BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement ASX BGS

22 June 2017

GOULAMINA LITHIUM RESOURCE EXPANSION AND PROJECT UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **15% increase in the Indicated and Inferred Resource.**
  - 32.9 Mt @ 1.37% Li_2O (451,000t contained Li_2O) at 0.4% Li_2O cut-off.
  - Includes Indicated Resource of 25.3 Mt @ 1.37 % Li_2O (347,000t contained Li_2O).
- **Potential to expand Resource further.**
  - Mineralised zones open along strike (north and south) and at depth.
  - 2 new spodumene-bearing Exploration Targets identified as outcrop to the south west of existing deposit.
- **Pre-Feasibility Study completion now expected September quarter 2017 due to positive results and scope expansions.**
  - Metallurgical test work conducted to date confirms ability to generate high grade spodumene concentrate (6% Li_2O) from expanded Resource.
  - Pre-Feasibility Study to evaluate the option of building a secondary processing plant to produce battery grade lithium carbonate or hydroxide.
  - Initial report from the Company's social and environmental consultants indicates no apparent material impediments to the Project's development.

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; **Birimian** and the **Company**) is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Goulamina deposit at its Bougouni Lithium Project (**Project**), in Mali.

The Mineral Resource at Goulamina now comprises **32.9 Mt @ 1.37% Li_2O (0.4% Li_2O cut-off, 451,000t contained Li_2O, Table 1**). This increases the Mineral Resource estimate by around 15%. It includes an **Indicated Resource** of **25.3 Mt @ 1.37 % Li_2O (347,000t contained Li_2O, Table 1)** at a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O – an increase of 300% from the last reported Indicated Resource.

Commenting on the upgraded resource, Birimian Chairman Mr James McKay said, "The Goulamina Lithium Deposit is a globally significant hard rock lithium resource. Particularly pleasing is the increase in the Indicated Resource and the identification of new spodumene-bearing pegmatites."

Tel +61 8 6382 2226
Email info@birimian.com
Second Floor, Spectrum Building, 100-104 Railway Rd,
Subiaco, Western Australia, 6008, Australia
www.birimian.com
ABN 11 113 931 105

Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (**Cube**) was engaged to carry out the updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Goulamina deposit. This estimate includes extensions at West Zone and the Sangar Zone to the south west. Detailed information relating to drill data, grades, quality control, and estimation methodology is documented in Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1, Sections 1 to 3.

Total Mineral Resources are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Goulamina Mineral Resource classifications, at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off.

CATEGORY	DOMAIN	Tonnes	Li_2O (%)	Li_2O (t)	Fe_2O_3
Indicated	Weathered	1,000,000	0.91	9,000	1.72
	Fresh	24,300,000	1.39	338,000	1.05
Indicated	**Total**	**25,300,000**	**1.37**	**347,000**	**1.07**
Inferred	Weathered	400,000	0.77	3,000	1.25
	Fresh	7,200,000	1.40	101,000	1.17
Inferred	**Total**	**7,600,000**	**1.37**	**104,000**	**1.17**
Total Indicated and Inferred		**32,900,000**	**1.37**	**451,000**	**1.09**

The resource estimates tabulated above contain 1.4 Mt of weathered material, which represents less than 4% of the estimated Indicated and Inferred Resource. The metallurgical performance of this resource type has not been tested in the metallurgical work programs commissioned to date by Birimian. Further work is planned to properly define the metallurgical performance of all resource domains, including the weathered material.

Birimian provided the principal sources of information used by Cube in this Mineral Resource estimate including drilling databases, a topographic surface and mapping information. An additional 62 holes (for 4,910m of additional assay data from predominantly 1m interval samples) have been included in the updated estimate, augmenting the 80 holes which informed the maiden Resource model.

The Mineral Resource has been delineated by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. The majority of the new drilling included in the estimate is at 25m x 25m spacing as infilling programs over the Main and West pegmatite zones. This spacing is adequate to establish the geological and grade continuity for reporting an Indicated category resource under the JORC code (Figure 1).

The spodumene (lithium) pegmatite mineralisation drilled to date at Goulamina occurs as three well defined, broadly parallel and highly continuous dykes; the Main Zone, West Zone, and Sangar Zone. See Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4 for section location and sections that cover 800m of strike length.

Mineralised domains for separate pegmatite dykes were digitised in cross-section and then wireframed to generate solids. In fresh rock, there is a very strong correlation between the mineralised portion of the pegmatite dykes and the total dyke intercept. Wireframe solids were used to populate the block model and interpolated Li_2O grade by Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) methods.

Highly encouraging step out holes at West Zone continue to define wide and high grade mineralised extensions at depth and along strike to the north of the presently defined resource areas. Results from deeper diamond holes at Main Zone confirm wide zones of pegmatite hosting high grade mineralisation.

