BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement
14 February 2017

Drilling extends High Grade Mineralisation at West Zone - Bougouni Lithium Project

- **Substantial high grade lithium mineralization intersected in Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling extends the Goulamina West Zone**
  - **80m @ 1.48%Li_2O from 43m**
  - **44m @ 1.75 % Li_2O from 82m, and**
    23m @ 1.97 % Li_2O from 129m
  - **45m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 57m**
  - **22m @ 1.89% Li_2O from 14m**
- **Original planned 10,000m of drilling now complete. Drill rigs remain active on site following up and extending recent results.**
- **Analytical results pending for the majority of holes**
- **Pre-Feasibility Study commenced**
- **Mineral Resource update anticipated in March 2017**

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian" and "Company") is pleased to announce initial results from the second phase drilling program at the Goulamina deposit within its 100%-owned Bougouni Lithium Project ("Project"), southern Mali (Figure 1).

With a Mineral Resource at Goulamina of 15.5 Mt @ 1.48 % Li_2O, for 229,000 tonnes of contained Li_2O, the deposit is among the highest grade lithium deposits of significant size globally. The current drilling program has been designed to expand the existing resource and enable upgrades to resource classifications for detailed feasibility assessments.

Two diamond rigs and an RC rig are currently on site and have completed the original planned 10,000 metres of drilling. Given the early encouraging signs, the programme has been extended to incorporate additional drilling in selected priority areas.

Results have now been received for nine (9) RC holes targeting strike extensions at Goulamina West Zone (Figure 1). These shallow step-out RC drill sections have intersected wide zones of

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high-grade lithium mineralisation, confirming the near surface and depth continuation of lithium prospective rocks and substantially expanding the potential resource in this area.

