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5 March 2019

LINDIAN SET TO EXPAND BAUXITE PORTFOLIO WITH ACQUISITION OF TWO ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE DEPOSITS

Highlights:

- **Applications lodged for tenements PL/13564/2019 and PL/13400/2018 which comprise a total area of 96.85km^2 – upon granting Lindian will hold eight tenements covering 310.12km².**

- **Recently completed exploration has returned positive assay results including:**
  - **58.53% Al_2O_3 and 5.08% SiO_2 (average grades), including the highest grade of 62.2% Al_2O_3 with 3.51% SiO_2 from PL/13564/2019; and**
  - **48.05% Al_2O_3 and 0.9% SiO_2 (average grades), including a highest grade of 55.6% Al_2O_3 from PL/13400/2018.**

- **PL/13400/2018 comprises two deposits - the Magamba South Deposit and Kidundai deposits.**

- **PL/13564/2019 located 50km North West of the Lushoto Project and 13km from the Tanga Arusha sealed road and railway. The tenement contains the Pare deposit where rock chip sampling has confirmed high grade mineralization.**

- **Follow-up work program to include mapping, systematic sampling and auger drilling – set to commence Q2 2019.**

Lindian Resources Limited (ASX: LIN) (**"Lindian"** or the **"Company**") is pleased to advise that it has lodged applications for two additional tenements - PL/13400/2018 and PL/13564/2019 – covering a combined area of 96.85km^2.

The new applications follow the identification of new areas of high-grade mineralisation across both the PL/13400/2018 and PL/13564/2019 tenements during recent field work programs. Once complete, the acquisition will increase Lindian's portfolio to eight tenements covering a combined area of 310km².

PL/13400/2018 is located within the broader Lushoto Project area and will expand the Company's existing Magamba deposit and provide access to two additional high-grade deposits, whilst PL/13564/2019 – termed the Pare Project - is located ~50km north-west of the Lushoto Project in the Pare Mountains.

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Table 1 below lists all the bauxite tenements that comprise both the Lushoto Project and Pare Project and Figure 1 is the location map showing the tenements and available infrastructure.

Lindian Chairman, Asimwe Kabunga, commented:
"We are continuing to actively build our portfolio of high-grade bauxite tenements in Tanzania and the granting of these additional licences will increase our total landholding to over 310km². We are very encouraged by the high-grade assays received to date from these new tenements as they demonstrate the potential to add significant value to Lindian's portfolio.

"Our immediate focus is now on commencing an aggressive exploration program to follow-up a number of the high-grade assays reported during sampling. We expect this program to be underway during Q2 2019.

"As well, we are also working diligently towards achieving a positive outcome for our shareholders in regard to the Kangankunde Rare Earth Project transaction and we look forward providing further updates on this process in due course."

Project	Licence Code	Status	Parties	Area(km²)
Lushoto	PL/12195/2017	Application	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	44.94
Lushoto	PL/12194/2017	Application	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	90.25
Lushoto	PL 11177/2018	Granted	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	49.3
Lushoto	PL 11178/2018	Granted	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	3.64
Lushoto	PL 11176/2018	Granted	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	0.26
Lushoto	PL/12227/2017	Application	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	24.87
Lushoto	PL/13400/2018	Application	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	23.02
Pare	PL/13564/2019	Application	East Africa Bauxite Limited (100%)	73.84
Total				**310.12**

Table 1: List of bauxite tenements for Lindian Resources (Lushoto and Pare)

