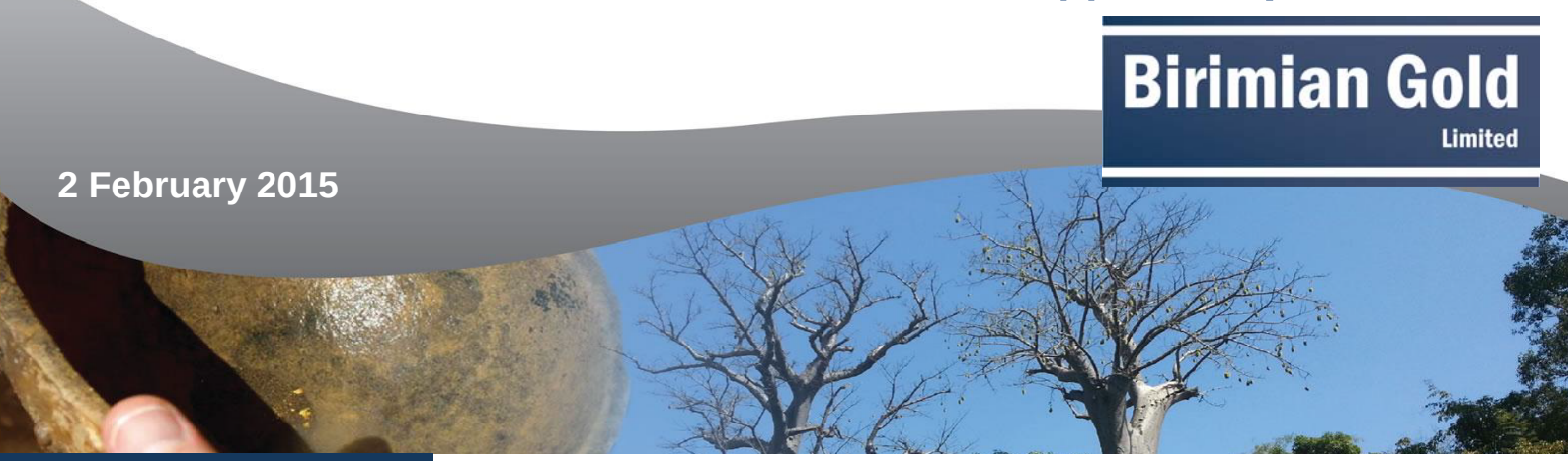

2 February 2015

ASX : BGS

The emerging West African Gold Exploration Company

Targeting multi-million ounce gold deposits in Mali and Liberia.

Expanding gold inventory at existing assets and via new project generation.

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HIGH POTENTIAL NEW EXPLORATION PERMIT GRANTED AT THE MASSIGUI GOLD PROJECT, MALI

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Grant of new highly prospective exploration permit significantly expands landholding at the Massigui Gold Project, Mali, to >750km^2**
- **New "Batouba" permit (100% BGS) covers similar geological sequence and structures to gold mineralisation at Ntiola and Viper Prospects.**
- **Historical drill intersection of 3m @ 18.1 g/t gold from 10m in very widely spaced, shallow drilling at the Sirikoro Prospect confirms outstanding gold potential and represents an immediate drill target.**
- **Numerous untested gold anomalies in exploration pits and multiple gold-in-soil anomalies are yet to be subjected to bedrock drilling.**
- **Systematic mapping and geochemical sampling programs to commence in preparation for initial phase of drilling.**

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that a new exploration permit has been granted to the Company at the Massigui Gold Project in Mali. The highly prospective new permit area at "Batouba" is situated approximately 20km to the north west of the Company's advanced Ntiola and Viper Prospects. This acquisition expands the landholding at the Massigui Gold Project to in excess of 750km^2 (Figure 1).

The Batouba permit covers 80km^2 of similar gold bearing structures and host lithologies to those which contain shallow high grade gold mineralisation at the Company's advanced Ntiola and Viper Prospects.

A comprehensive exploration database has been compiled for the new permit area. Analysis of this data has highlighted multiple zones which the Company believes display excellent potential for new gold discoveries.

