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ASX Announcement ASX BGS

14 March 2018

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DRILLING RESULTS CONTINUE AT GOULAMINA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration at Goulamina continues to intercept significant widths of high grade mineralisation and extend the known pegmatites, as well as defining new pegmatites and exploration zones.**
- **Resource drilling at Main, West, Sangar I & Sangar II deposits completed, showing continued positive results.**
- **High grade intersections at Sangar continue with 27m at 2.07% Li_2O, 75m at 1.89% Li_2O and 59m at 1.79% Li_2O.**
- **Diamond drilling for metallurgical testwork progressing well – six tonnes of diamond drill core shipped to Perth based laboratories for analysis.**
- **Pegmatites substantially extended: extra 100m of strike at Sangar 1 and Sangar II and extra 200m of strike on Main zone. Sabali now more than 1km in length.**
- **Significant exploration success will slightly defer timing for Mineral Resource estimate and revised PFS.**

Birimian Limited (*ASX:BGS*; **Birimian** and the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the Company has completed resource extension and definition drilling at the Goulamina Lithium Project (**Goulamina** or the **Project**) in southern Mali. A revised and upgraded Mineral Resource estimate will be completed during April 2018 following receipt of results of all outstanding geochemical analyses. The Company is awaiting analysis in Perth of remaining despatched mineral samples for resource calculation.

The aim of the current program is to:

- Expand the Indicated Mineral Resource for Sangar, Main and West deposits;
- Delineate an Inferred Mineral Resource at Yando and Danaya deposits;
- Finalise initial metallurgical testwork program; and
- Underpin declaration of a maiden Ore Reserve.

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Resource Definition & Exploration Drilling

Although drilling is ongoing, resource definition drilling at Main, West, Sangar I and Sangar II has been completed, with a further 72 holes having been drilled for a total of 7,537 metres since the last drilling update (*BGS, 23 Jan 2018*). Management is highly encouraged by the results returned to-date.

Main and West - Preliminary interpretation of the latest drilling data suggests that the Main pegmatite can be traced a further 200m to the north, where a second mineralised body has been intersected, termed Main II (Fig. 1). The Main I pegmatite now has been intersected over a strike length of 1.4km, which is double its known strike extent as reported in June 2017. The West pegmatite has been intersected over a strike length of 1km. Both Main and West deposits remain open to north, south and at depth.

Sangar I and II - An extra 100m of strike was added to the Sangar pegmatites since the last report (*BGS, 23 Jan 2018*), taking the total strike length to 1.2km. The new drilling confirms that the two Sangar pegmatites coalesce to the south forming a single, but thicker body (up to 90m true thickness). Drilling at Sangar continues to return high grade intersections:

- 27m at 2.07% Li_2O from 107m in GMRC253
- 75m at 1.89% Li_2O from 75m in GMRC225
- 59m at 1.79% Li_2O from 62m in GMRC243
- 38m at 1.69% Li_2O from 40m in GMRC252

Sangar I and II remain open to the north, south and at depth, consequently considerable potential remains to further add to the resource base by drilling along strike.

Open Pit Design Considerations - Figure 1 shows the open pit designed for the initial pre-feasibility study (**PFS**), which was announced in October 2017 (*BGS, 04 Oct 2017*). This pit was focussed solely on the Main and West zones, as they were known at that time. Since then, the resource extension drilling program has identified extensions to the Main and West zones. Additionally, Sangar (now Sangar I and Sangar II) has been extended from a known strike extent at that time of just 200 metres to its current known strike extent of more than 1,200 metres.

The follow-up drilling program has been designed to allow Sangar I and Sangar II potentially to be included in the Indicated Mineral Resource category in the revised and upgraded Mineral Resource. It appears clear that the pit design for the maiden Ore Reserve Statement will need to be redesigned and enlarged to accommodate the additional resources at Main (I and II), West and Sangar (I and II).

