Locksley Resources

ASX RELEASE

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56,000,001

AIRBORNE EM SURVEY COMPLETE AND UPDATE

- **1,066.2 line km HeliTEM survey has been completed over parts of EL6592, EL8384 and EL9307**
- **Rock chip results detect 4 target areas with values up to 2.2% Cu, 1.4ppm Au, 32ppm Ag**
- **Examination of historic drilling shows mineralisation at the Jimmy Woodser and Larkings Prospect**
- **Drilling continues to be delayed by boggy ground conditions**

Locksley Resources Limited is pleased to provide an update on activities at the Tottenham Project in central New South Wales.

HeliTEM Survey

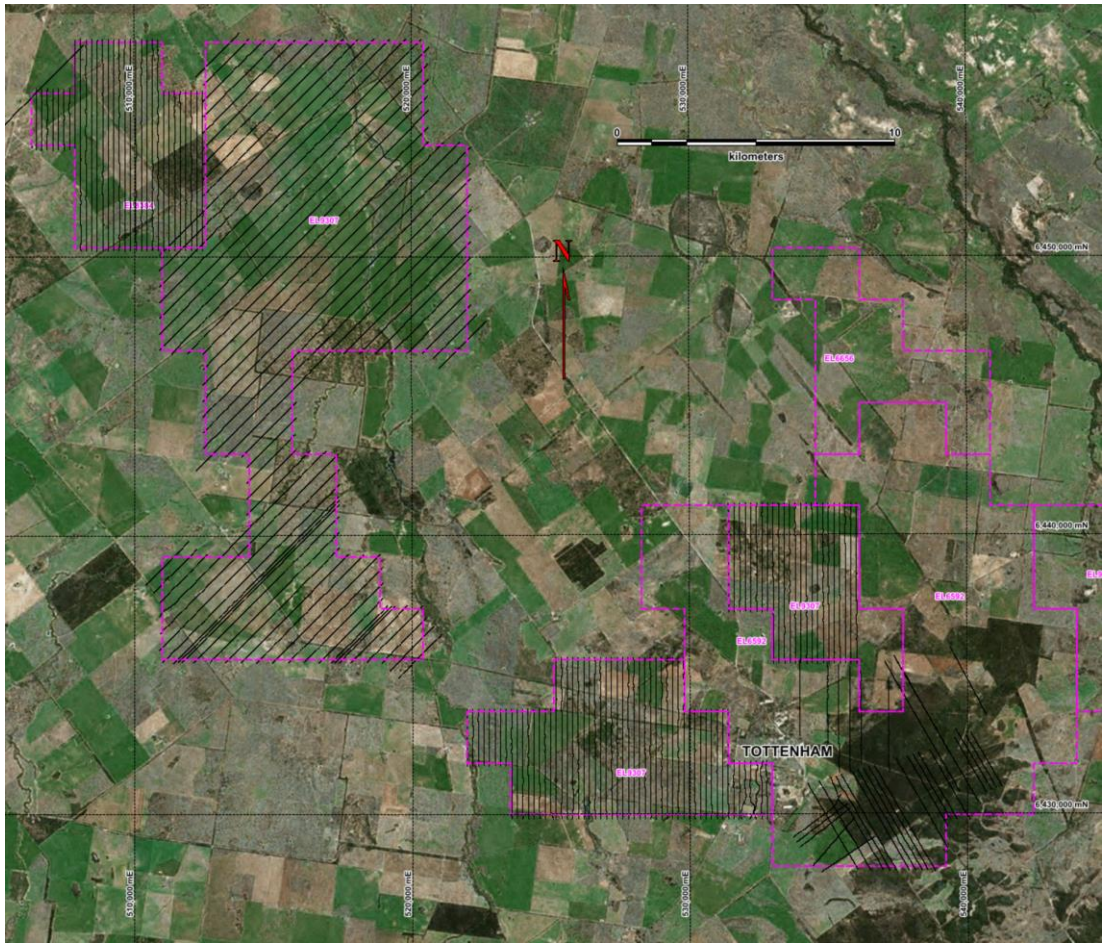
A 1,066.2 line km helicopter borne magnetic and electromagnetic, (HeliTEM), survey has been completed over parts of EL6592, EL9307 and all of EL8384 by Xcalibur Multiphysics. These surveys have been highly effective in directly detecting copper orebodies in the region such as at the Tritton Mine and the Constellation Deposit (Aeris Resources Ltd).

