



NEWS RELEASE

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DIRECTOR SITE VISIT - EXPLORATION UPDATE DINGUIRAYE Platinum (Pt), Nickel (Ni), Copper (Cu) PROJECT GUINEA

Following the recent site visit by Managing Director Greg Smith, Lindian Resources Limited believes the Dinguiraye project has **potential for the discovery of a significant new platinum / nickel sulphide district with many similarities to the Bushveld in South Africa.**

In addition to the site visit, the Company has now completed the interpretation of the airborne magnetic survey, and has undertaken further geological reconnaissance of the previously identified extensive soil geochemical anomalies. The results further confirm the excellent potential of the Dinguiraye Pt-Ni-Cu Project.

Highlights:

- Geological reconnaissance of soil geochemical anomalies in Blocks 1 and 2 shows the anomalies to be underlain by **rocks of ultramafic affinity** suggested by field observation to be pyroxenite. **Pyroxenitic** rocks are host to known PGE - Ni sulphide mineralisation of the Bushveld in South Africa.
- The airborne magnetic interpretation **supports the current geological model** and has enabled the mapping of the various rock units within the Dinguiraye Project.
- The airborne magnetics have enabled a **reconstruction of the geological history of the Dinguiraye Intrusive showing it to be Archean to Paleoproterozoic in age.**
- Geological interpretation of the airborne magnetics demonstrates the **potential extension of the 12.5km coincident Pt-Ni anomaly in Block 1 to the north for a further 7.5km** into the recently granted exploration permit.
- The magnetics has also identified other **priority exploration areas within the project area.**
- Drill programme to test priority targets scheduled to commence as early as October 2009.

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Dinguiraye Pt-Ni-Cu Project

The Dinguiraye Pt-Ni-Cu Project is located at the town of Dinguiraye approximately 400km northeast of Conakry in the central part of Guinea. It is readily accessible by the N1 sealed road from Conakry with the final 83km to Dinguiraye on the N30 all weather unsealed road (Figure 1). The Project consists of 2 granted exploration licences covering 705km².



Figure 1 – Location Plan

Exploration

Previous exploration by the Company included reconnaissance rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry and a remote sensing interpretation. This work defined three large anomalies (Block 1, Block 2 and Block 3) considered to be highly prospective for PGE's and nickel sulphides.

An airborne magnetic survey was completed in July, and in late August the Company's Managing Director, Mr Greg Smith, along with the Company's local geological team, visited the key targets areas identified with the objective of prioritising drill targets.

Airborne Magnetic Interpretation

An interpretation of the airborne magnetic survey completed by Fugro Airborne Surveys has been completed on behalf of the Company by consulting group Resource Potentials in Perth, Australia. The magnetic interpretation supports the current geological model and has enabled the Company to complete a more detailed mapping of the rock units and structure within the project area (Figure 2).

The magnetics has identified the presence of 3 structural directions:

- the main northeast trending normal faults paralleling the continental scale extensional zone. The most western of these forms the prominent scarp face along the southeastern boundary of Block 1;
- a major west northwest trending fault / shear zone corresponding to the archaic craton / Siguiri Basin contact which is interpreted to form a boundary between the Dinguiraye Intrusive to the south and the volcanics and sediments of the Siguiri Basin to the north; and
- an east-west trending structural corridor containing the bounding structures on the southern part of Block 2 and separating Blocks 2 and 3. It also hosts a swarm of east west trending felsic dykes. This trend is regionally significant and is followed to the east of the project area by the Tinkisso River.

