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17 June 2014

The Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited

DRILLING IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL FOR NEW SHALLOW GOLD RESOURCES AT THE MASSIGUI PROJECT, MALI

Highlights

- **Aircore drilling results from multiple new prospects have significantly upgraded the potential for additional shallow gold resources within the Massigui Project. Drilling highlights include;**

  Viper
  - **16m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 4m**
  - **12m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 12m**
  - **12m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 24m**

  Koting
  - **4m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 16m**
  - **4m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 48m**
  - **4m @ 1.85 g/t Au from 16m**

  Koble
  - **12m @ 2.49 g/t Au from 20m**

- **Drilling has defined previously unidentified multiple “stacked” gold mineralised trends at Viper. The geometry and scale of these mineralised zones provide excellent scope for the delineation of additional gold resources.**

- **Multiple ore grade intersections in initial reconnaissance drilling at the Koting Prospect have elevated the priority of this prospect and provide further encouragement for the discovery of additional satellite gold deposits within the broader Massigui Project area.**

- **Significant intersections from the maiden systematic drilling campaign at Koble Prospect further reinforce the excellent potential for discovery at numerous other untested targets elsewhere on the Massigui Project.**

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" and "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final analytical results from Aircore (AC) drilling at the Massigui Gold Project in southern Mali. These new results significantly upgrade the scope for gold resources at Viper Prospect and increase the potential for discovery of new resources at a number of other regional targets.

The AC drilling program was designed to investigate the potential for additional shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at multiple prospects in the Ntiola District (Figure 1). A number of the targets were tested by drilling for the first time.

A total of 149 shallow drill holes were completed on broadly spaced east-west traverses over highly anomalous gold-in-auger and multi-element geochemical zones at the Viper, Koble, Koting and Koura Prospects. Average hole spacing along each traverse was 25m and average hole depth only 42m. In total, 6,244m of drilling were completed.

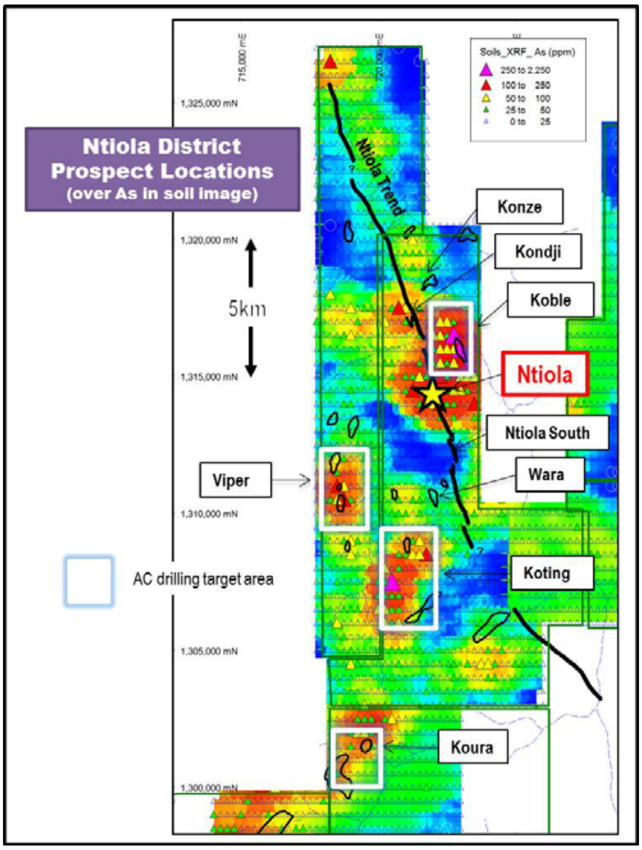

Figure 1. Ntiola District. Prospects are shown in black outline over the arsenic in soil image.

Viper Prospect

The Viper Prospect is situated on the Hanne Permit, approximately 5km to the west of the Ntiola Deposit. Previous reconnaissance drilling conducted by the Company over to the southern portion the extensive (>2km long) Viper gold-in-auger anomaly returned multiple ore-grade drill intersections over significant down-hole widths (ASX - 29 April 2014), including;

- **8m @ 2.75 g/t Au**
- **12m @ 2.53 g/t Au, and**
- **32m @ 1.94 g/t Au**

All of these significant intersections occur within 50 metres from surface, highlighting the shallow nature of the mineralisation.

