

Barroso Lithium Project

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SHEET

SAVANNAH

This Community Information Sheet provides an updated overview of the Barroso Lithium Project ('Project') following the recent resubmission of the Environmental Report and Mining Plan to the Portuguese Environment Agency ('APA').

This is a safe project that has been redesigned to further reduce potential impacts on local communities and the environment. For Savannah, it is extremely important that the communities of Boticas, in particular the residents of Covas do Barroso and Dornelas parishes, are made aware of the Project's new design and plan so they can be certain that, in this new phase, the Company has taken into consideration the main concerns of the population. We also want this to be a project of all and for all, where the social and economic benefits of responsible mineral production can be shared with the whole community. In this information sheet you will find all the key features of the project, but we are available to answer any questions you may have.

Why lithium, why Barroso?

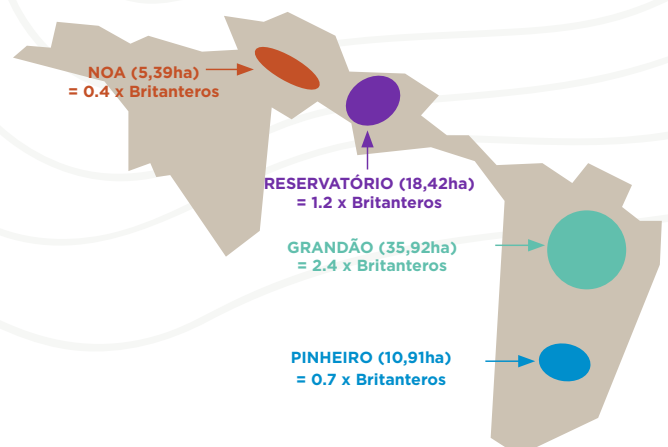
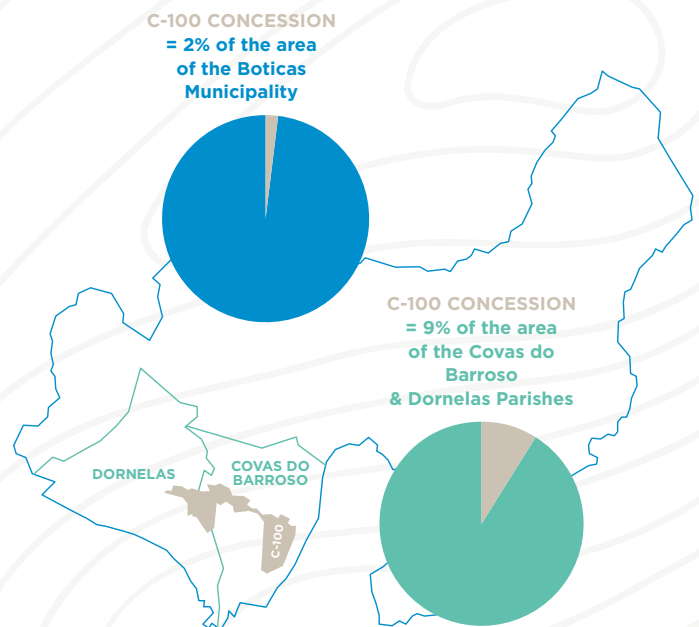
To address the effects of climate change and to meet the national, European and global target of carbon neutrality, we must move away from relying on hydrocarbons (coal, oil, gas, petrol and diesel) as our major source of energy. Lithium is important to achieving these goals as Lithium-ion batteries are used to store power generated by renewable sources (e.g. wind or solar) and provide power safely and without harmful emissions in many applications, including for electric vehicles.

Nature has endowed Portugal with the largest reserves of lithium in Europe, and Savannah's Mining Lease area (the 'C-100 Concession', - see map opposite) in Boticas with Europe's largest deposit of the lithium-bearing mineral, spodumene. Spodumene is an inert, non-reactive, non-toxic and non-radioactive lithium mineral which has been used as a source of lithium for decades. Savannah is proposing the responsible extraction of these in-ground resources, which, in turn, can bring a significant economic opportunity to the region as well as other benefits.

How big is the Project area?

Savannah is proposing to extend the existing C-100 Concession Area by 9% from 542 hectares to 593 hectares. This equates to less than 2% of the total area of the Boticas Municipality, 9% of the combined Covas do Barroso and Dornelas parishes and 0.5% of the Barroso World Agriculture Heritage area. The Project's impact on agricultural land and pastures is limited to 14 hectares on the Concession.