In preparation for the completion of a maiden Ore Reserve Statement over the Main, West, Sangar I and Sangar II zones, advice has been sought and received from an independent geotechnical expert with respect to a suitable diamond core drilling program for geotechnical assessment. This assessment is required for the completion of pit designs and consequent

maiden Ore Reserve Statement. The associated drilling program will be completed as part of the diamond drilling program currently underway for metallurgical testwork samples.

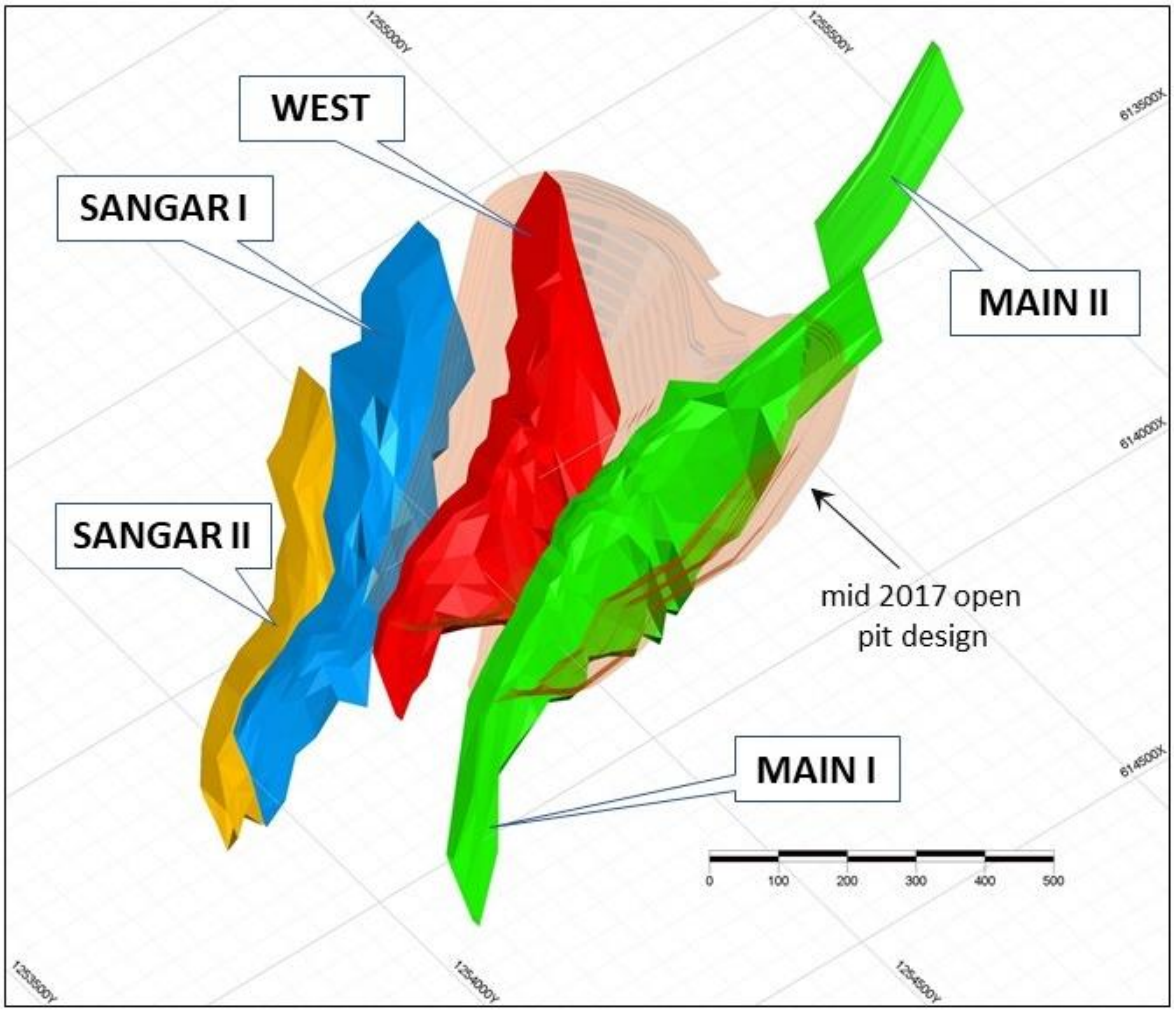

Figure 1: 3D visualisation of the Goulamina pegmatites

Auger Drilling Program

All planned auger drilling is now complete and the auger rig has been mobilised to the Koting gold prospect. Geochemical analyses have been received for 1,605 of 2,232 auger holes drilled at Goulamina (19,000m drilled with an average depth of 8.5m). The resulting revised geochemical anomaly map is shown as figure 2. The Sabali anomaly is shown to extend over 1km of strike and ultimately may be even longer following completion of ongoing work.

Sabali Exploration Zone

The Sabali exploration target occurs 2km south-south-east of Sangar II and is now defined on several auger lines and is at least 1km long. Results of additional auger drilling on infill lines at 200m spacing (Fig. 2) is awaited. The Sabali target will be drill-tested with additional RC holes after completion of resource drilling at Yando and Danaya.

Ore Mineralogy

Quantitative X-ray diffraction (QXRD) data has been received for 75 samples from Main, West and Yando. The QXRD method quantifies minerals present in the sample at concentrations above about 0.5%. percent. Spodumene is confirmed as the main Li mineral. Minor petalite ($LiAlSi_4O_{10}$ 0.98 – 1.2% by volume) was found in two samples. Trace minerals such as lapidilite and petalite can cause process complexity and the paucity or absence of such minerals in most samples is a positive outcome. Samples of weathered ore have depleted Li contents and lower volumes of spodumene. A higher volume of clay minerals (kaolinite, illite) are found in these samples. Weathered material constitutes a very small fraction of the Goulamina Mineral Resource and will not form part of any maiden Ore Reserve Statement, nor be processed during the initial stages of production.

