

High grade drill results further confirm resource potential at Goulamina

- ❖ **Diamond drilling confirms robust depth extensions at Main Zone**
 - **24m @ 1.79 % Li₂O from 188m**
 - **26m @ 1.62 % Li₂O from 185m**
 - **18m @ 1.45 % Li₂O from 142m**
- ❖ **Infill drilling providing excellent support for previously modelled high grade lithium mineralisation at Main Zone, including**
 - **38m @ 1.81 % Li₂O from 8m**
 - **39m @ 1.88 % Li₂O from 35m**
 - **46m @ 1.49 % Li₂O from 62m**
- ❖ **Additional wide and high grade Reverse Circulation (RC) drill intersections from extensional drilling to the north of West Zone**
- ❖ **Mineral Resource update anticipated in May 2017**
- ❖ **Pre-feasibility study on track for June 2017 quarter**

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian" and "Company") is pleased to announce additional high grade drill results at the Goulamina deposit within its 100%-owned Bougouni Lithium Project ("Project"), southern Mali (Figure 1).

The recently upgraded Mineral Resource at Goulamina now comprises **27.8 Mt @ 1.42 % Li₂O, for 393,000 tonnes of contained Li₂O**, further confirming the deposit is among the highest grade lithium deposits of significant size globally.

The aim of the now complete drilling program has been to expand the existing resource and enable upgrades to resource classifications for detailed feasibility assessments. In total, 90 holes for 11,483 metres of drilling have been completed in this phase of work and results so far indicate the program is achieving its aim.

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Results have now been received for a further 16 drill holes, comprising mainly 25m spaced infill drilling and extensions along strike and to depth at Main and West Zones (Figure 1).

Diamond drilling results from three deeper holes on the northern portion of the Main Zone have confirmed the continuation of pegmatite mineralisation at nominal depths of 200m down dip at this location. Results include:

- 24m @ 1.79 % Li₂O from 188m (GMRC052D)
- 26m @ 1.62 % Li₂O from 185m (GMRC053D)
- 18m @ 1.45 % Li₂O from 142m (GMRC054D)

Assays from RC drilling targeting infill areas and southern extensions to Main Zone continue to return positive results. Infill drill sections show excellent continuity of width and grade, providing strong support for the geological model in this area. Results include:

36m @ 1.85 % Li ₂ O from 10m (GMRC103)	Section 1254675N
35m @ 1.54 % Li ₂ O from 36m (GMRC104)	
33m @ 1.77 % Li ₂ O from 61m (GMRC105)	
38m @ 1.81 % Li ₂ O from 8m (GMRC106)	Section 1254725N
39m @ 1.88 % Li ₂ O from 35m (GMRC107)	
46m @ 1.49 % Li ₂ O from 62m (GMRC108)	

RC drilling to the north of West Zone has also returned strong grades and widths, including **26m @ 1.32 % Li₂O (from 99m) and 25m @ 1.56 % Li₂O (from 104m) in hole GMRC086**. This hole ended in mineralisation, which remains open in this area. An attempt to extend the hole by diamond drilling was not successful due to drilling difficulties.

Approximately 26 holes are pending return of assay results. These holes are largely from 25m spaced infill sections that increase data density to improve resource confidence and facilitate upgrading resource categories. Significant results will be reported as they come to hand.

Forward Plan

On 14 March 2017 the Company provided an interim resource update at Goulamina, nearly doubling the previous estimate for contained lithia and further confirming Goulamina as among the highest grade, hard rock lithium deposits of significant size globally today. This update broadly captured resource extensions from West Zone and the new discovery at Sangar Zone. A further update to the resource model is anticipated by the start of May. This estimate is expected to include all results from infill drilling to support significant resource category upgrades and facilitate ongoing Pre-Feasibility Studies.

The Scoping Study for the Bougouni Lithium Project (ASX: 30 January 2017) has confirmed the outstanding potential of the Project, leading to the decision to commence a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). Scoping Study results suggest that the Goulamina deposit will be amenable to low cost, open pit mining and staged processing plant development; benefiting from low mining strip ratios, high grade at surface mineralisation, and the low cost operating environment in Mali. The PFS remains on track to be completed during the June 2017 quarter.