The total area to be mined on the Concession Area is 71 hectares, or 1% of the combined area of the two local parishes. 71 hectares is about 64 Boticas town football stadiums, or 5 times the exploitation area at the Britanteros' quarry, (located in Vila Pouca de Aguiar) and about 4 times the size of Resinorte's waste facility.



The Barroso Lithium Project: Operating phase

PROJECT KEY OPERATING STATISTICS

- ▶ Staff: 200+ during operating phase
- ▶ Maximum Operating hours: Drilling 7am-8pm Mon-Fri; Blasting 3 times/week weekdays only 12 noon-3pm; Mining & on-site trucking 7am-11pm 7/7; Processing plant 24hr 7/7; Road transport 7am-8pm Mon-Fri

PROJECT DURATION

- ▶ 17 years
 - 2 years' construction
 - 12 years' operation and ongoing rehabilitation
 - 2 years' remaining rehabilitation
 - 1 year for closure
- ▶ Then land made available for alternative use

EXTERNAL ROAD LAYOUT

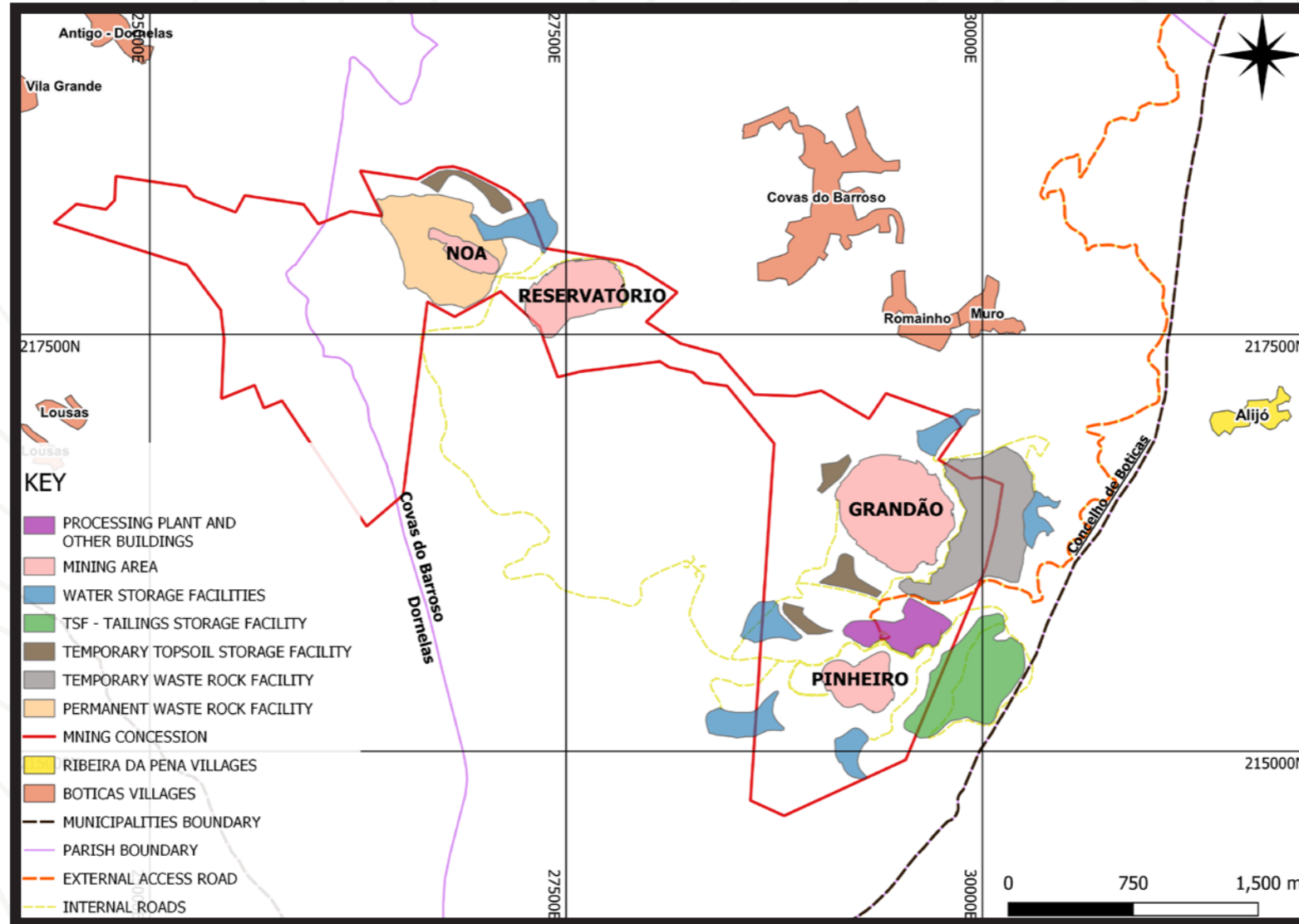
- ▶ External access to the Project is via a new 11.6km road which connects to the R311
- ▶ No Project traffic passing through local villages and towns
- ▶ New 17km Boticas bypass road to connect to A24

