ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 July 2026

GEORGETOWN GOLD PROJECT
SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN MINERAL RESOURCE FOR RED DAM

Savannah Goldfields Limited ("Savannah" or "the Company") (ASX:SVG) is pleased to advise of a significant increase in the Red Dam gold Mineral Resource following the incorporation of new data including the drilling program undertaken in late 2025.

Red Dam forms part of the Company's Georgetown Gold Project and is located approximately 80 km north of Savannah's Georgetown Gold Processing Plant (GGPP).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mineral Resource increased to 396 kt @ 4.6 g/t Au containing 58,600 oz gold
- 96% increase in tonnage and 59% increase in contained gold from the previous 2022 Red Dam Mineral Resource
- Indicated Mineral Resource reported for the first time at Red Dam
- Mineral Resources reported at a 1/g/t cut off are:

Indicated Mineral Resource	68 kt at 7.9 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag
Inferred Mineral Resource	328 kt at 3.9 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag
Total Mineral Resource	**396 kt at 4.6 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag.**

- Drilling completed in 2025 has increased the confidence in the geological model for Red Dam
- New data incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource includes:
  - 5 RC and 3 diamond drill holes completed by Savannah in late 2025.
  - Additional bulk density measurements.
  - Validation and correction of historic database.
  - Drone Lidar topography survey.
- Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike from the Mineral Resource
- The Red Dam Exploration Target which is estimated to be between 430kt and 1,060 kt with gold grades ranging between 3.3 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t which was released to ASX on 6 May 2025 in announcement titled "Georgetown Project Exploration target Red Dam", remains unchanged after this updated Mineral Resource indicating the further exploration potential at Red Dam**.** The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resources.
- Further drilling to expand the Mineral Resource down dip and along strike is planned to be undertaken in 2026.

Savannah's CEO, Brad Sampson commented, *"The increased confidence in the Red Dam 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. Red Dam 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 Red Dam is planned for 2026 to test the extensions of this Deposit at depth and we eagerly await commencement of this drilling."*

MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

Red Dam was discovered and defined by CRA Exploration in the late 1980s and 1990s by stream sediment and soil sampling followed by trenching and drilling programs. Georgetown Mining undertook due diligence and further definition and metallurgical drilling in 2006, and similar work was later undertaken by Deutsche Rohstoff Australia (DRAU) in 2010. The early exploration and drilling programs concentrated on defining gold oxide ore, which culminated in DRAU mining the oxide ore in late 2010 to mid-2011 and delivering feed to the Georgetown gold leach plant. DRAU drill tested the sulphide zone and completed metallurgical test work on sulphide material, with the test work focussing on gold in sulphide flotation work.

Savannah drilled 3 diamond core holes in late 2025 to obtain samples for metallurgical test work along with 5 deep Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes to further test and extend the Red Dam sulphide mineralisation at depth. Historic metallurgical test work indicated high gold recoveries are achievable from flotation of the Red Dam sulphides and recent metallurgical test work by Savannah has indicated the potential of processing the Red Dam sulphide material through the existing Georgetown CIL gold plant.

Red Dam is defined along a narrow fault zone 1,600 m long and up to 180 m in depth. The central area at Red Dam has a high-grade gold zone which is approximately 200 m long and is tightly drilled at a drill spacing of between 25 to 30m which allows for the definition of an Indicated Mineral Resource. There remains further potential, with infill drilling, to define additional high grade zones at depth and along strike where drill density is relatively sparse.

The Mineral Resource is defined at Red Dam and Red Dam East with drilling up to 80 m spacing and extrapolation of 40 m near surface and 20 m at depth. The Mineral Resource is on average 1.7 m wide and mostly contained within a single mineralised structure with a core of high gold grade mineralisation associated with high arsenic sulphides and typically with a narrow halo of medium to lower gold grade.

The modelling approach encompasses the definition of the domains at a 0.3 to 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off to define mineralisation with a minimum interpretation width of 2 m down hole (~0.5 to 1.0 m true width) to account for a minimum mining selectivity. Estimation uses inverse distance squared estimation of resource blocks of 5 m by 2 m by 5 m sub-blocked to 2.5 m by 0.5 m to 1.25 m.

Block estimates for gold, silver and arsenic are provided with only indicative estimates for sulphur due to a limited data set available for sulphur analysis. Silver grades are up to 2:1 ratio with gold. Sulphur and arsenic are high throughout the Mineral Resource.

Savannah's drilling has allowed for the verification of the historic drilling, provided a metallurgical sample and provided further bulk density measurements confirming previous assumptions for sulphide material. Savannah's deep RC drilling has also extended the depth and strike length of the core high grade zone.

Review and verification of the historic drilling data has improved the confidence of the historic data and uncovered several positive corrections over previous database compilations. This includes the additional historic drill holes, inclusion of some previously missing high grade

assays and application of one 2006 assay batch revised by the laboratory which were 20% higher than the original final results (due to belated recognition of issues with handling high arsenic samples). Drill hole collar resurvey data was applied to resolve historic assessments that incorrectly considered interpreted mineralised structure. The single Red Dam structure is considered to have good continuity, but due to the high grade nature of the domain the grade continuity is more variable. The recent data corrections have reduced the high grade variance perceived by previous parties.

The updated Mineral Resource at Red Dam is presented in Table 1 and can be compared to the previous 2022 estimate in Table 2.

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

Classification	Tonnage kt	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As %	Bulk Density t/m³	Au k oz
Indicated	68	7.9	11.1	2.2	2.99	17
Inferred	328	3.9	11.1	1.2	2.97	42
Total	**396**	**4.6**	**11.1**	**1.4**	**2.98**	**59**

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

Classification	Tonnage kt	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As %	Bulk Density t/m³	Au k oz
Inferred	**201**	**5.7**	**12.0**	**NA**	**2.89**	**37**

MINING HISTORY

A long shallow open pit (Figure 1) is situated within ML30203 which was excavated to a depth of approximately 20 m by Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd (DRAU) during two phases of mining from October 2010 until July 2011. DRAU extracted approximately 22 kt of oxide ore at a grade of 13.6 g/t Au containing approximately 10,000 oz of gold from the open pit.

Figure 1: Red Dam pit at end of stage 1 mining in Dec 2010 (left) and Stage 2 mining June 2011 (right)

LOCATION

The Red Dam prospect is located approximately 70 km north of Georgetown and 80 km north of Savannah's Georgetown Gold Processing Plant (GGPP) Figure 2.

The Red Dam deposit in contained within ML30203 and EPM9158 both of which are held by Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary company of Savannah Goldfields Ltd.

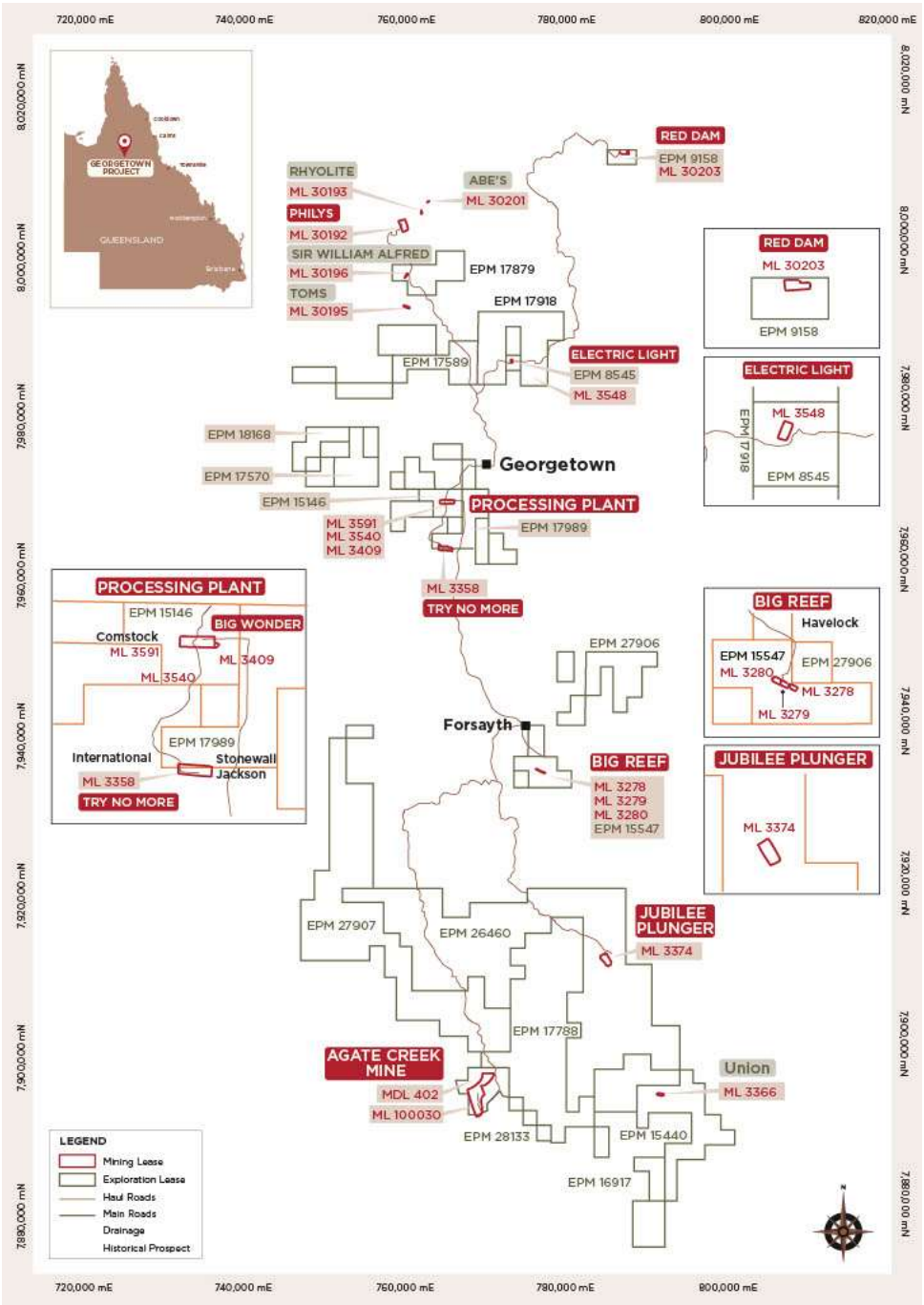

Figure 2: Location Map for Savannah Goldfields Tenements

GEOLOGY

The Red Dam gold deposit lies along an east west shear approximately 500 m north of the outcropping Lubrina Granite. Aerial magnetics suggest that the granite plunges north beneath the Red Dam lode.

