

15 August 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”)

Greatland Advances Exploration at Scallywag Prospect

Extensive new geophysical surveys, including ground gravity and Induced Polarisation (“IP”), to follow up on encouraging early exploration results at Scallywag

Greatland Gold plc (AIM: GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is pleased to announce details of a new exploration programme at its 100% owned Scallywag prospect in the Paterson region of Western Australia.

The Scallywag gold-copper prospect sits within the E45/4701 Havieron licence, approximately 6km west of the 12 block area under a Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest. Scallywag is a large, elongate magnetic anomaly with a strike length of more than 6km. Results from Mobile Metal Ion (“MMI”) sampling, completed in 2018, over the Scallywag prospect displayed discrete elevated gold, copper, silver and arsenic MMI responses along the western parts of the target area. The grouping patterns of certain elements at Scallywag are similar to those that were seen in MMI sampling over the Havieron prospect.

Highlights of New Exploration Programme

- Extensive new geophysical surveys, including IP and ground gravity, to follow encouraging early exploration results at high-priority Scallywag prospect.
- Ground gravity survey (to commence in August):
 - Ground gravity will be collected across the Scallywag prospect and surrounding areas.
 - Approximately 1,580 gravity stations are planned at 400m x 200m spacing, infilling to 200m x 200m across the Scallywag prospect itself.
- Induced Polarisation survey (to commence in September):
 - 25 line kilometres of high-powered, deep-sensing 2D IP planned across the Scallywag prospect.
 - The IP technique has the ability to detect disseminated sulphide mineralisation like that seen at the Havieron prospect, and will also assist in structural mapping and determining cover depth.
- 3D modelling of the gravity and detailed aeromagnetic data will be completed and reviewed with IP profiles to determine drill targets.

Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented: “Scallywag is one of our high priority gold-copper targets in the Paterson region and we are excited to be driving forward with a systematic exploration programme. Results from last year’s MMI survey at Scallywag reinforced its potential to host copper, silver and gold mineralisation, and the large size of

the target, combined with its relative proximity to the Havieron prospect, makes it an obvious candidate for further comprehensive follow-up work.”

Further information on the Company’s Paterson project can be found on the Paterson project page of Greatland’s website at: www.greatlandgold.com/paterson/

Overview of Paterson Project

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, and Havieron style gold-copper mineralisation.

In March 2019, Greatland signed a Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest Operations Limited (“Newcrest”), 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’s drilling campaigns at Havieron have yielded excellent results to date, including:

- HAD001: 121m @ 2.9g/t Au and 0.23% Cu from 497m
- HAD003: 21m @ 3.8g/t Au and 0.44% Cu from 418m
- HAD005: 103m @ 3.5g/t Au and 0.93% Cu from 459m; and 128m @ 7.4g/t Au and 0.54% Cu from 660m
- HAD006: 54m @ 2.7g/t Au and 0.79% Cu from 471m; and 179.1m @ 1.4g/t Au and 0.47% Cu from 547.9m
- HAD008: 67m @ 2.0g/t Au and 0.91% Cu from 426m

Ongoing drilling by Newcrest under the current Farm-in arrangement has returned:

- HAD006: 12m @ 3.1g/t Au and 0.08% Cu from 1,071m; and 52m @ 7.0g/t gold and 0.17% Cu from 1,122m, incl 17m @ 21g/t Au and 0.39% Cu from 1,153m
- HAD011 39m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.82% Cu from 754m; and 14m @ 2.9g/t Au and 1.1% Cu from 779m; and 48m @ 0.59g/t Au and 0.90% Cu from 838m

The Paterson region is currently one of the most active exploration areas in Australia. Recent exploration success achieved by Greatland (Havieron) and Rio Tinto (Winu) 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.

It is widely recognised that additional gold-copper discoveries in the Paterson will come from areas under cover, and that geophysics is a critical component of the discovery process. For example, Greatland’s exploration success at Havieron was largely driven by the

application of detailed aeromagnetic and ground gravity geophysical data sets and subsequent modelling.

