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Greatland Gold PLC
07 November 2024

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***NEWS RELEASE* | 7 November 2024**
RNS Reach announcement

Paterson Exploration Update

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP) (**Greatland** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities in the Paterson region.

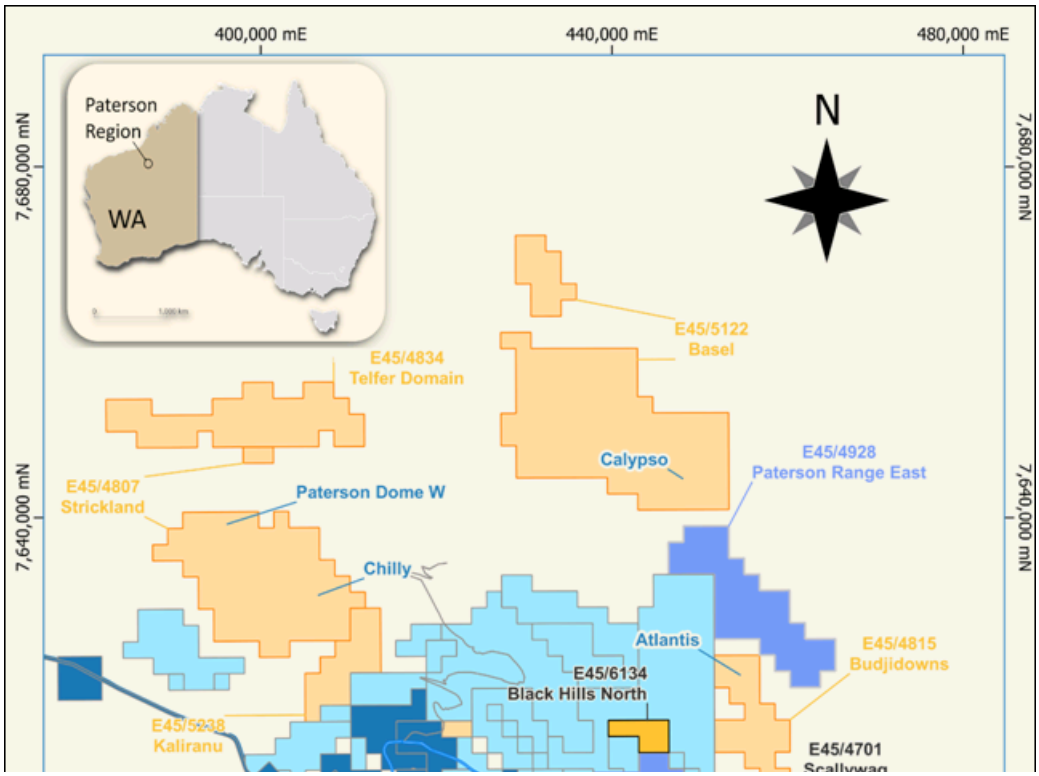
Highlights

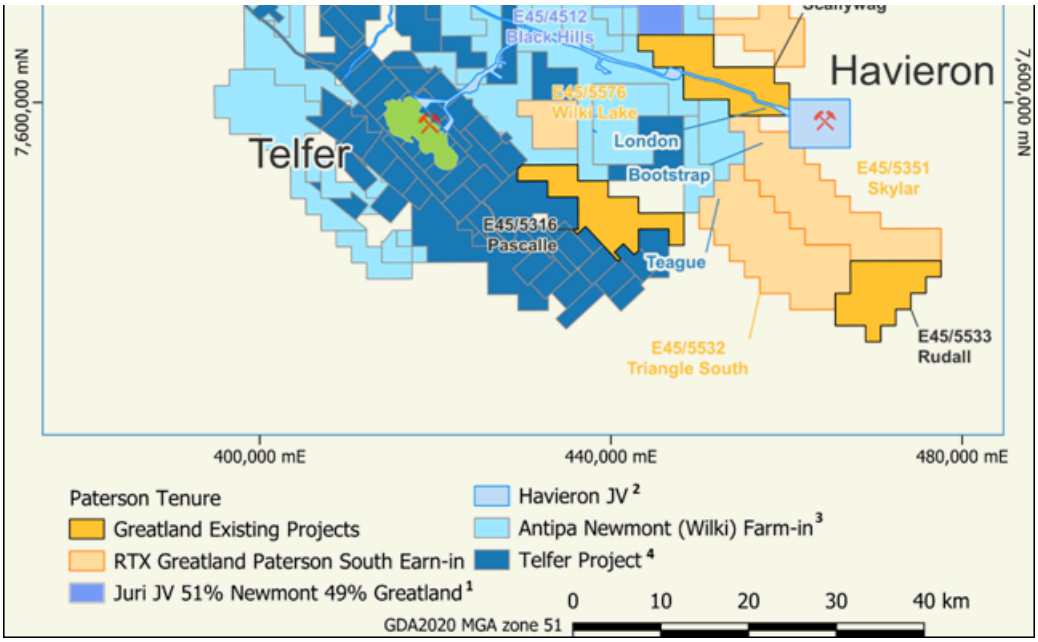
- Drilling at Chilly assay results: Pathfinder mineralisation intersected at Chilly prospect with a peak of **37m @ 0.21 g/t Au and 0.13% Cu from 136m**, including **1m @ 6.1 g/t Au and 0.24% Cu from 137m** in first pass reconnaissance drilling.
- Drilling at Teague intersected veining, sulphides and alteration. Assay results pending.
- Drilling commenced at London and Bootstrap prospects
- Strong magnetic and gravity targets identified at Atlantis for future drilling.
- Interpretation of surface sampling enables marker unit identification in prospective lithology under cover regionally.

Greatland Managing Director, Shaun Day, commented:

"Completion of our transformational acquisition of Havieron and Telfer is targeted for this December quarter, and ownership of the Telfer infrastructure greatly enhances the value of exploration success in our Paterson portfolio. Greatland will emerge from the acquisition with interests in up to approximately 4,500 square kilometres of tenure in the Paterson, providing significant option value within our exploration portfolio Pleasing recent exploration progress includes highly encouraging results from drilling at our Chilly and Teague prospects, identification of new drill targets at Atlantis from magnetic and gravity surveying and modelling, and soil sampling results which enhance our ability to map geology undercover."

