HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY INTERVALS INTERSECTED AT THE DESERT ANTIMONY MINE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from the maiden diamond drill program at the Desert Antimony Mine confirms high-grade antimony mineralisation below the historical underground workings
- Significant antimony intersections returned from six of the eight completed drill holes[1] including:
  - Peak value of 33.51% Sb over 0.4m inc
  - 4.0m @ 4.87% Sb in hole DADD0005A
  - 2.0m @ 2.69% Sb in hole DADD0003
  - 1.4m @ 5.62% Sb in hole DADD0004
- Drilling confirms continuity of high-grade surface stibnite mineralisation along strike and below the historical underground workings supporting geological modelling and future drill targeting
- Results may support the interpretation of a structurally larger hydrothermal antimony system and continue to advance Locksley's broader mine-to-market pathway for U.S. domestic antimony supply
- Remaining assay results pending from two additional drill holes at DAM, with assays from drilling at the El Campo REE prospect expected in the coming weeks

Locksley Resources Limited (ASX: LKY, OTCQX: LKYRF, FSE: X5L) ("Locksley" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results from its inaugural diamond drilling program at the historical Desert Antimony Mine (DAM), located within the Company's Mojave Project in California, USA.

The maiden drill campaign comprised eight diamond drill holes for a total of 1,065 metres completed between February and April 2026, targeting antimony mineralisation associated with historical underground working, recent underground mapping, surface sampling and 3D geological modelling (Figure 1). Importantly, all drill holes intersected antimony (Sb) mineralisation below the historical DAM workings, confirming the continuation of the mineralised system at depth.

Assay results have now been received for six drill holes, with the remaining two holes currently being processed by American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Reno, Nevada. Results are expected shortly.

[1] *All reported intersections are downhole widths; true widths are not yet known.*

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

At the EL Campo Rare Earth Element (REE) prospect, diamond drilling has been completed, with all drill core submitted to AAL for cutting and assay. Results are similarly expected shortly.

Following completion of drilling at the DAM and El Campo prospects, exploration activities have progressed to ongoing regional targeting and assessment across the broader Mojave Project. Current work includes further evaluation of the enhanced radiometric dataset acquired in late 2025[2], which identified several priority anomalies for follow up investigation. (see below).

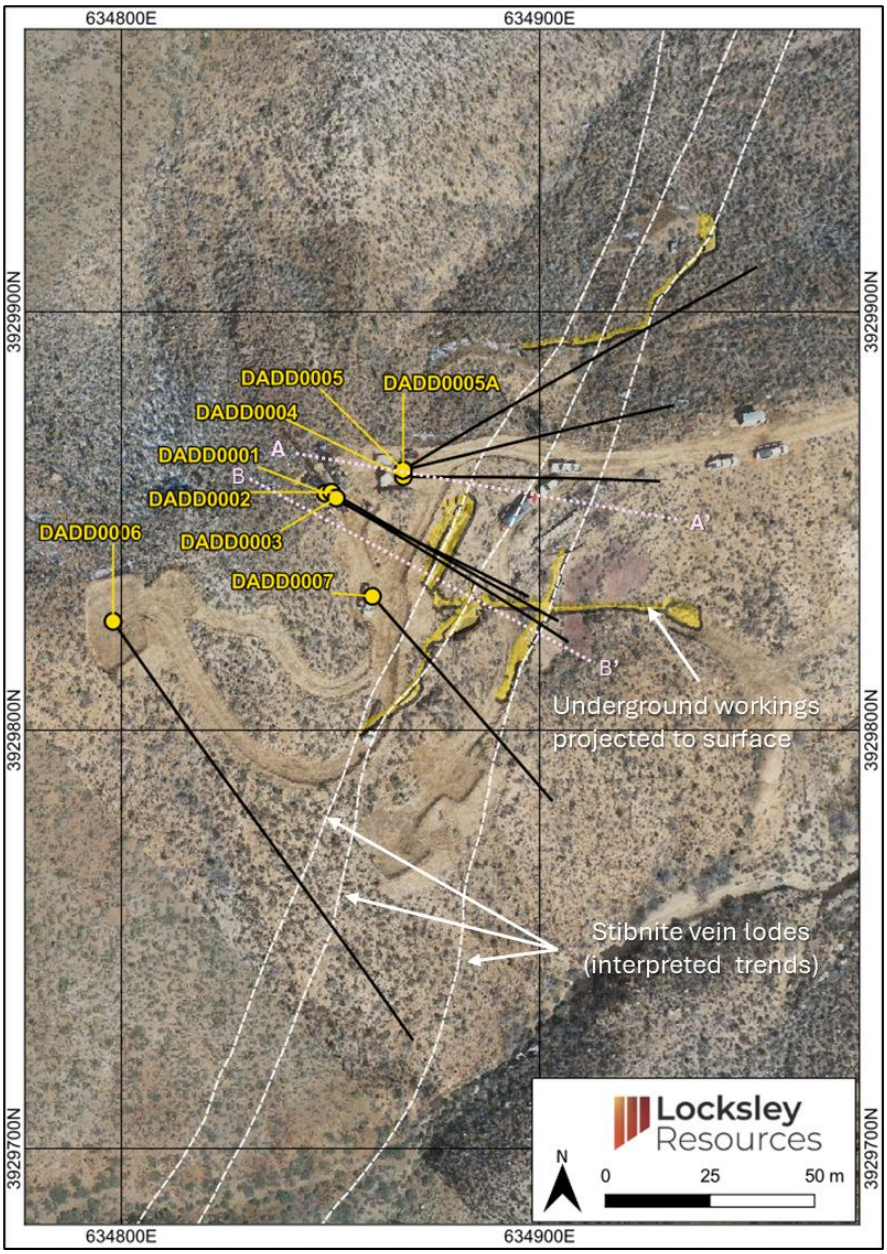

Figure 1: Plan view of completed diamond drilling (with drill hole traces) at the historical Desert Antimony Mine. Sections A-A' and B-B' are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

[2] *LKY ASX Announcement, High-Resolution Survey Defines New Rare Earths Target Adjacent to Mountain Pass, 10 Dec 2025*

Non-Executive Technical Director, Ian Stockton, commented:

"Diamond drilling at the historic Desert Antimony Mine represents the first test of the depth extensions of known antimony mineralisation beneath the historical workings, with mineralised veins intersecting 90m below existing underground workings. The results are consistent with the observations from surface sampling and underground mapping and are continuing to be evaluated in the context of our evolving geological model. Further work will focus on refining the structural controls on the high-grade mineralisation and integrating the remaining results into ongoing targeting plans.

