

14 November 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”)

**Black Hills – Positive Final Drill Results & New Geophysical Targets**

*Drill results confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Black Hills’ Saddle Reefs prospect, including 1m @ 10.96g/t gold from 35m (SRRC011)*

*Ground gravity surveys identify three new geophysical targets at Black Hills*

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is pleased to announce positive final drill results with several intervals greater than 5g/t gold at its 100% owned Black Hills project in the Paterson region of Western Australia. The Company is also pleased to report it has identified three new geophysical targets following the completion of ground gravity surveys over the Black Hills licence and adjacent Havieron licence.

A Reverse Circulation (“RC”) programme has been completed at Black Hills with a total of twenty RC holes for 5,846m, drilled to depths ranging from 154m to 500m. All holes were sampled from surface to end of hole as four metre composites with single metre samples analysed in areas of gold anomalism. Final analytical results have been received for all samples and are reported in this announcement.

**Highlights of Drill Results**

- Results received confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Saddle Reefs prospect. Best results include:
  - 13m @ 2.01g/t Au from 67m (SRRC012), including
    - 2m @ 7.38g/t Au from 77m
  - 12m @ 1.38g/t Au from 32m (SRRC011), including
    - 1m @ 10.96g/t Au from 35m
  - 36m @ 0.35g/t Au from surface (0m) (SRRC010)
  - 19m @ 0.51g/t Au from 118m (SRRC007)
- New drill results are considered very positive with several intervals greater than 5g/t gold, indicating the potential for a fertile gold system at Black Hills.

**New Targets at Black Hills**

- Greatland has completed ground gravity surveys over the entire Black Hills licence and adjacent Havieron licence, which have identified three new geophysical targets in the Black Hills area:
  - **Parlay** – Located in the south-western corner of the Black Hills licence, the Parlay target includes magnetic and gravity anomalies on an interpreted key lithological and structural contact.

- **Black Hills North** – Located to the north of recent drilling, Black Hills North comprises coincident gravity, magnetic and IP anomalies.
- **Black Hills South** – Located on Greatland's Havieron licence (E45/4701), Black Hills South is a very high amplitude gravity anomaly located at the interpreted closure of the Black Hills Dome to the south of outcrop under relatively thin cover (approximately 50m).

**Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented:** "These exciting drill results at Black Hills confirm the presence of a near-surface gold system at the Saddle Reefs prospect which includes high-grade gold mineralisation. In addition, our systematic exploration approach continues to generate new targets across the region, including three within the Black Hills area which have not been tested by historic drilling.

"The results from our drilling and geophysical work at Black Hills further highlight the exceptional prospectivity of the Paterson region, which continues to draw in major resource players to the underexplored province."

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, subparallel to gold mineralisation identified at surface. Recent drilling completed at Black Hills has partially tested the Saddle Reefs prospect and has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold.

In addition to this release, a PDF version of this report, with supplementary information can be found at the Company's website: [www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc](http://www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc)

### **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 Havieron and Telfer style gold-copper mineralisation.

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 gold over 10g/t, 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).

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 subparallel to gold mineralisation identified at surface.

As previously reported, an RC drill program has been completed at Black Hills with 1m results reported in this announcement. RC drilling largely 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 primarily angled at 60 degrees. All holes were sampled from surface to end of hole as four metre composites and single metre samples, and analysed for a 49 element suite. Single metre samples were analysed where 4m composites returned gold results of 0.1g/t or greater. Final analytical results have been received for the 20 holes completed. The first 13 holes represent three traverses of drill holes across portions of the Saddle Reefs prospect with highest results of 1m @ 10.96g/t gold from 35m (SRRC011) and 2m @ 7.38g/t Au from 77m (SRRC012). Results received confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Saddle Reefs prospect. Significant intercepts are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Highlights from 1m Sample Results from Saddle Reefs Prospect**

| Hole ID | From | To  | Interval | Au (g/t) |
|---------|------|-----|----------|----------|
| SRRC007 | 118  | 137 | 19       | 0.51     |
| SRRC010 | 0    | 36  | 36       | 0.35     |
| SRRC011 | 32   | 44  | 12       | 1.38     |

|      |    |    |   |       |
|------|----|----|---|-------|
| incl | 35 | 36 | 1 | 10.96 |
|------|----|----|---|-------|

