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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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OPERATIONS UPDATE - MALI AND LIBERIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Field preparations well advanced for the next phase of drilling at the Massigui Gold Project, Mali.
- RC infill drilling to confirm geological and grade continuity, and determine scope for open pit mineable resources at Viper Prospect
- RC and AC drilling to extend mineralisation along strike and to depth at the recently identified Koting Prospect
- Trenching and channel sampling results from the Basawa Gold Project, Liberia, confirm anomalous zones at Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects.
- High potential regional-scale gold trend hosting multiple untested gold prospects over 15km strike at the Basawa Gold Project. Follow up program planning underway.

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" and the "Company") is pleased to provide an operations update relating to its West African Gold Projects.

Plans are well advanced for the next phase of drilling at the Massigui Gold Project in Mali. Approximately 5,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) drilling is intended to broadly infill and extend recently discovered high resource potential mineralised zones at Viper and Koting Prospects.

Final analytical results have been received from a trench sampling program at the Basawa Gold Project in Liberia. This field program comprised 390 metres of trench excavation and the collection of 212 channel samples at the Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects. A number of anomalous intervals have been defined for further investigation.

Massigui Gold Project, Mali

The Company continues to aggressively target the discovery of new and additional resources through drilling at high priority prospects in the Ntiola District, situated in the north-west of the Massigui Gold Project (Figure 1).

Highly significant results from successive drilling campaigns have confirmed the discovery of strongly mineralised and continuous gold zones at Viper Prospect and substantially upgraded the potential for new gold resources at Koting Prospect. The Company believes there is excellent scope to delineate additional shallow gold resources at these prospects and intends to undertake a 5,000m RC and AC drilling program to further define the scope for open pit mineable gold resources at these locations.

Multiple phases of drilling at Viper Prospect have confirmed the presence of a geologically continuous zone of gold mineralisation extending over in excess of 1km of strike and hosting multiple high grade gold zones. At present, drill sections are nominally spaced 100m apart over mineralisation. The next phase of drilling will infill on 50m spaced sections to confirm geological and grade continuity, and further define the scope for mineable gold resources.

Very limited drilling at Koting Prospect has returned ore grade intersections over very broad widths. The scale and tenor of the mineralisation identified in the recent drilling conducted by the Company suggests there is excellent scope to define considerable new gold resources which will be amenable to an open-pit mine operation at Koting. The gold trend is open along strike and at depth, and the Company believes there is good potential for further gold mineralisation in these areas. A combined program of RC and AC drilling will test the strike and depth extensions of the mineralised zone at Koting.

Hole pegging is currently underway and ground disturbing site preparations will commence shortly. Subject to confirmation of access, the Company intends to mobilise a suitable drill rig to site within the next month.

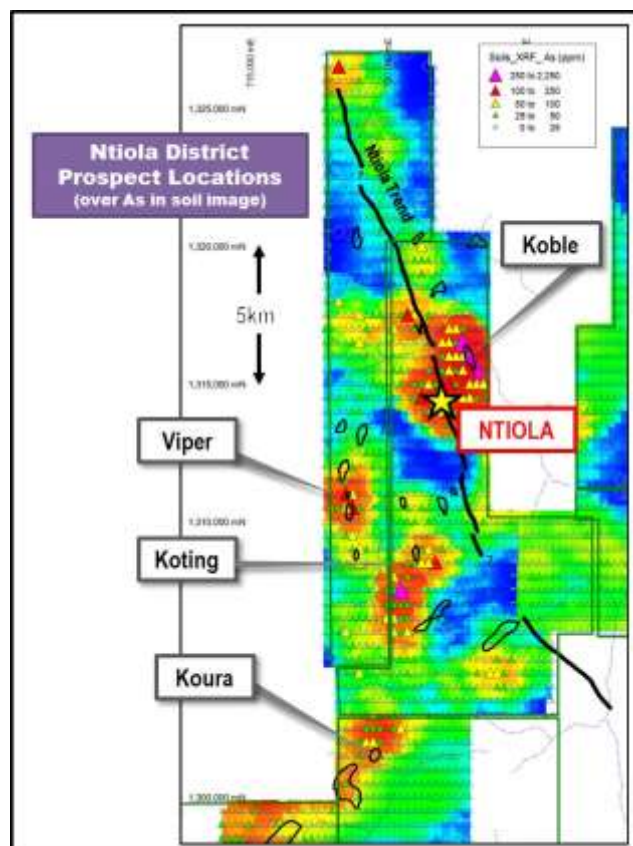


Figure 1. Ntiola District. Prospect locations are shown over the arsenic in soil image.

Basawa Gold Project, Liberia

The Company's priority target areas at the Basawa Gold Project are situated at the centre of an extensive 15km long anomalous gold zone (Figure 2). Prospective zones occur in the head waters of numerous drainages feeding a large 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 long-lived mining camp.

Analytical results have been received for the recently completed trenching program to follow up high tenor auger anomalies at Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects (Figure 2: ASX – 27 August 2014). A total of 390m of trenches were hand excavated during this program (Figure 3).

