



19 January 2017

Ernest Giles - Further Drill Results Confirm Gold Mineralisation

Greatland Gold plc (LON:GGP), the London Stock Exchange AIM listed precious and base metals exploration and development business, is pleased to announce that further analysis of samples from recent drilling confirms gold mineralisation at its Ernest Giles project in Western Australia.

Highlights

- Higher grade results received from 1m re-sampling of recent RC drilling at Ernest Giles gold project in Western Australia (initial results from 4m composite samples reported on 12th January 2017);
- Many significant gold results returned, up to 2g/t Au, including 2m at 1.51g/t and 1m at 1.54g/t, and anomalous silver was also noted in many samples;
- Results confirm that gold mineralisation is present over a large area and suggest that Greatland has discovered a new gold province in this largely unexplored area;
- Greatland will be issuing an updated presentation on the 1,000 square kilometre Ernest Giles project within the next two weeks, which will provide a detailed overview of the project, including the Meadows, Empress and Wishbone targets.

Callum Baxter, Executive Director, commented: 'We are very pleased to be able to report these results from our first systematic, wide-spaced drilling campaign at our 100% owned Ernest Giles gold project.'

On 12th January 2017, Greatland reported that results from our recent ambitious drilling campaign at Ernest Giles had successfully identified two large zones of gold mineralisation, including a Western zone of 6km in length and 1.5km in width, and an Eastern zone of 2km in length and 1.5km in width. These results reported today provide support for the view that this large greenstone belt is highly prospective for gold and may contain similar multiple million ounce deposits as have been discovered in other large greenstone belts in Western Australia.

Greatland continues to explore several options to advance this exciting project. Significant results of the 1m sampling are presented in Table 1 at the end of this release.'

Summary of Results and Overview, Ernest Giles Project, Western Australia

The Ernest Giles project is located in central Western Australia, covering an area of 1,000 square kilometres that includes over 120km of strike of gold and nickel prospective rocks. The area is covered by desert sands and sediments, making it virtually unexplored. The region is



home to several successful exploration discoveries such as Tropicana (AngloGold ASX:AGG), which contains over 7 million ounces, and Yamarna (Gold Road Resources ASX:GOR), with over 6 million ounces. The Company is targeting large +5m ounce deposits and clusters of several camp-type +1m ounce gold discoveries at Ernest Giles.

Earlier drill programmes by the Company at Ernest Giles intersected gold mineralisation and large alteration systems in wildcat drilling of blind structural targets defined by detailed airborne geophysics. This was considered a major achievement for such a large prospective area with virtually no historical work. To build on this the Company completed a comprehensive broad spaced RC drilling programme which tested several large areas based on work completed by the Company and earlier work by Western Mining Corporation.

The 2016 RC drill programme comprised 23 holes for 5,581m. Hole locations were based on a broad spaced grid pattern of 1,600m x 800m. Holes were designed to test basement lithologies for gold mineralisation and also test beneath surface geochemical anomalies.

Mineralisation was observed in 13 of the 23 holes. Initial 4m composite analysis of drill spoils shows gold anomalism between 5 and 95ppb in more than 10 holes peaking at 784ppb. Several holes exhibiting gold anomalous zones over tens of metres, for example ERC011 140-200m (60m) peaking at 0.78g/t gold with mineralisation at end of hole, and ERC014 224-278m (54m) peaking at 0.17g/t gold also with mineralisation at end of hole.

Additional 1m sampling of several zones of interest was undertaken to confirm preliminary results and better define mineralisation. Only holes ERC011, ERC013 and ERC014 were sampled with a total of 174 single metre samples collected. Many significant gold results were returned up to 2g/t, including 2m at 1.51g/t and 1m at 1.54g/t. Anomalous silver was also noted in many samples. Significant results of the 1m sampling are presented in Table 1. Results confirm mineralisation is present over a large area and suggest that Greatland has discovered a new gold province in this largely unexplored region.

The Company will continue with planning of additional drill hole locations and further surface geochemistry along with a review of previous work. It should be noted that the project area covers over 1,000 square kilometres and is host to a number of other high priority targets such as Empress and Wishbone, the former an unexplained +300ppb gold surface anomaly, and the latter an untested coincident geochemical and structural target.

