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ASX Announcement ASX BGS

18 December 2017

GOULAMINA DRILLING RETURNS POSITIVE RESULTS - LATEST ASSAY RESULTS REVEAL THICK, HIGH GRADE LITHIUM INTERSECTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest assay results show thick, high grade intersections of lithium mineralisation at Yando.**
- **In particular, geochemical results for Yando returned high Lithium grades on drill section 1253400Mn, with best results being:**
  - **44m at 1.86% Li_2O and 16m at 1.43% in hole GMRC156; and**
  - **27m at 1.55%, 10m at 1.75% and 18m at 1.26%, in hole GMRC157.**
- **Resource definition drilling commenced at Sangar, so far extending mineralisation by 600m. Sangar is now more than 800m in strike length and remains open to north and south.**
- **A second dual purpose diamond/RC drilling rig mobilised to site on 13 December 2017.**
- **Auger drilling is 96% complete, extending occurrence of spodumene-bearing pegmatites at Main and West 600m to the north and identifying a new pegmatite 800m west of Yando.**

Birimian Limited (*ASX: BGS*; **Birimian** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise ongoing results of the reverse circulation (**RC**) and auger drilling programs at its Goulamina Lithium Project (**Goulamina** or the **Project**) in southern Mali.

The RC drilling program, which commenced on 21 October 2017 (*BGS, 23 Oct 2017*), has the objectives of establishing the number, thickness and grade of spodumene-bearing pegmatites defined by shallow auger drilling at Yando and Danaya. In November, Birimian extended its drilling contract with Amco Drilling Mali SARL (**Amco**) to undertake further resource expansion drilling at Sangar, West and Main zones. Amco mobilised a second dual purpose diamond/RC drill rig to site

on 13 December 2017. Having two diamond/RC drilling rigs, as well as the auger rig, in operation will enable Birimian to accelerate appraisal of the Project.

The current drilling program continues to return positive results, extending the strike length of lithium mineralisation and pegmatite occurrence considerably and confirming the existence of spodumene-rich pegmatite much larger than previously identified.

Initial exploration drilling at Yando, Danaya and Sabali has been completed for 50 holes and 5,479 metres (Table 1). Geochemical results have now been received for three of the four section lines at Yando, two of which were reported previously (*BGS, 21 Nov 2017*).

Prospect	# Holes	Hole IDs	Average Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)
Yando	39	GMRC132-170	108	4,243
Danaya	7	GMRC171-177	116	813
Sabali	4	GMRC182-185	106	423
TOTAL	**50**			**5,479**

