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Further Balatindi Drill Results Confirm Broad Surface Exposure and Continuity to Depth of Thick Widths of Gold Mineralisation

Burey Gold Limited (ASX: BYR, the “Company”) hereby provides further results from its diamond drilling program at Balatindi as well as a general update on its exploration activities in Guinea, West Africa. Burey’s drilling activity for the current field season is expected to be completed by the end of June, with the onset of wet weather.

Highlights

Balatindi

- Receipt of multi-element assays for holes BLDD002 and BLDD003 and gold assay information for Hole BLDD004. Results include:
 - BLDD002 223 metres @ 1.3g/t Ag and 0.1%Cu from surface
 - BLDD003 133 metres @ 1.3g/t Ag and 0.1%Cu from surface
 - BLDD004 162.5 metres @ 0.56g/t Au from surface including:
 - 109.8 metres @ 0.6g/t Au from 8 metres depth and
 - 24.9 metres @ 0.63g/t Au from 121.8 metres depth

These further assay results from the Balatindi Licence consolidate the broad surface exposure and the continuity to depth of solid widths of low grade gold mineralisation and the potential for additional metal credits. Gold assay results are awaited for four diamond drill holes and multi-element assays for seven diamond drill holes.

In addition to the check fire assay procedures already in place, the Company has instructed that a larger number of samples generated through random selection be subjected to fire assay by the laboratory.

- Balatindi drilling program completed, with a 2,600-metre program of more regional drill testing of anomalies defined through soil sampling and radiometric surveys.

Mansounia

- 37 infill and extension holes for 3,800 metres drilled to date at the Mansounia Project. Drilling is expected to be completed by the end of this month, culminating with work on the Magnificent Prospect.

Kossanke / Celein

- Field activities on the Kossanke and Celein projects have begun after refurbishment of a field camp set up by previous explorers. Initial orientation mapping and soil sampling will form the basis of the first phase exploration program.

Balatindi Polymetallic Prospect

An exploratory drilling program of 10 HQ diamond drill holes, with an aggregate of 3,470 metres, was completed by the end of January 2011 and has generated in excess of 4,100 samples of cut HQ½ core for both BLEG and ICP MS analysis to test and qualify the potential of the Balatindi Prospect. Refer to Table 1.

Gold and multi-element assay results reported to date confirm the persistence, from surface, of solid widths of low-grade gold mineralisation and suggest the added potential for other metal credits.

Polymetallic results have now been returned for BLDD002 and BLDD003 and a summary is presented in Table 2 and Table 3 below. Burey has also received gold assay results for BLDD004, which are presented in summary format in Table 4 below. These again show depth and grade continuity consistent with previous drilling at the prospect.

All samples from holes BLDD001 to BLDD008 and part of BLDD009 have been delivered to the Intertek Laboratory, Ghana. Most samples generated for holes BLDD009 and BLDD010 remain on site awaiting shipment to the laboratory. Burey has encountered additional problems with regards to effective shipment of the samples out of Guinea to the laboratory in Ghana and is in discussion with a number of carriers.

Balatindi Radiometric Anomalism

The five radiometrically anomalous prospect areas located by Burey's prior ground radiometric survey of the Balatindi Licence have also been drill-tested using a program total of 22 RC drill-holes for 1,848 metres and seven HQ diamond drill follow-up holes for 746 metres.

This program generated a further 2,126 RC and approximately 800 DD samples, for both BLEG and ICP MS analysis at Intertek Laboratory. All RC samples have been prepared and submitted to Intertek Laboratory. Cutting of the seven DD core has been completed, with the core now awaiting shipment to the laboratory. Again comprehensive logging has been completed and includes orientation, digital photography, structure, RQD, magnetic susceptibility, lithology, and natural gamma emission count of all holes. Data entry is being completed as quickly as possible and summary logs of all holes will be completed following this.

Assuming coincident overprint of mineralising events has occurred (as suggested by analysis of core recovered at Balatindi to date), assay results to date suggest potential for silver, bismuth, cerium, copper, antimony, thorium and uranium contributory credits should the prospect be developed principally for gold. Mineralisation has yet to be closed off in any direction with mineralised alteration intersected at depth south of what had been inferred to be a bounding E-W striking "footwall fault". This area requires further exploration.

Mansounia Infill and Extension Drilling

Whilst a shortage of diesel fuel in Guinea has hampered the drilling program at Mansounia, progress has nevertheless been made with 37 inclined infill RC holes completed for approximately 3,800 RC samples. All RC assay samples have been split and are currently in storage in Kankan, with approximately 22 tonnes awaiting on-shipment to Intertek Laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana where they will be assayed for gold.

The area forming the southwest extensions to the known primary mineralisation at Mansounia remains to be tested before the close of the current program.

Work is currently focused on the prospective outcrop and artisanal workings at the Magnificent Prospect. At that location nine RC holes for approximately 940 metres and 2 HQ DD holes for approximately 250m have been drilled to date and will generate in excess of 1,200 samples for assay.

Kossanke and Celein Projects

Field crews from a contractor, SEMS Exploration, are on site at the Farassababen Field Camp on the Kossanke property after extensive refurbishment of roofing, electric and water reticulation and drilling of a potable water-bore. SEMS is currently organising labour for a comprehensive 1km spaced E-W aligned 50m spaced soil sampling program. It will generate approximately 3,300 and 1,100 composite soil samples from the Kossanke and Celein properties respectively over the next six weeks.