Primary aims of the survey are to:

- Explore the area under cover between the Tottenham Deposits and the CZ Deposit
- Explore the area in the core of the Orange Plains Anticline, about the Lacy's Tank copper occurrence
- Test line data over previously identified anomalies in the Orange Plains – Effies Ace area and
- Provide further data on untested anomalies in the Ace Mine and Underlay Mine areas.

A brief examination of the raw data shows that anomalies are present, but these need to be filtered for the effects of man-made features and conductive overburden such as saline groundwater. Data compilation and processing is expected to take 4 to 7 weeks.

HeliTEM test flight, Tottenham aerodrome



HeliTEM survey lines completed. Map Grid Australia zone 55

Drill Core Sampling

Multiple historic drill holes from Tottenham are stored at the WB Clarke Geoscience Centre in Western Sydney. Diamond core from the Jimmy Woodser and Larkings Prospects have been logged and additional sampling taken. Assay results are expected to be received in 4 to 6 weeks.

Two diamond drill holes from the Jimmy Woodser Prospect, (TH296D550, TH297.50D504) have been logged and sampled. Historically, both holes report intervals of moderate grade copper up to 1% Cu with no previous gold assays.

Two diamond holes from the Larkings Prospect, (L-DDH1, L-DDH2), have been logged and additional sampling taken for assay. Both of these 1968 holes were poorly sampled with no previous gold assays. L-DDH1 showed little sign of mineralisation. L-DDH2 showed an interval of weak to moderate oxide copper mineralisation from 37m to 45.7m and sulphide mineralisation from 83m to 88m.

Rock Chip Sampling

Results have been received for 53 rock chip samples from EL6592. Anomalous to ore grade results were returned from several areas. Results are presented in the attached table.

Orange Plains

A single scout sample of ferruginised psammite float from ~270m north of the Orange Plains core yard returned anomalous values of 0.22ppm Au, 8ppm Ag, 326ppm Cu, 28ppm Mo. This area is well into the footwall of the Orange Plains deposit, in an area of no previous work.

Larkings

3 samples were collected about a dozer costean and shaft at the Larkings Prospect. Gossanous psammites returned values up to 0.1ppm Au, 1ppm Ag, 452ppm Cu, 31% Fe.

Trabratong Crossing Rd Road Base Quarry

4 samples of quartz veined metasediment were collected from a road base quarry in the east of EL6592. This area of outcrop is ~500m east of a prospective horizon for mineralisation. No anomalous results were returned.

