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

Greatland awarded a drilling grant for Paterson province exploration project

*Greatland receives a grant of up to A\$200,000 (£115,000)
 under the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme*

*Grant to be used to co-fund exploration at Greatland's 100% owned Rudall licence,
 located 20km southeast of the Havieron gold-copper resource*

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), a mining development and exploration company with a focus on precious and base metals, is pleased to announce it has been awarded a grant from the Western Australian Government to co-fund exploration drilling and mobilisation costs at its 100% owned Rudall licence in the Paterson province.

The grant awarded is the result of a successful application under the Exploration Incentive Scheme ("EIS"). Greatland is eligible to receive a grant up to A\$200,000 (£115,000) to co-fund drilling and mobilisation costs, within 12 months of the grant.

Shaun Day, Managing Director of Greatland Gold plc, commented: *"The drilling grant for the Rudall licence will accelerate our programme to test targets in this area of the Paterson. Testing of priority targets delivers the opportunity to unlock the exploration option value of the portfolio."*

About Rudall

The Rudall licence covers an area of approximately 65 square kilometres approximately 20km south-southeast of Greatland's Havieron gold-copper resource (Figure 1). The licence is considered to be prospective for Havieron and Telfer style gold/copper occurrences.

Greatland has completed geophysical modelling to enhance preliminary targets identified at the Rudall licence, including the Ramses magnetic anomaly (Figure 2). The modelling suggests the depth to top of the magnetic anomaly is approximately 700m below surface.

Further geophysical survey work is being planned this year to refine the Ramses anomaly before an exploration drill program is undertaken, utilising the EIS grant to co-fund the drilling component of the 2022 exploration work programme.

Additional information on the project can be found on the Company's website at <https://greatlandgold.com/projects/rudall-and-canning/>

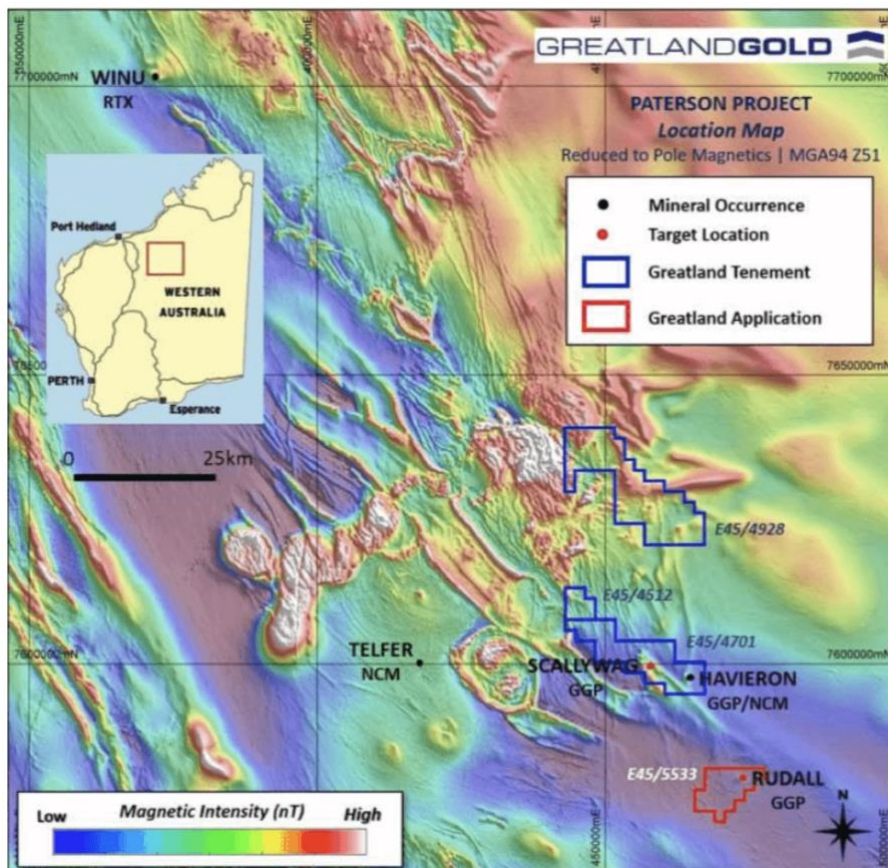


Figure 1: Location plan showing the Rudall licence over a total magnetic intensity image of regional magnetic data

