ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 December 2019

Amended Announcement on RC Drilling Underway at Big Rush Gold Project in North Queensland

Great Northern Minerals Limited ("**Great Northern Minerals**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX:GNM**) wishes to retract the announcement released on 5 December 2019 titled "RC Drilling Underway at Big Rush Gold Project in QLD".

The announcement included non-JORC Code compliant information and the Company wishes to retract this announcement. Accordingly, the announcement should be disregarded and the investors are not to rely on the information contained in the retracted announcement when making investment decisions.

A replacement version of the announcement is attached.

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Highlights:

- RC drilling program now underway at the Big Rush Gold Project, the largest historic gold producer of the Company's three gold mines;
- Big Rush drilling program designed to validate historic drilling information;
- Golden Cup drill program complete with results expected over the coming weeks.

Big Rush

RC drilling is now underway at the Big Rush Gold Project, located on 3 granted Mining Leases, 200km West of Townsville (Photo 1 & Figure 2). The program of approximately 1,000m is designed to confirm historic drilling and allow the estimation of a JORC-compliant gold resource at Big Rush. The planned drilling program is confined to the Central Pit area at Big Rush. The Central Pit area represents a small part of the Big Rush mineralised system which extends for a kilometre both north and south of the Central Pit (Figure 1). The drilling of these extensions represents a strong exploration target which the Company will look to test in the next program.

Photo 1: Drilling underway at the Company's Big Rush Gold Project

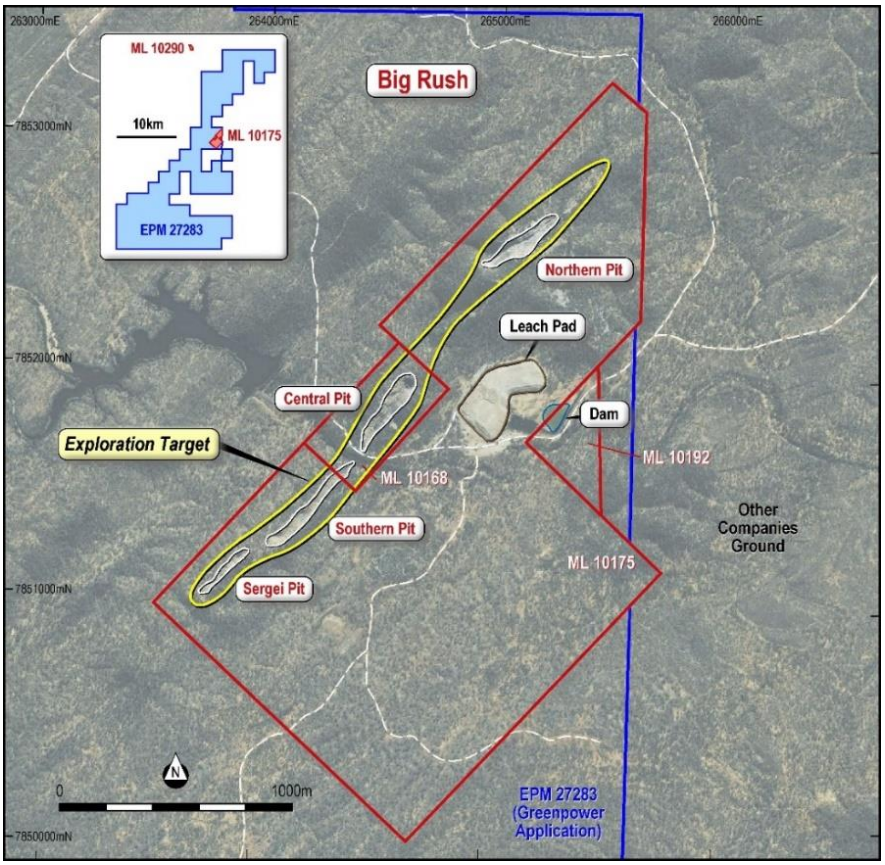

Figure 1: Location of historically mined pits, heap leach pad, mining lease boundaries and new EPM application at Big Rush Gold Mine.

Golden Cup

An RC drilling program at the Golden Cup Gold Project has now been completed with a total of 8 holes drilled for 639 metres (Table 1). Drilling was undertaken by contractor Eagle Drilling NQ Pty Ltd of Charters Towers. The entire length of each drill hole has been sampled, either as 1m or composited samples, and these 302 samples are at Intertek Ltd's assay laboratory in Townsville with assay results expected over the coming weeks.