TABLE 1 – Balatindi Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole Number	UTM Collar Co ordinates		Collar Azimuth	Collar Declination	Hole Length
	E	N			
BLDD 001	496,982	1,085,600	180°	80°	315.2m
BLDD 002	497,088	1,085,550	180°	80°	312.7m
BLDD 003	497,138	1,085,500	180°	80°	477.8m
BLDD 004	497,188	1,085,600	180°	80°	205.0m
BLDD 005	497,188	1,085,550	180°	80°	255.9m
BLDD 006	497,238	1,085,620	180°	80°	336.8m
BLDD 007	497,087	1,085,449	180°	80°	381.4m
BLDD 008	497,189	1,085,451	360°	80°	230.8m
BLDD 009	497,238	1,085,420	180°	80°	484.0m
BLDD 010	496,982	1,085,505	180°	80°	469.0m

Table 2 - Multi Element Assay Results BLDD002 (ICP/MS analysis -Total Depth 312.7m).

Hole Number	From (metre)	To (Metre)	Downhole Intercept (Metre)	Grade	Unit/Element
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	0.58	g/t Au
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	1.30	g/t Ag
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	1748	ppm Ba
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	5.14	ppm Bi
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	0.10	% Cu
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	140	ppm Ce
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	10	ppm Mo
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	2.3	ppm Sb
BLDD002	0.0	312.7	312.7	11.0	ppm U
BLDD002	0.0	312.7	312.7	28.6	ppm Th
BLDD002	0.0	223.0	223.0	6.1	ppm W

Table 3 - Multi Element Assay Results BLDD003 (ICP/MS analysis- Total Depth 477.8m).

Hole Number	From (metre)	To (Metre)	Downhole Intercept (Metre)	Grade	Unit/Element
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	0.54	g/t Au
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	1.46	g/t Ag
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	1514	ppm Ba
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	7.98	ppm Bi
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	0.11	% Cu
and	239.35	261	21.65	0.18	
and	301	336	35.0	0.07	
	Cu	mineralisation	resumes at end of	hole.	
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	2.7	ppm Ce
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	11.1	ppm Mo
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	2.7	ppm Sb
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	12.1	ppm U
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	26.9	ppm Th
BLDD003	0.0	133.0	133.0	6.7	ppm W

Table 4 - Gold Assay Results BLDD004 (BLEG AAS analysis- Total Depth 205m).

Hole Number	From (metre)	To (Metre)	Downhole Intercept (Metre)	Au Grade (g/t)
BLDD004	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.56g/t
BLDD004	8.0	117.8	109.8	0.60g/t
BLDD004	121.8	146.7	24.9	0.63g/t
BLDD004	150.5	162.5	12.0	0.50g/t
BLDD004	200.0	205.0	5.0	0.43g/t
BLDD004	0.00	162.5	162.5	0.56g/t

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The information in this update that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Stainforth who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stainforth, a Director and full-time employee of the Company, has sufficient relevant experience in respect of the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2004 Edition of the AusIMM's "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stainforth consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters that are based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Technical Notes:

This document reports exploration results. It is not reporting resource or reserve estimates. Nonetheless, the drilling data reported here has been compiled to a standard sufficiently rigorous to permit its incorporation within a database, should one ultimately be developed for the preparation of such estimates.

1. All holes were drilled using modern wire-line procedures with core cut by diamond impregnated bits. All core is HQ (6.35cm diam.). Core was oriented for each run drilled, with results limited by the vagaries of operating the Reflex electronic core orientation tool. Recovery was excellent with fresh massive host rock generally within less than 2m of surface. Core sticks more often required rig-side breakage to fit the core trays.
2. All core was aligned and oriented with RQD, structure, photo, radiometric, magnetic susceptibility and lithology logged prior to cutting into ½ core. Core was sampled nominally at 1m intervals with boundaries locally modified according to lithology and or mineralogy.

QA/QC standards and blanks (50/50), included as 12-13% of the sample stream submitted to the laboratory by Burey, were prepared in country, disguised by virtue of being sourced from fresh rock RC cuttings of andesitic volcanics, and machine blended to generate a known grade.

3. All sampled ½ core was securely packaged and exported by road in sealed containers from Guinea to the Intertek Laboratory in Ghana. There the total mass of each sample was oven-dried, pulped (95% < 200#), coned and quartered to generate a 2kg sample and subjected to a 24hr saturated cyanide leach bottle roll (BLEG) and an AAS read (Code CI04/AAS). The tails of samples reporting 0.5g/t Au are to be fire assayed for comparison. The same sample split event was used to generate a Craft Packet sample of a nominal 150gm for on-shipment to the Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for low-level ICP/MS multi-element determination.

The laboratory follows industry accepted standards with some 10% of the gold analysis stream they report being duplicates, re-splits, standards and blanks.

4. At this early stage of exploration the variable geometry of the Balatindi polymetallic mineralisation has not been defined and thus the true widths of drill intercepts are not known.

Gold mineralisation appears to be part of a late event, but it too appears to have been overprinted. In the upper part of some of Burey's drill holes, magnetite and gold mineralisation appears to follow a relatively flat flow foliation fabric where intercept widths may be close to true. Elsewhere, to depth, mineralised intersections may be oblique to the drill-hole trajectory.

5. Both historic and Burey's latest assay data statistically support an observable natural break to gold mineralisation at a grade of 0.24g/t Au. Samples returning assay values at or greater than 0.24g/t Au are considered mineralised. Composite grade widths of gold mineralisation generally represent intervals not broken by >2 metre intervals of waste.