17 June 2025

ASX Release
$6.5 million Placement to Facilitate Drilling at Wombat 5

Lakes Blue Energy NL (**Lakes,** or the **Company**; ASX:LKO) refers to the ASX release earlier today under the same heading and confirms that an incorrect map was used on page 9 of the presentation. Lakes owns 100% of the Trifon-Gangell field not 57.5% as incorrectly noted in the previous release.

An updated presentation is enclosed with the correct map.

This announcement has been authorised and approved by the Board of Lakes Blue Energy NL for lodgement with ASX.

For more information, please contact:

Roland Sleeman
Chairperson
Tel: +61 3 9629 1566

Lakes Blue Energy

Capital Raising Presentation

17 June 2025

Cautionary Statement

This presentation has been prepared by Lakes Blue Energy NL ("Lakes Blue Energy", "LKO" or "Company"). By accessing this presentation you acknowledge that you have read and understood the following statement.

Cautionary Statement

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this presentation and confirms that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this presentation continue to apply and have not materially changed. The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.

No Representation, Warranty or Liability

Whilst it is provided in good faith, no representation or warranty is made by LKO or any of its advisers, agents, directors or employees as to the accuracy, completeness, currency or reasonableness of the information in this presentation or provided in connection with it, including the accuracy or attainability of any forward looking statements set out in this presentation. LKO does not accept any responsibility to inform you of any matter arising or coming to LKO's notice after the date of this presentation which may affect any matter referred to in this presentation. Any liability of LKO, its advisers, agents, directors and employees to you or to any other person or entity arising out of this presentation including pursuant to common law, the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 and the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or any other applicable law.

Future Performance

Certain statements contained in this presentation, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of LKO and its projects, are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements: are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, whilst considered reasonable by LKO, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements; and may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of oil and gas production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, resources and recovery rates, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. LKO disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and other similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Executive Summary

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

1 Significant east coast market opportunity continues

- Significant gas supply shortfalls are forecast in the Australian East Coast domestic gas market from as early as 2026, with consequent high gas prices.
- LKO is strategically well positioned to profitably contribute to resolving this supply challenge through its key gas projects especially, initially, the Wombat and Trifon/Gangell Gas Fields within Petroleum Retention Lease 2 (“**PRL 2**”) Gippsland, Victoria.
- The Wombat Gas Field, being onshore, conventional, close to markets and with gas of high-quality, offers a timely and cost-effective solution to Victoria's ongoing gas supply shortfall.

2 Paving the way to commercialisation

- LKO recently completed the sale of its 49% interest in Petroleum Exploration Permit 169 (“PEP 169”) in Victoria for $6.5 million. Under the agreement, LKO is entitled to a 6% royalty on net wellhead revenue from any future petroleum production in PEP 169 on the 49% interest sold. In addition, LKO has a one-sixth beneficial interest in a 12% royalty on net wellhead revenue with respect to the other 51% interest in PEP 169 (with the remaining two-thirds of the beneficial interest held by third parties).
- Proceeds from the sale are being used to advance LKO’s wholly owned Wombat Project.
- LKO’s Wombat Gas Field is located onshore, adjacent to existing gas pipeline infrastructure.
- LKO plans to drill the Wombat-5 well, targeting the upper, more permeable section of the gas-saturated Strzelecki Formation.
- Initial independently verified[1] gas flow rate potential of Wombat-05 well is ~10 terajoules per day.
- Work to secure approval for drilling of the conventional, directional Wombat-5 well is already under way with approval expected shortly.
- Simultaneously, LKO is working on commercialising its Nangwarry project (in PRL249 South Australia), and is working on a farm in arrangement for ATP 1183 in Queensland.

3 Equity raising details

- A fully underwritten placement to professional and sophisticated investors (“**Institutional Placement**”, “**Offer**” or the “**Equity Raising**”) to raise approximately $6.5 million via the issue of approximately 8.7 million new fully paid ordinary shares in LKO (“**New Shares**”), comprising:
  - Tranche 1 to raise approximately $6.0 million within the Company’s Listing Rule 7.1 placement capacity; and
  - Tranche 2 to raise approximately $0.5 million subject to shareholder approval at an EGM.
- New shares issued as part of the Institutional Placement will be issued at a price of $0.75 per New Share, 25.0% discount to the last traded share price of $1.00 on 30 September 2023 prior to suspension from quotation on 2 October 2023.
- Funds raised will be used to advance LKO’s Wombat Project to target near-term cash flow opportunities.
- Post completion of the capital raise, LKO will have a pro forma cash balance of ~$9.4m[2] and will be fully funded to finalise Wombat 5 drilling and testing program.

(1) Production Forecast for the Proposed Lakes Oil Wombat 5”, September 2013, Stimulation Petrophysics Consulting LLC.
(2) Pro-forma based on reported cash balance of A$3.3m as at 30 April 2025, plus net proceeds of the Institutional Placement of A$6.1m

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

Company Overview

1. PRL 2 - Wombat 5 and Trifon/Gangell

- Gippsland Basin, approximately 5km northwest of Seaspray and 30km south-southeast of Sale.
- Located onshore, within the area of Victorian Petroleum Retention Licence 2 (PRL 2), close to existing gas infrastructure and markets
- LKO owns 100% of the licence, with the appraisal well to be located on land owned by LKO.
- An 10% royalty is payable on wellhead value of petroleum produced within PRL 2.

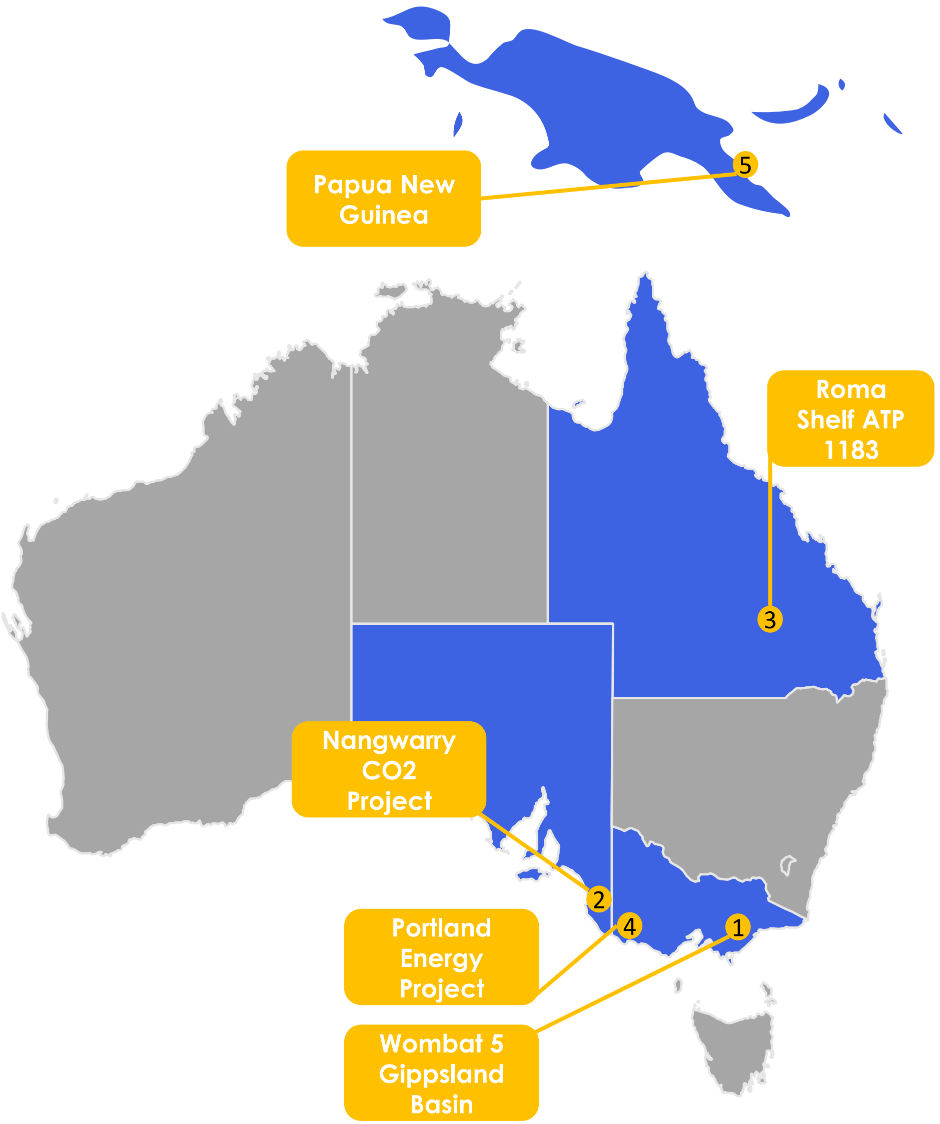
Production potential

- Independently forecast 10 TJ/d initial production

Drilling scheduled for Q3 2025.

