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BINDING TERM SHEET SIGNED FOR PURCHASE OF 80% OF DEEP WELL NICKEL-COPPER-PGE PROJECT

- **Jindalee signs option agreement to buy 80% of Deep Well Project**
- **Deep Well prospective for mafic intrusive related Nickel, Copper and Platinum Group Elements (PGE) systems with >6km rock chip anomaly**
- **To be part of Jindalee's previously announced spin off entity Dynamic Metals upon its listing[1]**
- **Complements Dynamic Metals' existing strong battery metals pipeline**

Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX: JRL) (**Jindalee**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce that its 100% owned subsidiary Dynamic Metals Limited (**Dynamic**) has signed a Binding Term Sheet for the purchase of an 80% interest in the Deep Well Project (**Project**) from M61 Holdings Pty Ltd (**M61**), for total consideration valued at $270,000, payable in cash and Dynamic shares.

- Total consideration of $270,000 includes $70,000 cash and $200,000 in Dynamic shares (based on the issue price of Dynamic's listing on ASX[1] and escrowed for 12 months)
- Dynamic to manage and fund exploration at Deep Well to the completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study

The project is located in the Murchison Province of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia approximately 35km ESE of Meekatharra.

Results from early-stage exploration at the Project demonstrate geochemical indicators from gossans that are prospective for massive sulphide nickel and which have never been drill tested. Jindalee considers that Deep Well is complementary to the Company's Widgiemooltha and Lake Percy nickel, lithium and gold projects.

Plans to separate Jindalee's Australian assets into Dynamic by way of an initial public offering (**IPO**) of securities have significantly progressed. Subject to final board and regulatory approvals, Jindalee is proposing to seek shareholder approval for the transfer of its Australian assets to Dynamic at its upcoming Annual General Meeting.

[1] Admission to the official list of ASX is conditional on and subject to ASX's satisfaction that Dynamic has a structure and operations suitable for a listed entity and ASX's absolute discretion.

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Deep Well Ni, Cu and PGE Project

Deep Well is an exploration project that is prospective for mafic intrusive nickel, copper and PGEs. The Project consists of granted exploration licence E 51/1977 and a contiguous exploration licence application E 51/2073 (**Tenements**) 35km ESE of Meekatharra.

The Tenements cover the southern extension of the Gnaweeda greenstone belt (**GGB**) located east of the Meekatharra greenstone belt of the Murchison Province.

The GGB comprises several mapped greenstone enclaves extending over a strike of more than 30km along the Evansdale-Edale Shear Zone (**EESZ**). The EESZ is a crustal-scale structural break with a strike length of several hundred kilometres between the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains within the Youanmi Terrane (Figure 1).

The GGB is up to 10 km wide in the northern part of the belt, decreasing to less than 1km wide to the south and within the area covered by the Tenements. Surface geology is extremely weathered and is concealed by transported cover in places.

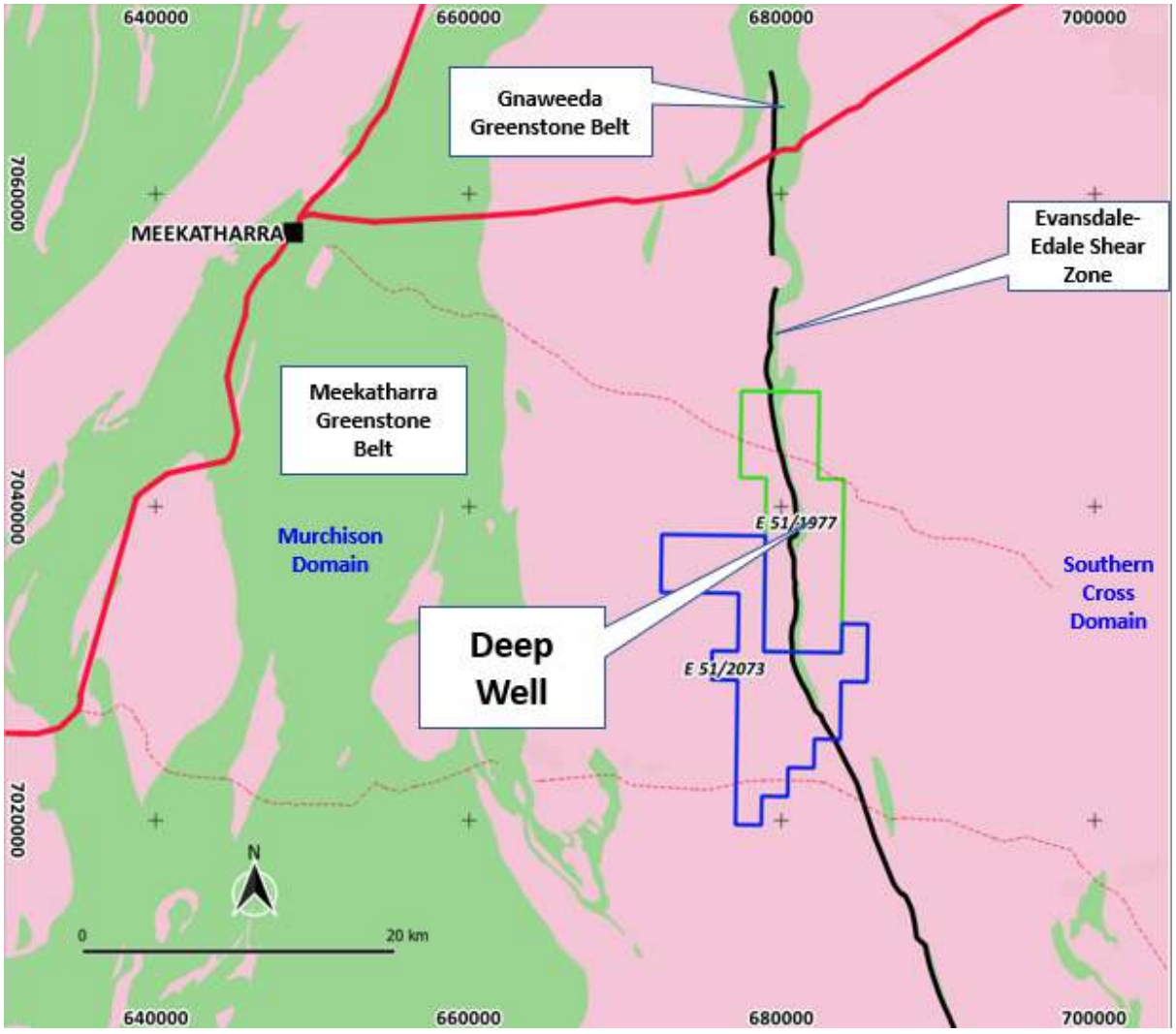


Figure 1: Regional Geology of the Deep Well Project

Within E51/1977, several mafic-ultramafic bodies with surrounding sedimentary rocks are entrained within the EESZ and are associated with high amplitude magnetic anomalies.

M61 completed reconnaissance work in 2021 that involved the collection of 63 gossan, laterite, saprolite and drill chip spoil pile samples in areas coincident with these magnetic anomalies (Figure 2).

The rock chip samples were analysed for precious metals and a multi-element suite and returned a series of strongly anomalous nickel, copper, platinum and palladium results associated with gossanous material over a strike length of 6km. Highlights from the sampling are shown in Figure 2 and full results are listed in Table 1.

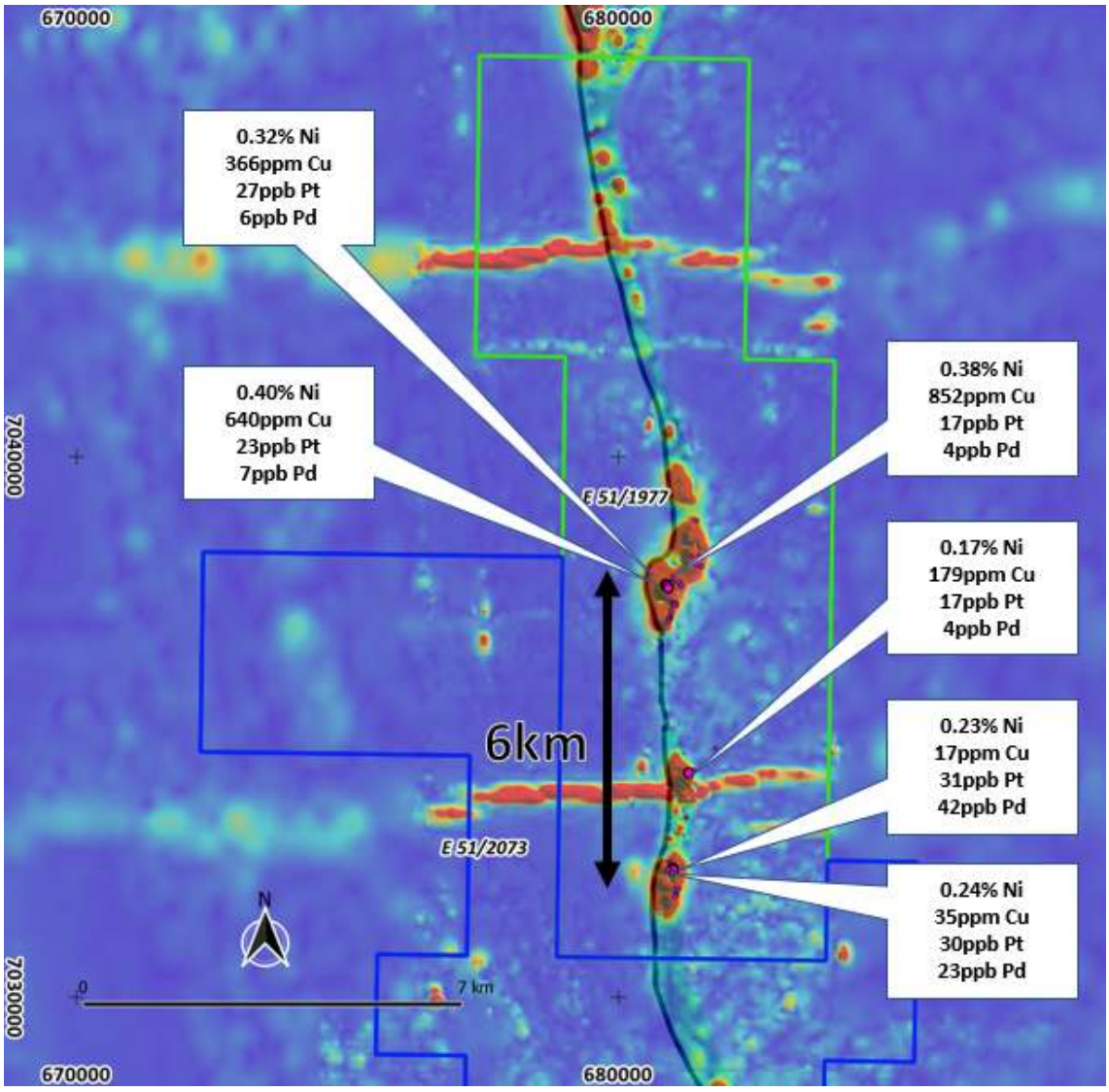


Figure 2: Rock chip sample locations over TMI Analytic Signal Image

Additionally, 10 samples were analysed for whole rock geochemistry and results of up to 30% MgO were returned indicating an ultramafic protolith.

The Company believes that the initial geochemical results from sampled gossans are very encouraging and have the potential to be the surface expression of a mafic intrusive related nickel, copper and PGE sulphide system which has never been tested by drilling.

Next Steps

Deep Well is complementary to the Company's existing Western Australian battery metals exploration target pipeline and will be progressed upon the successful completion of listing Dynamic Metals Limited on the ASX.

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 focussed exploration and either advance key assets to development, 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 June 2022 Jindalee held cash and marketable securities worth approximately $10.8M[2], which combined with the Company's tight capital structure (only 57.4M 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 14/07/2022: "Update on separation of Australian assets"
2. Jindalee Resources ASX announcement 21/09/2022: "Full year statutory accounts"

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr James Thom and Mrs Karen Wellman. Mr Thom is an employee of the Company and a Member of 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 Thom 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 Thom 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.

Such factors may include, among others, risks related to regulatory approvals of or in connection with the proposed transaction, actual results of current or planned exploration activities, change in market conditions which affect the completion of the transaction, obtaining appropriate approvals to undertake exploration activities in the portfolio of projects, changes in exploration programs and budgets based upon the results of exploration, future prices of minerals resources; grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; movements in the share price of investments and the timing and proceeds realised on future disposals of investments, the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic as well as those

factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual financial statements and reports, all over which are available for review on ASX at asx.com.au and OTC Markets at otcmarkets.com. In particular, Jindalee cautions that the IPO and listing of Dynamic is subject to final board, regulatory and shareholder approvals and dependent on market conditions. Jindalee cautions that the admission of Dynamic to the official list of ASX is conditional on and subject to ASX's satisfaction that Dynamic has a structure and operations suitable for a listed entity and ASX's absolute discretion.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Results

Table 1: Deep Well Rock Chip and Drill spoil pile results

MGA94 Zone 50 Easting	MGA94 Zone 50 Northing	Rock Type	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
681484	7038148	Lateritic Residuum	5	7	6	182.8	406.2
681355	7038159	Lateritic Residuum	2	7	7	236.7	400.6
681452	7037997	Lateritic Residuum	9	4	2	256.6	154
681542	7037957	Lateritic Residuum	1	10	6	233.6	126.3
681168	7037618	Saprolite	2	9	31	17.2	60.3
681170	7037620	Gossan	<1	10	3	80.1	20.2
680934	7037564	Gossan	2	17	4	852.3	3776.9
680871	7037634	Gossan	<1	27	6	365.6	3241.2
680931	7037567	Gossan	2	11	5	662.1	4548
680897	7037608	Gossan	1	23	7	639.9	4028
680991	7037680	Gossan	<1	10	3	531.2	2836
680999	7037667	Gossan	1	9	3	892.3	2614
680994	7037668	Gossan	1	9	8	1508.8	2354
681029	7037768	Gossan	1	3	2	700	639
680868	7037667	Saprolite	1	6	36	197.3	172
680866	7037642	Gossan	1	16	6	146.6	2519
679608	7046010	Rock	2	5	5	38.2	147
679511	7045954	Rock	4	1	5	35.8	62
681244	7033327	Rock	2	8	6	73.4	1029
680963	7032470	Gossan	2	5	4	27.8	417
681052	7031992	Rock	8	11	6	62.9	560
681103	7032006	Gossan	3	14	9	760.2	981
681799	7034604	Gossan	1	0	0	23.2	8
680934	7032355	Gossan	2	6	8	69.5	577
680933	7032380	Gossan	1	3	3	11.4	599
680948	7032375	Gossan	2	6	7	34.1	801
681389	7034190	Gossan	2	3	1	206.4	1162.9
681310	7034141	Gossan	16	17	4	179.2	1747.9
681001	7032308	Gossan	3	4	5	23.4	308.6
680951	7032501	Gossan	3	29	10	100.7	954.5
680963	7032473	Gossan	1	5	3	22.8	361.9
681012	7032368	Gossan	3	30	23	35.4	2409
681013	7032385	Gossan	3	31	42	16.9	2296.2
680999	7032342	Gossan	2	10	10	35.6	1102.9
681076	7031917	Gossan	2	9	5	123.5	140.7
681059	7031886	Gossan	1	18	8	197.6	284.6
681052	7031866	Gossan	8	5	2	1727.1	245.6
680919	7036957	Gossan	2	11	9	102.9	932.7
680936	7036960	Gossan	2	9	6	57	1270.9
680933	7036990	Gossan	2	6	6	111.7	842.7
680953	7037011	Gossan	2	19	8	68.9	799.6
680960	7036994	Gossan	1	21	8	144.9	2069.5
680977	7037035	Gossan	2	10	5	71.4	656.5
680979	7037065	Gossan	15	3	3	91.1	563.8
681066	7037282	Gossan - Lateritised	3	18	10	330.8	27
681058	7037271	Gossan - Lateritised	3	18	9	144.1	53
680963	7037134	Saprolite	2	13	5	38.7	1592.8
681017	7037254	Saprolite	2	8	9	33	163.2
681006	7037293	Saprolite	9	38	52	632.4	429.7
681008	7037315	Saprolite	2	3	4	47.4	306.5
681048	7037254	Gossan	4	17	6	306.8	145.6
681446	7038820	Gossan	2	4	4	87	44.7
681135	7037674	Saprolite	2	27	79	22.4	118.1