Figure 1: Greatland and Newmont Paterson granted tenure and prospects





Notes:
1. Pursuant to the acquisition of Havieron, Telfer and related assets announced by Greatland on 10 September 2024 (**Acquisition**) and targeted for completion in the December 2024 quarter, Greatland will consolidate 100% ownership of the Juri project.
2. Pursuant to the Acquisition, Greatland will consolidate 100% ownership of Havieron.
3. Pursuant to the Acquisition, subject to receipt of consent from Antipa Minerals Limited, Greatland will acquire a right to earn up to 75% in the Wilki project.
4. Pursuant to the Acquisition, Greatland will acquire 100% ownership of the Telfer exploration portfolio.

Strickland E45/4807 and Telfer Domain E45/4834 - Paterson South joint venture

Greatland is currently earning up to a 75% joint venture interest with Rio Tinto Exploration (**RTX**) in over 1,500km^2 of tenure (the **Paterson South** project, shown in Figure 2), managed by Greatland.

The Chilly prospect sits on the northern limb of a regional doubly plunging anticline and is interpreted to be close to the contact between the Puntapunta Formation and the Telfer Member (Figure 2). The southeastern hinge of the anticline appears to be truncated by a Proterozoic granite emplaced on a crustal scale northeast trending linear. The Telfer deposit sits in the same lithological position in a doubly plunging anticline, with a posited but not yet identified granitic source for the mineralisation.

A total of five RC holes (CHY001RC - CHY005RC) for 990m (Table 1) were completed, testing the Telfer stratigraphic position on a magnetic high (Figure 2) at Chilly. Drilling occurred on three lines approximately 750m apart, aligned at right angles to and testing complexities in the magnetic linear, with holes spaced 100 - 200m apart.

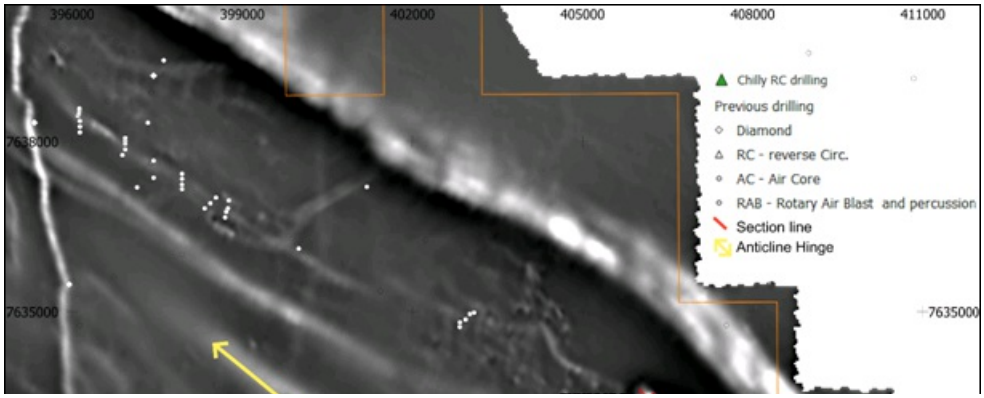
Peak assay results of 37m @ 0.21 g/t Au and 0.13% Cu from 136m, including 1m @ 6.1 g/t Au and 0.24% Cu from 137m, were returned from RC drilling in hole CHYR005RC (Figure 1) located in the eastern part of the Strickland tenement (E45/4807). Three of the other four holes returned intercepts of 1m or more at greater than 0.2% Cu including 2m @ 0.44% Cu in hole CHY003RC on the central line (Figure 4) and 1m @ 0.77% from 200m in hole CHY002RC the northern line (Figure 3), both of which occur in fresh dolerite.

In detail, the intersected mineralisation in hole CHY005RC occurs in sediment hosted veining near the contact with an interpreted vertical dolerite sill, within weathered bedrock (Figure 5). It is the southeastern most hole of the program with significant structural complexity evident in magnetics along strike to the southeast (Figure 2). The gold mineralisation is open in this direction with no historic drilling known for over 3km. It is not certain this round of drilling has tested the same stratigraphic position on the two other drill lines to the north west.

This drilling has confirmed pathfinder mineralisation at the Chilly prospect with further work to understand the potential underway.

As a result of recent discussions with Traditional Owners, an exclusion area has been extended over an area including the Paterson Dome West prospect, and accordingly other prospects will be prioritised for on-ground activities.

Figure 2: Chilly prospect location within the Strickland tenement with section lines in red on reduced to pole first vertical derivative aeromagnetics and historical drilling. The doubly plunging Paterson Dome anticline axis is shown with a yellow arrow



