

23 September 2019

Dissemination of a Regulatory Announcement that contains inside information according to  
REGULATION (EU) No 596/2014 (MAR).

**Greatland Gold plc**  
**("Greatland" or "the Company")**

**Exploration Update – Black Hills Drill Results**

*First drill results confirm the presence of gold mineralisation at Black Hills' Saddle Reefs prospect*

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is pleased to provide an exploration update on results received to date from drilling at its 100% owned Black Hills project in the Paterson region of Western Australia.

A Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling programme has been completed at Black Hills. A total of twenty RC holes for 5,846m were drilled to depths ranging from 154m to 500m. All holes were sampled from surface to end of hole as four metre composites. Analytical results have been received for 14 of the 20 holes completed (drill holes SRRC001 through SRRC014) and are reported in this announcement.

**Highlights of Drill Results**

- Results received to date confirm the presence of gold mineralisation at the Saddle Reefs prospect.
- Encouraging initial four metre composite results with several broad intersections subparallel to a large Induced Polarisation ("IP") chargeability response.
- Best four metre composite results include:
  - 36m at 0.53g/t Au and 0.21% Cu from 104m (SRRC007), including
    - 4m at 1.65g/t Au from 104m
  - 36m at 0.36g/t Au from surface (0m) (SRRC010)
  - 12m at 0.57g/t Au from 32m (SRRC011)
  - 56m at 0.56g/t Au from 68m in hole (SRRC012), including
    - 4m at 2.52g/t Au from 76m
- Further assay results are awaited for the remaining holes (SRRC015-SRRC020) and then single metre samples will be analysed to more accurately determine the downhole location and tenor of mineralisation.

**Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented:** "The presence of several broad intersections of mineralisation in Greatland's first drill campaign at Black Hills is an encouraging development. We believe that Black Hills has significant potential to host gold mineralisation, similar in style to that seen at Newcrest's nearby Telfer mine, although the project remains at a very early stage. We will conduct additional analysis once the remaining four and single metre results are received to determine the best way to further advance exploration at Black Hills."

In June 2018, Greatland commenced its first exploration campaign at Black Hills. Surface rock chip sampling located outcropping gold mineralisation over several hundred metres at the Saddle Reefs

prospect and subsequent geophysical work outlined a large, coherent chargeability anomaly over 1,400m of strike, spatially associated with gold mineralisation identified at surface. Recent drilling completed at Black Hills has partially tested the Saddle Reefs prospect and has confirmed the presence of gold and copper mineralisation.

### **Overview of Paterson Project and Black Hills licence**

The Company's Paterson project comprises the Havieron, Paterson Range East, and Black Hills licences, located in the Paterson region of northern Western Australia. The three licences collectively cover more than 385 square kilometres and are prospective for Telfer style gold-copper deposits.

The Paterson region is currently one of the most active exploration areas in Australia. Recent exploration success achieved by Greatland Gold and Rio Tinto demonstrates the region has been underexplored, particularly the extensive areas under cover. As well as hosting several large gold and copper deposits such as Telfer and Nifty, more recent exploration has outlined several other deposits including Magnum (Au), Calibre (Au), O'Callaghans (W, Cu) and Maroochydore (Cu). The region is remote, however infrastructure is good, with several operating mines, roads, formed tracks and rail networks nearby which branch out from the regional industrial hub of Port Hedland 500km to the west.

The Black Hills licence, E45/4512, lies 30 km east of the large Telfer gold mine. Black Hills is a granted exploration licence that covers 25 square kilometres and sits adjacent to the Company's Havieron exploration licence. The Black Hills licence is regarded as having high potential to host gold mineralisation, similar in style to that seen at Telfer. There has been a considerable amount of historical exploration work at Black Hills with several discrete zones of mineralisation identified over 5km of strike. Historical rock chip samples have returned up to 90g/t gold, and commonly 20g/t gold, with free (visible) gold in places. Historic drill intercepts include 3m at 9.14g/t gold from 26m downhole (incl. 1m at 21.2g/t from 27m (CBR073)), 1m at 10.0g/t gold from 16m (CBH138), 1m at 4.93g/t from 12m (CBH071) and 1m at 3.12g/t from 37m (NBH004).

Gold prospects identified to date extend from Black Hills into the north western parts of the Havieron licence. Proterozoic sandstone and carbonate rocks of the Yeneena Group formations are present, including the Telfer Formation, in a domal structure which is the equivalent geology to that of the large Telfer gold deposit located 30km to the west.

A large amount of historical surface exploration data for the Black Hills area has been compiled and incorporated into the Company's database. Gold mineralisation has been outlined at several prospects throughout the licence including Saddle Reefs, Eastern, Rogers and Northern Granites (within an area of 6.5km x 2km).

