ASX Announcement ASX BGS

23 January 2018

LATEST ASSAYS REVEAL ADDITIONAL THICK, HIGH-GRADE INTERSECTIONS, FURTHER EXTENDING GOULAMINA PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assay results reveal additional thick, high-grade lithium intersections in Sangar and Danaya deposits.**
- **RC drilling extends Sangar, Main and West zones.**
    - Suggests potential for higher grade resources at Sangar and Danaya.
- **Sangar consists of two spodumene-bearing pegmatites, named Sangar I and II, extending over at least 1.1km of strike – up from 200m previously.**
    - Both Sangar pegmatites are thicker than Main and West pegmatite bodies.
    - Primary Li_2O grades at Sangar I & II are generally higher than at Main and West.
    - Best intersection of 62m of mineralised pegmatite at 2.11% Li_2O in hole GMRC200.
- **Several high-grade intersections in fresh spodumene pegmatite at Danaya.**
    - Best intersection 80m of mineralised pegmatite in hole GMRC174, including 13m at 2.26% Li_2O and 23m at 1.81% Li_2O.

Birimian Limited (*ASX: BGS*; **Birimian** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a further update on the status of reverse circulation (**RC**) and auger drilling programs and other general progress being made at the Goulamina Lithium Project (the **Project**) in southern Mali.

The 9,000m resource definition drilling program at Sangar, Main and West is proceeding as planned, with 5,133m of RC drilling (46 holes) completed to the end of 2017 by Birimian's contractor, Amco Drilling Mali SARL (**Amco**).

Three drill rigs have been operating at Goulamina – two dual purpose RC-diamond rigs, operated by Amco, and an auger rig, operated by Sahara Mining Services Limited (**Sahara**). Drilling was suspended between 23 December 2017 and 01 January 2018. All three rigs are now back in operation. Drilling since mid-December 2017 has occurred on West, Main, Sangar I & II and Danaya (See Fig. 1). To date, both dual purpose rigs have operated in RC mode. One rig has now switched to diamond drilling, with the objective of collecting samples for metallurgical testwork, geotechnical analysis and obtaining geochemical samples for verification where twinning will be carried out on some existing RC holes.

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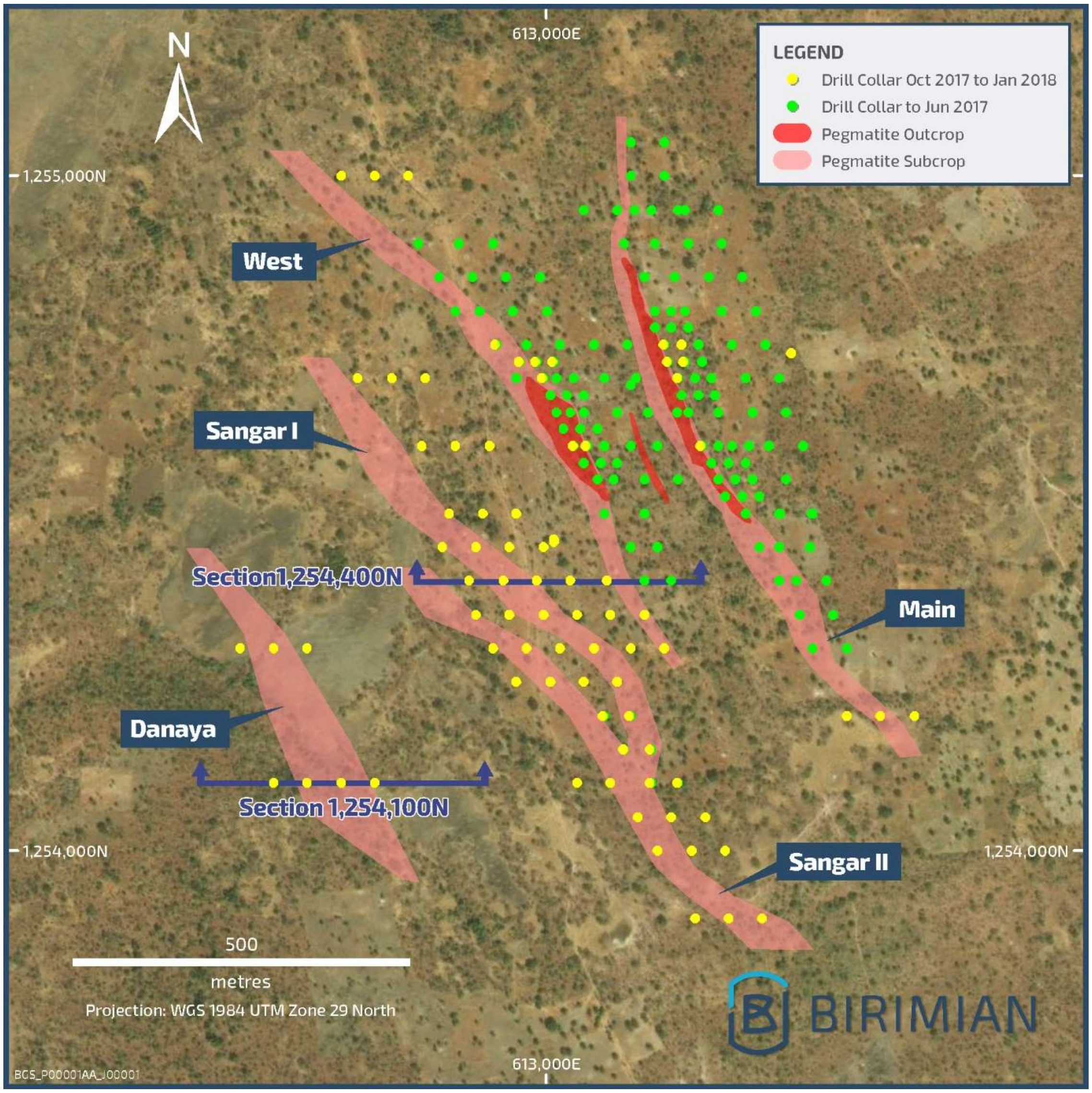

