

# **ASX Announcement**

**ASX BGS** 

12 September 2018

### **UPDATE ON KOTING GOLD EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES**

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Major new target identified designated K3 believed to represent two parallel vein systems extending over nearly 2km of strike.
- Interest renewed in K2 target where previous aircore drilling intersected economic Au grades (inc. 3m at 1.43 g/t Au) with strike potential of at least 500m.

Birimian Limited (*ASX:BGS*; **Birimian** and the **Company**) wishes to advise the results of the auger drilling program at Koting (PR13/3128 Finkola and 14/1705 N'tiola) carried out in March and April 2018. All geochemical data for the new samples has now been received. A total of 678 holes were completed (including holes drilled in 2014) for 8,232m (average depth - 12m).

Figure 1 shows an image of maximum downhole gold concentration. Anomalies have been defined using a threshold of 100ppb Au. This highlights five significant anomalies, designated K1 to K5. In order of interest, these are:

- Anomaly K3, which is clearly a highly prospective target. Its occurrence is probably due to two
  parallel vein systems, each of which extends over at least 1.7km of strike. Anomalous auger
  gold values include: 0.56, 0.18, 0.17, 0.16 and 0.15 g/t Au. This anomaly has yet to be drilltested as a priority target.
- The K2 anomaly contains the highest gold value yet found in auger drilling, at 2.4 g/t. K2 has previously been tested over a strike length of 500m by 18 aircore drillholes to the bottom of the saprolite zone at approximately 20m. High gold grades were returned from two adjacent holes on section 1308000mN: 6m @ 1.00ppm Au in NTAC191 and 3m @ 1.43 g/t Au in NT192. This anomalous zone extends over 500m of strike, but is open to the south and will be followed up with drilling.
- Anomaly K4 has been previously tested by 19 aircore holes over a strike length of 400m to a
  depth of approximately 40m. Elevated gold was encountered in two holes on the southernmost
  section 1307200mN: hole NTAC208 returned 1m @ 0.72 g/t Au and NTAC211 returned 4m @
  0.77 g/t Au.

Tel +61 8 6382 2226 Email info@birimian.com Site www.birimian.com



- The relatively small K1 anomaly outlines the Koting prospect. It is the only anomaly to have been tested by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling. This drilling intersected mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 300m. Lines of aircore holes to the north and south of the mineralised zone failed to intersect anomalous gold.
- Anomaly K5 is of limited strike extent and probably represents sub-economic mineralisation like that at K1.

The discovery of K3 and open nature of K2 give clear focus for follow up investigation. Anomalies K2 and K3 warrant RC/diamond drilling, which is being planned for the period following conclusion of the rainy season in October.

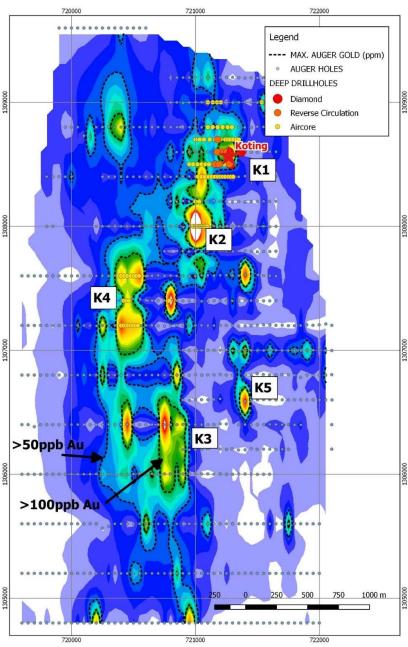


Figure 1: Image of maximum downhole gold in auger samples from the Koting prospect (PR13/3128 & 14/1705).