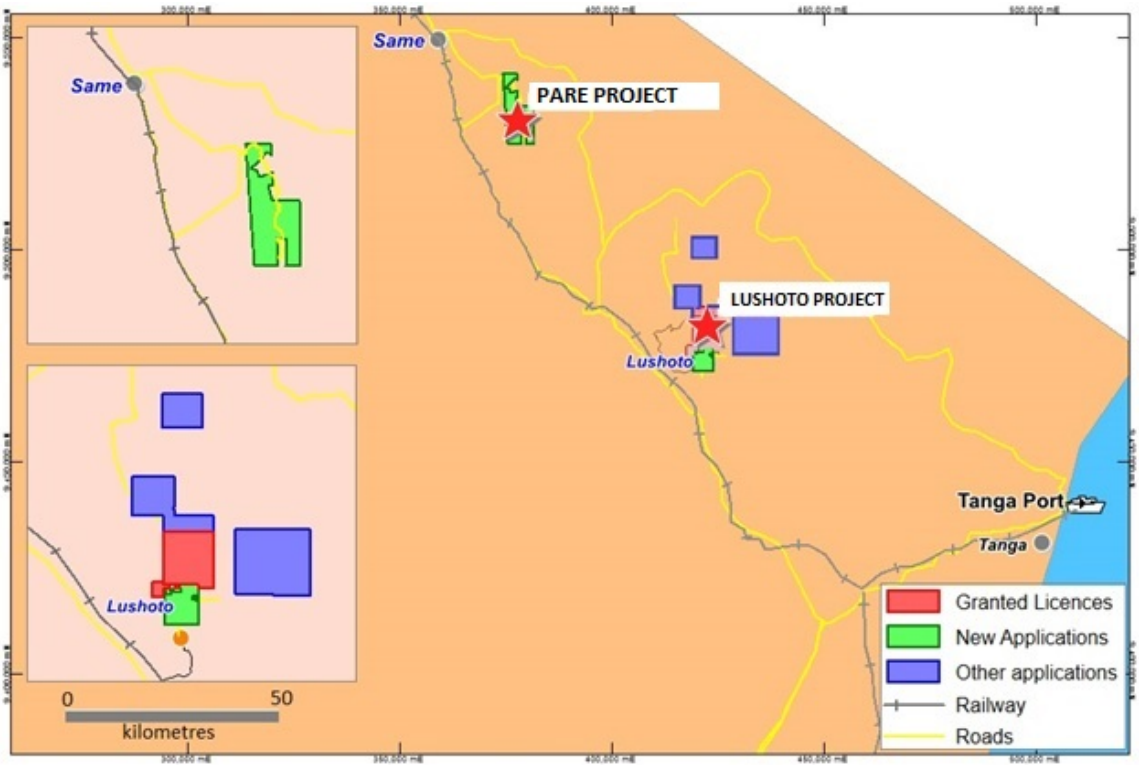

Figure 1: Map showing the location of Pare and Lushoto Projects

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PARE BAUXITE PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Location

The Pare Project is comprised of application licence PL/13564/2019 and is located 50km North West of the Lushoto Project and is a 13km straight distance from the Tanga Arusha sealed road and railway and 189km from the Tanga Port (see Figure 1).

Work Completed to Date

The area was visited by Lindian Geologists, with the team observing a series of bauxitic hills in the area with small scale mining activities exposing bauxite mineralisation with thickness of up to 10m.

Historic mining for bauxite has occurred at the Pare deposit which was used to supply the local market. Bauxite for export into the aluminum industry is yet to occur in Tanzania given the relative immaturity of Tanzanian bauxite development and the fact that seaborne trade is a relatively recent occurrence. Tanzania lends itself to exporting bauxite with good access to transport and logistics infrastructure, the high grade, low silica qualities of Tanzanian bauxite and its proximity to Asian and Middle Eastern markets.

Figure 2-5: Site photos from Pare Bauxite Project

Results

A total of 13 samples were collected and analysed using the hand held xrf analyser. Readings with very low SiO_2 and good grades of Al_2O_3 were returned. The samples were later dispatched to the Geological Survey of Tanzania for laboratory analysis. Results from the Assay lab where higher than obtained from the hand held xrf with Al_2O_3 grades up to 62.24% and all the samples reading above 50% Al_2O_3 with less than 10% SiO_2. An average of 58.53% Al_2O_3 with an average of 5.08% SiO_2 was obtained.

