LINDIAN
RESOURCES LTD.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
19 JANUARY 2021

GAOUAL SCREENING TEST WORK RESULTS: SIGNIFICANT SiO_2 REDUCTION. Al_2O_3 INCREASE.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Screening test work results from the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau within the Gaoual Project confirmed that a simple screening process reduced SiO_2 significantly and raised Al_2O_3 in the conglomerate samples, with minimal loss of tonnage.**
- **The test work results confirm that dry screening of the high grade Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau JORC resource ores resulted in;**
    - **The coarse component of the conglomerate bauxite formed 87.2% of the mass total in the high grade ores tested**
    - **The high grade samples showed the average alumina grade increasing by 8.6% (53.8% Al_2O_3 to 58.4% Al_2O_3)**
    - **The high grade samples showed the average silica grade decreasing by 71.4% (9.8% SiO_2 to 2.8% SiO_2)**
    - **The screening of all high grade conglomerate samples showed a consistent upgrade of all samples tested.**
- **The Gaoual Project's Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau has a high grade tonnage of 83.8 Mt[1] (45% Al_2O_3 Cut off grade – indicated category) which has the capacity to have the ore quality significantly upgraded using a simple screening process.**

Lindian Resources Limited (ASX:**LIN**) ("**Lindian**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that the Company has completed the screening test work programme at the Gaoual High Grade Conglomerate Bauxite Project ("**Gaoual Project**") in Guinea, West Africa.

Chairman Asimwe Kabunga commented **"This is a very exciting discovery for Lindian. The Bouba Conglomerate ore when screened is now shown to be the highest quality bauxite in Guinea. It assists our broader vision and ambitions, which is to bring into production our large, multi-generational bauxite assets but also strengthens Lindian's ability to attract high calibre development partners"**

Senior Consulting Geologist Mark Gifford commented "**The screening test work completed upon the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau has provided conclusive support to the assumption that by removing the fines material from the conglomerate ores the resultant bauxite would dramatically improve in quality. This is a pleasing result, and one that highlights the significant potential of this unique bauxite resource.**"

