ASX Announcement
31 August 2016

Drilling extends New High Grade discovery at the Bougouni Lithium Project

- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Goulamina West Zone continues to exceed expectations of grade and width, and includes substantial, very high-grade (+ 2%) zones;**
  - **56m @ 1.91 % Li_2O from 14m**
    Including 8m @ 2.35 % Li_2O and 10m @ 2.19 % Li_2O
  - **57m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 57m**
    including 12m @ 2.17 % Li_2O
  - **41m @ 1.93 % Li_2O from 4m**
    including 13m @ 2.20 % Li_2O and 9m @ 2.22 % Li_2O
  - **24m @ 2.03 % Li_2O from 46m**
- **Latest drilling extends new, high grade lithium discovery at West Zone and confirms significant scope for additional resource tonnages.**
- **Diamond drilling program ongoing to further investigate West Zone**
- **Analytical results pending for a further eight diamond holes at Main Zone**
- **Maiden JORC-compliant resource expected by October**

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian" and "Company") is pleased to announce further results from its maiden drilling program at its 100%-owned Bougouni Lithium Project ("Project") in southern Mali (Figure 1).

The Project comprises a large license area spanning some 250 km^2, and hosts the high-grade, potential bulk-tonnage Goulamina lithium deposit.

Substantial RC drill intersections continue to define wide and high-grade lithium mineralisation at shallow depths at the deposit. Further encouraging results have now been received for eight (8) RC holes targeting Goulamina West Zone (Figure 1), representing some of the widest and highest grade intervals reported in drilling to date.

ASX Code BGS
ACN 113 931 105

COMPANY DIRECTORS

Winton Willesee
Chairman

Kevin Joyce
Managing Director

Hugh Bresser
Director

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
Suite 9, 5 Centro Avenue
Subiaco WA 6008