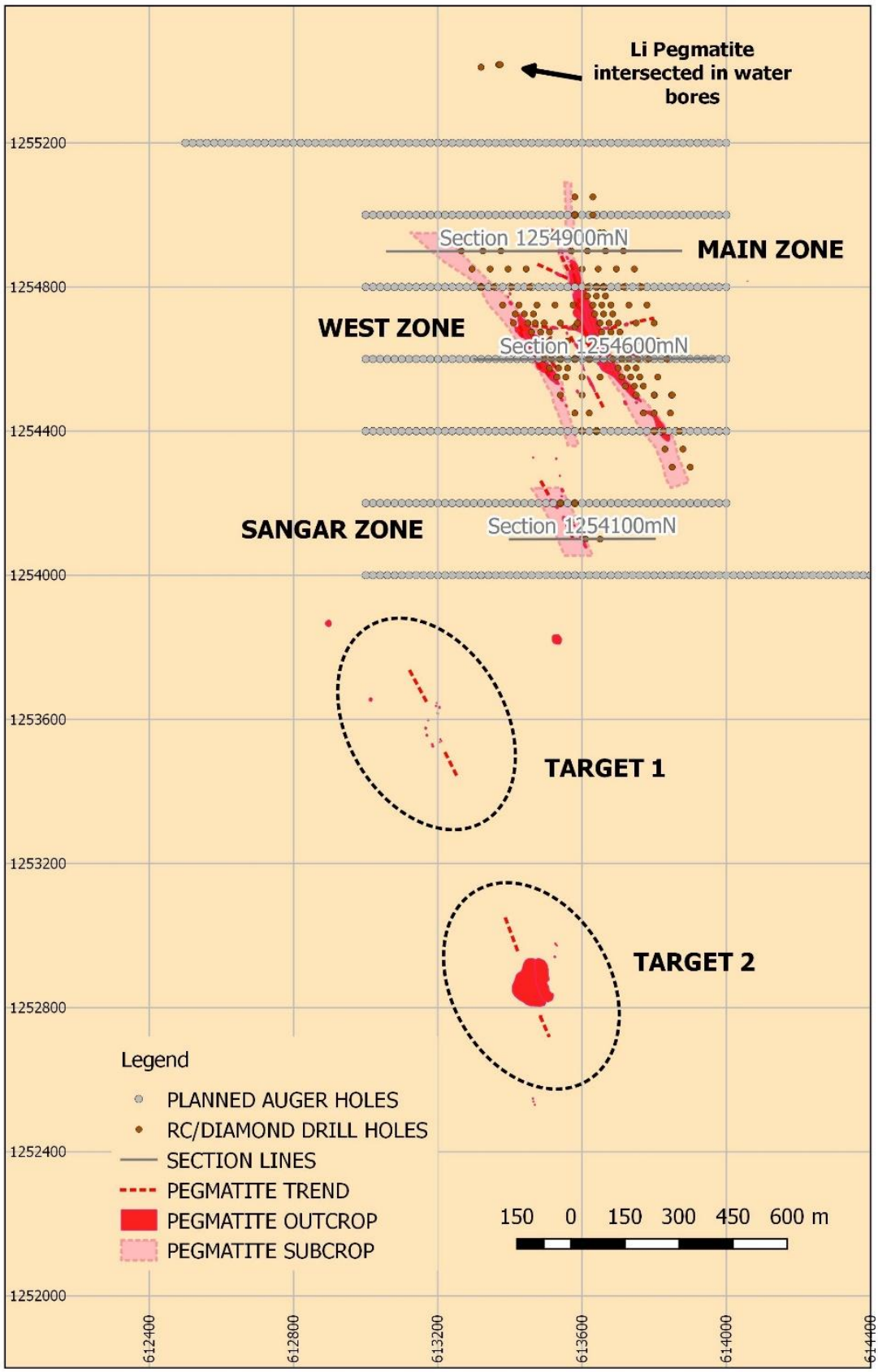

Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Plan view of lithium pegmatite surface projection and newly identified outcropping targets

