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High Grades Encountered in First Pass Drilling

- New gold discovery on previously untested Lingokoto permit, Senegal
- First drill traverse into a >500m open ended soil anomaly confirms mineralisation in weathered bedrock
- Results include **6m @ 51.5g/t gold** in near-surface material, coincidental with soil geochemical result of 11.9g/t
- Two wide zones of gold anomalism defined by drilling
- Located in heavily endowed gold province
- No previous exploration or artisanal activity in area

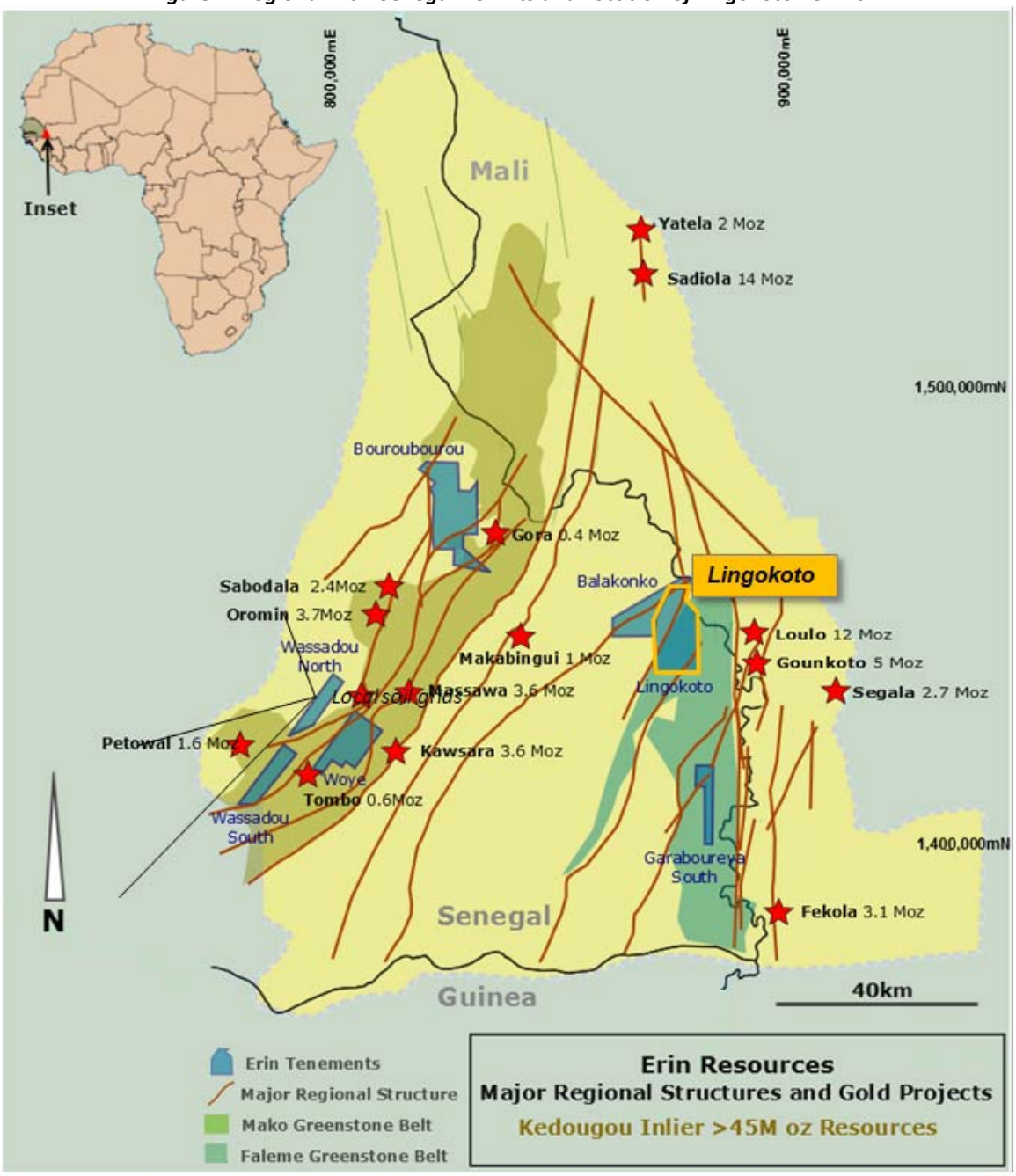
Erin Resources Ltd ("Erin" or "The Company") is pleased to report that first-pass RAB testing of the emerging **"A4"** soil anomaly in the southern part of Erin's **Lingokoto** permit (Figure 1) has returned highly encouraging gold results, **including an exceptional near-surface intercept of 6m @ 51.5g/t Au**.