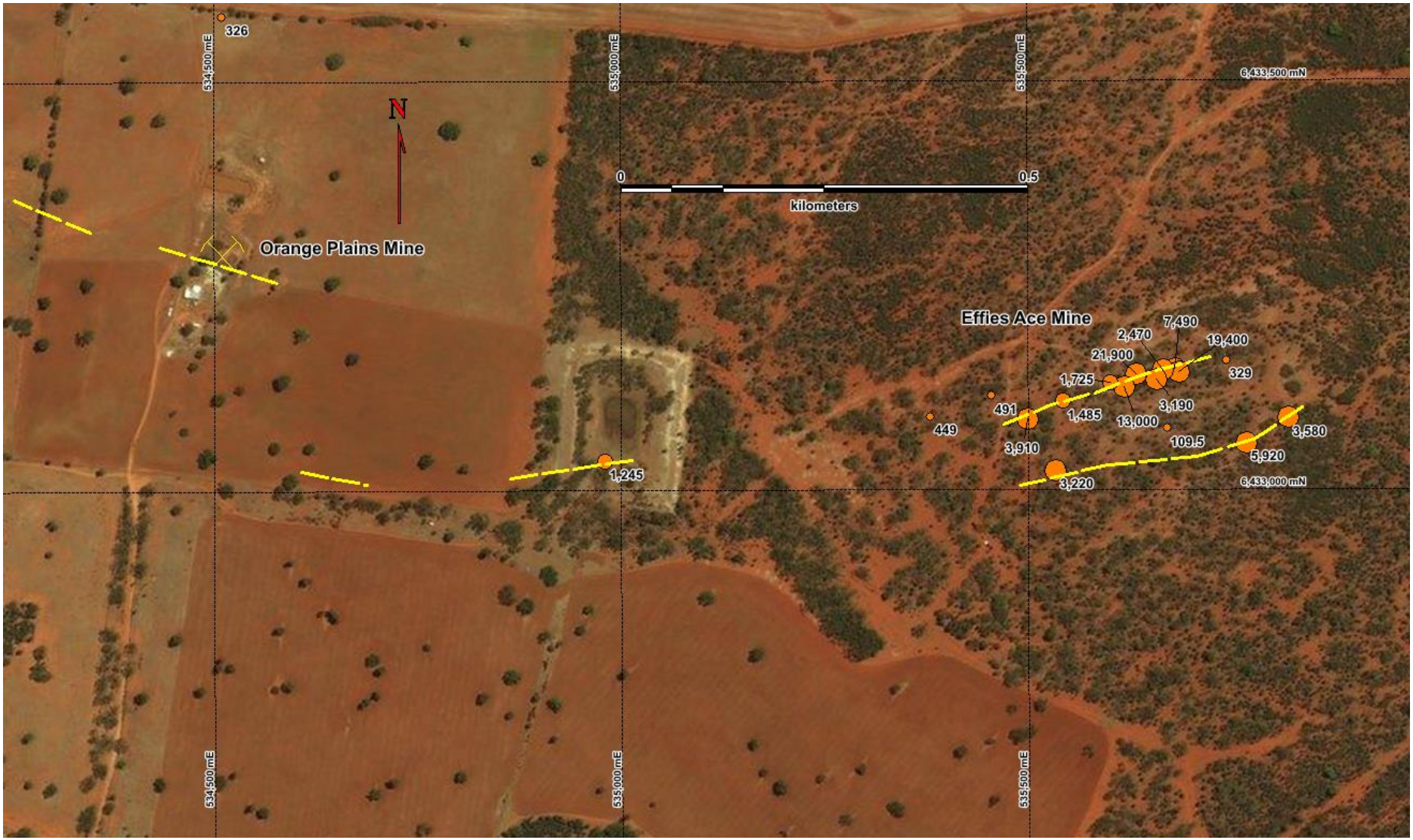
Jimmy Woodser

At Jimmy Woodser, recent clearing has allowed quartz – magnetite rocks and minor gossan to be traced for 900m to the NNE from the old workings. This zone is up dip of a historic EM conductor plate that is intended to be tested by RC drilling. 3 areas of anomalous samples were detected:

i. South shaft area with values to 0.38ppm Au, 2ppm Ag, 0.81% Cu, 0.15% Zn
ii. North Shaft (Main Shaft) area with values to 0.42ppm Au, 3ppm Ag, 1.13% Cu, 0.16% Zn
iii. A former railway cutting with values to 0.14ppm Au, 0.51% Cu, 0.12% Zn

Effies Ace

At Effies Ace, multiple shafts, pits and costeans trace a gossan horizon for ~300m before being obscured by cover to the west. Ore grade copper results were returned from multiple samples with values to 2.2% Cu. Gold values are consistently in the range of 0.5ppm Au to 1.4ppm Au. Silver values are elevated with up 32ppm Ag. Zinc values are also elevated with up to 0.4% Zn. The rock chips outline 2 separate mineralised horizons at surface. (See attached plan)



Orange Plains – Effies Ace Area with ppm copper rock chip values (10000ppm = 1%). Yellow lines represent mineralised horizons. Map Grid Australia zone 55

Next Steps

Now that a resource base of 9.86Mt @ 0.72% Cu, 0.22g/t Au has been established at the Tottenham Project efforts are being directed towards:

- expanding the existing resources at Mount Royal – Orange Plains and Carolina
- exploration of the numerous historic deposits to locate additional resources
- tenement wide exploration to locate new deposits
- potential acquisition of nearby stranded resources

Planned exploration drilling of the Burdenda area remains on hold due to boggy ground conditions. It is hoped that the area will be dry enough to consider drilling in 2 weeks.

The Board of Directors of Locksley Resources Limited authorised the release of this announcement.

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should,", "further" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in additional Mineral Resources.

Competent Persons

Except where indicated, exploration and technical information above have been reviewed and compiled by Ian Cooper BSc (Hons), BE (Mining), MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, (Member Number 106609) with over 35 years of experience in metallic minerals mining, exploration and development, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cooper is a full-time employee and shareholder of Locksley Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion of this technical information in the format and context in which it appears.