The latest round of AC drilling, which was designed to infill drill coverage adjacent to earlier results and investigate the northern extensions of the anomalous zone at Viper, has intersected substantial, broad, shallow gold zones. Significant intersections[1] at Viper include;

- **16m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 4m**
- **12m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 12m**
- **12m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 24m**
- **20m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 16m**

Compilation and examination of the results from the systematic drilling at Viper has enabled the Company to delineate multiple, strike extensive, stacked gold trends within the broader prospect area (Figure 2). The results from drilling considerably upgrade the potential of the Viper Prospect to host multiple gold lenses potentially accessible to a shallow open-pit mine operation.

The Company is currently undertaking a comprehensive program of detailed sampling, multielement analysis, and geological logging of all available material from the recent drilling programs at Viper Prospect. The information derived from this work will be used to develop a program of follow up drilling designed to rapidly and cost effectively define the scope for gold resources amenable to open-pit mining techniques.

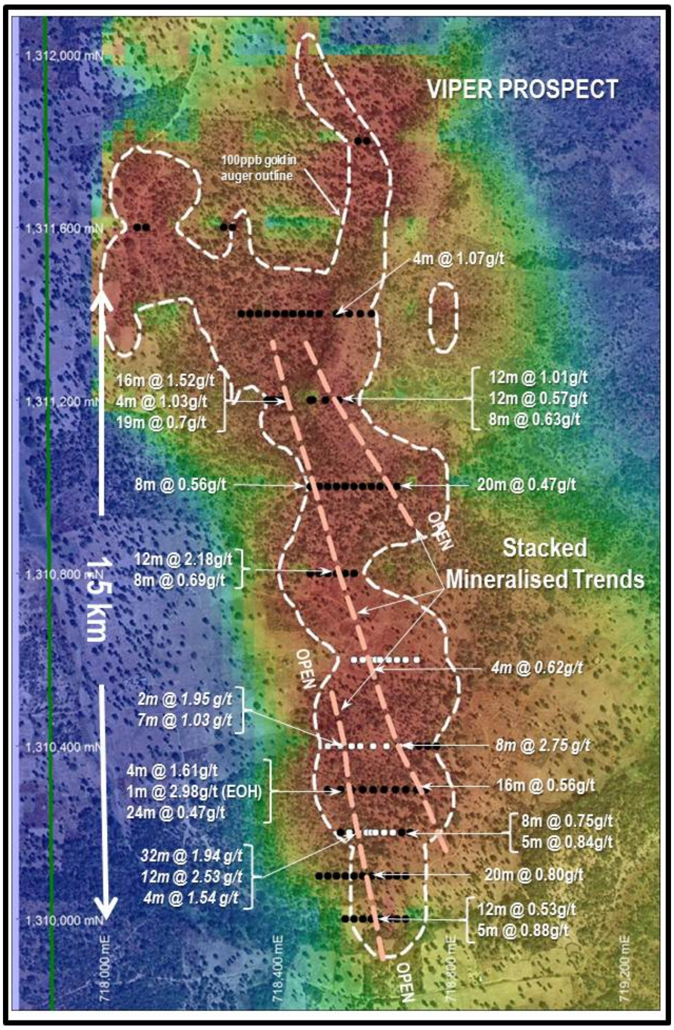

Figure 2. Viper Prospect. Selected aircore drill hole intersections (>0.5 g/t Au). Reported drill hole collars are shown as black points. Previous drilling is shown as white points, with previously reported drill results in italic text.

[1] All drill intersections and collar details are reported in Table 1 and 2

Koting Prospect

AC drilling at the Koting Prospect (Figure 3) to target anomalous auger drilling results, returned multiple shallow ore grade gold intersections including;

- **4m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 16m**
- **4m @ 2.30 g/t Au from 48m**
- **4m @ 1.85 g/t Au from 16m**
- **12m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 0m**

These results are from an area never before tested by subsurface drilling. The higher gold grades at Koting Central occur within broad envelopes of lower grade mineralisation. This is clearly evident in drill hole NTAC178, which returned multiple >0.5 g/t gold intersections over the 63m length of the drill hole (see Table 1). The Company believes this demonstrates the excellent potential for extensive shallow mineralization amenable to bulk open pit mining at this location.

