

1 September 2021

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

**First Results from Drilling Campaign at Juri Joint Venture**

*Preliminary results from initial four drill holes with first gold identified at Goliath*

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), a leading development and exploration company with a focus on tier-one gold-copper deposits, is pleased to announce the first set of preliminary drill results from the initial 2021 drill programme at its Juri Joint Venture ("Juri JV") with partner Newcrest Mining Limited ("Newcrest") in the Paterson province of Western Australia. Results have been received for the first four holes sampled from the nine drill holes completed.

**Highlights**

- First phase of Juri JV drilling programme completed on the Paterson Range East and Black Hills tenements, forming the Juri JV with Newcrest
- Gold assays from first four assayed holes of Juri JV drill programme
- At the **Saddle Reefs** target within the Black Hills licence an intersection of 3.5m @ 1.88g/t Au from 226.5m
- First gold identified at the **Goliath Prospect** including a significant assay of 1.0m @ 1.49g/t Au from 651m
- Assays for the remaining holes from Los Diablos, Parlay and Saddle Reef and sections of the Outamind hole expected for October 2021
- Ground Electro-Magnetic ("Ground EM") survey due to commence in September to further refine and model various Juri JV targets

The first phase of drilling comprised nine holes for 4,958m testing five targets including five holes at the Goliath, Outamind and Los Diablos targets on the Paterson Range East licence and four holes at the Parlay and Saddle Reefs targets on the Black Hills licence.

**Shaun Day, Chief Executive Officer of Greatland Gold plc, commented:** "We are delighted to receive the first set of results from the maiden drilling campaign under our Juri JV with Newcrest. Intercepting gold mineralisation from our initial assays is an excellent result. Greatland will now recalibrate our Juri JV targets based on this initial information as well as the assays pending from the five remaining drill holes and combined with the new proposed Ground EM survey.

"These initial results build confidence regarding the prospectivity of the assets under the Juri JV. With Newcrest funding the exploration programme, our Juri JV programme presents an opportunity to deploy our proven expertise and potentially deliver further exploration upside for our shareholders."

In addition to this release, a PDF version of this announcement 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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## Further Information on the Juri JV Drill Programme

Greatland Gold's first phase of drilling (reverse circulation and diamond core drilling) has been completed on the Paterson Range East and Black Hills tenements, forming the Juri JV with Newcrest.

This first phase of drilling comprised nine holes for 4,958m testing five targets including five holes at the Goliath, Outamind and Los Diablos targets on the Paterson Range East licence and four holes at the Parlay and Saddle Reefs targets on the Black Hills licence.

Gold and some multi-element assays have been received for the Goliath and Outamind holes, and gold and multi-element assays returned for a strongly altered mineralisation zone logged in the first Saddle reefs hole BHD001. Assays for the remaining holes from Los Diablos, Parlay and Saddle Reef are expected for October 2021.

At the **Saddle Reefs** target within the Black Hills licence a strongly silica-carbonate-albite-sericite altered and quartz-pyrite veined zone in Yeneena Formation metasediments was logged from 226m – 239m in drill hole BHD001. Assays reported an intersection of 3.5m @ 1.88g/t Au from 226.5m (incl. 1.4m @ 3.49g/t Au from 227.6m) from the quartz – pyrite vein stockwork zone within the larger alteration halo. A strong silver- arsenic- cobalt- antimony- bismuth pathfinder metal association was noted throughout the zone, with minor copper – molybdenum anomalism also identified. Structural analysis suggests the quartz-pyrite veins form an array of flat veins within a bedding parallel envelope, representing reef style mineralisation. The results are encouraging as mineralisation style and metal affinities are similar to reef style veins in the nearby Telfer deposit.

A further two holes were drilled at Saddle Reefs and Saddle South to follow up historical anomalous RC assays (Black Hills - Positive Final Drill Results & New Geophysical Targets, Greatland RNS dated 14 November 2019), testing the concept of multiple mineralised zones between different beds and the anomalous gravity and IP geophysical responses. All assays are awaited.