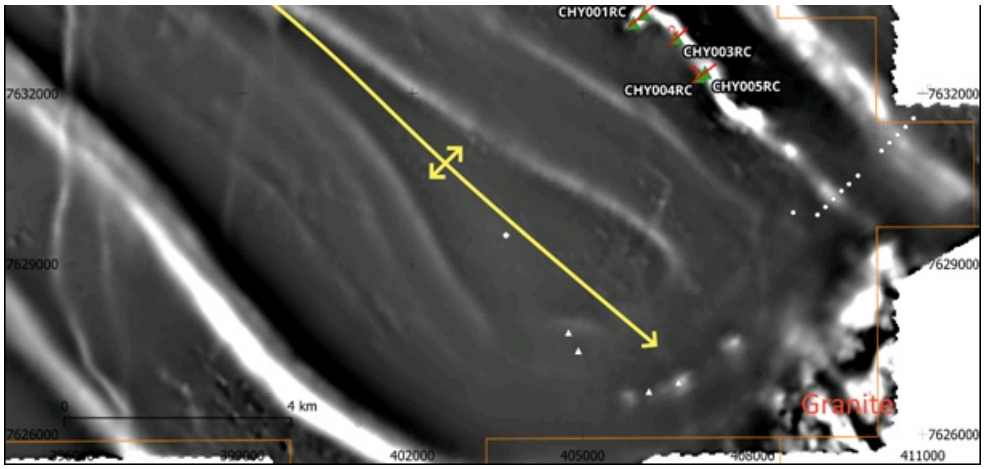


Table 1: Chilly RC drilling collars and significant intercepts

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Collar east	Collar North	Collar Rl	Collar Azim	Collar Dip	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au ppm	Cu %
CHY001RC	RC	405897	7633240	248	46	-62	180	106	107	1	0.01	0.22
								152	153	1	0.09	0.12
								159	161	2	0.05	0.29
CHY002RC	RC	406085	7633412	247	45	-60	204	200	201	1	0.05	0.77
CHY003RC	RC	406652	7632981	246	48	-61	168	83	84	1	0.02	0.12
								100	102	2	0.09	0.44
CHY004RC	RC	407067	7632303	246	49	-61	234	*no significant intercepts*				
CHY005RC	RC	407161	7632371	246	50	-60	204	136	173	37	0.21	0.13
							incl.	137	138	1	6.12	0.24

Note: intercepts calculated based on interval having AU ppm >= 0.1g/t or Cu% >= 0.1%, with maximum consecutive internal waste of 4m.

Figure 3: Chilly RC drilling oblique section 1.

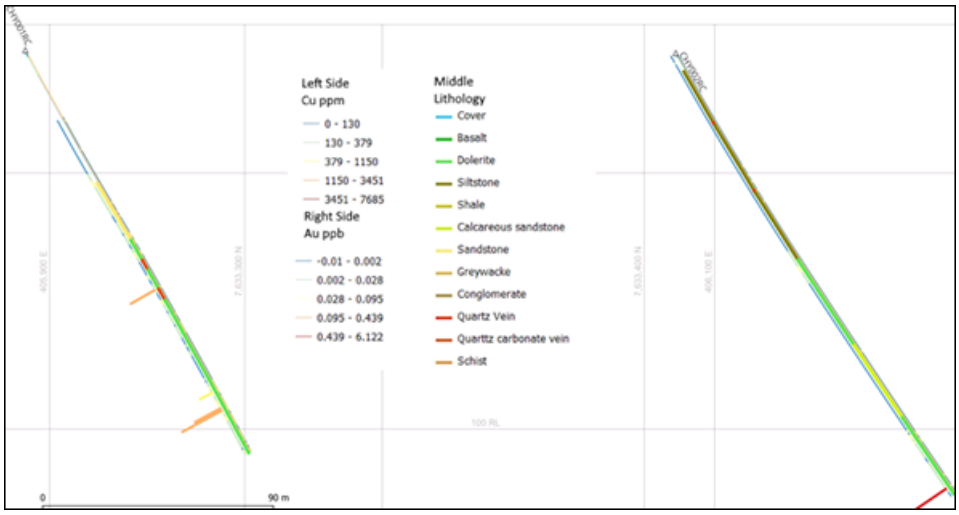
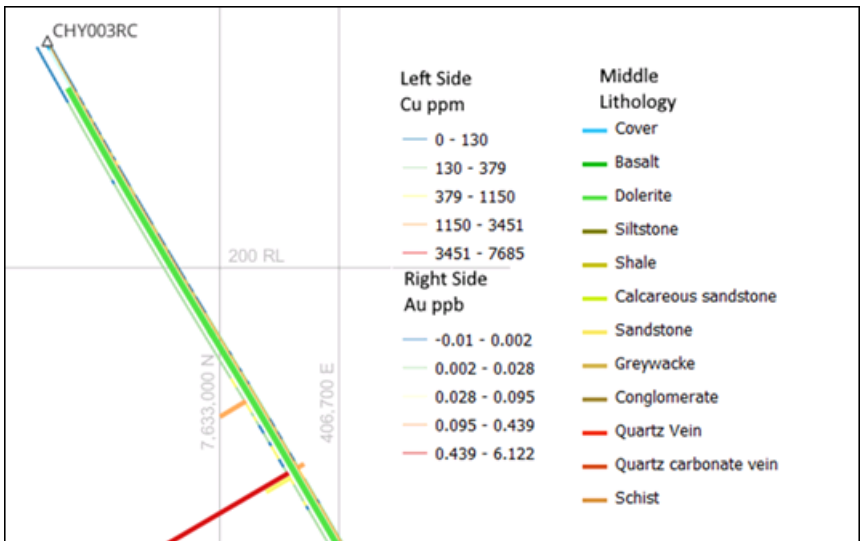


Figure 4: Chilly oblique section 2



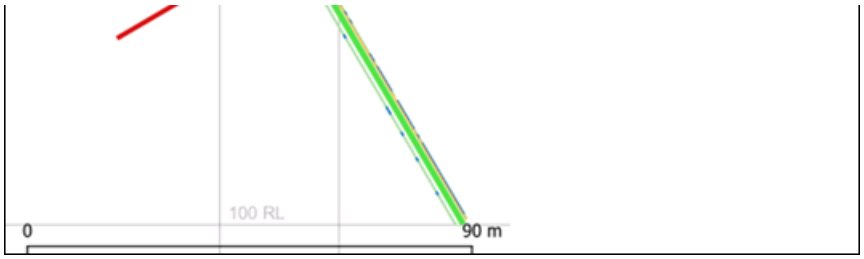
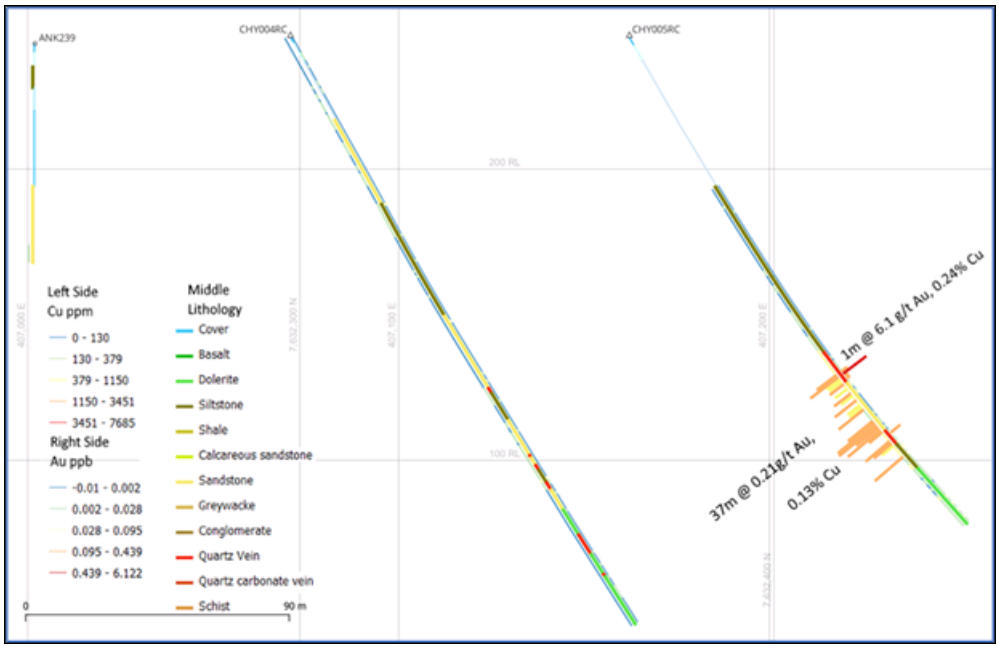


