GREATLANDGOLD

20 September 2016

VMS Style Mineralisation Detected at Bromus

Greatland Gold plc (LON:GGP), the London Stock Exchange AIM listed precious and base metals exploration and development business, announces results from recent drilling at the Bromus project.

Highlights

- Drilling at the 100% owned Bromus Project in Western Australia has detected anomalous levels of silver, zinc, cadmium and sulphur (including 3m at 1.3g/t Ag and 0.5% Zn in BRD004) that are indicative of a polymetallic VMS-type system;
- In addition, several broad, low level, nickel intercepts were encountered in BRD002 including 48m at 0.14%, 22m at 0.14% and 27m at 0.14%;
- A VMS-type system represents a relatively new discovery for the region and Greatland believes that the results merit further investigation;
- Greatland will be conducting downhole EM over the next few weeks to determine the location, size and orientation of buried conductive bodies.

Callum Baxter, Executive Director, commented: "Initial results from the limited drilling campaign recently conducted at Bromus are indicative of a polymetallic VMS-style system. Most notably, the association of silver, zinc, cadmium and sulphur that was detected in both BRD002 and BRD004 is relatively unusual in the region, and Greatland intends to do further work over the next few weeks, including downhole EM, in order to better ascertain the nature and size of the mineralization.

Greatland will continue to update the market with developments at Bromus as our work to understand this new system continues."

Bromus Project, Western Australia

The Bromus project is located in southern Western Australia, approximately 25km south west of the town of Norseman, and covers approximately 93 square kilometres. Several significant clusters of gold and nickel sulphide deposits lie in the region, such as those at Central Norseman, Kambalda and Widgiemooltha. Greatland owns 100% of the project.

A review of detailed airborne geophysics defined a 4.5km long nickel sulphide prospective ultramafic, with coherent elevated surface geochemistry to 2,690ppm Ni, within the Bromus project area. Field work confirmed the presence of flow textured ultramafic lithologies and, despite the proximity to other deposits, no previous exploration for nickel sulphides is

apparent. A fixed loop ground electromagnetic (EM) survey was completed over the entire 4.5km strike returning data of extremely high quality, with excellent ground penetration.

The ground EM survey data confirmed several significant bedrock conductors in the survey area. Modelling showed that the conductors are sizeable and well defined. Modelled depth to the top of the four targets is relatively shallow, between 130m and 175m below the surface.

Such large bodies of conductive material are typically signs of sulphide deposits. The tenor (or grade) of nickel in these deposits can only be determined by drilling and laboratory analysis.

Greatland has recently completed drilling of at each of the conductors with an initial four core holes. Final results have now been received and a summary is presented below.

- BRD001 intersected predominantly basaltic, ultramafic and granitic lithologies. Total depth 182.5m. No significant analytical results. No significant massive or stringer sulphides intersected thus bedrock conductor remains unexplained.

- BRD002 intersected predominantly basaltic and sedimentary lithologies with minor ultramafic and granitic rocks. Total depth 230m. Low level nickel of 4m @ 0.17% from 112m and gold of 4m @ 0.15g/t from 60m and 4m @ 0.12g/t from 12m. Several broad, low level, nickel intercepts of 48m at 0.14% from 88 to 136m and 22m at 0.14% from 160 to 182m and 27m at 0.14% Ni from 203 to 230m (eoh). Coincident silver and zinc of 5m at 1.2g/t Ag and 0.93% Zn from 184m, including 1m at 1.4g/t Ag from 185m and 1m at 1.2% Zinc from 188m with associated +20ppm Cd and +10% S which is a typical VMS signature. Stringer and disseminated sulphides intersected 184-189m which coincides with high silver and zinc. Bedrock conductor explained.

- BRD003 showed primarily ultramafic rocks with minor granitic lithologies. Total depth 226.7m. No significant analytical results. Sulphide stringers intersected 217.8-218.2m. Bedrock conductor explained.

- BRD004 intersected primarily ultramafic and basaltic lithologies with minor sediments. Total depth 210m. Analytical results for nickel peaked at 0.18%. Broad low level gold intercept of 9m at 0.03g/t from 170m. Coincident silver and zinc of 3m at 1.3g/t Ag and 0.5% Zn from 185m. Including 1m at 1.7g/t Ag from 185m and 1m at 0.6% Zn from 187m with associated high Cd to 17.7ppm and 10% S which is a typical VMS signature. Massive sulphides intersected 185-188m which coincides with Ag and Zn from 185m. Bedrock conductor explained.

The silver and zinc mineralisation with associated cadmium and sulphur is indicative of a VMS-type system which represents a relatively new discovery in the region.

Our primary bedrock conductor (BRD001) remains untested and downhole EM will be carried out to determine the location, size and orientation of the buried conductive bodies. Further drilling will be planned based on results of the downhole EM.

Additional information on the Bromus 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:GGP) natural resource exploration and development company with a current focus on gold and nickel exploration projects.

The Company has four main projects; two situated in Western Australia and two in Tasmania. All projects are 100% owned by Greatland.

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	• *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.*	• Reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 4m composite samples for pre-collar. • Diamond tail on each RC precollar used to obtain 1m half core samples. • Samples pulverized to produce 25g charge for fire assay and 25g charge for multi-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).*	• Reverse circulation, 143mm diameter face sampling hammer • Diamond drilling NQ2, • Core orientated with ori-spear
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and assessing*	• Drill spoil volume monitored and sample kept

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*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.*	dry using an auxillary and booster compressor.
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.*	• All RC chips geologically logged at 1m intervals. • Diamond core logged at 1cm intervals
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.*	• Cyclone split and spear sampled to 2kg dry • Technique appropriate for sampling of RC chips • Sample size appropriate for grain size being sampled • Diamond Core: ○ Half core 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*	• Industry standard mix and grind pulverization to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and ICP/OES/MS • Internal laboratory blanks and duplicates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• 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
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.*	• Survey data by handheld GPS – 5m accuracy • Grid system – MGA94 Zone51
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 applied.*	• RC downhole 4m composite samples • Diamond 1m half core samples • Distribution not yet sufficient to establish grade continuity for Mineral Resource procedures
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.*	• Orientation of key mineralised structures not yet confirmed
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples/core bagged and stored at private facility
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	• E63/1506 • Greatland Pty Ltd 100%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
status	*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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Underexplored with sparse previous exploration activities documented
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Ultramafic nickel sulphide and polymetallic VMS style deposits
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.*	• BRD001 370000mE 6424600mN RL290m Az 45° -60° EOH 182.5m • BRD002 369860mE 6424880mN RL300m Az 45° -60° EOH 230m • BRD003 370445mE 6423749mN RL285m Az 225° -60° EOH 226.7m • BRD004 370589mE 6424037mN RL292m Az 45° -60° EOH 210m
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.*	• All grades uncut • No metal equivalents used or stated
Relationship	• *These relationships are particularly*	• The geometry of mineralisation is currently

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	unconfirmed. Consequently, the down hole length and true width is unknown.
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.*	• Tabulation of results included in announcement.
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.*	• All results comprehensively announced
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.*	• Anomalous silver/zinc/cadmium associated with sulphide veins
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.*	• Further work to include detailed interpretation of results