

## BEACONSFIELD GOLD N.L.

A.C.N 057 793 834

### STOCK EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT

10 JUNE 2008

#### HIGH GRADE COPPER MINERALISATION IN WESTERN VICTORIA

Beaconsfield Gold (ASX: BCD) has defined several high-grade primary copper (predominantly chalcopyrite) intersections from its first diamond drill hole (SNDD 01) at the Thursday's Gossan Prospect within its large Stavely Project in Western Victoria (100% BCD subject to a 3% NSR royalty). The project is located south of the Grampians, approximately 110km west of Ballarat.

These intersections, together with high-grade supergene copper (chalcocite) intersections by a previous explorer and Beaconsfield Gold, indicate that the western contact of a serpentinite (ultramafic) unit on the eastern edge of the Thursday's Gossan Prospect has substantial potential to host significant high-grade copper mineralisation with associated nickel, gold and silver values.

#### Summary of High-Grade Copper Intersections for the Serpentinite Contact

Hole	Notes	Predominant Copper Mineral	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Nickel (%)
VSTD01	1,2	Chalcocite	22.0	28.0	6.0	3.0	1.1	12	N/A
TGAC16	2	Chalcocite	32.0	38.0	6.0	4.2	0.4	50	N/A
		<i>Including</i>	36.0	37.0	1.0	11.2	0.7	125	N/A
SNDD01	3,4	Chalcopyrite	94.7	102.4	7.7	4.2	1.1	25	0.1
		<i>Including</i>	97.4	102.4	5.0	5.1	1.4	25	0.1
SNDD01	3,4	Chalcopyrite	154.6	164.1	9.5	3.0	0.4	40	0.3
		<i>Including.</i>	159.6	160.6	1.0	10.5	2.0	64	0.4

Further details for drill holes provided in the appendix to this release. Lengths are down-hole intervals. True widths cannot be determined at this early stage of drilling.

- (1) VSTD01 was drilled in 2003 by a previous explorer.
- (2) Air core intersection.
- (3) Diamond hole. More sulphidic zones from SNDD01 remain to be assayed.
- (4) Some core loss over the interval.

The Chairman of Beaconsfield Gold, Dr Denis Clarke said: *"The intersection of high-grade primary copper with some associated nickel mineralisation on, and adjacent to, the serpentinite contact at our Stavely Project indicates Beaconsfield Gold has made a very exciting discovery. We intend to drill test the whole of the extensive contact."*

#### Discussion

Beaconsfield Gold's exploration at the Thursday's Gossan Prospect initially focussed on testing for shallow supergene copper mineralisation. Recently the Company has commenced testing for deeper primary copper and nickel mineralisation.

##### 1) Shallow Supergene copper mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan Prospect

The high-grade primary mineralisation occurs near the eastern edge of a zone of thick, shallow, supergene copper mineralisation that has been broadly delineated by earlier air core drilling by Beaconsfield Gold. Results of this earlier drilling program were announced to the Australian Stock Exchange on 12 February 2007.

During March 2008, the Company completed a second phase of air core drilling to infill and extend the zone of shallow mineralisation. The recent in-fill drilling confirmed the results of the earlier wider spaced holes and the extension holes succeeded in extending the mineralisation significantly to the south-east (refer attached figure). A JORC-compliant resource is currently being estimated.

One of the vertical shallow air core holes, TGAC 16, drilled just west of the interpreted serpentinite contact, intersected 6.0m of 4.2% Cu from 32.0m to 38.0m depth in a broad sulphidic zone. An exploration hole drilled in 2003 by a previous explorer, collared approximately 270m north west of TGAC 16 and on the interpreted serpentinite contact, had intersected 6.0m of 3.0% Cu in the upper air core section of the hole.

Both of these shallow holes confirm that the serpentinite contact is significantly mineralised. The broad shallow supergene zone (refer attached figure) may not be sourced just from the underlying large low grade porphyry. The supergene zone may also be the near surface expression of extensive deeper primary mineralisation associated with the serpentinite contact.

