ASX Announcement
13 July 2016

High Grade Shallow Drill Results include 7m @ 12.8g/t & 8m @ 7.5g/t gold at the Banfora Gold Project, Burkina Faso

Highlights

- Initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drill results received for the first eleven holes of the phase one drilling programme at Gryphon Mineral's Banfora Gold Project, Burkina Faso.
- These drill holes have targeted shallow gold mineralisation at the Fourkoura North gold deposit located only 5 kilometres from the proposed gold processing plant at Nogbele.
- Significant intercepts received at the Fourkoura deposit include:
  - 7m @ 12.8 g/t from 60 metres
  - 8m @ 7.5 g/t from 47 metres
  - 11m @ 5.3 g/t from 61 metres
  - 8m @ 2.4 g/t from 40 metres
- Further drill results are expected from the phase one drilling programme at the Nogbele gold deposit in the near future.
- Results from the currently reported drilling will be used to assist phase two drilling targeting for continuations of the high grade lode at depth and along strike targeting additional reserve material.

Gryphon Minerals Limited (ASX:GRY) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities at its 100% owned Banfora Gold Project in Burkina Faso, West Africa. Current drilling is focussed on advancing the high grade lodes at the Fourkoura and Nogbele Gold deposits to potentially increase the reserve grade and provide additional reserve growth.

Steve Parsons Managing Director of Gryphon Minerals said "We are excited by these latest results demonstrating further high grade shallow mineralisation at the Fourkoura gold deposit. We are now keenly awaiting the next drill results from the Nogbele deposit again targeting shallow near surface high grade gold mineralisation.

We anticipate a phase two drill programme to commence shortly after all results have been received and reviewed. With the recently announced merger with Teranga Gold Corporation phase two drilling will focus on the primary material suitable for CIL processing".

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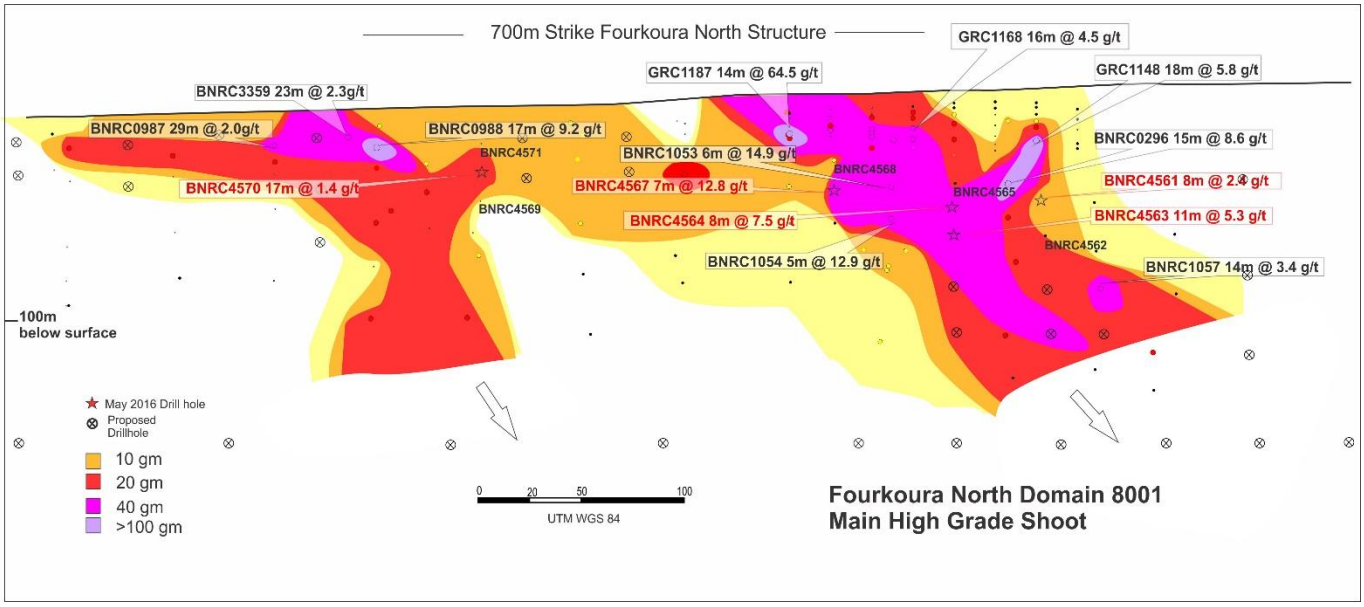
Figure 1: Long Section Looking West of Fourkoura North Showing Location of Recent Drilling & Proposed Phase 2 Drill Holes



