BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement ASX BGS

29 June 2018

FURTHER OUTSTANDING EXPLORATION SUCCESS WITH GOULAMINA RESOURCE INCREASE

Highlights

- **Inferred Mineral Resource increased significantly, following successful resource definition work at the Goulamina Project**
- **Upgraded Mineral Resource at Goulamina of 103.2Mt @ 1.34% Li_2O**
  - Danaya contributes a further 38.2Mt @ 1.14% – a 59% increase compared to the previously reported Mineral Resource
  - Contained Li_2O increased to 1.39Mt from previous 931kt – a 49% increase
- **All pegmatites delineated to-date remain open at depth and along strike, indicating strong potential for further lithium resource upgrades**
- **Further exploration at Goulamina is being planned**

Birimian Limited (*ASX:BGS*; **Birimian** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a further substantial upgrade to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Company's Goulamina Lithium Project (**Goulamina** or the **Project**) in southern Mali. In late April 2018, the Company announced a revised Mineral Resource of 65Mt @ 1.43% Li_2O (*BGS; 27 April 2018*), doubling the previously reported Mineral Resource. The Company reported that drilling was ongoing at the Yando and Danaya pegmatites and that a further update of the Goulamina Mineral Resource would be provided once this work was completed. Drilling has revealed that the Yando and Danaya zones are continuous. As a result, the Yando and Danaya pegmatite zones henceforth will be referred to simply as Danaya.

Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (**Cube**) prepared the updated Mineral Resource and has advised that Danaya contains an estimated Inferred Mineral Resource of 38.2Mt, grading 1.14% Li_2O. The combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at Goulamina is now 103.2Mt @ 1.34% Li_2O, with a contained lithium content of 1.39Mt (up from the previous 931kt), with the inclusion of the Danaya Mineral Resource (see Table 1).

Table 1: Goulamina Mineral Resources – June 2018

Mineral Resources					
Category	**Domain**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Li_2O (%)**	**Li_2O (Mt)**	**Fe_2O_3 (%)**
Indicated	Main	12.2	1.24	0.15	0.96
	West	11.5	1.54	0.18	1.07
	Sangar I	13.8	1.64	0.23	1.03
	Sangar II	6.2	1.47	0.09	1.05
SUB-TOTAL INDICATED		**43.7**	**1.48**	**0.65**	**1.02**
Inferred	Main	3.3	0.91	0.03	1.05
	West	3.7	1.29	0.05	0.92
	Sangar I	10.1	1.53	0.15	1.00
	Sangar II	3.7	1.27	0.05	1.09
	West II	0.5	1.1	0.01	1.3
	Danaya	38.2	1.14	0.45	1.06
SUB-TOTAL INFERRED		**59.5**	**1.21**	**0.74**	**1.05**
TOTAL RESOURCE		**103.2**	**1.34**	**1.39**	**1.04**

Note: Rounding errors may be present.

Resource Definition Drilling

The resource definition drilling of the Danaya pegmatites was conducted on sections spaced 100m apart, with holes spaced at 50m intervals along the drill lines. A total of 99 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes, for 11,274m, has been completed, plus three diamond holes with RC pre-collars for a further 390m. The drill hole locations and some of the lithium assay intersections from this work are reported in ASX announcements dated 21 November 2017 ("Goulamina Drilling Progress Report") and 11 April 2018 ("Further Successful Drilling Results"). The balance of the holes and all assays now received are included in Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2.

The drilling program identified multiple separate, near vertically-dipping spodumene-bearing pegmatite intrusions, all of which remain open to the north and south and at depth. Twelve of the largest pegmatites at Danaya have been investigated to-date, nine of which form the Danaya Mineral Resource, as detailed in this announcement. Considerable potential exists to further expand the current resource. Furthermore, it seems likely that at least some of the pegmatites intersect or coalesce with the Sangar I or Sangar II pegmatites at their northern extents (Fig. 1). All pegmatites drilled remain open to the north, south and at depth.

The depth of weathering at Danaya varies substantially. Several partially-weathered pegmatites outcrop in the central part of the zone, while weathering has been intersected down to a depth of 75m in the northernmost section. Weathered pegmatite has been excluded from the resource estimation because metallurgical testwork has yet to be conducted on this material.

Detailed information relating to data, quality control and estimation methodology is documented in the following section and in Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1.