Table 1: *Summary of drilling at the Yando, Danaya and Sabali prospects.*

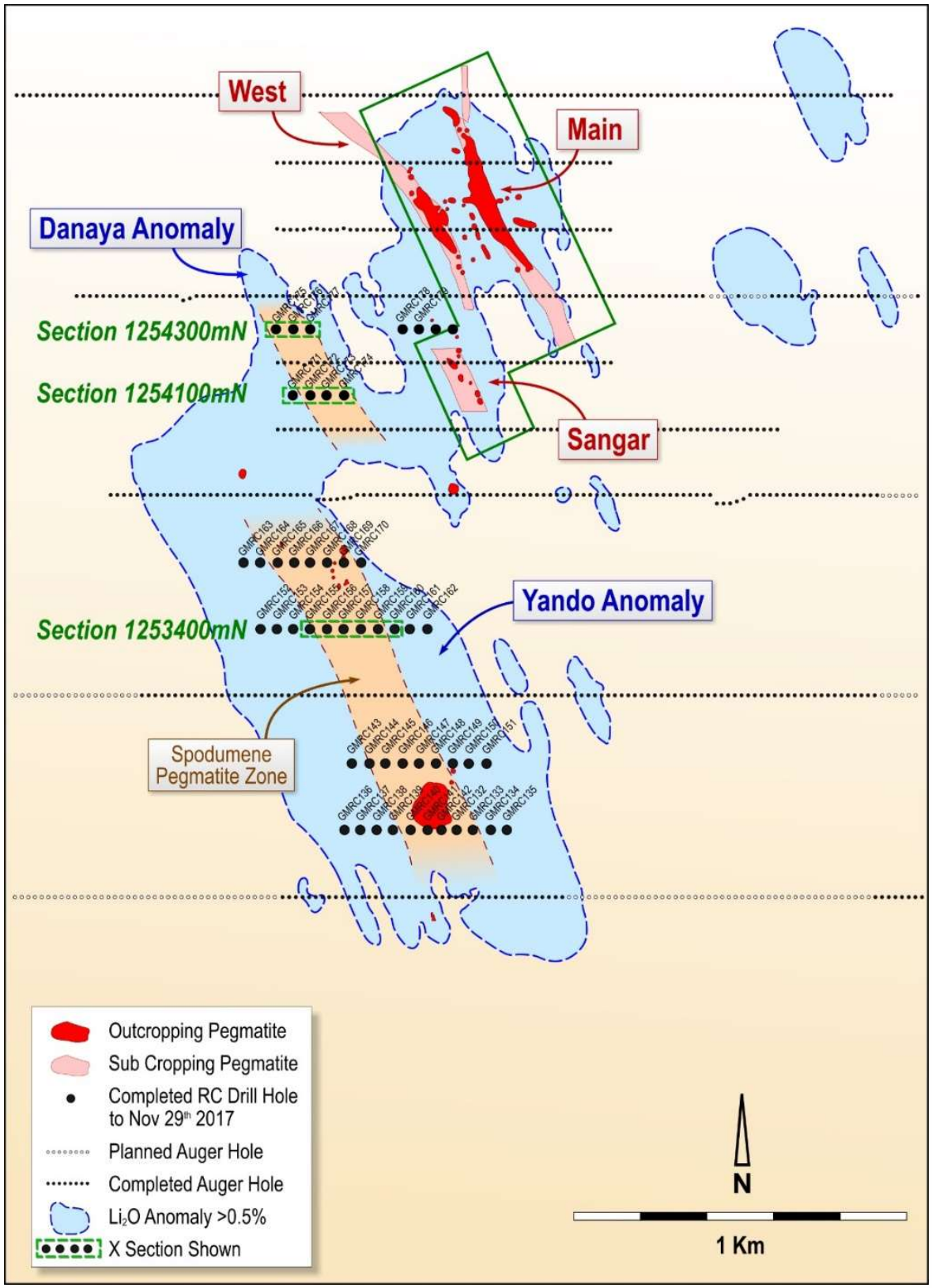

Figure 1: *Main prospects (anomalies) at Goulamina, with RC and auger hole locations.*

YANDO

Yando continues to grow in size, with more promising assay results now received. Six of the 11 holes drilled into the target pegmatites on section 1253400mN are mineralised, with cumulative assay intersections ranging from 29m to 108m. The most significant results from the third drill section line (1253400mN) are summarised in Figure 2 and Table 2, with drill hole results listed in full in Annexure 1 - Tables 1 and 2.

HoleID	From	Metres	Li2O%	Fe2O3%
GMRC148	29	10	1.39	1.20
GMRC152	48	10	1.63	1.33
GMRC156	12	44	1.86	1.04
	69	16	1.43	1.32
GMRC157	30	27	1.55	1.07
	81	10	1.75	1.16
	108	18	1.26	1.24
GMRC158	42	17	1.45	1.27
	104	10	1.44	1.23
GMRC164	92	14	1.60	1.01

