



19 January 2016

Results from drilling at Warrentinna Gold Project

Greatland Gold plc, the mineral exploration and development company based in Australia, announces that it has received results from recent drilling at its Warrentinna gold project located in Tasmania.

Key points

- 3 drill holes for 300 metres completed
- Highest grade of 3.72g/t gold
- Mineralisation shows good continuity between holes

Callum Baxter, CEO, commented: "Drilling at Warrentinna has again provided further gold mineralisation at the Derby North prospect. Grades of up to 3.7g/t gold have been returned and broad zones of lower grade mineralisation are apparent which add to the overall prospectivity of the area."

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 where we have intersected significant levels of gold mineralisation, some over 50g/t.

We have completed a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign and results have been received. The programme comprised three holes for a total of 300m. One hole was drilled at the Derby North prospect and the two others at other areas approximately 600m south and 400m north. All results for these holes have been received.

The maximum result was 1m at 3.72g/t gold from 112m in hole WTR034 in a total intercept of 3m at 2.70g/t gold from 111m. Other intercepts in WTR034 include 1m at 1.14g/t from 78m, 1m at 1.17g/t from 105m and 1m at 3.02g/t from 111m. All significant results are presented in Appendix I.

The gold intersected in WTR034 is down dip from mineralisation intersected in previously drilled holes WTR032 and WTR028. Mineralisation shows good continuity between the drill holes. Grades in WTR032 peak at 1m at 5.45g/t from 95m in a broader intercept of 10m at 2.28g/t from 90m. While grades in WTR028 peak at 19.77g/t from 71m in an overall intercept of 2m at 13.71g/t from 70m.



Gold mineralisation at Derby North is coincident with quartz vein structures and disseminated sulphides. Drilling to date covers a strike length of 150m and has established a 100m wide, north-south trending, zone of gold mineralisation within which quartz reefs occur with higher grade gold.

The two other holes which were drilled at other areas did not return significant intercepts.

Further work at Derby North will include a thorough review of the current results and progress toward an initial resource calculation for the prospect.

Bromus Project, Western Australia

The Bromus project is located in southern Western Australia, approximately 25km south west of the town of Norseman. At Bromus, we have successfully identified several significant bedrock conductors that require drill testing. These bedrock conductors may hold economic accumulations of nickel sulphides.

The Company is continuing to work toward securing all relevant approvals for drilling. We aim to have these in place during Q1 2016.

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Notes to Editors

Greatland is a mineral exploration and development company based in Australia. The principal activity of Greatland Gold plc is to explore for and develop natural resources, with a focus on gold and nickel. The Company currently has four mineral projects located in Australia, including the Ernest Giles, Bromus, Firetower and Warrentinna projects. The pipeline of projects targets highly prospective areas for large gold and nickel sulphide orebodies. The Company was established in London in 2005 and admitted to AIM in July 2006.



The board seeks to increase shareholder value through the systematic evaluation of its existing resource assets, as well as the acquisition of suitable exploration and development projects and producing assets.

Greatland has a UK and Australian based board of directors, with a head office in London and an exploration office in Australia.

Competent Persons

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). 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.

Appendix I - RC Drill Results (>0.23g/t gold)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WTR034	78	79	1	1.14
WTR034	83	84	1	0.56
WTR034	98	99	1	0.73
WTR034	99	100	1	0.29
WTR034	100	101	1	0.31
WTR034	101	102	1	0.27
WTR034	102	103	1	0.52
WTR034	103	104	1	1.15
WTR034	104	105	1	0.43
WTR034	105	106	1	1.17
WTR034	111	112	1	3.02
WTR034	112	113	1	3.72
WTR034	113	114	1	1.34
WTR034	114	115	1	0.23
WTR034	115	116	1	0.25
WTR034	116	117	1	0.28



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 4m composite samples and 1m 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, 140mm 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
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support 	<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"> • Riffle split and tube sampled to 2kg • Technique appropriate for sampling of RC chips • Duplicates and blanks 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 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"> • 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"> • WTR034 561 558mE 5 447 376mN RL300m Az 85° Dip -60° EOH 130m • WTR035 561 334mE 5 446 653mN RL300m Az 95° Dip -60° EOH 90m • WTR036 561 486mE 5 447 800mN RL300m Az 95° Dip -60° EOH 80m
<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