ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM HIGH GRADE MAGAMBA EXPANSION

Highlights

- **Lindian previously announced (8 November 2017) identifying 9 mineralised bauxite areas within its Lushoto Project (see Map 1)**
- **First set of assay results from the Magamba Deposit (one of the 9 – see Table 1) have been returned and confirm both the mineralised extension of the Deposit and the high quality of the bauxite ore.**
- **Most samples were high grade (plus 45%) Al_2O_3 and exceptionally low silica of less the 1%.**
- **Mapping has extended the Magamba deposit to the North West effectively doubling the size of the previously sampled deposit (see Map2).**
- **Previous results of samples from the Magamba deposit with available alumina over 40% averaged 54.5% available alumina and 0.5% reactive silica (see announcement 1 September 2017). Key end user markets for DSO Bauxite require available alumina to be over 40% and reactive silica to be less than 2%.**
- **Test pits are being excavated on newly identified deposits with areas of high grade mineralisation confirmed and assay results available in the new year.**
- **Drilling scheduled for Q1 2018 with an initial focus on Magamba as well as 2-3 of the other newly identified deposits currently undergoing test pit work.**

Lindian Resources Limited (ASX: LIN) ("**Lindian**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has continued with its exploration campaign with geologic mapping, collecting additional grab samples and excavation of test pits on the previously reported deposits.

Mapping and Grab sampling

As a result of the ongoing field activities, more bauxite mineralization has been mapped to the North West of the Magamba deposit increasing the size of the deposit to a strike length of over 2km. Mapping in this newly identified bauxite mineralization at Magamba was conducted concurrently with grab sampling (figure 1). The results of the grab samples confirm outcropping bauxite mineralisation is of excellent grade with low silica. Using a cut of grade of 5% silica the average grade was 49.9% Al_2O_3 and 1.7% SiO_2. Pitting and trenching is ongoing with the aim of defining high grade zones for drill testing early in 2018.

