ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 July 2024

HIGH GRADE GOLD DRILLING RESULTS AT BIG REEF

The Board of Savannah Goldfields Limited (("Savannah" or "the Company") (ASX: SVG) are pleased to announce high-grade gold assay results from blast hole drilling (Open Hole Percussion) at Big Reef.

Big Reef is expected to be the first of a number of satellite pits that are planned to be opened and mined in parallel with operations at the Company's Agate Creek mine and will provide additional feed and ore supply redundancy to the company's Georgetown gold processing plant. Big Reef and a host of other deposits like it within the Company's tenement portfolio will underpin the company's strategy to develop multiple sources of ore for processing at Georgetown.

Drilling Results Highlights

Assay results received for the Blast Hole Drilling Program at Big Reef and Big Reef Extension include the following significant results (full results contained in Appendix 1)**:**

- BRA028
  - 6m @ 8.88 g/t Au from 2.4m.
    - Including: 2.4m@ 15.23 g/t Au
- BRA085
  - 18m @ 5.69 g/t Au from surface
    - Including: 7.2m @ 11.44 g/t Au (See Figure 1 Below)
- BRA087
  - 6m @9.96 g/t Au from 10.8m (See Figure 1 Below)
- BRA089
  - 15.6m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 9.6m
    - Including: 3.6m @ 11.2 g/t au
- BRA091B
  - 8.4m @ 7.21 g/t from 10.8m
- BRA092
  - 3.1m @ 16.48 g/t Au from 18.5m
- BRGC17
  - 8.4m @ 6.39 from 15.6m
    - Including 2.4m at 16.3 g/t/Au
- BRGC31
  - 16.8m @ 4.85 g/t Au from 8.4m
    - including 7.2m @ 6.8 g/t Au
- BRGC47
  - 3.6m @ 6.6 g/t Au from 12m

Overview

The company is pleased with the results from Big Reef and they confirm the potential for Big Reef as having the capacity to provide ore to supplement ore sourced from the Agate Creek Mine for processing at the Company's Georgetown Gold Processing plant.

Big Reef is one of several deposits under appraisal that are considerably closer to the Georgetown gold processing facility than the Agate Creek mine and the proposed development of these satellite deposits will give the company operational optionality.

Savannah has completed a preliminary pit design for the *Big Reef* resource area which is situated just outside the town of Forsayth and only around 45 km by road from the Georgetown processing plant site, and with a significantly more accessible haulage route that is less likely to be impacted by weather events relative to Agate Creek. The grade control drilling results will be incorporated into the final pit design enabling this project to be progressed towards being mined.

Savannah's Chairman, Stephen Bizzell, commented:

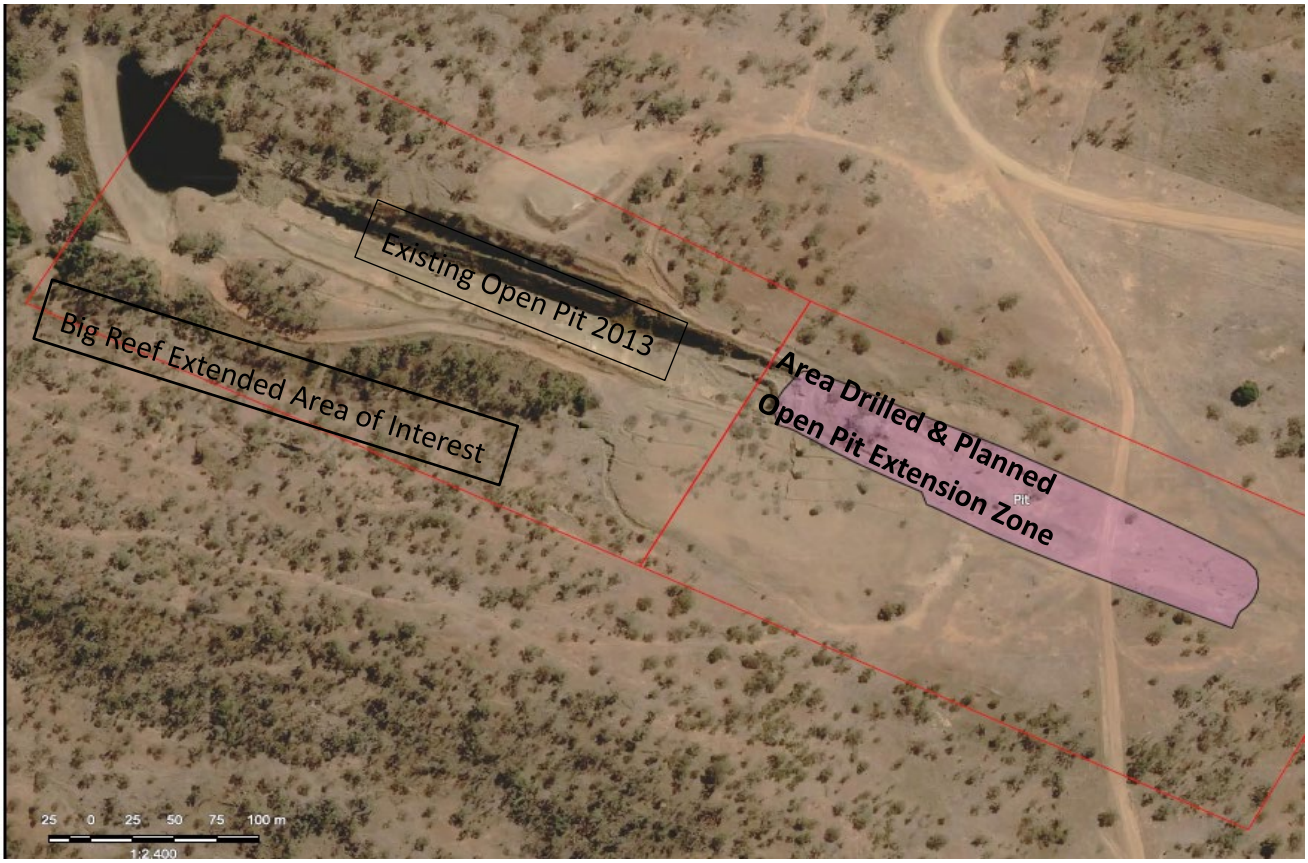
"We are pleased with these high grade gold drilling results from the Big Reef project and they represent significant progress in executing the company's growth strategy of developing additional sources of high grade ore from its portfolio of gold projects. In addition to Agate Creek and Big Reef, Savannah has a portfolio of projects that are within haulage distance of the Georgetown gold processing facility."

Project Background - Big Reef Mining Lease Area. ML's 3278, 3279 & 3280

The Big Reef Mine lies 50km south of Georgetown and 4 km south of Forsayth and surrounded by EPM15547.

Historical production at Big Reef to 50m depth was 24,866 ounces from 21,945tonnes (1878 – 1900). Mining reportedly ceased when sulphide ore was reached that proved refractory and grades diminished with depth (Cameron, 1900). In 1996, Union Mining excavated a small parcel (600 tonnes) of oxide ore from a narrow pit. In 2013 - 2014 JKO mined 40,000 tonnes of ore by open cut and from dumps, at an average grade of 3.2 g/t Au. The open pit mined through the old "Tunnel" workings at the west end of the Big Reef mine to around 20m depth or the base of oxidation.

