BIRIMIAN

ASX Announcement
28 September 2016

High grade depth extensions at the Bougouni Lithium Project

- **Diamond drilling at Goulamina Main Zone extends high grade lithium mineralisation beyond 150m down dip and confirms up-dip continuity;**
  - **33m @ 1.74 % Li_2O from 103m**
    including 12m @ 2.17 % Li_2O
  - **33m @ 1.74 % Li_2O from 139m**
    including 10m @ 2.08 % Li_2O
  - **49m @ 1.64 % Li_2O from 40m**
  - **40m @ 1.50 % Li_2O from 27m**
  - **28m @ 1.77 % Li_2O from 43m**
  - **53m @ 1.69 % Li_2O from 60m (extended hole)**
- **Diamond drilling results pending for additional pegmatite intersections at West Zone**
- **Independent Mining Consultants engaged for next phase of resource evaluation and project studies**
- **Maiden JORC-compliant resource expected in October**

Birimian Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian" and "Company") is pleased to announce further high-grade results from its maiden drilling program at its 100%-owned Bougouni Lithium Project ("Project") in southern Mali.

The Project comprises a large license area spanning some 250 km^2, and hosts the high-grade, potential bulk-tonnage Goulamina lithium deposit.

Further promising results have now been received for eight (8) diamond drill (DD) holes targeting extensions of the Goulamina Main Zone (Figure 1). Substantial intersections continue to define high-grade lithium beyond 150m down dip, and confirm robust continuity in the up-dip portions of the deposit.

ASX Code BGS
ACN 113 931 105

COMPANY DIRECTORS

Winton Willesee
Chairman

Kevin Joyce
Managing Director

Hugh Bresser
Director

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
Suite 9, 5 Centro Avenue
Subiaco WA 6008

