Perseus Mining Limited: Further High Grade Drilling Results at Edikan

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PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA -- (Marketwired - Sept. 14, 2014) - Perseus Mining Limited ("Perseus" or the "Company") (TSX:PRU) (ASX:PRU) is pleased to announce details of assay results from recent infill drilling on the Mampong deposit at its Edikan Gold Mine (EGM) in Ghana, West Africa. (Refer to Figure 1 - Location Map) These assay results represent the initial drilling results from a planned 5,560m infill drilling program which to date, is approximately half complete.

Highlights

MPRC146 - 12m at 3.0g/t Au from 32m including 1m at 21.8g/t Au from 39m
MPRC147 - 28m at 1.6g/t Au from 60m including 2m at 7.6g/t Au from 66m
MPRC148 - 5m at 17.0g/t Au from 53m including 1m at 80.7g/t Au from 53m
MPRC150 - 12m at 14.2g/t Au from 8m including 1m at 123.3g/t Au from 10m
MPRC162 - 12m at 3.2g/t Au from 56m
MPRC168 - 4m at 35.5g/t Au from 59m including 2m at 64.0g/t from 60m

The Mampong deposit is located between 700m and 2,100m southwest of the operating Abnabna pit at the EGM. The deposit consists of two mineralised zones including a wider, lower grade zone to the north which represents the south-western strike extension of the Abnabna-Fobinso gold-bearing granite, and in the south, a narrower, higher grade zone which is hosted in a separate 10m to 15m wide granitic dyke situated approximately 200m south-east of and parallel to the Abnabna-Fobinso granite. The two mineralised zones at Mampong presently contain an Inferred Mineral Resource of 8.6Mt at 0.9g/t for 257,000oz gold. Mineralisation at Mampong is essentially the same as that in the Abnabna-Fobinso deposits and consists of stockwork quartz veining in altered granite with trace to several percent disseminated pyrite plus arsenopyrite.

Perseus Managing Director, Jeff Quartermaine's Comments:

"Perseus is committed to a corporate strategy of organically growing cash flows through successful exploration, leading to project development and efficient operation of multiple gold mining operations in a range of geopolitical settings in West Africa.

The Mampong infill drilling programme forms part of a broader near mine exploration programme intended to identify higher grade mineralisation that has the potential to improve the head grade of mill feed at the Edikan Gold Mine. The drill results announced today are very encouraging in this context and we will be looking forward to additional success when the remainder of the Mampong drilling programme is completed in coming months.

The positive results at Mampong come on the back of recent drilling success at the Bokitsi deposit where the overall gold grade of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource was successfully increased to 3.0g/t."

The southern, higher grade portion of the Mampong deposit is the subject of the current infill drilling program. The two Mampong zones were previously drilled in several campaigns during 2008 through 2010 to a nominal drill spacing of 40m by 40m, resulting in the present Inferred Mineral Resource. The current 5,560m program was planned to infill previous drilling to a drill spacing of approximately 20m by 20m on the southern higher grade portion of Mampong to better define that portion of the Mineral Resource and upgrade it to an Indicated Mineral Resource for inclusion into the EGM Ore Reserves and life-of-mine plan.

Approximately half of the planned drilling program has been completed, with 2,584 meters of reverse circulation (RC) and 161 meters of diamond core tails drilled to date. Results have been received for 33 of the 40 holes drilled in this program and these are listed in the table in Attachment 1. Although most of the drill intercepts are in line with those from past drilling, several exceptionally high grade intercepts suggest potential for delineating pockets of high grade mineralisation and improvement of the overall grade of the southern Mampong resource, which could elevate it to a priority mining target given its proximity to the Edikan plant site.

The program will resume shortly and be completed next month after the drill rig tests the Agyakusu anomaly north-east along strike from Fobinso and completes a small program of infill and extensional drilling immediately south of the main Bokitsi South high grade lode.

To view Figures 1 and 2, please visit the following link:
http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/967903_F1-2.pdf.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report and attachments 1 and 2 that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Kevin Thomson, a Competent Person who is a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr Thomson is an employee of a subsidiary of the Company. Mr Thomson has sufficient experience, which 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 Resources and Ore Reserves'") and to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr Thomson 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 Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 in market announcements released on 27 August 2014 and 4 September 2014. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in those market announcements.

***Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information**:*

This report contains forward-looking information which is based on the assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management of the Company believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. Assumptions have been made by the Company regarding, among other things: the price of gold, continuing commercial production at the Edikan Gold Mine without any major disruption, development of a mine at Tengréla, the receipt of required governmental approvals, the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates, the ability of the Company to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner and the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used by the Company. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of gold, the actual results of current exploration, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. The Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable. Assumptions have been made regarding, among other things, the Company's ability to carry on its exploration and development activities, the timely receipt of required approvals, the price of gold, the ability of the Company to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner and the ability of the Company to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Perseus does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

ATTACHMENT 1 - EDIKAN DRILLING RESULTS

Table 1: Mampong Resource Drilling Results

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Azm.	Incl.	From
(m)	(m)	(mASL)	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)
MPRC137	24,100	13,111	158	80	139	-50	42
57	66	9	2.6				
MPRC138	24,100	13,090	157	50	139	-50	24
MPRC139	24,160	13,080	155	30	139	-50	
MPRC140	24,140	13,080	155	50	139	-50	9
MPRC141	24,120	13,081	156	30	139	-50	10
MPRC142	24,140	13,100	155	80	139	-50	41
incl.	44	45	1	13.9			
MPRC143	24,100	13,150	155	130	139	-50	1
MPRC144	24,080	13,080	158	30	139	-50	10
MPRC145	24,040	13,080	158	30	139	-50	8
MPRC146	24,020	13,120	156	57	139	-50	32
incl.	39	40	1	21.8			
MPRC147	24,020	13,099	156	120	139	-50	6
incl.	66	68	2	7.6			
MPRC148	23,980	13,110	156	82	139	-50	46
53	58	5	17.0				
incl.	53	54	1	80.7			
MPRC149	23,980	13,090	156	50	139	-50	26
MPRC150	24,000	13,080	156	30	139	-50	8
incl.	10	11	1	123.3			
and	16	17	1	29.7			
MPRC151	23,920	13,075	162	30	139	-50	18
MPRC152	23,880	13,076	164	30	139	-50	17
MPRC153	23,840	13,075	163	30	139	-50	14
MPRC154	23,820	13,115	161	90	139	-50	72
MPRC155	23,820	13,094	165	66	139	-50	46
incl.	52	54	2	13.4			
MPRC156	23,820	13,075	165	40	139	-50	14
incl.	15	16	1	14.9			
MPRC157	23,800	13,070	167	30	139	-50	8
MPRC158	23,960	13,079	160	30	139	-50	
MPRC159	23,780	13,080	170	40	139	-50	21
MPRC160	23,740	13,101	170	80	139	-50	62
MPRC161	23,740	13,079	172	40	139	-50	26
MPRC162	23,780	13,101	167	80	139	-50	56
MPRC163	23,720	13,069	168	30	139	-50	10
MPRC164	23,700	13,070	166	40	139	-50	19
MPRC165	23,700	13,090	164	80	139	-50	54
MPRC166	24,060	13,090	161	55	139	-50	25
MPRC167	23,940	13,085	167	50	139	-50	40
MPRC168	23,940	13,105	167	80	139	-50	59
incl.	60	62	2	64.0			
MPRDD017	24,020	13,160	154	140	139	-50	
MPRDD018	23,980	13,150	154	126	139	-50	
MPRDD019	24,140	13,120	154	130	139	-50	
MPRDD020	23,700	13,130	158	120	139	-50	
MPRDD021	23,740	13,140	160	130	139	-50	
MPRDD022	24,060	13,110	164	76	139	-50	5
MPRDD023	24,060	13,150	162	130	139	-50	
MPRDD024	24,140	13,160	162	123	139	-50	

Notes:

NSI = No significant intercept
PEND = Assays are pending

ATTACHMENT 2 - JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1

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.

Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (MPRC holes) were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. RC samples were collected at the drill rig by riffle splitting drill spoils to collect a nominal 1-2 kg sub sample and composited into 2m samples for assay of unmineralised hanging-wall material, and 1m samples were submitted for assay of the mineralised zones. Diamond drill (DD) core in MPRDD holes were sampled at 1m intervals by sawing in half the drill core and submitting half for assay. Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample field duplicates were inserted/collected at every 12th sample in the sample sequence on average in order to gauge and ensure sample representivity and quality of results from the laboratory.
All samples were submitted to Intertek Minerals Ghana in Tarkwa for preparation and analysis for Gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish.

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).

All RC holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques with a hole diameter of 5.5 inch and a face sampling down hole hammer. Eight DD core tails (MPRDD- holes) were drilled with an HQ diameter coring bit.

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.

A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. Riffle split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed. Wet RC samples were not an issue as the RC drill rig had sufficient air pressure to ensure dry samples.

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 drill samples were geologically logged by Company Geologists. Geological logging recorded rock types, visual estimates of the abundance of quartz veining and sulphides plus the degree of weathering using a standardized logging system. All (100%) of material drilled via RC and DD drilling methods was logged in detail by Company geologists. Small samples of RC drill material were retained in chip trays and DD core stored in core trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.

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.

All dry samples were riffle split at the drill rig. Wet RC samples were not encountered in this program. When chips were showing signs of moisture or the drilling became slow, the drilling switched to diamond core to avoid wet chips in several holes. Routine field sample duplicates of RC samples were taken to evaluate representivity of samples with the results stored in the master drill database for reference. At the Intertek Minerals Ghana laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this stage of gold exploration.