2. PRL 249 - Nangwarry CO2 Project

- Centred on the Nangwarry-1 gas well, located within Petroleum Retention Licence 249 (PRL249) 35km north of Mt Gambier, South Australia.
- 50% owned by LKO.
- Feasibility studies are underway with a view to a commercial gas sales in FY 2027.



3. ATP 1183, Queensland

- 100% of ATP 1183, has a number of gas and oil targets in close proximity to established production facilities and infrastructure, There are existing gas processing facilities at Silver Springs (AGL) and Kincora (ADZ Energy)
- After completion of the near-term Victorian exploration program, the Company will resume exploration activity in Queensland.

4. Portland Energy Project

- 100% interest in PEP 167 and PEP 175
- Focus Area in the southwestern corner of PEP 175, to the north of Port Fairy, with multi-Tcf potential

Focus Area

- Two wells, Greenslopes-2 and Portland Energy-1, are proposed initially as proof-of-concept wells.

5. Papua New Guinea

- The Company has 100% ownership of two exploration tenements and three tenement application in Papua New Guinea, with Petroleum Prospecting Licence 560 (PPL 560) being of key interest. PPL 560 contains the large, untested Buna prospect.

Lakes Blue Energy Team

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

Roland Sleeman Non-Executive Chairman

Roland has extensive experience in the oil and gas, utilities and infrastructure sectors. He has held senior executive positions and has provided specialist consulting advice to both Government and Businesses, across these sectors. He has a Bachelor of Engineering (Mech.) and a Master of Business Administration and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Roland was CEO of Lakes Blue Energy from June 2016 until December 2024.

Richard Ash Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

Richard has focused on investing in and working with ESG related companies across a broad spectrum of industries focusing particularly on decarbonisation. Richard has previously worked in Europe, the Asia Pacific for KPMG, Macquarie Bank, Westpac and Nomura.

Nick Mather Non-Executive Director

Nick's special expertise is generation of and entry into undervalued or unrecognised resource exploration opportunities. Nick has been pivotal in generating $5.7Bn cash for shareholders including as Arrow Energy Co-Founder, sold 2010 to Shell Petro-China $3.5Bn, Bow Energy, sold 2012 to Arrow Energy $550M, Waratah Coal, sold 2009 to Mineralogy $130M, Northern Energy, sold 2011 to New Hope $250M and BeMaX Resources, sold 2003 to Cristal $350M. Nick was founder & CEO of SolGold Plc until 2020 presiding over the discovery of world class Cascabel gold project in Ecuador. Nick is Executive Director & CEO of DGR Global Ltd.

Boyd White Non-Executive Director

Mr White's qualifications include a Bachelor of Business in Accounting and a Master of Business Administration. He has had executive roles with Halliburton Company and KBR Inc. and, until recently, was Chief Executive Officer of Newpeak. Mr White has over 30 years of experience in the energy, infrastructure, and mining sectors, and expertise in areas including strategic planning, commercial operations, mergers and acquisitions, and financing.

Elissa Hansen Company Secretary

Elissa has over 20 years' experience advising Boards and Management on Corporate Governance, compliance, investor relations and other corporate related issues. She has worked with the Board and management of a range of ASX listed companies and assisted companies through the IPO process. Elissa is a Chartered Secretary who brings best practice governance advice, ensuring compliance with the Listing Rules, Corporations Act and other relevant legislation.

Tim O'Brien Chief Operating Officer

Tim has as wealth of on-ground experience in onshore Victorian petroleum exploration, along with a track-record of delivering projects safely and on budget. Tim has overseen all of Lakes' exploration activities for over 20 years, having joined the Company as a Petroleum Geologist after completing a MSc at Monash University. Notably Tim has been instrumental in the development of the Gippsland Basin projects for Lakes including all technical aspects and regulatory interactions. Currently, Tim is President of the Vic/Tas branch of Petroleum Exploration Society of Australasia (PESA).

Market Observations

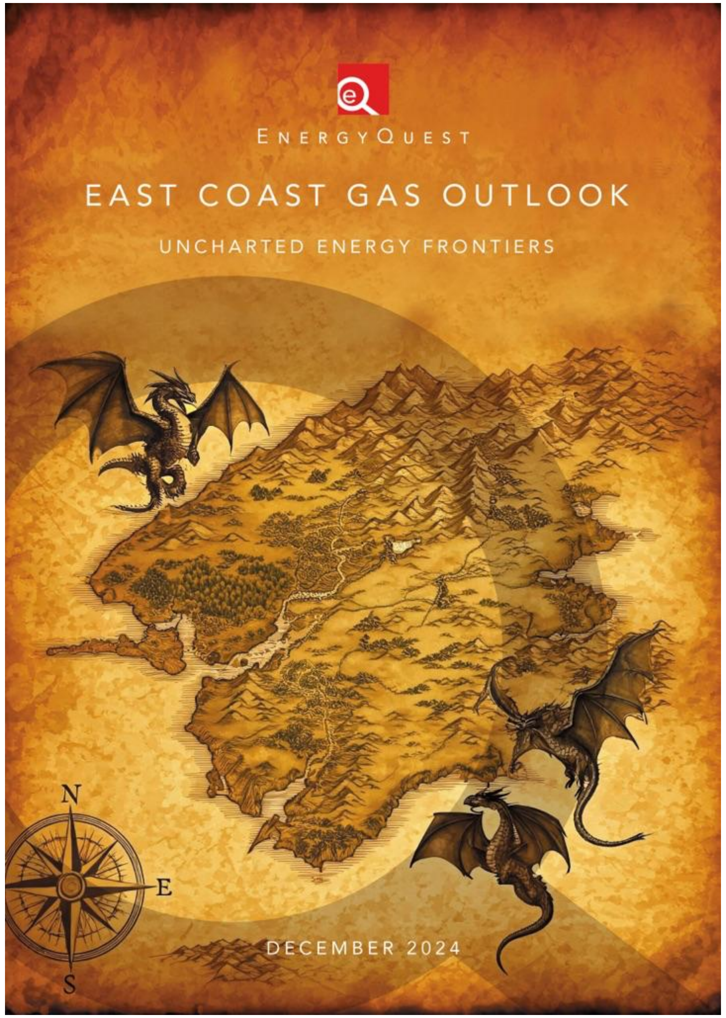
Market observations

EnergyQuest's sixth annual 'East Coast Gas Outlook', Nov. 2024

- ❑ East coast gas supply shortfalls expected as soon as 2026.
- ❑ Victorian offshore gas fields are running out – Longford production down 33% since 2022.
- ❑ Victoria and NSW reliant upon high cost LNG imports within a few years.
- ❑ Raiding the Queensland LNG 'piggybank' won't work as pipelines from north are already at capacity.

Opportunity for LKO

- ✓ LKO is uniquely positioned to capitalise on the looming east coast gas supply shortfalls due to its strategically located Wombat Gas Field in Victoria.
- ✓ With offshore production in decline and reliance on LNG imports increasing, LKO's onshore assets offer a near-term, cost-effective domestic supply solution.
- ✓ Unlike Queensland LNG, which faces infrastructure bottlenecks, LKO's proximity to Victoria's existing pipeline network ensures faster market access, making it a critical player in addressing the region's energy crisis.