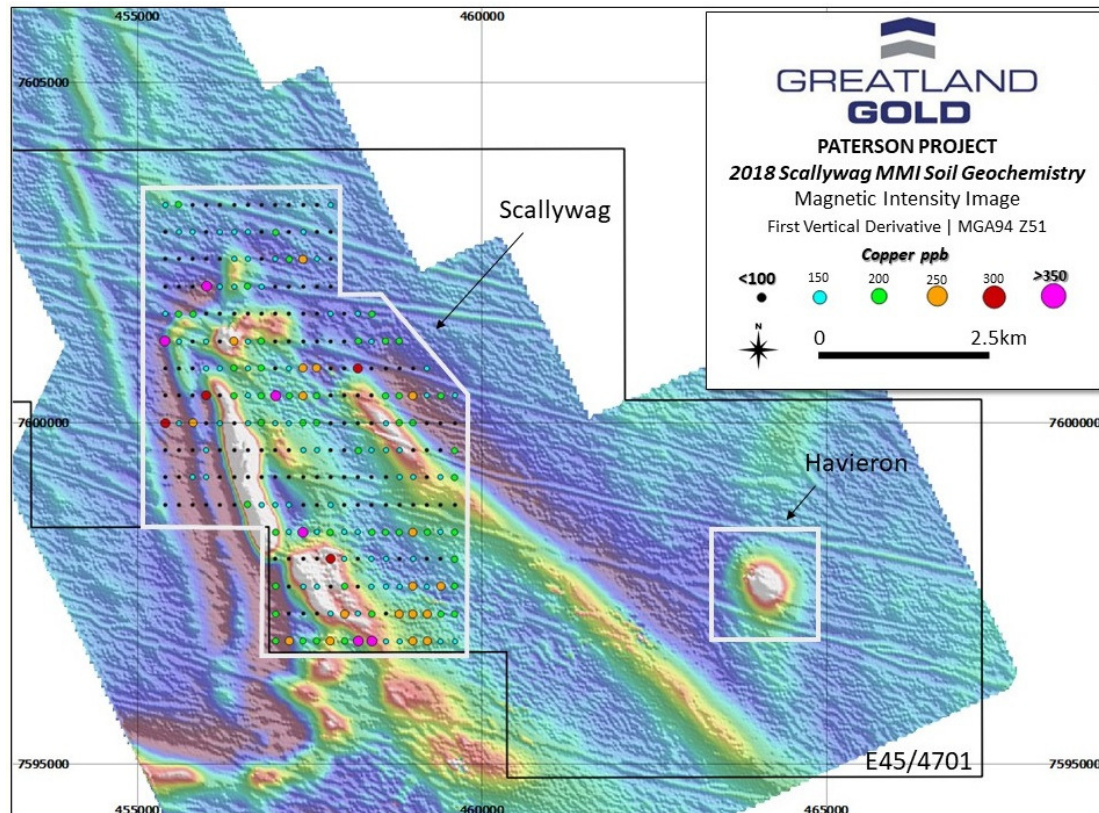
Overview of Scallywag Prospect

The Scallywag prospect lies approximately 6km west of the Havieron prospect within the Havieron licence. The Scallywag prospect is located within E45/4701 and is 100% owned by Greatland.

Scallywag is a large, elongate magnetic anomaly with a strike length of more than 6km. It is interpreted to be a structurally deformed sedimentary dome feature under approximately 50-100m of cover. Geophysical programmes completed to date by Greatland include reprocessing of existing 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data and collection of ground gravity (400m x 200m).

MMI sampling over the Scallywag prospect was completed in late Q3 2018 at a sample spacing of 400m x 200m (Figure 1). MMI results from Scallywag displayed discrete elevated gold, copper, silver and arsenic MMI responses along the western parts of the target area over a strike length of approximately 6km. Supporting pathfinder elements of cerium, lanthanum, iron and lead were also coincident along this trend with several clusters of samples displaying a strong multi element response. Highest results returned from MMI sampling were 8ppb silver, 50ppb arsenic, 0.4ppb gold, 480ppb cerium, 2750ppb copper, 280ppb lanthanum and 240ppb lead. Response of certain groupings (or suites) of elements over parts of the Scallywag target are similar to those that were seen in MMI sampling over the Havieron prospect.

