ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29 May 2024

LARGE SCALE LITHIUM ANOMALIES CONFIRMED AT JINGJING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Infill soil sampling confirms multiple large high-priority Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) geochemical anomalies.**
- **Results include multiple anomalies with +150ppm Li_2O signatures, supported by multiple associated LCT pathfinder elements.**
- **Jingjing is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of WA, equidistant from Mineral Resources' (ASX:MIN) Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine and Liontown Resources' (ASX:LTR) Buldania Lithium deposit.**
- **The detailed results have guided the current drill targeting, focusing on high-priority targets.**
- **Aircore (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling are scheduled to commence in Q3 2024.**

Figure 1 - Soil sampling program at the Jingjing Project.

Head of Exploration Georgina Clark commented.

"The Company is excited by the early-stage exploration results at the Jingjing Project. The confirmation of LCT anomalism within soil sampling, supported by multiple associated LCT pathfinder elements commonly linked to lithium-bearing pegmatites, has provided us encouragement for the upcoming drill program."

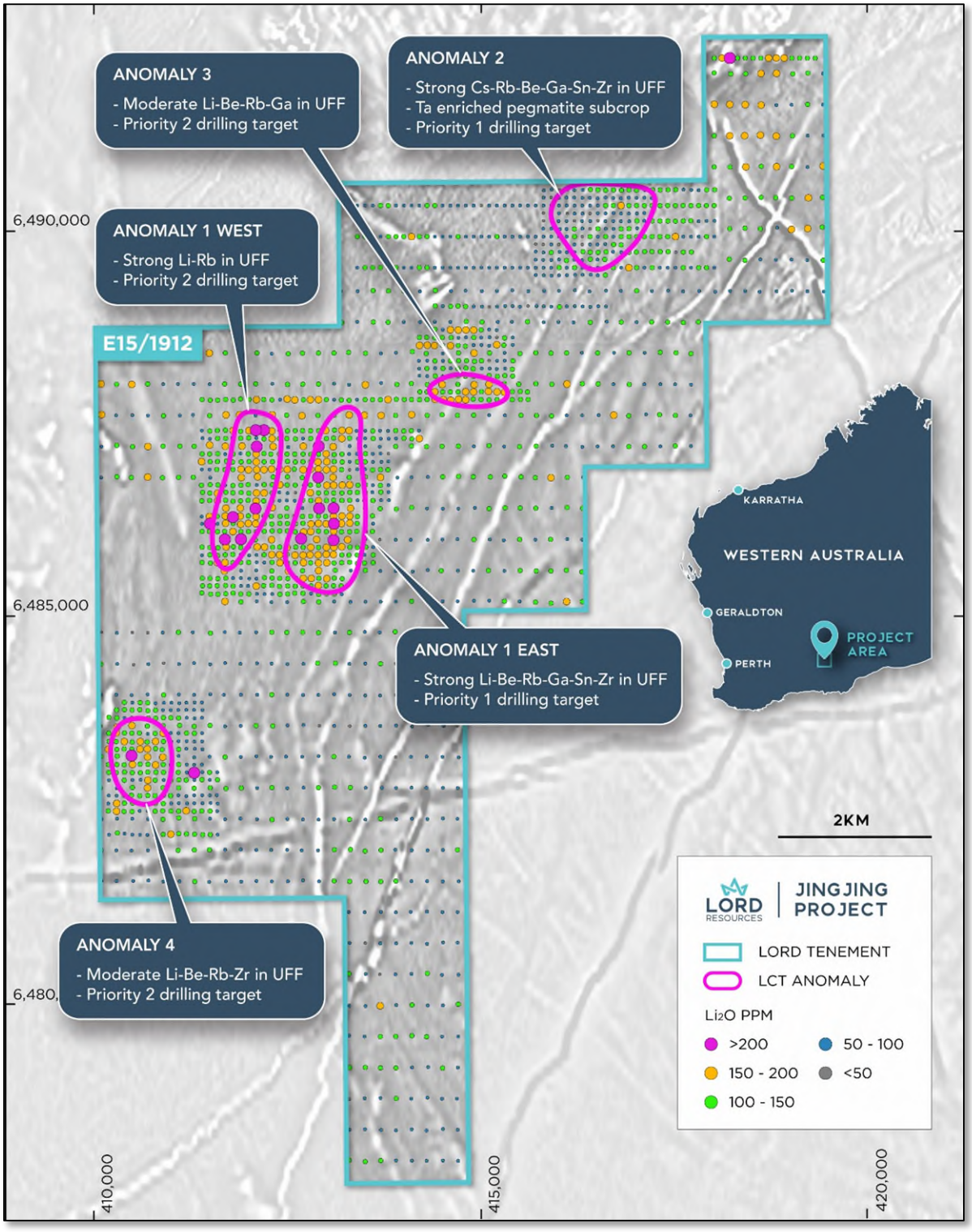

Figure 2 Ultrafine-Fraction soil sample results (Li_2O ppm) over magnetic imagery.

