

PHASE 2 KANGANKUNDE DRILL PROGRAM UPDATE

- Phase 2 depth extension drill program at the Kangankunde Rare Earths project continues to progress to schedule, with the first diamond-core drill hole completed and the second hole underway
- First hole drilled west-to-east across the short axis of the mineralised system, with end of hole at approximately 980m
- Depth extension potential remains highly encouraging; textural features consistent with surface mineralisation observed down to the end-of-hole
- Samples have been prepared for assay from initial 380m of first diamond-core drill hole with assays expected in the next 6-8 weeks
- Drilling of the second hole is advancing with current depth at approximately 110 metres and completion expected in 3 weeks
- More assays from Phase 1 drill program due next week
- Option conversions during May 2023 have raised an additional \$2.83m strengthening Lindian's cash balance

Chief Executive Officer Alistair Stephens added: *"The Phase 2 drill program is progressing very well with the second deep diamond hole well underway. The objective of the Phase 2 program is to determine how far Kangankunde's mineralisation extends at depth, something we are yet to determine. While assay results will ultimately confirm this, as we have previously stated, the textural consistency of the mineralisation at surface for the first hole is evident throughout the hole and down to its current depth. The mineralisation we have seen at surface of the second deep hole, as per image 1 below, also gives us great confidence.*

I look forward to reporting more assays from the Phase 1 drill program next week with results from 33 holes pending. Our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, due at the end of this quarter, will be based on the Phase 1, 10,000m Reverse Circulation program which drilled to depths of ~320 metres with all holes ending in mineralisation. Phase 2 results will form the basis for an exploration target, below the resource."

Lindian Resources Limited (ASX:LIN) ("Lindian" or "the Company") is pleased to advise on the progress of its Phase 2 Deep Drilling Program at the Kangankunde Rare Earths Project in Malawi.

PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM (DEPTH EXTENSION)

The Phase 2 Exploration Target drill program has been specifically designed to test for major REE extensions at depth, and evaluate the mixed breccia mineralisation around the central carbonatite.

Drilling is progressing on schedule, with the successful completion of the first diamond-core drill hole to a depth of 980.5m.

Textual features consistent with the surface REE mineralisation confirmed by the Phase 1 drill program were observed all the way to end-of-hole. The first 380m of the diamond core drill hole has been sampled and despatched for assay analysis, with an expected turnaround time of 6-8 weeks. Core cutting for sampling has progressed to 640 metres.

Drilling is now underway on the second deep diamond drill hole which is drilling north-to-south down the long axis of the mineralised system. The hole is currently at ~110 metres with an estimated 3 week time frame to completion. The scheduled time-frame for completion is consistent with the first drill hole, which took four weeks.

