ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
5th December 2023

Four Lithium Anomalies Identified At Jingjing

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from regional scale soil sampling indicate four (4) high priority Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) anomalies at the Jingjing Project (Jingjing).**
- **Anomalous LCT pathfinder results indicate the potential for the presence of mineralised pegmatites, under cover.**
- **This is the first systematic exploration for LCT mineralisation over the Jingjing Project Area (Fig .1).**
- **Jingjing is located within the Coolgardie-Norseman Lithium Super-Province 50km north-east of Norseman in Western Australia, between the Buldania Lithium Deposit (Liontown Resources ASX:LTR) and the operational Bald Hill Lithium Mine (Mineral Resources ASX:MIN).**

Figure 1 - Soil sampling across the Jingjing Project, located in Norseman, Western Australia

NEXT STEPS

- Detailed evaluation of the dataset, including leveling the data to allow for variation in regolith.
- Infill soil sampling of highest priority UFF anomalies, to assist with drill targeting.

Lord Resources Limited (ASX: LRD) ("Lord" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received results from its regional scale soil sampling program at the Jingjing project (Fig 2-3.), located 50km north-east of Norseman, in Western Australia.

The project lies equidistance between the Buldania Lithium Deposit (Liontown Resources Ltd) and the operational Bald Hill Lithium Mine, recently acquired by Mineral Resources Ltd.

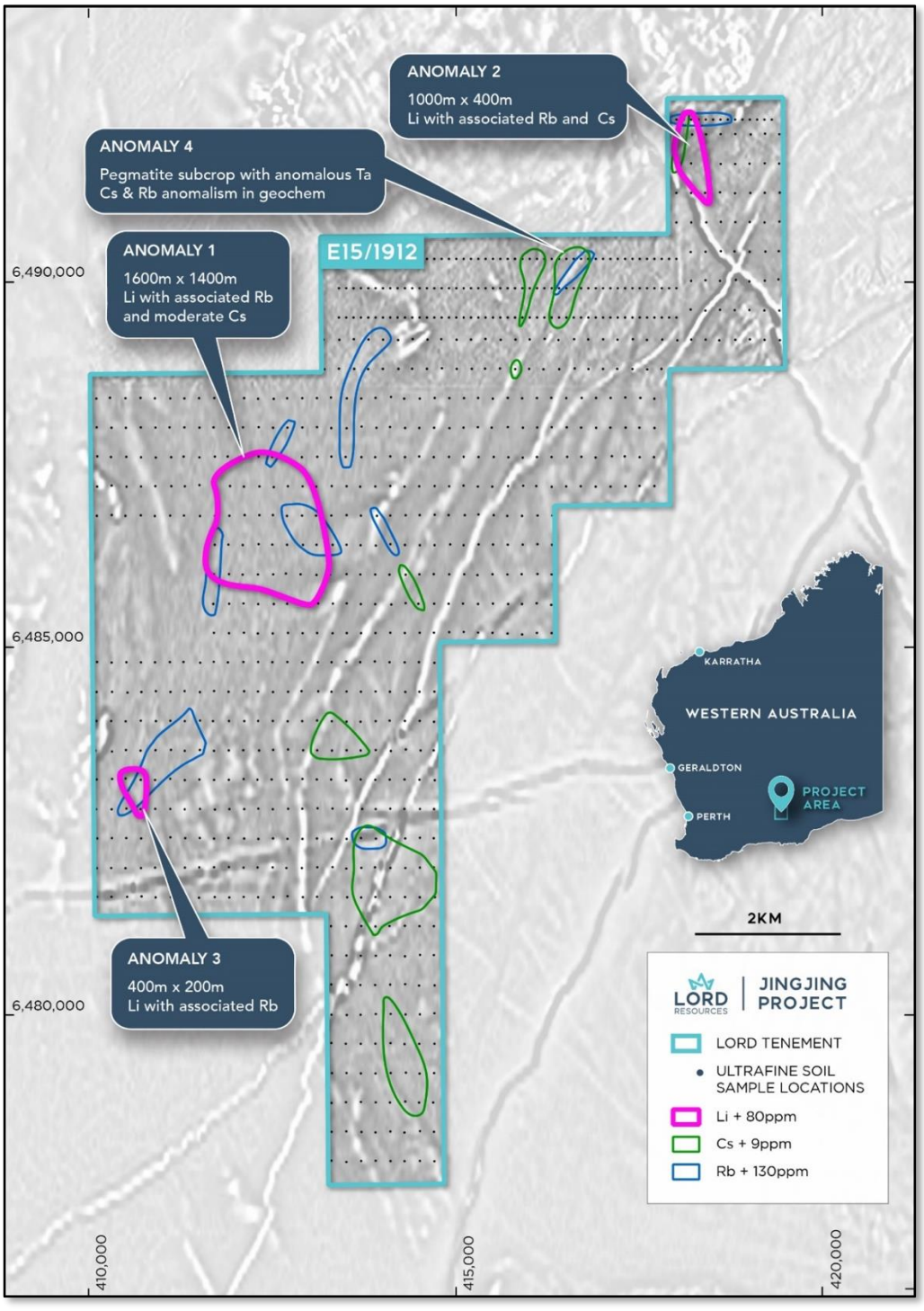

Figure 2 - E15/1912 showing sample locations and areas of anomalism over aerial magnetics.

