BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement ASX BGS

31 July 2017

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For period ending 30 June 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

Goulamina Lithium Project

- **Significant resource upgrade announced during the Quarter with potential for further substantial expansion**
  - 15% increase in Indicated and Inferred Resource
    - 32.9Mt @ 1.37% Li_2O (451,000t contained Li_2O) at 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade
    - Includes Indicated Resource of 25.3Mt @ 1.37% Li_2O (347,000t contained Li_2O)
  - Phase 1 auger program indicates extensions to the known pegmatites north and south of Main, West and Sangar zones, based on portable XRF analysis and observation of pegmatite fragments in bottom-of-hole samples
  - Several previously unknown pegmatites have been intersected east and west and indicated by portable XRF analysis and observation of pegmatite fragments in bottom-of-hole samples
  - Conventional assay results are pending
- **Commitment to extensive follow-up drilling program**
  - Phase 2 auger program has commenced
  - Phase 2 will help to guide Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program on the expanded resource area
- **Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) progressing well and on schedule for completion in September quarter**

Massigui Gold Project

- **All assays received from diamond drilling program at Koting**
- **Re-assessment of all exploration data for Koting completed**
- **Follow-up auger drilling program planned for Koting**

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Corporate Review

- **Comprehensive internal corporate review is nearing completion**
  - Proposal for reinstatement of Birimian's securities to trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) anticipated to be lodged with the ASX in early August
  - The Board believes all substantive issues now have been identified and are being resolved.

Birimian Limited (ASX: BGS; **Birimian** and the **Company**) made significant progress in technical areas during the quarter as the Company's internal corporate review has continued.

1. LITHIUM – Goulamina

A revised resource estimate was determined, based on drilling previously reported (*BGS: 22 June 2017*). In addition, geological mapping was undertaken over the Torakoro tenement, which identified two new lithium-bearing, outcropping pegmatite exploration targets.

The new Indicated and Inferred Resource estimate returned a 15% increase in contained Li_2O, compared to the previous resource and is detailed in Table 1.

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**

1.1. Phase 1 Auger Program

The initial program of auger drilling (Phase 1) over the Goulamina resource area and preliminary analysis was completed during the quarter. The objectives of this program were to determine if this method could be used to identify lithium-bearing pegmatites that do not outcrop, thereby constituting a useful exploration tool to indicate extensions to the Main, West and Sangar zones and potentially discover new lithium-bearing pegmatites. The program used an auger drill mounted on the back of a Toyota 4WD. A total of 405 holes was completed, for 3,168m, at 50m intervals along lines 200m apart (Fig. 1). The average depth of these holes was 7.8m.

One metre bottom-of-hole samples were bagged and visually logged. Preliminary analysis was undertaken using portable X-ray fluorescence (PXRF) prior to being submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and conventional analysis. Although PXRF cannot measure lithium directly, a suite of elements including rubidium (Rb), tin (Sn), caesium (Cs), tantalum (Ta) etc has been successfully used elsewhere as a proxy for lithium occurrence. Standard and blank samples were measured after every 20 bottom-hole samples to provide quality control.

The results of the Phase 1 program have greatly exceeded expectations. The new data suggest that:

- there may be up to nine discrete pegmatite bodies within the area of auger drilling (Fig. 1)
- the Main zone is likely to be more than 1.6 km long, double its previously known extent; and
- Sangar zone is likely to extend for 800m to the north-west, quadrupling its known strike length.

These conclusions are based on direct observation of lithium-bearing pegmatite in bottom-of-hole samples or high rubidium (and tin) or both.

This is an extremely encouraging result, but ultimately needs to be verified by deeper RC or diamond drilling, which is planned for commencement in the current quarter.

Figure 1 depicts the results of the auger drilling program and a preliminary interpretation of these results.