Figure 1: Plan of the Goulamina deposit showing five pegmatite bodies.

A summary of holes drilled since 13 December 2017 and the metres involved is shown in Table 1.

Hole Type	Prospect	Total Metres	# Holes	Average Depth
RC	Danaya	813	7	116
RC	Sabali	423	4	106
RC	Sangar	4,383	39	112
RC	Main	298	3	99
RC	West	452	4	113
RC	Yando	4,243	39	109
	TOTAL	**10,612**		

Table 1: Summary of RC drilling completed at the Goulamina Project to 25 December 2017.

All RC chip samples collected by 23 December 2017 were submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Bamako, Mali, and were despatched to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for analysis. To-date, analytical data have been received for approximately 75% of the drill holes completed.

Sangar Deposit

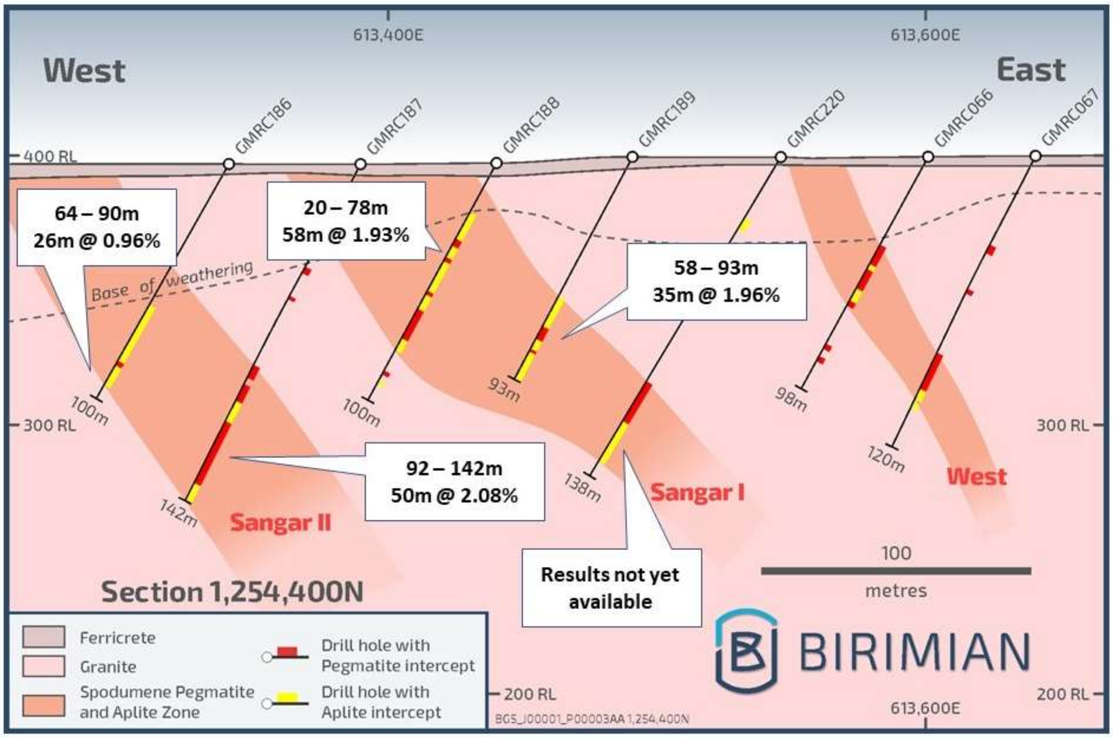

Figure 2: Section 1254400mN showing Sangar I & II and West pegmatites.

The recent RC drilling has focused on fully delineating the Sangar resource, which previously had been defined by only six drill holes. Sangar now has been drilled on a sectional spacing of 50 to 100m over 1.1km of strike to a vertical depth of 125 to 150m (figures 1,2; Annexure 1). These holes have shown that:

- The extent of lithium-bearing pegmatite has been extended from 200m to more than 1.1km and remains open to north, south and at depth.
- Sangar consists of not one, but two discrete parallel spodumene-bearing pegmatites. These have been named Sangar I and II (Fig. 1).
- Both Sangar pegmatites are thicker than the Main and West pegmatites.
- Li_2O grades are typically higher in both Sangar pegmatites than at Main and West.
- The depth of weathering (and hence the probability of Li depletion) is generally greater at Sangar than at Main and West.

Significant intersections from the Sangar I and II assays are:

- 41m at 2.11% Li_2O% from 71m
- 50m at 2.08% Li_2O% from 92m
- 58m at 1.93% Li_2O% from 20m

- 35m at 1.96% Li_2O% from 58m
- 47m at 1.82% Li_2O% from 32m
- 53m at 1.79% Li_2O% from 48m
- 68m at 2.03% Li_2O% from 64m
- 60m at 2.02% Li_2O% from 42m
- 62m at 2.11% Li_2O% from 66m