At the **Goliath Prospect** significant widths of calc-silicate sediments, probably of the Puntapunta formation, were intersected in GLD001A, in contact with the granitoid and other more mafic intrusive rocks. A significant assay of 1.0m @ 1.49g/t Au was recorded from 651m within the interfingering intrusive – sediment contact zone and associated with narrow zones of probable albite alteration. Detailed understanding of the geological context and significance of the drilling results will be possible when the full suite of low-level multi-element geochemistry assay results have been received and interpreted.

Gold assays have been returned from the Goliath and Outamind hole, with some multi-element results from OMD001W. The remaining gold and multi-element assays for these and both Los Diablos holes are expected in the coming month.

### **Further Work**

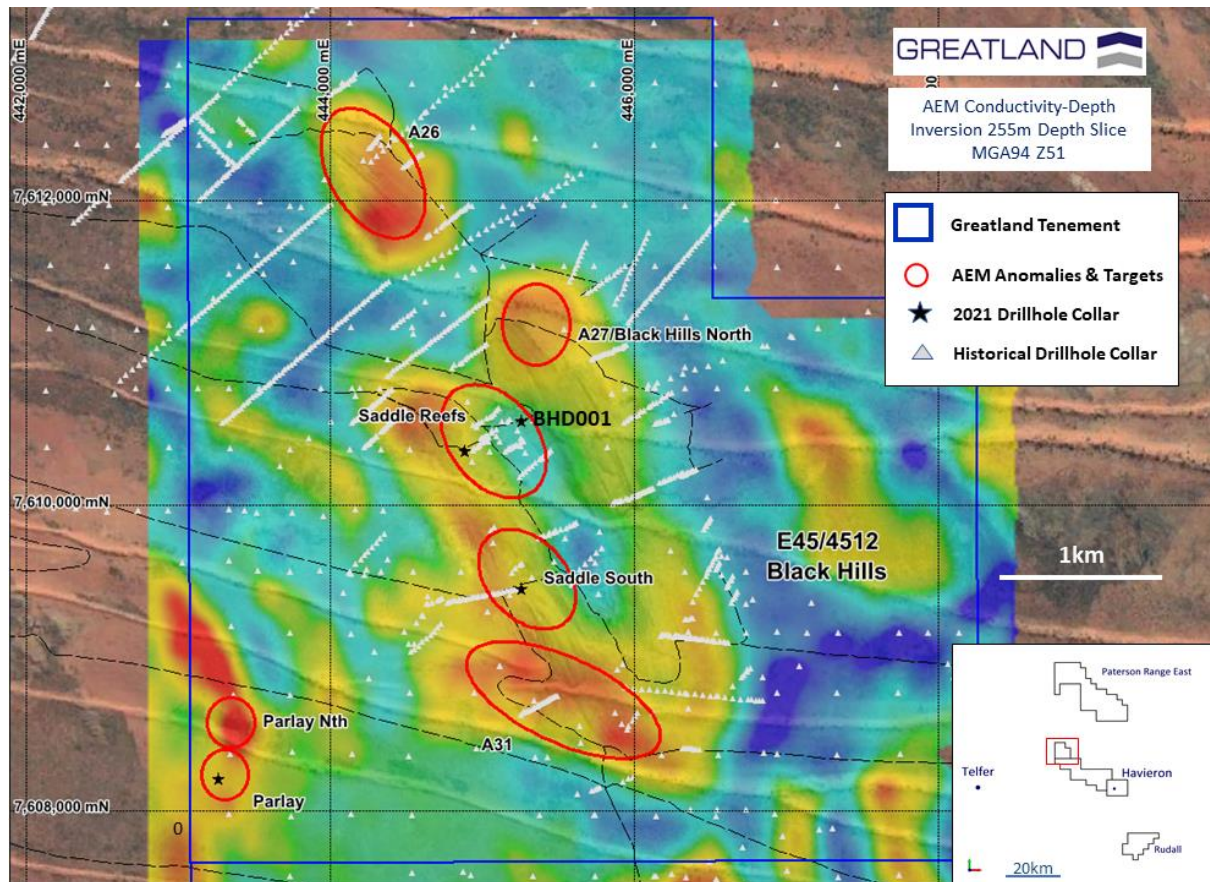
A ground Electro-Magnetic (“Ground EM”) survey has been planned to further refine and model various Juri JV targets as defined in the 2020 heliborne EM (“AEM”) survey. This programme is due to commence in September. The programme is designed to confirm the AEM targets reported previously (“Work Programme agreed for the Juri Joint Venture with Newcrest Mining”, Greatland RNS dated 23 February 2021) and better define drill targets over these anomalies.

