

**GLOBAL GEOSCIENCE STRIKES GOLD OVER 2.2KM
IN MAIDEN NEVADA DRILL PROGRAM**

GE08: 7.6m at 5.1g/t Au from 93.0m

GE14: 7.6m at 2.9g/t Au from 19.8m

GE02: 3.0m at 4.7g/t Au from 0m

GE19: 6.1m at 1.9g/t Au from 117.3m

GE15: 13.7m at 0.8g/t Au from 61.0m

Highlights

- **Mineralised gold zones extended and upgraded by wide-spaced drilling at the Excelsior gold project in Nevada, USA.**
- **Maiden 3657m RC drilling by Global has intersected multiple zones of shallow, oxidised gold mineralisation over a total strike length of 2.2km.**
- **The individual zones and the overall mineralised trend remain open along strike and at depth.**
- **Geochemical/geological data indicate the mineralisation is part of a >9km long zone with no known drilling outside the area drilled by Global.**
- **Follow-up infill drilling planned around the newly discovered zones and other targets along strike.**

Australian minerals explorer, Sydney-based Global Geoscience Ltd (“Global”) (ASX: GSC), is pleased to report highly encouraging results from its maiden drill program at the Excelsior gold project in Nevada, USA.

Global Geoscience Managing Director, Mr Bernard Rowe, said the Company was most enthusiastic about the results which have extended and upgraded a number of mineralised zones at the promising Excelsior project.

“We intersected significant mineralisation on all seven fences from our drilling of 23 RC holes totalling 3657 metres over a strike length of 2.2km,” he said.

“The results further strengthen our view that Excelsior represents a large and extensive mineralised system that until now has gone largely unnoticed.”

Mr Rowe said the aim of Global's maiden drill program was to demonstrate the potential for extensions and repetitions to the Buster zone, the main area of previous drilling by other exploration companies.

"We certainly have achieved that goal and we are now eager to infill drill around these intersections to further assess grade, thickness and continuity of the gold mineralisation," he said.

"We will also be testing additional targets along strike."

Excelsior Gold Project

The Excelsior gold project is located 300km southeast of Reno in southern Nevada, USA. Global is earning a 70% interest in the project by spending \$3 million on exploration over four years.

Excelsior is located in the Walker-Lane tectonic zone which hosts a number of large gold mines. Total gold production from the zone exceeds 20 million ounces with notable deposits including Goldfield (5Moz), Bullfrog (2Moz), Tonopah (2Moz), Mineral Ridge (1.5Moz) and Comstock (8Moz Au, 200Moz Ag).

Gold mineralisation at Excelsior occurs within an east-west trending zone that is 200-400m wide and at least 3km long. Exploration results indicate the presence of a large mineralised system where only one relatively small area (the Buster zone) had been tested by drilling previously.

Since entering into an agreement on the Excelsior project in March 2011, Global has completed extensive surface work including a three square kilometre Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey, geological mapping, re-logging drill chips and the collection of more than 1200 surface geochemical samples.

Drilling Program

GSC recently completed a 3657m program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The main aim of the program was to test for extensions and repetitions to the mineralisation intersected in previous drilling by other exploration companies at the Buster zone. A total of 23 holes were completed over a strike length of 2.2km.

Holes were generally drilled along north-south fences with 50-70m between holes and 100-600m between fences. All holes were drilled at 60 degrees dip towards grid north to a depth of between 100-220m. Water was injected during the drilling although all of the sample slurry was collected after splitting through a rotary cyclone splitter. Samples of between two and ten kilograms were collected every 1.5m of hole length and dispatched to American Assay Laboratories in Reno for gold fire assay by method FA30.

Quality control included the collection of one in twenty duplicate samples dispatched to the same laboratory and one in thirty samples sent to ALS Minerals in Reno and analysed for gold using a comparable fire assay method (method Au-AA23). Duplicate and repeat assaying gave an acceptable repetition of gold grades however some spottiness was noted.

Drill hole intersections have been calculated using 0.4g/t Au cut-off and are listed in the Table 1.