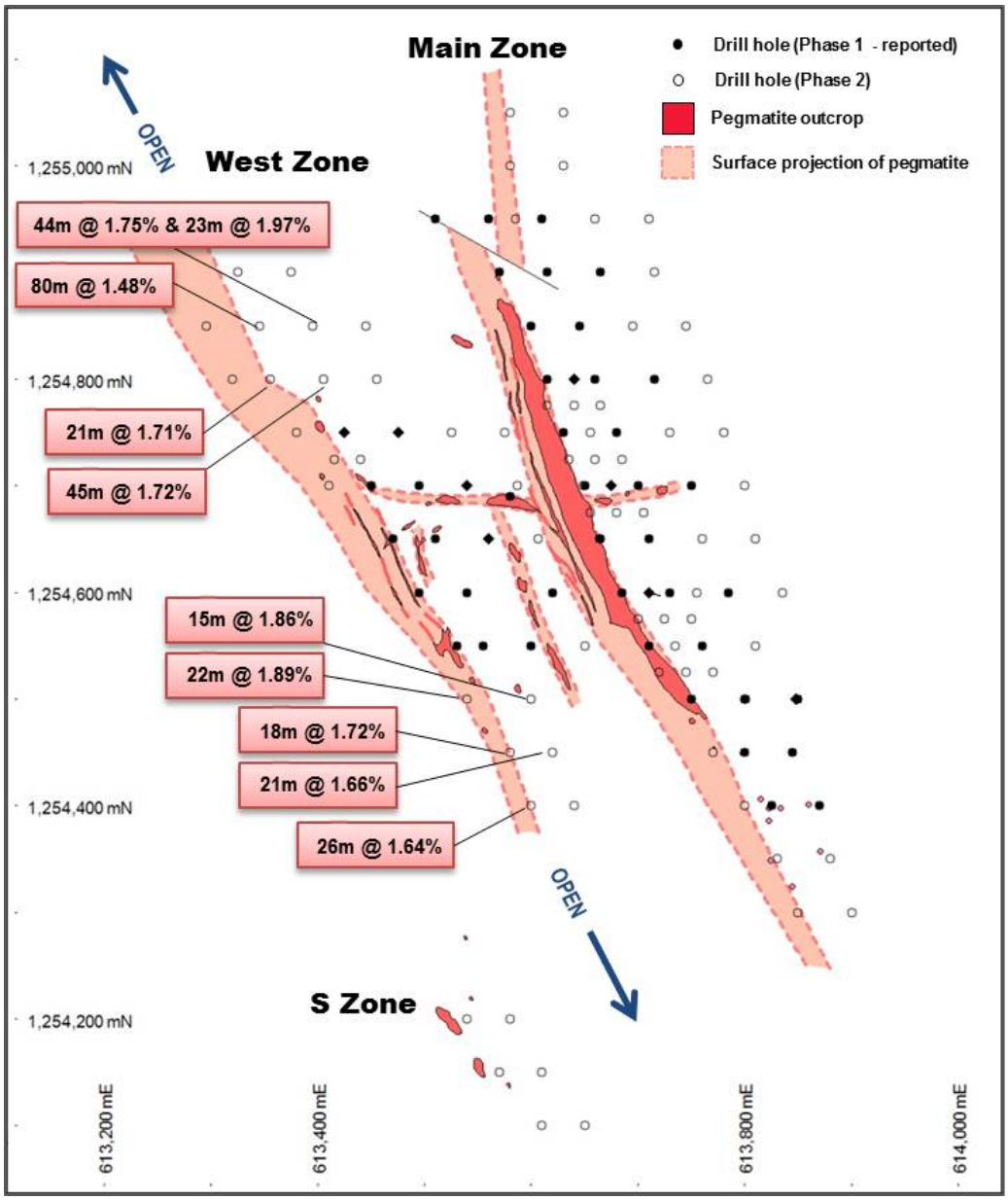

Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Plan view of lithium pegmatite with drill hole locations and reported drill intersections (red).

Drilling Ongoing

RC drilling was initially prioritised to focus on testing strike extensions at the West Zone and at other exploration targets to the south of the deposit. The last phase of the RC drilling, which is now nearing completion, comprises 25m spaced infill sections over the Main and West Zones. Diamond drilling continues to test highly promising depth extensions to mineralisation at the West Zone. Drilling is expected to be completed in approximately two weeks. Analytical results will be announced as they come to hand over coming weeks.

Assay results for the first nine (9) RC holes drilled to target extensions to West Zone have returned substantial intersections of wide and high-grade lithium mineralisation, which confirm significant potential to expand the existing resource in this area. Results include;

- **44m @ 1.75 % Li_2O from 82m, and**

  23m @ 1.97 % Li_2O from 129m (GMRC061)
- **80m @ 1.48 % Li_2O from 43m (GMRC060, ended in mineralisation)**
- **45m @ 1.72 % Li_2O from 57m (GMRC059)**
- **22m @ 1.89% Li_2O from 14m (GMRC062)**
- **15m @ 1.86% Li_2O from 53m, and**

  11m @ 1.77% Li_2O from 71m (GMRC063)
- **18m @ 1.72% Li_2O from 37m (GMRC064)**
- **21m @ 1.66% Li_2O from 69m (GMRC065)**
- **26m @ 1.64% Li_2O from 37m (GMRC066)**

Notably, assay tenor is appreciably higher than the current modelled global resource grade, and near surface intersections remain open along strike and at depth, indicating further potential to define high-grade mineralisation by undertaking additional drilling in this area. Diamond drilling is currently in progress to test adjacent depth extensions.

Forward Plan

On 30 January 2017, Birimian announced that the Scoping Study for the Bougouni Lithium Project had 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.

In parallel with the ongoing drilling program, Birimian continues to advance a number of studies as it works towards completion of the PFS. The Company believes there is potential to enhance the Project economics by:

- **Optimising open pit mine designs**
- **Improving flowsheet design through the various PFS test work studies**
- **Further detailed analysis of transport and logistics options**
- **Expansion and discovery of additional mineralisation**

A development drilling program is being planned with the assistance of the Company's technical consultants. This program will be designed to:

- **Further expand the project resource base**

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

Birimian is seeking to rapidly expedite commercialisation of Bougouni. To this end, the Company anticipates that metallurgical test work and an upgraded resource estimate will be completed in the current quarter, with the PFS released in the June 2017 quarter.

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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_2O
GMRC058	1254800	613355	-60.6	266	100	21	23	2	1.13
and						45	66	21	1.71
and						78	88	10	1.64
GMRC059	1254800	613405	-60.9	265	123	27	30	3	1.64
and						51	53	2	1.38
and						57	102	45	1.72
and						105	111	6	1.78
GMRC060	1254850	613345	-60.3	260	123(4)	43	123	80	1.48
GMRC061	1254850	613395	-60.2	265	153	51	54	3	1.47
and						82	126	44	1.75
and						129	152	23	1.97
GMRC062	1254500	613540	-60	265	71	14	36	22	1.89
and						50	53	3	1.52
GMRC063	1254500	613600	-60.1	267	93	53	68	15	1.86
and						71	81	10	1.77
GMRC064	1254450	613580	-60.5	263	80	37	55	18	1.72
GMRC065	1254450	613620	-60.6	264	122	69	90	21	1.66
GMRC066	1254400	613600	-60	265	98	37	63	26	1.64

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

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

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

4) Hole GMRC060 ended in mineralisation at 123m down hole.

