

30 October 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 Identifies New Drill Targets at Scallywag**

*Geophysical surveys identify four new high-priority targets within the Scallywag prospect in the Paterson region*

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, is pleased to announce that results from geophysical surveys have outlined several new high-priority targets at its 100% owned Scallywag prospect in the Paterson region of Western Australia.

The Scallywag gold-copper prospect area sits within Greatland’s Havieron licence (E45/4701), approximately 6km west of the 12 block area under a Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest. Scallywag is an elongate magnetic feature with a strike length of more than 6km. As announced on 15 August 2019, Greatland recently completed an Induced Polarisation (“IP”) survey across the northern part of the Scallywag prospect, and an infill ground gravity survey across the entire prospect area. Results from the IP and ground gravity surveys have been received and are reported today.

**Highlights**

- Multiple chargeability responses identified from six IP traverses that were completed over 2km of strike.
- Several high-priority drill targets identified from a review of IP, gravity and magnetic data:
  - **Kraken:** A high intensity ‘bulls-eye’ magnetic anomaly with the same amplitude, character and depth extent as observed at Havieron. IP results indicate a strong chargeability anomaly coincident with the Kraken magnetic anomaly.
  - **Barbossa:** A large 2km by 1km residual gravity anomaly located in a structural corridor 3.5km west of the hinge of the Scallywag dome. Barbossa has semi-coincident gravity and IP chargeability anomalies.
  - **Blackbeard:** An elongate 2.6km by 400m ultra-high intensity magnetic anomaly with a coincident moderate amplitude gravity feature. The IP chargeability response at Blackbeard is observed over 800m of strike.
  - **London:** Located in a gravity low interpreted to be an intrusive rock within the hinge zone of the Scallywag antiform. The London target IP response is seen over 400m of strike as discrete chargeability anomalies.

- Greatland expects to drill test these four targets during the next field season and will be conducting additional IP surveys over the southern portion of the Scallywag prospect area at that time.

**Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented:** “We are very pleased that these results have successfully generated multiple new high-priority drill targets at Scallywag, many of which share similar geophysical characteristics to Havieron. The identification of this first round of high-priority drill targets further reinforces our view regarding the prospectivity of the Scallywag prospect area itself and the Paterson region more generally, a region which we believe could hold multiple tier-one gold-copper deposits. We plan to accelerate drilling of these new targets in the next field season, while also carrying out additional work over Scallywag’s southern area to identify further targets.”

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

### **Overview of Paterson Project**

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:

- 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

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

- HAD012: 43m @ 7.9g/t Au, 0.83% Cu from 900m
- HAD013: 100.9m @ 2.0g/t Au, 0.48% Cu from 479m
- HAD014: 244.6m @ 2.0g/t Au, 0.40% Cu from 450m
- HAD017: 45.0m @ 7.1g/t Au and 0.08% Cu from 1077m
- HAD018: 96.4m @ 4.5g/t Au and 0.14% Cu from 916.4m

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 (Figure 1).

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.

### **Sallywag Prospect**

The Sallywag prospect lies approximately 6km west of the Havieron prospect within the Havieron licence. The Sallywag prospect is located within E45/4701 and 100% owned by Greatland. Limited historic drilling in the immediate area around Sallywag did not intersect basement.

Sallywag is a large, elongate magnetic anomaly with a strike length of more than 6km. It is interpreted to be a folded metasedimentary sequence 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 Sallywag prospect was completed in late Q3 2018 at a sample spacing of 400m x 200m. MMI results from Sallywag 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 Sallywag target are similar to those that were seen in MMI sampling over the Havieron prospect.

Ground gravity has recently been completed over the Sallywag area 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 1,180 gravity stations were collected which have finalised 200m x 200m gravity coverage across the Sallywag prospect itself. This data has better defined basement structures and lithological contacts when combined with detailed aeromagnetic data. From these data sets Sallywag is interpreted to be an antiformal (dome-like) feature of metasedimentary rocks analogous to those at Havieron and Telfer (Lamil Group, Paterson Province). Both magnetic and gravity data have undergone 3D modelling to assist IP survey planning and drill targeting.