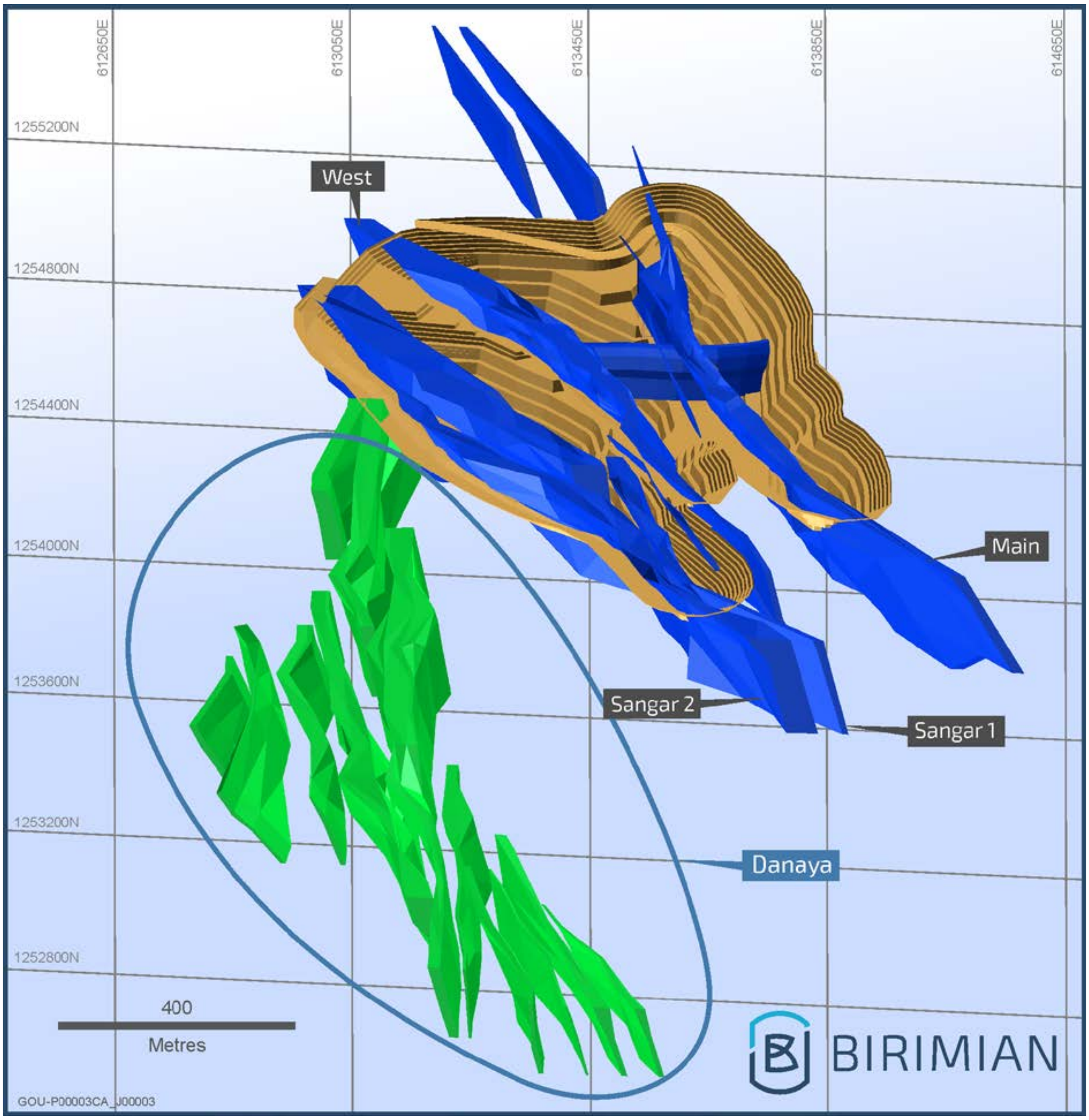

Figure 1: Showing the Danaya Pegmatite System (green), subject of the new Inferred Mineral Resource Estimation

CEO Comment

Birimian's Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Greg Walker, said: "The additional resource in the Danaya pegmatite field is very meaningful, as it represents an exciting second zone for development consideration at Goulamina. This provides flexibility as we also assess the Main, West and Sangar zones, which will form the basis of the initial pit design for the Project. Additional drilling will be required to provide a more detailed understanding of the true potential of Danaya. The Company is planning a further campaign after the current rainy season ends in Mali.