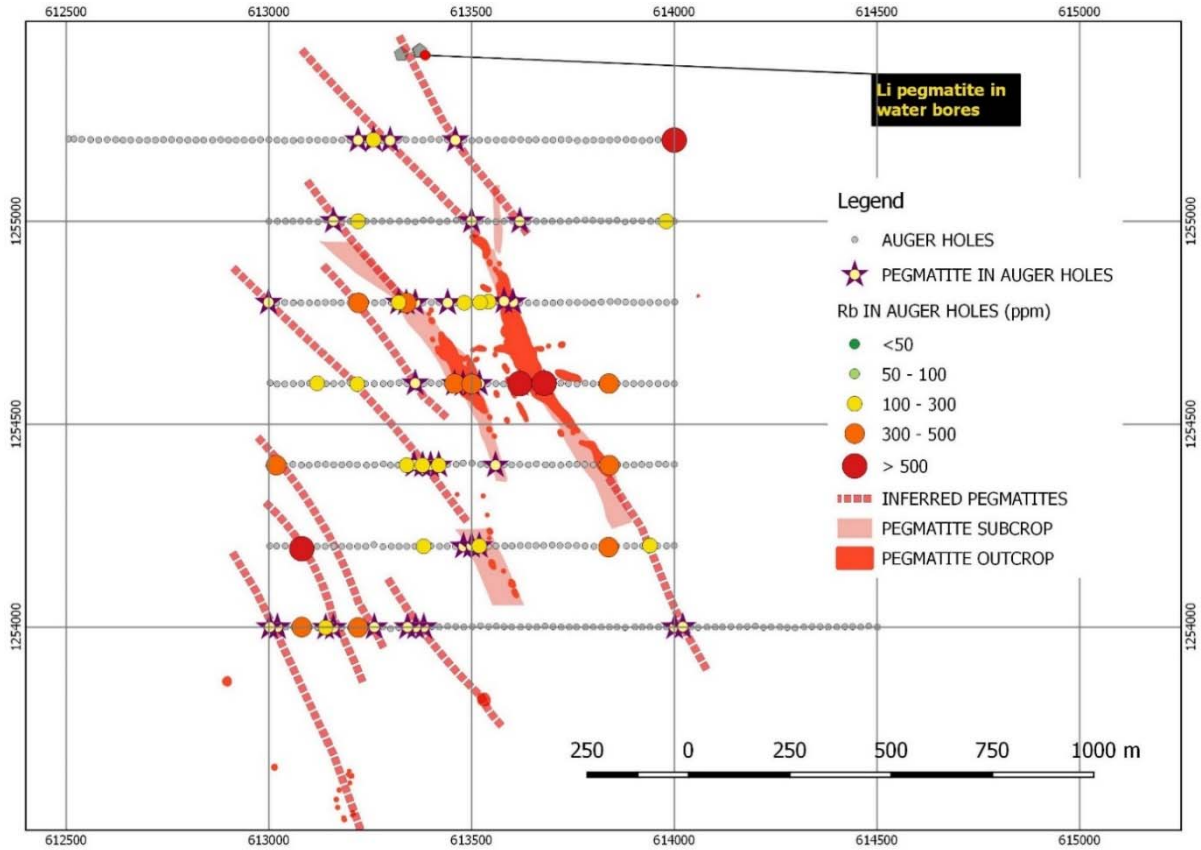

Figure 1: Results of phase 1 auger program, Goulamina Li deposit

1.2. Phase 2 Auger Program

Due to the very successful Phase 1 program, a Phase 2 auger program has been commenced. This program aims to extend the auger drilling program substantially beyond the current resource area as depicted in Figure 2. Some 8,000m of drilling is planned. Lines are spaced at 600m, with holes 50m apart along lines. Drilling commenced early in July and preliminary results are expected to be available for preliminary interpretation in the September 2017 quarter.

