

2006 FINANCIAL YEAR

DRDGOLD LIMITED

(Formerly Durban Roodepoort Deep, Limited)
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) • Registration No. 1895/000926/06
ARBN 086 277616 • JSE trading symbol: DUR • ISIN Code: ZAE 000058723
Issuer code: DUSM • NASDAQ trading symbol: DROOY • ASX trading symbol: DRD ("DRDGOLD" or "the Company")

**Group Results
(Unaudited)**

KEY FEATURES

- Board approves extension of BEE structure
- Australasian cost pressures being addressed
- SA gold production up 5%

KEY RESULTS SUMMARY

Group		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Attributable gold production (*)					
Australasian operations	oz	67 920	72 662	(6)	77 387
	kg	2 113	2 259	(6)	2 407
South African operations	oz	67 710	64 752	5	66 585
	kg	2 106	2 014	5	2 071
Discontinued operations	oz	—	—	—	76 552
	kg	—	—	—	2 381
Group	oz	135 630	137 414	(1)	220 524
	kg	4 219	4 273	(1)	6 859
Cash operating costs					
Australasian operations	US\$/oz	308	282	9	217
	ZAR/kg	64 530	58 043	11	44 448
South African operations	US\$/oz	419	393	7	538
	ZAR/kg	87 806	81 545	8	110 409
Discontinued operations	US\$/oz	—	—	—	459
	ZAR/kg	—	—	—	94 116
Group	US\$/oz	356	326	9	389
	ZAR/kg	74 585	67 335	11	79 892
Gold price received	US\$/oz	446	432	3	403
	ZAR/kg	93 559	89 375	5	82 785
Capital expenditure	US\$ million	4.0	9.0	(56)	6.0
	ZAR million	26.0	56.2	(54)	38.9

* Attributable - Including Emperor Mines Limited (45.33%) and Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited (40%)

STOCK

Issued capital

304 010 632 ordinary no par value shares

5 000 000 cumulative preference shares

Total ordinary no par value shares issued and committed: 334 391 163

Stock traded	JSE	ASX	NASDAQ	FRANKFURT
Average volume for the quarter per day (000)	191	8	2 518	74
% of issued stock traded (annualised)	16	1	216	7
Price				
• High	R 10.25	A\$ 2.26	\$ 1.66	Euro 1.31
• Low	R 5.60	A\$ 1.08	\$ 0.85	Euro 0.74
• Close	R 9.25	A\$ 1.81	\$ 1.38	Euro 1.17

SAFETY

We record with deep regret the death of one employee in a work-related incident during the quarter under review. This compares with three in the previous quarter. Mr Enoque Matues Mapossa (37), a team leader from Manica Province in Mozambique, died in a fall of ground at Blyvooruitzicht mine on 28 September 2005. He is survived by his wife and two children.

The Group's Fatal Injury Frequency Rate (FIFR) remained unchanged from the previous quarter at 0.52 in spite of fewer fatalities, due to a reduction in the total number of employees.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) continued to show improvement – to 6.24 from 7.21 – as did the Serious Injury Frequency Rate (SIFR) – to 2.48 from 3.60.

Overall, these results are encouraging and point to the continuing benefits deriving from Group-wide, behavior-based workplace training and orientation initiatives.

PRODUCTION

Group gold production was 1% lower at 135 630 ounces (oz). This reflects a 6% decline in attributable production from the Australasian operations to 67 920 oz, due mainly to continuing operational constraints at Porgera and Tolukuma. Production from the South African operations increased by 5% to 67 710 oz, reflecting a continuing process of stabilisation.

CASH OPERATING COSTS

Group cash operating unit costs were 9% higher at US\$356 per ounce. Cash operating unit costs at the Australasian operations rose 9% higher to US\$308 per ounce, reflecting lower production at Porgera and Tolukuma and higher fuel costs affecting these operations as well as Emperor's Vatukoula mine. The cash operating costs of the South African operations increased by 7% to US\$419 per ounce. Contributory factors were varied and are detailed in the operation-by-operation commentaries below.

GOLD MARKET REVIEW

The gold market moved into higher territory in both US\$ and Rand terms in the quarter under review. The US\$ gold price is up more than 20% for the current calendar year, continuing five years of upswing. In Rand terms, for the quarter under review, the spot price was up more than 4% to around R91 950 per kilogram on the back of a slightly weaker US\$/Rand exchange rate.