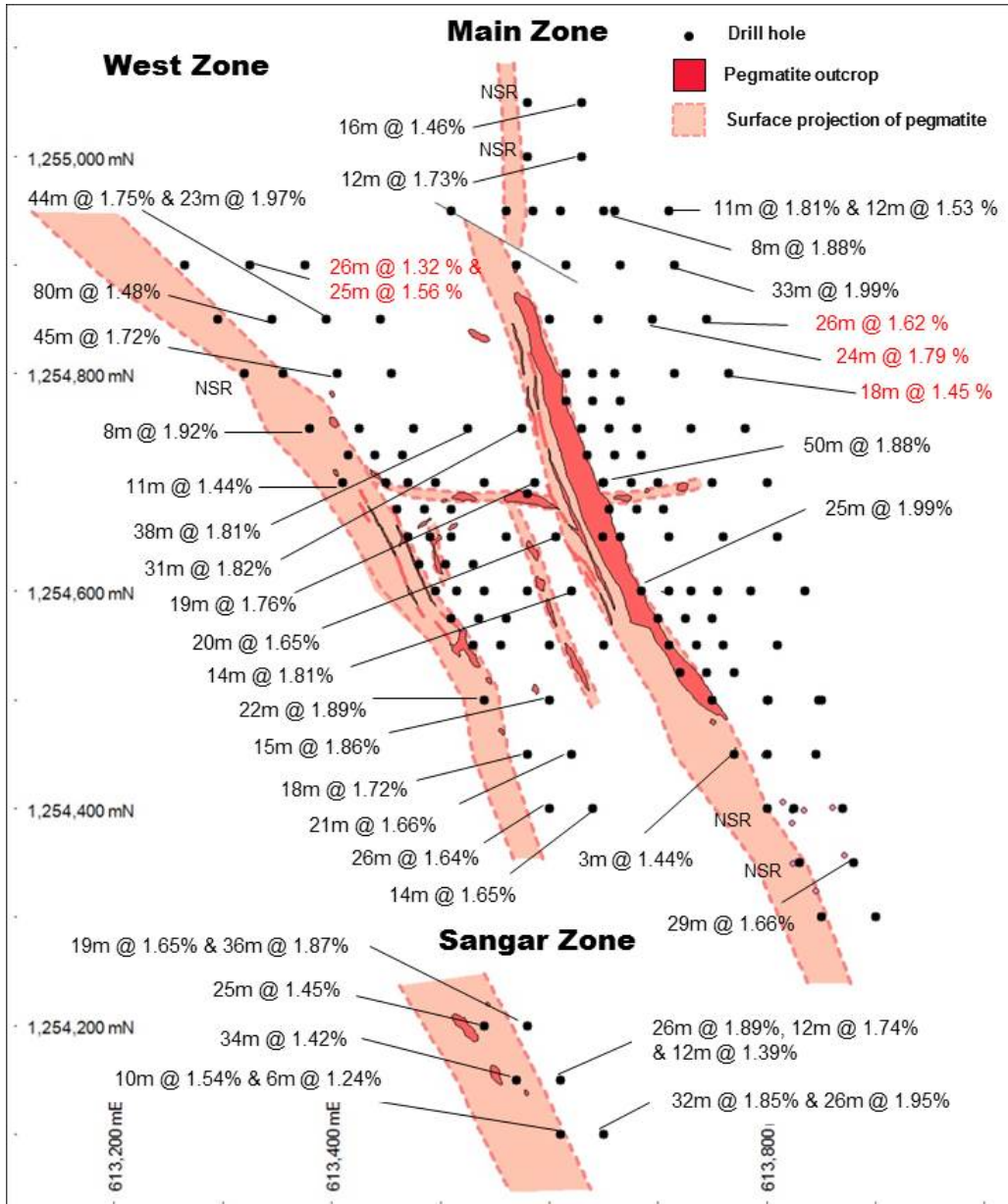


Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Plan view of lithium pegmatite with drill hole locations and selected drill intersections (red). Infill drilling intersections are excluded.