An IP programme has been completed over the northern third of the Sallywag prospect covering approximately 2km of the 6km of strike. The IP technique can detect disseminated sulphide mineralisation that may be associated with gold-copper mineralisation like that seen at the Havieron prospect. Six IP traverses were completed over 2km of strike. Traverses were between 400m and 800m apart with a minimum line length of 1.6km and maximum of 4.8km. Multiple chargeability responses were identified from the six traverses.

The IP data has been integrated with other data sets such as gravity and magnetics resulting in the identification of multiple targets; magnetic anomalies with IP response, gravity anomalies with IP response, structural targets with IP response and individual IP chargeability targets. From these, four high-priority targets have been initially selected: Kraken, Barbossa, Blackbeard and London (Figures 2 and 3). Details of these targets are outlined below.

### **New Drill Targets within Sallywag Prospect**

**Kraken:** A high intensity 'bulls-eye' magnetic anomaly with the same amplitude, character and depth extent as observed at Havieron. Kraken has a structural location in the interpreted hinge

of the Scallywag antiform. IP results indicate a strong chargeability anomaly coincident with the Kraken magnetic anomaly (Figure 4).

**Barbossa:** A large 2km by 1km residual gravity anomaly located in a structural corridor 3.5km west of the hinge of the Scallywag dome. Barbossa has semi-coincident gravity and IP chargeability anomalies (Figure 5).

**Blackbeard:** An elongate 2.6km by 400m ultra-high intensity magnetic anomaly with a coincident moderate amplitude gravity feature. The IP chargeability response at Blackbeard is observed over 800m of strike (Figure 6). The chargeability response increases in intensity toward the north.

**London:** Located in a gravity low interpreted to be an intrusive rock within the hinge zone of the Scallywag antiform. The London target IP response is seen over 400m of strike as discrete chargeability anomalies.

Greatland expects to drill test these four targets during the next field season. Concurrent with these drilling activities Greatland will be undertaking additional IP traverses over the southern portion of the Scallywag prospect and drilling will continue to test any further targets generated.