PROCESSING PLANT

- ▶ At the plant the ore will be crushed, ground and treated with biodegradable reagents and water to produce solid concentrates of spodumene and quartz/feldspar
- ▶ Includes a water recycling and treatment system with all water treated and 85% recycled for reuse
- ▶ Housed in an insulated building to further reduce noise

MINING

- ▶ Ore sourced from 4 open pits which will be opened and closed in sequence
- ▶ Never more than 2 pits operating simultaneously allowing for ongoing landscape rehabilitation
- ▶ 1. Pinheiro (period mined 0.9 yr); 2. Grandão (7.6yr); 3. Reservatório (3.1yr); 4. NOA (0.4yr)
- ▶ All pits to be rehabilitated and landscaped



TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (TSF)

- ▶ Waste from the processing plant (tailings) is inert and will not react if in contact with other materials and chemicals
- ▶ Tailings will be stored separately from mining waste rock at a safe distance from the Covas River
- ▶ TSF will be a highly stable 'dry stack' structure. The Project will not use a traditional 'wet' tailings dam
- ▶ For additional environmental protection, the TSF will be built on a waterproof lining
- ▶ The TSF will be revegetated progressively during the Project's life

WASTE ROCK STORAGE & REUSE

- ▶ Waste rock (rock which is not ore) stored in 1 temporary structure and 3 permanent structures
- ▶ Waste areas located to reduce impact & avoid water courses
- ▶ Permanent waste rock formations will be contoured into the existing landscape and revegetated

MINING AREA	DISTANCE TO NEAREST HOUSE FROM EDGE OF FINAL MINE AREA
Grandão	560 m
Reservatório	810 m
NOA	1560 m
Pinheiro	1740 m

WATER SOURCING FOR THE PROJECT

- ▶ No water extraction from the Covas River
- ▶ The Project sources water by collecting it on-site from the mining areas and other surface sources and recycling it
- ▶ Any water courses interrupted by mining will be restored once mining finishes
- ▶ Water flowing towards the Project will be diverted to reach the Covas River