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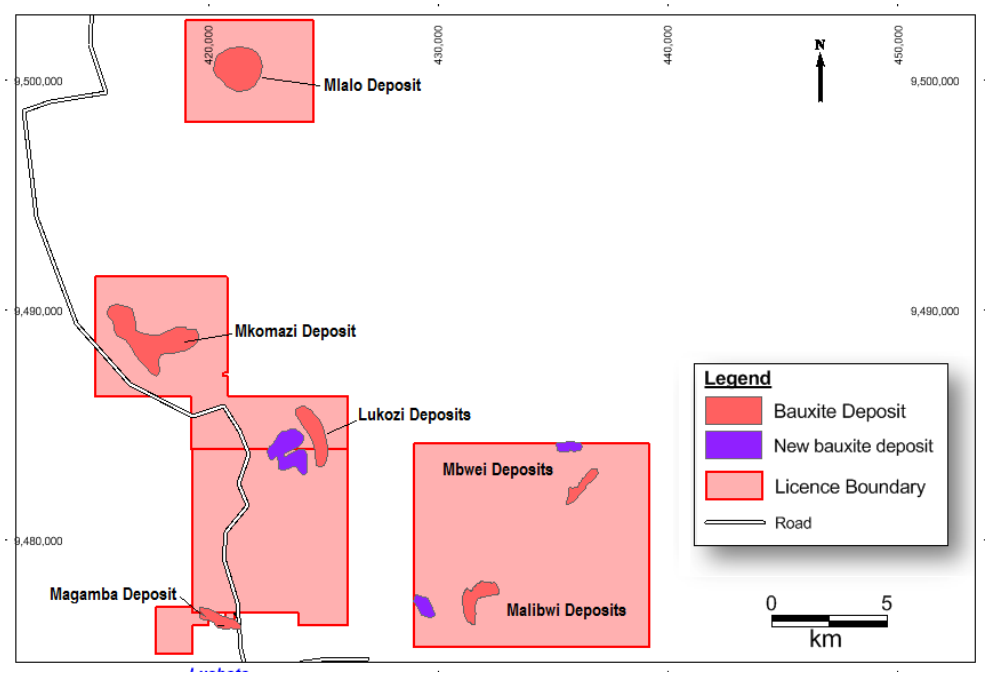
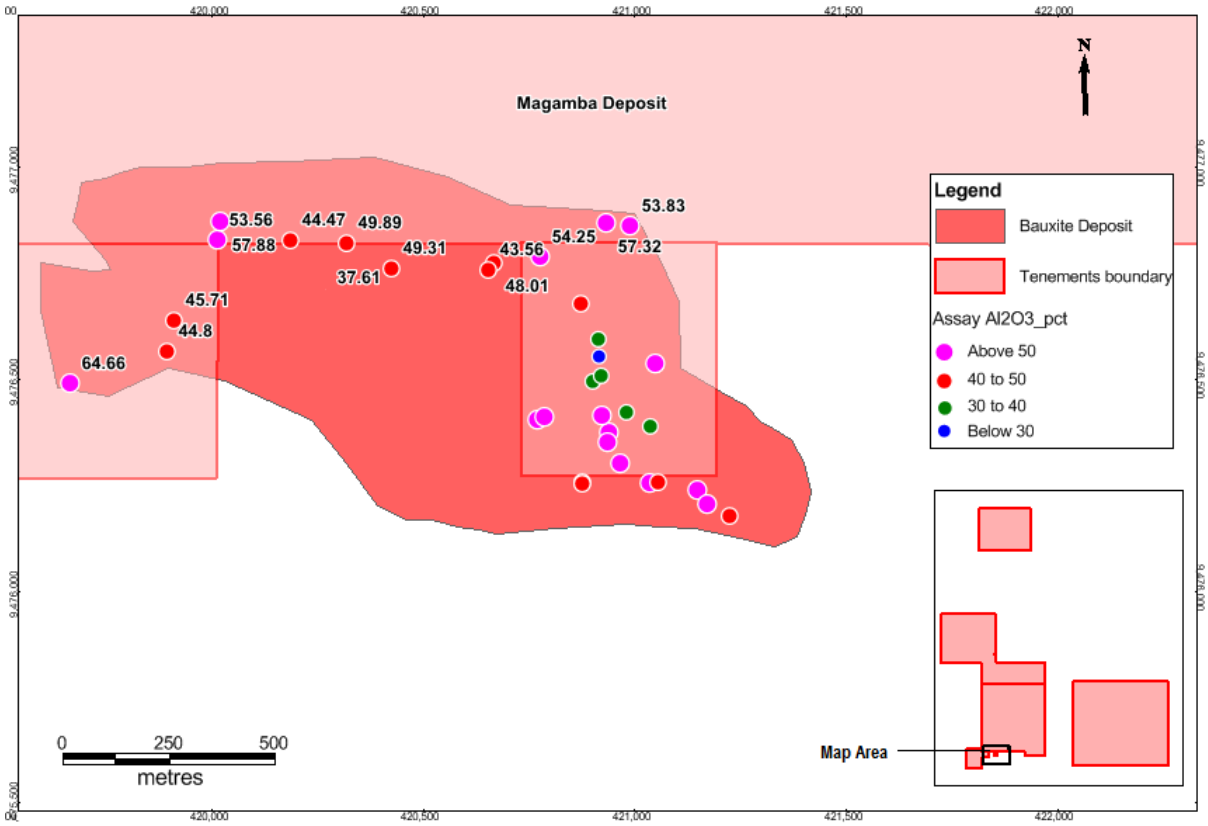
Table 1 - Assay results from surface sampling at the Magamba Deposit