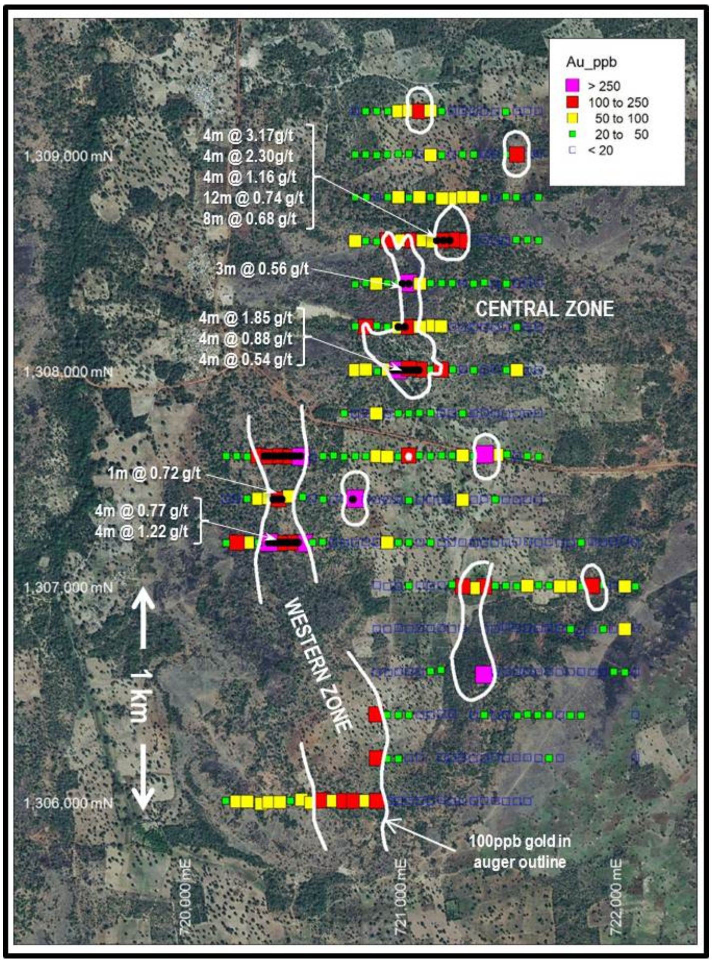

Figure 3. Koble Prospect. Selected aircore drill hole intersections (>0.5 g/t Au). Reported drill hole collars are shown as black points. Auger drilling data is presented as coloured points.

Koble Prospect

Reconnaissance AC drilling was completed over anomalous gold zones occurring within the extensive Koble geochemical anomaly, situated 1km to the east of Ntiola (Figure 4). Better results from the drilling include;

- **12m @ 2.49 g/t Au from 20m**
- **4m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 32m**
- **4m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 20m**

- **4m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 12m**

The Company is encouraged by these results as they occur in an area which has not previously been subjected to systematic bedrock drilling. Planning is underway for additional drilling to increase the drill density along strike to allow better targeting of future RC drilling.