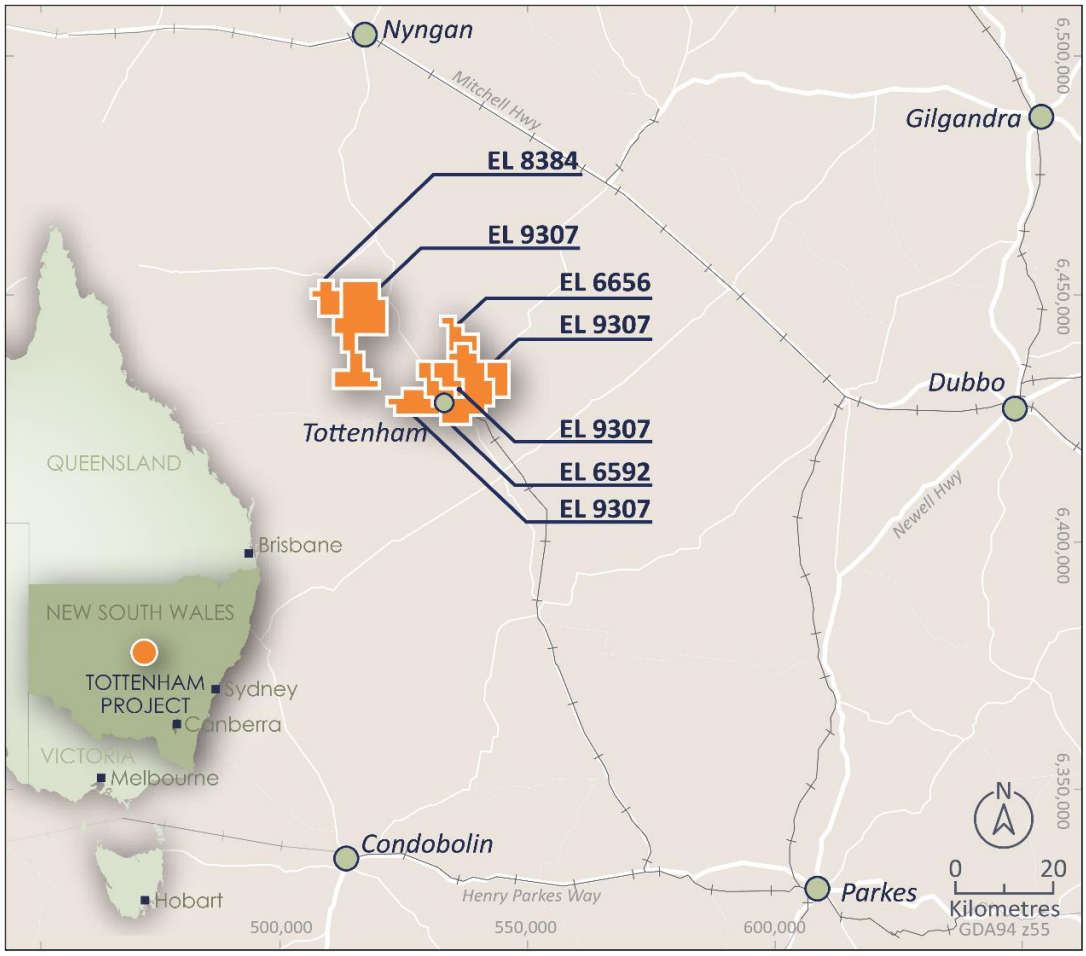
Previously Reported information and other foot notes for reference

This report includes information that relates to announcements previously made to the ASX including exploration Results and Mineral Resources prepared and first disclosed under JORC Code 2012. The information was extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements as follows:

- *LKY ASX Announcement 5 Apr 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE*
- *LKY ASX Announcement 1 Apr 2022 9.8Mt RESOURCE AT TOTTENHAM*
- *LKY ASX Announcement 11 Jan 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE*
- *LKY ASX Announcement 25 Nov 2021 TOTTENHAM DRILLING SUPPORTS RESOURCE DEFINITION*
- *LKY:ASX Announcement 30 Sept 2021 RC DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE TOTTENHAM COPPER PROJECT, EXPLORATION UPDATE*
- *LKY:ASX Announcement 24 Aug 2021 "EXPLORATION UPDATE DRILLING COMMENCES AT TOTTENHAM"*
- *Locksley Resources (LKY) Prospectus 6 Jul 2021*

ABOUT THE TOTTENHAM PROJECT

The Tottenham Project is an advanced Cu-Au exploration project that consists of four Exploration Licences, (EL6592, EL6656, EL8384, EL9307), covering 470km^2, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of central New South Wales.



Tottenham Project location

The Tottenham deposits are hosted within the Ordovician Girilambone Group that also host the Tritton and Girilambone Mines and Constellation Deposit, 110km to the north-northwest (Aeris Resources Ltd.), and is immediately along strike from the CZ Copper Deposit (Helix Resources Ltd). Resources have been defined at both the Mount Royal to Orange Plains and Carolina Deposits for a global inferred resource of:

9.86Mt @ 0.72% Cu, 0.22g/t Au, 2g/t Ag at a 0.3% Cu cut off.

