

4 March 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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## SIGNIFICANT NEW MINERALISED EXTENSIONS REPORTED FROM DRILLING AT VIPER PROSPECT

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Robust gold intersection of 11m @ 2.19 g/t gold recorded in the maiden diamond drill hole at Viper Prospect
- Drilling highlights continuity of thick, high grade, gold mineralised zone and confirms the discovery of a significant new gold deposit at Viper
- Extensive zones of gold bearing alteration intersected at deeper levels provide good scope for additional high grade gold lenses within the broader Viper Structure
- Excellent scope to define gold resources amenable to open pit mining. Planning underway for follow up drilling program

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" and the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received final analytical results from diamond drilling at the Massigui Gold Project in southern Mali. These new results confirm and extend down dip continuation of high grade gold mineralisation at Viper Prospect.

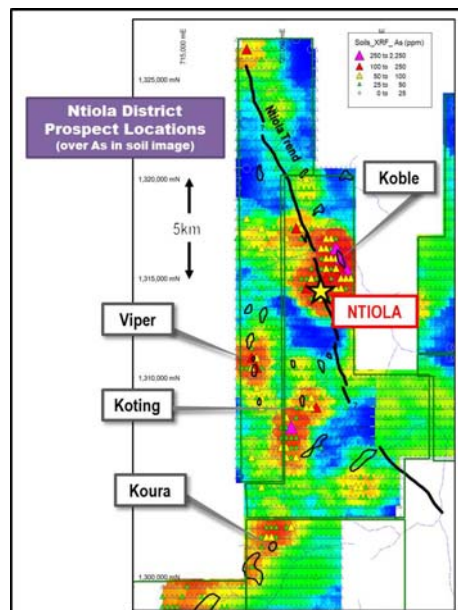
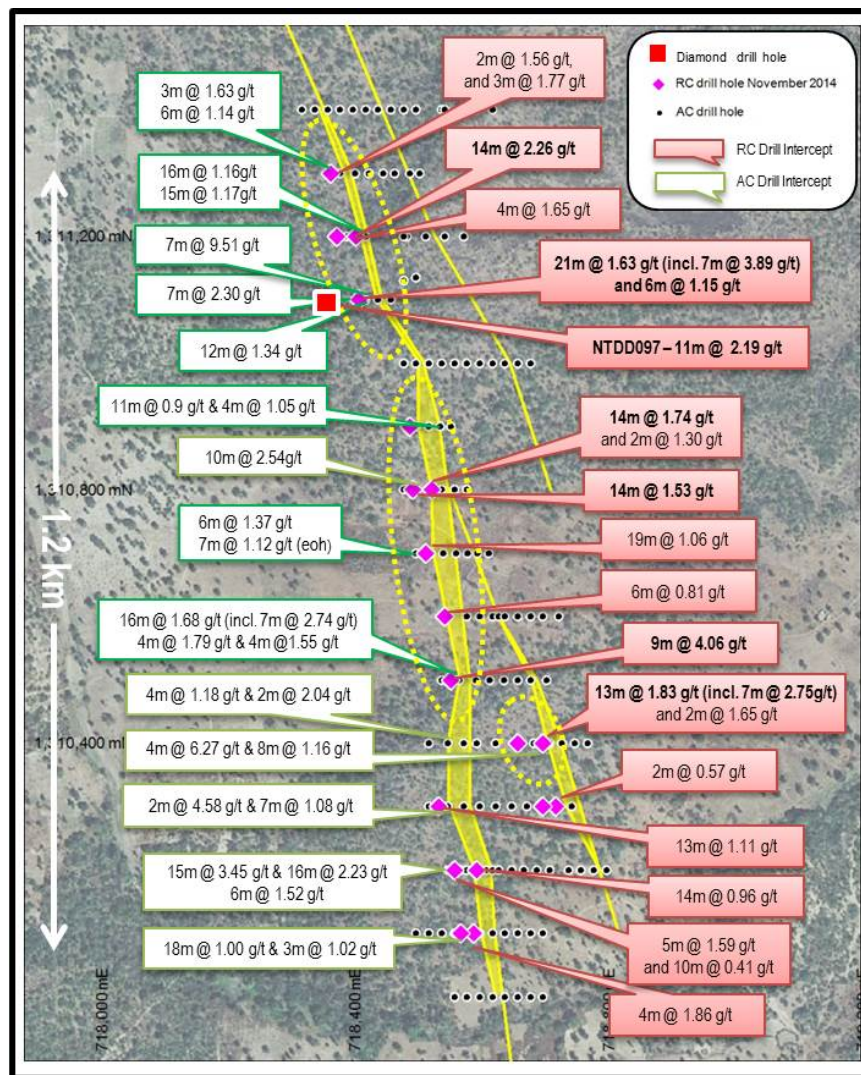


Figure 1. Ntiola District, Massigui Gold Project.