[1] Refer ASX release 15 July 2020 & Table 3
The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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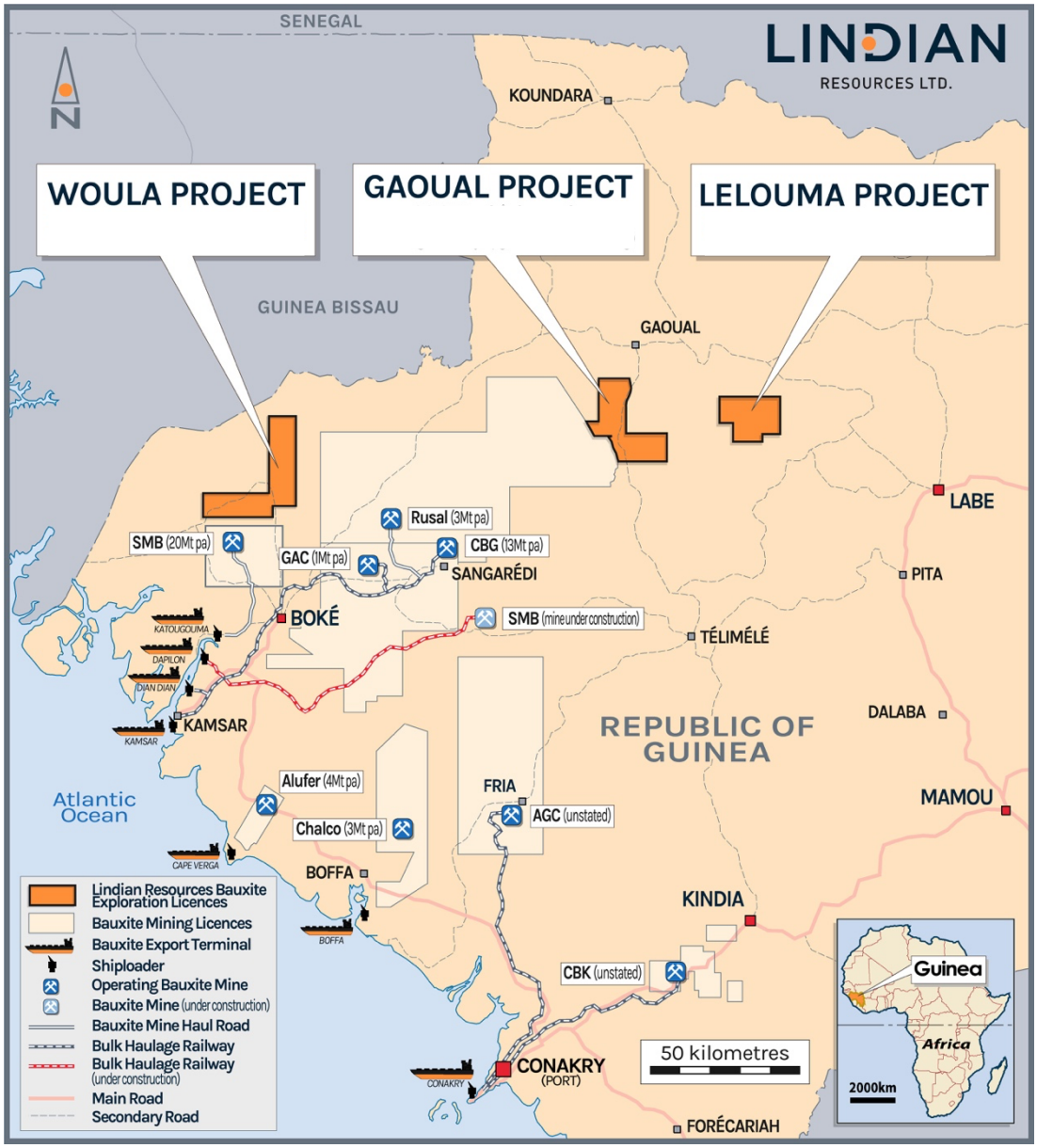

Image 1: Lindian Project Location Map [2]

SCREENING TEST WORK SUMMARY

A screening program of the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau within the previously released[1] Mineral Resource Estimate area of the Gaoual Project ("Resource Area") has been completed by Lindian Resources technical staff. The purpose of the test work programme was to determine the potential for upgrading of the conglomerate bauxite ores containing high-grade alumina and high silica, to higher grade alumina and low silica ores through the removal of the fines material.

A total of 7 test pits within the Bouba Conglomerate Plateau were selected and 4 representative samples from each test pit were collected (Figure 1). All samples were dried, and then dry screened through a 1.5mm screen and recoveries of each fraction recorded, with one sample of four from each test pit undergoing a further procedure to determine if fines are retained in the coarse fraction by washing the coarse fraction post dry screening. All weights were recorded, and recoveries determined. All coarse and fines fraction samples were forwarded for analysis at Bureau Veritas (Australia).

[1] Refer ASX release 15 July 2020

[2] Refer ASX releases dated 15 July 2020 (Gaoual Project), 23 September (Woula Project), and 6 October 2020 (Lelouma Project) for full details of Mineral Resources Estimates. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