The lode occupies a narrow shear zone with alteration commonly extending into the enclosing rock types for some 5 m to 10 m. The shear zone can be traced at surface for 2 km with aerial magnetics suggesting a strike length of up to 21 km (5 km east of Red Dam and 16 km to the west). The shear zone cuts across metasediments and a meta-dolerite with gold mineralisation best developed in the meta-dolerite. Minor gold mineralisation occurs within metasediments. The lode is considered to be typical of the Georgetown gold lodes with high sulphide content, particularly arsenopyrite and galena, and is therefore likely to be of Siluro -Devonian in age.

Shear hosted mineralisation at Red Dam in the regional East West structure is steeply dipping at approximately -85º to the south. Figure 3 displays example cross section based on Savannah's recent drill holes.

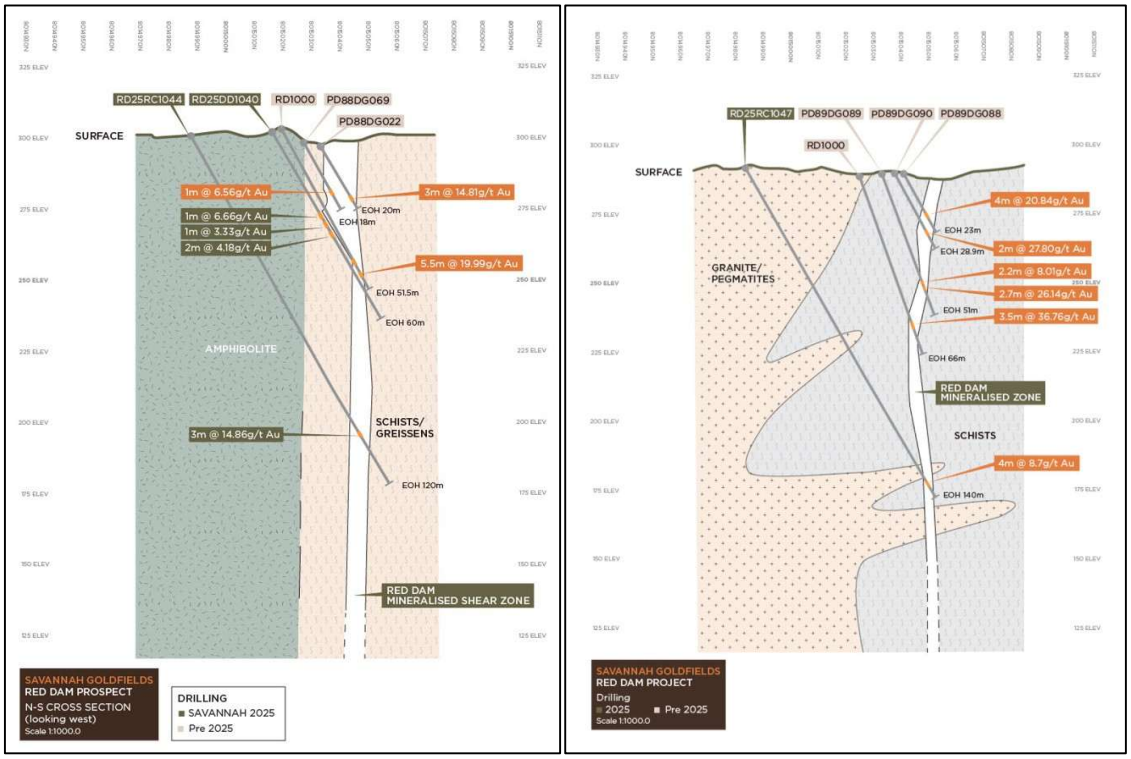

Figure 3: Example geology cross sections (see announcement dated 15 Jan 2026)

DRILLING

Table 3 and Figure 4 summarise the previously released drilling data available for the Red Dam Mineral Resource area and excludes regional exploration drill holes which are 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.

Table 3: Red Dam drilling and sampling program summary

Company	Year	Diamond		RC		Percussion (RAB)		Costeans*	
		holes	m	holes	m	holes	m	trenches	m
CRAE	1987-88					33	1146	54	1048.2
	1989-94	14	1173.2	59	2906				
GML	2006	9	234.4	24	723				
DRAU	2010	28	2452.4	9	420			22	244
SVG	2025	3	187	5	648				
Total		**54**	**4047**	**97**	**4697**	**33**	**1146**	**76**	**1292.2**

** not used for Mineral Resource estimation*

Trenches crosscutting the W-E surface expression of the Red Dam mineralised fault structure were completed by CRAE (CRA Exploration) in 1987 and 1988 over Red Dam and Red Dam East. The western extension was trenched by DRAU in 2010. These define the surface expression of the mineralisation over a total 1.6 km strike length and have helped inform the drilling. Although used for interpretation purposes the trench samples are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.

In 1987 and 1988 CRAE completed an initial drilling program of mostly shallow open hole percussion drilling. The results displayed some evidence of grade tailing or smearing and drilling in 1988 and follow-up drilling in 1989 and 1994 included HQ3 diamond core and ~6 inch diameter RC drilling.

Drilling by GML (Georgetown Gold Mines Limited) in 2006 used a multipurpose UDR650 rig for some lines of PQ3 diamond core drilling for metallurgical sampling and 5 inch RC drilling with a face sampling hammer.

Drilling by DRAU (Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd) in 2010 include some HQ3 diamond core and further 5.5 inch RC drilling with a face sampling hammer.

The Savannah drilling in 2025, included 3 triple tube PQ3 core holes, targeted metallurgical samples near existing mid depth sulphide drill holes, using a Sandvik 810 rig operated by GeoDrill with recovery of 99%. Savannah also completed 5 RC drill holes using a 685 Schramm rig and a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer operated by AED.

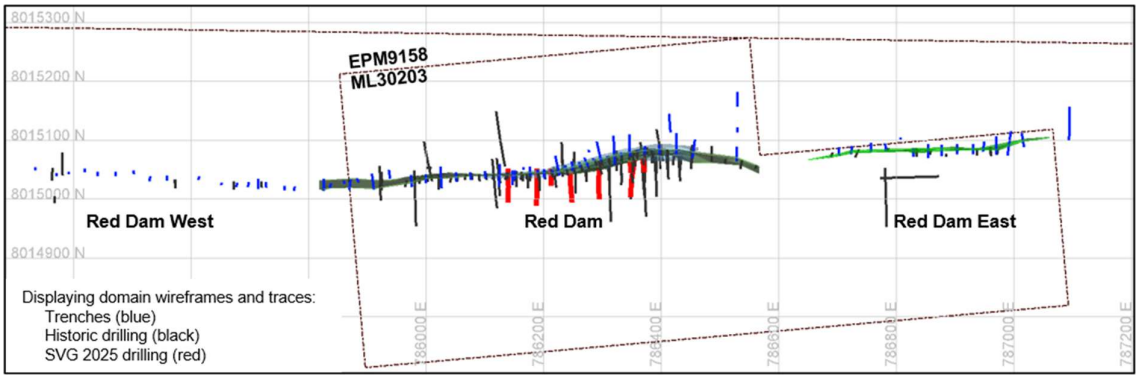

Figure 4: Red Dam collars and mineralisation domain overview

Drilling locations were surveyed by CRAE with some control issues between programs. These were resurveyed in 2006 for GML by a licenced survey. DRAU's drilling and mining was surveyed by the same licenced surveyor. 2025 drilling was located by handheld GPS.

Most drilling has minimal down hole surveys and relies on collar setup orientations. Down hole surveys are limited to:

- CRAE diamond drill holes and a few RC holes about every 20 m, probably by down hole camera
- DRAU drill holes at about every 50 m and at the end of hole
- Savannah Goldfields drill holes every 50 m

Twin drilling is limited to recent verification drilling by Savannah which provide 4 twin or nearby comparison holes within 6 m of each other. Three display similar thickness and grade and one similar width but lower grade. The results confirm the consistency of the mineralising zone but at a generally lower grade. The lower grade is not unexpected given some of the highest grade holes were targeted. Of the five deeper RC holes drilled by Savannah, one is within 20 m along strike of a CRAE core hole with similar location and width of mineralisation but with significantly higher grade.

Surface control is good with both pre and post mining surveys available along with a corroborating Savannah drone Lidar survey (Figure 5). Post mining surveys are limited by water in the open pit with mine depletion supplemented by applying a pre mining open cut design.

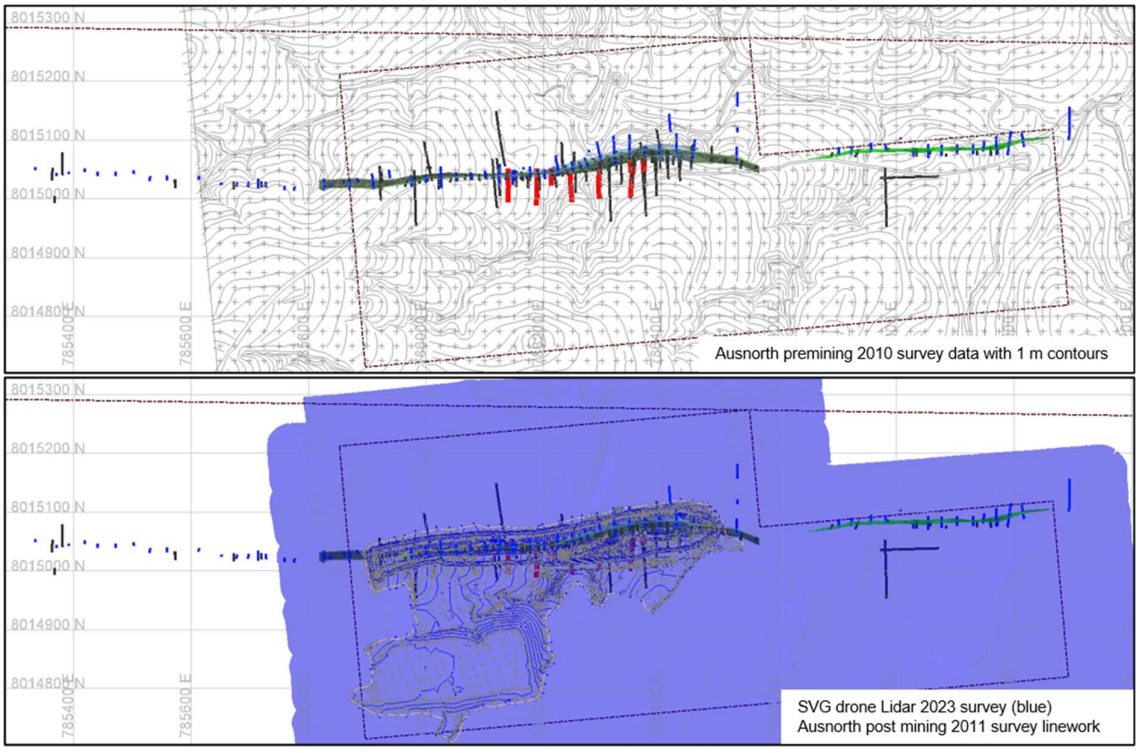

Figure 5: Red Dam collars and mineralisation domain overview

DRILL SAMPLING

Sampling is generally on 1 m intervals except for early CRAE percussion hole that were 2 m and diamond core which targeted 1 m intervals but vary based on geological logging and boundaries.

