ASX Announcement

9 June 2022

URANIUM RESOURCE INCREASES TO 51.1Mlbs U_3O_8 FOLLOWING INAUGURAL RESOURCE AT LIVINGSTONIA

Lotus Resources Limited (**ASX: LOT, OTCQB: LTSRF**) (**Lotus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the inaugural Mineral Resource estimate (**MRE**) for the Livingstonia Uranium deposit of 6.9Mt at 320 ppm U_3O_8. This increases the total global MRE for the Company in Malawi to 51.1Mlbs U_3O_8.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Inaugural MRE for the Livingstonia Deposit is 6.9Mt at 320 ppm U_3O_8 (Table 1)**
- **This increases the Company's global MRE to 49.4Mt at 475ppm U_3O_8 for 51.1Mlbs U_3O_8**
- **The increased resource is a result of recent exploration success at the Livingstonia Project (ASX Announcement 12 April 2022) that confirmed results from historical drilling as well as extending the resource footprint through some preliminary step-out drilling**
- **Livingstonia is not included in the current Definitive Feasibility Study, however, has the potential to become a satellite operation in the future, once the Kayelekera resource has been depleted**
- **The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) remains on track for mid-2022**

Keith Bowes, Managing Director of Lotus, commented:

"The acquisition of the Livingstonia prospect last year consolidated the Company's ownership of our southern project area, a known uranium mineralised district that has had very limited exploration work completed over the years. Following the small-scale drill program last year, it is pleasing to now produce a JORC (2012) compliant Mineral Resource estimate, which is broadly in line with our expectations.

"As we have previously commented, Livingstonia is not part of the current production strategy at the Kayelekera project nor our DFS work, however it has the potential to become a satellite operation in the future, once the Kayelekera resource has been depleted. The results show that there are additional feed materials available for the Kayelekera processing plant and that the life-of-mine is not limited by what currently exists on the mining tenement."

LIVINGSTONIA RESOURCE

The MRE (Table 1) has been reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is based upon data derived from the recent drilling campaign undertaken by Lotus, together with historical drilling data.

The MRE has been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) techniques which are regarded as being reasonable for the deposit being estimated.

Table 1: Livingstonia Mineral Resource – June 2022
Reported above a 200ppm U_3O_8 cut-off

Reported at 200ppm cut-off	*Mt*	*Grade (U_3O_8 ppm)*	*U_3O_8 (M kg)*	*U_3O_8 (M Lb)*
Inferred	6.9	320	2.2	4.8
Total	***6.9***	***320***	***2.2***	***4.8***

Figures have been rounded. Grade has been determined from a combination of assay and downhole logging derived eU_3O_8 grades.

An in-situ bulk density of 2.25g/cm^3 was applied to all blocks within the model.

The MRE has been reported above a cut-off grade of 200ppm U_3O_8 reflecting estimated processing costs and recoveries as well as projected product pricing.

Using the historic resource reporting cut-off of 150ppm, the updated MRE reports a total 6.5Mlbs U_3O_8 which represents an increase of 0.5Mlbs U_3O_8 from the historic numbers (ASX announcement 14 October 2021).

Resource Classification

Due to the historic nature of some of the drilling, distribution of the drill holes and issues surrounding the determination of bulk density values the mineral resource classification has been capped at Inferred. It is expected that when these issues are resolved higher category mineral resources could be declared in the future.

Geology and Mineralisation

The geology of the area comprises a westerly dipping series of interbedded Karoo mudstones and arkoses/sandstones (Table 2). Uranium mineralisation follows a north-westerly trending channel system that is developed within the K3, K4 and K5 stratigraphic units.

Table 2: Livingstonia Stratigraphy

Age	**Stratigraphic Unit**	**Rock Unit**	**Description**
Cretaceous		sandstone and mudstone	red-brown coarse to very coarse sandstone, friable, pebbly, clayey, and marly in part.
Triassic	K5	mudstone and siltstone	calcareous grey mudstone with occasional arkose interbeds
Middle Karroo	K3 & K4	arkose	medium to course, largely oxidised brown arkose underlain by chocolate mudstone
Lower Karoo	K2	coal measures	thin dull coal seams and coaly shales with interbeds of thin arkose and grey mudstone units
	K1	basal beds	basal conglomerates and diamictites