The Competent Person for the 2022 Resource is Mr Jeremy Peters FAusIMM CP(Geo, Min), a Director of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd. The Mineral Resource estimate is stated in accordance with the provisions of the JORC Code (2012). Mr Peters has more than five years' experience in the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources for base metals mineralisation in Australia and overseas, 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. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Sample ID	MGA94z55E	MGA94z55N	AHD	Prospect	Sample Type	Lithology	Comments	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
IC211019-01	534510	6433581	227	Orange Plains	float	ferruginised psammite	small hillock; 270m north of Orange Plains mine	**0.218**	**8.31**	13.8	4.1	326	10.80	28.40	11.4	0.02	30
IC220221-02	539020	6442000	205	Larkings	dump	weakly gossanous psammite	east end of dozer trench	0.006	0.05	12.4	2.0	22	2.10	1.56	13.0	0.03	14
IC220221-03	539010	6442000	205	Larkings	dump	gossan + ferruginised psammite	middle of dozer trench	0.009	0.08	85.4	28.0	334	30.90	8.95	112.0	0.02	130
IC220221-04	538989	6441985	204	Larkings	dump	gossanous psammite	collapsed shaft underlaying to the east	0.102	1.18	161.5	7.1	452	11.45	4.76	41.7	0.03	50
IC220222-01	540214	6432514	253	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite schist + vein quartz + ankerite + malachite	south shaft; north side	**0.383**	1.60	5.5	45.3	**8180**	7.40	0.92	5.5	0.01	**1500**
IC220222-02	540210	6432510	252	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite schist + vein quartz + ankerite + malachite + azurite + haematite	south shaft; south side	**0.229**	1.83	1.3	55.8	**4940**	8.09	0.54	5.2	0.01	**1430**
IC220222-03	540147	6432450	250	Jimmy Woodser	float	weathered chlorite schist + 5% limonised pyrite cubes	top of rise; former pyrite cubes to 7mm	0.007	0.02	12.2	32.5	251	7.65	2.61	11.6	0.01	124
IC220222-04	540098	6432422	251	Jimmy Woodser	float	epidote + quartz + chlorite + Feox metabasalt	top of rise; slightly gossanous	-0.005	0.01	4.9	19.2	28	7.88	0.28	7.0	-0.01	32
IC220222-05	540055	6432366	253	Jimmy Woodser	float	epidote + quartz + chlorite + Feox metabasalt	top of rise; slightly gossanous	0.005	0.01	3.5	26.7	25	8.28	0.13	6.9	-0.01	30
IC220222-06	540014	6432341	254	Jimmy Woodser	float	weathered chlorite schist + 5% limonised pyrite cubes	top of rise; former pyrite cubes to 8mm	0.008	0.02	15.1	14.1	261	15.70	41.00	3.3	0.37	49
IC220222-07	540096	6432330	251	Jimmy Woodser	float	epidote + quartz + chlorite + Feox metabasalt + vein quartz		-0.005	0.01	2.7	22.9	74	7.75	0.81	2.5	0.01	34
IC220222-08	540353	6432502	251	Jimmy Woodser	float	chlorite schist + vein quartz + ankerite + malachite	railway cutting spoil dump	0.114	0.61	1.0	41.3	**5130**	6.78	0.20	3.8	0.01	**1220**
IC220222-09	540320	6432567	252	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite schist + vein quartz + ankerite + malachite + pyrite + chalcopyrite	north shaft; north side	**0.405**	3.23	2.9	116.5	**11350**	10.80	5.21	11.6	4.19	**1605**
IC220222-10	540320	6432560	252	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite schist + vein quartz + ankerite + malachite + pyrite + chalcopyrite + Feox	north shaft; south side	**0.419**	3.04	3.0	74.2	**9480**	10.95	4.47	16.8	2.42	**1600**
IC220222-11	540512	6432706	243	Jimmy Woodser	dump	ferruginous psammite	south shaft; north side	0.007	0.04	35.3	7.1	152	11.75	7.68	65.0	0.04	71
IC220503-1	536497	6433845	235	Effies Ace	dump	epidote-chlorite schist + Feox + Mnox	30m x 30m farm dam; slightly gossanous	-0.005	0.01	1.0	29.2	70	6.66	0.40	1.3	-0.01	43
IC220503-2	536478	6433870	235	Effies Ace	dump	grey laminated quartz	30m x 30m farm dam	0.027	0.10	1.8	1.8	28	3.73	1.52	4.7	0.01	16
IC220504-01	540960	6433078	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	vein quartz + Feox	low rise	0.007	0.05	4.3	3.1	146	2.11	0.71	2.4	0.03	24
IC220504-02	540965	6433078	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded quartz + pyrite	relict pits after pyrite cubes to 3mm	0.007	0.02	2.5	8.2	49	7.01	0.53	1.4	0.02	12
IC220504-03	541056	6433214	242	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded, foliated quartz-magnetite		0.006	-0.01	1.1	3.0	9	4.21	0.31	1.0	-0.01	5
IC220504-04	540925	6433121	240	Jimmy Woodser	float	ferruiginous vein quartz		-0.005	0.01	1.4	1.6	14	1.53	0.31	1.1	-0.01	4
IC220504-05	540863	6433042	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	pelite	weakly gossanous	0.005	0.02	8.2	11.0	115	7.86	1.14	9.2	0.02	80