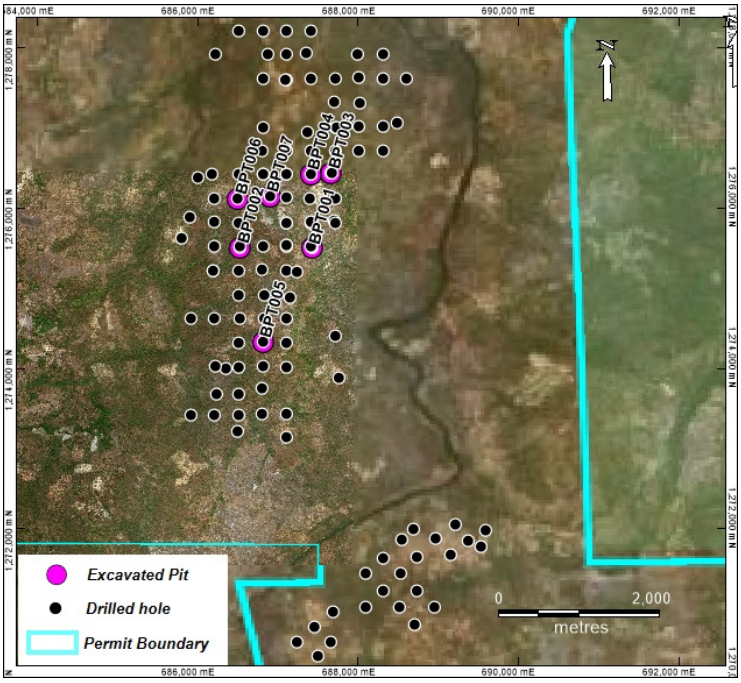

Figure 1: Test Pit Location Map – Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau

The test pits were 1-2m deep from surface and were located adjacent to resource drill holes. Five (5) of the test pits were considered high grade with all head grades in excess of 45% Al_2O_3 and two (2) test pits were considered low grade with the head grade between 40 – 45% Al_2O_3. These subsets were analysed uniquely as the form of the conglomerate was consistent in the high-grade samples, but inconsistent in the low-grade samples with either potential induration of the conglomerate or very high fines percentages.

The result of the screening test work for the **high-grade** samples is presented in Table 1 and summarised below:

- Dry screening at 1.5mm produced a **coarse component of 87.2% of the total** (12.8% fines component).
- The **Al_2O_3 grade increased** in the coarse component from **53.8% to 58.4%** (an 8.6% increase in Al_2O_3)
- The **SiO_2 grade decreased** in the coarse component from **9.8% to 2.8%** (a 71.4% reduction in SiO_2)
- The **upgrade was extremely consistent** in all samples from all test pits.

The screening program completed has confirmed that through simple screening an increase in alumina and sympathetic fall in silica could be achieved with a small reduction in the mass volume.

			Coarse Fraction					Fine Fraction					Primary Grade (Calculated)				
	High Grade		Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI
Bouba	DRY	**Pit 1**	58.5	2.1	8.4	3.42	26.9	25.7	51.7	8.3	1.72	11.59	54.3	8.5	8.4	3.20	24.9
Bouba	DRY	**Pit 3**	58.8	3.1	7.3	2.24	28.1	32.0	41.2	9.5	2.00	14.23	57.2	5.4	7.4	2.23	27.3
Bouba	DRY	**Pit 4**	56.3	2.6	10.7	2.48	27.3	25.9	51.2	8.6	1.86	11.41	54.3	5.8	10.5	2.44	26.3
Bouba	DRY	**Pit 6**	59.5	3.1	4.9	2.28	29.8	21.6	58.4	7.8	1.36	9.92	52.6	13.2	5.4	2.11	26.1
Bouba	DRY	**Pit 7**	58.6	3.2	6.6	2.62	28.4	19.1	65.0	5.3	1.49	8.11	50.6	15.9	6.4	2.39	24.2
			58.4	2.8	7.6	2.61	28.1	24.9	53.5	7.9	1.69	11.05	53.8	9.8	7.6	2.47	25.8

