



## December 2011 Quarterly Results

- 33,352 ounces produced for the December 2011 quarter and 123,179 ounces produced for 2011, exceeding annual guidance of 120,000 ounces
- Modder East achieves quarterly cash cost of US\$ 468/oz and annual cash cost of US\$ 491/oz
- Completion of the Jintu transaction and subsequent A\$ 150 million (US\$ 152.28 million) capital injection into Gold One
- Cash and gold receivables, excluding the capital injection, increased by 80% to US\$ 77.96 million
- Post capital injection, cash and gold receivables balance increased quarter-on-quarter by 432% to US\$ 230.24 million
- Lost-time injury-free quarter with a low 2011 progressive lost-time injury frequency of 0.54 per 200,000 hours worked
- Updated Mineral Resources for Modder East and Ventersburg
- Completion of Ventersburg pre-feasibility study
- Converted Modder East Mining Licence granted
- Rand Uranium transaction completed in early January 2012

JOHANNESBURG – 31 January, 2012. **Gold One International Limited (ASX and JSE: GDO)** is pleased to announce the company's December 2011 quarter results, which exceed production targets for both the quarter under review as well as for the financial 2011 year. During the December 2011 quarter, the company produced 33,352 ounces, exceeding guidance of 33,000 ounces and bringing total production for 2011 to 123,179 ounces.

A group cash cost for the quarter of US\$ 468/oz was achieved in an exchange rate environment of ZAR 8.12 / US\$ 1 with a total cost\* of US\$ 688/oz. For 2011, an average cash cost of US\$ 491/oz was achieved at an average exchange rate of ZAR 7.25 / US\$ 1. Group gold revenue for the December 2011 quarter amounted to A\$ 55.74 million (US\$ 56.09 million, ZAR 455.14 million), while group cash operating costs were A\$ 16.43 million (US\$ 16.53 million, ZAR 134.14 million), resulting in a positive operating cash flow of A\$ 39.31 million (US\$ 39.56 million, ZAR 321.00 million). During the December 2011 quarter, Gold One increased its cash on hand and gold receivables by 80% to A\$ 76.52 million (US\$ 77.96 million, ZAR 629.80 million), which was further bolstered by the capital injection of A\$ 150 million (US\$ 152.28 million, ZAR 1,239.36 million) from the closing of the Jintu transaction, thus totalling A\$ 225.99 million (US\$ 230.24 million, ZAR 1,859.99 million) (including restricted cash of A\$ 4.32 million (US\$ 4.40 million, ZAR 35.54 million)).

The Company concluded 2011 with a significant milestone, namely the successful closing of the Jintu transaction thus introducing a new strategic shareholder and partner to the Gold One Group. This transaction has resulted in the transformation of the company, with the consortium now holding 89.17% of the share capital in Gold One. The consortium is supportive of Gold One's fundamental growth strategy and is committed to providing financial, technical and corporate resources to support our internal and external growth strategy.

Following the significant support for the Jintu transaction, the company has planned several key strategic focus areas for the upcoming months, including initiating a listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which is envisaged to take place within nine to 18 months' time. To support the listing and growth in this region, Gold One is also focused on rapidly developing a presence in Hong Kong where it is currently establishing an office.

Gold One's production profile has been significantly bolstered by the acquisition of the Cooke Operations via the Rand Uranium transaction, which was declared unconditional on 6 January, 2012. This transaction has doubled Gold One's 2012 production forecast and facilitated the Gold One Group to transition from a junior gold mining company to a mid-tier player with multiple production assets. Gold One has now fully implemented the separation of the Randfontein-based operations into two distinct business units, namely, the Randfontein Surface Operations and the Cooke Underground Operations.

