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Burey commences 22,200m Diamond and RC drilling programmes at Giro Gold Project

Highlights

- **14,700m conventional and scout RC drilling planned to extend completed scout drilling discoveries and test remainder of 6km soil anomaly at Douze Match**
- **1,000m diamond drilling commenced at Douze Match to test high grade depth extensions. First 2 holes planned to test continuity of high grade at depth at the Tango prospect (previously reported 2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m)**
- **Conventional RC extensional and infill drilling programmes will commence at Douze Match and Giro within 2 weeks**
- **Scout shallow RC programme stepping out along the contact planned to test the remaining soil anomaly including newly discovered "Siona" Belgian workings to SW and extension of Tango shear to NE - Drilling to commence on completion of the conventional RC programme**
- **5,000m infill drilling programme and 1,500m of diamond drilling to probe depth extensions and better understand controls on mineralisation planned at Kebigada (15km South of Douze Match) with maiden inferred resource targeted for early 2017**

Burey Gold Limited (ASX: BYR) ("Burey") has commenced an initial 1,000m diamond drilling program at its Douze Match Prospect. The RC rig will be mobilised to Douze Match within a week to commence a 3,200m conventional RC programme planned to infill and define the true width and depth extent of mineralisation identified in the scout drilling, where many of the holes ended in gold mineralisation. Once completed a second scout shallow drilling programme will test more than 6km strike extent of the Douze Match gold in soil anomaly. A total of 11,500m have been planned extending from the Siona Belgian workings in the southwest, along the NE trending granite contact zone, the N-S trending contact zone north of Tango and the NNE extension of the Tango structures identified in the first phase of reconnaissance drilling. A second RC rig will also be mobilised to conduct an infill resource drilling programme at the Kebigada Shear Zone in early September where 5,000m have been planned to infill

the area of defined mineralisation down to 100m line sections. Four additional diamond holes for 1,500m will be drilled at Kebigada on completion of diamond drilling at Douze Match.

Commenting on the commencement of 22,200m of diamond, conventional RC, scout shallow RC and resource infill drilling at Kebigada, Chairman Klaus Eckhof stated: *"It's very pleasing for Burey to be in a strong financial position which enables us to realise the true potential of the Douze Match and Kebigada targets. Additionally, we will also focus on the new targets identified within the project area at Mangote, Adoku and Peteku. These mineral occurrences have been mined extensively at shallow depths by the Belgians and more recently by artisanal miners at surface, so we are very keen to discover the depth and breadth of these targets."*

Little was known of the Tango workings prior to our recent scout drilling programme which produced exceptional gold results. So we are excited to gauge the extent of the mineralisation with diamond drilling, where the first hole is planned to intersect the high grade mineralisation at depth and will be extended to determine the true width of the broader multiple mineralised zones that were identified by scout drilling.

We are also very much looking forward to understanding the full potential of the Giro Prospect where drill hole line spacing will reduce to 100m enabling us to deliver a maiden inferred mineral resource at the Kebigada target. To date Kebigada has delivered significant results over considerable widths of more than 350m down to depths exceeding 250m."

Douze Match

Four diamond drill holes for 1,000m are planned at Douze Match. Two holes will be drilled under the Tango workings mined historically by the Belgians where impressive results of **2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m** (Line 4) were reported from DMRC003. A third diamond hole will test the extension of the Tango structure to the southwest where RC holes DMRC029 and DMRC036 reported **17m at 2.0g/t Au from 20m**, including **7m at 2.9g/t Au from 20m and 9m at 1.6g/t Au from 42m** respectively (Line 3). Both holes ended in mineralisation.

A fourth diamond hole will test the granite-volcanic contact zone where significant results of **13m at 8.4g/t Au from 36m**, including **6m at 17.6g/t Au from 42m** in DMRC019 (Line 3) and **6m at 8.7g/t Au from 15m**, including **3m at 16.9g/t Au from 15m** in DMRC020 (Line 3).

The majority of the deep conventional RC holes have been planned to confirm grade and width of mineralisation of the NNE trending Tango structure and adjacent parallel mineralised structures which will be tested over 800m of strike. The potential extension of the Tango structure will be tested with additional shallow scout drilling NE of the Douze Match village as part of the planned 11,500m programme. The shallow drilling will also test the contact zone over 6km where a significant gold in soil anomaly was defined immediately south and east of a dominant granite intrusion in the NW portion of PE 5049 on Burey's Giro Gold Project in the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). Mapping of the historic Siona workings which lie in the southwest portion of the anomaly has shown many similarities to mineralised structures at Tango.