			Coarse Fraction					Fine Fraction					Primary Grade (Calculated)				
	High Grade		Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI
Bouba	WET	**Pit 1**	57.6	2.1	9.5	3.55	26.7	26.0	51.2	8.3	1.73	11.7	54.1	7.5	9.4	3.35	25.1
Bouba	WET	**Pit 3**	59.6	2.5	6.6	2.33	28.5	31.6	41.6	9.5	2.00	14.2	58.0	4.7	6.8	2.31	27.7
Bouba	WET	**Pit 4**	55.7	2.5	11.3	2.57	27.4	26.0	50.7	8.6	1.87	11.7	52.7	7.3	11.0	2.50	25.8
Bouba	WET	**Pit 6**	59.3	3.2	5.3	2.25	29.5	21.5	58.6	7.6	1.36	10.0	53.0	12.4	5.7	2.10	26.2
Bouba	WET	**Pit 7**	58.9	3.4	5.9	2.76	28.5	20.2	63.0	5.7	1.57	8.6	53.1	12.3	5.9	2.58	25.5
			58.2	2.7	7.7	2.69	28.1	25.1	53.0	8.0	1.71	11.2	54.2	8.9	7.8	2.57	26.1

Table 1: Geochemical Analysis of the Coarse and Fine-Grained Screened Fractions – High Grade

			Coarse Fraction					Fine Fraction					Primary Grade (Calculated)				
Low Grade			Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI
Bouba	DRY	Pit 2	41.5	16.3	18.9	2.08	20.6	31.5	29.0	21.2	1.70	15.97	40.8	17.2	19.1	2.05	20.3
Bouba	DRY	Pit 5	51.6	3.8	17.0	3.07	23.9	19.8	61.9	6.9	1.27	9.35	42.3	20.8	14.0	2.54	19.6
			46.6	10.0	17.9	2.57	22.2	25.7	45.4	14.0	1.48	12.66	41.6	19.0	16.5	2.30	20.0

			Coarse Fraction					Fine Fraction					Primary Grade (Calculated)				
Low Grade			Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI
Bouba	WET	Pit 2	47.2	7.1	19.7	2.28	23.3	22.7	44.0	19.2	1.35	11.9	44.9	10.6	19.7	2.19	22.2
Bouba	WET	Pit 5	50.8	3.6	18.5	3.14	23.3	20.0	61.7	6.9	1.27	9.4	41.8	20.5	15.1	2.59	19.3
			49.0	5.3	19.1	2.71	23.3	21.4	52.9	13.1	1.31	10.6	43.4	15.5	17.4	2.39	20.7

Table 2: Geochemical Analysis of the Coarse and Fine-Grained Screened Fractions – Low Grade

