



12 January 2017

Ernest Giles - Large Zones of Gold Mineralisation Identified

Greatland Gold plc (LON:GGP), the London Stock Exchange AIM listed precious and base metals exploration and development business, is pleased to announce that drilling has successfully identified two large zones of gold mineralisation at its Ernest Giles project in Western Australia.

Highlights

- An ambitious drilling campaign at Ernest Giles has successfully identified two large zones of mineralisation, a Western Zone of 6km in length and 1.5km in width, and an Eastern zone of 2km by 1.5km;
- The majority of the RC holes drilled intersected mineralisation including several that intersected wide zones (up to 60 metres) of anomalous gold mineralisation;
- The cover sequence was not as thick as expected with the shallowest intercept at 119m, suggesting that Ernest Giles represents a large, relatively near surface gold exploration target;
- Greatland Gold's field operations team have taken 1 metre re-samples of several holes (results reported today are based on initial 4m composite samples) and the results of the 1 metre re-samples are expected within the next four weeks.

Callum Baxter, Executive Director, commented: 'We are very pleased to report the identification of two large zones of relatively near surface mineralisation as detected by the ambitious drilling campaign recently completed at our 100% owned Ernest Giles project.

Greatland's Ernest Giles project covers over 1,000 square kilometres of a large greenstone belt which remains virtually unexplored. These preliminary results, based on 4 metre composite samples, confirm our view that this large greenstone belt is highly prospective for gold and may contain similar multiple million ounce gold deposits as have been discovered in other large greenstone belts in Western Australia.

We are particularly pleased with the extent of the mineralisation identified (up to 6 kilometres in length), the wide zones of mineralisation (gold anomalous zones over tens of metres), and the relative proximity to surface of the mineralisation.

Greatland is currently exploring several options to further advance this exciting project and will begin the process of planning further work at the project once the 1 metre re-sampling results are received.'

**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 is considered a major achievement for such a large prospective area with virtually no historical work. To build on this the Company has 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 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.

It is pleasing to report that 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.

Results of drilling outline two, large, north-west trending zones of mineralisation. The Western Zone being 6km long and 1.5km wide and open to the north, and the Eastern Zone 2km long and 1.5km wide which remains open to the north and south.

The cover sequence was not as thick as expected with shallowest intercept of 119m, but generally around 180m depending on location. Varying basement lithologies were intersected including basalt, band iron formation and syenite. Silica and biotite alteration were prevalent with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation.

Additional 1m re-sampling of several holes has been completed to confirm initial results and better define mineralisation. Results of the 1m samples are expected to be received within 4 weeks.

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.



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, 143mm 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 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 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 – 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 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"> • EL38/2205 • 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"> • Virtually unexplored with sparse previous exploration activities documented by Western Mining Ltd.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<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.
Drill hole Information	<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"> • ERC009 597999mE 7017800mN RL472m Az 360° -90° EOH 300m • ERC010 598799mE 7017800mN RL478m Az 360° -90° EOH 250m • ERC011 599603mE 7017800mN RL463m Az 360° -90° EOH 200m • ERC012 600396mE 7017800mN RL458m Az 360° -90° EOH 220m • ERC013 601200mE 7017802mN RL456m Az 360° -90° EOH 280m • ERC014 602000mE 7017800mN RL458m Az 360° -90° EOH 278m • ERC015 602804mE 7017802mN RL464m Az 360° -90° EOH 260m • ERC016 603606mE 7017798mN RL469m Az 360° -90° EOH 290m • ERC017 595431mE 7022175mN RL471m Az 360° -90° EOH 204m • ERC018 599601mE 7020998mN RL458m Az 360° -90° EOH 240m • ERC019 599595mE 7014598mN RL476m Az 360° -90° EOH 306m • ERC020 600403mE 7014596mN RL448m Az 360° -90° EOH 200m • ERC021 601203mE 7014598mN RL472m Az 360° -90° EOH 270m • ERC022 602003mE 7014600mN RL461m Az 360° -90° EOH 280m • ERC023 602803mE 7014600mN RL421m Az 360° -90° EOH 252m • ERC024 603600mE 7014602mN RL456m Az 360° -90° EOH 250m • ERC025 602005mE 7012997mN RL480m Az 360° -90° EOH 240m • ERC026 601202mE 7013004mN



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>RL475m Az 360° -90° EOH 180m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERC027 600400mE 7013001mN RL486m Az 360° -90° EOH 237m • ERC028 599598mE 7016201mN RL480m Az 360° -90° EOH 192m • ERC029 600373mE 7016268mN RL479m Az 360° -90° EOH 190m • ERC030 601199mE 7016197mN RL453m Az 360° -90° EOH 180m • ERC031 601997mE 7019401mN RL471m Az 360° -90° EOH 282m
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<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
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<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.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results comprehensively announced



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	
<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