Danaya Prospect

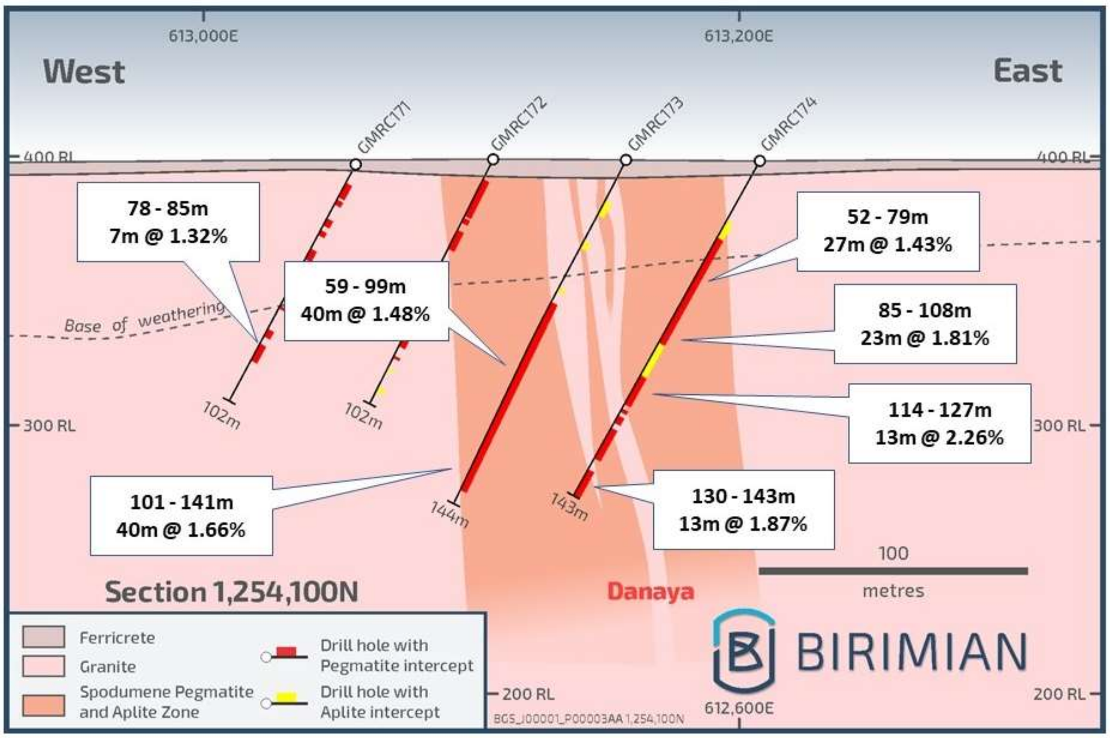

Figure 3: Section 1254100mN at Danaya.

The steeply-dipping Danaya pegmatite body is more than 100m thick on section 1254100mN (Fig. 3). Hole GMRC174 returned a total apparent thickness of 76m of mineralised material, terminating in ore and including 23m at 1.81% Li_2O and 13m at 2.46% Li_2O (Fig. 3). Hole GMRC173 intersected 80m of mineralised material which included 40m at 1.66% Li_2O (Fig. 3).

The full thickness of pegmatite has not been defined on section 1254300mN. Only one of the three holes on this section intersected unweathered pegmatite: hole GMRC177 returned 47m at 1.44% Li_2O before terminating in mineralised pegmatite.

The depth of weathering at Danaya varies from 45m on section 1254100mN to 77m on 1254300mN. Saprolitic (weathered) pegmatite shows marked depletion in Li_2O, with few intersections exceeding the nominal cut-off grade of 0.4%. The transition from saprolite to fresh pegmatite is a sharp one, reflected in steep increase in Li_2O grades across the boundary.

Significant intersections from the Danaya assays are:

- 23m at 1.81% Li_2O% from 85m
- 13m at 2.26% Li_2O% from 114m
- 13m at 1.87% Li_2O% from 130m
- 40m at 1.66% Li_2O% from 101m.

Main and West Deposits

Main deposit has been extended to the north and is now 1km long. It also remains open to the north, south and at depth. West has been extended to north and south and is now more than 925m long (see cross section Fig. 1). It remains open to north, south and at depth. Further drilling will be undertaken to determine the extent of the defined pegmatites (see Fig 1).

Sabali Prospect

Analytical data from four RC holes at the Sabali Prospect indicate a paucity of spodumene-bearing pegmatite. The best intersection in the four holes was 4m at 1.04% Li_2O in GMRC185. To-date, the four holes have been drilled on one line at Sabali. It is anticipated that the ongoing auger program (see below) will allow the limits of the Sabali geochemical anomaly to be better defined and will guide further RC drilling.

Auger Drilling Program

As at 14 December 2017, Sahara had completed 1,604 holes for 13,327m at an average depth of 8.3m in the auger program at Goulamina including several lines aimed at fully defining the Sabali anomaly. Samples from 967 of these holes have been analysed by ALS Perth Laboratory and Birimian is awaiting results. The remaining 637 samples have been transported to Perth and are awaiting analysis. The auger rig is continuing to drill additional exploration holes within the Torakoro tenement.

Borehole Hydrological Program

Following completion of a geophysical survey by Digby Wells Environmental, in mid-December 2017 Amco completed pilot holes to establish two monitoring boreholes and two aquifer characterisation boreholes as part of the physical environmental assessments at Goulamina. This will enable consultants Digby Wells to finalise the Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report required to satisfy environmental permitting requirements in Mali. One borehole has been completed and is producing sufficient water flow to service diamond drilling requirements. A mud rotary rig is being mobilised to complete the remaining three holes.

