



Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Mel Ashton

Managing Director
Stephen Parsons

Non-Executive Directors
Didier Murcia
Bruce McFadzean

Company Secretary
Carl Travaglini

Advancing the 3.6 Moz Banfora Gold Project, Burkina Faso¹

- Low cost
- Heap Leach 1.4g/t gold
- High grade CIL 2.8g/t gold
- Easily expandable

On track for success:

- A\$14.4 million cash²
- Fully Mine permitted ✓
- Bankable Feasibility Study ✓
- Exploration Upside ✓

Contact Details

Principal & Registered Office
288 Churchill Avenue
SUBIACO WA 6008
T: +61 8 9287 4333
F: +61 8 9287 4334
E: admin@gryphonminerals.com.au

ASX CODE

GRY

www.gryphonminerals.com.au

High Grade Underground Exploration Target⁴ at the 3.6Moz Banfora Gold Project

- A geological & engineering review undertaken on high grade quartz lode style hosted mineralisation at the Nogbele Deposit has demonstrated significant potential for underground economic extraction below the proposed Nogbele North open-pit.
- A JORC Exploration Target has been prepared using existing drill data extrapolated to depth targeting mineralization from immediately below the proposed Nogbele North open pit ([JORC Exploration Target next page](#)).
- High grade drill results from Nogbele North have included (refer ASX 6/5/15³):
 - 2m @ 148.62 g/t gold from 35m (including 1m @ 296.40 g/t),
 - 3m @ 120.53 g/t gold from 61m (including 1m @ 358.01 g/t),
 - 4m @ 152.65 g/t gold from 19m (including 1m @ 569.01 g/t),
 - 10m @ 14.74 g/t gold from 29m, and
 - 8m @ 10.85 g/t gold from 132m.
- High grade gold mineralization at Nogbele North deposit is open down dip and plunge with potential for additional repeat structures.
- The current Nogbele North resource contains a reported gold content hosted by lode style veins of 1.03Mt @ 5.2g/t Au for 174,000oz gold within the top 100m of the main open pit design (at a 3g/t lower cut off). Refer ASX 4/2/14³.
- Any potential future underground mining scenario could be processed through the proposed 1mtpa CIL plant, significantly enhancing the Project economics, mine life, head grade and annual production for minimal additional capital requirements (refer up-scaled scoping study ASX release 6/7/15³).
- A number of other high priority targets that could add immediate resources to the current mine inventory are being geologically evaluated for drill testing which the Company will give an update in the coming weeks.

Gryphon Minerals Limited (ASX:GRY) is pleased to provide an update on its activities at its 100% owned Banfora Gold Project in Burkina Faso, West Africa. Recent study work has demonstrated the potential for a future high grade underground mining operation in addition to the proposed surface Heap leach and CIL mine operation. A JORC Exploration Target has been proposed immediately below the Nogbele North pit design which supports the underground review (refer next page).

Steve Parsons Managing Director of Gryphon Minerals said:

“The high grade gold mineralisation at the proposed Nogbele North open-pit will provide significant early cash flow in the start-up phase of the current mine plan.

The potential continuation of this high grade mineralisation below the open pit is an exciting target for us to drill test as it could add further high grade gold production through an additional underground mining operation while utilising any existing CIL plant and infrastructure.

The Company is also evaluating a number of other high priority targets that could add further resources & reserves to the current mine plan at Banfora and looks forward to updating the market in due course”.

Note: ⁴ The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to allow for the estimation of a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource at the target.



High Grade Underground Exploration Target Potential

A geological assessment of the target area has resulted in a JORC compliant Exploration Target prepared below the proposed current open pit at Nogbele North to a vertical depth of an additional 400 metres below the current open pit design.

A JORC Exploration Target is proposed of potential underground material below the Nogbele North open pit design of approximately:

3.5 to 4.5Mt @ 5 to 7g/t gold for 560,000oz to 1,000,000oz gold

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to allow for the estimation of a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource at the target.

A first pass review of the potential for economic underground extraction of the lode style mineralisation at Nogbele North has been completed on the existing resource model and assuming continuity of the lodes at depth beneath the current drill grid. An operating cut-off grade of 3g/t has been selected based on the estimated costs associated with underground mining techniques.

The engineering review concluded that there is sufficient metal per vertical metre and grade in the lodes at Nogbele North to consider accessing multiple lodes from a narrow vein underground operation. The engineering review was conceptual in nature based on extrapolated mineralisation from the shallow in-pit resource at depth.

The Exploration Target is based on extrapolation of the estimated vein tonnages in the currently drilled and reported resource area to a depth of 400 metres below the current open pit design and assuming the potential for narrow vein underground extraction techniques.

Mineralisation is currently open down plunge at the Nogbele North deposit and future planned drilling will target the plunge of the main mineralised structures beneath the current drill grid.