The information describing the rock chip surface sampling is described in the following JORC Table 1.

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.*	• 59 rock chip samples • 4 samples taken from drill chip piles • Rock chips taken were representative and geologically classified as either lateritic residuum, gossan or saprolite. Drill chips taken from residual sample piles at historic drill collars. • Sample locations were recorded with a GPS
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).*	NA as no drilling has been undertaken
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.*	NA as no drilling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Rock chips taken were representative and geologically classified as either lateritic residuum, gossan or saprolite. • Drill chips taken from residual sample piles at historic drill collars.
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.*	• All samples were sent to Minanalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Canning Vale for preparation and analysis. All samples were sorted, dried, and crushed to 10mm and pulverised to <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,*
		• 49 rock chips samples and 4 drill chip samples were assayed for:
		  ○ Au, Pt and Pd by 50g fire assay with an ICP-MS finish (code FA50MS)
		  ○ Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, U, W, Y and Zr by four acid digest ICP-MS (code MA40MS)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	○ Al, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V and Zn analysed by four acid digest ICP-OES (code MA40OES) • 10 rock chip samples were assayed by lithium metaborate fusion with an ICP-OES finish for Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2 and TiO_2 (code FUS30OES). • Minanalytical inserted QAQC samples in the sample sequence
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.*	• Sampling was supervised by senior personnel. • Sampling data collected in the field and results returned from the laboratory are stored in a database. • No assay adjustments have been made.
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 recorded using a handheld GPS. • Locations are reported in metres GDA94 MGA Zone 50.
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.*	• Sample spacing was determined by the amount of available outcrop of the rock type of interest (lateritic residuum, gossan or saprolite).
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.*	NA as no drilling was undertaken
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to Minalytical in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No other audits have been completed.

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.*	• The Deep Well Project is located within Exploration Licence E 51/1977 (granted) and E 51/2073 (application). • In terms of Native Title interests, the Deep Well Project is coincident with the Yungunga-Nya Native Title Determination NNTT No: WCD2021/008. • The Deep Well Project is subject to an 80:20 JV option agreement between Dynamic Metals (wholly owned subsidiary of JRL) (80%) and M61 Holdings Pty Ltd (20%) on industry standard terms. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Deep Well Project is within a premier mining and exploration district within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • Exploration has been undertaken by several companies for gold over a recorded period of approximately 30 years including: Mines and Resources Australia, Teck Cominco, Homestake, Alicanto Minerals and Mithril Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is for nickel sulphide mineralisation hosted in mafic intrusions.
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:*	NA as no drilling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported.
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').*	NA as no drilling has been undertaken
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.*	• Exploration plans are included in the main body of the 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.*	• Listed in Table 1 above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Covered in the main body of this 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.*	• Covered in the main body of this announcement.