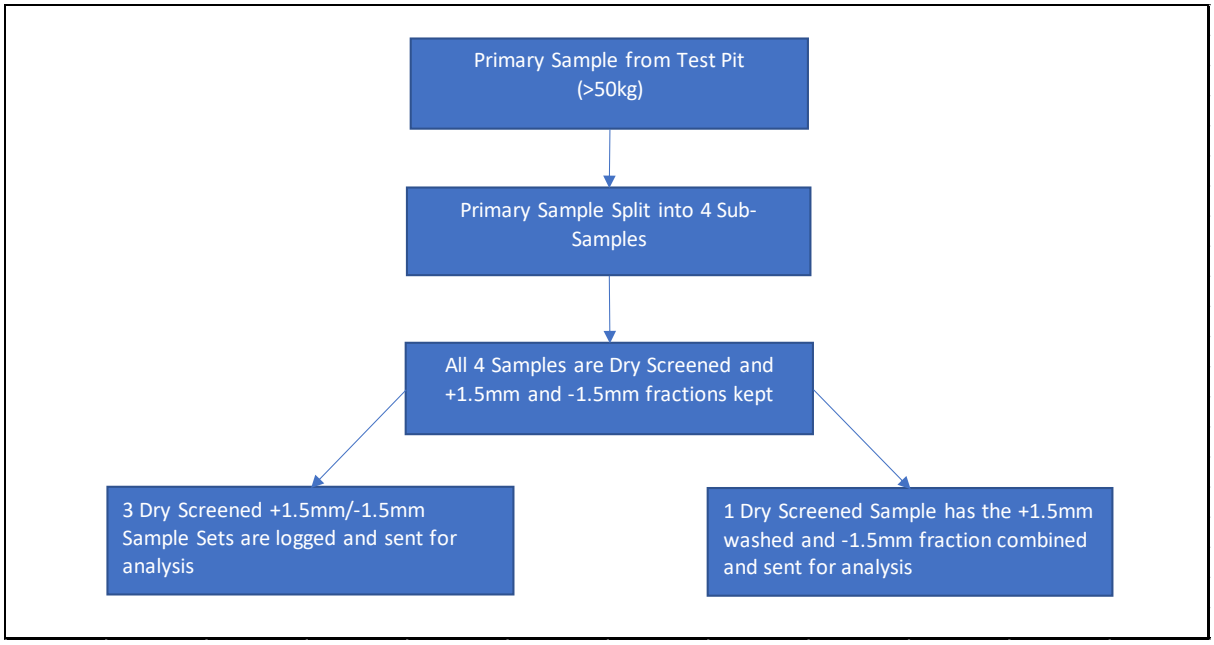

Figure 2: Screening Sample Collection Flowsheet.

The methodology applied in the screening test work is presented in Figure 2. The collection and recording of all works completed was under the direct supervision of a qualified geologist. The individual samples for both coarse and fine were cone and quartered and forwarded to the Bureau Veritas laboratory facility in Mali for sample preparation. Standards and duplicates were added into the sample stream. Upon completion of the sample preparation the samples were forwarded to Bureau Veritas, Australia for XRF analysis.

	Resources (Mt)	*Cut-off (Al_2O_3%)*	*Grade (Al_2O_3%)*	*Grade (SiO_2%)*	*Category*
High Grade Resources	83.8	45	51.2	11.0%	Indicated
Total Resources	101.5	40	49.8	11.5%	Indicated

Table 3: Gaoual Project Resource Summary

FURTHER WORK

The high-grade coarse ore product will be further analysed by micro-digestion to determine if there have been any improvements or reductions in Total Available Alumina and Reactive Silica in both low and high temperature digests.

Competent Person's Statement - Guinea

"The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mark Gifford, an independent Geological expert consulting to Lindian Resources Limited. Mr Mark Gifford is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Gifford consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears".

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Lindian Board.

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ABOUT LINDIAN RESOURCES LIMITED

Lindian Resources Limited ("Lindian") is a bauxite focused exploration company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange under the ASX code LIN. **The combination of assets offers the opportunity for near term production via the Woula Project while simultaneously advancing the larger, multi-generational bauxite assets, the very high grade Conglomerate Bauxite Gaoual Project and the world class Tier 1 Lelouma Project**.

Company Highlights

- **Very high quality product available from Gaoual Project**
- **Strategic landholding in the premier bauxite province**
    - **95% of African bauxite exports are from Guinea**
    - **Guinea no.1 exporter to China**
    - **7 bauxite export terminals in Guinea**

The Company's strategy is to develop projects that meet international standards of environmental compliance, create benefits for the local communities and deliver strong returns for the Company's shareholders.

