BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement ASX BGS

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21 November 2017

GOULAMINA DRILLING AND GENERAL PROGRESS UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC drilling at Danaya and Yando completed.**
- **RC drilling at Danaya intersects very wide (>117m) spodumene bearing pegmatite zone.**
- **First assay results for Yando received, demonstrating the presence of high Li_20 grades.**
- **Regional auger drilling program approximately 30% completed, with spodumene rich pegmatites encountered.**
- **Airborne magnetic survey awarded.**

Birimian Limited (*ASX: BGS*; **Birimian** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a further exploration update to its announcement of 7 November 2017 on the status of reverse circulation (RC) and auger drilling programs and other general progress being made at the Goulamina Lithium Project (the **Project**) in southern Mali.

The 5,000m RC program currently being drilled by Amco Drilling Mali SARL (Amco) targeting the Yando and Danaya prospects and Sangar zone *(see Figure 1)* is 96% completed, as of 19 November 2017.

The remaining drilling under this contract will be completed on schedule at Sangar this week. Birimian has confirmed rig availability with Amco to undertake further drilling at Sabali as an extension to the existing contract, as well as further resource expansion drilling at Sangar, West and Main zones.

Danaya Prospect

The 11-hole RC drilling program at the Danaya prospect has been completed, with very encouraging results returning from the southern section. Geological logging of two holes shows large intersections of spodumene-bearing pegmatite (26–143m – end of hole for >117m of pegmatite in hole GMRC174). The hole was abandoned in pegmatite due to water flow issues impeding further progress.

The northern drill cross section at Danaya exhibited a deeper weathering profile and consequently some Li_20 depletion may be anticipated in this section.

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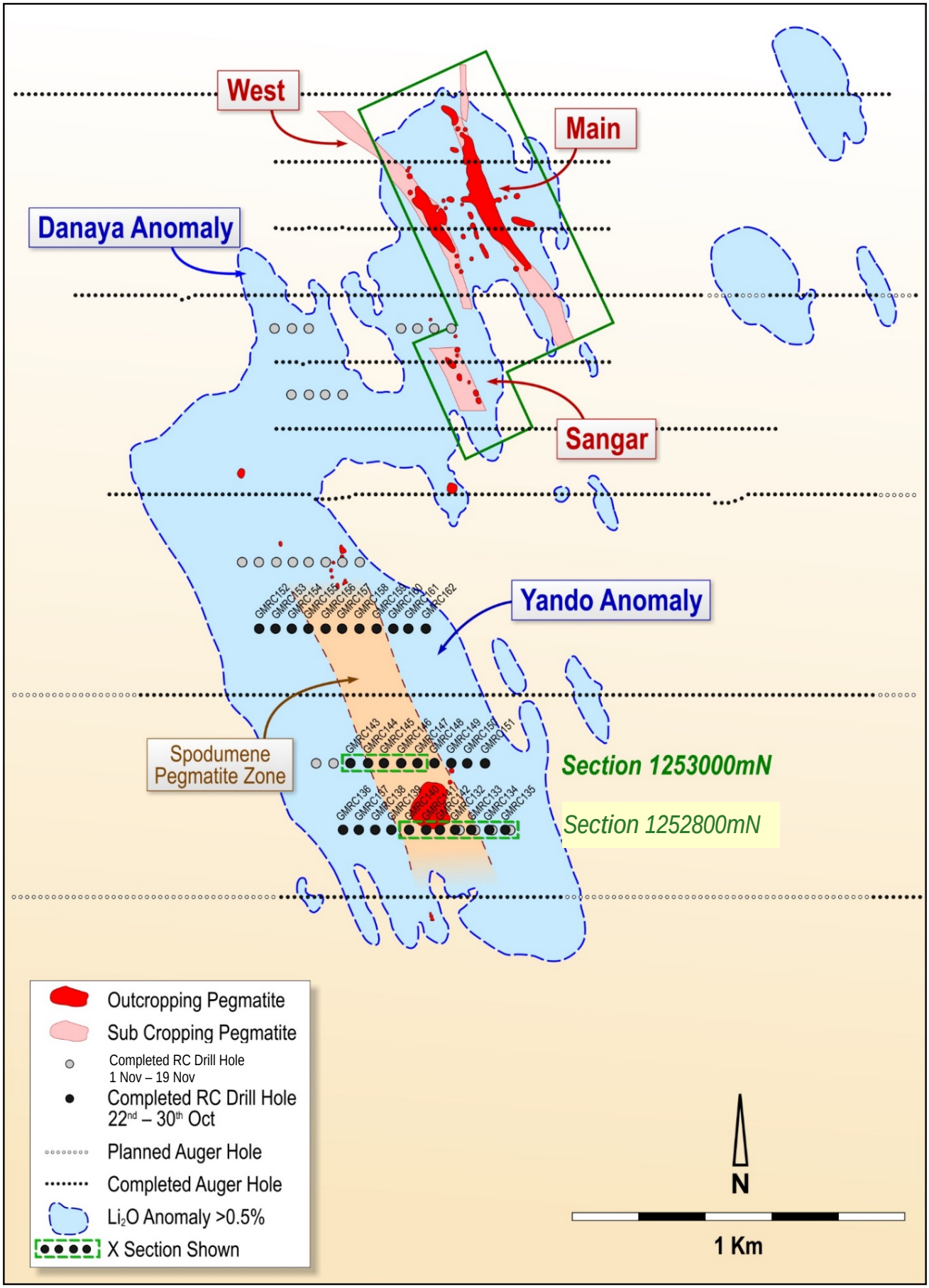