Strong surface gold mineralisation is present at the Saddle Reefs prospect with historical rock chips including 55.6g/t, 20.0g/t, 19.65g/t, 18.45g/t and 17.0g/t over an area of approximately 1,400m x 800m. The zone has a north-westly trend and sporadic drilling with results including 3m at 9.14g/t gold from 26m downhole, including 1m at 21.2g/t from 27m, in hole CBR073. This zone is in the core of an anticlinal feature and, overall, is gold prospective over a strike length of approximately 3km.

At the Eastern prospect, a linear zone of gold mineralised stratigraphy is apparent over a strike of approximately 4km. Historical surface rock chip results include 1.9g/t gold, 1.2g/t gold and 1.0g/t gold. Broad spaced drilling along the zone has returned results including 1m at 10.0g/t gold from 16m (CBH138), 1m at 4.93g/t from 12m (CBH071) and 1m at 3.12g/t from 37m (NBH004). The mineralisation

appears to track along a structural contact and the focus will be on identifying the higher grade mineralisation along this trend.

The other prospects of Rogers and Northern Granites show prospective gold mineralisation at surface with historical rock chip results including 50.2g/t and 10.45g/t at Rogers and 6.9g/t at Northern Granites. Drill testing is limited but results have included 1m at 1.48g/t from 38m (NBH008) at Rogers and 1m at 2.35g/t gold from 5m (CBH253) at Northern Granites.

The Company commenced field activities at Black Hills in mid-2018. Work focused on the Saddle Reefs and Rogers areas, collecting rock chip samples and locating historical access. The host sequence of Proterozoic sandstones and limestones outcrop through relatively thin sand cover. Numerous indications of mineralisation in bedrock are apparent. Gossanous samples were collected from outcrop, visible gold recovered from rock chip samples, and gold nuggets were found in thin sand cover at Saddle Reefs.

At Saddle Reefs, the mineralised sequence outcrops through a thin veneer of sand and gravel. Rock chip samples were collected over a strike length of approximately 800m with results over 10g/t gold including 81.7g/t, 45.7g/t, 37.6g/t, 33.9g/t, 28.2g/t and 23.5g/t. Many also showed high silver above 10g/t up to a maximum of 106.1g/t. Gold (and silver) mineralisation in bedrock has been identified over a strike length of approximately 800m at Saddle Reefs.

Comprehensive Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical work over Saddle Reefs was undertaken during mid 2018 and early 2019 which covered a strike length of 2km. Modern 3D inversion models of resultant IP data were generated. These models outlined a large, chargeability anomaly over 1,400m of strike spatially associated with gold mineralisation identified at surface.

A Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program has been completed at Black Hills. Drilling focussed on the Saddle Reefs prospect, with several additional holes into the Saddle Reefs West and Eastern prospects. A total of twenty RC holes for 5,846m were drilled to depths ranging from 154m to 500m. Holes were angled at 60 degrees. All holes were sampled from surface to end of hole as four metre composites and analysed for a 49 element suite. Analytical results have been received for 14 of the 20 holes completed. The first 13 holes represent three traverses of drill holes across portions of the Saddle Reefs prospect, while the 14<sup>th</sup> hole is one hole from a three hole traverse across Saddle Reefs West area. Results for 14 holes SRRC001 through SRRC014 are presented in this announcement. Results received to date confirm gold mineralisation at the Saddle Reefs prospect. Highest four metre composite gold result was 2.52g/t in SRRC012 from 76m downhole, while copper peaked at 8540ppm in SRRC007 from 116m downhole.

Four metre composite intercepts included 36m at 0.53g/t Au and 2107ppm Cu in hole SRRC007 from 104m downhole (including 4m at 1.65g/t Au from 104m), 12m at 0.57g/t Au from 32m in hole SRRC011, and 56m at 0.56g/t gold from 68m in hole SRRC012. Mineralisation in drilling at the Saddle Reefs prospect is associated with fine grained sandstones and quartzite, and generally subparallel to the IP chargeability anomaly which has been defined over 1,400m. Drill hole collar details and tabulated intercepts are presented in Appendix I and additional drill hole information is presented in Appendix II. Drill hole collar locations are shown on Figure 1 and cross sections are presented in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Figure 1: Drill Hole Collar Locations

