



29 August 2018

NEWS RELEASE

## PERSEUS MINING UPDATES MINERAL RESOURCES & ORE RESERVES

Perseus Mining Limited (ASX/TSX: PRU) ("Perseus") wishes to update estimates of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at each of its West African operations as follows:

### Mineral Resources<sup>1,2</sup>

Project	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			M & I Resources			Inferred Resources		
	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
Edikan	37.3	1.19	1,445	47.6	1.03	1,588	84.9	1.10	3,025	6.8	1.25	267
Sissingué <sup>3</sup>	4.2	2.0	265	8.5	1.6	437	12.7	1.7	701	0.9	2.0	61
Yaouré	-	-	-	43.1	1.39	1,930	43.1	1.39	1,930	46.0	1.0	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1,830</b>

Notes:

1. Refer to notes to individual tables of Mineral Resources for each project presented below.
2. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
3. Includes combined Mineral Resources from both the Sissingué and Fimbiasso deposits

### Ore Reserves<sup>1</sup>

Project	Proved			Probable			Proved and Probable		
	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
Edikan <sup>2</sup>	18.3	1.00	587	26.4	1.15	979	44.7	1.09	1,566
Sissingué Gold Mine <sup>2</sup>	2.9	2.3	219	2.3	2.0	144	5.2	2.2	363
Yaouré Gold Project <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	26.8	1.76	1,518	26.8	1.76	1,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3,447</b>

Notes:

1. Refer to Notes to individual tables of Ore Reserves in respect of each project presented below.
2. The Company holds 90% of Edikan Gold Mine (EGM), 86% of Sissingué Gold Mine (SGM) and 90% of Yaouré Gold Project (YGP) after allowing for Government equity at mining stage.

### **Perseus's Managing Director and CEO, Jeff Quartermaine, commented as follows:**

*"In the last twelve months, our Mineral Resource modelling at both Edikan and Sissingué has been proven to be robust with close reconciliation between contained metal forecast by our block models and metal indicated by grade control data at both mines. The demonstrated predictive reliability of our Mineral Resource models is providing a sound basis on which to plan our future.*

*In this latest Mineral Resource estimate, we have constrained our resource models more tightly than before, using a more conservative gold price without changing the underlying integrity of the models. This resulted in a reduction in reported Mineral Resources across the Group, however, the change has not materially altered our view of what metal is in the ground, nor our view of what amount of metal can be economically extracted as Ore Reserves. This change in reporting is consistent with industry standards and is aimed at continuously improving the transparency and reliability of our reporting as part of our transformation from a single mine company to a multi-mine, multi-jurisdictional operation."*

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***Perseus's Managing Director and CEO, Jeff Quartermaine comments (Continued)***

*“The changes to our Ore Reserves that have been reported today largely reflect depletion by mining at Edikan and Sissingué over the last 12 months. The Yaouré Ore Reserve has not changed from that estimated in preparing the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Yaouré Gold Project which is currently on track to become Perseus's third producing mine in late 2020/2021.”*

## **MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

The Mineral Resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). The classification categories of Measured, Indicated and Inferred under the JORC Code are equivalent to the CIM categories of the same name (CIM, 2010).

### **EDIKAN GOLD MINE**

The updated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource for the Edikan Gold Mine in Ghana (“Edikan”) is now estimated as 84.9Mt grading at 1.01 g/t gold, containing 3,025 koz of gold as shown in **Table 1**. A further 6.8 Mt of material grading at 1.25 g/t gold and containing a further 267 koz of gold are classified as Inferred Resources. Details of these estimates are shown below in **Table 2**.

Refer to **Appendix 1** for the JORC Table 1 criteria for open pit resources.

Previous estimates of open pit Mineral Resources at Edikan have been constrained only by the extents of drill coverage at each of the deposits. The estimates reported herein have been constrained to material lying within optimal pit shells derived using US\$1,800/oz gold price. The Company considers that this complies with the JORC/CIM “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” criteria. The Company confirms that in all other respects there have been no material changes from the estimates of open pit Mineral Resources previously released. Readers are referred to ASX release “Perseus Updates Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates for Edikan Gold Mine” dated 21 February 2017 and the notes contained therein.

The Company confirms that there have been no material changes to the Esuajah South and Heap Leach Mineral Resource estimates previously released. The above reference and the notes contained therein also apply to these estimates.

Edikan's Mineral Resources comprise four components:

- Remaining in situ mineralisation in the Abnabna-AF Gap, Fobinso, Esuajah North, Fetish and Bokitsi South deposits, each of which is exploitable by open pit mining methods;
- In situ mineralisation in the Esuajah South deposit, potentially exploitable by underground mining methods;
- Heap leach material remaining from the treatment of oxide mineralisation by previous mine operators; and
- Material on mine stockpiles at 30 June 2018.

**Table 1: Edikan's Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources – 30 June 2018<sup>7, 8, 9</sup>**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated Resources		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
AF Gap <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	7.8	1.00	253	11.1	0.95	338	19.0	0.97	591
Fobinso <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	1.0	1.15	37	4.1	0.98	130	5.1	1.01	167
Esujah North <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	6.7	0.95	206	9.4	0.90	272	16.2	0.92	478
Fetish <sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>	Open Pit	6.8	1.04	228	11.7	0.96	363	18.5	0.99	591
Bokitsi South <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	0.8	2.64	67	0.6	2.23	43	1.4	2.47	110
<b>Sub-Total</b>	Open Pit	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1,936</b>
Esujah South <sup>5</sup>	U/ground	8.5	1.9	533	6.3	1.7	353	14.8	1.8	879
Heap Leach <sup>6</sup>	Stockpile				4.3	0.6	89	4.3	0.6	89
Stockpiles	Stockpile	5.7	0.67	121	-	-	-	5.7	0.67	121
<b>Total</b>		<b>37.3</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>3,025</b>

Notes:

1. Based on January 2017 Mineral Resource models constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shells.
2. Depleted to 30 June 2018 mining surfaces.
3. 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade applied.
4. Includes Bokitsi North lode.
5. 0.7g/t gold cut-off grade applied.
6. At zero cut-off grade.
7. All Mineral Resources are current as at 30 June 2018.
8. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
9. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.

**Table 2: Edikan's Inferred Mineral Resources – 30 June 2018<sup>6, 7</sup>**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Inferred Resources		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
AF Gap <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	0.1	1.04	4
Fobinso <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	0.9	1.21	35
Esujah North <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	<0.1	1.12	1
Fetish <sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>	Open Pit	0.5	0.98	14
Bokitsi South <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	0.6	1.13	20
Esujah South <sup>5</sup>	Underground	4.7	1.3	192
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>267</b>

Notes:

1. Based on January 2017 Mineral Resource models constrained to US\$1,00/oz pit shells.
2. Depleted to 30 June 2018 mining surfaces.
3. 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade applied
4. Includes Bokitsi North lode
5. 0.7g/t gold cut-off grade applied.
6. All Mineral Resources are current as at 30 June 2018.
7. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.

### **Geology**

The Edikan gold deposits occur near the western flank of the Ashanti Greenstone Belt in south-western Ghana. Mineralisation is hosted by Palaeoproterozoic aged rocks of the Birimian Supergroup. Structurally controlled gold mineralisation occurs in two principal modes: disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation associated with quartz veining and sericite alteration hosted by granitoids and shear-zone hosted mineralisation associated with pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation in and adjacent to quartz veins in deformed, fine-grained metasedimentary rocks. The strike lengths of the individual deposits range from approximately 300 metres (Esujah South) to more than 2 kilometres (Abnabna-AF Gap-Fobinso). Granite-hosted mineralisation is developed over widths of up to 150 metres; shear hosted mineralisation in metasedimentary rocks is typically 10-30 metres wide. Resource definition drilling has defined mineralisation to depths ranging from approximately 130 metres to more than 550 metres (AF Gap, Esujah South).

### **Drilling Techniques**

Edikan Mineral Resources are delineated by Reverse Circulation (“RC”) and diamond core drill holes undertaken by previous operators Cluff Mining Plc and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, and by Perseus. Estimates of those portions of the *in-situ* resources remaining at 30 June 2018 are informed almost entirely by Perseus drilling and the majority of data informing the estimates derive from samples of half NQ diameter diamond core.

Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed by qualified surveyors. Perseus diamond core holes were down-hole surveyed at nominal 30 metre intervals.

Orientation of drill holes at each of the deposits is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. With the exception of Esujah South, the interpreted geometries and continuities of mineralisation underpinning the resource estimates have been confirmed by grade control drilling and mine exposures.

### **Sampling**

RC drill samples were collected at drill sites at 1 metre intervals and split using multi-stage riffle splitters. For the majority of Perseus’s drilling, each two consecutive samples were composited into one sample for assaying. Sample weights were nominally 2.5 kilograms and 5 kilograms for 1 metre and 2 metre samples respectively.

Diamond core was sawn in half using a diamond blade saw, with the right-hand half sent for assaying and the left-hand half stored in core trays for reference. Samples were normally taken at 1 metre intervals.

Core recoveries from Perseus diamond drilling were measured and averaged in excess of 90% with no significant issues noted. RC samples were logged visually for recovery, moisture and contamination. RC sample recoveries were not quantitatively measured. Considering that the bulk of estimated remaining resources at Edikan are informed by diamond core samples, sample recovery is not considered to be a significant risk to the reliability of the estimates.

### **Sample Analytical Methods**

All sample preparation and assaying was carried out by commercial laboratories; no sample preparation was undertaken by Perseus.

Samples collected by Perseus were variously assayed by Transworld Laboratories, Tarkwa, Intertek Laboratories (Gh) Ltd (formerly TWL), Tarkwa, and ALS, Kumasi. Approximately 5% of samples were

assayed by 24 hour cyanide bottle roll with atomic absorption spectroscopy (“AAS”) finish. All other RC samples and diamond half core samples were analysed by 50 gram Fire Assay and AAS finish. Sample preparation typically comprised drying, crushing to -2millimetres and pulverising of a 200 gram subsample. Internal laboratory checks required at least 90% of the pulp passing -75 microns.