In addition, diamond core samples the EL Campo drilling program have been submitted and we look forward to receiving those results".

Results Summary from DAM Diamond Drilling

Maiden drilling at DAM has confirmed high-grade antimony mineralisation extends below the historic underground workings, with multiple significant intersections being integrated into the geological model for ongoing targeting. A summary of results is provided below and in Appendices I and II.

All drill holes intersected antimony mineralisation beneath the DAM underground workings (Figures 2 and 3). Mineralisation is hosted in subvertical quartz-stibnite veins and associated vein breccias within granite gneiss and tonalite (Figure 4).

Drilling has confirmed the presence of multiple antimony zones. Importantly, the review of significant intercepts demonstrates that the antimony rich veins occur within a broader mineralised enveloped rather than isolated narrow, laterally continuous veins.

The strongest result was identified in hole DADD0005A, which intersected 4.0 metres grading 4.87% Sb, including an a high-grade internal interval of 0.4 metres grading 33.51% Sb.

Hole DADD0004 returned a further intercept of 1.4 metres grading 5.62% Sb, while hole DADD0003 intersected 2.0 metres grading 2.69% Sb. Significant intersections are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Significant down hole intercepts (≥0.5% Sb cut-off)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb (%)	Including
DADD0001	70.95	71.45	0.5	2.76	–
DADD0003	37.6	38	0.4	1.9	–
DADD0003	56	56.9	0.9	1.88	–
DADD0003	64.1	66.1	2	2.69	**0.60 m @ 6.66% Sb**
DADD0004	26.7	28	1.3	1.01	0.30 m @ 1.04% Sb; 0.50 m @ 1.49% Sb
DADD0004	41.7	43.1	1.4	5.62	**0.30 m @ 6.48% Sb; 0.40 m @ 8.81% Sb**
DADD0005	26.95	28.4	1.45	1.26	0.60 m @ 1.98% Sb
DADD0005A	32.7	36.7	4#	4.87	**0.40 m @ 33.51% Sb; 0.40 m @ 8.24% Sb**
DADD0005A	52.5	53.1	0.6	1.74	0.30 m @ 2.82% Sb

 # - Contains an interval below the ≥0.5% Sb cut-off of 1.0m @ 0.45% Sb from 34.70m to 35.70m.

The Company believes that these encouraging results support the possibility of a larger hydrothermal antimony system.

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
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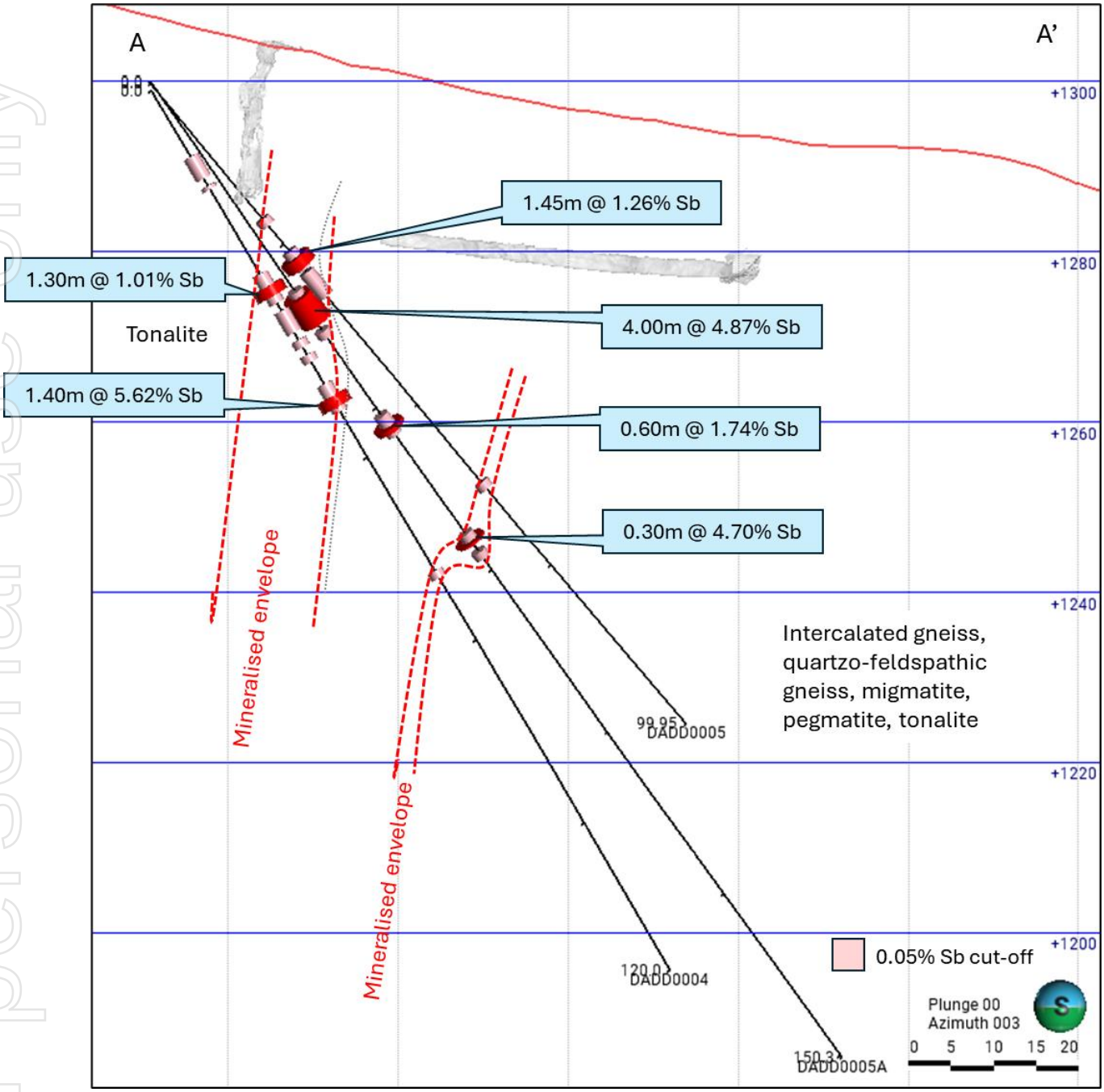

Figure 2: Cross section view of completed diamond drilling on section line A-A' in Figure 1.