HQ3 core by CRAE and DRAU were half core sampled and PQ core by GML and Savannah Goldfields were quarter core sampled making the 1 m sample size roughly equivalent.

Historic RC drill rig sampling practises are not well described but where defined included cyclone and riffle splitting to 1/8 for percussion and RC sampling. The exception is DRAU that retained a larger ¼ field sample to enable a duplicate for all samples to be split at the laboratory.

CRAE percussion and RC drilling diameter and sample recovery methods are not described. RC drilling may have still employed a cross over sub still prevalent at that time.

GML RC samples were on 1 m intervals and were split with an onboard triple tier riffle split to generate 3 to 5 kg samples.

DRAU RC holes were sampled at 1 m intervals and were split using a dual tier riffle splitter to generate large ~8 kg samples. These were dry split at the laboratory before pulverisation. The larger samples at the nearby Electric Light drilling were documented by DRAU as regularly submitted to for check analysis but their project records suggest check assaying was only undertaken for Red Dam samples towards the end of the drilling program.

Savannah Goldfields RC samples were collected via cyclone on 1 m intervals using with a cone splitter for a 12.5% primary sample split.

Samples after 1994 used larger commercial laboratories used larger pulverisers that became popular in the 1990s and which could pulverise the entire field sample without coarse splitting being required. Sample preparation and potential splitting of the CRAE samples is not documented.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Sample preparation was undertaken at commercial laboratories prior to analysis and where described is within industry practise.

CRAE samples were prepared and assayed at Classic Laboratories (Analabs) in Townsville. Gold assays were by fire assay and ASS finish and ICPMS for other geochemistry. Amdel was used for check analyses with similar fire assay methods.

GML samples were prepared and assayed by SGS Townville using 50 g fire assay for Au (FAA505) and ICP (ICP21R) for Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Bi and Sb (also S for diamond core samples). ALS was used for check analyses with similar fire assay methods. Re-assaying and correction of the first batch was by 25 g fire assay due to limited remaining pulp available.

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).

Savannah 2025 sample preparation and assaying was completed by Intertek in Townsville assaying for gold using the Au 50 g fire assay (FA50/OE) and for multi-element analysis using the MS/4A method

For the current review all available check sample data was digitised to assess the assaying program.

ESTIMATION METHOD

Mineralisation domains are defined at a 0.3 to 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with a minimum interpretation width of 2 m down hole (~0.5 to 1.0 m true width) to account for a minimum mining selectivity. Estimation uses inverse distance squared estimation of resource blocks of 5 by 2 by 5 m sub-blocked to 2.5 by 0.5 to 1.25 m. Larger blocks are used for waste estimates.

Block estimates for gold, silver and arsenic are provided with only indicative estimates for sulphur due to a limited data set available for sulphur analysis. Silver grades are up to 2:1 ratio with gold suggesting minor positive economic benefit for silver. Sulphur and arsenic are high and will be upgraded in any gravity concentrate.

High grade cuts were applied for precious metal estimation of gold and silver as follows:

- Domain 1 Red Dam 40 g/t Au, 80 g/t Ag
- Domain 2 Red Dam East 10 g/t Au, 80 g/t Ag
- Domain 0 Waste areas 2 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag

The high grade cut reduce the means grades by ~10% for Au and 15% for Ag. These are slightly more conservative than used in 2022 but considered reasonable for the variable grade and high reliance on historic drill sampling and more prudent given the slightly lower grades from Savannah verification drilling results.

Figure 6 and Figure 7 display an example cross section and the long section views of the classified block estimates.

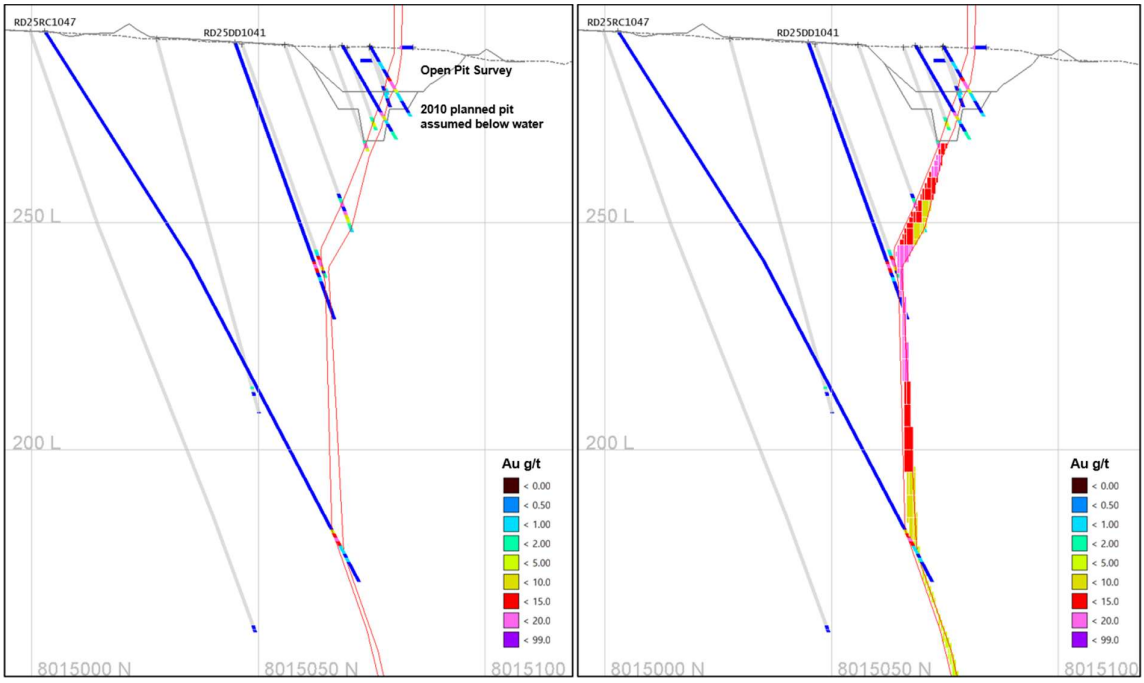

Figure 6: Red Dam classified block model example cross section

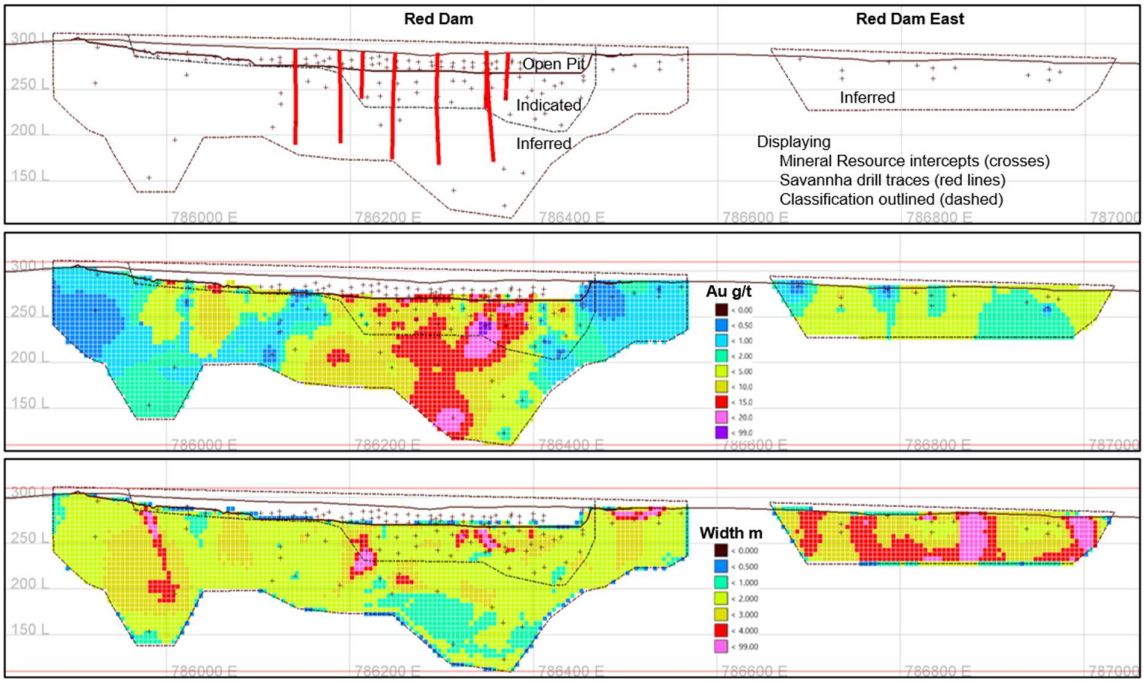

Figure 7: Red Dam classified block model long section

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

A review of the twin drilling indicates that concerns CRAE expressed about some holes being subjected to down hole smearing below the fault zone were justified. This has been further demonstrated, with the recently drilled diamond hole RD25DD1042, intersecting a narrower zone of mineralisation than its twin, RC94DG112. These worse case CRAE holes are now replaced by newer drilling, and the remaining few cases are managed by manually limiting downhole domain thickness modelling.

Most upper oxide areas at Red Dam were drilled to a 12 m by 6 m spacing and are now depleted from mining. There remains an area below the highest grade central area at Red Dam that is well drilled with drill spacing at 25 m to 30 m which is considered suitable for Indicated classification. These areas were recently verified by three Savannah diamond drill holes that replicated the mineralisation in 3 of 4 near drilling comparison. The high grade at Red Dam does result in some variability that possibly contributed to one twin hole failure. However, the central area is well established and demonstrated as a higher grade zone. This was demonstrated with the deeper RC drilling by Savannah at a 50 m spacing. The Inferred Mineral Resource within the central area is reasonably well demonstrated with generally a 50 m drill spacing. The eastern and western extensions at Red Dam and the Red Dam East area are less well defined with drill spacing up to 80 m and 40 m extrapolation though still classified as Inferred.

