ABN 30 116 800 269

Level 7, 1008 Hay Street
Perth WA 6000
PO Box 7209
Cloisters Square WA 6850

Ph +61 8 9389 2000
Fax +61 8 9389 2099
info@erinresources.com

May 20, 2014 ASX Release

Drilling started at Lingokoto gold project, Senegal

Second-phase program underway to follow up highly promising initial results, including 6m at 51gpt

Erin Resources (ASX: ERI) is pleased to advise that the second-phase aircore drilling program has commenced at its Lingokoto gold project in Senegal.

The program follows-up the initial drilling at Lingokoto in late 2013, which returned 6m at 51.5gpt (see ASX release dated January 29, 2014) and two wide zones of strongly anomalous gold anomalism in weathered bedrock.

The current drilling will scope continuity of bedrock mineralisation and test the strong surface anomaly, which has now been outlined over a 1.5km strike length (see Figure 1).

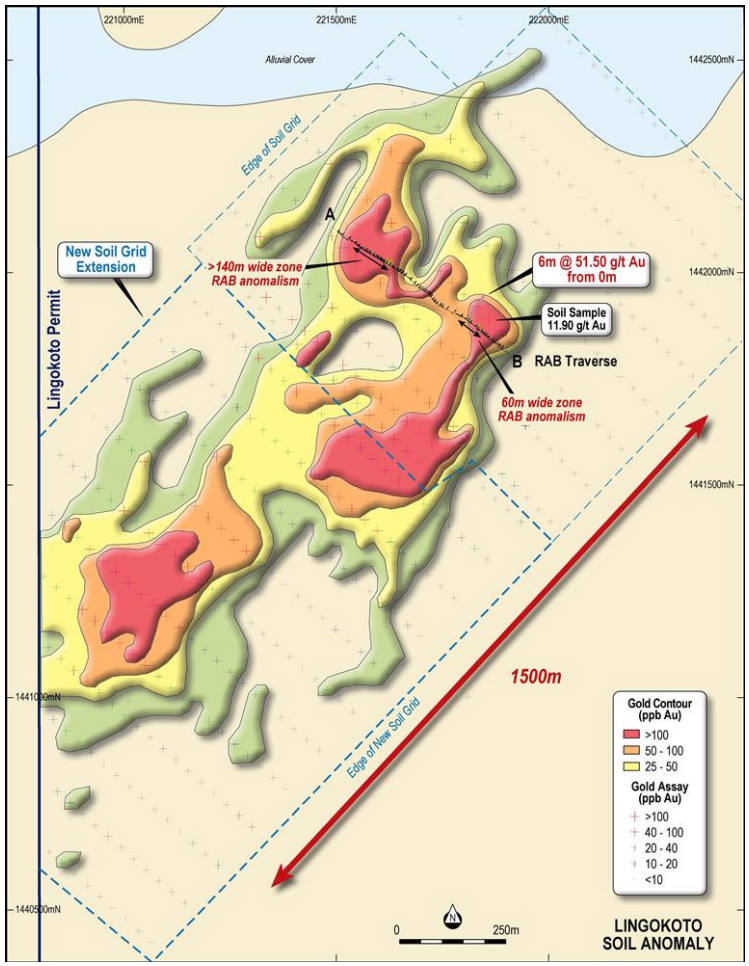

Figure 1. Plan View Lingokoto soil anomaly and initial RAB traverse. Aircore drilling is now underway along the length of the soil anomaly at 120m to 360m line spacing.

This program comprises up to 6,000m of aircore drilling to test the initial Lingokoto targets, followed by RC drilling where deeper testing may be required. The recently-defined +1.5km south-west extension of the Lingokoto soil anomaly is considered highly important because it highlights the potential to greatly extend the known bedrock gold system and the possibility of associated high-grade mineralisation.

The Lingokoto discovery sits within a corridor of anomalism (as defined by 800m x 800m spaced regional soil samples) that extends about 15km through the permit (Figure 2). This corridor is coincident with regional-scale north-east trending structures.