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC012 | 67  | 80  | 13 | 2.01 |
| incl    | 77  | 79  | 2  | 7.38 |
|         | 100 | 122 | 22 | 0.50 |
| incl    | 106 | 107 | 1  | 4.92 |

Mineralisation intersected in RC drilling at the Saddle Reefs prospect is associated with fine grained sandstones and quartzite. Drill hole collar details and significant intercepts are presented in Appendix I, and additional drill hole information is presented in Appendix II. Drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 1 and cross sections are presented in Figures 2, 3, 4.

These new results which include high-grade gold intercepts are considered very positive with several intervals greater than 5g/t Au indicating the potential for a fertile gold system at Black Hills. The project remains at an early stage and requires further investigation. Studies being undertaken at present include determination of local scale controls on mineralisation and integration of Black Hills drill data into the regional geological framework.

Along with drilling activities, the Company has recently completed ground gravity surveys over the entire Black Hills licence and adjacent Havieron licence, which have identified three new targets in the Black Hills area. A ground gravity survey was conducted over the entire Black Hills licence; gravity data was collected on a spacing of 400m by 200m for a total number of 328 stations. Gravity data has been processed and imaged and integrated with detailed airborne magnetic data over the Black Hills and Havieron licences which has revealed three previously unrecognised targets (Figure 5). These new targets have not been tested by historic drilling and are described below.

- **Parlay** – Coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies on interpreted key lithological and structural contact.
- **Black Hills North** – Coincident gravity, magnetic and IP anomalies.
- **Black Hills South** – Very high amplitude gravity anomaly located at the interpreted closure of the Black Hills Dome to the south of outcrop under relatively thin cover (approximately 50m).



Figure 1 – Drill hole collar location plan map.

