



## NEWS RELEASE

18 Nov 2008

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### RESULTS OF SOIL SAMPLING DINGUIRAYE PGE / BASE METAL PROJECT - GUINEA

Lindian Resources Limited (“the Company”) has received results from its initial soil sampling programme on the Dinguiraye PGE / Base Metal Project. The sampling, completed on a 1000m x 200m grid, has defined three large PGM / base metal anomalies measuring up to 7000m x 1500m.

- **Anomaly 1:** measuring **6000m x 1500m** consists of coincident Pt, Pd, Ni, Cu and Cr values with results ranging up to **760ppb Pt (0.76g/t Pt), 69ppb Pd, 1,704ppm Ni, 95ppm Cu, and 5,107ppm Cr.**
- **Anomaly 2:** is defined by broadly coincident Pt, Pd, Ni, Cu and Cr values with results ranging up to range up to **525ppb Pt, 56ppb Pd, 1,932ppm Ni, 90ppm Cu and 5,478ppm Cr.** It is the interpreted NE extension of Anomaly 1 and measures approximately 6000m x 1500m.
- **Anomaly 3:** consists of strongly coincident Pt-Ni values defining an anomaly measuring 7000m x 1500m. Anomalous results consist of **Pt to 452ppb and Ni to 1,694ppm.**

Both Anomalies 2 and 3 are open along strike.

Infill and extension soil geochemistry has been planned to followup on these highly anomalous results.

## Location

The Dinguiraye Project, covering 460km<sup>2</sup>, 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 50km to Dinguiraye on the N30 all weather unsealed road.



Figure 1 – Location Plan

## Previous Work

Reconnaissance rock chip samples taken at Dinguiraye in early 2008 were analysed for a suite of elements including PGM's and base metals which returned some highly anomalous results including: 3 samples with **Pt** results exceeding 100ppb up to a maximum of **292ppb (repeat 331ppb, 0.33 g/t Pt)**, 3 samples with **Ni** results exceeding 200ppm up to **293ppm**, **Cu** up to a maximum of **142ppm** and high levels of **Cr** ranging from **3563ppm to 6715ppm**.

The presence of these elements and the interpreted geological setting, a possible differentiated intrusive complex, were further enhanced through the completion of a Landsat photogeological interpretation. It resulted in a better definition of the extent of the basic intrusive rocks and definition of the broad structural controls (figure 2).