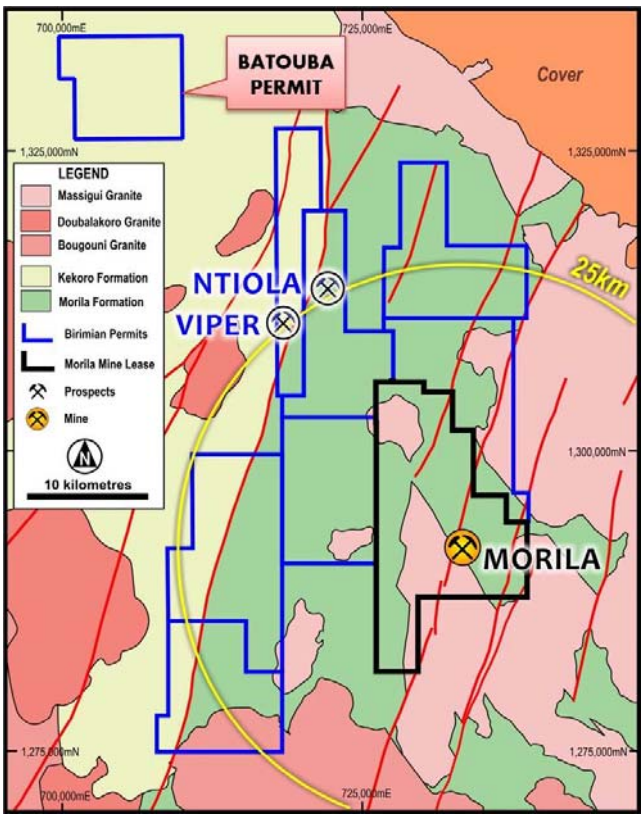

Figure 1. Birimian Gold's Massigui Gold Project, Mali

Batouba Permit

The Batouba Authorization to Prospect (80km^2) has been granted to Timbuktu Ressources SARL, a wholly owned Malian subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. The Company retains a 100% interest in the permit area. After the initial three month license period the Batouba Authorization to Prospect will convert to a Research Permit, which will be valid, subject to renewal, for a further eight years.

Previous exploration work is summarized in the attached tables and figures. Of significant interest to the Company is the large scale, high tenor gold anomalous zone at the Sirikoro Prospect (Figure 2), where very wide spaced RC drilling conducted by the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) intersected high grade gold mineralisation, including **3m @ 18.1 g/t Au from 10m** (MSRC03).

The Sirikoro Prospect was initially identified as a broad gold-in-soil anomaly. A portion of this strike extensive (>4km long) anomaly was subsequently investigated by pit sampling and very broad 250m x 100m spaced shallow, vertical, reverse circulation (RC) drilling to a nominal set-depth of only 60m. Highly anomalous gold results from these initial programs confirm the gold potential of the Sirikoro Prospect area. The Company believes that the historical drill intersections and exploration pit anomalies at Sirikoro have not been adequately investigated by the drilling conducted to date, and there is excellent potential to discover new shallow gold resources at Sirikoro and in the broader Prospect area.

A number of other prospects have been defined by soil sampling on the property (see inset, Figure 2). The anomalies are at an early stage of reconnaissance and have never been subjected to systematic bedrock drill testing. The Company will shortly commence field mapping and additional surface geochemical sampling to validate previous results and prioritise targets for systematic follow up drilling.