Lord Resources Limited (ASX: LRD) ("Lord" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from its infill soil sampling program have confirmed LCT anomalism at the 100% owned Jingjing project, located 50km north-east of Norseman, in Western Australia. The project lies equidistance between the Buldania Lithium Deposit (Liontown Resources Ltd) and the operational Bald Hill Lithium Mine (Mineral Resources Ltd).

SOIL ANOMALIES

Infill soil sampling has confirmed four compelling areas of geochemical anomalism.

Anomaly 1 is the largest and most robust of the lithium anomalies. It is defined by two +150ppm Li2O (east and west), that are ~2,000m x 700m each. In the east, there is associated elevated Rb-Be-Sn-Ga-Zr and in the west there is associated elevated Rb.

Anomaly 2 is a significant +100ppm Li_2O anomaly, with a strong Cs-Nb-Be-Zr-Sn-Ga signature, covering approximately 1,100m x 900m. Multiple subcropping Ta-enriched pegmatites have been mapped in this area (up to 112ppm Ta_2O_5)[1].

Anomaly 3 is a +150ppm Li_2O anomaly covering an area of approximately 1,000m x 300m. There are coincident elevated Be-Rb-Ga values.

Anomaly 4 is a moderate lithium anomaly with associated Rb-Br-Zr, covering an area of ~1,000m x 600m.

Table 1 Geochemical anomaly details

	Size	Anomaly	Comment
Anomaly 1 East	2,200m x 700m	Li-Be-Rb-Ga-Sn-Zr	High priority drill target
Anomaly 1 West	1,800m x 700m	Li-Rb	Moderate priority drill target
Anomaly 2	1,100m x 900m	Cs-Nb-Be-Zr-Sn-Ga	High priority drill target Ta-enriched pegmatite subcrop
Anomaly 3	1,000m x 300m	Li- Be-Rb-Ga	Moderate priority drill target
Anomaly 4	1,000m x 600m	Li- Rb-Br-Zr	Moderate priority drill target

NEXT STEPS

A comprehensive drilling program is being finalised to test for LCT pegmatites at the Jingjing Project. This will likely include a combination of AC and RC drilling. It is anticipated the drilling will commence in Q3 2024.

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 13th June 2023: Exploration Update