Market Observations continued

Market observations

'The Real cost of Net Zero', Chris Uhlmann, Sky News, Nov. 2024

- ❑ *"Oil & Gas are not just fuels, they are part of … everyday items."*
- ❑ Gas is the ultimate backstop for reliability…" (Daniel Westerman, CEO, Australian Energy Market Operator.
- ❑ *"The weather dependent grid…won't work without gas."*
- ❑ *"We need more gas"*
- ❑ *"The shortage is so acute that energy-rich Australia is building LNG import hubs…"*
- ❑ "The easiest solution is to develop the gas beneath your feet", Kevin Gallagher, CEO, Santos
- ❑ *"Victoria's demand for Queensland gas was profoundly ironic given the southern state banned gas exploration…"*

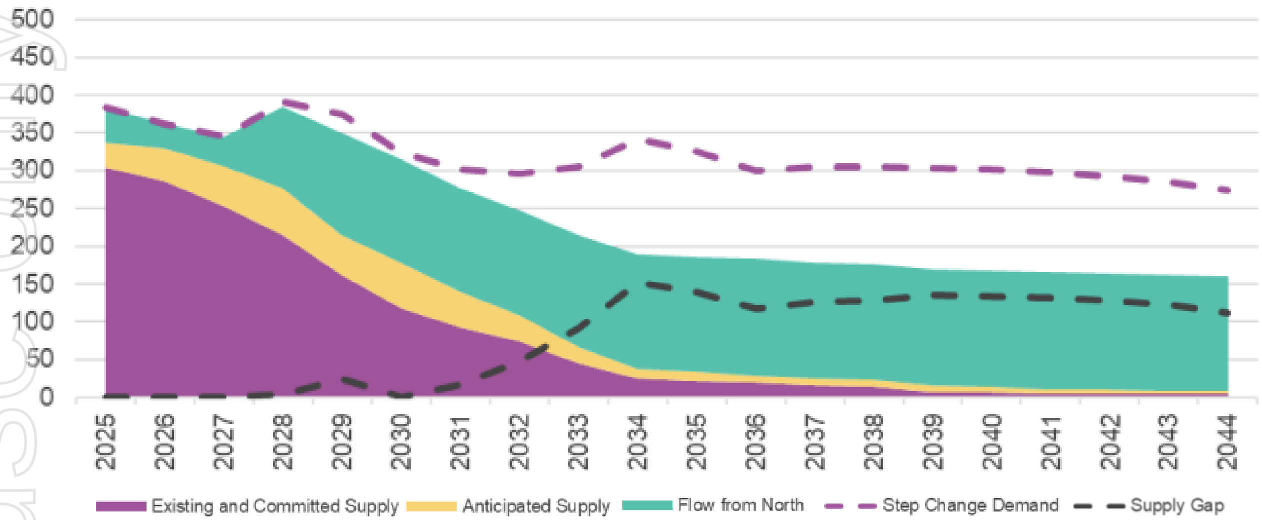
Opportunity for LKO

✓ As policymakers and industry leaders acknowledge the necessity of gas to stabilize a renewables-dependent grid, LKO's proposed onshore developments could provide a cost-effective, strategically located answer to Australia's energy security challenge.

Closing the supply gap

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

Projected annual adequacy in southern regions, 2022-2044 (PJ)[1]



As Australia moves toward a net-zero emissions future, Lakes believes that gas will remain essential in supporting households, businesses and industry by ensuring the stability of the electricity sector.

Key Demand and Supply Constraints – Gas Statement of Opportunities[1]

- In forecasts of GPG in the National Electricity Market (NEM), greater consideration of weather variability with 10 historical weather patterns simulated (previously five patterns for the 2024 GSOO[1]), and new storage development delay risks consistent with the Electricity Statement of Opportunities and Reliability Forecast Methodology.
- Forecast production for Gippsland basin is lower for 2025 and 2026 than the forecasts provided for the 2024 GSOO[1]
- Dandenong LNG de-commissioning: Closure of the Dandenong liquefication plant from 2025 and possible closure after 2027.
- Shutdown of Newcastle storage from 2025. The Newcastle Gas Storage Facility currently operates with government support.
- Supply volumes in QLD unable to service VIC and NSW markets.

LKO's value proposition

1	Strategically located	LKO holds significant resource and exploration assets in key basins, including the Gippsland and Surat Basins, positioned to supply much needed domestic gas.
2	Opportunity to fast-track development	With existing infrastructure in proximity to its assets, LKO may have potential for faster project execution compared to greenfield developments.
3	Substantial supply available	LKO estimates it could deliver 10% of Victoria's CAG supply for the foreseeable future.
4	Domestic focus	LKO has committed to delivering all of the gas from PRL 2 to the domestic market.
5	Lowest emissions gas	Wombat gas is, based on information to date, high-quality, impurity free (no CO2, H2S or Mercury), reducing need for processing and greatly reducing production emissions.

[1] AEMO 2025 Gas Statement of Opportunities, Step Change scenario, Figure 41

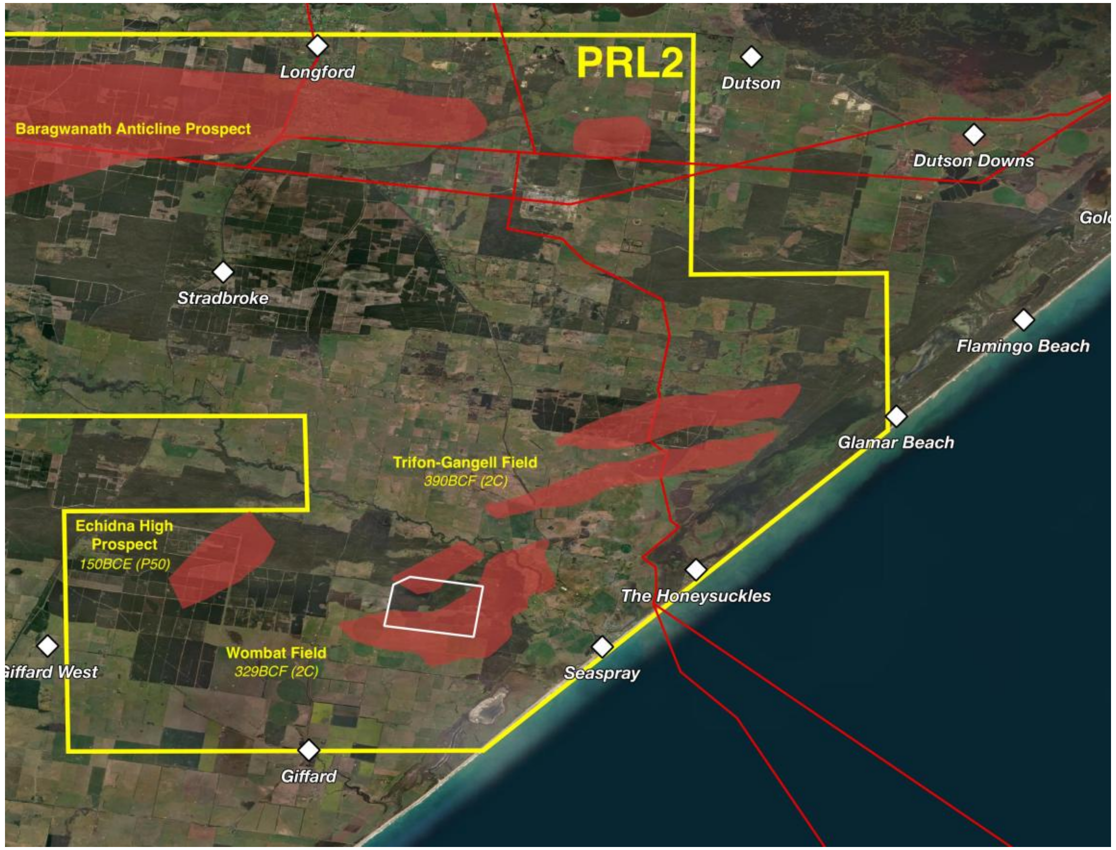
Wombat-5 Well and Wombat Gas Field Concept

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

- Independently forecast potential for 10 TJ/d initial production*

- Gas Field Development Concept
  - Minimal gas processing requirement, plus compression
  - Link into existing pipeline infrastructure
  - Commence production from Wombat Gas Field
  - Prospective Trifon-Gangell ramp-up to offset Wombat decline
  - Revenue generation potential is significant

- Lakes has granted an 10% royalty over wellhead value of petroleum produced within PRL 2 to third parties via the Lakes Royalty Trust.