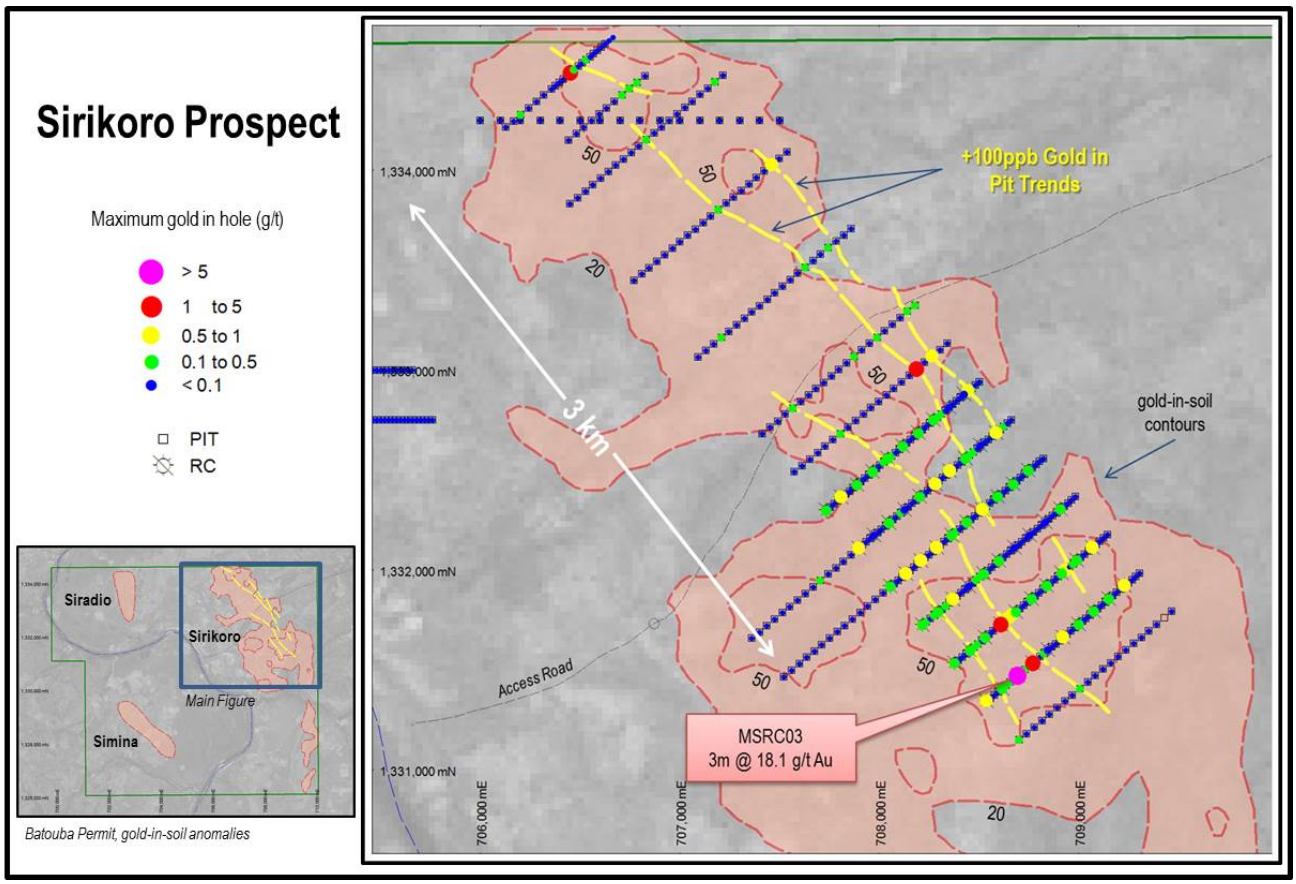

Figure 2. Sirikoro Prospect location plan.

About Birimian Gold Limited

Birimian Gold holds substantial interests in several highly prospective gold projects situated within the Birimian Gold Belt of West Africa; a gold rich region which has produced in excess of 250 million ounces of gold from large, low cost mines. The Company's primary assets include the advanced Massigui Gold Project and Dankassa Gold Project in Southern Mali, and the Basawa Gold Project in Liberia.

Following the discovery of the Ntiola Deposit at the Massigui Project, Birimian Gold continues to pursue a targeted exploration campaign over the greater Project area with the aim of identifying additional shallow gold resources amenable to open pit mining techniques to add to the total gold inventory. The Ntiola Deposit is located 25km from the world class Morila Gold Mine, operated by Randgold Resources.

For further information please contact :

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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 Limited 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.