www.birimian.com
info@birimian.com

T +61 8 9286 3045
F +61 8 9226 2027

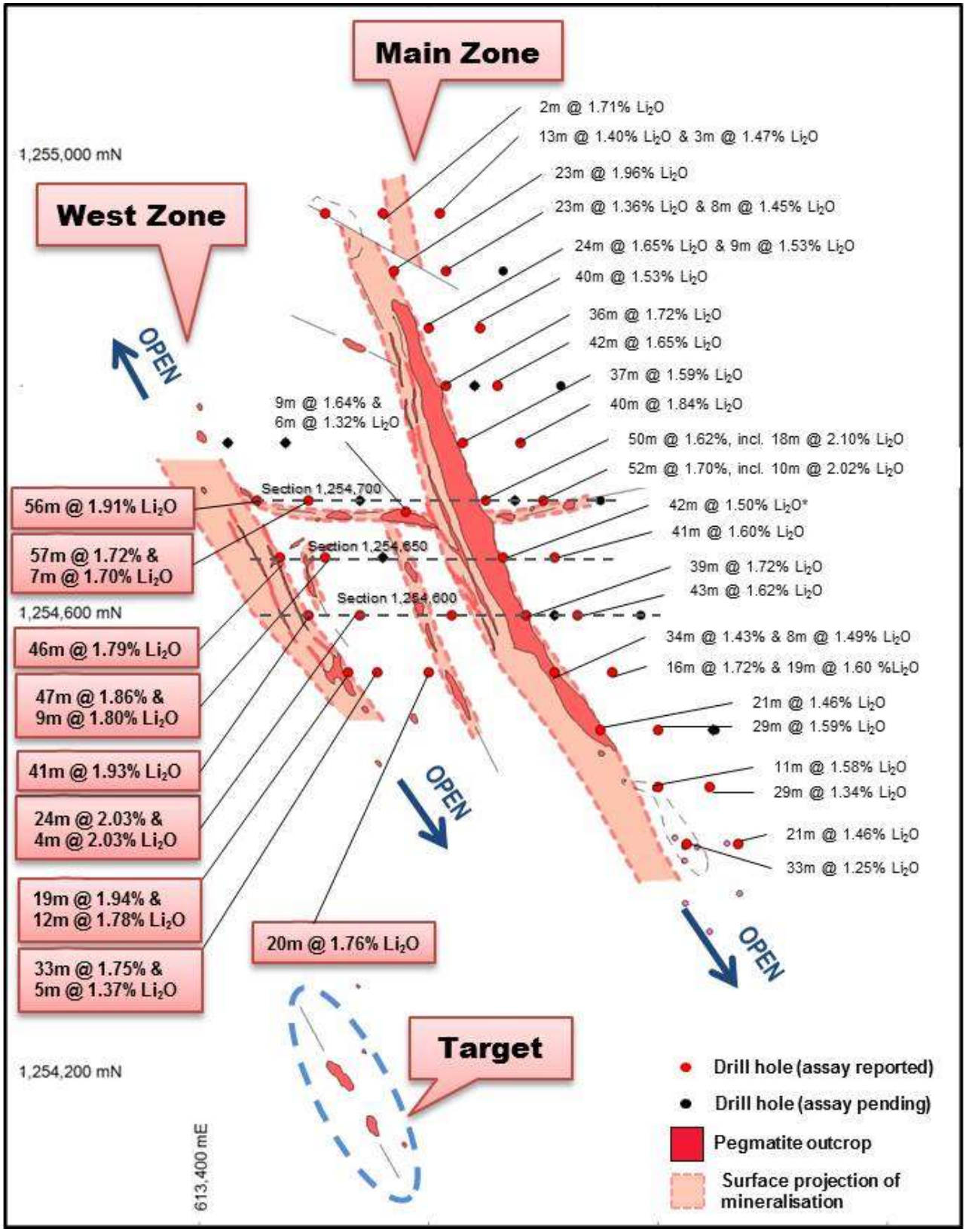

Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Plan view of lithium pegmatite with drill hole locations and reported drill intersections (red).

West Zone

Further highly promising results from RC holes drilled at the West Zone (Figure 1 and Table1) confirm the discovery of an exceptionally broad high-grade lithium pegmatite body located in close proximity, 125m to the west of Main Zone. Results include;

- **56m @ 1.91 % Li_2O from 14m**
  including 8m @ 2.35 % Li_2O and 10m @ 2.19 % Li_2O
- **57m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 57m**
  including 12m @ 2.17 % Li_2O
- **41m @ 1.93 % Li_2O from 4m**
  including 13m @ 2.20 % Li_2O and 9m @ 2.22 % Li_2O
- **24m @ 2.03 % Li_2O from 46m**

The diamond drill rig has now been deployed to West Zone to further evaluate along strike and down dip from this exciting new discovery. To date, geological logging indicates similar lithologies are present in drill holes along strike from the reported intervals. Birimian believes there is excellent potential to add significant tonnages of high grade mineralisation with more drilling in this area. Results will be announced as they come to hand over coming weeks.

Main Zone

RC drilling at Main Zone has defined shallow, continuous, high grade lithium mineralisation over approximately 700 metre of strike, and deeper diamond drilling has intersected additional broad zones of visible mineralisation beyond 150m down dip (see Figure 1 and 2). The broad width and moderate dip of the mineralised body should result in highly favourable low waste to ore strip ratios during mining.

Mineralisation remains open along strike and to depth outside the present limits of drill coverage.

The initial phase of diamond drilling at Main Zone has now been completed as planned. All drill core has been processed and samples dispatched to the laboratory for geochemical analysis. Analytical results are pending.

This first phase work program will provide the necessary geological and grade data to, if appropriate, estimate an initial JORC compliant resource at Goulamina. This will also support the Scoping Study to define the parameters of subsequent phases of detailed work on the deposit. These programmes are expected to be completed before year-end.