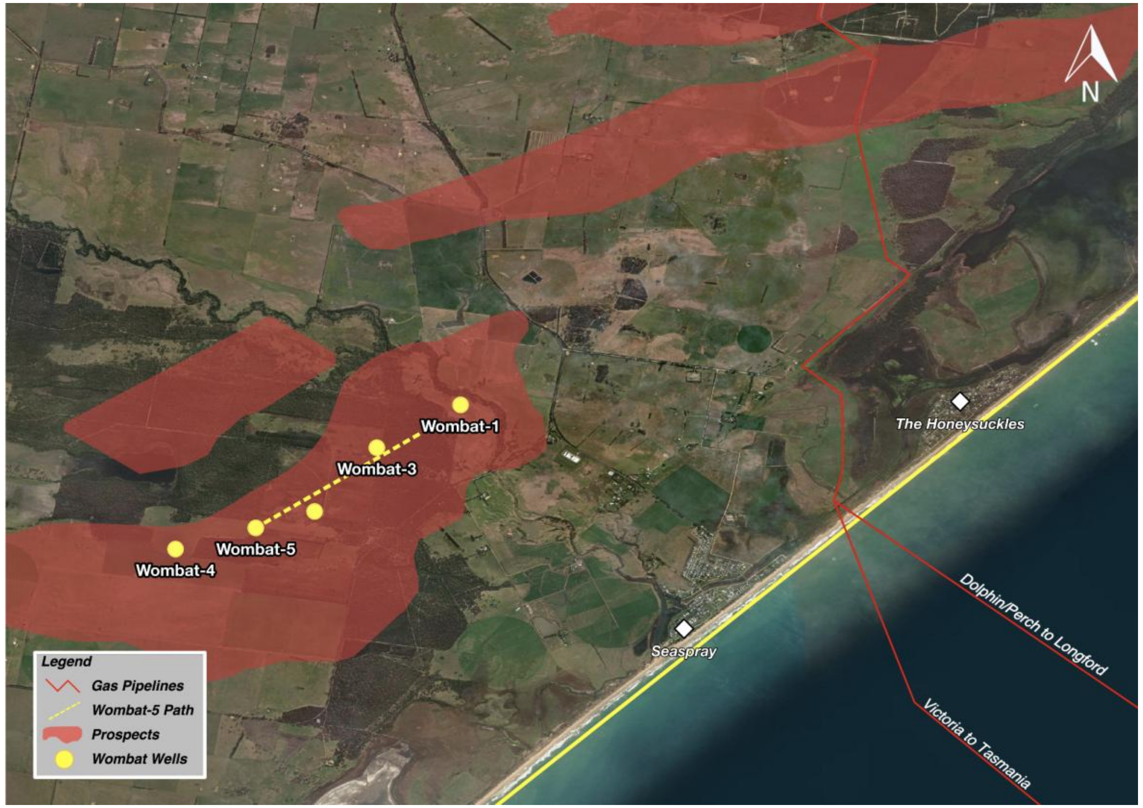
Wombat and Trifon-Gangell Locations

* "Production Forecast for the Proposed Lakes Oil Wombat 5", September 2013, Stimulation Petrophysics Consulting LLC.

What Makes Wombat Gas Field so Appealing?

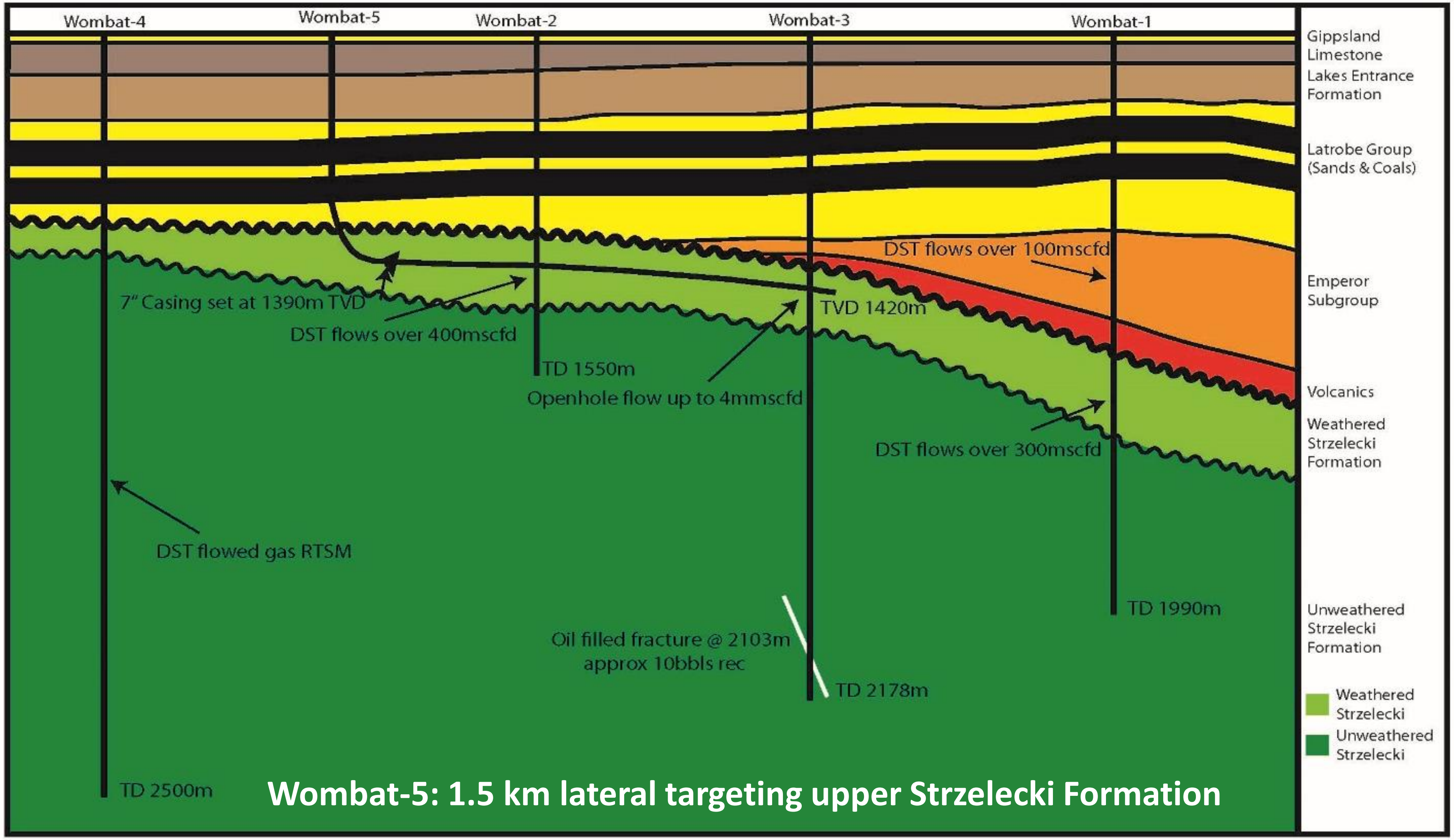
- Relative Low Risk
  - Existing vertical wells all flow gas, see next slide.
  - Certified Contingent (2C) gas resources - refer to slide 29
  - Gas is high-quality
  - Well design is conventional, using established technology
  - No Stakeholder issues: drilling on Company owned land

- Strategic
  - Significant revenue generation potential
    - Victorian gas supply is very tight, and prices are very high
  - Onshore Victorian exploration ban has been lifted
    - Wombat-5 Operation Plan has been accepted by the Regulator with Ministerial consent to commence works imminently subject to agreeing a rehabilitation bond.
  - Project is 100% Company-owned
  - **<u>Project is in very close proximity to existing third party pipelines (no agreement to use currently exists)</u>**



Wombat Wells and Proximity to Pipelines

Wombat-5 Gas Well



DST = Drill Stem Test

mscfd = one thousand standard cubic feet / day

mmscfd = one million standard cubic feet / day

* Refer to slide 29 for reference.