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info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

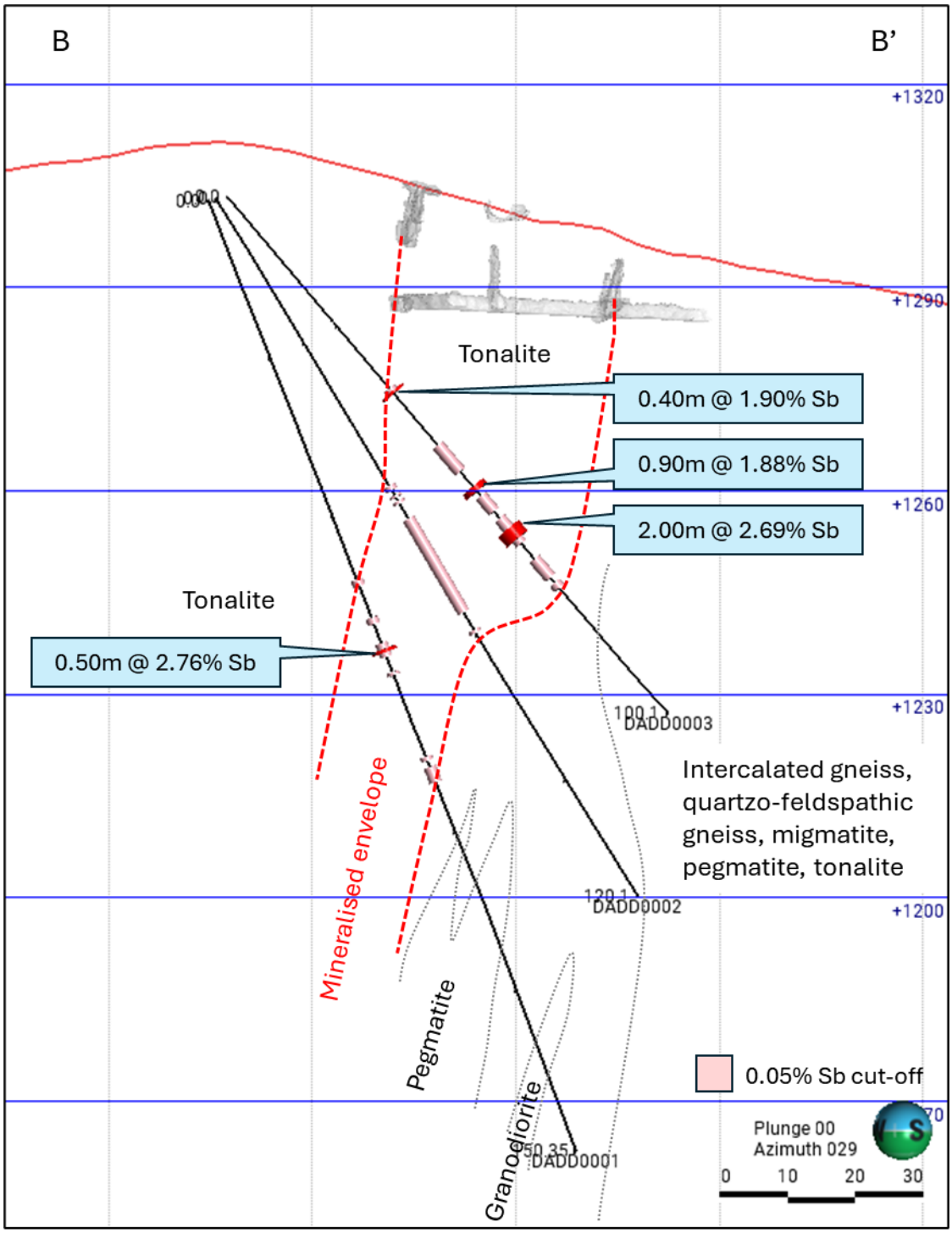

Figure 3: Cross section view of completed diamond drilling on section line B-B' in Figure 1.

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info@locksleyresources.com.au
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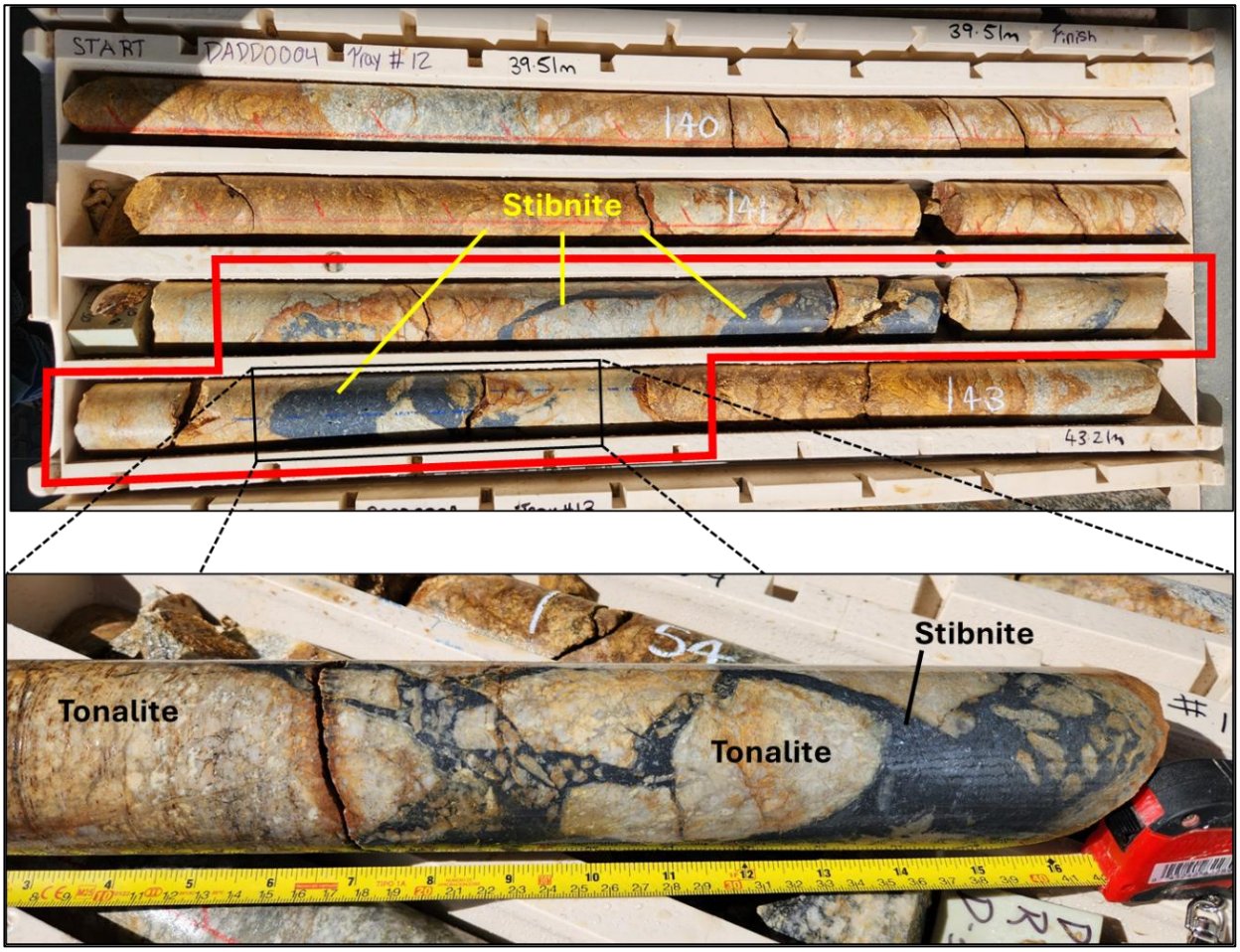