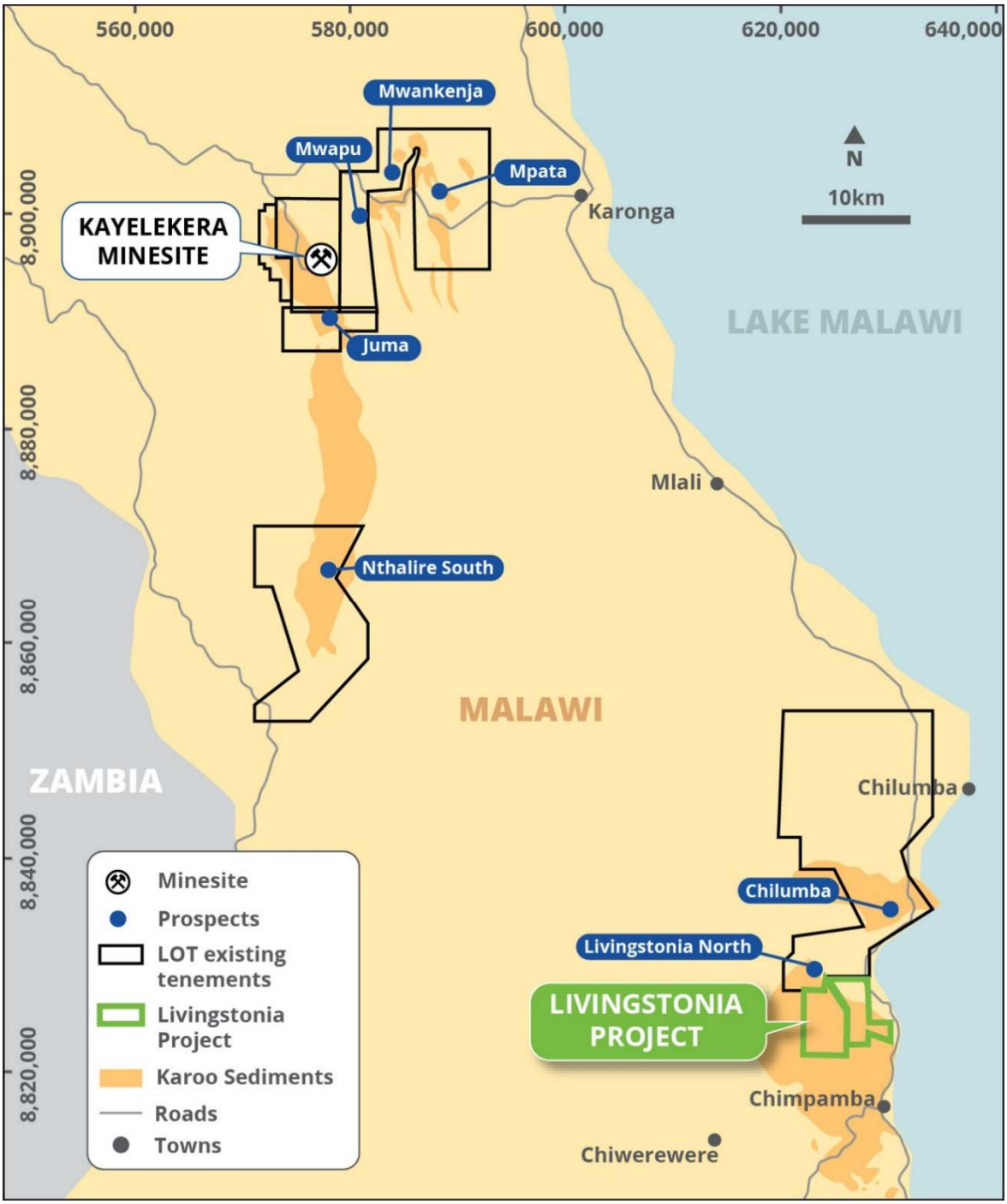

Figure 1: Project Location

Drilling Techniques

The MRE is defined by a total of 12,113m of drilling completed in 102 vertical drillholes (Appendix 1, Figure 3). Of this total 9,903m (82 holes) were completed between 2007 and 2011 by the previous owners, Globe Uranium Limited ("Globe") and Resource Star Ltd. In 2021, Lotus completed an additional 20 holes for 2,210m within and adjacent to the resource.

The most recent program targeted extensions of the known mineralisation and confirmation of existing drilling. The majority of drillholes within the mineral resource estimate used reverse circulation drilling techniques with drill recoveries reported to be good.

The central portion of the deposit is drilled on a variable grid due to drill site access issues, with drill distances ranging from 50m to 300m east-west and 50m to 200m north-south. The grid separation expands away from the centre of the deposit area. All drilling was vertical with a range between 70m and 170m and an average length of 120m.