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Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Al2O3_pct	SiO2_pct	Fe2O3_pct
L000514	377,533	9,537,415	60.35	5.58	6.32
L000515	377,606	9,537,378	61.25	5.08	10.29
L000516	377,953	9,536,799	53.93	9.12	13.69
L000517	378,302	9,536,317	58.36	5.38	12.34
L000518	378,442	9,534,067	58.42	5.78	13.56
L000519	378,441	9,533,575	54.55	3.86	17.55
L000547	379,128	9,525,124	55.69	5.17	12.08
L000548	379,263	9,525,701	62.24	3.51	9.01
L000549	379,554	9,525,854	60.03	6.41	11.14
L000550	379,656	9,526,103	59.97	3.39	11.17
L000551	379,458	9,526,904	59.47	4.18	14.66
L000553	378,975	9,528,163	56.25	5.07	11.01
L000554	379,273	9,529,069	53.56	30.74	4.52

Table 2: Results of rock chip sampling from the Pare Project

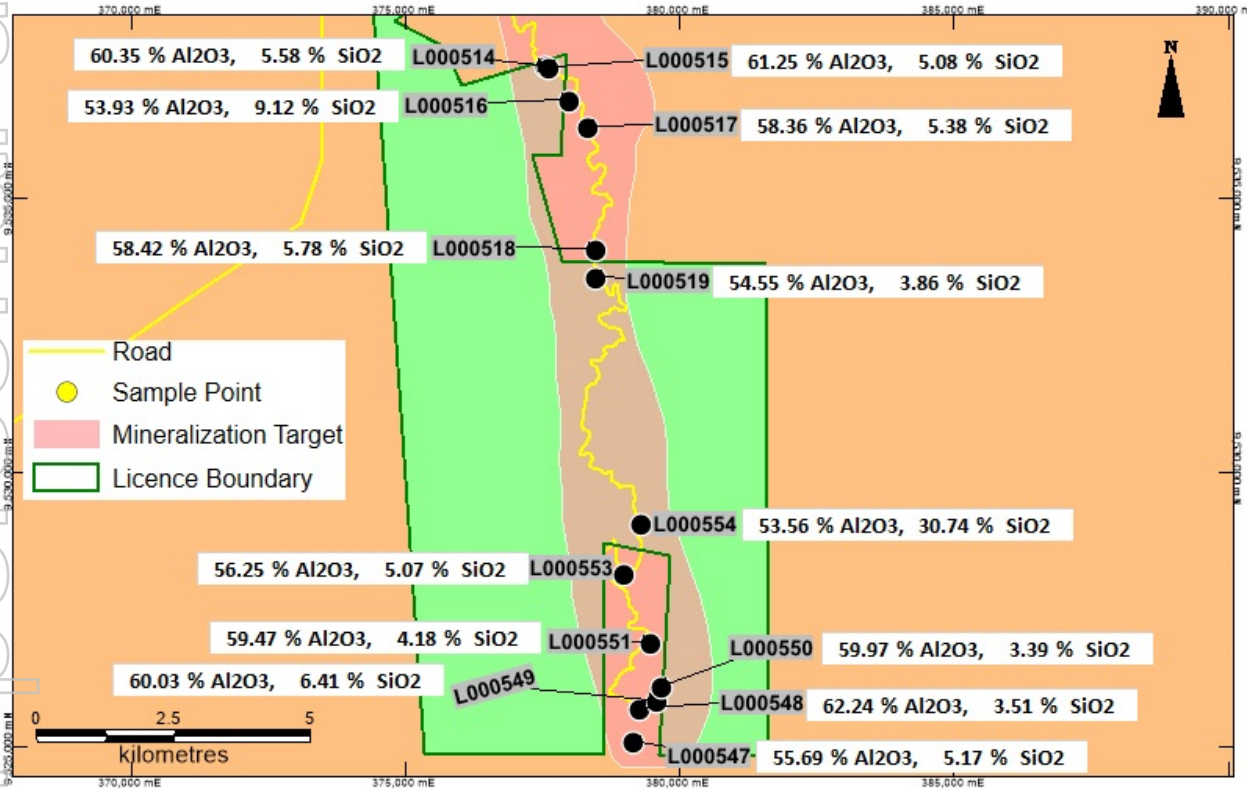

Figure 6: Summary of results of bauxite mineralization in the Pare Project

Planned work program

Upon granting of the Pare Project license, Lindian will commence the following exploration activities to follow-up the positive sampling results:

- **Mapping and sampling** - Mapping to be undertaken concurrently with systematic surface sampling. Mapping will delineate mineralisation extents while systematic sample analysis will highlight higher grade zones. Both mapping and systematic sampling will generate drilling targets.
- **Drilling** - Systematic drilling will be conducted for initial establishment of the JORC compliant Resources.