Table 2: *Significant intersections from the Yando prospect section 1253400mN.*

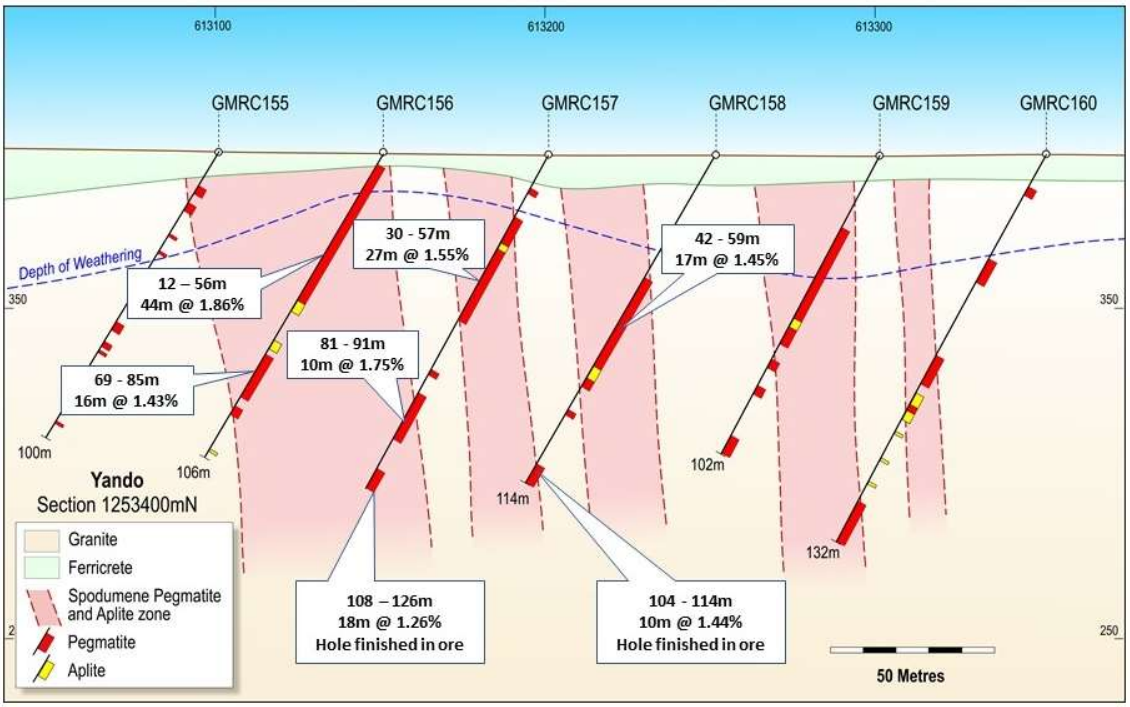

Figure 2*: Yando section 1253400mN showing intersections of over 0.4% Li_2O in excess of 10m.*

Five major pegmatites have been intersected on section line1253400mN and holes GMRC 155, 156 and 157 all have high Li_2O grades over substantial thicknesses (Fig. 2). Several holes were terminated in mineralisation due to water flows. These holes will be completed with diamond coring in the coming weeks, now that a second drill rig is on site and able to extend the holes though the whole target zone.

DANAYA

Geochemical results have yet to be received for Danaya, but geological logging shows the presence of at least three major spodumene pegmatite dykes on section 1254300mN (Fig 4), which in the drill section 200m to the south appear to coalesce along strike to produce a body nearly 100m wide on section 1254100mN (Figs. 3). This bulking up feature exhibited in the pegmatite, if found to be persistent, has very positive implications, both for resource potential and possible mining approach.

