

Emmie Bluff Drill Results Strengthen Case for Further Drilling

Highlights

- Results from the 2018/2019 drilling program at Emmie Bluff have been received
- All holes which reached the target depth successfully intersected mineralisation. Highlights include:
 - 2.05m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.07% Co from 399.2m in hole DD18EB0002
 - 3.12m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.08% Co from 393.66m in hole DD19EB0002a
 - 1.7m @ 1.28% Cu, 0.05% Co from 443.3m in hole DD19EB0001
- Results support the company's position on the prospectivity of the Emmie Bluff area and the ongoing scoping study

Gindalbie Metals Ltd (Gindalbie) is pleased to announce the results of its recent diamond drilling program at its Emmie Bluff prospect in the Mt Gunson Project Area. Gindalbie is currently engaged in a farm-in with Terrace Mining Pty Ltd (Terrace), a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrens Mining Ltd, to earn up to a 75% interest in the Mount Gunson-Copper Cobalt Project (Mt Gunson or the Project), located 135 km north of Port Augusta in South Australia.

Drill Program

The Emmie Bluff drill program was undertaken as part of the ongoing Emmie Bluff scoping study to test for continuity of mineralised dolomitic shales and arenites of the Tapley Hill Formation (similar to those encountered at MG 14 and Windabout) in historical drilling. The drill program was also designed to provide drill core for geotechnical testing and fresh mineralised material for metallurgical analysis. A total of five drill holes were attempted, with four holes successfully intersecting mineralisation. The remaining (angled) hole failed to reach the target depth and was abandoned. A plan view of the location of the successful drill holes is shown in Figure 1, and Table 1 lists details of all 5 holes.

Table 1 Emmie Bluff 2018/19 drill collars

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 Z53)	Northing (GDA94 Z53)	RL (m)	Precollar Depth (m)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
DD18EB0001	706110	6555382	162	380.6	441.88	-90	0	
DD18EB0002	706122	6555939	157	370.9	444.04	-90	0	
DD19EB0001	706378	6555681	161	443.3	467.5	-60	90	
DD19EB0002	705792	6556452	154	179.7	240.5	-60	270	Abandoned due to bogging, did not reach ore zone.
DD19EB0002A	705792	6556452	154	355.9	456.9	-90	0	