At Before Camp, four trenches ranging in length from 30m to 75m were excavated over approximately 1km of strike to investigate the >100ppb gold in auger trend, including adjacent to a peak gold assay value of 4,310 ppb (4.31 g/t gold: ASX – 10 April 2014). A further five trenches were completed over higher tenor portions of the anomalies at Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects. Analytical results broadly confirm the anomalous gold trends at Before Camp and Newtown. Results include **18m @ 0.15 g/t Au (BAT004, 16m – 34m)**, and **26m @ 0.14 g/t Au (BAT006, 4m – 40m)**, which includes 0.34 g/t Au at the end of the trench. Results are summarised in Table 1.

The Company's exploration program at Basawa has defined multiple zones prospective for hard rock gold mineralisation. Results from the current round of sampling, while encouraging and highly anomalous, suggest that the locations recently trenched have not defined the primary source of the alluvial gold occurring in the area, and that further investigation will therefore be required to locate this gold source prior to drill targeting. The Company intends to undertake a detailed evaluation of all results and the new geological data acquired from recent work to formulate a suitable strategy for follow up over coming months.

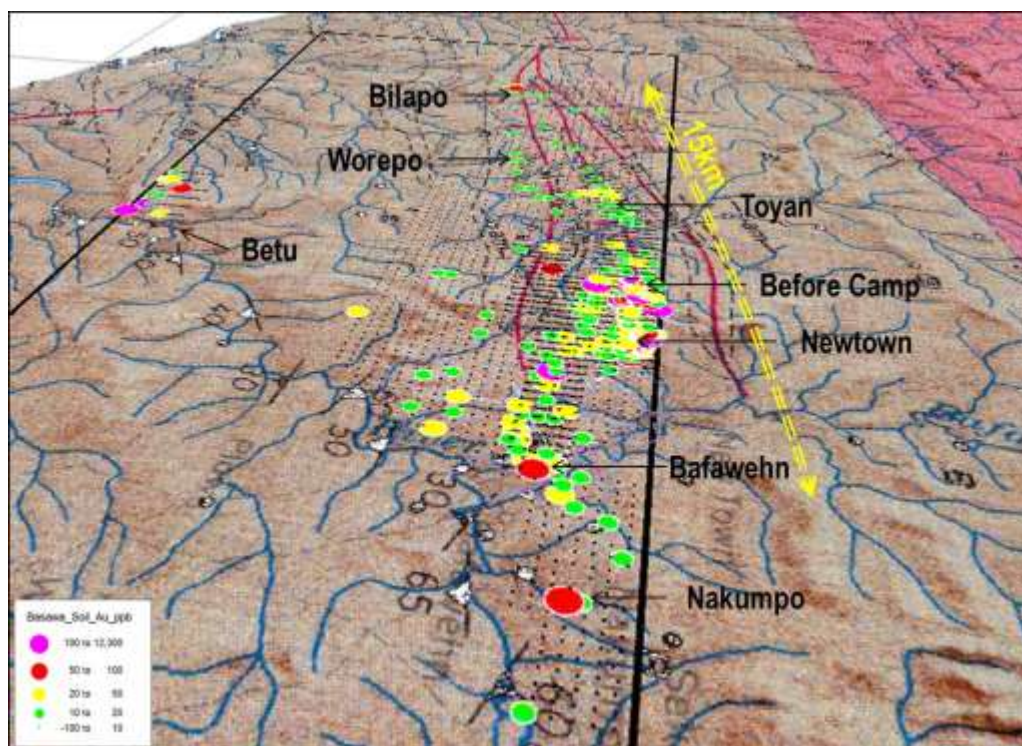


Figure 2. Basawa Gold Project. Bafawehn region, perspective view looking west

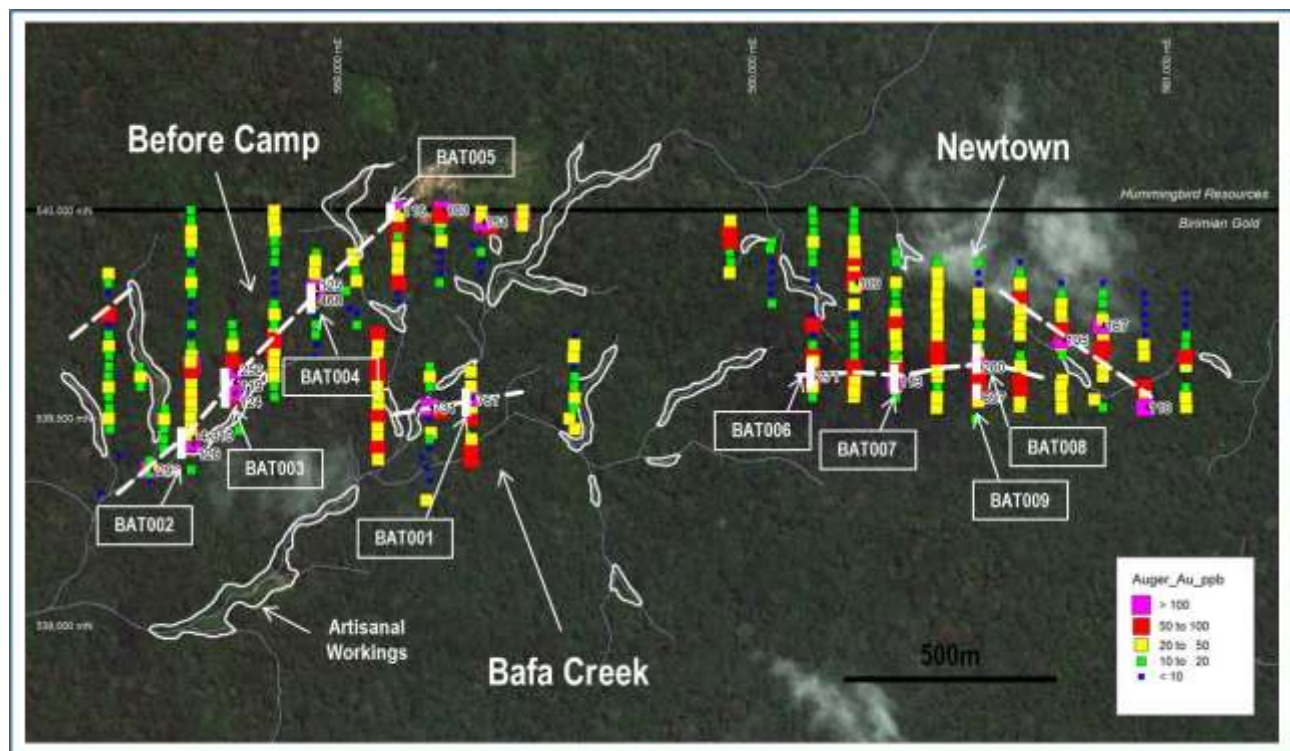


Figure 3. Trench locations at Before Camp, Newtown and Bafa Creek Prospects

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 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. The Company's recent drilling successes at Viper and Koting Prospects are exciting new developments which confirm the strong potential to add to the mineralisation already identified at Ntiola. The prospect areas are located within 25km of the world class Morila Gold Mine, operated by Randgold Resources.

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 Project area. The Basawa Gold Project had never been subjected to modern exploration techniques prior to Birimian Gold commencing work in the area and no drilling has been undertaken on the Project. Multiple early stage gold prospects have been defined by the Company for further investigation.

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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.

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 other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1. Significant analytical results from channel sampling of trenches at the Basawa Gold Project, Liberia. Intervals >0.1 g/t Au reported.

Trench_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Length	From	To	Width	Au g/t
BAT001	539534	559321	0	344	35	10	12	2	0.21
BAT002	539432	558648	0	355	30				NSA
BAT003	539548	558753	0	354	75	12	14	2	0.13
BAT004	539778	558947	0	347	40	16	34	18	0.15
BAT005	539949	559150	0	354	52				NSA
BAT006	539576	560147	0	358	48	38	42	4	0.23
BAT007	539582	560341	0	0	45	40	42	2	0.37
BAT008	539598	560549	0	7	40	4	40	36	0.14
BAT009	539545	560544	0	356	25				NSA

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 2m maximum internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 2m interval samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.

3) QAQC standards and blanks were routinely inserted/collected at every 50th sample.

4) NSA = No Significant Assay