"We are delighted with the ongoing results of our exploration strategy and pleased that this latest resource upgrade has increased the Mineral Resource at Goulamina to more than 100 million tonnes, a meaningful benchmark for project scale. We look forward to advancing the Project with the upcoming release of the maiden Ore Reserve and Project PFS."

Greg Walker
Executive Director and CEO
Birimian Limited

ASX Additional Information - Material Assumptions

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

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

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

Geology

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

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

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

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

Holes were drilled in several near contiguous phases, from May 2016 to May 2018. In total, 324 holes inform the current resource estimate. RC drilling was completed by Foraco Sahel (**Foraco**), International Drilling Company (**IDC**) and AMCO Drilling Mali SARL (**AMCO**), using nominally 5.5-inch diameter equipment, with a face sampling downhole hammer. The Foraco rig had an outboard compressor, rated to 1100CFM@350PSI, the IDC rig had an onboard compressor rated to 1150CFM@500PSI and the two AMCO rigs both had onboard compressors rated to1150CFM@350PSI.

Core drilling was completed using equipment supplied and operated by Foraco, IDC and AMCO. All holes are standard HQ sized holes (core diameter 64mm). Diamond drilling (**DD**) holes are a combination of some drilled from surface and some as diamond tails on RC holes.

Sampling

All samples collected from the RC rig by Foraco and IDC were collected at 1m downhole intervals and split into pre-numbered calico bags at the rig, using a three-stage riffle splitter yielding a sample of 3 to 5 kg for each interval. All samples collected from the RC rig by AMCO were collected at 1m downhole intervals, using a rotary cone splitter combined with the cyclone, yielding a sample of nominally 1 to 4 kg for each interval. In addition to the 1m sample, duplicate samples were taken every 20m downhole. Blanks and standards were inserted into the sample stream at a minimum rate of 1:40 for blanks and 1:40 for standards.

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

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

Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for geochemical analysis. All samples were collected at 1m intervals down the hole and 100% core recoveries were typically achieved.

Sample Analysis

Recent sample preparation work was conducted in the laboratories of ALS Mali SARL (**ALS**) in Bamako, Mali, while samples from the 2016 drilling program were sent to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A representative 1kg split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal pulp particle size of 85% passing 75µm. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate.

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

Estimation Methodology

Interpreted sections for Danaya were wireframed using Surpac software to create 3D solids for each pegmatite domain within the resource area. The drill hole data was sliced on 100m spaced sections for modelling of the geology and the mineralised envelopes. Solids were constructed for 12 discrete pegmatite dykes, as well as for the near-surface colluvium and lateritic material.

Mineralisation in the five main Danaya pegmatites was composited to 3m downhole intervals. Mineralisation in the seven minor Danaya pegmatites utilised 1m downhole sample intervals.

Surpac software was used for the modelling and estimation, with Supervisor software used to conduct geostatistical analysis. In fresh rock, the five main Danaya pegmatite domains in the block model were estimated using ordinary kriging, which was considered to be an acceptable method given the strong geological control and the current drilling density. In fresh rock, the seven minor Danaya pegmatite domains in the block model had grade assigned based on the mean of the 1m samples. In weathered rock, the Danaya pegmatite domains in the block model had grade assigned based on the mean of the 1m samples.

A single block model was created by Cube with dimensions extended out to fully cover all of the mineralisation, including the previously reported Main, West and Sangar pegmatites, plus surrounds that may be contained within pit optimisation shells. The parent block size used was 40mN x 5mE x 5mRL and sub-blocked to 5mN x 5mE x 5mRL.

Resource Classification

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

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

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

Cut-off Grade

For the global resource estimation, a cut-off grade for reporting is 0.0% Li_2O – a whole-of-ore approach – based on preliminary economic considerations and the ability to make a saleable lithium concentrate from mining the entire pegmatite rather than defining internal lower grade components.

Mining and Metallurgy

Current mining studies at scoping and pre-feasibility level are based on open cut mining methods, using a contract mining fleet and conventional drill and blast mining methods. Limited inspection of core photography indicates that ground conditions are suitable for this mining method.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction have been determined with reference to the results of Whittle optimisation studies based upon input parameters for the pre-feasibility study; the depth of a selected open pit shell (at a revenue factor of US$750/t for a nominal 6% concentrate) was used as an analogy to help limit the depth for reporting.