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LUSHOTO BAUXITE PROJECT OVERVIEW

New Tenement PL/13400/2018 Mineralisation

Tenement PL/13400/2018 is located to the South East of the existing Magamba deposit, with bauxite mineralization extending the current Magamba deposit and also forming the basis of two additional deposits – Kidundai and Magamba South. The Kidundai deposit has been mapped by professors from University of Dar es Salaam, and the Magamba South deposit has been mapped by Lindian's geological team.

Sampling Results

The area was recently visited by Lindian Geologists. A total of nine samples were collected and sent to the Geological Survey Laboratory for analysis. Very encouraging results were obtained with all the samples returning above 40% Al_2O_3 and less than 1% SiO_2. An average of 48.05% Al_2O_3 with an average of 0.9% SiO_2 was obtained. Highest grade 55.94% Al_2O_3 and 0.82% SiO_2 was also returned. Figure 7 below shows the deposits in the new area and sampled points; Table 3 shows the results of the collected samples.

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Al2O3_pct	SiO2_pct
L000076	420091	9472973	53.54	0.67
L000077	420128	9472961	29.69	1.71
L000078	420143	9472955	48.88	0.77
L000079	420160	9472949	54.32	0.98
L000080	420182	9472947	49.62	0.88
L000081	420206	9472959	46.98	0.75
L000082	420219	9472964	47.28	0.79
L000083	420262	9473015	46.25	0.73
L000127	420444	9475946	55.94	0.82