## 2) Primary Copper and Nickel Mineralisation

During April and May 2008, the Company completed a two-hole diamond drilling program to test a serpentinite (a well-defined ultramafic unit) immediately east of Thursday's Gossan. The primary aim of the program was to establish the presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation and 50% of the drilling cost, capped at \$80,000, was provided by the Victorian Government under the first round of the Rediscover Victoria Drilling ("RVD") program. This grant and the geological rationale for the drilling were described in the Company's announcement of 20 February 2008 to the Australian Stock Exchange.

Two diamond drill holes (SNDD 01 and SNDD 02) were drilled partially across the serpentinite unit and also across its western contact (see attached figure). Assays for some of the sulphidic zones encountered in the first hole (SNDD 01) have been received. **Assays for selected intervals in the first diamond hole show the existence of previously-unknown, high-grade primary copper mineralisation (principally chalcopyrite) on, and adjacent to, the serpentinite contact with the mineralisation completely open at depth and along strike.** Significantly, nickel mineralisation (9.5m of 0.3% Ni) is associated with near massive primary sulphide mineralisation in sediments adjacent to the serpentinite contact. The nature of the nickel mineralisation is uncertain at this time. Elevated gold (up to 2.0 g/t Au) and silver (up to 131 g/t Ag) values are associated with the copper mineralisation. Assays for the second diamond hole (SNDD 02) and the balance of the SNDD 01 sulphidic zones are awaited.

The attached figure shows the location of key holes VSTD 01, TGAC 16, SNDD 01 and SNDD 02 in relation to the supergene copper zone, the Company's aeromagnetics image covering the broader Thursday's Gossan Prospect and the serpentinite contact as interpreted from the aeromagnetics. The image indicates the contact of the serpentinite unit is well-defined. It represents a compelling target for step out resource drilling.

The Chief Executive Officer for Beaconsfield Gold, Bill Colvin said: ***"To get these wide, high grade copper intersections in our first deep diamond hole at Thursday's Gossan is very exciting. Allowing for the nickel, gold and silver, the in-ground total gold-equivalent values at current commodity prices are around 12 to 14 g/t gold."***

***"We have discovered that large structures associated with the serpentinite contact can host high grade copper mineralisation that could be amenable to both open pit and underground mining. The Company's immediate task will be to drill the one kilometre of serpentinite contact immediately east of the supergene copper zone at Thursday's Gossan. The bigger task will be to test all of the serpentinite contact which extends for over twenty kilometres on our Stavely tenement."***