Strong conductors have been defined at the A9, A11, A14 (Tara) and A25 (Tama) targets on the Paterson Range East licence, and AEM targets A26, A27, A31 and A30 (Parlay Nth) were generated on the Black Hills licence.

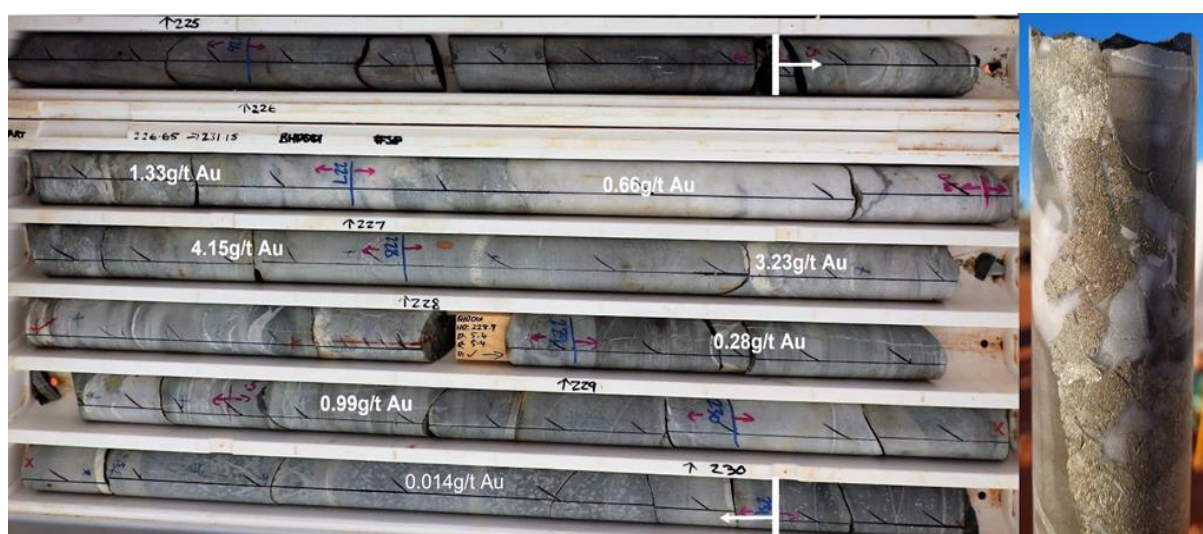
Additional information is presented in Appendices I and II. Drill hole locations and core photographs for Saddle Reefs (Black Hills licence) are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Drill hole locations and core photographs for Goliath and Paterson Range East are shown in Figures 3 and 4. AEM targets are shown in Figures 1 and 3.

A regional map showing the Havieron and Juri JV licence area with regional targets and adjacent landholdings can be found at: [www.greatlandgold.com/paterson](http://www.greatlandgold.com/paterson)

**Figure 1.** Black Hills Tenement: AEM image with prospects, current and historical drilling on satellite image background