www.birimian.com
info@birimian.com

T +61 8 9286 3045
F +61 8 9226 2027

ASX

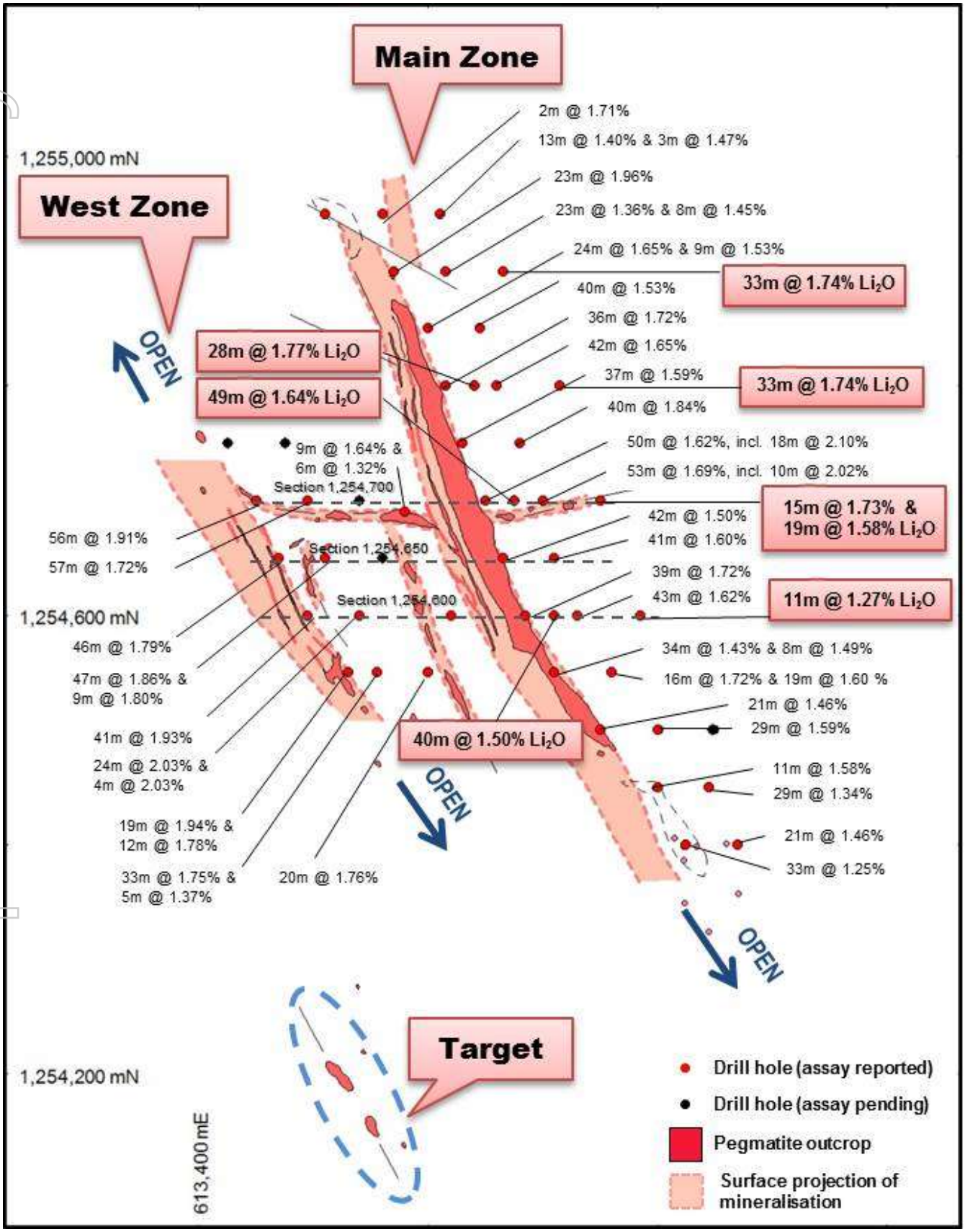

Figure 1. Goulamina Deposit. Plan view of lithium pegmatite with drill hole locations and reported drill intersections (red).

Diamond Drilling Extensions

Results from diamond holes drilled at the Main Zone (Figure 1 and Table1) define high grade extensions to depth along the length of the Goulamina deposit. Results include;

- **33m @ 1.74 % Li_2O from 103m**
  including 12m @ 2.17 % Li_2O
- **33m @ 1.74 % Li_2O from 139m**
  including 10m @ 2.08 % Li_2O
- **53m @ 1.69 % Li_2O from 60m**
  Extension to previously reported drill hole GMRC012
- **15m @ 1.73 % Li_2O from 132m and 19m @ 1.58 % Li_2O from 150m**

In addition, shallower up-dip holes (GMDD001 – 003) were drilled to provide material for upcoming metallurgical test work. As expected, these holes confirm excellent continuity of mineralisation in the central portion of the Main Zone. Results include;

- **49m @ 1.64 % Li_2O from 40m**
- **40m @ 1.50 % Li_2O from 27m**
- **28m @ 1.77 % Li_2O from 43m**

Detailed drilling at Main Zone has defined shallow, continuous, high grade lithium mineralisation over approximately 700 metre of strike, and beyond 150m down dip (see Figures 1 and 2). Drill holes into the recent West Zone discovery have confirmed wide and high grade lithium mineralisation over approximately 300m of strike, with significant scope for extensions along trend.

Results are also pending for a further five (5) diamond holes evaluating along strike and down dip from the exciting new West Zone discovery. Birimian believes there is excellent potential to add significant tonnages of high grade mineralisation with more drilling here.

Exciting Next Steps

Resource and Scoping

A total 50 holes for 5,179m of drilling have now been completed at the Main and West Zones. This first phase work program provides the geological and grade data required to estimate the maiden resource at Goulamina. Birimian has engaged Cube Consulting and CSA Global to undertake an independent resource estimation and preliminary economic mining study for the Project. Data compilation and validation is progressing well, with the maiden JORC-compliant resource expected in October.

Mineralisation is open along strike and to depth outside the present limits of drill coverage. Further drilling is planned to investigate extensions to mineralisation during the next phase infill and step-out drilling program. To facilitate completion of core processing and inclusion of all relevant data in the

pending resource estimation, drilling has paused briefly and is expected to re-commencement in November when scoping work has been substantially completed.