Figure 1 – Regional Magnetic Image – Scallywag Prospect

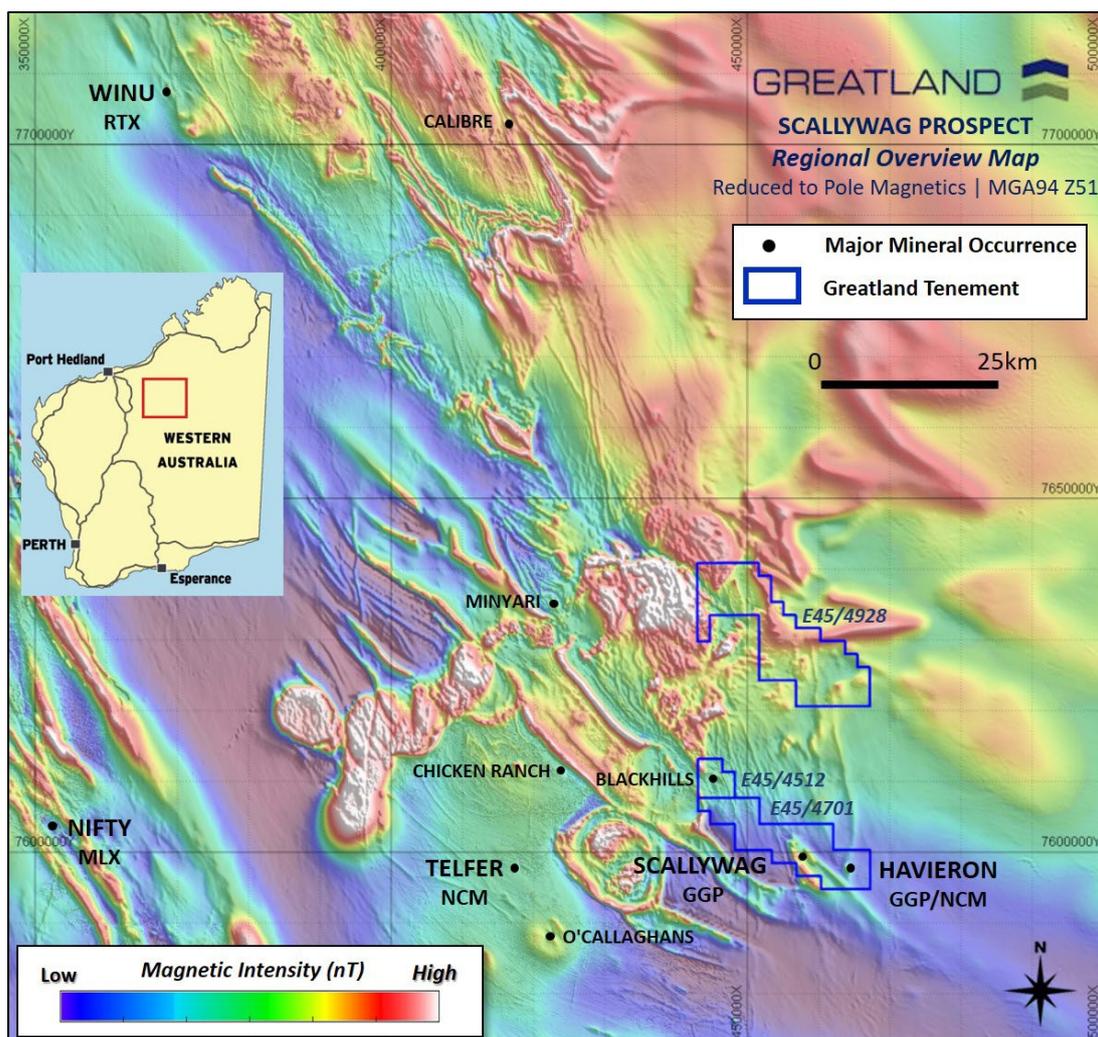


Figure 2 – Scallywag Prospect Magnetics with 2D IP Chargeability and New Targets

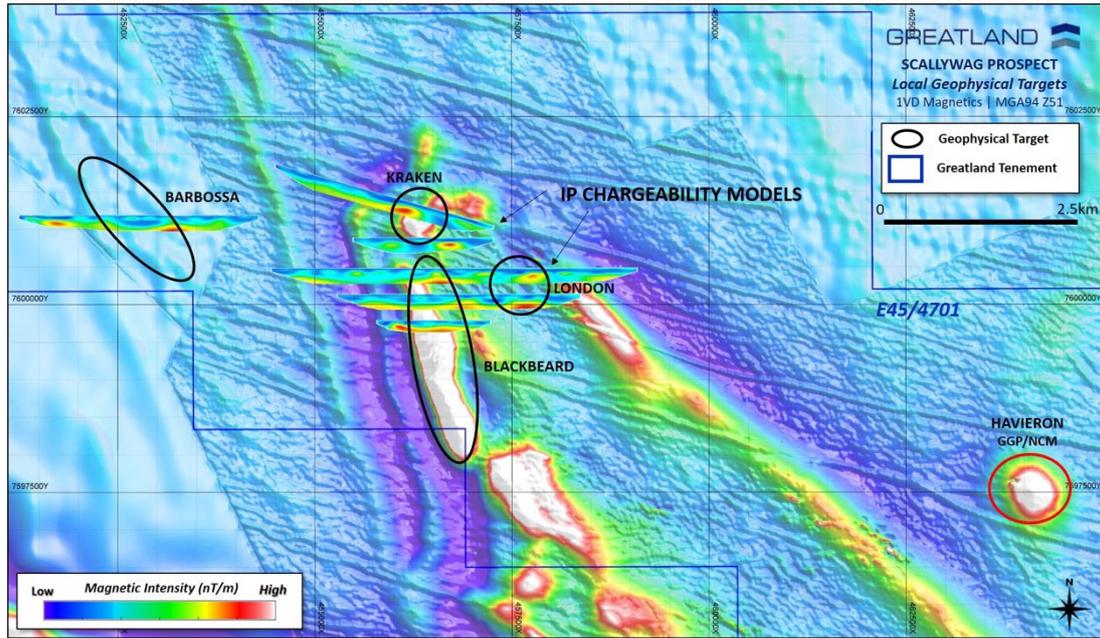


Figure 3 – Scallywag Prospect Ground Gravity with 2D IP Chargeability and New Targets