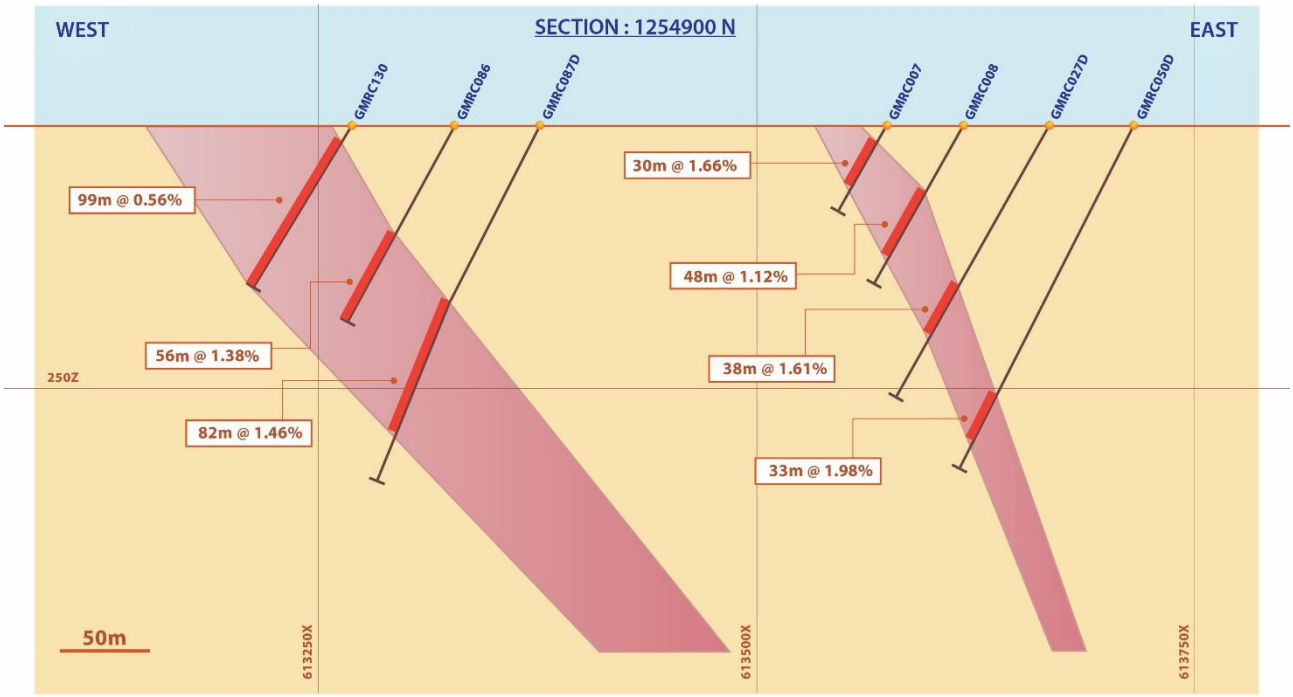

Figure 2. Goulamina Deposit – Main Zone and West Zone cross section.