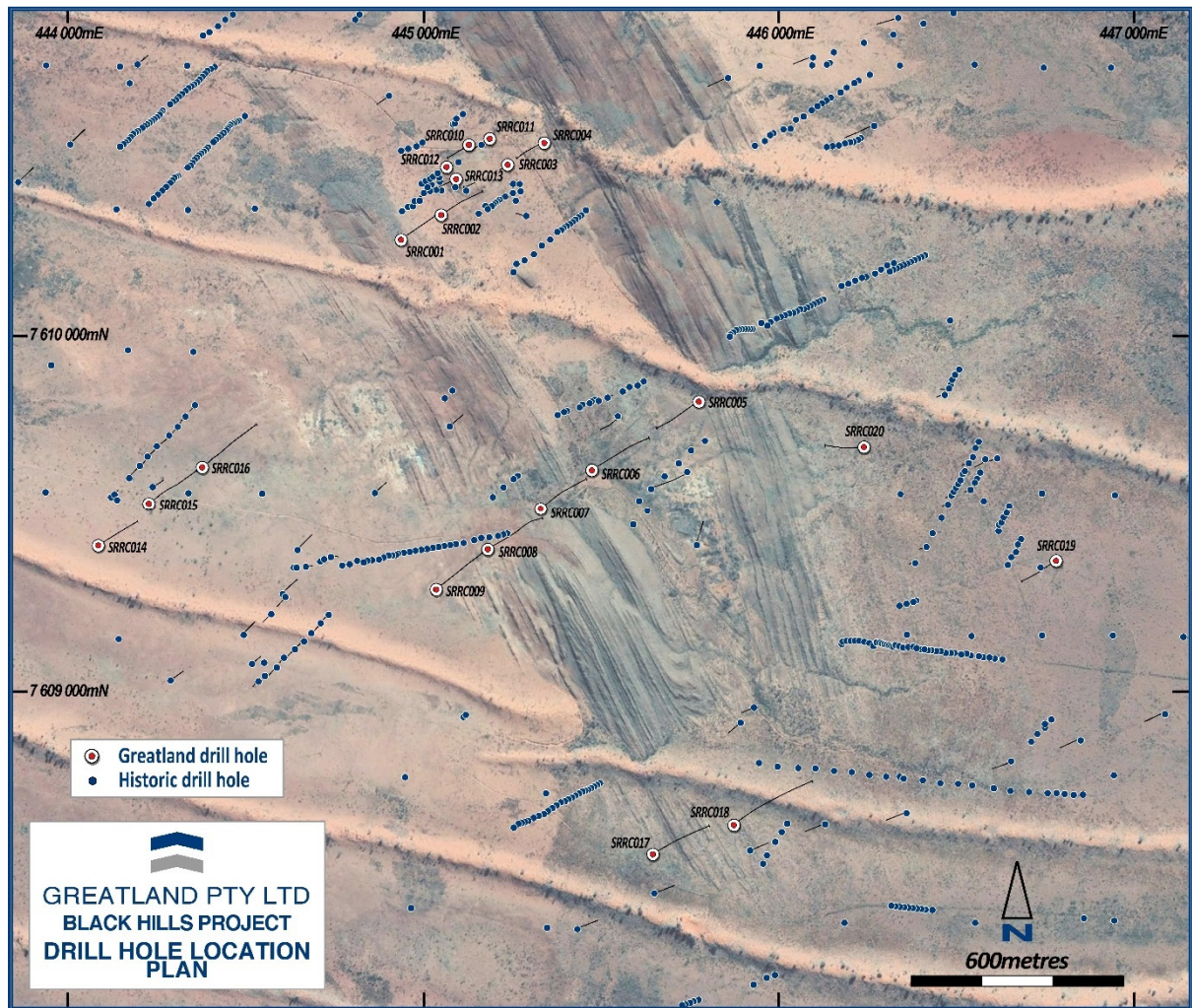




Figure 2: Cross Section A-A'