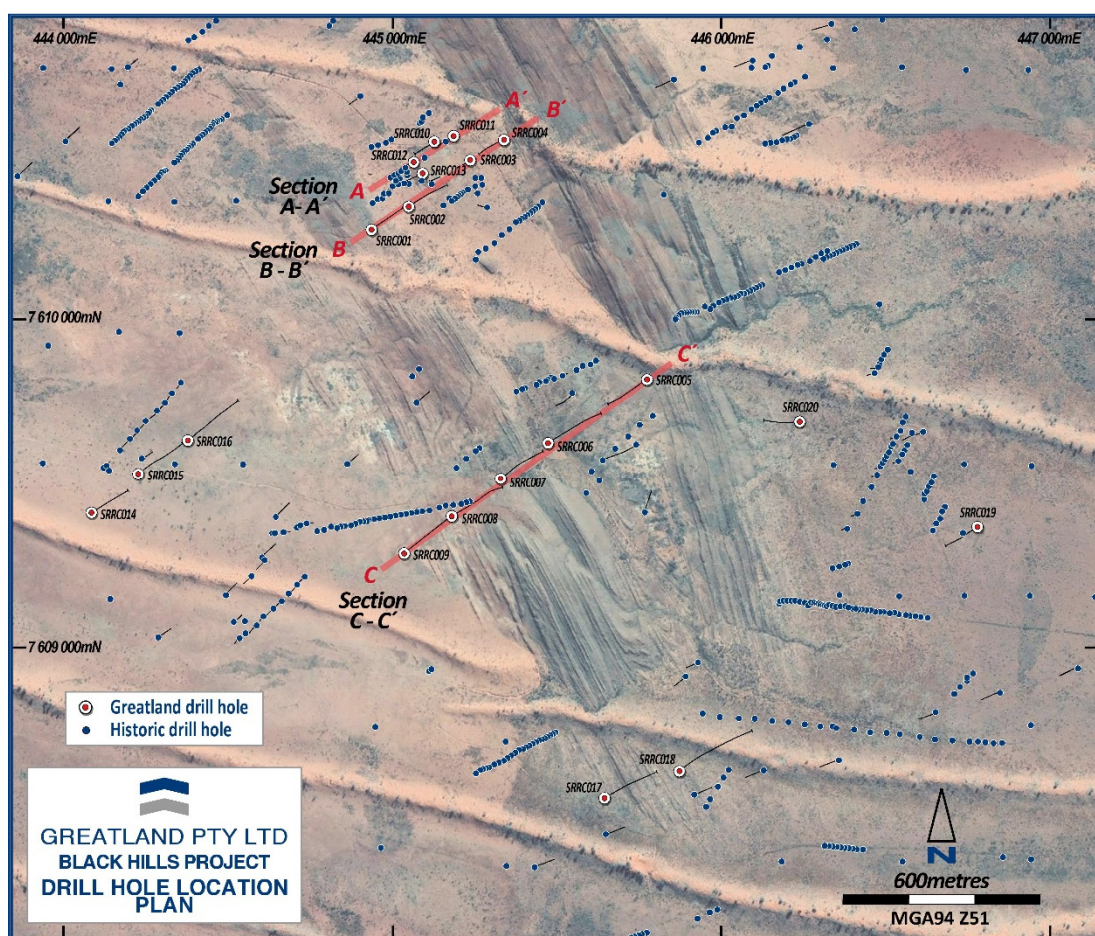


Figure 2 – RC Drilling Section A-A'

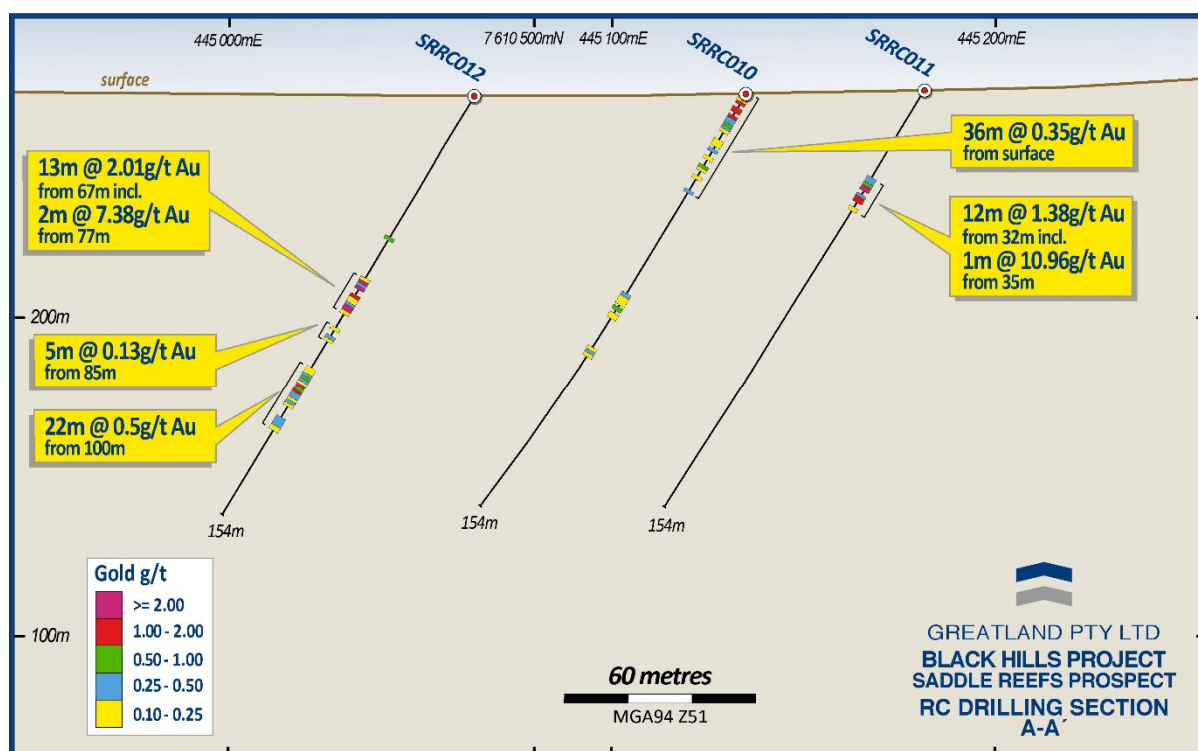


Figure 3 – RC Drilling Section B-B'