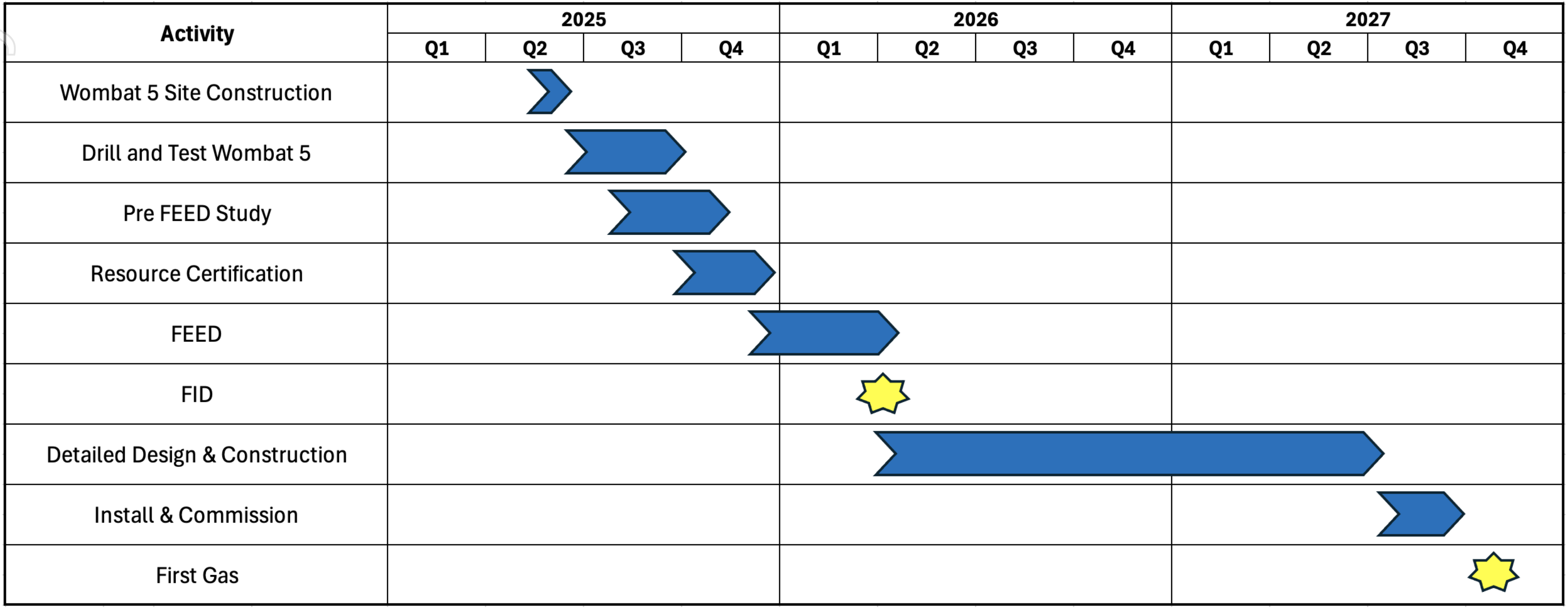
Wombat Drilling Budget

LAKES BLUE ENERGY

WOMBAT-5 DRILLING PROPOSAL					
	DRILLING DAYS		25	EXCHANGE RATE	0.63
CODE	OPERATIONS			SUB TOTAL A$	TOTAL A$
1	SITE PREPARATION				$ 294,500.00
2	DRILLING SERVICES				$ 3,318,885.00
3	CAMP SERVICES				$ 19,750.00
4	EQUIPMENT (PURCHASED)				$ 1,633,000.00
5	EQUIPMENT (RENTALS)				$ 51,850.00
6	COMPLETION				$ -
7	ABANDONMENT/CLEAN-OUT				$ 20,000.00
8	TECHNICAL ADMINISTRATION				$ 95,000.00
9	TRANSPORTATION -				$ 75,500.00
			WELL FINAL AFE COST 0% NPT		$ 5,508,485.00
			+ CONTINGENCY 10%		$ 6,059,333.50

*The cost of the testing of the well is still to be finalised but is not expected to exceed $1.5m (incl contingency)

Wombat Proposed Gas Field Schedule



LAKES BLUE ENERGY

Nangwarry 1 - Opportunity

- Nangwarry-1 (PRL 249 South Australia) is a Lakes operated JV, a well was drilled and tested 2019/2020.
- Well currently completed and ready to produce.
- Certified contingent (2C) resources - refer to slide 29.
- Large wellsite, sufficient space to accommodate a CO_2 plant.
- Retention Licence status granted in 2021 (PRL 249)
- The JV has recently been approached by CO_2 gas plant manufactures and end users, as interest in Nangwarry continues to escalate driven by deepening CO_2 supply issues. The timing aligns well with emerging CO_2 market needs.
- The Company has signed an HOA with Beijing Maison Engineering Co. Ltd. (**Maison**) for them to conduct a feasibility study, at their expense, on Nangwarry liquified CO_2 plant project.
- Maison is keen to work with the JV to develop a CO2 business that sells directly to both end users and existing market incumbents.
- Potential for long-term cash generating project with first production possible as early as Q12027.

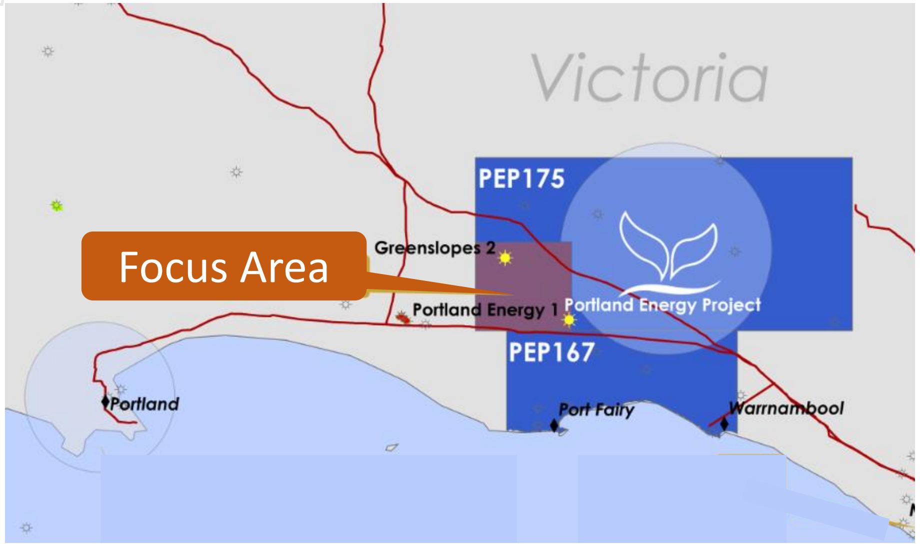
Australian CO_2 Market

- Major suppliers of food & beverage grade (99.9%) CO_2 to the Australian market are:
  - Air Liquide (≈ 50%)
  - Linde / BOC (≈ 33%)
  - Others (≈ 17%)
- Major product streams:
  - Food & Beverage grade (≈ 60%)
  - Industrial grade (≈ 32%) (welding, decaffeinating coffee, drying, etc.)
  - Laser grade (≈ 8%) (surgery)
- Market further divided into:
  - Gaseous (≈70%) non-alcoholic beverages, protein industry, wine, greenhouses, water treatment, paper making, fire extinguishers, medical
  - Solid – Dry-Ice (≈ 30%) logistics, shipping organs, blood, food, etc. (Note: Dry-Ice loses 30% of its bulk every 24 hours, 3 tons of Dry-Ice loaded in Sydney can arrive in Melbourne weighing 2 tons. Use of Dry-Ice can be expensive and impractical.)
- Erratic / poor CO2 supply side, particularly after the COVID pandemic.

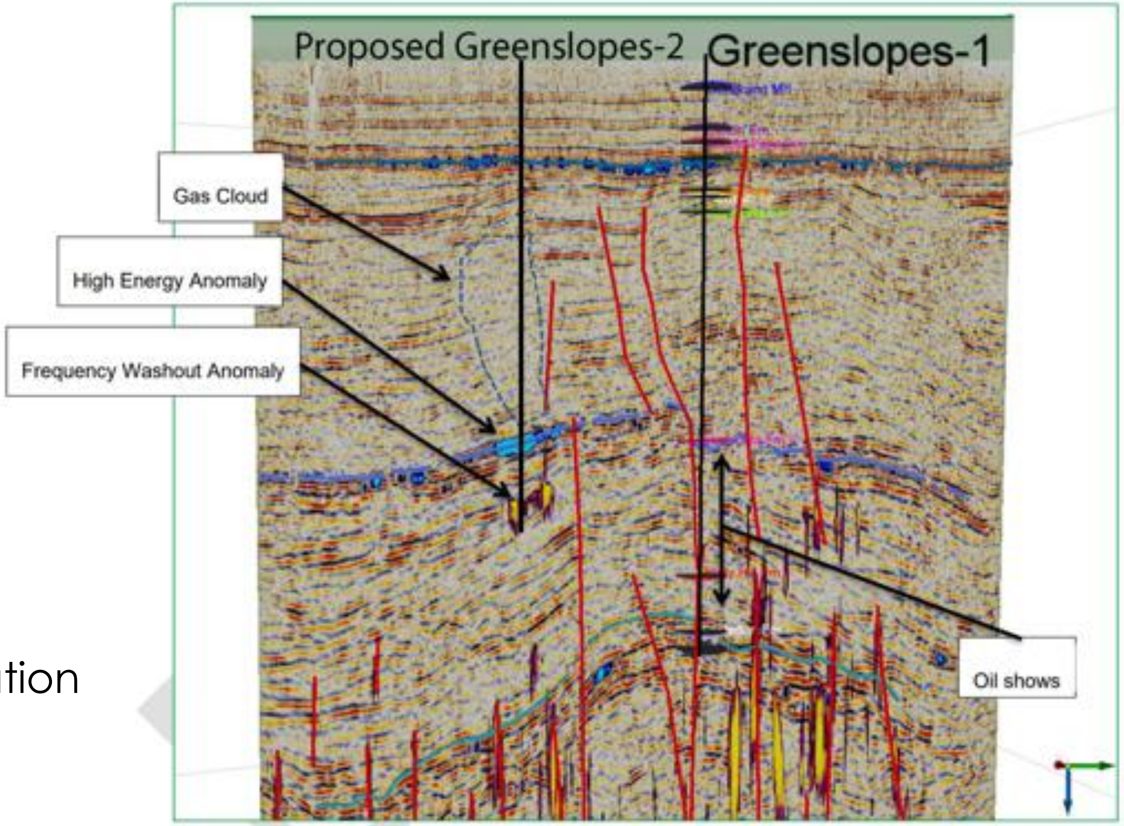
***Source: Food & Grocery Supply Group Meeting (4 May 2023)**

