if lower grade cut-off are determined suitable at a later stage. The model should be reasonable robust down to a cut-off 0.5 g/t Au. Most excessive length intervals by Sedimentary Holdings drilling suspected as smearing have been manual truncated and waste estimates exclude Sedimentary Holdings drilling altogether. • Mined material was also estimated and provides a reasonable reconciliation with the as mined and processed oxide ore. This suggests that the current model understate gold grade in oxide but may not be reasonable to assume for the remaining fresh material going forward.