Figure 4: Vein breccia-style stibnite mineralisation intersected in drill hole DADD0004 (41.40m to 42.75m).

Geological Significance and Surface Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling has successfully met the goals of the exploration program at DAM. The confirmation of high-grade antimony intersections in drilling is geologically significant, validating the interpretation that mineralised vein structures extends beneath and along strike to the north and south of the historic mine levels (Figures 2 and 3).

The drilling results have improved Locksley's understanding of the geology, structural architecture and down-dip continuity of mineralisation, supporting the development of a more robust 3D geological model of the deposit. In particular, the location and orientation of mineralised intersections will assist with optimisation of future drill targeting.

Locksley's geological review indicates mineralisation is structurally controlled and associated with hydrothermal fluid pathways with the exceptionally high-grade interval exceeding 30% antimony associated with semi-massive to massive stibnite veins.

The Company believes the current drilling may only represent limited testing of a broader mineralised system with further potential for additional mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

El Campo Rare Earths Prospect

At the El Campo REE project, four diamond drill holes have been completed for 434m (Figure 5). All geological logging has been completed, and samples are currently being assayed with results expected in the coming weeks. Ongoing work on the permit includes a ground radiometrics survey, geological fact mapping and channel sampling of the interpreted carbonatite outcrop (Figure 6).

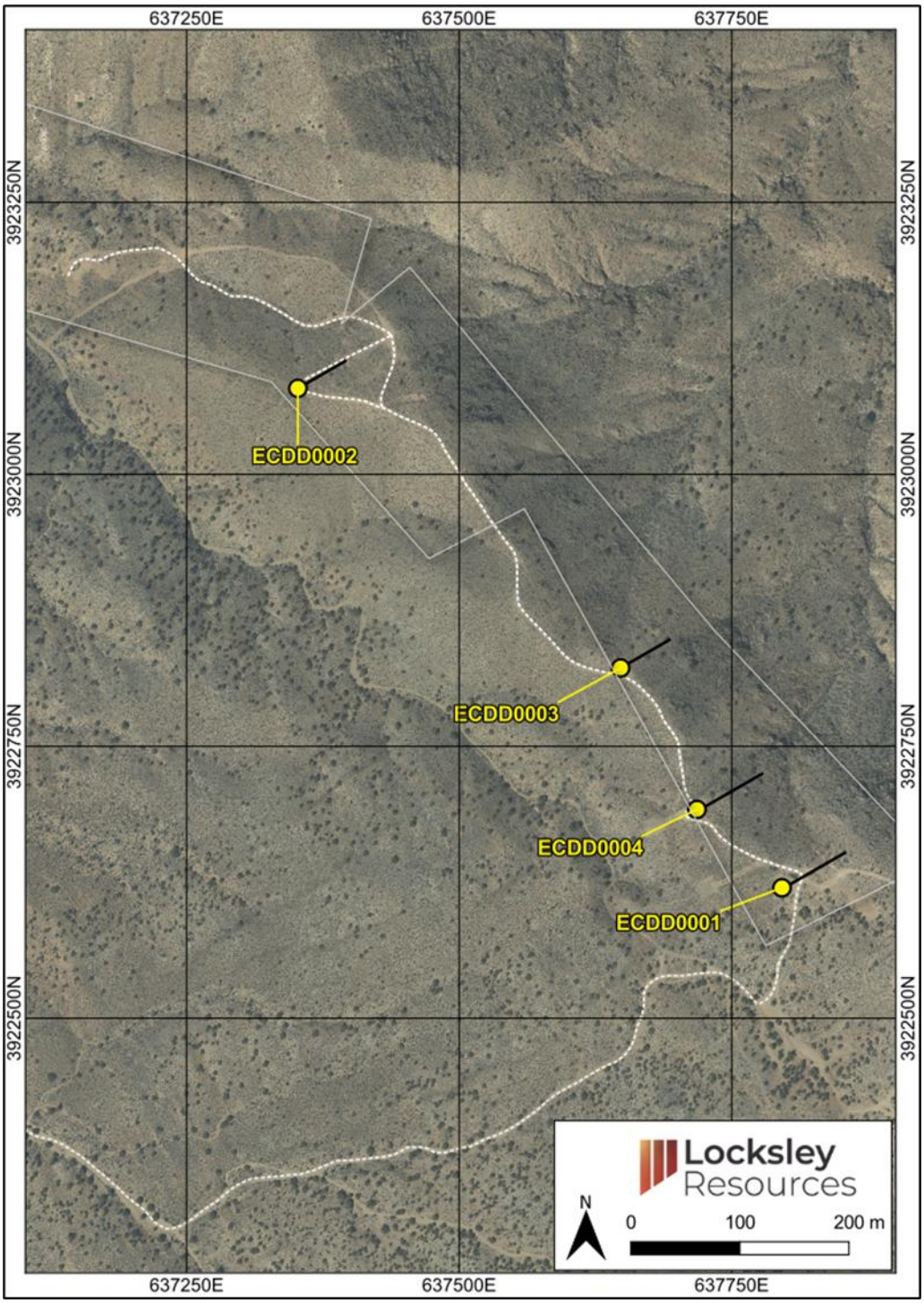

Figure 5: Plan view of completed diamond drilling (with drill hole traces) at the El Campo REE prospect.