Sample ID	MGA94z55E	MGA94z55N	AHD	Prospect	Sample Type	Lithology	Comments	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
IC220504-06	540852	6433070	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded, foliated quartz-magnetite		0.007	0.02	1.9	3.9	27	3.46	2.91	3.1	0.01	7
IC220504-07	540842	6433066	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	psammite	weakly gossanous	-0.005	0.01	2.0	7.6	12	2.60	0.27	14.0	-0.01	33
IC220504-08	540825	6433037	243	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded quartz-magentite-pyrite		0.006	0.01	1.1	7.1	25	3.71	0.29	7.1	0.01	31
IC220504-09	540692	6432987	242	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite schist	railway cutting	0.007	0.05	2.1	49.3	163	6.91	0.19	2.5	-0.01	125
IC220504-10	540633	6432818	241	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded quartz-magentite		-0.005	-0.01	0.5	2.4	6	7.46	0.72	-0.5	-0.01	9
IC220504-11	540599	6432832	241	Jimmy Woodser	float	manganiferous gossan		0.038	0.01	5.2	8.7	121	9.63	0.25	3.3	0.01	7
IC220504-12	540345	6432514	250	Jimmy Woodser	dump	chlorite + quartz + Feox schist	outcrop; railway cutting	0.013	0.06	0.9	41.8	826	6.91	0.08	2.0	0.01	435
IC220504-13	540030	6432452	253	Jimmy Woodser	float	banded non-magnetic quartzite / psammite + minor epidote		0.005	0.01	0.7	2.3	29	2.52	0.31	1.0	0.01	5
IC220504-14	539827	6432364	254	Jimmy Woodser	float	slightly gossanous magnetite psammite		0.005	-0.01	0.7	12.2	61	7.32	0.89	3.3	0.01	56
IC220504-15	539367	6432320	269		float	pelite with quartz segragations		-0.005	0.01	0.8	13.4	30	4.70	0.20	14.1	0.01	117
IC220504-16	541701	6439243	212	Trabratong Crossing Rd Quarry	float	psammite		-0.005	-0.01	1.4	29.7	8	2.68	0.31	9.6	0.02	49
IC220504-17	541693	6439119	212	Trabratong Crossing Rd Quarry	dump	psammopelite + psammite		-0.005	-0.01	2.6	19.6	46	4.19	0.16	13.0	0.01	93
IC220504-18	541685	6439112	211	Trabratong Crossing Rd Quarry	dump	vein quartz + Fe carbonate + Feox		-0.005	-0.01	0.8	0.6	4	0.98	0.24	-0.5	-0.01	2
IC220504-19	541845	6439161	213	Trabratong Crossing Rd Quarry	float	psammite + vein quartz		0.009	0.01	7.2	19.2	15	3.67	0.30	35.2	-0.01	53
IC220505-01	535670	6433075	250	Effies Ace	dump	chlorite schist + Fe-carb + minor quartz veining	fenced off backfilled shaft	0.006	0.03	8.1	30.8	110	6.54	0.27	4.9	0.01	72
IC220505-02	535711	6435131	252	Effies Ace	dump	chloritic schist + vein quartz + Fe carbonate + minor gossan	fenced off backfilled shaft	0.011	0.39	1.5	65.1	**2280**	10.55	3.83	12.8	0.02	**2300**
IC220505-03	535705	6435147	251	Effies Ace	dump	mineralised chlorite schist gossan + malachite + pyrite + pseudomalachite	fenced off backfilled shaft	**0.993**	**5.29**	1.2	224.0	**17750**	30.40	34.90	133.5	0.07	**3720**
IC220505-04	535685	6433143	251	Effies Ace	dump	manganiferous gossan + malachite + pyrite + azurite + tenorite	2 prospecting pits along strike	0.142	2.37	1.4	425.0	**19400**	25.60	25.40	54.9	0.02	**4260**