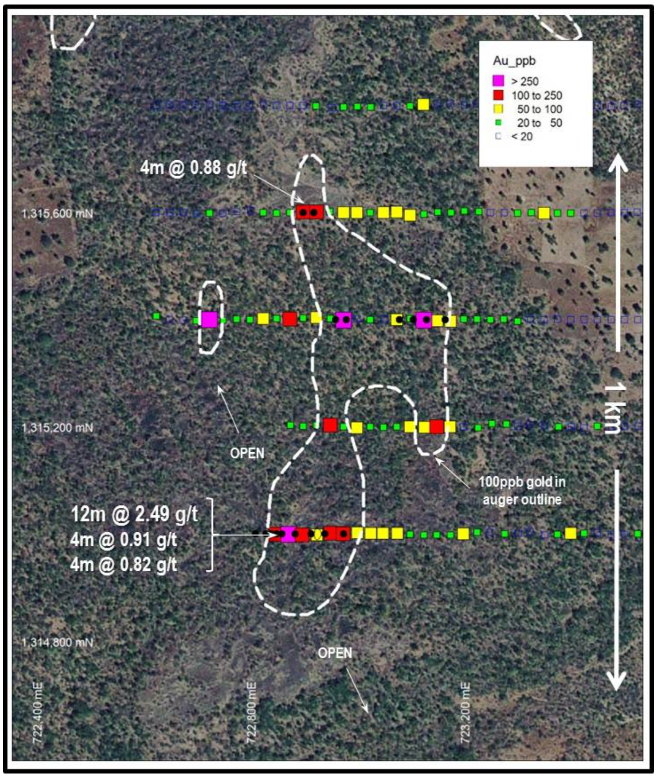

Figure 4. Koble Prospect. Selected aircore drill hole intersections (>0.5 g/t Au). Reported drill hole collars are shown as black points. Auger drilling data is presented as coloured points.

Massigui Project

Birimian Gold continues to aggressively explore the Massigui Project. Work conducted by the Company has resulted in the discovery of the Ntiola Deposit (100% BGS), situated approximately 25km from the Morila Mine. During recent months the Company has expanded its exploration program over the greater Massigui Project area with the aim of identifying additional shallow gold resources amenable to open pit mining techniques to add to the total gold inventory at the Massigui Project.

The Company continues to believe the Ntiola District has excellent potential for further gold discoveries. Any new shallow gold resources, additional to the Ntiola Lode, will have a significant positive impact on the scale of any potential mining project in the broader Ntiola District.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Joyce

Managing Director

Birimian Gold Limited

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Kevin Anthony Joyce. Mr Joyce is Managing Director of Birimian Gold and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Joyce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to previous Exploration Results at the Massigui Project which were reported 29 April 2014. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1. Significant analytical results from aircore drilling at the Massigui Project, Mali. Holes with intersections >0.5 g/t Au reported.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t
NTAC080	1315600	722900	-60	90.5	66	20	24	4	0.88
NTAC087	**1315000**	**722840**	**-60**	**90.5**	**41**	**20**	**32**	**12**	**2.49**
NTAC089	1315000	722885	-60	90.5	60	28	32	4	0.53
NTAC090	1315000	722915	-60	90.5	57	28	32	4	0.61
NTAC094	1310000	718580	-60	90.5	37	32	37	5*	0.88
NTAC096	1310000	718620	-60	90.5	41	16	28	12	0.53
NTAC105	1310100	718580	-60	90.5	43	32	36	4	0.67
NTAC106	**1310100**	**718600**	**-60**	**90.5**	**43**	**16**	**36**	**20**	**0.8**
NTAC112	1310200	718710	-60	90.5	40	16	20	4	0.59
NTAC113	1310200	718690	-60	90.5	38	24	28	4	0.57