The Nogbele North Resource Estimate was reported to the ASX on the 4th of February 2014³ and is based on 123,210 metres of drilling on both an 8 x 6 metre grade control pattern and a 25 x 25 metre exploration grid.

Current resources report a total of 1.03Mt @ 5.2g/t gold reported at the 3g/t lower cut off³, hosted within the quartz fault fill veins in the top 100 metres at an average of 1,600 ounces per vertical metre across the contact zone. The total resource hosted by these lodes to the base of drilling is 1.2Mt @ 5.0g/t gold for 200,000oz at the 3g/t lower cut off. Below the 100 metre RL depth the current resource is not completely drilled across the entire contact area.

The exploration target has been assessed by extrapolating the estimated vein tonnage to 600 metres below the surface (400 metres below the pit design) and a realistic range of tonnages has been proposed assuming continuity of the known structures at depth. Mineralisation is hosted over approximately 600 metres of strike across the contact at the Nogbele North open pit.

An upper grade estimate of 7g/t gold has been used for the exploration target on the basis that reduced edge dilution will be incorporated into any resulting estimate with diamond drilling, and the potential to be under reporting coarse gold in the current resource indicated by screenfire assays completed at the deposit when compared with the fire assay method used in the existing data.

A total of 75 screen fire assays have been completed over the quartz veins at Nogbele North with results for the screen fires returning an average grade of 22.45g/t gold vs the original fire assay grade of 14.37g/t gold.

This represents a 56% increase of the grade relative to the original fire assays.



Potential underground material would supplement open pit ore to the proposed add-on CIL processing facility located adjacent to the Nogbele deposit. The underground Exploration Target sits below the current proposed open pit and plant site at Nogbele.

The Banfora Gold Project currently hosts 1,100,000oz of in-pit measured and indicated resources for the proposed start-up 2Mtpa Heap Leach and add-on 1Mtpa CIL processing facility (refer ASX announcement 6/7/15³). The addition of economically extractable underground material would have a significant positive impact on project economics, increasing the mine life without further increase to the project footprint or pre-production capital requirements. Nogbele North is adjacent to the site of the proposed heap leach and CIL processing facility.

Previously announced drill results at Nogbele North intersecting the high grade lode veins in current shallow drilling include (refer ASX announcement 15/5/13³):

Table 1: A selection of significant drill results from Nogbele North high grade veins

<i>Hole</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Interval (m)</i>	<i>Gold (g/t)</i>	
<i>BNRC3691</i>	132	140	8	10.85	
<i>OPRC2250</i>	8	12	4	23.87	
<i>BNRC1085</i>	59	63	4	25.75	
<i>OPRC1698</i>	32	34	2	61.05	
<i>BNRCD1993</i>	71	74	3	41.86	
<i>OPRC2338</i>	14	18	4	32.73	
<i>OPRC2160</i>	26	30	4	33.04	
<i>OPRC1699</i>	30	34	4	34.34	
<i>BNRC4662</i>	29	39	10	14.74	
<i>BNRC3667</i>	68	71	3	53.45	
<i>BNRC2419</i>	123	125	2	94.29	
<i>BNRC0334</i>	35	37	2	148.62	including 1m @ 296.40 g/t gold
<i>BNRC4664</i>	61	64	3	120.53	including 1m @ 358.01 g/t gold
<i>BNRC3903</i>	19	23	4	152.65	including 1m @ 569.01 g/t gold

Nogbele North Geological Setting and Current Drilling

High grade gold mineralisation at Nogbele North consists of fault fill laminated quartz veins hosted on the contact of sheared mafic/lamprophyric dykes generally hosted within the Nogbele Granite but also the overlying mafic volcano-sedimentary package.

The high grade lode quartz veins are hosted on both northwest and east trending fault segments with the intersection lineation between the two structures controlling the main high grade plunge direction; moderate to the north-east. Ore zones are characterised by a high grade laminated quartz vein ranging from 0.5 metres to 4 metres in width bounded generally by lower grade (+1g/t) extensional veinlets. Pyrite is the major sulphide mineral with fine grained visible gold occasionally observable. The fault fill veins have returned assays of up to 569g/t gold. Mineralisation is hosted over approximately 600 metres of strike across the contact at Nogbele North open pit.

Three trends are identified in the drilling:

1. East trending and dipping 40° to the north, this is the main host structure,
2. North-west trending and dipping 60° to the north- east, and
3. North- east trending and dipping 20° to the north-west.

Recent previously announced infill grade control drilling at Nogbele North highlighted the plunge control on the high grade lode style mineralisation at Nogbele North.



Proposed Exploration Targeting

To test the proposed Exploration Target a short program of diamond drill holes are currently being planned to intersect the known high grade lodes approximately 350 metres below surface and approximately 200 metres below the base of the open pit designs.