The magnetics show the Dinguiraye Intrusive to have been intruded by later granites mapped by the BRGM as late Paleoproterozoic in age. This places the age of the Dinguiraye Intrusive at Archean to Paleoproterozoic. **Both the Bushveld and Great Dyke are Paleoproterozoic in age.**

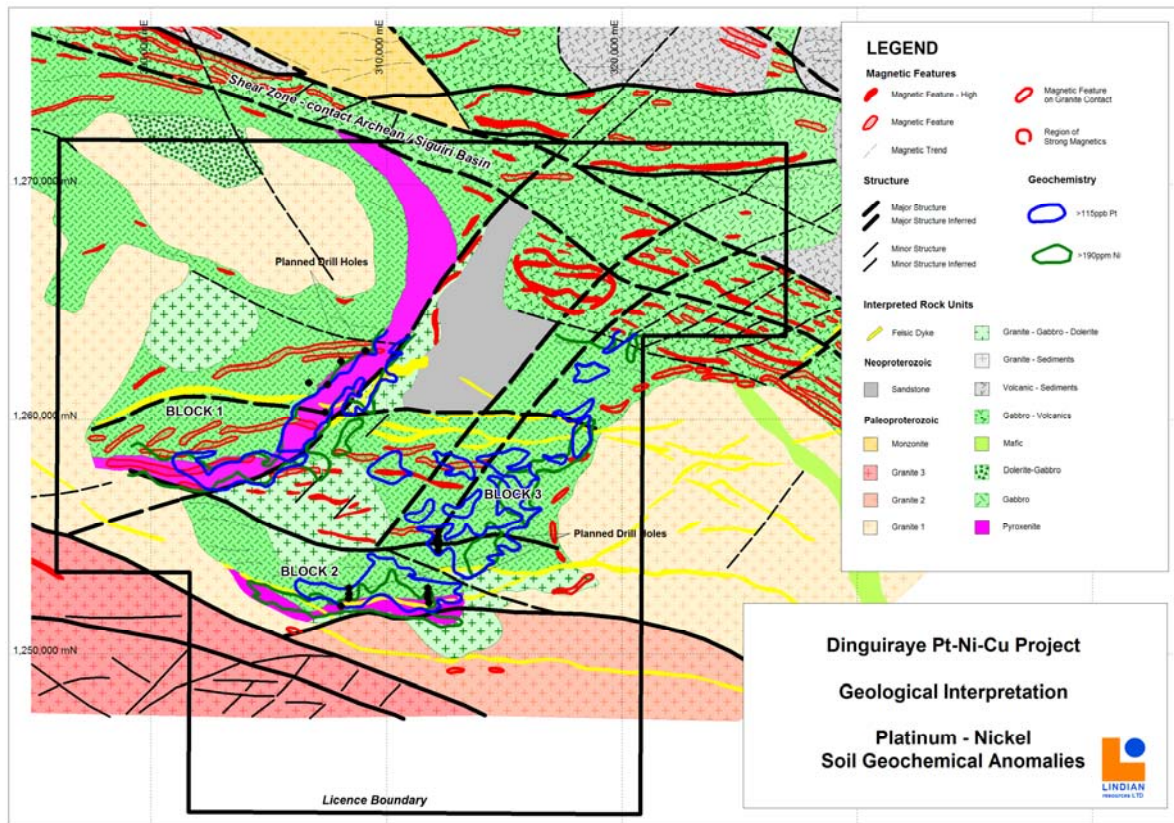


Figure 3 – Geological Interpretation Magnetics – Geochemical Anomalies – Planned Drill Holes

Key Target Areas

Block 1

Soil geochemistry identified an open ended 12,500m long by 1,000m wide zone of coincident Pt and Ni anomalism along the southern scarp of the Block 1 plateau. Recently completed geological reconnaissance across the anomaly highlighted the location of the anomaly on the scarp face. The area is covered by thick red soils and laterite scree. However, a small area of outcrop and subcrop in the south central portion of the anomaly and scattered float in the northern part of the anomaly demonstrate it to be underlain by rocks of ultramafic affinity suggested by field observation to be pyroxenite. The pyroxenite is fine to coarse grained and layering is suggested in weathered outcrop. Where observed the layering is flat lying. Samples of the pyroxenite have been dispatched for petrological description. A pyroxenitic suite of rocks host the PGE mineralisation in both the Bushveld Intrusive Complex and the Great Dyke, both of which host significant PGE and associated Ni sulphide mineralisation.

