

28 October 2010

September 2010 Quarterly Results

19,470 ounces produced, a 58% increase on the June 2010 quarter

Operating cash flow of US\$13.4-million

Resource upgraded to 20.42-million ounces

Gold One International Limited (ASX and JSE: GDO) is pleased to announce record output for the September 2010 quarter with group production amounting to 19,470 ounces, a 58% improvement on the previous quarter’s 12,287 ounces.

The group production is in line with the quarterly forecast and was achieved without compromising Gold One’s excellent safety record, which is currently at a progressive lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) of 0.35 per 200,000 hours, well below the Australian gold mining industry’s LTIFR benchmark of one.

Despite a 5% strengthening of the South African rand to ZAR7.33/US\$1, Modder East’s cash costs have remained steady for the third quarter at US\$483/oz (compared to US\$488/oz for the second quarter). At budgeted exchange rates of ZAR8.41/US\$1 cash costs would have been US\$ 419/oz, which is marginally higher than the company’s target of \$400/oz for this year.

Gold One President and Chief Executive Officer Neal Froneman comments, “Not only has production from Modder East undergone a quantum leap in the third quarter, but the company has also made significant strides in terms of advancing our exploration projects, commencing the implementation of our Megamine strategy in the form of Goliath Gold, and receiving ABSA and BNP Paribas credit committee approval for a US\$65-million debt facility to refinance Gold One’s convertible bonds.”

Revenue for the quarter increased by 59% to US\$23.5-million and group cash operating costs were US\$10.1-million, resulting in a 63% increase in operating cash flow of US\$13.4-million. Development and capital expenditure for the quarter across the Modder East and Sub Nigel projects was US\$8.5-million, resulting in a net US\$ 4.9-million positive cash flow.

Gold One has ended the third quarter of 2010 with US\$9.2-million of cash on hand and receivables (received from the Rand Refinery on 1 October 2010), compared to an end of June 2010 quarter cash on hand and receivables balance of US\$8.6-million. The quarterly interest payment of US\$1.27-million on the company’s 501 convertible bonds was made last month.

Build up in production levels is anticipated to continue into the fourth quarter of 2010, and after due consideration for the disruptive December festive season quarterly production is estimated at between 20,000 and 22,000 ounces.

Goliath Gold

In addition to the increased production levels at Modder East, this month Gold One also announced the creation of Goliath Gold Mining Limited, thus commencing with the company's stated strategy of spinning out its Megamine assets. Gold One will acquire control of investment holding company White Water Resources through the sale of Megamine to White Water Resources, creating Goliath Gold. The immediate implication of this acquisition is the crystallisation of over A\$38-million (ZAR260-million) in value for Gold One from the Megamine assets. In addition, these resources will be fully developed through Goliath Gold without detracting from Gold One's future strong cash flow status and stated strategy of developing shallow projects.

Following completion of the quarter, Gold One further announced a resource upgrade of the Megamine portfolio. Indicated resources have increased from 0.31-million ounces (2.98-million tonnes at 3.21 grams per tonne), to 3.02-million ounces (21.55-million tonnes at 4.36 grams per tonne), while inferred resources have increased from 5.58-million ounces (50.64-million tonnes at 3.46 grams per tonne) to 9.63-million ounces (64.62-million tonnes at 4.64 grams per tonne). This means that Gold One's total resource base has increased to 20.42-million ounces, including 7.08-million ounces (59.11-million tonnes at 3.73 grams per tonne) in the indicated category and 13.34-million ounces (97.34-million tonnes at 4.26 grams per tonne) in the inferred category.

Froneman comments, "With continuing ramp up in production, progressing of the debt facility, and the anticipation of updated resources for Modder East (and associated reserves) and Ventersburg, the final quarter of 2010 promises to be a strong one for Gold One."

(Average exchange rate of ZAR7.33/US\$1)

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About Gold One

Gold One is a gold producer listed on the financial markets operated by the ASX Limited and the JSE Limited, issuer code GDO. Its flagship operation is the newly built shallow Modder East mine on the East Rand, some 30 km from Johannesburg.

Modder East is the first new mine to be built in the region in 28 years and distinguishes itself from most of the other gold mines in South Africa owing to its shallow nature (300 m to 500 m below surface). To date Modder East has provided direct employment opportunities for over 1,100 people. Gold One also owns the nearby existing Sub Nigel mine, which is used primarily as a training centre in the build-up of Modder East to full production. Gold One's other projects and targets include Ventersburg in the Free State Goldfields, the Tulo concession in Mozambique and the Etendeka greenfield project in Namibia. Gold One has an issued share capital of 806,268,333 shares.

This news release does not constitute investment advice. Neither this news release nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of securities in any jurisdiction.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT:

This release includes certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Gold One International Limited are forward-looking statements (or forward-looking information) that involve various risks, assumptions and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual values, results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from Gold One's expectations. Such factors include, among others: the actual results of exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; the estimation or realisation of mineral reserves and resources; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production; capital expenditures; costs and timing of the development of Modder East and new deposits; availability of capital required to place Gold One's properties into production; the ability to obtain or maintain a listing in South Africa, Australia, Europe or North America; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold and other commodities; possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents; labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals, permits or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, economic and financial market conditions; political risks; Gold One's hedging practices; currency fluctuations; title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage. Although Gold One has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the time of issue. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual values, results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Gold One does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are included herein, or revise any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, except in accordance with applicable securities laws and stock exchange listing requirements.

COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Richard Stewart, who has a doctorate in geology and who is a professional natural scientist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), membership number 400051/04. Dr Stewart is also a member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and the vice president of geology for Gold One, with which he is a full-time employee. He has 10 years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person for the purposes of both the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and the 2007 Edition of the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code). Dr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on information compiled by Gold One employees and its consultants in the form and context in which they appear. Further information on Gold One's resource statement is available in the pre-listing statement of Gold One International Limited issued on 19 December 2008 and in the resource statements released by Gold One on the Stock Exchange News Service (SENS) on 11 and 13 October 2010 concerning the company's Megamine and Goliath Gold Mining Limited respectively.

SAMREC AND JORC TERMINOLOGY

In addition, this release uses the terms 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources' as defined in accordance with the SAMREC Code, prepared by the South African Mineral Resource Committee (SAMREC), under the auspices of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM), effective March 2000 or as amended from time to time and where indicated in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The terms 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources' are also defined in the 2004 Edition of the JORC Code, prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA). [The use of these terms in this release is consistent with the definitions of both the SAMREC Code and the JORC Code.]

A mineral reserve (or 'ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate at the time of reporting that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allows for losses that may occur when the material is mined. A proven mineral reserve (or 'proved ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a measured resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. A probable mineral reserve (or 'probable ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of an indicated mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilised organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A measured mineral resource is that part of a

mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited exploration and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in the measured and indicated resource categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will be ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under South African and Australian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies or economic studies except under conditions noted in the SAMREC Code and the JORC Code, respectively.

Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Exploration data is acquired by Gold One and its consultants under strict quality assurance and quality control protocols.

No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.