WATER STORAGE

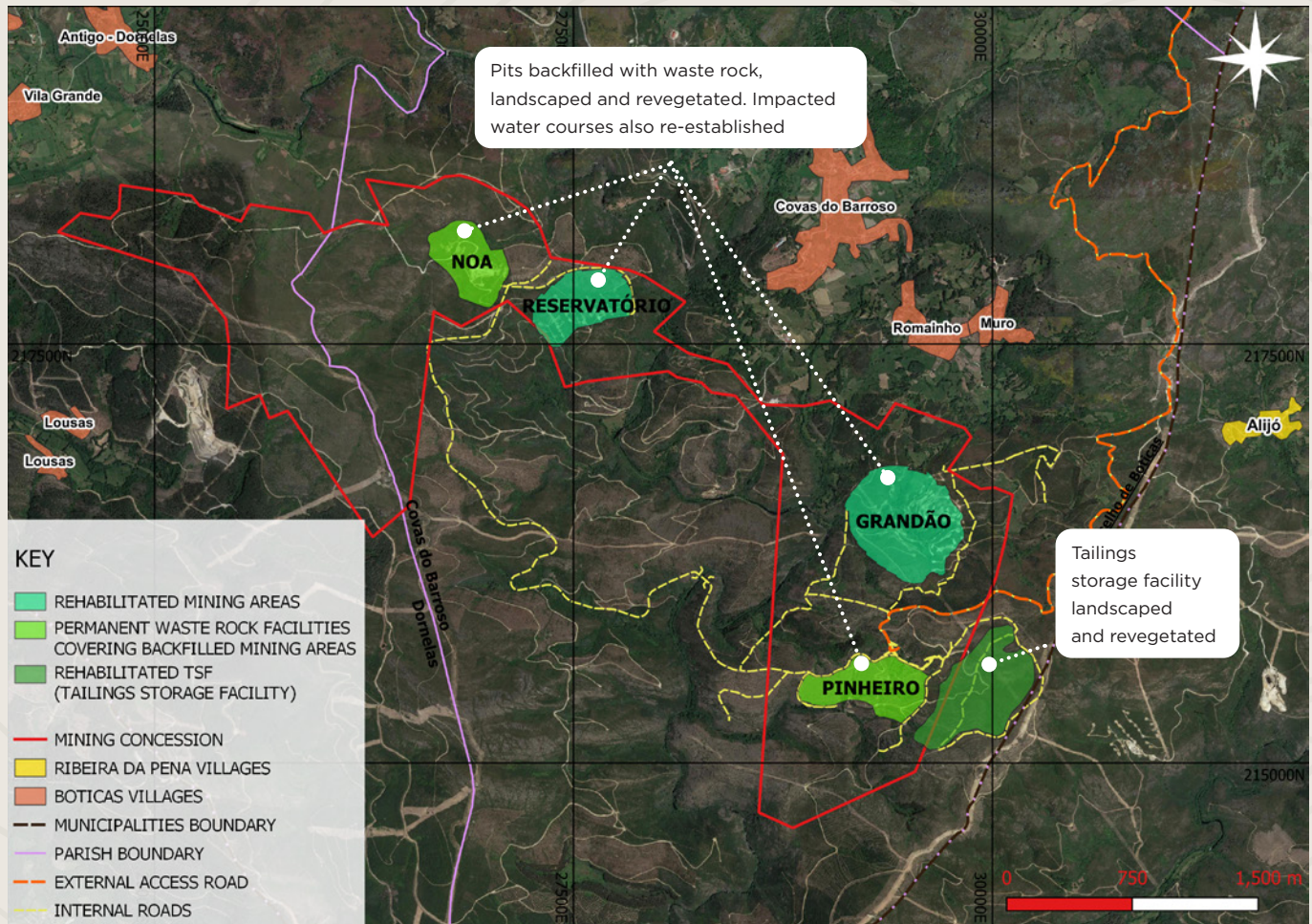
- ▶ Water collected on the Project will be stored in large water storage features
- ▶ Water storage facilities also act as sediment control structures to help with maintaining water quality

ECOLOGY

- ▶ Not drawing water from the Covas River helps preserve the local aquatic ecosystem, including the river mussel
- ▶ Removal of road bridges also reduces impact on aquatic ecosystem
- ▶ Impact on oak groves and meadows further reduced in latest Project layout
- ▶ No mining at night avoids impact on nocturnal wildlife, including the Iberian Wolf
- ▶ Re-vegetation to utilise native species and other suitable plants with good pollination characteristics

The Barroso Lithium Project: Rehabilitated & Closed

SAVANNAH IS COMMITTED TO RESPONSIBLE PROJECT CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION



FINAL PROJECT FOOTPRINT FOLLOWING REHABILITATION

The approach being taken to rehabilitation of the Project is focused on contouring the area back into the existing landscape, relaying existing topsoil and re-vegetating with native species. This will allow for the Project area to be used for alternative purposes post closure and reduce the need for ongoing maintenance.

Due to the sequenced nature of the Project with mining areas opening and closing over time, rehabilitation of the land can begin during the operating phase, without waiting for the Project closure phase.

As the map above shows, the waste rock, which has been temporarily stored, will be used to backfill the mining areas, which will then be contoured into the existing landscape and re-vegetated using the stored topsoil and native species of flora. Any water courses which were temporarily impacted by the mining activity will also be restored.

The permanent waste rock facilities and the tailings storage facility will also be contoured into the landscape and re-vegetated, while the water storage facilities and the processing plant will be removed and the land rehabilitated and replanted.

Measurement of key environmental factors, such as water levels and water quality will continue after the Project has closed to ensure that any subsequent environmental degradation is identified as soon as possible and managed.

Rehabilitation of the Project is guaranteed. It will be a requirement of the Project's environmental licence and Savannah is required to lodge a rehabilitation bond (cash) with the government before any work can commence.

If, for any reason, additional rehabilitation work is required after the Project closes, the government can use this money to undertake the work.