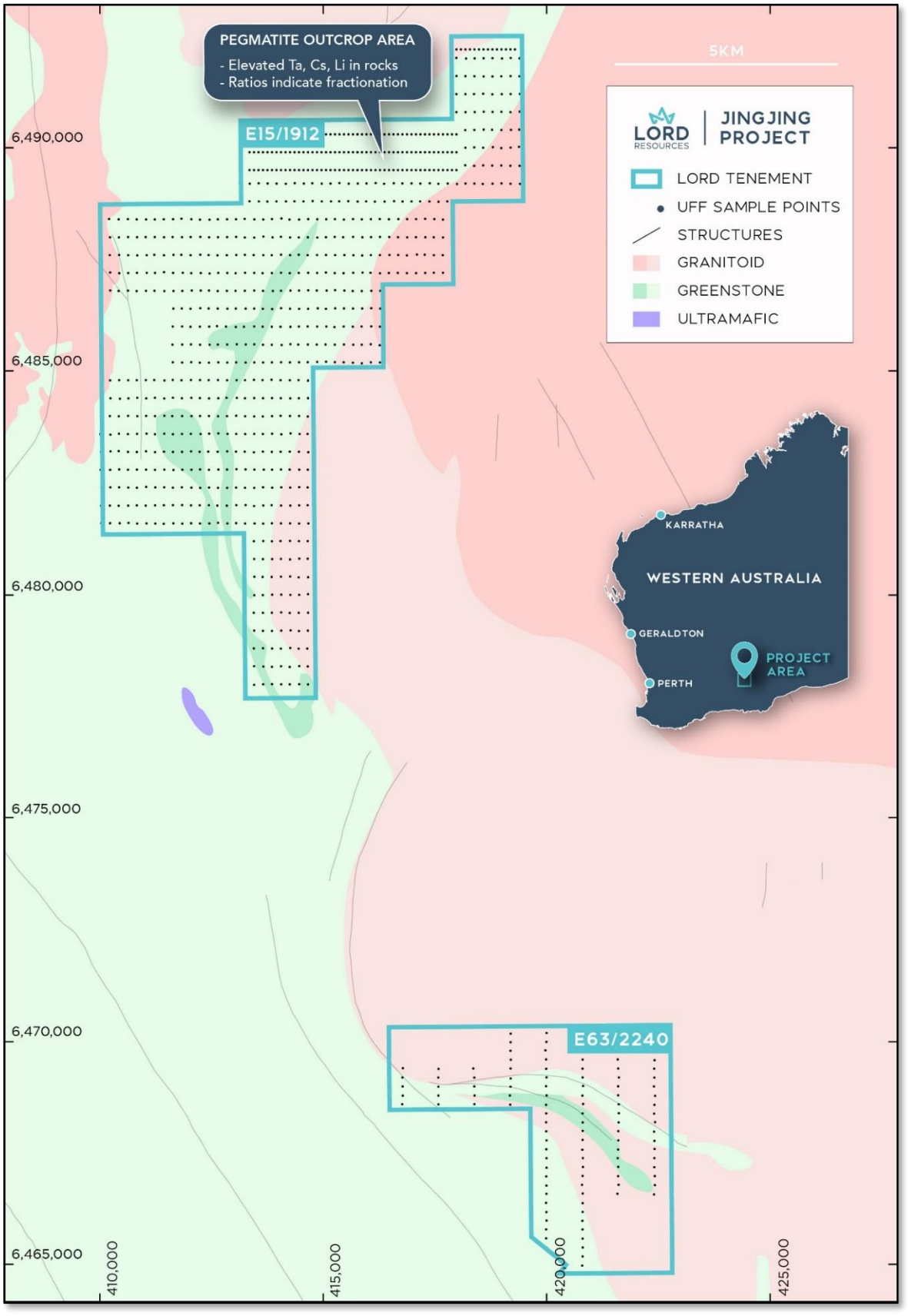

Figure 3 - Jingjing Project area showing sample locations over simplified geology.