The Lingokoto permit lies in a strongly mineralised district but has received only partial geochemical coverage by previous explorers, with no historical drilling activity. The region to the east of the permit is host to several >1moz gold deposits, including Randgold Limited's Loulo goldmine (>12Moz gold) which sits 24km east from the A4 anomaly (Figure 1).

Regionally, the A4 prospect sits within a corridor of anomalism (as defined by 800m x 800m spaced regional soil samples) that extends about 15km through the Lingokoto permit (Figure 2). A number of other anomalous spot results in this corridor are yet to be defined by close-spaced soil sampling. This corridor is coincident with regional-scale north-east trending structures.

Erin's drill program on the Lingokoto permit was designed as an initial test of the regolith and geological setting the 500m x 400m open-ended "A4" gold anomaly, and comprised a single reconnaissance traverse of shallow RAB drill holes. Drillholes intersected predominantly deeply-weathered rocks and overlying lateritic material.

Figure 1. Regional Plan Senegal Permits and Location of Lingokoto Permit



Composite samples have revealed two separate zones of bedrock gold anomalism on the RAB traverse, with each zone corresponding well to central parts (>100ppb Au threshold) of the soil anomaly (Figure 3).

On the SW part of the drill traverse four consecutive holes intersected a 60m wide zone of widespread gold anomalism (Figure 4). Within this zone, LGTRAB041 returned an intercept of **6m @ 51.5g/t Au** from surface in colluvium and mottled clays. The intercept comprises **consecutive composite samples of 3m @ 84.9g/t and 3m @ 18.1g/t Au and is supported by a soil result of 11.90g/t,** located some 50m to the east.