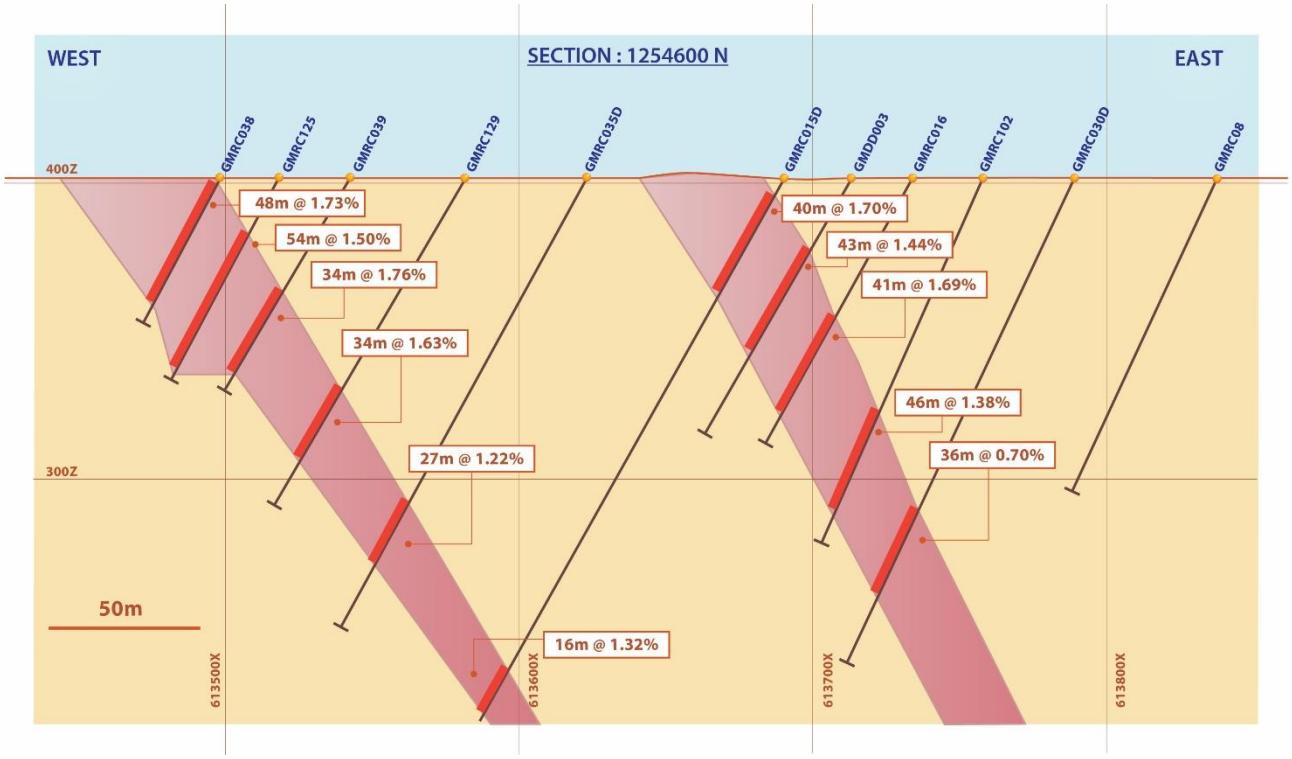

Figure 3. Goulamina Deposit – Main Zone and West Zone cross section.

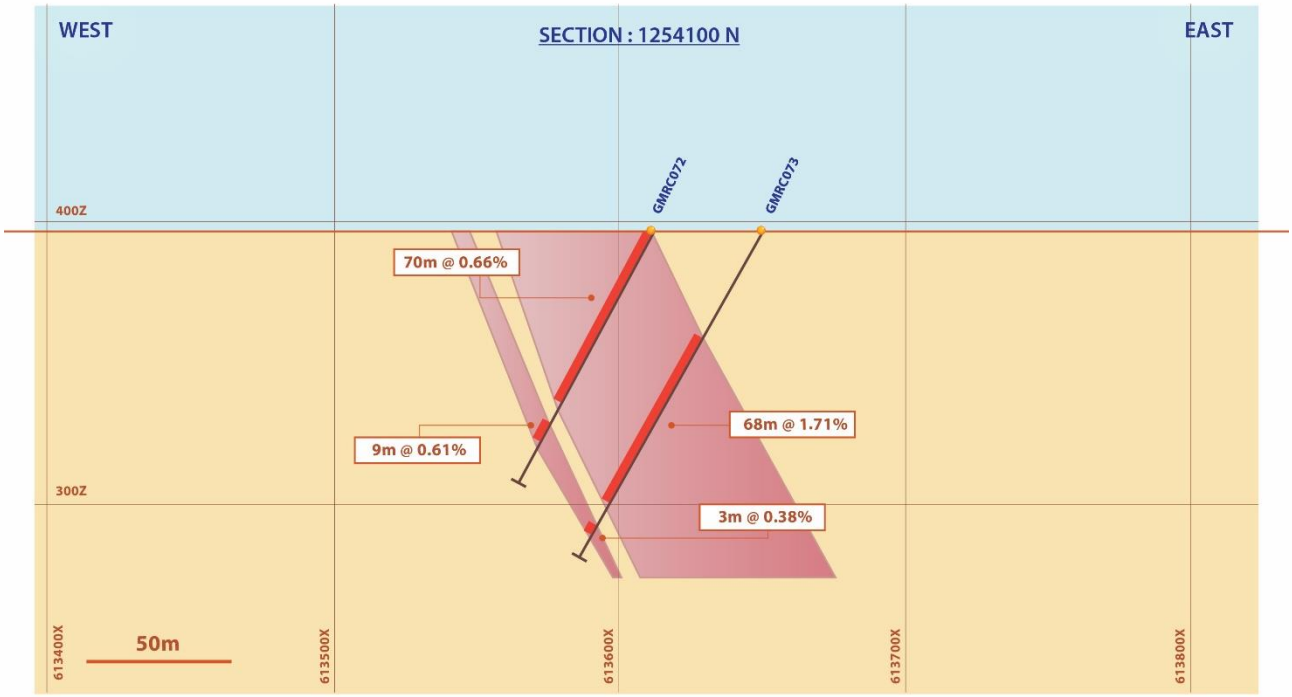

Figure 4. Goulamina Deposit – Sangar Zone cross section.

Birimian continues to advance a number of studies as it works towards completion of the PFS.

New Outcropping Targets

Due to outcropping of the mineralised pegmatite, a geological mapping program on systematic traverses has been undertaken to identify any further outcropping occurrences. Traverses extended from west to east covering the full width of the Torokoro tenement (5.6km) and were spaced at 250m in a north to south direction. This work has identified numerous new spodumene-bearing outcropping pegmatites and at least 2 new Exploration Targets (Figure 1). The outcrops have been rock chip sampled and logged.