Perseus’s quality assurance and quality control “QAQC” procedures included submission of field duplicates (RC only) inserted at 1 in 25, certified blanks inserted at 1 in 20, certified standards at 1 in 20, internal laboratory standards, duplicates and repeats.

### ***Open Pit Mineral Resources***

#### ***Estimation Methodology***

Estimates of open pit Mineral Resources reported herein are based on the January 2017 resource models compiled by Mr Nicolas Johnson of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. The Company confirms that other than for depletion to 30 June 2018 surveyed mining surfaces and constraining of resources to materials lying within optimal pit shells generated using US\$1,800 gold price, there have been no material changes to estimates of open pit Mineral Resources previously reported.

Geological logging of lithology and weathering were considered in conjunction with gold grades of 2 metre composited sample intervals to delineate mineralised domains at each of the deposits within which the tenor and spatial trends of mineralisation are similar. Grade control sampling and exposures of and host rocks within the open pits currently being mined confirm the geometry of the mineralisation.

MIK with block support adjustment was used to estimate gold resources into blocks with dimensions of 20 metres (east) by 20 metres (north) by 5 metres (elevation), considered appropriate given the spacing of data available to inform the estimates and the mining bench height presently used at Edikan. MIK of gold grades used indicator variography based on the 2 metre resource composite sample grades. Gold grade continuity was characterised by indicator variograms at 14 indicator thresholds spanning the global range of grades in each of the mineralised domains.

The effect of extreme gold grades on the conditional statistics of data informing each of the estimation domains was considered. The effect of extreme grades on estimates was modified by composites being ignored during the generation of the indicator statistics, and by selection of the median instead of the mean for the highest indicator threshold.

Block support adjustments were derived from the variogram of gold grades in each of the mineralised domains. The selective mining unit was assumed to be in the general range 6mE by 10mN by 2.5mRL, reflecting the scale of mining presently employed at Edikan. Additional adjustments for the “Information Effect” have been applied, based on high quality grade control sampling at 8mE x 8mN x 1m consistent with current practices at Edikan, to arrive at the final Mineral Resource estimates.

The Mineral Resource estimates can be reasonably expected to provide appropriately reliable estimates of potential mining outcomes at the assumed selectivity without application of additional mining dilution or mining recovery factors.

Compositing and wire-framing were performed using Micromine software. Exploratory data analysis, variogram calculation and modelling, and resource estimation were performed using FSSI Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd (FSSI) GS3M software.

The Mineral Resource estimates for Abnabna – AFGap – Fobinso, Fetish, and Esujah North were compared to recent mine site grade control outcomes. The grade control modelling undertaken for validation was performed using MP3 grade control software. The mined tonnes and grade of ore for the four months to January 2017 compared favourably.

#### ***Criteria for Resource Classification***

Confidence categories have been applied to the estimates of Mineral Resource on a block-by-block basis based on the number and location of data used to estimate proportions and gold grade of each block. This is based on the principle that larger numbers of samples, which are more evenly distributed within the search neighbourhood, will provide a more reliable estimate. Generally, Measured Resources are informed by drilling at approximately 20 metre x 20 metre spacing or closer, Indicated Resources are informed by drilling spaced at up to 40 metre x 40 metre and Inferred Resources are on the peripheries of drilling to a maximum distance of approximately 40 metres.

The Mineral Resource classification also considered the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence in the geological models and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.

#### ***Cut-Off Grade***

The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t gold for the stated open pit Mineral Resource estimates reflects economic parameters deriving from current and anticipated mining practices at Edikan.

#### ***Esujah South Mineral Resource***

##### ***Estimation Methodology***

Wireframes were constructed using cross sectional interpretations based on geological contacts and a nominal 0.2g/t gold cut-off grade. Samples within the wireframes were composited to even 1 metre intervals. A 40g/t gold top cut was applied to composite values in the granite mineralisation. Top cuts of between 15g/t gold to 30g/t gold were applied to selected sediment lodes. Top cuts were based on statistical analysis of composite data.

A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a parent block size of 10 metre (North) by 10 metre (East) by 10 metre vertical with sub-cells of 2.5 metre by 2.5 metre by 2.5 metre. OK grade interpolation was used for the granite mineralisation with an oriented search ellipse based on interpreted controls on mineralisation. A first pass radius of 30 metres was used with a second pass radius of 60 metres and a third pass radius of 240 metres. Greater than 86% of the blocks were filled in the first two passes. An 'ellipsoid' search method was used.

Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was used for the sediment-hosted mineralisation with an oriented search ellipse based on individual lode geometry. A first pass radius of 30 metres was used with a second pass radius of 60 metres and a third pass radius of 180 metres. Greater than 92% of the blocks were filled in the first pass. An 'ellipsoid' search method was used.

#### ***Criteria for Resource Classification***

The deposit was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, drill hole spacing, and continuity of mineralisation. The portion of the granite where the drill spacing was 20 metres by 20 metres or less and demonstrating good lode and grade continuity supported by high kriging efficiencies was classified as Measured Mineral Resource. The portion of the deposit where the drill spacing was generally greater than 20 metres by 20 metres but still demonstrated good lode and grade continuity was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The portion of the deposit classified as Inferred Mineral Resource includes areas where the drill spacing

was greater than 40 metres by 40 metres and the zones of mineralisation within the adjacent sediments that are defined by limited drilling.

### ***Cut-Off Grade***

The Mineral Resource estimate has been constrained by the wire-framed mineralisation envelopes, is undiluted by external waste and reported above a 0.7g/t gold cut-off grade. The cut-off grade reflects economic parameters deriving from anticipated underground mining practices, costs and recoveries from the Feasibility Study.

### ***Heap Leach Mineral Resource***

#### ***Geology***

The heap leach mineral resource quoted herein comprises only material contained in the “Africa Heap”. The Africa Heap comprises approximately 55% of the total volume of heap leach material remaining after processing of oxide ores by previous operators Cluff Mining Plc and Ashanti Goldfields Corporation between 1994 and 2001 and is defined by geographic limits.

#### ***Drilling Techniques***

The Africa Heap has been sampled by 338 vertical RC and air core (“AC”) drill holes at a nominal spacing of 20 metres x 20 metres. Hole depths varied from 18 metres to 45 metres. Drill hole collar locations were accurately surveyed by Perseus qualified mine surveyors.

#### ***Sampling***

RC and AC samples were subsampled at the drill sites using a multi-tier riffle splitter. The Mineral Resource estimate is informed by 7,584 samples collected over 1 metre intervals and 1,632 samples assayed as 5 metre composite samples.

#### ***Sample Analytical Methods***

Samples from the first 27 RC and first 27 AC holes were analysed for gold only by 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach with AAS finish at Intertek Minerals Ltd in Tarkwa, Ghana. For all subsequent RC and AC holes, gold was assayed by Fire Assay with AAS finish at either Intertek Minerals Ltd or at ALS Minerals in Kumasi, Ghana.

Certified reference materials and blanks were submitted at a rate of one standard or blank for every 15 samples. Field duplicate splits were taken at a nominal rate of one duplicate per drill hole.

#### ***Estimation Methodology***

Average gold grade of the Africa Heap was estimated by a number of methods including Inverse Distance Squared weighting, OK, Simple Kriging and Sequential Gaussian Simulation. All methods resulted in essentially identical estimates of average grade.

The volume of the Africa Heap has been estimated by generating two triangulated surfaces: a topographic surface based on approximately 2,300 surveyed spot heights and drill hole collar locations and a bottom surface based on depths at which drill holes penetrated the plastic liner at the base of the heap. The volume was adjusted for depletion by illegal mining carried out between the date of the topographic survey and November 2015, the affected volume being estimated from aerial photography.

A dry in-situ density estimate of 1.32 t/m<sup>3</sup> was assigned to the heap leach pad material. Density values and moisture content were determined by independent consultants in August 2015 from 30 test pits, and a mean value was applied to the Mineral Resource.

### **Criteria for Resource Classification**

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated, based on drill and sample density, accurate and detailed surface survey of the heaps and the close match of average grades derived from the various estimation methods.

### **Cut-Off Grade**

There has been no cut-off grade applied to derive the Heap Leach Mineral Resource. It is assumed that it is not feasible to selectively mine higher grade portions of the material.

### **Stockpiles**

Mineral Resources contained in stockpiles are based on volume estimates based on ground survey data, loose bulk densities derived over time by reconciliation of volumes mined (at *in situ* densities) to stockpile movements and volumes, and estimates of stockpile grades based on predicted grades of mined material transferred onto stockpiles and material depleted by processing.

Closing stockpiles at 30 June 2018 were estimated as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Edikan Closing Stockpiles – 30 June 2018**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity (Tonnes)</b>	<b>Grade (g/t gold)</b>	<b>Gold (Ounces)</b>
High grade oxide	4,062	0.96	126
High grade transition	224,876	1.00	7,285
High grade fresh	726,891	0.93	21,846
Low grade oxide	440,033	0.54	7,661
Low grade fresh	4,181,146	0.61	81,386
Crushed ore stockpile	81,061	1.04	2,713
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,658,069</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>120,990</b>

Stockpile tonnes and grade estimates are considered sufficiently accurate to support classification as Measured Mineral Resources.

## SISSINGUÉ GOLD MINE

Mineral Resource estimates for the Sissingué Gold Mine in Côte d'Ivoire ("Sissingué") have been updated by depleting them to the 30 June 2018 surveyed mining surface. Also, Mineral Resources at the Sissingué and Fimbiasso (previously Bélé) deposits have been constrained to optimal pit shells derived using a gold price of US\$1,800/oz; previously US\$2,400 was used. The Company confirms that in all other respects there have been no material changes from the estimates of Mineral Resources previously released. In respect of Sissingué, readers are referred to ASX release "Perseus Activities Update" dated 15 December 2016. In respect of the Fimbiasso deposits, readers are referred to ASX release "Perseus Updates Mineral Resource Estimate at Bélé" dated 20 February 2017.

Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources remaining at Sissingué, including those at the Fimbiasso deposits, are now estimated as 12.7Mt grading at 1.7 g/t gold, containing 701 koz of gold as shown in **Table 4**. A further 0.9 Mt of material grading at 2.0 g/t gold and containing a further 61 koz of gold are classified as Inferred Resources. Details of these estimates are shown below in **Table 5**.

**Table 4: Sissingué Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources – 30 June 2018** <sup>6, 7, 8, 9</sup>

Deposit	Deposit Type	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Measured + Indicated Resources		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
Sissingué <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	3.9	2.1	258	6.9	1.5	328	10.8	1.7	586
Fimbiasso East <sup>4, 5</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	0.6	2.3	47	0.6	2.3	47
Fimbiasso West <sup>4, 5</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	0.9	2.0	61	0.9	2.0	61
Stockpiles	Stockpile	0.30	0.70	6.6	-	-	-	0.30	0.70	6.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>701</b>

Notes:

1. Based on December 2016 Mineral Resource model constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shell.
2. Depleted to 30 June 2018 mining surface.
3. 0.6g/t gold cut-off grade applied to in situ material.
4. Based on February 2017 Mineral Resource models constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shells.
5. 0.8g/t gold cut-off grade applied.
6. All Mineral Resources current at 30 June 2018.
7. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
8. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.
9. Fimbiasso East and West were previously called Bélé East and West respectively.

**Table 5: Sissingué Gold Mine Inferred Mineral Resources – 30 June 2018** <sup>6, 7, 8</sup>

Deposit	Deposit Type	Inferred Resources		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
Sissingué <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Open Pit	0.7	2.0	44
Fimbiasso East <sup>4, 5</sup>	Open Pit	0.2	1.9	10
Fimbiasso West <sup>4, 5</sup>	Open Pit	0.1	2.2	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>61</b>

Notes:

1. Based on December 2016 Mineral Resource model constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shell.
2. Depleted to 30 June 2018 mining surface.
3. 0.6g/t gold cut-off grade applied to in situ material.
4. Based on February 2017 Mineral Resource models constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shells.
5. 0.8g/t gold cut-off grade applied.
6. All Mineral Resources current at 30 June 2018.

7. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.
8. Fimbiasso East and West were previously called Bélé East and West respectively.

## YAOURÉ GOLD PROJECT

Mineral Resource estimates for the Yaouré Gold Project remain unchanged and are included herein for completeness. Readers are referred to ASX release “Perseus Declares Initial Resource and Reserve Estimates for Yaouré Gold Project” dated 3 November 2017 and the notes thereto. Consistent with the estimates at Edikan and Sissingué, Mineral Resources at Yaouré are constrained by optimal pit shells generated using US\$1,800/oz gold price.

Estimated Indicated Mineral Resources total 43.1Mt grading 1.39 g/t gold, containing 1,930 kozs of gold as shown in **Table 6**. A further 46 Mt of material grading 1.0 g/t gold and containing a further 1,500 kozs of gold are classified as Inferred Resources. Details of these estimates are shown below in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Yaouré Mineral Resources – 30 June 2018**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz	Mt	g/t gold	'000 oz
CMA	Open Pit	24.8	1.81	1,440	16	1.2	600
Yaouré	Open Pit	16.5	0.81	430	30	0.9	900
Sub-total	Open Pit	41.3	1.41	1,870	46	1.0	1,500
Heap Leach <sup>5</sup>	Stockpile	1.8	1.02	60	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>43.1</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,500</b>

Notes:

1. Based on November 2017 Mineral Resource estimate.
2. Depleted for previous mining.
3. 0.4g/t gold cut-off grade applied to in situ open pit material.
4. In situ resources constrained to US\$1,800/oz pit shells.
5. Heap leach resources stated at 0.0g/t gold cut-off; only heap components with average grade above 0.4g/t included.
6. Mineral Resources current at 30 June 2018.
7. Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.
8. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.

## ORE RESERVE ESTIMATE

### EDIKAN GOLD MINE

The updated Ore Reserve is summarised below in Table 7 and is based on the Edikan Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018 and updated pit optimisation, design and scheduling of the Open Pit resources and Esujah South Ore Reserve based on underground mining methods. All Ore Reserves are reported in accordance with the JORC Code. Refer to **Appendix 1** for the JORC Table 1 assessment criteria. The Ore Reserve estimate is summarised in the following table that reports the Ore Reserves by category, deposit and type, above variable cut-off grades. The classification categories of Proved and Probable under the JORC Code are equivalent to the CIM categories of the same name (CIM, 2010).

The Company confirms that there have been no material changes to the Esujah South and Heap Leach Ore Reserves and readers are referred to ASX release “Perseus Updates Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates for Edikan Gold Mine” dated 21 February 2017 and the notes contained therein.

**Table 7: Edikan Gold Mine Proved and Probable Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2018<sup>3,6,7</sup>**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Proved			Probable			Proved + Probable		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz
AF Gap <sup>1,4</sup>	Open Pit	4.3	1.09	150	4.7	1.11	169	9.0	1.10	319
Fobinso <sup>1,4</sup>	Open Pit	0.2	1.22	7	0.5	0.98	17	0.7	1.05	24
EsujahNorth <sup>1,4</sup>	Open Pit	3.0	1.07	103	4.6	0.99	148	7.6	1.02	250
Fetish <sup>1,4</sup>	Open Pit	4.7	1.09	164	7.7	1.00	248	12.4	1.03	412
Bokitsi South <sup>1,4</sup>	Open Pit	0.5	2.72	42	0.1	2.60	10	0.6	2.70	52
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>Open Pit</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1,057</b>
Esujah South	U/ground				4.9	1.99	312	4.9	1.99	312
Heap Leach <sup>5</sup>	Stockpile				3.8	0.6	76	3.8	0.6	76
ROM Stockpiles <sup>2</sup>	Stockpile	5.7	0.67	121				5.7	0.67	121
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1,566</b>

**Notes:**

1. Based on June 2018 Mineral Resource estimate which is depleted to 30th June 2018.
2. Based on stockpile balance as at 30th June 2018.
3. All Ore Reserves current as at 30th June 2018.
4. Variable gold grade cut-off based on recovery of each material type in each deposit: Oxide 0.40 – 0.55 g/t, Transition 0.55 – 0.75 g/t and Fresh 0.50 – 0.60 g/t.
5. Based on 0.40 g/t gold grade cut-off.
6. Inferred Mineral Resource is considered as waste, t : t.
7. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves are found within the economic limits of five discrete open pits, an underground project and stockpiles that have been designed based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources that incorporated all available Resource in-fill drilling results, a gold price of US\$1,200/oz and mining, processing and general and administration parameters derived from recent operating experience.

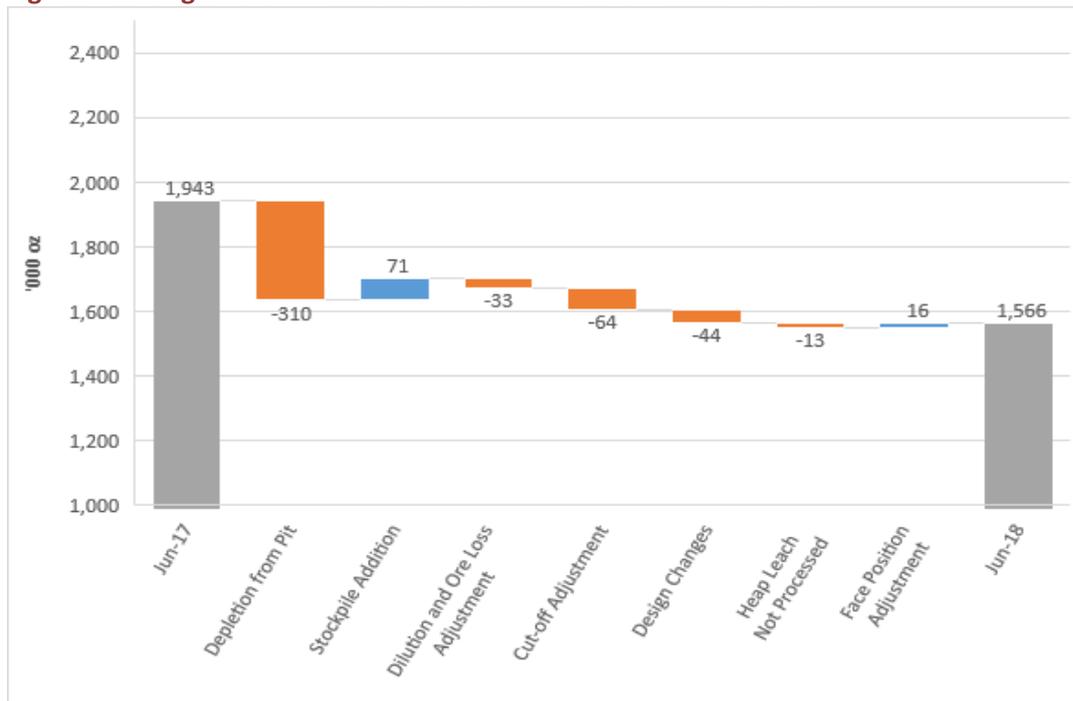
The changes in the Ore Reserve from that last quoted in June 2017 are associated with ore depletion from mining since 30 June 2017 along with revised dilution and ore loss parameters (driven by ongoing reconciliation), changes in cut-off grades (driven by recent net changes in costs and process plant throughput rates and run times) and modified pit designs (AFG and Fobinso pit). As shown below in **Table 8** and in the waterfall graph (**Figure 1**) below, the following changes have occurred:

- Chirawewa North Pit has been mined out completely;
- Dilution and ore loss have been allowed for in the estimation of Ore Reserves in all pits, resulting in an 8% increase in tonnes and 10% reduction in grade from the Mineral Resource Model;
- Heap leach pad Ore Reserves are treated as oxide, with the total amount of oxide (ROM oxide + heap leach) capped at 10% of the total processing plant feed. Some heap leach material remains on completion of the Life of Mine schedule, and is excluded from the Ore Reserve;
- Update in cut-offs due to changes in processing costs, plant through-put rate and run time and metallurgical recoveries for all deposits; and
- Changes in pit design for AF Gap due to revised mining contract rates and cut-offs and Fobinso pit due to slope failure.