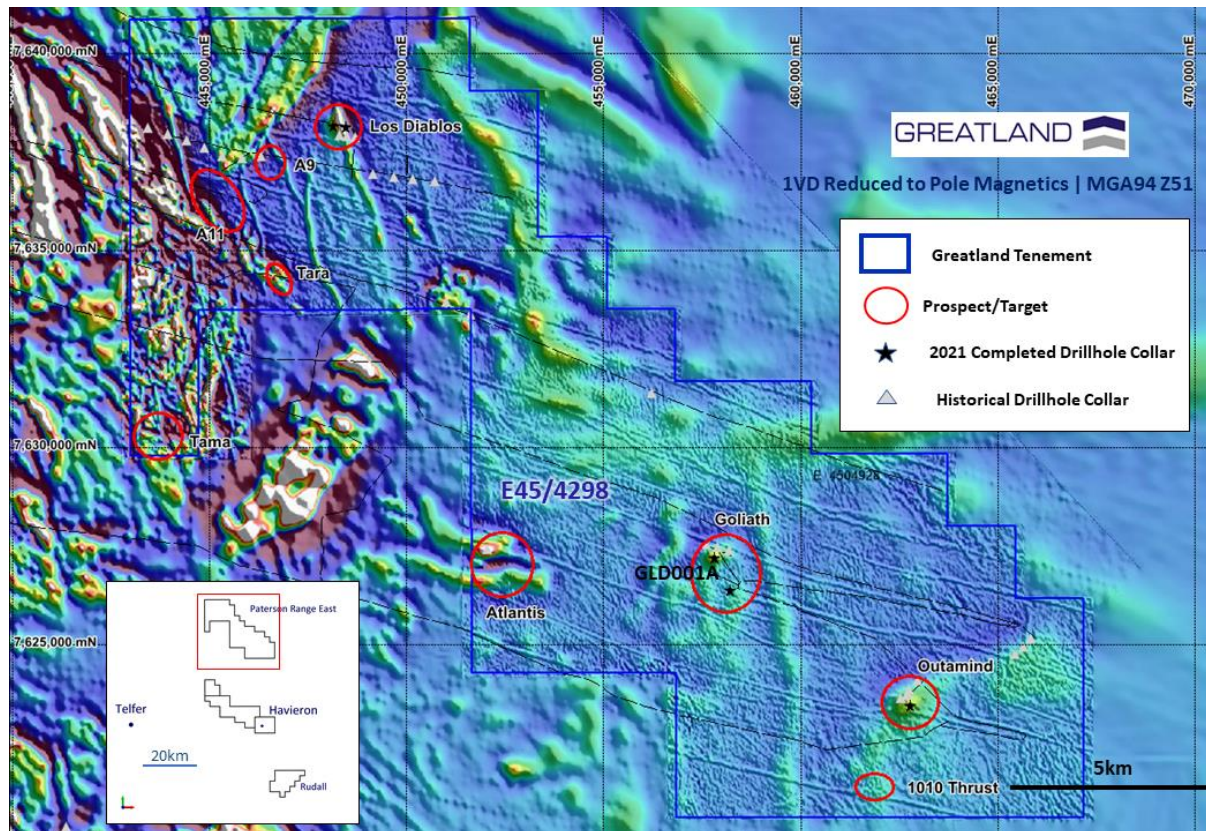


**Figure 2.** Saddle Reefs prospect drill hole BHD001 – 3.5m @ 1.88g/t Au from 226.5m in strongly altered zone (left), with coarse pyrite and quartz veining (right)





**Figure 3.** Juri JV Paterson Range East Tenement: Aeromagnetic image with targets and current and historical drilling



**Figure 4.** GLD001A Drill core highlighting pale, calcareous alteration, metasediments and the darker, magnetic mafic – intermediate igneous intrusive rocks; with anomalous assays written in white



**Competent Person:**

Information in this announcement pertaining to Reporting of Exploration Results has been reviewed and approved by Mr John McIntyre, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), who has more than 30 years relevant industry experience. Mr McIntyre is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr McIntyre has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking 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, which outline standards of disclosure for mineral projects. Mr McIntyre consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr McIntyre confirms that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the historical market announcements, and that the form and context in which the information has been presented has not been materially modified.

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

“Work Programme agreed for the Juri Joint Venture with Newcrest Mining” dated 23/2/2021 (Greatland RNS announcement)

“Black Hills - Final Drill Results & New Geophysical Targets”, dated 14/11/2019 (Greatland RNS announcement)

“Exploration Update – Black Hills Drill Results” dated 23/9/2019 (Greatland RNS announcement)

Additional information on the project can be found on the Company’s website 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)

**Notes for Editors:**

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP) is a leading development and exploration company with a focus on tier-one gold-copper deposits. The Company's flagship asset is the world-class Havieron gold-copper deposit in the Paterson region of Western Australia, discovered by Greatland and presently under development in Joint Venture with Newcrest Mining Ltd.