ABOUT JINGJING PROJECT

The Jingjing project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean aged Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, ~125km south-east of Kalgoorlie, and ~50km north-east of Norseman. The tenements straddle the contact zone between greenstone and granitoids and is considered prospective for LCT-type pegmatites. The Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine is located 18.5km north and the Buldania lithium resources is located 19km south of the project area.

Field reconnaissance by the Lord technical team outlined a series of pegmatites in the north of E15/1912, hosted by variably sheared felsic volcanics and sediments of the Black Flag Group. Locally, the greenstone terrain is comprised predominantly of felsic volcanics/sediments (Black Flag Group) and mafic intrusive sills of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, which have been intruded by granitic bodies. There is little outcrop in the project area, with large areas of depositional cover, potentially masking additional pegmatites. A review of historic reports indicate there has been no previous lithium exploration within the tenements.

Previous explorers have focused on gold and nickel mineralisation, and therefore did not assay for lithium or other lithium indicator elements.

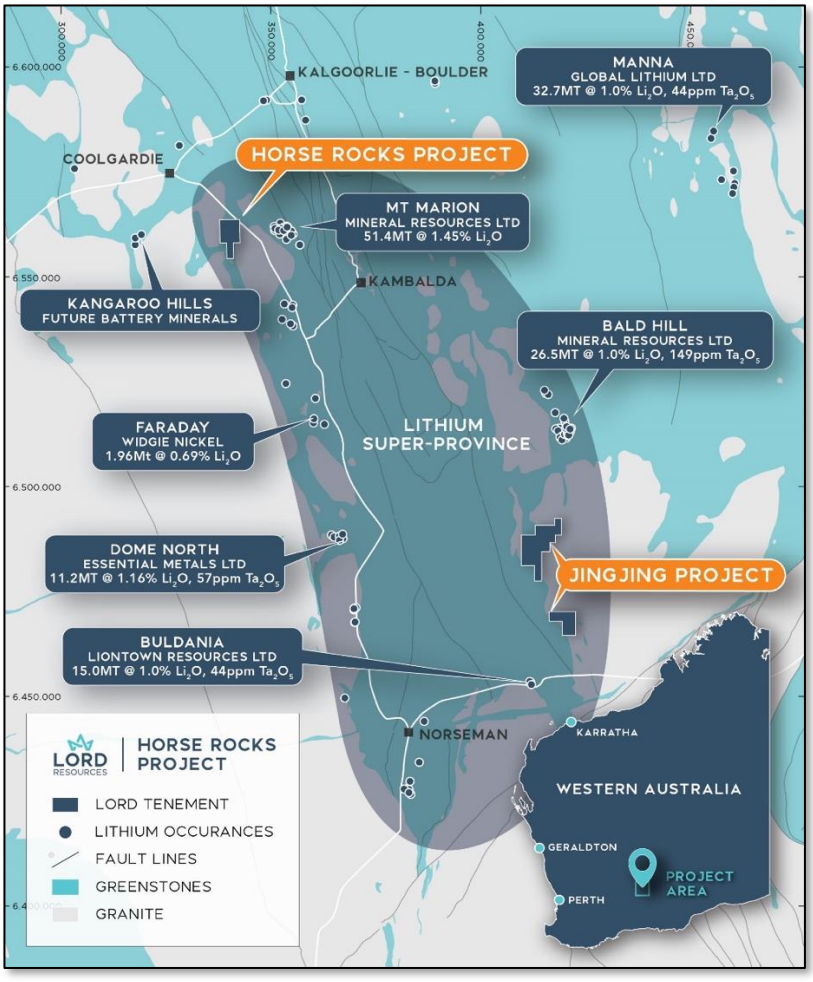

Figure 3 – Jingjing Li Project, located within the Coolgardie-Norseman Lithium Super-Province.

Managing Director, Barnaby Egerton-Warburton commented:

"The Company is encouraged by the first stage exploration results at the Jingjing project. The newly identified LCT anomalism is a great step in the right direction in identifying potential mineralisation obscured under cover at the Jingjing Project, and the technical team will continue to investigate the source of these anomalies."

SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM – TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Lord Resources Ltd has completed a regional scale surface geochemical sampling program at the Jingjing Project. Samples were collected on relatively wide grids; on a 400m by 200m grid over E15/1912, and 800m by 200m grid over E63/2240.

The soil samples were analysed via ultrafine fraction (UFF) analysis, a specialist technique designed to test for mineralisation in areas of shallow to moderate cover, where traditional soil sampling analysis is considered ineffective.

The sampling program has successfully identified four robust LCT anomalies, based on lithium (Li) assays, along with LCT pathfinder elements such as rubidium (Rb) and caesium (Cs).

The anomalies are in a favourable geological setting, within the interpreted greenstone sequence, dominated by the Black Flag Group sediments and felsic volcanics. Anomalies 1,2 and 3 are all under silty-sandy cover with no outcrop, while there is minor subcropping pegmatites within sediments at Anomaly 4.