Fourkoura Deposit RC Drilling Results

Reverse Circulation drilling at the Banfora Gold Project, part of the phase 1 programme is now complete. Approximately 3,500 m of RC drilling has been undertaken at the Fourkoura and Nogbele Gold deposits. Drilling has focussed on the high grade ore shoots and zone extensions with the intention of improving the reserve grade and adding further inventory suitable for CIL processing. These initial drill results from 827 metres of the drill programme are from the Fourkoura deposit and we are awaiting results from the Nogbele drilling programme.

The Fourkoura Deposit is located 5km to the south-west of the Nogbele Gold Deposit and location of the proposed CIL processing plant. The orebody is associated with a gabbro unit located within the Nianka Shear corridor, a major North to North-east trending shear zone within the central Banfora Gold Project. The Fourkoura Deposit is characterised by intense shearing and carbonate alteration within and along the contact of the host gabbro mineralisation dipping 45 degrees to the east. Mineralisation is associated with pyrite, Fe-carbonate and quartz veining and has been intercepted over 2 kilometres of strike length so far. Currently reported resources at Fourkoura at a 1 g/t lower cut are 3.04 Mt @ 1.8 g/t for 0.18 MOZ of indicated and 0.42 Mt @ 1.9 g/t for 0.03 MOZ of inferred (refer ASX 04/08/2014)[1].

The reported RC results are from drilling completed at Fourkoura North and were drilled targeting the northern part of a significant North-North East trending segment of the shear zone which has been intercepted over a strike length of 700 metres and is open at depth and along strike to the north. Drilling is shallow at less than 100 metres depth and the mineralisation is open below this and will be targeted in the next phase of drilling (refer to figures below).

Phase 1 drilling has been focussed on infill drilling the high grade portion of the currently drilled fault plane to 25 metre x 25 metre drill centres to confirm the plunge orientation. Results received have confirmed a moderate plunge to the North East of the high grade mineralisation. The reported drill results are summarised on Figures 1, 2 & 3 showing two cross sections and a long section of the main fault plane at Fourkoura North. Note that in the figures any hanging wall mineralised zones have been removed with only the main mineralised fault plane shown. Results will be used in a resource upgrade to be completed Q1 2017.

The Company anticipates receiving results from the Nogbele phase one drilling in the near future which will then be made available for release. Significant results from the recent drilling are shown below in Table 1.

Gryphon Minerals Merger with Teranga Gold Corporation

Gryphon Minerals (ASX) and Teranga Gold Corporation (ASX,TSX) recently entered into scheme implementation agreement (SIA) where Teranga Gold Corporation acquire all ordinary shares in Gryphon Minerals (refer ASX 20/06/2016)[1]. Teranga Gold Corporation intends to continue the development studies of the Banfora Gold Project as a CIL project as opposed to the previous start-up Heap Leach Project. The change in processing approach has been facilitated by the removal of the capital constraint in development faced by Gryphon Minerals as a Junior developer.

The refocussing on CIL processing has redoubled exploration efforts particularly in areas of higher grade fresh primary ore, suitable for inclusion in a CIL through-put operation. These areas were discounted in priority in the Heap Leach study start-up which focussed on oxide ore. The currently reported drilling at Fourkoura North is located in an area of the orebody that forms part of the reserve in the 2013 2Mtpa CIL feasibility study.

Figures 2 & 3: Cross Sections through Fourkoura North Deposit showing recent drilling & planned Phase 2 drilling.