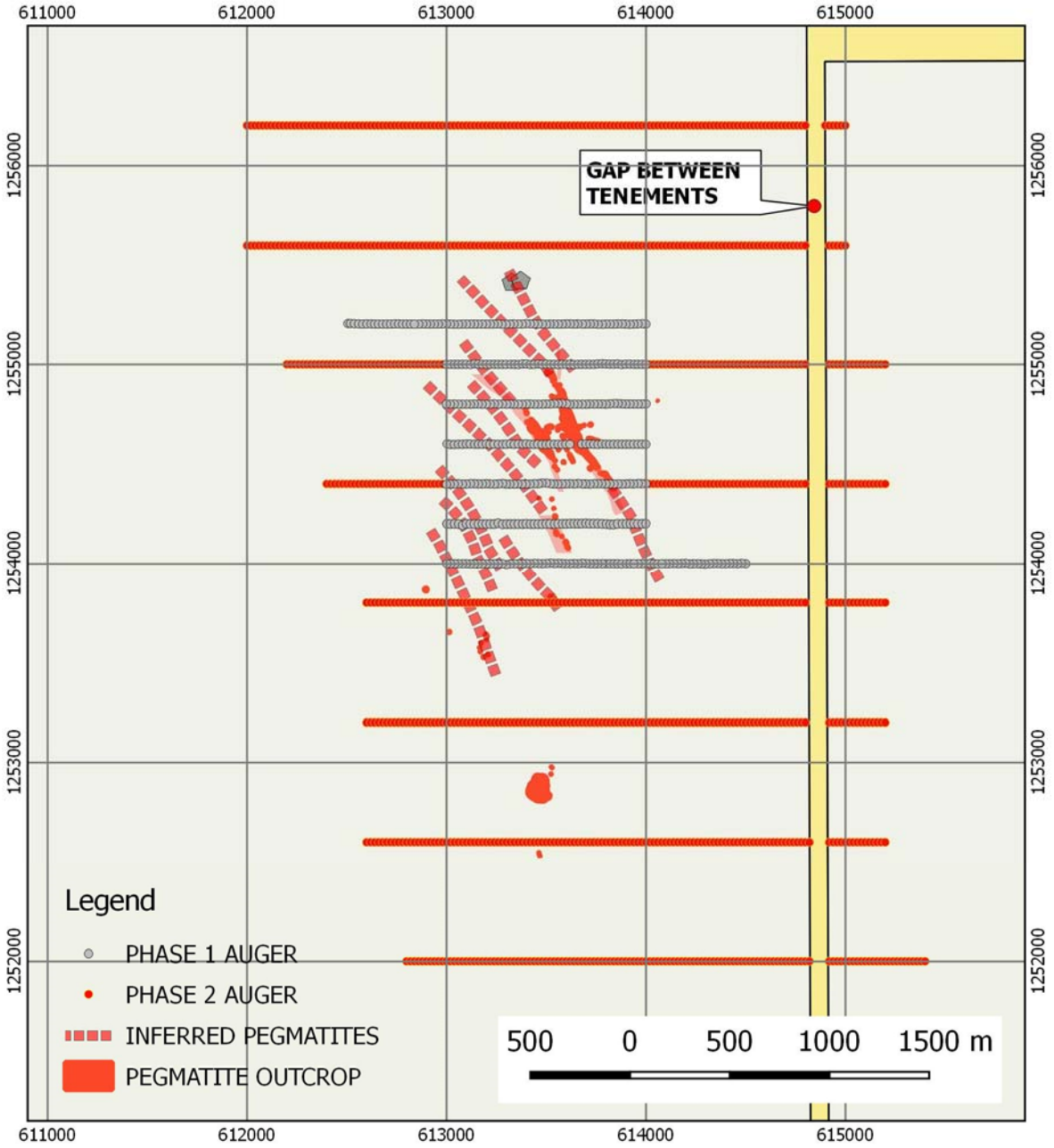

Figure 2: Proposed Phase 2 auger program at Goulamina

1.3. Pre-Feasibility Study and Scope Expansion

During the quarter, Birimian advised (*BGS: 22 June 2017*) that it had 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) and to include the compilation and authorship of the PFS report. As a result of these positive changes, the PFS is now scheduled to be completed during the September 2017 quarter.

The "*Environmental and Social Input for the Pre-Feasibility Study*" report has now 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.

1.4. Tenement Status

During due diligence assessment of the Goulamina Project, a gap was identified between the tenements such that the Company's holdings are possibly not contiguous. This does not impact the existing published resources, nor any known exploration targets, but may have affected the future capacity of Birimian to fully exploit the potential of the project area. Consequently, an application for an amendment has been made to the Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines (Department of Geology and Mines) (**DNGM**) for any area required to make the tenement holding contiguous. The Company's expectation is that this application for additional area will be assessed and approved by the Mali Minister for Mines in the normal manner.

All tenements at Goulamina (and elsewhere in Mali) are in good standing, subject to confirmation of the successful application by Birimian Gold Mali SARL for renewal of the N'tiola permit (PR 14/715). The application has not yet been approved by Ministerial Order, but has been classified as an application eligible for approval under a notice received from the DNGM on 13 July 2017, which means that the DNGM has recommended the Minister approve the application.

2. GOLD – Massigui Koting

2.1. Assays from Diamond Drilling

Assays from the three diamond drillholes at the Koting North (formerly Koting) prospect within the exploration tenement covered by Finkola research permit 13/3128 have now been received. Intersections greater than 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Table 2. The intersections are generally narrow and of low grade, but nevertheless are indicative of a substantial mineralised system.

Drilling at Koting North has now encountered substantial widths of modest gold grades in a zone 300m long, averaging 30m wide and to a depth of over 200m. The higher-grade zones (> 0.5 g/t) are narrow however, generally a few metres or less, and grades seldom exceed 4g/t. The *overall* grade of the mineralised zone is likely to be much less than 1.0 g/t.

Previously reported aircore drilling to the north and south of this zone (average hole depth 51m) has not encountered substantial gold mineralisation at all (Fig. 3). The higher-grade zones (> 0.5 g/t) are narrow, generally a few metres or less, and grades seldom exceed 4g/t. The overall grade of the mineralised zone is likely to be much less than 1.0 g/t.

Hole ID	Metres from	Metres to	Thickness (Metres)	Au ppm
NTDD111	42	45	3	3.11
	66	68	2	3.79
	118	123	5	1.48
	128	129	1	0.89
	137	139	2	1.35
NTDD110	170	171	1	5.99
	181	183	2	2.24
	185	190	5	1.86
	194	202	8	0.87
	203	204	1	0.81
	221	222	1	0.82
	235	236	1	0.52
	245	246	1	0.79
	268	269	1	0.76
	273	274	1	1.16
	282	284	2	5.86
	288	289	1	1.05
	323	324	1	0.83
	325	326	1	0.76
	331	332	1	1.43
NTDD109	9	10.5	1.5	0.52
	12	13.5	1.5	0.79
	16.5	18	1.5	0.77
	25.5	27	1.5	1.03
	30	34.5	4.5	1.89
	54	55	1	0.7
	63	65	2	1.47
	69	71	2	0.56
	91	92	1	0.51
	98	99	1	0.71
	107	108	1	0.98

Table 21: Intersections from diamond drilling at Koting North greater than 0.5 g/t Au. Quoted as downhole width rather than true width.

2.2. Re-Assessment of Auger Drilling

Birimian's auger drilling data suggest that several coherent zones of elevated gold can be defined using an anomaly threshold of 50 ppb (Fig. 3). The Koting North anomaly is more than 2km long and can be resolved into three parallel trends oriented NNW-SSE. Isolated anomalies to the south-west have substantial width and consistently returned maximum gold greater than 100 ppb. These data indicate potential for a gold resource to the south-west of Koting North.

2.3. Additional Auger Drilling Program

An additional program of auger drilling will be conducted to define the Koting SW auger anomalies and identify targets for deeper drilling (RC or diamond). The red lines in Figure 3 show the proposed coverage.

