BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement ASX BGS

5 September 2017

GOULAMINA LITHIUM PROJECT EXPLORATION RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Phase 2 geochemical auger drilling program has been completed and several significant anomalies have been defined, including three new pegmatite zones which have been named Yando, Danaya and Sabali.
    - Yando, the largest anomalous zone, is more than 1.5km long and may contain several mineralised pegmatites.
    - Danaya, an anomaly located approximately 350m west of Sangar, is more than 600m long. No outcrop has been located.
    - Sabali consists of numerous anomalous samples on the southernmost auger line. It remains open to the west, north and south.
- The auger data suggest that the Sangar pegmatite extends a further 500m beyond the current resource area.
- Eight of 11 rock chip samples taken from several newly discovered pegmatite outcrops within Yando returned assayed Li_2O grades greater than 2.0%.
- An initial program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling is planned for commencement in October to test several of the newly-identified geochemical anomalies.

Birimian Limited (*ASX: BGS*; **Birimian** or the **Company**) has now received assay results of bottomhole samples collected during the Company's Phase 2 auger program and rock chip sampling of outcropping pegmatites at the Goulamina Lithium Project in southern Mali.

Auger Program

The Phase 1 auger drilling program undertaken in May and June this year (*BGS 22 June 2017*) was designed to define the extent of anomalous Li and associated elements (e.g. Cs, Ta, Rb) around the Main and West zones at Goulamina and thus to assess the effectiveness of shallow (<15m) auger drilling in detecting new pegmatites in areas of minimal outcrop.

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This program proved effective, with the known pegmatites at Main and West Zones having a well-defined Li anomaly in bottomhole samples at the 0.05% Li_2O threshold (Fig. 1). The Phase 1 program therefore was expanded to further define the extent of spodumene-bearing pegmatites. A further seven lines of auger holes were drilled, with 600m nominal line-spacing and 20m along line spacing.

The Phase 2 auger program (*BGS 31 July 2017*) was completed on 11 August 2017, for a total of 562 holes averaging 8m deep (Fig. 1). This brings the total number of auger holes drilled at Goulamina to 967. Bottomhole samples were visually logged, analysed using portable XRF and despatched to ALS Bamako for sample preparation and analysis using a fusion digest and ICP-MS finish. Standards and blanks were included after every 20 bottomhole samples.

The Phase 1 and 2 programs have defined a large number of geochemically anomalous zones, the largest of which have been named Yando and Danaya (Fig. 1) and potentially has extended the existing Sangar zone.

- Geochemical anomalies to the north and south of the Sangar zone indicate that the Sangar pegmatite may extend at least 500m beyond the RC drilled limits of this deposit.

- Yando is more than 1.5km long and could contain multiple pegmatites (Fig. 1). There is evidence of Li mobility (depletion) in the lateritised near surface material, so deep drilling is required to establish the width, Li_2O grade and orientation of these pegmatites. Analyses of rock samples collected from outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite confirm potentially economic Li_2O grades (Table 1).

- The Danaya anomaly is located 350m west of Sangar and anomalous Li has been detected over 600m on three auger lines.
- A fourth anomaly, Sabali, occurs in the south-western portion of the auger grid and remains open to the west, north and south. Additional auger drilling at Sabali is planned for October to better define the extent of this geochemical anomaly and to guide future deep drilling.

Several other anomalies, particularly those to the east of the resource area, suggest the possibility of a number of additional mineralised pegmatites.