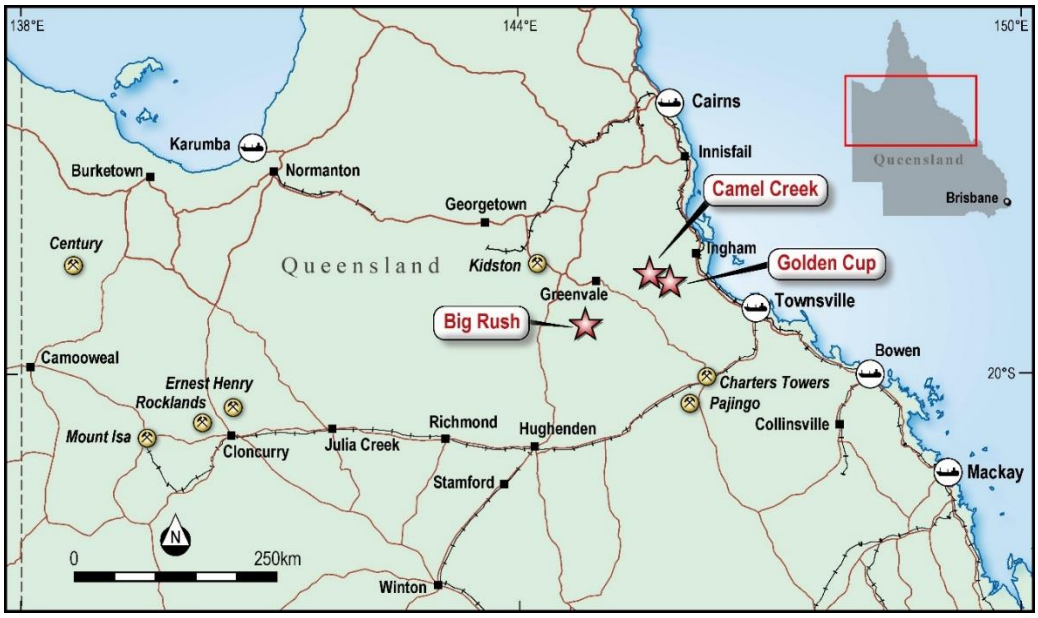

Figure 2: Location of the Company's project in Northern Queensland

Table 1: Drilling Completed at the Golden Cup Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Map Grid	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Local Grid
GCRC074	358856	7908949	GDA94 Zone 55	-60	315	64	1290mN
GCRC075	358958	7909086	GDA94 Zone 55	-55	315	71	1450mN
GCRC076	359095	7909218	GDA94 Zone 55	-50	315	83	1640mN
GCRC077	359127	7909272	GDA94 Zone 55	-50	315	65	1700mN
GCRC078	359029	7909663	GDA94 Zone 55	-60	315	65	1860mN
GCRC079	359063	7909627	GDA94 Zone 55	-60	315	101	1860mN
GCRC080	359067	7909642	GDA94 Zone 55	-60	315	89	1880mN
GCRC081	359090	7909653	GDA94 Zone 55	-60	315	101	1900mN

About Great Northern Minerals Limited

Great Northern Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed gold focussed explorer. The Company's projects include the Golden Cup, Camel Creek and Big Rush Gold Mines in Queensland.

*****ENDS*****

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Andrew Jones, an employee of Great Northern Minerals Limited. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Jones consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Section 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - 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, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• Drilling reported is angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. • Sampling consists of one metre split samples and composited samples. • Assay results are yet to be received. • Sample weights were approximately 3kg of material. The full sample was pulverised. Fire Assaying was completed using a 50 g charge. Multi-element assaying was done using ICP following a four acid digest.
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).*	• All current drilling at Golden Cup and Big Rush is angled Reverse Circulation drilling.
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.*	• Sample recoveries assessed visually. • No measures taken. • Unknown as assays not received.
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.*	• Geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation has been undertaken. • RC is considered both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • The total length of the RC holes were logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling was RC not core drilling. • 1m samples were collected straight from the drill rig cyclone and splitter. Composited samples were collected with PVC tube. • Sampling is considered representative. • Internal laboratory standards used. • No duplicates taken at this stage. • 3kg sample size considered appropriate for the grain size of the sedimentary rock units 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 assaying work was Fire Assay (50g) which is industry standard assay technique for gold mineralisation and ICP for multi-elements with a four acid digest. Both considered total techniques. • No instruments reported. • Laboratory standards utilised.
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.*	• Assay results not received. • Some of these holes twinned historic drill holes. • Data was collected on paper and entered into an Excel Worksheet. • Assay results not received.
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.*	• Coordinates located by hand held Garmin GPS. • Co-ordinates are recorded in GDA94 zone 55. • Control considered to be good.
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*	• As this drilling program was a reconnaissance drilling program there was considerable variation in the drill spacings. • Only 8 holes drilled over a 1km strike length. • One metre samples and composited samples were taken. Assay results not received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly believed to be NE striking and dipping at a moderate angle towards the southeast. Drilling was generally perpendicular to the considered lithology orientation with holes drilled at azimuths of 315 degrees at dip angles between -50 to -60 degrees. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples taken by qualified staff and delivered to assay laboratory by company representatives.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - 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.*	• Mining Lease ML 4536 is held by Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd. • Great Northern Minerals Limited has exercised an option agreement to purchase up to 100% of the Mining Lease listed above from Q-Generate Pty Ltd the owner of Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd. • The Mining Lease is granted.
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Golden Cup Gold Mine has been the subject of substantial previous exploration, resource definition drilling and mining operations. • Gold mineralization in the Golden Cup area was first recognized in 1987. • Previous exploration and mining activities have been undertaken by Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd, Lynch Mining, Werrie Gold, Wiluna Gold Mines Limited and Curtain Bros Pty Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Golden Cup Gold Mine is located in the Kangaroo Hills Mineral Field. • Quartz vein hosted gold mineralization within sedimentary rock units occurs within the project area and has been mined previously.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Refer to Table 1 of this ASX Announcement which provides easting and northing of the drill collars, dip, azimuth and end of hole depths.

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.* • *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.*	• No assays reported. • No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
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').*	• No assays received. • Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths.
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.*	• The drill holes referenced were drilled in the vicinity of Pits 1, 2 & 3. Figures will be in follow-up diagrams when assays received.
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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results are awaited for this drilling program.
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.*	• Future work will most likely involve follow-up drilling. • Diagrams will be included in follow-up ASX Announcement.