Figure 2. Lingokoto Permit and Regional Geochemical Anomalism

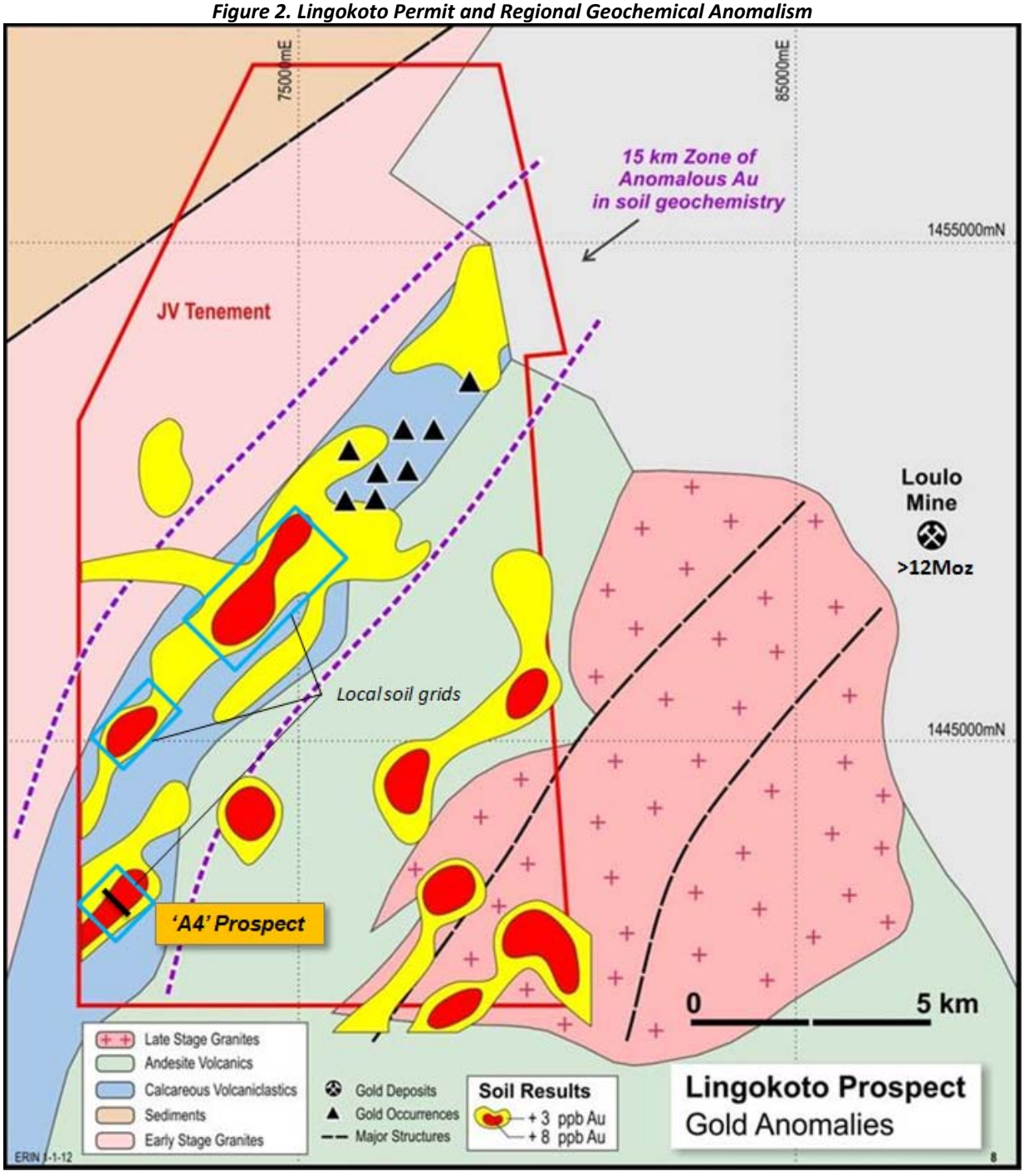
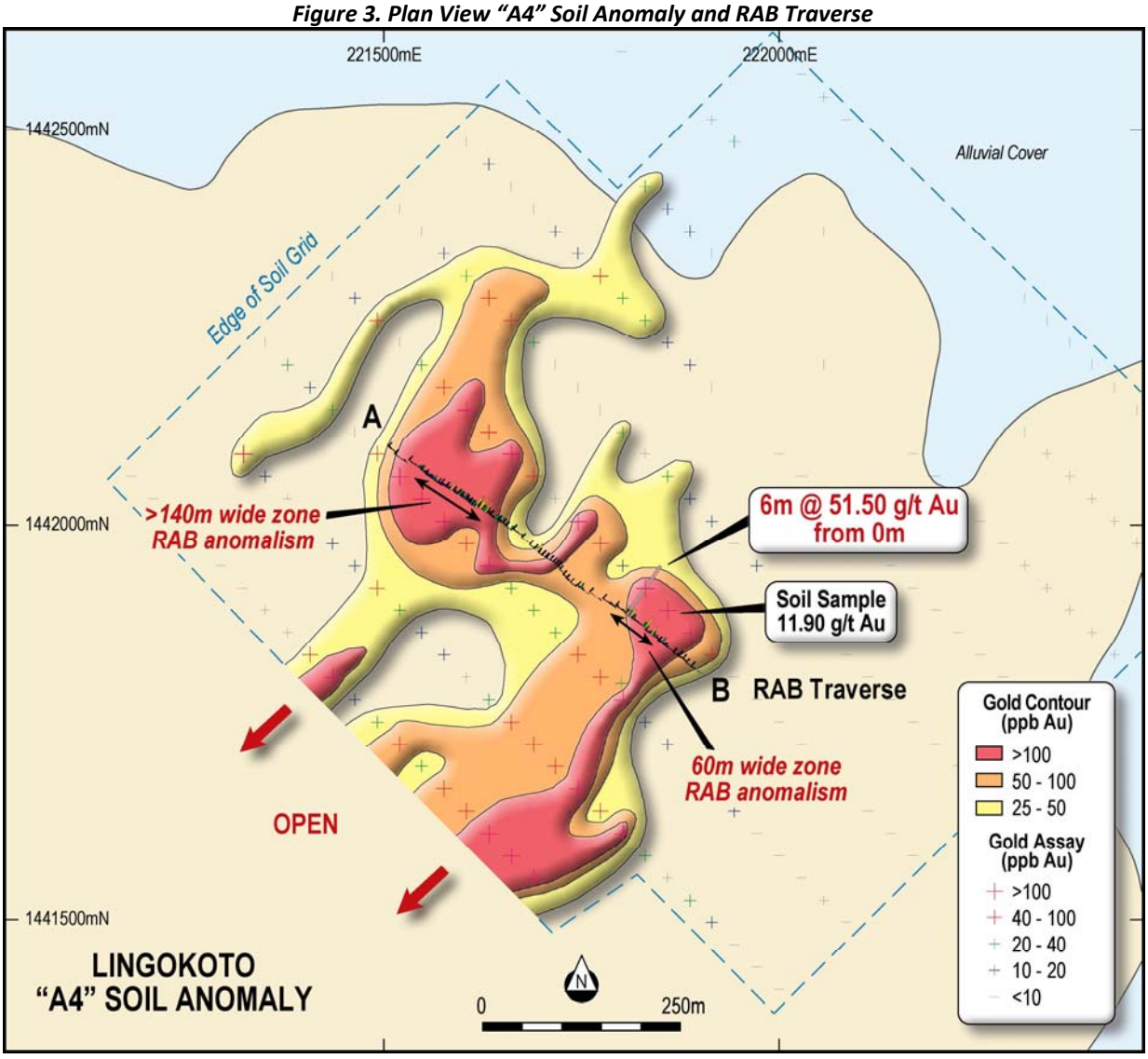