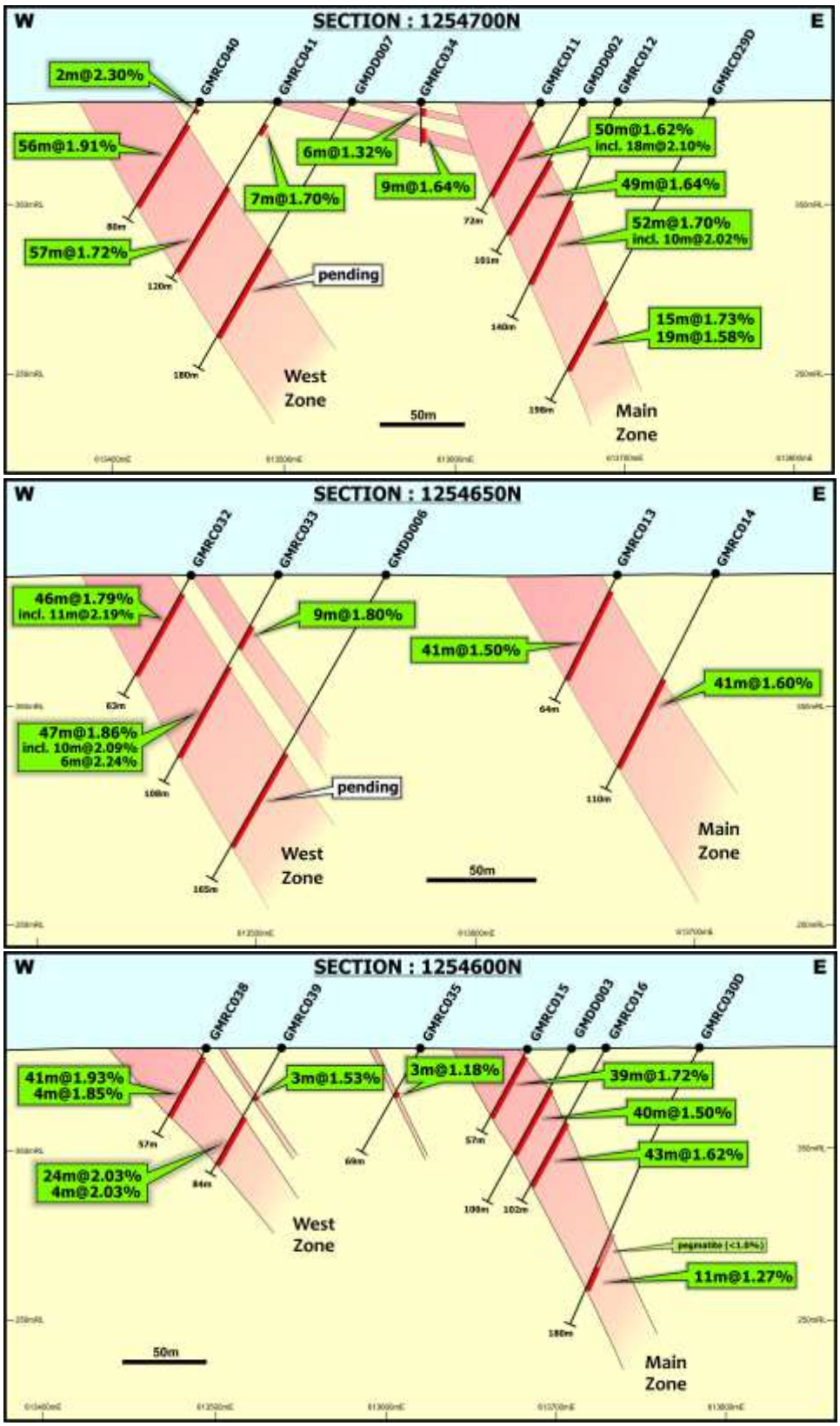

Figure 2. Goulamina Deposit cross sections.

Como Engineers (Como) has been engaged to undertake a scoping level assessment of the key processing parameters and estimate capital costs, which will be used to define subsequent phases of detailed work at the Bougouni Project. Como has significant experience in process design and engineering of spodumene concentration plants, including recently undertaking the Definitive Feasibility Study for Pilbara Minerals' Pilgangoora Lithium Project.

Environment and Social

Birimian has engaged Digby Wells Environmental (Digby Wells) to undertake a social and environmental assessment for areas around the potential mine and processing site at Goulamina. This preliminary study will identify key environmental and social considerations, and will enable Digby Wells to prepare the Terms of Reference for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which will be utilised to formulate an appropriate plan for completion of necessary base line studies and submission of the formal project ESIA for mine permitting.

Digby Wells is a highly regarded consulting group with extensive experience in West Africa, and specifically in Mali.

Goulamina – A Large Tonnage High Grade Lithium Deposit

The Goulamina deposit possesses significant high-grade and bulk tonnage potential. It 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 (Figure 3).

Birimian anticipates reporting the Project's maiden JORC-compliant resource by October 2016, and Scoping Study by December 2016.