Figure 7 demonstrates the drill spacing and classification in long section.

The upgrade on some areas from Inferred in 2022 to Indicated is based on greater confidence in the historic drilling data following the confirmation drilling by Savannah and greater review and correction of the historic drilling data and a more thorough review of the sampling and assaying integrity.

CUT-OFF GRADES

A cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au has been applied. Red Dam is 80 km by road to the Georgetown processing facility. At the current gold price 1 g/t Au is above the estimated marginal cost for processing and haulage from Red Dam to Georgetown.

MINING CONSIDERATIONS

Savannah is currently considering open pit and underground mining options at Red Dam. The narrow vertical orientation and high grades at Red Dam presents a feasible underground mining target by narrow vein stoping methods. Mining studies have not been updated for Red Dam at this stage, however the grade profile at Red Dam present reasonable prospects for extraction by open pit near surface and underground methods below that.

An existing shallow open pit was completed by DRAU in 2010/2011 to extract available oxide.

The Red Dam Mineral Resources reported are within ML30203 but the Red Dam East area (~25% of the Mineral Resource tonnage) is close to the northern edge of the mining Lease and will require a Mining Lease extension for open pit mining.

METALLURGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Georgetown plant operations from 2009 to 2013 treated oxide ore from several deposits, including Red Dam and successfully achieved recoveries >80% Au. There is no indication that Red Dam 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 Red Dam Mineral Resource is sulphide gold mineralisation with the base of oxidation sitting >15 to 20 m below surface.

DRAU completed flotation and cyanide leaching test work in 2011 on sulphide drill core from Red Dam with encouraging results (see Appendix 2). The DRAU test flotation gold recovery of 97% from Red Dam drill core samples. This work is relevant to a flotation upgrade to current Georgetown processing plant.

Savannah Goldfields have recently completed additional test work, based on gravity separation and leaching via the current Georgetown processing plant with encouraging results of 70% total recovery, half of which comes from gravity separation.

The sulphide sample test work and gravity and CIL test work recently completed by Savannah are summarised in the recent Savannah Goldfields announcement dated 17 June 2026.

RED DAM EXPLORATION TARGET

An Exploration Target was stated for Red Dam on 6 May 2025 in ASX announcement titled "*Georgetown Project Exploration Target: Red Dam"* as between 430,000 to 1,060,000 tonnes at a grade ranging between 3.3 g/t Au to 5.4 g/t Au.

The Exploration Target of between 430 kt to 1060 kt at a grade of ranging between 3.3 g/t Au to 5.4 g/t Au announced on the 6th of May 2025 is not materially affected by the updated Mineral Resource and the Exploration Target remains unchanged.

The Mineral Resource extent increased slightly in depth extent and has not materially impacted the area considered for the Exploration Target. Consequently, the Red Dam Exploration Target is considered to remain current and unaffected by recent drilling or this Mineral Resource update.

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

exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. This Exploration Target is additional to and separate from the Red Dam Mineral Resource.

SAVANNAH GOLDFIELDS MINERAL RESOURCES TOTAL

In combination with the previous announcements for the Georgetown Project the project total Mineral Resources is updated for Red Dam in Table 4.

Table 4: 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	Indicated	68	7.9	11.1	2.99	17	**ML30203** *EPM9158*
	Inferred	328	3.9	11.1	2.97	42	
	Total	396	4.6	11.1	2.98	59	
Electric Light [3]	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 [2]	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 [1]	Inferred	107	3.0	NA	2.44	10	**ML3278 ML3279 ML3280** *EPM15547*
Union[1]	Inferred	167	3.2	NA	2.40	17	**ML3366**
Total Mineral Resource	**Indicated**	**231**	**4.9**	**11.3**	**2.71**	**36**	
	Inferred	**1099**	**3.3**		**2.54**	**116**	
	Toal	**1330**	**3.6**		**2.57**	**152**	

** Ounces and tonnes are rounded and reported to the nearest 1000 units*
[1] Georgetown Project Mineral Resource announced 7 Feb 2022 & Ag assays for Big Reef and Union are limited
[2] Jubilee Plunger Mineral Resource update announced 10 Oct 2025
[2] Electric Light Mineral Resource update announced 29 May 2026

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

Table 5: 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	0.23	4.87	36
		Inferred	1.10	3.29	116
		Total	**1.33**	**3.56**	**152**
Savannah Total	0.3 or 1.0	Measured	0.36	1.7	20
		Indicated	9.26	1.03	305
		Inferred	7.19	1.08	248
		Total	**16.82**	**1.06**	**574**

[#] *Agate Creek Mineral Resource announced 13 Aug 2025*

This Report is Authorised by the Company Chairman

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 Red Dam 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 Red Dam 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 Red Dam 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, for Big Reef and Union, 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:

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

The information relating to the Mineral Resources at the Electric Light deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

''Mineral Resource update Electric Light' dated 29 May 2026.

The information relating to the Exploration Target at the Red Dam deposit is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

''Georgetown Project Exploration Target: Red Dam" dated 6th May 2025

The information relating to the Red Dam Reverse Circulation Drilling is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

''Red Dam – High Grade Gold Drill Results" dated 15th January 2026

The information relating to the Red Dam Diamond Drilling is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled:

''Georgetown Gold Project: Exploration Update" dated 18th December 2025

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: Red Dam Drilling Summary

Significant intercepts for previous operators is summarised in:

- SVG announcement dated 15 January 2026

Recent drilling by Savannah Goldfields is summarised in:

- SVG announcement dated 18 December 2025
- SVG announcement dated 15 January 2026

The complete drill hole listing available for Red Dam is detailed in Table 6 with drill holes excluded from the Mineral Resource indicated. Trenches are not listed or used for the Mineral Resource estimate. Some corrections to some historic collar coordinates will differ from the previous summary announced on 15th Jan 2026. Intervals listed are the uncut length weighted average of the resource domain intervals including replacement of nulls/missing samples.

Table 6: Red Dam drill hole listing and Mineral Resource intervals

Comp-any	Year	Drill Type	Hole Name	East mE	North mN	RL mRL	Depth m	Collar Dip	Collar Azi.	DH Surveys	Assays	Resource Interval Domain	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG001	786324	8015060	289	50	-60	358		25	Excluded replaced by SVG hole					
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG002	786325	8015048	289	70	-60	358		35	RD	32.0	38.0	6.0	1.01	3.0
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG003	786224	8015039	291	42	-60	358		21	RD	10.0	22.0	12.0	2.79	6.0
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG004	786124	8015031	295	50	-60	358		25	RD	16.0	20.0	4.0	4.11	31.5
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG005	786125	8015005	295	84	-60	358		42	RD	69.5	71.5	2.0	0.45	4.0
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG006	786022	8015017	299	40	-60	358		20	RD	37.8	39.5	1.7	0.00	1.0
CRAE	1987	PERC	PD87DG007	785923	8014998	305	120	-60	358		60	RD	53.5	57.5	4.0	0.25	1.5
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG010	785364	8015031	304	44	-60	1		22						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG011	785368	8014994	301	24	-60	1		14						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG012	785364	8015037	304	30	-60	1		15						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG013	785573	8015024	302	20	-60	356		10						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG014	785574	8015018	302	30	-60	356		15						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG015	785673	8015021	301	20	-60	358		12						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG016	785673	8015016	301	30	-60	358		17						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG017	785721	8015020	301	20	-60	358		12						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG018	785924	8015034	304	26	-60	1		13						0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG019	785925	8015015	304	38	-60	1		19	RD	8.0	12.0	4.0	0.70	2.5
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG020	786023	8015031	299	20	-60	358		12	RD	9.0	12.0	3.0	2.23	13.7
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG021	786124	8015036	295	20	-60	358		14	RD	10.0	13.0	3.0	7.69	12.7
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG022	786192	8015036	292	20	-60	358		13	RD	15.0	19.0	4.0	11.26	31.7
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG023	786224	8015044	291	20	-60	358		12	RD	2.0	14.0	12.0	1.40	3.3
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG024	786324	8015060	289	50	-60	358		20	RD	16.0	21.0	5.0	1.45	2.8
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG025	786400	8015079	289	30	-60	358		18	RD	7.0	9.0	2.0	5.35	6.5
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG026	786400	8015074	289	30	-60	358		18	RD	12.0	19.0	7.0	17.57	16.9
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG027	786536	8015057	288	20	-60	11		12	RD	8.0	11.0	3.0	0.40	12.3
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG028	786535	8015052	288	30	-60	11		16	RD	18.0	20.0	2.0	0.65	5.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG029	786689	8015071	286	20	-60	16		10	RD East	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.30	0.0
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG030	786732	8015076	283	20	-60	24		11	RD East	12.0	16.0	4.0	5.69	8.4
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG031	786730	8015071	283	28	-60	24		16	RD East	22.0	27.0	5.0	2.16	8.6
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG032	786835	8015077	282	20	-60	358		10	RD East	8.0	12.0	4.0	1.02	0.5
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG033	786835	8015072	282	30	-60	358		17	RD East	22.0	25.0	3.0	1.85	29.3
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG034	786961	8015078	283	21	-60	358		15	RD East	10.0	15.0	5.0	5.16	55.4
CRAE	1988	PERC	PD88DG035	786961	8015073	283	29	-60	358		15	RD East	23.4	29.0	5.6	0.01	0.0
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG061	786165	8015031	294	25	-55	356		10	RD	17.5	20.5	3.0	1.67	13.1
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG062	786163	8015047	294	25	-55	184		10	RD	7.2	11.2	4.0	1.49	3.9
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG063	786321	8015080	288	32	-55	175		24	Excluded runs down dip					
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG064	786324	8015067	289	25	-55	356		17	RD	5.4	14.1	8.7	34.74	79.4
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG065	786375	8015088	289	24	-55	174		12	RD	7.1	15.3	8.2	0.62	7.9
CRAE	1989	DDH	DD89DG066	786376	8015077	290	20	-55	356		11	RD	8.2	11.0	2.9	0.45	3.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG050	785977	8015023	302	18	-60	354	1	12	RD	8.0	13.0	5.0	1.52	4.1
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG051	786004	8015029	300	20	-60	358		16	RD	11.0	14.0	3.0	12.47	52.7
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG052	786054	8015030	298	24	-60	356		20	RD	11.0	18.0	7.0	26.37	63.1
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG053	786078	8015033	297	24	-60	356		18	RD	15.0	20.0	5.0	8.96	23.2