HoleID	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
GE1	446480	4147107	0	-60	152	12.2	19.8	7.6	0.4
GE2	446480	4147055	0	-60	152	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.7
GE3	446409	4147111	0	-60	152				
GE4	446595	4147075	350	-60	122	48.8	51.8	3.0	1.3
GE5	446600	4147121	0	-60	152				
GE6	446780	4147129	5	-60	213	15.2	21.3	6.1	0.5
	and					91.4	97.5	6.1	0.6
GE7	446766	4147072	0	-60	152	146.3	147.8	1.5	0.7
GE8	446918	4147042	5	-60	165	30.5	32.0	1.5	1.0
	and					57.9	59.4	1.5	4.5
	and					93.0	100.6	7.6	5.1
GE9	446911	4147094	0	-60	143	109.7	114.3	4.6	1.5
GE10	446780	4147179	0	-60	146				
GE11	447398	4147109	0	-60	213	175.3	178.3	3.0	0.6
GE12	447408	4147064	0	-60	207				
GE13	447409	4147010	0	-60	151	131.1	134.1	3.0	0.8
GE14	447380	4146934	0	-60	152	19.8	27.4	7.6	2.9
GE15	447564	4147205	0	-60	140	61.0	74.7	13.7	0.8
GE16	448201	4147223	0	-60	119				
GE17	448198	4147274	0	-60	152	138.7	143.3	4.6	0.7
GE18	446494	4146977	0	-60	152	88.4	97.5	9.1	0.7
GE19	446042	4146907	0	-60	152	117.3	123.4	6.1	1.9
GE20	446040	4147045	0	-60	152	128.0	134.1	6.1	0.5
GE21	446034	4147130	0	-60	152	24.4	27.4	3.0	0.7
	and					117.4	118.9	1.5	0.8
GE22	446040	4146965	0	-60	183	126.5	129.5	3.0	1.1
GE23	446057	4146879	0	-60	183				

Table 1. List of holes drilled by Global Geoscience showing significant results. Intersections are calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off.

Geology

Gold mineralisation at Excelsior is hosted within sequence of Palaeozoic sediments comprising, from oldest to youngest:

- Massive limestone at least 100m thick
- Interbedded massive brown mudstone, laminated calc-silicate rocks and minor limestone. This unit is 50 to 80m thick.
- Laminated grey limestone with minor interbedded mudstone and chert. This unit is over 100m thick.
- Black slate approximately 50m thick.
- Quartzite at least 20m in thickness.

The sequence is folded with shallow dips to either the north or south. A number of steeply dipping east-north-east trending faults cut the sequence. These faults have apparent movements of up to about 50m with general south block down movements. Other fractures have steep dips and east-west strike. These structures have small apparent movements. Minor outcrops of intrusive rocks of intermediate and acid composition have been mapped in places.

The rocks are generally totally oxidized to depths of 70 to 150m depth.

Gold mineralisation is hosted by massive quartz blows and their margins. These blows have a number of different generations of veining and are 0.5 to 30m in thickness. The quartz blows appear preferentially hosted by the east-north-east faults and adjacent east-west structures. Mineralized quartz also often runs along bedding planes adjacent to the east-north-east faults. More of these bedding parallel veins occur within mudstone, slate and calc-silicate units, making these more favourable hosts for gold mineralisation. Zones of quartz veining and gold mineralisation are often associated with wide areas of silicification and decalcification of limestone.

Discussion Of Drill Results

Buster Zone

Gold mineralisation at the Buster zone is associated with both east-north-east and east-west structures. Quartz blows associated with mineralisation lie in these structures and in bedding plane parallel veins adjacent to them. These veins extend for several tens of metres away from the fault structures. Quartz blows and gold mineralisation have widths of 2 to over 20m. Rock chip samples and drill hole intersections over 0.4g/t Au extend over a strike length of 550m and vertical extent of 100m. The mineralisation is open in both directions along strike and at depth.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	gram x metre
EX02	70.1	103.6	33.5	2.7	91.3
including	70.1	88.4	18.3	4.7	86.5
EX04	36.6	79.2	42.6	0.5	19.6
EX12	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.9	15.8
EX13	0.0	13.7	13.7	2.7	37.0
EX14	29.0	47.2	18.2	0.5	9.1
EX15	19.8	68.6	48.8	0.8	39.0
including	19.8	30.5	10.7	1.9	20.1
EX17	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.1	5.1
and	30.5	41.1	10.6	0.9	9.5
EX18	42.7	47.2	4.5	7.2	32.3
EX25	24.4	38.1	13.7	1.0	13.7
EX30	71.6	118.9	47.3	1.5	71.7
including	71.6	93.0	21.4	2.5	54.1
EX33	51.8	54.9	3.1	6.7	20.7
GE2	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.7	14.1
GE8	93.0	100.6	7.6	5.1	39

Table 2. Significant intersections from the Buster zone. Includes drilling by Global Geoscience and by previous exploration companies. Intersections are calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off.