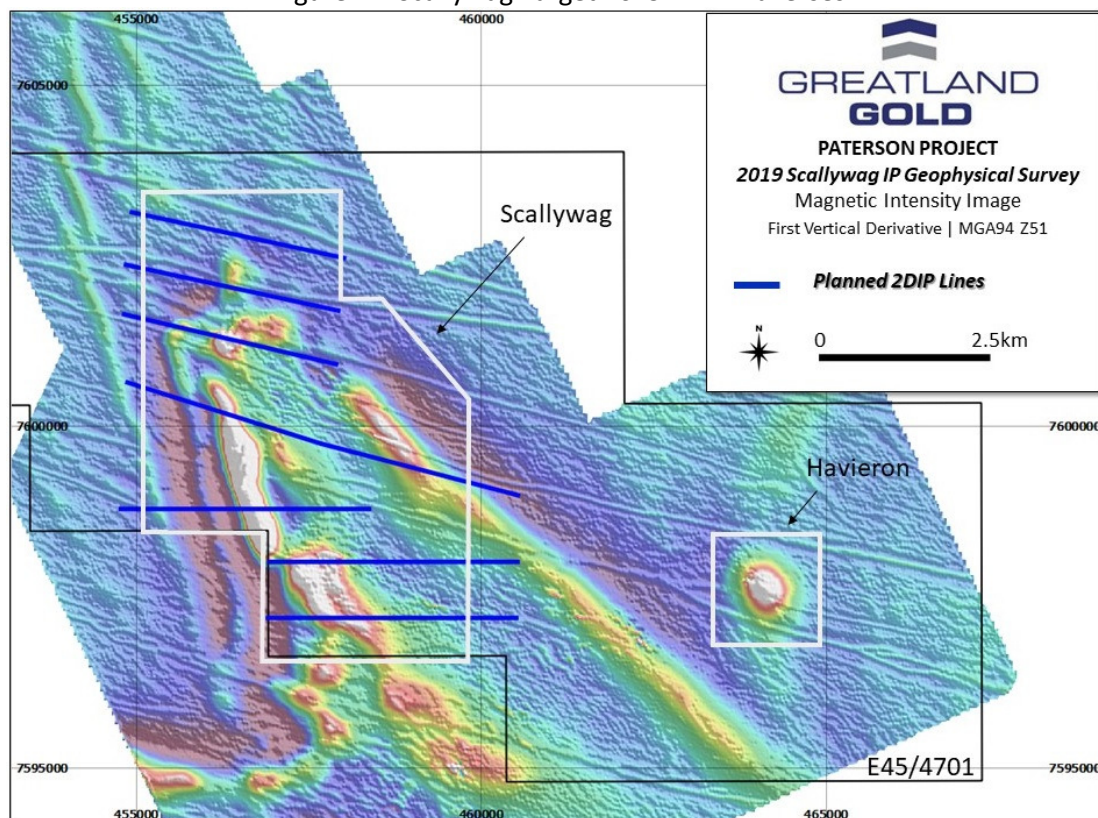
Figure 1 – Scallywag Target 2018 MMI Sample Results Copper (ppb)



Greatland has planned 25 line kilometres of high-powered deep-sensing 2D IP across the Scallywag prospect (Figure 2). The IP technique has the ability to detect disseminated

sulphide mineralisation like that seen at the Havieron prospect, and will also assist in structural mapping and determining cover depth.

Figure 2 – Scallywag Target 2019 2DIP Traverses



Ground gravity will also be collected at the Scallywag prospect (to close station spacing) and across the remainder of the Havieron licence E45/4701 (with the exception of the 12 block area within E45/4701 subject to the Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest). Approximately 1,580 gravity stations are planned at 400m x 200m spacing, which will in-fill gravity coverage to 200m x 200m spacing across the Scallywag prospect itself. 3D modelling of the gravity and aeromagnetic data will be completed and reviewed with IP profiles to determine drill targets.