NTAC114	1310200	718580	-60	90.5	53	16	24	8	0.75
and						36	40	4	0.85
and						48	53	5*	0.84
NTAC116	1310300	718520	-60	90.5	61	36	40	4	1.61
and						48	52	4	0.65
and						60	61	1*	0.73
NTAC117	**1310300**	**718550**	**-60**	**90.5**	**56**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**0.47**
and						55	56	1*	2.98
NTAC118	1310300	718575	-60	90.5	56	8	12	4	0.95
NTAC122	1310300	718675	-60	90.5	55	12	16	4	0.73
and						54	55	1*	0.6
NTAC124	1310300	718725	-60	90.5	44	0	4	4	0.54
and	1310300	718725	-60	90.5	44	12	28	16	0.56
NTAC125	1310300	718745	-60	90.5	41	12	16	4	0.79
NTAC130	1310800	718500	-60	90.5	39	38	39	1*	0.59
NTAC131	**1310800**	**718520**	**-60**	**90.5**	**39**	**12**	**24**	**12**	**2.18**
and						36	39	3*	0.78
NTAC132	1310800	718540	-60	90.5	29	4	12	8	0.69
NTAC136	1311000	718500	-60	90.5	33	8	16	8	0.56
NTAC140	1311000	718580	-60	90.5	41	32	36	4	0.58
NTAC142	1311000	718620	-60	90.5	41	32	36	4	0.66
NTAC144	1311000	718660	-60	90.5	43	16	36	20	0.47
NTAC146	1311200	718480	-60	270.5	48	32	40	8	0.63
and						47	48	1*	0.84
NTAC147	1311200	718485	-60	90.5	65	28	40	12	0.57
NTAC148	**1311200**	**718515**	**-60**	**90.5**	**60**	**12**	**24**	**12**	**1.01**
and						32	36	4	0.6
NTAC152	1311200	718400	-60	90.5	31	12	31	19*	0.7
NTAC153	1311200	718420	-60	90.5	33	4	8	4	1.03
NTAC154	**1311200**	**718410**	**-60**	**90.5**	**28**	**4**	**20**	**16**	**1.52**
NTAC155	1311200	718390	-60	90.5	25	20	25	5*	0.81
NTAC157	1311400	718340	-60	90.5	41	12	16	4	0.58
NTAC161	1311400	718420	-60	90.5	37	32	36	4	0.64
NTAC172	1311400	718570	-60	90.5	54	36	40	4	1.07
NTAC177	**1308600**	**721180**	**-60**	**90.5**	**60**	**16**	**20**	**4**	**3.17**
NTAC178	1308600	721210	-60	90.5	63	0	12	12	0.74
and						24	32	8	0.68
and						**48**	**52**	**4**	**2.3**
and						60	63	3*	0.73
NTAC179	1308600	721240	-60	90.5	54	8	12	4	1.16
and						48	52	4	0.91
NTAC181	1308400	721050	-60	90.5	56	52	55	3	0.56
NTAC190	1308000	721060	-60	90.5	23	8	12	4	0.54
NTAC191	1308000	721070	-60	90.5	26	16	20	4	1.85
NTAC192	1308000	721080	-60	90.5	27	8	12	4	0.88
NTAC194	1315000	722850	-60	85.5	48	12	16	4	0.82
and						24	28	4	0.71
NTAC195	1315000	722830	-60	85.5	44	32	36	4	0.91
NTAC211	1307200	720440	-60	90.5	37	32	36	4	0.77
NTAC215	1307200	720515	-60	90.5	44	28	32	4	1.22