**Table 8: Comparison of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017**

Deposit	P&P Reserves (June 2018)			P&P Reserves (June 2017)		
	Quantity (Mt)	Grade (g/t gold)	Gold (koz)	Quantity (Mt)	Grade (g/t gold)	Gold (koz)
AF Gap	9.0	1.10	319	11.5	1.08	399
Fobinso	0.7	1.05	24	4.0	1.15	149
Fetish	12.4	1.03	412	12.2	1.15	451
Esujah North	7.6	1.02	250	11.6	1.07	396
Esujah South	4.9	1.99	312	4.9	1.99	312
Chirawewa North	-	-	-	1.4	0.97	43
Bokitsi South	0.6	2.70	52	0.6	2.95	54
ROM Stockpile	5.7	0.67	121	2.5	0.64	51
HL <sup>8</sup> Stockpile	3.8	0.62	76	4.4	0.63	89
	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1,943</b>

**Figure 1: Change in Edikan’s Ore Reserves – June 2017 to June 2018**



### **Economic Assumptions**

- Gold metal price US\$1,200/oz.
- Un-escalated average costs used in optimising pit designs are as shown in **Table 9** below.
- A discount rate of 10% (real) has been assumed to calculate net present values of forecast cash flows.

**Table 9: Assumed Open Pit operating costs**

Mining	Processing	G&A	Selling	Royalties
US\$3.81t/mined	US\$9.42t/milled	US\$2.39t/milled	US\$2.24t/oz sold	8.25%

### **Open Pit Mining Parameters**

- The chosen method for the Open Pit Reserves is conventional open pit mining utilising hydraulic excavators and trucks, mining bench heights of 5 metres with 2.5 metre flitches to minimise ore loss and waste rock dilution.
- The economic pit shell was defined using Whittle 4X pit optimisation software (“Whittle 4X”) with inputs such as geotechnical parameters, ore loss and dilution, metallurgical recovery and mining costs.
- The pit optimisation was run with revenue generated only by Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. No value was allocated to Inferred Mineral Resources.
- Whittle 4X input parameters were generally based on Perseus’s operating site experience and supporting technical studies.

- The pit slope design assumptions are based on a geotechnical study by George, Orr and Associates (Australia) Pty Ltd. Overall pit slopes are 30 to 50 degrees inclusive of berms spaced at between 5 and 20 metres vertically and berm widths of 5 to 12 metres.
- Pit ramps have been designed for a 777 truck fleet and are set at a net 16 metres (single lane) to 24 metres (dual lane).
- Vertical mining advance has been capped based on Perseus’s operating experience.
- Minimum mining width of 40 metres was generally applied to the pit cutback designs.
- There are no physical constraints to mining within the lease area. No property, infrastructure or environmental issues are known to exist which may limit the extent of mining within the mining lease.
- Ore cut-off grades are based on the gold price, cost and mining parameters are as shown in **Table 10** as follows:

**Table 10: Cut-off Grades**

Deposit	Cut-Off Grade by Ore Type (g/t gold)		
	Oxide	Transition	Fresh
AF Gap	0.50	0.65	0.55
Fobinso	0.50	0.65	0.55
Esuajah North	0.45	0.65	0.60
Fetish	0.55	0.75	0.55
Bokitsi	0.40	0.55	0.50

### **Underground Mining Parameters**

- The chosen method for the Underground Reserves is Sub-level mining under rock fill (“SURF”). SURF is a bulk, semi-selective, underground mining method similar to sublevel caving (“SLC”) in layout, but with waste being introduced from surface instead of the hangingwall caving.
- The ore is broken through drilling and blasting of regularly spaced, fan shaped up-hole rings along each ore drive. As ore is extracted from the underground mine, waste fill will be introduced from surface to fill the resulting void. The orebody is accessed through regularly spaced draw points on multiple levels. Draw points are offset between levels to provide a regular, honeycomb layout to ensure maximum recovery of blasted ore.
- Parallel rings are designed along the length of each ore drive. The rings are typically blasted and loaded one at a time, in “choke blast” conditions (i.e. blasting is against the previously mined ring instead of into a free void).
- In total, 79% of the designed ring tonnes are extracted the remaining 21% is either left behind, or is replaced by the external dilution being mined. About 14% on average is mined from waste introduced into the pit as part of the SURF method. Only swell is drawn in sub-economic rings and this improves the remaining grade that is drawn and also the dilution grade for future rings. In total, the mined grade is 91% of the in-situ grade.

- Geotechnical assessment has been undertaken to assess
  - Requirements for development ground support;
  - Sublevel intervals;
  - Ore drive spacing;
  - Stand-off distances for infrastructure; and
  - Mine portal access.
- The Esujah South underground development and stoping within fresh rocks will be carried out in generally “fair” to “good” quality rock mass conditions.
- Power, air, water and other consumables were estimated based on the calculated mine schedule
- The operating and capital costs assume a contractor operated mine with most capital equipment being supplied by the mining contractor.
- The underground project greatly benefits from sharing the process plant and general and administration (“G&A”) overheads with the larger Edikan Gold Mine open pit operations. This reduces plant processing operating cost and G&A. It does however make the ESS underground project reliant on being completed in conjunction with the current larger Edikan Gold Mine open pit schedules.

### Processing Parameters

- The process metallurgical recovery for gold is fixed by material type in each deposit. Gold recovery rates range from 61-69% for oxide ore and 88-94% for primary ore. Recovery variation is a function of differing metallurgical properties of ores from different deposits and recoveries by pit are as shown in **Table 11**.
- No deleterious material has been identified.
- Average annual processing throughput rate of ore is nominally 7.0Mtpa, with throughput rates variable by material type and deposit. The processing circuit involves single stage crushing, semi-autogenous grinding, gravity recovery, flotation, regrind and CIL.

**Table 11: Metallurgical Recoveries By Material Type and Pit**

Deposit	Recovery by Ore Type (%)		
	Oxide	Transition	Fresh
AF Gap	61.0	73.4	88.0
Fobinso	61.0	73.4	88.0
Bokitsi South	69.0	78.0	87.0 <sup>1</sup>
Fetish	61.0	73.4	90.0
Esujah North	61.0	73.4	90.0
Esujah South	-	-	94.0
Heap Leach	67.0	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Average value, the recovery for Bokitsi South is variable based on the input grade

### Stockpile and Heap Leach Parameters

It is assumed almost all the Heap Leach material is mined and fed to the processing plant during the mine life based on the material blending schedule and all the material is rehandle on the ROM stockpile. The ROM stockpiles that existed at 30 June 2018 are all fed to the processing plant over the mine life and associated rehandle costs for all material is allowed for.

### Criteria for Ore Reserve Classification

Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resource classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserves, based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources, have been classified as Proven and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively.

The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Mineral Resource classifications of Measured and Indicated and taking into account other factors where relevant. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to use Measured Mineral Resources as a basis for Proven Reserves and Indicated Mineral Resources as a basis for Probable Reserves.

No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.

## SISSINGUÉ GOLD MINE

The updated Ore Reserve estimate for Sissingué Gold Mine is due to depletion from mining activities. Since previously reported in March 2017, mining activities started at Sissingué in November 2017. The updated Ore Reserve for Sissingué Gold Mine contains the ore depletion due to mining activities from November 2017 to June 2018.

The Company confirms that, other than depletion, there have been no material changes from the estimates of Ore Reserve previously released. Readers are referred to ASX release "Perseus Updates Life of Mine Plan for Sissingué Gold Mine" dated 31 March 2017 for the previous estimation.

**Table 12** below summarises the Sissingué Gold Mine Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2018.

**Table 12: Sissingué Gold Mine Proved and Probable Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2018<sup>7,8</sup>**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Proved			Probable			Proved + Probable		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz
Sissingue <sup>1,2,6</sup>	Open Pit	2.6	2.5	213	1.3	1.7	69	3.9	2.2	282
Fimbiasso East <sup>3,4,9</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	39	0.5	2.5	39
Fimbiasso West <sup>3,5,9</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	0.5	2.1	35	0.5	2.1	35
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>Open Pit</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>357</b>
ROM Stockpiles	Stockpile	0.30	0.70	7	-	-	-	0.30	0.70	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>363</b>

**Notes:**

1. Based on January 2017 Ore Reserve estimation.
2. Variable gold grade cut-off based on recovery of each material type: Oxide 0.45 g/t, Transition 0.85 g/t, Granite – Porphyry 0.85 g/t and Sediment 1.05 g/t.
3. Based on March 2017 Ore Reserve estimation.
4. Variable gold grade cut-off based on recovery of each material type: Oxide 0.65 g/t, Transition 0.95 g/t, Granite 1.05 g/t and Mafic 1.20 g/t.
5. Variable gold grade cut-off based on recovery of each material type: Oxide 0.65 g/t, Transition 1.00 g/t, Granite 1.05 g/t and Mafic 1.20 g/t.
6. Allows for mining depletion to 30th June 2018.
7. Ore Reserve current as at 30th June 2018.
8. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.
9. Fimbiasso East and West were previously called Bélé East and West respectively.

## YAOURÉ GOLD PROJECT

The Ore Reserve for Yaouré Gold Project remains unchanged from that previously reported in June 2017. Readers are referred to ASX release “Perseus Declares Initial Resource and Reserve Estimates for Yaouré Gold Project” dated 3 November 2017 and the notes thereto. **Table 13** below shows the summary of Ore Reserves for Yaouré Gold Project.