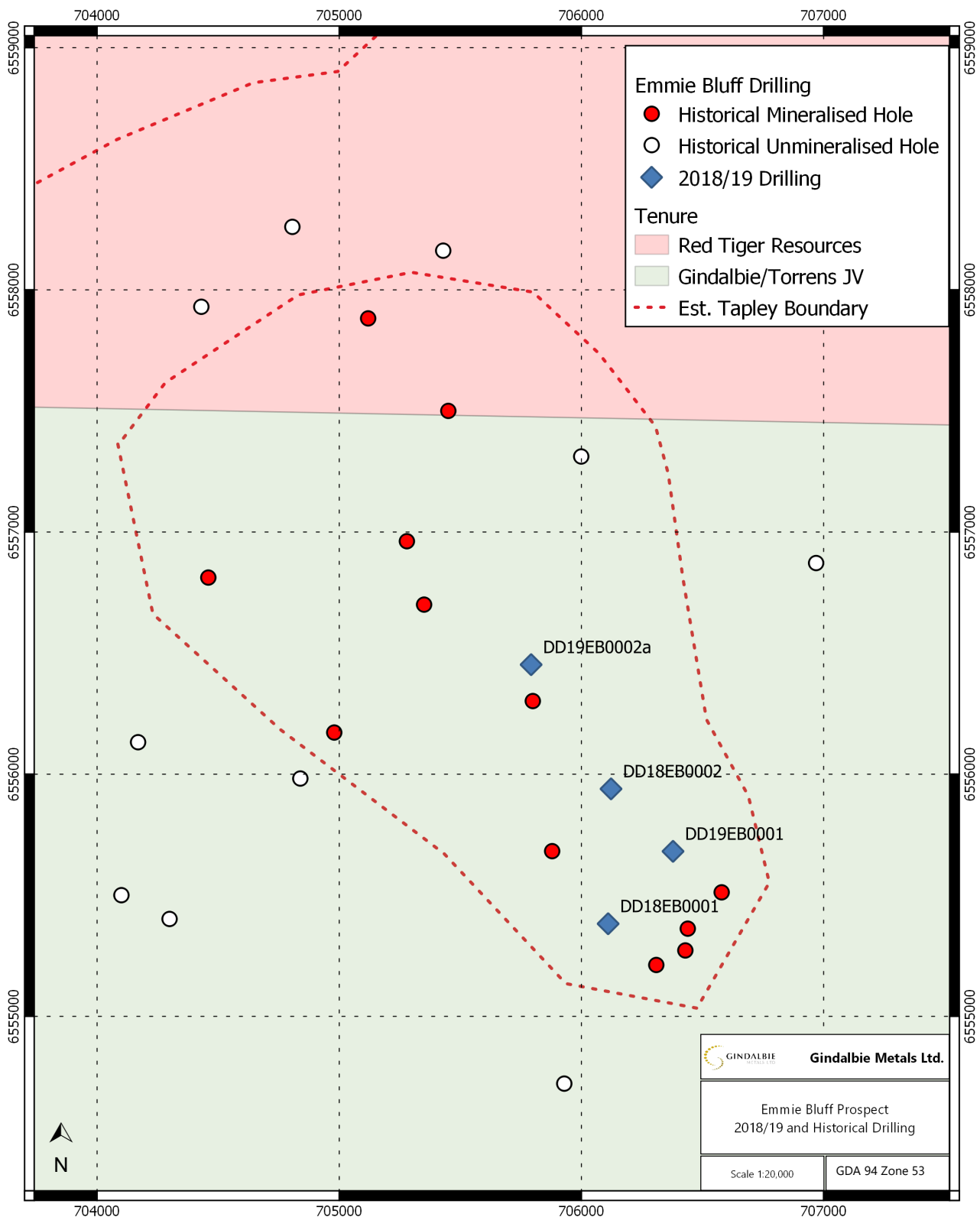


Figure 1 Emmie Bluff 2018/19 drill collars plan view.

Results

Significant results (>0.5m @ >0.5% Cu) are summarised below as Table 2.

Table 2 2018/19 Emmie Bluff drilling significant intersections (i.e. >0.5m @ >0.5% Cu).

Interval	Ore Zone
DD18EB0001: 0.83m @ 1.81% Cu, 0.1% Co, and 14.94 g/tonne Ag from 398.38m	Upper Ore Zone
DD18EB0001: 1.15m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.08% Co, and 10 g/tonne Ag from 408.35m	Lower Ore Zone
DD18EB0002: 2.05m @ 1.51% Cu, 0.07% Co, and 22.34 g/tonne Ag from 399.2m	Upper Ore Zone
DD19EB0001: 1.7m @ 1.28% Cu, 0.05% Co, and 18.82 g/tonne Ag from 443.3m	Presumed Lower Ore Zone
DD19EB0002a: 3.12m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.08% Co, and 14.1 g/tonne Ag from 393.66m	Upper Ore Zone
Including: 0.3m @ 3.05% Cu, 0.33% Co, and 25 g/tonne Ag from 394.53m	Upper Ore Zone

Basic geotechnical testing has been carried out by independent consultants Geohart Limited in Melbourne to provide input into the ongoing study of underground mining at Emmie Bluff. The results of this analysis are generally positive and will be used in the Emmie Bluff scoping study. Metallurgical analysis of the new core is pending and will determine whether Emmie Bluff mineralisation can be beneficiated using a similar process to that outlined in the Mt Gunson Scoping Study update (Please see announcement on 23rd May 2018 for more details on the scoping study update).

Commentary

Gindalbie Chief Executive Officer Chris Stevens commented: *“These drilling results support the Company’s assessment that Emmie Bluff represents a geologically comparable deposit to our flagship MG 14 and Windabout resources, as well as our ongoing confidence in the potential of the Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt project more broadly. Given the substantial number of mineralised historical drill holes in the area as well as this recent drilling, Emmie Bluff represents an attractive opportunity as the company seeks to expand its resource base which would potentially result in a significant increase to the scale of the Mt Gunson Project. The ongoing Emmie Bluff scoping study will assist the board’s decision on a substantial drilling program at Emmie Bluff.”*

About the Mount Gunson Copper Cobalt Project

The Mt Gunson project comprises three tenements, ELs 6141, 5636 and 6265, and covers approximately 739 square kilometres located approximately 30 km to the east and south east of the town of Woomera, in South Australia.

Mt Gunson is strategically located in South Australia’s Olympic Copper Province. This region is among the world’s largest copper producing provinces and hosts major mining projects including BHP’s Olympic Dam and Oz Minerals’ Carrapateena and Prominent Hill. In November 2018, BHP announced exploration success in drilling high grade IOCG-type mineralisation at its Oak Dam project*, approximately 10km north-east of Emmie Bluff.

Mt Gunson is also prospective for Iron-Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation in the deep Gawler Craton basement rocks, but it is unique in the Olympic Copper Province in hosting stratabound, sediment-hosted, copper-cobalt deposits in the shallow and younger Adelaidean cover sequences which overlie the Gawler Craton sequences.

