ASX Announcement
12 July 2016

Broad Zones of High Grade Lithium Mineralisation Intersected at the Bougouni Lithium Project

- **Exceptional assays results received from first seven Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at Goulamina**
- **Broad high-grade lithium intersections in shallow drilling at the Goulamina Deposit include;**
  - **40m @ 1.84 % Li_2O from 10m**
  - **23m @ 1.96 % Li_2O from 20m**
  - **36m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 12m**
  - **42m @ 1.65 % Li_2O from 66m**
  - **40m @ 1.53 % Li_2O from 7m**
- **Analytical results pending for an additional 35 RC drill holes.**
- **Geology and mineralisation displays excellent continuity between drill holes**
- **Diamond drilling ongoing to evaluate depth potential**
- **JORC Resource definition and Scoping Study for completion before year-end**

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian" and "Company") is pleased to announce it has received the first batch of analytical results from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Company's 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.

Since drilling commenced in May 2016, a total of 42 holes for 3,639 metres of RC drilling have been completed and the RC rig has now de-mobilised from site. Diamond drilling has commenced with a 700m programme progressing well.

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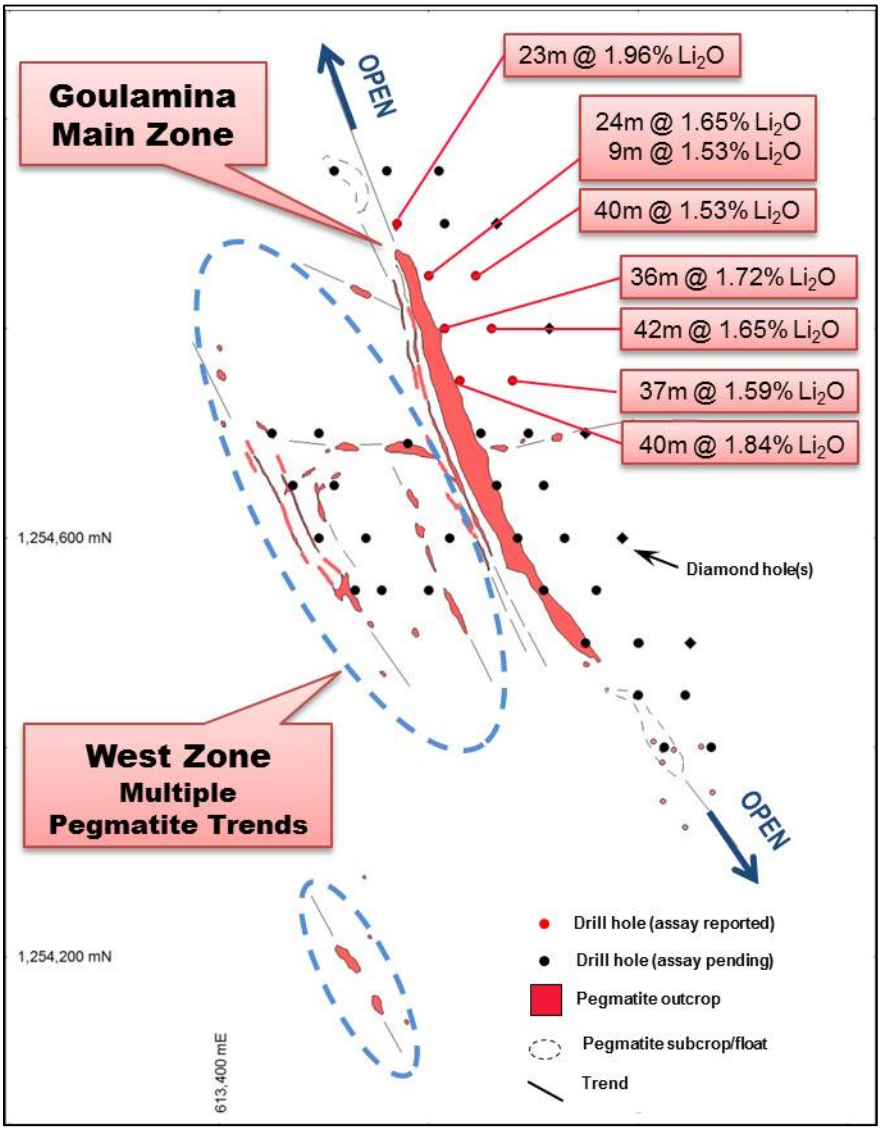

Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Lithium pegmatite outcrop map with drill hole locations and reported drill intersections.

Analytical results received for the initial seven (7) RC holes confirm **wide and high-grade lithium mineralisation at shallow depths** along the northern portion of the Goulamina Zone. Intersections include;

- 40m @ 1.84 % Li_2O from 10m
- 23m @ 1.96 % Li_2O from 20m
- 36m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 12m
- 40m @ 1.53 % Li_2O from 7m
- 42m @ 1.65 % Li_2O from 66m
- 37m @ 1.59 % Li_2O from 69m
- 24m @ 1.65 % Li_2O from 64m

These are substantial and robust high-grade intersections determined using an **elevated lower cut-off grade of 1% Li_2O.** Interpretation of the analytical results combined with geological information from the drilling confirms excellent continuity of broad lithium mineralised zones between drill holes, suggesting mineralisation will have low strip ratios and be highly amenable to bulk open pit mining.

Analytical results are pending for the remaining 35 RC holes. Geological logging has confirmed the shallow depth extensions of spodumene (lithium) bearing pegmatite over the 700 metre long surface expression of the Goulamina Main Zone. Logging suggests mineralisation is open along strike beneath shallow soil cover to the north and south of the current limits of drilling.

