BARROSO LITHIUM PROJECT
FACT SHEET #16

BIODIVERSITY

Key facts about how biodiversity will be managed and protected on the Project

Savannah is committed to minimising the Project's impact on local flora (plants) and fauna (animals). This commitment is delivered through the combination of close monitoring of local biodiversity and taking expert advice which is then reflected in the Project's design across multiple functions such as operating practices, land management and rehabilitation, infrastructure layout, water management, and environmental monitoring.

1. Would the Project affect sensitive areas for biodiversity or endangered / protected species?

During the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), studies were carried out by independent experts to identify the types of flora (plants) and fauna (animals) that occur in the area and their state of preservation and to verify if there are any species that are considered endangered. It was concluded that species such as the wolf or the river mussel deserve special attention and measures to minimise any impact on them.

THE FRESHWATER RIVER MUSSEL (MARGARITFERA MARGARITIFERA) IN SITU

THE IBERIAN WOLF (SOURCE: GRUPO LOBO)

2. Is there a risk of Iberian wolf packs being affected by the Project?

Independent study over a number of years has shown that there is no evidence of wolf packs living on the Concession area where the Project will be located, but there is evidence that they occasionally move across the Concession area.

Savannah is committed to protecting wolf packs located in the local area by:

- In the construction phase, limiting activities to daytime periods only during the wolf breeding season (April to September)
- Utilising existing access roads on the Concession to minimise additional vegetation cutting
- Project vehicles to travel at low speeds on site
- no vehicle movements between 11pm – 7am (which will also benefit other nocturnal wildlife)

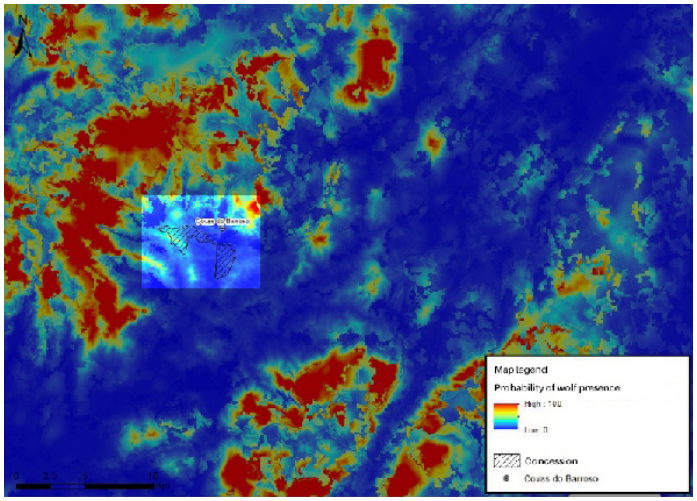
3. Is there a risk that fish and other aquatic species in the Beça and Covas rivers will be affected by the Project?

Savannah understands that there is concern about aquatic species living in the Beça and Covas rivers including fish, the local water mole and river mussel (present in the Beca river only), but independent studies have shown that a negative impact on these species from the Project is unlikely, because there are no direct interventions on the rivers. This is due to a number of the Project's design features and operating systems including the water management plan and the new road layout.

Water needed by the Project will be collected from the mining areas and other surface sources onsite and stored on the Concession area, ensuring that water will not be drawn from the Covas River. Furthermore, the Project's expected water usage is equivalent to 0.6% of the water present within the Covas River catchment area. These factors, along with the 'closed' nature of the Project's system in which water will be treated, recycled and retained on site with sediment captured in the water storage facilities, mean river water quality and volume will be maintained and the ecological flow unaffected.

The new onsite road layout and new northern access road joining the Project to the R311 have been specifically designed to keep river crossings to a minimum to avoid impact on the rivers and riverbank ecosystems. The new external access road does not cross the Beça, and the internal road system features only one crossing point where a single span bridge will be used to avoid supporting structures being constructed in the Covas river itself.

As part of the EIA considerable thought and care, together with detailed design has led to the proposal of over 200 individual minimization measures designed to eliminate, mitigate or minimize impacts.



THE PROBABILITY OF WOLVES BEING PRESENT ON THE CONCESSION AREA IS LOW BASED ON DATA COLLECTED SINCE 2010 (CALCULATED BY THE MAXIMUM ENTROPY (MAXENT) METHOD).

4. What measures will be taken to restore the natural vegetation in the affected areas?

Importantly, removal of vegetation will be strictly limited to the minimum area necessary across the Project.

The topsoil and compost from deforested areas, rich in local biodiversity and the seeds of native flora, will be stored and preserved in temporary structures, to be used later in the rehabilitation of impacted areas.

Mining will take place in a sequential fashion, allowing rehabilitation to begin on three out of the four mining areas while the Project is still operating. As soon as the mining of an area is completed, waste rock will be used to backfill the workings, which will then be landscaped, covered with the stored topsoil and replanted with native species or alternative species suitable for the local environment.

The revegetation of the Project area represents a good opportunity to replace trees which have been lost in previous forest fires.

5. What measures will be taken to avoid affecting terrestrial fauna and birds?

To minimise impact on fauna, removal of vegetation will be timed to avoid typical nesting seasons and fauna will be encouraged out of areas identified for clearance in advance of work starting.

During the operating phase, measures taken to reduce noise and vibrations, to suppress dust and to protect water quality, as well the limits placed on speed and hours of operation of vehicles will reduce risks and negative impacts for fauna.

If you would like more information or have any questions or comments, please visit or contact the Barroso Lithium Project Information Centres

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