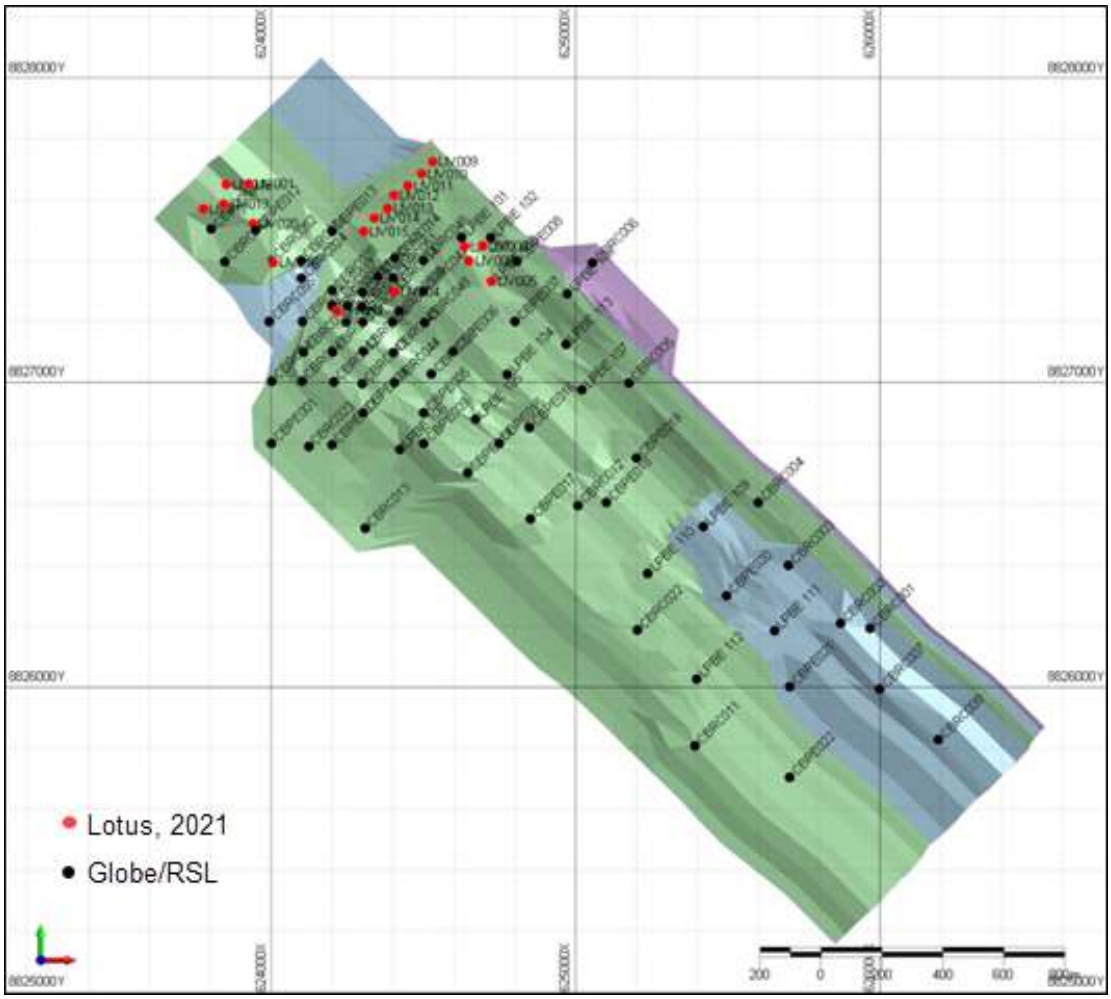

Figure 2: Mineral Resource drilling and mineralisation wireframes

Sampling and Sample Analysis

The principal sampling method for all drilling completed has been by downhole geophysical gamma logging. Data was acquired on the way up at a 2.5m/min speed and at a frequency of 5cm. Data was collected using either a Century Geophysical probe or Auslog slimline total count gamma probe with data for the most recent drilling processed by Lotus. The majority of holes were logged open-hole following withdrawal of the drilling rods. For the early Globe drilling, the entire drill hole was also sampled for assay with later drilling only sampling mineralised intervals defined by either examination of the downhole logs or hand-held scintillometers.

The drilling in this announcement relies on assays and downhole gamma data from calibrated probes which were converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) by experienced personnel and then confirmed by a competent person (geophysics). The final mineral resource dataset has been factored for disequilibrium identified by comparing downhole gamma results and geochemical assays. For the most recent drilling mineralised intervals, defined by a 200ppm eU_3O_8 cut off over a minimum thickness of 1m, were selected for sampling. These samples were analysed for uranium by ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg using pressed powder XRF. Sampling during historical drilling programs was either the entire hole (early) or intervals selected based on radiometric response (later) and utilised an aqua regia digest with either an ICP-OES or MS finish at either ACME Laboratories in Vancouver or Genalysis in Perth.

Gamma probes were historically calibrated at either the facility in Adelaide (Australia), Pelindaba (South Africa) and more recently at the nearby Kayelekera Minesite. Sensitivity checks were routinely performed on the probes to confirm correct operation. Gamma data (as counts per second) from calibrated probes are converted into equivalent uranium values (eU_3O_8) using appropriate calibration factor (K factor) and all other applicable correction factors (probe dead times, water, hole diameter and disequilibrium).

Estimation Methodology

The mineralised domain used for the current MRE update was interpreted from a combination of assays and gamma logging results composited to one metre down-hole intervals. Assays were used to validate downhole gamma derived results and were preferentially used within the MRE dataset. The domain was interpreted to capture all continuous mineralised zones with grades above approximately 80ppm U_3O_8 (Figure 3). Sectional strings were digitised for generally 100 metre spaced northeast-southwest section lines and linked to form a three-dimensional wire-framed solids. These wireframes were then used to code as either mineralised or waste the domains in the composited MRE dataset.

The mineralised domains captured the main, continuous relatively flat lying mineralised zones and includes some isolated, generally lower grade narrow intercepts on the periphery. The domains range from 1 to 7 metres thick, with an average thickness of approximately 2 metres. Uranium mineralisation possibly outcrops on the eastern scarp slope but is generally covered by between 50 and 70m of unmineralised material.

The MRE is based on grade domains controlling the interpolations into block estimates. Block sizes used have a parent block size of 50m East x 50m West x 2m elevation and a minimum size of 10m East x 10m West x 0.25m elevation. Due to the smoothness of the grade distribution within the MRE dataset and the use of downhole gamma logging, no grade capping was applied to the estimate A maximum search radius of 120m x 160m x 10m was used within the estimate. The block model was flattened prior to the estimation in order to more reasonably estimate the grade distribution within the deposit.

Block validation was done using qualitative drill hole displays over block estimates. The current block estimate throughout correlates well with composited U_3O_8 GT (Grade-Thickness) data. No correction for water was made other than any that may have been applied during the calculation of downhole equivalent uranium values.