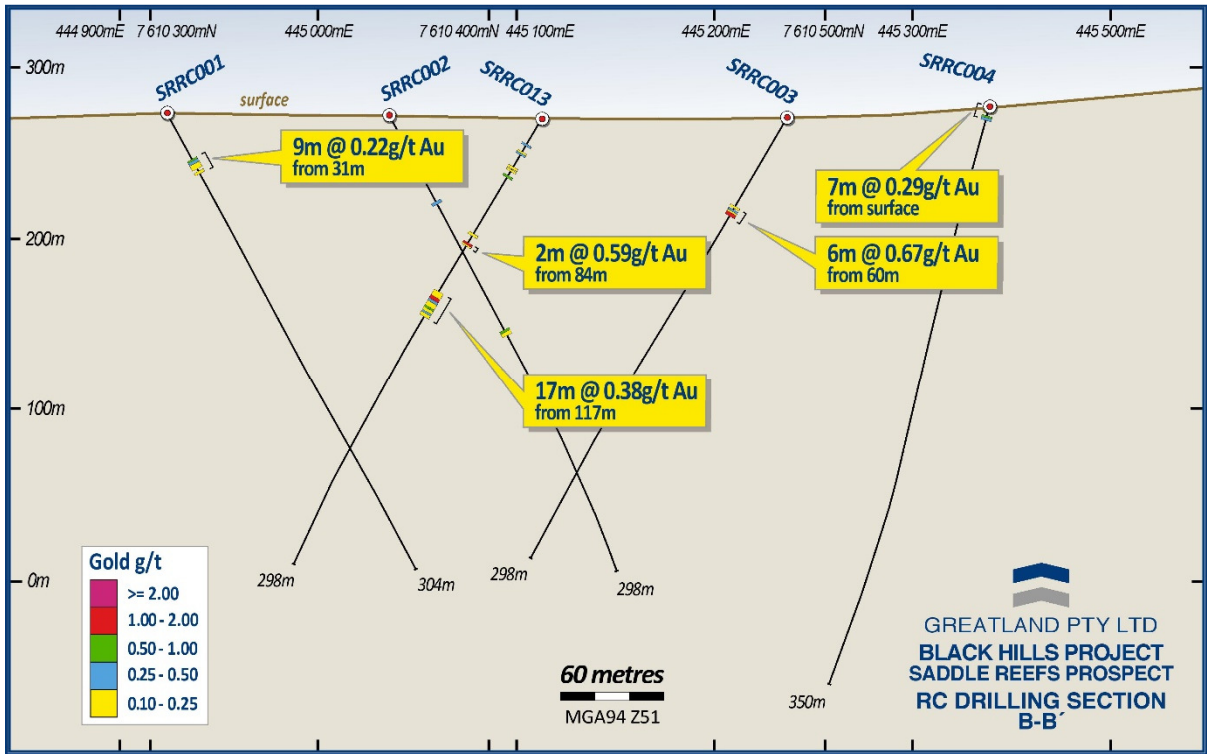


Figure 4 – RC Drilling Section C-C'

