

**NEWS RELEASE** 

# ADDENDUM TO EDIKAN MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

Further to our market release of 27 August 2014 ("Release") updating the Mineral Resource estimate for the Edikan Gold Mine ("EGM"), Perseus Mining Limited (ASX/TSX: PRU) provides the following additional information in compliance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8. This additional information should be read in conjunction with the Release and the attachments to that Release.

# Geology:

The EGM deposits are situated in Birimian geology near the western flank of the Ashanti Belt. The property is underlain by Paleoproterozoic metasediments of the Kumasi-Afema basin between the Ashanti and Sefwi Belts of Southwestern Ghana, which are intruded by a number of small Basin-type or "Cape Coast" type granitoid intrusions. Gold mineralisation at the EGM is predominantly hosted in the granitoids and is related to quartz stock-work veining with minor sulfides. Gold mineralisation also occurs to a lesser degree in metasediment-hosted shear zones and is associated with silicification and/or quartz veining and disseminated sulfides.

# **Drilling Techniques:**

Drilling has been conducted at the EGM mostly with a variety of dedicated diamond drill ("DD") coring and multipurpose drill rigs with NQ2 and HQ2 diameter drill core. Lesser drilling has been conducted by Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling methods with various multipurpose and RC-dedicated drilling rigs using a 105mm diameter face sampling bit. Downhole directional deviation has been measured at 10 to 30 meter intervals using either Reflex or Flexi multi-shot survey equipment and drill hole collars were located with highly accurate DGPS equipment and translated to local (mine) grid coordinates.

The recent Bokisti South resource drilling was conducted predominantly by RC drilling methods with several holes completed by diamond core tails where RC drilling became slow or wet.

## Sampling:

DD core were sampled by cutting the drill core in half with diamond impregnated saw blades normally at 1 meter intervals and locally at shorter intervals to geological boundaries. One side of the cut core was consistently sampled and submitted for Au assay.

RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters at 1 meter intervals. Two 1m intervals were composited into a single sample in interpreted un-mineralised material, whilst individual 1m split samples were retained for Au assay in mineralized material with approximately 2kg split samples submitted for assay.

Certified reference material (blanks and standards) were submitted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20 samples as are duplicate samples of both DD core and RC chips at a rate of 1 in 20.



## Sample Analytical Methods:

Split DD core and RC samples were analyzed by industry standard techniques consisting of drying, crushing and pulverization to 90% passing -75um sieve followed by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish. Assaying was conducted at two qualified laboratories in Ghana; Intertek Laboratories (Gh) Ltd at Tarkwa and ALS Laboratories in Kumasi. In addition to Perseus's QA/QC procedures, the laboratories conduct their own internal QA/QC analyses to ensure accuracy and precision of the assay results.

#### Criteria for Resource Classification:

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity.

The Measured portion of the Mineral Resource was defined where the drill spacing was less than 20m by 20m and continuity of mineralisation was very good.

The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined where the drill spacing was predominantly at 20m by 20m, and continuity of mineralisation was good.

The portions of the deposit classified as Inferred Mineral Resource include sparsely tested depth extensions of the main zones, and small zones peripheral to the main structures which appear to have poor clear lateral continuity or are untested, with drill hole spacing generally greater than 40m by 40m.

#### **Estimation Methodology:**

Mineral Resource estimation was completed in Surpac software using the ordinary kriging (OK) algorithm for grade interpolation. Minor lodes were estimated using the inverse distance squared (ID2) algorithm. Various top-cuts were applied to the composites based on statistical analysis. The estimations were constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off in association with observed lithology. The wireframes were used as hard boundaries for the grade estimation within each lode. The parent block dimensions were based on drill hole spacing and the lode orientation. Model results were validated qualitatively by visualising the drill holes against the block grades, and quantitatively by trend analysis comparing blocks to composite data.

## **Cut-Off Grade:**

The applied cut off (0.4g/t Au) is based on open cut mining parameters and a gold price of US\$1,200/oz. These are the same figures as used for last year's reserve estimate for the EGM since there is no major change in the current operational assumptions and gold price consensus.

#### Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters:

The assumptions and factors in relation to mining and metallurgy are based on the information available from the EGM DFS. As the EGM is an existing mining operation, those assumptions are continuously updated with the latest data collected from the operation.



To discuss any aspect of this announcement, please contact:

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**Competent Person Statement** 

The information in this report and the attachments that relates to Mineral Resources for the AFGap-Fobinso and Mampong deposits is based on information compiled by Vanessa O'Toole and Graham de la Mare under the supervision of Steve Hinde, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of RungePincockMinarco. Mr Hinde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Hinde has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report and the attachments that relates to Mineral Resources for the Bokitsi and Fetish deposits is based on information compiled by Paul Payne under the supervision of Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and a full time employee of RungePincockMinarco. Mr de la Mare has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.Mr de la Mare has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report and the attachments that relates to Mineral Resources for the Esuajah North, Esuajah South, and Chirawewa deposits is based on information compiled by Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and a full time employee of RungePincockMinarco. Mr de la Mare has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.Mr de la Mare has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report and the attachments that relates to Mineral Resources for the Dadieso deposit is based on information compiled by Vanessa O'Toole under the supervision of Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and a full time employee of RungePincockMinarco. Mr de la Mare has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.Mr de la Mare has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report and the attachments that relates to Exploration Results and Sampling for all deposits reported on is based in information compiled by Kevin Thomson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and a full time employee of a subsidiary of the Company. Mr Thomson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information**: This report contains forward-looking information which is based on the assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management of the Company believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Assumptions have been made by the Company regarding, among other things: the price of gold, continuing commercial production at the Edikan Gold Mine without any major disruption, development of a mine at Tengréla, the receipt of required governmental approvals, the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates, the ability of the Company to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner and the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used by the Company. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information



involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of gold, the actual results of current exploration, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. The Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable. Assumptions have been made regarding, among other things, the Company's ability to carry on its exploration and development activities, the timely receipt of required approvals, the price of gold, the ability of the Company to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner and the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms. Readers should not place undue reliance on forwardlooking information. Perseus does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.