These results confirm that Goulamina ore mineralogy is suitable for low cost processing.

Airborne Magnetic Survey

The airborne magnetic survey at Goulamina commenced on 16 February 2018 after approval was received from Mali's National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC). The survey was completed on 26 February 2018 for 6,547 line km. Interpretation is underway.

Metallurgical Sampling Program and Testwork

Two diamond drill rigs are now drilling for metallurgy samples at Goulamina, with the primary goal of providing whole HQ core samples for metallurgical testwork. To-date, 20 holes, for a total of 941 metres have been completed and six tonnes of drill core shipped to Perth for testing.

This drilling program has been primarily focussed on the Main, West, Sangar I and Sangar II mineralised zones within 40 metres of surface. This zone is expected to provide the ore supply to a potential future (2Mtpa) plant over its first 10 years of operation. The secondary focus has been on material between 40 and 80 metres depth in these same mineralised zones, which is expected to provide plant feed for the second 10 years of such an operation. Minor sampling for metallurgical testwork also will be undertaken in the upper levels of the Danaya zone.

The metallurgical testwork program is underway in Perth and will initially test the now expanded mineralised zones against the PFS flowsheet and inform future expanded Mineral Resource estimate and maiden Ore Reserve determinations. This will be closely followed by a more detailed testwork program to optimise the proposed processing flow sheet, test variability over the expanded mineralised zones and provide data for detailed process design for the Project Definitive Feasibility Study.