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.

For all drill samples, analysis for Gold was undertaken at the Intertek Minerals Ghana laboratory by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a total assay technique. No geophysical tools or other non-assay instruments were used in the analyses reported. Review of standard reference material, sample blanks and duplicates suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and routine review of the laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.

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.

Drill hole data is captured by Company geologists at the drill rig and manually entered into a digital database. The digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database Manager before loading into a master drill hole database on a regularly backed-up server. Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's Group Exploration Manager. Twin holes were not drilled to verify results as it is considered unnecessary at this stage of drilling. There were no adjustments to assay data.

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.

Drill hole collars were set out in a local grid datum using a Total Station, with a number of well-established survey bench marks for control. Drill hole collars were picked up after drilling with a Total Station and cross-checked with a DGPS in UTM WGS84 Zone 30N. The accuracy in lateral and vertical directions is considered to be within millimetres. Drill holes were surveyed for down hole deviation using a Reflex EZ-Shot tool, at 12m and 30m depth, and every 30m depth thereafter, plus at the end-of-hole. Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this stage of drilling.

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.

The drilling program was one of infill drilling for an eventual resource update. Previous drilling was in-filled to a nominal spacing of 20 meters X 20 meters in this program. The reported drilling is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity and will be used for a future resource update of the deposit. Sample compositing was performed only in the sampled hang-wall waste material with 2 X 1m sample composites, however sample compositing was avoided in the mineralised zones and the original 1 metre samples were

submitted for assay.

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.

In plan, drilling has been performed approximately perpendicular to the strike of controlling structures and the mineralisation. In cross-section, drill holes were drilled at high angles to the dip of structures and mineralisation. The drilling has largely been drilled at high angle to the mineralisation and a sampling bias is not expected to have been introduced.

Sample security

The measures taken to ensure sample security.

Samples were stored in a fenced compound within the Company's Edikan Mine Site until being collected at site by Intertek Minerals Ghana vehicles and transported to their laboratory in Tarkwa.

Audits or reviews

The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

The Company's sampling techniques employed in Ghana were last reviewed in a site visit to the Edikan Gold Mine by consultants Runge Limited (now RungePincockMinarco Limited) in October of 2010 and are deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory.

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.

The reported results are from the Nanankaw Mining Lease, permit ML1110/1994. The Nanankaw Mining Lease is located in the Central Region of Ghana and is owned by Perseus Mining (Ghana) Limited, a 90% owned subsidiary of Perseus Mining Limited, with the remaining 10% owned by the Government of Ghana. A production royalty of 5% is due to the government of Ghana and royalties totalling 1.75% are due to other parties. The Nanankaw Mining Lease is in good standing, valid through to 30 December 2024.

Exploration done by other parties

Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

Historical exploration and mining was conducted on the property from the early 1990s up to 2001 by Cluff Mining (Ghana) Ltd and Ashanti Goldfields Corp. The past exploration was successful and resulted in multiple discoveries leading to mining.

Geology

Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

The Nanankaw Mining Lease is situated within the Paleo-Proterozoic Birimian of Southern Ghana, being located in the Kumasi Basin sedimentary group approximately 5 to 8 kilometres west of the Ashanti Greenstone Belt. The subject of this drilling program was the Mampong deposit, which is a granite hosted

Orogenic gold deposit. The host rock is a narrow granitic dike and gold mineralisation is associated with stockwork quartz veining plus up to 3% disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite.

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.

Reported results are summarised in the table in Attachment 1 to the attached announcement. The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters: All drill holes have been reported for which results have been received. Grid co-ordinates are a local mine grid with the baseline oriented at 43 deg. east of true north. Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) and has been determined with a DGPS. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported relative to the local grid as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace
Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. The table in Attachment 1 reports all of the drilling results received to-date from this drilling program.

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.

Drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m metre down hole samples. A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. No grade top cut-off has been applied. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.

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').

Previous drilling has well established the geometry and orientation of the mineralisation being drilled in this program, and drilling has been planned to be nearly perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation. The mineralised zone dips 70 to 85 deg to the northwest, and drilling was inclined at -50 to the southeast. True thicknesses of drill intercepts ranges between approximately 70% and 88% of the down-hole length. Results are reported as 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.

Figure 1 is a general location map of the Mampong deposit, relative to other deposits at the Edikan Gold Mine. Figure 2 is a plan map of previous and recent drill hole collars at Mampong "South".

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 drill holes drilled in this program are shown in Figure 2 (Drill Plan).

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.

There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

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.

The drilling reported represents approximately half of planned infill drilling program at Mampong. The drilling program is planned to be completed next month once access issues are resolved. An update to the Mampong resource is tentatively planned for the December 2014 Quarter.

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