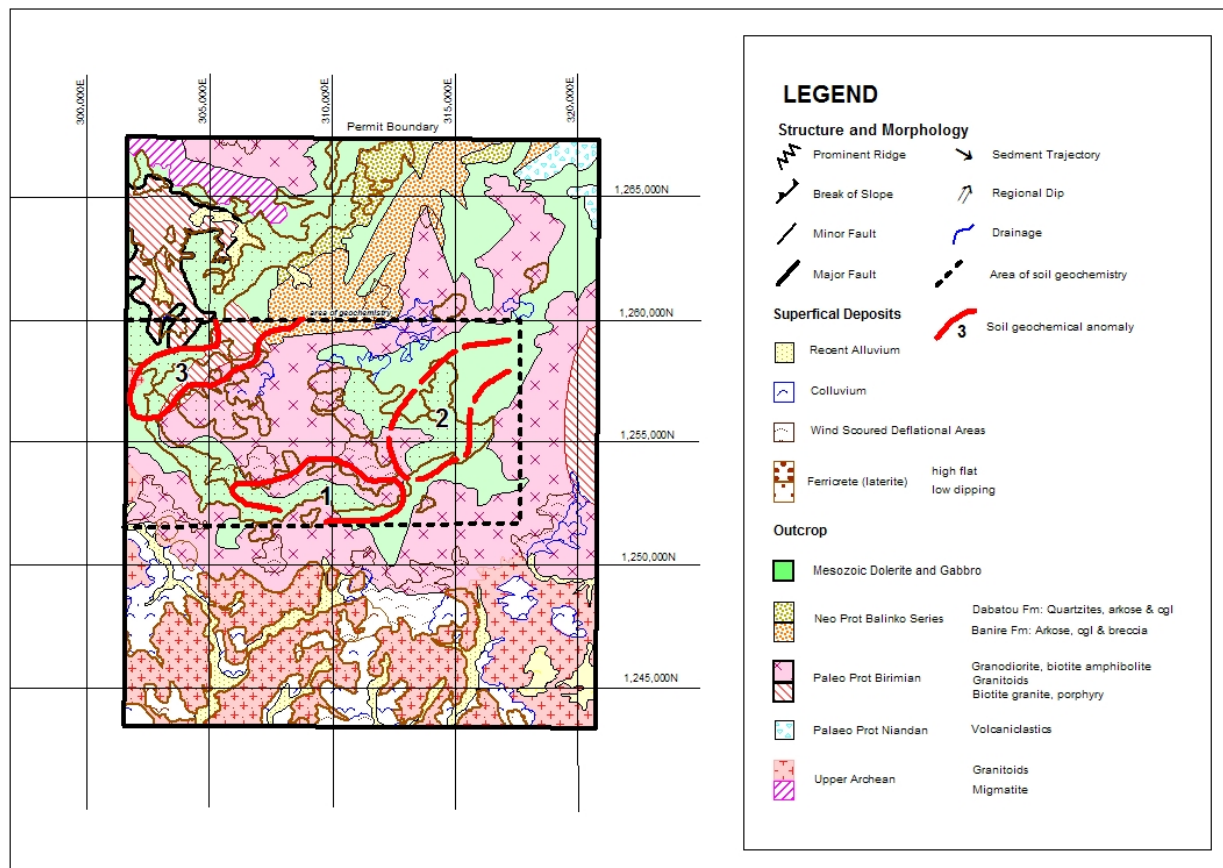


Figure 2 – Interpreted Geology – Soil Geochemistry

## Soil Geochemistry

In September 2008 the Company completed an 844 sample, soil geochemistry programme over a major portion of the gabbro / dolerite intrusive delineated by the Landsat interpretation. Sampling was completed on a 1000m x 200m grid with north-south lines. The samples were dispatched to Genalysis in Perth, Australia for analysis to determine their Pt, Pd, Cu, Ni, Co and Cr contents. Recently received results from this sampling have been highly encouraging, defining 3 large coincident anomalies.

**Anomaly 1:** measures 6000m x 1500m and trends east-west paralleling the interpreted gabbro / dolerite intrusive in the southern portion of the sampled area (figure 2). It is defined by the 100ppb Pt contour with coincident Ni, Cu, Pd and Cr. Pt values within this anomalous zone range up to 760ppb (0.76g/t Pt), Ni to 1,704ppm, Cu to 95ppm, Pd to 69ppb and Cr to 5,107ppm. The strong correlation between the Pt and Cr points to the possible presence of a cumulate horizon within the gabbro / dolerite intrusive which could be responsible for the highly elevated soil geochemical values.

**Anomaly 2:** is the NE extension of Anomaly 1 and it occupies a similar areal extent as defined by the 100ppb Pt contour, 200ppm Ni contour, 40ppm Cu contour and 2000ppm Cr contour. The results are highly anomalous with Pt to 525ppb, Ni to 1,932, Cu to 90, Pd to 56 and Cr to 5,478ppm. The anomaly is open to the NE along the eastern limb of the gabbro / dolerite intrusive.

**Anomaly 3:** is located in the NW portion of the sampled area. The ENE striking strongly coincident Pt-Ni anomaly defined by the 100ppb Pt contour and the 300ppm Ni contour measures 7000m x 1500m. Anomalous results consist of Pt to 452ppb and Ni to 1,694ppm. There are also anomalous Pd and Cu values within the anomaly. The anomaly is open to the north pointing to excellent potential for the extension of the anomalous zone up the western limb of the gabbro / dolerite intrusive.

An infill / extension soil geochemical programme has been planned to better define and test the possible extensions of these anomalies.

## Corporate

The Company was introduced to the project by, and the granting of the reconnaissance and exploration licences is being facilitated in Guinea by, Adem sarl (“Adem”) and Corporate & Resources Consultants Pty Ltd (“CRCPL”). The consideration to these parties for their involvement has been renegotiated as follows (refer announcement dated 15 May 2008 for original terms). On granting of the exploration licence Adem will receive a cash payment of US\$20,000. In addition, Adem and CRCPL each have the right to the following in respect of the Dinguiraye Project:

- Cash payment of US\$35,000 24 months after granting of the exploration licence; and
- 4% project interest carried to production (costs recovered from production). The Company has the right (but not the obligation) to buy half (2%) of each parties interest upon completion of a feasibility study by payment to each party of US\$1.5 million (comprising US\$1 million in cash and US\$0.5 million in shares).

Mr Reg Gillard and Mr Patrick Flint are directors of the Company and are directors and have a beneficial interest in (but do not control) CRCPL.

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.*