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 4m of internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from composite (up to 4m) samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.

3) QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely inserted/collected at every 20th sample.

4) *Denotes hole ended in mineralisation

Table 2. Collar details for all reported AC drill holes at the Massigui Project, Mali.

Hole_ID	Depth	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azm
NTAC079	62	WGS84_29N	722920	1315600	361	-60	90.5
NTAC080	66	WGS84_29N	722900	1315600	361	-60	90.5
NTAC081	38	WGS84_29N	722960	1315400	364	-60	90.5
NTAC082	44	WGS84_29N	722980	1315400	365	-60	90.5
NTAC083	53	WGS84_29N	723080	1315400	368	-60	90.5
NTAC084	56	WGS84_29N	723105	1315400	369	-60	90.5
NTAC085	71	WGS84_29N	723130	1315400	363	-60	90.5
NTAC086	62	WGS84_29N	723165	1315400	360	-60	90.5
NTAC087	41	WGS84_29N	722840	1315000	359	-60	90.5
NTAC088	50	WGS84_29N	722860	1315000	365	-60	90.5
NTAC089	60	WGS84_29N	722885	1315000	362	-60	90.5
NTAC090	57	WGS84_29N	722915	1315000	364	-60	90.5
NTAC091	71	WGS84_29N	722940	1315000	360	-60	90.5
NTAC092	77	WGS84_29N	722975	1315000	357	-60	90.5
NTAC093	42	WGS84_29N	718560	1310000	355	-60	90.5
NTAC094	37	WGS84_29N	718580	1310000	352	-60	90.5
NTAC095	40	WGS84_29N	718600	1310000	356	-60	90.5
NTAC096	41	WGS84_29N	718620	1310000	351	-60	90.5
NTAC097	41	WGS84_29N	718640	1310000	351	-60	90.5
NTAC098	38	WGS84_29N	718660	1310000	353	-60	90.5
NTAC099	38	WGS84_29N	718680	1310000	353	-60	90.5
NTAC100	35	WGS84_29N	718700	1310000	354	-60	90.5
NTAC101	47	WGS84_29N	718500	1310100	365	-60	90.5
NTAC102	44	WGS84_29N	718520	1310100	364	-60	90.5
NTAC103	41	WGS84_29N	718540	1310100	359	-60	90.5
NTAC104	37	WGS84_29N	718560	1310100	359	-60	90.5
NTAC105	43	WGS84_29N	718580	1310100	359	-60	90.5
NTAC106	43	WGS84_29N	718600	1310100	357	-60	90.5
NTAC107	43	WGS84_29N	718620	1310100	357	-60	90.5
NTAC108	42	WGS84_29N	718640	1310100	357	-60	90.5
NTAC109	41	WGS84_29N	718660	1310100	358	-60	90.5
NTAC110	39	WGS84_29N	718680	1310100	357	-60	90.5
NTAC111	39	WGS84_29N	718700	1310100	353	-60	90.5
NTAC112	40	WGS84_29N	718710	1310200	360	-60	90.5
NTAC113	38	WGS84_29N	718690	1310200	363	-60	90.5
NTAC114	53	WGS84_29N	718580	1310200	366	-60	90.5
NTAC115	51	WGS84_29N	718550	1310200	364	-60	90.5
NTAC116	61	WGS84_29N	718520	1310300	368	-60	90.5
NTAC117	56	WGS84_29N	718550	1310300	367	-60	90.5
NTAC118	56	WGS84_29N	718575	1310300	366	-60	90.5
NTAC119	51	WGS84_29N	718600	1310300	363	-60	90.5
NTAC120	54	WGS84_29N	718625	1310300	367	-60	90.5
NTAC121	56	WGS84_29N	718650	1310300	365	-60	90.5
NTAC122	55	WGS84_29N	718675	1310300	363	-60	90.5
NTAC123	50	WGS84_29N	718700	1310300	367	-60	90.5
NTAC124	44	WGS84_29N	718725	1310300	369	-60	90.5
NTAC125	41	WGS84_29N	718745	1310300	372	-60	90.5
NTAC126	44	WGS84_29N	718770	1310400	365	-60	90.5
NTAC127	46	WGS84_29N	718750	1310400	365	-60	90.5
NTAC128	47	WGS84_29N	718730	1310400	357	-60	90.5
NTAC129	41	WGS84_29N	718480	1310800	362	-60	90.5
NTAC130	39	WGS84_29N	718500	1310800	367	-60	90.5
NTAC131	39	WGS84_29N	718520	1310800	367	-60	90.5
NTAC132	29	WGS84_29N	718540	1310800	367	-60	90.5
NTAC133	26	WGS84_29N	718560	1310800	364	-60	90.5