The criteria for assumptions and predictions regarding metallurgical amenability – required to determine reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction – are based on metallurgical testwork in 2017 and 2018 by ALS and Nagrom and Company (**Nagrom**) as inputs into the current pre-feasibility study which has included comminution testwork, mineralogy using QEMSCAN, reflux classification, heavy liquid separation, flotation and concentrate dressing tests and a process flowsheet based on the test results achieving good lithium recoveries (over 70%), to produce a high quality 'chemical grade' spodumene concentrate (~6.0% Li_2O).

Competent Persons' 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.

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

Previous Reported Exploration Results

There is information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results at the Project (refer ASX announcements dated 21 November 2017 entitled "Goulamina Drilling Progress Report" and 11 April 2018 entitled "Further Successful Drilling Results" available on the Company's website at www.birimian.com). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX 1 (2 tables)

Table 1 - Drill Hole Locations

Prospect	HoleID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip
Danaya	GMRC291	147	613150.71	1254301.79	395.192	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC292	102	613100.22	1254001.64	396.086	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC293	126	613150.63	1254001.6	396.714	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC294	145	613200.25	1254001.64	397.089	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC295	150	613251.24	1254002.7	397.362	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC298	103	613050.11	1253902.09	396.651	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC299	110	613099.44	1253902.13	397.217	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC300	104	613151.32	1253902.2	397.628	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC301	120	613201.49	1253901.91	398.038	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC302	150	613252.27	1253902.52	398.288	270	-60
Danaya	GMRC309	150	613301.4	1253902.91	398.617	270	-60
Yando	GMRC342	115.0	613300	1253100	396.608	270	-60
Yando	GMRC343	102.0	613350	1253100	395.749	270	-60
Yando	GMRC344	110.0	613400	1253100	394.823	270	-60
Yando	GMRC345	114.0	613350	1252900	395.842	270	-60
Yando	GMRC346	112.0	613400	1252900	394.682	270	-60
Yando	GMRC347	102.0	613450	1252900	393.434	270	-60
Yando	GMRC348	102.0	613500	1252900	392.236	270	-60
Yando	GMRC349	100.0	613550	1252900	391.397	270	-60
Yando	GMRC350D	100.0	613326	1253000	395.933	247	-90
Yando	GMRC351D	141.2	613150	1254100	395.219	270	-60
Yando	GMRC352	148.0	613201	1253200	397.485	90	-60
Yando	GMRC353	133.0	613150	1253400	398.243	90	-60
Yando	GMRC354	150.0	613100	1253500	397.892	270	-60
Yando	GMRC355	108.0	613250	1253700	399.000	270	-60
Yando	GMRC356	20.0	613438	1254400	401.731	270	-60
Yando	GMRC357D	149.0	613250	1253900	398.305	270	-60

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC291	55	59	4	0.49	1.37
GMRC291	81	103	22	0.94	0.87
GMRC291	106	122	16	1.43	1.19
GMRC291	124	126	2	0.77	0.97
GMRC291	127	129	2	0.91	1.25
GMRC291	142	143	1	0.44	0.89
GMRC292	32	33	1	0.42	1.76
GMRC292	56	64	8	1.04	0.98
GMRC292	95	100	5	0.75	1.37
GMRC293	39	42	3	0.43	1.64
GMRC293	64	66	2	0.83	1.13
GMRC293	67	95	28	1.27	1.10
GMRC293	96	102	6	1.02	1.23
GMRC293	103	106	3	0.76	1.42
GMRC293	110	117	7	1.12	1.19
GMRC294	46	120	74	1.76	1.06
GMRC294	124	132	8	1.14	1.25
GMRC294	134	135	1	0.42	1.60
GMRC294	137	142	5	0.56	1.47
GMRC295	45	48	3	0.69	1.21
GMRC295	53	56	3	0.49	1.19
GMRC295	64	66	2	0.63	0.96
GMRC295	69	72	3	0.44	1.11
GMRC295	73	75	2	0.62	0.85
GMRC295	78	105	27	0.84	1.01
GMRC295	105	110	5	1.25	0.89
GMRC295	111	150	39	2.07	0.93
GMRC298	56	59	3	0.51	1.39
GMRC298	78	79	1	0.42	1.04
GMRC298	84	91	7	0.72	0.91
GMRC299	66	68	2	0.60	1.06
GMRC299	73	94	21	1.41	1.02
GMRC300	63	85	22	0.89	1.15
GMRC300	86	96	10	1.39	1.19
GMRC300	98	101	3	0.43	1.23
GMRC301	59	60	1	0.45	1.96
GMRC301	72	76	4	0.66	1.19
GMRC301	82	85	3	0.50	1.53
GMRC301	89	92	3	0.67	1.45
GMRC301	104	105	1	0.56	1.13