Auger Drilling Program

A significant part of the tenement is covered by transported cover, requiring a different exploration approach. The Company is investigating the use of shallow auger drilling for this purpose. Test lines (Figure 1) are being drilled over the known deposit, on a line spacing of 200m and 20m hole spacing with an expected average depth of 8m. The program is nearing completion. Samples collected will be analysed using Birimian's standard analytical protocols. This work will demonstrate the suitability of auger drilling as an exploration method to test the cuirasse-covered portions of the prospective zones.

Development Program and Resource Expansion

The Company's strategy remains to expedite development of the currently known Resource at the Project. The next phase of development drilling will be designed to:

- Broadly evaluate the existence of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites occurring across the northern-most of the Goulamina licences;
- Expand the known resource base to a point that the exploitation of the Project is no longer resource-constrained;
- Further upgrade the categorisation of the mineral resource;
- Confirm geotechnical parameters for open pit mine planning

- Provide additional samples for geo-metallurgical analysis and additional detailed metallurgical testing, including concentrate production, secondary processing and variability testing
- Confirm areas suitable for plant, associated infrastructure, waste dump and tailings storage facility locations

Pre-Feasibility Study and Scope Expansion

The Scoping Study confirmed the outstanding potential of the Project, leading to the decision to commence a PFS. Scoping Study results suggested that the Goulamina deposit will be amenable to low cost, open pit mining and processing; benefiting from low mining strip ratios and the low cost operating environment in Mali.

The metallurgical test work undertaken for the PFS indicates that a high grade spodumene concentrate of 6% Li_2O or greater can be produced from the expanded Resource reported in this release.

Birimian has extended the scope of services being provided by Como Engineers Pty Ltd (**Como**) to conduct a Scoping Study on the viability of building a secondary processing plant onsite, as part of the PFS, including the preferred secondary product (lithium carbonate or hydroxide). The Como scope is also being extended to include the compilation and authorship of the PFS report.

As a result of these positive changes, the PFS will now be completed during the September 2017 quarter.

An interim report has been received from the Company's environmental consultants, Digby Wells, indicating that there are no apparent material impediments to the Project from an environmental or social perspective. The report was issued subsequent to the completion of the detailed on-the-ground sustainability studies at the Project and in the broader community. The Project Terms of Reference have been presented to relevant authorities. Upon approval, the initial consultation period and formal Environmental and Social Assessment process will commence.

Subject to the findings of the PFS, the Company expects to commence a Detailed Feasibility Study (DFS) which will include further resource, metallurgical, engineering and cost studies as well as project financing and offtake negotiations.

Greg Walker
Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

Media Inquiries
Michael Vaughan +61 422 602 720

ASX Additional Information - Material Assumptions

The following is a summary of Material Information used to estimate the Mineral Resource as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines.

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The deposit lies within the Torakoro Research Permit which is owned 100% by Timbuktu Ressources SARL, a member of the Birimian Limited group of companies. The mineral property is in good standing and there is no known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate.

Geology

The project area is located within the Bougouni region of southern Mali, where broadly north-south trending belts of Birimian-aged (Paleoproterozoic) metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks are intruded by syn- and post-orogenic granitoids.

Within the Project area, outcrop is limited and basement geology is therefore poorly understood. Regolith typically comprises a surficial transported gravel horizon (locally termed cuirasse) overlying a thin lateritic weathering profile. Mapping indicates NE-striking metapelite and metagreywacke rocks in the north and eastern parts of the property. The southern portion of the project area is dominated by granodiorite.

All pegmatite bodies contain anomalous or significant amounts of the mineral spodumene (a lithium-bearing pyroxene), along with the other major minerals of quartz and feldspar (albite and microcline). Geological logging also identified accessory amounts of muscovite, tourmaline, apatite and biotite at the granite contacts.

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

Holes were drilled in two phases, from May to September 2016, and December 2016 to February 2017. In total, 142 holes inform the current resource estimate.

RC drilling was completed by Foraco Drilling and International Drilling Company (**IDC**), using nominally 5.5 inch diameter equipment, with a face sampling downhole hammer. The Foraco rig had an outboard compressor, with specifications of 1100CFM@350PSI. The IDC rig had an onboard compressor with specifications of 1150CFM@500PSI.

Core drilling was completed using equipment supplied and operated by Foraco Drilling and IDC. All holes are standard HQ sized holes (core diameter 64mm). DD holes are a combination of some drilled from surface and some as diamond tails on RC holes (including extensions to previously drilled Phase 1 holes).

Sampling

All samples collected from the RC rig were collected at 1m downhole intervals and split into pre-numbered calico bags at the rig using a 3-stage riffle splitter yielding a sample of 3 to 5 kg for each interval. In addition to the 1m sample, duplicate samples were taken every 20m downhole. Blanks and standards were inserted into the sample stream at a minimum rate of 1:40 for Blanks and 1:40 for Standards.