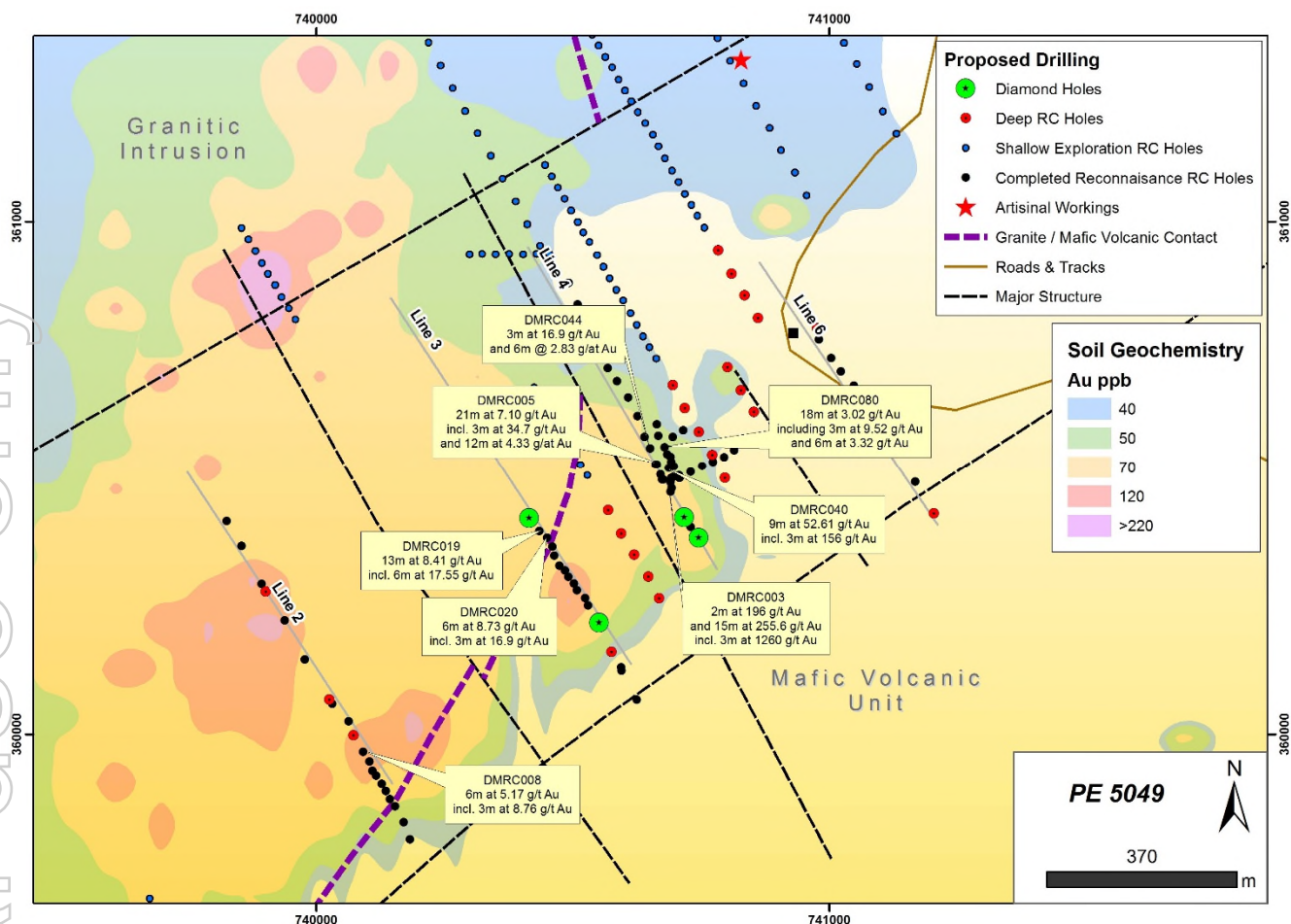


Figure 1: NE portion of Douze Match gold in soil anomaly showing planned drill holes

Results have been received for screen fire assays from 11 individual metre samples covering the high grade zone reported for DMRC003 (2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m). A comparison is shown in Table 1. The screen fire assays confirm the high grade tenor of gold mineralisation with discrepancies likely due to a strong nugget effect as observed from panning of visible gold in the RC chips. This is further witnessed in the high grades reported for the coarse fraction (>106 microns) where the lab has a top cut of 1,660g/t.

