GREATLANDGOLD

24 May 2017

Bromus Project Drilling Identifies Elements Consistent with VMS Style Mineralisation

Greatland Gold plc (AIM:GGP), the precious and base metals exploration and development company, provides an update of its drilling campaign at its 100% owned Bromus project. The drilling campaign, which consisted of two drill holes testing downhole Electromagnetic ("EM") targets, has intersected silver, zinc and other elements consistent with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") style systems, thereby extending the strike to 1.5 kilometres. Additionally, the results of the drilling campaign returned low levels of nickel sulphide.

Summary of Drilling Campaign

- Results from two drill holes testing downhole EM targets returned elevated levels of zinc, silver, cadmium and sulphur consistent with VMS style mineralisation; and low levels of nickel sulphide;
- These results extend the VMS style mineralisation over approximately 1.5km of strike which is likely to extend further based on a preliminary review of data;
- Bromus to now focus on:
  - further delineation of this VMS style systems and;
  - a review of further targets including gold mineralisation that was recorded in historic drilling approximately 1.2 kilometres to the north of the latest drilling campaign.
- One additional target identified by the downhole EM survey conducted last year remains to be tested.

Gervaise Heddle, Chief Executive Officer, commented: "There has been renewed interest in VMS style deposits in Western Australia after the demonstration of their potential at the DeGrussa deposit and historically at the Golden Grove deposit, a gold copper producer in Western Australia. VMS style deposits can have significant value with their multiple commodities, particularly if they have associated precious metals. Consequently, we intend the Bromus Project to focus solely on VMS style deposits and look forward to making progress and updating the market in due course.

Overview of Bromus Project

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 gold and nickel 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 ultramafic unit displaying elevated surface geochemistry to 2,690ppm nickel within the Bromus project area. Field work confirmed the presence of flow textured ultramafic lithologies and little previous exploration

had been carried out. A fixed loop ground electromagnetic (EM) survey was completed in 2015 which confirmed several significant bedrock conductors in the survey area.

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.

Drilling by Greatland during 2016 and 2017, and subsequent downhole EM, better defined these buried conductors which were of significant size (+100m long and +50m wide). Drilling intersected ultramafic, mafic and granitic lithologies along with massive and stringer sulphide mineralisation explaining the EM response. Unfortunately no significant nickel was associated with the sulphide mineralisation. Highest nickel response in BRD005 and BRD006 was 1m at 1,812ppm nickel (0.18% Ni). Geology in both holes was predominantly deformed and altered basalt and ultramafic rocks adjacent to a significant, structurally altered, hanging wall granite contact. Results for Greatland holes BRD001-BRD004 were previously reported 20 September 2016.

However, in several Greatland drill holes, polymetallic Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) style mineralisation was recognised. In BRD005 a 4m VMS intercept from 122m downhole of up to 1m at 2.2g/t silver, 1m at 0.87% zinc, 1m at 17.3ppm cadmium and 1m at 13.6% sulphur. In BRD006 a 3m VMS intercept from 136m downhole of up to 1m at 1.7g/t silver, 1m at 0.67% zinc, and 1m at 16.3ppm cadmium and 10.4% sulphur. Four of the six holes drilled at Bromus by Greatland intersected VMS style mineralisation BRD002, BRD004, BRD005 and BRD006.

The silver and zinc mineralisation with associated cadmium and sulphur is indicative of a VMS style system which represents a relatively new target style for the district. VMS style deposits can have significant value with their multiple commodity credits, particularly if they have associated precious metals. Good examples of these types of deposits in Western Australia are Golden Grove and DeGrussa. Greatland work to date has identified the mineralisation over approximately 1.5km of strike which is likely to extend further based on a preliminary review of data. Greatland is also reviewing regional data sets to assess the broader potential of the region for these valuable deposits.

Additional information on the Bromus 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.

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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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, 162mm diameter face sampling hammer • Diamond drilling NQ2, • Core orientated with ori-spear
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Drill spoil volume monitored and sample kept dry using an auxillary 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*	• All RC chips geologically logged at 1m intervals. • Diamond core logged at 1cm intervals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the relevant intersections logged.	
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 checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Industry standard mix and grind pulverization to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and ICP/OES/MS • Internal laboratory blanks and duplicates
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*	• Survey data by handheld GPS – 5m accuracy • Grid system – MGA94 Zone51

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	control.	
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 status	• *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.*	• E63/1506 • Greatland Pty Ltd 100%
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:*	• BRD005 370015mE 6424635mN RL300m Az 5° -60° EOH 180.1m • BRD006 370425mE 6423755mN RL290m Az 250° -60° EOH 180m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• The geometry of mineralisation is currently 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*	• All results comprehensively announced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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