The deposit has substantial scope to expand into a large tonnage and high grade lithium project significantly exceeding early expectations. Importantly, mineralisation is open at both zones and there is significant untapped exploration potential within the 250km^2 project area. Birimian remains confident that over the course of subsequent drilling campaigns, it will progressively increase the lithia inventory at Goulamina; ranking the deposit towards the upper end of contained lithia globally.

Previous 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.

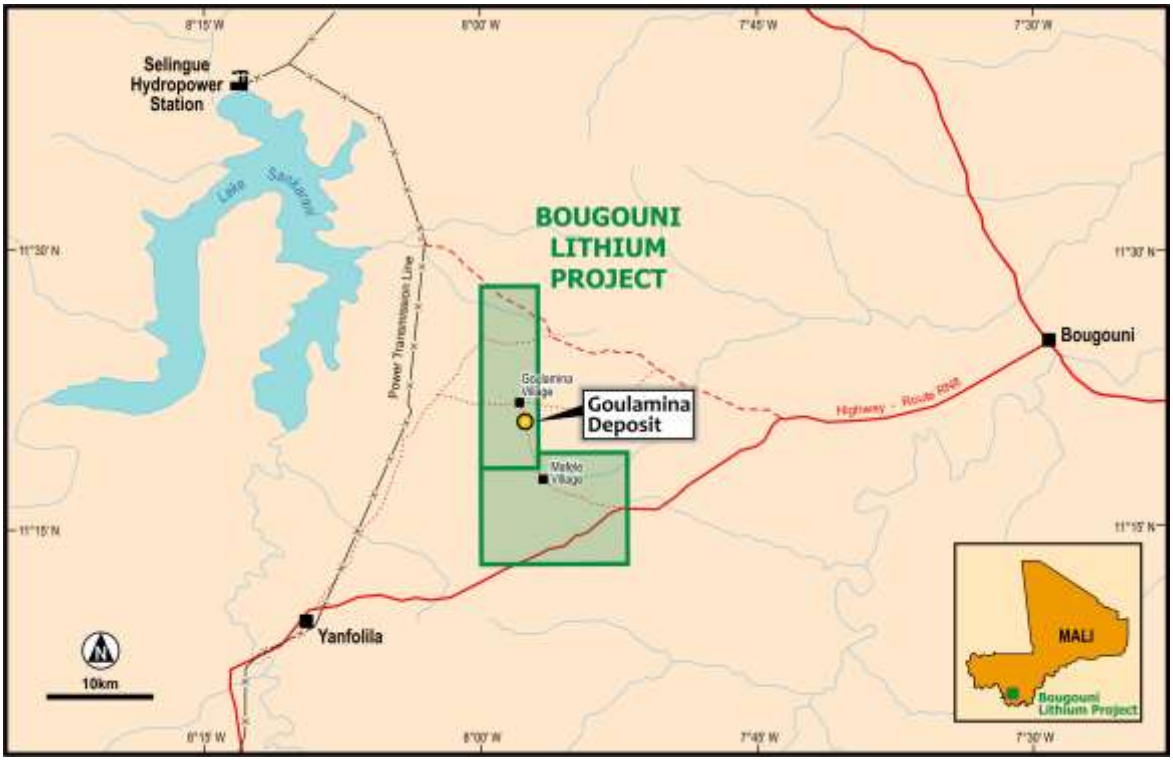

Figure 3. Goulamina Location and Infrastructure.

For further information contact:

Mr Kevin Joyce
Managing Director
08 9286 3045
info@birimiangold.com

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
GMRC012D	1254700	613695	-60	265	140	60	113	53	1.69
and						116	118	2	1.67
GMRC027D	1254900	613665	-60	265	180	103	136	33	1.74
and						168	171	3	1.64
GMRC028D	1254800	613715	-60	265	193	32	36	4	2.02
and						139	172	33	1.74
GMRC029D	1254700	613750	-60	265	198	64	68	4	1.01
and						132	147	15	1.73
and						150	169	19	1.58
GMRC030D	1254600	613785	-60	265	180	145	156	11	1.27
GMDD001	1254800	613640	-60	265	100	43	71	28	1.77
and						74	83	9	1.26
GMDD002	1254700	613675	-60	265	100.6	40	89	49	1.64
GMDD003	1254600	613710	-60	265	100	27	67	40	1.5