The ground gravity survey is currently expected to commence during August, and the IP survey at Scallywag is expected to commence in September.

In addition to this release, a PDF version of this report, with supplementary information can be found at the Company's web site www.greatlandgold.com/media/jorc

Competent Person:

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Mick Sawyer, a full time employee and 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 exploration results has been extracted from the following announcements:

“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project”, dated 1 August 2019

“First Results from Newcrest’s Drilling Campaign at Havieron”, dated 25 July 2019

“Rio Tinto Exploration Update – Winu project”, dated 6 June 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

“Paterson Project – MMI Results from Scallywag Target”, dated 23 October 2018

“Positive Gravity and MMI Results from Paterson Project”, dated 6 December 2017

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Notes for Editors:

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

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

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

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

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

JORC Code 2012: Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<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 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil program was sampled by hand with steel shovel and plastic scoops. A total of 286 samples were collected. • The depth the sample was taken varied between 20 to 30cm. • Samples were sieved through -2mm mesh. • Sample weights were approximately 300g (+/- 50g). • The survey area was approximately 6.4km x 4.2km. Samples were collected at a spacing of 400m x 200m. • Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS which has an accuracy of ± 5m. • Samples were sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth for MMI analysis.

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"> • No drilling reported.
<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"> • No drilling reported.
<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"> • Samples were logged for location, moisture and sieve type. • No drilling reported.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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"> • No drilling undertaken or reported. • Samples are collected from the soil profile, and stored in industry standard geochem bags (as per Greatland and SGS soil sampling protocols). • No further sample preparation is undertaken at the SGS Laboratory prior to analysis. • 50g aliquots are taken from the samples for MMI analysis. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the targeted mineralisation style. • Based on the sample type and analytical technique, no sub-sampling has been performed.

<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.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling and assay technique are industry standard. • MMI - SGS Perth Laboratory Target mobile elements are extracted from the samples using a multi-element leaching process. Analysis was received for the following elements (in parts per billion (ppb)): Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hg, In, La, Li, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Analysis was received for the following elements (in parts per million (ppm)): Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, P. • Industry standard collection procedures were utilized for the MMI soil survey. • QAQC – Internal laboratory repeats, standards and blanks have been undertaken. Results indicate analysis is of acceptable quality for the type of samples issued.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adjustments to the data have been made. • No drilling reported. • Soil results have been verified by multiple company personnel. • Data is captured and stored on field laptops, then uploaded to the company's primary database. Data validation completed by field and office personnel.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sample locations are surveyed using a handheld GPS which has an accuracy of ± 5m. • Topographic control utilized handheld GPS. At this stage of the project, this is considered adequate. • Grid system used: GDA94 Zone 51

<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soil sampling grid area was 6.4km x 4.2km for 286 samples in total. Traverse line were E-W orientation • No sample compositing has been applied. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
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Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> • Sample lines/grid orientated E-W • Sample spacing is considered adequate to define surface geochemical anomalies. No orientation bias has been identified in the data collected.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody protocols are managed by Greatland. Samples are stored on-site, before road transport to SGS Perth Laboratory by RGR Transport.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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"> • No audits have been completed. • No reviews are considered required due to the nature of the survey type and the context in which the data is reported. The project is in early phase of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 Scallywag Prospect is located within the following Exploration Licence: • E45/4701 (granted) • Twelve (12) blocks of E45/4701 are subject to farm-in by Newcrest Operations Limited (over the Havieron Prospect). • Newcrest Operations Limited holds right of first refusal as per Farm-in Agreement dated 12th March 2019. • 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"> • Greatland has conducted the only known exploration over the Scallywag Prospect.
<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. • Mineralisation styles include: Stratigraphic/contact controlled gold; vein and reef style gold/copper mineralisation.
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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. • Previous 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. • No aggregate intercepts, top-cuts or metal equivalent values have been used.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The style of sampling defines geochemical signatures at surface. The geometry of any mineralisation cannot be attained from these results.

	<i>hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.

Criteria	Explanation	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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 ground gravity, and ground electrical geophysics.