SOIL ANOMALIES

Anomaly 1: is the largest area of anomalism identified within the ultrafine sampling. The 1600m x 1400m anomaly is defined by elevated Li, with associated elevated Rb and moderately elevated Cs.

Anomaly 2: is a 1000m by 400m anomaly in the northeast of the tenement, where the sediment packs has been compressed by two granitoid intrusions. Lithium anomalism is coincident with Cs anomaly and some elevated Rb.

Anomaly 3: is in the southwest of the tenement, defined by a 400m by 200m Li anomaly, with coincident Rb anomalism.

Anomaly 4: is an area of subcropping pegmatites that have previously returned elevated tantalum (Ta) assays. There is a coincident 800m x 700m Cs and Rb anomaly within the UFF soil samples.

- END -

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Lord Resources Limited.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Ms Georgina Clark, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Clark is a full-time employee of the Company. Ms Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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' ("JORC Code"). Ms Clark consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the author at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this presentation will therefore carry an element of risk.

ABOUT LORD RESOURCES

Lord Resources is an exploration company with a highly prospective portfolio of future facing metals located within Western Australia's famed Greenstone belts and close to high profile and prolific historic and producing mines. Lord Resources' five largely unexplored projects provide exposure to lithium, nickel, PGE and gold sector

APPENDIX 1 JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Data in this document refer to geochemical soil sampling. • Soil Sampling • Soil sampling is a reconnaissance stage technique and offers an indication of the tenor of underlying mineralisation. • Soil samples were collected by pick and shovel from depths of ~30cm. • Approximately 200g of material from the deepest sampled material was passed over a 2mm sieve, with the -2mm fraction sent for analysis.
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.).	• No drilling activities are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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.	• No drilling activities are being reported.
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.	• Soil samples were prepared at LabWest Minerals Analysis in Wangara, who is accredited to ISO17025. • Sample sizes of approximately 200g are considered appropriate for the Ultrafine+ analytical technique

Criteria	JORC Code 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. 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The analysis of soil samples via Ultrafine+ method is adequate at this early stage of exploration. • LabWest uses internal QAQC processes. • No geophysical tools were used.
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	• LRD personnel collected the samples. • Field verification of results has not yet occurred. • All data has been entered into the Company's electronic database.
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.	• The sample positions were surveyed using a hand-held GPS. • Accuracy is generally in the range of +/- 5m for E/N and +/- 10m for RL. • All coordinates were recorded in GDA94 z51. • There has been no topographical control applied.
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.	• The sample spacing of soil samples is suitable for the reporting of exploration results. • Soil and rock sample results are not utilised in Mineral Resource Estimates. • Sample compositing has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• The sampling is believed to be unbiased regarding orientation of the geology.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted in pre-numbered envelopes and transported to the laboratory in Perth for assaying by LRD personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program. • The results of the sampling program have been reviewed by LRD senior management.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections

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 Jingjing Project, consists of 2 Exploration Licence Applications E63/2240 and E15/1912 and is located approximately 50km north-east of Norseman, Western Australia. It is readily accessible from Norseman via the sealed Eyre highway and thereafter northwards along the unsealed station and exploration tracks.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Reports are available on the West Australian Mines Department WAMEX open file library. • A review of WAMEX indicates there has been no previous lithium exploration within the tenements. Previous explorers have focused on gold and nickel mineralisation, therefore did not assay for Li or other Li indicator elements. Multiple drillholes were identified during field reconnaissance, that have not been noted in WAMEX search, including BQ core in E63/2240, and vertical drillholes ~800m south of observed pegmatites. • A thorough review of all available data and reports from the WAMEX system is ongoing. All available data will be digitised and collated into a comprehensive database
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Jingjing Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean aged Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The tenements straddle the contact zone between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		greenstone and granitoids, an area termed the 'Goldilocks Zone', that is considered prospective for LCT-type pegmatites. • Locally, the greenstone terrain is comprised predominantly of felsic volcanics/sediments (Black Flag Group) and mafic intrusive sills of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, which have been intruded by granitic bodies. A series of pegmatites have been observed in the north of E15/1912, hosted by variably sheared felsic volcanics and sediments of the Black Flag Group, during field reconnaissance. • There is little outcrop in the project area, with large areas of depositional cover.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	• No drilling is being reported in this document.
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. 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 cut off grades have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').	• The geometry of mineralisation is unknown.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• Refer to figures in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	• The report has been prepared to summarise the geochemical program.
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.	• All material results from exploration at Jingjing have been disclosed in this 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).	• Planned further work at Jingjing included infill surface sampling, to assist with drill program design.