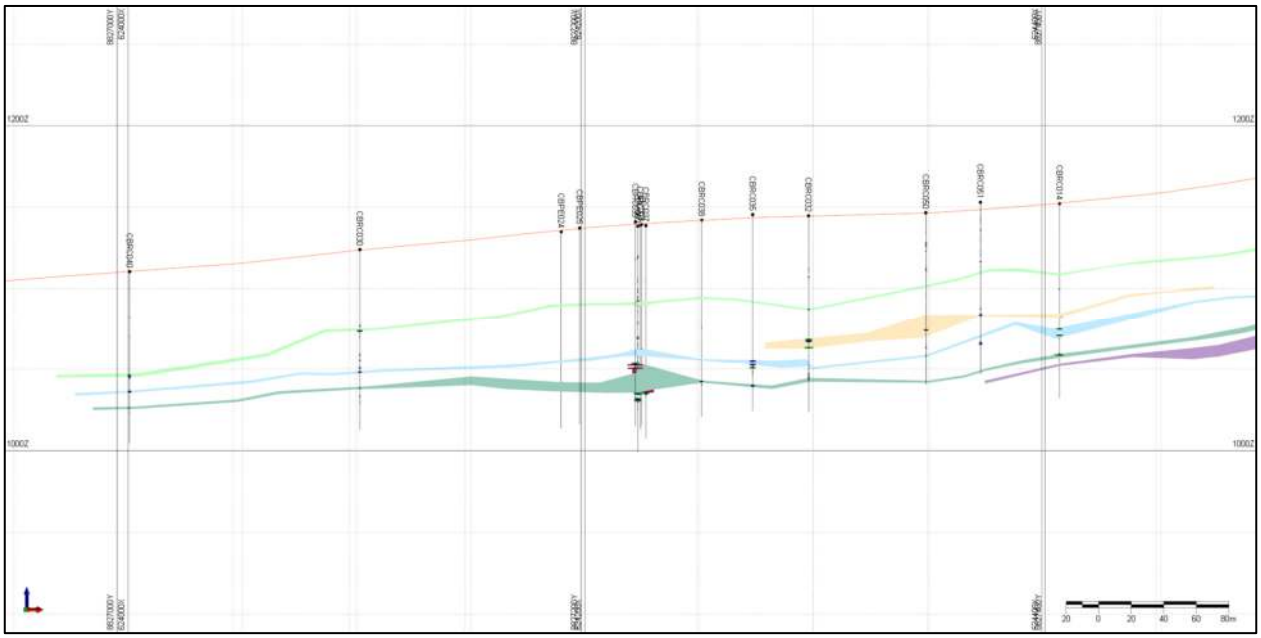

Figure 3: Example cross section showing the domain outline relative to drill hole traces coloured by composited U_3O_8 grades.

Resource Growth Potential

Drilling by Lotus has successfully expanded the northern and north-eastern limits of the resource beyond the historic resource extents (Figure 4). There is potential to further extend the known mineralisation as well as delineating additional north-westerly trending mineralised channels.

In addition, the Livingstonia Inferred Mineral Resource suggests the presence of two higher-grade areas of mineralisation potentially controlled by faulting within the deposit area, similar to that at the nearby Kayelekera deposit.

It is expected that further targeted infill and extension drilling would have the potential to both increase the grade and amount of mineralisation within the deposit.

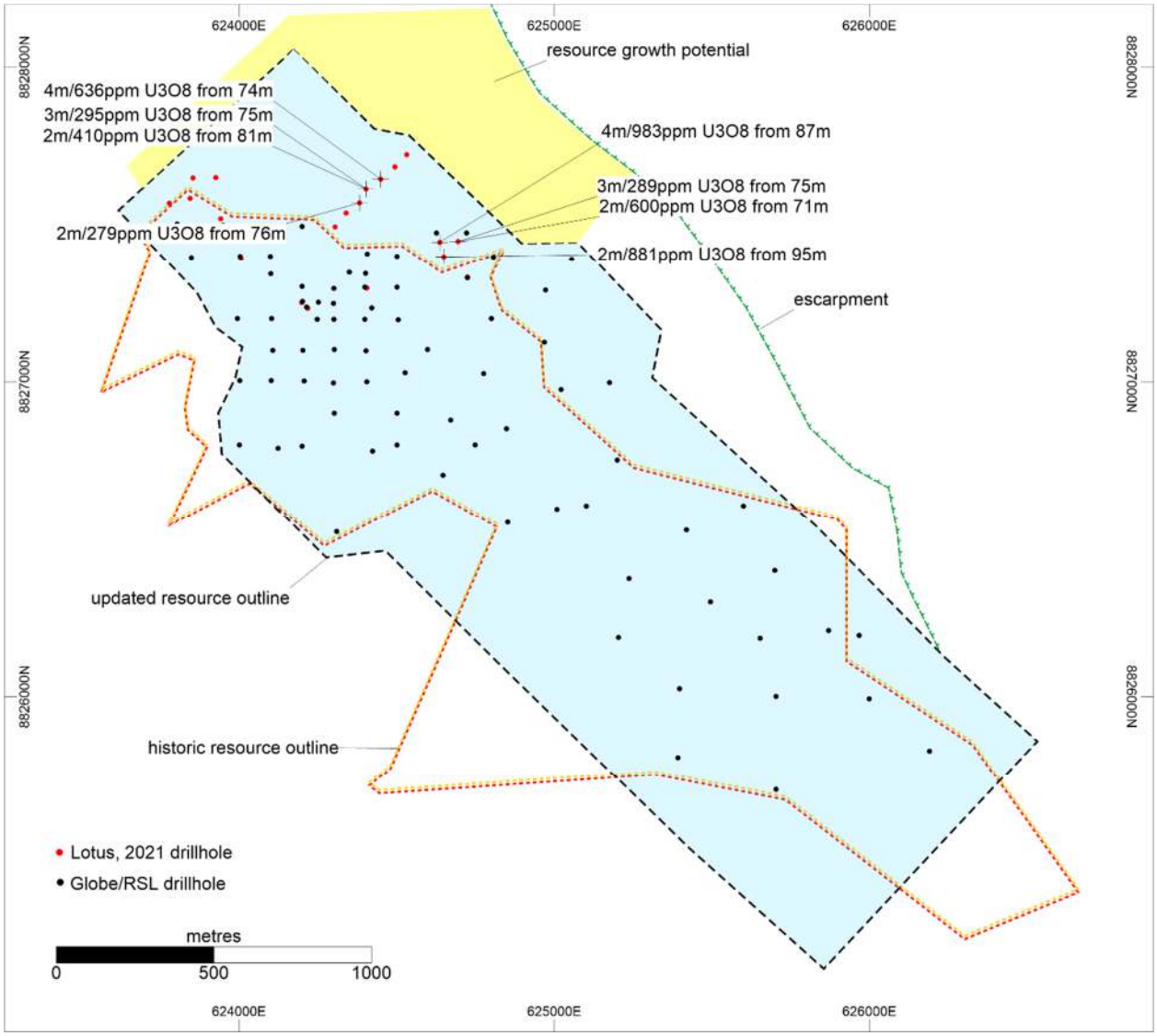

Figure 4: Livingstonia resource growth potential

Competent Person's Statements

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Livingstonia deposit was prepared by David Princep of Gill Lane Consulting. David Princep has visited the Livingstonia Project on two occasions with the most recent being in October 2013 just before the adjacent Kayelekera Project was placed on care and maintenance. Mr. Princep is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional Geologist. Mr. Princep has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 2012). Mr. Princep approves of, and consents to, the inclusion of the information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's board of directors.