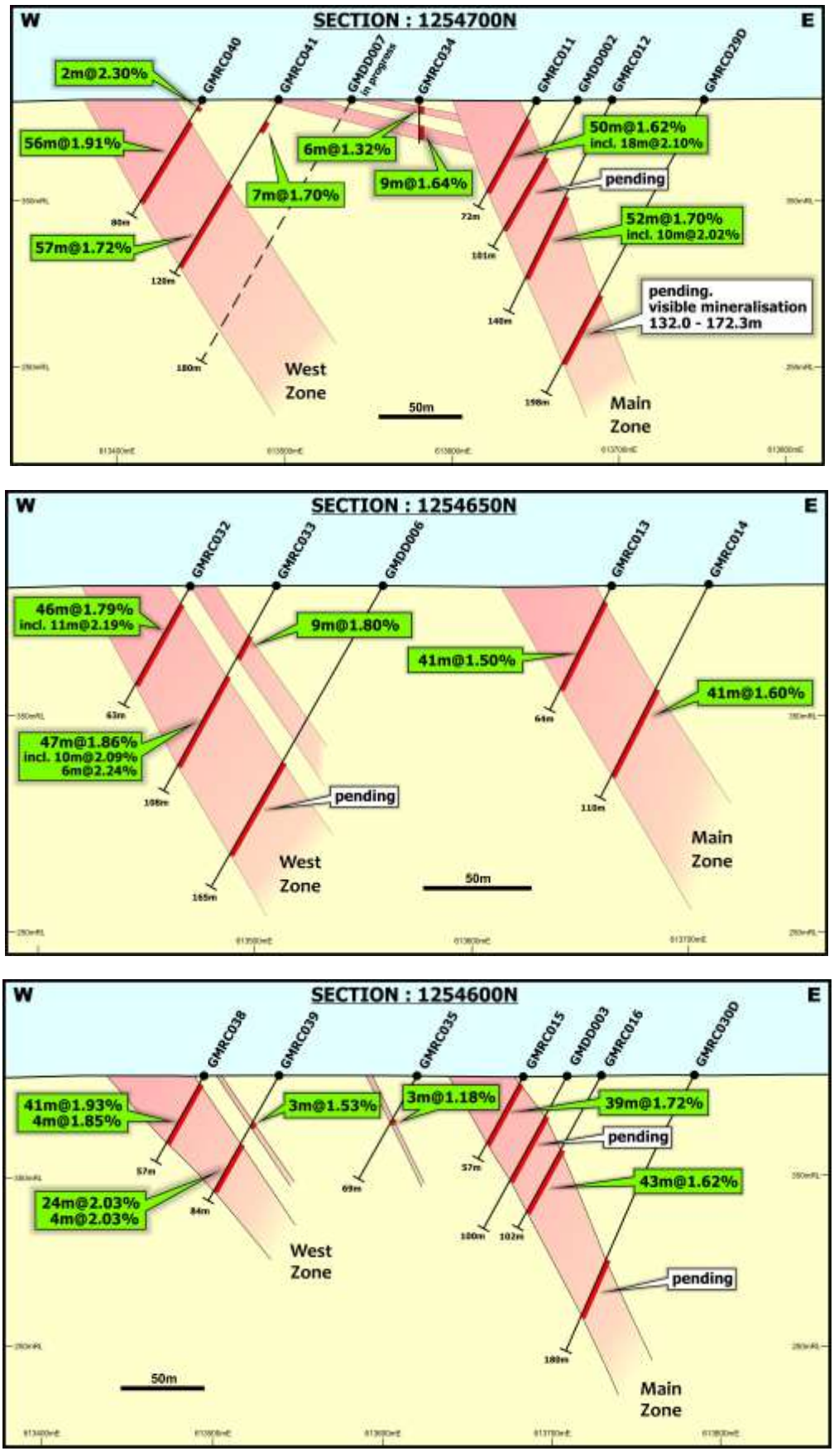

Figure 2. Goulamina Deposit cross sections.

