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11 August 2014

The Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited

SHALLOW HIGH GRADE GOLD CONFIRMED IN FOLLOW UP AT VIPER PROSPECT, MASSIGUI PROJECT, MALI

Highlights

- **Shallow high grade gold zones at Viper Prospect confirmed in detailed sampling of mineralised drill intervals. Significant results include;**
 - **15m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 4m (incl. 2m @ 13.6 g/t Au)**
 - **16m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 17m**
 - **10m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 14m**
 - **4m @ 6.27 g/t Au from 41m**
 - **8m @ 1.60g/t Au from 29m**
 - **16m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 4m**
- **A comprehensive program of multielement analysis and geological logging of all available material from the recent drilling at the Viper Prospect is underway to provide additional information to assist in development of the next phase drilling program and investigate the scope for open-pit mineable gold resources.**
- **These analytical results further reinforce the Company's view that excellent scope exists for the delineation of additional gold resources in the Ntiola District.**
- **Aggressive, multifaceted, exploration program continues to systematically identify and test high quality targets over the broader Massigui Project.**

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" and "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final analytical results from samples submitted to the laboratory as part of a detailed sampling program of Aircore (AC) drill intervals at the Massigui Gold Project in southern Mali. These new results significantly upgrade the previously reported drill results (ASX: 29 April 2014 and 17 June 2014) and confirm the presence of high grade gold mineralisation at the recently defined Viper Prospect.

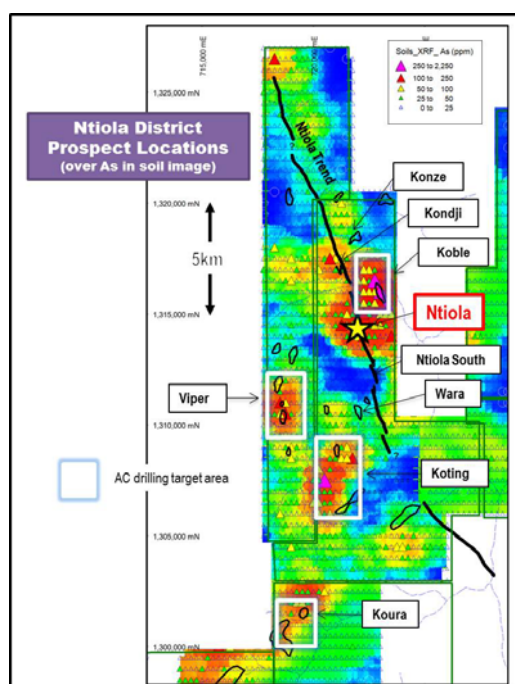


Figure 1. Ntiola District. Prospects are shown in black outline over the arsenic in soil image.

Viper Prospect is situated on the Hanne Permit, approximately 5km to the south-west of the Ntiola Deposit. Reconnaissance AC drilling conducted by the Company in March and May 2014 over the extensive Viper gold-in-auger anomaly was initially sampled in 4m composites. Analytical results returned multiple shallow ore-grade drill intersections over significant down-hole widths, including;

- **8m @ 2.75 g/t Au**
- **12m @ 2.53 g/t Au**
- **32m @ 1.94 g/t Au**
- **16m @ 1.52 g/t Au**
- **12m @ 2.18 g/t Au**

To enable the Company to understand the spacial distribution of the mineralisation and improve the geological interpretation of the target zones a detailed sampling program was initiated. This program involved collecting representative samples from each of the original one metre drill intervals that formed the initial gold bearing four metre composite samples. This sampling was facilitated by the safe and secure storage of the original one metre drill intervals on site during drilling operations.

Analytical results from the one metre sample intervals confirm the presence of high grade gold mineralisation over significant widths at Viper Prospect. Results are presented in Table 1. Highlights include;

- **15m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 4m (incl. 2m @ 13.6 g/t Au)**
- **16m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 17m**
- **10m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 14m**
- **4m @ 6.27 g/t Au from 41m**
- **8m @ 1.60g/t Au from 29m**
- **18m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 19m**

▪ **16m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 4m**

The Company is extremely pleased with these results and is currently undertaking a comprehensive program of multielement analysis and geological logging of all available material from the recent drilling programs. The information derived from this work will be combined with the current information to develop the next phase drilling program to investigate the scope for open-pit mineable gold resources at Viper Prospect.

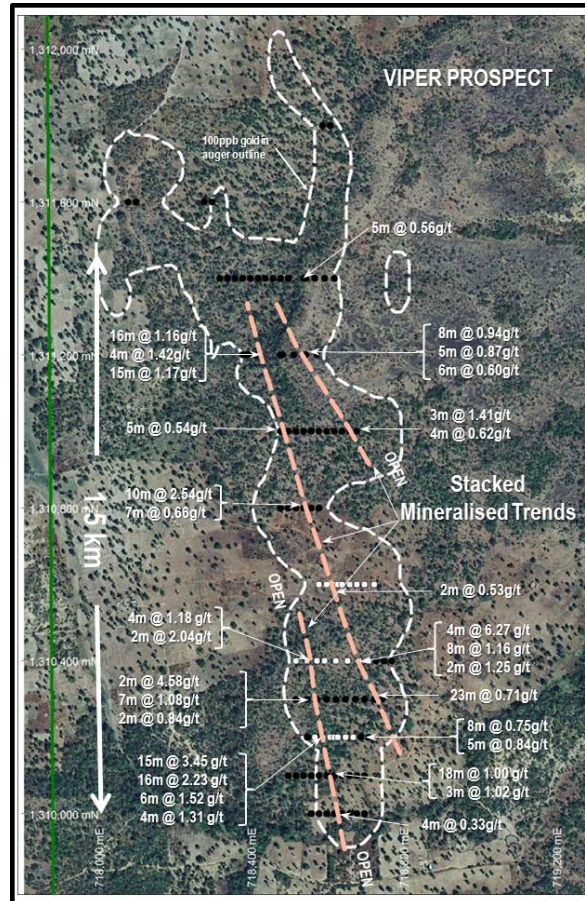


Figure 2. Viper Prospect. Updated aircore drill hole intersections (>0.5 g/t Au). Drillhole collars are shown as white points (phase 1) and black points (phase 2).

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.

Recent drilling results have re-affirmed the Company's long-held belief that the Ntiola District has excellent potential to host 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. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data, besides the new information presented in this announcement, 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 detailed sampling of aircore drilling at Viper Prospect, Massigui Project, Mali. Holes with intersections >0.5 g/t Au reported. Collar details and previous composite sample results for all drilling are reported in previous announcements.

Hole ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
NTAC049	1310600	718630	-60	270.5	34	8	10	2	0.53
NTAC055	1310400	718520	-60	90.5	60	51	55	4	1.18
NTAC056	1310400	718550	-60	90.5	51	47	49	2	2.04
NTAC060	1310400	718655	-60	90.5	60	41	45	4	6.27
NTAC061	1310400	718685	-60	90.5	53	29	37	8	1.6
and						40	42	2	1.25
NTAC062	1310400	718710	-60	90.5	48	10	20	10	0.75
and						34	38	4	0.54
NTAC063	1310200	718570	-60	90.5	46	17	33	16	2.23
and						36	43	7	0.54
NTAC064	1310200	718590	-60	90.5	47	24	31	7	0.79
and						34	40	6	1.52
NTAC065	1310200	718610	-60	90.5	45	8	12	4	1.31
NTAC066	1310200	718620	-60	270.5	41	4	19	15	3.45
and						23	27	4	0.78
and						33	35	2	0.66
NTAC096	1310000	718620	-60	90.5	41	18	22	4	0.33
NTAC105	1310100	718580	-60	90.5	43	34	37	3	1.02
NTAC106	1310100	718600	-60	90.5	43	19	37	18	1
NTAC114	1310200	718580	-60	90.5	53	16	23	7	0.63
and						36	38	2	0.71
and						46	48	2	0.67
and						51	53	2*	1.55
NTAC116	1310300	718520	-60	90.5	61	39	41	2	4.58
and						51	53	2	0.99
NTAC117	1310300	718550	-60	90.5	56	12	19	7	1.08
and						32	34	2	0.84
NTAC118	1310300	718575	-60	90.5	56	11	15	4	0.83
NTAC122	1310300	718675	-60	90.5	55	11	13	2	1
NTAC124	1310300	718725	-60	90.5	44	13	36	23	0.71
NTAC131	1310800	718520	-60	90.5	39	14	24	10	2.54
NTAC132	1310800	718540	-60	90.5	29	4	11	7	0.66
NTAC136	1311000	718500	-60	90.5	33	12	17	5	0.54
NTAC142	1311000	718620	-60	90.5	41	31	34	3	1.41
NTAC144	1311000	718660	-60	90.5	43	23	27	4	0.62
NTAC146	1311200	718480	-60	270.5	48	32	38	6	0.6
NTAC147	1311200	718485	-60	90.5	65	28	33	5	0.87
NTAC148	1311200	718515	-60	90.5	60	13	21	8	0.94
and						26	28	2	0.73
NTAC152	1311200	718400	-60	90.5	31	12	27	15	1.17
NTAC153	1311200	718420	-60	90.5	33	2	4	2	0.74
NTAC154	1311200	718410	-60	90.5	28	4	20	16	1.16
NTAC155	1311200	718390	-60	90.5	25	21	25	4*	1.42
NTAC157	1311400	718340	-60	90.5	41	12	14	2	0.71
NTAC161	1311400	718420	-60	90.5	37	30	35	5	0.56

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 2m of internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 1m 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected at the drill rig and scoop sampled from 1m drill spoils to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m intervals were scoop sampled at the drill rig. Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Bamako laboratory. At the 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>particle size of 85% passing 75um.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. All holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees. Given the shallow reconnaissance nature of the drilling, no downhole surveying was undertaken. Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Composite samples are not reported in this announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>structure</i>	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples were collected during the course of drilling and were securely stored on site at the Company's camp prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area which is presently covered by the Hanne Permit 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted deposit style 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 drill holes are reported in earlier public releases. 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 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	case.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drill hole location plan for the Viper Prospect is shown in Figure 2.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes with no significant gold intersections within the defined parameters are not reported. Full collar details of all drilling are presented in previous announcements (ASX: 29 April 2014 and 17 June 2014).
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is anticipated that RC and AC drilling will be planned and prioritised to follow up the reported results.

