INVESTOR UPDATE

MARCH 2023 QUARTERLY REPORT

- 2,151m of reverse circulation drilling completed in 14 holes
- Targets at Laceys Tank, Bogan River, Orange Plains and Jimmy Woodser tested
- Assay results expected in May

The Board of Locksley Resources Limited (ASX: LKY) ('Locksley' or the "Company") is pleased to provide the Quarterly Activities Report to 31/3/2023 on activities in New South Wales.

TOTTENHAM PROJECT

During March 2023, a program of 14 reverse circulation (RC) holes was completed for 2,151m drilled at the Tottenham Project in central New South Wales. Drilling targeted multiple areas, including:

- HeliTEM conductivity anomaly JW2, south of the Jimmy Woodser Mine, from the 2022 survey (Hole JWRC001)¹.
- Jimmy Woodser Mine area (Holes JWRC002 to JWRC004)
- Historic EM anomaly SW of the Orange Plains Mine (Hole TORC029)
- Resource infill at the Orange Plains Mine and metallurgy sample collection (Holes TORC030 & TORC031)
- Historic EM anomaly SW of the Orange Plains Mine, (Hole TORC032).
- Bogan River Mine area (Holes TORC033 to TORC035)
- Laceys Tank Area, Testing HeliTEM conductivity anomaly LT09 from the 2022 survey, (Hole LTRC001)¹
- Laceys Tank Area, testing below historic prospecting pits, (Hole LTRC002)
- Laceys Tank Area, Testing HeliTEM conductivity anomaly LT07 from the 2022 survey, (Hole LTRC003)¹

Assay results are expected in May and will be reported as they become available.

1. LKY ASX announcement 26/9/2022 Multiple Anomalies from Helicopter EM Survey at Tottenham

ASX RELEASE 28 April 2023

LOCKSLEY RESOURCES LIMITED ACN 629 672 144

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Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	MGA94z55E	MGA94z55N	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Depth (m)
LTRC001	Laceys Tank	RC	532624.2	6439323.9	224.2	-55.0	356.8	180.0
LTRC002	Laceys Tank	RC	532637.9	6439221.6	225.6	-50.0	0.8	198.0
LTRC003	Laceys Tank	RC	533473.6	6439457.8	214.1	-50.0	37.8	180.0
JWRC001	Jimmy Woodser	RC	540247.7	6431826.8	244.5	-57.0	350.3	240.0
JWRC002	Jimmy Woodser	RC	540150.3	6432441.0	247.6	-60.0	351.8	210.0
JWRC003	Jimmy Woodser	RC	540317.7	6432515.2	248.1	-65.0	340.8	78.0
JWRC004	Jimmy Woodser	RC	540500.2	6432575.6	242.7	-60.0	343.3	120.0
TORC029	Orange Plains	RC	534635.4	6432841.9	227.7	-50.0	9.8	180.0
TORC030	Orange Plains	RC	534439.3	6433199.8	230.5	-57.0	2.3	150.0
TORC031	Orange Plains	RC	534388.5	6433145.3	231.9	-58.0	2.8	180.0
TORC032	Orange Plains	RC	534199.8	6432797.2	237.1	-65.0	352.8	360.0
TORC033	Bogan River	RC	532535.1	6433981.7	239.3	-50.0	2.8	31.0
TORC034	Bogan River	RC	532534.9	6433976.4	239.4	-65.0	1.8	37.0
TORC035	Bogan River	RC	532612.1	6433949.4	240.8	-55.0	0.8	37.0

March 2023 RC drilling, collar data

WATSONS CREEK PROJECT (EL9400)

The Watsons Creek Project is located 15km north-west of the town of Bendemeer in northern NSW. The Watson's Creek alluvial cassiterite deposit commences at the foot of Giant's Den Hill and has been intensively exploited for at least 3km downstream, including the use of floating dredges. Previous mining has located concentrations of alluvial tin for a further 12km downstream until Watson's Creek joins the Mac-Donald River. The Watson's Creek alluvial deposits grade into eluvial deposits on the flank of Giant's Den Hill and are sourced from the Giants Den Greisen. The Giant's Den mineralisation is as cassiterite in sheet-ed quartz-greisen veins, over an area of 400m x 600m. Greisen veins have been exploited to a depth of ~30m. Alluvial tin production is reported from Fish Creek, 6km to the ESE of Giant's Den. This area is in a separate drainage to the Giant's Den greisen and the source of the tin has not been identified. Work during the quarter was restricted to data review and determining areas of interest for field investigation.