Sample ID	MGA94z55E	MGA94z55N	AHD	Prospect	Sample Type	Lithology	Comments	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
IC220505-05	535666	6433146	250	Effies Ace	dump	manganiferous gossan + chlorite schist + minor malachite + minor pseudomalachite	5m x 2m x 1m prospecting along strike	**0.274**	0.61	18.4	166.0	**2470**	41.80	87.80	292.0	0.09	**3580**
IC220505-06	535657	6433135	253	Effies Ace	dump	boxwork gossan + chlorite schist	major backfilled shaft fenced off	**1.405**	2.87	214.0	11.0	**3190**	16.15	31.70	85.1	0.05	682
IC220505-07	535632	6433141	251	Effies Ace	dump	gossan + azurite + malachite + cuprite + pseudomalachite + chlorite schist host		**0.319**	**31.50**	29.0	210.0	**21900**	32.40	55.00	130.5	0.07	**3580**
IC220505-08	535618	6433125	251	Effies Ace	dump	manganiferous gossan + malachite + azurite	along strike	**0.992**	**6.96**	22.4	106.0	**13000**	36.80	52.00	101.5	0.09	**2020**
IC220505-09	535601	6433131	249	Effies Ace	dump	gossan	2 small prospecting pits; cubic pits after pyrite to 4mm	**0.442**	4.35	54.6	25.6	**1725**	30.70	46.40	291.0	0.13	**2990**
IC220505-10	535543	6433108	245	Effies Ace	dump	minor gossan + minor malachite	centre of 40m long costean	0.065	0.58	68.3	93.6	**1485**	29.30	54.70	95.6	0.10	**1480**
IC220505-11	535499	6433087	243	Effies Ace	dump	chlorite schist + minor gossan + vein quartz + minor manginiferous cuprite	dump from small prospecting pit	**0.896**	**13.05**	757.0	91.9	**3910**	29.90	102.50	84.4	0.12	646
IC220505-12	535454	6433115	240	Effies Ace	float	ferrunginous psammite	possible old costean	0.014	0.72	19.6	9.0	491	2.42	6.42	46.5	0.02	75
IC220505-13	535380	6433090	239	Effies Ace	float	ferrunginous psammite	strongly foliated	0.023	0.22	23.0	22.6	449	7.07	6.33	22.7	0.05	178
IC220505-14	535534	6433024	244	Effies Ace	dump	manganiferous gossan + minor vein quartz + minor malachite + mafic schist	collapsed shaft	0.623	2.07	111.5	113.5	**3220**	29.90	120.50	110.5	0.10	**1530**
IC220505-15	535743	6433158	253	Effies Ace	dump	ferrunginous chlorite schist + minor gossan	2m x 2m x 1m deep prospecting pit	0.009	0.10	22.3	63.7	329	15.70	17.05	14.6	0.01	729
IC220505-16	535820	6433088	250	Effies Ace	dump	ferrunginous chlorite schist + psammite	5m x 1m x 0.5m deep costean	**0.779**	1.52	36.7	73.3	**3580**	15.85	12.35	13.2	0.03	622
IC220505-17	535768	6433057	248	Effies Ace	dump	ferrunginous chlorite schist	weakly gossanous; small prospecting pit	**0.193**	0.23	30.2	153.0	**5920**	24.30	16.35	6.8	0.02	873