Figure 5: Chilly oblique section 3



Budjidowns E45/4815 - Paterson South JV

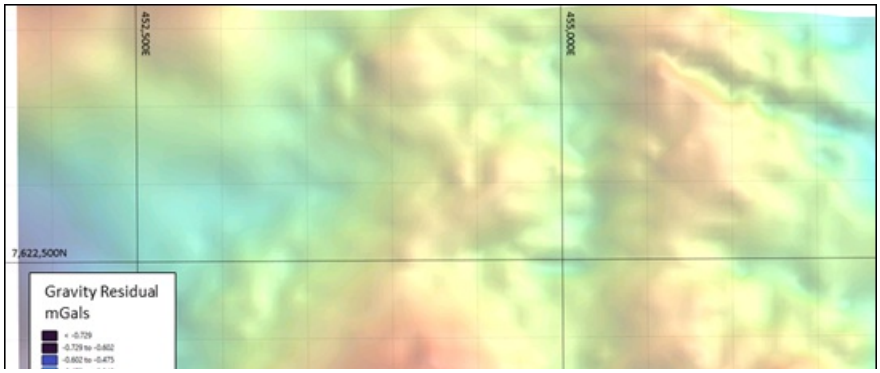
The Atlantis prospect at Budjidowns (**Figure 1**) is a focus for Greatland in FY25. The area is characterised by bullseye magnetic features within the Proterozoic basement.

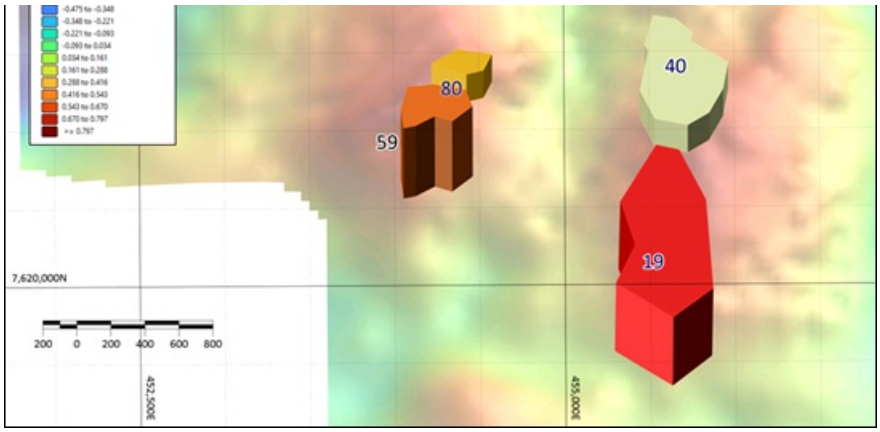
There are many different sources of magnetic and gravity anomalies, some of which will be mineralisation or prospective for mineralisation while most will not. For example, the Havieron ore body has a magnetic anomaly in part due to the existence of pyrrhotite in the ore, however a similar magnetic anomaly could also be created by a mafic intrusive plug. Both a mafic intrusive and the Havieron orebody are denser than the surrounding sedimentary rocks and return a positive gravity anomaly. The two anomalies cannot be separated by either gravity or magnetic signatures alone and there are a lot of magnetic bodies in the Paterson making drill testing each one unfeasibly expensive.

The Hanneson (Jim Hanneson, Adelaide Mining Geophysics) modeling method that helped in the discovery of Havieron and Ramses at depth under cover takes advantage of the fact that the gravity and magnetic signatures of mafic rocks are considered to occur within a range of values. These ranges overlap with the mineralised signatures for gravity and magnetics for the targeted orebodies, however when both are considered at the same time for a conceptual source, the mafic sources can be rejected if the anomaly sits outside the standard ranges. For example, a proposed source with the density of a mafic intrusive and an assigned volume and shape to give the correct gravity anomaly measured at surface, would necessarily have a certain magnetic anomaly at surface. If the actual recorded magnetic anomaly is higher than that for a normal mafic intrusive, the likelihood of the source being a mineralised body with significant pyrrhotite is much higher and would make the target more prospective. A similar method can discriminate magnetic felsic intrusive from mineralisation.

To enable this modelling at Atlantis, a ground gravity survey was completed in July 2024 (Figure 6). Processing the data using this method has identified four targets which are considered prospective for mineralisation at Atlantis, from more than 90 modelled bodies. Of these, Target 19 is considered most prospective for a mineralised orebody and sits at a depth of 500m below surface. A drill program is being planned which will be completed in the first half of 2025.

Figure 6: Atlantis ground gravity survey extents in the north of the Budjidowns tenement with Hanneson modelled targets. Oblique view looking north.