Figure 3. Plan View "A4" Soil Anomaly and RAB Traverse

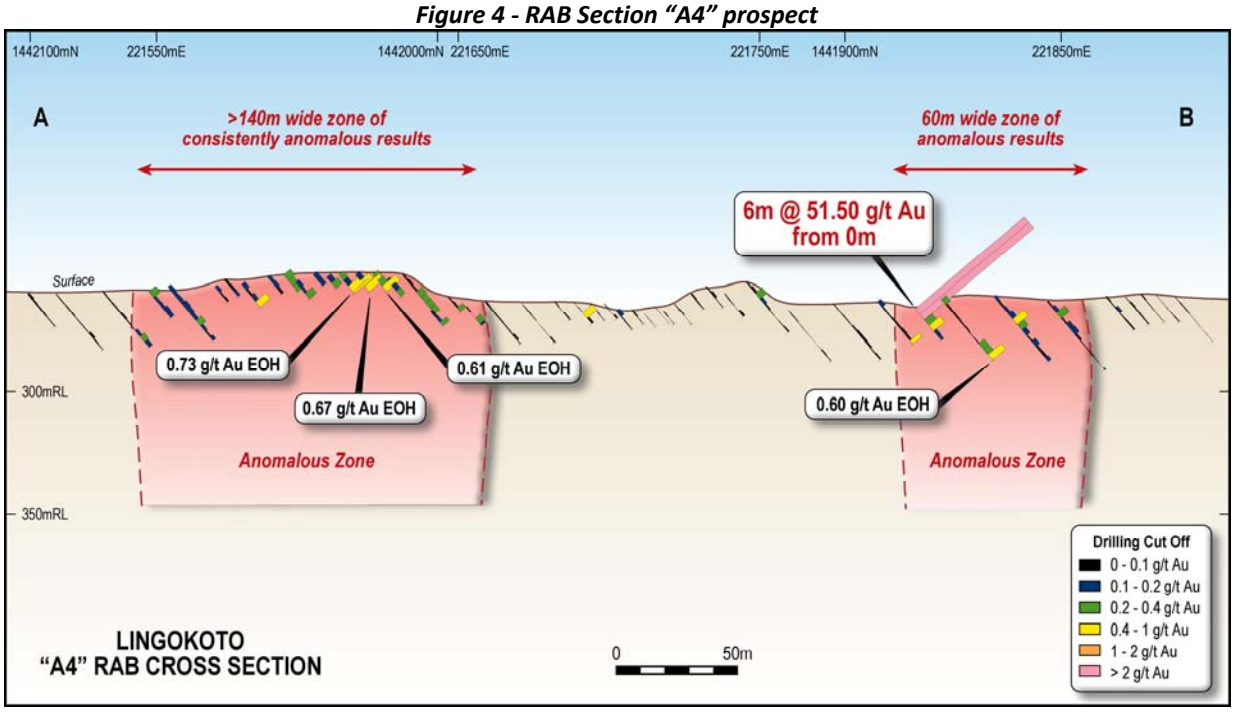


Whist the Company cautions that these are very early stage results and require follow-up drilling to determine context, there is clearly some substantial grades in near-surface material at this location. The high-grades in this area are highly encouraging and raise the possibility of a high-grade primary source nearby. Significant intersections at A4 are shown on Table 1.

In the NW part of the drill traverse, composite samples in consecutive RAB holes have defined a second zone of gold anomalism over 140m wide. All holes in this zone end in >0.10g/t saprolite, including three consecutive holes ending in >0.50g/t mineralisation (Figure 4). Whilst no high grade results were obtained from this zone, the width and consistency of anomalism warrants follow-up drilling along strike and at depth.

The Company is now evaluating the required follow-up programs for the A4 prospect and on the remainder of the Lingokoto permit. The A4 soil anomaly is open to the edge of sampling to the southwest, and would initially require a program of extensional soil sampling ahead of more systematic RAB drilling. A reverse circulation (RC) drilling program would then be required to test fresh rock for primary mineralization below the two anomalous zones.

Figure 4 - RAB Section "A4" prospect



The Company Chairman Brett Mitchell said *"these A4 results serve to demonstrate the real potential for exciting new prospects to emerge from the very earliest stages of exploration work, and the material prospectivity of the Company's Senegalese permit portfolio which is strategically located in a major gold province"*.

Table 1 – Significant Results A4 Reconnaissance RAB

Lingokoto A4 Prospect Significant Composite Results (0.5g/t Au cutoff grade) Jan-14									
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intercept (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
LGTRAB014	221611	1442026	149	-50	125	10	6	4	0.59
LGTRAB015	221618	1442024	149	-50	125	9	6	3	0.67
LGTRAB016	221624	1442020	149	-50	125	9	6	3	0.61
LGTRAB041	221805	1441888	135	-50	125	17	0	**6**	**51.50**
LGTRAB041	221805	1441888	135	-50	125	17	9	3	0.50
LGTRAB042	221814	1441882	139	-50	125	33	30	3	0.60
LGTRAB043	221830	1441867	140	-50	125	35	12	3	0.50

Background

Erin holds 678km^2 of exploration permits in Senegal and a portfolio of 7 strategically located permits (Figure 1). All the Company's projects lie within the Kedougou inlier that extends over eastern Senegal and along the country's western border with Mali. There are 3 multi-million ounce gold deposits that have recently been discovered within 15 kilometers of Erin's projects and in Senegal: Masawa (3.6m oz), Petowal (1.6m oz) and Oromin (3.7m oz).