NEXT STEPS

With a resource base established at the Tottenham Project, efforts are being directed towards

- expanding the existing resources at Mount Royal Orange Plains and Carolina
- exploration of the numerous other historic mines about Tottenham to locate additional resources
- tenement wide exploration to locate new deposits
- potential acquisition of nearby stranded resources



CORPORATE

Financial

Following the exploration activities, Locksley had a cash position of approximately \$1.78 million at the end of the March quarter.

Related party payments for the quarter are as outlined in the Appendix 5B at section 6.1, a total of \$88,315 which includes the directors' fees and statutory superannuation paid to directors.

Use of Funds

Locksley provides the following disclosures required by ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4 regarding a comparison of its actual expenditure to date since listing on 8 July 2021 against the 'use of funds' statement in its prospectus dated 18 May 2021.

Expenditure	Funds Allocated under Prospectus	Actual to 31 March 2023	Variance	Note
	\$	\$	\$	
Exploration	2,611,000	2,433,694	(177,306)	1
Working capital	1,128,592	864,866	(263,726)	2
Directors' fees	680,000	385,718	(294,282)	3
Costs of offer	580,000	444,131	(135,869)	4
Future acquisition costs	500,000	-	(500,000)	5
Subsequent offer proceeds	-	(834,565)	(834,565)	6
Costs of subsequent offer	-	24,208	24,208	6
Total	5,499,592	3,318,052	(2,181,540)	

The Use of Funds table is a statement of current intentions, investors should note that the allocation of funds set out in the table may change depending on a number of factors including the results of exploration, outcome of development activities, regulatory developments and market and general economic conditions.

- 1. Exploration is currently under the use of funds budget by \$177k. The variance is due to timing (use of funds being over a 24-month period).
- 2. Working capital is currently under the use of funds budget by \$264k. The variance is due to timing (use of funds being over a 24-month period).
- 3. Directors' fees are currently under the use of funds budget by \$294k. The variance is due to timing (use of funds being over a 24-month period) and costs savings.
- 4. Costs of offer is currently under the use of funds budget by \$136k. The variance was due to costs of the offer being over estimated and some budgeted costs being paid from existing cash reserves.
- 5. Future acquisition costs are under the use of funds budget by \$500k. The variance is due to timing (use of funds being over a 24-month period) and no suitable acquisitions being identified.
- 6. In the Mar 2023 quarter, the Company completed a non-renounceable rights issue to raise \$840k (before costs) to accelerate development of the Tottenham Project and for working capital purposes. The discrepancy of ~\$5.5k is due to a delay in receipt of funds for the sale of foreign nominee interests which will be received in the Jun quarter.

Assay results are expected in May. Once received the results will be reviewed to determine if further drilling is warranted. Several holes may be cased for down hole electromagnetic surveys to better define previous airborne electromagnetic anomalies.

The Board of Directors of Locksley Resources Limited authorised the release of this announcement.