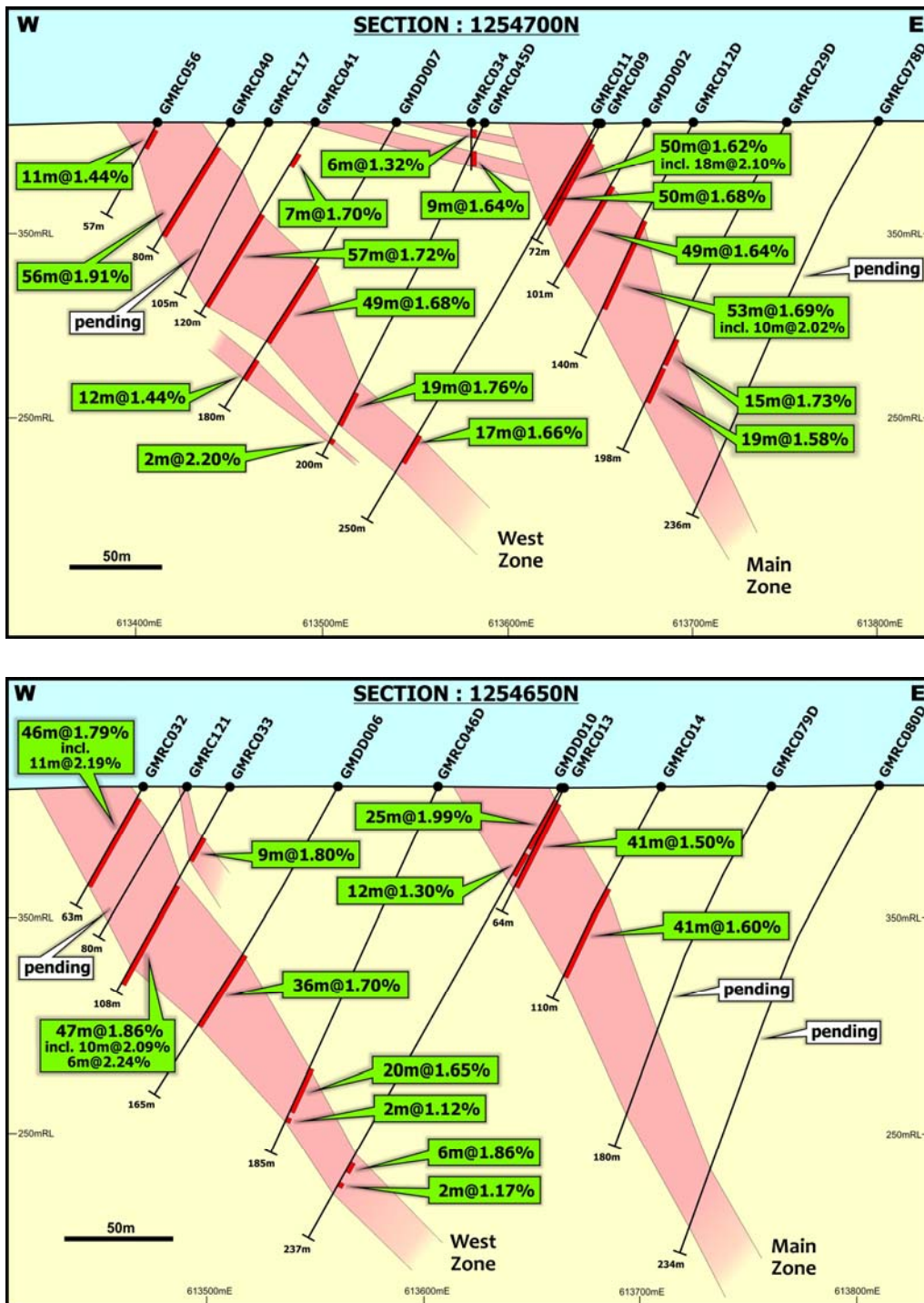


Figure 2. Goulamina Deposit – Main Zone and West Zone cross sections.

In parallel with resource estimation, Birimian continues to advance a number of studies as it works towards completion of the PFS. Drilling will pause briefly while the company undertakes resource estimation work and other resource related technical studies. The Company's strategy remains to expedite development of the currently defined resources at the Bougouni Project in lieu of targeting major resource expansions by drilling. The next phase of development drilling is currently being planned.

This program will be designed to:

- Further upgrade resource categories
- Confirm geotechnical parameters for open pit mine planning
- Confirm plant, associated infrastructure, waste dump and Tailings Storage Facility locations

The Company's environmental consultants have completed the next phase of detailed on-the-ground sustainability studies at the Project and in the broader community, which will facilitate some of the engineering studies defined above.