Comp-any	Year	Drill Type	Hole Name	East mE	North mN	RL mRL	Depth m	Collar Dip	Collar Azi.	DH Surveys	Assays	Resource Interval Domain	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG054	786103	8015033	296	24	-60	356		18	RD	14.0	16.0	2.0	0.80	7.2
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG055	786139	8015034	295	24	-60	356		20	RD	16.0	18.0	2.0	0.08	0.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG056	786152	8015035	295	20	-60	356		15	RD	12.0	14.0	2.0	1.46	23.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG057	786192	8015032	292	30	-60	358		22	RD	21.0	25.0	4.0	9.45	8.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG058	786202	8015039	292	18	-60	349		12	RD	10.0	13.0	3.0	14.41	14.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG059	786203	8015033	292	28	-60	349		21	RD	20.0	22.0	2.0	14.10	21.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG060	786216	8015037	291	28	-60	346	1	22	RD	17.0	19.0	2.0	10.43	16.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG067	786178	8015036	293	27	-60	356	1	15	RD	9.0	13.0	4.0	1.68	12.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG068	786177	8015031	293	23	-60	356		15	RD	21.0	23.0	2.0	3.44	5.7
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG069	786215	8015042	291	18	-60	346		17	RD	5.0	11.0	6.0	2.23	7.6
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG070	786241	8015046	290	26	-60	344		25	RD	7.0	11.0	4.0	5.82	4.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG071	786242	8015040	290	27	-60	344		22	RD	18.0	20.0	2.0	14.08	7.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG072	786252	8015049	290	27	-60	344		18	RD	8.0	12.0	4.0	12.30	7.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG073	786253	8015044	290	24	-60	344		21	RD	17.0	21.0	4.0	9.20	7.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG074	786265	8015054	289	18	-60	345		13	RD	7.0	10.0	3.0	21.63	4.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG075	786266	8015047	288	24	-60	345		18	RD	17.0	20.0	3.0	19.09	15.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG076	786275	8015057	287	18	-60	344		14	RD	7.0	10.0	3.0	5.01	1.7
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG077	786278	8015051	287	21	-60	344		16	RD	16.0	19.0	3.0	10.78	11.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG078	786289	8015062	286	14	-60	344		12	RD	5.0	9.0	4.0	13.20	23.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG079	786291	8015056	287	19	-60	344		14	RD	12.0	15.0	3.0	13.24	14.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG080	786299	8015063	287	15	-60	348		10	RD	6.0	9.0	3.0	14.85	10.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG081	786300	8015058	288	23	-60	348		16	RD	14.0	17.0	3.0	20.17	23.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG082	786312	8015063	289	21	-60	351		17	RD	11.0	13.0	2.0	27.23	36.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG083	786313	8015059	289	24	-60	351		16	RD	16.0	18.0	2.0	9.60	10.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG084	786334	8015068	289	18	-60	356		17	RD	8.0	14.0	6.0	15.05	17.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG085	786334	8015063	289	24	-60	356		22	RD	14.0	19.0	5.0	20.32	36.2
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG086	786347	8015071	288	18	-60	356		15	RD	10.0	12.0	2.0	0.50	0.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG087	786347	8015066	288	24	-60	356		17	RD	18.0	24.0	6.0	17.50	20.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG088	786359	8015075	289	18	-60	356		15	RD	8.0	12.0	4.0	21.15	10.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG089	786360	8015068	289	24	-60	356		16	RD	17.0	20.0	3.0	24.43	60.3
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG090	786372	8015071	289	24	-60	356		15	RD	16.0	22.0	6.0	10.03	8.8
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG091	786385	8015075	290	18	-60	356		13	RD	11.0	13.0	2.0	13.35	3.2
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG092	786386	8015069	290	24	-60	356		18	RD	19.0	21.0	2.0	15.80	107.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG093	786399	8015052	291	72	-60	356		43	RD	46.0	50.0	4.0	2.91	0.5
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG094	786420	8015058	290	48	-60	356	1	24	RD	40.0	44.0	4.0	5.04	2.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG095	786452	8015065	289	34	-60	6		16	RD	27.4	29.5	2.1	0.02	0.9
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG096	786412	8015077	288	17	-60	356		14	RD	7.0	12.0	5.0	2.60	3.0
CRAE	1989	RC	PD89DG097	786411	8015071	289	24	-60	356	1	20	RD	16.0	18.0	2.0	5.62	6.5
CRAE	1992	RC	RC92DG101	785381	8015080	301	80	-60	178		27						
CRAE	1992	RC	RC92DG102	785121	8015006	301	60	-60	358		20						
CRAE	1992	RC	RC92DG103	785121	8015028	301	50	-60	178		17						
CRAE	1992	RC	RC92DG104	784712	8014941	301	80	-60	178		27						
CRAE	1992	RC	RC92DG105	784711	8014966	301	40	-60	178		14						
CRAE	1993	RC	RC93DG106	773700	8009960	300	30	-55	178		10						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC93DG107	773700	8009991	300	40	-55	178		14						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG108	786071	8015043	297	201	-60	268		86	Excluded runs down dip					
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG109	785983	8014954	300	189	-60	358		73	RD	168.0	170.0	2.0	1.53	1.0
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG110	786873	8015039	284	201	-60	268		67						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG111	786784	8014953	301	201	-60	358		67						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG112	786371	8015047	290	88	-60	358		52	Excluded replaced by SVG hole					
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG113	786255	8015010	289	98	-60	358		38	RD	81.0	86.0	5.0	9.87	2.5
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG114	784991	8015020	301	197	-60	268		66						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG115	784902	8014941	301	192	-60	358		64						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG119	784967	8015055	301	100	-60	353		20						
CRAE	1994	RC	RC94DG120	784982	8014996	301	46	-60	353		9						
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG116	786371	8015057	290	80	-60	358	5	39	RD	33.5	35.5	2.0	19.93	41.7
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG117	786372	8015007	292	168	-60	358	5	61	RD	144.0	150.0	6.0	3.08	2.5
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG118	786120	8015070	295	90	-60	178	4	50	RD	55.0	57.0	2.0	0.44	8.4
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG121	786121	8014984	295	150	-60	358	6	44	RD	102.4	104.6	2.3	0.00	0.0
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG122	785997	8015098	300	141	-60	178	4	64	RD	119.0	125.0	6.0	1.06	2.8
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG123	786252	8015081	290	69	-60	178		24	RD	56.9	60.0	3.1	11.04	6.2

Comp-any	Year	Drill Type	Hole Name	East mE	North mN	RL mRL	Depth m	Collar Dip	Collar Azi.	DH Surveys	Assays	Resource Interval Domain	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG124	786392	8015119	285	108	-60	178	5	58	RD	79.0	82.0	3.0	1.34	0.6
CRAE	1994	DDH	DD94DG125	786119	8015150	293	216	-60	172	7	59						
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD01	786233	8015038	291	47	-70	351		4	RD	34.8	37.3	2.5	14.24	28.4
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD02	786232	8015043	291	26	-70	351		8	RD	7.4	19.2	11.7	1.74	3.0
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD03	786232	8015048	291	20	-70	351		4	RD	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.88	1.0
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD04	786298	8015053	288	32	-70	341		4	RD	25.1	27.1	2.1	2.06	4.6
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD05	786296	8015057	288	22	-70	341		3	RD	16.3	18.8	2.5	14.08	24.4
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD06	786295	8015062	287	16	-70	341		5	RD	9.0	13.1	4.1	0.38	9.0
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD07	786353	8015066	289	29	-70	351		3	RD	21.9	24.4	2.5	33.43	51.4
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD08	786353	8015069	288	23	-70	347		3	RD	16.2	19.3	3.1	0.94	2.3
GML	2006	DD PQ	RDD09	786352	8015075	288	20	-70	348		1	excluded - excessive core loss					
GML	2006	RC	RDP01	786355	8015074	289	18	-70	345		5	RD	10.0	12.0	2.0	0.29	1.1
GML	2006	RC	RDP02	786972	8015076	282	27	-60	3		8	RD East	13.0	17.0	4.0	2.80	28.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP03	786938	8015074	283	27	-60	359		6	RD East	19.0	22.0	3.0	1.28	15.8
GML	2006	RC	RDP04	786885	8015073	285	21	-60	4		5						
GML	2006	RC	RDP05	786858	8015075	283	21	-60	6		6	RD East	10.0	13.0	3.0	2.23	14.6
GML	2006	RC	RDP06	786815	8015080	281	21	-60	39		6	RD East	4.0	8.0	4.0	8.17	5.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP07	786786	8015082	281	21	-60	9		8	RD East	0.1	4.0	3.9	0.04	0.3
GML	2006	RC	RDP08	786560	8015052	289	21	-60	16		12	RD	6.0	8.0	2.0	0.97	4.5
GML	2006	RC	RDP09	786509	8015060	288	21	-60	7		7	RD	12.0	17.0	5.0	1.79	17.6
GML	2006	RC	RDP10	786486	8015063	288	21	-60	357		5	RD	17.0	20.0	3.0	0.02	4.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP11	786356	8015056	289	51	-70	351		9	RD	37.0	43.0	6.0	6.10	15.5
GML	2006	RC	RDP12	786300	8015042	289	69	-75	341		16	RD	46.0	50.0	4.0	19.09	5.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP13	786222	8015020	291	69	-60	353		21	RD	51.0	63.0	12.0	3.23	5.7
GML	2006	RC	RDP14	786171	8015034	294	21	-60	1		9	RD	14.0	16.0	2.0	0.25	4.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP15	786151	8015031	295	27	-60	8		5	RD	18.0	21.0	3.0	0.01	0.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP16	786135	8015032	295	27	-60	8		10	RD	21.0	23.0	2.0	0.24	7.5
GML	2006	RC	RDP17	786113	8015034	295	21	-60	11		5	RD	13.0	16.0	3.0	9.74	13.6
GML	2006	RC	RDP18	786091	8015031	296	27	-60	357		5	RD	20.0	23.0	3.0	2.04	13.7
GML	2006	RC	RDP19	786066	8015032	297	21	-60	8		9	RD	14.0	20.0	6.0	1.68	22.2
GML	2006	RC	RDP20	786042	8015029	298	21	-60	6		6	RD	17.0	19.0	2.0	1.01	9.5
GML	2006	RC	RDP21	786023	8015026	299	27	-60	4		6	RD	19.0	21.0	2.0	0.40	3.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP22	785989	8015027	301	21	-60	10		5	RD	15.0	18.0	3.0	0.77	2.3
GML	2006	RC	RDP23	785964	8015020	302	27	-60	14		10	RD	16.0	20.0	4.0	0.88	8.0
GML	2006	RC	RDP24	786010	8015053	300	75	-60	271		10						
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1000	786213	8015024	291	52	-59.5	358	1	10						
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1001	786252	8015071	290	52	-60	178	1	9	RD	37.1	39.5	2.4	7.45	5.7
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1002	786272	8015038	287	40	-59.5	358	1	6	RD	32.7	35.1	2.4	6.22	11.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1003	786312	8015043	289	45	-58.9	358	1	7	RD	34.0	36.3	2.3	3.41	7.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1004	786332	8015041	290	52	-60.3	358	1	4	RD	44.0	45.7	1.7	10.59	24.6
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1005	786385	8015061	290	48	-60	358		4	RD	29.1	31.7	2.6	16.62	4.4
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1006	786411	8015061	290	44	-60.5	358	1	4	RD	32.5	35.8	3.3	0.10	1.1
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1007	786431	8015063	290	47	-60.5	358	1	8	RD	36.4	38.6	2.2	10.70	63.2
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1008	786231	8015078	291	75	-57.9	178	3	5	RD	55.4	58.1	2.7	7.27	6.8
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1009	786231	8015097	291	108	-58.2	178	3	8	RD	93.4	95.2	1.8	7.24	4.4
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1010	786273	8015028	288	50	-60	358	1	6	redrilled RD1010A					
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1010A	786273	8015029	288	60	-60.4	358	1	6	RD	46.7	48.9	2.2	9.66	9.2
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1011	786273	8015015	288	81	-58.1	358	3		excluded - missing assays					
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1012	786293	8015000	290	100	-60.3	358	3		excluded - missing assays					
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1013	786312	8015026	290	72	-59.1	358	2	5	RD	61.4	63.5	2.1	7.19	14.7
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1014	786333	8015024	290	76	-62.9	358	3	2						
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1015	786352	8015046	289	66	-70.3	358	2	8	RD	48.1	53.1	5.0	25.93	34.3
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1016	786353	8015028	291	90	-74.5	358	3	3						
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1017	786372	8015041	291	95	-60.3	358	3	10	RD	56.2	60.1	3.9	11.58	5.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1018	786372	8015028	291	93	-57.3	358	3	3	RD	80.0	82.7	2.7	11.02	3.7
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1019	786392	8015044	291	66	-57.8	358	2	6	RD	56.6	60.7	4.1	15.75	3.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1020	786412	8015046	290	78	-56	358	2	3	RD	52.7	56.1	3.4	0.13	1.2
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1021	786413	8015034	291	90	-58.3	358	2	4	RD	77.8	80.6	2.8	0.29	8.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1022	786432	8015047	290	78	-63.1	358	3	15	RD	67.7	69.8	2.1	2.40	7.6
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1023	786433	8015030	291	99	-58.8	358	3	2	RD	92.8	94.3	1.5	0.30	10.5
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1026	786315	8014962	291	201	-58.2	358	4	8	RD	184.9	186.9	2.0	18.06	11.9