Additional Mineralised Pegmatites Identified

In addition to the activities at the Goulamina Main Zone, highly encouraging observations from reconnaissance RC drilling targeting recently identified spodumene (lithium)-bearing pegmatites to the immediate west of the main Goulamina outcrop broadly confirms the discovery of additional wide zones of lithium mineralised pegmatite in this area (see Figure 1).

The assay results received to date are from a small portion of the current program. Importantly, these results broadly confirm and exceed expectations from the earlier geological observations. The Company eagerly awaits results from subsequent batches of samples, which will be announced as they come to hand over coming weeks.

Ongoing High-Impact Drilling Campaign

Diamond drilling is ongoing to evaluate lithium mineralised pegmatite at depth along the Goulamina zone and augment the highly encouraging RC drilling results. To date, approximately 40% of the planned 700m of drilling has been completed. A portion of this material will also be utilised for additional processing test work, complementing previous test work by well-respected CSA Global consultants that yielded a high quality, chemical grade, lithium concentrate.

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

"Crowded" spodumene rock at Goulamina

Goulamina Deposit

Drilling activities remain focused at the Goulamina Lithium 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.

An initial Exploration Target at Goulamina is estimated in the range of 15Mt to 18Mt at grades between 1.8% and 2.2% Li2O (see ASX release 2 March 2016)*. Mineralisation remains open along strike in outcrop and geological evidence suggests strike extensions are likely beneath shallow soil cover. For perspective, hard-rock deposits which are currently under development host resources in the range of 16Mt at 1.1% Li_2O (Mt Cattlin, Galaxy Resources) to 23Mt at 1.4% Li_2O (Mt Marion, Neometals).

* 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.

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.

Lithium

Over the past years robust demand and constrained supply have led to higher lithium prices – up 50% since the start of 2015. Future demand for lithium looks likely to be even stronger, driven primarily by uptake of lithium batteries for electric cars and static storage. Significantly, lithium battery production capacity is set to triple by 2020.

Spodumene is the main lithium bearing mineral in most hard rock lithium deposits. Ores are typically upgraded at the mine site by crushing, screening and dense media separation techniques to produce a spodumene concentrate. Chemical grade concentrate, typically containing 6% Li2O, is sold and converted into lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide for use in battery manufacturing and other industrial applications. Recent lithium concentrate (grade 6%) prices are approximately US$600/t.

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

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	% Li_2O
GMRC001	1254750	613630	-60	265	78	10	50	40	1.84
GMRC002	1254750	613680	-60	265	117	69	106	37	1.59
GMRC003	1254800	613615	-60	265	60	12	48	36	1.72
GMRC004	1254800	613660	-60	265	120	60	63	3	1.30
and						66	108	42	1.65
GMRC005	1254850	613600	-60	265	60	7	47	40	1.53
GMRC006	1254850	613645	-60	265	117	64	88	24	1.65
and						92	101	9	1.53
GMRC007	1254900	613570	-60	265	57	5	7	2	1.29
and						14	17	3	0.95
and						20	43	23	1.96

1) Intercepts are calculated 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.

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 Gold 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.

Table 2. All Reverse Circulation drill holes at the Bougouni Project, Mali, with assays pending

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC008	1254900	613615	-60	265	105	Assay Pending
GMRC009	1254950	613560	-60	265	72	Assay Pending
GMRC010	1254950	613610	-60	265	102	Assay Pending
GMRC011	1254700	613650	-60	265	72	Assay Pending
GMRC012	1254700	613695	-60	265	119	Assay Pending
GMRC013	1254650	613665	-60	265	64	Assay Pending
GMRC014	1254650	613710	-60	265	110	Assay Pending
GMRC015	1254600	613685	-60	265	57	Assay Pending
GMRC016	1254600	613730	-60	265	102	Assay Pending
GMRC017	1254550	613710	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC018	1254550	613760	-60	265	108	Assay Pending
GMRC019	1254500	613750	-60	265	64	Assay Pending
GMRC020	1254500	613801	-60	265	75	Assay Pending
GMRC021	1254500	613800	-60	265	96	Assay Pending
GMRC022	1254450	613800	-60	265	93	Assay Pending
GMRC023	1254450	613845	-60	265	125	Assay Pending
GMRC024	1254400	613825	-60	265	75	Assay Pending
GMRC025	1254400	613870	-60	265	114	Assay Pending
GMRC026	1254950	613510	-60	265	54	Assay Pending
GMRC027D	1254900	613665	-60	265	70	Assay Pending
GMRC028D	1254800	613715	-60	265	110	Assay Pending
GMRC029D	1254700	613750	-60	265	88	Assay Pending
GMRC030D	1254600	613785	-60	265	110	Assay Pending
GMRC031D	1254500	613850	-60	265	110	Assay Pending
GMRC032	1254650	613470	-60	265	63	Assay Pending
GMRC033	1254650	613510	-60	265	108	Assay Pending
GMRC034	1254690	613580	-60	180	51	Assay Pending
GMRC035	1254600	613620	-60	265	69	Assay Pending
GMRC036	1254550	613530	-60	265	48	Assay Pending
GMRC037	1254550	613555	-60	265	75	Assay Pending
GMRC038	1254600	613495	-60	265	57	Assay Pending
GMRC039	1254600	613540	-60	265	84	Assay Pending
GMRC040	1254700	613450	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC041	1254700	613495	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC042	1254550	613600	-60	265	120	Assay Pending

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 are a 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:* 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 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 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. • 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.