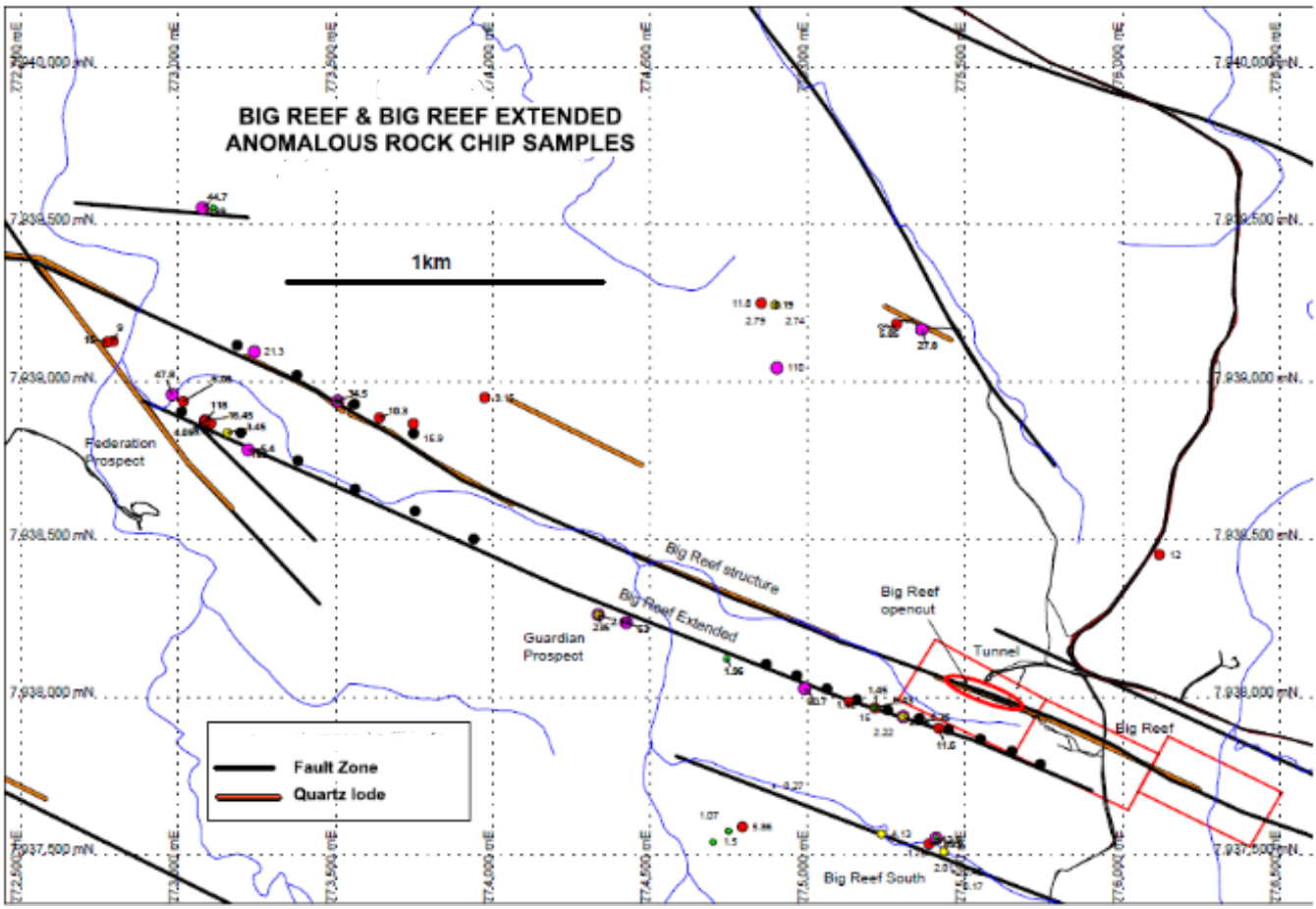
Big Reef mineralisation is shear hosted between granite and metamorphic blocks defining a long near vertical zone of mineralisation. The Mineral Resource is defined over an 840m strike length and to a depth of 40m and only a few metres wide in most places. A parallel structure to the south is defined over a 500m strike length (Big Reef Extended).



Long term potential remains for narrow (<1m), higher grade (>10 g/t Au) sulphide ore below 50m depth at Big Reef and below 25m depth at the "Tunnel". However, this needs drill testing and the chances of quickly and cheaply identifying near surface resources are better at Big Reef Extended. Historical mining, rock chip sampling and limited drilling show these large regional structures host significant and extensive mineralisation but have not been subject to modern systematic exploration.

Big Reef Extended (BRE) is a parallel structure that lies 200m south within EPM15547 and can be traced continuously for at least 4km where it merges with the Big Reef Fault at its western end. Numerous shallow historical pits can be found along the BRE however no production records exist. Rock chip samples show that gold mineralisation is present along the length of the structure

The extent of mineralisation along the BRE structure and limited historical exploration suggests systematic drilling of the structure has good potential for defining additional open cut oxide resources.



Savannah Goldfields conducted a program of blast hole drilling commencing in February 2024. The program consisted of 79 holes drilled at a spacing of 3.8m x 3.4m specifically along the mapped main big reef structure. The holes were designed to be drilled to a floor depth of 485RL.

Additionally, Savannah conducted an earlier blast hole drilling program in which 58 holes were drilled. These holes were planned as exploration holes over both the main big reef structure (43 holes) and the big reef extended structure (15 holes). They were drilled approximately 20m apart along strike as 2 hole fence lines along the main structure and single holes approximately 20m apart along the big reef extended.