For some of the deeper diamond holes, RC pre-collars were sampled using 4m composites, following similar sampling protocols.

All data is documented in a sampling ledger, including hole number, date drilled, sample identification, depths from and to, sample condition, sample type, percentage sample return and all certified standards blanks and duplicates.

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. 100% core recoveries were typically achieved.

Sample Analysis

Sample preparation work was conducted in the ALS Laboratories in Bamako and Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A representative 1.0 kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal pulp particle size of 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate.

Representative sub-samples of the pulverised pulps were sent to ALS Laboratory in Perth for assay. Analysis for lithium and a suite of other elements was undertaken by ICP-AES, after a sodium peroxide (Na_2O_2) fusion – ALS Method ME-ICP89. Some of the multi-element analysis uses a MS finish – ALS Method ME-MS91. This fusion technique is considered to be a "total" dissolution technique for lithium-bearing silicate minerals. Detection limits for lithium are 0.01-10%.

Estimation Methodology

Interpreted sections were wireframed using Surpac software to create 3D solids for each pegmatite domain within the resource area. The drillhole data was sliced on 25m spaced sections for modelling of the geology and the mineralised envelopes. Solids were constructed for 4 discrete pegmatite dykes, as well as for the near surface colluvium and lateritic material.

Mineralisation in the Main Zone and West Zone pegmatites was composited to 1m downhole intervals.

Surpac software was used for the modelling, with Isatis software used to conduct geostatistical analysis and estimation. The main pegmatite domains in the block model were estimated using Localised Uniform Conditioning (**LUC**), which was considered to be an acceptable method given the strong geological control, the internally diffuse spodumene distribution within the pegmatites, the drilling density and the need to generate a locally recoverable estimate for use in detailed mining studies to support a PFS.

A single block model was created by Cube with dimensions extended out to fully cover all of the mineralisation, plus surrounds that may be contained within pit optimisation shells. The parent block size used was 5mN x 5mE x 2.5mRL and sub-blocked to 5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL.

Resource Classification

A range of criteria were considered by Cube when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries. These criteria include:

- Geological continuity and volume;
- Drill spacing and drill data quality;
- Modelling technique; and
- Estimation properties, including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks and kriging quality parameters.

Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred, mostly based on drill data spacing in combination with other model estimate quality parameters.

Cut-off Grade

For the global resource estimation, a cut-off grade for reporting of 0.4% Li_2O is used.

Mining and Metallurgy

Conceptual mining studies are based on open cut mining methods using a contract mining fleet and conventional drill and blast mining methods. Limited inspection of core photography indicates that ground conditions are suitable for this mining method.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction have been determined with reference to the results of previous Whittle optimization studies, and the depth of the selected open pit shell (at a revenue factor of

USD$650/t for a nominal 6% Li_2O concentrate) was used as an analogy to help limit the depth for reporting the Sangar Zone and the strike extents for the Main and West Zones.

The criteria for assumptions and predictions regarding metallurgical amenability – required to determine reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction – are based on:

- the bulk sampling and test program undertaken in 2008 by CSA Global (UK); and
- the new work commissioned by Birimian since the acquisition of the Project by the Company, which has been undertaken by ALS Metallurgy under the supervision of Como.

Table 2. Previously unreported drill holes at the Project and significant intercepts

Hole Identifier	North	East	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade
GMRC055D	1254753	613782	-60	265	255	191	222	31	0.31
GMRC078D	1254703	613802	-60	265	236	199	231	32	0.48
GMRC079D	1254653	613761	-60	265	180	122	165	43	0.69
GMRC080D	1254654	613812	-60	265	233.5	191	221	30	0.51
GMRC081D	1254605	613836	-60	265	115				NSR
GMRC082D	1254553	613811	-60	265	119	116	119	3	1.96
GMRC083D	1254803	613457	-60	265	213	100	150	50	1.71
GMRC084D	1254853	613447	-60	265	219	115	176	61	1.73
GMRC120	1254678	613512	-60	265	120	50	110	60	1.77
GMRC121	1254653	613492	-60	265	80	22	70	48	1.82
GMRC122	1254626	613481	-60	265	60	3	42	39	1.98
GMRC130	1254902	613269	-60	265	111	12	111	99	0.56
GMRC131	1254952	613652	-60	265	159	95	152	57	1.15

Competent Persons' Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and the Exploration Target is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Dr Andy Wilde. Dr Wilde is Birimian Limited's Consultant Geologist. Dr Wilde is a Registered Professional Geoscientist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. Dr Wilde 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')". Dr Wilde consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Mr. Matt Bampton, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bampton is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')". Mr Bampton 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 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.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as expected. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of the Company's mineral properties.