Goulamina – A Large Tonnage High Grade Lithium Deposit

Drilling activities remain focused at the Goulamina deposit, which possesses significant high-grade and bulk tonnage potential. The deposit is situated in close proximity to a sealed highway, grid power and abundant water, with the Selingue hydroelectric power station located some 45km to the north west.

On 2 March 2016, Birimian estimated an initial Exploration Target at Goulamina in the range of 15Mt to 18Mt at grades between 1.8% and 2.2% Li_2O, representing approximately 270,000 to 396,000 tonnes of potential contained lithia (Li_2O). The Company notes that this Exploration Target is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition). The potential quantity and grade of this Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient work to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Birimian continues to work towards delivering the Project's maiden JORC-compliant resource by October 2016, and Scoping Study by year end.

Previous processing test work has confirmed the viability of the pegmatite at Goulamina to produce a high quality chemical grade lithium concentrate. Test results show good spodumene (lithium) recoveries (84.7%) and high mass yield to produce a high quality, chemical grade (6.7%) spodumene concentrate. For reference, concentrate grades of 6% are typically demanded by global lithium carbonate producers.

Mineralised widths in drilling continue to meet and exceed expectations. Significant additional potential, now confirmed at West Zone, shows the Goulamina deposit has substantial scope to expand into a large tonnage and high grade lithium project significantly exceeding early expectations. Importantly, mineralisation is open at both zones and there is significant untapped exploration potential within the 250km^2 project area.

Birimian remains confident that over the course of subsequent drilling campaigns, it will progressively increase the lithia inventory at Goulamina; ranking the deposit towards the upper end of contained lithia globally.

For further information contact:

Mr Kevin Joyce
Managing Director
08 9286 3045
info@birimiangold.com

Table 1. Reported drill holes at the Bougouni Project, Mali, and significant intercepts.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	% Li_2O
GMRC035	1254600	613620	-60	265	69	28	31	3	1.18
GMRC036	1254550	613530	-60	265	48	3	22	19	1.94
and						25	37	12	1.78
GMRC037	1254550	613555	-60	265	75	23	28	5	1.37
and						32	65	33	1.75
GMRC038	1254600	613495	-60	265	57	4	45	41	1.93
and						50	54	4	1.85
GMRC039	1254600	613540	-60	265	84	31	34	3	1.53
and						46	70	24	2.03
and						74	78	4	2.03
GMRC040	1254700	613450	-60	265	80	8	10	2	2.3
and						14	70	56	1.91
GMRC041	1254700	613495	-60	265	120	19	26	7	1.7
and						57	114	57	1.72
GMRC042	1254550	613600	-60	265	120	83	91	8	1.07
and						94	100	6	1.77
and						103	114	11	2.11

1) Intercepts are calculated as weighted average grades of 1m sample intervals using a 1% Li_2O cut-off, allowing for 2m maximum internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 1m samples submitted to ALS Bamako for analysis by Sodium Fusion ICP.

3) QAQC standards, blanks and duplicate samples were routinely inserted/collected at every 10th sample.