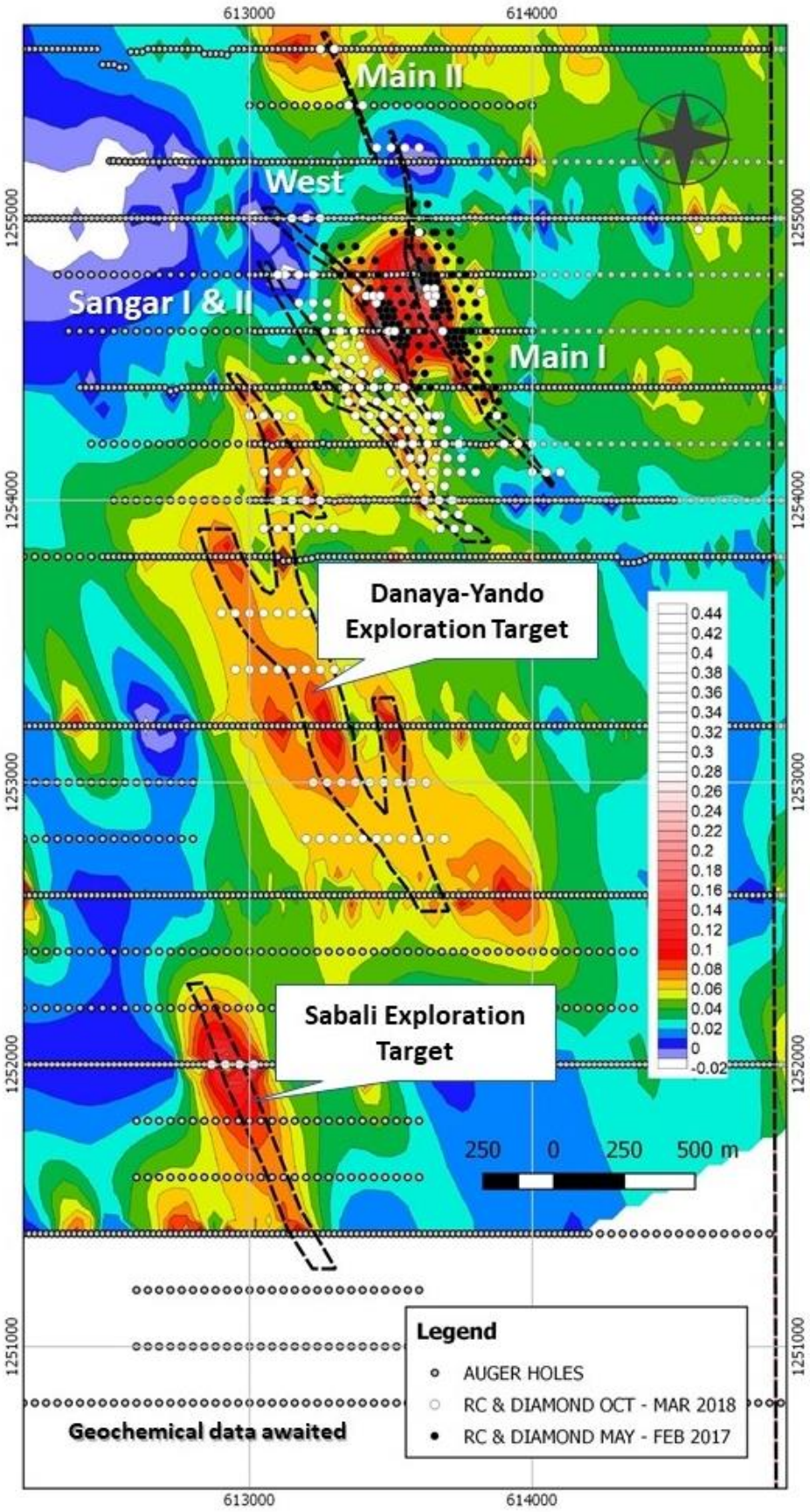

Figure 2: Li content of auger saprolite samples. The vertical scale shows %Li_2O.

Upcoming Milestones and Project Timing

Birimian's Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Greg Walker, said: "The completion of the Company's intensive 14,000m RC and 19,000m auger drilling program during the five months to February 2018 has produced further outstanding results for the Goulamina Project. We set out to ensure that the Project would not be resource constrained in our preferred development scenario and we will achieve this objective," Mr Walker said.

Revision of the Project PFS scheduled for the first quarter is now anticipated to be completed early in the second quarter as a result of the recent exploration success and the need to obtain further metallurgical test results which will feed into the maiden Ore Reserve. It is anticipated that this minor delay will be offset by the additional resource tonnages expected to be available for inclusion in the revised PFS.

Based on the results obtained, the Company is well positioned to provide an upgraded and expanded Mineral Resource estimate and a maiden Ore Reserve Statement to support Project development at Goulamina.