Of note is that, while gold price strength over the past year has been driven by US\$ weakness, the US\$ actually strengthened in the quarter, and gold rose, not only in US\$ terms, but also in terms of other currencies such as the Euro and Swiss franc, leading us to believe that the continued strength in the gold market is underpinned not only by US\$ weakness but also by other fundamentals such as supply/demand imbalances to which we have referred in the past. Investment demand for both physical gold and investment continues to be encouraging.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

In a separate announcement today, DRDGOLD announced that the Board of Directors have approved an extension of the company's existing black economic empowerment (BEE) structure with Khumo Bathong Holdings (Pty) Limited (KBH) to cover all of DRDGOLD's South African assets.

The transaction, facilitated by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) which agreed to a debt restructuring in the Crown Joint Venture held 60% and 40% by KBH and DRDGOLD respectively, results in KBH acquiring as a first step a 15% interest in a newly created vehicle, DRDGOLD SA. DRDGOLD will retain an 85% interest.

In the second step, KBH has been granted an option, exercisable over the next three years, to acquire a further 11% in DRDGOLD SA for R9.3 million. This will include a 6% stake to be placed in a new employee trust. The transaction has been vendor financed by the conversion of an existing loan to KBH of R7.9 million and issuance of R31.8 million new KhumoGold preference shares.

On 29 September 2005 DRDGOLD advised shareholders in a cautionary announcement that it had entered into discussions with several parties regarding the company's offshore assets and that these discussions may result in a transaction that may have a material effect on the price of the company's securities.

At the same time, the company said it was considering a range of proposals which could result in the consolidation of its Australasian assets. One of these is the possible consolidation of its interests in the Porgera Joint Venture and the Tolukuma gold mine into Emperor Mines Limited (Emperor).

A proposal to vend assets into Emperor had been made and was being considered by the independent board members of Emperor. There was no guarantee that this or any other proposal being considered by the company would proceed. Any proposal affecting the company's Australasian assets would be subject to a range of regulatory approvals and consents. If an agreement was reached, the company would announce the details in accordance with its statutory disclosure obligations. Shareholders were advised to continue to exercise caution when dealing in the company's securities until full announcements had been made.

DRDGOLD ANNOUNCES BOARD CHANGES

Dr Paseka Ncholo has been appointed Executive Chairman of the new vehicle, DRDGOLD SA, formed as a result of the merger between the South African gold mining interests of DRDGOLD and KBH. In order to provide this new entity with his full time attention and leadership, and in consideration of conflict of interest, Dr Ncholo will resign as a director of DRDGOLD.

Geoffrey Campbell, formerly Senior Independent Non-Executive Director, will take over as Non-Executive Chairman of DRDGOLD.

Professor Douglas Blackmur will assume the responsibility of Chairman of DRDGOLD's Nominations and Remuneration Committee, and become Senior Independent Non-Executive Director.

After nine years with the company, Ian Murray will be resigning as a director and employee on completion of his existing contract on 30 November 2005. Mark Wellesley-Wood, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") will be spending a greater portion of his time at Emperor and attending to DRDGOLD's Australasian interests.

Australasian operations

Porgera (20% of the Joint Venture)		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Ore milled	t'000	281	297	(5)	288
Yield	g/t	4.80	4.65	3	5.20
Gold produced	oz	43 395	44 409	(2)	48 162
	kg	1 350	1 382	(2)	1 498
Capital expenditure	US\$ m	2.0	8.3	77	2.7
	ZAR m	12.9	52.3	75	17.3
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	264	227	(16)	174
	ZAR/kg	55 383	46 706	(19)	35 767

While yield was 3% higher at 4.80 gram per tonne (g/t), ore milled was 5% lower at 281 000 tonne (t), resulting in a 2% decline in attributable gold production to 43 395 oz.

Key amongst the factors impacting negatively on production were a seven-day power cut due to powerline disruptions; mill feed dilution; pumping restrictions in the ball mill circuit; and a general re-allocation of resources for the removal of slip material from the previously-reported West Wall failure. Cash operating unit costs increased by 16% to US\$264 per ounce due to higher fuel and chemical costs, and lower gold production.