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 routinely collected over 2m channel/chip intervals along the base of the trench Nominal sample size is 2 – 3kg. Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected at every 50th sample in the sample sequence. All samples were submitted to ALS Monrovia for preparation and then transported to ALS Bamako for gold 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"> Not Applicable
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"> Not Applicable
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 sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified geologists Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intervals were channel/chip sampled along the base of the trench. Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Monrovia laboratory. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<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"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is compiled and digitally captured by company geologists. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the master database. 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"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N Trench locations were positioned using hand held GPS. All trenches have a nominal inclination of 0 degrees to the north. Locational accuracy is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches were excavated on nominal 250m spaced north-south orientated sections Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for resource estimation. Sample compositing has not been used for the results reported here.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key</i> 	<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>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
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 Company personnel to the laboratory in Monrovia, Liberia and then to Bamako, Mali.
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 to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported results are from an area within the Basawa Mineral Exploration License (MEL11100), which is held 100% by Birimian Gold Limited Tenure is in good standing.
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 has been no previous exploration undertaken by other parties within the license area..
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"> Significant results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. Only trenches with intersections >0.1g/t Au are reported. The trenches reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied - Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N Dip is the inclination of the trench from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the trench was sampled Length is the distance from the start to the end of the trench, as measured along the length of the trench Intersection depth is the distance along the trench as measured along the trench trace. Intersection width is the distance of an intersection as measured along the trench 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intervals are reported from 2m channel/chip samples. A minimum cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 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 location plan is shown in Figure 3.
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"> Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement.
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"> 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. 	