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig by riffle splitting drill spoils to collect a nominal 3 – 5 kg sub sample, with an additional 50% split for material > 5 kg. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted or collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence for RC drill holes • Diamond drilholes (DD) were routinely sampled at 1m intervals through zones of interest. Drill core was sawn in half length-wise and a half of core sent for analysis. • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako and subsequently forwarded to ALS Ouagadougou for preparation. Analysis was undertaken at ALS Perth by method ME-ICP89
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).*	• Drill holes were completed by reverse circulation and diamond drilling techniques. • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times. • Diamond drill hole are HQ-sized (64mm diameter core)
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected • Riffle split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be excellent.
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 were geologically logged by Company Geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of washed RC drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging. • DD half core is retained in core trays at site
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Ouagadougou and Bamako laboratories. • 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 75µm. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate.
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.*	• Analysis for lithium and a suite of other elements is undertaken at ALS Perth by ICP-AES after Sodium Peroxide Fusion. Detection limits for lithium (0.01 -10%) • Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered a “total” assay technique for lithium • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • 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 field sample 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, including sizing analysis to monitor preparation. • Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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 is compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. • 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 drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company’s database consultant. • There were no adjustments to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • Drill hole collars were initially set out using hand held GPS. • All drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 50m spaced intervals down the hole. • SRTM elevation data was used to establish topographic control where appropriate. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this 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 applied.*	• All holes were nominally drilled on 25m to 50m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • Hole spacing on section varies between 25m to 50m. • The reported drilling has been used to estimate a mineral resource.
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.*	• Mineralisation at Goulamina outcrops at surface and the geometry of mineralisation is therefore well-defined. • Drilling orientation has generally not biased the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Cube Consulting undertook a site visit during drilling operations in May 2016 to review the sampling techniques discussed above. No major issues were reported.

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 results are from an area within the Torakoro Permit, which is held 100% by Timbuktu Ressources SARL, a member of the Birimian Limited group of companies. Tenure 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 Torakoro Permit was explored intermittently by government agencies in the period 1990 to 2008. Exploration consisted of soil sampling and mapping for gold. • In 2007-2008 an evaluation of the commercial potential for lithium at Goulamina was undertaken by CSA Global as part of the SYSMIN 7 economic development program. • CSA undertook mapping and bulk sampling of the Goulamina outcrop but did not undertake drilling. Bulk sampling and preliminary processing testwork confirmed the viability of the pegmatite at Goulamina to produce a chemical grade lithium concentrate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Pegmatite Hosted Lithium Deposits are the target for exploration. This style of mineralisation typically forms as dykes and sills intruding or in proximity to granite host rocks. • 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 away from the Goulamina deposit and in the broader project area.