In addition drill data and a recently reprocessed geophysical gravity survey of the Nogbele Deposit indicates the contact between the granite and overlying mafic volcanic package may be shallowing in dip at depth, suggesting the mafic volcanic package is a thin skin overlying the granite in the north. This is reinforced by a gentle dip in foliation in the overlying units on the northern contact.

This northern “nose” of the Nogbele granite and mafic contact is a high priority target for testing for new high grade gold mineralisation in addition to the high grade Exploration Target below the current pit designs (Refer figure 1 below).

There are several other very high grade mineralised lodes at the other deposits within the 3.6Moz Banfora Gold Project. Further drill testing will be able to determine the potential for continuation at depth and underground extraction. For example results from the recent grade control drill programme included (Refer ASX announcement 6/5/15³):

Fourkoura Deposit:	14m @ 64.6 g/t gold from 16m (including 1m @ 843.4 g/t)
	18m @ 5.8 g/t gold from 12m
	19m @ 5.5 g/t gold from 3m
Stinger Deposit:	4m @ 45.6 g/t gold from 6m
	9m @ 15.1 g/t gold from 14m
	2m @ 56.4 g/t gold from 2m
Samavogo Deposit:	4m @ 13.0 g/t gold from 5m
	7m @ 5.90 g/t gold from 47m

The Company is also evaluating a number of other high priority targets at the Banfora Gold Project that could add immediate resources and reserves to the current mine inventory. They are being geologically evaluated for drill testing which the Company will make the results known on completion in the next few weeks.

The Company will keep investors updated as to the planned timing of upcoming drill programmes. The company intends to begin drill testing these targets in the next quarter. A diamond drill program is planned targeting the continuation of the quartz lodes to 500m below surface. A first pass drill program will be completed to test the structures to approximately 300m below surface on 100m centres across the contact zone. This will be expanded dependant on results.



Figure 1: High Priority Target Area at Nogbele North:

The northern 'nose' area is a high priority target for testing for new high grade gold mineralisation outside the current defined resource areas (highlighted in yellow below).

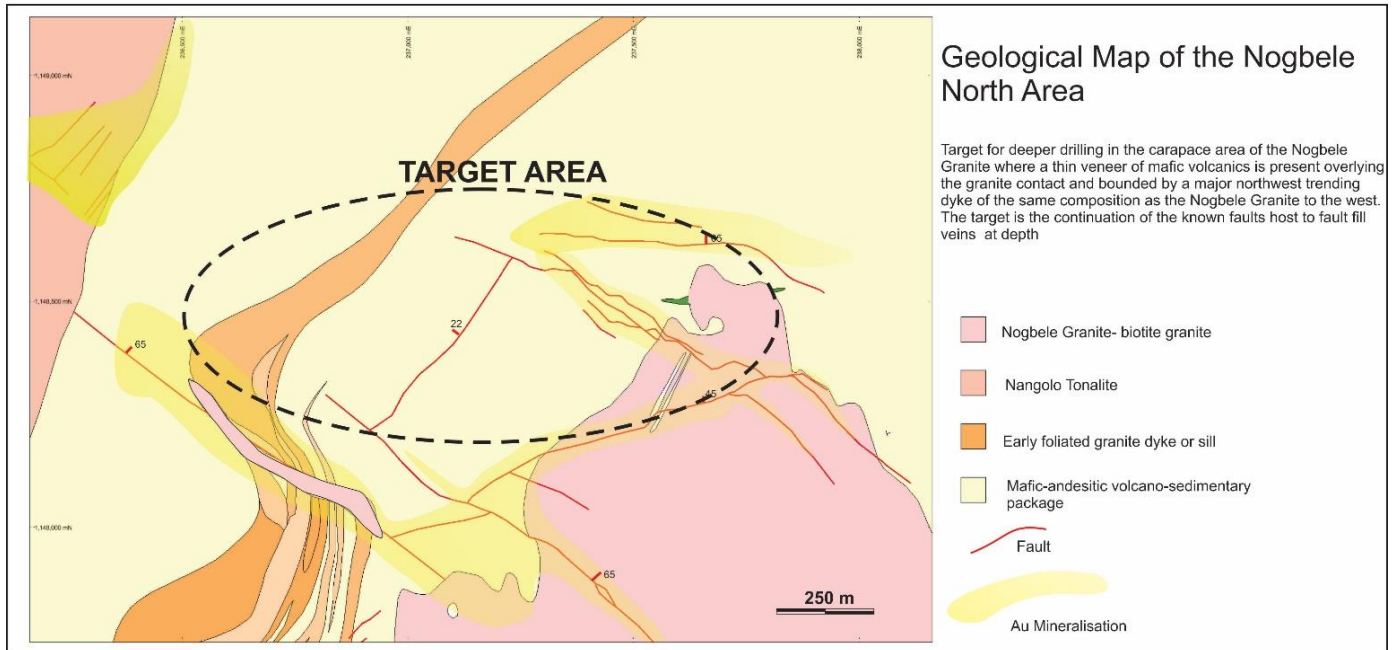


Figure 2: Schematic model of high grade lodes at Nogbele North:

The high grade veins continue below the depth of drilling and the base of the open pit designs. There is also potential for additional repeat structures around the 'nose' of the Nogbele Granite.