Further information contact:

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28 April 2023

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Compliance Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should,", "further" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although the Company 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 further exploration will result in additional Mineral Resources or Reserves within the meaning of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Any forward-looking statements in this presentation speak only at the date of issue of this document. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Persons

Except where indicated, exploration and technical information above have been reviewed and compiled by Ian Cooper BSc (Hons), BE (Mining), MSc, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, (Member Number 106609) with over 35 years of experience in metallic minerals mining, exploration and development, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cooper is an employee and shareholder of Locksley Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion of this technical information in the format and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported information and other foot notes for reference

This report includes information that relates to announcements previously made to the ASX including exploration Results and Mineral Resources prepared and first disclosed under JORC Code 2012. The information was extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements as follows:

- LKY ASX Announcement 9 March 2023 DRILLING COMMENCED AT TOTTENHAM
- LKY ASX Announcement 5 January 2023 MULTIPLE ANOMALIES FROM RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING
- LKY ASX Announcement 26 September 2022 MULTIPLE ANOMALIES FROM HELICOPTER EM SURVEY
- LKY ASX Announcement 12 September 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE
- LKY ASX Announcement 30 June 2022 AIRBORNE EM SURVEY COMPLETE AND UPDATE
- LKY ASX Announcement 5 Apr 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE
- LKY ASX Announcement 1 Apr 2022 9.8Mt RESOURCE AT TOTTENHAM
- LKY ASX Announcement 11 Jan 2022 EXPLORATION UPDATE
- LKY ASX Announcement 25 Nov 2021 TOTTENHAM DRILLING SUPPORTS RESOURCE DEFINITION
- LKY:ASX Announcement 30 Sept 2021 RC DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE TOTTENHAM COPPER PROJECT, EXPLORATION UPDATE
- LKY:ASX Announcement 24 Aug 2021 "EXPLORATION UPDATE DRILLING COMMENCES AT TOTTENHAM"
- Locksley Resources (LKY) Prospectus 6 Jul 2021

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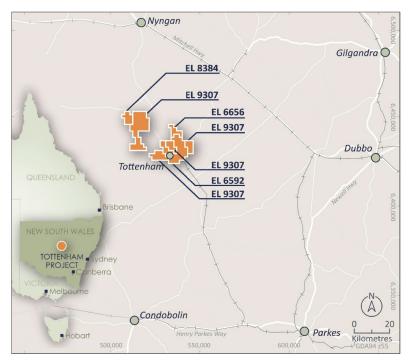
Adam Giles Stephen Woodham Stephen Brockhurst

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About the Tottenham Project

The Tottenham Project is an advanced Cu-Au exploration project that consists of four Exploration Licences, (EL6592, EL6656, EL8384, EL9307), covering 470km2, located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of central New South Wales.



Tottenham Project location

The Tottenham deposits are hosted within the Ordovician Girilambone Group that also host the Tritton and Girilambone Mines and Constellation Deposit, 110km to the north-northwest (Aeris Resources Ltd.), and is immediately along strike from the CZ Copper Deposit (Helix Resources Ltd). Resources have been defined at both the Mount Royal to Orange Plains and Carolina Deposits for a global inferred resource of:

9.86Mt @ 0.72% Cu, 0.22g/t Au, 2g/t Ag at a 0.3% Cu cut off.

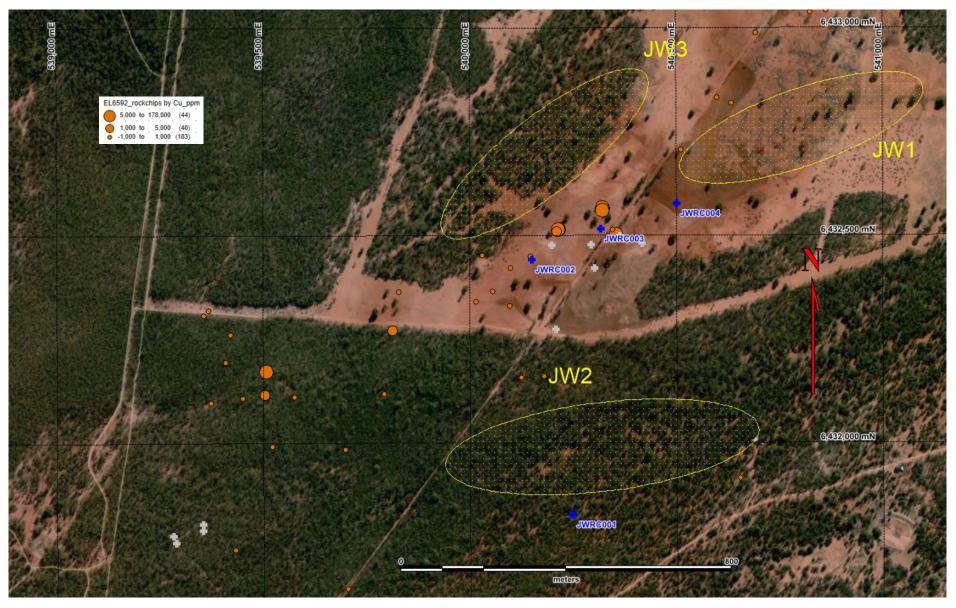
The Competent Person for the 2022 Resource is Mr Jeremy Peters FAusIMM CP(Geo, Min), a Director of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd. The Mineral Resource estimate is stated in accordance with the provisions of the JORC Code (2012). Mr Peters has more than five years' experience in the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources for base metals mineralisation in Australia and overseas, 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. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