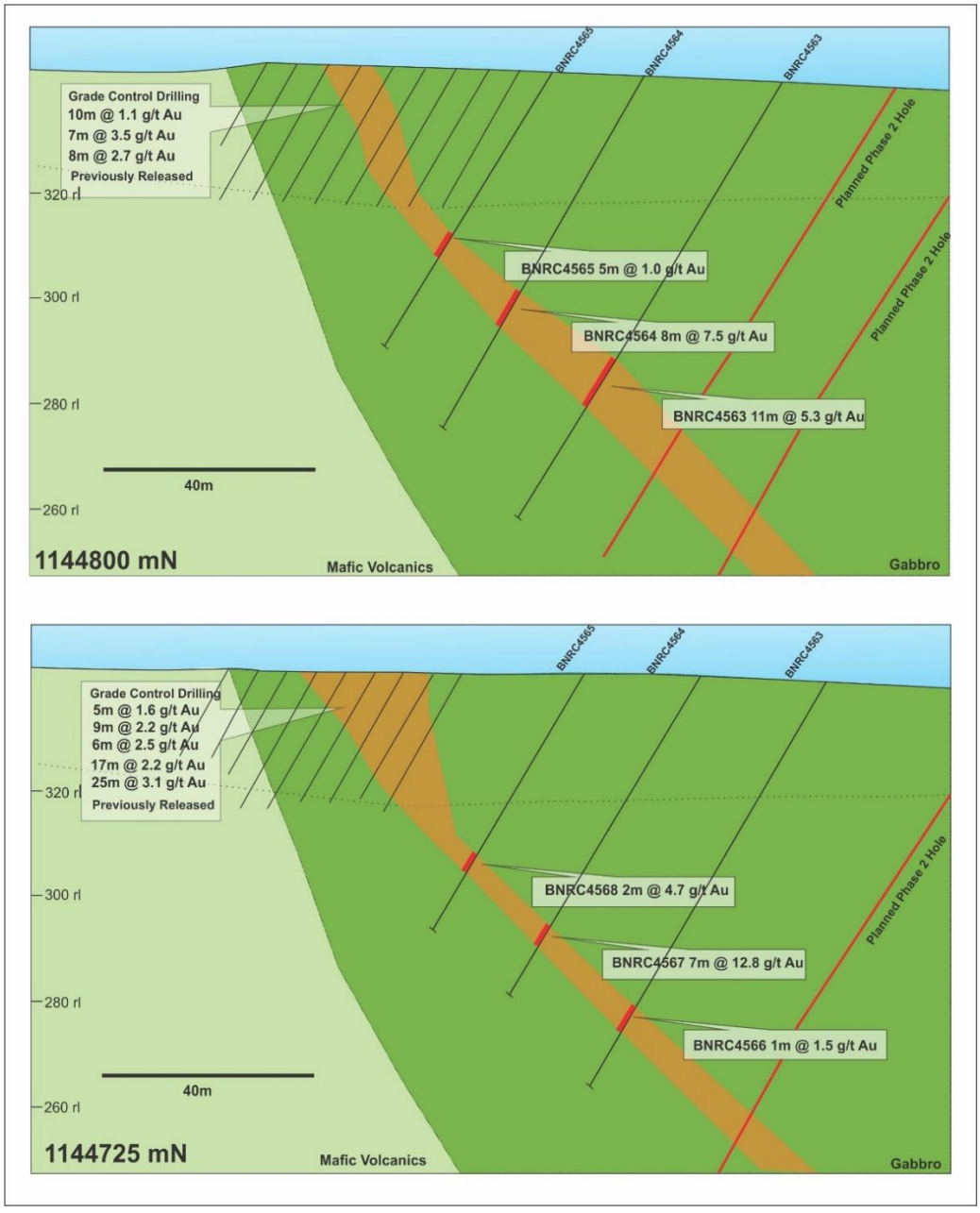


Figure 4: High Priority Targets in Close Proximity to the Proposed Plant Location at Nogbele along with a plethora of untested geochemical targets at the 1,100 km^2 Banfora Gold Project