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info@locksleyresources.com.au
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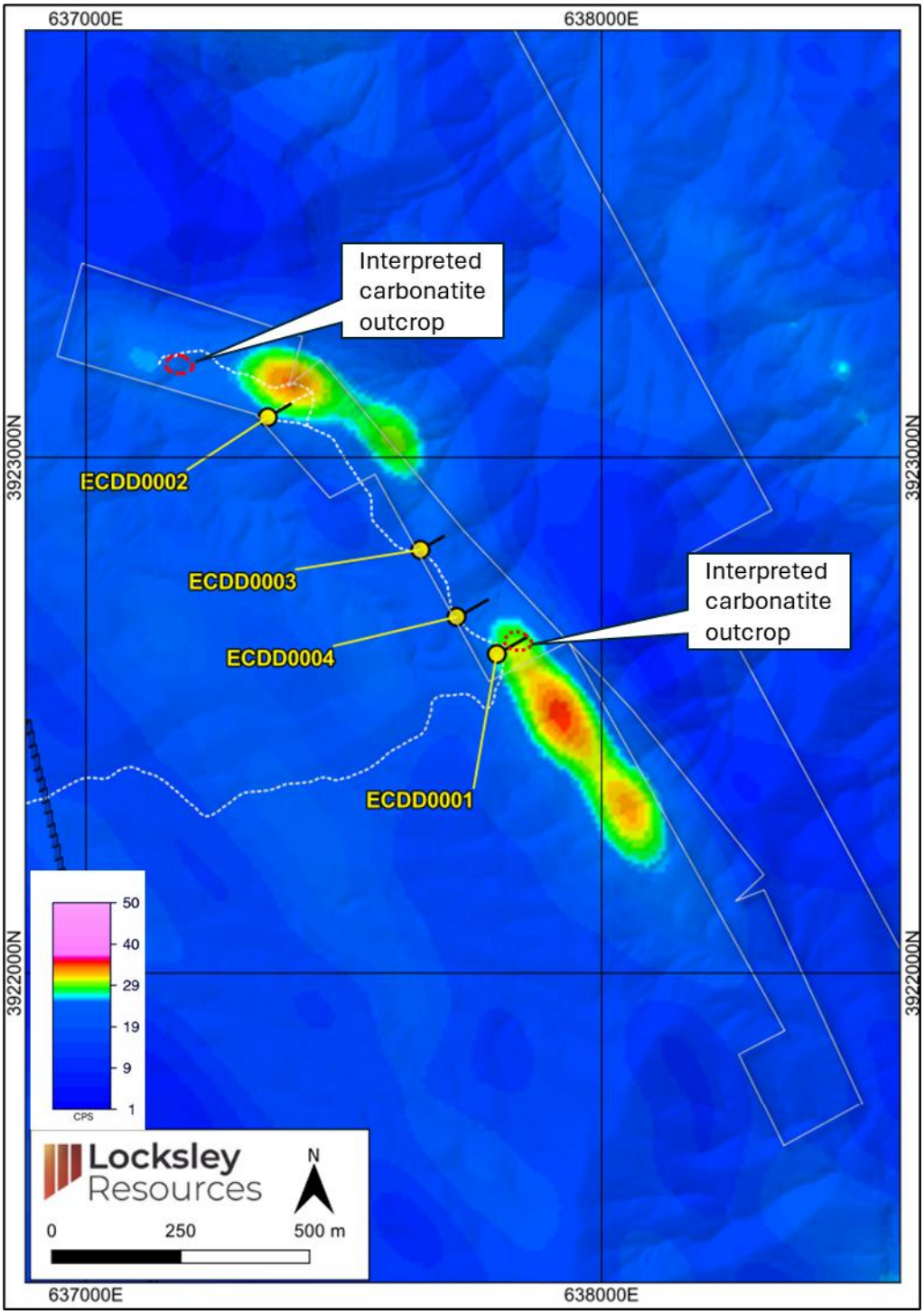


Figure 6: Linear stretch reimaging of Thorium radiometric anomalies over the El Campo prospect.

Ongoing Exploration

As assay results from the DAM and EL Campo prospects continue to being received and evaluated, regional exploration has commenced on the ground across both prospects in the context of the geological observations.

In addition, enhanced reimaging of the Thorium radiometrics to remove the overwhelming high response of the Mountain Pass mine waste dumps and plant area has revealed several new, high priority anomalies that are currently being investigated (Figure 7).

Additional work programs include re-assaying of previous stream sediment pulps for a wider range of elements to assist with regional targeting, including antimony.