## Viper Prospect

Recent wide spaced reverse circulation (RC) drilling undertaken by the Company at Viper Prospect has focused on defining shallow (~50m from surface) oxide zones within the mineralised trend (Figure 1). This drilling confirmed excellent continuity of multiple gold mineralised structures over an area in excess of 1km of strike. Discrete zones of high grade gold mineralisation are evident within these structures, indicating good potential scope for open pit mineable gold resources.

The recently completed diamond drill hole, the first at Viper Prospect, targeted extensions of the mineralised structure at deeper levels. This diamond hole was designed to provide additional geological and geochemical data to refine the geological model and aid in targeting of step out drilling (Figure 2). The inclined drill hole (NTDD096) was successfully completed to a depth of 220m.



**Figure 2. Viper Prospect. Diamond drillhole location and significant drill intersections.**

Analytical results from sampling of the diamond drill hole have delineated down dip extensions of mineralisation and confirmed the presence of additional highly anomalous gold zones at depth. Complete results are shown in Table 1. The robust intersection of **11m @ 2.19g/t Au from 49m** extends earlier results from RC drilling down dip and confirms excellent continuity of the high grade gold structure at this location.

Geological logging of drill core has recorded multiple zones of silica, biotite and disseminated arsenopyrite alteration, including enigmatic felsic "leucosome" dykes, occurring within the broad (>60m across strike)

mineralised zone. This is highly significant as similar rocks host high grade coarse gold elsewhere in the district at the Morila Gold Mine (6Moz) and at the Company's advanced Ntiola Prospect.

The analytical results and new geological observations from diamond drilling confirm the potential for additional high grade gold mineralisation at depth and along strike within the structures defined to date at Viper. The Company is encouraged by the excellent continuity of the ore zones and is currently formulating and prioritizing plans for a more detailed down dip and infill drilling program within the prospect area.

### **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.

The recent gold discovery at Koting Prospect is an exciting new development for the Company and is the third advanced gold prospect identified in the Ntiola District, within the Massigui Project. The Company believes there is excellent scope to define additional shallow gold resources at Koting and Viper Prospects to add to the mineralisation already identified at Ntiola. The prospect areas are located approximately 25km from the world class Morila Gold Mine, operated by Randgold Resources.

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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.*

**Table 1.** Significant analytical results from diamond drilling at the Massigui Project, Mali. Drill intersections >0.5 g/t Au reported.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
NTDD097	1311100	718380	-61	87.8	220	49	60	11	2.19
and						67	74	7	0.49
and						100	104	4	0.38
and						133	138	5	0.52

- 1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 2m maximum internal waste.
- 2) Intercepts are reported from 1m samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.
- 3) QAQC standards, blanks and duplicate samples were routinely inserted/collected at every 20th sample.



## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nominal 2.5kg sub samples were collected from half sawn HQ sized diamond drill core</li> <li>The hole was routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole.</li> <li>Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected at every 20th sample in the sample sequence.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 30g Fire Assay (DL 0.01ppm).</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reported drill hole is a standard tube HQ sized diamond drill hole.</li> <li>The hole was drilled using a purpose built drill rig supplied and operated by Laynes Drilling.</li> <li>Core diameter is 64mm.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A quantitative measure of sample recovery was done for each run of drill core.</li> <li>Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones. Sample quality is considered to be excellent.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified company geologists</li> <li>Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.</li> <li>The entire drill hole was logged and sampled.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. All samples were collected at 1m intervals down the hole.</li> <li>Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Bamako laboratory.</li> <li>At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage of exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.</li> <li>Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by company geologists.</li> <li>The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database.</li> <li>Twin holes were not utilized to verify results.</li> <li>Reported results are compiled by the Company's database consultant and the Managing Director.</li> <li>There were no adjustments to assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N</li> <li>Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS.</li> <li>Downhole surveying for deviation was undertaken at 50m intervals down the hole.</li> <li>Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reported hole is located in proximity to previous RC and AC drill holes.</li> <li>Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for resource estimation.</li> <li>Sample compositing has not been used.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage, however the drillhole is believed to have intersected the target structure at an angle which does not introduce sampling bias.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reported results are from an area within the Hanne Permis de Recherche. Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited holds an exclusive option to acquire 95% of the permit area.</li> <li>Tenure is in good standing.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Birimian Gold has subsequently undertaken systematic auger, AC and RC drilling programs at Viper Prospect</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 50m vertical.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement.</li> <li>Collar location and survey details are shown in Table 1.</li> <li>The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied -</li> <li>Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>o <i>hole length.</i></li> <li>• <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 case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace</li> <li>• Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.</li> <li>• Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace</li> <li>• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.</li> <li>• No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole sample intervals.</li> <li>• A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals.</li> <li>• Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval.</li> <li>• No grade top cut off has been applied.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results are reported as down hole length, true width has not been confirmed.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A drill hole location plan for Viper Prospect is shown in Figure 2.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling reported in this announcement was targeted on results from AC and RC drilling programs undertaken by BGS and reported in previous announcements.</li> <li>• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling will be planned and prioritised to follow up the reported results.</li> </ul>