Post Wombat - Portland Energy Project

- 100% Company owned, with independently estimated prospective resources - refer to slide 29.



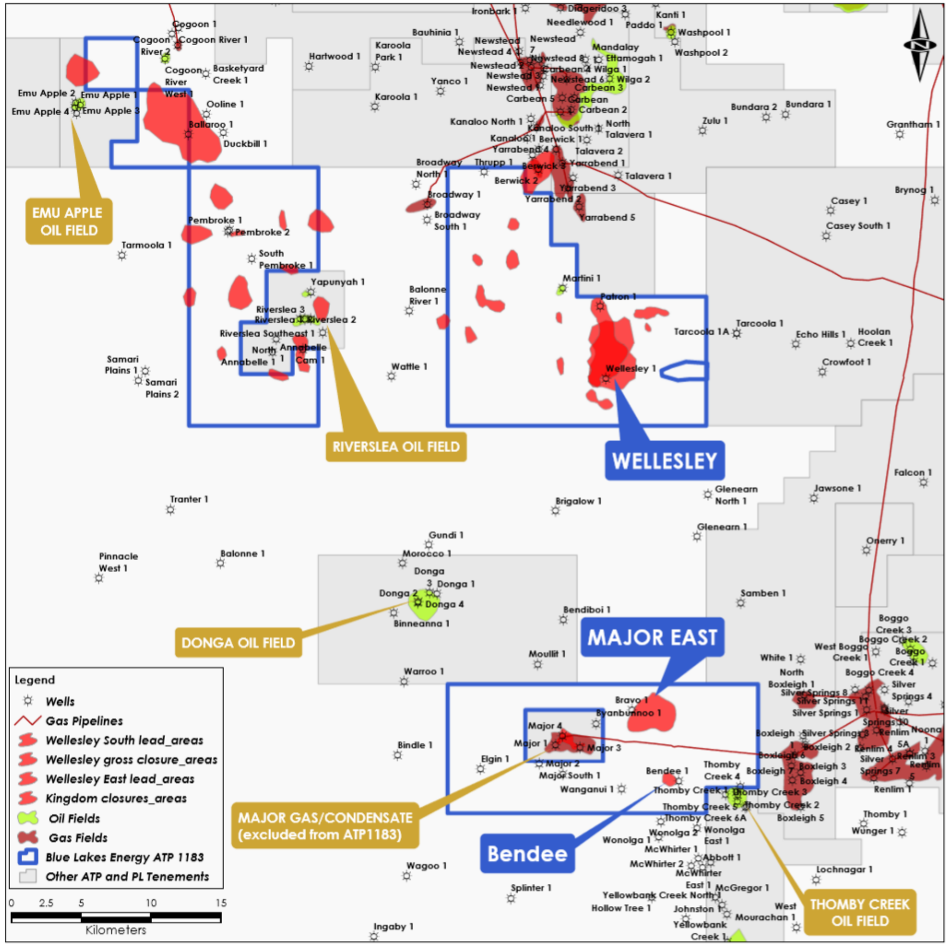
- All historic wells that have intersected the Eumeralla Formation have contained gas and or condensate tight liquids.
- Greenslopes-2 and Portland Energy-1 conventional wells proposed to confirm Eumeralla gas is flowable.
- Preliminary well planning has commenced with wells to be drilled mid-late 2026, subject to funding.



Proof of Concept Wells

Post Wombat - ATP 1183, Queensland

- 100% owned by Lakes.
- In close proximity to existing third party infrastructure.
- Multiple exploration targets.
- Independently estimated prospective resources - refer to slide 29.



ATP 1183

Equity Raising Overview

OFFER STRUCTURE AND SIZE	▪ LKO is undertaking the Institutional Placement to professional and sophisticated investors to raise approximately $6.5 million via the issue of approximately 8.7 million new fully paid ordinary shares in LKO. ▪ New Shares issued in the Institutional Placement will be approximately 14.7% of current issued capital.
OFFER PRICE	Equity Raising is priced at $0.75 per new share, representing: ▪ 25.0% discount to the last traded share price of $1.00 on 30 September 2023 prior to suspension from quotation on 2 October 2023.
USE OF FUNDS	Funds raised will be used for: ▪ Advancing LKO's Wombat Project to target near-term cash flow opportunities; and ▪ Costs of the Institutional Placement and working capital.

INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT	▪ Fully underwritten Institutional Placement of approximately $6.5 million made to new and existing professional and sophisticated investors through the issue of approximately 8.7 million New Shares, comprising of:
	  ▪ Tranche 1 to raise approximately $6.0 million within the Company's Listing Rule 7.1 placement capacity; and
	  ▪ Tranche 2 to raise approximately $0.5 million subject to shareholder approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting of LKO's shareholders.
	▪ The Company reserves the right to increase the size of the Institutional Placement, subject to demand.

RANKING	▪ All New Shares issued under the Offer will rank equally with existing shares on issue as at their date of issue.
LEAD MANAGER	▪ Morgans Corporate Limited ("**Morgans**") are acting as the Lead Manager, Underwriter and bookrunner to the Offer.

Uses of funds and current capital structure

SOURCES	A$M
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 April 2025	$3.3
Institutional Placement – Tranche 1	$6.0
Institutional Placement – Tranche 2	$0.5
TOTAL SOURCES	**$9.8**

USES	A$M
Advance LKO's Wombat Project to target near-term cash flow opportunities	$6.1
Working capital and costs of the Offer	$3.7
TOTAL USES	**$9.8**

FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES	EXISTING SHARES	% PRE-OFFER
NewPeak Metals Limited	9.6m	16.31%
Tenstar Trading Limited	5.2m	8.90%
DGR Global Limited	3.8m	6.41%
Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd	2.7m	4.63%
Other Investors	37.5m	63.75%
TOTAL SHARES ON ISSUE	**58.8m**	**100.00%**

Proforma balance sheet post Institutional Placement

	Consolidated Group	Pro Forma Adjustments[2]	Pro Forma Consolidated Group
	30/04/2025	30/04/2025	30/04/2025
	$	$	
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,340,772	6,063,885[1]	9,404,657
Trade and other receivables	34,361	-	34,361
Prepayments	956,303	-	956,303
Total current assets	**4,331,436**	**6,063,885**	**10,395,321**
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	676,975	-	676,975
Exploration and evaluation	13,951,034	-	13,951,034
Security deposits	430,010	-	430,010
Total non-current assets	**15,058,019**	**0**	**15,058,019**
Total assets	**19,389,455**	**6,063,885**	**25,453,340**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	558,973	-	558,973
Provisions	213,325	-	213,325
Other current liabilities	300	-	300
Total current liabilities	**772,598**	**0**	**772,598**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	300,000	-	300,000
Total non-current liabilities	**300,000**	**0**	**300,000**
Total liabilities	**1,072,598**	**0**	**1,072,598**
Net assets	**18,316,857**	**6,063,885**	**24,380,742**
Equity			
Share capital	153,335,952	6,063,885	159,399,837
Reserves	-104,843	-	-104,843
Accumulated losses	-134,990,209	-	-134,990,209
Equity attributable to the owners of Lakes Blue Energy NL	**18,240,900**	**6,063,885**	**24,304,785**
Non-controlling interest	75,957		75,957
Total equity	**18,316,857**	**6,063,885**	**24,380,742**

(1) Pro forma adjustments calculated as net proceeds from the raising of $6.06m (includes total costs of the Offer)
(2) Pro forma adjustments exclude the issuance of 497,843 shares ($0.373 million) to Directors in lieu of payment. The number of shares to be issued will be 291,930 to Roland Sleeman, 75,734 to Nick Mather, 93,333 to Richard Ash and 36,846 to Boyd White. The issuance of shares is subject to shareholder approval at the Extraordinary General Meeting scheduled for on or around Thursday 10 July 2025.