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ABOUT LOTUS

Lotus Resources Limited **(ASX: LOT, OTCQB: LTSRF)** owns an 85% interest in the Kayelekera Uranium Project in Malawi. The Project hosts a current resource of 46.3Mlbs U_3O_8 (see table below), and historically produced ~11Mlb of uranium between 2009 and 2014. The Company completed a positive Restart Study[1] which demonstrated that Kayelekera can support a viable long-term operation and has the potential to be one of the first uranium projects to recommence production in the future.

Lotus Mineral Resource Inventory – June 2022[1]

Project	Category	Mt	Grade (U_3O_8 ppm)	U_3O_8 (M kg)	U_3O_8 (M lbs)
Kayelekera	Measured	0.9	830	0.7	1.6
Kayelekera	Measured – RoM Stockpile[2]	1.6	760	1.2	2.6
Kayelekera	Indicated	29.3	510	15.1	33.2
Kayelekera	Inferred	8.3	410	3.4	7.4
Kayelekera	**Total**	***40.1***	***510***	***20.4***	***44.8***
Kayelekera	Inferred – LG Stockpiles[3]	2.4	290	0.7	1.5
Kayelekera	**Total All Materials**	***42.5***	***500***	***21.1***	***46.3***
Livingstonia	Inferred	6.9	320	2.2	4.8
Total		***49.4***	***475***	***23.3***	***51.1***

[1] See ASX announcement dated 15 February 2022 for information on the Kayelekera mineral resource estimate. Lotus confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 15 February 2022 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[2] RoM stockpile has been mined and is located near mill facility.

[3] Medium-grade stockpiles have been mined and placed on the medium-grade stockpile and are considered potentially feasible for blending or beneficiation, with studies planned to further assess this optionality.

Appendix 1 - Drill collar locations used within the Mineral Resource Estimate

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL_dtm	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
CBPE001	624001	8826800	1110.591	123	0	-90
CBPE003	624200	8826796	1125.103	117	0	-90
CBPE004	624302	8826900	1136.014	123	0	-90
CBPE005	624501	8826900	1146.998	117	0	-90
CBPE006	624598	8827102	1168.146	111	0	-90
CBPE007	624801	8827200	1169.619	111	0	-90
CBPE008	624807	8827398	1180.606	105	0	-90
CBPE009	624501	8826800	1142.094	105	0	-90
CBPE012	623949	8827500	1127.866	111	0	-90
CBPE013	624200	8827496	1137.403	107	0	-90
CBPE014	624646	8826704	1140.267	117	0	-90
CBPE015	624749	8826800	1148.706	111	0	-90
CBPE016	624848	8826852	1155.326	120	0	-90
CBPE017	624852	8826552	1147.367	129	0	-90
CBPE018	625101	8826606	1149.935	123	0	-90
CBPE019	625200	8826752	1150.225	123	0	-90
CBPE020	625496	8826300	1173.111	135	0	-90
CBPE021	625703	8826002	1163.656	141	0	-90
CBPE022	625703	8825704	1145.702	147	0	-90
CBRC001	625967	8826194	1179.39	150	0	-90
CBRC002	625870	8826210	1188.364	150	0	-90
CBRC003	625699	8826400	1192.057	160	0	-90
CBRC004	625600	8826606	1185.132	144	0	-90
CBRC005	625175	8826998	1176.552	144	0	-90
CBRC006	625055	8827392	1179.216	114	0	-90
CBRC007	625999	8825994	1174.812	150	0	-90
CBRC008	626191	8825828	1176.925	132	0	-90
CBRC011	625392	8825808	1145.901	152	0	-90
CBRC012	625008	8826596	1152.355	130	0	-90
CBRC013	624309	8826522	1119.676	138	0	-90
CBRC014	624406	8827408	1152.017	120	0	-90
CBRC015	623848	8827396	1125.787	95	0	-90
CBRC020	624526	8827028	1157.558	126	0	-90
CBRC021	624214	8827236	1139.029	126	0	-90
CBRC022	625203	8826188	1156.461	138	0	-90
CBRC023	624124	8826790	1120.28	126	0	-90
CBRC024	624100	8827342	1133.797	122	0	-90
CBRC026	624421	8827234	1158.129	126	0	-90
CBRC028	624200	8827302	1139.585	121	0	-90
CBRC029	624103	8827200	1128.24	106	0	-90
CBRC030	624106	8827100	1123.697	111	0	-90
CBRC031	624202	8827100	1134.076	131	0	-90
CBRC032	624300	8827296	1144.529	121	0	-90
CBRC033	624301	8827198	1145.861	121	0	-90
CBRC034	624399	8827300	1154.347	111	0	-90
CBRC035	624299	8827248	1145.235	121	0	-90
CBRC036	624302	8827102	1144.8	121	0	-90
CBRC037	624201	8827254	1138.472	131	0	-90
CBRC038	624251	8827252	1141.777	121	0	-90
CBRC039	624247	8827198	1140.982	126	0	-90
CBRC040	624002	8827004	1110.423	106	0	-90
CBRC041	624102	8827004	1119.25	101	0	-90