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	Assay Pending
GMRC057	1254750	613380	-60	265	104	Assay Pending
GMRC058	1254800	613355	-60	265	100	Reported
GMRC059	1254800	613405	-60	265	123	Reported
GMRC060	1254850	613345	-60	265	123	Reported
GMRC061	1254850	613395	-60	265	153	Reported
GMRC062	1254500	613540	-60	265	71	Reported
GMRC063	1254500	613600	-60	265	93	Reported
GMRC064	1254450	613580	-60	265	80	Reported
GMRC065	1254450	613620	-60	265	122	Reported
GMRC066	1254400	613600	-60	265	98	Reported
GMRC067	1254400	613640	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC068	1254200	613540	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC069	1254200	613580	-60	265	125	Assay Pending
GMRC070	1254150	613570	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC071	1254150	613610	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC072	1254100	613610	-60	265	102	Assay Pending
GMRC073	1254100	613650	-60	265	132	Assay Pending
GMRC074	1255000	613580	-60	265	88	Assay Pending
GMRC075	1255000	613630	-60	265	130	Assay Pending
GMRC076	1255050	613580	-60	265	63	Assay Pending
GMRC077	1255050	613630	-60	265	121	Assay Pending
GMRC085	1254850	613295	-60	265	100	Assay Pending
GMRC086	1254900	613325	-60	265	129	Assay Pending
GMRC087	1254900	613375	-60	265	150	Assay Pending
GMRC088	1254800	613320	-60	265	75	Assay Pending
GMRC089	1254350	613880	-60	265	150	Assay Pending
GMRC090	1254350	613830	-60	265	77	Assay Pending
GMRC091	1254300	613850	-60	265	78	Assay Pending
GMRC092	1254300	613900	-60	265	144	Assay Pending
GMRC093	1254400	613800	-60	265	63	Assay Pending
GMRC094	1254450	613770	-60	265	70	Assay Pending
GMRC095	1254550	613735	-60	265	85	Assay Pending
GMRC096	1254525	613720	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC097	1254525	613745	-60	265	80	Assay Pending
GMRC098	1254525	613770	-60	265	100	Assay Pending
GMRC099	1254575	613700	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC100	1254575	613725	-60	265	85	Assay Pending
GMRC101	1254575	613750	-60	265	115	Assay Pending
GMRC102	1254600	613755	-60	265	135	Assay Pending

GMRC103	1254675	613655	-60	265	65	Assay Pending
Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC104	1254675	613680	-60	265	91	Assay Pending
GMRC105	1254675	613705	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC106	1254725	613635	-60	265	60	Assay Pending
GMRC107	1254725	613660	-60	265	90	Assay Pending
GMRC108	1254725	613685	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC109	1254750	613655	-60	265	90	Assay Pending
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		In Progress
GMDD009	1254700	613649	-60	265	250	Assay Pending
GMDD010	1254650	613664	-60	265	237.1	Assay Pending
GMRC015D	1254600	613685	-60	265	230	Assay Pending
GMRC017D	1254550	613710	-60	265	240	Assay Pending
GMRC035D	1254600	613620	-60	265	174	Assay Pending
GMRC043D	1254750	613525	-60	265	165	Assay Pending
GMRC044D	1254750	613575	-60	265	240	Assay Pending
GMRC045D	1254700	613587	-60	265	200	Assay Pending
GMRC046D	1254650	613606	-60	265	185	Assay Pending
GMRC047D	1254550	613650	-60	265	170.3	Assay Pending
GMRC048D	1254950	613660	-60	265	120	Assay Pending
GMRC049D	1254950	613710	-60	265	225	Assay Pending
GMRC050D	1254900	613715	-60	265	220	Assay Pending
GMRC051D	1254850	613695	-60	265	170	Assay Pending
GMRC052D	1254850	613745	-60	265	230	Assay Pending
GMRC053D	1254800	613765	-60	265	240.2	Assay Pending
GMRC054D	1254750	613730	-60	265	198	Assay Pending
GMRC055D	1254750	613780	-60	265	255	Assay Pending
GMRC078D	1254700	613800	-60	265	236	Assay Pending
GMRC079D	1254650	613760	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMRC080D	1254650	613810	-60	265		In Progress
GMRC081D	1254600	613835	-60	265		In Progress
GMRC082D	1254550	613810	-60	265		In Progress
GMRC083D	1254800	613455	-60	265		In Progress
GMRC084D	1254850	613445	-60	265		In Progress

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.

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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**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		plastic bags for the same purpose.
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.*	• 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	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand 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. • Reported results are from West Zone. It is noted that a moderate change in strike on the northern extension of this 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 to the south of West Zone.
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 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,*	• The reported results are from an area within the Torakoro Permit, which is held 100% by Timbuktu Ressources, a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
status	*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.*	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 Goulamina was undertaken by CSA Global as part of the SYSMIN 7 economic development program. • CSA undertook mapping and bulk sampling of the Goulamina outcrop but did not undertake drilling. Bulk sampling and preliminary processing testwork confirmed the viability of the pegmatite at Goulamina to produce a high quality chemical grade lithium concentrate
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Pegmatite Hosted Lithium Deposits are the target for exploration. This style of mineralisation typically forms as dykes and sills intruding or in proximity to granite host rocks. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. • Lateritic weathering is common away from the Goulamina deposit and in the broader project area.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	**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 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.***	• **RC drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole samples.** • **A minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O 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	• ***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.***	• **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.** • **Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported**
Other substantive exploration	• ***Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical***	• **There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*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.*	
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.*	• **Drilling is ongoing** • **RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.**