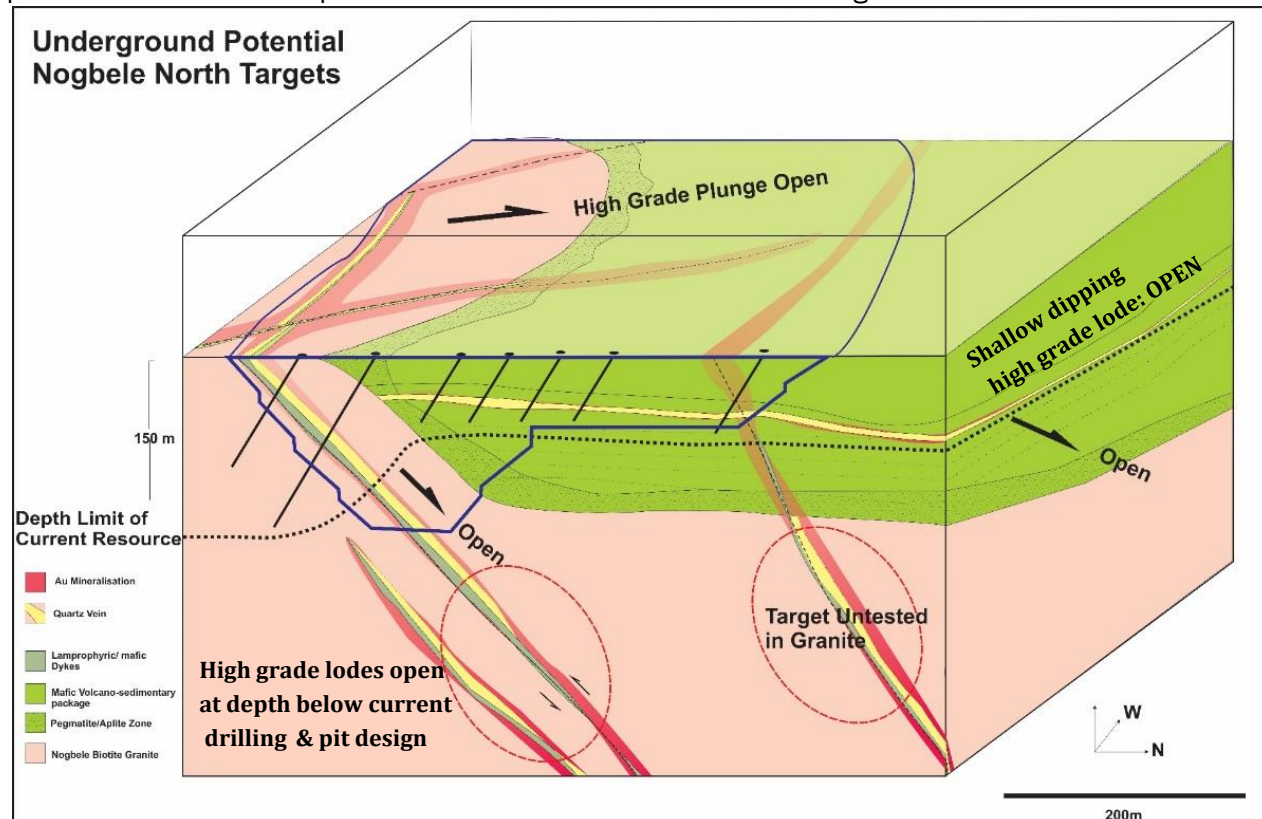




Figure 3: Nogbele North Deposit: Summary of drill results from high grade main vein lodes