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL_dtm	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
CBRC042	624206	8827002	1128.736	101	0	-90
CBRC043	624299	8826996	1140.136	121	0	-90
CBRC044	624405	8827000	1147.847	106	0	-90
CBRC045	624402	8827098	1152.366	111	0	-90
CBRC046	624500	8827400	1168.109	130	0	-90
CBRC047	624500	8827300	1168.646	116	0	-90
CBRC048	624504	8827196	1169.751	126	0	-90
CBRC049	624398	8827198	1155.323	126	0	-90
CBRC050	624350	8827348	1146.377	106	0	-90
CBRC051	624401	8827344	1152.826	106	0	-90
CBRC052	624003	8827400	1131.093	116	0	-90
CBRC053	623803	8827504	1118.261	121	0	-90
CBRC054	624099	8827400	1134.158	106	0	-90
CBRC055	623994	8827200	1121.916	111	0	-90
CWRC001	628251.9	8820284	1001.833	102	0	-90
CWRC002	628058.1	8819813	1019.269	126	0	-90
CWRC003	627906.5	8820223	1031.133	120	0	-90
LPBE 101	624625.7	8827476	1187.691	117	0	-90
LPBE 102	624721.7	8827475	1192.134	117	0	-90
LPBE 103	624724.7	8827330	1180.822	105	0	-90
LPBE 104	624775.7	8827026	1165.012	96	0	-90
LPBE 105	624671.7	8826879	1151.183	114	0	-90
LPBE 106	624422.7	8826780	1139.698	107	0	-90
LPBE 107	625020.7	8826976	1167.368	129	0	-90
LPBE 108	624972.7	8827291	1174.839	112	0	-90
LPBE 109	625419.7	8826527	1172.483	118	0	-90
LPBE 110	625236.7	8826373	1154.583	118	0	-90
LPBE 111	625653.7	8826185	1173.139	118	0	-90
LPBE 112	625397.7	8826026	1158.297	120	0	-90
LPBE 113	624968.7	8827125	1175.768	113	0	-90
LIV001	623926	8827651	1131.963	121	0	-90
LIV002	624198	8827250	1138.115	139	0	-90
LIV003	624218	8827233	1139.281	124	0	-90
LIV004	624405	8827297	1155.178	112	0	-90
LIV005	624724	8827332	1180.953	109	0	-90
LIV006	624649	8827399	1184.984	112	0	-90
LIV007	624636	8827446	1186.887	109	0	-90
LIV008	624695	8827448	1190.3	103	0	-90
LIV009	624531	8827724	1173.959	88	0	-90
LIV010	624494	8827685	1169.477	73	0	-90
LIV011	624449	8827646	1159.55	88	0	-90
LIV012	624403	8827615	1150.804	91	0	-90
LIV013	624382	8827571	1147.565	130	0	-90
LIV014	624339	8827539	1143.401	106	0	-90
LIV015	624304	8827495	1140.93	91	0	-90
LIV016	624006	8827394	1131.165	115	0	-90
LIV017	623778	8827570	1115.865	130	0	-90
LIV018	623853	8827650	1124.908	132	0	-90
LIV019	623844	8827585	1121.148	121	0	-90
LIV020	623941	8827520	1127.403	116	0	-90

Globe drill holes are identified with a CBPE, CBRC or CWRC prefix, RSL with an LPBE prefix and Lotus with an LIV prefix.