Offer Timetable

INDICATIVE SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS	DATE
Institutional Placement bookbuild closes	Monday, 16 June 2025
Completion of print and mailout and announcement of EGM Notice of Meeting	On or around Friday, 20 June 2025
ASX intended approval of re-listing	On or around Tuesday, 24 June 2025
Settlement of New Shares under the Institutional Placement – Tranche 1	On or around Friday, 4 July 2025
Announcement completion of Institutional Placement, lodgment of cleansing prospectus, and recommencement of trading on ASX (subject to ASX approval)	On or around Friday, 4 July 2025
Allotment and quotation of New Shares under the Institutional Placement – Tranche 1	On or around Monday, 7 July 2025
EGM to approve issue of New Shares under Institutional Placement – Tranche 2	On or around Tuesday, 22 July 2025
Settlement of New Shares under Institutional Placement – Tranche 2	On or around Wednesday, 24 July 2025
Allotment and quotation of New Shares under Institutional Placement – Tranche 2	On or around Thursday, 25 July 2025

Appendix

Key Risks

1. Company specific risks

a) Additional funding risk

LKO may need to raise additional funds in the future. There is no assurance that LKO will be able to secure additional funding, if required, whether debt, equity or otherwise.

If LKO is able to secure additional funding there is no assurance that such funding will be on terms which are acceptable to LKO or its shareholders.

Additional equity funding will dilute the holdings of existing shareholders.

b) Development risk

LKO's major assets include the wholly-owned wells situated in the Wombat and Trifton/Gangell Gas Fields within PRL 2, and a royalty on net wellhead revenue from any future petroleum production in PEP 169. LKO also has a number of other assets which are described in this presentation, which may be developed in the medium to long term.

Each of these assets will require further development to be commercially exploitable and LKO can make no representations that such further development will be successful. Successful development of these assets is reliant, at least in part, on third parties performing necessary services, the support of state and federal governments and global economic conditions (each of which are discussed further in this Key Risks section).

c) Economic condition risk

Economic conditions, inflation rates, interest rates, currency exchange rates, government policy may have an adverse effect on the exploration, development and value of LKO's assets, and LKO's ability to finance its activities on its tenements.

These factors, as well as investor sentiment may also impact the performance of LKO's securities on ASX or any other securities exchange where LKO's securities may be quoted from time to time.

d) Royalty risk

LKO's revenue from its wellhead royalty interest in PEP 169 is dependent on the production of petroleum from wells operated by third parties. Accordingly, the performance of the operator of the petroleum wells on PEP 169 from time to time, as well as the volume of petroleum production from these wells, economic conditions, operational disruptions, performance issues, regulatory constraints, and delays in development on PEP 169 will have a direct impact on the financial performance of LKO.

This may also have indirect impacts on LKO's development of its wholly-owned wells situated on PRL 2 given that it is the intention of LKO to attribute proceeds from its royalty over PEP 169 to the development of these projects.

e) New opportunity risk

LKO may seek, or be approached to participate in, new business opportunities from time to time, including the Nangwarry-1 well located on PRL 249 in South Australia. While the directors of LKO will approach new opportunities with care and diligence, there is no guarantee that LKO will execute formal documentation in relation to any new opportunity on terms acceptable to LKO. If LKO is able to pursue a new opportunity there can be no assurance that such opportunity will be successful, and it is possible that LKO may divert cash or other resources from existing assets to the development of new opportunities, which may hinder the development of the existing assets.

Key Risks

f) *Gas shortfall expectation*

Part of LKO's financial modelling relies on an expectation that the production of gas from its assets will occur at a time when there may be gas supply shortfall in the Australian electricity market, particularly in the regions where LKO's assets are located, providing LKO with an opportunity to fill that shortfall. There can be no assurance that LKO's expectations will prove to be correct.

g) *Climate change risk*

LKO recognises that climate change is a shared global challenge and that global and local policies in response to climate change may affect the Company.

LKO identifies climate change and climate change regulation as strategic risks that ultimately may affect LKO's future operating and financial performance.

These risks include, but are not limited to, unpredictable weather conditions which may have direct or indirect adverse impacts on LKO's operations or customer markets, including capital markets.

LKO remains alert to scenarios around global megatrends impacted by climate change, such as globalisation, digitalisation and automation, and how these will impact the Company's future activities.

h) *Exploration company risk*

Economic conditions, inflation rates, interest rates, currency exchange rates, government policy may have an adverse effect on the exploration, development and value of LKO's assets, and LKO's ability to finance its activities on its tenements. LKO projects that production of gas from its assets will

These factors, as well as investor sentiment may also impact the performance of LKO's securities on ASX or any other securities exchange where LKO's securities may be quoted from time to time.

i) *Trading suspension risk*

Trading of the LKO's securities was suspended by the ASX on 2 October 2023. Following dialogue between the Company and the ASX, LKO expects that ASX will reinstate LKO's shares to official quotation following completion of a number of items including the successful completion of this placement and obtaining Ministerial consent for the drilling of Wombat-5.

This placement, together with the Company's other initiatives, is intended to ensure funding for the Company's operations and to satisfy ASX's that reinstatement of LKO's shares to official quotation should occur.

j) *Rehabilitation risk*

LKO may be liable for rehabilitation costs at each of its wells/sites. Whilst an estimate for these costs has been provided for in the financial statements, rehabilitation costs can be difficult to estimate and there may be a risk that the realised costs are higher than provided, which would result in an adverse effect on LKO's profitability.

Rehabilitation works will not be undertaken in the near term, and the proceeds of the Offer will not be applied toward meeting the cost of these works.

Key Risks

2. Industry specific risks

a) *Exploration company risk*

As LKO is an exploration company, the market's perception of the value of its shares can alter significantly from time to time, causing fluctuations in LKO's share price. Fluctuations may also occur as a result of factors influencing the price of shares in exploration companies or share prices generally, as well as drilling activities by other parties in the same general region. The price of shares rises and falls and many factors affect the price of shares including local and international stock markets, movements in interest rates, economic and political conditions and investor and consumer sentiment. The stock markets generally remain volatile.

While LKO's exploration portfolio exhibits geological and geopolitical diversity (that is, the diversity of structures to be explored and political regimes within which operations are carried out), such diversity does not overcome all of the abovementioned risks. For example, some of LKO's South Australian interests are held in the form of licence applications which need to convert into exploration licences and then in due course production licences before petroleum can be produced, which carries with it various regulatory and process risks.

b) *Operating risk*

Industry operating risks include the risk of fire, explosions, blow-outs, pipe failure, abnormally pressured formations and environmental hazards such as accidental spills or leakage of petroleum liquids, gas leaks, ruptures or discharges of toxic gasses, the occurrence of any of which could result in substantial losses to LKO due to injury or loss of life, severe damage to, or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution or other environmental damage, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties and suspension of operations. Damages occurring as a result of such risks may give rise to claims against LKO. The occurrence of an event that is not covered, or fully covered, by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of LKO.

c) *Government and regulatory risk*

The impact of actions by governments, the ASX, ASIC or other regulatory bodies may affect LKO's operations including matters such as necessary approvals, land access, sovereign risk, additional or increased taxation or regulation, or royalties which are payable on the proceeds of the sale of any successful exploration. Further, the approval of contractual arrangements in relation to exploration permits as well as the renewal of exploration permits is each a matter of governmental discretion and no guarantee can be given in this regard.

