ASX RELEASE
18 November 2021
ASX: JRL

DRILLING CONFIRMS LITHIUM AT CLAYTON NORTH USA

- **Diamond drill program designed as proof-of-concept test to follow up anomalous lithium from surface samples**
- **Six holes completed with best result of 6.1m @ 1093ppm Li from 24.4m depth in CNDD012, including 3.05m @ 1205ppm Li**
- **Clayton North is located in Nevada, 22km from the only lithium producing operation in the USA**

Jindalee Resources Limited (**Jindalee**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce the drill results from its 100% owned Clayton North project located in Nevada, USA. The program was designed to follow up anomalous lithium results from surface sampling undertaken by Jindalee in 2018, where results of up to 930ppm Li were detected at surface[1].

Six holes of a proposed twelve-hole program were completed to scout the sub-surface potential for lithium mineralisation. CNDD012 intersected a fine-grained siltstone and claystone unit, the preferred lithological host for lithium, at 24.4m depth (Figure 1). Significant intercepts from CNDD012 included:

- 6.1m at 1093 ppm Li from 24.4m depth, including 3.05m @ 1205ppm Li from 27.4m
- 11.2m @ 1006 ppm Li from 33.6m depth

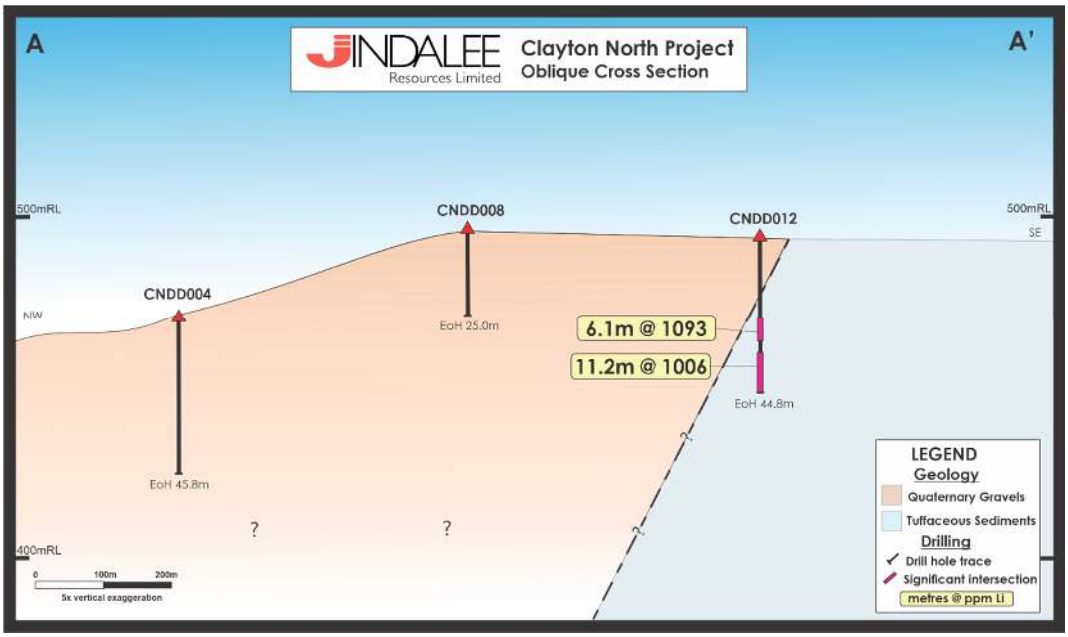

Figure 1. Interpreted drill section from Clayton North

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The remaining five holes intersected coarse gravel and conglomerate sedimentary units with minor lithium mineralisation. The geologic model was revised on-site as the holes were drilled and it was decided not to complete the remaining holes. All completed holes were diamond drilled and detailed geological logging of the drill core and surface mapping will be used to revise the mineralisation model at Clayton North and inform future work programs.

As a result of the encouraging results from this first drill program, Jindalee has expanded the project area by pegging additional placer claims to the southeast (Figure 2).