This announcement is Authorised by the Board of Directors

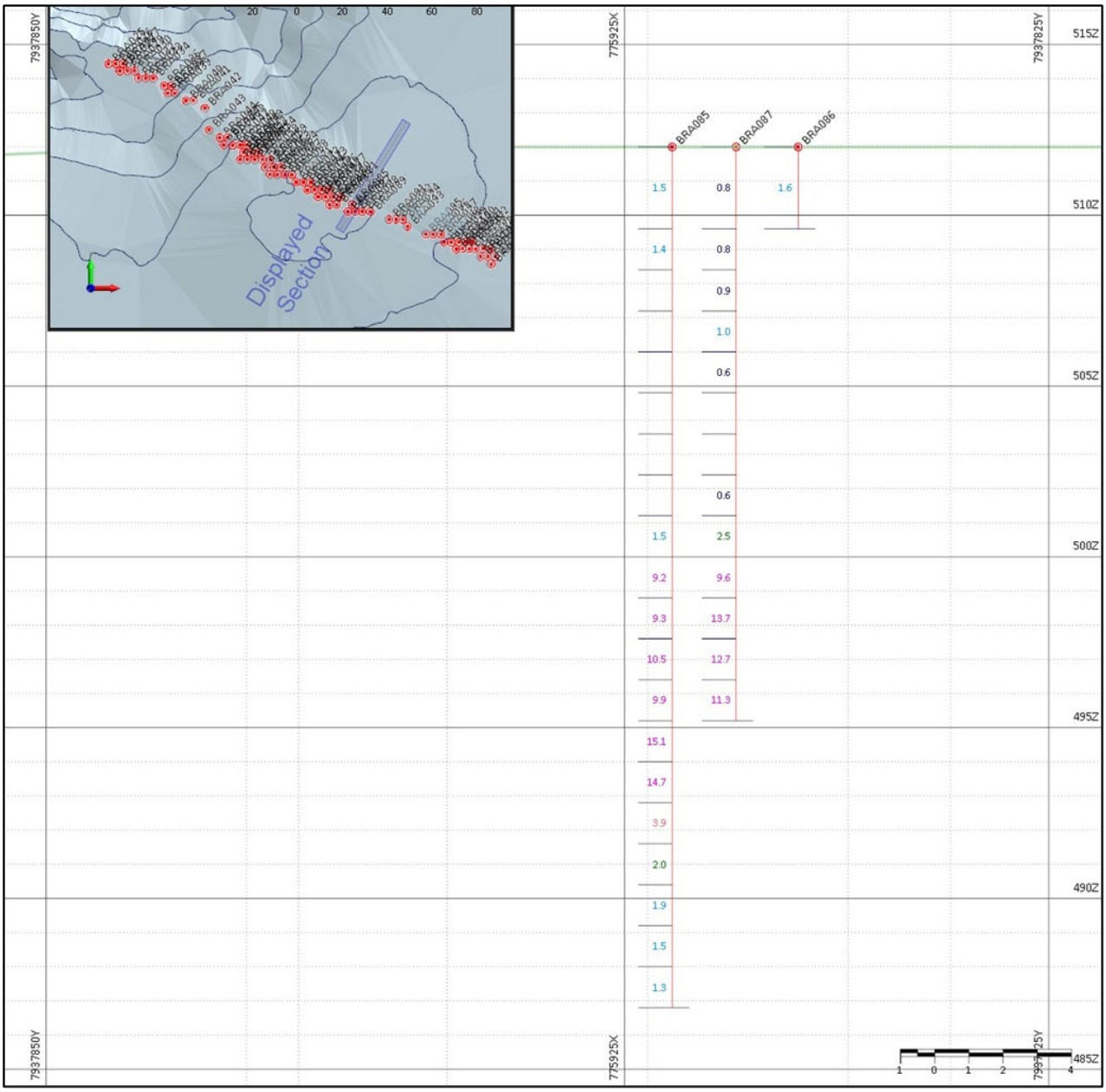
For further information, please contact:

Stephen Bizzell (Chairman)
P (07) 3108 3500
E admin@savannahgoldfields.com

Competent Persons Statements

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

Figure 1 Oblique Section Showing Down Hole Gold Mineralisation



Appendix 1: Significant 2024 Drill Results over 1 g/t Gold

Hole ID	From Depth	To Depth	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BRA025	8.4	9.6	1.2	1.56	9.6m @ 2.5 g/t Au
BRA025	9.6	10.8	1.2	5.20	
BRA025	10.8	12	1.2	3.61	
BRA025	12	13.2	1.2	2.07	
BRA025	13.2	14.4	1.2	1.07	
BRA025	14.4	15.6	1.2	0.86	
BRA025	15.6	16.8	1.2	4.51	
BRA025	16.8	18	1.2	1.15	
BRA026	13.2	14.4	1.2	3.88	6m @ 3.91 g/t Au
BRA026	14.4	15.6	1.2	3.78	
BRA026	15.6	16.8	1.2	2.75	
BRA026	16.8	18	1.2	2.14	
BRA026	18	19.2	1.2	7.00	
BRA027	8.4	9.6	1.2	3.45	4.8m @ 2.95 g/t Au
BRA027	9.6	10.8	1.2	3.55	
BRA027	16.8	18	1.2	2.56	
BRA027	18	19.2	1.2	2.24	
BRA028	2.4	3.6	1.2	2.35	6m @ 8.88g/t Au Including 2.4m @ 15.23 g/t Au
BRA028	3.6	4.8	1.2	14.48	
BRA028	4.8	6	1.2	15.99	
BRA028	6	7.2	1.2	9.21	
BRA028	7.2	8.4	1.2	2.38	
BRA029A	7.2	8.4	1.2	1.01	6m @ 2.17 g/t Au
BRA029A	8.4	9.6	1.2	2.52	
BRA029A	9.6	10.8	1.2	3.62	
BRA029A	10.8	12	1.2	2.56	
BRA029A	12	13.2	1.2	1.13	
BRA029B	15.6	16.8	1.2	2.64	2.4m @ 4.99 g/t Au
BRA029B	16.8	18	1.2	7.33	
BRA030	6	7.2	1.2	1.12	6m @ 1.94 g/t Au
BRA030	7.2	8.4	1.2	2.49	
BRA030	8.4	9.6	1.2	2.36	
BRA030	9.6	10.8	1.2	2.42	
BRA030	10.8	12	1.2	1.32	

Hole ID	From Depth	To Depth	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BRA032	0	2.4	2.4	3.46	2.4 m @ 3.46 g/t Au
BRA033	3.6	4.8	1.2	2.21	3.6m @ 2.18 g/t Au
BRA033	4.8	6	1.2	2.13	
BRA033	6	7.2	1.2	2.19	
BRA034	8.4	9.6	1.2	2.90	2.4 m @ 2.96 g/t Au
BRA034	9.6	10.8	1.2	3.03	
BRA039	12	13.2	1.2	3.87	8.8m @ 4.3 g/t Au
BRA039	13.2	14.4	1.2	8.56	
BRA039	14.4	15.6	1.2	5.23	
BRA039	15.6	16.8	1.2	2.11	
BRA039	16.8	18	1.2	6.56	
BRA039	18	19.2	1.2	2.53	
BRA039	19.2	20.8	1.6	1.22	
BRA040	7.2	8.4	1.2	5.19	4.8m @ 5.34 g/t Au
BRA040	8.4	9.6	1.2	7.38	
BRA040	9.6	10.8	1.2	6.30	
BRA040	10.8	12	1.2	2.50	
BRA044	12	13.2	1.2	12.00	2.4m @ 14.13 g/t Au
BRA044	13.2	14.4	1.2	16.25	
BRA048	18	19.2	1.2	1.65	4.8m @1.67 g/t Au
BRA048	19.2	20.4	1.2	2.02	
BRA048	20.4	21.6	1.2	1.86	
BRA048	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.13	
BRA049A	16.8	18	1.2	1.63	2.4m @2.15 g/t Au
BRA049A	18	19.2	1.2	2.67	
BRA049B	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.01	3.6m @ 1.85 g/t Au
BRA049B	22.8	24	1.2	3.29	
BRA049B	24	25.2	1.2	1.25	
BRA052	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.11	1.2m @ 1.11 g/t Au
BRA055	0	3.6	3.6	1.99	4.8m @ 1.97 g/t Au
BRA055	3.6	4.8	1.2	1.95	
BRA057	19.2	20.4	1.2	2.16	4.8 m @ 1.27 g/t Au
BRA057	20.4	21.6	1.2	1.03	
BRA057	21.6	22.8	1.2	0.70	
BRA057	22.8	24	1.2	1.18	
BRA058	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.35	4.1m @ 1.96g/t Au
BRA058	22.8	24	1.2	3.34	
BRA058	24	25.7	1.7	1.20	