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC302	54	62	8	0.75	1.00
GMRC302	64	96	32	1.07	0.83
GMRC302	97	104	7	0.62	0.69
GMRC302	106	115	9	0.47	0.80
GMRC302	123	130	7	0.87	1.18
GMRC302	133	140	7	1.58	1.25
GMRC302	146	148	2	0.64	0.96
GMRC309	37	40	3	0.70	1.62
GMRC309	44	46	2	0.49	1.13
GMRC309	48	51	3	0.79	1.12
GMRC309	53	57	4	0.84	1.22
GMRC309	59	61	2	0.46	0.80
GMRC309	72	77	5	0.82	0.99
GMRC309	82	87	5	1.00	1.20
GMRC309	101	104	3	0.62	1.45
GMRC309	108	114	6	0.82	1.25
GMRC309	124	125	1	0.53	1.13
GMRC309	129	133	4	0.63	1.15
GMRC309	137	150	13	1.43	1.10
GMRC310	39	44	5	1.52	1.32
GMRC310	51	52	1	0.42	1.40
GMRC310	58	59	1	0.43	1.57
GMRC310	65	66	1	0.43	1.83
GMRC311	27	43	16	1.48	1.51
GMRC311	72	75	3	0.80	1.44
GMRC311	82	85	3	0.69	1.38
GMRC311	98	102	4	1.34	0.93
GMRC311	104	106	2	0.46	1.13
GMRC312	40	41	1	0.40	1.44
GMRC312	51	55	4	0.46	1.38
GMRC312	58	63	5	0.65	0.79
GMRC312	65	67	2	0.44	1.26
GMRC312	77	116	39	1.79	1.07
GMRC312	119	121	2	0.84	1.48
GMRC313	42	69	27	1.76	0.83
GMRC313	96	98	2	0.64	1.24
GMRC313	111	119	8	1.43	0.97
GMRC314	42	45	3	0.40	1.88
GMRC314	50	61	11	1.18	0.99
GMRC314	66	76	10	1.27	0.89

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC314	82	83	1	0.41	0.96
GMRC314	102	109	7	0.77	1.15
GMRC314	110	124	14	1.03	0.91
GMRC315	73	76	3	1.02	1.06
GMRC315	96	98	2	0.40	1.32
GMRC315	104	106	2	0.41	1.39
GMRC316	82	97	15	0.75	0.89
GMRC316	98	103	5	0.64	1.00
GMRC316	108	110	2	0.41	0.91
GMRC317	41	45	4	0.82	1.19
GMRC317	47	50	3	0.88	1.06
GMRC317	55	58	3	1.09	1.30
GMRC317	64	87	23	1.71	0.88
GMRC317	93	97	4	1.40	0.96
GMRC317	100	104	4	1.35	1.02
GMRC317	106	108	2	0.46	0.68
GMRC318	27	35	8	1.29	0.87
GMRC318	54	57	3	1.00	1.06
GMRC318	73	96	23	1.72	1.04
GMRC318	98	102	4	0.46	1.39
GMRC319	37	40	3	0.78	1.08
GMRC319	43	49	6	1.32	0.91
GMRC319	66	69	3	0.59	0.90
GMRC319	75	85	10	1.12	0.78
GMRC320	38	41	3	0.44	0.59
GMRC320	42	63	21	2.13	0.78
GMRC320	78	81	3	0.57	2.11
GMRC321	52	53	1	0.40	0.77
GMRC321	55	57	2	0.51	0.94
GMRC321	77	83	6	1.50	1.13
GMRC321	84	94	10	1.21	1.46
GMRC321	100	141	41	2.43	1.04
GMRC321	141	150	9	1.37	0.79
GMRC322	28	29	1	0.42	1.12
GMRC322	47	87	40	1.51	0.89
GMRC322	97	100	3	1.01	1.16
GMRC322	106	107	1	0.46	1.74
GMRC323	16	23	7	0.89	1.22
GMRC323	23	27	4	0.68	1.76
GMRC323	29	32	3	0.57	2.37