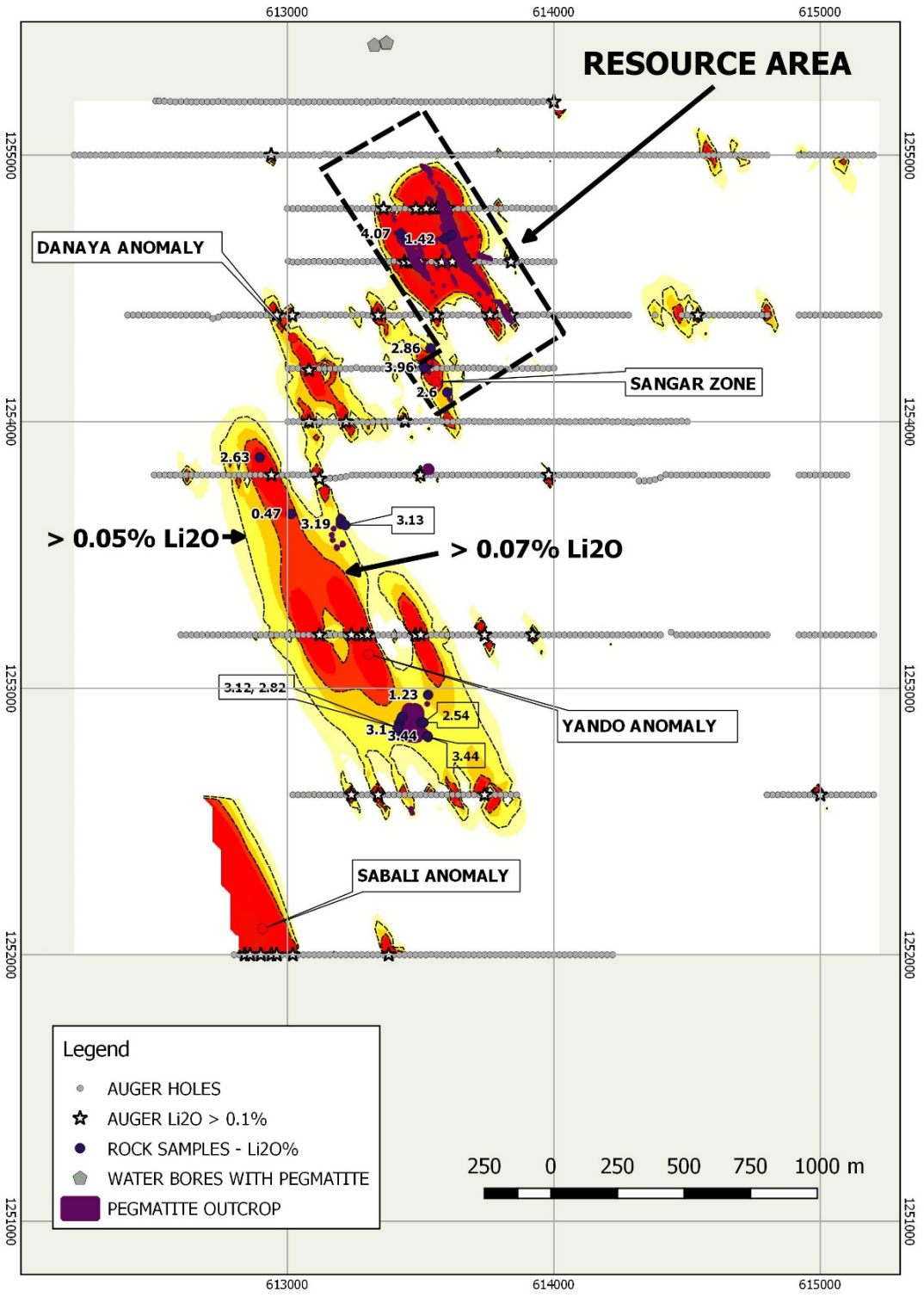

Figure 1: Image of Li in bottomhole auger samples from the Goulamina Li deposit (inverse distance weighted grid with 25m grid cell size and search 5:1 ellipse oriented to NW).

Rock Sampling

Systematic traversing reported in June (*BGS 22 June 2017*) identified a number of outcropping and previously unknown pegmatites. Many of these pegmatite outcrops were sampled and the samples despatched to ALS in Bamako for sample preparation and analysis. The same analytical scheme was used as for the auger samples. Analyses of fourteen samples of outcropping pegmatite are reported in Table 1. Twelve of the fourteen samples returned potentially economic levels of Li_2O, with a maximum value of 3.96% Li_2O recorded at Sangar. Eleven of the samples are from within the Yando auger anomaly, indicating the presence of a Li-mineralised body or bodies.

SampleID	Anomaly/Zone	East	North	Li_2O%	Fe_2O_3%	Rb ppm
BG163421	Yando	613200	1253616	3.19	1.32	433
BG163422	Yando	613201	1253632	2.24	1.07	175
BG163423	Yando	613014	1253654	0.47	2.52	160
BG163425	Yando	613439	1252819	0.26	2.03	1,115
BG163426	Yando	613412	1252844	3.10	1.72	171
BG163427	Yando	613419	1252868	2.82	1.16	332
BG163428	Yando	613431	1252893	2.56	1.42	659
BG163434	Yando	613528	1252975	1.23	0.73	569
BG163436	Yando	613530	1252821	3.44	1.04	281
BG163437	Sangar	613600	1254110	2.60	0.99	355
BG163438	Sangar	613513	1254204	3.96	1.12	150
BG163439	Sangar	613537	1254275	2.86	1.14	390
BG163440	Yando	613501	1252872	2.54	1.23	589
BG163441	Yando	612896	1253866	2.63	0.77	232

Table 1: Li, Fe and Rb content of spodumene-bearing pegmatites from outcrop.

An initial program of RC drilling is planned to commence during October to test these geochemical anomalies in order to establish Li grades, pegmatite width, depth and geometry and to prioritise the geochemical anomalies for a resource drilling program planned for commencement later in the year.

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

The current drilling program consists solely of auger drilling. The following tables are general in their application to Birimian and the Company's past and current exploration programs.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• Auger drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Bottomhole samples were collected by riffle splitting drill spoil to yield a nominal 2 – 5 kg sample for analysis, and an additional 2 – 5 kg sample stored for further work. • Standard reference material and sample blanks, were inserted at every 20th sample in the sample sequence • 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 (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 an auger drill mounted on a Toyota four wheel drive vehicle operated by Sahara Geoservices.
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.*	• 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.*	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by geologists supplied by Sahara. • Geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • All sample material was logged and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	sampled.
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.*	• Auger 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Ouagadougou and Bamako laboratories. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill hole data are compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. • The compiled digital data are verified and validated by the Company’s database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. • 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 WGS84 Zone 29N. • Drill hole collars were initially set out using hand held GPS. • 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.*	• All holes were nominally drilled at 20m intervals on 200 to 600m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • The reported drilling has NOT been used to estimate a mineral resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• The east-west oriented lines are appropriate for north-south trending pegmatites, but less so for pegmatites trending west to east.
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.*	• There have been no audits or reviews of the auger program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Resources, 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 2007-08 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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.*	• Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. • The drill holes reported in this announcement (except for auger-drilled holes for soil geochemistry purposes) 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 (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 (except auger-drilled holes for soil geochemistry – see below) are reported from 1m down hole samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O is applied to the reported 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. • Auger-drilled holes for soil geochemistry only have a bottomhole sample collected and analysed.
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*	• See discussion in Section 1 • Results are reported as down hole length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A drill hole location plan is included in Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • RC and diamond 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 (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.*	• Auger, RC and diamond drilling, where appropriate, will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.