

27 August 2014

The Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited

EXTENSIVE 15KM GOLD TREND IDENTIFIED AT THE BASAWA GOLD PROJECT, LIBERIA.

Highlights

- **Analytical results confirm significant regional-scale gold trend hosting multiple gold prospects and extending over 15km of strike in the Bafawehn Region.**
- **High priority targets identified for trenching, channel sampling and subsequent maiden drill testing at Before Camp and Newtown.**
- **Anomalous high potential target zone delineated by auger sampling at Bafa Creek Prospect is interpreted to represent an extension to the Newtown Prospect, increasing the overall potential of the area.**
- **Broad spaced soil sampling conducted by the Company has identified new prospect areas in the region around Bilapo, adjacent to a previously undocumented artisanal mining field.**
- **Planning underway for an aggressive field program including trenching, detailed auger sampling, and infill soil sampling programs to define drill targets at multiple advanced to early stage gold prospects.**

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold", and the "Company") is pleased to advise it has received final analytical results from the Company's recently completed exploration campaign conducted at the Basawa Gold Project, in Liberia (Figure 1). This program focused on developing potential drill targets over advanced prospects at Before Camp and Newtown, and expanding reconnaissance sampling along potential strike extensions associated with this mineralized trend.

A total of 108 auger holes were drilled and 701 soil samples were collected during this exploration campaign. The analytical results received from this combined work program have confirmed a significant regional-scale gold trend hosting multiple gold prospects and extending over 15km of strike in the Bafawehn Region, and significantly upgraded the gold targets at Before Camp and Newtown.

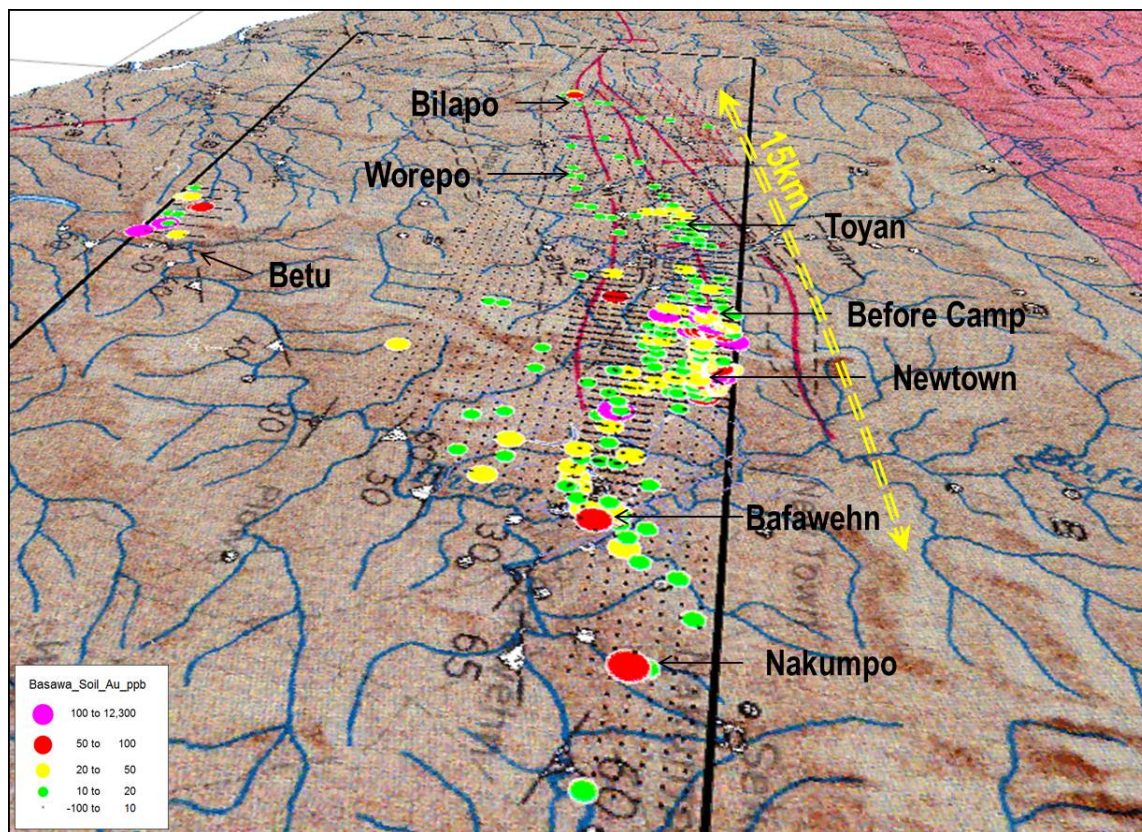


Figure 1. Basawa Gold Project. Bafawehn region, viewed looking west. Soil geochemistry and prospect locations over USGS geological interpretation map.