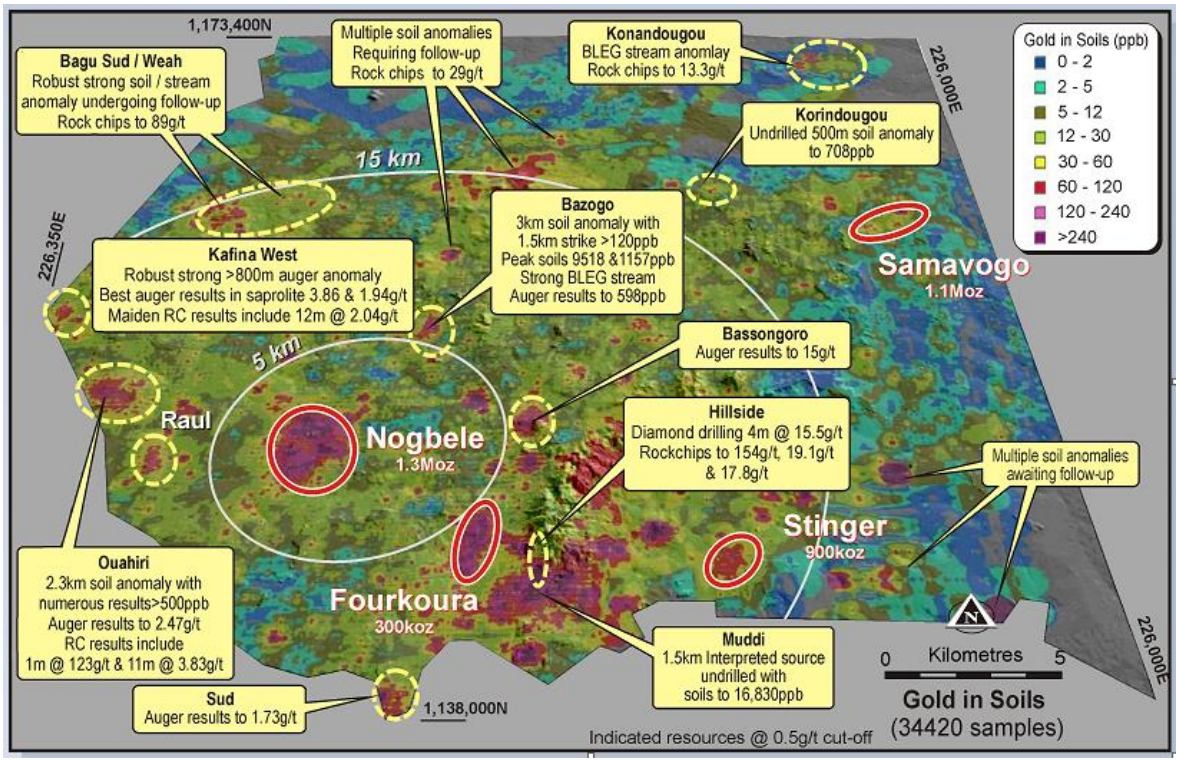


Table 1: Significant Intersections from these 11 drill holes from the Fourkoura Drilling:

Hole	*From*	*To*	*Interval*	*Au*	*Comment*
BNRC4561	**40**	**48**	**8**	**2.38**	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4562	70	74	4	1.25	
BNRC4563	**61**	**72**	**11**	**5.31**	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4563	76	77	1	1.14	
BNRC4564	**47**	**55**	**8**	**7.49**	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4565	36	41	5	0.95	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4566	12	14	2	1.80	
BNRC4566	41	42	1	0.98	
BNRC4566	44	45	1	0.68	
BNRC4566	51	52	1	0.71	
BNRC4566	81	82	1	1.55	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4567	**60**	**67**	**7**	**12.82**	Main Fault Intersection, including **2m @ 35.5 g/t**
BNRC4568	45	47	2	4.74	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4568	14	15	1	1.23	
BNRC4569	23	27	4	1.12	
BNRC4569	36	40	4	0.55	
BNRC4569	3	5	2	1.19	
BNRC4570	12	24	12	0.67	
BNRC4570	**32**	**49**	**17**	**1.39**	Main Fault Intersection
BNRC4571	17	30	13	0.79	

Previous intersections reported from the main Fourkoura North Structure have included (see ASX releases dated 22/08/2006, 17/09/2009 and 06/05/2015)[1]:

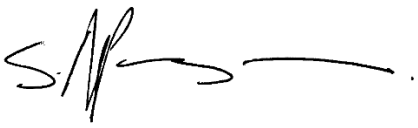
- Hole BNRC3359 23m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 1m
- Hole BNRC0987 29m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 2 m
- Hole BNRC0988 17m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 16 m
- Hole GRC1187 14m @ 64.5 g/t Au from 16m (including 1m @ 843.4 g/t Au)
- Hole BNRC1053 6m @ 14.9 g/t Au from 39 m
- Hole BNRC1054 5m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 59 m
- Hole GRC1148 18m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 12 m
- Hole BNRC0296 15m @ 8.6 g/t Au from 33 m
- Hole BNRC1057 14m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 94 m
- Hole GRC1168 16m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 10 m