Tolukuma		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Ore milled	t'000	47	52	(10)	52
Yield	g/t	9.40	11.21	(16)	11.65
Gold produced	oz	14 199	18 769	(24)	19 484
	kg	442	583	(24)	606
Capital expenditure	US\$ m	1.1	0.5	(120)	1.1
	ZAR m	7.3	3.5	(109)	6.9
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	441	413	(7)	321
	ZAR/kg	92 466	84 918	(9)	65 908

Gold production was 24% lower at 14 199 oz, reflecting a 10% decrease in ore milled to 47 000 t and a 16% decline in yield to 9.40 g/t.

Production was affected both by a lack of available stoping areas, leading to the mining of more underground stockpiled material, and by bad weather. The latter resulted in 19 'no-fly' days, during which stocks – primarily diesel for power generation and reagents for the milling process – could not be airlifted to the mine. Consequently, 11 days' production – the equivalent of some 2 300 oz – were lost.

As a result of lower production, cash operating unit costs were 7% higher at US\$441 per ounce. Significant savings were made in mobile maintenance and underground mining during the quarter under review however, helping to offset higher fuel prices and consumption arising from reduced water for hydro power generation.

Emperor (45.33% attributable)		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Ore milled	t'000	54	45	20	38
Yield	g/t	5.94	6.53	(9)	7.97
Gold produced	oz	10 326	9 484	9	9 741
	kg	321	294	9	303

Attributable gold production increased by 9% to 10 326 oz, due to a 20% increase in ore milled to 54 000t decreased by 9% to yield 5.94 g/t.

Development to open up reserves and increase mineable face length was 49% higher at 3 802m.

These increases reflect the successful deployment under the new DRDGOLD-led management team of the so-called Me Caka (Do It) Process, a key feature of which has been a switch from a 6/2 (six days on, two days off) roster to a 5/2 (five days on, two days off) roster to improve worker morale and productivity. Indicative of improved worker morale has been a significant reduction in shifts lost due to absenteeism, from an average of 2 000 a month to 600.

The Philip Shaft winder motor generator (MG) set and motor field coils have been replaced and the winder is performing satisfactorily.

South African operations

Blyvooruitzicht		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Area mined m ²	000	35	42	(17)	48
Development	m	729	423	72	720
Face length	m	1 228	1 187	3	1 755
Stoping width	cm	109	110	(1)	109
Ore milled					
Underground	t'000	173	138	25	180
Surface	t'000	873	807	8	577
Total	t'000	1 046	945	11	757
Yield					
Underground	g/t	6.23	7.83	(21)	6.74
Surface	g/t	0.33	0.25	30	0.21
Total	g/t	1.30	1.36	(4)	1.76
Gold produced					
Underground	oz	34 626	34 755	–	39 031
	kg	1 077	1 081	–	1 214

South African operations

		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 05	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Blyvooruitzicht					
Surface	oz	9 196	6 559	40	3 858
	kg	286	204	40	120
Total	oz	43 822	41 314	6	42 889
	kg	1 363	1 285	6	1 334
Capital expenditure	US\$ m	0.8	–	(1)	0.2
	ZAR m	5.5	0.2	(2 650)	1.5
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	419	393	(7)	538
	ZAR/kg	87 806	81 545	(8)	110 409

Total gold production rose 6% to 43 822 oz, reflecting a 40% increase in surface production to 9 196 oz due both to increased throughput from the slimes dam project and the milling of waste rock, the latter at a average grade of 1 g/t.

Underground production was slightly lower at 34 626 oz, reflecting a 17% decline in area mined to 35 000 square metres (m²) and a 21% decrease in yield to 6.23 g/t. The main contributor was the loss of high grade panels due to seismic activity during July that necessitated the temporary redeployment of six crews to lower grade areas. Increased sweeping and vamping helped to offset the negative impact. The affected high grade panels have been re-established and production from these will resume in the course of the current (December) quarter.

Mine call factor (MCF) showed improvement, largely due to the successful implementation of single cartridge blasting that results in bigger rock fragmentation and consequently, less gold loss.

Productivity, in terms of grams per total employee costed (g/tec) increased by 5% to 130.41, reflecting the benefits of continuing training for in-stope personnel and a further reduction in the average temperature at working faces to 29.5°C.