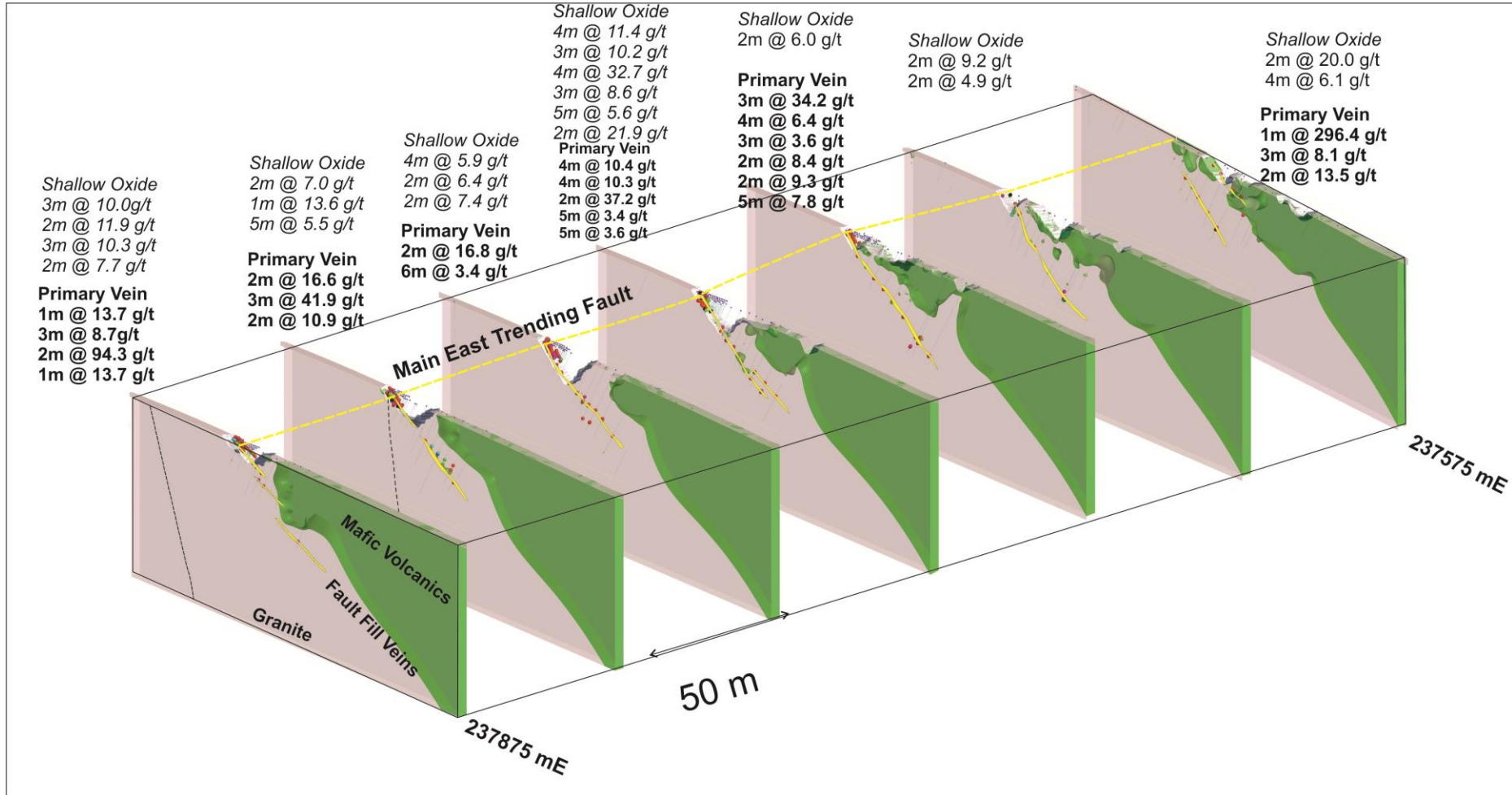




Figure 4: Nogbele North open pit design with high grade gold mineralization in grade control drilling