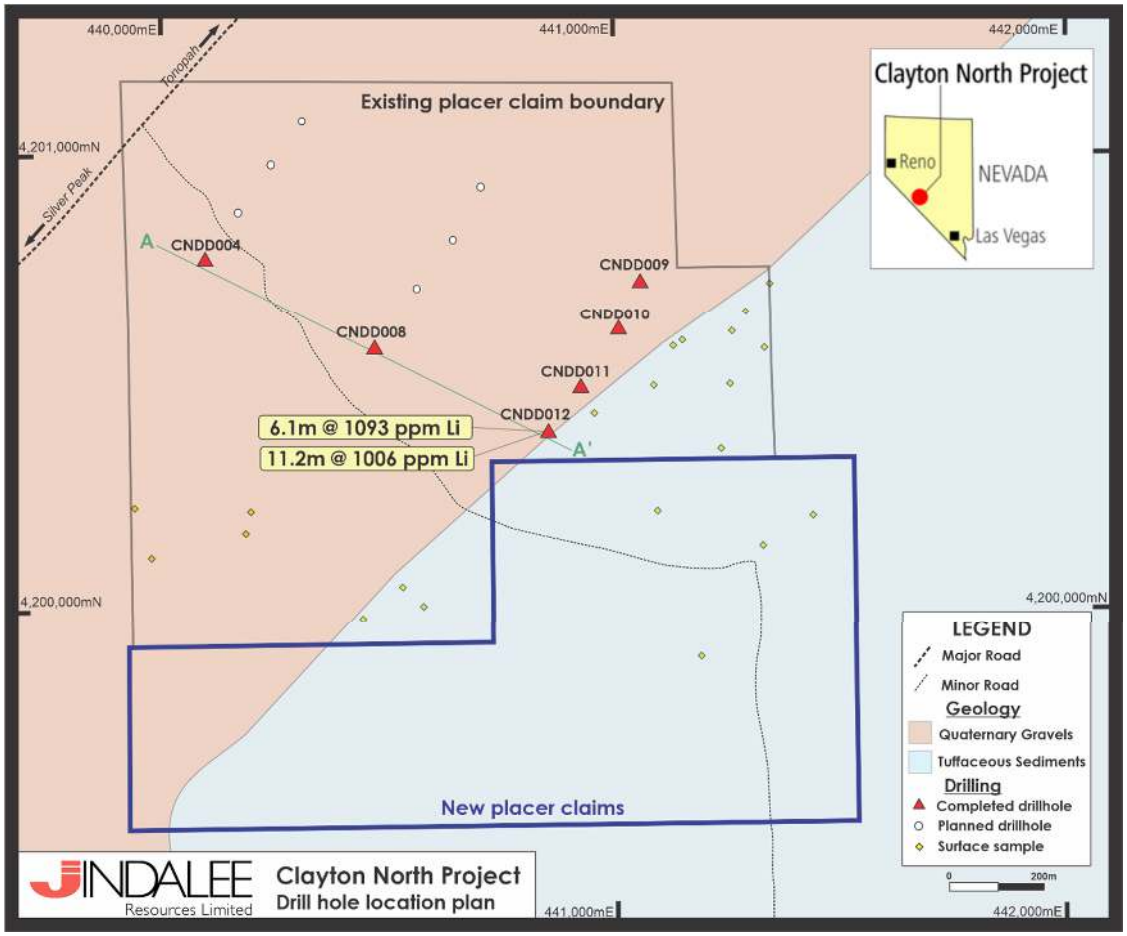

Figure 2. Plan view of the Clayton North claims over interpreted geology with recent drill results

Further information on the drilling program and the Clayton North project are contained in Annexures A and B.

In addition, Jindalee advises that the key McDermitt drill permit has been received, with drilling expected to commence in the next fortnight.

Background

Jindalee Resources has two 100% owned lithium projects in the United States: McDermitt and Clayton North. The discovery of extensive mineralisation in the first drill program at McDermitt in 2018 has seen Jindalee focus on resource definition activities at this project, culminating in announcing a significant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.43Bt @ 1,320ppm Li for a total 10.1Mt of Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) at a 1,000ppm Li cut-off grade[2] in April 2021. In September 2021 Jindalee announced the completion of a positive preliminary Scoping Study at McDermitt[3].

Clayton North is located approximately 22km north of Albemarle's (NYSE: ALB) Silver Peak brine operations, currently the only producing lithium mining operation in the United States (Figure 3). Jindalee pegged the mineral claims at Clayton North following a reconnaissance field trip in 2018[1].

A combination of auger and composited rock chip samples were taken at the Clayton North project, confirming sediment hosted lithium mineralisation in weathered surface materials[1]. This is the first time the project potential has been tested by drilling.