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Livingstonia Deposit 2022

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling used to estimate the mineral resource described in this announcement comprises reverse circulation "RC" and precussion drilling. • The resource, itself, is defined by a total of 12,113m of drilling completed in 102 vertical drillholes (Appendix 1). Of this total 9,903m (82 holes) were completed between 2007 and 2011 by the previous owners, Globe Uranium Limited ("Globe") and Resource Star Ltd ("RSL"). In 2021 Lotus completed an additional 20 holes for 2,210m within and adjacent to the resource. • .All holes were geologically logged and down hole gamma logged. • For intervals of interest, samples were collected over a sample length of 1m, each sample weighing approximately 0.5kg. • RC and percussion samples were collected via a cone or riffle splitter at 1m intervals. All samples were collected and contained in plastic bags. • The nominal drill diameter was 5 inches and all drill samples were bagged from the cyclone and weighed to provide some assessment of the average drill sample recoveries. • All sampling was carried out under Globe, RSL or Lotus's sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practice. • All samples were riffle split into 80/20 proportions. Larger rejects (>20kg) were stored on site if they appeared mineralised or gave a count value of larger than 200cps on the scintillometer. Certified standards, duplicates and blanks were also inserted in the sample batches. • All samples analysed by either ACME Laboratories in Vancouver, Genalysis in Perth or ALS Laboratory in Edenvale, Johannesburg. • Samples were driven by company personnel to Lilongwe and then dispatched to the appropriate laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole*	• The Livingstonia deposit has been drilled using vertical RC and percussion drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	• The most recent Lotus RC drilling has utilised a 510 Smith RC rig mounted on a Unimog truck supported by separate truck mounted Ingersol Rand 9000 psi air compressor mounted on Smil 100 truck to provide additional air capacity and a Volvo Magirus 8-ton support truck with drill bit size of 5.38 inch • Historical drilling was carried out by Watec (initial percussion) and Major – RC and the majority of the drill holes in the mineral resource area.
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.*	• For RC drilling, the nominal drill hole size was 5 inches and all drill samples were bagged from the cyclone and weighed to provide some assessment of the average drilling sample recoveries. Drill sizes for the initial percussion drilling is unknown. • All RC drilling is conducted to industry best practice and Lotus QA/QC protocols whereby the hole is cleaned at the end of every metre interval by raising the bit slightly and blowing out the hole before drilling the next metre and ensuring water ingress into the hole whilst drilling is minimised. • Drill recoveries for the historical drilling is unknown but, as all drill holes have been radiometrically logged, actual recoveries for assays are less important. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed.
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.*	• All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections. All holes have been geologically logged 1m intervals with recording of lithology, grain size and distribution, sorting, roundness, alteration, oxidation state, and colour, and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, and metallurgical investigations. • No routine geotechnical or structural data has been logged or recorded. • Oxidation, colour, alteration, roundness, sorting, sphericity, alteration and mineralisation are logged qualitatively. All other values are logged quantitatively.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Historical sampling is presumed to have followed standard protocols for the time. • All sampling was carried out using Lotus sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All Lotus RC samples were riffle split into 80/20 proportions. Larger rejects (>20kg) samples were stored on site if they appeared mineralised or gave a count value of larger than 200ppm eU_3O_8 on the scintillometer • Certified standards, duplicates and blanks were also inserted in the sample batches. • All samples analysed using either aqua regia digest and ICP finish or pressed powder XRF methods by ACME Laboratories, Vancouver, Genalysis, Perth or ALS Laboratory in Edenvale, Johannesburg. • Samples were driven by Globe, RSL or Lotus personnel to Lilongwe and air freighted by South African Airways the individual laboratories.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of*	• Laboratory assays were carried out by ACME Laboratories, Genalysis and ALS Laboratory Edenvale, Johannesburg on selected mineralised intervals that were defined by downhole radiometric logging. • The assay routine for Lotus samples is outlined below; • Each sample weighed approximately 0.5kg • Sample preparation comprised the followed procedures: WEI-21 sample weighing LOG-22 barcode sample login SCR-41 sample screened to -180 micron • Analytical Procedures comprised: ME-XRF05 trace level XRF analysis • Every 10th sample comprised a field duplicate • Blank samples were inserted at frequency of 1 in 10. • The CP considers the Lotus analytical data to be of a high standard with high levels of accuracy and does not exhibit any tendency for bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• Historical drilling samples the entire drill hole in the first instance with a general reduction of the amount of sampling as the programs progressed. • For the Lotus drilling significant intersections identified by radiometric logging (>1m and >200ppm eU3O8) were physically sampled with laboratory analytical techniques used to verify the interval. • Four drill holes were twinned in the program • Data verification was undertaken using specialist mining software • Following comparison studies between downhole radiometric logging and assay intervals a set of disequilibrium factors were defined for the radiometric dataset. These factors were then applied to the downhole logging intervals to derive a more reasonable estimation dataset. It should be noted that, other than mudstones from the recent Lotus drilling, all of the disequilibrium factors were negative leading to a general reduction in logged grades.
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.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed with DGPS equipment in the MMG (Arc 1950) Zone 36 South grid. Historical collars were also surveyed where collar identity is recognizable. All holes were drilled vertical. Down-hole probe surveys have been undertaken on most of the holes to validate the down-hole measurements. • Datapoints were converted to WGS 84 UTM zone 36S in order to derive a consistent dataset. • Additionally, the collard were located on a derived DEM from airborne survey.
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 drillhole spacing and downhole sampling spacing is considered to be appropriate for this level of resource definition.