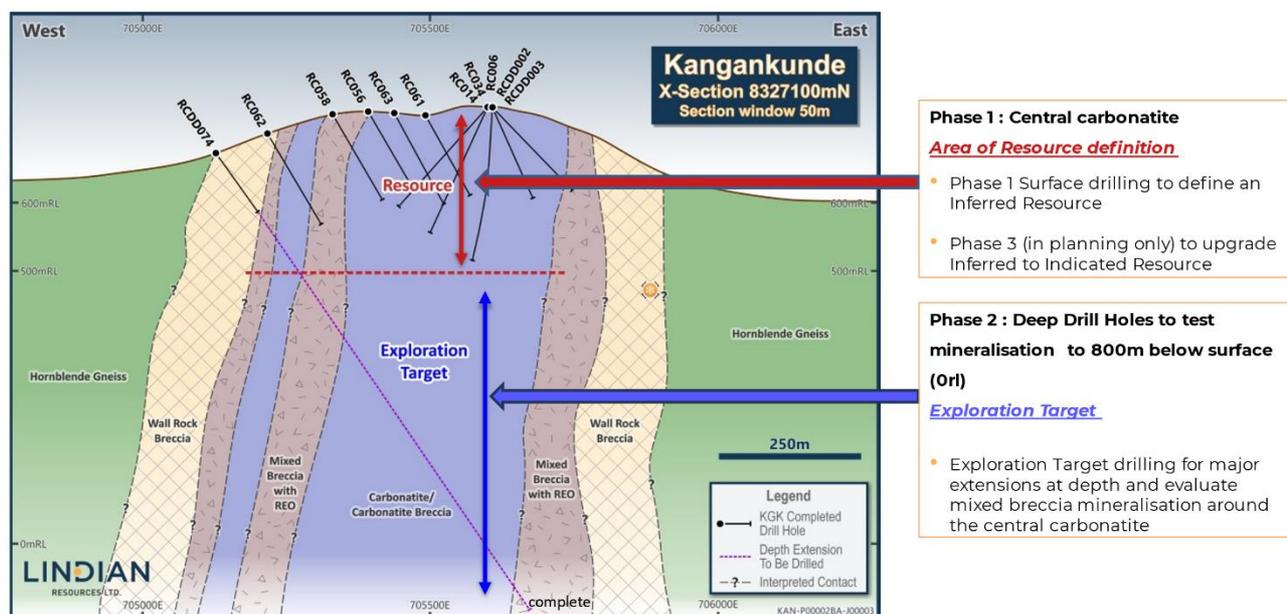


Image 1: Rock at surface of second deep drilling hole with monazite bearing crystalline matrix estimated abundance of 2% to 4%



Image 2: Drill core from initial 40 metres of second hole with monazite bearing crystalline matrix estimated abundance of 2% to 4%

Cautionary Statement: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of monazite abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory mineralogical, metallurgical and assay analyses are required to validate the proportions of monazite and the rare earths content in relevant drill intercepts and rock samples. The Company will update the market with this information when it becomes available.



- Phase 1 : Central carbonatite**
Area of Resource definition
- Phase 1 Surface drilling to define an Inferred Resource
 - Phase 3 (in planning only) to upgrade Inferred to Indicated Resource
- Phase 2 : Deep Drill Holes to test mineralisation to 800m below surface (Orl)**
Exploration Target
- Exploration Target drilling for major extensions at depth and evaluate mixed breccia mineralisation around the central carbonatite

Diagram 1: The schematic diagram set out below highlights the confirmed depth of the first drill hole in the Exploration Target drill program (yellow star).

OPTION CONVERSIONS STRENGTHEN LINDIAN'S CASH BALANCE

As reported to ASX, Lindian is pleased to report that during May 2023 it has raised approximately \$2.83m of additional capital from the conversion of 11,447,397 options, the vast majority (8,447,397) with a conversion price of \$0.30 and expiring on 9 December 2025. These conversions provide the Company with a valuable fund raising channel and help to strengthen the cash base. Together with the \$9.0 million raised from the Placement announced on 27 March, and the significant interest from rare earths industry participants interested in funding Kangankunde's future development and in securing off-take, Lindian is exceptionally well-placed to continue funding project development activities and Kangankunde vendor payments due later in the year.

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

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this Report that relates to drilling, sampling, and assay results is based on information compiled by Mr. Alistair Stephens, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Stephens is the Chief Executive Officer of Lindian Resources Limited. Mr. Stephens has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr. Stephens consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Unless otherwise stated, where reference is made to previous releases of exploration results in this announcement, the Company conforms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of the original announcement to the ASX.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements, based on Lindian's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Lindian, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Lindian makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of the announcement.

Drill Hole Information Table

Current drill holes in planned locations

HOLE ID	EAST (WGS84)	NORTH (WGS84)	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	Drill Type
KGKRCDD74	704975	8327118	682	-50	090	RC/DD
KGKDD009	705388	8327378	685	-65	183	DD

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	Drill sampling
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	Core and reverse circulation
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Top 10 metres has broken ground with estimations of 80% recovery. Below 10m sample recovery improves to greater than 90%. These are preliminary estimates and requires validation and final assessment.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Logging is appropriate to carbonatite mineralisation by experienced and qualified geologists

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	For visual identification of monazite and no sub sampling has occurred.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	Not applicable - visual inspection
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Not applicable - several geologists have reviewed the visual identification for collaborative verification
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	GPS units used to locate drill holes that require accurate survey at the end of the programme.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Visual inspection of drill core and chips by qualified geologists
Orientation of data in relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the 	na

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>to geological structure</i>	<p><i>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	na
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	In progress

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	MML0290/22 subject to a purchase agreement (refer ASX release 1 August 2022)
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Lonrho Plc 1970's BRGM 1990's
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Carbonatite intrusive with monazite mineralisation surrounded by monazite bearing carbonatite host rock breccia.
Drillhole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>downhole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer table
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	Not applicable to visual inspection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'downhole length, true width not known').</i></p>	Monazite mineralisation is variable in proportion but visible in drill core and chips.
Diagrams	<p><i>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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	Refer text
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Visual estimates of proportions of monazite in samples by geologists has been originally excluded. Investors are cautioned that these estimates are no substitute for assay data or instrumental mineralogical assessment techniques.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	na
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	Continue drilling, sampling, assaying, and logging.