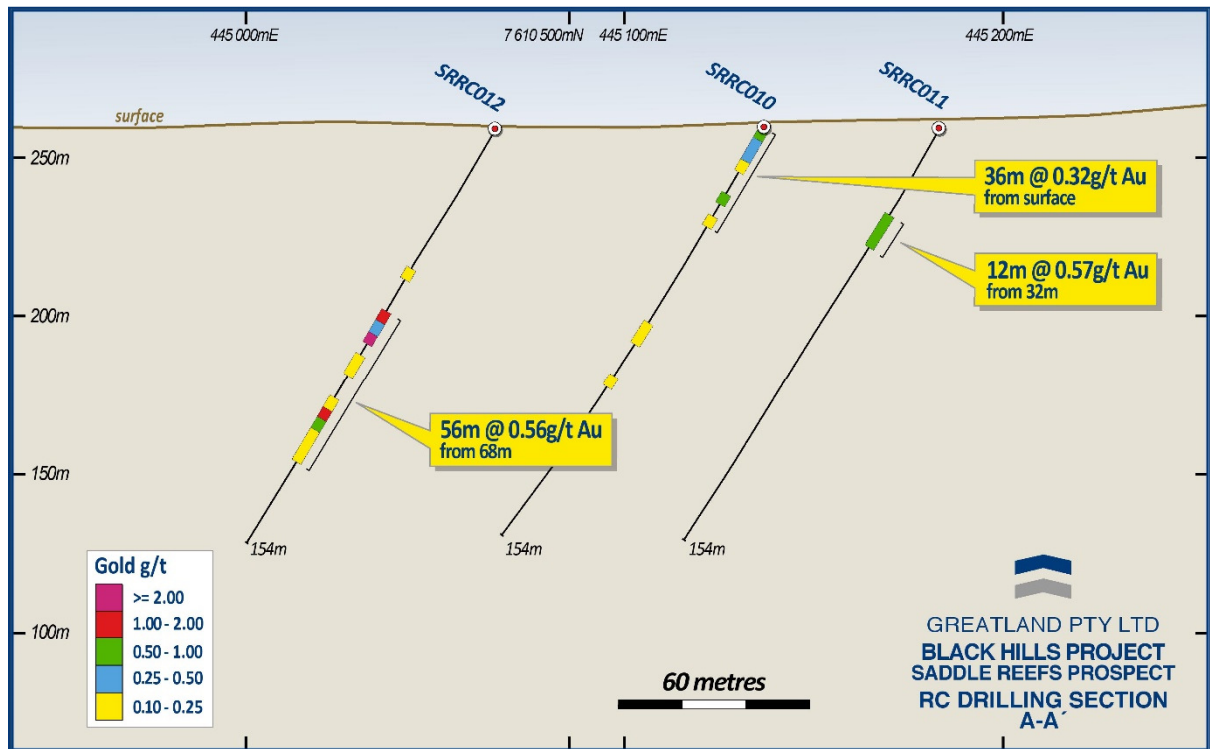


Figure 3: Cross Section B-B'

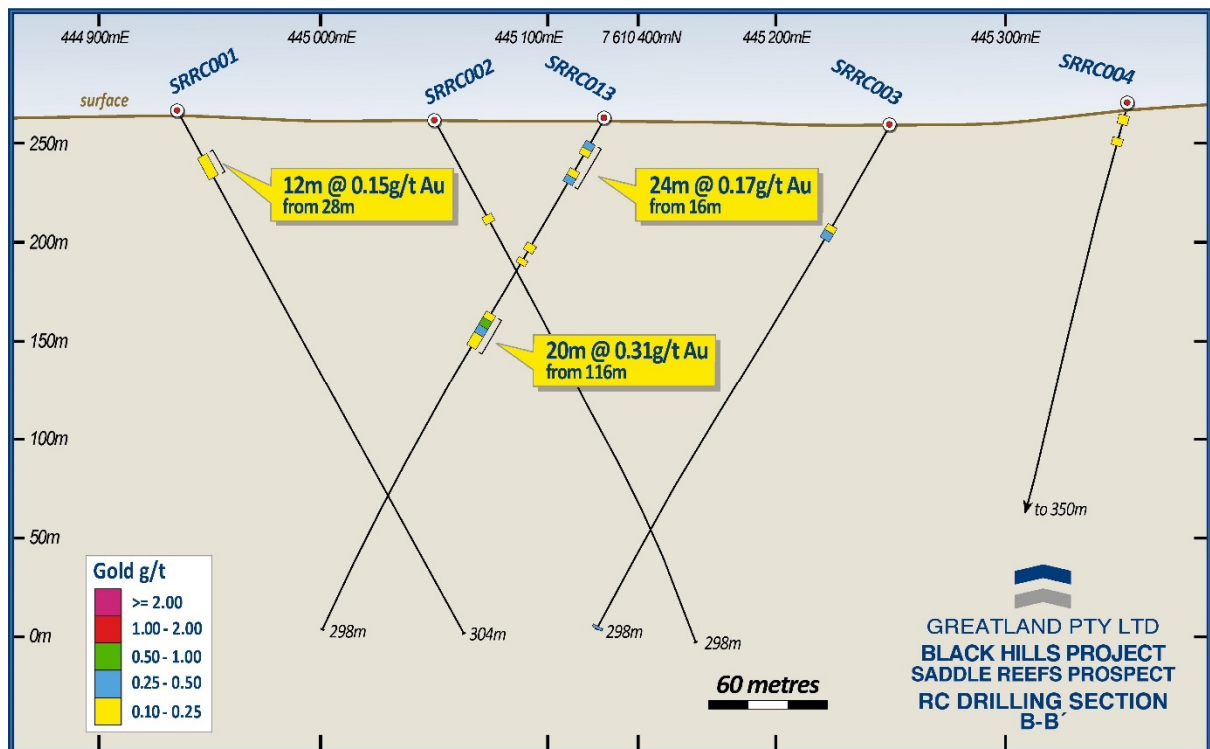


Figure 4: Section C-C'