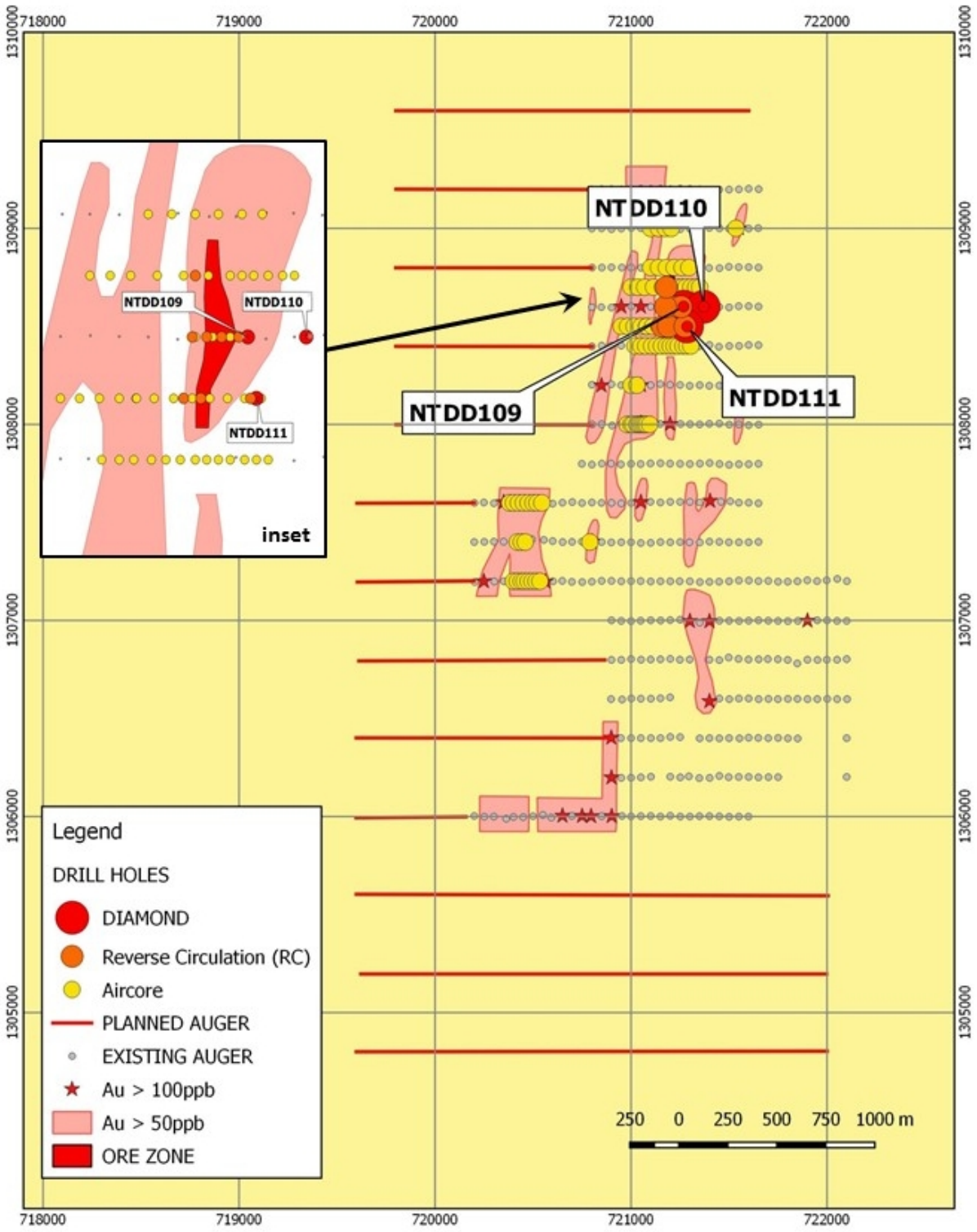

Figure 3: Completed drilling (diamond drilling labelled) at Koting and proposed auger lines.

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3. CORPORATE

3.1. Cash Position

The Company is adequately funded, with a cash balance of more than $A 6 million at the end of the quarter.