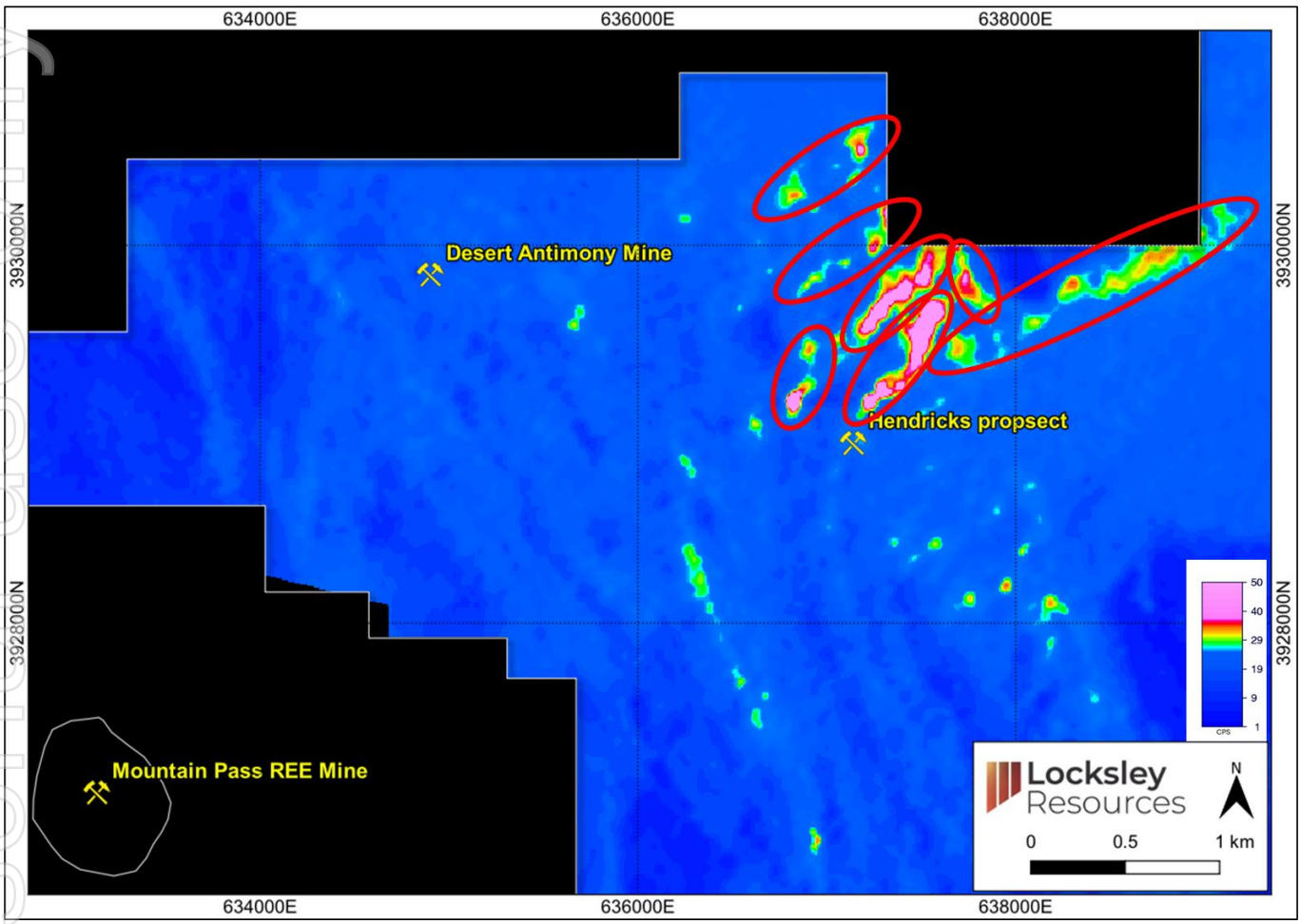


Figure 7: Linear stretch reimaging of Thorium radiometrics highlighting new, high priority anomalies in the northwestern area of the Northern tenement block.

Next Steps

- Progressive reporting of remaining assay results from the DAM and El Campo drilling program as received and validated.
- Integration of drilling results into updated 3D geological model for Dam and El Campo to support ongoing targeting and assessment of follow up drilling opportunities.
- Continued structural interpretation and geometry of mineralisation at DAM to assess strike and depth extension potential including possible parallel mineralised structures.
- Metallurgical and mineralogical assessment of mineralised material.
- Follow-up ground radiometric surveys, geological mapping and rock chip sampling across priority regional anomalies within the Mojave project.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Locksley Resources.

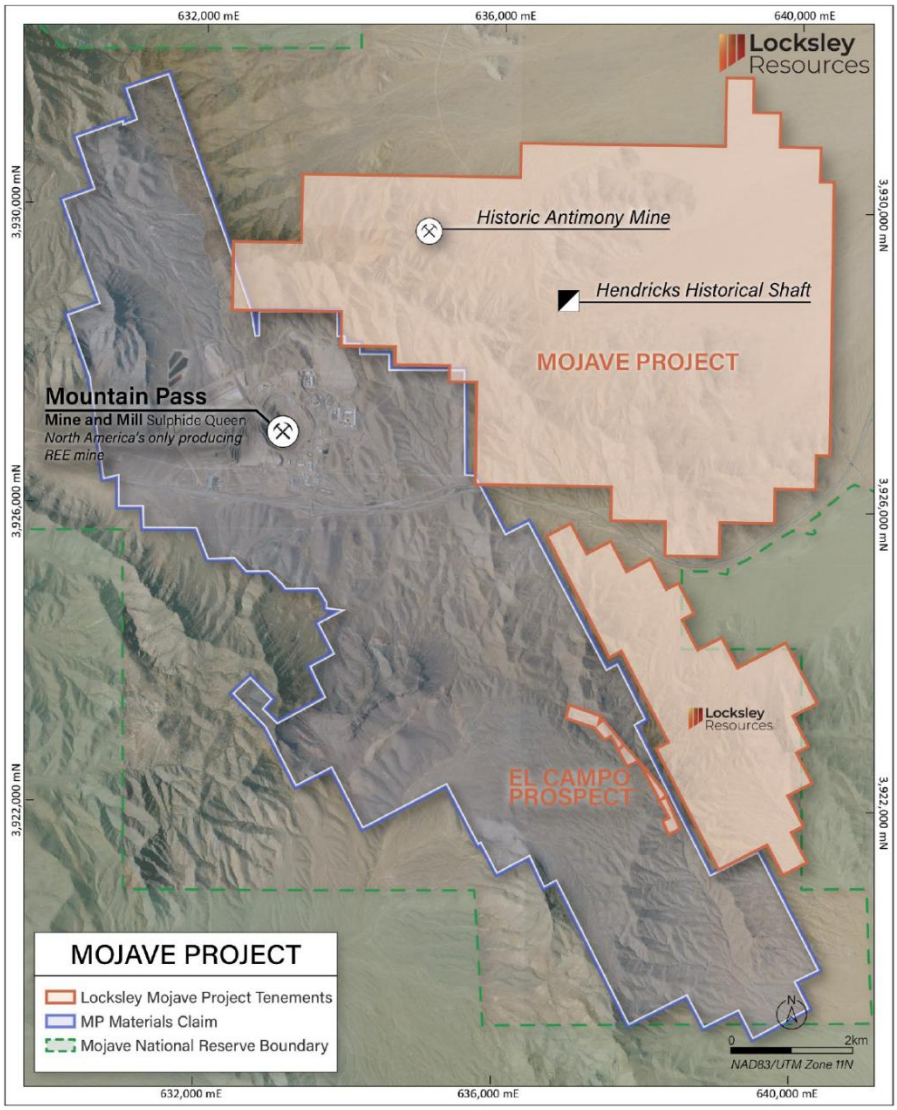
For further information, please contact:

Kerrie Matthews
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Kerrie@locksleyresources.com.au

Melissa Tempra
Investor & Media Relations
melissa@nwrcommunications.com.au

ABOUT LOCKSLEY RESOURCES LIMITED

Locksley Resources Limited is focused on critical minerals in the United States of America. The Company is actively advancing the Mojave Project in California, targeting rare earth elements (REEs) and antimony. Locksley is executing a mine-to-market strategy for antimony, aimed at re-establishing domestic supply chains for critical materials, underpinned by strategic downstream technology partnerships with leading U.S. research institutions and industry partners. This integrated approach combines resource development with innovative processing and separation technologies, positioning Locksley to play a key role in advancing U.S. critical minerals independence.



Location of the Mojave Project Blocks in south-eastern California, USA

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Locksley Resources planned activities and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Locksley Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement may contain visual exploration results in respect of the Mojave Project. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this release that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Ian Stockton, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geosciences (FAIG), Registered Professional Geologist (RPGEO) and a Member of AusIMM (Member #112426). Ian is employed by Locksley Resources as a Technical Director. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to varying mineralisation styles and deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Stockton consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

APPENDIX I: Diamond Drill Hole Collar Data. All coordinates are in NAD83 UTM zone 11N.

DAM Drill Hole Collar Data

Hole ID[1]	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	From	To (EOH)	Assay Status
DADD0001	634849	3929857	1303	120	-70	0.00	150.35	Received
DADD0002	634850	3929857	1303	120	-60	0.00	120.10	Received
DADD0003	634851	3929855	1303	120	-50	0.00	100.10	Received
DADD0004	634867	3929861	1299	090	-60	0.00	120.00	Received
DADD0005	634867	3929862	1300	075	-50	0.00	99.95	Received
DADD0005A	634867	3929862	1300	060	-50	0.00	150.30	Received
DADD0006	634798	3929826	1318	148	-50	0.00	193.20	Outstanding
DADD0007	634860	3929832	1299	140	-60	0.00	130.69	Outstanding

Note 1: DD in the hole ID suffix denotes diamond drilling from surface

El Campo Drill Hole Collar Data

Hole ID[1]	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	From	To (EOH)	Assay Status
ECDD0001	637798	3922620	1645	060	-50	0.00	100.10	Outstanding
ECDD0002	637352	3923079	1615	060	-60	0.00	100.12	Outstanding
ECDD0003	637648	3922822	1623	060	-60	0.00	102.90	Outstanding
ECDD0004	637721	3922692	1654	060	-60	0.00	130.70	Outstanding

Note 1: DD in the hole ID suffix denotes diamond drilling from surface

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

APPENDIX II: DAM Prospect Diamond Drill Hole Significant Intercepts (≥0.5% Sb cut-off)

Hole ID[1]	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Sb (%)	Interval
DADD0001	70.95	71.45	0.50	2.76	**0.50m @ 2.76% Sb from 70.95m**
DADD0002	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.72	1.00m @ 0.72% Sb from 61.00m
DADD0003	37.60	38.00	0.40	1.90	0.40m @ 1.90% Sb from 37.60m
and	56.00	56.90	0.90	1.88	0.90m @ 1.88% Sb from 56.00m
and	64.10	66.10	2.00	2.69	**2.00m @ 2.69% Sb from 64.10m**
including	64.10	64.70	0.60	6.66	**0.60m @ 6.66% Sb from 64.10m**
including	65.10	66.10	1.00	1.07	1.00m @ 1.07% Sb from 65.10m
DADD0004	26.70	28.00	1.30	1.01	**1.30m @ 1.01% Sb from 26.70m**
including	26.70	27.00	0.30	1.04	0.30m @ 1.04% Sb from 26.70m
including	27.50	28.00	0.50	1.49	0.50m @ 1.49% Sb from 27.50m
and	41.70	43.10	1.40	5.62	**1.40m @ 5.62% Sb from 41.70m**
including	42.00	42.30	0.30	6.48	**0.30m @ 6.48% Sb from 42.00m**
including	42.30	42.70	0.40	8.81	**0.40m @ 8.81% Sb from 42.30m**
DADD0005	26.95	28.40	1.45	1.26	1.45m @ 1.26% Sb from 26.95m
including	26.95	27.55	0.60	1.98	0.60m @ 1.98% Sb from 26.95m
and	32.00	33.00	1.00	0.68	1.00m @ 0.68% Sb from 32.00m
DADD0005A	32.70	36.70	4.00[#]	4.87	**4.00m @ 4.87% Sb from 32.70m**
including	33.30	33.70	0.40	33.51	**0.40m @ 33.51% Sb from 33.30m**
including	34.30	34.70	0.40	8.24	**0.40m @ 8.24% Sb from 34.30m**
including	35.70	36.70	1.00	1.08	1.00m @ 1.08% Sb from 35.70m
and	52.50	53.10	0.60	1.74	0.60m @ 1.74% Sb from 52.50m
including	52.80	53.10	0.30	2.82	**0.30m @ 2.82% Sb from 52.80m**
and	70.20	70.50	0.30	4.70	**0.30m @ 4.70% Sb from 70.20m**

Note 1: Refer Appendix I Drill Hole Collar Data

Note #: Contains an interval below the ≥0.5% Sb cut-off at 1.00m @ 0.45% Sb from 34.70m to 35.70m