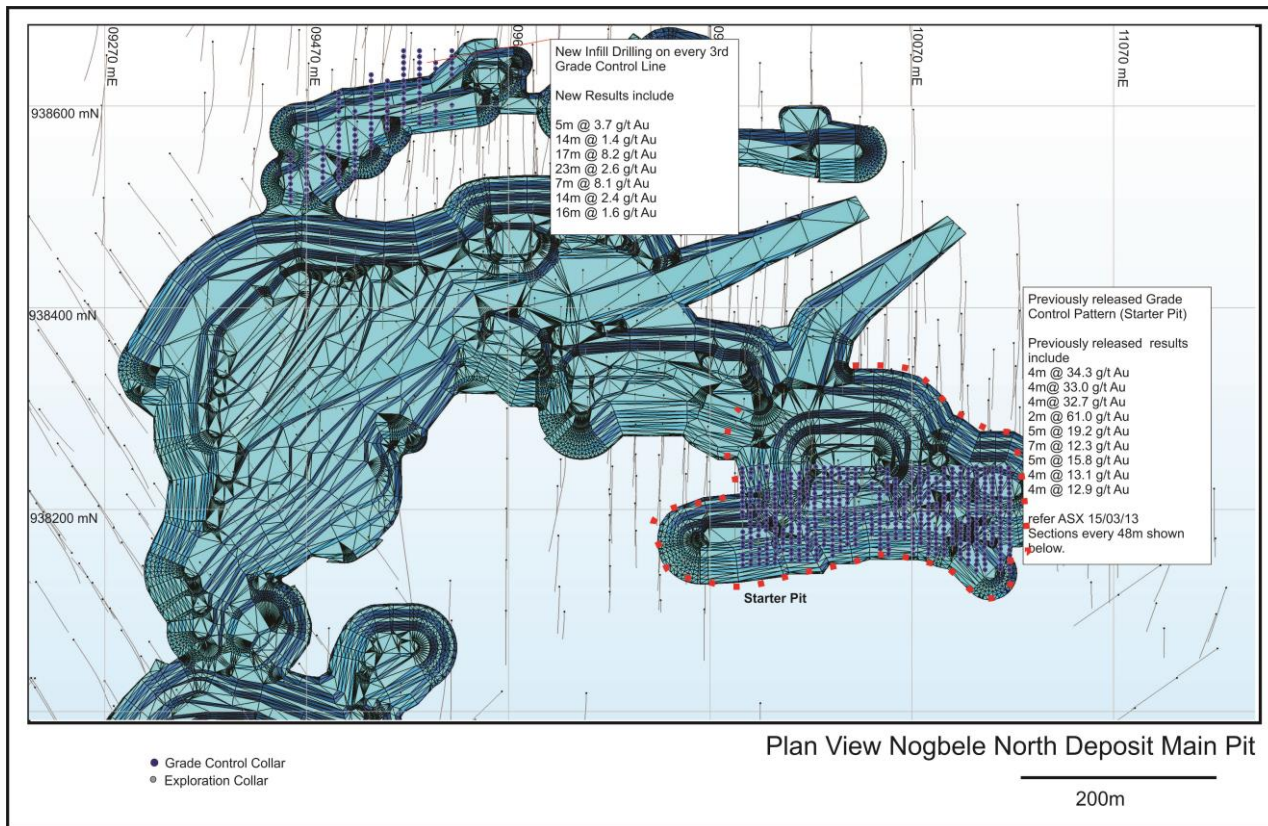
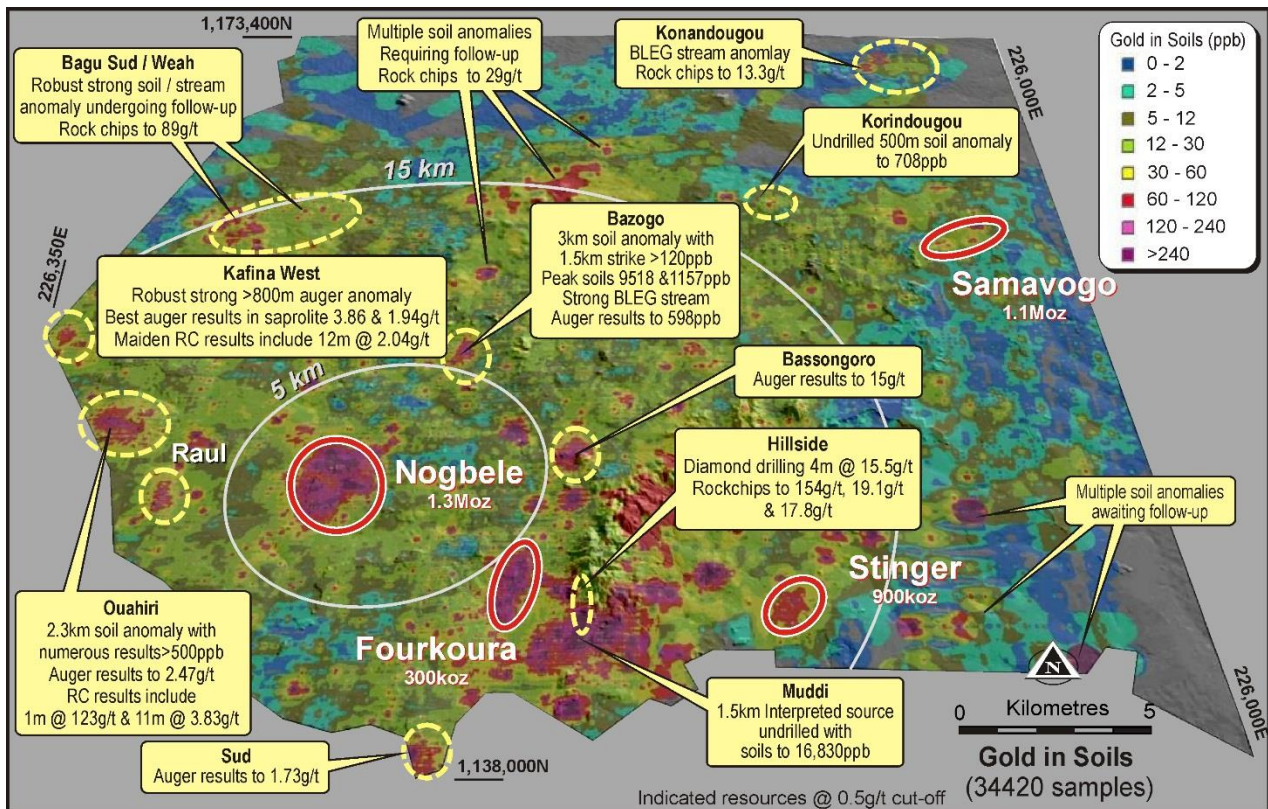


Figure 5: Multiple High Priority targets in close proximity to the proposed plant location at Nogbele





Detailed information on all aspects of Gryphons' projects can be found on the Company's website:
www.gryphonminerals.com.au.