The region to the east of the permit is host to several 1moz-plus gold deposits, including Randgold Limited's Loulo goldmine (more than 12Moz gold) which sits 24km east from the Lingokoto anomaly.

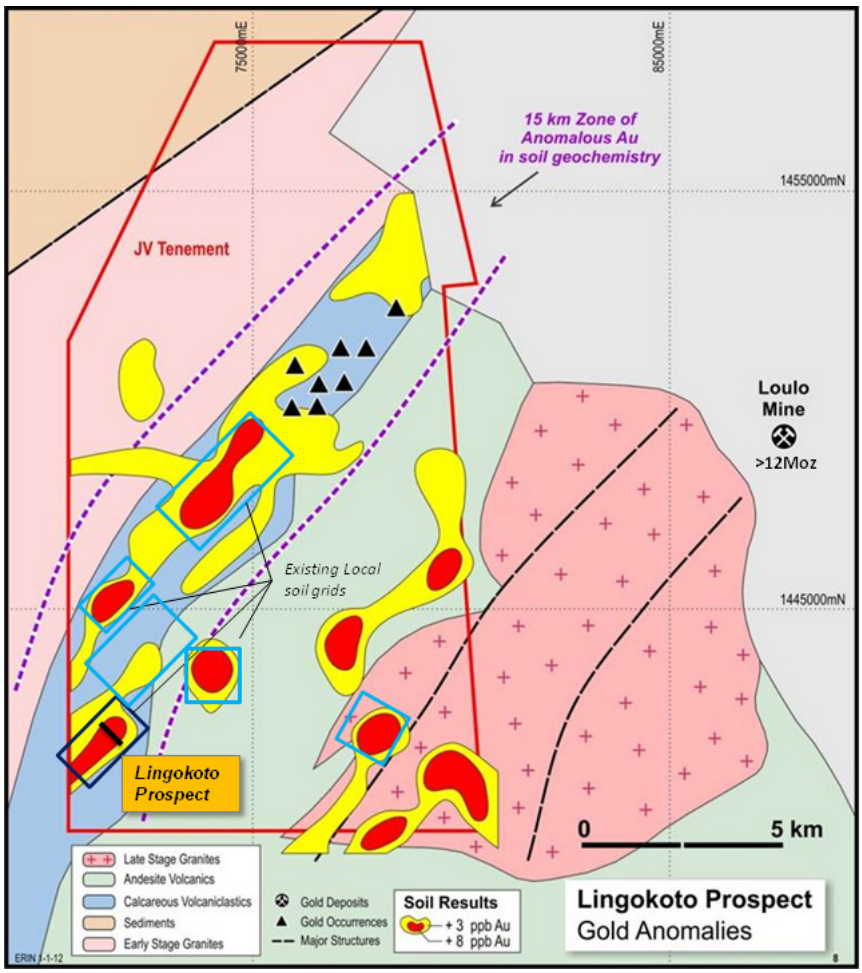

Figure 2. Lingokoto Permit and Regional Geochemical Anomalism

Background

Erin holds 640km^2 of exploration permits in Senegal and a portfolio of 7 strategically located permits (Figure 3). All the Company's projects lie within the Kedougou inlier that extends over eastern Senegal and along the country's western border with Mali. There are 4 multi-million ounce gold deposits that have recently been discovered within 25 kilometers of Erin's projects: Loulo (+12m oz), Masawa (3.6m oz), Petowal (1.6m oz) and Oromin (3.7m oz).