**Table 13: Yaouré Gold Project Proved and Probable Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2018<sup>4,5</sup>**

Deposit	Deposit Type	Proved			Probable			Proved + Probable		
		Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold	Quantity	Grade	Gold
		Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz	Mt	g/t gold	koz
CMA <sup>1,2</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	20.7	1.97	1,310	20.7	1.97	1,310
Yaouré <sup>1,2</sup>	Open Pit	-	-	-	4.7	1.04	155	4.7	1.04	155
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>Open Pit</b>	-	-	-	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1,466</b>
Heap Leach <sup>1,3</sup>	Stockpile	-	-	-	1.4	1.14	52	1.4	1.14	52
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1,518</b>

**Notes:**

1. Based on September 2017 Ore Reserve estimation.
2. Variable gold grade cut-off based on recovery of each material type: Weathered 0.40 g/t, Transition 0.45 g/t, CMA Fresh 0.50 g/t and Yaouré Fresh 0.65 g/t.
3. Based on 0.45 g/t gold grade cut-off.
4. Ore Reserve current as at 30th June 2018.
5. Rounding of numbers to appropriate precisions may have resulted in apparent inconsistencies.

### Jeffrey Quartermaine

**Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director**

**29 August 2018**

To discuss any aspect of this announcement, please contact:

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### **Competent Person Statement:**

Mr Gary Brabham, FAusIMM, MAIG, has compiled and reviewed the consolidated information in this report concerning the Mineral Resources of the Edikan Gold Mine. Mr Brabham is the Group Geologist for Perseus Mining Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and a Qualified Person as defined in NI43-101. Mr Brabham consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears and has approved the inclusion of technical and scientific information in this report. Mr Paul Thompson, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of Perseus Mining Limited has compiled and reviewed the consolidated information on the Ore Reserves of the Edikan Gold Mine in this report. Mr Thompson 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 a Qualified Person as defined in NI43-101 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears and has approved the inclusion of technical and scientific information in this report. The Company confirms that material assumptions underpinning the estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves described in “Technical Report — Central Ashanti Gold Project, Ghana” dated 30 May 2011 continue to apply.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Sissingué was first reported by the Company in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI43-101 in a market announcement released on 15 December 2016. This report includes an update for depletion as at 30 June 2018 as well as an adjustment of the model constrained to a US\$1,800/oz pit shell. The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Fimbiasso was first reported by the Company in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI43-101 in a market announcement released on 20 February 2017. This report includes an adjustment of the model constrained to a US\$1,800/oz pit shell. The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for Sissingué and Fimbiasso was first reported by the Company in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI43-101 in a market announcement released on 31 March 2017. This report includes an update for depletion as at 30 June 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affect the information in these market releases and that all material assumptions underpinning those estimates and the production targets, or the forecast financial information derived therefrom, continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company further confirms that material assumptions underpinning the estimates of Ore Reserves described in “Technical Report — Sissingué Gold Project, Côte d’Ivoire” dated 29 May 2015 continue to apply.

The information in this report in relation to Yaouré Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates was first reported by the Company in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 and NI43-101 in a market announcement on 3 November 2017. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning those estimates and the production targets, or the forecast financial information derived therefrom, in that market release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company further confirms that material assumptions underpinning the estimates of Ore Reserves described in “Technical Report — Yaouré Gold Project, Côte d’Ivoire” dated 18 December 2017 continue to apply.

### **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 and the Sissingué Gold Mine without any major disruption, development of a mine at Yaouré, 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 forward-looking information. Perseus does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.*

# APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

## JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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></p>	<p>The Abnabna – AFGap – Fobinso deposits comprise near-continuous mineralisation over approximately 2.3km of strike, trending E-W (local grid). The mineral resource estimates are informed by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling on 20-40m spaced N-S (local grid) oriented traverses with 20-40m hole spacing (plan view) on those traverses. The central portions of each of the higher-grade portions of the deposits have drill coverage at predominantly 20m by 20m spacing. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees toward grid south, resulting in 25-40m down-dip intercept spacing in cross-section view. Drilling from 1996 to 2000 was completed by Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC); drilling from 2006 onward was completed by PRU. In Abnabna - AFGap deposit (west of 27,000E; local grid) a total of 66,718 2m composite samples are available to inform the resource estimate. Of the 20,341 sample composites that represent mineralisation and lie below the 31 December 2016 surveyed surface, 93 derive from RC holes drilled by AGC, none derive from diamond core holes drilled by AGC, 477 derive from RC holes drilled by PRU and 19,771 derive from diamond core holes drilled by PRU. In Fobinso Deposit (east of 27,000E) a total of 26,005 2m composite samples are available to inform the resource estimate. Of the 3,122 sample composites that represent mineralisation and lie below the 31 December 2016 surface, 12 derive from RC holes drilled by PRU and 3,110 derive from diamond core holes drilled by PRU. Grade control drill samples were not used to inform the mineral resource estimates for Abnabna, AFGap or Fobinso.</p> <p>The Fetish and Bokitsi North deposits comprise N-S trending (local grid) mineralisation extending over approximately 800m strike. The Bokitsi North deposit is a distinct mineralised structure located approximately 125 metres to the west of Fetish deposit and striking sub-parallel to it. Mineral resource models of the two deposits are combined because they are exploited by a single open pit. The mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling on 20m-40m spaced E-W (local grid) oriented traverses with holes generally at 40m spacing on those traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees toward grid west, resulting in 25-35m down-dip spacing in cross-section view. Drilling from 1996 to 2000 was completed by Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC); drilling from 2006 onward was completed by PRU. In total, 39,114 2m composite samples are available to inform the resource estimate. Of the 12,968 sample composites that represent mineralisation and lie below the 31 December 2016 surveyed surface, 779 derive from RC holes drilled by AGC, 41 derive from diamond core holes drilled by AGC, 1,179 derive from RC holes drilled by PRU and 12,148 derive from diamond core holes drilled by PRU. Grade control drill samples were not used to inform the mineral resource estimate.</p> <p>The Esuajah North deposit comprises N-S trending (local grid) mineralisation extending over approximately 500m strike. The mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling at 20-40m spacings on 40m spaced E-W traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees to either grid east or grid west, resulting in 15-40m down-dip spacing in cross-section view. Drilling from 1996 to 2000 was completed by Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC); drilling from 2006 onward was completed by PRU. In total, 21,656 2m composite samples are available to inform the resource estimate. Of the 15,345 sample composites that represent mineralisation, 1,434 derive from RC holes drilled by AGC, none derive from diamond core holes drilled by AGC, 2,114 derive from RC holes drilled by PRU and 11,797 derive from diamond core holes drilled by PRU. Grade control drill samples were not used to inform the mineral resource estimate.</p>

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

		<p>The Bokitsi South deposit comprises N-S trending (local grid) mineralisation extending over approximately 900m strike. The mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling at 20-40m spacings on 20m spaced E-W traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 50 degrees toward grid west, resulting in 15-35m down-dip spacing in cross-section view. Drilling from 1996 to 2000 was completed by Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC); drilling from 2006 onward was completed by PRU. In total, 9,854 2m composite samples are available to inform the resource estimate. Of the 1,284 sample composites that represent mineralisation, 475 derive from RC holes drilled by AGC, none derive from diamond core holes drilled by AGC, 561 derive from RC holes drilled by PRU and 268 derive from diamond core holes drilled by PRU.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>AGC drill hole collars were located in local grid coordinates by qualified mine surveyors. Collars of holes drilled by PRU were surveyed in UTM coordinates by qualified surveyors and converted to local grid coordinates. PRU drill holes were down-hole surveyed at nominal 30 metre intervals.</p>
	<p><i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>RC samples were collected as 4m composites until potential mineralisation was expected at which time samples were collected at 1m intervals from a rig mounted cyclone into large numbered plastic bags. Recently, PRU drilling has used 2m composite samples, and then 1m samples through potential mineralisation. Diamond core was generally sampled at uniform 1m intervals. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.</p> <p>Rig mounted riffle splitters were used to split RC samples and minimise bias. Diamond core was cut in half using a diamond saw and the right hand side of the core consistently submitted for analysis with the left side being stored in trays on site.</p> <p>Of samples collected by PRU, approximately 5% of all RC samples were sent to the Intertek (formerly TWL) laboratory for 24hr bottle roll with AAS finish. All other RC samples and Diamond half core were analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish. Samples were sent to Intertek Laboratories (Gh) Ltd at Tarkwa/Ghana (24%), ALS (35%), TWL (18%), and SGS laboratories (2%). Sampling and assaying methods for samples collected by AGC are unknown.</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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></p>	<p>RC drilling used 5¼" diameter face-sampling bit. Most RC holes have collar azimuth and down-hole surveys at 12m depth and at end of hole, using a Reflex tool. The 2014/15 drill holes have down-hole surveys at 12m and every 30m to end of hole</p> <p>Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ2 and NQ2 sized equipment. DD have collar azimuth and down-hole surveys at nominally 30m intervals, using a Reflex tool.</p> <p>Diamond core was generally oriented using a spear.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p>Recoveries from historical drilling by AGC are unknown. Actual recoveries from PRU diamond drilling are recorded in the database and averaged in excess of 90% with no significant issues noted.</p> <p>RC samples were logged visually for recovery, moisture and contamination. Sample recoveries were not quantitatively measured.</p>

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		Considering that the bulk of estimated remaining resources at Edikan are informed by diamond core samples, the Competent Person does not consider sample recovery to be a significant risk to the reliability of the estimates.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Recoveries from historical drilling by AGC are unknown. Actual recoveries from PRU diamond drilling are recorded in the database and averaged in excess of 90% with no significant issues noted.  RC samples were logged visually for recovery, moisture and contamination. Sample recoveries were not quantitatively measured.
	<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>	Investigations by previous workers have found no relationship between sample recovery and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	<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>	RC drill chips were logged geologically, including rock type, weathering, alteration type and intensity (where recognizable), vein quartz content in estimated percentage, sulphide mineralisation and estimated content.  Diamond drill core was geologically and structurally logged. Geological logging is identical to RC logging. Structural logging includes joints, fractures, roughness and infill type of structures and veins as well as recovery and RQD.  Only lithological logs are available for historic holes drilled by AGC.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging was qualitative (descriptive) and semi-quantitative (estimates).  All diamond core was photographed in the core boxes. RC drill chips were glued to chip boards for visual reference for each hole.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All PRU drill holes (RC & DD) were logged in full. Only lithological logs are available for historic holes drilled by AGC.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut in half using a diamond saw. The right hand side of the core was consistently submitted for analysis, the other half stored in trays.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All PRU RC samples were collected at drill sites at 1m intervals and split using a multi-stage riffle splitter to produce subsamples of approximately 3kg mass. When composited, each two consecutive sample splits were composited into one subsample for sample preparation and assay.  At each deposit, 3-5% of RC samples are recorded as having been wet.  Sample quality of AGC RC holes is unknown.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sampling of PRU diamond core and RC chips used industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample is subject to a primary crush to 2mm, then 200g of sub-sample was split off and pulverised. Internal laboratory checks required at least 90% of the pulp passing -75 microns.