NTAC134	30	WGS84_29N	718580	1310800	361	-60	90.5
NTAC135	38	WGS84_29N	718480	1311000	376	-60	90.5
NTAC136	33	WGS84_29N	718500	1311000	373	-60	90.5
NTAC137	33	WGS84_29N	718520	1311000	369	-60	90.5
NTAC138	31	WGS84_29N	718540	1311000	368	-60	90.5
NTAC139	33	WGS84_29N	718560	1311000	370	-60	90.5
NTAC140	41	WGS84_29N	718580	1311000	383	-60	90.5
NTAC141	49	WGS84_29N	718600	1311000	377	-60	90.5
NTAC142	41	WGS84_29N	718620	1311000	378	-60	90.5
NTAC143	38	WGS84_29N	718640	1311000	382	-60	90.5
NTAC144	43	WGS84_29N	718660	1311000	371	-60	90.5
NTAC145	48	WGS84_29N	718680	1311000	372	-60	90.5
NTAC146	48	WGS84_29N	718480	1311200	388	-60	270.5
NTAC147	65	WGS84_29N	718485	1311200	387	-60	90.5
NTAC148	60	WGS84_29N	718515	1311200	383	-60	90.5
NTAC149	62	WGS84_29N	718545	1311200	388	-60	90.5
NTAC150	61	WGS84_29N	718575	1311200	382	-60	90.5
NTAC151	24	WGS84_29N	718380	1311200	359	-60	90.5
NTAC152	31	WGS84_29N	718400	1311200	365	-60	90.5
NTAC153	33	WGS84_29N	718420	1311200	374	-60	90.5
NTAC154	28	WGS84_29N	718410	1311200	374	-60	90.5
NTAC155	25	WGS84_29N	718390	1311200	368	-60	90.5
NTAC156	41	WGS84_29N	718320	1311400	364	-60	90.5
NTAC157	41	WGS84_29N	718340	1311400	371	-60	90.5
NTAC158	36	WGS84_29N	718360	1311400	373	-60	90.5
NTAC159	41	WGS84_29N	718380	1311400	369	-60	90.5
NTAC160	44	WGS84_29N	718400	1311400	373	-60	90.5
NTAC161	37	WGS84_29N	718420	1311400	372	-60	90.5
NTAC162	33	WGS84_29N	718440	1311400	365	-60	90.5
NTAC163	33	WGS84_29N	718460	1311400	368	-60	90.5
NTAC164	35	WGS84_29N	718480	1311400	371	-60	90.5
NTAC165	30	WGS84_29N	718500	1311400	382	-60	90.5
NTAC166	16	WGS84_29N	718080	1311600	361	-60	90.5
NTAC167	18	WGS84_29N	718100	1311600	359	-60	90.5
NTAC168	31	WGS84_29N	718280	1311600	368	-60	90.5
NTAC169	23	WGS84_29N	718300	1311600	367	-60	90.5
NTAC170	43	WGS84_29N	718540	1311400	394	-60	270.5
NTAC171	56	WGS84_29N	718545	1311400	394	-60	90.5
NTAC172	54	WGS84_29N	718570	1311400	396	-60	90.5
NTAC173	54	WGS84_29N	718595	1311400	386	-60	90.5
NTAC174	56	WGS84_29N	718620	1311400	389	-60	90.5
NTAC175	38	WGS84_29N	718610	1311800	375	-60	90.5
NTAC176	41	WGS84_29N	718590	1311800	376	-60	90.5
NTAC177	60	WGS84_29N	721180	1308600	386	-60	90.5
NTAC178	63	WGS84_29N	721210	1308600	383	-60	90.5
NTAC179	54	WGS84_29N	721240	1308600	381	-60	90.5
NTAC180	60	WGS84_29N	721020	1308400	381	-60	90.5
NTAC181	56	WGS84_29N	721050	1308400	376	-60	90.5
NTAC182	60	WGS84_29N	721000	1308200	372	-60	90.5
NTAC183	60	WGS84_29N	721030	1308200	382	-60	90.5
NTAC184	34	WGS84_29N	720980	1308000	373	-60	90.5
NTAC185	23	WGS84_29N	721000	1308000	368	-60	90.5
NTAC186	23	WGS84_29N	721010	1308000	372	-60	90.5
NTAC187	17	WGS84_29N	721030	1308000	371	-60	90.5
NTAC188	17	WGS84_29N	721040	1308000	370	-60	90.5
NTAC189	23	WGS84_29N	721050	1308000	365	-60	90.5
NTAC190	23	WGS84_29N	721060	1308000	365	-60	90.5
NTAC191	26	WGS84_29N	721070	1308000	371	-60	90.5