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 GMRC012D is an diamond extension of RC hole GMRC012 reported on 21 July 2016

Table 2. Reverse Circulation and diamond drill holes at the Bougouni Project, Mali.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	Comment
GMRC001	1254750	613630	-60	265	78	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC002	1254750	613680	-60	265	117	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC003	1254800	613615	-60	265	60	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC004	1254800	613660	-60	265	120	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC005	1254850	613600	-60	265	60	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC006	1254850	613645	-60	265	117	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC007	1254900	613570	-60	265	57	Reported 12 July 2016
GMRC008	1254900	613615	-60	265	105	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC009	1254950	613560	-60	265	72	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC010	1254950	613610	-60	265	102	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC011	1254700	613650	-60	265	72	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC012D	1254700	613695	-60	265	140	This announcement
GMRC013	1254650	613665	-60	265	64	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC014	1254650	613710	-60	265	110	Reported 21 July 2016
GMRC015	1254600	613685	-60	265	57	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC016	1254600	613730	-60	265	102	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC017	1254550	613710	-60	265	60	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC018	1254550	613760	-60	265	108	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC019	1254500	613750	-60	265	64	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC020	1254500	613801	-60	265	75	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC021	1254500	613800	-60	265	96	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC022	1254450	613800	-60	265	93	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC023	1254450	613845	-60	265	125	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC024	1254400	613825	-60	265	75	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC025	1254400	613870	-60	265	114	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC026	1254950	613510	-60	265	54	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC027D	1254900	613665	-60	265	180	This announcement
GMRC028D	1254800	613715	-60	265	193	This announcement
GMRC029D	1254700	613750	-60	265	198	This announcement
GMRC030D	1254600	613785	-60	265	180	This announcement
GMRC031D	1254500	613850	-60	265	110	Re-drill as GMDD004 - pending
GMRC032	1254650	613470	-60	265	63	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC033	1254650	613510	-60	265	108	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC034	1254690	613580	-60	180	51	Reported 11 August 2016
GMRC035	1254600	613620	-60	265	69	Reported 31 August 2017
GMRC036	1254550	613530	-60	265	48	Reported 31 August 2018
GMRC037	1254550	613555	-60	265	75	Reported 31 August 2019
GMRC038	1254600	613495	-60	265	57	Reported 31 August 2020
GMRC039	1254600	613540	-60	265	84	Reported 31 August 2021
GMRC040	1254700	613450	-60	265	80	Reported 31 August 2022
GMRC041	1254700	613495	-60	265	120	Reported 31 August 2023
GMRC042	1254550	613600	-60	265	120	Reported 31 August 2024
GMDD001	1254800	613640	-60	265	100	This announcement
GMDD002	1254700	613675	-60	265	100.6	This announcement
GMDD003	1254600	613710	-60	265	100	This announcement
GMDD004	1254500	613848	-60	265	195	Assay Pending
GMDD005	1254750	613425	-60	265	125	Assay Pending
GMDD006	1254650	613560	-60	265	165	Assay Pending
GMDD007	1254700	613540	-60	265	180	Assay Pending
GMDD008	1254750	613475	-60	265	180	Assay Pending

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and the Exploration Target is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of 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.

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.

BIRIMIAN

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.*	• Nominal 2.5kg sub samples were collected from half sawn HQ sized diamond drill core • Holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected 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 (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).*	• The reported drill holes are standard tube HQ sized diamond drill holes. • The hole was drilled using a purpose built drill rig supplied and operated by Foraco Drilling. • Core diameter is 64mm. • .
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 quantitative measure of sample recovery was done for each run of drill core. • Drill sample recovery approximates 100% in mineralised zones. Sample quality is considered to be excellent.
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 qualified company geologists • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • The entire drill hole was logged and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Drill core was sawn in half along its long axis. One half of the drill core was taken for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	geochemical analysis. All samples were collected at 1m intervals down the hole. • 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 75um. • 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 lab 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. • 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 results 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*	• Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N • Drill hole collars were positioned using hand

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	held GPS. • Downhole surveying for deviation was undertaken at 50m 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 early 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.*	• The reported holes located in proximity to previous RC holes, which were nominally drilled on 50m spaced east-west orientated drill sections. • Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for resource estimation. • Sample compositing has not been used.
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 reflection of 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 laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques for diamond drilling.

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 Gold 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Significant results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied - • 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 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*	• Drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m down hole sample intervals. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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. •