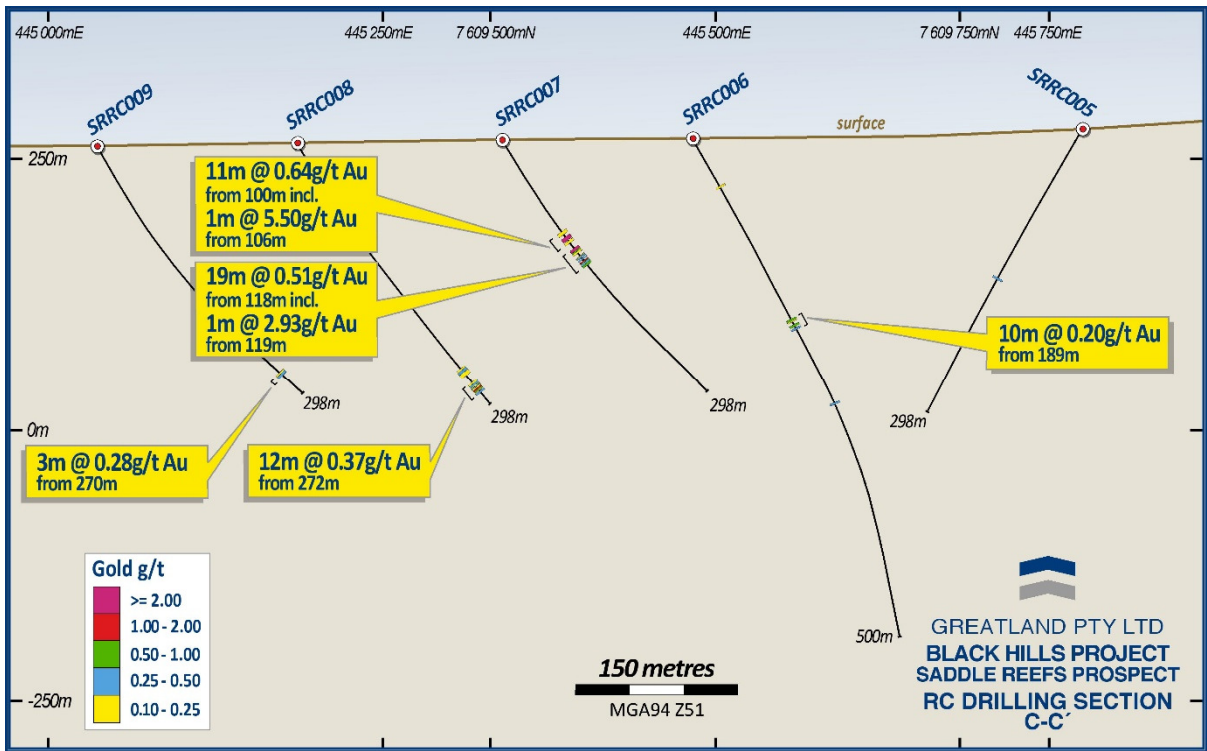
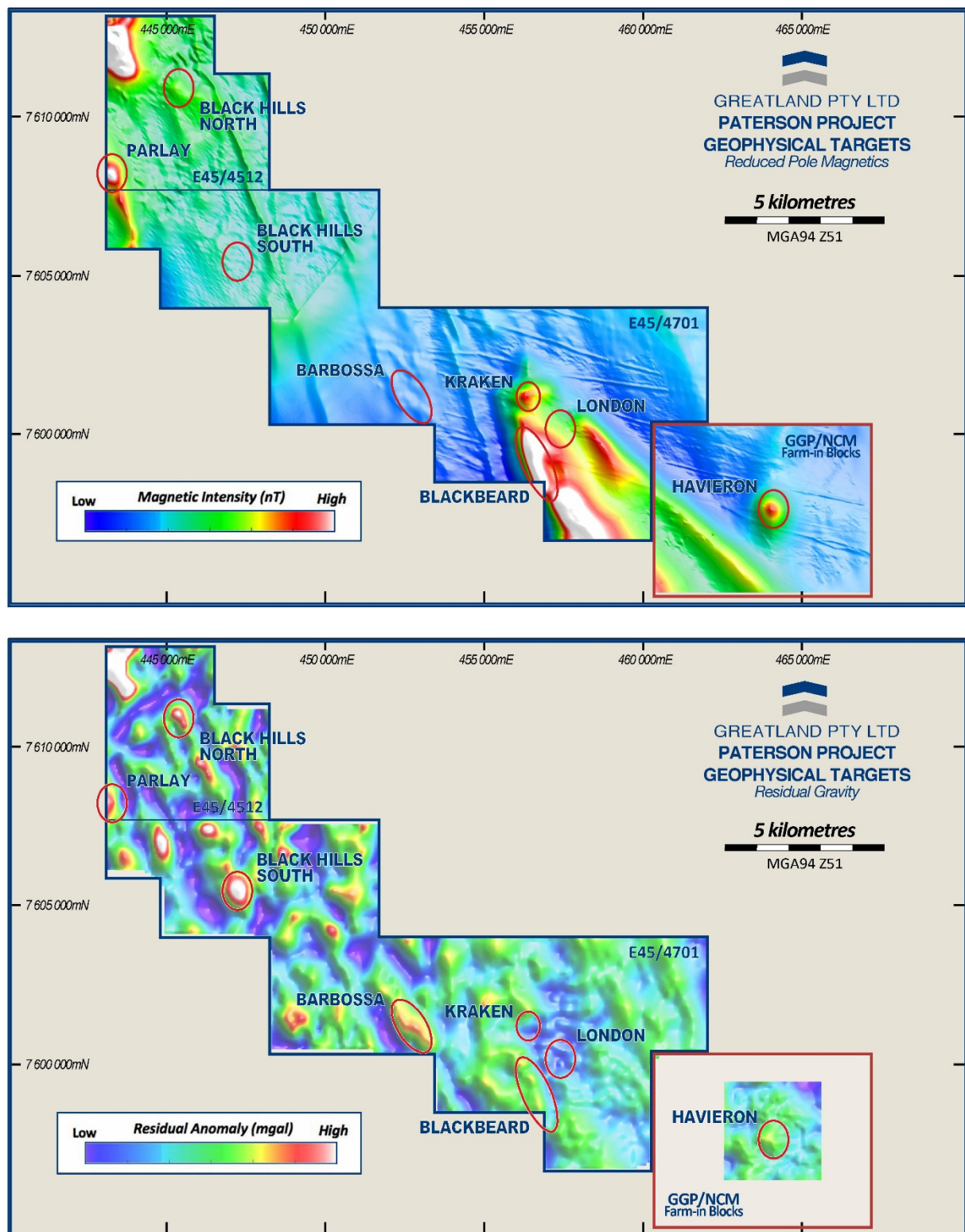