Hole ID	From Depth	To Depth	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BRA062A	8.4	9.6	1.2	1.23	4.8m @ 1.97 g/t Au
BRA062A	9.6	10.8	1.2	2.09	
BRA062A	10.8	12	1.2	1.67	
BRA062A	19.2	20.4	1.2	2.90	
BRA062B	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.73	3.6m @ 1.29 g/t Au
BRA062B	22.8	24	1.2	1.12	
BRA062B	24	25.2	1.2	1.02	
BRA063	16.8	18	1.2	1.14	8.4m @ 3.89 g/t Au
BRA063	18	19.2	1.2	5.11	
BRA063	19.2	20.4	1.2	5.40	
BRA063	20.4	21.6	1.2	6.38	
BRA063	21.6	22.8	1.2	4.20	
BRA063	22.8	24	1.2	3.65	
BRA063	24	25.2	1.2	1.38	
BRA071	4.8	6	1.2	1.40	2.4m @ 1.63 g/t Au
BRA071	6	7.2	1.2	1.87	
BRA074	4.8	6	1.2	1.04	2.4m @ 1.24 g/t Au
BRA074	22.8	24	1.2	1.44	
BRA075	6	7.2	1.2	4.31	2.4m @ 3.36 g/t Au
BRA075	7.2	8.4	1.2	2.41	
BRA076A	10.8	12	1.2	2.09	3.6m @ 1.7 g/t Au
BRA076A	12	13.2	1.2	1.88	
BRA076A	13.2	14.4	1.2	1.14	
BRA076B	16.8	18	1.2	1.18	8.4m @ 1.61 g/t Au
BRA076B	18	19.2	1.2	2.06	
BRA076B	19.2	20.4	1.2	1.96	
BRA076B	20.4	21.6	1.2	1.54	
BRA076B	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.25	
BRA076B	22.8	24	1.2	1.82	
BRA076B	24	25.2	1.2	1.21	
BRA078	7.2	8.4	1.2	1.11	1.2m @ 1.11 g/t Au
BRA080	0	2.4	2.4	2.25	3.6m @ 1.94 g/t Au
BRA080	10.8	12	1.2	1.62	
BRA081A	0	2.4	2.4	1.26	2.4m @ 1.26 g/t Au
BRA081B	14.4	15.6	1.2	1.15	1.2m @ 1.15 g/t Au
BRA081C	24	25.2	1.2	2.02	3.6m @ 2.01 g/t Au
BRA081C	25.2	26.4	1.2	2.98	
BRA081C	26.4	27.6	1.2	1.02	
BRA083	0	2.4	2.4	1.17	2.4m @ 1.17 g/t Au

Hole ID	From Depth	To Depth	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BRA085	0	2.4	2.4	1.45	18m @ 5.96 g/t Au Including 7.2m @ 11.44 g/t Au
BRA085	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.43	
BRA085	10.8	12	1.2	1.46	
BRA085	12	13.2	1.2	9.17	
BRA085	13.2	14.4	1.2	9.29	
BRA085	14.4	15.6	1.2	10.54	
BRA085	15.6	16.8	1.2	9.89	
BRA085	16.8	18	1.2	15.07	
BRA085	18	19.2	1.2	14.68	
BRA085	19.2	20.4	1.2	3.86	
BRA085	20.4	21.6	1.2	2.02	
BRA085	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.88	
BRA085	22.8	24	1.2	1.46	
BRA085	24	25.2	1.2	1.29	
BRA086	0	2.4	2.4	1.58	2.4m @ 1.58 g/t Au
BRA087	10.8	12	1.2	2.53	6m @ 9.96 g/t Au
BRA087	12	13.2	1.2	9.60	
BRA087	13.2	14.4	1.2	13.65	
BRA087	14.4	15.6	1.2	12.69	
BRA087	15.6	16.8	1.2	11.31	
BRA088	14.4	15.6	1.2	2.29	7.2 m @ 4.09 g/t Au
BRA088	15.6	16.8	1.2	2.71	
BRA088	16.8	18	1.2	1.55	
BRA088	18	19.2	1.2	4.33	
BRA088	19.2	20.4	1.2	6.99	
BRA088	20.4	21.6	1.2	6.65	
BRA089	9.6	10.8	1.2	2.64	15.6m @ 6.1 g/t Au Including 3.6m @ 11.2 g/t Au
BRA089	10.8	12	1.2	4.46	
BRA089	12	13.2	1.2	7.15	
BRA089	13.2	14.4	1.2	3.22	
BRA089	14.4	15.6	1.2	2.29	
BRA089	15.6	16.8	1.2	3.30	
BRA089	16.8	18	1.2	4.49	
BRA089	18	19.2	1.2	6.94	
BRA089	19.2	20.4	1.2	12.85	
BRA089	20.4	21.6	1.2	9.02	
BRA089	21.6	22.8	1.2	11.72	
BRA089	22.8	24	1.2	5.74	
BRA089	24	25.2	1.2	5.49	

Hole ID	From Depth	To Depth	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Significant Intercept
BRA091A	0	2.4	2.4	2.18	7.2m @ 3.87 g/t Au
BRA091A	2.4	3.6	1.2	7.54	
BRA091A	3.6	4.8	1.2	5.78	
BRA091A	4.8	6	1.2	2.24	
BRA091A	6	7.2	1.2	1.60	
BRA091B	10.8	12	1.2	1.15	8.4m @ 7.21 g/t Au
BRA091B	12	13.2	1.2	14.20	
BRA091B	13.2	14.4	1.2	11.80	
BRA091B	14.4	15.6	1.2	9.40	
BRA091B	15.6	16.8	1.2	9.71	
BRA091B	16.8	18	1.2	2.94	
BRA091B	18	19.2	1.2	1.30	
BRA092	18.5	19.2	0.7	11.99	3.1m @ 16.48 g/t Au
BRA092	19.2	20.4	1.2	20.97	
BRA092	20.4	21.6	1.2	16.49	
BRA093	0	2.4	2.4	1.35	4.8m @ 2.66 g/t Au
BRA093	2.4	3.6	1.2	4.48	
BRA093	3.6	4.8	1.2	2.16	
BRA094	12	13.2	1.2	1.98	3.6m @ 1.30 g/t Au
BRA094	13.2	14.4	1.2	0.90	
BRA094	14.4	15.6	1.2	1.30	
BRA095	3.6	4.8	1.2	1.14	1.2m @ 1.14 g/t Au
BRA096	4.8	6	1.2	1.49	2.4m @ 1.75 g/t Au
BRA096	6	7.2	1.2	2.01	
BRA097	15.6	16.8	1.2	1.97	2.4m @ 1.77 g/t Au
BRA097	16.8	18	1.2	1.58	
BRA100	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.21	1.2m @ 1.21 g/t Au
BRA101	24	25.2	1.2	1.99	1.2m @ 1.99 g/t Au
BRA105	4.8	6	1.2	1.21	1.2m @ 1.21 g/t Au
BRA109	2.4	3.6	1.2	9.34	1.2m @ 9.34 g/t Au
BRA111	3.6	7.2	3.6	5.36	7.2m @ 5.43 g/t Au
BRA111	7.2	10.8	3.6	5.49	
BRA112	6	7.2	1.2	1.19	3.6m @ 1.45 g/t Au
BRA112	7.2	8.4	1.2	2.01	
BRA112	8.4	9.6	1.2	1.14	