Development increased by 72% to 729 m, reflecting better ore pass management and the introduction of an incentive scheme for development crews. Opening up increased by 36% to 1 466 m.

Overall cash operating unit costs were 7% higher at US\$419 per ounce. Key contributors were the cost of filling of two sinkholes that occurred within the mine's lease area during the quarter; the impact of Eskom's higher winter tariffs on power costs; and the effect of back-dating the 2005 wage increase to 1 July 2005. Wage negotiations progressed very satisfactorily and settlement – 6% in the current financial year and 6.5% in the 2006 financial year – was reached without recourse to industrial action.

The opening up of Carbon Leader panels on 15 level of the No 2 Sub-Shaft Project is behind schedule due both to a delayed start and to geological features that have been encountered. In terms of a revised plan, mining has been switched to easier-to-access, higher grade areas at No 4 Shaft. In addition, less faulted, higher grade areas on 15 level of the project will be prioritised. Work on accessing No 2 Sub-Shaft from No 5 Shaft on 15 level is slightly ahead of schedule.

The slimes dam expansion project was commissioned during September 2005 as anticipated and production is building smoothly to the planned 300 000 t per month.

The plant upgrade has been completed and efficiencies have improved, as expected.

DRDGOLD's training centre for its South African operations has been successfully relocated from the liquidated and subsequently sold North West Operations (NWO) at Stilfontein to Blyvoor: Provisional International Safety Organisation (ISO) accreditation for adult basic education and training (ABET) and for mining and metallurgical training has been secured. Engineering training will continue to be outsourced, as before the NWO liquidation.

		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Crown (40% attributable)					
Ore milled	t'000	894	904	(1)	913
Yield	g/t	0.43	0.37	16	0.42
Gold produced	oz	12 288	10 886	13	12 282
	kg	382	339	13	382
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	373	397	6	361
	ZAR/kg	78 248	81 879	4	74 116

Attributable gold production was 13% higher at 12 288 oz, a 16% increase in yield to 0.43 g/t more than compensating for a 1% decline in tonnage treated to 894 000 t.

The improvement in yield resulted both from the successful commissioning of the CMR (2/A/1) reclamation site and a general improvement in extraction rates at Crown's three plants.

Cash operating unit costs were 6% lower at US\$373 per ounce, reflecting higher gold production.

Wage negotiations are currently under way.

		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
ERPM (40% attributable)					
Area mined m ² #	000	18	18	–	25
Development #	m	336	513	(35)	74
Face length #	m	698	715	(2)	770
Stoping width #	cm	133	127	5	128
Ore milled					
Underground	t'000	34	33	3	47
Surface	t'000	206	193	7	152
Total	t'000	240	226	6	199
Yield					
Underground	g/t	7.88	9.18	(14)	6.70
Surface	g/t	0.43	0.44	(2)	0.26
Total	g/t	1.50	1.72	(13)	1.78
Gold produced					
Underground	oz	8 719	9 800	(10)	10 127
	kg	271	305	(10)	315
Surface	oz	2 881	2 752	6	1 287
	kg	90	85	6	40
Total	oz	11 600	12 552	(7)	11 414
	kg	361	390	(7)	355
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	412	370	(11)	401
	ZAR/kg	86 319	76 395	(13)	82 072

Represents total mine

Total attributable gold production was 7% lower at 11 600 oz, reflecting a 10% decline in attributable underground gold production to 8 719 oz.

Attributable surface production, however, was 6% higher at 2 881 oz.

Lower underground production resulted from the combined effects of traversing geological discontinuities encountered and lower development. The former slowed the pace of mining, increased stoping width and thus, the volume of waste mined. As a result, yield was 14% lower at 7.88 g/t. Production in the current (December) quarter is expected to be affected somewhat, due to the need to re-develop working areas.

A 35% decline in development to 336 m arose from a re-organisation of labour. Development, however, is now back on track. While a shortage of available face meant that area mined during the quarter was unchanged at 18 000 m², this situation is expected to improve in the current (December) quarter due to increased development making more face available for mining.

Opening up and development on and above 70 level has begun. In future, this will reduce pressures on the availability of the decline shaft.