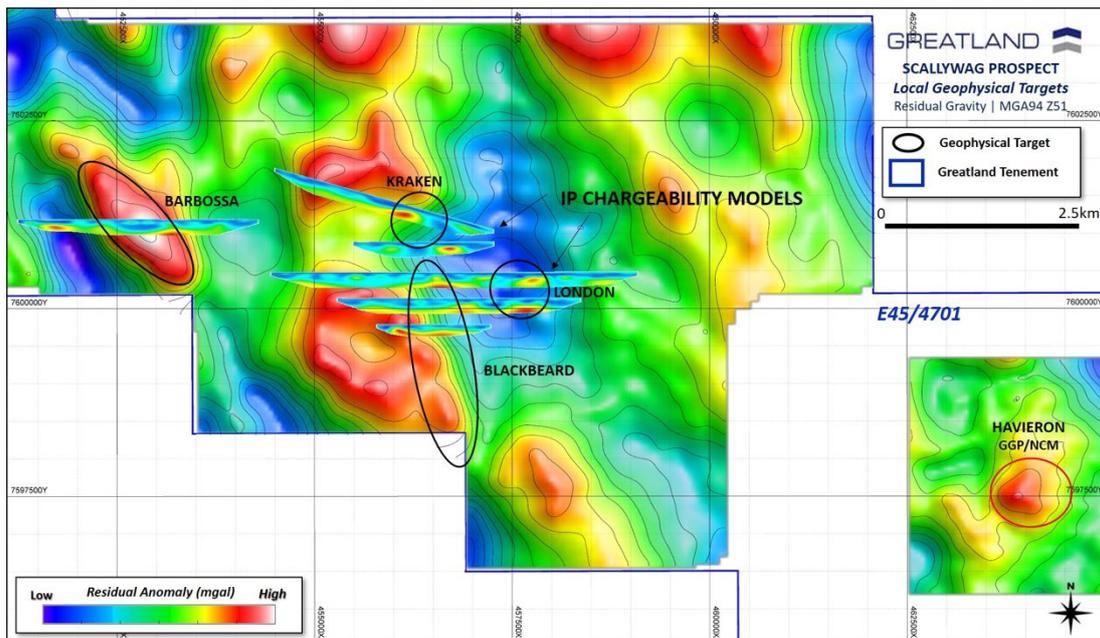


Figure 4 – Kraken Target Cross Section – Magnetics with 2D IP Chargeability

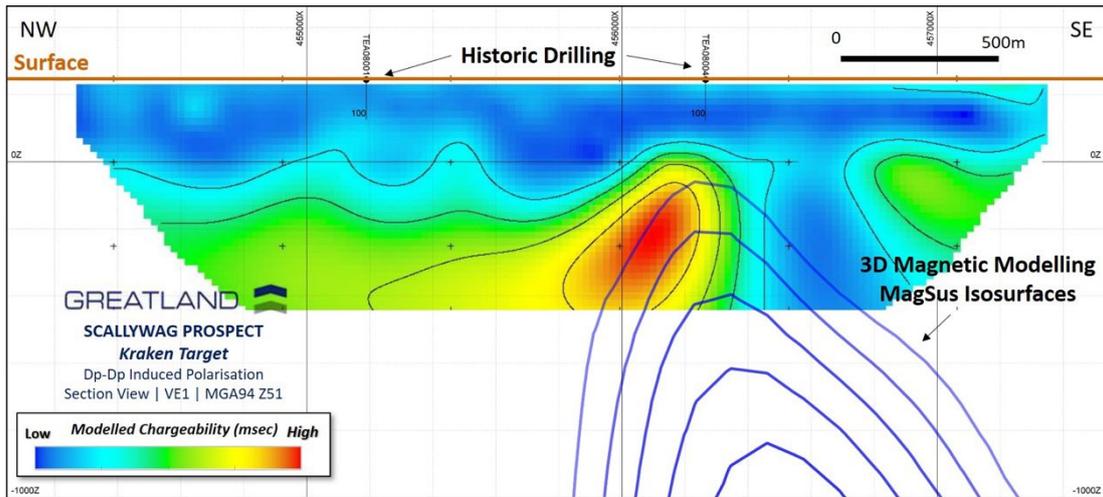


Figure 5 –Barbossa Target Cross Section – Gravity with 2D IP Chargeability

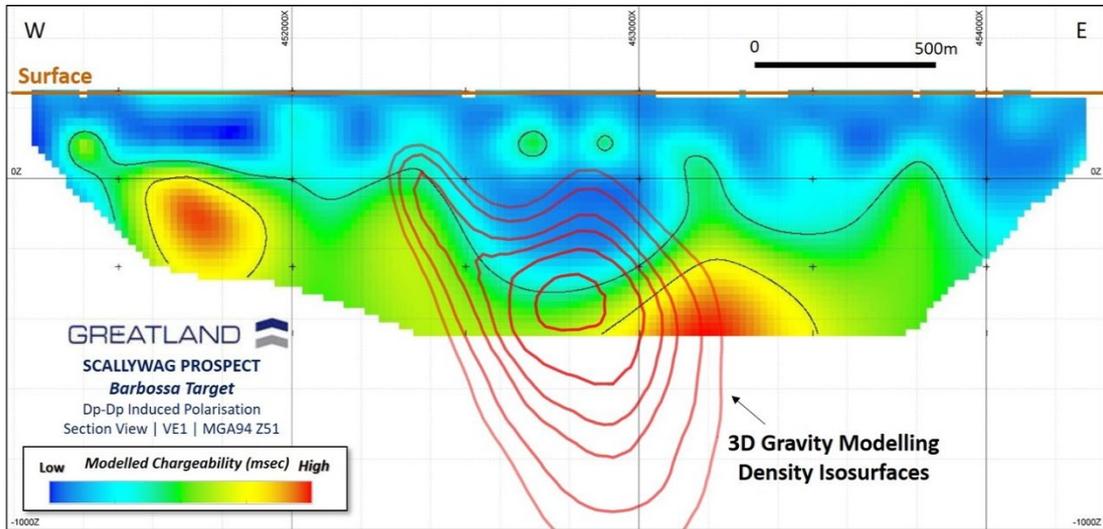
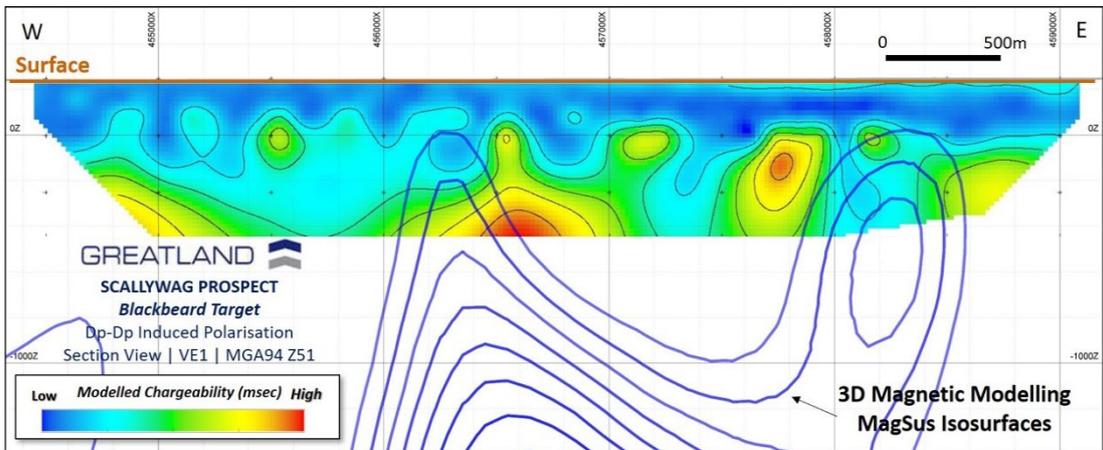


Figure 6 –Blackbeard Target Cross Section – Magnetics with 2D IP Chargeability



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/](http://www.greatlandgold.com/paterson/)

#### **Competent Person:**

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

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

"Further High-Grade Drilling Results from Havieron", dated October 24, 2019  
"Update on Newcrest Drilling Results at Havieron", dated 10 September 2019  
"Greatland Advances Exploration at Scallywag Prospect", dated 15 August 2019  
"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 Stock Exchange AIM-listed (AIM:GGP) natural resource exploration and development company with a current focus on gold, copper and nickel exploration projects.