Following closure and full rehabilitation of the Project, Savannah expects to transfer the land to the respective parish councils, making it available for use by the local communities.



LANDSCAPE: PROJECT FOOTPRINT MINIMISED

- ▶ Rehabilitation incorporating landscaping and replanting initiated during operating phase
- ▶ Mining areas back filled, landscaped and any impacted water courses reinstated
- ▶ Site infrastructure positioned to reduce environment, noise & visual impact
- ▶ Heights of structures restricted to below relevant ridge line
- ▶ Rehabilitation of 3 out of 4 mining areas to begin during operating phase



AGRICULTURE: IMPACT MINIMISED

- ▶ The concession area equates to 0.5% of the Barroso World Agriculture Heritage area (GIAHS)
- ▶ The total area permanently impacted will be less than 0.25% of the GIAHS
- ▶ The project will impact 13 hectares (0.13km²) of agricultural land and pastures on the Concession, equivalent to 0.012% of the GIAHS
- ▶ Land will be rehabilitated and replanted



TRANSPARENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

- ▶ Multiple environmental indicators (air quality, noise levels, ground vibrations, and water levels and water quality) will be monitored, in real time, through a series of sensors distributed across the Project and surrounding area.
- ▶ The data collected will be publicly reported 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- ▶ Everyone will have access to information through: Smartphone app; Savannah's website; Information Centres and Public places in the local area.



AIR QUALITY: DUST ACTIVELY SUPPRESSED

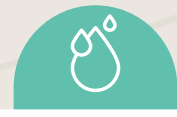
- ▶ Dust identified as the most significant impact with no other notable airborne emissions
- ▶ Dust to be suppressed by:
 - treating unpaved roads with water
 - fog cannons used when haul trucks dump their loads at the processing plant.
- ▶ Electric mining equipment and trucks to be used when available to remove vehicle CO₂ emissions

SAVANNAH

BARROSO LITHIUM PROJECT

Responsible development, operation and closure

Savannah has built its revised Project design on feedback gathered on its initial EIA from stakeholders such as APA, local authorities, local residents and other stakeholders



WATER: EXTRACTION FROM COVAS RIVER AVOIDED

- ▶ Sufficient water to meet the Project's needs can be captured from the Project's footprint, mainly from the mining areas as well as surface sources, and stored on site
- ▶ The Project will operate as a closed system with water recycling
- ▶ Water treatment and sediment removal systems will ensure water quality on and off site
- ▶ If water availability or groundwater levels are impacted by the Project, Savannah will provide alternative water sources or replace lost water



TRANSPORT: NEW NORTHERN ACCESS ROAD AVOIDS COMMUNITIES AND RIVER CROSSINGS

- ▶ New purpose-built 11.6km northern access road connecting the Project to the R311, bypassing all communities and not crossing major rivers. Part of this new road will be open to the public
- ▶ New 17km bypass road will be built, starting west of Carreira da Lebre and connecting to the A24 highway to keep Project traffic out of Boticas, Granja and Sapiãos
- ▶ Road trucks making 4 return journeys per hour Mon-Fri, 7am-8pm. No truck traffic at weekends



NOISE & VIBRATIONS: OPERATING HOURS REDUCED

- ▶ Commitment to not exceeding a limit of 38 decibels at nearest house, less than noise of refrigerator, during day and night time operation, except when blasting
- ▶ Blasting will last 5-10 seconds and measure up to 55 decibels at nearest house (loudest 'Project noise' but less than a washing machine)
- ▶ Processing plant noise (24hrs/day) reduced by low-lying location and insulation
- ▶ Ground vibration from blasting to be 60% below legal limit as measured at nearest house



BENEFIT SHARING: TO BE DESIGNED WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