Significant Initial Drill Program Results over 1 g/t Gold

Hole_ID	From_Depth	To_Depth	interval	Au	Significant intercept
BRGC09	12	13.2	1.2	8.94	3.6 @ 5.1 g/t Au
BRGC09	13.2	14.4	1.2	4.36	
BRGC09	14.4	15.6	1.2	1.91	
BRGC17	15.6	16.8	1.2	2.33	8.4m @ 6.39 Including 2.4m at 16.3 g/t/Au
BRGC17	16.8	18	1.2	0.44	
BRGC17	18	19.2	1.2	21.25	
BRGC17	19.2	20.4	1.2	11.38	
BRGC17	20.4	21.6	1.2		
BRGC17	21.6	22.8	1.2	1.93	
BRGC17	22.8	24	1.2	1.01	
BRGC29	6	7.2	1.2	8.46	1.2m @ 8.46 g/t Au
BRGC29	26.4	27.6	1.2	3.35	2.4m @ 5.8 g/t Au including 1.2m @ 8.2 g/t
BRGC29	27.6	28.8	1.2	8.20	
BRGC31	8.4	9.6	1.2	8.43	16.8m @ 4.85 g/t Au including 7.2m @ 6.8 g/t Au
BRGC31	9.6	10.8	1.2	0.77	
BRGC31	10.8	12	1.2	3.71	
BRGC31	12	13.2	1.2	9.14	
BRGC31	13.2	14.4	1.2	1.85	
BRGC31	14.4	15.6	1.2	6.86	
BRGC31	15.6	16.8	1.2	3.02	
BRGC31	16.8	18	1.2	1.07	
BRGC31	18	21.6	3.6	8.23	
BRGC31	21.6	25.2	3.6	5.44	
BRGC47	12	13.2	1.2	7.63	3.6m @ 6.6 g/t Au
BRGC47	13.2	14.4	1.2	1.54	
BRGC47	14.4	15.6	1.2	10.73	
BRGC50	6	7.2	1.2	10.26	1.2m @ 10.3 g/t Au
BRGC58	4.8	6	1.2	3.83	4.8m @ 4.07 g/t Au
BRGC58	7.2	8.4	1.2	2.06	
BRGC58	8.4	9.6	1.2	6.31	

- Results shown are drilled intervals drillholes are vertical so intervals will approximate true widths
- suffixes of A, B, C do not portray separate drill-holes purely separated intervals within the same drill-hole, whose location coordinates can be seen in Appendices & Figures,

Appendix 2: 2024 Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	GDA94East	GDA94North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BRA025	775,815	7,937,898	504	360	-90	19.2
BRA026	775,818	7,937,898	504	360	-90	19.2
BRA027	775,821	7,937,898	504	360	-90	19.2
BRA028	775,820	7,937,894	504	360	-90	19.2
BRA029	775,823	7,937,894	504	360	-90	18
BRA030	775,826	7,937,894	504	360	-90	19.2
BRA032	775,828	7,937,891	505	360	-90	15.6
BRA033	775,832	7,937,891	505	360	-90	19.7
BRA034	775,835	7,937,891	505	360	-90	18
BRA036	775,840	7,937,888	505	360	-90	20.6
BRA037	775,843	7,937,888	505	360	-90	16.8
BRA038	775,841	7,937,885	506	360	-90	20.6
BRA039	775,844	7,937,885	506	360	-90	20.8
BRA040	775,849	7,937,881	507	360	-90	21.6
BRA041	775,853	7,937,881	507	360	-90	15.6
BRA042	775,858	7,937,878	507	360	-90	22.8
BRA043	775,860	7,937,868	509	360	-90	24
BRA044	775,864	7,937,865	509	360	-90	25.2
BRA045	775,868	7,937,865	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA046	775,866	7,937,862	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA047	775,870	7,937,861	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA048	775,873	7,937,862	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA049	775,876	7,937,862	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA052	775,875	7,937,858	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA053	775,878	7,937,858	510	360	-90	25.3
BRA054	775,882	7,937,858	510	360	-90	22.8
BRA055	775,873	7,937,855	510	360	-90	25.4
BRA056	775,877	7,937,855	511	360	-90	2.4
BRA057	775,880	7,937,855	511	360	-90	25.6

Hole ID	GDA94East	GDA94North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BRA073	775,905	7,937,845	512	360	-90	27.6
BRA074	775,903	7,937,842	512	360	-90	27.6
BRA075	775,906	7,937,842	512	360	-90	15.6
BRA076	775,910	7,937,842	512	360	-90	27.6
BRA077	775,913	7,937,842	512	360	-90	27.6
BRA078	775,908	7,937,838	512	360	-90	21.6
BRA079	775,911	7,937,838	512	360	-90	22.8
BRA080	775,915	7,937,838	512	360	-90	26.4
BRA081	775,918	7,937,838	512	360	-90	27.6
BRA082	775,913	7,937,835	512	360	-90	27
BRA083	775,916	7,937,835	512	360	-90	20.4
BRA085	775,923	7,937,835	512	360	-90	25.2
BRA086	775,921	7,937,832	512	360	-90	2.4
BRA087	775,925	7,937,832	512	360	-90	16.8
BRA088	775,928	7,937,832	512	360	-90	21.6
BRA089	775,931	7,937,832	512	360	-90	25.2
BRA091	775,940	7,937,828	511	360	-90	20.4
BRA092	775,943	7,937,829	511	360	-90	21.6
BRA093	775,948	7,937,825	511	360	-90	4.8
BRA094	775,946	7,937,828	511	360	-90	22.8
BRA095	775,956	7,937,822	510	360	-90	4.8
BRA096	775,959	7,937,822	510	360	-90	7.2
BRA097	775,963	7,937,822	510	360	-90	18
BRA098	775,964	7,937,818	510	360	-90	4.8
BRA099	775,967	7,937,818	510	360	-90	9.6
BRA100	775,971	7,937,818	510	360	-90	20.4
BRA101	775,974	7,937,818	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA102	775,976	7,937,818	510	360	-90	25.2
BRA103	775,969	7,937,815	510	360	-90	10.8