Greg Walker
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and exploration objectives is based on information compiled by Birimian's Exploration Manager, Dr Andy Wilde, a Competent Person who 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.

Forward-looking Statements

This announcement includes certain "forward-looking statements". All statements other than statements of historical fact, including without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Birimian, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties. These statements reflect the current internal expectations or belief of Birimian and are based on information currently available to Birimian. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. All of the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are qualified by these cautionary statements and the risk factors described above.

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Annexure 1

Table 1 – Drill Hole Locations

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	Azimuth	Dip
Danaya	GMRC291	147	613150	1254300	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC292	102	613100	1254000	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC293	126	613150	1254000	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC294	145	613200	1254000	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC295	150	613250	1254000	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC298	103	613050	1253900	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC299	110	613100	1253900	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC300	104	613150	1253900	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC301	120	613200	1253900	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC302	150	613250	1253900	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC309	150	613300	1253900	270	-60
Main	GMRC260	100	614000	1254100	270	-60
Main	GMRC261	102	614050	1254100	270	-60
Main	GMRC262	102	614100	1254100	270	-60
Main	GMRC272	102	613450	1255250	270	-60
Main	GMRC273	100	613500	1255250	270	-60
Main	GMRC274	100	613550	1255250	270	-60
Main	GMRC275	130	613600	1255250	270	-60
Main	GMRC276	130	613350	1255400	270	-60
Main	GMRC277	100	613400	1255400	270	-60
Main	GMRC305D	31	613600	1254950	270	-60
Main	GMRC306D	38	613875	1254300	270	-60
Main	GMRC307D	31	613660	1254300	270	-60
Main	GMRC308D	56	613716	1254000	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC224	150	613175	1254700	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC225	150	613225	1254700	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC226	100	613275	1254700	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC227	120	613300	1254450	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC228D	72	613538	1254200	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC229D	42	613578	1254200	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC230D	60	613568	1254150	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC231D	54	613608	1254150	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC232D	76	613608	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC233D	114	613648	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC234	120	613350	1254450	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC235D	50	613493	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC236D	73	613513	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC237D	69	613448	1254700	270	-60

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	Azimuth	Dip
Sangar	GMRC238D	63	613413	1254725	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC239D	91	613438	1254725	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC240D	109	613463	1254725	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC241D	63	613378	1254750	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC242	102	613400	1254450	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC243	138	613450	1254450	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC244D	52	613628	1254750	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC245D	80	613655	1254750	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC246D	48	613633	1254725	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC247D	72	613658	1254725	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC248D	12	613648	1254700	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC249D	49	613683	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC250	100	613550	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC251	144	613600	1254350	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC253	144	613650	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC254	102	613630	1254200	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC255	150	613660	1254150	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC256	100	613700	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC257	110	613640	1253950	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC258	120	613690	1253950	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC259	100	613740	1253950	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC263	150	613290	1254550	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC264	140	613340	1254550	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC265	150	613390	1254550	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC266	150	613225	1254650	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC267	96	613275	1254650	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC268	90	613325	1254650	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC269	114	613125	1254800	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC270	120	613175	1254800	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC271	138	613225	1254800	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC280	147	613150	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC281	150	613200	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC282	126	613250	1254500	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC283	102	613675	1254300	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC284	102	613700	1254250	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC285	100	613690	1254200	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC286	100	613740	1254200	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC287	102	613700	1254150	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC288	108	613750	1254150	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC289	120	613750	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC290	100	613800	1254100	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC296D	30	613398	1254450	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC297D	45	613268	1254600	270	-60
Sangar	GMRC303D	52	613100	1254800	270	-60

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	Azimuth	Dip
West	GMRC223	130	613250	1255000	270	-60
West	GMRC252	100	613600	1254250	270	-60
West	GMRC278	114	613250	1255600	270	-60
West	GMRC279	102	613300	1255600	270	-60
West	GMRC304D	51	613150	1255000	270	-60

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 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 • 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 utilised 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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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: ○ 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 comparison 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

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 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.*	• 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.