Table 2: Collar locations from phase 1 drill holes at the Fourkoura Deposit

Hole	Hole type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Rl	Azi	Dip
BNRC4561	RC	66.00	243227	1144838	342.00	270	-60
BNRC4562	RC	90.00	243255	1144835	339.00	270	-60
BNRC4563	RC	97.00	243251	1144801	337.00	270	-60
BNRC4564	RC	77.00	243229	1144798	334.00	270	-60
BNRC4565	RC	61.00	243208	1144797	341.00	270	-60
BNRC4566	RC	94.00	243255	1144741	334.00	270	-60
BNRC4567	RC	75.00	243230	1144739	335.00	270	-60
BNRC4568	RC	60.00	243205	1144735	340.00	270	-60
BNRC4569	RC	91.00	243121	1144546	334.00	270	-60
BNRC4570	RC	67.00	243096	1144546	333.00	270	-60
BNRC4571	RC	49.00	243071	1144543	332.00	270	-60

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

Yours faithfully



Steve Parsons
Managing Director

Competent Person Statement
The information in this report that relates to the Company's projects in Burkina Faso is based on and fairly represents information which has been compiled by Mr Sam Brooks who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooks has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Brooks is a full time employee of Gryphon Minerals and has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Footnote
[1] Refer to ASX announcement for full details. Gryphon Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