About 30M oz of gold has been discovered in Senegal over the last 10 years and the Kedougou inlier hosts over 45M oz of gold in resources. This inlier forms a part of the Birimian shield, which covers most of West Africa and hosts over 280M oz of gold.

Senegal only recently commenced industrial scale gold mining and production at Sabodala mine in 2009. The country's mining code, introduced in 2003, is based on mining codes found in Australia and Canada.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Neil Inwood who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Inwood is a full time employee of the Company and has sufficient 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Inwood consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For and on behalf of the Board

Brett Mitchell
Chairman

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• Composite sample of drilling chips. 1m samples composited to 3m. Sample collection using a triple stages splitter.
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).*	• Rotary air blast completed by International Drilling Company (IDC) using RAB blade only and achieving hole diameter of 104mm ($4^{1/4}$ inch).
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.*	• Estimated sample size and sample condition (wet, moist, dry) recorded. • Clearing the hole at the end of each rod, frequently cleaning cyclone and hoses when the ground is wet or moist, stop the hole when the recovery becomes very week or water encountered. • No obvious correlation between recovery and grades identified
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.*	• Logging (lithologies, alteration-oxidation) carried by inspection of strongly weathered material recovered. Every material recovered was systematically geologically logged.
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*	• No core drilling • 3m bulk samples of 2 to 3kg collected using a triple stages

	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.*	splitter. Samples were collected in pre-labelled plastic bags that are then placed into polyweave bags for dispatch to laboratory. • Sample are dried and crushed to -2mm, 1.5kg is collected from using a single stage splitter, then pulverised in a LM2 to 95% passing 200 meshes. • 2 duplicates, 1 standard and 1 blank (rocklabs) are inserted in each set of 100 samples
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.*	• Sample assayed for gold analysis only at SGS Bamako (Mali) with the lab code FAA505 method. This method consists in a 50g charge Fire assay for gold with AAS finish. Gold intercepts calculated with primary Au value (au repeat and au split excluded) with a lower cut off 0.5g/t. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of duplicates, standards and blank and also external laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision and cleanliness of the lab.
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.*	• The sample register is first checked on the field while drilling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (MS Access, MapInfo/Discover). A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives.
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.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m • Data are recorded in WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m • Soil sampling was on local grid
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.*	• Drill hole placed using heel to toe (distance to next hole depend on depth of previous one: each hole starts at the vertical of the end of the previous one) technique with RAB lines perpendicular to the NE trending soil anomalism.
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.*	• Drill-lines arranged at right angles to regional geological interpretation and at the A4 prospect, right angles to trend of

	• *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.*	soil geochemical anomalism. Dip of anomalous structures is unknown at present.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collected on the field brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	• Lingokoto is an exploration permit (E 10333) located at 150km north east to Kedougou (Senegal) at the border with Mali. It was granted to Afrigem Society RL (on December 2010) which is Erin Resources Limited's joint venture partner. • The licence has been secured by Erin which submitted a renewal request on December 2013 for 3 more years. The expiry date of the tenement is December 2019
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The previous owner (AGEM/IAMGOLD) had conducted soil geochemistry at regional and in places detailed scale on the eastern two third of the tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Drilling was targeting a strong (up to 11g/t) and consistent soil anomalies lying on an in situ cuirass (laterite) on sediments intruded by late dykes of possible intermediate volcanics. The mineralisation is sitting at the edges of this possible volcanic unit.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Collar details are attached

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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down hole length with composite samples of 3m and cut-off grade is 0.5g/t • All intercepts are calculated with a maximum of 2m internal dilution
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').*	• All reported results are based on down hole length
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.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are accompanying this table
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 gold value higher than 0.5g/t are shown in the accompanying table
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.*	• Regional geology (from Senegalese Department of Mines and Geology) and soil anomalism from regional and detailed grids have assist with RAB drilling planning
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.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist in deeper drilling to test the continuity at depth and additional RAB drilling along strike to test lateral extensions.