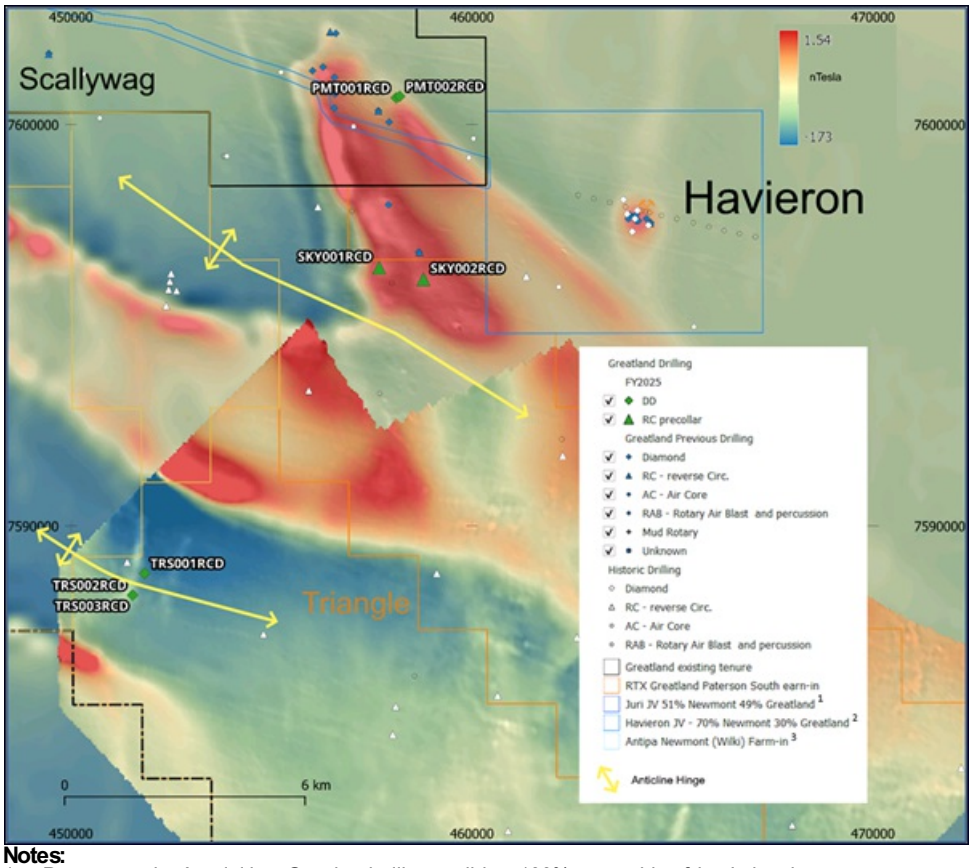




Havieron area exploration

Drilling is underway across several projects within the vicinity of the Havieron project. The drilling (Figure 7) targets geophysical, structural and geological targets resulting from a regional review.

Figure 7: Havieron region drilling on Reduced to pole aeromagnetics.



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3. Pursuant to the Acquisition, subject to receipt of consent from Antipa Minerals Limited, Greatland will acquire a right to earn up to 75% in the Wilki project.
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Table 2: Havieron region Greatland Drilling

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Azim	Dip	Lease	Project	Prospect	Status
PMT001RCD	RCD	486.7	458111	7600663	246	292	-67	E45/4701	Scallywag	MT SCW	Complete
PMT002RCD	RCD	596.2	458201	7600704	246	325	-66	E45/4701	Scallywag	MT SCW	Complete
SKY001RCD	RC	204	457688	7596437	241	180	-80	E45/5351	Paterson	Bootstrap	Pre-Collar
SKY002RCD	RC	150	458790	7596148	239	180	-80	E45/5351	Paterson	Bootstrap	Pre-Collar
TRS001RCD	RCD	303.4	451836	7588819	247	321	-70	E45/5532	Paterson South	Teague	Complete
TRS002RCD	RCD	406.7	451537	7588276	270	289	-70	E45/5532	Paterson South	Teague	Complete
TRS003RCD	DD	148.2	451537	7588276	270	290	-70	E45/5532	Paterson South	Teague	Abandoned

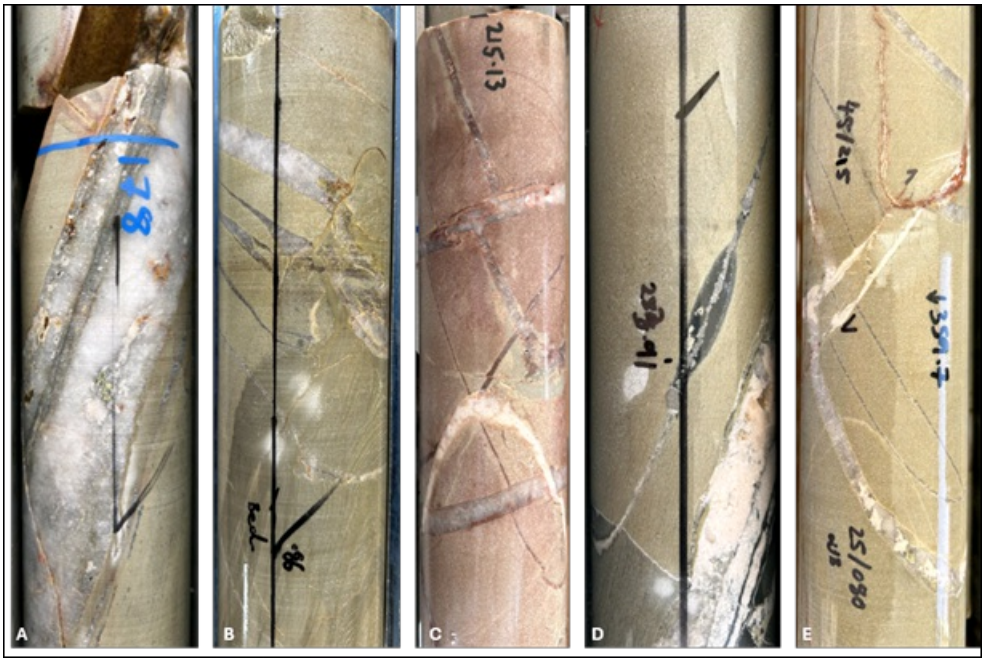
Skylar E45/5351 and Triangle E45/5352 - Paterson South joint venture

Diamond drill (DD) testing of geological, magnetic and structural targets at the Bootstrap and Teague prospects (Figure 2) is underway.