Unit 7, 84 Fitzgerald Street Northbridge, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Diamond drill holes were logged and sampled by a qualified geologist. Sections allocated for sampling were marked, logged, cut with half core sampling undertaken. • Diamond drill core interval lengths sampled ranged from 0.3m to 1.0m.
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*	• Diamond drilling was undertaken with a 63.5mm HQ drill bit and drill core recovered using a 3m triple tube core barrel. • All drill core was inspected by a qualified geologist and was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc.,).	orientated • to industry standards. • A company representative has either checked driller orientation marks or undertaken full length orientation mark up to validate orientation markings, suitable for structural modelling.
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.*	• Standard drilling procedures were employed to obtain representative samples. • A company representative ascertained hole depth marking up of drill core and drill core recoveries using industry standard procedures. • Laboratory measured weight of each sample. • No correlation identified between sample weight and antimony grade.
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.*	• Geological logs have been completed for all diamond drill core and logged to geological boundaries, including separate alteration and mineralisation boundaries where applicable. • Structural measurements in the drill core were performed using an HQ size Kenometer by a qualified geologist • Logging will aid geological interpretation for potential future resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc*	• Drill core samples were marked up by a qualified geologist and recorded in cut sheets for subsequent half core cutting at

Level 8, London House, 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

and sample preparation	*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.*
		American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Reno, Nevada.
		• At AAL, half core samples were dried, crushed (>70% -2mm) and rotary split into 300g sub-samples and then pulverised (>85% -75µm).
		• The analytical assaying techniques meet industry standards for sulphide bearing mineral samples and comprised:
		  • Gold fire assay: 30g, ICP-OES
		  • Multielement 61 suite: 0.5g, 4 acid + Boric acid hot block, ICP-OES+MS
		  • Ore Grade analysis for over-range elements: 4 acid + Boric acid ICP-OES

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.*	• QA/QC sampling was undertaken using industry standards. • Certified Reference Material (CRM), lab duplicates and blanks were submitted for analysis as per industry standard QAQC procedures. • The analytical laboratory employed additional internal QA/QC procedures with analytical methods involving the use of CRMs, blanks and duplicate checks. No issues were reported, indicating a suitable level of accuracy and precision was attained. • No hand-held analytical or geophysical instruments, such as a portable XRF, were used in the determination of assay results regarding the drilling samples in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No sample pulps containing elevated grades have been re-assayed by an independent alternative laboratory for verification purposes. • The analytical laboratory provides results in digital form to the geologist for review. Certified laboratory assay results in pdf, csv and Excel file formats are stored on Locksley's SharePoint file management system. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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.*	• Universal Transverse Mercator NAD83 Zone11N format. • Topographic control is high. The company uses the USGS LiDAR dataset for the area with a vertical accuracy of ±1m • Method used to obtain borehole collar locations was by a handheld Garmin GPS device, estimated to an accuracy of ±2m.
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.*	• Data spacing is variable. • Sampling is not sufficient to estimate a mineral resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• As far as was practicably possible, drilling was oriented to penetrate structures and mineralisation perpendicularly in order to achieve unbiased core sampling.

Level 8, London House, 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security protocols are high. The sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Locksley Resources Limited. • Marked up drill core samples in core trays were stored at Locksley premises and then transported by courier to American Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Reno, Nevada, for half core cutting, sampling and analysis. Sample cut sheets accompanied the submission of drill core samples to AAL. Following core cutting, half core samples were placed into suitable numbered sample bags at AAL ready for sample preparation procedures and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Core cutting and sampling techniques were reviewed by a qualified geologist during a visit to American Assay Laboratories in March 2026. • Subsequent sampling techniques and data after core cutting at AAL has not been reviewed or audited. • An official audit of AAL's sampling techniques and analytical procedures has not been performed.

Level 8, London House, 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

(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 Mojave Project combines to a total area of ~40 km² and is a Rare Earth Element (REE) and antimony project located to the east and southeast of the Mountain Pass Mine in San Bernardino Country, California. The project area lies to the north and south of and adjacent to Interstate-15 (I-15), approximately 24 km southwest of the California-Nevada state line and approximately 48 km northeast of Baker, California USA. This area is part of the historic Clark Mining District established in 1865 and Mountain Pass is the only operating REE deposit identified within this district. The project is accessed via the Baily Road Interchange (Exit 281 of I-15) and the southern extensions of the project area can be accessed via Zinc Mine Road.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drill core sampling was completed by Locksley Resources' and Rangefront Mining Services' geologists. There is no exploration by previous companies recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mojave Project is located in the southern part of the Clark Range in the northern Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is situated in the southwestern part of the Great Basin province, a region extending from central Utah to eastern California. The region is characterised by intense Tertiary-age regional extensional deformation. This deformation event has resulted in broad north-south trending mountain ranges separated by gently sloping valleys, a characteristic of Basin and Range tectonic activity. The Mountain Pass Rare Earth deposit is located within an uplift block of Precambrian metamorphic

Level 8, London House, 216 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
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locksleyresources.com.au

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		and igneous rocks that are bounded on the southern and eastern margins by basin-fill formations in the Ivanpah Valley. The block is separated from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic rocks to the west by the Clark Mountain fault, which strikes north-northwest and dips steeply to the west. • The Desert Antimony Mine is located in the northern portion of the North Block within the Clark Mountain District of San Bernadino, CA, contains quartz-stibnite veining hosted within a granite gneiss striking N20E and dipping 75W with a known width of 1.22m highlighted from historical reporting. The extent of the ore body is unknown. • Historic production ranged from 100 to 1,000 tons with Sb grades ranging from 15% to 20%.

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.*
		• See Appendices I and II in this ASX announcement

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.*	• Results are reported as unique intervals or weighted average intercepts – these are clearly described in Appendix II of this announcement. • A cut-off grade of 0.5% Sb was used for reporting the results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	in this announcement. All results are disclosed in the announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths of mineralised veins are variable up to 40cm where exposed in historic underground workings. • As far as was practicably possible, drilling was oriented to penetrate structures and mineralisation perpendicularly in order to achieve unbiased core sampling. Given the general subvertical geometry of the mineralised veins and dip of the drill holes, intersections in drill core represent apparent widths. • The orientation of the mineralised structures in drill core were measured, as far as was practicably possible, by qualified geologists using an industry standard Kenometer appropriately sized for HQ drill core.
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.*	• Locations of all samples and significant results are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All material results are included in the announcement.

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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 relevant information and material results are included in the 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will involve completion of follow-up drilling, inclusive of logging and sampling of mineralised intersections in drill core for assaying.

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