



31 January 2017

Warrentinna - Continuity of Gold Mineralisation Extended

Greatland Gold plc (LON:GGP), the London Stock Exchange AIM listed precious and base metals exploration and development business is pleased to announce initial results from the recent drilling campaign at the Warrentinna gold project in Tasmania, Australia.

Highlights

- The recent drilling campaign at Warrentinna (see announcement dated 29th November 2016) has successfully extended the continuity of gold mineralisation at the Warrentinna project;
- All holes encountered gold mineralisation with best 4m composite results including 4m at 2.8g/t Au from surface (WTR040) and 4m at 2.9g/t Au from 20m (WTR038);
- These results highlight that mineralisation remains open to the north and east, with drill holes WTR38, WTR39 and WTR40 clearly extending the continuity of gold mineralisation to the north;
- Greatland Gold's field operations team will collect 1m re-samples of several zones of interest during February, and the results of these re-samples are expected to be reported in late March.

Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented: "We are very pleased with these latest results at Warrentinna that further demonstrate the potential of this valuable asset. These results highlight the potential for a near-surface open pitable resource to be established at Warrentinna over the medium term."

Callum Baxter, Chief Technical Officer, commented: "These latest 4m composite results significantly add to our knowledge regarding the trend of mineralisation and will greatly assist in future efforts to establish a resource at Warrentinna. Mineralisation at Warrentinna remains open to the north, east and at depth."

We look forward to receiving the results of the 1 metre re-sampling in the near future. A map of the drilling results will be published on the Company's website within the next fortnight."

Summary of Results, Warrentinna Project, Tasmania

The Warrentinna project is located in north-east Tasmania and covers an area of 37 square kilometres. The project hosts several known gold occurrences, including Derby North and Golden Mara where we have intersected significant levels of gold mineralisation, some over 50g/t.



During December 2016 the Company completed an RC drilling programme at the Warrentinna project (previously announced 29 November 2016). A total of six RC holes were drilled for 596m. Each hole was drilled to a nominal 100m depth (apart from one hole completed to a depth of 96m). All holes were angled at 60 degrees. Five holes were drilled at the Derby North prospect (WTR037-WTR041) and one hole was drilled under historic workings at the Golden Mara prospect (WTR042).

All holes were sampled as 4m composites from surface to end of hole and geologically logged. Results received to date are preliminary and relate to 4m composite results only. All holes returned over 4m at 0.5g/t gold apart from one hole (WTR041). Maximum result returned from Derby North was 4m at 2,878ppb Au, and maximum result from Golden Mara was 4m at 1,071ppb Au.

Overall, results from drilling at Derby North were positive in that continuity of mineralisation has been enhanced over the core of the prospect. Also drilling has highlighted that mineralisation remains open, particularly to the north and east. Intercepts from Derby North include 44m at 722ppb gold from 20m in hole WTR038 peaking at 4m 2878ppb gold from 20m and 4m at 1230ppb gold from 36m, and 72m at 262ppb gold from 24m in hole WTR039 peaking at 4m at 1254ppb gold from 56m, and 36m at 303ppb gold from 12m in hole WTR037 including 4m at 781ppb gold from 24m. In WTR040 mineralisation was observed from surface peaking at 4m at 2751ppb gold.

Results from drilling at Golden Mara (WTR042) were moderately encouraging and potentially significant when considered with previous results of adjacent hole WTR010 (drilled in 2008) peaking at 3m at 950ppb gold from 30m in a broad intercept of 36m of 300ppb gold from 0m.

Results of mineralised zones (WTR037-WTR042) are presented in Table 1.

1m re-sampling of several zones of interest will be carried out during February 2017 to better confirm results and better define the distribution of gold in mineralised intercepts. Results are expected to be returned from the laboratory during March 2017.

Additional information on the project can be found on the Company's 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:GPP) 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 - Warrentinna RC Drilling 4m Composite Sample Results (+100ppb gold)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (ppb)
WTR037	12	16	156
WTR037	16	20	101
WTR037	20	24	133
WTR037	24	28	781
WTR037	28	32	615



WTR037	32	36	249
WTR037	36	40	297
WTR037	40	44	223
WTR037	44	48	172
WTR038	0	4	187
WTR038	4	8	118
WTR038	20	24	2878
WTR038	24	28	1002
WTR038	28	32	730
WTR038	32	36	256
WTR038	36	40	1230
WTR038	40	44	385
WTR038	44	48	736
WTR038	48	52	360
WTR038	52	56	171
WTR038	60	64	115
WTR039	24	28	750
WTR039	28	32	359
WTR039	32	36	218
WTR039	36	40	204
WTR039	40	44	74
WTR039	44	48	153
WTR039	52	56	474
WTR039	56	60	1254
WTR039	68	72	213
WTR039	76	80	182
WTR039	88	92	127
WTR039	92	96	416
WTR040	0	4	2751
WTR040	4	8	412
WTR040	8	12	137
WTR040	28	32	157
WTR040	32	36	202
WTR040	36	40	201
WTR040	44	48	285
WTR040	52	56	520
WTR040	56	60	110
WTR041	16	20	217
WTR041	24	28	122
WTR041	28	32	214
WTR041	32	36	198
WTR041	36	40	205
WTR041	40	44	185
WTR042	20	24	174
WTR042	68	72	285
WTR042	72	76	1071
WTR042	76	80	181



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"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 4m composite samples. Samples pulverized to produce 50g charge for fire assay
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation, 134mm diameter face sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<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"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC chips geologically logged at 1m intervals



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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><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 tube 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 data.</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>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 – AGD66 Zone55
<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 4m composite 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"> • EL30/2004 • Greatland Pty Ltd 100%
<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"> • Previous exploration activities documented by Herald Resources Ltd



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orogenic gold deposit, turbidite hosted, structurally controlled, Cambrian-Devonian
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTR037 561675mE 5447350mN RL300m Az 90° Dip -60° EOH 100m • WTR038 561625mE 5447400mN RL300m Az 90° Dip -60° EOH 100m • WTR039 561650mE 5447400mN RL300m Az 90° Dip -60° EOH 96m • WTR040 561675mE 5447400mN RL300m Az 90° Dip -60° EOH 100m • WTR041 561675mE 5447375mN RL300m Az 90° Dip -60° EOH 100m • WTR042 560857mE 5445674mN RL300m Az 300° Dip -60° EOH 100m
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geometry of mineralisation is currently unconfirmed. Consequently, the down hole length and true width is unknown.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulation of results included in announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<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
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<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