Drilling at Teague targeting across an interpreted fold structure has been completed with three diamond tailed RC holes for 858m (Figure 7). Hole TRS002RCD is a redrill of TRS003RCD which collapsed before getting to depth. Both

holes for 600m (Figure 7). Hole TRS002RCD is a redrill of TRS000RCD which collapsed before getting to depth. Both holes TRS001RCD and TRS002RCD intersected calcareous sediments interpreted as Puntapunta formation, while hole TRS002RCD showed strong veining, structural disruption alteration and trace sulphides. These holes have been sampled and sent for assays.

Figure 8:DH Core intercepts from TRS002RCD; (A) Qv with pyrite at 178m, (B) wrench veining 186.86, (C) complex vein interactions 215.13m, (D) arsenopyrite vein 283.91m, (E) second vein interaction example 359.7m.



At the Bootstrap prospect, pre-collars through the Permian have been completed for two holes -SKY001RCD and SKY002RCD (Figure 7), with a further two holes planned and in progress. This drilling tests interpreted magnetic upgrading alteration and faulted disruption on the margin of an anticline as well as the anticlinal hinge at a position interpreted to be the Puntapunta - Telfer Member contact where it is intersected by a north-south striking dolerite feature.

Scallywag E45/4701 and Black Hills North (E45/6134)

At the London prospect (Figure 2), follow up diamond drill testing of the combined magnetotelluric (MT) conductive anomaly and demagnetised zone in the core of a regional synform with two holes completed for 1,082m. MT surveys are considered particularly effective in areas of deep conductive cover; a similar survey conducted in 2022 of the Havieron mining lease successfully detected the Havieron orebody.

Holes PMT001RCD and PMT002RCD intercepted bedrock and are currently being logged.

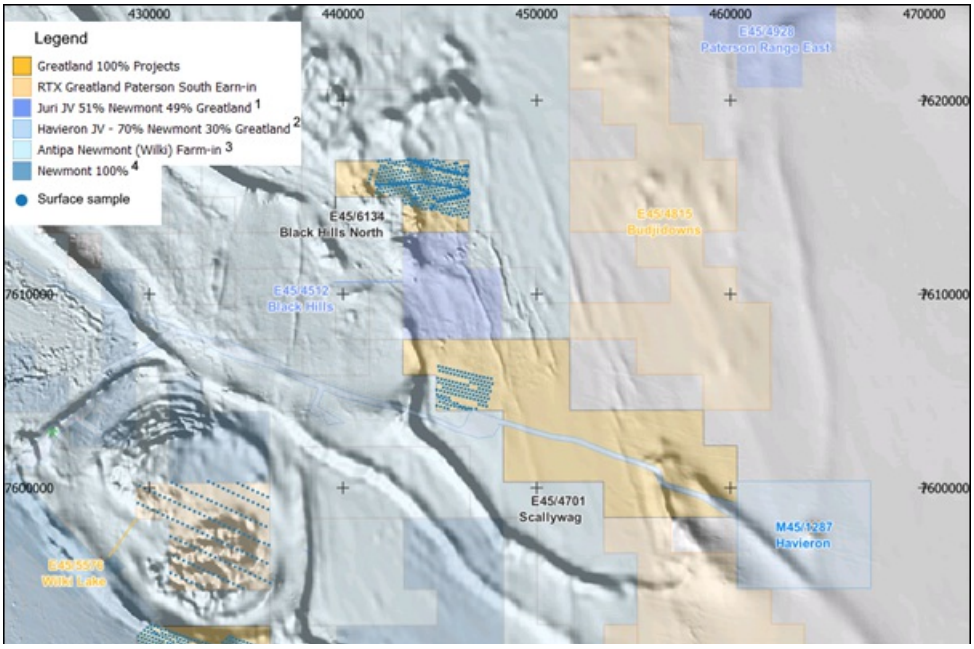
Regional soils

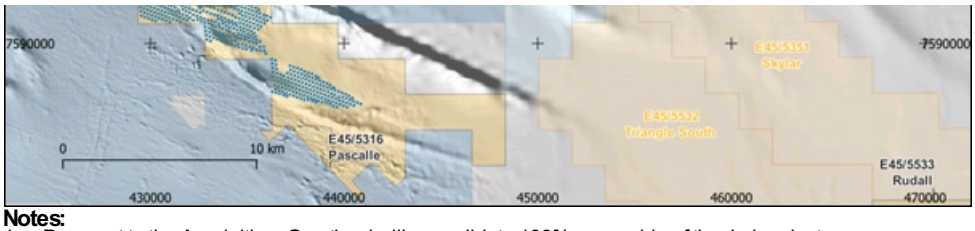
Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) analysis across the finished grids at Wilki Lakes, Scallywag, Black Hills North and Pascalle (Figure 9) show no major significant mineralisation.

Interpretation of the results has found that the Puntapunta formation can be defined from the multielement data, which will significantly improve the geological interpretation and target generation across the region.

The Scallywag grid has the highest values of high temperature, mobile elements such as arsenic and molybdenum, possibly indicating a higher level of fluid mobilisation relative to the less structurally complex areas.

Figure 9: Surface sampling completed in 2024 to date in the Havieron region





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About Greatland

Greatland is a mining development and exploration company focused primarily on precious and base metals.

The Company's flagship asset is the world-class Havieron gold-copper project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, discovered by Greatland and presently under development in joint venture with world gold major, Newmont Corporation.

Havieron is located approximately 45km east of the Telfer gold mine. The box cut and decline to the Havieron orebody commenced in February 2021. Total development exceeds 3,060m including over 2,110m of advance in the main access decline (as at 30 June 2024). Havieron is intended to leverage the existing Telfer infrastructure and processing plant, which would de-risk the development and reduces capital expenditure.