3.2. Management Changes

The Company's former Managing Director, Mr Kevin Joyce, resigned at the end of April and his resignation was accepted by Birimian. Greg Walker was appointed as acting Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Director of the Company (*BGS: 02 May 2017*). At the time, Birimian advised that the Board offered to engage Mr Joyce as a technical consultant for its projects in Mali, however subsequently this proposal has lapsed.

3.3. Corporate Review Update

Birimian announced an internal Corporate Review (the **Review**) in early April (*BGS: 04 April 2017*). The initial stage of the Review brought to light numerous issues which led Birimian to seek a trading halt (*BGS: 27 April 2017*) and then a voluntary suspension (*BGS: 01 May 2017*). Birimian detailed the preliminary findings of the Review to shareholders in early May (*BGS: 02 May 2017).* Serious issues related to taxation, corporate governance, compliance and disclosure were identified, including misstatement of the Company's accounts. Potential liabilities related to the non-payment or underpayment of taxes in Australia and Mali and arrangements in place for payment of Mr Joyce's salary; the manner and means of granting of certain shares, options and performance rights to entities associated with former directors.

During the quarter, the Board determined (*BGS: 14 June 2017*) that a total of 1,975,000 performance rights expiring on 30 June 2021 and 7,315,000 options exercisable at $0.104 and expiring on 26 February 2021 held by entities associated with former directors had lapsed, as set out in further detail in that announcement (*BGS: 14 June 2017*). Birimian has been informed by lawyers for the entities associated with two of the former directors that their clients do not agree with the Company's actions in determining that the securities have expired.

The Board advised that issues identified in the Review would be further investigated and appropriate steps taken to rectify these matters. This process was ongoing throughout the quarter and has yet to be finalised, as further related matters have arisen during examination of previously known material issues, which now require analysis and resolution.

3.4. Corporate Awareness Campaign

Birimian participated in the 9th Lithium Supply and Markets Conference held in Montréal, Canada on 30 May-01 June, which involved major participants and end-users in the lithium industry.

In June, the Company held an introductory meeting with a globally significant east Asia-based lithium end-user to explore the potential for future cooperation in the development of the Company's world-class Goulamina lithium deposit. An invitation was extended for a representative visit to the Project in Mali. As the Goulamina PFS nears completion, Birimian will step up its program to raise corporate awareness and develop a higher international profile for Goulamina.

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Greg Walker
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

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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 are 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 US$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.

Tenement Holdings and Location

Tenement Holder	Tenement Location	Tenement Designation	Tenement Number
Birimian Gold Mali SARL			
Within “circle” of Bougouni	Southern Mali	Finkola	PR 13/640
		N’tiola	PR 14/715
Within “circle” of Kati	Southern Mali	Diokele Bougou	PR 13/639
		Tiorola	PR 13/638
		Makano	PR 13/637
		Mana Bougou	PR 13/641
		Songoria	PR 13/636
Timbuktu Ressources SARL			
Within “circle” of Bougouni	Southern Mali	Diokelebougou-Nord	PR 13/671
		Finkola-Sud	PR 13/622
		Torakoro	PR 16/840
Within “circle” of Kati	Southern Mali	Sanankoroni	PR 16/805

Competent Persons' Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results 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. 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.

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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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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.*	• RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*	• Drilling has advanced to a stage where it is reasonable to interpret a broadly mineralised easterly dipping gold bearing structure(s). Drilling reported in this announcement was angled to the west and normal to the interpreted overall dip of the gold bearing trend. • Short range geological controls within this broader structure are not well understood at this stage, however it is feasible that the intersections in the reported drill holes do not reflect the true width of the gold bearing zones
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.*	• Dr Andy Wilde undertook a technical review of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The reported results are from an area within the Finkola Permis de Research, which is held 100% by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. • 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 Finkola Permis' de Researche 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. • Birimian Gold has previously undertaken AC and RC drilling over the area which is the subject of the reported results.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of*	• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant lithium intersections, are reported. • Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the drill hole collar o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• 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 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 3.
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 rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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*	• Auger, RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	