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC323	44	67	23	2.12	1.02
GMRC323	70	75	5	1.05	1.17
GMRC323	77	87	10	1.54	1.01
GMRC323	98	99	1	0.56	1.43
GMRC324	17	37	20	1.59	1.08
GMRC324	40	44	4	1.05	1.06
GMRC324	45	58	13	1.82	0.89
GMRC324	65	74	9	2.14	1.04
GMRC324	75	82	7	1.76	1.24
GMRC324	84	86	2	0.83	1.34
GMRC324	89	93	4	1.70	1.37
GMRC325	6	17	11	0.82	0.81
GMRC325	18	23	5	0.61	1.02
GMRC325	25	34	9	0.79	0.79
GMRC325	45	47	2	0.57	1.60
GMRC325	66	76	10	1.74	1.05
GMRC325	77	86	9	1.35	0.81
GMRC325	89	111	22	1.62	1.06
GMRC325	116	140	24	1.40	1.08
GMRC325	142	150	8	0.64	1.28
GMRC326	49	67	18	1.92	0.93
GMRC326	74	83	9	0.78	0.98
GMRC326	84	96	12	1.09	1.14
GMRC326	98	101	3	0.44	1.14
GMRC326	104	105	1	0.43	1.52
GMRC326	106	109	3	1.20	1.00
GMRC326	110	114	4	0.50	1.27
GMRC326	118	127	9	0.93	1.12
GMRC326	130	135	5	0.75	1.06
GMRC327	20	35	15	2.09	0.90
GMRC327	36	54	18	1.91	0.92
GMRC327	68	72	4	1.65	1.11
GMRC328	36	37	1	0.40	1.26
GMRC328	38	49	11	1.28	1.12
GMRC328	50	55	5	0.95	0.83
GMRC328	58	63	5	0.56	1.03
GMRC328	68	69	1	0.58	0.60
GMRC328	75	113	38	1.34	1.01
GMRC328	116	119	3	0.45	0.77
GMRC328	125	128	3	0.49	1.19

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APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC328	129	135	6	1.11	0.95
GMRC329	42	48	6	1.37	1.05
GMRC329	49	51	2	0.89	1.38
GMRC329	80	91	11	1.04	0.96
GMRC330	44	55	11	1.79	1.10
GMRC330	56	64	8	1.57	1.24
GMRC330	66	68	2	0.43	1.03
GMRC330	71	74	3	0.59	0.75
GMRC330	77	78	1	0.43	1.20
GMRC330	80	94	14	1.75	1.05
GMRC331	45	48	3	0.66	1.19
GMRC331	49	52	3	0.50	1.30
GMRC331	54	56	2	0.40	1.27
GMRC331	66	74	8	0.66	0.83
GMRC332	53	55	2	0.40	1.22
GMRC332	60	64	4	1.06	1.02
GMRC332	80	94	14	1.86	1.01
GMRC332	95	98	3	0.49	1.10
GMRC333	49	58	9	1.12	0.97
GMRC333	59	60	1	0.47	1.20
GMRC333	63	65	2	0.48	1.44
GMRC333	68	69	1	0.51	1.00
GMRC333	71	74	3	1.54	1.19
GMRC334	35	42	7	0.95	0.91
GMRC334	50	55	5	1.16	0.94
GMRC334	65	77	12	1.78	1.00
GMRC334	84	92	8	1.43	1.01
GMRC334	93	96	3	1.10	1.03
GMRC334	106	108	2	0.46	1.31
GMRC335	39	43	4	1.81	1.15
GMRC335	86	114	28	1.86	1.14
GMRC336	31	35	4	0.80	1.44
GMRC336	45	49	4	1.70	1.15
GMRC336	50	53	3	0.65	1.33
GMRC336	87	90	3	0.78	1.34
GMRC336	91	92	1	0.48	1.32
GMRC336	96	99	3	1.15	1.17
GMRC336	100	103	3	0.45	1.46
GMRC337	58	60	2	0.40	1.32
GMRC337	101	104	3	0.74	1.28