The increase in surface production reflects improved milling capacity of Cason Dump material at the ERPM plant, following the completion of repairs. Milling of material from Cason is expected to improve further with the installation of two additional mills at the Knights plant, scheduled for completion in March 2006.

Overall cash operating unit costs increased by 11%, reflecting the cost of additional timber support required to traverse the underground faulting referred to above; the cost of an additional pump required for the pumping upgrade programme (see below); and payment of an installment for the plugging project, pending the availability of funds from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME).

Phase 1 on the plugging project has been completed and Phase 2 is now 40% completed. The third and final phase is scheduled to begin in August 2006. The pumping upgrade programme is on schedule and has been re-scoped to include mud-handling facilities. These will cost an additional R7 million but payback from additional gold recovery is expected in a 12-month timeframe.

The Far East Vertical Shaft decline shaft rehabilitation programme continues, on schedule and is expected to substantially reduce downtime-related risk.

Environmental rehabilitation also continues apace. At the end of the quarter under review, the Hercules Shaft was demolished and rehabilitation of the shaft area is under way, in accordance with the requirements of the DME-approved rehabilitation programme. A programme to recover gold from disused railway line ballast is proving lucrative, and slimes dam revegetation is expected to be restored to previous levels with the replacement of stolen and vandalised equipment.

Wage negotiations are currently under way.

Discontinued operations

North West (Hartebeestfontein and Buffelsfontein mines)		Quarter Sep 2005	Quarter Jun 2005	% Change	Quarter Sep 2004
Area mined m ²	000	—	—	—	92
Development	m	—	—	—	8 340
Face length	m	—	—	—	3 003
Stoping width	cm	—	—	—	120
Ore milled					
Underground	t'000	—	—	—	396
Surface	t'000	—	—	—	170
Total	t'000	—	—	—	566
Yield					
Underground	g/t	—	—	—	5.54
Surface	g/t	—	—	—	1.09
Total	g/t	—	—	—	4.21
Gold produced					
Underground	oz	—	—	—	70 572
	kg	—	—	—	2 195
Surface	oz	—	—	—	5 980
	kg	—	—	—	186
Total	oz	—	—	—	76 552
	kg	—	—	—	2 381
Capital expenditure	US\$ m	—	—	—	2.1
	ZAR m	—	—	—	13.1
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	—	—	—	459
	ZAR/kg	—	—	—	94 116

Subsequent to the end of the quarter under review, a scheme of arrangement for the acquisition of Buffelsfontein Gold Mines Limited proposed by Simmer & Jack (Pty) Limited and accepted by a majority of Buffelsfontein's creditors, including DRDGOLD, was approved and sanctioned by the High Court of South Africa.

Cash operating costs

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP financial measures

For the three months ending September 30, 2005

		Blyvoor	Tolukuma	Porgera	Continued Operations	Discontinued Operations	Group
Cash operating costs	US\$ 000	18 341	6 263	11 458	36 062	0	36 062
Adjust for:							
Revenue from byproducts	US\$ 000	(33)	(228)	(47)	(308)	0	(308)
Other non cash operating costs	US\$ 000	145	248	265	658	480	1 138
Production costs	US\$ 000	18 453	6 283	11 676	36 412	480	36 892
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	419	441	264	356	0	356
For the three months ending June 30, 2005							
Cash operating costs	US\$ 000	16 225	7 755	10 089	34 069	0	34 069
Adjust for:							
Revenue from byproducts	US\$ 000	(96)	(295)	2 548	2 157	0	2 157
Other non cash operating costs	US\$ 000	73	573	(618)	28	810	838
Production costs	US\$ 000	16 202	8 033	12 019	36 254	810	37 064
Cash operating costs	US\$/oz	393	413	227	326	0	326
For the three months ending September 30, 2005							
Cash operating costs	ZAR 000	119 679	40 870	74 767	235 316	0	235 316
Adjust for:							
Revenue from byproducts	ZAR 000	(216)	(1 487)	(304)	(2 007)	0	(2 007)
Other non cash operating costs	ZAR 000	945	1 617	1 727	4 289	3 130	7 419
Production costs	ZAR 000	120 408	41 000	76 190	237 598	3 130	240 728
Cash operating costs	ZAR/kg	87 806	92 466	55 383	74 585	0	74 585
For the three months ending June, 2005							
Cash operating costs	ZAR 000	104 785	49 507	64 548	218 840	0	218 840
Adjust for:							
Revenue from byproducts	ZAR 000	(595)	(1 891)	15 665	13 179	0	13 179
Other non cash operating costs	ZAR 000	485	3 694	(3 693)	486	5 180	5 666
Production costs	ZAR 000	104 675	51 310	76 520	232 505	5 180	237 685
Cash operating costs	ZAR/kg	81 545	84 918	46 706	67 335	0	67 335