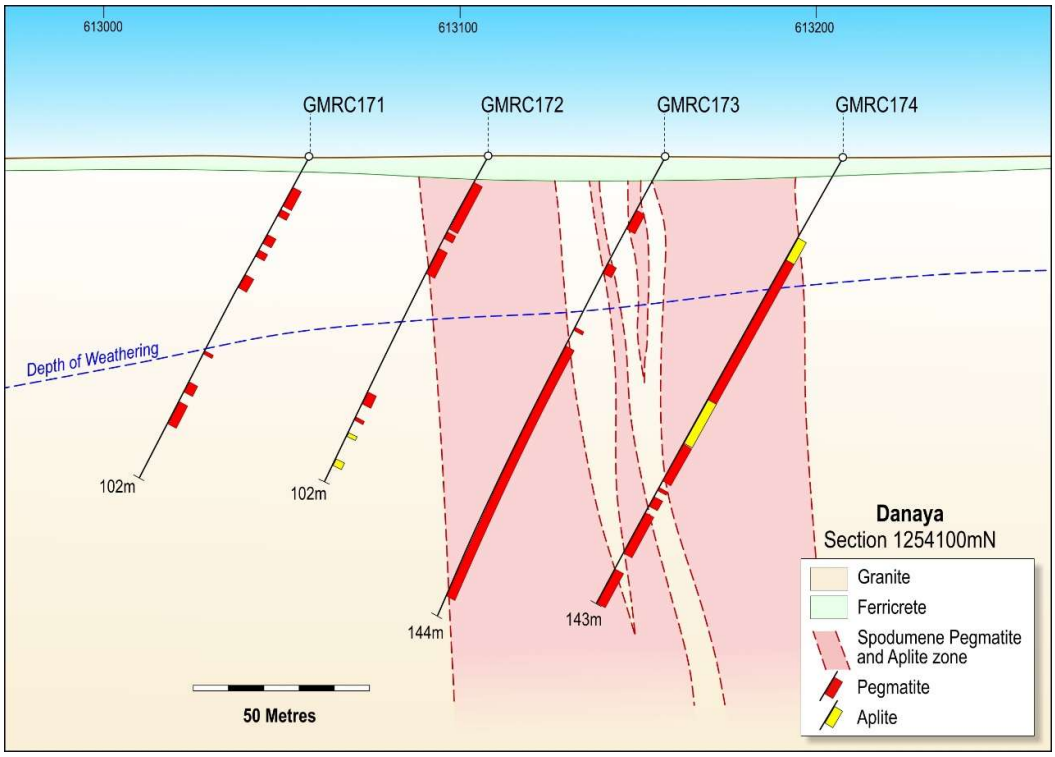

***Figure 3**: Danaya section 1254100mN.*

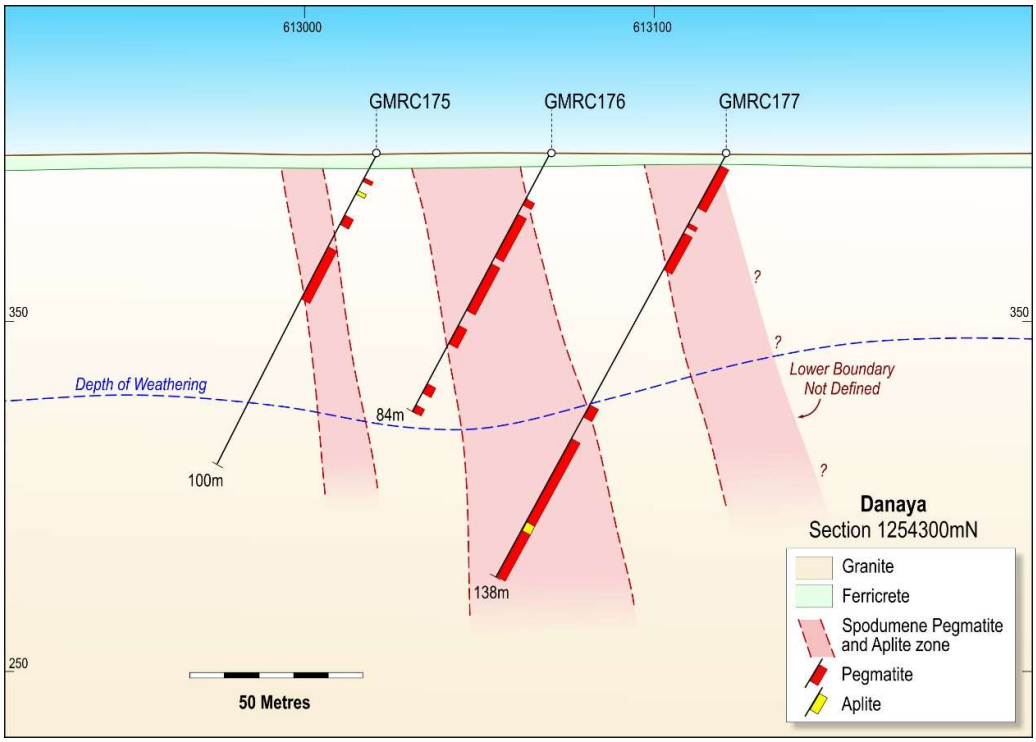

***Figure 4**: Danaya section 1254300mN.*

SABALI

The results of the initial four-hole drilling program at the isolated Sabali anomaly, located 1km south-west of Yando, intersected only a few thin dykes and the zone displayed a deeper weathering profile. Further work is required on this subordinate target to determine its potential. Geochemical results have not yet been received for the RC holes at Sabali.

SANGAR

The RC resource drilling program has commenced at Sangar, following completion of exploration drilling at Yando and Danaya. Preliminary results are highly encouraging, as the previously known strike length of the pegmatite zone has been extended a considerable extent. Initial drilling suggests that the deposit extends over at least 800m of strike, expanding the length where mineralisation can occur by some 300%.

AUGER PROGRAMS

The auger drilling program is nearing completion with 609 holes drilled for 5,338m (96% of planned holes). Geochemical results have not yet been received. Spodumene-bearing pegmatite has been observed in 49 holes suggesting that the Main and West pegmatites may extend another 600m further north. There is also evidence of another significant pegmatite body 800m west of Yando.

The auger rig will be retained for a further program of 8,000m of drilling aimed at sterilizing the potential plant and waste and tailings retention facility sites. This new program will start immediately after completion of the current program.

BOREHOLE HYDROLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Drilling of pilot holes for the two monitoring boreholes and two aquifer characterisation boreholes as part of the environmental and social impact assessment (**ESIA**) being undertaken for Birimian by Digby Wells Environmental has been completed. Casing works are in progress. This program is also being undertaken by Amco. The work is necessary to enable Digby Wells to finalise the ESIA Report, as a precursor to Birimian satisfying environmental permitting requirements in Mali. A Digby Wells hydrogeologist carried out a geophysical survey to site to boreholes prior to commencement of drilling.