Figure 5 – Black Hills New Geophysical Targets.



These new targets are additional to those recently announced from the Havieron and Paterson Range East licences. Further work may include local scale electrical geophysics and drill testing as required.

**Competent Person:**

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Mick Sawyer who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (R.P.Geo #10194). Mr Sawyer is Exploration Manager and a full-time employee of Greatland Pty Ltd, and holds employee options in Greatland Gold plc. 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:

“Multiple Targets at Paterson Range East”, dated 6 November 2019  
“New Drill Targets at Scallywag”, dated 30 October 2019  
“Exploration Update – Black Hills Drill Results”, dated 23 September 2019  
“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project”, dated 1 August 2019  
“First Drilling Campaign Commences at Black Hills”, dated 9 July 2019  
“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project” dated 6 June 2019  
“Black Hills – Positive IP Results and Drill Update”, dated 30 May 2019  
“Greatland Commences 2019 Field Exploration Campaign at Black Hills”, dated 7 May 2019  
“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  
“Large New Geophysical Target at Saddle Reefs”, dated 29 October 2018  
“High Grade Gold Detected in Samples at Black Hills”, dated 4 September 2018  
“Black Hills Update”, dated 17 July 2018  
“Black Hills: Further Gold Found in Surface Samples”, dated 2 July 2018  
“Greatland Discovers Gold Nuggets at Black Hills”, dated 21 June 2018

Additional information on the project can be found on the Company’s web site at [www.greatlandgold.com/paterson/](http://www.greatlandgold.com/paterson/)

In addition to this release, a PDF version of this report, with supplementary information can be found at the Company's website: [www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc](http://www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc)

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**Notes for Editors:**

Greatland Gold plc is a London Stock Exchange AIM-listed (AIM: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\$65 million.