Birimian is seeking to fast-track commercialisation of Bougouni. As such, the next key milestones to look forward to are the metallurgical test work and an upgraded resource estimate. Following this, the PFS is expected to be completed in the June 2017 quarter, which will enable the Company to progress project financing and offtake arrangements, subject to a positive PFS result.

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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 ₂ O
GMRC052D	1254850	613745	-60	264	230	188	212	24	1.79
GMRC053D	1254800	613765	-58.8	264	240.2	28	32	4	1.64
and						185	211	26	1.62
GMRC054D	1254750	613730	-60	264	198	127	135	8	1.63
and						142	160	18	1.45
and						191	193	2	2.15
GMRC085	1254850	613295	-60.4	266	100	66	75	9	1.46
and						86	89	3	1.39
GMRC086	1254900	613325	-60.7	266	129	73	99	26	1.32
and						104	129*	25	1.56
GMRC091	1254300	613850	-60	265	78				NSR
GMRC092	1254300	613900	-60.6	264	144	43	51	8	1.74
and						63	65	2	1.73
and						77	79	2	1.05
and						83	86	3	1.67
and						90	103	13	1.88
and						111	115	4	2.10
GMRC101	1254575	613750	-60.6	264	115	60	64	4	1.72
and						74	86	12	1.35
and						94	96	2	1.35
GMRC102	1254600	613755	-61.3	273	135	81	102	21	1.36
and						105	126	21	1.53
GMRC103	1254675	613655	-60.5	262	65	10	46	36	1.85
GMRC104	1254675	613680	-60.3	263	91	36	71	35	1.54
and						76	79	3	1.39
GMRC105	1254675	613705	-60.4	264	120	61	94	33	1.77
and						98	114	16	1.26
GMRC106	1254725	613635	-59.9	263	60	8	46	38	1.81
GMRC107	1254725	613660	-60.5	263	90	35	74	39	1.88
GMRC108	1254725	613685	-60.4	264	120	62	108	46	1.49
GMRC109	1254750	613655	-60.4	265	90	41	79	38	1.70

- 1) Intersections are calculated as weighted average grades of 1m sample intervals using a 1% Li₂O cut-off,
- 2) Intersections 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.
- 4) NSR = No Significant Result
- 5) *Hole GMRC086 ended in mineralisation

Table 2. Phase 2 - Reverse Circulation and Diamond drill holes at the Bougouni Project, Mali.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC056	1254700	613410	-60	265	57	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC057	1254750	613380	-60	265	104	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC058	1254800	613355	-60	265	100	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC059D	1254800	613405	-60	265	167	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC060D	1254850	613345	-60	265	150	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC061D	1254850	613395	-60	265	183	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC062	1254500	613540	-60	265	71	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC063	1254500	613600	-60	265	93	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC064	1254450	613580	-60	265	80	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC065	1254450	613620	-60	265	122	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC066	1254400	613600	-60	265	98	Reported 14 February 2017
GMRC067	1254400	613640	-60	265	120	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC068	1254200	613540	-60	265	80	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC069	1254200	613580	-60	265	125	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC070	1254150	613570	-60	265	80	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC071	1254150	613610	-60	265	120	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC072	1254100	613610	-60	265	102	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC073	1254100	613650	-60	265	132	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC074	1255000	613580	-60	265	88	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC075	1255000	613630	-60	265	130	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC076	1255050	613580	-60	265	63	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC077	1255050	613630	-60	265	121	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC085	1254850	613295	-60	265	100	Reported this announcement
GMRC086	1254900	613325	-60	265	129	Reported this announcement
GMRC087D	1254900	613375	-60	265	225	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC088	1254800	613320	-60	265	75	Reported 27 February 2017
GMRC089	1254350	613880	-60	265	150	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC090	1254350	613830	-60	265	77	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC091	1254300	613850	-60	265	78	Reported this announcement
GMRC092	1254300	613900	-60	265	144	Reported this announcement
GMRC093	1254400	613800	-60	265	63	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC094	1254450	613770	-60	265	70	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC095	1254550	613735	-60	265	85	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC096	1254525	613720	-60	265	60	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC097	1254525	613745	-60	265	80	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC098	1254525	613770	-60	265	100	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC099	1254575	613700	-60	265	60	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC100	1254575	613725	-60	265	85	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC101	1254575	613750	-60	265	115	Reported this announcement
GMRC102	1254600	613755	-60	265	135	Reported this announcement
GMRC103	1254675	613655	-60	265	65	Reported this announcement