Havieron is located approximately 45km east of Newcrest's Telfer gold mine and, subject to positive decision to mine, will leverage the existing infrastructure and processing plant to significantly reduce the project’s capital expenditure and carbon impact for a low cost pathway to development. An extensive growth drilling programme is presently underway at Havieron with a Pre-Feasibility Study due for release in late calendar 2021. Construction of the box cut and decline to develop the Havieron orebody commenced in February 2021.

Greatland has a proven track record of discovery and exploration success. It is pursuing the next generation of tier-one mineral deposits by applying advanced exploration techniques in under-explored regions. The Company is focused on safe, low-risk jurisdictions and is strategically positioned in the highly prospective Paterson region. Greatland has a total six projects across Australia with a focus on becoming a multi-commodity mining company of significant scale.



## APPENDIX I

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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)</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.</li> <li>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'). 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greatland samples comprise half core material in generally 1m lengths (NQ core) or 0.5m lengths (in PQ core). All basement and the basal 20m of the Permian cover was sampled. Core was cut using an automated core-cutter.</li> <li>Historical drilling- no sampling reported, locations only are shown in Figures 1 and 3 and listed in Appendix II</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC precollars were followed by PQ then NQ diamond drill core to EOH.</li> <li>The core is oriented using a Reflex mark III tool, nominally every core run (around 6m).</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery is measured on core and reconciled against driller's depth blocks in each core tray. Basement core recovery is typically around 100%;</li> <li>No specific measures have been taken to maximise recovery, other than employing skilled drillers;</li> <li>Half core cut along orientation lines assist in sample representivity;</li> <li>No relationship between recovery and grade has been observed;</li> </ul> <p>Historical drilling- no sampling reported</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<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>The logging is of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimate, and comprises a combination of quantitative and qualitative features. The entire hole is logged;</li> <li>Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure including orientation of key geological features;</li> <li>Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation (RQD) fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements;</li> <li>Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre using a KT20 machine;</li> <li>The bulk density of selected drill core intervals was determined at site on whole core samples.</li> <li>Digital data was recorded on site and stored in an SQL database.</li> <li>All drill cores were photographed, prior to</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cutting and sampling the core.</li> <li>Historical drilling- no sampling reported and logging not reviewed</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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>Drill core samples were freighted by road to the laboratory. All core is cut with a core saw, and half core sampled;</li> <li>The samples are assayed at Intertek (Perth, WA). Samples were dried at 105°C, and the bulk of the samples pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product. Oversize primary samples were crushed and a 3kg subsample then milled with the LM5 mill.</li> <li>Sub sampling is reduced to minimum by using total sample pulverization prior to sub sampling wherever possible;</li> <li>The sample sizes (2-3kg) are considered appropriate for the material being sampled;</li> <li>Historical drilling- no sampling reported;</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were assayed for Au by a 50gm fire assay and for a multi-element scan using 4 acid digest and MS and OES finish for pathfinder and lithogeochemical elements. The assays are considered total rather than partial;</li> <li>Greatland QA/QC procedures include using reference samples and field duplicate samples every 25 samples, in addition to the laboratories in- house QA/QC methods;</li> <li>Analysis of the quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated.</li> <li>Historical drilling- no sampling reported</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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>No significant assay intervals were reported.</li> <li>Samples suspected of downhole contamination from drilling equipment (see discussion in text of announcement) have been reassayed and flagged as low priority assays in the database.</li> <li>No twinned holes have been completed;</li> <li>All data entry procedures, including original logging, sample depth selection for sampling and recording of sample numbers are recorded digitally in an electronic database.</li> <li>Historical drilling- no sampling reported</li> <li>There are no adjustments to assay data, other than below detection samples are reported at negative one half the detection limit.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill collar locations were surveyed using hand held GPS. RL's were collected with the same GPS;</li> <li>Drill rig alignment was attained using a hand held compass.</li> <li>Downhole survey was collected every 30m in diamond drill core segments of the drill hole using a single shot Axis Mining Champ Gyro.