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 | Complete |
| SRRC016 | Saddle Reefs West | 7609641  | 444381  | 249 | 358   | 55      | -60 | Complete |
| SRRC017 | Saddle Reefs      | 7608546  | 445646  | 249 | 300   | 55      | -60 | Complete |
| SRRC018 | Saddle Reefs      | 7608635  | 445870  | 253 | 300   | 55      | -60 | Complete |
| SRRC019 | Eastern           | 7609373  | 446778  | 249 | 287   | 235     | -60 | Complete |
| SRRC020 | Eastern           | 7609695  | 446239  | 270 | 279   | 255     | -60 | Complete |

#### Black Hills 2019 RC Drilling – Significant Intercepts from Single Metre Samples

*Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are greater than or equal to 1m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au, with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 4m, and greater than or equal to 2.0 ppm Au with zero internal dilution. Au grades are reported to two significant figures.*

| Hole ID | From | To | Interval | Au (g/t) |
|---------|------|----|----------|----------|
| SRRC001 | 31   | 40 | 9        | 0.22     |

|         |     |     |   |      |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|
| SRRC002 | 57  | 58  | 1 | 0.39 |
| SRRC002 | 142 | 145 | 3 | 0.34 |

|         |    |    |   |      |
|---------|----|----|---|------|
| SRRC003 | 60 | 66 | 6 | 0.67 |
|---------|----|----|---|------|

|         |   |   |   |      |
|---------|---|---|---|------|
| SRRC004 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0.29 |
|---------|---|---|---|------|

|         |     |     |   |      |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|
| SRRC005 | 158 | 159 | 1 | 0.33 |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC006 | 50  | 51  | 1  | 0.13 |
| SRRC006 | 189 | 199 | 10 | 0.20 |
| SRRC006 | 276 | 277 | 1  | 0.38 |

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC007 | 100 | 111 | 11 | 0.64 |
| incl    | 106 | 107 | 1  | 5.50 |
| SRRC007 | 118 | 137 | 19 | 0.51 |
| incl    | 119 | 120 | 1  | 2.93 |

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC008 | 256 | 263 | 7  | 0.22 |
| SRRC008 | 272 | 284 | 12 | 0.37 |

|         |     |     |   |      |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|
| SRRC009 | 270 | 273 | 3 | 0.28 |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|

|         |    |    |    |      |
|---------|----|----|----|------|
| SRRC010 | 0  | 36 | 36 | 0.35 |
| SRRC010 | 73 | 82 | 9  | 0.19 |
| SRRC010 | 93 | 96 | 3  | 0.21 |

|         |    |    |    |       |
|---------|----|----|----|-------|
| SRRC011 | 32 | 44 | 12 | 1.38  |
| incl    | 35 | 36 | 1  | 10.96 |

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC012 | 52  | 53  | 1  | 0.52 |
| SRRC012 | 67  | 80  | 13 | 2.01 |
| incl    | 68  | 69  | 1  | 4.55 |
| incl    | 70  | 71  | 1  | 3.68 |
| incl    | 77  | 79  | 2  | 7.38 |
| SRRC012 | 85  | 90  | 5  | 0.13 |
| SRRC012 | 100 | 122 | 22 | 0.50 |
| incl    | 106 | 107 | 1  | 4.92 |

|         |     |     |    |      |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------|
| SRRC013 | 17  | 24  | 7  | 0.16 |
| SRRC013 | 32  | 39  | 7  | 0.14 |
| SRRC013 | 78  | 79  | 1  | 0.12 |
| SRRC013 | 84  | 86  | 2  | 0.59 |
| SRRC013 | 117 | 134 | 17 | 0.38 |

|         |                        |  |  |  |
|---------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| SRRC014 | No significant results |  |  |  |
| SRRC015 |                        |  |  |  |
| SRRC016 |                        |  |  |  |

|         |     |     |   |      |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|
| SRRC017 | 176 | 178 | 2 | 0.40 |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|

|         |     |     |   |      |
|---------|-----|-----|---|------|
| SRRC018 | 102 | 106 | 4 | 0.37 |
| SRRC018 | 120 | 121 | 1 | 0.20 |
| SRRC018 | 138 | 139 | 1 | 0.64 |

|         |    |    |   |      |
|---------|----|----|---|------|
| SRRC019 | 68 | 69 | 1 | 0.38 |
|---------|----|----|---|------|

|         |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| SRRC020 | No significant results |
|---------|------------------------|