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Al_2O_3	SiO_2
L000084	420,777	9,476,791	54.25	5.30
L000085	420,990	9,476,865	53.83	6.00
L000086	420,934	9,476,870	57.32	3.80
L000088	420,669	9,476,778	48.01	4.80
L000089	420,653	9,476,761	43.56	1.80
L000090	420,878	9,476,260	41.16	1.70
L000091	420,327	9,477,127	34.35	30.60
L000092	420,329	9,476,959	37.69	28.00
L000093	420,318	9,476,824	49.89	9.60
L000094	420,187	9,476,830	44.47	1.50
L000095	420,269	9,476,696	37.61	1.12
L000096	420,265	9,476,606	55.71	1.70
L000097	420,259	9,476,589	46.15	0.78
L000098	420,368	9,476,475	51.42	0.92
L000099	420,470	9,476,515	52.05	0.73
L000117	420,014	9,476,831	53.56	2.50
L000118	420,019	9,476,874	57.88	2.00
L000119	420,424	9,476,766	49.31	1.20
L000124	419,895	9,476,568	44.80	1.80
L000125	419,666	9,476,492	64.66	0.64
L000126	419,912	9,476,642	45.71	0.70
L000127	420,444	9,475,946	55.94	0.82

Map 1 - The nine identified bauxite deposits on the Lushoto Project to scale.



Map 2 - Location of the additional samples collected at Magamba which has extended the strike length to over 2km. New results with Al_2O_3 % displayed, previous results colour coded as per legend.



Note: Lindian is in the process of finalising negotiations to acquire the additional tenements that comprise the total mineralised deposit area and looks forward to updating shareholders shortly.

The Lindian Resources exploration team has also completed surface sampling of the Malibwi deposit identifying high grade zones of mineralisation. The company has now commenced excavating pits to expose the weathered profile on all of the newly identified deposits to determine the width and grade of mineralisation and obtain sampling results.

Lindian Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, commented:

"Exploration work at Lushoto continues to confirm the Company's view that it has an extremely exciting Bauxite exploration and development opportunity. We look forward to continuing results of the quality received to date as well as developing a more detailed understanding of the logistical advantages that the Lushoto Project offers potential end users with road, rail and port access all in place."