Airborne Magnetic Survey

Birimian's application to the Malian Ministry of Transport National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC) to fly an airborne magnetic survey at Goulamina has been approved, however the survey has yet to commence. The survey aircraft remains in neighbouring Liberia due to poor flying conditions caused by Harmattan winds blowing from the Sahara Desert which bring dry and dusty conditions to the region. The survey will be undertaken when flying conditions improve. Deferment of the airborne survey will not delay any essential work at Goulamina.

Chief Executive Officer Comment

Birimian Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Greg Walker, stated “These recent assay results are an exciting confirmation of the potential opportunity that we believe exists at Goulamina, with further assay results expected to be announced over the coming weeks. We look forward to the airborne survey and further auger results to identify further targets for our ongoing drilling program.”

Greg Walker
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

Competent Person’s Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration objectives 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

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	Azimuth	Dip
Main	GMRC217	108	613900	1254200	270	-60
Main	GMRC218	90	613950	1254200	270	-60
Main	GMRC219	100	614000	1254200	270	-60
Sabali	GMRC182	108	612865	1252000	270	-60
Sabali	GMRC183	114	612915	1252000	270	-60
Sabali	GMRC184	105	612965	1252000	270	-60
Sabali	GMRC185	96	613015	1252000	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC180	120	613475	1254300	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC181	112	613525	1254300	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC186	100	613340	1254400	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC187	142	613390	1254400	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC188	100	613440	1254400	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC189	93	613490	1254400	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC192	114	613620	1254000	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC193	108	613670	1254000	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC194	144	613720	1254000	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC195	110	613270	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC196	132	613320	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC197	133	613370	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC198	102	613310	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC199	126	613360	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC200	144	613410	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC201	120	613400	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC202	113	613450	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC203	100	613500	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC204	76	613350	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC205	100	613410	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC206	84	613460	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC207	102	613510	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC208	130	613560	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC209	102	613500	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC210	102	613550	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC211	100	613590	1254050	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC212	100	613640	1254050	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC213	126	613690	1254050	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC214	102	613675	1253900	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC215	84	613725	1253900	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC216	100	613775	1253900	270	-60

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	Azimuth	Dip
Sangar	GMRC220	138	613545	1254400	270	-60
Water Bore	GMWB004	144	613465	1254462	0	90
Water Bore	GMWB005	200	613818	1254737	0	90
Water Bore	GMWB006	60	614589	1254960	0	90
Water Bore	GMWB007	60	615476	1254512	0	90
Water Bore	GMWB008	174	613465	1254458	0	90
West	GMRC190	100	613580	1254300	270	-60
West	GMRC191	100	613630	1254300	270	-60
West	GMRC221	102	613150	1255000	270	-60
West	GMRC222	150	613200	1255000	270	-60

Table 2 – Intersections

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
SANGAR I & II					
GMRC180	34	41	7	1.85	1.49
GMRC180	42	105	63	1.60	0.97
GMRC180	107	109	2	0.56	1.60
GMRC180	119	120	1	0.44	1.63
GMRC181	3	8	5	0.63	2.00
GMRC181	11	15	4	1.08	1.24
GMRC181	18	20	2	0.42	1.05
GMRC181	71	112	41	2.11	0.98
GMRC186	64	90	26	0.96	1.07
GMRC187	43	46	3	0.70	1.12
GMRC187	65	68	3	0.65	1.70
GMRC187	85	91	6	0.92	1.26
GMRC187	92	142	50	2.08	1.03
GMRC188	20	78	58	1.93	0.99
GMRC188	88	91	3	1.36	0.82
GMRC189	58	93	35	1.96	1.06