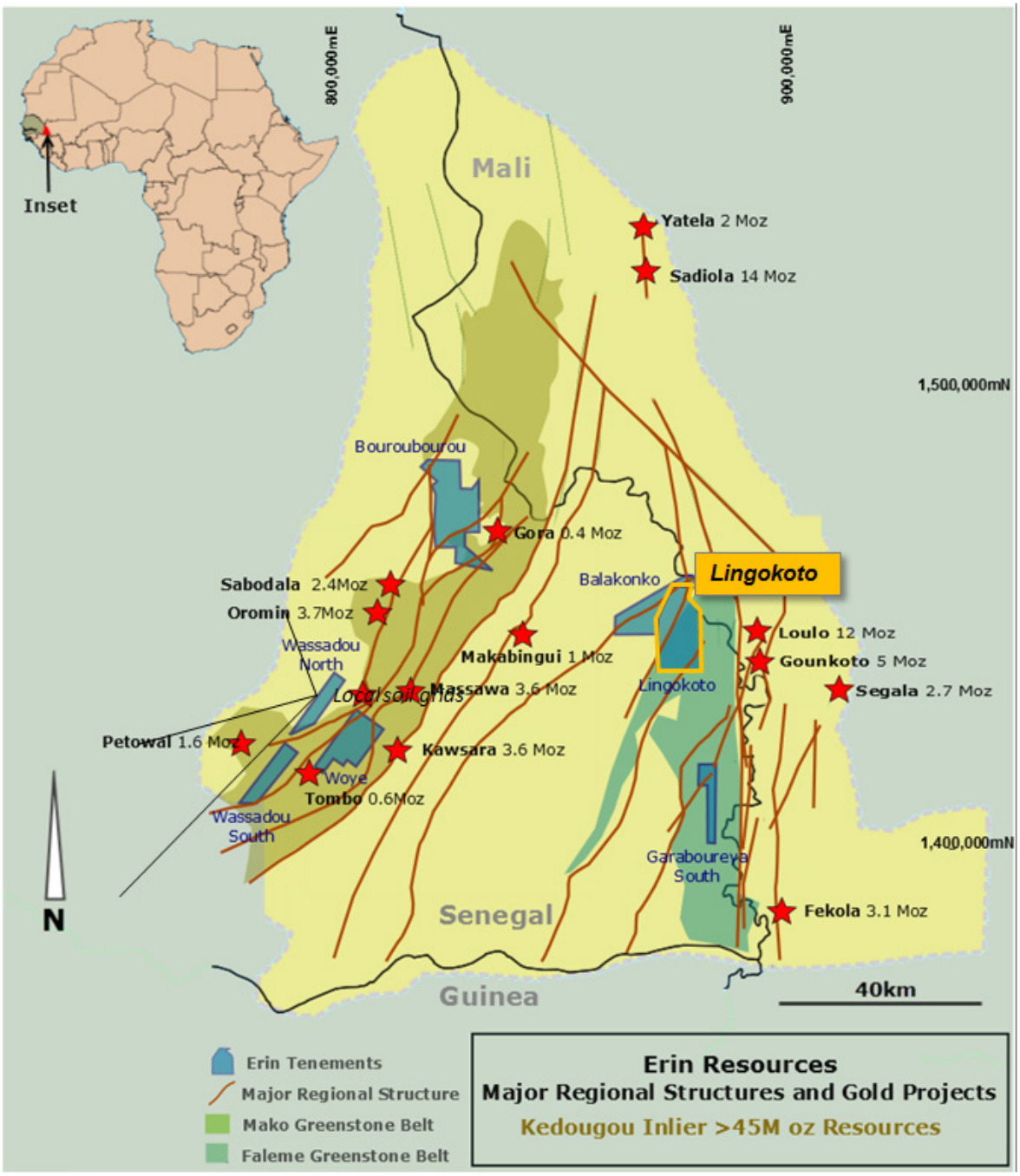

Figure 3. Regional Plan Senegal Permits and Location of Lingokoto Permit

About 30M oz of gold has been discovered in Senegal over the last 10 years and the Kedougou inlier hosts over 45M oz of gold in resources. This inlier forms a part of the Birimian shield, which covers most of West Africa and hosts over 280M oz of gold.

Senegal only recently commenced industrial scale gold mining and production at Sabodala mine in 2009. The country's mining code, introduced in 2003, is based on mining codes found in Australia and Canada.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Nick Castleden who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences. Mr Castleden is a full time employee of the Company 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Castleden consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration results referring to Lingokoto have been previously disclosed by Erin Resources in accordance with JORC 2012 in the announcements dated 29/01/2014 entitled 'High Grades Encountered in First Pass Drilling'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The exploration results relating to the other projects were previously prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. Refer to www.erinresources.com for details on exploration results.