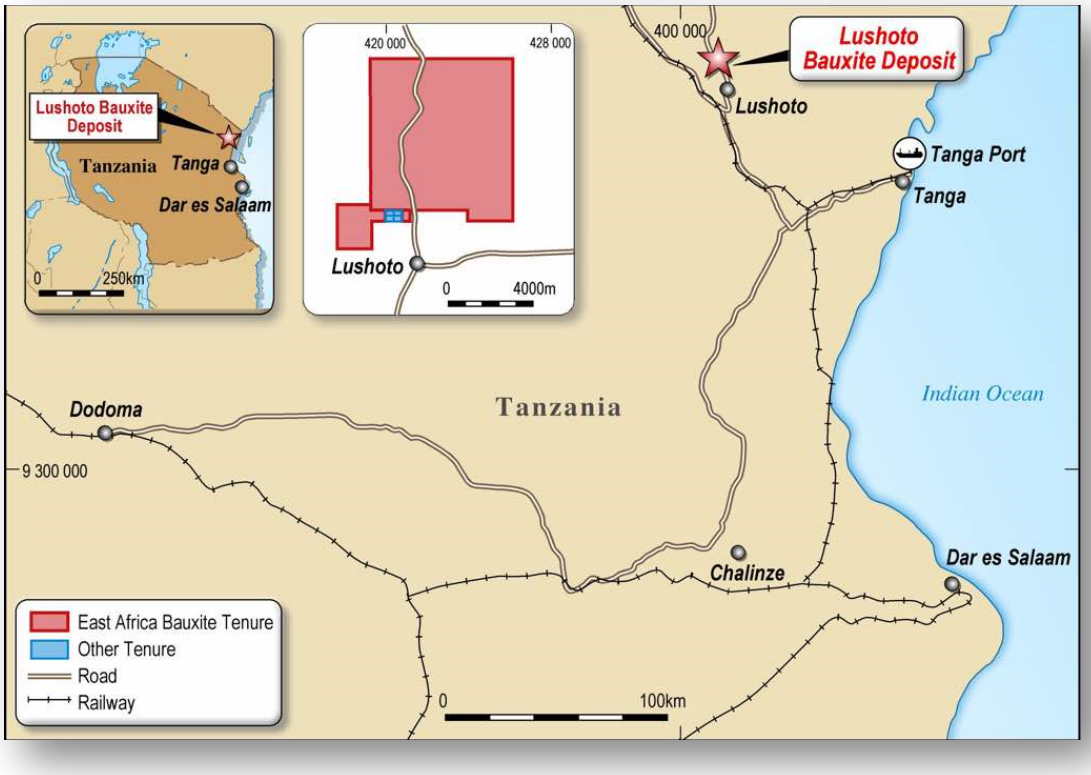
Lushoto Bauxite Project Overview

The Lushoto Bauxite deposit was formed by deep weathering of metamorphic rocks of the Mozambique Belt that are exposed in Eastern Tanzania. The mineralisation is situated on plateaus within the Usambara Mountains that have been preserved from a time when mineralisation was more extensive in the area.

Assay results to date show low excellent levels of available alumina and very low levels reactive silica and other deleterious elements including Iron, Silica, Titanium.

The presence of the Lushoto bauxite deposits were the subject of a University of Dar es Salaam report in 2003 which confirmed bauxite mineralisation of between 40-60% Al2O3 based on historical drilling data and surface geological mapping.

The results of the recent sampling program undertaken were in line with the conclusions of the 2003 report and will greatly assist Lindian in obtaining a maiden JORC resource scheduled for Q1 2018.



Map 3 - Lushoto Project Location in North Eastern Tanzania

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Competent Person Statement The information on the page that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Matt Bull, who is a director of Lindian Resources Limited. Mr Bull is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bull consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears

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.*	• Grab/rock samples were collected in a non systematic way within the prospect in areas where outcrops were located. • All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist and all were taken to GST Geochemical Laboratory in Tanzania
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).*	• Not applicable
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*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Logging was carried out on each of the samples including lithology, amount of weathering by a suitably qualified geologist. • Data is initially conducted on paper logging sheets and is then transferred to access database • Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable • Not applicable • Not applicable • All sampling was carefully supervised with ticket books containing pre-numbered tickets placed in the sample bag and double checked against the ticket stubs and field sample sheets to guard against mix ups
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.*	• The samples were pulverized, the powder pressured without a binder, then the Oxides of Aluminum and silicon determined. The sample was then heated to 950 to determine LOI • GST Geochemical Lab put the calibration sample before and after sample analysis. • Standard samples were inserted at a ration of 1 in 20
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Data was recorded by the sampling geologist and stored in the company's database. The samples are transported to the GST Lab in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Dodoma for initial preparation and assaying using XRF.
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.*	• A hand-held GPS was used to identify the position of all samples (xy horizontal error of 5 metres) and reported using ARC 1960 grid and UTM datum zone 37 south.
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Transportation is carried out by company staff driving the samples to the directly from site to the lab
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have yet been under taken

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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 under application prospecting license PL/12046/2017, PL/12047/2017, and PL/12048/2017, which were applied for in June 2017 and are now recommended for granting. The areas cover by the prospecting licenses are 49.3, 3.64 and 0.26km^2. Two applications PL12194 and PL12195 were applied for in September 2017 and cover an area of 90.25 and 44.94 km^2 respectively The License are situated in the Lushoto District in Tanga region Tanzania. • The PL's are held by East Africa Bauxite Limited incorporated in Tanzania. The surface area is administered by the Government as native title. The area is rural, with wilderness areas and subsistence farming occurring on the PL's. The Tenements are subject to a 6% royalty on production. There are no other known issues that may affect the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The location of the Bauxite was known by the studies conducted by Universities for academic purposes. Previous mining occurred on PL/12048/2017 but no records of production have been located.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration targets occur in the basement rocks of the Mozambique belt system which principally comprise metamorphic rocks. It is characterized by presence of red brown lateritic soils and kaolinitic clays resulting from deep weathering. The deposits are originating from weathering of granulites and feldspathic gneisses.
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*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable
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').*	• Not applicable • Not applicable
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.*	• Locations of the samples are shown in figure 2
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.*	• All sample results are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All results are reported
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.*	• Exploration is now at the reconnaissance stage, trenching and drilling will follow.