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC190	32	79	47	1.82	0.93
GMRC191	18	23	5	0.85	1.26
GMRC191	29	30	1	0.42	1.32
GMRC191	43	44	1	0.41	5.09
GMRC191	57	62	5	1.41	1.47
GMRC191	68	73	5	1.03	1.39
GMRC191	90	93	3	0.61	1.67
GMRC192	70	72	2	0.86	1.44
GMRC192	94	95	1	0.53	2.14
GMRC193	35	36	1	0.44	0.74
GMRC193	53	73	20	0.99	0.87
GMRC193	82	87	5	0.44	1.41
GMRC194	59	61	2	0.40	1.01
GMRC194	75	82	7	0.69	0.88
GMRC194	85	86	1	0.50	0.67
GMRC194	92	95	3	0.83	1.22
GMRC194	97	100	3	0.40	0.74
GMRC194	104	108	4	0.61	0.89
GMRC194	113	135	22	1.19	1.11
GMRC194	142	144	2	0.71	0.78
GMRC195	48	101	53	1.79	0.84
GMRC196	46	53	7	1.07	1.27
GMRC196	57	60	3	0.83	1.38
GMRC196	64	132	68	2.03	0.96
GMRC197	46	47	1	0.52	1.00
GMRC197	58	59	1	0.53	1.80
GMRC197	70	75	5	1.08	1.46
GMRC197	76	78	2	0.81	1.88
GMRC197	102	106	4	1.13	1.29
GMRC197	108	117	9	1.55	1.16

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC197	118	133	15	1.69	0.98
GMRC198	32	36	4	1.44	0.79
GMRC198	37	39	2	0.41	1.11
GMRC198	41	42	1	0.60	0.69
GMRC198	64	72	8	1.13	0.99
GMRC198	78	84	6	0.99	1.09
GMRC198	88	89	1	0.50	0.77
GMRC199	23	24	1	0.42	2.46
GMRC199	36	41	5	0.78	0.57
GMRC199	42	102	60	2.02	1.21
GMRC199	104	115	11	1.21	1.18
GMRC199	121	122	1	0.54	1.49
GMRC200	66	128	62	2.11	0.99
GMRC200	135	138	3	0.43	1.41
DANAYA					
GMRC177	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.60	0.97
GMRC177	91.0	138.0	47.0	1.44	0.87
GMRC174	31.0	34.0	3.0	0.41	1.44
GMRC174	47.0	48.0	1.0	0.63	0.74
GMRC174	52.0	79.0	27.0	1.43	1.00
GMRC174	85.0	108.0	23.0	1.81	1.07
GMRC174	109.0	113.0	4.0	1.18	1.34
GMRC174	114.0	127.0	13.0	2.26	1.05
GMRC174	130.0	143.0	13.0	1.87	1.00
GMRC173	54.0	56.0	2.0	0.76	1.47
GMRC173	59.0	99.0	40.0	1.48	1.02
GMRC173	101.0	141.0	40.0	1.66	0.91
GMRC172	54.0	55.0	1.0	0.48	1.40
GMRC172	57.0	58.0	1.0	0.42	1.34
GMRC172	61.0	63.0	2.0	0.58	1.73

HoleID	From	To	Interval	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC172	73.0	76.0	3.0	0.50	1.31
GMRC172	77.0	79.0	2.0	0.65	1.38
GMRC172	82.0	84.0	2.0	0.78	1.63
GMRC172	96.0	99.0	3.0	0.41	1.43
GMRC171	27.0	29.0	2.0	0.41	2.01
GMRC171	62.0	63.0	1.0	0.46	1.34
GMRC171	78.0	85.0	7.0	1.32	0.95
SABALI					
GMRC185	25	26	1	0.46	2.24
GMRC185	65	69	4	1.04	1.25
GMRC182	43	44	1	0.53	2.93
GMRC182	89	90	1	0.41	4.16

Annexure 2

JORC Code Table

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 or cone 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 drill holes (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 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 holes 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 • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 at their Bamako 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 compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. • The compiled digital data are verified and validated by the Company’s database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes (RC and diamond) are being utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company’s exploration manager using Micromine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		software. • 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 Zone 29N and WGS84 datum. • 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. • Worldview 2 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 RC holes were nominally drilled on 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.

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	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

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		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.
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: o Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis; o Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain; o 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; o Comparison of the (de-clustered) cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D; and o No mining has taken place and therefore no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• 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 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 drill core from two drill holes, 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.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions.*	• Bulk density determination for unweathered material is derived from an analysis of dry density

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 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.*	• 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 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.