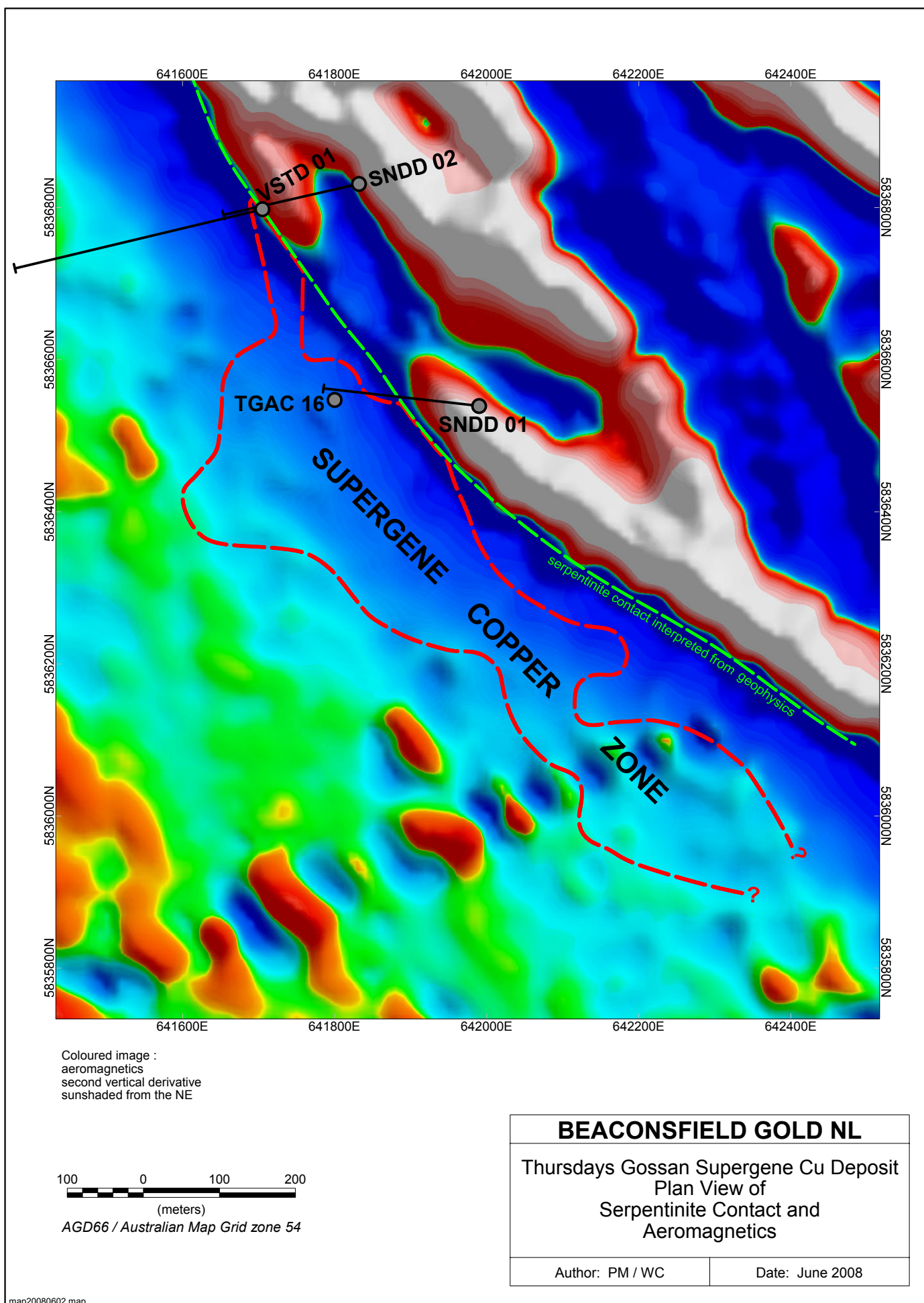
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**APPENDIX – DETAILS OF DRILLING PROGRAM**

Hole	Easting Northing		Azimuth/Dip	From	To	Length	Copper	Gold	Silver	Nickel
	MGA	MGA	(degrees)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)
VSTD01	641825	5836975	245 / -50	22.0	28.0	6.0	3.0	1.1	12	N/A
TGAC16	641920	5836724	vertical hole	32.0	38.0	6.0	4.2	0.4	50	N/A
			<i>Including</i>	36.0	37.0	1.0	11.2	0.7	125	N/A
SNDD01	642108	5836717	265 / -50	94.7	102.4	7.7	4.2	1.1	25	0.1
			<i>Including</i>	97.4	102.4	5.0	5.1	1.4	25	0.1
			<i>Plus</i>	154.6	164.1	9.5	3.0	0.4	40	0.3
			<i>Including</i>	159.6	160.6	1.0	10.5	2.0	64	0.4
SNDD02	641951	5837005	245 / -50				assays awaited			

Samples from the TGAC16 drill hole were analysed using Fire Assay for gold and ICP for other metals. Samples from the SNDD01 drill hole were analysed using Fire Assay for gold and AAS for other metals.

*The exploration results presented in this report are based on information compiled under the supervision of Graeme B. Weber, Principal of Graeme B. Weber and Associates Pty Ltd, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient relevant experience in relation 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources (The JORC Code, 2004). Mr Weber consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*