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

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

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

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

## JORC 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"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during September to October 2019, by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</li> <li>• The survey employed the following sampling techniques: Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey.</li> <li>• The survey used the following sampling equipment:  <b>Method:</b> Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity  <b>Array:</b> Dipole-Dipole  <b>Geometry:</b> Inline 2D  <b>Receiver a spacing (m):</b> 100, 200  <b>Transmitter a spacing (m):</b> 400  <b>Station Move Up (m):</b> 100  <b>N level:</b> 16ch to 32 ch active  <b>Transmitter Electrode:</b> Two 1x0.3x0.1m aluminium plates  <b>Receiver Electrode:</b> Cu/CuSO<sub>4</sub> non-polarising electrodes  <b>Receiver System:</b> GDD 32ch  <b>Transmitter System:</b> Zonge GGT-30 and 2x GDD Tx4  <b>Transmitter Waveform:</b> Square, 2 sec on 2 sec off  <b>Stacking Time (sec):</b> 120  <b>Readings:</b> 3 or more</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ground gravity geophysical survey was undertaken during July to September 2019, by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</li> <li>• The survey employed the following sampling techniques: Ground Gravity and DGPS survey.</li> <li>• The survey used the following sampling equipment:  <b>Method:</b> Ground Gravity and DGPS  <b>Array:</b> 400x200m grids  <b>Gravity Instrument:</b> 2x Scientrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meters (SN: 40361, 40240).  <b>DGPS Instrument:</b> 2x Leica System 1200 GNSS Rover Receivers, 1x Leica System 1200 GNSS Base Receiver.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>

	<i>(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>	
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>

<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Time Domain Induced Polarisation and DC Resistivity geophysical survey was undertaken during September to October 2019, by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</li> <li>• The survey consisted of 17.6 line km of data collected along five E-W (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7601100N, 7600800N, 7600400N, 7600050N, 7599700N) and one SE-NW (110-290) oriented profile (line: 1000N).</li> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard TQIPdb software.</li> <li>• Data QAQC showed that the obtained data is of moderate quality. Reductions in data quality occurred in areas of thick loose sand cover that resulted in higher contact resistances at current injection sites.</li> <li>• Modelling of the data was completed by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Zonge2D inversion software.</li> <li>• The derived subsurface geo-electric models of Chargeability and Resistivity are interpreted with a high degree of confidence.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ground gravity geophysical survey was undertaken during July to September 2019, by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical acquisition contractor.</li> <li>• The survey consisted of 1180 new gravity stations collected on a 400 x 200m grid. This new survey was designed to infill existing gravity stations for effective 200 x 200m station coverage over the Scallywag prospect.</li> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Windisp software.</li> <li>• Data QAQC showed that the obtained data is of moderate quality.</li> <li>• Processing and 3D modelling of the data was completed by an independent consultant geophysicist using industry standard Windisp and 3DMGINV software.</li> <li>• The derived subsurface geophysical models of density are interpreted with a high degree of confidence.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.</li> </ul>
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<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimeter; mgal = milligal; msec = milliseconds</li> <li>• The coordinate system is GDA94 MGA Zone 51S coordinates.</li> </ul> <p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garmin Etrex 10 hand-held GPS was used to locate receiver and transmitter electrodes.</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecia 1200 GNSS DGPS system was used to determine X,Y,Z for each gravity station.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey consisted of 17.6 line km of data collected along five E-W (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7601100N, 7600800N, 7600400N, 7600050N, 7599700N) and one SE-NW (110-290) oriented profile (line: 1000N).</li> <li>• These survey lines are spaced ~400m apart.</li> <li>• Forward modelling confirmed that the array geometry and dipole sizes were appropriate to detect the mineralization style targeted.</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey consisted of 1180 new gravity stations collected on a 400 x 200m grid.</li> <li>• This new survey was designed to infill existing gravity stations for effective 200 x 200m station coverage over the Scallywag prospect.</li> <li>• Decimation testing of ground gravity data collected over Havieron (100 x 100m) confirmed that the maximum 400 x 200m station spacing is appropriate to detect mineralization style targeted.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<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>	<p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey consisted of 17.6 line km of data collected along five E-W (090-270) oriented profiles (lines: 7601100N, 7600800N, 7600400N, 7600050N, 7599700N) and one SE-NW (110-290) oriented profile (line: 1000N).</li> <li>• Survey lines were oriented to be approximately perpendicular to regional geological strike whilst avoiding NW-SE trending sand dune ridges.</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey consisted of 1180 new gravity stations collected on a 400 x 200m grid.</li> <li>• The grid geometry provides 200m along line station coverage approximately perpendicular to regional geological strike.</li> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<p><b>INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor (Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation Pty Ltd) and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montana GIS Pty Ltd).</li> <li>• QAQC of the derived subsurface geo-electric models of Chargeability and Resistivity was verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montana GIS Pty Ltd).</li> </ul> <p><b>GROUND GRAVITY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data QAQC was completed by the acquisition contractor (Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd) and verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montana GIS Pty Ltd).</li> <li>• QAQC of the processed gravity data and derived subsurface density model was verified by an independent consultant geophysicist (Montana GIS Pty Ltd).</li> </ul>