#### **CEO Comment**

Birimian's Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Greg Walker, said the results of the Koting auger program were highly encouraging and demonstrated the exploration potential of the Company's gold holdings at Massigui. "In addition to Birimian's primary focus on the development of our whollyowned Goulamina Lithium Project, the Company continues to work on our gold tenements and remains committed to maximising the value of these assets. The auger results have provided highly prospective targets which warrant follow-up attention. This work will be incorporated into our next gold exploration program."

**Greg Walker** 

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer Birimian Limited

### Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and exploration objectives is based on information compiled by Birimian's Chief Geologist, Dr Andy Wilde, a Competent Person. Dr Wilde is a Registered Professional Geoscientist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. Dr Wilde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')". Dr Wilde consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1
Significant Intercepts at 100ppb Au (0.1 ppm)

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
KTAG0042	720950	1304800	401	13	-90	12	13	1	0.30
KTAG0057	720200	1304800	371	15	-90	14	15	1	0.22
KTAG0090	720850	1305200	374	17	-90	8	12	4	0.11
KTAG0119	721750	1305600	373	19	-90	18	19	1	0.12
KTAG0141	720450	1306400	382	15	-90	14	15	1	0.39
KTAG0147	720750	1306400	379	9	-90	4	9	5	0.33
KTAG0149	720850	1306400	373	7	-90	4	6	2	0.16
KTAG0150	720850	1306800	370	6	-90	4	6	2	0.21
KTAG0162	720250	1306800	379	13	-90	0	4	4	0.15
KTAG0192	720400	1308800	368	15	-90	0	4	4	0.17
KTAG0193	720350	1308800	368	15	-90	4	8	4	0.13
KTAG0276	720600	1305600	367	17	-90	16	17	1	0.15
NTAG2403	721101	1309201	354	10	-90	0	4	4	0.10
NTAG2436	721049	1308403	378	25	-90	24	25	1	0.32
NTAG2445	720849	1308199	372	11	-90	8	10	2	0.12
NTAG2450	721001	1307999	368	7	-90	6	7	1	2.41
NTAG2451	721050	1308007	367	13	-90	12	13	1	0.24
NTAG2452	721102	1308002	367	9	-90	8	9	1	0.24
NTAG2454	721199	1308002	371	6	-90	0	5	5	0.12
NTAG2488	720446	1307401	390	17	-90	4	12	8	0.11
NTAG2488	720446	1307401	390	17	-90	16	17	1	0.18
NTAG2495	720801	1307403	373	5	-90	4	5	1	0.66
NTAG2514	721550	1309000	364	11	-90	8	10	2	0.11
NTAG2537	721301	1308597	381	9	-90	0	4	4	0.22
NTAG2538	721250	1308604	381	9	-90	0	9	9	0.12
NTAG2539	721200	1308600	384	18	-90	12	18	6	0.14
NTAG2542	721050	1308601	375	13	-90	12	13	1	0.12
NTAG2544	720950	1308601	379	17	-90	16	17	1	0.13
NTAG2558	721050	1308200	374	13	-90	12	13	1	0.11
NTAG2574	720350	1307603	392	23	-90	0	4	4	0.10
NTAG2575	720398	1307599	387	25	-90	16	20	4	0.23
NTAG2575	720398	1307599	387	25	-90	24	25	1	0.14
NTAG2576	720450	1307600	388	21	-90	4	8	4	0.13
NTAG2577	720500	1307598	388	17	-90	4	8	4	0.19
NTAG2578	720549	1307598	380	7	-90	6	7	1	0.35
NTAG2588	721050	1307604	369	9	-90	4	8	4	0.12
NTAG2595	721403	1307610	375	13	-90	8	12	4	0.41
NTAG2605	721900	1306999	381	5	-90	4	5	1	0.10
NTAG2615	721400	1306996	371	3	-90	0	2	2	0.16
NTAG2617	721300	1306997	370	5	-90	4	5	1	0.12
NTAG2744	720563	1307198	389	4	-90	0	4	4	0.16



Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
NTAG2745	720499	1307200	395	16	-90	4	15	11	0.16
NTAG2746	720452	1307197	385	19	-90	16	19	3	0.15
NTAG2747	720400	1307200	393	19	-90	0	12	12	0.26
NTAG2750	720249	1307200	379	17	-90	4	8	4	0.19
NTAG2756	721400	1306588	419	13	-90	8	12	4	0.42
NTAG2809	720899	1306402	388	5	-90	0	5	5	0.13
NTAG2814	720900	1306199	389	9	-90	8	9	1	0.15
NTAG2828	720650	1306004	383	11	-90	4	8	4	0.11
NTAG2830	720750	1306003	386	12	-90	11	12	1	0.18
NTAG2831	720796	1306002	384	7	-90	6	7	1	0.14
NTAG2833	720901	1306002	382	5	-90	0	4	4	0.17

## **APPENDIX 2**

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4m composite samples were routinely collected from each auger hole, plus a 1m sample from the base of each hole (typically at a depth of ca. 12m.)</li> <li>Samples were collected by riffle splitting drill spoils to yield a nominal 2.5 kg.</li> <li>Certified reference material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at every 20<sup>th</sup> sample in the sample sequence. Duplicate samples were collected, nominally every 20 samples.</li> <li>All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation.</li> <li>Analysis was undertaken at ALS Perth using methods Au-ICP22 and AuME-TL44.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul> <li>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, openhole 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).</li> </ul>	Samples were collected using a 4WD-mounted auger rig operated by Sahara Mining Services Ltd.
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Sample recovery and quality is considered to be good.
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1m sample intervals were geologically logged by contract geologists supplied by Sahara Mining Services Ltd.</li> <li>Logging recorded the abundance of rock types, minerals and oxidation using a standardised logging system.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1m samples were riffle split at the rig and composited, if required.</li> <li>Additional sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Bamako. 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.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	<ul> <li>Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Analysis for gold (50gm fire assay/ICP produced results considered to represent the total gold content of the samples.</li> <li>No geophysical tools or other non-assa instrument types were used in the analyse reported.</li> <li>Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory, including sizing analysis to monitor preparation.</li> <li>Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</li> <li>Review of the results of Birimian's QAQC measures listed above (CRM, blanks of duplicates) demonstrate that the results are of high quality.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Auger logging and sampling data are capture by Sahara Mining Ltd geologists in the field.</li> <li>The data are verified and validated by th company's database consultant before loadin into the drill hole database.</li> <li>Twin holes were not utilized and there were n adjustments to assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Auger collars were surveyed by hand held GP and used UTM grid co-ordinates (Zone 29N WGS84 datum)</li> <li>Locational accuracy at collar is considere appropriate for this stage of exploration.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Holes were nominally drilled at 50m spacing of east-west lines 200m apart.</li> <li>The reported drilling has not been used the estimate a mineral resource.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Mineralisation at Koting does not outcrop by the geometry is defined by previously reporte aircore and RC drilling
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul> <li>Samples were stored on site prior to roa transport by Sahara Mining Ltd to the AL laboratory in Bamako.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
Audits or reviews	<ul> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A review of analytical data quality was undertaken by the Company's database consultant. No significant issues were found.</li> </ul>			

# **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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

riteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The reported results are from an arwithin the Finkola &amp; N'tiola permits he by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a member of the Birimian Limited group companies.</li> <li>The tenure is in good standing.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There was some historic, wide-spac and apparently ineffective soil sampli in the area.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The target is orogenic-type go mineralisation like that at the Mor mine 20km to the south.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul> <li>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:         <ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Collar information for the reported aug drilling is tabulated separately.
Data aggregation methods	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	Not relevant.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Not relevant
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and	Not relevant



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Balanced reporting	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Only results in excess of 100ppb Au have been reported in this announcement.</li> <li>Auger holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There are no other exploration data which are considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	RC drilling will be considered to test some of the best geochemical targets