Table 1: Comparison of results from normal fire assay and screen fire assay both with AA finish

From (m)	To (m)	Grade g/t (3m Composite Samples)	Grade g/t (Screen Fire Assay)
9	10	0.42	0.51
10	11		
11	12		
12	13	196	317.49
13	14		
14	15		
15	16	1260	265.96
16	17		
17	18		
18	19	1.58	25.50
19	20		
20	21		

Note: Individual metre samples were homogenised prior to splitting off a 2kg sample which was submitted to SGS Laboratories in Mwanza for screen fire assay. Samples were from 9m -21m (mined out cavity between 14-15m) where high grade results were reported from fire assay with AA finish for the 3m composite samples, and in particular the interval between 15-18m which reported 1,260g/t Au. Visible gold was also panned from RC chips with gold nuggets measuring up to 6mm length which would have introduced a strong nugget effect. Samples were submitted for screen fire assay where approximately 500g of sample was analysed which was expected to reduce the nugget effect when compared to the 50g sample used for fire assay. The sample was screened to 106 microns where the coarse fraction and fine fraction were assayed individually. The coarse fraction generally comprised <10% of the sample with 2 values >1,660g/t Au which is the laboratory top cut.

A QA/QC blank sample was inserted which was dropped while being analysed in the lab. A number of repeat samples were then submitted and returned acceptable results. Although screen fire assay results differ in many instances from the results of the composite samples, a good correlation of high grade and low grade results generally exists with exception of the 18-21m interval where the screen fire assay results are significantly higher the composite results.

Kebigada Shear Zone

A 5,000m RC infill drilling programme has been planned at Kebigada and is expected to deliver a maiden inferred mineral resource by early 2017. Current drilling which is on lines spaced 200m-300m apart will be reduced to lines spaced at every 100m over the target area where gold mineralisation has been defined over 1,400m x 400m from surface to depths exceeding 250m. Drilling will commence within the next 2 weeks. Four diamond holes for 1,500m will also be drilled at Kebigada for a better understanding of controls on mineralisation and to identify potential high grade mineralisation at depth.

Project Background and Potential

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploitation permits covering a surface area of 610km² and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources' 17-million ounce Kibali group of deposits, lying within 30km of Giro. Kibali produced 642,720 ounces of gold in 2015 and is targeting production of 610,000 ounces for 2016, confirming a favourable mining environment in the region.

Historically, the Belgians mined high grade gold veins and laterite at Giro, Peteku, Douze Match, Mangote and Kai-Kai, all of which lie within an interpreted 30km structural corridor which transgresses both licenses from the SE to the NW. Initial focus was at Giro where Burey's exploration was concentrated on drilling and geochemical sampling in the area mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Drilling under Burey's >200ppb gold-in-soil anomaly which extends over 2,000m x 900m, defined a significant zone of mineralisation over 1,400m x 400m which is open at depths exceeding 150m. Highly significant diamond and RC drilling results included 97m at 2.56g/t Au from surface, 47m at 4.13g/t Au from 25m, incl. 29m at 5.93g/t Au from 25m and 38.1m at 2.53g/t Au from 191m including 30.6m at 3.00g/t Au from 198.5m. The Giro Prospect is cross-cut by numerous high-grade ENE-trending structures currently mined by artisanal miners and identified in the diamond drilling. One such vein at Peteku reported 4m at 21.7g/t Au.

The Company has completed soil sampling programmes for complete coverage of the corridor and is in process of sampling the remaining areas of both licences for new discovery or to assist with identifying areas to be dropped off to save on licence fees. Highly significant soil anomalies were defined at Douze Match and Adoku where shallow scout drilling at Douze Match returned exceptional results of **2m at 196g/t Au** from 12m and **15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m**, including **3m at 1260g/t Au** from 15m.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960s. These were the Mangote open pit where historic drilling results included 0.6m at 37g/t Au and 0.35m at 485g/t Au and the Kai-Kai underground workings. There is no record of methods used to obtain

these results. Only quartz veins were sampled historically by the Belgians although recent diamond drilling reported a best intersection of **8.91m at 3.09g/t Au** from **78.05m** confirming potential for a broader zone of mineralisation surrounding high grade quartz veins. Both deposits are associated with a 1km long soil anomaly.

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Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Klaus Eckhof, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Eckhof is a director of Burey Gold Limited. Mr Eckhof has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Eckhof consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Giro Gold Project has been previously reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in various market releases, with the last one being dated 16 August 2016. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier market announcements.