Comp-any	Year	Drill Type	Hole Name	East mE	North mN	RL mRL	Depth m	Collar Dip	Collar Azi.	DH Surveys	Assays	Resource Interval Domain	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Ag g/t
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1027	786348	8015000	292	164	-70.7	358	4	2						
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1028	786375	8014970	294	214	-57.2	358	3	10	RD	205.6	207.6	2.0	1.43	29.3
DRAU	2010	DD	RD1029	786393	8015004	293	165	-60.5	356	3	7	RD	154.3	156.4	2.1	1.05	22.9
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1032	786453	8015080	288	25	-60	358	1	25	RD	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.55	1.5
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1033	786452	8015070	289	40	-60	358	1	40	RD	17.0	19.0	2.0	0.47	2.1
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1034	786487	8015076	287	30	-60	358	1	30						
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1035	786452	8015060	289	50	-57.9	358	1	50	RD	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.44	20.9
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1036	786451	8015051	290	70	-60	358	1	70	RD	55.0	58.0	3.0	1.36	9.8
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1037	786194	8015015	292	50	-60	358	1	50						
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1038	786173	8015019	293	50	-60	358	1	50	RD	46.0	48.0	2.0	0.42	4.1
DRAU	2010	RC	RD1039	786154	8015021	294	55	-60	358	1	55	RD	39.0	43.0	4.0	1.01	13.8
SVG	2025	DD	RD25DD1040	786214	8015023	292	61	-60	358	1	19	RD	42.0	51.0	9.0	2.19	6.4
SVG	2025	DD	RD25DD1041	786349	8015045	290	65	-60	358	2	13	RD	51.4	54.0	2.6	34.80	63.3
SVG	2025	DD	RD25DD1042	786372	8015046	291	61	-60	358	1	15	RD	50.0	53.0	3.0	11.56	2.4
SVG	2025	RC	RD25RC1043	786140	8014995	295	120	-60	358	2	119	RD	91.0	93.0	2.0	4.33	1.2
SVG	2025	RC	RD25RC1044	786188	8014989	293	120	-60	358	2	120	RD	103.0	107.0	4.0	11.37	7.7
SVG	2025	RC	RD25RC1045	786249	8014995	290	130	-60	358	2	130	RD	106.0	108.0	2.0	3.59	2.1
SVG	2025	RC	RD25RC1046	786295	8014999	290	138	-60	358	2	138	RD	104.0	107.0	3.0	11.76	3.3
SVG	2025	RC	RD25RC1047	786348	8015003	292	140	-60	358	2	140	RD	127.0	133.0	6.0	5.90	2.5

Appendix 2: Red Dam 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.*	**Surface 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. **Trenches and Costean Sampling** • CRAE in 1987/8 completed 33 trenches for 1048 m across Red Dam and Red Dam east surface expressions. • DRAU in 2010 completed a further 22 trenches for 244 m across Red Dam West. • Trench samples were generally collected on 1 m intervals across the deposit along subsurface material. Review of the sample suggest similar width and tenor of grade as drilled underneath. • Trench assays were used for interpretation and to confirm the surface extension. The trench assays are not used for estimation purposes or otherwise relied upon and hence are further discussed. **Drill Sampling** • Sampling of percussion, RC and diamond core are by industry standard approaches with sampling generally on 1 m intervals, some of which were composited to two metres samples where not likely to be mineralised. Diamond core sampling half core sampled by CRAE and quarter core sampled thereafter, Samples was general 0.5 to 1 m with samples <1m based on geological logging and are down to 10 cm in length. • In 1988 CRAE commenced the first drilling program with drilling described as percussion. Some drill holes display down hole smearing or tailing of grades. In 1989/90 the drilling by CRAE progressed to RC and diamond core. Though the method details are not described the change in 1989/90 was likely to an RC cross-over sub that reduces sample contamination. Subsequent RC drilling from 2006 included face sampling hammers which further reduced potential for sample contamination. The potential of sample smearing in the earliest drilling is accounted for by manual removal/exclusion of any mineralisation tail deemed unusually wide. • Some percussion and RC drill holes samples were selected for assaying on the basis of browner material associated with sulphide mineralisation, avoiding sampling of waste areas. Given the narrow mineralisation zone and sulphide association this selective sampling approach is considered reasonable. However for some drilling there is inadequate sampling to adequately define the mineralised fault zone. A minimum interpretation width and reset of missing grades to a default of 0.01 is used to supplement • Due to the early percussion smearing issues diamond core has been used commonly at Red Dam. Diamond core has had variable recovery and experience by SVG indicates the softer materials within the faulted mineralised zones can be difficult to recover with core. Modern RC drilling methods with greater air
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pressure and face sampling hammers are now considered to present more optimal recovery and produce a more reliable sample than by core drilling. All project samples were prepared at commercial laboratories and assayed with fire assay and are 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** • CRAE (CRA Exploration) ○ 1987-88 33 percussion holes (1146 m). These are presumed to be open hole and are sampled on 2 m intervals ○ 1989,94 14 diamond holes (1173 m) wide intervals selectively sampled HQ3 half core on ~1 m intervals. Some sampling of waste on 5 m intervals on presumably using small fillet type samples. ○ 1989-94 59 RC holes (2906 m). Designated as RC these like used new cross over subs and were sampled regularly at 1 m intervals. • GML (Georgetown Gold Mines) and later Plentex ○ 2006 9 tiple tube PQ3 diamond core holes (234m) drilled using a UDR650 drilling rig over three sections completed for metallurgical test work and for due diligence. ○ 2006 24 RC drill holes (723 m). RC used 4 5/8 and 5 inch face sampling hammer sampled on 1 m intervals with a UDR650 rig. • DRAU (Deutsche Rohstoff Australia Pty Ltd) ○ Drilling targeted both planned oxide open pit and deeper sulphide targets below the planned pit. ○ 2010 9 (420 m) triple tube HQ and used for deeper sulphide intersections. ○ 2010 28 RC drill holes (2452 m). Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) were 5.5 inch in diameter sampled on 1 m intervals. ○ Water monitoring holes were completed (two in 2010 and one in 2013). There are no logs or assay information available and these are not included in the drilling summary. **SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG (Savannah Goldfields) in 2025 methodology and equipment were industry best practice ○ 3 PQ3 core holes (187 m) targeted metallurgical samples near existing mid depth sulphide drill holes. was PQ3 (83 mm) by GeoDrill using a Sandvik 810 rig with recovery of 99%. Samples were on regular 1 m target intervals and quarter core samples to allow for sufficient metallurgical sample material. PVC casing was used for each hole to protect the collar and each hole was capped. The core was orientated with readings taken where the core was competent, many sections of the core were broken up and orientation readings were not able to be taken. ○ 5 RC drill holes (648 m) by AED using a 685 Schramm rig and a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Down hole surveys were taken at the base of each hole and a 50 m depth for PQ core holes
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Rock types vary from Amphibolites to pegmatite presenting variable material types. The mineralisation zone is faulted and soft in paces presenting often variable core recovery. Water is present in the pit at shallow depth and would have presented issues with early percussion and RC drilling in the late1980s and early 1990s by CRA. More recent RC drilling by GML, DRAU and SVH since 2006 should have resulted in better sampling and recovery with the use of larger air compressors and face sampling hammers. • Red Dam drilling conditions are generally poor in the ore zones with soft extremely fractured amphibolite in the hanging wall causing core loss and short core runs for diamond drilling. **Previous Drilling** • CRAE drilling: ○ CRAE in the late 1980s'percussion recovery is not recorded but some smearing was suspect in previous assessments although previous data reviews and mining have not indicated a significant issue. ○ CRAE 1989-94 RC logging included sample weights that were generally between 15 and 25 kg with some variation. They are considered acceptable for the ground conditions noted. ○ Red Dam percussion and early RC drilling comprises a reasonable portion of the drilling. It is unclear how much of it open hole or other methods that may be subject to down hole contamination. Some down hole smearing or tailing of grades was recognised in the 1980s. The worst examples are now replaced by later drilling and are excluded for the mineral resource. There remain a few instances where tailing is manually excluded from the resource domain interpretation to remove excessive widths of low grade mineralisation. ○ CRAE drilling included both HQ3 and NQ3 diamond holes Recoveries are not digitised but noted to be variable but generally good but with some issues. CRAE considered core results had reasonable agreement with nearby RC/percussion holes. • GML 2006 drilling: ○ RC and diamond logs and samples sheets provide no recovery information. ○ A summary table of the 9 PQ holes indicates variable recoveries between 35% and 100% with poor ground conditions and fractured amphibolite. • DRAU 2010 drilling: ○ RC and diamond logs and samples sheets provide no recovery information. SVG 2025 drilling • SVG