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Table 1. Summary of historical RC drill hole results within the Batouba Authorisation to Prospect.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
MSRC01	1331342	708539	-90	0	60	3	4	1	0.58
MSRC03	**1331470**	**708694**	**-90**	**0**	**60**	**10**	**13**	**3**	**18.10**
MSRC04	**1331534**	**708770**	**-90**	**0**	**60**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**0.67**
and						**53**	**56**	**3**	**0.47**
and						**59**	**60**	**1**	**1.43**
MSRC06	1331663	708922	-90	0	60	12	13	1	0.75
MSRC10	1331920	709228	-90	0	60	40	41	1	0.60
MSRC14	1331726	708608	-90	0	60	21	22	1	0.63
and						34	37	3	0.78
MSRC20	1332112	709067	-90	0	60	17	18	1	0.61
MSRC23	1331852	708371	-90	0	60	12	13	1	0.52
MSRC32	1331980	708134	-90	0	60	57	58	1	0.75
MSRC33	1332045	708210	-90	0	60	58	59	1	0.64
MSRC34	1332109	708287	-90	0	60	7	8	1	0.65
and						33	34	1	0.63
and						43	44	1	0.61
MSRC37	1332302	708517	-90	0	60	25	26	1	0.65
MSRC41	1332108	707897	-90	0	60	18	19	1	0.64
MSRC46	1332429	708281	-90	0	60	31	32	1	0.57
MSRC47	1332493	708355	-90	0	60	8	9	1	0.83
and						16	17	1	0.89
MSRC50	1332686	708586	-90	0	60	16	17	1	0.90
MSRC52	1332363	707811	-90	0	60	22	23	1	0.67

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

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Table 2. Historical RC drill hole collar locations within the Batouba Authorisation to Prospect.

Hole_ID	Depth	North	East	Dip	Azm
MSRC01	60	1331342	708539	-90	0
MSRC02	60	1331406	708616	-90	0
MSRC03	60	1331470	708694	-90	0
MSRC04	60	1331534	708770	-90	0
MSRC05	60	1331599	708846	-90	0
MSRC06	60	1331663	708922	-90	0
MSRC07	60	1331727	708999	-90	0
MSRC08	60	1331791	709076	-90	0
MSRC09	60	1331856	709151	-90	0
MSRC10	60	1331920	709228	-90	0
MSRC11	60	1331533	708378	-90	0
MSRC12	60	1331597	708455	-90	0
MSRC13	60	1331662	708532	-90	0
MSRC14	60	1331726	708608	-90	0
MSRC15	60	1331790	708685	-90	0
MSRC16	60	1331854	708763	-90	0
MSRC17	60	1331919	708838	-90	0
MSRC18	60	1331982	708915	-90	0
MSRC19	60	1332047	708991	-90	0
MSRC20	60	1332112	709067	-90	0
MSRC21	60	1331724	708217	-90	0
MSRC22	60	1331789	708295	-90	0
MSRC23	60	1331852	708371	-90	0
MSRC24	60	1331917	708448	-90	0
MSRC25	60	1331981	708524	-90	0
MSRC26	60	1332046	708601	-90	0
MSRC27	60	1332109	708678	-90	0
MSRC28	60	1332174	708754	-90	0
MSRC29	60	1332239	708832	-90	0
MSRC30	60	1332303	708908	-90	0
MSRC31	60	1331916	708057	-90	0
MSRC32	60	1331980	708134	-90	0
MSRC33	60	1332045	708210	-90	0
MSRC34	60	1332109	708287	-90	0
MSRC35	60	1332173	708363	-90	0
MSRC36	60	1332237	708440	-90	0
MSRC37	60	1332302	708517	-90	0
MSRC38	60	1332366	708593	-90	0
MSRC39	60	1332430	708671	-90	0
MSRC40	60	1332496	708748	-90	0
MSRC41	60	1332108	707897	-90	0
MSRC42	60	1332172	707974	-90	0
MSRC43	60	1332236	708050	-90	0
MSRC44	60	1332300	708126	-90	0
MSRC45	60	1332365	708203	-90	0
MSRC46	60	1332429	708281	-90	0
MSRC47	60	1332493	708355	-90	0
MSRC48	60	1332558	708433	-90	0
MSRC49	60	1332622	708509	-90	0
MSRC50	60	1332686	708586	-90	0
MSRC51	60	1332298	707735	-90	0
MSRC52	60	1332363	707811	-90	0
MSRC53	60	1332427	707888	-90	0
MSRC54	60	1332492	707966	-90	0
MSRC55	60	1332555	708042	-90	0
MSRC56	60	1332620	708119	-90	0
MSRC57	60	1332685	708196	-90	0
MSRC58	60	1332749	708272	-90	0
MSRC59	60	1332813	708349	-90	0
MSRC60	60	1332878	708425	-90	0