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	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Sampling Field QC procedures included the use of certified reference materials (1 in 20) and field duplicates (1 in 20).
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicate splits of PRU RC samples were produced for 1 in 20 samples. Duplicate splits of diamond core samples were not submitted.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralization, the thickness and consistency of the mineralized intersections and the grade ranges encountered at Edikan.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples from a small number of initial holes drilled by PRU were assayed by cyanide bottle roll with AAS finish, a partial digest method. All subsequent RC and DD samples were assayed by standard 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish, a total digest technique.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	QAQC procedures applied to historic drilling by AGC are unknown. Considering that those data make up a very small proportion of the data available to inform estimates of remaining resources at Edikan, the Competent Person does not consider this a significant risk.  PRU QAQC procedures included submission of field duplicates (RC only) inserted at 1 in 25, certified blanks inserted at 1 in 20, certified standards at 1 in 20, internal laboratory standards, duplicates and repeats.  The Competent Person is satisfied that investigations by previous workers have demonstrated no significant bias. The moderate reproducibility demonstrated in QAQC data is considered normal for the style of gold mineralisation at Edikan.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not relevant. The validity of drill hole intercepts has been demonstrated by mining exposures and by close-spaced grade control sampling.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No RC holes have been specifically twinned by diamond core holes.

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	<p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole logs for both RC and diamond core holes are captured at site on paper. Data are digitised by manual entry using Logchief software (Maxwell Geoservices) at Edikan site office. Hard copies are archived at Edikan mine office.</p> <p>Down-hole survey data and collar survey data are provided by drilling contractors and surveyors respectively in digital format.</p> <p>Assay results are provided by laboratories in digital form accompanied by digital certificates. Assays are imported directly to the Datashed database and digitally matched to sample intervals with appropriate validation checks.</p> <p>Perseus maintains a centralized Datashed database for its various operations in Ghana and Ivory Coast. Database administration is based in Perseus' office in Accra/Ghana under the supervision of the company's Senior Resource Geologist.</p>
	<p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Intervals for which samples were not available for assay (e.g. destroyed in processing, listed as not received) and intervals that were deliberately not sampled are allotted a gold grade of -9 in the master database assay table.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Holes drilled by AGC were surveyed on local grid by qualified mine surveyors. No details are available concerning the methods and equipment used.</p> <p>PRU drill hole collars have been surveyed by qualified surveyors using total station survey equipment.</p> <p>The majority of PRU drill holes are surveyed down-hole at 10m to 30m intervals using either Reflex or Flexit multi-shot equipment. Historical RC holes have not been down-hole surveyed and are assumed to be straight. Historical diamond holes were down-hole surveyed using either acid tubes or a single shot camera at 60m intervals and at the end of the hole.</p>
	<p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p>	<p>Prior to 2012, a local grid, including baseline, was established at Edikan by Cluff Mining plc using licensed surveyors.</p> <p>For recent PRU drill programs, collars have been located in UTM, WGS84, Zone 30N co-ordinates and transformed to local grids – one for the AAF-Fobinso area and one for the "Eastern Pits".</p> <p>Local elevations were adjusted by adding 1,000m to avoid negative values.</p>
	<p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Topographic surfaces are based on ground survey points of the natural surface (in areas not yet disturbed by mining), surveys of historic pits previously mined by AGC and surveys of the active open pit operations at end of December 2016, all by qualified PRU mine surveyors.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p><b>The Abnabna – AFGap – Fobinso</b> mineral resource estimates are informed by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling on 20-40m spaced N-S (local grid) oriented traverses with 20-40m hole spacing (plan view) on those traverses. The central portions of each of the higher-grade portions of the deposits have drill coverage at predominantly 20m by 20m spacing. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees toward grid south, resulting in 25-40m down-dip intercept spacing in cross-section view.</p> <p><b>The Fetish and Bokitsi North</b> mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling on 20m-40m spaced E-W (local grid) oriented traverses with holes generally at 40m spacing on those traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees toward grid west, resulting in 25-35m down-dip spacing in cross-section view.</p>

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

		<p><b>The Esujah North</b> mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling at 20-40m spacings on 40m spaced E-W traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 60 degrees to either grid east or grid west, resulting in 15-40m down-dip spacing in cross-section view.</p> <p><b>The Bokitsi South</b> mineral resource estimate is informed by RC and DD drilling at 20-40m spacings on 20m spaced E-W traverses. Holes are generally inclined at 50 degrees toward grid west, resulting in 15-35m down-dip spacing in cross-section view.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources conforming to the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	All PRU RC samples were collected at drill sites at 1m intervals and split using a multi-stage riffle splitter to produce subsamples of approximately 3kg mass. The majority of PRU RC holes were assayed in 2m intervals, with each two consecutive sample splits composited into one bag.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling at each of the deposits was oriented to intersect mineralisation at as near optimal orientation as was practicable.
	<i>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.</i>	Diamond drilling confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the mineralised domains.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Chain of custody was managed by PRU. Samples were stored on site and collected by Intertek and ALS employees. Perseus personnel had no further involvement in the preparation or analysis of the samples.</p> <p>Considering that the tenor of mineralisation at each deposit other than Bokitsi South has been confirmed by detailed grade control sampling and by mining, the Competent person is satisfied that sample security is not a significant risk to the reliability of the resource estimates.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Reviews of sampling techniques and QAQC data for each of the deposits have been undertaken by PRU personnel and also by previous workers Runge Pincock Minarco at various times between 2010 and 2014 with acceptable conclusions. Given that the sampling data upon which the resource estimates rely are now supported by mining at each of the deposits other than Bokitsi South, the Competent Person is satisfied that drill hole and assay data validity are not significant risks to the reliability of the resource estimates.

# APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

## JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>The Abnabna – AFGap – Fobinso deposits are located on the Nanankaw Mining Lease granted on 31 December 2009 for a period of 15 years and renewable thereafter.</p> <p>The Fetish, Esuajah North and Bokitsi South deposits are located on the Ayanfuri Mining Lease granted on 31 December 2009 for a period of 15 years and renewable thereafter.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Ghana retains 10% non-contributing beneficial ownership in each of the mining leases.</p> <p>The tenements are in good standing with all requisite operating permits In place.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Near-surface portions of the Edikan deposits have previously been delineated and mined by Cluff Mining plc and by AGC. Both of those companies mined the near-surface, oxidised portions of the deposits and extracted gold by heap leaching.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Edikan deposits occur near the western flank of the Ashanti Greenstone Belt along the Obuasi-Akropong gold corridor. The Central Ashanti property is underlain principally by Paleoproterozoic Birimian metasediments of the Kumasi-Afema basin, positioned between the Ashanti and Sefwi Greenstone Belts. The flysch type metasediments consist of dacitic volcanoclastics, greywackes plus argillaceous (phyllitic) sediments, intensely folded, faulted and metamorphosed to upper green schist facies. Minor cherty and manganeseiferous exhalative sediments are locally present, and graphitic schists coincide with the principal shear (thrust) zones. Numerous small Basin-type or Cape Coast-type granitoids have intruded the sediments along several regional structures. Structurally controlled gold mineralisation occurs in two principal modes: disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation associated with quartz veining and sericite alteration hosted by granitoids and shear-zone hosted mineralisation associated with pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralisation in and adjacent to quartz veins in deformed metasedimentary rocks. .
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable as there are no exploration results reported as part of this statement.

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>elevation or RL (<i>Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres</i>) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1 – “Sampling techniques, “Drilling techniques” and “Drill sample recovery”.
Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p>	Not applicable. This report is in relation to the update of Mineral Resources, with no exploration results being reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<p>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.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</p>	Drill hole intercepts are not being reported. This report is in relation to the update of Mineral Resources, with no exploration results being reported.
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.	This report is in relation to the update of Mineral Resources, with no exploration results being reported. Resource estimation reports for each of the deposits contain diagrams of drill hole and sample locations and resource estimation domains.
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.	Exploration results are not being reported. This report is in relation to the update of Mineral Resources.
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.	With the exception of Bokitsi South deposit, the tenor and spatial continuity of mineralisation at each of the deposits has been confirmed by substantial amounts of quality RC grade control sampling and by mine production.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	No further exploration or resource definition work is presently proposed in proximity to the deposits subject of this report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	This release is in relation to the update of Mineral Resources, with no exploration results being reported.

# APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

## JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i>	The resource drill hole data base is systematically audited by PRU geologists. All drill logs are validated digitally by the database geologist once assay results are returned from the laboratory. In 2010, an independent geologist reviewed the logging of several holes and validated the records in the database against the drill core and logging boards. No significant errors were noted.
	<i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by manual validation by a company geologist and database administrator.
Site visits	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i>	Nicolas Johnson of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd (MPR) has visited the Edikan Gold Mine on several occasions, the most recent being January 2017 to review the operation as part of the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate update.  In addition to the above site visit, all exploration and resource development drilling programmes are subject to review by experienced senior PRU technical staff. These reviews have been completed from the commencement of drilling and continue to the present.
Geological interpretation	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i>	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on good quality drilling and ongoing mapping of open pit mine exposures.
	<i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i>	The deposits comprise two styles: diffuse disseminated mineralisation over broad widths hosted by steeply dipping granite bodies and steeply dipping shear zone hosted mineralisation hosted by metasediments. Grade control drilling and mine geological mapping have supported and refined the geological model and the current interpretation is considered robust.
	<i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The geology and interpretation of the deposits is considered robust. There is no apparent alternative to the interpretation in the competent person's opinion.
	<i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The logging in the geological data base of lithology and weathering were considered during the mineralisation domain interpretations, and where available, the logging of grade control drilling used to aid these interpretations. Outcropping of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pits currently being mined confirms the geometry of the mineralisation.
	<i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	Infill and grade control drilling have confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	<i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width,</i>	The Abnabna – AFGap – Fobinso Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 2,000m (from 25,750mE – 27,750mE), has an outcropping (within the existing pit) average width of 100m (13,680mN – 13,780mN) and includes the 600m vertical interval from 1,150mRL to 550mRL.

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i>	<p>The Fetish Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 760m (from 4,830mN – 5,590mN), has a typical width of 140m. It includes the 595m vertical interval from 1,180mRL to 585mRL. The Fetish Mineral Resource area includes the Bokitsi North lode; the two are being mined in one open pit.</p> <p>The Esujah North Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 500m (from 7,000mN to 7,500mN), and includes the 470m vertical interval from 1,170mRL to 700mRL. The overall plan width of the mineralised lodes is 275m and extends from 2,225mE to 2,500mE.</p> <p>The Bokitsi South Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 880m from 3,930mN to 4810mN. The vertical extent of the Mineral Resource is 170m from surface at 1,180mRL to 1010mRL.</p>
<i>Estimation and modeling techniques</i>	<i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i>	<p>Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with block support adjustment was used to estimate gold resources into blocks with dimensions of 20m (east) by 20m (north) by 5m (elevation). MIK of gold grades used indicator variography based on the two metre resource composite sample grades. Gold grade continuity was characterised by indicator variograms at 14 indicator thresholds spanning the global range of grades. A block support adjustment was used to estimate the recoverable gold resources at Edikan deposits. The shape of the local block gold grade distribution has been assumed lognormal and an additional adjustment for the “Information Effect” has been applied to arrive at the final Mineral Resource estimates.</p> <p>MIK was used as the preferred method for estimation of open pit gold resources at Edikan as the approach has been demonstrated to work well in a large number of deposits of diverse geological styles. The gold mineralisation seen at the Edikan deposits is typical of that seen in structurally controlled gold deposits where the MIK method has been found to be of most benefit.</p> <p>In the MPR study data viewing, compositing and wire-framing were performed using Micromine software. Exploratory data analysis, variogram calculation and modelling, and Resource estimation were performed using FSSI Consultants (Australia) Pty Ltd (FSSI) GS3M software. GS3M is designed specifically for estimation of recoverable resources using MIK. The grade control modelling undertaken for validation was performed using the MP3 grade control software which is also produced by FSSI.</p> <p>The sample data set containing all available assaying were composited to two metre intervals each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. The composite length of two metres was chosen because it is a multiple of the most common sampling interval (1.0 metre) and is also an appropriate choice for the kriging of gold into the model blocks where open pit mining is undertaken on 2.5 metre benches.</p>
	<i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i>	PRU provided grade control drilling data and reconciliation data as part of the Mineral Resource estimate update. Grade control drilling is not utilised in the estimation but is used for validation purposes. Ongoing reconciliations between resource models, grade control and mining outcomes indicate that the 2017 Mineral Resource models are reliable estimates of recoverable resources after application of appropriate modifying factors.
	<i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i>	No by-products are present or modelled.

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i>	No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed.
	<i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i>	Block dimensions are 20m (east) by 20m (north) by 5m (elevation) and was chosen as it approximates the average drill hole spacing in the horizontal direction, with the 5m elevation being a multiple of the mining bench height of 2.5m. The interpolation utilised a 3 pass octant search strategy with search radii generally in the order of category 1 searching 20m in the x and y direction and 10m in the z direction, 16 minimum composites used, a maximum of 4 composites per octant and a minimum of 4 octants with data. Category 2 uses a 100% search distance increase but otherwise the same parameters and category 3 uses the same search distance as category 2 but only requires 8 minimum composites and only 2 octants require data. The search ellipse on each category is consistently orientated. Rotations to orientate the search ellipse are customised to the general orientation of the mineralisation at each deposit.
	<i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i>	A block support adjustment was used to estimate the recoverable gold resources at each deposit. The shape of the local block gold grade distribution has been assumed lognormal and an additional adjustment for the “Information Effect” has been applied to arrive at the final Resource estimates. Selective mining unit assumed to be in the general range 6mE by 10mN by 2.5mRL.
	<i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i>	No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated.
	<i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i>	The 2m resource composites were initially coded by the mineralisation domain interpretations and the resultant primary domain coding further subdivided using the weathering surfaces to form sub-domains. Sample composites in each primary and sub-domain combination were reviewed for their univariate and indicator statistics and spatial continuity and were the basis of grade modelling.
	<i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i>	A combination of outlier high grade composites being ignored for each sub-domain for the generation of the indicator statistics, and selection of the median instead of mean for the highest indicator threshold were used to guard against a few higher grades within the population from having a disproportional influence on the gold estimation.
	<i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	The grade estimate was checked against the input exploration drilling/composite data both visually on section (cross and long section) and in plan at the time of creation. Independent MP3 grade control models were constructed where grade control data was available. The comparisons of the grade control models to the Mineral Resource estimates are good.  Ongoing reconciliations between resource models, grade control and mining outcomes indicate that the 2017 Mineral Resource models are reliable estimates of recoverable resources after application of appropriate modifying factors.
<i>Moisture</i>	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i>	The resource tonnage is reported using a dry bulk density and therefore represents dry tonnage excluding moisture content.

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i>	The cut-off grade of 0.4g/t for the stated open pit Mineral Resource estimates is determined from economic parameters that reflect geotechnical, mining and processing parameters and costs established during open pit mining operations to date at Edikan.
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	The Resource model assumes that a moderate level of mining selectivity is achieved in open pit mining. It has been assumed that high quality grade control will be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar, at a nominal (and no greater) spacing of 8 metre by 8 metre and applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones.  This is consistent with current mining practises at Edikan
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	Extensive metallurgical test work was completed on material from a number of deposits within the Edikan Project area, by AMMTEC Pty Ltd in Perth for Cluff Mining Plc in the early 1990's. This focussed on CIL test work on both oxide and sulphide material and later to heap leach. Preliminary amalgamation and cyanidation results using bottle roll methodology confirmed the free milling nature of both the oxide and sulphide mineralisation.  Metallurgical test work was undertaken by PRU in 2011 as part of the DFS. Ore metallurgical characteristics have subsequently been demonstrated by processing since the commencement of mining at Edikan.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	The Project is not subject to any environmental liabilities except for a progressive decommissioning and reclamation plan for the closed Ayanfuri heap leach mine.
<i>Bulk density</i>	<i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether</i>	Bulk densities at Edikan have been derived through extensive measurements determined by wax coating samples and immersing in water of primarily drill core samples both on site and submissions to

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i>	commercial laboratories for analysis. The representativeness of the bulk density determinations are deemed reasonable and have been confirmed through mining.
	<i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i>	The bulk density of the mineralisation has been determined with a high degree of confidence from extensive sampling and measurements undertaken since commencement of mining at Edikan.
	<i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	There have been no assumptions concerning bulk densities of the various materials comprising the Mineral Resources.
<b>Classification</b>	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i>	<p>The Resource model uses a classification scheme producing a resource code based on the number and location of gold composites used to estimate proportions and gold grade of each block. This is based on the principle that larger numbers of composites, which are more evenly distributed within the search neighbourhood, will provide a more reliable estimate.</p> <p>The strategy adopted in the current study uses category 1 and 2 from the 3 pass octant search strategy as Measured and Indicated, respectively, and category 3 as Inferred. This results in a geologically sensible classification whereby Category 1 and 2 are surrounded by data in close proximity. Category 3 blocks may occur on the peripheries of drilling but are still related to drilling data within reasonable distances.</p>
	<i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i>	The Mineral Resource classification method which is described above has also been based on the quality of the data collected (geology, survey and assaying data), the density of data, the confidence in the geological models and mineralisation model, and the grade estimation quality.
	<i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The reported Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposits.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i>	The Mineral Resource estimate has been audited and reviewed internally.
<b>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</b>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i>	The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified based on the quality of the data collected, the density of data, the confidence of the geological models and mineralisation models, and the grade estimation quality. This has been applied to a relative confidence based on data density and zone confidence for resource classification. No relative statistical or geostatistical confidence or risk measure has been generated or applied.

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i>	The reported open pit Mineral Resource estimates for Edikan are constrained to material lying within optimal pit shells generated using the same cost parameters as were applied to delineate Ore Reserves and a gold price of US\$1,800/oz.
	<i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	Reconciliation comparisons against production are routinely performed at Edikan Gold Mine. The competent person is of the opinion that the resource models perform in line with industry standard tolerances for Measured and Indicated Resources. The Mineral Resource is considered a global Resource estimate and additional close spaced (grade control) drilling will be required to improve the understanding of variations at local scale.

# APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

## JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

This section has been prepared by Perseus Mining Limited to support the Statement Ore Reserves for Edikan as of 30 June 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																								
<b>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</li> <li>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The open pit Mineral Resources for Edikan were compiled by Gary Brabham. Mr Brabham, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of Perseus Mining Limited and is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate.</li> <li>The Heap Leach and ROM Stockpile Resource estimates were prepared by Steffen Brammer who is a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Gary Brabham respectively, both of who are Competent Persons and employees of Perseus Mining Limited.</li> <li>Mineral Resources quoted in this report are inclusive of Ore Reserves.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Site visits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</li> <li>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr Paul Thompson as the Competent Person for the purpose of a JORC Ore Reserve has visited the mine regularly over the last three and a half years.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Study status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</li> <li>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves by means of a Life of Mine plan including economic assessment.</li> <li>Key aspects of the study were technically achievable pit designs based on Pit Limit Optimisation. These designs were also assessed to ensure economic viability.</li> </ul>																								
<b>Cut-off parameters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cut-off grade is based on the economic parameters developed for the Operation. The cut-off grade varies by material types as follows;</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="1384 962 1901 1241"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pit</th> <th>Oxide Au g/t</th> <th>Transition Au g/t</th> <th>Fresh Au g/t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AF Gap</td> <td>0.50</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fobinso</td> <td>0.50</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fetish</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esujah North</td> <td>0.45</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>0.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokitsi</td> <td>0.40</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pit	Oxide Au g/t	Transition Au g/t	Fresh Au g/t	AF Gap	0.50	0.65	0.55	Fobinso	0.50	0.65	0.55	Fetish	0.55	0.75	0.55	Esujah North	0.45	0.65	0.60	Bokitsi	0.40	0.55	0.50
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Bokitsi	0.40	0.55	0.50																							
<b>Mining factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).</li> <li>The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chosen method of mining is conventional open pit mining utilising hydraulic excavators and trucks, mining bench heights of 5 m with 2.5m flitches to minimise ore loss and waste rock dilution.</li> <li>The economic pit shell was defined using Whittle pit optimisation software (“Whittle”) with inputs such as geotechnical parameters, ore loss and dilution, metallurgical recovery and</li> </ul>																								

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																
	<p>method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.</li> <li>The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).</li> <li>The mining dilution factors used.</li> <li>The mining recovery factors used.</li> <li>Any minimum mining widths used.</li> <li>The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.</li> <li>The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.</li> </ul>	<p>mining costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pit optimisation was run with revenue generated only by Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. No value was allocated to Inferred Mineral Resources.</li> <li>Whittle input parameters were generally based on Perseus's site operating experience and supporting technical studies.</li> <li>The pit slope design assumptions are based on a geotechnical study by George, Orr and Associates. Overall pit slopes 30 to 50 degrees inclusive of berms spaced at between 5 and 20m vertically and berm widths of 5 to 12 m.</li> <li>Appropriate mining modifying factors such as ore loss, dilution and design parameters were used to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve</li> <li>Minimum mining width of 40 m was generally applied to the pit designs.</li> <li>Inferred Resources have not been included in this mining study.</li> <li>As the mine has been in operation and the mining method is not changed, only infrastructure costs needed to access new mining areas is required due to the selected mining method.</li> <li>No constraints to mining within the lease area. No property, infrastructure or environmental issues are known to exist which may limit the extent of mining within the mining lease</li> </ul>																																
<b>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.</li> <li>Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.</li> <li>The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.</li> <li>Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.</li> <li>The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.</li> <li>For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Edikan processing plant uses crushing, grinding, gravity, flotation, concentrate regrind and cyanide leaching to extract gold. The plant has a nominal capacity of 7Mtpa. The technology used in the processing plant is well proven, and the plant has been operating successfully since 2011.</li> <li>The processing test work is representative of the different material types throughout the Mining area.</li> <li>No deleterious material has been identified.</li> <li>The process metallurgical recovery for gold is fixed by material type in each deposit:</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="1352 943 1928 1273"> <thead> <tr> <th>Deposit</th> <th>Oxide %</th> <th>Transition %</th> <th>Fresh %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AF Gap</td> <td>61</td> <td>73.4</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fobinso</td> <td>61</td> <td>73.4</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokitsi</td> <td>69</td> <td>78</td> <td>87<sup>1</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fetish</td> <td>61</td> <td>73.4</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esujah North</td> <td>61</td> <td>73.4</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esujah South</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heap Leach Stockpile</td> <td>67</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><sup>1</sup> Average value, the recovery for Bokitsi is variable based on the input grade</p>	Deposit	Oxide %	Transition %	Fresh %	AF Gap	61	73.4	88	Fobinso	61	73.4	88	Bokitsi	69	78	87 <sup>1</sup>	Fetish	61	73.4	90	Esujah North	61	73.4	90	Esujah South	-	-	94	Heap Leach Stockpile	67		
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<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No environmental issues are known to exist which will prevent open pit mining and ore processing to continue to operate. Perseus has sufficient space available for waste dumps</li> </ul>																																

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.</i>	to store the expected quantities of mine waste rock associated with the Edikan open pit Ore Reserve. Based on testing to date there is no risk of acid rock drainage as any potentially acid generating material is encapsulated within acid neutralising material.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power supply is from grid system supplied by Ghanaian electricity company, GRIDCO.</li> <li>Water supply is largely from groundwater extracted from dedicated boreholes and supplemented decant water for processing plant.</li> <li>Access to site is via public road from Ayanfuri town.</li> <li>A camp is established to accommodate non-local employees.</li> <li>Workshops, offices, storage of reagents and laboratory is established at the processing plant.</li> </ul>
<b>Costs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i></li> <li><i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i></li> <li><i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i></li> <li><i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.</i></li> <li><i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i></li> <li><i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i></li> <li><i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</i></li> <li><i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mining cost as based on a schedule of rates provided by two Perseus mining contractors. All other operating costs have been provided by Perseus and its Consultants.</li> <li>Non-deleterious materials have been identified and costed.</li> <li>Gold is the only metal considered in the Ore Reserves.</li> <li>All costs are in US\$.</li> <li>The transportation and Refining cost of US\$2.24/oz was applied.</li> <li>A royalty of 8.25% of the metal price was applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Revenue factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</i></li> <li><i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A gold price of US\$1,200/oz was used for mine planning and pit optimisation.</li> <li>Economic modelling by Perseus is at US\$1,200/oz.</li> <li>Bullion and Refining cost of US\$2.24/oz was applied.</li> <li>A royalty of 8.25% of the metal price was applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Market assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i></li> <li><i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.</i></li> <li><i>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</i></li> <li><i>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The demand for gold is considered in the gold price used.</li> <li>It was considered that gold will be marketable for beyond the processing life.</li> <li>The processing forecast and mine life are based on life of mine plans.</li> <li>The commodity is not an industrial metal.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A schedule and economic model has been completed by Perseus on a pre-tax basis using the Ore Reserves published in this Statement. The inputs used are as per those stated in the relevant sections of this Statement. The assessment used a discount rate of 10% which is</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</li> </ul>	<p>considered appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Base Case results from the financial model confirm that the Project is economically viable.</li> <li>Note that as the gold price changes so too will the economic limits of the pits and their Reserves. Consequently, the size of the Project will therefore adjust to suit the revised economics.</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perseus has established relevant agreements with local stakeholders.</li> <li>Perseus has and will continue to use skilled expatriate workers and locally sourced skilled workers.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</li> <li>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</li> <li>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The estimate of Ore Reserves for the Edikan Open Pits are not materially affected by any other known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors other than that described in the preceding text. It is believed that the classification of Ore Reserves as set out in the following sections is reasonable.</li> </ul>
<b>Classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</li> <li>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</li> <li>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resource classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserves, based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources, have been classified as Proven and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively.</li> <li>Ore Reserves have been classified based on the underlying Mineral Resources classifications and the level of detail in the mine planning. The Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The Ore Reserves, based only on the Measured and Indicated Resources, have been classified as Proven and Probable Ore Reserves, respectively.</li> <li>The Ore Reserve is classified as Proved and Probable in accordance with the JORC Code, corresponding to the Mineral Resource classifications of Measured and Indicated and taking into account other factors where relevant. The deposit's geological model is well constrained. The Ore Reserve classification is considered appropriate given the nature of the deposit, the moderate grade variability, drilling density, structural complexity and mining history. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to use Measured Mineral Resources as a basis for Proven Reserves and Indicated Mineral Resources as a basis for Probable Reserves.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1 – Edikan JORC Table 1 for Open Pit Resources and Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Inferred Mineral Resources were included in the Ore Reserve estimate.</li> <li>Perseus has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate.</li> <li>The JORC Code provides guidelines which set out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for the Public Reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Within the JORC Code is a “Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria” (Table 1 – JORC Code). This checklist has been used as a systematic method to undertake a review of the underlying Study used to report in accordance with the JORC Code.</li> <li>A LOM Plan was prepared based on the ROM mineable ore contained with the pit designs. The LOM Plan prepared by Perseus is reasonable and practical. This confirmed that it was suitable for estimation of Ore Reserves. An economic model was prepared that confirmed the Operation to be economically viable.</li> </ul>
<b>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</li> <li>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</li> <li>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</li> <li>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accuracy and confidence of the inputs are, as a minimum, of a pre- feasibility level (for the global open pit Ore Reserves).</li> <li>The key factors that are likely to affect the accuracy and confidence in the Ore Reserves are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy of the underlying Resource Block Models;</li> <li>Changes in gold prices and sales agreements;</li> <li>Changes in metallurgical recovery; and</li> <li>Mining loss and dilution</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Ore Reserve has utilised all parameters provided by site as made available.</li> <li>The accuracy of the underlying Mineral Resources is defined by the Resource Category that the Mineral Resources are assigned to. Only the highest categories of Resource classification, Measured and Indicated, have been used as a basis for estimating Ore Reserves.</li> </ul>