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.*	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Livingstonia. • All holes are drilled vertical, which is approximately perpendicular to the flat dip of the stratigraphy. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by Globe, RSL and Lotus. • Samples were driven by various company personnel to Lilongwe and air freighted to the appropriate assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Most recently, data was validated by Lotus whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to site geologist for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Livingstonia Uranium Project is located in Rumphi District, North Malawi, in East Africa. • The project is covered by three tenements EL418, EL583 and EL595 • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Uranium mineralisation was discovered at Livingstonia by Globe Metals & Mining Ltd ("Globe", ASX: GBE) in 2007, and during 2007-08 Globe drilled 95 holes at Livingstonia for a total of 11,000 metres, using both reverse circulation (RC) and open hole percussion drilling methods along with a combination of laboratory assay and downhole gamma probing for U3O8 analysis. • In July 2010, based on the Globe drilling, CSA Global Pty Ltd completed a Mineral Resource Estimate and defined a JORC 2004 Inferred Resource of 7.7Mt @ 270 ppm U3O8 using a 150ppm cut-off. A joint venture agreement between Globe and Resource Star Limited (ASX: RSL) to explore the Livingstonia Project was announced to the ASX on 16 March 2010. The MRE utilized a combination of assay and gamma values. • Resource Star Limited completed a program of 13 RC holes for a total of 1,502m in late 2010. Mineralised zones were intersected in all but one of the holes, with some significant thick intersections along the eastern edge of the July 2010 Mineral Resource boundary • An updated Livingstonia Mineral Resource Estimate (prepared under the JORC Code 2004) was prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd for Resource Star Limited in 2011 and was announced 31 July 2011.The Mineral Resource modelling was based on a total of 64 RC percussion and 43 open hole percussion drill holes, which were drilled primarily on 50 x 50 and 100 x 100 metre drilling patterns, grading to 200 x 100 to 300 x 200 metre patterns in peripheral areas. The resource estimate utilised only downhole radiometric logging and was not factored for disequilibrium. • The resource, itself, is defined by a total of 12,113m of drilling completed in 102 vertical drillholes (Appendix 1). Of this total 9,903m (82 holes) were completed between 2007 and 2011 by the previous owners, Globe Uranium Limited ("Globe") and Resource Star Ltd ("RSL"). In 2021 Lotus completed an additional 20 holes for 2,210m within and adjacent to the resource. .
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation has been interpreted as being contained within a sub-horizontal sedimentary sandstone package bound by a mudstone above and a coal unit below and is modelled based on geological interpretation and delineation of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the mineralisation by equivalent uranium grade derived from downhole gamma readings.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to Appendix 1 and diagrams for drillhole information used to inform the resource estimate.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent*	• Metal equivalent values have not been used. • Downhole radiometric logging derived samples used in the MRE were weighted average composited to 1m with a minimum sample length of 0.75m. The original sample interval was 5cm. • Small residuals at the start and end of hole were discarded. • Assays were undertaken at 1m intervals and were not re-composited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Due to the use of vertical drilling and the horizontal, layered nature of the deposit all drill intercepts can be considered to represent the true width of the mineralisation.
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 included plans and section.
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.*	• Not applicable as exploration results are not being reported.
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*	• The deposit has previously been the subject of exploration drilling. • The deposit areas has also been the subject of airborne radiometric and magnetic surveys and this has been used to initially target mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• It is expected that future geological programs will be planned to include infill and extensional drilling as well as surface surveys to identify any potential deposit outcrop. • A number of potential structures were identified from the mineralisation wireframing within the deposit and it is anticipated that this will be combined with the existing airborne magnetic surveys in order to target potential higher grade areas within the deposit.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	A set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was defined that safeguard data integrity which covers the following aspects: • Capturing of all exploration data; geology and downhole probing; • QA/QC of all drilling, geophysical and laboratory data; • Data storage (database management), security and back-up; • Reporting and statistical analyses used industry standard software packages including Leapfrog and Micromine.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• During the most recent drilling program regular site visits were conducted by Lotus personnel. • Due to changes in ownership and the ongoing Covid pandemic there have been no site visits by the MRE competent person subsequent to that undertaken in 2013.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation and modelling of the sedimentary package is reasonably high given the deposits similarity to parts of the nearby Kayelekera deposit. This type of geology is well known and readily recognised in the RC drill chips and confirmed using downhole radiometric logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The factors affecting grade distribution are stratigraphic in nature and relate to the underlying arkose, sandstone and mudstone distribution.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The drilled mineralisation at Livingstonia has a total strike length of approximately 3.3km, 1.25km wide, 10 to 100m deep. The main mineralised zone reaches from potential outcrop on the eastern scarp face or 10m on the plateau down to 100 below surface. • The deposit remains open to the northwest, west and south. It is terminated by a major scarp to the east and northeast.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for*	• The present estimates are based on grade domains controlling the interpolations into block estimates. Block sizes used are a maximum of 50m East x 50m West x 2m elevation and a minimum of 10m East x 10m West x 0.25m elevation to better conform to the mineralisation wireframes. • Estimation of block values used OK. Mineralisation surfaces were derived around a nominal 80ppm U_3O_8 minimum value with mineralisation interpreted to run through lower grade, but anomalous, adjacent drill holes. • Analysis of the grade distribution within the MRE sample dataset suggested that, at this stage and following the application of disequilibrium factors, no grade capping would be undertaken. • A maximum search radius of 120m x 160m x 10m was used within the estimate. Some areas within the wireframes remained un-estimated however it is considered that this does not materially impact the reported estimate. • Block validation was done using qualitative drill hole displays over block estimates. The current block estimate throughout correlates well with composited U_3O_8 GT (Grade-Thickness) data. • No correction for water was made other than any that may have been applied during the calculation of downhole equivalent uranium values. • Average drill spacing is variable and sits in a nominal 100m x 100m grid and the Mineral Resource panels sit inside of this grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acid mine drainage characterisation). • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Significant portion of the grade values applied within the MRE are based on downhole logging, whether the sample is wet or dry is not considered material. There is no indication within the dataset as to whether any of the samples collected for assay were wet and as a consequence it cannot be determined if there is a correlation between grade and wet samples. • Tonnages are estimated dry.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Composites less than 0.75m were excluded from the estimation process. This only relates to samples at the start or end of drill holes. • The final MRE was reported at 150ppm U_3O_8 to allow for comparison to the previous MRE and 200ppm U_3O_8 for final reporting. • Based on reasonable cost, recovery and revenue assumptions a lower cut-off grade of 200ppm was selected for the reporting of the MRE. • As the deposit is moderately shallow and in material that is easily mineable it is considered that all of the mineralisation above the reported cut-off grade would potentially be available for processing and would therefore meet the criteria for reasonable prospects for eventual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		economic extraction particularly at this early stage of development.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Potential mining scenarios will be open cast mining using surface miners with an approximate depth of cut of 0.5m or excavators with a flitch height of 1m; after stripping of unmineralized overburden. • The MRE has been limited by wireframing of mineralisation within the stratigraphy. • The MRE was assessed for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and the reported estimate reflects the outcome.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• As the deposit is at a preliminary stage no metallurgical testwork has been completed however it is currently assumed that the deposit would process similar to that at other, nearby deposits within similar geology.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and*	• As the deposit is in the very preliminary stages of assessment no significant environmental studies have been carried out however the deposit is not expected to be materially different to any of the other nearby mines and projects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There is not currently any bulk density data available, and the bulk density values used in this MRE are assumed, though based on those at the nearby and similar Kayelekera mine. • The current estimate is uses a value of 2.25t/m^3. • It is expected that, during follow-up drilling program, a number of diamond drill holes will be completed and, as a consequence, bulk density determination will be undertaken.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• This MRE reflects an Inferred Mineral Resource. • Semi-variography modelling indicates long range grade continuity of approximately 200m. • Maximum search radii used were set to maximum of 160m. • A primary horizontal search radius of 60m x 80m with a final search pass of 120m x 160m was used to allocate Inferred Mineral Resources. Vertical search components were 5m and 10m respectively. • The average mineralised thickness is in the order of 2m. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the applied methodology is appropriate for reporting an Inferred Mineral Resource and that the resulting block estimates are true reflections of the underlying drilling data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No additional reviews were conducted beyond those carried out by the various Competent Persons over time.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The geostatistical approach applied to arrive at the current Inferred Mineral Resource is considered sound and is appropriate to the style of mineralisation contained within the deposit. • The presented block model is considered to be a reasonable representation of the underlying sample data. • It is this Competent Person's opinion that the classification of portions of this Inferred Mineral Resource could be improved to indicated status by additional infill drilling, accurate collar surveys, and confirming the validity of the bulk density information.

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