Before Camp and Newtown Prospects

The Before Camp and Newtown Prospects are situated in the centre of an extensive 15km long anomalous mineralised zone. The prospects lie in the head waters of numerous drainages feeding a large-scale alluvial gold mining camp. Birimian Gold is systematically exploring this area with the aim of defining the primary source of the abundant gold present within this extensive and long-lived mining camp (Figure 1). The Company has conducted multiple phases of exploration over this area, progressively sharpening the target focus and successfully delineating multiple high potential anomalous zones.

Analytical results from the most recent targeted infill auger sampling conducted at Newtown and Before Camp Prospects have now been returned. These results confirm the presence of a high tenor 1km long in-situ gold target at Before Camp and a highlight two well-defined gold anomalies at Newtown (Figure 2).

At Before Camp the anomalous gold (>100ppb) trend has been tightly defined by the latest phase of infill (10m x 100m) auger sampling. A number of highly elevated gold results occur within the anomalous gold envelope, including a peak gold assay value of 4,310 ppb (4.31 g/t gold: ASX – 10 April 2014). The interpreted strike of the gold trend is consistent with mapped quartz orientations elsewhere in the district, suggesting the defined zone should have good continuity over in excess of 1km of strike.

Auger sampling at Newtown Prospect has upgraded and refined the potential drill target at this location. The main Newtown anomaly is defined by >50ppb gold auger results extending over greater than 500m of strike. The central portion of the highly coherent zone has further elevated gold values,

with a peak assay result of 697ppb (0.69g/t Au). A second zone in the north-east of the auger area contains similarly elevated gold results which occur intermittently over approximately 400m of strike. Both zones represent significant targets for follow up and potential drill testing.

A new anomalous zone has also been delineated immediately south of Before Camp at Bafa Creek, where analytical results >700ppb gold occur on two consecutive auger lines. Recognition of this new zone is significant as it may represent the westward extension of the main Newtown gold anomaly. Additional auger sampling is proposed to investigate this newly identified and untested area.

The Company is in the process of planning a program of trenching and channel sampling to assist in defining drill targets at Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects. It is anticipated that this work will commence next quarter.

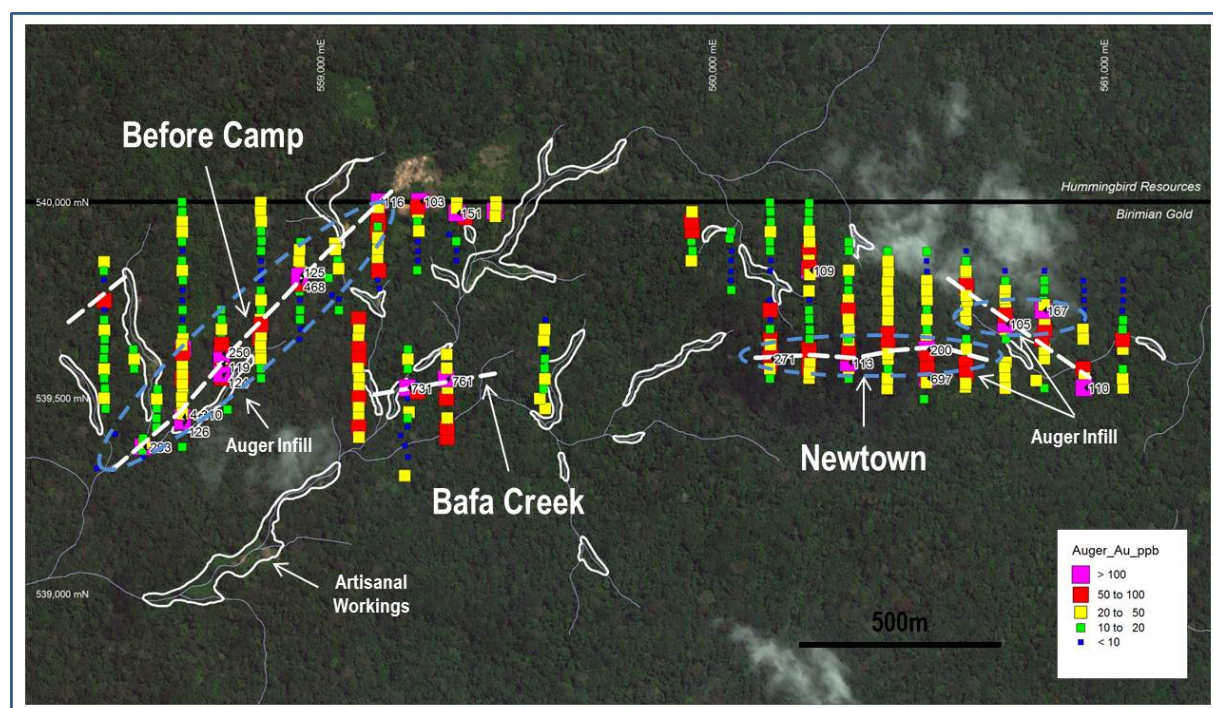


Figure 2. Auger results at Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects. Infill auger sampling areas outlined in blue.

