



30 May 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")**

Positive IP Results at Black Hills and Drilling Update

Greatland's recent IP survey at Black Hills successfully extends chargeability anomaly a further 400m, strike length of anomaly now exceeds 1,400m

New drill targets selected and first drilling campaign at Black Hills expected to commence by early July

Greatland Gold plc (AIM: GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is pleased to announce that results of a high powered, deep sensing Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey at its 100% owned Black Hills licence have successfully extended by a further 400m the strike length of a chargeability anomaly spatially coincident with gold mineralisation identified at surface. The total length of the chargeability anomaly now exceeds 1,400m.

Systematic evaluation of new IP data and recent field geological reconnaissance has enabled new drill targets to be selected for Greatland's upcoming maiden drill campaign at Black Hills. Due to the high level of exploration activity across the Paterson region and associated tightness in drill rig availability, drilling at Black Hills is now expected to commence by early July.

Key Developments

- Results of the recent IP survey confirm the location of the chargeability anomaly identified in 2018 and extend the anomaly a further 400m to the south-east.
- Total strike length of the chargeability anomaly has increased from approximately 1,000m of strike to approximately 1,400m.
- Systematic evaluation of historic IP datasets, combined with new IP data and field geological reconnaissance, has enabled new drill targets to be selected.
- New drilling plan has been designed to test the central parts of the Black Hills Dome where the IP chargeability anomaly and surface gold mineralisation are located, and the southern portion of the prospect where the IP anomaly has been extended by results of the recent IP survey.
- Maiden drilling programme of approximately 6,000m, comprising more than twenty Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill holes of depths up to 300m, is expected to commence by early July.

Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented: "We are very pleased by these results which further extend the length of the large chargeability anomaly to over 1,400m. The



1,000m of strike previously identified, which is spatially coincident with gold mineralisation identified at surface, has been successfully proven to continue for a further 400m to the south-east, whilst still remaining open to the south. As a result of this positive outcome and recent field reconnaissance, we have been able to further refine target drill locations for Greatland's first drilling campaign at Black Hills, which is expected to commence in the next four or five weeks."

Further information on the Black Hills licence can be found under 'Paterson' on the Company's website. In addition, this announcement will be made available in PDF format, with figures/diagrams, on the Company's website at www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc/

In June 2018, Greatland commenced its first exploration campaign at Black Hills. Multiple gold nuggets were found in thin sand cover within the first few days of the campaign, establishing the presence of high grade gold mineralisation at surface at the Saddle Reefs prospect (see announcements dated 21 June 2018 and 2 July 2018). Results from additional rock chip sampling over the prospect returned many values over 10g/t gold, peaking at 81.7g/t gold, and these results approximately quadrupled the strike length of surface gold mineralisation from 200m to 800m (see announcement dated 4 September 2018).

In July-August 2018, a comprehensive IP survey was conducted covering a strike length of 1,600m over the zone of surface gold mineralisation at the Saddle Reefs prospect and immediate strike extensions (see announcement dated 17 July 2018). Modern 3D inversion models of resultant IP data were generated which outlined a large, coherent chargeability anomaly over 1,000m of strike, which is open to the south-east, and spatially coincident with gold mineralisation identified at surface (see announcement dated 29 October 2018).

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 (https://www.riotinto.com/media/media-releases-237_27052.aspx) 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



reasonable 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). Historical RC drill spacing appears quite broad with holes at least 400m apart, and some up to 600m apart.

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 a 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 (as announced 21 June and 2 July 2018).

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 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.

A comprehensive IP program over Saddle Reefs was undertaken during Q3 2018 (as announced 17 July 2018). Total strike length covered was 1,600m. Transmitter and receiver lines were 100m apart and station spacing along lines was 20-40m. Modern 3D inversion models of resultant IP data were generated. These models outlined a large, chargeability anomaly over 1,000m of strike spatially co-incident with gold mineralisation identified at surface. The body lies subparallel to the strike of gold mineralisation identified at surface and has dimensions of approximately 1,000m long, 200m wide and 150m thick. The body plunges gently south-east mirroring the overall structural plunge of the outcropping geology and is open to the south-east. Depth to top of the body ranges from 150m to 200m below surface. The majority of historical drill holes at the Saddle Reefs prospect did not achieve these depths.

Greatland's 2019 field programme in the Paterson commenced with a high powered, deep sensing IP survey at Black Hills. The survey continued south-east from the IP chargeability anomaly identified from the 2018 IP survey which remained open along strike. The recent IP programme consisted of two 3.4km lines, 400m apart; the northernmost line covered the southern extremity of the 2018 IP and the second line was sited 400m to the south.

Results of the 2019 IP confirm the location of the chargeability anomaly identified in 2018 and extend the anomaly a further 400m to the south-east. Total strike length of the chargeability anomaly has increased from approximately 1,000m of strike to approximately 1,400m (Figures 1 and 2). The body now has approximate dimensions of 1,400m long, 200m wide and 150m thick. Depth to the top of the body continues to range from 150m to 200m below surface and it remains open to the south.