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.*	• Programs of soil sampling, exploration pit sampling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were undertaken by the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA), and the Metal Mining Agengy of Japan (MMAJ), during the period 1998 – 2001 • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • There is no documentation available which defines the sampling techniques or laboratory analytical techniques applied to the soil, pit or RC samples.
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).*	• All drill holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Information is not available to define the hole diameter and other specific details of the RC drilling.
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.*	• Qualitative estimates of sample recovery and quality have not been recorded, however given the relatively shallow depth of the RC holes the drill sample recovery and quality could be expected to be adequate for the current stage of exploration.
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 for RC holes were geologically logged by JICA geologists. Paper records of this logging are available. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All intervals have been logged.
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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of*	• All pit and RC samples were collected over 1m down the hole intervals . • There is no documentation available which defines the sampling techniques or laboratory analytical techniques applied to the soil, pit or RC samples. • There is no documentation available which defines sample and assay QAQC practices. • The pit excavation and RC drilling which has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	been undertaken to date is for reconnaissance exploration purposes and is considered to be "typical" of exploration practices during the period that it was undertaken. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are believed to be acceptable for this early stage of 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.*	• There is no information available regarding the nature, quality and appropriatness of the assay and laboratory techniques employed. • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • The Company does not believe there is any significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • There is no documentation available which defines the nature of quality control procedures adopted by previous explorers
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 has been compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists from paper and digital records sourced from local government and private entities. • Significant intersections have not been verified by independent of alternative Company personnel. • The compiled digital data has been verified and validated by the Company's field geologists and database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts 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 • There is no documentation relating to the techniques for surveying of drill hole collars, however given the period during which the drilling was done, it is reasonable to assume the holes would have been positioned using hand held GPS as a minimum • All drill holes are orientated vertically. • 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*	• RC holes were nominally drilled on 250m spaced north-east orientated drill sections. Hole spacing on section is 100m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was not applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage, however, regional geological trends and structures could reasonably be expected to be moderately to steeply inclined within the permit area. • All pits & drill holes are orientated vertically. Given the regional geological setting, it is likely that the current hole orientation is suboptimal to intersect basement mineralisation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• There is no documentation relating to the techniques employed to ensure sample security
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the reported 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.*	• The reported data is from an area within the Batouba Sud Authorisation to Prospect, which is held 100% by Timbuktu Ressources SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. • The Batouba Sud Authorisation to Prospect 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 Batouba Sud Authorisation to Prospect was explored intermittently by the following groups/entities; o United Nations Development Program (UNDP) o Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) o Metal Mining Agengy of Japan (MMAJ), and o Portions of the permit area were held by Randgold Resources (2005 to 2006), however no exploration work appears to been undertaken during this period. • A total of 1061.soil samples were collected by UNDP & JICA at variable spacings over the Batouba Permit area. • A total of 452 exploration pits have been excavated to an average depth of 5m. Pit spacing varies between 50m x 500m, and 50m x 250m. All pits were sampled at 1m intervals down the pit. • A total of 3,600m (60 holes) of RC drilling was undertaken by JICA on a nominal 250m x 100m spaced grid pattern at the Sirikoro Prospect.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in Collar Table 2. • Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N • 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. • 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.
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 1m metre 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	• *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*	• A drill hole location plan is included in Figure 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 RC drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in Collar 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.*	• 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 possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Field mapping and surface sampling is proposed to follow up and verify the results reported in this announcement.