2023 Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BRGC01	776,151	7,937,747	504	208	-80	14.4
BRGC02	776,152	7,937,754	504	208	-80	20.4
BRGC03	776,124	7,937,753	505	208	-80	14.4
BRGC04	776,111	7,937,756	505	208	-80	18
BRGC05	776,095	7,937,765	505	208	-80	18
BRGC06	776,084	7,937,772	506	208	-80	18
BRGC07	776,069	7,937,778	506	208	-80	18
BRGC08	776,054	7,937,785	507	208	-80	21.6
BRGC09	776,040	7,937,793	507	208	-80	21.6
BRGC10	776,025	7,937,798	508	208	-80	18
BRGC11	776,013	7,937,804	508	208	-80	18
BRGC12	775,997	7,937,807	509	208	-80	4.8
BRGC13	776,139	7,937,751	504	208	-80	18
BRGC14	776,140	7,937,757	504	208	-80	25.2
BRGC15	776,126	7,937,757	505	208	-80	21.6
BRGC16	776,113	7,937,761	505	208	-80	25.2
BRGC17	775,947	7,937,831	512	208	-80	24
BRGC18	776,097	7,937,770	505	208	-80	25.2
BRGC19	776,087	7,937,777	506	208	-80	26.4
BRGC20	776,074	7,937,772	506	208	-80	14.4
BRGC21	776,061	7,937,779	506	208	-80	14.4
BRGC22	776,042	7,937,796	507	208	-80	19.2
BRGC23	776,030	7,937,801	508	208	-80	25.2
BRGC24	776,017	7,937,806	508	208	-80	19.2
BRGC25	776,003	7,937,812	509	208	-80	19.2
BRGC26	775,988	7,937,818	510	208	-80	25.2
BRGC27	775,973	7,937,824	510	208	-80	25.2
BRGC28	775,965	7,937,830	511	208	-80	25.2
BRGC29	775,950	7,937,837	512	208	-80	28.8
BRGC30	775,953	7,937,826	511	208	-80	12
BRGC31	775,931	7,937,835	512	208	-80	19.2
BRGC32	775,919	7,937,835	513	208	-90	21.6
BRGC33	775,909	7,937,835	513	208	-90	24
BRGC34	775,895	7,937,835	513	208	-90	25.2
BRGC35	775,898	7,937,840	512	208	-90	25.2
BRGC36	775,882	7,937,854	511	208	-80	14.4
BRGC37	775,869	7,937,866	510	208	-80	25.2
BRGC38	775,859	7,937,870	509	208	-80	21.6
BRGC39	775,848	7,937,879	507	208	-80	25.2
BRGC40	775,835	7,937,892	505	208	-80	25.2
BRGC41	775,821	7,937,899	505	208	-80	25.2
BRGC42	775,825	7,937,893	505	208	-90	14.4
BRGC43	775,867	7,937,862	510	208	-90	21.6
BRGC44	775,881	7,937,724	509	208	-80	24
BRGC45	775,857	7,937,738	510	208	-80	19.2
BRGC46	775,835	7,937,749	511	208	-80	6
BRGC47	775,812	7,937,761	511	208	-80	25.2
BRGC48	775,783	7,937,775	511	208	-80	18
BRGC49	775,764	7,937,781	512	208	-80	18
BRGC50	775,747	7,937,791	511	208	-80	18
BRGC51	775,725	7,937,801	510	208	-80	18
BRGC52	775,705	7,937,808	510	208	-80	18
BRGC53	775,671	7,937,821	510	208	-80	18
BRGC54	775,655	7,937,825	509	208	-80	21.6
BRGC55	775,666	7,937,818	511	208	-80	14.4
BRGC56	775,627	7,937,833	509	208	-80	18
BRGC57	775,612	7,937,843	507	208	-80	21.6
BRGC58	775,603	7,937,848	507	208	-80	21.6