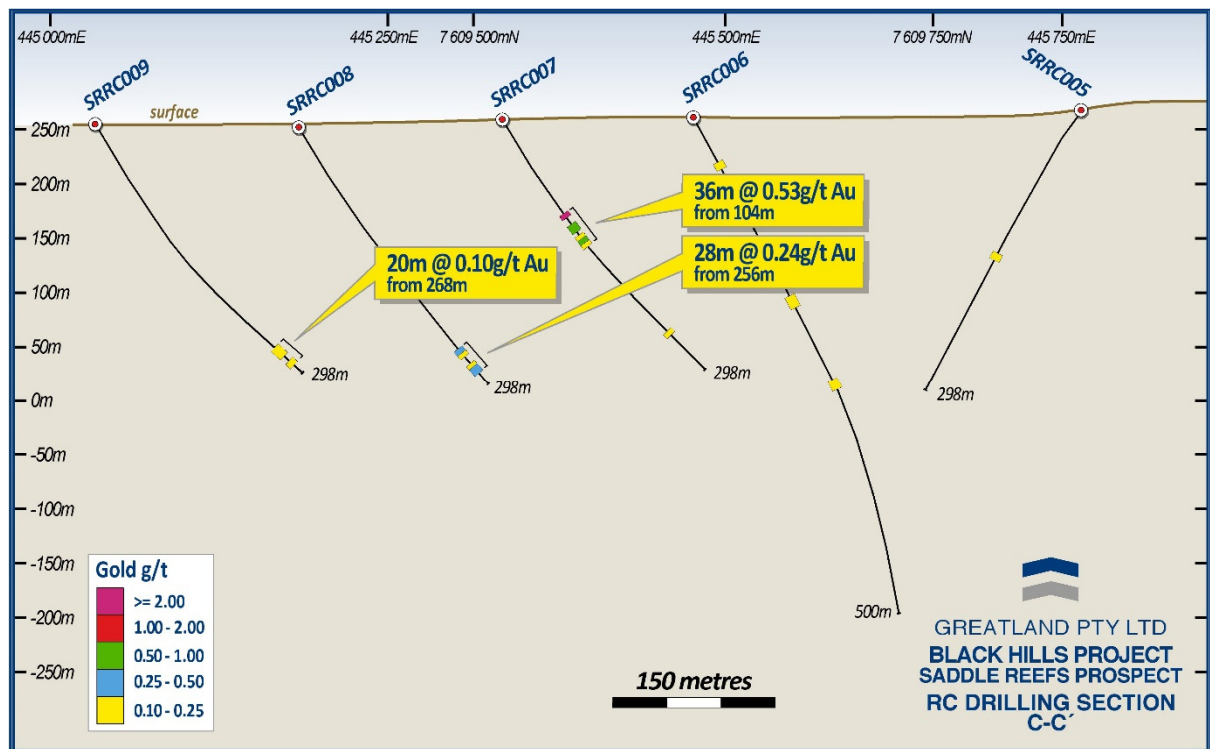
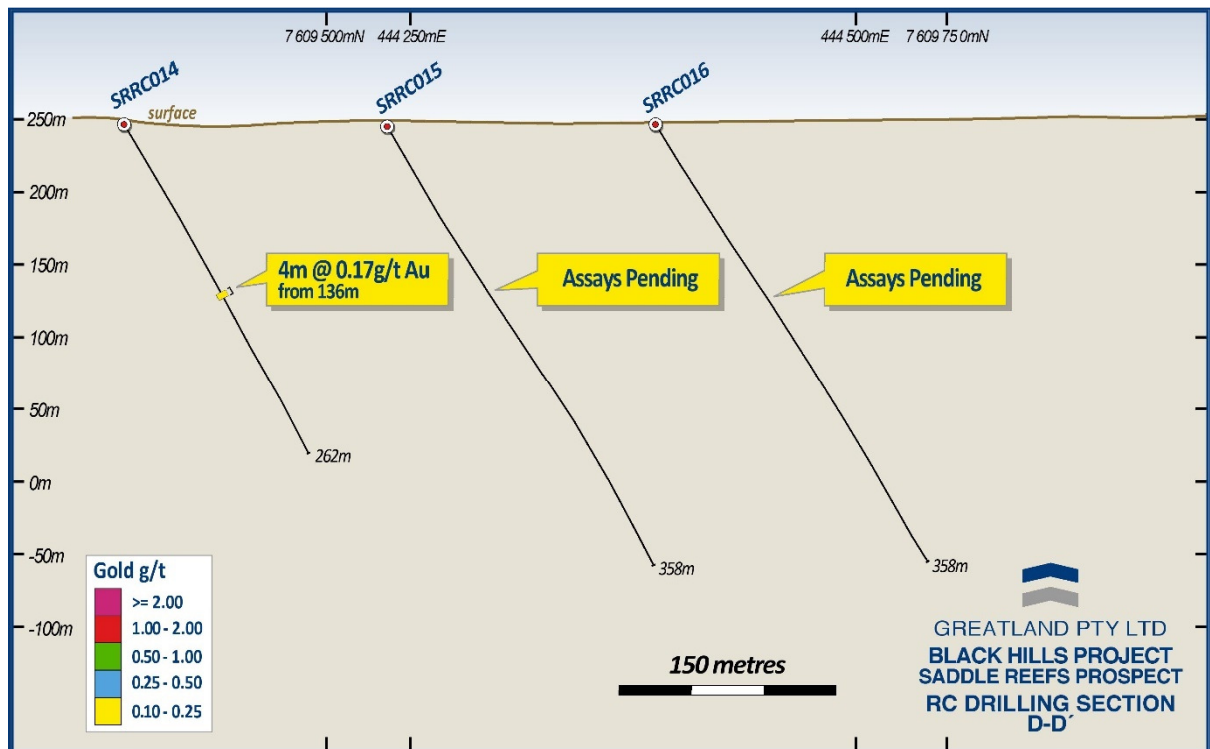