Table 3: Laboratory results

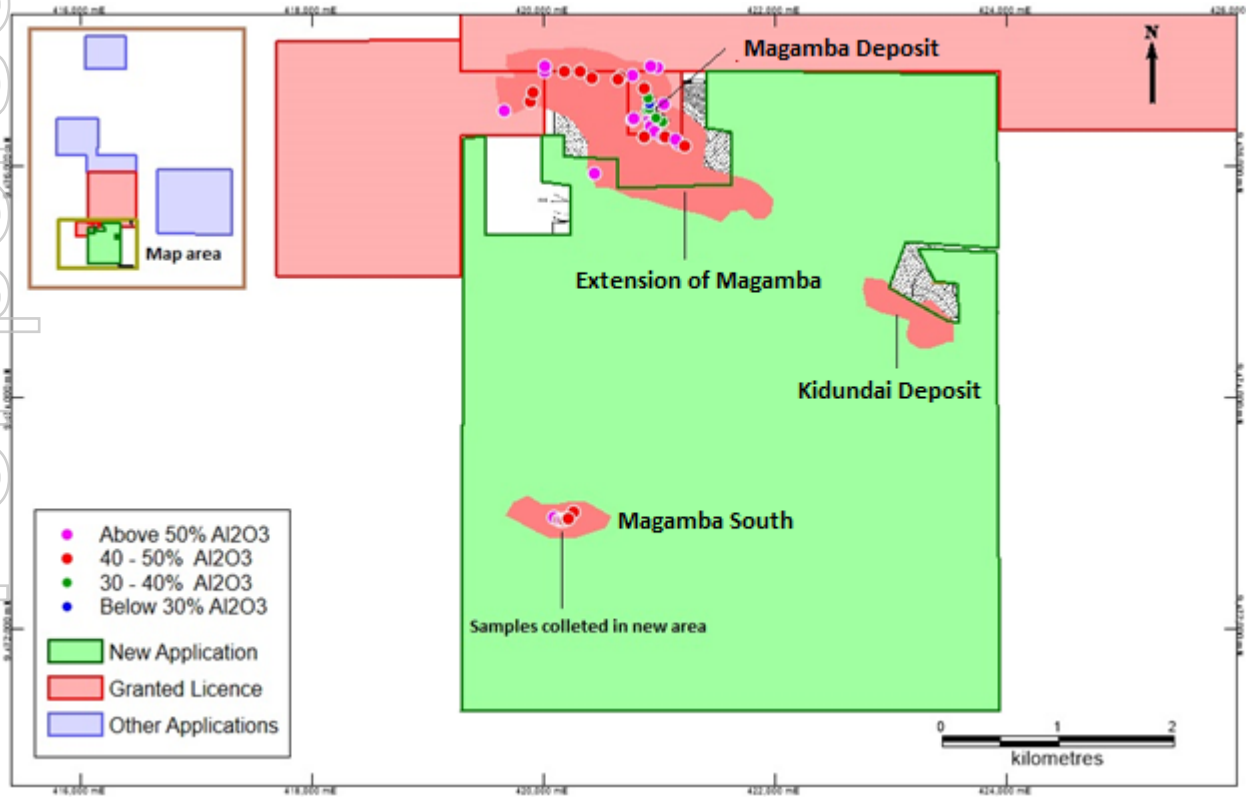

Figure 7: Summary of results of bauxite mineralization in the Lushoto Project

Next Steps

As outlined above, Lindian is currently finalising plans for follow-up exploration programs to be completed across both the Lushoto and Pare Projects. Further updates and results will be provided to shareholders in due course.

Suspension

This announcement is not intended to lift the voluntary suspension of the Company's securities that is presently in place.

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Released through Sam Burns, Six Degrees Investor Relations

About Lushoto Bauxite

The Lushoto Bauxite deposit was formed by deep weathering of metamorphic rocks of the Mozambique belt that are exposed in Eastern Tanzania. The mineralization is situated on plateaus with the Usambara Mountains that have been preserved from a time when mineralization was more extensive in the area. Limited exploration has been conducted in the region to date however, in addition to the known deposit; bauxite has been noted in other plateaus in the area. These occurrences are currently being investigated for the potential to host additional mineralization.

Assay results to date show low levels of deleterious elements including iron, silica and titanium. Test work for reactive silica and available alumina confirmed the potential suitability of the bauxite for export.

The presence of the Lushoto Bauxite deposit was the subject of the University of Dar es Salam report in 2003 which confirmed bauxite mineralization of between 40-60% Al_2O_3 based on historical drilling data and surface geological mapping.

Samples collected during the site visits returned grades up to 58% Al_2O_3 with an average of 46% Al_2O_3 and very low silica content averaging 1.6% SiO_2. The results for the sampling have been in line with the conclusion of the 2003 report and are expected to greatly assist Lindian in its aim of obtaining a maiden JORC resource for the Project.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement 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.

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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. The samples were collected from outcrops. • All the samples were analysed using hand held xrf analyser • The samples were collected in areas where there is an outcrop. • 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).*	• Results are from surface sampling rather than drilling.
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.*	• Results are from surface samples rather than drill core samples so recovery is not applicable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
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.*	• Samples were surface rock chip samples and were not sawn or riffle split or aggregated. • 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 analysed using the lab XRF analyser. A calibration sample was put before and after analysis. • The samples were pulverized, the powder pressured without a binder, then the Oxides of Aluminium 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.
Verification of sampling and	• *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 access database. The samples are transported to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	the GST Lab in Dodoma for initial preparation and assaying using XRF analyser.
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.*	• Samples were taken in areas of outcrop. Insufficient sampling was conducted to determine a mineral resource. • No sample compositing was 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.*	• Results are from surface sampling rather than drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Transportation is carried out by company staff driving the samples to the Lab directly from site
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/13400/2018 and PL/13564/2019 were applied in December 2018 and Jan 2019 respectively for prospecting Bauxite. The licences may be granted anytime. The area covered by former is 23.02 km^2 and the later 73.8 km^2. The License PL/13400/2018 is situated in the Lushoto District in Tanga region Tanzania, while PL/13564/2019 is in Same District Kilimanjaro Tanzania • Both PLs 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is no written record of previous exploration available for this area known to East Africa Bauxite. The location of the Bauxite was known by the studies conducted by Universities for academic purposes.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill*	• No drilling information is included in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Results are from surface samples and are not aggregated.
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').*	• Mineralisation width will require drilling to be completed.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included*	• Maps showing the mineralisation are show in figures 6 and 7.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 results received have been 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 available to Lindian.
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 to define a JORC Compliant Resource