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

Birimian has contracted with Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics (Pty) Ltd (**Xcalibur**) to carry out a high resolution airborne magnetic survey of the Goulamina site, comprising approximately 6,547 line kilometres. As announced in November (*BGS, 21 Nov 2017*), the Company has submitted an application to the Malian Ministry of Transport National Agency of Civil Aviation (**ANAC**) for approval to proceed with the survey. This application is being processed by ANAC and the airborne survey will commence when approval is obtained. The survey's objectives are to identify pegmatite occurrences outside the area that has been auger-drilled and to provide the basis for a detailed geological map of the permits.

Greg Walker
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

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 Birimian's Exploration Manager, Dr Andy Wilde. 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.

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Annexure 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Locations

HoleID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (magnetic)
GMRC182	RC	108	612865	1252000	405	-60	270
GMRC183	RC	114	612915	1252000	405	-61	270
GMRC184	RC	105	612965	1252000	405	-62	271
GMRC185	RC	96	613015	1252000	405	-61	271

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Table 2 – Drill Hole Assays up to 12th December 2017

>0.4% Li_2O cut-off for cumulative assay intersection determination.

HoleID	From	Metres	Li2O%	Fe2O3%
GMRC148	12	6	0.88	1.40
	29	**10**	**1.39**	**1.20**
	60	1	0.51	1.52
	64	2	0.51	1.36
	74	2	0.50	1.31
GMRC149	12	4	1.31	1.32
	17	2	0.65	1.34
	20	3	0.72	1.52
	25	3	0.53	1.56
	32	5	0.78	1.07
	53	**8**	**1.60**	**1.14**
	65	4	1.36	1.23
	89	6	1.49	1.38
	96	3	0.84	1.67
	100	2	0.62	1.56
	103	5	0.65	1.14
GMRC150	25	6	1.21	1.27
	52	3	1.34	1.35
	65	2	0.76	1.60
	90	1	0.48	1.73
	100	2	0.84	1.41
	110	7	1.34	1.38
	120	1	0.41	1.80
	122	2	0.60	1.39
GMRC151	23	3	0.71	1.62
GMRC152	**48**	**10**	**1.63**	**1.33**
	84	5	0.84	1.45
GMRC153	41	8	1.60	1.13
	56	5	0.76	1.28
	72	1	0.46	1.87
	89	5	0.86	1.37
	96	1	0.45	1.76
GMRC154	69	3	0.60	1.47
	83	2	0.47	1.44
GMRC155	40	3	0.74	1.45
	45	2	0.76	1.44
	59	9	0.83	1.52
	69	2	0.72	1.61
GMRC156	5	2	0.94	2.02
	12	**44**	**1.86**	**1.04**
	58	1	0.41	1.73
	65	2	0.59	1.12
	69	**16**	**1.43**	**1.32**
	87	3	1.21	1.69
	102	2	0.47	1.45

GMRC157	20	8	0.98	1.32
	30	**27**	**1.55**	**1.07**
	74	3	0.50	1.46
	81	**10**	**1.75**	**1.16**
	92	6	0.72	0.85
	108	**18**	**1.26**	**1.24**
GMRC158	42	17	1.45	1.27
	60	6	0.90	1.00
	68	3	0.62	1.01
	76	2	0.56	1.48
	79	2	0.52	1.47
	88	3	0.65	1.18
	98	3	0.49	1.43
	104	10	1.44	1.23
GMRC159	31	2	0.64	1.07
	43	9	1.45	1.26
	54	3	0.58	1.43
	58	7	1.04	1.06
	68	3	1.20	1.13
	78	3	0.77	1.10
	96	6	1.39	1.81
GMRC160	38	6	1.20	1.32
	46	2	0.47	1.69
	71	7	0.67	1.16
	81	2	0.60	1.19
	84	6	1.12	1.35
	118	6	1.59	1.40
	129	3	0.41	1.18
GMRC161	50	3	0.49	1.56
	64	3	1.09	1.22
	72	4	0.65	1.09
GMRC162	52	2	0.46	1.25
	69	3	1.47	1.54
	77	2	0.59	1.16
	95	1	0.49	0.99
GMRC163	71	1	0.44	2.19
GMRC164	67	2	0.42	0.97
	92	14	1.60	1.01
GMRC165	32	2	0.45	1.07

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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 (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. • Auger samples were collected from the bottom of each hole. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted or collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence for RC and auger drill holes • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako 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 auger techniques. • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used.
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.*	• 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 geologists supplied by Sahara. • 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.
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.*	• RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Sample crushing & grinding was undertaken by ALS Bamako

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	laboratory. • 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 are captured by Company geologists in the field. • The compiled data are 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 exploration manager. • 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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 50m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • Hole spacing on section is typically 50m. • The reported drilling has not yet 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 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.

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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

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	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.