Toyan Prospect

The Toyan Prospect is situated approximately 4km to the west of Before Camp Prospect (see Figure 1). Significant alluvial gold workings have been identified within the broader prospect area.

Soil sampling was previously conducted over a portion of the Toyan trend. This work identified highly anomalous gold and multi-element zones within the soil profile in the area. Encouraged by the prospect of further extensions to the Before Camp-Toyan gold trend, the Company expanded sampling coverage west of Toyan. A number of previously undocumented artisanal mining sites were located during the work program.

Analytical results from the broad spaced (200m x 200m) soil sampling have delineated a zone of strongly elevated gold in the region around Bilapo (see Figure 1). The Bilapo anomaly is situated adjacent to a large alluvial mining centre at the southern edge of the current sampling grid and is therefore open in a south-westerly direction.

As part of the ongoing exploration program a first phase broad spaced (25m x 200m) auger sampling program was undertaken over the portion of the prospective Toyan trend to investigate anomalous gold and multi-elements in soils. A number of elevated gold results were returned, which the Company believes confirm the broader potential of this new extension to the Before Camp trend.

Based on the learnings from recent field work, a review of the Project soil geochemistry database was undertaken, which has subsequently upgraded the significance of the soil anomaly at Worepo (see Figure 1). This zone is defined by a subtle (>10ppb gold) strike extensive gold trend in broad (200m x 200m) spaced sampling. Worepo may represent a new, previously unrecognised, mineralised structure striking parallel to the Toyon trend.

The Company intends to develop a staged program of drill targeting and advanced prospect generation over the broader Before Camp-Toyan Trend. The initial field component of this program comprising detailed follow up soil sampling at Bilapo and Worepo is planned to commence next quarter.

Barclayville

Analytical results from follow up infill soil sampling in the Barclayville-Ufaka area, in the south-east of the Basawa Project, have identified a coherent subtle (>10ppb gold) anomaly in the north-east of the Big Suehn sampling grid. At this stage, the anomalous zone represents a lower priority target and the Company intends to focus on investigating the scope for gold resources in the rapidly developing Before Camp District.

Basawa Gold Project

The Basawa Gold Project covers a large area (1,000km²) of highly gold prospective terrain in southeastern Liberia. The 4.2Moz Dugbe-Tuzon Gold Camp (Hummingbird Resources) is situated on parallel geological structure approximately 25km to the north of the Basawa Project.

Birimian Gold has identified multiple early stage gold prospects in the Bafawehn and Betu areas, situated in the north-west of the Project area. The Company has aggressively advanced these priority target areas during the recent field season. The highly encouraging results received from this work have motivated the Company to commence planning for a further expanded exploration program during the coming field season in Liberia.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Joyce'.

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 Basawa Project. 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.

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"> Auger holes were routinely sampled as composited intervals down the hole. The bottom of each hole was sampled as a 1m interval down the hole. Samples were collected by scoop from 1m auger spoils to obtain a nominal 2 kg sub sample. Routine standard reference material was inserted at every 40th sample in the sample sequence. All samples were submitted to ALS Monrovia for preparation and then shipped to ALS Bamako for analysis by 30g Fire Assay (DL 0.005ppm).
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"> All auger holes were completed by man portable mechanical auger techniques. Average hole depth was 3.2m Hole diameter was nominally 50mm.
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 auger. Appropriate techniques were employed to maximize recovery and sample quality. Holes were terminated when water was encountered in the hole. Sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the 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 auger sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified Contract 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All composite and 1m samples were scoop sampled at the auger machine. Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Monrovia laboratory. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.0kg 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 of exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	<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 	<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 0.005ppm. Fire assay is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	<p><i>total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>considered a "total" assay technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of routine standard reference material and laboratory blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Results of analyses of laboratory 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"> Auger data is compiled and digitally captured by Contract geologists. 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 geologists. 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 vertically. Given the shallow reconnaissance nature of the holes, 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 spaced spaced north-south orientated drill sections. Hole spacing on section was nominally 10m Sample compositing has been used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 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. 	<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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Contract personnel to the laboratory in Monrovia, Liberia.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are from an area within the Basawa Exploration License (MEL11100), which is held 100% by Birimian Gold Limited Tenure is in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of any previous exploration within the area which is presently covered by the Basawa Exploration License prior to Birimian Gold commencing its activities.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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 case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger drilling is a reconnaissance exploration technique. Drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. Tabulation of drill hole data is not considered material to understanding of the reported results.
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 intersections are not reported in this announcement. Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
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 reconnaissance exploration; as such the orientation of geological structure is uncertain. Drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. All results are presented graphically as point samples in the attached maps and plans.
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"> Location plans are 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"> All results are presented graphically as point samples in the attached maps and plans.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous soil sampling undertaken by Birimian Gold is presented graphically in Figure 1

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Further work	<p><i>substances.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company is currently planning trenching to follow up the results reported in this announcement.