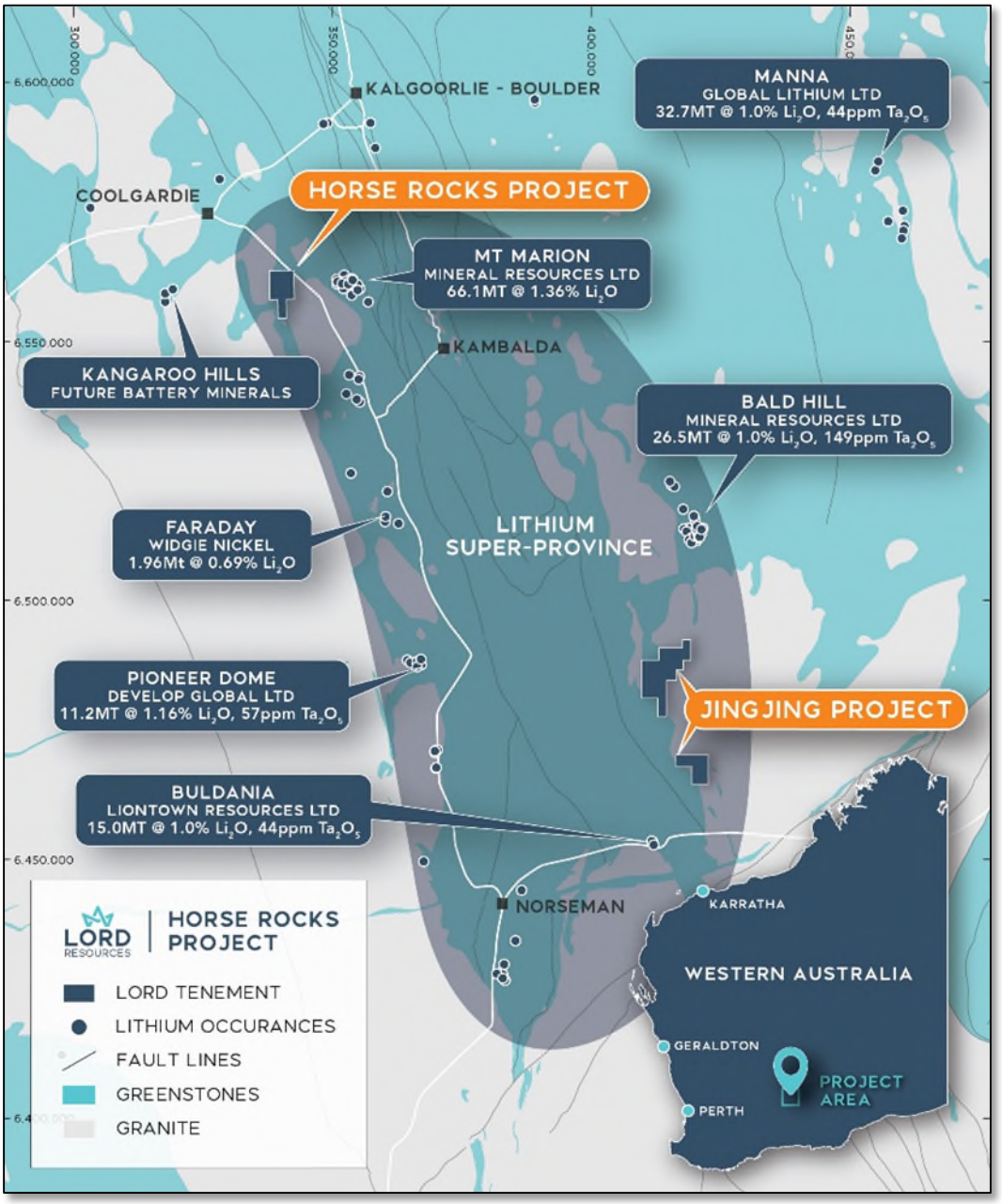

Figure 3 – Jingjing Li Project, located within the Coolgardie-Norseman Lithium Super-Province.

- END -

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

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ABOUT JINGJING

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

Field reconnaissance by the Lord technical team outlined a series of pegmatites in the north of E15/1912, hosted by variably sheared felsic volcanics and sediments of the Black Flag Group. Locally, the geology is comprised predominantly of felsic volcanics/sediments (Black Flag Group) and mafic intrusive sills of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, which have been intruded by granitic bodies. There is little outcrop in the project area, with large areas of depositional cover, potentially masking additional pegmatites. A review of historic reports indicate there has been no previous lithium exploration within the tenements. Previous explorers have focused on gold and nickel mineralisation, and therefore did not assay for lithium or other lithium indicator elements.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Ms Georgina Clark, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Clark is a full-time employee of the Company. Ms Clark has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Ms Clark consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

ABOUT LORD RESOURCES

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

APPENDIX 1 JORC CODE TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Data in this document refer to geochemical soil sampling. • Soil sampling is a reconnaissance stage technique and offers an indication of the tenor of underlying mineralisation. • Soil samples were collected by pick and shovel from depths of ~30cm. • Approximately 200g of material from the deepest sampled material was passed over a 2mm sieve, with the -2mm fraction sent for analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• No drilling activities are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No drilling activities are being reported.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling activities are being reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Soil samples were prepared at LabWest Minerals Analysis in Wangara, who is accredited to ISO17025. • Sample sizes of approximately 200g are considered appropriate for the Ultrafine+ analytical technique

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The analysis of soil samples via Ultrafine+ method is adequate at this early stage of exploration. • LabWest uses internal QAQC processes. • No geophysical tools were used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• LRD personnel collected the samples. • Field verification of results has not yet occurred. • All data has been entered into the Company's electronic database.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The sample positions were surveyed using a hand-held GPS. • Accuracy is generally in the range of +/- 5m for E/N and +/- 10m for RL. • All coordinates were recorded in GDA94 z51. • There has been no topographical control applied.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The sample spacing of soil samples is suitable for the reporting of exploration results. • Soil and rock sample results are not utilised in Mineral Resource Estimates. • Sample compositing has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The sampling is believed to be unbiased regarding orientation of the geology.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted in pre-numbered envelopes and transported to the laboratory in Perth for assaying by LRD personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program. • The results of the sampling program have been reviewed by LRD senior management.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Jingjing Project, consists of 2 Exploration Licences E63/2240 and E15/1912 and is located approximately 50km north-east of Norseman, Western Australia. It is readily accessible from Norseman via the sealed Eyre highway and thereafter northwards along the unsealed station and exploration tracks.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Reports are available on the West Australian Mines Department WAMEX open file library. • A review of WAMEX indicates there has been no previous lithium exploration within the tenements. Previous explorers have focused on gold and nickel mineralisation, therefore did not assay for Li or other Li indicator elements. Multiple drillholes were identified during field reconnaissance, that have not been noted in WAMEX search, including BQ core in E63/2240, and vertical drillholes ~800m south of observed pegmatites. • A thorough review of all available data and reports from the WAMEX system is ongoing. All available data will be digitised and collated into a comprehensive database
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Jingjing Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean aged Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The tenements straddle the contact zone between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		greenstone and granitoids, an area termed the 'Goldilocks Zone', that is considered prospective for LCT-type pegmatites. • Locally, the greenstone terrain is comprised predominantly of felsic volcanics/sediments (Black Flag Group) and mafic intrusive sills of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, which have been intruded by granitic bodies. A series of pegmatites have been observed in the north of E15/1912, hosted by variably sheared felsic volcanics and sediments of the Black Flag Group, during field reconnaissance. • There is little outcrop in the project area, with large areas of depositional cover.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	• No drilling is being reported in this document.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No cut off grades have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of any mineralisation is unknown.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• Refer to figures in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• The report has been prepared to summarise the geochemical program.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All material results from exploration at Jingjing have been disclosed in this announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Planned further work at Jingjing included AC and RC drilling of the priority geochemical anomalies. • Further infill soil sampling of other anomalies may be warranted if the initial drilling is a success.