Figure 1: Showing prospects at Goulamina with RC and auger hole locations

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Sabali Prospect (auger program)

The auger drilling program at Sabali is progressing well. The contractor, Sahara Mining Services Ltd (Sahara), mobilised on 6 November 2017 and completed approximately 10% of the anticipated meterage in the first week of drilling. As of 19 November 2017, work was 29% complete, with 175 holes for 1,445 metres completed of the contracted program of 5,000m. Auger lines extend beyond the notional boundaries of the anomaly to better define the extent of mineralisation. Geologist's observation of samples collected at Sabali indicate that 14 of the 175 scout holes (8%) have intersected Li-Pegmatite. Auger samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratory for analysis. The current auger program is expected to finish ahead of Sahara's contract completion date of 17 December 2017.

Yando Prospect (geochemical results)

Birimian has received geochemical analyses for all holes from the southern two RC lines (sections1253000mN and 1252800mN) drilled at Yando. The assay intersections are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Cumulative intersections were calculated using a cut-off of 0.4% Li_2O.

Significant intersections include the following:

- 9m @ 1.34% Li_2O from 7m depth (GMRC141);
- 23m @ 1.63% Li_2O from 7m depth (GMRC132);
- 14m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 6m depth (GMRC133); and
- 17m @ 1.95% Li_2O from 96m depth (GMRC146).

The pegmatites on the two Yando prospect cross sections are thinner than at the Main & West zones. Section 1253000mN has a much deeper weathering profile associated with significant depletion of Li_2O in the weathered zone. Conversely, grade appears to be increasing downhole and pegmatites are thicker than in cross section 1252800mN.