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC341	49	52	3	0.93	0.94
GMRC341	53	62	9	1.59	0.91
GMRC341	65	67	2	0.51	1.52
GMRC341	77	79	2	0.45	1.37
GMRC341	90	92	2	0.68	1.21
GMRC342	86	90	4	2.24	1.06
GMRC342	93	95	2	0.42	0.74
GMRC342	97	101	4	0.88	1.61
GMRC343	56	57	1	0.59	0.89
GMRC343	59	68	9	1.06	1.07
GMRC344	40	45	5	1.63	1.14
GMRC344	91	96	5	1.17	1.01
GMRC345	43	46	3	0.84	0.77
GMRC345	74	76	2	0.43	1.02
GMRC345	77	78	1	0.40	0.73
GMRC345	106	110	4	1.13	0.75
GMRC346	3	5	2	0.48	2.43
GMRC346	10	15	5	1.32	0.97
GMRC346	16	17	1	0.46	1.23
GMRC346	23	24	1	0.47	1.29
GMRC346	59	60	1	0.42	1.17
GMRC346	74	77	3	0.65	0.61
GMRC347	17	22	5	1.30	1.09
GMRC347	36	38	2	0.80	1.14
GMRC347	42	43	1	0.43	1.40
GMRC347	49	50	1	0.47	1.10
GMRC347	51	57	6	1.56	1.01
GMRC347	84	88	4	0.73	1.18
GMRC347	89	93	4	1.00	1.08
GMRC347	96	98	2	0.51	1.24
GMRC348	1	8	7	0.69	1.90
GMRC348	9	13	4	0.58	1.33
GMRC348	46	49	3	1.46	1.21
GMRC348	55	64	9	1.33	1.14
GMRC348	68	72	4	1.01	1.20
GMRC349	63	65	2	1.19	1.10
GMRC349	67	70	3	1.08	1.33
GMRC349	71	78	7	1.59	1.18
GMRC349	79	81	2	0.70	1.42
GMRC352	40	44	4	0.49	0.95

APPENDIX 1

Table 2 - Mineralised Intersections (continued)

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%
GMRC352	45	54	9	0.66	0.76
GMRC352	56	64	8	0.91	0.79
GMRC352	79	91	12	0.63	0.93
GMRC352	92	96	4	0.68	1.00
GMRC352	98	99	1	0.43	0.76
GMRC352	109	115	6	0.97	0.91
GMRC352	126	130	4	0.81	0.78
GMRC352	135	136	1	0.54	1.20
GMRC352	138	140	2	0.52	1.29
GMRC352	141	142	1	0.43	1.36
GMRC353	22	23	1	0.45	1.39
GMRC353	61	80	19	1.57	1.06
GMRC353	85	121	36	1.64	0.90
GMRC354	20	22	2	0.71	1.37
GMRC354	23	30	7	1.42	1.09
GMRC354	42	44	2	0.61	1.21
GMRC354	48	73	25	1.83	0.97
GMRC354	78	82	4	0.86	1.43
GMRC354	84	132	48	1.48	0.93
GMRC354	132	136	4	0.83	0.77
GMRC354	138	145	7	1.27	0.72
GMRC355	69	72	3	0.61	1.04
GMRC355	75	80	5	1.25	0.94
GMRC355	83	90	7	1.46	1.13
GMRC355	95	97	2	0.41	1.32
GMRC355	99	108	9	2.11	0.90

APPENDIX 2

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes were completed by reverse circulation and diamond drilling techniques. • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times. • Diamond drill hole are HQ-sized (64mm diameter core).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected. • Split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be very good.
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 standardised 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 or cone split at the drill rig. Approximately 10% of RC samples within the pegmatites were sampled wet, including 17% from Danaya. • 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 (i.e. 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 are 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 is a small positive analytical bias for assays <0.3% Li_2O 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*	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. • The compiled digital data is verified

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilised to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's Exploration Manager using Micromine 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, and picked up using a Trimble R8 GPS in RTK survey mode • Approximately 50% of the 60 new RC holes at Danaya have not yet been picked up by a formal survey method. • 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.*	• Holes were nominally drilled on 25m or 50m spaced east-west orientated drill sections, with hole spacing on section varying between 25m and 50m. • For Danaya, holes were drilled on 100m spaced east-west orientated drill sections, with hole spacing on section of 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.
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 2007-08, 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception*	• The drill holes which are the basis for this Mineral Resource 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole samples. • Intercepts are reported within the mineralised wireframes developed for the resource estimate. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• See discussion in Section 1 • Results are reported as down hole length.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No new drill hole information is reported in this announcement; all historical drilling information, including maps and sections, has been previously reported in multiple ASX releases during 2017 and 2018.
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*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company is planning a further drilling campaign after the current rainy season ends in Mali.