On 10 September 2024, Greatland announced that certain of its wholly owned subsidiaries had entered into a binding agreement with certain Newmont Corporation subsidiaries to acquire, subject to certain conditions being satisfied, a 70% ownership interest in the Havieron gold-copper project (consolidating Greatland's ownership of Havieron to 100%), 100% ownership of the Telfer gold-copper mine, and other related interests in assets in the Paterson region. Completion of the acquisition is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent and is targeted to occur during Q4 2024.

Greatland has a proven track record of discovery and exploration success and is pursuing the next generation of tier-one mineral deposits by applying advanced exploration techniques in under-explored regions. Greatland has a number of exploration projects across Western Australia and in parallel to the development of Havieron is focused on becoming a multi-commodity miner of significant scale.

JORC 2012 table 1.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ *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*	▪ An RC Drill rig was used to complete drill holes at Chilly prospect and pre- collars on the Scallywag and Skylar tenements for follow up tails with DD rig. The diamond core rig was also used to drill mud rotary from surface to competent ground or through the cover sequence, before completing the hole with a diamond core tail in competent

	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*	diamond core tail in competent ground/basement, to obtain representative samples in an industry standard method. ▪ Greatland RC samples consisted of cone split representative 1m crushed rock samples with average weights of less than 5kg. ▪ Greatland diamond core samples comprise half core material in generally 1m lengths (NQ and HQ diameter core). All Proterozoic basement and generally the basal 10-20m of the Permian cover was sampled where intersected with Diamond or RC drilling. Core was cut using an automated core-cutter. ▪ No regular sampling was completed for mud rotary drilling as the sample is considered contaminated. ▪ Cutting of core adjacent to downhole orientation line or, where un-oriented and possible, orthogonal to visible geological structures such as bedding, foliation; ensures sample representivity. ▪ 50% of the core is retained for future check logging, re-sampling and QA/QC **Ground Gravity Data Collection:** In late June through early July 2024, Daishsat on behalf of Greatland Gold undertook the collection of 1786 individual station gravity measurements on a predominantly 100x100m east - west orientation going out to 200 x200m spacing on the margins of the survey. The data collection traverses were customised to avoid crossing sand dunes. The survey covered the northern 5.2km of the Budjidowns tenement inclusive of the Atlantis prospect. Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters were used for gravity data acquisition and base station control. Leica GX1230 GNSS receivers were used for gravity station positional acquisition. All gravity and GNSS data were acquired using Daishsat UTV methods, with 2 crews operating concurrently onsite. One new GNSS base station, numbered 1600, was established and utilised for reduction and drift control for the survey.
Drilling techniques	▪ *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)*	▪ RC drilling was completed at Chilly. ▪ For Havieron region drilling RC or mud-rotary pre-collars were followed by PQ and/or HQ then NQ diamond drill core to EOH ▪ The core is oriented using a Reflex mark III tool, nominally every core run (around 6m)
Drill sample recovery	▪ *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*	▪ Recovery is measured on core and reconciled against driller's depth blocks in each core tray. Basement core recovery is typically around 100% ▪ No specific measures have been taken to maximise recovery, other than employing skilled drillers ▪ Half core cut at a consistent spacing from orientation lines assist in sample representivity ▪ No relationship between recovery and grade has been observed ▪ To ensure sample quality from RC drilling, a face sampling drill bit was used and an attempt was made to keep the sample dry to avoid downhole smearing. Where this was not possible the sample was noted as wet in the sample log. Where this is the case some potential for sample bias may exist
Logging	▪ *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*	▪ The logging is of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimate and comprises a combination of quantitative and qualitative features. The entire hole is logged except any mud rotary pre-collars where this is not feasible. ▪ Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure including orientation of key geological features where

	intersections logged	oriented core was available. ▪ Geotechnical measurements were recorded in core including Rock Quality Designation (RQD), solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements ▪ Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre using a KT20 machine ▪ The bulk density of selected drill core intervals was determined at site on whole core samples ▪ Digital data was recorded on site and stored in an SQL database ▪ All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and sampling the core ▪ The ground gravity survey data identified several gravity anomalies. These have been modelled by an expert geophysical Consultant from New ExCo, and separately by Jim Hanneson from Adelaide Mining Geophysics Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ *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*	▪ Drill samples were freighted by road to the laboratory. All core is cut with a core saw, and half core sampled. ▪ RC samples are split with a cone splitter attached to the cyclone and effort made to ensure samples are dry. Whether a specific sample is wet or dry is recorded in the database. ▪ The samples are assayed at Intertek (Perth, WA). Samples were dried at 105ºC, and the bulk of the samples pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product. Oversize primary samples were crushed and a 3kg subsample then milled with the LM5 mill ▪ Sub sampling is reduced to minimum by using total sample pulverisation prior to sub sampling wherever possible. ▪ The sample sizes (2-3kg) are considered appropriate for the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ *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.*	▪ The samples were assayed for Au by a 50gm fire assay and for a multi-element scan using 4 acid digest and MS and OES finish for pathfinder and lithogeochemical elements. The assays are considered total rather than partial. ▪ Greatland QA/QC procedures include using reference samples and field duplicate samples every 25 samples, in addition to the laboratories in - house QA/QC methods. ▪ Analysis of the quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. ▪ Historical drilling- no sampling reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ *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.*	▪ No twinned holes have been completed. ▪ All data entry procedures, including original logging, sample depth selection for sampling and recording of sample numbers are recorded digitally in an electronic database. ▪ There are no adjustments to assay data, other than below detection samples are reported at negative one half the detection limit
Location of data points	▪ *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.* ▪ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	▪ Drill collar locations were surveyed using handheld GPS. RL's were collected with the same GPS and verified against regional SRTM datasets. ▪ Drill rig alignment was attained primarily using a digital reflex TN-14 Azi Aligner, of if not available, compass and tape method. ▪ Downhole survey was collected generally every 30m down the drill hole using a single shot Axis Mining Champ Gyro or Relfex North Seeking Gyro tool. ▪ The topography is generally low relief to flat, elevation within the dune corridors in ranges between 250-265m AHD, steepening to the southeast.