Banfora Gold Project Exploration Drill Results

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 11 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 827m were completed at Fourkoura. Sampling is of drill chips produced by RC drilling. • The drill programme reports results limited to 11 holes, no twin holes were drilled during this programme. RC drilling by the same contractor has previously been checked with twin diamond holes at Fourkoura and demonstrated acceptable representivity. • RC samples were collected on 1m intervals from the cyclone and split using a four tier riffle splitter to provide an approximate 3.0kg sample. The 3kg sample was pulverized to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Standard reverse circulation drilling (RC)
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• RC chips were visually logged for moisture content and the recovered sample weight was recorded at time of drilling on a 1m basis. Down hole recovery weights were graphically logged to check for sample accumulation during rod change. • Data was used to verify recoveries and sample quality. Drilling terminated if wet samples or poor recovery encountered. • Sample weights were recorded routinely to assess recovery and feedback given to the drillers if sample weights deviated from the expected norm. Remediation available included slowing drilling rate, ensuring the rods were properly flushed with air during rod change and use of auxillary booster to increase air volume. • Recovery data indicates no relationship between sample recovery and grade
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC chips logged on site for geology, alteration and mineralisation for incorporation into geological models qualitatively. Geological modelling of geology and mineralization stye is used in the assignment of metallurgical characteristic based on previous testwork. • All core and chips are photographed for digital storage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• NA • RC sampled by riffle splitting dry samples using a tiered splitter to 3kg sample and submitted for analysis • RC samples are split to 3 kg sample in the field by tiered splitter for dispatch to assay lab. At time of field splitting a second duplicate sample is collected for every interval and stored on site. The primary sample is pulverized in entirety at BIGGs in Laboratory in Ougadougou by LM2 and split to a 200 g sub sample using riffle splitting. A 50 g subsample from this pulp is then selected for analysis. Sampling and subsampling methods are industry standard and are appropriate for the type of drilling. The use of the riffle tiered splitter is a demonstrated method of accurately splitting the primary sample and the field method has been validated with the field duplicate data over the life of the Banfora Gold project. • For RC chips field duplicate sample collected every 20 samples and submitted to the laboratory to assess precision of the riffle splitting. Field duplicate data is routinely reviewed and show acceptable precision and variability. • Field duplicate data indicates acceptable variability indicating coarse gold is not a significant issue in the sampling. • A second sample of ore grade mineralization has been resamples as a 2 kg sample and submitted for BLEG Leachwell assay technique on the entire sample with a fire assay on the tail. Results for this method will be used to assess the assay sample size and variability in the sampling. Results for the BLEG assays are pending at time of release. The comparison is relevant to the relationship between sample volume and gold deportment.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold assays for RC drilling were obtained by using a 50g charge for a lead collection fire assay with an AAS finish. This is considered to be total gold estimate. Assaying was conducted in Ougadougou by BIGGS Laboratories. • Not applicable • Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates are regularly inserted into the sample preparation and analysis process with approximately 10% of all samples being related to quality control. • Data is reviewed before being accepted into the database. Any batches failing QAQC analysis resubmitted for check assays. Dataset QAQC contains acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by staff geologists to check the geological context. • No twin holes have been undertaken in this programme. • All sample and recovery data is recorded to paper forms at the time of drilling. Data is then keypunched into controlled excel templates with validation. Geological logging is directly logged into template log sheets by Toughbook computer. The templates are then provided to an internal database manager for loading using Datashed. Referential integrity is checked as part of the data loading process into Datashed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collar locations were surveyed by trained site based technicians using real time differential GPS (DGPS) to a sub decimetre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Signal correction completed using the Omnistar network. Vertical precision was supplemented using a Digital Surface Model created from WorldView-2 stereo imagery incorporating DGPS ground control points. Down hole drill hole surveys were undertaken by the drill contractor utilizing a Reflex EZ-Shot downhole survey instrument and by single shot Eastman Cameras. Survey intervals of 30m and end of hole were routinely collected. No strongly magnetic rock is present units are present within the deposit which may upset magnetic based readings. Only holes at Samavogo were downhole surveyed • All Grade control holes coordinates are reported in local mine grid. Exploration holes at Samavogo were collected in WGS 84 datum WGS84 Zone 30 N projection. • Topographic control is based on World View 2 stereoscopic processed image, providing additional <1m RL precision.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Fourkoura RC drillholes have been oriented on a grid of 25m x 25m and a 50m x 25m grid • Data is of sufficient spacing for reasonable estimation of resources • No compositing was undertaken
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All drilling has been oriented as closely as practical to perpendicular to the known geological orientations. All drilling was completed with-60 degrees dip at the collar shot.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are removed from the field immediately upon drilling and stored in a secure compound for sub sampling and preparation for lab dispatch. Samples are collected directly from site by the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent in paper form with the samples as well as electronically to the laboratory. Reconciliation of samples occurs prior to commencement of sample preparation of dispatches.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All QA/QC data is reviewed in an ongoing basis and reported in monthly summaries. All QAQC data up until December 2012 has been reviewed and documented by CSA Global of Perth. Data subsequent to this period has been reviewed by the CP for this release.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• Work has been conducted on the Banfora Gold Project, which comprises 6 exploration tenements, namely Nogbele (Arrete No. 2013 0000 95/MME/SG/DGMG), Nianka (Arrete No. 2013 000133/MME/SG/DGMG), Dierisso (Arrete No. 2015-000-210 /MME/SG/DGMGC), Nianka Nord (Arrete No. 2015-000-211 MME/SG/DGMG), Zeguedougou (Arrete No. 2015-000-09/MME/SG/DGMG), Nogbele Sud (Arrete No. 16-042 /MEMC/SG/DGMG). • Gryphon Minerals Ltd is 100% holder of the Exploration Permit. • No historical sites, wilderness or national park are located in the permit area. • Tenure is considered secure, Gryphon Minerals has been granted a mining license for the Banfora Gold Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• NA
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Banfora Gold Project covers greenstone belts and intra belt granitoids of the Proterozoic Birimian Shield. The oldest rocks within the concession are interpreted to be tholeitic to calc-alkaline basalts, andesites and volcaniclastic sediments. Predominately mafic, volcano-sedimentary packages dominate the younger parts of the local stratigraphy. Numerous phases of plutonic activity have intruded the earlier sequences ranging from gabbroic to granitic in composition. Known mineralisation is structurally controlled and widely associated with hematite, iron carbonate, sericite, pyrite and locally albitic alteration. Both the mafic volcano-sedimentary packages and the coarse grained intrusive rocks host significant mineralisation in the project area.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Included in Table 1

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• RC results have been reported using a 0.5 g/t edge grade and incorporating a maximum of 3m of consecutive internal dilution. Only intersections averaging greater than 0.5 g/t are reported • NA • NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported intersections are downhole widths, there is little difference between the reported widths and true widths. • Drillholes have been oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike orientation of the mineralsation.
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.*	• Maps, cross sections and model views accompany previous releases.
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.*	• All drilling has been previously announced at Fourkoura, the information in the current release has been reported above the 0.5 cut off which approximates the CIL project cut off grades.
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.*	• nil
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include step out drilling down dip and along plunge