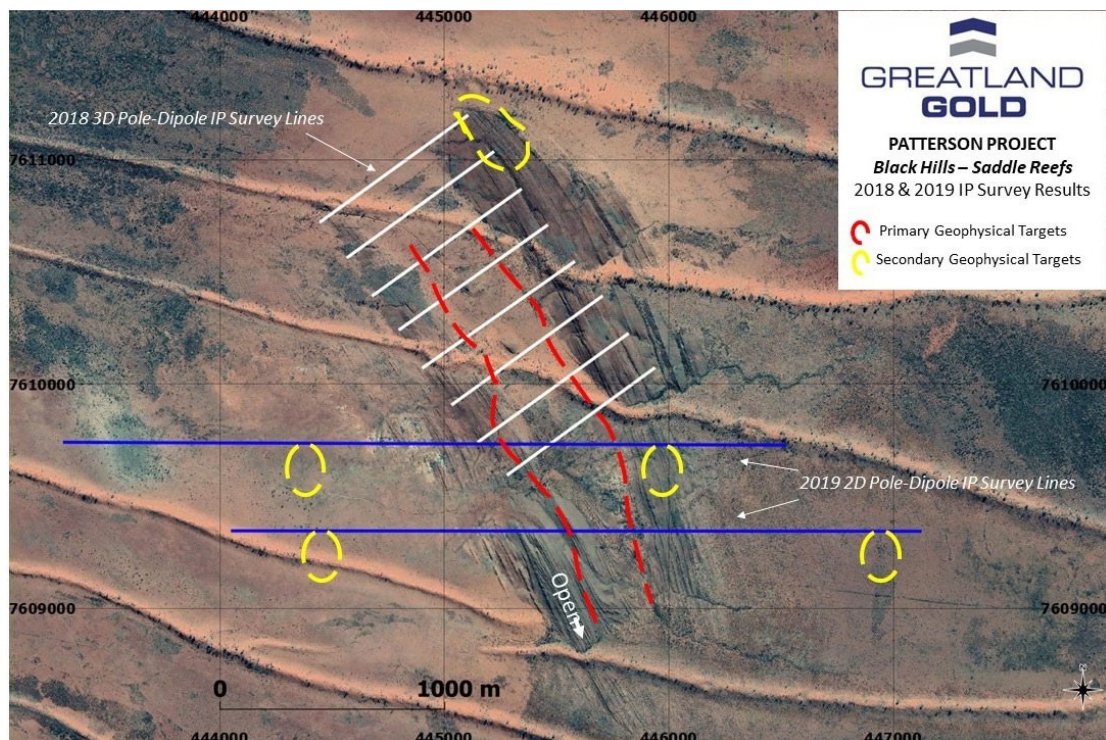


Figure 1 – Black Hills – Saddle Reefs Plan View 2018 and 2019 IP Lines

Systematic evaluation of historic IP datasets, combined with new IP data and field geological reconnaissance, has enabled drill targets to be selected. Drilling has been designed to test stratigraphy over the Saddle Reefs prospect, including the central parts of the Black Hills Dome where the IP chargeability anomaly is located plus surface gold mineralisation, and the southern portion of the prospect (where the IP anomaly is also apparent). A drilling programme of approximately 6,000m comprising more than twenty Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drill holes of depths up to 300m is proposed.