Figure 5: Section D-D'



These initial four metre composite results are considered a sound result with several broad intersections drilled to date subparallel to a large IP chargeability response. Further results are

awaited for the remaining holes (SRRC015-SRRC020) and then single metre samples will be analysed to more accurately determine the downhole location and tenor of mineralisation.

#### **Competent Person:**

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Mick Sawyer, Exploration Manager for Greatland Pty Ltd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (R.P.Geo #10194). Mr Sawyer has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and under the AIM Rules - Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies. Mr Sawyer consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to Black Hills project exploration results has been extracted from the following announcements:

“Greatland Discovers Gold Nuggets at Black Hills”, dated 21 June 2018  
“Black Hills: Further Gold Found in Surface Samples”, dated 2 July 2018  
“Black Hills Update”, dated 17 July 2018  
“High Grade Gold Detected in Samples at Black Hills”, dated 4 September 2018  
“Large New Geophysical Target at Saddle Reefs”, dated 29 October 2018  
“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – copper-gold mineralisation discovered in the Paterson Province in the far east Pilbara region of Western Australia” dated 27 Feb 2019  
“Greatland Commences 2019 Field Exploration Campaign at Black Hills”, dated 7 May 2019  
“Black Hills – Positive IP Results and Drill Update”, dated 30 May 2019  
“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project”, dated 6 June 2019  
“First Drilling Campaign Commences at Black Hills”, dated 9 July 2019  
“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project”, dated 1 August 2019

Further information on the Black Hills licence can be found under ‘Paterson’ on the Company’s website. In addition, this announcement is available in PDF format, with figures/diagrams, from the Company’s website: [www.greatlandgold.com](http://www.greatlandgold.com)

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**Notes for Editors:**

Greatland Gold plc is a London-listed (LON:GGP) natural resource exploration and development company with a current focus on gold, copper and nickel exploration projects.

The Company has six main projects; four situated in Western Australia and two in Tasmania. All projects are 100% owned by Greatland.

In March 2019, Greatland signed a Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest Operations Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM), to explore and develop Greatland's Havieron gold-copper project in the Paterson region of Western Australia. Newcrest has the right to acquire up to a 70% interest in a 12-block area within E45/4701 that covers the Havieron target by spending up to US\$65m.

Greatland is seeking to identify large mineral deposits in areas that have not been subject to extensive exploration previously. It is widely recognised that the next generation of large deposits will come from such under-explored areas and Greatland is applying advanced exploration techniques to investigate a number of carefully selected targets within its focused licence portfolio.

The Company is also actively investigating a range of new opportunities in precious and strategic metals and will update the market on new opportunities as and when appropriate.



## APPENDIX I

### DRILLHOLE DATA - Black Hills Project

#### Black Hills 2019 RC Drilling – Collar Locations (GDA94 Zone51)

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay
SRRC001	Saddle Reefs	7610279	444938	268	304	55	-60	Complete
SRRC002	Saddle Reefs	7610348	445049	263	298	55	-60	Complete
SRRC003	Saddle Reefs	7610487	445237	261	298	235	-60	Complete
SRRC004	Saddle Reefs	7610550	445338	269	350	235	-75	Complete
SRRC005	Saddle Reefs	7609821	445772	271	298	235	-60	Complete
SRRC006	Saddle Reefs	7609622	445473	262	500	55	-60	Complete
SRRC007	Saddle Reefs	7609521	445331	259	298	55	-60	Complete
SRRC008	Saddle Reefs	7609402	445184	255	298	55	-60	Complete
SRRC009	Saddle Reefs	7609292	445035	255	298	55	-60	Complete
SRRC010	Saddle Reefs	7610543	445131	260	154	235	-60	Complete
SRRC011	Saddle Reefs	7610561	445186	260	154	235	-60	Complete
SRRC012	Saddle Reefs	7610486	445067	260	154	235	-60	Complete
SRRC013	Saddle Reefs	7610449	445093	264	298	235	-60	Complete
SRRC014	Saddle Reefs West	7609417	444090	249	262	55	-60	Complete
SRRC015	Saddle Reefs West	7609535	444229	248	358	55	-60	Pending
SRRC016	Saddle Reefs West	7609641	444381	249	358	55	-60	Pending
SRRC017	Saddle Reefs	7608546	445646	249	300	55	-60	Pending
SRRC018	Saddle Reefs	7608635	445870	253	300	55	-60	Pending
SRRC019	Eastern	7609373	446778	249	287	235	-60	Pending
SRRC020	Eastern	7609695	446239	270	279	255	-60	Pending

#### Black Hills 2019 RC Drilling - Intercepts

*Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are greater than or equal 4m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au, with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 8m. Au grades are reported to two significant figures. Copper shown where it is more than 500ppm in a gold intercept.*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Cu ppm
SRRC001	28	40	12	0.15	

SRRC002	56	60	4	0.17	
SRRC002	140	148	8	0.18	

SRRC003	60	68	8	0.27	
SRRC003*	296	298	2	0.43	

SRRC004	4	20	16	0.13	
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SRRC005	156	160	4	0.12	
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SRRC006	48	52	4	0.14	
SRRC006	188	200	12	0.22	
SRRC006	276	280	4	0.17	

SRRC007	104	140	36	0.53	2107
incl	104	108	4	1.65	
	116	120	4	0.99	8540
	120	124	4	0.69	4372
SRRC007	248	252	4	0.18	

SRRC008	256	284	28	0.24	616
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SRRC009	268	288	20	0.10	
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SRRC010	0	36	36	0.32	
SRRC010	72	80	8	0.18	
SRRC010	92	96	4	0.13	

SRRC011	32	44	12	0.57	
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SRRC012	52	56	4	0.20	
SRRC012	68	124	56	0.56	
incl	68	72	4	1.56	
incl	76	80	4	2.52	
incl	104	108	4	1.66	

SRRC013	16	40	24	0.17	
SRRC013	76	88	12	0.10	799
SRRC013	116	136	20	0.31	

SRRC014	136	140	4	0.17	
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\* greater than or equal 2m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au - zero internal dilution. End of hole 298m.

## APPENDIX II

### JORC Code 2012 Table 1 – Black Hills Project

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2019 Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prospects have been drilled by 20 RC drill holes, totalling 5,846m, with an average hole depth of ~290m.</li> <li>Assays have been received for fourteen 2019 RC drill holes.</li> <li>RC drill holes were drilled at three separate areas testing geophysical and geochemical targets.</li> <li>Locations and orientation of 2019 drill holes for this release are tabulated in the appendices of the report.</li> </ul> <p><b>RC Sampling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC sampling was carried out using Greatland internal protocols and QAQC procedures.</li> <li>One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</li> <li>RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling the individual 1m intervals. Samples were then taken to the laboratory and pulverised.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</li> </ul>	<p><b>RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was undertaken using a truck mounted KWL700. Depth capacity of the drill rig is approximately 600m. The drill rig utilised an onboard compressor (1200 cfm, 350/500 psi) and auxiliary booster (1250 cfm, 850 psi).</li> <li>Drill holes were collared using a 7 ½ inch RC bit to ~25-35m, followed by 5-5/8 inch RC bit to end of hole.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>RC Sampling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC sample recovery and quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and the condition of drill spoils.</li> <li>• Recovery ranges from 90-100%, with only occasional recoveries of less than 70%. Sample recovery was maximized by maintaining dry samples (dry drilling conditions) as much as possible.</li> <li>• Due to consistently high recoveries, no relationship between grade and recovery is evident.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All RC drill samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphide occurrences. This logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.</li> <li>• Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' – geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatlands database managers.</li> <li>• All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus Vanta M-series) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One metre samples were collected from the cyclone into a plastic bucket and laid out generally in rows of 50.</li> <li>• RC samples were composited to 4m lengths via 'spear' sampling the individual 1m intervals.</li> <li>• RC sample preparation was completed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth using industry standard procedures (dry, crush and pulverise for 85% at 75µm). This sample is then split into sub-samples for analysis.</li> <li>• The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Analytical Techniques</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to produce suitable sub-samples for Au analysis (via Fire Assay), and Multi-Element analysis (via four-acid digestion ICP-MS).</li> <li>• Au analysis – 25g Fire Assay/ICP-OES (detection limit of 0.005ppm).</li> <li>• Multi-Element analysis – four acid digestion ICP-MS (for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr).</li> <li>• No geophysical tools were used for any element concentrations in this report.</li> <li>• All samples are analysed in the field using a pXRF (Olympus Vanta M-series) for the purpose of geochemical interpretation. This data is for internal company use only.</li> <li>• Quality Control procedures in the field involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. CRM's are inserted 1 in every 25 samples. Quality control results were considered acceptable.</li> <li>• In addition to Greatland supplied CRM's, Intertek Laboratory includes CRM's in each sample batch they receive for analysis.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant intersections have been verified by company personnel.</li> <li>• No twin holes have been drilled.</li> <li>• Logging is recorded directly into a laptop computer using 'LogChief' – geological logging software. This software has 'look-up tables' that do not allow for invalid entries. Additional validation is then carried out when data is transferred to Greatlands database managers.</li> <li>• No adjustments have been made to any assay data.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Location information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64ST GPS (accuracy of <math>\pm 5</math>m).</li> <li>• All coordinates are in GDA94 Zone51.</li> <li>• RL is measured using a handheld GPS.</li> </ul>