Figure 2 Drill Hole Collar Location Big Reef Blast Holes from 2024

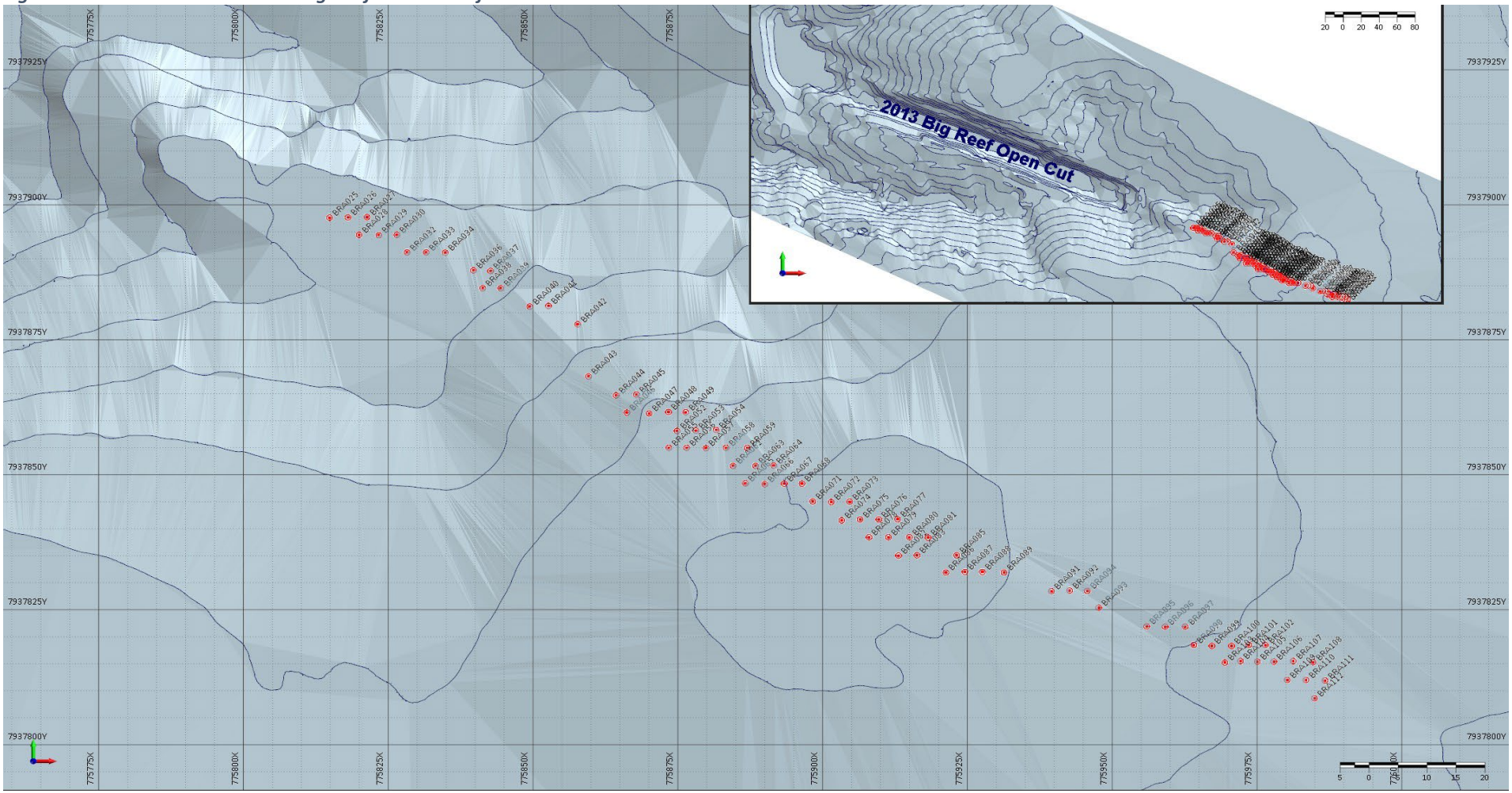
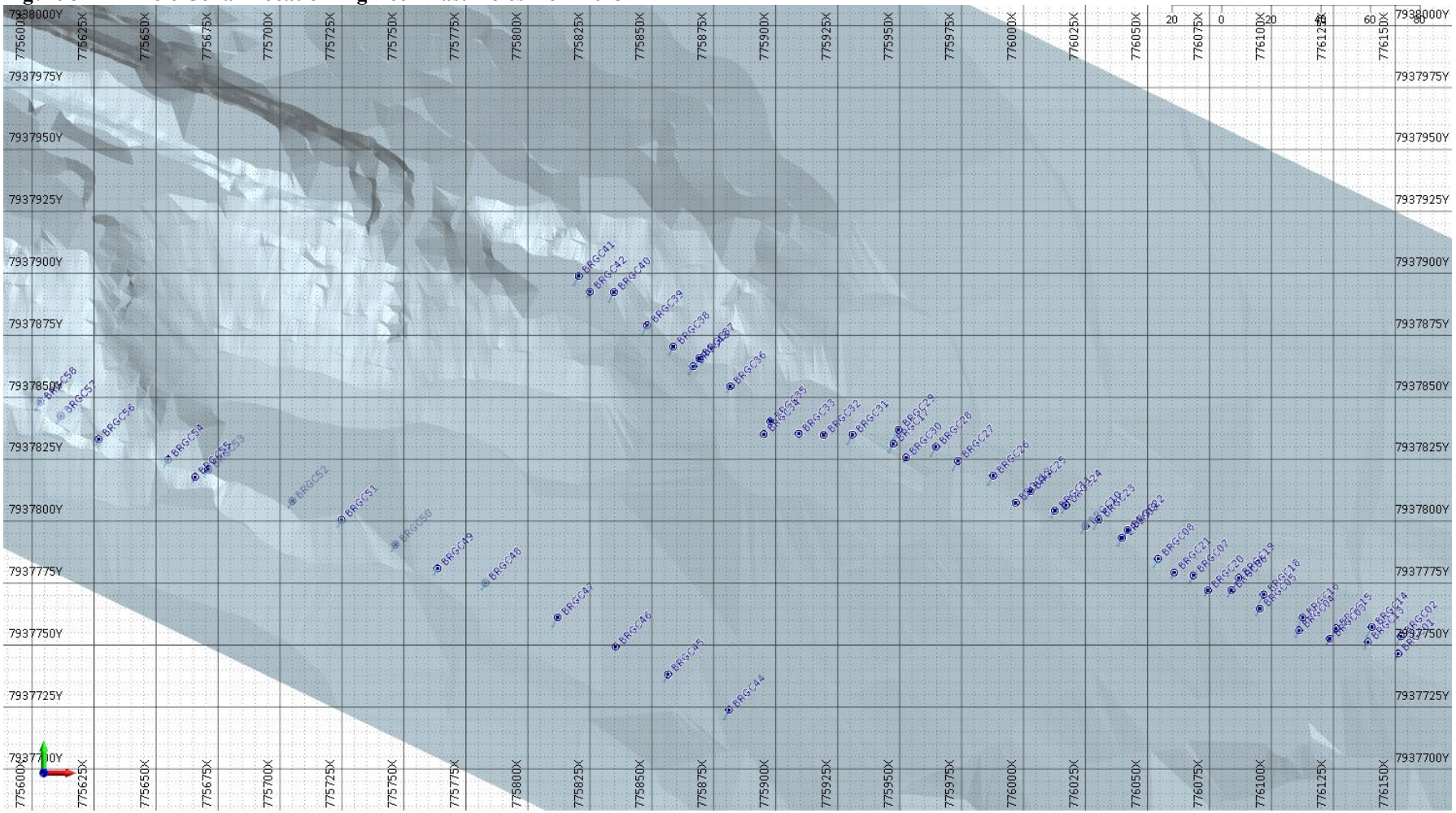