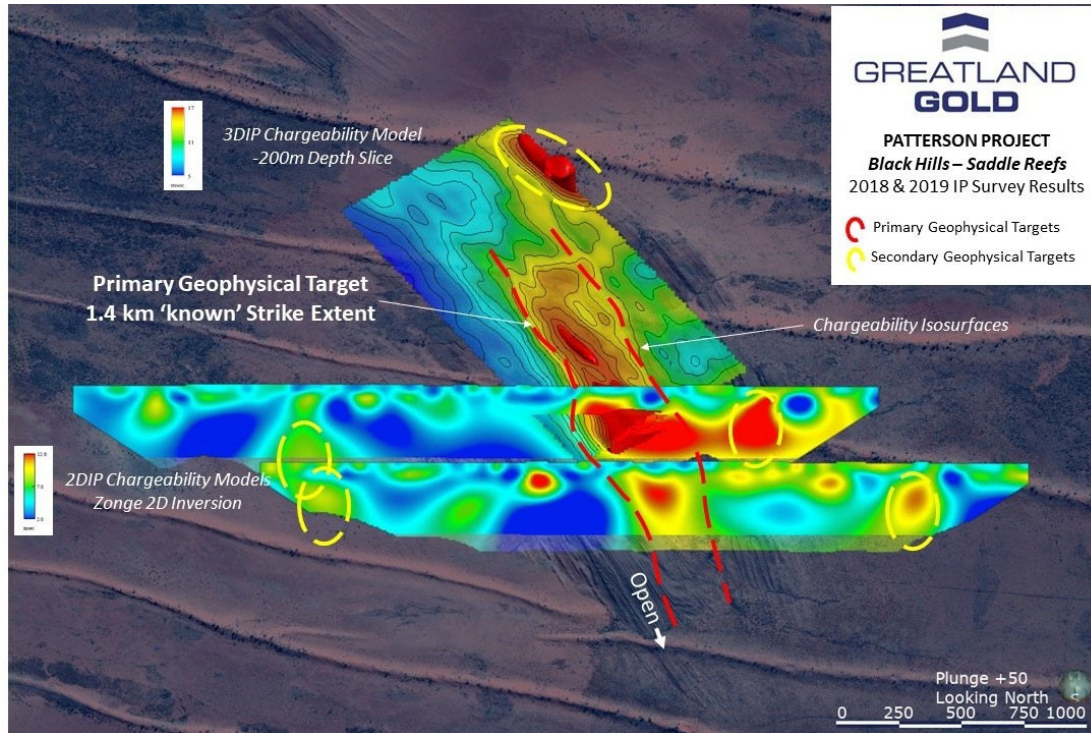


Figure 2 – Black Hills – Saddle Reefs Oblique View 2018 and 2019 IP Chargeability

The Company has received all required approvals from the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (“DMIRS”) for a drilling programme at Black Hills (as announced 4 September 2018). Drilling is currently scheduled to commence by early July.

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

“Greatland Commences 2019 Field Exploration Campaign at Black Hills”, dated 7 May 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

Further information on the Black Hills licence can be found under ‘Paterson’ on the Company’s website. In addition, this announcement will be made available in PDF format, with figures/diagrams, on the Company’s website at www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc/

Enquiries:

Greatland Gold PLC

Gervaise Hedde/Callum Baxter

Tel: +44 (0)20 3709 4900 Email:

info@greatlandgold.com

www.greatlandgold.com

SPARK Advisory Partners Limited (Nominated Adviser)

Andrew Emmott/James Keeshan

Tel: +44 (0)20 3368 3550

SI Capital Limited (Broker)

Nick Emerson/Alan Gunn

Tel: +44 (0)14 8341 3500

Luther Pendragon (Media and Investor Relations)

Harry Chathli/Alexis Gore/Joe Quinlan

Tel: +44 (0)20 7618 9100

Notes for Editors:

Greatland Gold plc is 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.

JORC Code 2012: Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
 (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary			
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <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 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during April to May 2019, by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor. • The survey employed the following sampling techniques: Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey. • The survey used the following sampling equipment: 			
				Method	Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity
				Array Type	Pole-Dipole
		Geometry	Inline 2D		
		Receiver spacing (m)	100		
		Transmitter spacing (m)	Pole		
		Station move up (m)	100		
		n level	32 active channels		
		Transmitter Electrode Type	Two or more 1x0.3x0.1m Aluminium Plates		
		Receiver Electrode Type	Pb/PbCl ₂ non-polarising electrodes		
		Receiver System	Search Exploration Full Time Series 32ch		
		Transmitter System	Search Exploration 50KV _a Trailer Mounted Genset		
		Transmitter Waveform	Square, 2 sec on 2 sec off		
		Stacking Time (sec)	120		
Readings	3 or more				

where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.

- This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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. 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during April to May 2019, by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor. • The survey consisted of 3.4 line km of data collected along two E-W (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7609750N, 7609350N) • Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard TQIPdb software. • Data QAQC showed that the obtained data is of moderate to high quality. Reductions in data quality occurred in areas of thick loose sand cover that resulted in higher contact resistances at current injection sites. • Modelling of the data was completed by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Zonge 2D software.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The derived subsurface geo-electric models of Chargeability and Resistivity are interpreted with a moderate to high degree of confidence. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The derived subsurface models are consistent with those obtained by historic IP surveys covering the study area. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Garmin Etrex 10 hand-held GPS was used to locate receiver and transmitter electrodes. The IP survey coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Zone 51S coordinates. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey consisted of 3.4 line km of data collected along two EW (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7609750N, 7609350N). This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Criteria	Explanation	

<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey consisted of 3.4 line km of data collected along two EW (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7609750N, 7609350N). This orientation is not perpendicular to main geological strike direction of the outcropping Black Hills Dome (~155 degrees). The survey orientation was selected due to access restrictions to certain areas of the survey grid. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor (Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd) and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Merlin Geophysics Pty Ltd). • QAQC of the derived subsurface geo-electric models of Chargeability and Resistivity was verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Merlin Geophysics Pty Ltd).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation
----------	-------------

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

<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results. • Reports prepared by Greatland Pty Ltd are available to view on: www.greatlandgold.com
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results. • Appropriate diagrams are available with this report.
<p>Criteria</p>	<p>Explanation</p>	
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous exploration results included in this announcement can be found on the company website: www.greatlandgold.com

<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planned further work includes RC drill evaluation of selected target areas. These target areas have been selected based on field observations, surface geochemistry, and geophysics.
---------------------	--	--