The Cooke Underground Operations are advancing strongly with the implementation of a detailed turnaround strategy – the benefits of which will start to be realised during the March 2012 quarter. Over two years, the company is targeting a sustainable profitability enhancement in excess of ZAR 500 million per year (US\$ 61.89 million). Achieving this turnaround strategy would bring the operation in line with our planned operating cash costs of approximately US\$ 1,000/oz by 2014, excluding co-product uranium benefits which we anticipate by 2015.

The Surface Operations are now being managed as an independent business unit, not only to ensure adequate focus on the existing surface operation, but also to grow the business unit by exploiting the substantial surface resources that belong to Rand Uranium. Included in the strategic focus of the Randfontein Surface Operations is the Cooke Uranium Project, focused on the development and construction of a uranium processing plant to treat the Cooke Tailings Deposit as well as uranium-bearing underground ore. As announced on 24 January, 2012, Gold One has also initiated a strategic partnership with Gold Fields to investigate the joint processing of both companies' tailings resources located on the West Rand.

At the Modder East Operations, the production ramp up and mining flexibility have continued in-line with our plans. As at the end of December, the operation had opened sufficient reserves to support its production profile for approximately eight months should no further development take place. During the December 2011 quarter, the mineral resource estimate for the Black Reef at Modder East was updated resulting in a substantial increase in the measured resource category (a detailed breakdown of the updated resources is set out in the December 2011 Quarterly Activities Report and is also available on the Gold One website).

During the December quarter the company continued to progress and advance its internal project pipeline. At Ventersburg, an updated resource estimate was completed during November 2011, which has subsequently underpinned a pre-feasibility study for the project. The updated resource resulted in a 17% increase in the indicated resource base (a detailed breakdown of the updated resources is set out in the December 2011 Quarterly Activities Report and is also available on the Gold One website). The pre-feasibility study considers a total mine life of 17 years, with steady state production of 80,000 tonnes per month. At steady state, annual production is estimated to be approximately 135,000 ounces per annum. Over the life of the planned project, a total of 1.47 million ounces of gold is mined at an average head grade of 3.95 grams per tonne. Total capital costs (including ongoing development capital) are estimated at ZAR 3,565 million (US\$ 441 million). Cash costs over the life of mine are anticipated to be US\$ 606/oz and total costs (including capital) US\$ 906/oz, based on an exchange rate of ZAR 8.50 / US\$ 1. On the basis of the positive outcome of the pre-feasibility study, Gold One intends to complete a feasibility study by the end of the year.

At Modder North, the first phase of the planned surface exploration drill program was completed during the December 2011 quarter. On the basis of the positive results received to date, this programme will be fast-tracked during the March 2012 quarter. In parallel with the ongoing exploration programme, the company has commenced with conceptual economic studies to consider optimal access options to the potential Modder North target. Environmental studies have also commenced to facilitate the update of the Environmental Management Plan.

Annual production for 2012 has been forecast at 300,000 ounces, of which the Modder East Operations will contribute 150,000 ounces, the Cooke Underground Operations will contribute 118,000 ounces, and the Randfontein Surface Operations will contribute 32,000 ounces. Total production for the March 2012 quarter has been forecast at 68,000 ounces, of which the Modder East Operations will contribute 34,000 ounces, the Cooke Underground Operations will contribute 26,000 ounces, and the Randfontein Surface Operations will contribute 8,000 ounces.

Gold One President and CEO Neal Froneman comments: “The 2011 year was focused on production delivery. I am delighted that we have successfully exceeded our targets both from an operational and also a corporate perspective. During 2012 we look forward to the continued ramp up in production at Modder East, the implementation of a well-structured turnaround plan at the Cooke Underground Operations and a dedicated focus on growth on the Randfontein Surface Operations. With the strong support of our strategic partners, continued focus on operational delivery and advancement of our key projects, Gold One is well positioned to achieve its target of becoming a million ounce producer”.

\*Total cost refers to the sum of the cash cost, depreciation and royalties. Capital expenditure, finance costs and corporate costs are excluded from total cost.