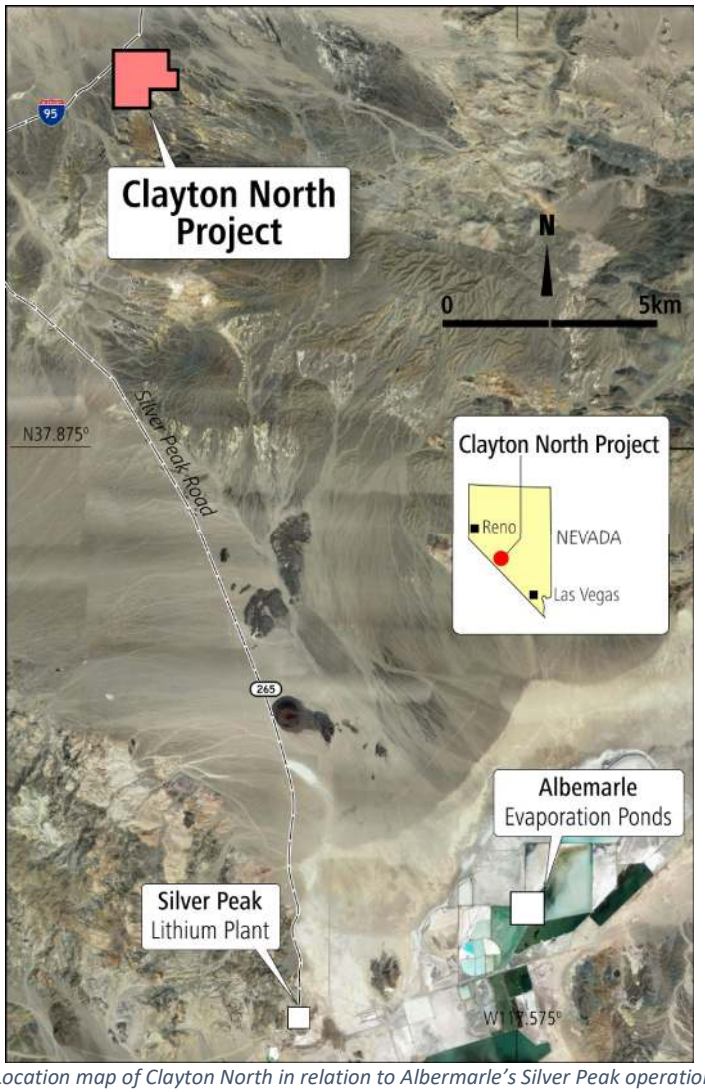

Figure 3. Location map of Clayton North in relation to Albermarle's Silver Peak operation

Authorised for release by the Board of Jindalee Resources Limited.

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About Jindalee

Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX: JRL) is an exploration company with direct and indirect exposure to lithium, gold, base and strategic metals, iron ore, uranium and magnesite through projects generated by the Company's technical team. Jindalee has a track record of rewarding shareholders, including priority entitlements to several successful IPO's and payment of a special dividend.

Jindalee's strategy is to acquire prospective ground, add value through low-cost exploration and, where appropriate, either introduce partners to assist in funding further progress, or fund this activity via a dedicated company in which Jindalee retains a significant interest.

At 30 September 2021 Jindalee held cash and marketable securities worth approximately $15.1M[4]. This funding, combined with the Company's tight capital structure (only 54.1M shares on issue), provides a strong base for advancing projects currently held by Jindalee and leveraging into new opportunities.

References:

Additional details including JORC 2012 reporting tables, where applicable, can be found in the following releases lodged with ASX and referred to in this announcement:

1. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 8/06/2018: "Jindalee acquires US Lithium Project at Clayton North".
2. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 08/04/2021: "McDermitt Lithium Project confirmed as largest in USA".
3. Jindalee Resources ASX Announcement 16/09/2021: "Positive Preliminary Scoping Study".
4. Jindalee Resources ASX Announcement 28/10/2021: "Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report".

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Lindsay Dudfield and Mrs Karen Wellman. Mr Dudfield is consultant to the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mrs Wellman is an employee of the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Both Mr Dudfield and Mrs Wellman have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Dudfield and Mrs Wellman consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning Jindalee Resources Limited's (Jindalee's) current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Jindalee operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Jindalee's future performance. When used in this document, the words such as "anticipate", "could", "plan", "estimate", "expects", "seeks", "intends", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Jindalee believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Jindalee and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Annexure A:

Drill hole summary table with significant intersections for surface diamond drilling completed at Clayton North in 2021

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip/Azi	EoH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li (ppm)	Comments
CNDD004	440096	4200773	1471	-90/0	45.8					NSA, target lithologic unit not in drillhole
CNDD008	440467	4200570	1496	-90/0	25.0					NSA, target lithologic unit not in drillhole
CNDD009	441056	4200716	1508	-90/0	45.8					NSA, target lithologic unit not in drillhole
CNDD010	441007	4200612	1505	-90/0	45.8					NSA, target lithologic unit not in drillhole
CNDD011	440923	4200483	1496	-90/0	61.0					NSA, target lithologic unit not in drillhole
CNDD012	440850	4200384	1494	-90/0	44.8	24.4 33.6	30.5 44.8	6.1 11.2	1093 1006	**including 3.05m @ 1205ppm Li from 27.5m**