The Project hosts two existing JORC 2012-compliant Indicated Mineral Resources:

- MG14: 1.83Mt at 1.24% Cu, 334ppm Co and 14g/t Ag and;
- Windabout: 17.67Mt at 0.77% Cu, 492ppm Co and 8g/t Ag

Each is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu equivalent. Please see GBG announcement “Mt Gunson Copper-Cobalt Project Update” on 19 January 2018 for more details on these mineral resources.

Mt Gunson is extremely well served for infrastructure as it is centred approximately 100km south of BHP Billiton's world-class Olympic Dam copper-gold-uranium mine and within 50km of Oz Minerals' Carrapateena copper project.

Mt Gunson lies 10km off the sealed Stuart Highway and the Adelaide to Perth/Darwin railway. The towns of Woomera and Pimba, 40km to the north-west provide a range of services, and the Project area is accessed by established unsealed mine access roads. Additionally, regular air services are available at Roxby Downs and Port Augusta, and a serviceable airstrip for light aircraft is located on site.

Scheme water is available in the area, as is electricity access. Local infrastructure is currently in the process of being further upgraded in support of Oz Minerals' Carrapateena project, which will soon see an all-weather road, high voltage power lines and a communications corridor passing directly through the Project area.

*BHP News Release No 27/18. *BHP Copper Exploration Program Update. 27 November 2018.*

About the Mount Gunson Farm-in agreement

On 17 March 2017, Gindalbie announced to the ASX that it had executed the Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement with Terrace (please see ASX announcement on 17th March 2017 for more details on the farm in agreement).

The Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement was subsequently novated to Coda Minerals Limited (Coda), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gindalbie, on 21 May 2018 (with the conditions to the novation being satisfied in August 2018).

The Farm-in is separated into three stages, based on cumulative spend on the project (see Table 3, below).

Table 3 Mt Gunson farm in structure.

	Status	Nominal Overview	Beneficial interest in tenements	Cumulative spend	Expected completion
Stage 1	Complete	Scoping study update	25%	\$1.37 million	Ownership earned in August 2018
Stage 2	In progress	Pre-feasibility study (phase 1)	51%	\$3.87 million	1H 2019
Stage 3	Pending stage 2	Pre-feasibility study (phase 2)	70%	\$6.62 million	2H 2019

The Mt Gunson Farm-in Agreement provides that, if at any point during the farm-in process Coda spends a total of \$6.62 million, Coda will automatically earn a 70% interest in Mt Gunson. Coda will at this point have the option to spend \$1.5 million to increase its ownership of the project to 75%.

Terrace will be free carried in the Project to a maximum of \$8.62 million (exclusive of the \$1.5 million option payment). Once the free carry limit has been reached, an unincorporated joint venture between Coda and Terrace will be triggered and Terrace will be responsible for its share of ongoing project expenditure.

Competent Person's Statements and Disclaimers

Information relating to the Exploration Target and Exploration Results for Emmie Bluff is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Craig Went, a Senior Associate Geologist of Mining & Process Solutions Pty. Ltd. Mr Went is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), and has a minimum of five years' 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Mr Went consents to the inclusion of the matters based in this ASX Release on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information relating to the Resources at MG 14 and Windabout is based on information compiled in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") by Tim Callaghan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), has a minimum of five years' experience in the estimation and assessment and evaluation of Mineral Resources of this style and is a competent person as defined in the JORC Code. This announcement accurately summarises and fairly reports his estimations and he has consented to the resource report in the form and context it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events may be forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration program, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "expected", "planned", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective" and similar expressions.

ENDS

On behalf of:

Mr Keith Jones
Chairman

Ms Rebecca Moylan
Company Secretary

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JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by HQ diamond drilling. Sampling intervals were determined on the basis of geological logging and were at variable intervals. Care was taken to separate lithologies, stratigraphies or structural features of potential interest. Typical sample intervals in potentially mineralised areas was approximately 30cm, likely non-mineralised samples were typically approximately 70cm. Whole core was submitted for sampling, which was then sorted and crushed to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then been dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of and contamination between crushed samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were precollared using a combination of mud rotary and percussion drilling. Diamond tails were drilled with HQ bits (63.5mm inside diameter). Vertical holes were not oriented. Angled holes were oriented by Reflex ACT core orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were not recovered from the precollars. Sample recovery from diamond drilling was assessed qualitatively by drillers and field staff. Recovery and sample quality is considered to be very high. There is no observed correlation between core recovery and assay grades.
Logging	<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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond tails were comprehensively logged by GBG field staff. Logging recorded the stratigraphy, weathering, rock type and visual abundance of sulphide minerals using a standardised logging system. Core was photographed prior to being sampled.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full core was taken for assay and geotechnical analysis. This was done to provide the maximum volume of material for metallurgical analysis. Sample preparation was undertaken by Bureau Veritas at their Cannington lab in Western Australia. Primary preparation included sorting and crushing samples to 3mm before splitting 300g of coarse material. The 300g split was then been dried and pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. Samples were not dried prior to crushing so as to retain their chemical and physical properties for metallurgical analysis. This resulted in a small risk of and contamination between crushed samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were fused with sodium peroxide and subsequently the melt was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid for analysis. Because of the high furnace temperatures, volatile elements are lost. This procedure is particularly efficient for determination of major element composition (including Si) in the samples or for the determination of refractory mineral species. Al, Ca, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, S, Si and Zn were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As and Pb were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. A total of 22 standards of varying copper, cobalt and silver grades were inserted along with 232 samples, which were submitted in two batches. This represents a ratio of approximately 1 standard for every 10.5 samples. Additional standards were employed by Bureau Veritas, as well as duplicates and repeats.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by Mr Craig Went, an independent geologist contracted by the company and Mr Matthew Weber, an employee of Gindalbie, prior to release. Data was entered into standard file formats by Bureau Veritas and transmitted to the company via email. Data has not been transcribed except electronically. Submitted standards are tabled and compared to stated value. Acceptable accuracy was achieved in the majority of cases. This program included no twinned drill holes.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were planned using desktop GIS software and the GDA94, Zone 53 datum. Collar locations and elevations were determined by handheld GPS with an approximate accuracy of +/- 3m. Elevation data was compared with pre-existing digital elevation model and found to be of acceptable accuracy. Vertical holes were not surveyed for deviation. Angled holes were surveyed by means of Reflex Ez Trac multi shot survey camera where available, though cameras were unavailable during precollaring, resulting in significant unaccounted for deviation. This deviation has been disclosed above.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient for mineral resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is interpreted as tabular, horizontal to gently dipping stratabound lodes. Vertical or steeply dipping drill holes are believed to provide relatively unbiased results.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken to Roxby Downs by company personnel and despatched by courier to Bureau Veritas' laboratory in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration was undertaken exclusively on EL 6265. EL 6265 is currently held by Terrace Mining Ltd, but Gindalbie Mining Ltd (through its subsidiary, Coda Minerals) is undertaking a farm-in joint venture to gain up to 70 percent ownership over the tenement through expenditure of \$6.62 million.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emmie Bluff has been previously drilled primarily by prior owners exploring for underlying IOCG occurrences. This data has been made public by the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining via the South Australian Resources Information Gateway (SARIG). Gindalbie has this information.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt Gunson project sits in the Stuart Shelf within the broader Olympic Copper Province in South Australia. Specifically, mineralisation is hosted in the dolomitic shales and dolarenites of the Neoproterozoic Tapley Hill Formation. This formation unconformably overlies the Meso/Palaeoproterozoic Pandurra Formation due to local uplifting associated with the Pernatty Upwarp. This unconformity, as well as structures associated with the Pernatty Upwarp, represent the most likely fluid flow pathways associated with the emplacement of metal bearing sulphides. Emmie Bluff mineralisation closely resembles mineralisation in the MG14 and Windabout resources found approximately 40 kilometres to the south, also within the broader Mt Gunson tenure. These deposits may represent analogues to the <i>kupferschiefer</i> type copper deposits known from central and eastern Europe.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See tables in above document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal grades have been reported on the basis of weighted averages, where sample length is used as the basis for weighting. Grades of >0.5% copper over intervals exceeding 0.5m were considered significant and were reported. Where the head Cu grade of internal intervals within reported significant intervals exceeded 200% of the reported head grade, these samples were reported separately as “included” intervals. Reported intervals do not include any internal waste (i.e. no material <0.5% Cu) Metal equivalents have not been used for the reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation geometry is interpreted as relatively flat lying, in line with the overall orientation of the stratigraphy in the area and as evidenced by previous drilling at the prospect. Vertical drill holes and high angler angled holes are believed to provide materially accurate representations of true thickness of mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 1 in above document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported, as is the total length of drilling.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geotechnical and metallurgical assessment of drill core is ongoing but has not yet been completed. Bulk density measurements have not been recorded as part of 2018/19 drilling campaign.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company is currently testing the potential of passive seismic geophysical technology to discriminate Tapley Hill Formation material at Emmie Bluff. The company is conducting a scoping study into the integration of the Emmie Bluff prospect into its broader ongoing Mt Gunson PFS. A substantial program of further resource definition drilling may be conducted depending on the outcome of this study.