Table 2. Reverse Circulation and diamond drill holes at the Bougouni Project, Mali.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC001	1254750	613630	-60	265	78	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC002	1254750	613680	-60	265	117	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC003	1254800	613615	-60	265	60	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC004	1254800	613660	-60	265	120	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC005	1254850	613600	-60	265	60	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC006	1254850	613645	-60	265	117	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC007	1254900	613570	-60	265	57	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC008	1254900	613615	-60	265	105	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC009	1254950	613560	-60	265	72	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC010	1254950	613610	-60	265	102	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC011	1254700	613650	-60	265	72	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC012	1254700	613695	-60	265	140	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC013	1254650	613665	-60	265	64	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC014	1254650	613710	-60	265	110	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC015	1254600	613685	-60	265	57	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC016	1254600	613730	-60	265	102	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC017	1254550	613710	-60	265	60	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC018	1254550	613760	-60	265	108	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC019	1254500	613750	-60	265	64	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC020	1254500	613801	-60	265	75	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC021	1254500	613800	-60	265	96	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC022	1254450	613800	-60	265	93	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC023	1254450	613845	-60	265	125	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC024	1254400	613825	-60	265	75	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC025	1254400	613870	-60	265	114	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC026	1254950	613510	-60	265	54	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC027D	1254900	613665	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMRC028D	1254800	613715	-60	265	193	Assay Pending
GMRC029D	1254700	613750	-60	265	198	Assay Pending
GMRC030D	1254600	613785	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMRC031D	1254500	613850	-60	265	110	Re-drill as GMDD004
GMRC032	1254650	613470	-60	265	63	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC033	1254650	613510	-60	265	108	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC034	1254690	613580	-60	180	51	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC035	1254600	613620	-60	265	69	This announcement
GMRC036	1254550	613530	-60	265	48	This announcement
GMRC037	1254550	613555	-60	265	75	This announcement
GMRC038	1254600	613495	-60	265	57	This announcement
GMRC039	1254600	613540	-60	265	84	This announcement
GMRC040	1254700	613450	-60	265	80	This announcement
GMRC041	1254700	613495	-60	265	120	This announcement
GMRC042	1254550	613600	-60	265	120	This announcement
GMDD001	1254800	613640	-60	265	100	Assay Pending
GMDD002	1254700	613675	-60	265	100.6	Assay Pending
GMDD003	1254600	613710	-60	265	100	Assay Pending
GMDD004	1254500	613848	-60	265	195	Assay Pending
GMDD005	1254750	613425	-60	265	125	Assay Pending
GMDD006	1254650	613560	-60	265	165	Assay Pending
GMDD007	1254700	613540	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMDD008	1254750	613475	-60	265	-	In progress

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and the Exploration Target is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Kevin Anthony Joyce. Mr Joyce is Managing Director of Birimian Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce 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. Mr Joyce 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 Results

There is information in this announcement relating to previous Exploration Results at the Bougouni Project. 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 announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. 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 announcement.

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.

Basis of Exploration Target

The Exploration Target at Goulamina is estimated in the range of 15Mt to 18Mt at grades between 1.8% and 2.2% Li2O. The deposit outcrops, with surface expression of pegmatite along approximately 700m of strike and up to 55m across strike. The Exploration Target is estimated to a vertical depth of 200m below surface. This style of deposit typically displays excellent continuity and depth extensions can reasonably be expected to be defined by drilling. Upper grade estimates are inferred from bulk surface sampling undertaken by CSA-Global, which returned an average grade of approximately 2.2% Li_2O. The lower grade range of 1.8% Li_2O allows for potential resource dilution. The Company notes that this Exploration Target is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition). The potential quantity and grade of this Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient work to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Exploration works, including the drilling discussed in this announcement, are currently underway to investigate the Target.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig by riffle splitting drill spoils to collect a nominal 2.5 – 4kg 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 • All samples were submitted to ALS Bamako and subsequently forwarded to ALS Ouagadougou 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).*	• All holes were completed by reverse circulation drilling techniques. • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 Inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times.
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 from the drill rig. • Riffle split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
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 drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging, and an additional 100g of drill material was retained in plastic bags for the same purpose.
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Ouagadougou 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 is compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's database consultant and the Managing Director. • 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*	• Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	held GPS. • RC drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 50m spaced intervals down the hole. • SRTM elevation data was used to establish topographic control where appropriate. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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 not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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 not biased the sampling. • Intersections in the reported drill holes reasonably reflect the approximate true width of the mineralised zones
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 to review the sampling techniques discussed above.

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, a subsidiary of Birimian Limited • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 high quality 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 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.*	• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 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 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*	• RC drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	applied to the reported RC intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • 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.*	• Drill hole location planand sections are included in Figure 1 and Figure 2.
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 rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.