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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• Reported results are summarised in Table 2 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 lithium intersections, are reported.
		• Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N
		• Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.
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.*	• All drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole samples. • Intercepts are reported within the mineralised wireframes developed for the resource estimate. • 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').*	• See discussion in Section 1 • Results are reported as down hole length.
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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A drill hole location plan is included in Figure 1.
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. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported
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*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drilling database is maintained by Birimian's database consultant (Rock Solid Data Consultancy) in Datashed software, look-up tables and fixed formatting are used for entering logging, spatial and sampling data for the deposit databases. Sample numbers are uniquely coded and pre-numbered bags used. Data transfer for downhole survey and assaying information is electronic via email. These and other workflow methods minimise the potential of errors. • Cube Consulting received data directly exported from Datashed in ASCII format, then completed validation checks on the database comparing maximum hole depths checks on all data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks using validation rules in MS Excel before importing records into MS Access. Cube then verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in Surpac v6.7, in 3D to identify inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Matt Bampton (Principal Consultant – Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person, conducted a site visit in May 2016, during which time he inspected the Project area including RC drilling, sampling and sample despatch for the receiving laboratory. Notes and photographs were taken along with discussions with site personnel regarding geology and mineralisation of the deposits, procedures, sampling and database procedures, and Quality Control procedures. Minor recommendations were made during a visit to the RC rig involving modifications to the vibrating splitter, and to record and collate - where possible - the depth of intersecting the groundwater table. Also minor recommendations were made for elements of the (then) planned diamond infill and extensional drilling programs. No other major issues were encountered.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation of the Main Zone and West Zone of the Goulamina Pegmatites is very good, as a result of the consistency of intercepts in RC and diamond core drilling programs and their correlation to the surface outcrops and sub-crops of spodumene-rich pegmatites. • The confidence in the geological interpretation of the Sangar Zone of the Goulamina Pegmatites is lower, as the drilling density is relatively lower, but the style and orientation of this pegmatitic zone is similar to the Main Zone and West Zone pegmatites. This confidence is reflected in the resource classification. • There is a very strong correlation between the mineralised portion of the pegmatite dykes and the total dyke intercept. In unweathered rock, very little pegmatite material is not significantly elevated in lithium content, thus the mineralisation boundaries generally match the lithological boundaries of the dykes. Portions of the weathered zones of the pegmatite dykes exhibit partial depletion of spodumene, resulting in a lower level of elevated lithium content.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Goulamina Mineral Resource area has dimensions of 625m (strike length) in three main dykes up to 80m (true width) and 250m (below surface). The maximum depth known to date for the deepest mineralisation is 220m below the surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The block model was constructed using interpolation of grade via Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC), with Ordinary Kriging and Inverse Distance estimation methods used as internal checks. A local recoverable model was considered to be appropriate for the intended level of mining studies. • High grade values were reviewed, but it was considered that application of top-cuts was not required. • Mineralised domains for 6 separate pegmatite dykes were digitised in cross-section using 3D strings and then wireframed to generate solids. These were a subset of lithological wireframes of these pegmatite dykes. • Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three-dimensional mineralisation domains and oxidation surfaces. Sample data was composited to one metre downhole lengths using a best fit-method. • Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 8 composites and a maximum number of between 16 and 24 composites in different domains for the estimate. A maximum search ellipse of 130m was used for estimation runs in the reportable resource. • Computer software used for the geostatistical and variographic analysis, modelling and estimation was a combination of Isatis and Surpac v6.7. • No by-product recoveries were considered; Fe_2O_3 was estimated, as an element of potential interest in terms of a future spodumene concentrate. • The parent block size used is 5mN x 5mE x 2.5mRL and sub-blocked to 5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL. A large component of the drilling data was on 25m x 25m spaced sections. • No assumptions of selective mining units were made. • The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control the Mineral Resource estimate. • Block model validation was conducted by the following means: ○ Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis; ○ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain; ○ A global statistical comparisons of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain; ○ Comparison of the (de-clustered) cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D; and ○ No mining has taken place and therefore no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade for reporting is 0.4% Li_2O, based on preliminary economic considerations and a possible minimum grade required that can be upgraded to make a saleable lithium concentrate.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always*	• The preliminary mining studies are based on open cut mining methods using a contract mining fleet and conventional drill and blast mining methods. • These studies have been used to generate an open pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	shell which has assisted in a process to limit the material in the block model to that component which is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• In 2017 ALS Metallurgy undertook a range of processing testwork on drillcore from two drillholes, one from Main Zone and the other from West Zone. • Two composite samples - deemed as representative of the orebody - were taken, comprising 160kg of material. • This work included comminution testwork, mineralogy using QEMSCAN, dense media separation and flotation tests. • The final results of this study indicated good lithium recoveries (up to 82.6%), to produce a high quality 'chemical grade' spodumene concentrate (~6.0% Li_2O). • Current testwork results are broadly in line with preliminary testwork undertaken in 2007-2008 by CSA from bulk sampling of the Goulamina outcrop.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Environmental consultant Digby Wells has been engaged to undertake a formal environmental and social impact assessment of the Project. • The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Terms of Reference was presented to relevant governmental agencies on 13 April 2017. • Digby Wells completed biodiversity, wetlands, soils and heritage field work in early June. In a preliminary report, Digby Wells advised the Company that they found no areas of significant concern that would warrant the relocation of Project infrastructure as it currently stands. • The Environmental and Social Assessment process is expected to be completed by January 2018.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determination for unweathered material is derived from an analysis of dry density measurements of drill core from 14 diamond holes. • Whole core was used, but neither coated nor waxed. The risk of not using a method which adequately accounts for potential void spaces is considered to be low in both the pegmatites and granitic rocks. • In weathered material (including minor transported colluvium and *in-situ* laterite), bulk density was assumed, based on data from other equivalent granite-hosted deposits. • Bulk density was assigned within the block model attribute 'density' according to the weathering profiles and rock types.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in*	• Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred, based on a combination of data spacing, interpolation metadata (number of composites used, conditional bias slope, kriging variance) and geological understanding. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 50m x 50m to 25m x 25m spaced drilling within the Main Zone and West Zone pegmatites. Inferred Mineral

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	continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Resources are in part defined by data density greater than 50m x 50m spaced drilling, as depth extensions below the Indicated Mineral Resources within the Main Zone and West Zone pegmatites, and for the Sangar Zone pegmatite. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Whilst Mr. Bampton (Competent Person) is considered to be independent of Birimian, no third-party reviews have as yet been completed on the June 2017 Mineral Resource or previous reported Mineral Resources from 2016 or 2017.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to a local estimation of tonnes and grade.