		▪ All collar coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australian (GDA2020 Zone 51). All relative depth information is reported in Australian Height Datum (AHD)
Data spacing and distribution	▪ *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*	▪ RC drilling at Chilly is on 3 lines separated by approximately 750m and oriented at approximately 050 degrees to be at right angles to the observed geological strike. Hole spacing on lines was 100-200m with 2 holes on the northern line, 1 hole on the middle line and 2 holes on southern line. ▪ Drill holes reported for the Havieron region are individual exploration holes targeting specific targets, and are not part of a grid pattern. ▪ Not applicable in early-stage exploration ▪ No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	▪ *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*	▪ At Chilly, RC drilling is orientated nominally at 050º true which is at right angles to the observed geological trend. Holes were angled at -60º to provide a high angle to the expected vertical stratigraphy. ▪ The Havieron region drilling is oriented at various angles to folded layering, and to identified sulphide mineralised structures. The relationship to possible mineralised structures is unknown at this stage.
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	▪ The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. ▪ Entire core samples are delivered by company personnel to a freight company in Port Hedland for delivery by road freight to the assay lab in Perth, where the core is cut and sampled
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	▪ No audits or reviews have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	▪ *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*	The tenements are subject to Land Access Agreements with Jamukurnu-Yapalikurnu (JYAC) Aboriginal Corporation on behalf of the Martu People. The Chilly RC drilling; ▪ Occurred on tenement E45/4807 Strickland which is 100% owned by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty and is the subject of an agreement where Greatland is farming in (the Paterson South farm-in), but has not yet earned an interest. ▪ Sits within the Martu category IV Indigenous Protection Area. Discussions with JYAC and the Martu state that there is allowance made for mining within Cat IV IPAs. The Gravity survey at Atlantis occurs on tenement E45/4815 and is also subject to the Paterson South farm-in. Diamond drilling on E45/5351 Skylar and E45/5532 Triangle South at the Bootstrap and Teague prospects respectively are subject to the Paterson South farm-in. London diamond drilling occurs on E45/4701 - Scallywag which is 100% owned by Greatland Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Greatland Holdings Group Pty Ltd. All tenements are considered to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Chilly prospect - (historical drilling shown on Figure 2); including; ▪ 2 x 1km nominally spaced RAB and AC drilling (ANK and AND prefix respectively) completed by BHP minerals from 1994. DEMIRS Annual report number (A)41180 and A46969 ▪ Regional drill traverse (GAB prefix) with

		▪ Regional drill traverse (GAB prefix) with 200m spaced RAB completed by Newmont Australia in 1991. A32497 ▪ Regional drill traverse (YRG prefix) with 100m spaced AC completed by Normandy Exploration in 1999. A59473 ▪ Regional drill traverse with 100m spaced AC (GPW) traverses across the magnetic target completed by Gindalbie gold (annual rept number) A61274 Atlantis Prospect - pre-existing shallow drilling - completed prior to the advent of modern low detection limit multielement assays and with modelled depth to bedrock of +500m suggest this was ineffective. ▪ Single traverse with 7, 400m spaced RAB and 4 individual holes targeting (HWN prefix) magnetic highs completed in 1989 by Newmont Australia. A29568 Teague Prospect - Minimal previous work ▪ 2, ~4km spaced shallow RC holes (DWRC prefix) displayed in Figure 7 and completed by Reward Minerals in 2014. A106582 Bootstrap Prospect - has had regional spaced drilling (Figure 7) which did not target the areas currently being tested. ▪ Widely spaced - 2-8km reconnaissance RAB (ANK prefix) drilled by BHP Minerals in in 1994 and unlikely to have been effective or hit bedrock. ▪ Widely spaced ~5km spaced RC drilled by Reward Minerals in 2014. Did not test the targeted anomalies. A110781 London Prospect - effective diamond drilling within 600m (Figure 7) completed by Greatland in 2020 was targeting a magnetic anomaly. The current drilling is targeting an offset conductor from a magnetotelluric survey. Regional 1km spaced AC drilling completed along existing tracks (TEA prefix) is unlikely to have been effective A84215 Scallywag E45/4701: ▪ Historical work comprised shallow drilling in the north end of the Scallywag tenement (72 generally aircore holes, averaging 47.3m deep, 4 RAB holes (average 68m) and 9 RC holes (average 96.3m) by companies including Newcrest and Normandy Exploration Limited. ▪ Historical reports (WAMEX "A" numbers) are referenced in previous RNS announcements dated 24 August 2021 and 16 April 2021
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	▪ Exploration is for intrusion related and orogenic, structurally controlled 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	▪ *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:* ▪ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ▪ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - 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*	▪ Greatland drill hole collar details are listed in - Table 1 for Chilly RC and Table 2 for Havieron Region drilling. ▪ Anomalous results for Chilly RC are also recorded in Table 1 ▪ Assay results are not yet available for Havieron vicinity drilling.
Data aggregation methods	▪ *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*	▪ Anomalous results for Chilly RC are recorded in Table 1. The anomalous sample intervals been selected as follows: – Au >=0.1ppm or

	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*	– Cu >=1000ppm; average grade, with a maximum consecutive internal dilution of 4m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ *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')*	▪ All Chilly RC intercepts reported are downhole and not true width. The intersected geology is interpreted to be subvertical with drilling angled at -60° to provide a high angle to expected bedding parallel mineralisation. The nature of RC drilling is such that the true orientation of mineralisation intersected is currently unknown.
Diagrams	▪ *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*	▪ Maps and a Section are provided in Figures 1-7. No significant discovery is reported
Balanced reporting	▪ *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*	▪ The reporting is considered balanced
Other substantive exploration data	▪ *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*	▪ No other substantive exploration data other than that provided in the figures
Further work	▪ *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*	▪ Further drilling of the Chilly prospect has been proposed internally but has not advanced to a drill program, however the south eastern 3km extension of the magnetic linear in Figure 2 is considered prospective. ▪ Four targets for follow up drilling are highlighted at Atlantis in Figure 6. ▪ Further work at the Teague, London and Bootstrap prospects will be considered following the return and review of assays for those prospects.

END

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