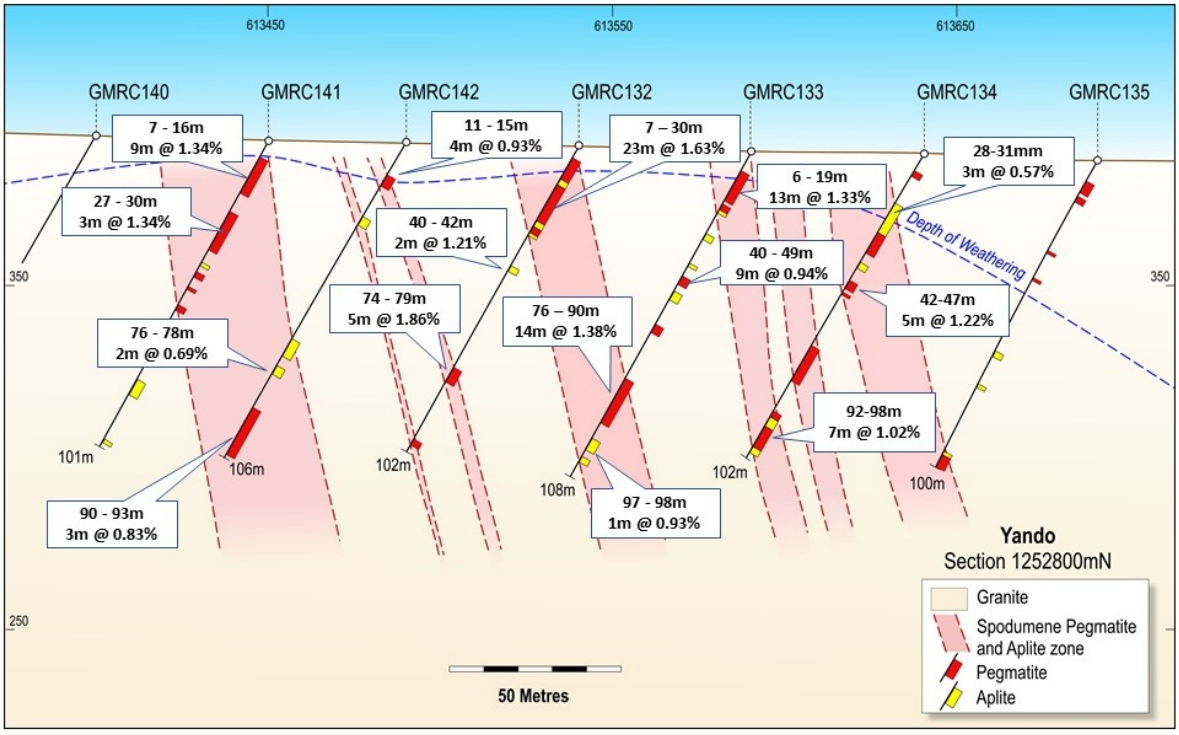

Figure 2: Yando Prospect drill cross- section 1252800mN showing Li_20 cumulative assay intersections.

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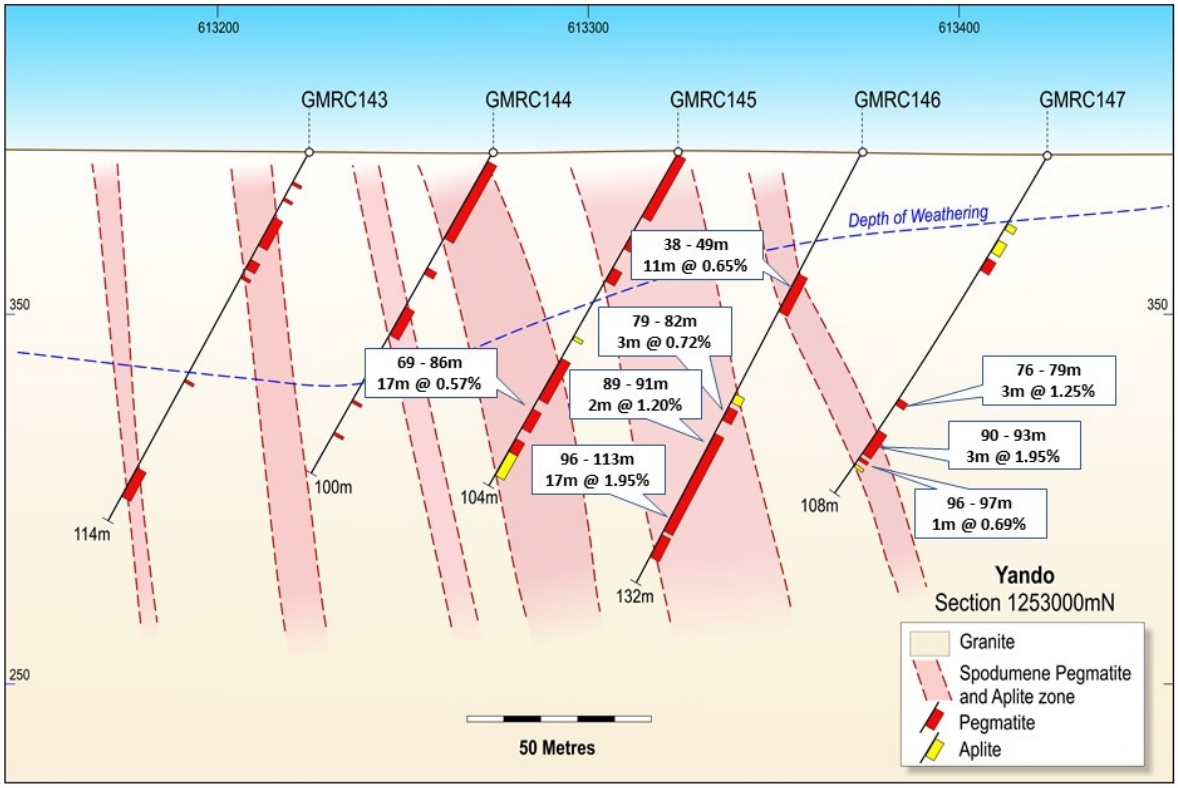