## 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"> <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,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Scallywag Prospect is located within the following Exploration License:</li> <li>• E45/4701 (granted)</li> <li>• Twelve (12) blocks of E45/4701 are subject to farm-in by Newcrest Operations Limited (over the</li> </ul>

	<p>wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<p>Havieron Prospect).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newcrest Operations Limited holds right of first refusal as per Farm-in Agreement dated 12th March 2019.</li> <li>• No known impediments exist, including a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration in the region of the Scallywag Project has involved the following companies:</li> <li>• The Havieron tenement was first explored in the mid 1980's by Newcrest. The company held the license from 1986 to 1998 and under a Joint Venture with Normandy Exploration Ltd from 1998 to 2001.</li> <li>• The area was briefly held by Croesus Mining NL in 2001-2002 who carried out an historic data review but no ground work and reverted back to Newcrest from 2003-2009. The area was not worked again until 2013 when Ming Gold undertook an historic data review and remodelling with a view to evaluating preliminary resource potential.</li> <li>• The majority of historic work on the Scallywag area was thus carried out by Newcrest who carried out detailed airborne magnetics, radiometrics and DTM, Landsat data; geochemistry; BLEG and soil vapour surveys; drilling; RAB, aircore and RC, which failed to penetrate the Phanerozoic cover. Six diamond drill holes over the Havieron target (~5km east of Scallywag), all of which penetrated the Permian-Proterozoic basement.</li> <li>• During 2017 Greatland Pty Ltd undertook detailed ground gravity and MMI surface geochemistry surveys over Scallywag.</li> </ul>
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paterson Province Geological Setting:</li> <li>• Proterozoic meta-sedimentary rocks.</li> <li>• Targeted Mineralisation styles include:</li> <li>• Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) and Iron Sulphide Copper and Gold (ISCG).</li> <li>• Intrusive Related (IRG) and Skarn-style gold and copper.</li> <li>• Orogenic (vein and reef style) gold;</li> <li>• Carlin-style gold.</li> </ul>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling has been completed at this stage of the exploration program.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.</li> <li>• Diagrams including plan maps, perspective and section views are provided with this report.</li> </ul>

	<i>a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous exploration results included in this announcement can be found on the company website: <a href="http://www.greatlandgold.com">www.greatlandgold.com</a></li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned further work includes drill testing of selected target areas. These targets have been selected based on magnetic, gravity, induced polarization and surface geochemical data.</li> </ul>