Yours faithfully

Steve Parsons
Managing Director

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target at the Company's Banfora Gold Project, Burkina Faso is based on and fairly represents information which has been compiled by Mr Sam Brooks who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooks has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken 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 Brooks is a full time employee of Gryphon Minerals and has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Footnotes

1. For more information on the 3.6Moz Resource estimate, refer to ASX announcement dated 4 February 2014. Gryphon Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the said announcement.
2. Includes cash balance at 31 December 2015 and market value of listed investments at 31 March 2016. Refer to December 2015 quarterly activities report released to the ASX on 28 January 2016 for further details.
3. For full details refer to ASX announcement. Gryphon Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
4. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to allow for the estimation of a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource at the target.



Banfora Gold Project Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Nogbele a total of 212,855 metres of RC drilling, 9,325.75 m of diamond drilling and 21,900.29 m of RC precollar and diamond tail have been completed. Drilling at Nogbele has been completed on a 25m x 25m spacing. 36,966 m of grade control drilling has been completed on an 8 x 6m pattern to a downhole depth of 34 m. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by trained site based technicians using real time differential GPS (DGPS) to a sub decimetre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Signal correction completed using the Omnistar network. Vertical precision was supplemented using a Digital Surface Model created from WorldView-2 stereo imagery incorporating DGPS ground control points. Down hole drill hole surveys were undertaken by the drill contractor utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole survey instrument and by single shot Eastman Cameras. Survey intervals of 30m and end of hole were routinely collected. No strongly magnetic rock units are present within the deposit which may upset magnetic based readings. Diamond core was oriented using spear, and Reflex core orientation. Three twin holes completed to test the variability of the drill results. Twin holes completed showed acceptable results. RC samples were collected on 1m intervals from the cyclone and split using a four tier riffle splitter to provide an approximate 3.0kg sample. DD holes of HQ and NQ diameter were completed. Half core sampling a predominantly 1m interval of the DD was undertaken. Residual core has been preserved onsite.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation comprises 88% of the drilling at Nogbele. HQ diamond and RC precollar with diamond tails comprises 12% of the drilling at Nogbele. Diamond holes were generally precollared with RC to the base of oxidation before being cased and continued with HQ core.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC chips were visually logged for moisture content and the recovered sample weight was recorded at time drilling on a 1m basis. Down hole recovery weights were graphically logged to check for sample accumulation during rod change. • Diamond core recovery was logged and recorded by company technicians at the drill rig and recorded into the database. No significant core loss was encountered. • Data used to verify recoveries and sample quality. Drilling terminated if wet samples or poor recovery encountered. • The drill materials are of good recovery and quality and no bias is expected from sample loss or contamination. Drilling was routinely stopped when sample issues occurred and the hole redrilled.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill chips logged on site for geology, alteration and mineralisation for incorporation into geological models qualitatively. • All core logged for geology, alteration and structure on the basis of oriented core marks. • Selected diamond holes have been geotechnically logged for inclusion in geotechnical studies for pit wall stability. • Magnetic susceptibility and bulk density completed on all core quantitatively. Bulk density was recorded using the water displacement method. • All core and chips are photographed for digital storage.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core has been sampled by cutting half core. No field duplicate data was submitted for core. • Riffle splitting dry samples using a tiered splitter to 4kg samples and submitted for analysis. • Sampling methods are industry standard and are appropriate for the type of drilling. • All RC samples weighed and riffle split to ensure acceptable recoveries. Core recoveries logged before cutting. • For RC chips field duplicate sample collected every 20 samples and submitted to the laboratory to assess precision of the riffle splitting. Field duplicate data is routinely reviewed and showed acceptable precision and variability. • Field duplicate data indicates acceptable variability indicating coarse gold is not a significant issue in the sampling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold assays were obtained by using a 50g charge for a lead collection fire assay with an AAS finish. This is considered to be total gold estimate. Assaying was conducted in Ouagadougou by BIGS Laboratories. Not applicable Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates are regularly inserted into the sample preparation and analysis process with approximately 10% of all samples being related to quality control. A total of 300 samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia for umpire analysis. Data is reviewed before being accepted into the database. Any batches failing QAQC analysis resubmitted for check assays. Dataset QAQC contains acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been reviewed by a number of independent geological consultants as well as staff geologists including the CP. Diamond and RC holes have both been twinned with RC holes at both prospects. Visual inspection between the sections shows there is a good correlation between the original hole and the twin hole in both geology and tenor. All sample and recovery data is recorded to paper forms at the time of drilling. Data is then keypunched into controlled excel templates with validation. Geological logging is directly logged into template log sheets by Toughbook computer. The templates are then provided to an internal database manager for loading using Datashed. Referential integrity is checked as part of the data loading process into Datashed.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by trained site based technicians using real time differential GPS (DGPS) to a sub decimetre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Signal correction completed using the Omnistar network. Vertical precision was supplemented using a Digital Surface Model created from WorldView-2 stereo imagery incorporating DGPS ground control points. Down hole drill hole surveys were undertaken by the drill contractor utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole survey instrument and by single shot Eastman Cameras. Survey intervals of 30m and end of hole were routinely collected. No strongly magnetic rock units are present within the deposit which may upset magnetic based readings. Diamond core was oriented using spear and Reflex core orientation. • All coordinates were collected in WGS 84 datum WGS84 Zone 30 N projection. • Topographic control is based on World View 2 stereoscopic processed image, providing additional <1m RL precision. Adequate precision has been attained for Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) and mine planning.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nogbele Deposit drilling has been conducted on a 25m x 25m grid. Five areas have been drilled to 8m x 6m spacing to test continuity to grade control detail. • Data spacing is sufficient to provide adequate detail for the estimation of Measured, Indicated and Inferred MRE. • Samples were composited to 4m for first pass assay, any results obtaining greater than 0.1 g/t Au were resubmitted as 1m uncomposited data.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling has been oriented as closely as practical to the known geological orientations. Where multiple orientations are present a drill orientation was selected to best cover the most significant orientations. All drilling was completed between 55-60 degrees dip at the collar shot.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are removed from the field immediately upon drilling and stored in a secure compound for sub sampling and preparation for lab dispatch. Samples are collected directly from site by the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent in paper form with the samples as well as electronically to the laboratory. Reconciliation of samples occurs prior to commencement of sample preparation of dispatches.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All QA/QC data is reviewed in an ongoing basis and reported in monthly summaries. All QAQC data up until December 2012 has been reviewed and documented by CSA Global of Perth. Data subsequent to this period has been reviewed by the CP for this release.