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ 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 of material was produced per 1 meter sample, with the samples consistently weighing between 2 to 3 kg. Samples were drilled dry with only one sample recorded as wet ○ Diamond core recovery averaged 99% and as low as 40% over one 1.5 m intervals.
	• *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 Red Dam. • From 2006 RC drilling is likely to have used larger compressors and face sampling hammers to maximise sample recovery • At Red Dam often diamond drilling was used to avoid the early percussion issues resulting in a significant proportion (roughly half) of the drilling completed to data comprising diamond core. **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 direct sample bias and there is no relationship between observed recovery and assay grade beyond the softer ground within the Red Dam fault zone.
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*	**Previous Drilling** • Logging for geology coding is available for most drill holes with most details provided in less useful descriptive logs. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	• The lithology, weathering, oxidation colour, grainsize, texture, alteration, vein material were recorded on a paper log sheet which was then transferred to a digital log sheet for inclusion in the company's database • Logging of mineralisation and veining in the diamond core and the RC chips was quantitative • 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** • CRAE core was mostly HQ and half core sample on ~1 m intervals. • GML PQ3 core was halved for metallurgical sampling and quarter cored for regular assaying on ~1 m intervals. • DRAU triple tube HQ and used for deeper sulphide intersections, samples was halved for metallurgical sampling and quarter cored for regular assaying on ~1 m intervals . **SVG 2025 drilling** • SVG PQ3 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** • Early RC and percussion drilling is not well described. Early 1987-88 drilling is open hole but from 1989 drilling was by RC and presumed cross over sub. Sampling likely used a cyclone and riffle splitter to provide nominally 2 kg samples. Percussion drilling was sampled on 2 m intervals and RC on 1 m intervals. • GML used a three-tier on-board riffle splitter generate 2 kg samples. Selective sampling of 1 m intervals was undertaken used a distinctive brown colour for the mineralisation • DRAU records indicate a cyclone and riffle slitter to obtain 5 kg samples submitted to ALS. At Electric Light ALS then dried and split the sample into halves with the second sample submitted to Genalysis for duplicate analysis. For Red Dam no Genalysis assays were completed but a similar coarse sample preparation split is assumed to achieve a 2.5 kg sample for pulverisation. **SVG 2025 drilling** • 1 m RC samples were drilled dry. 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 2006 is assumed to have used similar processes as employed today pulverizing 2 to 3 kg samples. • The dry splitting at the laboratory of the primary 5 kg samples for DRAU RC drilling provides a similar size sample as other RC programs and considered suitable. **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 but given the faulted mineralised zone structural bias between core halves is unlikely. • There are no records of spear percussion sampling Subsampling sizes are within industry practice and considered acceptable • Where not documented 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 for Electric Light that was drilled at a similar time. Results indicate excellent grade correlation. • QA sampling for the early CRAE drilling is not available. Some data is available for GML and DRAU programs. **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
	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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** • CRAE samples were prepared and assayed at Classic Laboratories (Analabs) in Townsville. Au assays were by fire assay and ASS finish and ICPMS for other geochemistry. Amdel was used for some reassay analyses with similar fire assay methods. • GML samples were prepared and assayed by SGS Townville using fire assay for Au (FAA505) and ICP (ICP21R) for Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, Bi and Sb (also S for diamond core samples). ALS was used for check analyses with similar fire assay methods. • 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.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No geophysical tools were used.
	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• CRAE laboratory repeats were assessed for all drilling with 468 repeated analyses suggesting high but acceptable variability. • CRAE undertook some resampling of original 2 m intervals on 1 m intervals. CRAE concluded high variability was present for the 1 m samples. Though not reassessed this is consistent with relatively narrow high grade zones. • 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.
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 reviewed the database compilation since the previous estimate in 2022 and has undertaken some additions and corrections. • Initial discovery and resource definition channel and drill sampling by CRAE has been followed-up with confirmation drilling by both GML and DRAU. Mining of the oxide by DRAU also resulted in as predicated grades and tonnes. This provides a range of verification and confidence in the available drilling data. **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.*	**Previous twins.** • Oxide areas are drilled to 12 by 6 m spacing by various parties providing close spaced drilling comparisons. These do not demonstrate any notable drilling program variations. • One DRAU hole was redrilled upon failure within the mineralised zone. Though not reliable it indicated consistent mineralization hangingwall. • The very first CRAE percussion hole in 1987 demonstrated recovery issues and was repeated in 1988. This redrill does not provide suitable comparison. **SVG twin holes.** • SVG target metallurgical sampling by PQ3 core in three mid-level sulphide zone areas near existing high grade holes with one hole within 5 m of two previous drill holes. This provides one comparison from CRAE RC and three DRAU HQ core holes. Three of the holes display similar thickness and grade and one similar width but lower grade. The results confirm the consistency of the mineralising zone but at generally lower grade. The lower grade is not unexpected given some of the highest grade holes were targeted. • Of the five deeper RC holes by SVG, one is within 20 m along strike of an of CRAE core hole with similar location and width of mineralisation but with significantly higher grade • Though generally lower grades for the twin core holes were encountered overall the drilling confirms the location and width of the previous drilling with the lower grade likely a result of targeting higher grade areas for redrilling by SVG for metallurgical purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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**
		• CRAE drilling and costeans were laid out by tape and compass and surveyed post drilling by theodolite and EDM survey by Terrasearch Ltd using a local grid and tided into an AMG coordinates and later converted to MGA coordinates.
		• GML drilling and surface topography (1:1000 airborne mapping) were surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants in 2006 when an MGA network was established along with resurvey of some historic drilling. Subsequent drilling by GML was surveyed by differential GPS.
		• DRAU drilling was surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants
		• Surface topography for all deposits were surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants pre and post mining
		• There is no description of down hole surveys for all drilling phases. GML drilling has no down hole survey measurements. CRAE and DRAU have limited down hole survey readings.
		• At Red Dam the majority of holes are orientated at or near 60˚ and were presumable setup or measured at collar from the drill rig. Some deeper diamond holes have small variations of survey from 40 to 80 m at around 30 m intervals, suggesting single shot camera surveys. Most drilling is at 60˚ with similar comments on setup and down hole surveys.
		• Ausnorth Consultants (surveyors):
		  ○ GML and DRAU collar surveys
		  ○ Completed a pre-mining surface topography survey in 2010
		  ○ Established an MGA reference network
		  ○ 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 Red Dam area covering a similar area as the Ausnorth pre-mine survey. After a 3.6 m correction the lidar survey confirmed the 2010 and 2011 surveys are valid with near identical landforms. The mine surveys were retained for resource estimation purposes.
		• Collars are consistent with the premium topographic survey.