Additional information on the Ernest Giles project can be found on the Company web site at www.greatlandgold.com/projects

Competent Person:

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Callum Baxter, a director of Greatland Gold plc, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Baxter 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 Baxter consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Notes for Editors:

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

The Company has five main projects; three situated in Western Australia and two in Tasmania. All projects are 100% owned by Greatland or Greatland has the right to take 100% ownership.

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.

Note: This announcement contains inside information which is disclosed in accordance with the Market Abuse Regulation.



Table 1 - Ernest Giles 1m Sample Results (>14ppb gold)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (ppb)
ERC011	142	143	85
ERC011	143	144	93
ERC011	144	145	479
ERC011	145	146	213
ERC011	146	147	48
ERC011	147	148	28
ERC011	150	151	17
ERC011	156	157	28
ERC011	157	158	42
ERC011	158	159	59
ERC011	159	160	149
ERC011	160	161	54
ERC011	161	162	1542
ERC011	162	163	439
ERC011	163	164	732
ERC011	164	165	76
ERC011	165	166	23
ERC011	166	167	41
ERC011	167	168	132
ERC011	168	169	21
ERC011	177	178	74
ERC011	181	182	37
ERC011	182	183	447
ERC011	183	184	17
ERC011	184	185	22
ERC011	186	187	207
ERC011	187	188	329
ERC011	188	189	400
ERC011	189	190	821
ERC011	190	191	1020
ERC011	191	192	1995
ERC011	192	193	137
ERC011	193	194	118
ERC011	196	197	15
ERC011	197	198	132
ERC011	198	199	42
ERC013	212	213	73
ERC013	213	214	223
ERC013	214	215	305
ERC013	269	270	34
ERC013	270	271	506
ERC013	271	272	163
ERC013	272	273	185
ERC013	273	274	35



ERC013	274	275	32
ERC013	275	276	16
ERC013	276	277	16
ERC013	277	278	41
ERC013	278	279	24
ERC013	279	280	14
ERC014	231	232	73
ERC014	232	233	158
ERC014	233	234	98
ERC014	234	235	94
ERC014	235	236	68
ERC014	236	237	53
ERC014	237	238	34
ERC014	238	239	264
ERC014	239	240	60
ERC014	240	241	142
ERC014	241	242	245
ERC014	242	243	66
ERC014	243	244	288
ERC014	244	245	40
ERC014	245	246	55
ERC014	246	247	76
ERC014	247	248	93
ERC014	248	249	127
ERC014	249	250	102
ERC014	252	253	82
ERC014	258	259	18
ERC014	270	271	42
ERC014	274	275	32
	275	276	24
	276	277	15



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 1m composite samples. Samples pulverized to produce 50g charge for fire assay
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"> Reverse circulation, 143mm diameter face sampling hammer
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"> Drill spoil volume monitored and sample kept dry using an auxillary and booster compressor.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC chips geologically logged at 1m



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>intervals</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cyclone split and spear sampled to 2kg • Technique appropriate for sampling of RC chips • Duplicates reported • Sample size appropriate for grain size being sampled
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry standard mix and grind pulverization to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and ICP/OES/MS • Internal laboratory blanks and duplicates
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of intersections by independent personnel • Primary data documentation and data entry verified by personnel external to the Company • Assay data reported as per laboratory final reports



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>data.</i>	
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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 estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey data by handheld GPS – 5m accuracy • Grid system – MGA94 Zone51
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> • Downhole 1m samples • Distribution not yet sufficient to establish grade continuity for Mineral Resource procedures
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> • Orientation of key mineralised structures not yet confirmed
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples bagged and stored at private facility
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent review found industry standard practices are applied

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> • EL38/2205 • Greatland Pty Ltd 100%



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtually unexplored with sparse previous exploration activities documented by Western Mining Ltd.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buried greenstone belt, possibly reworked Archean lode gold style.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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 – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERC011 599603mE 7017800mN RL463m Az 360° -90° EOH 200m ERC013 601200mE 7017802mN RL456m Az 360° -90° EOH 280m ERC014 602000mE 7017800mN RL458m Az 360° -90° EOH 278m
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> All grades uncut No metal equivalents used or stated
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> The geometry of mineralisation is currently unconfirmed. Consequently, the down hole length and true width is unknown.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulation of results included in announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results comprehensively announced
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining and disseminated sulphides
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work to include detailed interpretation of results