NTAC192	27	WGS84_29N	721080	1308000	369	-60	90.5
NTAC193	26	WGS84_29N	721095	1308000	372	-60	90.5
NTAC194	48	WGS84_29N	722850	1315000	373	-60	85.5
NTAC195	44	WGS84_29N	722830	1315000	370	-60	85.5
NTAC196	50	WGS84_29N	722810	1315000	369	-60	85.5
NTAC197	43	WGS84_29N	720380	1307600	391	-60	90.5
NTAC198	50	WGS84_29N	720400	1307600	382	-60	90.5
NTAC199	47	WGS84_29N	720425	1307600	387	-60	90.5
NTAC200	49	WGS84_29N	720450	1307600	380	-60	90.5
NTAC201	46	WGS84_29N	720475	1307600	382	-60	90.5
NTAC202	47	WGS84_29N	720500	1307600	385	-60	90.5
NTAC203	40	WGS84_29N	720520	1307600	383	-60	90.5
NTAC204	28	WGS84_29N	720545	1307600	381	-60	90.5
NTAC205	36	WGS84_29N	720420	1307400	388	-60	90.5
NTAC206	38	WGS84_29N	720440	1307400	397	-60	90.5
NTAC207	36	WGS84_29N	720460	1307400	398	-60	90.5
NTAC208	20	WGS84_29N	720790	1307400	374	-60	90.5
NTAC209	32	WGS84_29N	720400	1307200	393	-60	90.5
NTAC210	33	WGS84_29N	720420	1307200	394	-60	90.5
NTAC211	37	WGS84_29N	720440	1307200	393	-60	90.5
NTAC212	38	WGS84_29N	720455	1307200	390	-60	90.5
NTAC213	40	WGS84_29N	720475	1307200	394	-60	90.5
NTAC214	42	WGS84_29N	720495	1307200	398	-60	90.5
NTAC215	44	WGS84_29N	720515	1307200	397	-60	90.5
NTAC216	32	WGS84_29N	720535	1307200	399	-60	90.5
NTAC217	41	WGS84_29N	719685	1302000	366	-60	90.5
NTAC218	40	WGS84_29N	719705	1302000	359	-60	90.5
NTAC219	32	WGS84_29N	719030	1301600	364	-60	90.5
NTAC220	28	WGS84_29N	719045	1301600	351	-60	90.5
NTAC221	29	WGS84_29N	719055	1301600	350	-60	90.5
NTAC222	29	WGS84_29N	719065	1301600	349	-60	90.5
NTAC223	30	WGS84_29N	718260	1300600	368	-60	90.5
NTAC224	35	WGS84_29N	718275	1300600	370	-60	90.5
NTAC225	35	WGS84_29N	718290	1300600	370	-60	90.5
NTAC226	42	WGS84_29N	718390	1300600	373	-60	90.5
NTAC227	39	WGS84_29N	718410	1300600	355	-60	90.5

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.*	• Samples were collected at the drill rig and scoop sampled from 1m drill spoils to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Aircore (AC) holes were routinely sampled as 4m composited intervals down the hole. • The bottom of each hole was sampled as a 1m interval down the hole. • Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected at every 20th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 30g Fire Assay (DL 0.01ppm).
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).*	• Aircore is a reverse circulation drilling technique. • All AC holes were drilled using a purpose built light aircore drill rig supplied and operated by Laynes Drilling. • Hole diameter was nominally 80mm. .
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. • Appropriate drill techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when water was encountered in the hole . • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
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 sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified company geologists • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • All sample material was logged and sampled.
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.*	• All composite and 1m samples were scoop sampled at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Bamako laboratory. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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.*	• Analysis for gold is undertaken at ALS Bamako by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for lab duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. • Review of the internal 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 compiled and digitally captured by company geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported results are compiled by the Company's database consultant and the Managing Director. • 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 UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. • All holes were drilled vertically. Given the shallow reconnaissance nature of the drilling, no downhole surveying was undertaken. • SRTM elevation data was used to establish topographic control where appropriate. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Holes were nominally drilled on 100m to 200m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • Hole spacing on section was nominally 15m - 30m • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for resource estimation. • Sample compositing has been used.
Orientation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

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.*	• A portion of the reported results are from an area within the Finkola Permis de Research, which is held 100% by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. • A portion of the reported results are from an area within the Hanne Permis de Research. BGS has the right to acquire a 95% interest in the permit under the terms of an option to purchase agreement with Hanne Trading Company SARL • Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area which is presently covered by the Finkola and Hanne Permits was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources in the period 2000 to 2009. Exploration consisted of soil sampling, reconnaissance drilling and pitting, and sporadic follow up RC and diamond drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical.
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*	• Significant results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. Only holes with intersections >0.5g/t Au are reported. • Collar location details for all drillholes are shown in Table 2. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied - • Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	degrees 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. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.
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 down hole composite samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 4m 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').*	• The reported results are from early stage exploration drilling; as such the orientation of geological structure is uncertain. • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is unknown.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan for the Viper Prospect is shown in Figure 2.
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.*	• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are listed in Table 2
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.*	• The AC drilling reported in this announcement was targeted on geochemical results from recent auger drilling which was undertaken by BGS and reported in previous announcements. • 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*	• RC and AC drilling will be planned and prioritised to follow up the reported results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	