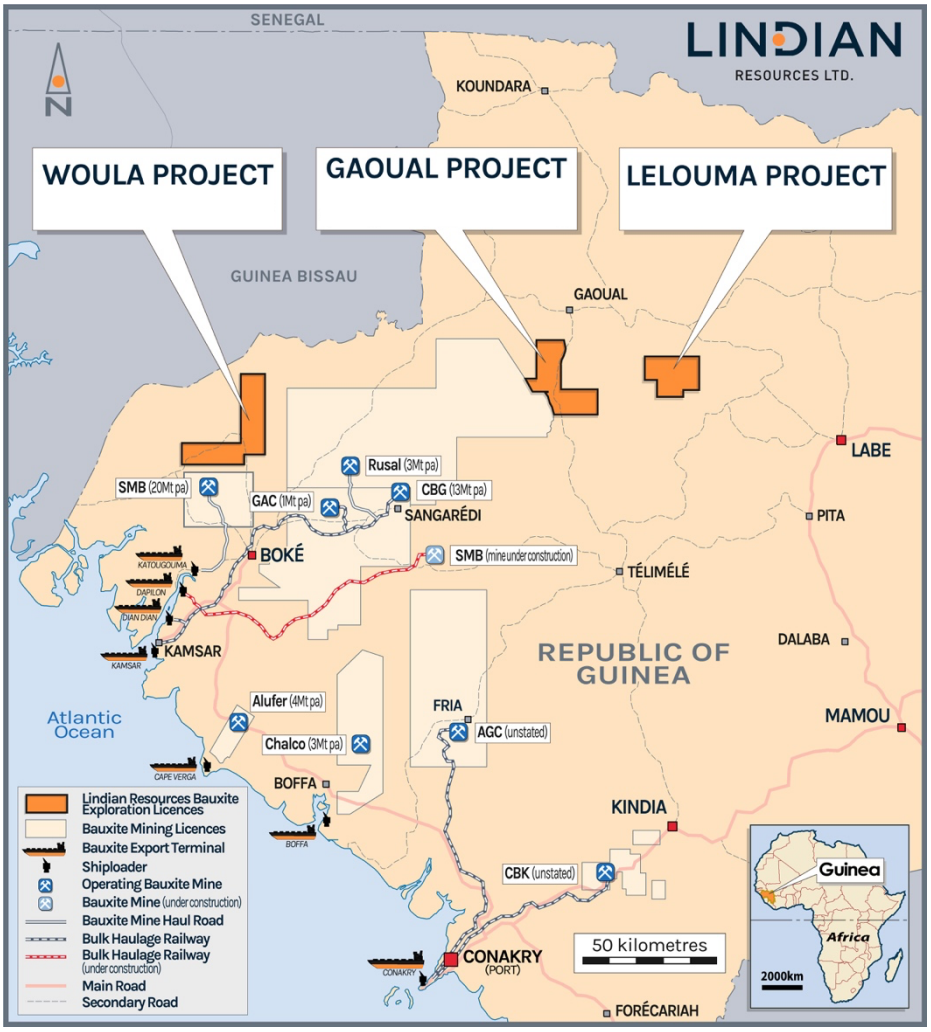

Image 2: Lindian Project Location Map [2]

[2] Refer ASX releases dated 15 July 2020 (Gaoual Project), 23 September (Woula Project), and 6 October 2020 (Lelouma Project) for full details of Mineral Resources Estimates

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this document and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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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.*	• 7 Test Pits were dug within the field area. A single 60-80kg sample was collected from each one-meter-deep pit and it was cone and quartered into 4 samples. These 4 samples were dried and then passed over a 1.5mm screen from which the over and under sized material was weighed and then both cone and quartered. All samples were transferred to the Bureau Veritas - Mali prep lab facility. • Sample representivity was ensured by the taking of all cuttings from the small test pit developed. These samples were weighed, logged and then cone and quartered into 4 15-20kg samples prior to screening. The screened material was then cone and quartered and forwarded for sample preparation. • The samples tested were conglomerate bauxite samples, a less common bauxite found within Guinea. The determination aids in the confirmation of this specific ore type. • Bauxite sampling has smaller potential error due to the element which forms the bulk of the material is the element being analysed for. It is not possible to significantly dilute alumina grade in a bauxite sample unless the material is not bauxite and not related to the mineralised profile.
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 of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 an Access database • All of the samples recovered from the test pits completed were logged. There is a total of 7 bulk samples with 100% logged.
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.*	• 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. • All sub samples were taken by cone and quartering. The samples were dry due to the drying of the bulk sample prior to cone and quartering and subsequent screening. The sub samples were predominantly >25% of the total sample weight. • Field duplicates, blanks and authorized standards were be incorporated into the sample string when collated at a ratio of 1 per twenty primary samples for each of the components.
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.*	• All assays were completed by Bureau Veritas – Perth using an XRF analyser. The analysis was total with 14 elements and the LOI determined. • Standards were within the primary sample string, as well as numerous standards added by Bureau Veritas – Perth within the sample series. All standard grades reported were extremely accurate and consistent across all elements and the LOI determinations. • Field duplicates, blanks and authorized standards were incorporated into the final sample string when collated at a ratio of 1 per twenty primary samples for each of the components. Review of the duplicates taken in the field showed an extremely high level of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		repeatability and a lack of any bias. Blanks were from a quartz sand and there was no form of dilution or enrichment of any elements within the blanks in comparison to each other or over time. Standards were accurate in regards to both those placed into the sample string by Lindian and those used by Bureau Veritas – Perth during analysis. Repeats completed by Bureau Veritas – Perth were highly accurate and showed no bias in any form.
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.*	• Data was recorded by the sampling geologist, entered in a company's designed excel spreadsheet before being uploaded to the company's Access database. The excel spreadsheet is designed to detect any errors entered. The Access database contains data QAQC queries.
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 and drill sites (xy horizontal error of 5 metres) and reported using WGS 84 grid and UTM datum zone 28 North.
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 test pits were completed within the plateaux tested at a variety of spacings so as to ensure a range of grades of ore was tested by the screening program. • No compositing of the samples has been applied. All samples were collected and analysed as 1m test pit samples.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples are currently held near the collection location within a secure compound. All samples were sub sampled in the compound with the sample for analysis placed in the string order and bagged as sets of 20 samples. The remainder of the samples were stored for possible future work. The samples were all individually accredited a sample number and this was used through the total process from sample preparation through to full analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An audit of the process was undertaken by the author of the resultant resource report and it was considered accurate and representative for the subsequent sampling, preparation and analysis process.

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 22584 was applied in 3rd March 2019 for prospecting Bauxite. The licences may be granted anytime. The area covered by the application is 332.3 km^2. It is situated in the Koumbia/ Gauoal region, Guinea • The application is held under KB Bauxite Guinee SARLU which incorporated in Guinea. The surface area is administered by the Government as native title. The area is rural, with small villages.
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 KB Bauxite Guinea SARLU. The location of the Bauxite was determined by colonial mapping and a recently conducted site visit by the company personnel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The exploration targets occur in the elevated areas of the application. The ore zone is an occurrence of conglomerate bauxite which formed through the erosion of surrounding "in situ" bauxite into a valley during a period of significant erosion. The conglomerate was deposited over a sandstone base and upon changing climatic conditions and the redevelopment of river systems the conglomerate was subsequently eroded with only a remnant of the original "pile" remaining. This type of mineralization is rare and known by the type location of Sangaredi where it was defined and mined from the 1970's to early in the 21st Century.
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.*	• No exploration results are being reported in this release. The information being provided is a summary of a simple screening program of the conglomerate bauxite ores present as the mineralised unit of the Bouba Plateau. • The drill hole information has been incorporated into the quantification of the resource previously released prior to this geotechnical test work program.
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.*	• There are no Exploration results being reported in this release due to the development of a qualified resource. • No High Grade intercepts were reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No metal equivalents were reported.
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').*	• No mineralised intercepts were reported within this release.
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.*	• No exploration results are being reported in this release, thus there are no maps and sections of preliminary exploration results.
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.*	• The reported and quantified screening test results presented provides the basis for the balanced reporting of the exploration results with reference to the potential for upgrading of the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Resource.
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*	• The Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Resource has been defined and recognised as a high grade bauxite with quite high grade silica as a gangue component. It was proposed that by screening the resource the fines material could preferentially be enriched in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	silica, thus reducing the silica content within the remaining bauxite rich pebbles. A simple series of tests was completed so as to determine the validity of the assumptions and the impact such a simple geotechnical process would impact on potential reserve tonnages and grade. The test work is not quantitative in nature, but qualitative providing an opportunity to develop a higher alumina grade product with less silica (a deleterious element in the bauxite digestion process).
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.*	• Further geotechnical test work has yet to be completed, however determination of the digestion quality (Total Available Alumina and Reactive Silica) of the screened conglomerate has been budgeted and results of this work will aid in the understanding of the screening effects upon the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Resource.