Figure 3 Drill Hole Collar Location Big Reef Blast Holes from 2023



Attachment 1

Agate Creek Gold Project
July 2024

JORC TABLE 1

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

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

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Requirements

As an Australian company with securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"), Laneway Resources Limited (Laneway) is subject to Australian disclosure requirements and standards, including the requirements of the Corporations Act and the ASX. Investors should note that it is a requirement of the ASX listing rules that the reporting of ore reserves and mineral resources in Australia comply with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code") and that Laneway's ore reserve and mineral resource estimates comply with the JORC Code.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	Open hole 102mm blast holes were drilled and sampled. Drill samples were submitted as 1.2m intervals. First samples were taken over 2.4m due to poor recovery for first 0.5m while collaring blast hole drilling. These are considered to be representative of the interval drilled and appropriate for the mineralisation style. Blast Hole Drilling is a form of Open Hole Percussion Drilling which may lead to dilution from up hole, it is a standard sample style for mining based grade control and mine design. Given the depth of holes and geological supervision this method of drilling is deemed appropriate for intended use although this data will not be incorporated into any future JORC estimations . Individual samples were collected from the riffle splitter below the cyclone into calico bags for analysis. Intervals were geologically logged by the geology team during drilling. Limited wet samples were drilled and recorded appropriately.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Duplicates, blanks, and standards are submitted to ensure results are repeatable and accurate. Laboratory comparison checks will also be completed. With no statistically significant lab errors or biasing has been evident from this phase of drilling.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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').*	Blast Hole drilling was used to collect generally 1.2 metre samples from which a representative 2-3kg sample is sent to the Oroya laboratory for analysis. Samples are dried before being pulverised to -75 microns and analysed for gold by PAL.. Blast Hole Drilling is a form of Open Hole Percussion Drilling which may lead to dilution from up hole, it is a standard sample style for mining based grade control and mine design. Given the depth of holes and geological supervision this method of drilling is deemed appropriate for intended use although this data will not be incorporated into any future JORC estimations
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type*	Blast Hole open hole percussion drilling using a hammer size of 102mm. Drill samples are collected through a cyclone and are homogenised by riffle splitting prior to sample collection into calico bags and this 2-3kg split sample is submitted for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Blast Hole Drill samples are split on generally on 1.2m intervals using a riffle splitter with the following data recorded at the time of sampling: O Sample recovery was visually estimated and documented; and O Any biases in sample recovery were observed and recorded; and O Samples were documented as being dry, moist or wet. Limited wet or moist samples were drilled, and were noted The first 2 sample intervals 2.4m were generally composted due to the poor sample recovery of the first 0.5m from blast hole drilling while collaring, this has been taken into account when reviewing the results
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	No significant poor Blast Hole Drilling sample recovery was encountered during drilling. Visual assessment is made and recorded. The cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples were taken, with both being routinely cleaned and inspected for damage. The first 2 sample intervals 2.4m were generally composted due to the poor sample recovery of the first 0.5m from blast hole drilling while collaring, this has been taken into account when reviewing the results
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No obvious sample bias has been identified or is expected given the nature of the mineralisation and the sampling methods employed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography*	All Blast Hole drilling is qualitatively and quantitatively logged for a combination of geological attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Drill samples are homogenised by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling and a 2-3kg split sample is submitted for assay. No wet samples were encountered.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Typically a representative 2-3Kg sample has been sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis. Samples are pulverised to -75 microns and analysed for gold by PAL. The sample preparation technique is appropriate for the style of mineralisation being analysed.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected*	Sampling is supervised by experienced geologists. Panning of RC drilled samples is also undertaken to allow additional comparisons as to expected gold grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample size is appropriate taking into account the grain size of the material, as well as the style of mineralisation being analysed.
	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The method employed is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of deposit and elements being assayed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Sample batches generally have Certified Standard Reference Material and/or blanks inserted at start and end of every lab submission. Standards and/or blanks are inserted at least every 50m. Drilling was supervised by experienced geologists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Procedures are in place for data storage, manipulation, data entry, validation and verification which are considered industry standard. Samples are collected into pre-numbered bags at the place of sampling. A geologist or field assistant cross checks the bag numbers against the sample interval before recording them in duplicate into a sample submission book. Chain of custody is in place for the samples being delivered the sample submission form is signed by the geologist or senior field technician prior to delivery to the accredited laboratory. The laboratory validates the number of samples and sample identification codes against the submission form, with any errors being reported and rectified. Data is transferred to excel spreadsheets utilising data validation to improve data quality, prior to loading into Microsoft Access. Validation against assay, lithological and drill meta-data is completed by the software prior to consolidation within the main database. Hard copy data is collated and is stored in the Brisbane office. Electronic data is stored on the Company server, appropriate security controls being in place.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment of assay data was considered necessary. The primary returned assay result is used for reporting of all intersections and in mineral resource estimation, no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias.
	• *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.*	All drill hole collar locations were completed utilising industry handheld GPS co-ordinated have been updated with DGPS survey equipment as required for resource estimations. Due to hole depth and diameter no downhole surveys were completed all holes assumed linear .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	All data has been converted to MGA 94 (Zone 54). Elevation values are in AHD RL. meters
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Elevation control is based data collected by DGPS by appropriately qualified personnel.
	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Current drilling spacing is considered sufficient
Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	Current drilling spacing is considered sufficient
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing for the first 2.4 m has generally been undertaken to give sufficient sample sizes and representativity. Due to poor recover of first 0.5m of blast holes.
	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Wherever possible drill holes have been planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structure as near to perpendicular as possible (subject to dill collar access constraints). No sample biasing due to drill orientation has been observed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,*	Drilling orientations are considered appropriate to the mineralisation type with no bias observed as a result of the drill orientation.
	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were assigned a unique sample number. 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. Sample dispatches by others have historically been similar in nature.
Sample security	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques are in line with industry best practice and follow a documented cedure which is reviewed regularly. Samples are taken to the laboratory each day by the logical team and CoC forms are completed along with sample dispatch forms.
Audits or reviews	•	No audits have been conducted on this data. QAQC reviews of the standards and blanks are undertaken as appropriate for laboratory checks.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 entire Big Reef Project is held under several permits including (EPM15547, ML3280, ML3279, ML3278) which are located approximately 4 km South of Forsayth (QLD) and held 100% by Savannah Goldfields, through its wholly owned subsidiary Masterson Minerals All Savannah Goldfields Tenures have a current ILUA and CHMA for mining & exploration activities with the determined Native Title group. Current Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the underlying land holders in line with legislation.
	• *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.*	All tenures are current and in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical data has been reviewed and validated so it is now considered equivalent to current geological logs and data quality across the project
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Savannah Goldfields is exploring regional and satellite resources throughout the district. Regional prospects including Big Reef are varied and show the potential for intrusion related systems, vein style mesothermal systems and thermal aureole Gold (TAG) systems. Historical deposits within the Georgetown Inlier show many diverse styles of mineralisation, and as such Savannah Goldfields will remain open to new styles of mineralisation as regional areas are mapped and sampled. Savannahs Agate Creek and Georgetown Projects lie within the Etheridge Goldfield, in the Forsayth Sub-province of the Proterozoic Georgetown Inlier in northeast Queensland, which has historically produced over 3.7 million ounces of gold, along with minor amounts of silver, copper, lead and other minerals from placer and hard rock sources. The most significant deposit in the Etheridge Goldfield is the Kidston deposit. The Georgetown Inlier is an area of approximately 35,000km2 of Proterozoic metamorphic, volcanic and igneous rocks, and late Palaeozoic caldera subsidence-related volcanics and related intrusives, surrounded and partly covered by Mesozoic and Cainozoic quartzose sedimentary rocks, Pliocene to Holocene basalt, and Quaternary alluvium. Almost all hard rock gold production from the Etheridge Goldfield was sourced from mesothermal fracture fill vein deposits. There are about 160 auriferous reefs grouped mainly around the Georgetown-Forsayth area. The entire region is crossed by a myriad of small faults and fractures, many of which host quartz. In many cases, these fissures and lineaments are several kilometres long but are not continuously mineralised. The quartz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hosted deposits range from 0.5m to 5m in width, and generally carry minor sulphides. Gold mineralisation occurs at contact margins of variably metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Palaeo- to Mesoproterozoic age. Previously mined ore shoots had strike lengths of about 100m (20-200m). Very few mines were worked below the water table or below the oxidation zone. Big Reef mineralisation is shear hosted between granite and metamorphic blocks defining a long near vertical zone of mineralisation. The Mineral Resource is defined over an 840m strike length and to a depth of 40m and only a few metres wide in most places.
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 –) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	Location of the data in relation to the Drilling is located in Figures and Tables. All intervals reported can be located in Figures & Tables. Data shown are drilled intervals not true widths and all grades are reported as received from laboratory, no top cut has been applied. Collars were surveyed using DGPS by appropriately qualified persons.
Data aggregation methods & Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Significant intervals are reported as drilled widths, quoted intervals may contain up to 2m of internal dilution and have not had a top cut applied All intervals reported can be located in Figures and Tables
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	All intervals reported can be located in Figures & Tables. Data shown are drilled intervals not true widths and all grades are reported as received from laboratory, no top cut has been applied
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*	Assay results have only been selectively reported however all geologically significant results have been tabled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Big Reef was successfully mined in 2013 by JKO extracting and processing approximately 40,000t @ 3.2g/t Au, giving significant confidence and background information in geochemical, geotechnical and processing to deem future mining efforts would be viable Significant Environmental monitoring and baseline sampling and analysis is currently ongoing as part of ongoing Environmental Monitoring and compliance including additional data for future Environmental Authority amendments to the current granted Code Compliant EA permit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further work will be undertaken as required once full analysis of the data has been completed

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, and other scientific and technical information, is based on information compiled by Scott Hall, COO & Exploration Manager for Laneway, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full-time employee of Laneway. Mr Hall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the results.