A failure to obtain any approval would mean that the ability of LKO to participate in or develop any project may be limited or restricted either in part or absolutely. Such initiates will involve the need to obtain the necessary licences or clearances from the relevant authorities, which may require conditions to be satisfied and/or the exercise of discretions by such authorities. It may or may not be possible for such conditions to be satisfied. Further the decision to proceed to further exploitation may require the participation of other companies whose interests and objectives may not be the same as LKO. Such further work may require LKO to meet or commit to financing obligations for which it may not have planned.

Industry profitability can be affected by changes in tax policies and the interpretation and application thereof.

Key Risks

d) *Reserve and resource estimate risk*

Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice of independent experts. In addition, such estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend to a significant extent on interpretations, which may prove inaccurate. The calculation of any possible volume of hydrocarbons in a prospect may be proved incorrect by future exploration, production, mapping and/or drilling activity. The Victorian Government's onshore exploration ban has prevented necessary exploration/appraisal work from being carried out to refine LKO's assessments of its potential Victorian petroleum resources.

e) *Impairment of non-financial assets risk*

LKO's assets are tested semi-annually for impairment in accordance with accounting standards to assess whether the carrying values may exceed recoverable amounts. An impairment loss may be triggered if capitalised exploration expenditure, evaluation and development costs do not meet the requirements under the accounting standards (AASB 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources).

f) *Market demand and pricing risk*

Investors should consider the impacts of supply and demand for commodities (especially oil and gas), fluctuations in the prices of those commodities, exchange rates, Australia's inflation rates, taxation laws and interest rates. All of these factors have a bearing on operating costs, potential revenue and share prices. Energy prices are volatile and cannot be controlled. Energy prices have fluctuated widely in recent years, and if the price of hydrocarbons falls significantly and remains depressed, this could affect the financial viability of any reserves discovered.

There is no assurance that, even if significant quantities of hydrocarbon products are discovered, a profitable market may exist for their sale. The marketability of hydrocarbons is also affected by numerous other factors beyond the control of LKO, including government regulations relating to royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting of oil and gas and petroleum products, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted.

g) *Environment risk*

In relation to the exploration permits held by LKO, issues can arise from time to time with respect to abandonment costs, consequential clean-up costs and environmental concerns. LKO could become subject to liability if, for example, there is environmental pollution and consequential clean-up costs at a later point in time. It is not possible to quantify any such contingent liability or any changes to environmental legislation that could lead to future liabilities.

h) *Personnel risk*

LKO's success depends in part on the core competencies of the Directors and management and the ability of LKO to retain key personnel. Loss of key personnel could have an adverse impact on LKO's performance.

i) *Native title risk*

Native title rights could adversely impact on some of the Company's other operations. If the Company's ability to conduct future exploration and/or development and production activities is adversely affected, this may have a material adverse effect on the Company's performance and the price at which its shares are traded.

Key Risks

j) *Industry nature risk*

Oil and gas exploration activity, especially drilling, is considered by its nature to be high-risk and is affected by numerous factors. Where exploration is successful, drilling operations can be affected by breakdowns, adverse weather conditions, site and geographical conditions, operational risks, shortage or delays in the delivery of rigs and/or other equipment, industrial disputes, government regulations, environmental Fixed Trust issues and unanticipated costs. Hazards incident to the exploration and development of oil and gas properties such as unusual or unexpected formations, pressures or other factors are inherent in drilling and operating wells and may be encountered by LKO. Exploration may be unsuccessful. Exploration may prove to be more costly than expected or the proposed timing of exploration may not be achieved, thus potentially putting strains on LKO's financial position.

k) *Contractual dispute risk*

Contractual disputes with joint venture partners, operators and contractors can arise from time to time. Some of LKO's projects are conducted as joint ventures. Where a venture partner does not satisfy its financial or other commitments or act in the best commercial interest of the project, it could have a material adverse effect on the interests of LKO. LKO is unable to predict the risk of financial failure, non-compliance with obligations or default by a participant in any venture to which it is, or may become, a party, or insolvency or managerial failure by any of contractors used by LKO in its exploration activities. Given that LKO has entered into joint venture, farmout agreements and royalty, the inability of those joint venturers, farminees and royalty payers to meet contracted obligations could adversely affect LKO's capacity to carry out its own activities.

Key Risks

3. General risks

a) *Investment risk*

Holders of shares have no right to a repayment of their investment. Investors should appreciate that an investment in shares carries risks. The shares may not be tradeable at, or above, their offer price, and liquidity may be thin. LKO's shares are not redeemable in any circumstance and, in the event of external administration or liquidation (i.e., insolvency), are likely to be of minimal value.

b) *Epidemic or other global risk*

LKO's operations are dependent upon the availability of suitable qualified and experienced personnel and equipment, such as drilling rigs.

Local or widespread epidemics (pandemics) or conflict can adversely impact the availability of, or ability to mobilise, personnel and equipment.

c) *Competition risks*

The industry in which LKO operates is subject to domestic and global competition. Although LKO will undertake all reasonable due diligence in its business decisions and operations, it will have no influence or control over the activities or actions of its competitors, which activities or actions may, positively or negatively, affect the operating and financial performance of the projects and business of LKO.

LKO's competitiveness on the domestic and global scale may be further impacted by government policy (both foreign and domestic) on matters such as energy, climate change, environment. Any tariffs imposed on the import and export of oil and gas may also impact LKO's overall competitiveness.

d) *Bushfire risk*

LKO's operations may be carried out in bush fire prone areas. This can require special measures to be taken when performing, or impact the timing of, LKO's field activities. Alternatively, the outbreak of bushfire may mean activities have to be suspended and additional costs (such as stand-by or replacement costs) incurred.

e) *Further risks*

The current and future operations of the Company, including exploration, appraisal and production activities, may be affected by a range of factors, including:

- Unanticipated operational and technical difficulties;
- Mechanical failure of operating plant and equipment, adverse weather conditions, industrial and environmental accidents, industrial disputes and other force majeure events;
- Unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment; and
- Uninsured losses or liabilities.

LKO will seek to mitigate these risks to the extent it is possible. However, there is no guarantee that all risks posed can be avoided

Summary of LKO’s Prospective and Contingent Resources

Location	Licence	Interest (%)	Prospect	Petroleum fluid/ Units	Resource type	Low Estimate	Best Estimate	High Estimate	COS
Surat	ATP 1183	100.0	Wellesley	Gas (Bcf)	Prospective	22.1	41.0	76.0	0.20
			Bendee	Oil (MMbbl)	Prospective	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.30
			Major East	Gas (Bcf)	Prospective	7.0	13.8	26.5	0.20
			Emu Apple	Oil (MMbbl)	Prospective	1.8	3.4	6.8	0.20
Otway	PRL 249	50.0	Nangwarry	Gas (Bcf)	Contingent	4.5	12.9	32.2	
Otway	PEP 175	100.0	Portland	Gas (Bcf)	Prospective	3,943	11,469	25,477	0.15
Gippsland	PRL 2	100.0	Wombat field	Gas (Bcf)	Contingent	258.0	329.0	628.0	
Gippsland	PRL 2 (Trifon)	100.0	Trifon	Gas (Bcf)	Contingent	126	390	526	
Gippsland	PRL 2	100.0	Baragwanath	Gas (Bcf)	Prospective	156	701	2,523	0.45

Notes: COS = Chance of Success

Wombat, Trifon-Gangell and Baragwanath Gas Fields

Source of Contingent Resources estimate: “Technical GIIP and EUR Estimate Update Post Wombat #4: Wombat Field”, June 2010, Gaffney, Cline and Associates.

Source of Wombat-5 gas production potential: “Production Forecast for the Proposed Lakes Oil Wombat 5”, September 2013, Stimulation Petrophysics Consulting LLC.

Source of flow rates: Wombat-1, -2, -3, -4 well completion reports 2004-09.

Portland Energy Project

From “Estimated Unconventional Gas Potential for a Defined Prospect Area in PEP 175, Otway Basin, Victoria”, May 2015, SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd.

ATP 1183 Queensland

The resource estimates are best estimates prepared on a deterministic basis by Mr Peter Bubendorfer, Geotechnical Assessor, Armour Energy Limited. Mr Bubendorfer holds a BSc in Geology, is a member of AAPG, and has over 22 years of relevant experience in hydrocarbon exploration and production. He has consented to the use of the estimate in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Nangwarry Energy Project

Contingent Resource Estimation, ERCE Equipoise Pte. Ltd 2021 – ASX Announcement 12 July 2021

Cautionary Statement

The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Further exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially