LINDIAN
RESOURCES LTD.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
4 FEBRUARY 2021

DIGESTION TEST RESULTS
GAOUAL HIGH GRADE CONGLOMERATE BAUXITE PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The digestion test work completed on the screened ores has confirmed they are Gibbsite dominant and suited well to **both Low Temperature and High Temperature** Bayer process alumina refineries.
- With the much-reduced silica levels in the screened ores, the Reactive silica percentage levels are now in line with the **highest quality bauxites in Guinea**.
- 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 it has received results of the Digestion test work on the screened ores from the Bouba Plateau within the Gaoual High Grade Conglomerate Bauxite Project in Guinea.

DIGESTION RESULTS SUMMARY

Digestion test work was completed upon the coarse fraction of the beneficiated bauxite ores from the primary screening test work completed in December 2020 - January 2021. This test work was completed so as to confirm the "digest-ability" of the ores in both Low Temperature and High Temperature digestion settings and to confirm the mineralogical make-up of the materials being tested.

	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	Fe_2O_3	LOI	Total Available Alumina ("TAA")		Reactive Silica ("RSi")	
					Low Temp	High Temp	Low Temp	High Temp
Coarse Fraction – High Grade (After screening) Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau [1]	58.4%	2.8%	7.6%	28.1	51.2%	54.4%	1.6%	2.6%

Table 1: Summary of Digestion Results

A total of 28 tests were completed upon the coarse fraction bauxite ore samples, representing 4 samples from each of the 7 test pits sampled. Each sampled was digested at both low temperature and high temperature equivalents by Bureau Veritas – Perth with Total Available Alumina ("TAA") and Reactive Silica ("RSi") reported. A summary of the results is as below:

[1] Refer ASX releases dated 15 July 2020 for full details of Mineral Resources Estimates and 19 January 2021 for Gaoual screening test work results. 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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- The Low Temperature ("LT") Digestions of the high grade ("HG") test pits bauxite averaged 88% TAA recovery (51.2% TAA) and 59% RSi recovery (1.6% RSi). The High Temperature ("HT") Digestions of the HG test pits bauxite averaged 93% TAA recovery (54.4% TAA) and 92% RSi recovery (2.6% RSi).
- The lower of recoveries in TAA in the LT Digestions of the HG pits bauxite ore is caused by a minor component of Boehmite. This is determined by the HT digestions having a smaller range of TAA recoveries and are those TAA recoveries themselves being very high (>90% TAA).
- The increasing RSi recovery from LT to HT digestions for the HG test pits indicates that there is only a small presence of coarse unreactive quartz, and quartz that is present may be very fine grained and able to be digested at the HT digestions.
- The LG test pits indicated that all of the coarse fraction bauxite samples were able to be digested easily with LT TAA recoveries ranging from 85-87% recovery (averaging 86%), and the HT TAA recoveries ranging from 88-90% recovery (averaging 89%),

The digestion test work completed upon the beneficiated ores has confirmed that these ores are gibbsite dominant and suited well to both LT and HT Bayer process alumina plants. With the much-reduced silica levels in the beneficiated ores, the RSi grades have now been decreased to levels in line with the highest quality bauxites being mined and exported from Guinea.

		Coarse Fraction					Low Temp Digestion		High Temp Digestion		Recovery Percentage		Recovery Percentage	
High Grade		Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	TAA	RSi	TAA	RSi	TAA LT	RSi LT	TAA HT	RSi HT
Bouba	Pit 1	58.3	2.1	8.7	3.5	26.8	46.9	1.2	55.0	1.8	80.5%	58.8%	94.3%	83.9%
Bouba	Pit 3	59.0	3.0	7.1	2.3	28.2	51.2	1.7	53.3	2.8	86.8%	56.4%	90.3%	95.1%
Bouba	Pit 4	56.2	2.6	10.8	2.5	27.4	50.0	1.6	52.4	2.4	89.1%	60.1%	93.3%	94.0%
Bouba	Pit 6	59.5	3.1	5.0	2.3	29.7	56.2	2.0	55.8	2.9	94.5%	64.4%	93.8%	94.2%
Bouba	Pit 7	58.7	3.3	6.4	2.7	28.4	51.4	1.8	55.3	3.0	87.6%	54.2%	94.1%	90.0%
	Average	58.3	2.8	7.6	2.6	28.1	51.2	1.6	54.4	2.6	87.7%	58.8%	93.2%	91.5%
		Coarse Fraction					Low Temp Digestion		High Temp Digestion		Recovery Percentage		Recovery Percentage	
Low Grade		Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	TAA	RSi	TAA	RSi	TAA LT	RSi LT	TAA HT	RSi HT
Bouba	Pit 2	48.9	6.0	17.9	2.4	24.3	42.7	2.4	42.9	5.9	87.4%	39.9%	87.7%	96.8%
Bouba	Pit 5	51.4	3.7	17.4	3.1	23.7	43.4	1.5	46.2	3.7	84.5%	40.7%	89.9%	98.7%
	Average	50.2	4.9	17.6	2.7	24.0	43.1	2.0	44.6	4.8	85.9%	40.3%	88.8%	97.8%

Table 2: Summary of Digestion Results by High Grade and Low Grade pits.

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 (**58.4% Al_2O_3 & 2.8% SiO_2**)
- ~1Bt of high quality (JORC 2012) resources.
- Strategic landholding in the premier bauxite province
  - 95% of African bauxite exports are from Guinea
  - Guinea the no.1 exporter to China
  - 7 bauxite export terminals in Guinea

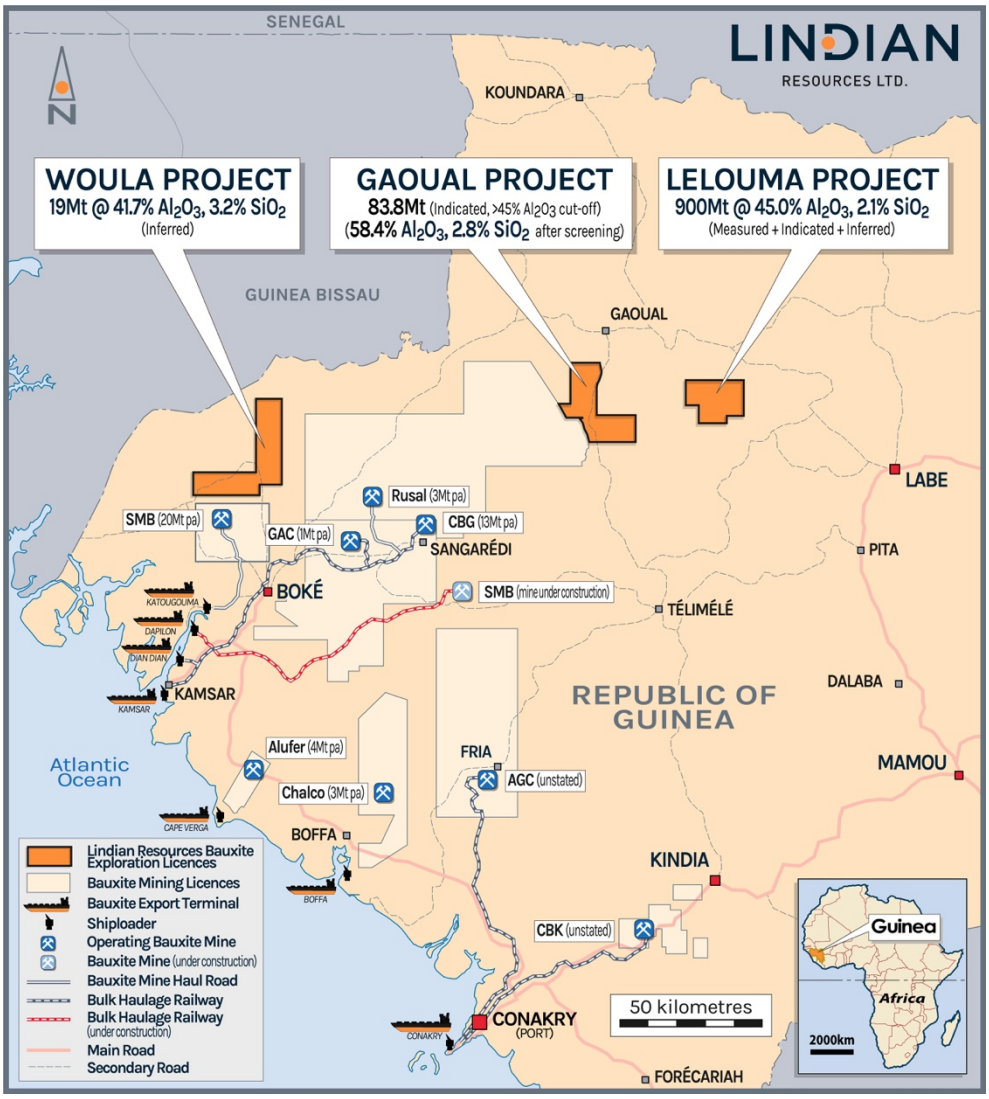

Figure 1 – Lindian Project Location Map [1]

GAOUAL PROJECT SCREENING TEST WORKS

Screening test work results from the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Plateau within the Gaoual Project confirmed that a simple screening process reduced SiO2 significantly **(to 2.8% SiO_2)** and raised Al_2O_3 **(to 58.4%)** in the conglomerate samples, with minimal loss of tonnage.

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.

[1] 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 and 19 January 2021 for Gaoual screening test work results. 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.

	High Grade		Coarse Fraction Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Fine Fraction Al2O3	SiO2	Fe2O3	TiO2	LOI	Primary Grade (Calculated) 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

Table 1 – Geochemical Analysis of the Coarse and Fine-Grained Screening Fractions – High Grade [1]

	Resources (Mt)	Cut-off (Al_2O_3 %)	Grade (Al_2O_3 %)	Grade (SiO_2 %)	Category
Lelouma Project					
High Grade Resources	398	>45	48.1	2.0	Measured + Indicated
Total Lelouma Resources	**900**	**>40**	**45.0**	**2.1**	**Measured + Ind.+ Inf.**
Gaoual Project					
High Grade Resources	83.8	>45	51.2	11.0%	Indicated
Total Gaoual Resources	**101.5**	**>40**	**49.8**	**11.5%**	**Indicated**
Woula Project					
High Grade Resources	19.0	>40	41.7	3.2%	Inferred
Total Woula Resources	**64.0**	**>34**	**38.7**	**3.1%**	**Inferred**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**1,065 Mt**				

Table 2 – Lindian Bauxite Projects – Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) Summary [1]

CHINA RAILWAY SEVENTH GROUP MOU

- The MOU has been executed to determine an **infrastructure solution** and to **accelerate development** of Lindian's projects.
- CRSG, through its affiliates and related entities and partners could facilitate in development financing and/or introducing offtake partners.
- Lindian seeking to establish a **consortium** to develop the Woula project and the larger Gaoual/Lelouma projects

Lindian also has two bauxite licenses in Tanzania at Lushoto and Pare, which are currently at an early stage, but offer geographical diversification within the Company's bauxite portfolio. The Company also holds a number of early-stage gold licences in Tanzania, which are currently under review.

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.

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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 and a standard bauxite micro-digestion method. The XRF analysis was total with 14 elements and the LOI determined. The micro-digestion analysis reported Total Available Alumina and Reactive Silica at two temperature settings (high and low). • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determined by colonial mapping and a recently conducted site visit by the company personnel.
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*	• There are no Exploration results being reported in this release due to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	development of a qualified resource. • No High Grade intercepts were reported. • 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*	• The Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Resource has been defined and recognised as a high grade bauxite with quite high grade silica as a gangue

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	component. It was proposed that by screening the resource the fines material could preferentially be enriched in 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). Digestion test work of the bauxite ores has been completed upon the remnant bauxite ore pulps so as to ensure that the bauxite ores tested were of typical gibbsite dominant bauxite, and providing high recoveries when processed through a Bayer process alumina plant. Digestion test work was completed at both high and low temperature definitions so as to mimic the range of major Bayer plant operations globally.
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 and results of this work will aid in the understanding of the screening effects upon the Bouba Conglomerate Bauxite Resource.