	<i>topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting compass.</li> <li>Inclination of drill holes is set by the driller using a clinometer on the mast of the drill rig.</li> <li>Down hole surveys were conducted at 50m intervals using a 'north seeking gyro' instrument.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three areas were drilled for the 2019 RC program. At these three areas, drill hole spacing is approximately 140m. Drill hole orientation is perpendicular to the strike direction of the local geology.</li> <li>Sample compositing has been applied. In general, 4m composites have been used for the 2019 drill program.</li> <li>Data spacing is not sufficient for the reporting of Mineral Resources.</li> <li>A large amount of historic shallow surface exploration has been conducted at the Black Hills project. Most historic holes are shallow (&lt;50m) and employed RAB drilling techniques.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to strike of the local geology.</li> <li>No relationship is known between key mineralizing structures and the orientation of drilling.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample security is managed by Greatland internal protocols. Samples are taken from site by Greatland or their representatives to Port Hedland, and transported to the laboratory in Perth.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits have been completed.</li> <li>No reviews are considered required as the project is in early phase of exploration.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	
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<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Black Hills Project is located wholly within the following Exploration Licence:</li> <li>• E45/4512 (granted)</li> <li>• Greatland Pty Ltd holds a 100% interest in E45/4512</li> <li>• Newcrest Operations Limited holds right of first refusal as per Farm-in Agreement dated 12th March 2019.</li> <li>• The tenements are in 'good standing' with the WA – DMIRS.</li> <li>• No known impediments exist, including a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration in the region of the Paterson Range East Project has involved the following companies:</li> <li>• CBM (1974-1989)</li> <li>• Peko (- 1978)</li> <li>• Marathon Petroleum (-1979)</li> <li>• Western Mining Corporation (1980-1981)</li> <li>• Duval (1984)</li> <li>• Malateur (1985-1986)</li> <li>• Newmont (1986–1996)</li> <li>• Freeport (1987-1988)</li> <li>• Newcrest (1995-1997)</li> <li>• Normandy Exploration (1998-1999)</li> <li>• Croesus Mining (2000-2001)</li> <li>• Opus Exploration (2001-2002)</li> <li>• Range River Gold (2003-2005)</li> <li>• Newcrest (2009-2015)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paterson Province Geological Setting:</li> <li>• Proterozoic meta-sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation styles include: Stratigraphic/contact controlled gold, vein and reef style gold/copper stockwork.</li> <li>• At Saddle Reefs, mineralisation is hosted in fine grained sandstones with minor interbedded siltstones. In other parts of the project area, mineralisation is associated with fine grained quartzites.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports prepared by Greatland Pty Ltd on the Black Hills project are available to view on: <a href="http://www.greatlandgold.com">www.greatlandgold.com</a></li> <li>• Other information regarding the exploration area can be found in historic exploration reports, available in previous Western Australia DMIRS reports.</li> <li>• A table with drill hole information accompanies the report.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregated intervals have been length weighted.</li> <li>• Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are greater than or equal 4m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au, with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 8m. Au grades are reported to two significant figures. Copper shown where it is more than 500ppm in a gold intercept.</li> <li>• One intersection is reported as; greater than or equal 2m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au - zero internal dilution (End of hole 298m).</li> <li>• Higher grade gold intervals within broader zones of lower grade intervals are reported as included intervals.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geometry of mineralisation with respect to drill hole orientation is not known.</li> <li>• Intervals are down hole lengths, true widths not known.</li> </ul>

<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous exploration results included in this announcement can be found on the company website: <a href="http://www.greatlandgold.com">www.greatlandgold.com</a></li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further results are awaited for the remaining 6 holes. Single metre samples will then be analysed.</li> <li>• Planned further work includes geological and geochemical investigation of drill results with the aim of developing a 3D geological model of the project.</li> </ul>