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All work has been conducted on the the Banfora Gold Project, which comprises 6 exploration tenements, namely Nogbele (Arrete No. 2013 0000 95/MME/SG/DGMG), Nianka (Arrete No. 2013 000133/MME/SG/DGMG), Dierisso (Arrete No. 2015-000-210 /MME/SG/DGMGC), Nianka Nord (Arrete No. 2015-000-211 /MME/SG/DGMG), Zeguedougou (Arrete No. 2015-000-209/MME/SG/DGMG), Nogbele Sud (Arrete No. 16-042 /MEMC/SG/DGMG). Gryphon Minerals Ltd is 100% holder of the Exploration Permits. No historical sites, wilderness or national park are located in the permit area. Relocation of a number of local houses will be required for development.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data contained in the MRE dates to previous explorers. All data in the MRE has been collected by Gryphon Minerals.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Banfora Gold Project covers greenstone belts and intra belt granitoids of the Proterozoic Birimian Shield. The oldest rocks within the concession are interpreted to be tholeiitic to calc-alkaline basalts, andesites and volcanoclastic sediments. Predominately mafic, volcano-sedimentary packages dominate the younger parts of the local stratigraphy. Numerous phases of plutonic activity have intruded the earlier sequences ranging from gabbroic to granitic in composition. Known mineralisation is structurally controlled and widely associated with hematite, iron carbonate, sericite, pyrite and locally albitic alteration. Both the mafic volcano-sedimentary packages and the coarse grained intrusive rocks host significant



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>mineralisation in the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nogbele resource occurs as multiple zones within the Nogbele Granodiorite pluton and adjacent mafic volcanics to the west. Currently defined resources occur within a 2.5 kilometre radius around the contact zone. Mineralised zones vary from sericite pyrite altered laminated lode style quartz vein zones and hematite, sericite, pyrite, iron carbonate, altered zones with little quartz veining.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new exploration results accompany this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new exploration results accompany this announcement



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new exploration results accompany this announcement
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps, cross sections and model views accompany previous releases. No new exploration results accompany this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mineralized intercepts for the resource have been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground based gravity survey has been used to assist with the interpretation of the granite contact at depth beneath the current drill grid for the geological model development.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Step out drilling to test the continuity of the lodes to a vertical depth of 350 m and refinement of the geological model.