EXPLORATION (TOLUKUMA)

Work for the quarter focused on tenure management. A Work Program was completed for EL 1352, wardens hearings were conducted for a number of EL's, 894, 580 and 683. Renewals were granted for EL 1264 and 1297. Seven (7) EL's are current with four (14) EL's 580, 683, 894, and 1327 at renewal application stage awaiting Mining Advisory Board (MAB) approval. Discrepancies in EL 683 reporting have been rectified and resubmitted to MAB, as requested.

Consultants commenced a major review in late August of all the projects, prospects and targets across all EL's with a focus initially on the Central Tenements surrounding Tolukuma Mine and ML 104. The review is comprehensively sourcing and re-evaluating all past exploration data. The review aided by recently acquired aeromagnetics (1998 & 2003) and PNG Mines Department Open File data compilations will provide a new synthesis of the exploration prospectiveness. A re-ranking of projects and prospects towards prioritizing future exploration work programs is due for completion by the end of the calendar year.

Arrangements commenced to relocate the Regional Exploration data and activities from Tolukuma Mine to Tolukuma's Port Moresby office.

ML104 EXPLORATION

120/Zinc North Extension

No additional holes were drilled during the quarter. Drilling results received during the quarter:

Hole No	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	True width (m)	AU g/t	AG g/t
120/ZN_010	174.3	174.9	0.6	0.02	2.6

Sawmill Vein

Drilling on the Sawmill vein was completed in July 2005. During the quarter two holes (SM014 and SM015) were drilled for a total of 167.2 m. A total of fifteen holes have been drilled on this structure.

Hole No	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	True width (m)	AU g/t	AG g/t
SM014	143.5	143.7	0.2	0.4	2.0
SM015	151.3	151.7	1.2	0.2	2.0

Underground LMA90 drilling

During the quarter five holes were completed. All the holes intersected the target structures. Although the structures are promising particularly the southern extension of the Degot/Fundoot, the results were much lower than expected.

Hole No	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	True width (m)	AU g/t	AG g/t
TU056	189.4	191.4	0.8	3.5	38.5
TU057	175.4	176.2	0.6	1.0	23.0
TU058	196.2	197.5	0.9	0.5	6.0
TU059	156.0	156.6	0.5	0.2	28.0
TU060	81.7	82.4	0.7	0.4	50.0

Gulbadi 'Y' Vein

A total of 5 holes were drilled on this structure. The best results was 0.13 m at 13.1 g/t of gold. Other results are summarised below:

Hole No	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	True width (m)	AU g/t	AG g/t
GBY001	91.9	92.7	0.7	3.7	155.0
GBY003	122.6	122.9	0.3	2.6	35.0
GBY003	158.2	158.5	0.2	0.5	14.0
GBY004	135.8	136.9	0.4	2.2	17.0
GBY005	82.0	82.2	0.1	13.1	48.0

Gufinis (Tolukuma North) Drilling

Two holes were drilled of which the first hole intersected a mineralised zone which resulted in 6.0 m at 11.6 g/t of gold including 3.4 m at 17.1 g/t of gold (97% core recovery). The second hole intersected the same structure around 70 m below the above intersection. This gave 4.7 m at 2.0 g/t of gold including 0.3 m at 11.6 g/t of gold.

MARK WELLESLEY-WOOD

Chief Executive Officer

GEOFFREY CAMPBELL

Non-Executive Chairman

27 October 2005

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS (*British)(Australian)(***American)**

Executives:

MM Wellesley-Wood (Chief Executive Officer) *
JWS Sayers (Chief Financial Officer)
IL Murray (Corporate Development Officer)

Independent non-executives:

RP Hume
GC Campbell * (Non-Executive Chairman)
D Blackmur **

Group Company Secretary:

T Gwebu

Non-executives:

MP Ncholo
J Turk***

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