Magnetic interpretation suggests that the ultramafic unit may extend a further 7,500m to the north into the recently granted licence. The coincident Pt-Ni soil geochemical anomaly is open to the north and further soil geochemistry is planned to test this interpretation.

The entire plateau of Block 1 is covered in thick (up to 5m where observed) well cemented ferruginous laterites masking the underlying rocks and allowing only gross lithological interpretations. The magnetic signature suggests rocks of gabbroic composition and field mapping demonstrated the presence of ultramafic rocks. Drilling will enable the identification of the rock types and stratigraphy the laterite.

Block 2

Soil geochemistry identified coincident Pt, Ni and Cr anomalism over 7,000m along the southern scarp face while the Ni anomalism continues for a further 5,000m along the scarp face to the west. A traverse along a track crossing the scarp face located a small area ultramafic float suggested by field observation to be pyroxenite. It lies within the 7km long coincident Pt-Ni-Cr anomaly. The remainder of the scarp face is covered by thick red soils and laterite scree as in Block 1. As with Block 1 the entire plateau is capped by thick well cemented laterite that dips at approximately 10 degrees to the north. This is interpreted to reflect a shallow northerly dip of the underlying ultramafics.

The magnetic signature of the rocks underlying the soil geochemical anomaly is similar to that in Block1.

Block 3

Soil geochemistry identified a large 5,000m x 1,500m Pt anomaly. Pd, Ni, Cu and Cr anomalism are coincident in part. Recently completed geological reconnaissance determined this area to be entirely covered by laterite. The peak values forming the 5,000m x 1,500m Pt soil anomaly are coincident with positive topographic features in areas of active laterite weathering.

The underlying rocks have a similar magnetic signature to Blocks 1 and 2. East-west trending structures defining magnetic boundaries have been interpreted as south stepping block faulting producing a possible repetition of the stratigraphy, geochemical anomalies and potentially mineralisation.

New Target Areas

The magnetic survey has also identified an area of exceptionally high magnetics occurring in the northeast portion of the project area at the intersection of the northeast trending structures and the craton / Siguiiri Basin contact. The soil geochemistry completed to within 1 km of this feature shows a developing nickel anomaly open to the north. Geochemistry is planned to test this anomaly.

Drill Programme

Drill targets have now been prioritised and an 18 hole 3,000m RC drill programme has been designed to test the geochemical anomalies overlying the pyroxenite. The programme is scheduled to commence in October.

Key Points

The exploration to date has further confirmed the excellent prospectivity of the Dinguiraye Project and its potential to host a new PGE-Nickel district. Key points are:

- Its location at the intersection of a northeast trending extensional crustal lineament and the Archean / Siguiri Basin contact is further enhanced by the presence of a strong east-west structural corridor (an interpreted transfer structure) highlighted by the felsic dyke swarm.
- The Dinguiraye Intrusive has been shown to be Archean to Paleoproterozoic in age. Both the Bushveld and Great Dyke have been dated as Paleoproterozoic in age.
- Soil geochemistry has identified three extensive zones considered to be highly prospective for platinum, nickel and copper.
- Rocks of ultramafic affinity, identified in the field as pyroxenite, underlie the extensive soil geochemical anomalies. A pyroxenitic suite of rocks host the PGE mineralisation in both the Bushveld Intrusive Complex and the Great Dyke.
- The great lateral extent of the soil geochemical anomalies associated with the pyroxenite demonstrate its excellent potential to host PGE mineralisation similar to that found in the Bushveld or Great Dyke. In the Bushveld, the Merensky and UG2 reefs are gently dipping, range in width from 0.3m to 1m and have excellent lateral continuity. The mineralisation in the Bushveld can be traced over 100's of kilometres while that in the Great Dyke over 10's of kilometres.
- The drill programme to test the Dinguiraye Intrusive, for the presence of PGE – Ni sulphide mineralisation, is scheduled to commence in late October 2009.

For further information in respect of the Company's activities, please contact:

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Scientific or technical information in this news release has been prepared under the supervision of Mr Greg Smith, a director of the Company and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Smith has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in this report of the Information, in the form and context in which it appears.