The Buster zone has a target of 150,000 to 200,000 ounces of contained gold. The next phase of work to complete at Buster is Resource definition drilling. This work will commence subject to further encouraging results from the other zones.

Pit Zone

This zone is located immediately west of the Buster zone. It lies beneath and to the north of a 400m long shallow pit excavated in the 1970s. There is no old production or sampling records available for this operation. The pit excavated material adjacent to an east-north-east fault.

Significant drill hole intersections from the Pit zone, including those from previous work, include:

- 88-02: 3m at 7.4 g/t Au from 12.2m
- GE19: 6.1m at 1.9g/t Au from 117.4m
- GE20: 6.1m at 0.5g/t Au from 128.0m
- TA09: 3.0m at 0.8g/t Au from 30.5m

A number of high rock chip gold values occur 40 to 50m north of the pit. Values include 18.6 and 14.3 g/t Au. Only one drill hole to date has tested this northern area, GE21, which intersected 3.0m at 0.7g/t Au from 24.4m and 1.5m at 0.8g/t Au from 117.4m.

It is planned to further test the Pit zone with 100m spaced fences of reverse circulation drill holes. The target is to define a zone with the potential for 100,000 to 200,000 ounces of contained gold.

Ridge Zone

This zone lies immediately to the east of the Buster zone. It is cut by two east-north-east faults. A large area of laminated limestone is altered to black chert and jasperoid, and a number of small old pits exploit outcropping quartz veins. Surface rock chip samples contain up to 3.6g/t Au. Mineralisation is best developed in the calc-silicate/mudstone and slate units.

A limited amount of drilling (9 holes) has intersected the following;

- GE11: 3.0m at 0.6g/t Au from 175.3m
- GE13: 3m at 0.8g/t Au from 131.1m
- GE14: 7.6m at 2.9g/t Au from 19.8m
- GE15: 13.7m at 0.8g/t Au from 61.0m
- EX04: 15.2m at 0.6g/t Au from 36.6m and 15.2m at 0.6g/t Au from 64.0m
- EX35: 4.6m at 0.8g/t Au from 57.8m

The target size and planned program for the Ridge zone is similar to that for the Pit zone.

Excelsior Zone

Quartz veining and silicification occur along a number of east-south-east faults in this zone, which occurs to the east of the Ridge zone. Soil samples contain up to 0.22g/t Au. Only two holes have been drilled in this zone with GE17 intersecting 4.6m at 0.7g/t Au from 138.7m.

This zone will be tested by more reverse circulation drill hole fences. It has a target size similar to the Pit and Ridge zones.

Other Targets

A number of other mineralised zones have been identified within the project area. They are defined by anomalous gold or associated elements in rock chip, soil or stream sediment geochemical samples and include:

- Old workings 700m west of the Pit zone contain a rock chip sample assaying 3.2g/t Au. The geophysical results in this area are similar to those from the zones of known mineralisation.
- A soil sample traverse 4km west of the Pit zone contains values up to 0.385g/t Au. The rock types and alteration in this area are similar to those in the known areas of mineralisation. A number of small old workings occur in this area.
- A zone 2km south east of the Excelsior zone sheds anomalous gold into stream sediments. The lithologies and alteration in this area are similar to those in the Buster zone.

About Global Geoscience

Global Geoscience Ltd is a Sydney based exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The Company explores for gold, copper and silver on its mostly 100% owned projects in Nevada, Arizona and Peru where it is targeting porphyry copper and large tonnage gold deposits. During 2011, Global has made greenfield discoveries at its Excelsior (gold) and Sara Sara (silver) projects in the USA and Peru respectively. The Company intends to follow-up these successes with additional drilling and to drill test targets on some of its other projects.

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GSC Company Announcement: Drilling to commence at Excelsior gold project. 12 July 2011

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Nicholson BSc(Hons) FAusIMM CP(geo). Mr Nicholson is a full time employee of Nicholson Geologist Pty Ltd and Technical Director of Global Geoscience Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (The JORC Code). Mr Nicholson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