</li> <li>The topography is generally low relief to flat, elevation within the dune corridors in ranges between 250-265m AHD steepening to the southeast;</li> <li>All collar coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australian (GDA20 Zone 51). All relative depth information is reported in Australian Height Datum (AHD);</li> <li>Historical drilling- where recorded holes are located</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by GPS with +/-30m accuracy.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes are individual exploration holes targeting specific targets, and are not part of a grid pattern;</li> <li>• Not applicable in early stage exploration;</li> <li>• No sample compositing has been applied;</li> <li>• Historical drilling has comprised generally vertical holes on a nominal 400m x 400m grid - no sampling reported</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling is oriented at various angles to folded layering, and to identified sulphide mineralized structures. The relationship to possible mineralized structures is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>• Historical drilling- no sampling or structure reported</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database;</li> <li>• Entire core samples are delivered by company personnel to a freight company in Port Hedland for delivery by road freight to the assay lab in Perth, where the core is cut and sampled.</li> <li>• Historical drilling- not recorded</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews have been completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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 Juri JV tenements (E45/4928 and E45/4512) are owned by Greatland Pty Ltd (75%) and Newcrest Operations Limited ("Newcrest"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited (25%). Newcrest can earn up to 75% The tenements are subject to a Land Access Agreement (LAA) with Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation;</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling and surface sampling has been completed on the Black Hills tenement, and limited drilling on the Paterson Range East tenement, by companies including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> </li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range River Gold (2003-2005)</li> <li>• Newcrest (2009-2015); and</li> <li>• Greatland 2018 to now</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Historical drilling referred to in the text or figures are sourced from GSWA Open File reports (WAMEX "A" numbers) 28250, 57453, 60010, 97054, 101401 and 104953</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<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>• Exploration is for intrusion related Au-Cu deposits similar to Telfer, Haviron and Winu, all located in Neo-Proterozoic Yeneena Group sediments of the Paterson Province, Western Australia</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>◦ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>◦ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>◦ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>◦ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical drill hole results are not reported in this release and drill hole collars are shown for reference only in the Figures, and until detailed ground electromagnetic data over the priority TEM anomalies are collected and interpreted drill hole results are not considered material to this announcement.</li> <li>• Results from Greatland drilling quoted in the text are reported in a previous Greatland release "Black Hills - Final Drill Results &amp; New Geophysical Targets", dated 14/11/2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No significant results have been reported, and no data aggregation methods have been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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>• There is insufficient data to determine true widths at this stage, and all widths are reported as downhole widths.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>• Maps are provided in Figures 1 and 3 and significant intervals listed in Appendix II.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reporting is considered balanced</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the fourth release of Exploration Results for this project made by Greatland Gold. The previous releases are dated 24/3/2021, 23/9/2019 and 14 November 2019</li> <li>No other substantive exploration data other than that provided in the figures.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This announcement describes the proposed work programme for the Scallywag license</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX II

### Juri Joint Venture Drill hole Collar Details

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH
GLD001A	Goliath	457800	7627200	316	-60	0	733.5
GLD002	Goliath	458197	7626386	319	-60	45	576.2
OMD001W	Outamind	462772	7623464	287	-65	8	758.0
LDD001	Los Diablos	448132	7638162	293	-70	45	644.9
LDD002	Los Diablos	448440	7638140	292	-70	235	510.0
PAD001	Parlay	443267	7608208	258	-75	70	486.2
BHD001	Saddle Reefs	445254	7610570	274	-60	235	378.5
BHD002	Saddle Reefs	444870	7610348	274	-55	55	465.1
BHD003	Black Hills	445258	7609462	257	-60	55	405.1

## APPENDIX III

### Juri Joint Venture Drilling: Significant Gold Assay Intersections

*Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are downhole drill width (not true width) Au >0.1ppm.*

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm) FA
BHD001	226.5	230	3.5	1.88
	227.6	229	1.4	3.49
GLD001A	636	637	1	0.10
	643	644	1	0.12
	651	652	1	1.49
OMD001W	620	621	1	0.29