LIST OF TENEMENTS

Tenement ID	Tenement Type	Name	Location	Units	Area (km²)	Holder	% Locksley	Expiry	Notes
EL6592	Exploration Licence (NSW 1992 act)	Tottenham	Tottenham, NSW	50	145.0	Locksley Resources Ltd.	100	29/06/2026	Main Tottenham licence hosting Carolina and Mt Royal – Orange Plains resources.
EL6656	Exploration Licence (NSW 1992 act)	Tottenham North	14km NNE of Tottenham, NSW	10	29.0	Locksley Resources Ltd.	100	27/10/2026	
EL8384	Exploration Licence (NSW 1992 act)	Collerina	Collerina, 30km NW of Tottenham, NSW	12	34.8	Locksley Resources Ltd.	100	28/07/2026	
EL9307	Exploration Licence (NSW 1992 act)	Bulbodney Creek	4 separate areas; 20km NW, 1km west, 5km north and 13km east of Tottenham, NSW	90	261.0	Locksley Resources Ltd.	100	16/10/2027	Includes Laceys Tank Prospect, tested during period.
EL9400	Exploration Licence (NSW 1992 act)	Watsons Creek	15km NW of Bendemeer, NSW	56	162.4	Locksley Resources Ltd.	100	10/5/2028	





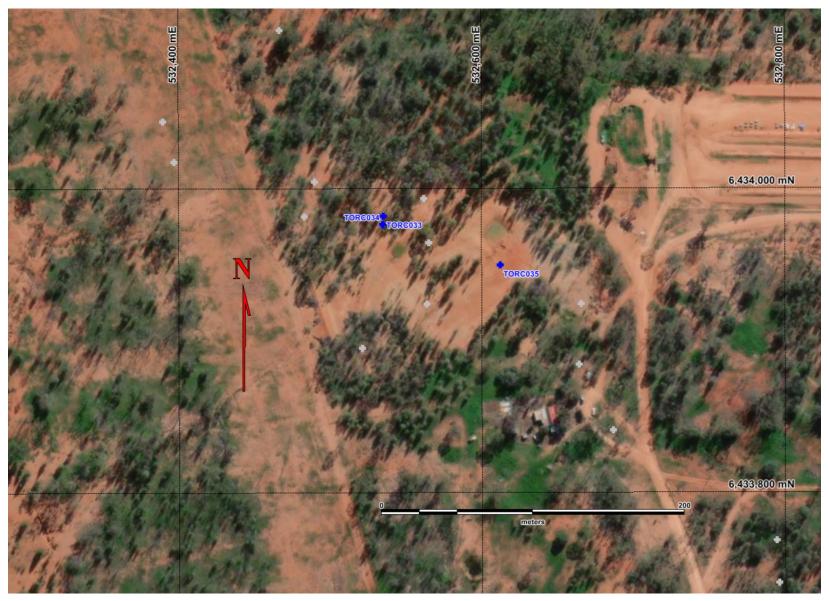
Jimmy Woodser Area. Recent drilling (blue crosses), historic drilling (grey crosses), airborne EM anomalies (yellow stipple), and historic copper rock chip values (orange dots). (Map Grid Australia, zone 55)