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC104	1254675	613680	-60	265	91	Reported this announcement
GMRC105	1254675	613705	-60	265	120	Reported this announcement
GMRC106	1254725	613635	-60	265	60	Reported this announcement
GMRC107	1254725	613660	-60	265	90	Reported this announcement
GMRC108	1254725	613685	-60	265	120	Reported this announcement
GMRC109	1254750	613655	-60	265	90	Reported this announcement
GMRC110	1254775	613615	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC111	1254775	613640	-60	265	81	Assay Pending
GMRC112	1254775	613665	-60	265	110	Assay Pending
GMRC113	1254950	613585	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC114	1254725	613415	-60	265	66	Assay Pending
GMRC115	1254725	613440	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC116	1254725	613465	-60	265	111	Assay Pending
GMRC117	1254700	613470	-60	265	105	Assay Pending
GMRC118	1254675	613460	-60	265	70	Assay Pending
GMRC119	1254675	613485	-60	265	98	Assay Pending
GMRC120	1254675	613510	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC121	1254650	613490	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC122	1254625	613480	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC123	1254625	613505	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC124	1254625	613530	-60	265	114	Assay Pending
GMRC125	1254600	613515	-60	265	78	Assay Pending
GMRC126	1254515	613510	-60	265	63	Assay Pending
GMRC127	1254575	613535	-60	265	89	Assay Pending
GMDD009	1254700	613649	-60	265	250	Reported 8 March 2017
GMDD010	1254650	613664	-60	265	237.1	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC015D	1254600	613685	-60	265	230	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC017D	1254550	613710	-60	265	240	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC035D	1254600	613620	-60	265	174	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC043D	1254750	613525	-60	265	165	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC044D	1254750	613575	-60	265	240	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC045D	1254700	613587	-60	265	200	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC046D	1254650	613606	-60	265	185	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC047D	1254550	613650	-60	265	170.3	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC048D	1254950	613660	-60	265	120	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC049D	1254950	613710	-60	265	225	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC050D	1254900	613715	-60	265	220	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC051D	1254850	613695	-60	265	170	Reported 8 March 2017
GMRC052D	1254850	613745	-60	265	230	Reported this announcement
GMRC053D	1254800	613765	-60	265	240.2	Reported this announcement
GMRC054D	1254750	613730	-60	265	198	Reported this announcement
GMRC055D	1254750	613780	-60	265	255	Assay Pending

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC078D	1254700	613800	-60	265	236	Assay Pending
GMRC079D	1254650	613760	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMRC080D	1254650	613810	-60	265	233.5	Assay Pending
GMRC081D	1254600	613835	-60	265	115	Assay Pending
GMRC082D	1254550	613810	-60	265	119	Assay Pending
GMRC083D	1254800	613455	-60	265	213	Assay Pending
GMRC084D	1254850	613445	-60	265	219	Assay Pending

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results 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.

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. 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 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Diamond drillholes (DD) were routinely sampled at 1m intervals through zones of interest. Drill core was saw in half length-wise and a half of core sent for analysis. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected 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 excellent.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by Company Geologists. Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. A small sample of washed RC drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.. DD half core is retained in core trays at site

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. All 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Goulamina outcrops at surface and the geometry of mineralisation is therefore well-defined. It is noted that a moderate change in strike on the northern extension of West Zone may result in reported widths that may not reflect the true width of the mineralised zones at this location. Drilling orientation has generally not biased the sampling at other locations.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the ALS laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cube Consulting undertook a site visit during drilling operations in May 2016 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area which is presently covered by the Torakoro Permit was explored intermittently by government agencies in the period 1990 to 2008. Exploration consisted of soil sampling and mapping for gold. In 2007-2008 an evaluation of the commercial potential for lithium at Goulamina was undertaken by CSA Global as part of the SYSMIN 7 economic development program. CSA undertook mapping and bulk sampling of the Goulamina outcrop but did not undertake drilling. Bulk sampling and preliminary processing testwork confirmed the viability of the pegmatite at Goulamina to produce a high quality chemical grade lithium concentrate
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% Li₂O is 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See discussion in Section 1 • Results are reported as down hole length.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A drill hole location plan is included in Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is ongoing • RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.