Figure 3: Yando Prospect drill cross- section 1253000mN showing Li_20 cumulative assay intersections.

Borehole Hydrological Monitoring Program

The Company is expecting to commence work drilling two monitoring boreholes and two aquifer characterisation boreholes by the end of November as part of the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) being undertaken for Birimian by Digby Wells Environmental. Negotiations to select a suitably qualified and experienced borehole drilling contractor are close to completion. This work is necessary to complete physical environmental assessments to enable Digby Wells to finalise the ESIA Report, as a precursor to Birimian satisfying environmental permitting requirements in Mali. The borehole installation work will be supervised by a Digby Wells hydrogeologist. A contract to proceed is expected to be awarded within the next week. Digby Wells will perform a geophysical survey on site prior to commencement of drilling works.

Airborne Magnetic Survey

Birimian awarded a contract to Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics (Pty) Ltd (Xcalibur) on 14 November 2017 for the completion of a high resolution airborne magnetic survey of the Goulamina site, comprising approximately 6,547 line kilometres.

An application to the Malian Ministry of Transport National Agency of Civil Aviation (ANAC) has been submitted, with approval to proceed with the survey expected shortly. Following approval from ANAC and commencement of work, the airborne survey is expected to be completed in about two weeks, with a final survey product delivered within 20 days of commencement of work. The objectives of this survey are to identify pegmatite occurrences outside the area that has been auger-drilled and to provide the basis for a detailed geological map of the permits.

International Mali Mining and Petroleum Conference

Otherwise, Birimian is participating in the 7th International Mali Mining and Petroleum Conference and Exhibition (JMP'17) being held in the Malian capital of Bamako during 21-23 November 2017. The Company is sponsoring and exhibiting at the conference and will present on the Goulamina Project during the event, which is organised by the Ministry of Mines of Mali.

Greg Walker
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
Birimian Limited

Competent Persons' Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration objectives 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.