Notes:

- All coordinates are NAD83 Z11
- Intervals are reported on 1000ppm Li cut-off with maximum internal dilution of 10 feet (3.05m)
- NSA = No Significant Assay

Annexure B:
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
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.*	• Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ triple tube (HQ3 63.5mm) diameter core. • Core was cut and half core sampled to lithologic units or at maximum 1.5m intervals • All samples were placed into individually labelled, consecutively numbered sample bags.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was used to collect HQ3 (63.5mm) diameter core. • Core holes were drilled vertically, and core was not oriented.
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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core blocks inserted by the drilling company indicated the length of a run and the amount of recovered core in feet. The site geologist converted this to metres and core recovery was recorded on the sampling sheet. Core recovery was the primary focus for the drill contractor and was typically 100% in the zones of interest. • Core recovery was recorded by the site geologist, and 1.5m downhole depths marked prior to geological logging and sampling • No relationship between recovery and grade was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Qualitative lithological descriptions were recorded by the field geologist once core had been presented and depths marked. Correlation of this information to the field mapping and stratigraphic sections described in the immediate area is ongoing to build a comprehensive picture of the geology over the project area. • Photos were taken of all core trays for later review.
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.*	• Core was cut and half core sampled. • Sample preparation at the laboratory involved crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
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.*	• Samples were assayed by ALS Laboratories in Reno Nevada via 4 acid digest of 0.25g sample split with a 48 element ICP-MS finish. • 4 Acid digests are considered to approach a total digest, as some refractory minerals are not attacked. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards, splits and replicates as part of in-house procedures. ALS Laboratories participates in external umpire assessments to maintain high levels of QAQC in relation to their peers. • QAQC checks identified one potential contamination issue in one sample in CNDD008. This is currently under investigation with ALS laboratories, however it is not expected to impact or change the lithium assay results received to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results were verified by more than one Jindalee geologist. • Data is received and stored electronically with a comparison between the .pdf certificates and the .csv data files indicating no errors in transmission.
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.*	• Sample locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m horizontally, and +/- 5m vertically. • Locations are reported in metres in UTM Zone 11.
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.*	• Spacing of drilling and associated sampling is adequate for first pass assessment of the areas and geological horizon(s) of interest. • No resource has been estimated and the information available is not currently adequate to do so.
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 orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, boxed, palletised and sealed by Jindalee personnel, and subsequently picked up by an ALS truck and delivered to ALS Laboratories in Reno. • All samples were received as expected by the laboratory with no missing or mis-labelled samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None undertaken.

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.*	• Samples reported are all from land managed by the US Bureau of Land Management, with the mineral rights held under placer claims owned 100% by HiTech Minerals Inc., a wholly owned US based subsidiary of Jindalee Resources Limited. • No joint ventures or royalty interests are applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Property is located within historic mining district, which has in the past produced of aluminium and sulphur mined from the Tertiary aged Esmeralda formation lakebed sediments. The project area is located approximately 24 km north of Albemarle's Clayton Peak mine which produces lithium from warm brines in valley gravels.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lithium is hosted within near horizontal beds of tuffaceous sediments and clay rich lacustrine sediments within the Esmeralda Formation, with geologically identical stratigraphy as Cypress Mineral's newly permitted mine to the south. Tertiary rhyolitic volcanism east of the project in the Weepah Hills, and interbedded tuffs within the Esmeralda Formation are likely sources for lithium. Lithium, mobilized in warm hydrothermal fluids, is deposited in saline brines collected in valley fill or fixed within Tertiary lacustrine clays of the Esmeralda Formation. The project area is located in a known area of elevated temperature anomalies and surface sampling within near horizontal beds of tuffaceous sediments and clay rich lacustrine sediments within the Esmeralda Formation on property demonstrated anomalous concentrations of lithium.

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*
		• Please see table and figures in main body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Significant intercepts are presented as a simple average above a 1000ppm Li cut-off, with a maximum of 2m internal 'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li).
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').*	• Vertical drill holes were appropriate for assessing the flat lying units of interest. Downhole lengths reported are therefore the same as true widths.
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.*	• See main body of announcement.
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.*	• All drilling results above a cut-off of 1000ppm lithium containing a maximum of 3.05m internal 'waste' (where 'waste' is defined as intervals with less than 1000ppm Li) are regarded as significant and have been reported.
Other substantive	• *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*	• Field mapping across the project area, and description of stratigraphic sections exposed in several escarpments will allow for correlation of the geology between drill holes once further results are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Also see main body of announcement.
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.*	• Compilation of the drilling results, field mapping and stratigraphic sections, as well as the sourcing of additional data will be completed once additional assay results have been received. • Also see main body of announcement.