Tottenham area rock chip results, June 2022

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Tottenham Project, Rock Sampling (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, are specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Grab rock samples from float, outcrop or dump material All samples submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Scout sampling only. 1kg to 3kg sample size.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised as per standard industry practice. Samples dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold (Au) was determined by 30g fire assay (method Au-AA23) with a detection limit 0.005ppm. Multielement assaying was completed for 48 elements by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61).
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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)*	Not Applicable
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not Applicable
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Not Applicable
	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.	Not Applicable Scout sampling only
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*	Samples have lithology, magnetic susceptibility and any surface structural data recorded. Nature of occurrence and details of the sample site recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. Samples photographed at time of collection.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Not Applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	Not Applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not Applicable
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Samples were dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	Not Applicable, scout sampling only. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 samples for multielement assay.
	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.	Not Applicable, scout sampling only. The sample was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate for the grainsize present.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold (Au) was determined by 30g fire assay (method Au-AA23) with a detection limit 0.005ppm. Multielement assaying was completed for 48 elements by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61). Techniques are considered 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	No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results. Magnetic susceptibility recorded using an Exploranum KT-9 kappameter.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Not Applicable
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not Applicable
	The use of twinned holes.	Not Applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data store in Microsoft Excel files. Photographs electronically stored.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Assay data is not adjusted.
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.*	Samples located hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Samples located hand held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	Data spacing is variable. Scout sampling only based on distribution of exposure and samples of economic interest.
	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.	Not Applicable
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type*	Scout sampling only based on distribution of exposure and samples of economic interest.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	Not Applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Locksley Resources, who undertook the sampling, from the drill rig to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped into larger tied polyweave bags, or placed in a stillage box and transported to ALS in Orange by Locksley personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Tottenham Project (Criteria listed in the previous section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenure 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*	All sampling on EL6592 which is 100% owned by Locksley Resources Ltd. EL6592, EL6656, EL8384 and EL9307 form the Tottenham Project. The majority of these licences are covered by freehold farm land. Parts of EL6592 are covered by the Tottenham and Carolina State Forests, administered by Forestry Corporation NSW.
	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	All exploration licences are in good standing. EL6592 expires 29/6/2026. EL6656 expires 27/10/2026. EL8384 expires 28/7/2026. EL9307 expires 16/10/2027
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	The Tottenham field had mining present from 1872 to 1977. Major mines were present at Mount Royal, Orange Plains, Bogan River, Ace, and Carolina. The most active period of production was between 1905 and 1917. Little or no production was recorded between 1921 and 1925, owing to a combination of low copper prices and drought. There was no production in 1928 and between 1931 and 1942. In 1943 minor tonnages were won from the Mt. Royal, and Bogan River mines. There was minor production each year from 1946 to 1977 which came from operations at the Mt. Royal, Bogan River, Underlay and Carolina Mines and from leaching at the Mt. Royal, Carolina and Underlay Mines. Significant exploration drilling has occurred at the Bogan River to Effies Ace group of mines and about the Carolina Mine. Main recent explorers are Arimco Mining – Straits Resources (1996-2001) with 93 RC holes and Mincor Resources – Bacchus Resources (2006 -2020) with 83 aircore holes, 104 RC holes and 48 diamond holes. All of this drilling appears to have been undertaken using standard industry practice. 19 historic holes are also present at the NSW government core archive.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Tottenham deposits are hosted within the Ordovician Girilambone Group. The project area lies within the Girilambone Anticlinorium Zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt. Rock types are dominantly sequences of turbidites comprising sandstone and siltstone as well as minor chert, and conglomerate. Interbedded mafic volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive mafic units show a spatial association with copper mineralisation. The Girilambone Group is characterised by north-south trending thrust-bounded packages that separate Early Ordovician (Narrama Formation) and Middle Ordovician (Ballast and Lang Formations) units. The Early Ordovician Narrama Formation (~475Ma) hosts the bulk of the mafic igneous units, coarser-clastics, quartz-magnetite units and mineralisation. The majority of the mafic units are interpreted to be sills that have intruded into unconsolidated turbiditic sediments. Younger sediments cover much of the belt resulting in limited outcrop of less than 10%. The Girilambone Group is regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies with a complex deformation history and is strongly folded with noticeably more metamorphism and deformation in the Tottenham area. Tight isoclinal folds are observed at the sub-metre scale, although large open folds are common such as the Orange Plains anticline. Metamorphism and deformation are mostly related to the Early Silurian Benamberan Orogeny, (~435 Ma). Metamorphism in the Tottenham area has led to the rocks being described as metasedimentary and mafic schists. The deposits are considered to be Besshi - Type sulphide copper-gold deposits that have been modified by deformation. Besshi - Type deposits are named after deposits on the southern Japanese island of Shikoku. The mineralisation in these systems is typically copper-rich with lesser zinc, silver, gold and minor cobalt within well-developed iron-sulphide (pyrite / pyrrhotite) bodies. The host rocks are commonly sedimentary rocks, and, as at Tottenham, these have been intruded and interlayered with basaltic igneous rocks. Mineralised horizons tend to be narrow but extensive. The best copper and zinc grades are typically proximal to the source of the fluids that formed these bodies – possibly “black smokers” erupting from the sea floor, driven by underlying igneous activity. Alternatively, unconsolidated sediments may be impregnated by metal bearing solutions below the sea floor.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material ta 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* *- dip and azimuth of the hole* *- down hole length and interception depth* *- hole length*	See body of announcement.
	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.	Not applicable as information is included
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting, averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No metal equivalences quoted.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable
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 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.*	See body of announcement.
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.*	See body of announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of announcement.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See body of announcement.