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 use pre-numbered bags. Data transfer for downhole survey and assaying information is electronic via email. These and other workflow methods minimise the potential of errors. • Cube received data directly exported from Datashed in MS Access format, then completed validation checks on the database comparing maximum hole depth checks on all data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks using validation rules generated in MS Excel, before importing records into a new MS Access database. Cube then verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in Surpac v6.8.1 in 3D, to identify any inconsistencies.
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, sampling and database procedures, and Quality Control procedures. Minor recommendations were made for changes to process for future 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*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation of the Main and West Pegmatites at Goulamina is very good, as a result of the consistency of the 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	the two Sangar pegmatites is broadly similar, as the style and orientation of these pegmatites are consistent with the Main and West Pegmatites. It may however be more complex than has currently been interpreted, due to the current drilling density. This confidence is reflected in the resource classification. • The confidence in the geological interpretation of the Danaya pegmatites is lower, mostly because of the current drilling density. 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 for this resource match the lithological boundaries of the dykes. Portions of the weathered zones of the dykes exhibit variable depletion of spodumene, resulting in a lower level of 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 2.9km (strike length) with up to 20 main pegmatite dykes up to 100m (true width) and modelled to 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 (e.g. 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*	• The block model was constructed using interpolation of lithium grade (as lithia - Li_2O) via Ordinary Kriging, with Inverse Distance estimation methods used as internal checks. A global model was considered to be appropriate for the Danaya pegmatites at this point. • High grade values were reviewed, but it was considered that application of top-cuts was not required. • Mineralised domains in the Danaya area for 12 separate pegmatite dykes were digitised in cross-section using 3D strings and then wireframed to generate solids. • Drillhole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from three-dimensional mineralisation domains and oxidation surfaces. Sample data was composited to three metre downhole lengths using a best fit-method. • Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 4 composites and a maximum number of 14 composites in different domains for the estimate. A maximum search ellipse of 250m 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 v6.8.1. • No by-product recoveries were considered; Fe_2O_3 was estimated by Ordinary Kriging, as an element of potential interest for a future spodumene concentrate. • The parent block size used is 40mN x 5mE x 5mRL, and sub-blocked to 5mN x 5mE x 5mRL. The drilling density for Danaya is generally 100m x 50m. • No assumptions of selective mining units were made. • The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	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 comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade relationship plots ('swath plots' by Northing and RL), to the block model estimated grade for each domain; o Comparison of the (de-clustered) drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D; and o No mining has taken place and therefore no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade for reporting is 0.0% Li_2O – a whole-of-ore approach – based on preliminary economic considerations and the ability to make a saleable lithium concentrate by mining the entire pegmatite rather than defining internal lower grade components.
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 current pre-feasibility study is based on open cut mining methods using a contract mining fleet and conventional drill and blast mining methods. • Input parameters based upon this study 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.*	• Metallurgical testwork in 2017 and 2018 by ALS and Nagrom is ongoing and is being used as inputs into the current pre-feasibility study. Sampling programs have concentrated on areas within 40m of surface, using over 10t of whole HQ diamond core from the pegmatite zones. This has included comminution testwork, mineralogy using QEMSCAN, reflux classification, heavy liquid separation, flotation and concentrate dressing tests. Results to date have indicated that there is a reasonable expectation that commercial exploitation of the pegmatites is able to be achieved by the proposed process flowsheet, with good lithium recoveries (over 70%), to produce a high quality 'chemical grade' spodumene concentrate (~6.0% Li_2O).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 were presented to relevant governmental agencies on 13 April 2017. • Digby Wells completed biodiversity, wetlands, soils and heritage field work in early June 2017. 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 Impact Assessment (ESIA) process is continuing, with formal community consultations held during June 2018.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density determination for unweathered material is derived from an analysis of dry density measurements of drill core from 14 diamond holes from the Main and West pegmatites only. • Whole core was used, but the samples were 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, West, Sangar I and Sangar II 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, West, Sangar I and Sangar II pegmatites, for the West II pegmatite, and for 9 of the 12 Danaya pegmatites. • 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 2018 Mineral Resource or previous reported Mineral Resources from 2016 to 2018.
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*	• 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 for the Main, West and Sangar

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	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.*	pegmatites, and a global estimate for the Danaya pegmatites. • No mining has taken place so no production data is available for comparison with the Mineral Resource estimate.