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Annexure 1

Table 1 - Drill Hole Locations

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Orig_RL	Dip	Azimuth
GMRC132	RC	102	613540	1252800	397	-60	274
GMRC133	RC	108	613590	1252800	397	-61	273
GMRC134	RC	102	613640	1252800	397	-60	272
GMRC135	RC	100	613690	1252800	397	-61	270
GMRC136	RC	100	613200	1252800	397	-60	270
GMRC137	RC	100	613250	1252800	397	-60	270
GMRC138	RC	100	613300	1252800	397	-61	272
GMRC139	RC	100	613350	1252800	397	-58	270
GMRC140	RC	108	613400	1252800	397	-59	270
GMRC141	RC	101	613450	1252800	397	-60	270
GMRC142	RC	106	613490	1252800	397	-59	272
GMRC143	RC	114	613225	1253000	397	-61	268
GMRC144	RC	100	613275	1253000	397	-60	270
GMRC145	RC	104	613325	1253000	397	-60	270
GMRC146	RC	132	613375	1253000	397	-60	279
GMRC147	RC	108	613425	1253000	397	-60	273
GMRC148	RC	100	613475	1253000	397	-60	272
GMRC149	RC	124	613525	1253000	397	-61	273
GMRC150	RC	126	613575	1253000	397	-60	270
GMRC151	RC	100	613625	1253000	397	-60	270
GMRC152	RC	100	612950	1253400	397	-60	270
GMRC153	RC	102	613000	1253400	397	-60	272
GMRC154	RC	102	613050	1253400	397	-62	274
GMRC155	RC	100	613100	1253400	397	-60	270
GMRC156	RC	106	613150	1253400	397	-60	263
GMRC157	RC	126	613200	1253400	397	-60	275
GMRC158	RC	114	613250	1253400	397	-60	272
GMRC159	RC	102	613300	1253400	397	-60	272
GMRC160	RC	132	613350	1253400	397	-60	272
GMRC161	RC	100	613400	1253400	397	-61	270
GMRC162	RC	100	613450	1253400	397	-60	272
GMRC163	RC	100	612900	1253600	397	-60	269
GMRC164	RC	120	612950	1253600	397	-60	272
GMRC165	RC	116	613000	1253600	397	-60	272
GMRC166	RC	96	613050	1253600	397	-60	272
GMRC167	RC	108	613100	1253600	397	-60	273
GMRC168	RC	120	613150	1253600	397	-61	272
GMRC169	RC	114	613200	1253600	397	-60	273
GMRC170	RC	150	613250	1253600	397	-60	276
GMRC171	RC	102	613050	1254100	398	-60	274
GMRC172	RC	102	613100	1254100	398	-62	270
GMRC173	RC	144	613150	1254100	398	-61	274

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Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Orig_RL	Dip	Azimuth
GMRC174	RC	143	613200	1254100	398	-60	272
GMRC175	RC	100	613000	1254300	398	-60	270
GMRC176	RC	84	613050	1254300	398	-60	270
GMRC177	RC	138	613100	1254300	398	-60	268
GMRC178	RC	100	613375	1254300	405	-60	270
GMRC179	RC	86	613425	1254300	405	-60	270

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Annexure 1

Table 2 – Drill Hole Assays (up to 19 November 2017) using > 0.40% Li2O cutoff for cumulative assay intersection determination.

Hole ID	From m	Thickness m	% Li_20
GMRC132	7	24	1.62
	40	2	1.21
	74	5	1.86
	99	1	0.61
GMRC133	6	13	1.32
	41	9	0.94
	58	1	0.41
	76	15	1.38
	97	1	0.93
GMRC134	28	2	0.65
	33	1	0.49
	42	5	1.22
	75	1	0.65
	92	7	1.02
GMRC135	65	2	0.94
GMRC136	62	2	2.14
	90	1	0.47
GMRC137	38	1	0.75
	46	4	0.74
GMRC138	87	1	0.53
	90	3	1.07
GMRC139	43	3	1.61
	85	3	0.85
GMRC140	92	4	0.91
GMRC141	7	10	1.34
	27	3	1.34
	44	1	0.68
	54	2	2.25
GMRC142	11	4	0.93
	25	1	0.91
	40	2	0.42
	43	1	0.57
	76	3	0.69
	90	3	0.83
GMRC143	108	1	0.40
GMRC144	77	1	0.68
GMRC145	37	1	0.41
	69	1	0.61
	72	6	0.89
	80	7	0.47
	90	1	0.48

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Hole ID	From m	Thickness m	% Li_20
	92	1	0.44
GMRC146	38	2	1.41
	42	8	0.55
	79	3	0.72
	89	2	1.20
	96	18	1.95
	119	1	0.62
	121	1	0.42
GMRC147	14	1	0.49
	76	4	1.23
	90	3	1.95
	96	2	0.69

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Annexure 2

JORC Code Table

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

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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.

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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.

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