For and on behalf of the Board

Brett Mitchell
Executive Chairman

Media
For further information, contact:
Read Corporate
Paul Armstrong +61 8 9388 1474/0421 619 084

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Spot soil samples collected every 40m and over lines 120m spaced. Holes of ~20cm depth are dug and the sample is collected from the bottom and sieved (using a 200 mesh sieve). Approximately 100 grams are collected from the sieved material and placed into a Kraft packet with wire seals. • Sample collection is supervised by a geologist who ensures that the location chosen to collect the sample is representative of the immediate regolith environment.
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).*	• Not applicable as this release does not relate to drilling activity
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.*	• Not applicable as this release does not relate to drilling activity
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• Logging (lithologies, alteration-oxidation) of soil profile, rock components,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	slope direction, vegetation, moisture carried out on each sample and logged into Excel file.
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.*	• No sub sampling or composite sampling carried out. • Spot soil samples collected at approximately 20cm below surface and sieved using a 200 mesh sieve. Samples are not crushed or pulverised • Two duplicate samples, one standard and one blank are inserted for each set of 100 samples to ensure respectively the repetitivity of sampling procedures, the accurateness / precision and the cleanness of the lab. There is also an external laboratory checks. • All samples are dry and collected from the location and the soil profile the most representative of the immediate regolith environment.
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.*	• Samples are assayed at SGS Bamako (Mali) laboratory using Aqua Regia method (lab code ARE145 on 40g charge and with a detection limit of 2pbp). • 2 duplicates, 1 standard and 1 blank are inserted for each set of 100 samples. Review of results received today has enable establishing a good level of accuracy and precision of the lab. In addition, there is a good correlation with expected location and grade of previous soil anomalism.
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.*	• One infill line of soil sampling was placed near the last line of a previous grid and results showed a consistent similarity between the two lines. • Data are entered each day, checked and validated using Mapinfo and MS Access and saved in two separate hard drives. Physical documents used on the field (logs, maps, sample register) are stored at the office.
Location of data	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	• Soil samples locations are surveyed using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy of 3m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
points	*Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Coordinates are in WGS1984, UTM zone 29 projection • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m
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.*	• 40m intervals along sample lines, lines 120m apart. The spacing of the samples is considered sufficient to allow interpretation of results and to contour gold-in-soil anomalies. • No compositing has been applied
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.*	• Soil-lines arranged at UTM Z29N north-west and close to right-angles to regional geological interpretation & right angles to trend of past soil geochemical anomalism. • The structural measurements (shear) made on outcrops confirm that line orientation are close to right angle to key structures controlling the mineralisation in the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collected on the field brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room. They are bagged and sealed into 20 sample plastic bags which are in turn placed in polywave bags.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

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.*	• Lingokoto is an exploration permit with the number 10333 located at 150km north east to Kedougou (Senegal) at the border with Mali. It was granted to Afrigem Society RL (on December 2010) which is Erin Resources Limited's joint venture partner. • The licence has been secured by Erin which submitted a renewal request on December 2013 for 3 more years. The expiry date of the tenement is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		December 2019
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The previous owner (AGEM/IAMGOLD) had conducted soil geochemistry at regional and detailed scale on the eastern two third of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Not known at present stage of exploration
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.*	• Not applicable as this release does not relate to drilling activity
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.*	• No data weighting or aggregation applied
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*	• Not applicable as this release does not relate to drilling activity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
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.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are accompanying this table
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 shown on accompanying figures.
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.*	• Regional geology and magnetics (from Senegalese Department of Mines and Geology), soil anomalism from regional and previous detailed grids and previous RAB drilling have assist with the planning of second phase of soil sampling
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.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist in deeper drilling to test the continuity at depth and additional RAB or aircore drilling along strike to test lateral extensions.