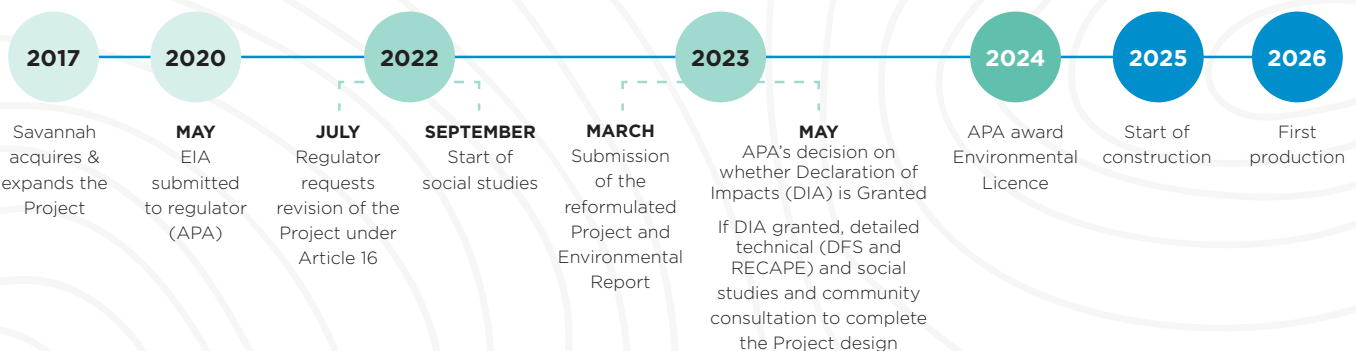
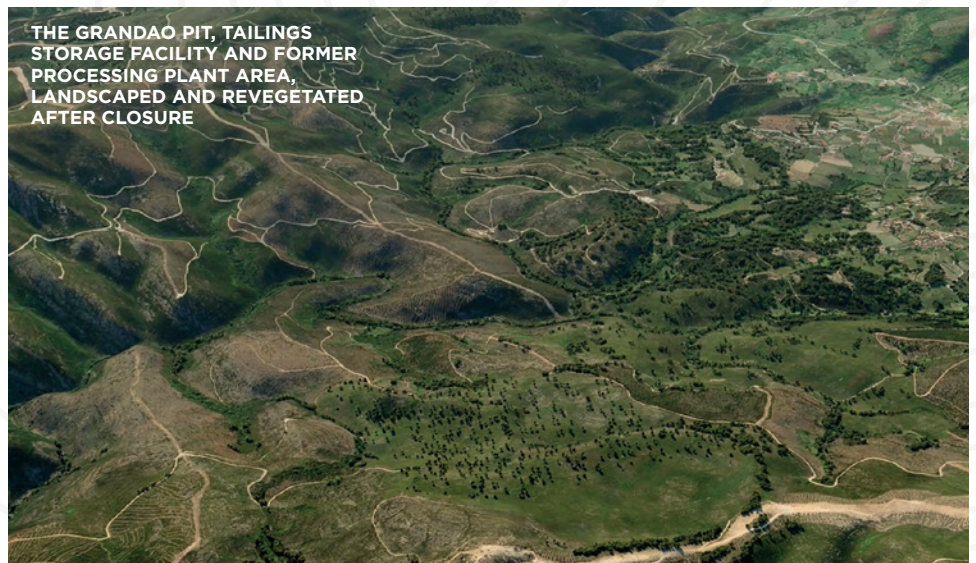
- ▶ 200+ direct jobs created
- ▶ Preferential trade with local business & producers
- ▶ Community foundation to receive cash donations from the Project to be used for community projects
- ▶ Environmental, historical, cultural and agricultural heritage projects supported
- ▶ Social and educational support
- ▶ Sharing of health & transport assets

Calendar for the Barroso Lithium Project

Now that the Environmental Study has been resubmitted to APA, it is expected that APA will make its Environmental Impact Statement ('DIA') by late May 2023.

If the Project receives a positive Environmental Impact Statement from APA, and the conditions attached are conducive to Project development, Savannah will look to complete the remaining phases of the environmental licencing process, working towards a goal of the Project's Environmental Licence being awarded in 2024. If that licence is received, construction is expected to start in 2025 and be completed in 2026.

The first lithium concentrate production is scheduled for 2026.

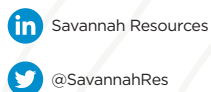


Further information

Savannah has produced a number of Fact Sheets providing more details on all the major aspects of the Project including those covered in this Community Information Sheet. They are available online at the Savannah Resources website (address below), which can also be accessed by scanning the QR Code below. Printed copies are also available free of charge at the Information Centres in Covas do Barroso and Boticas (addresses below).

IF YOU WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, PLEASE VISIT OR CONTACT THE BARROSO LITHIUM PROJECT INFORMATION CENTRES

Information Centre Addresses:
 Boticas: Rua 5 de Outubro, n°26 , 5460-304
 Covas do Barroso: Largo do Cruzeiro n°7, 5460-381
 T : 276 413 042
 E: centro.informacao@savannahresources.pt



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