## 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  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Sampling techniques</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></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 all 20 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 individual alpha-numeric calico bags.</li> <li>RC samples were initially composited to 4m lengths via ‘spear’ sampling the individual 1m intervals. Samples were then taken to the laboratory, pulverised and analysed.</li> <li>1m RC samples were then taken to the laboratory, pulverised and analysed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ground Gravity Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A ground gravity geophysical survey was undertaken during July to September 2019, by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</li> <li>The survey employed the following sampling techniques: Ground Gravity and DGPS survey.</li> </ul> |



|                       |  |   |
|-----------------------|--|---|
|                       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The survey used the following sampling equipment:</li> </ul> <p><b>Method:</b> Ground Gravity and DGPS</p> <p><b>Array:</b> 400m x 200m grid</p> <p><b>Gravity Instrument:</b> 2x Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meters (SN: 40361, 40240).</p> <p><b>DGPS Instrument:</b> 2x Leica System 1200 GNSS Rover Receivers, 1x Leica System 1200 GNSS Base Receiver.</p>   |
| 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>  |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</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>   |
| Logging               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</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> |

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| <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 individual alpha-numeric calico bags.</li> <li>• 1m RC samples were taken to the laboratory, pulverised and analysed.</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>RC Drilling 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><b>Ground Gravity Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ground gravity geophysical survey was undertaken during July to September 2019 on E45/4512 (Black Hills), by Atlas</li> </ul> |

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|   |   | <p>Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey consisted of 328 gravity stations collected on 400m x 200m grid.</li> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Windisp software.</li> <li>• Data QAQC showed that the obtained data is of moderate quality.</li> <li>• Processing and 3D modelling of the data was completed by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Windisp and 3DMGINV software.</li> <li>• The derived subsurface geophysical models of density are interpreted with a high degree of confidence.</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> | <p><b>RC Drilling</b></p> <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><b>Ground Gravity Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist.</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 topographic control.</i></li> </ul>  | <p><b>Location information – RC Drilling</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 Zone 51.</li> <li>• RL is measured using a handheld GPS.</li> <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> </ul>   |

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Down hole surveys were conducted at 50m intervals using a 'north seeking gyro' instrument.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ground Gravity Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lecia 1200 GNSS DGPS system was used to determine X,Y,Z for each gravity station.</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>                          | <p><b>RC Drilling</b></p> <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 to some of the data. 4m composites were initially used for the 2019 drill program. 1m intervals of interest identified from the 4m composites were then forwarded to the laboratory.</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> <p><b>Ground Gravity Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The survey consisted of 328 new gravity stations collected on 400m x 200m grid.</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> | <p><b>RC Drilling</b></p> <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> <p><b>Ground Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grid geometry (east-west) is approximately perpendicular to regional geological strike.</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Sample security</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>   | <p><b>RC Drilling/Sampling</b></p> <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>  |



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| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul> | <p><b>RC Drilling/Sampling</b></p> <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> <p><b>Ground Geophysical Survey</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor (Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd) and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montanna GIS Pty Ltd).</li> <li>QAQC of the processed gravity data and derived subsurface density model was verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montanna GIS Pty Ltd).</li> </ul> |
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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria                                | Explanation  |   |
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| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</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>      |
| Exploration done by other parties       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration in the area of the Black Hills 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> </ul> |

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|                          |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opus Exploration (2001-2002)</li> <li>Range River Gold (2003-2005)</li> <li>Newcrest (2009-2015)</li> </ul>   |
| Geology                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</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>  |
| Drill hole Information   | <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 collar details and significant intersections accompanies the report.</li> </ul>   |
| Data aggregation methods | <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</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregated intervals have been length weighted.</li> <li>Reporting Criteria 1m samples: Intercepts reported are greater than or equal to 1m, greater than or equal to 0.1 ppm Au, with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 4m; and greater than or equal to 1m, greater than or equal to 2ppm Au with zero internal dilution. Au grades are reported to two significant figures.</li> <li>Higher grade gold intervals within broader zones of lower grade intervals are reported as included intervals.</li> </ul> |

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|   | <i>values should be clearly stated.</i>  |  |
| <i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></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 (plans/sections) 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</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned further work includes geological and geochemical investigation of drill results.</li> </ul>   |

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|  | <i>areas, provided this information<br/>is not commercially sensitive.</i> |  |
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