	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Recent surveying since 2006 is directly undertaken in MGA 94
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Both AusNorth post mine and SVG drone surveys are affected by water level within the open cut pit area. Depletion modelling was augmented using the open pit pre-mining design. The design includes a narrow goodbye cut taking mining to a ~20 m depth below surface and ~8 m below the water surface **Previous operators** • Ausnorth pre and post mining topography and drilling surveys is considered accurate and used for resource evaluation. **SVG topography** • The SVG 2022 drone survey is consistent within the Ausnorth survey but required a +3.6 m adjustment to match the Ausnorth mine survey data. After adjustment it is consistent with and conforms the validity the Ausnorth land surface used for resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Red Dam was drilled near surface in the oxide to a 6 by 12 m spacing but this area is now depleted by mining. • Below the pit floor there is an area of sulphide largely defined to a 20 to 25 m spacing with areas beyond defined at up to 80 m spacing. • The Red Dam mineralised zone is narrow, often high grade but is relatively consistent in extent and location providing confidence its location and extrapolation. • A second strike extension zone is modelled at Red Dam East and is supported by surface trenching and limited drilling. Though not as high grade there remains scope of depth and grade extensions. • A third strike extension zone at Red Dam West is supported by DRAU (2010) trenching but does not have drilling to support resource estimation and remains only a reported Exploration Target.
	• *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 Red Dam is relatively tight in the depleted oxide and remains reasonable in the core sulphide zone covering the highest grade zones. This defines a core well drilled area that is less well defined along strike both east and west within the Red Dam area. • Recent deep RC drilling with 5 holes on roughly a 50 m spacing has both confirmed and extended the Mineral Resource at depth in the middle core zone.
	• *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 Red Dam most drilling is at 60˚and all drilling relied on is steep to moderately dipping towards the south and drilled perpendicular to the structure which is near vertical providing the best true width intersection possible. • There are a few down dip drill holes which have poor intersection angles and which are excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with no bias observed as a result of the drill orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At this stage no sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in the sampling undertaken to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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. • In 2009 L Davis of Veronica Webster Pty Ltd prepared a due diligence report for DRAU for Georgetown projects including the Red Dam, Electric Light deposits and resources. • 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 Red Dam prosect lies within ML 30203 and EPM 9158. • All Mineral Resource reported are within ML 30203 • The EPM and ML held by Kempton Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Savannah Goldfields Ltd (SVG) • ML 30203 reports as expired in 2025 but a renewal is lodged • The tenements are in good standing • The tenements are overlapped by the Ewamian People #3 (QUD6018/2001) native title determination. Negotiations with Ewamian People who are the determined Native Title claimant are well underway and are not expected to impact future development and production. SVG has a current Native Title Compensation Agreement and a CHMA with the determined Native Title group for all activities within EPM 9158 and ML 30203 • CCA's have recently been finalised and executed with the relevant landholders for ML 30203 and access to ML 30203 via EPM9158, discussions are ongoing with the landowners of EPM9158 to finalise a CCA.
	• *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Precursor work was undertaken by the BMR • The majority of the drilling and resource definition work was undertaken by CRA Exploration (1987 – 1998) and included soil sampling, ground magnetics, IP and Genie EM surveys, costeaning and drilling (percussion, RC and diamond). • Triumph Resources NL (1998-2004) followed by Georgetown Mining Limited (GML) undertook reinterpretation, resource and mining studies between 1998 and 2008. • GML completed a second phase of drilling in 2005-6 along with supporting air and ground survey work and further geophysical and soil sampling programmes. • Plentex (2007-8) undertook data review and mining and resource studies. • Red Dam oxide was mined by DRAU in 2010-2011 • DRAU work has comprised further drilling sampling focussed on the extensions along strike and down dip at Red Dam, including: ○ geophysical surveys, ○ additional trenching in 2009 on 25 m spacing at Red Dam West, ○ RC drilling with some diamond HQ tails testing deeper areas and mining and ○ resource studies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is located within the northern part of the Georgetown inlier, which is made up of crystalline basement or early to middle Proterozoic rocks. • The deposit occurs within the Etheridge Goldfield which contains numerous mesothermal veins and lenses of gold and sulphide mineralisation typical of Siluro-Devonian age. • Red Dam is a high-grade gold deposit, characterized by a narrow, sub-vertical structure running east-west over a 1,600 m extent. It is divided into three distinct segments and has a higher sulphide content and elevated density. • The mineralised shear at Red Dam strikes East West and dips steeply to the South at between 80 to 90 degrees • The sulphide mineralisation which is associated with the gold mineralisation predominantly comprises galena – arsenopyrite and sphalerite and is contained within a narrow (between 1.3 to 2.0 m) wide shear zone
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*	• Significant intercepts for previous operators is summarised in: ○ the SVG announcement dated 18 Dec 2025 • Recent drilling by SVG is summarise in: ○ the SVG announcement dated 18 Dec 2025 ○ the SVG announcement dated 15 Jan 2026 • A complete summary of all drilling used for the Mineral Resource is also included in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All drilling is reported with the exception of three water monitoring bore holes
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 in the following section • Resource domain intercepts listed in Appendix 1 are: ○ Length weighted for the resource domain width ○ Include 0.01 g/t Au default grades for missing or unsampled intervals ○ Include a minimum down hole width as interpretated of 2 m ○ Include no grade capping though these are applied to 1 m composites for the resource estimate.
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 to 70 degrees, the mineralised zone was mapped as almost vertical 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 • The few down dip drill holes are not used for the resource estimate and the excluded hole are noted in Appendix 1
	• *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').*	• Down hole thicknesses have been reported in Appendix 1 and accounted for in the 3D resource estimation approach.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• 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, (Figures 4, 6 and 7, Table 3 and Appendix 1)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No exploration intercepts are reported • All resource drilling intervals are reported except from trench sampling not used in the mineral resource estimate
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. • Oxide mining by DRAU (2010 to 2011) included the processing of Red Dam oxide material. DRAU mined 23 kt @ 13.6 g/t Au of ore and approximately 471 kt of waste. • Little oxide remains, with the resource being comprised primarily of sulphide mineralisation. • The resource is within the existing mining lease with related environmental, rehabilitation, water and operational reports.
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 additional drilling to test for down dip and strike extensions to the Red Dam mineralised shear zone. • Metallurgical test work • Mining review
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling will be planned once an updated resource has been estimated and this will be announced to the market prior to the recommencement of any drilling

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.*	• SVG compiled the Red Dam drilling data from past digital database source and complete some data verification. • A Red Dam 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.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent*	• John Horton visited the site on 12 August 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Person and the outcome of those visits. • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Patrick Smith visited Red Dam several times in 2025, and was present prior to the RC and diamond drilling programs to establish procedures and ground check drill hole locations
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 followed previous work, updated for all available drilling and verified previous topography surveys. • The interpretation is consistent with fault bounded hydrothermal gold mineralisation and little evident alteration zone or stringer zones in the wall rocks. The resource zone presents as a single consistent well defined fault/mineralization zone that averages 1.7 m in width at Red Dam and 3 m in width at Red Dam East. • Domaining of the mineralisation is based on a nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au and 0.5 g/t Au at depth applying a minimum thickness down hole of 2 m (i.e. 1 to 1.5 m true width) • Lithology is not modelled but comprises a mix of amphibolite, pegmatite and meta sediments • There are no defined cross faults. • 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. • Weathering is modelled using the previous DRAU resource interpretation that summarise all historic logging and incorporating recent logs from SVG drilling. Although historic work did not identify a transition zone SVG drilling suggest this is 6 m thick and has this has been applied across the deposit to better model the weathering variation, not identifiable from the historic logging.
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.*	• Red Dam is modelled as a single mineralised fault zone demonstrated as1.6 km long overall • The Red Dam central area is 700 m in strike length and estimated to a maximum depth of 180 m below surface. It is near vertical and averages 85º dip towards the south. A central high grade zone extends 200 m in strike length. • A second zone/extension is modelled and estimates at Red Dam East with a length of 400 m and maximum depth of 60 m but is poorly drilled and lower grade. • A further extension at Red Dam East is indicated over a length of 400 m by surface trenches but is not drill defined. The limited drilling in the area either miss the target zone or are drilled further West. • There is no defined plunge but the central part Rad Dam provides generally higher grades and has been the focus of most sulphide drilling with Eastern and West strike extensions insufficiently drilled to determine if further high grade zones exist or are significant.
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*	• Mineralisation domains comprise one continuous domain high grade domain with a separate eastern domain extension for the same structure, broken only by a gap in drilling and trenching. • Blocks of mineralisation had parent blocks of 5 by 2.5 by 5 m, sub-block size down to 2.5 by 0.5 by 1.25 m. larger 10 by 5 by 10 m blocks were used for waste.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• Estimation used inverse distance squared estimation method with no anisotropy due to the generally thin width of the fault zone.. Search radii of 80 by 80 by 80 m was used to estimate Au and a search radii 50% larger for S, Cu and As and Ag. • Extrapolation is limited by the domain interpretations to generally 40 m for shallow and mid-level areas and 20m at depth. • 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 two separate wireframes for the same structure with one at Red Dam and one ate Red Dam East. Waste was estimated only for mining dilution use and applied a 1 to 4 flattening E-W vertical anisotropy.
	• *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 Red Dam 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
		  ○ Red Dam high grade 40 g/t Au, 70 g/t Ag
		  ○ Red Dam East low grade 10 g/t Au, 70 g/t Ag
		  ○ Waste 2 g/t Au, 5 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. • 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 Red Dam 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.*	• Red Dam has a defined structural control. Previous mining indicated that high grade that in oxide the red-brown staining offer a visual mining control. It is uncertain if sulphide/fresh zone will provide as strong visual control and may require grade control sampling. • Ground conditions are not yet reviewed but the near vertical shear zone provides an optimal mining scenario. • Red Dam present sufficient high grade that underground mining present a reasonable target below the completion of any pit. • A pit optimisation study is not currently completed but a 1 to 15 mining strip ratio would likely allow open pit mining to a depth 60 m below surface. Below this depth underground mining may present the preferred mining method. • The deposit is relatively thin and hence underground mining is unlikely to apply selectively below the widths already interpreted for estimation. Hence underground mining will only be constrained by the strike and depth average grade changes.
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*	**Oxide** • A significant amount of test work has been completed on the various sulphide and oxide ore types. Oxide at Red Dam 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 Red Dam and successfully achieved recoveries >80% Au. There is no indication that Red Dam 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	**Sulphide** • All sulphide test work is summarised in more detail in the SVG announcement dated 17 June 2026. • Metcom test work on sulphide drilling core in 2006/7 included grinding, cyanide leaching and gravity separation tests with notably 20% separation of gold by gravity and overall 70% recovery by gravity and cyanidation combined. • Metcom floatation test work in 2011 resulted in 96% gold recovery. • Flotation, thickening and filtration tests and various leaching tests for Red Dam ores at HRL [Core Resources, Brisbane] for JKO Mining in 2013 resulted in 95% gold recovery. • SVG recently complete PQ quarter core sulphide gravity and leaching test work at the ALS burnie laboratory with 32% gold recovery by gravity and 71% gold recovery for combined gravity and leaching. This work confirms the earlier Metcom test work and is applicable to the current Georgetown process plant configuration.
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. • High arsenic values occur with the sulphides.
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*	• Two set of Bulk Density data are available for Red Dam • CRAE completed 14 measurements from core samples from DD89DG061 in 1989 and were the basis for the previous Mineral Resource bulk density assumptions. These samples for ore grade materials were dominantly oxide and transitional zones. • SVG in 2025 completed 62 bulk density field whole core measurements using a water immersion method from the drill hole RD25DD1040 to RD25DD1042. These samples for ore grade materials were dominantly deeper fresh zones. Two spurious high density values are excluded from the analysis and averages assessed. • Together these provide a reasonable coverage for the weathering the lithology types. The SVG data largely confirms the previous bulk density assumptions for mineralisation but have allowed refinement of the waste bulk density and additional of the transition zone. Waste materials include both

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	evaluation process of the different materials.	dense amphibolite and lightly metasediments and pegmatite material resulting in lower assumed average density. • Bulk density assumptions include a small down grade to account for possible core selection bias with • Bulk density applied to the block model include ○ Waste dump 1.8 t/m^3 assumed ○ Oxide waste 2.5 t/m^3 (16 samples) ○ Fresh & Trans Waste 2.8 t/m^3 (42 samples) ○ Fresh Mineralisation 2.9 t/m^3 (12 samples) ○ Trans mineralisation 1.8 t/m^3 assumed ○ Oxide mineralisation 2.4 t/m^3 (4 samples)
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 SVG. • Current classification incorporates new confirmation drilling by SVG, further data verification and details review of available QAQC and twin drilling data. • The classification considers significant changes to the Mineral Resource estimation from Changes to the include ○ Database review by SVG exploration team ○ Exclusion of 9 drill holes because of they are replaced, down dip, unassayed or have suspect recovery. ○ Manual trimming of wide low grade zones (suspected as smearing ○ 6 additional historic holes recovered ○ 8 new SVG drill holes • Classification interpreted in long section and applied to provided contiguous areas using the following criteria: ○ Indicated where drilled to 20 to 25 m spacing ○ Inferred where drilled between 30 and 80 m spacing and 20 to 40 m extrapolation.
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*	• The current estimates are simple and commensurate with the small scale of the deposit and the relatively simple structural controls on the mineralisation. • Red Dam displays high grades and some level of local grade variability that occurs with coarse gold occurrence. • Mined material was also estimated and provides a reasonable reconciliation with the as mined and processed oxide ore. Reconciliation suggest the current depletion may be slightly conservative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	