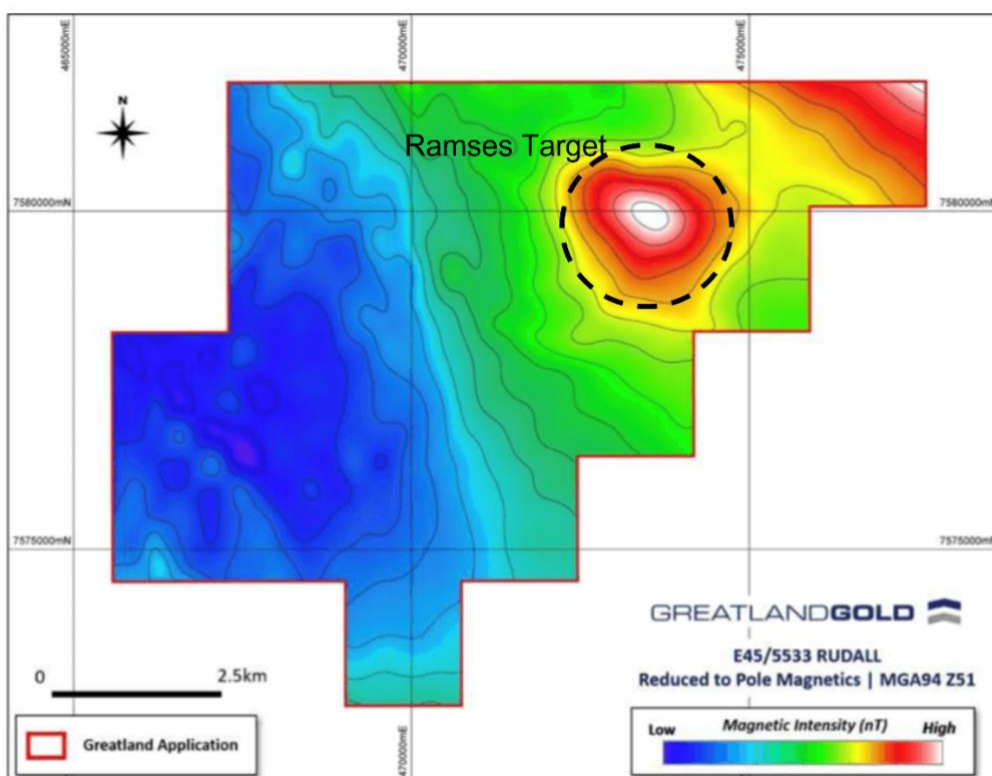


Figure 2: Rudall Project showing image of Reduced to Pole total magnetic intensity with the Ramses magnetic anomaly

About the Exploration Incentive Scheme

The Co-funded Government and Industry Drilling Program is being funded by the Western Australian State Government, to provide a stimulus to geoscience exploration and contribute to the economic development of regional areas of Western Australia. Geoscience exploration includes mineral, oil and gas, and geothermal exploration with drilling to be undertaken in underexplored areas. The program is administered by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

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Notes for Editors:

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

Havieron is located approximately 45km east of Newcrest's Telfer gold mine and, subject to positive decision to mine, will leverage the existing infrastructure and processing plant to significantly reduce the project's capital expenditure and carbon impact for a low-cost pathway to development. An extensive growth drilling programme is presently underway at Havieron with a maiden Pre-Feasibility Study released on the South-East crescent on 12 October 2021. Construction of the box cut and decline to develop the Havieron deposit commenced in February 2021.

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation) Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling carried out
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MagSPEC Airborne magnetics & radiometrics Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50m line spaced, 090 – 270° orientation; 500m spaced tie lines (0-180° ori) and 30m sensor height; 1,603 line km. <p>Magnetometer details:</p> <p>20Hz sample rate (~3.5m) Novatel OEM DGPS receiver G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer 0.001nT resolution; 0.01nT sensitivity 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer</p> <p>ma-Ray Spectrometer</p> <p>32L crystal volume 1024 channels 2Hz sample rate (~35m) Multi-peak automatic gain</p> <p>Altimeters – Bendix/King KRA405 radar altimeter:</p> <p>Resolution 0.3m Sample Rates – 20Hz Range 0 – 760m</p> <p>imeters – Renishaw ILM-500R laser altimeter:</p> <p>Resolution 0.01m Sample Rates – up to 20Hz Range 0 – 500m</p> <p>metric Pressure Sensor</p> <p>Accuracy – RSS +/- 0.25% FS Range – 600 – 1100hPa</p> <p>Magnetic Base Stations</p> <p>GEM GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession base station magnetometers:</p> <p>Resolution – 0.01/0.1nT Accuracy – 0.1/0.5nT Sample Rate – 1.0/0.5Hz</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling performed
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill sampling completed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAGNETICS SURVEY – Compensation box flown prior to survey; GPS accuracy tests; swoop tests for altimeters; diurnal base station monitoring. Processing – parallax correction, diurnal filtering & subtraction, IGRF correction, tie line levelling, micro levelling
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. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical surveys provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australian (GDA94 Zone 51) or WGS84 SUTM Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rudall tenement E45/5533 is 100% owned by Greatland Pty Ltd. The tenement is subject to a Land Access Agreement (LAA) with Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation;
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One drill hole targeting potash brines collared 5km West of the Ramses Geophysical target was completed by Reward Minerals in 2014 (refer WAMEX report A106582). Hole DWRC1455 logged Cainozoic cover to approximately 75m and Permian Paterson Fm to end of hole at to 144m depth. No other known previous exploration has been carried out on the tenement. GSWA seismic line LN211 (18GA-KB1) was completed through E45/5533 2.5kms south of the Ramses target.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is for intrusion related Au-Cu deposits similar to Telfer, Havieron and Winu, all located in Neo-Proterozoic Yeneena Group sediments of the Paterson Province, Western Australia
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are provided in Figure 1 and 2. No significant discovery is reported and no sections are provided.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting is considered balanced
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive exploration data other than that provided in the figures.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further geophysical surveying and interpretation is planned before potential drilling of any defined targets.