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### **About Gold One**

Gold One is a dual listed mid-tier mining group with gold operations and gold and uranium prospects across Southern Africa. Gold One remains focused on developing and mining low technical risk, high margin precious metal resources in diversified jurisdictions. The company's flagship Modder East gold mine, commissioned in 2009, distinguishes itself from most other gold mines in South Africa owing to its shallow nature (300 to 500 metres below surface) and continues to ramp up production, having produced 123,179 ounces in 2011.

At the beginning of 2012, the group expanded further with the acquisition of Rand Uranium (Pty) Limited consisting of the Cooke Underground Operations and the Randfontein Surface Operations located in the West Rand, 30 kilometres from Johannesburg. The Cooke underground operations continue to deliver in line with expectations and are currently the subject of a turnaround intervention. Through Gold One's purchase of Rand Uranium (Pty) Limited, the group has also acquired one of the world's most advanced uranium projects, which envisages recovering uranium, gold and sulphur from the Cooke Tailings Dam and underground ores.

The Gold One group is majority-owned by a consortium comprising Baiyin Non-Ferrous Group Co. Limited, the China-Africa Development Fund, and Long March Capital Limited and has an issued share capital of 1,415,302,711 shares.

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### **Forward-Looking Statement**

This release includes certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Gold One International Limited are forward-looking statements (or forward-looking information) that involve various risks, assumptions and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual values, results and future events

could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from Gold One's expectations. Such factors include, among others: the actual results of exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; the estimation or realisation of mineral reserves and resources; the timing and amount of estimated future production; costs of production; capital expenditures; costs and timing of the development of Modder East and new deposits; availability of capital required to place Gold One's properties into production; the ability to obtain or maintain a listing in South Africa, Australia, Europe or North America; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold and other commodities; possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents; labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals, permits or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, economic and financial market conditions; political risks; Gold One's hedging practices; currency fluctuations; title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage. Although Gold One has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the time of issue. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual values, results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Gold One does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are included herein, or revise any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, except in accordance with applicable securities laws and stock exchange listing requirements.

### **Competent Persons' Statement**

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Richard Stewart, who has a doctorate in geology and who is a professional natural scientist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP), membership number 400051/04. Dr Stewart is also a member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and Senior Vice President: Business Development for Gold One, with which he is a full-time employee. He has 12 years' 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 for the purposes of both the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and the 2007 Edition of the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code).

Dr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on information compiled by Gold One employees and its consultants in the form and context in which they appear. Further information on Gold One's resource statement is available in the pre-listing statement of Gold One International Limited issued on 19 December 2008 and in the resource statements released by Gold One on the ASX Announcements Platform and the Stock Exchange News Service (SENS) on 11 October 2010 (Megamine), 7 December 2010 (Ventersburg), and 15 December 2010 (Modder East) and in the 2010 Annual Report released on 28 February 2011.

### **SAMREC and JORC Terminology**

In addition, this release uses the terms 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources' as defined in accordance with the SAMREC Code, prepared by the South African Mineral Resource Committee (SAMREC), under the auspices of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM), effective March 2000 or as amended from time to time and where indicated in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The terms 'indicated resources' and 'inferred resources' are also defined in the 2004 Edition of the JORC Code, prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA). [The use of these terms in this release is consistent with the definitions of both the SAMREC Code and the JORC Code.]

A mineral reserve (or 'ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate at the time of reporting that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allows for losses that may occur when the material is mined. A proven mineral reserve (or 'proved ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of a measured resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. A probable mineral reserve (or 'probable ore reserve' in the JORC Code) is the economically mineable part of an indicated mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilised organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or

quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited exploration and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in the measured and indicated resource categories will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will be ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under South African and Australian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies or economic studies except under conditions noted in the SAMREC Code and the JORC Code, respectively.

Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Exploration data is acquired by Gold One and its consultants under strict quality assurance and quality control protocols.

No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained herein.