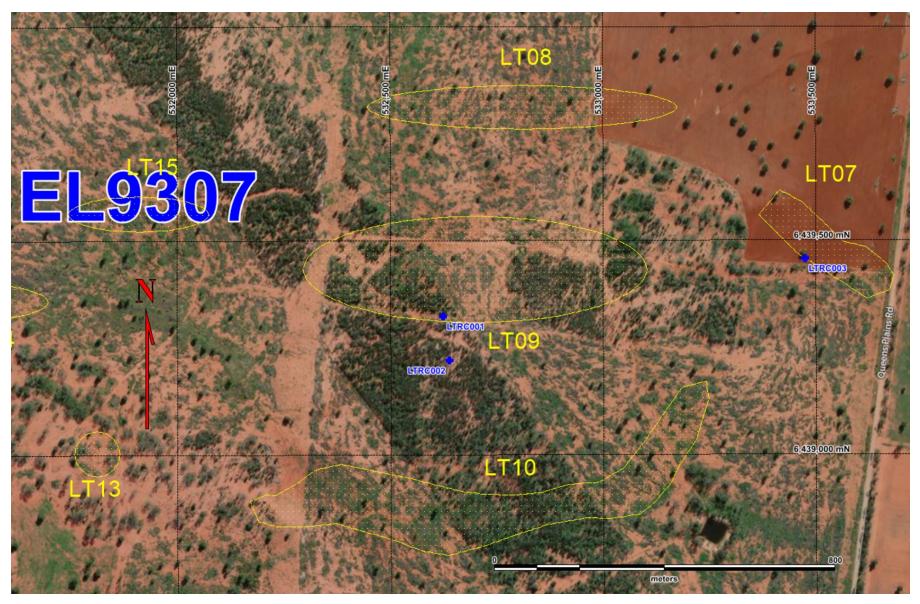
Orange Plains Resource Area. Recent drilling (blue crosses), historic drilling (grey crosses), historic airborne EM anomalies (yellow & red boxes). (Map Grid Australia, zone 55)





Bogan River Mine Area. Recent drilling (blue crosses), historic drilling (grey crosses). (Map Grid Australia, zone 55)





Laceys Tank Area. Recent drilling (blue crosses), and airborne EM anomalies (yellow stipple). (Map Grid Australia, zone 55)



JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Tottenham Project, **Reverse Circulation Drilling** (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
entena	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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling is by 146mm in the hole, face sampling hammer using reverse circulation. Sampling by rotary cone splitter, attached to the drill rig. Nominal sample interval is 1m in prospective areas and 2m in less prospective areas. All samples submitted to ALS Orange for preparation and assay.
Sampling	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Duplicate samples collected at least every 40 samples. Efforts were made to ensure dry sample. Sample weights show consistency interval length.
Techniques	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 30g 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	Each sample was dried and pulverised as per standard industry practice. Nominal sample interval is 1m in prospective areas and 2m in less prospective areas. 2.5kg to 5kg samples collected. Samples are dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold (Au) was determined by 30g fire assay (method Au-AA25) with a detection limit 0.0lppm. Multielement assaying was completed for Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn by 0.25g four-acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61).
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)	Triple tube diamond drilling completed using PQ3 core until fresh rock is reached then HQ3 coring. Additional intervals of PQ3 core were obtained in selected holes to aid geotechnical logging and obtain a larger sample size for possible metallurgical testwork. Core orientation was completed where possible using Reflex ™ method.
	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	Intervals of wet sample or low recovery recorded. Recoveries are generally greater than 90% once in fresh rock. Careful collaring employed to increase recovery in first metre of each hole. Holes kept dry dry by air flushing and use of foam. Vast
Drill Sample Recovery	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.	majority of samples dry. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Relationships between sample recovery and grade are not considered significant. In rare cases powdery chalcocite was detected which may wash out during drilling and cutting, thus reducing copper assay 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	Systematic geological logging was undertaken as holes were drilled. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of weathering including location of base of complete weathering and top of fresh rock. • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Regular magnetic susceptibility measurements.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. Chip tray samples retained and photographed for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drilling was geologically logged.
	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	Not applicable, reverse circulation drilling. Rotary split samples on the drill rig. Vast majority of samples dry.
	whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Core samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	Certified Reference Material (CRM) and blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility of the drill core results. The results of the standards were to be within $\pm 10\%$ variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side were re- assayed. ALS conducted internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 samples for multielement assay.
	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.	Field duplicates collected every 40 samples at the drill rig. Nominal sample interval is 1m in prospective areas and 2m in less prospective areas. This is considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This was considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold (Au) was determined by 30g fire assay (method Au-AA25) with a detection limit 0.0lppm. Multielement assaying was completed for 8 elements by 0.25g four- acid digest with ICPMS determination (method ME-ICP61). Techniques are considered total.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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	No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results. Magnetic susceptibility recorded using an Exploranum KT-9 kappameter.
	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.	Certified reference material or blanks were inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 50g and 60g. Different reference materials were used to cover high grade, medium grade, low grade, and trace ranges of elements, with a primary focus on copper and gold. Field duplicates collected every 40 samples at the drill rig.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Drill data is compiled and collated and reviewed by senior staff. External consultants do not routinely verify exploration data until resource estimation procedures are deemed necessary. The intersection calculations were viewed by >1 geological personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been used in the drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility was collected and stored as physical and electronic copies or entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet was combined into a master excel spreadsheet as the drill hole database. Assay data was provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data was validated using the results received from the known certified reference material and performance of duplicate samples. Hard copies of the assay certificates were stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices, and hole planning documents.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Assay data is not adjusted.
	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.	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor, hand held GPS or on a local imperial or metric grid. Conversion of the local grid co-ordinates has been undertaken by previous exploration companies. Locksley has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m accuracy). Some historic drill holes were relocated and surveyed by DGPS as a check.
Location of data points	Specification of the grid system used	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia Zone 55, Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994
ponts	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Historic drill hole collars were located using either a licenced surveyor, hand held GPS or on a local imperial or metric grid. Conversion of the local grid co-ordinates has been undertaken by previous exploration companies. Locksley has used DGPS surveying of drillholes (± 0.1m accuracy). Some historic drill holes were relocated and surveyed by DGPS as a check. Topography is subdued and vertical variation in hole locations is limited.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results	Data spacing is variable. Drilling is a mix of infill between historic
Data spacing and distribution	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.	drilling and extensional drilling of a more exploratory nature, Current drilling combined with historic drilling may be of sufficient density to calculate a mineral resource estimate in future. Some drilling is infill drilling within previously calculated resource. This may be used in future calculations to increase the confidence level of the resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type	Drilling was orientated in multiple to cross the mineralisation trend at variable angles and to test for structures in all directions. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
geological structure	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Sample chain of custody has been managed by the employees of Locksley Resources, who commissioned the drilling, from the drill rig to assay laboratory. All samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, placed in a stillage box and transported to ALS in Orange by Locksley personnel. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system and all assays are reported via email. Sample pulps are returned to site and stored for an appropriate length of time (minimum 3 years). The Company has in place protocols to ensure data security.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Tottenham Project

(Criteria listed in the previous section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenure 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	All drilling on EL6592 or EL9307which are 100% owned by Locksley Resources Ltd. EL6592, EL6656, EL8384 and EL9307 form the Tottenham Project. The majority of these licences are covered by freehold farm land. Parts of EL6592 are covered by the Tottenham and Carolina State Forests, administered by Forestry Corporation NSW. The Bogan River Mine and Mount Royal Mine areas are Crown Land administered by NSW Local Land Services.
	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	All exploration licences are in good standing. EL6592 expires 29/6/2026. EL6656 expires 27/10/2026. EL8384 expires 28/7/2026. EL9307 expires 16/10/2027
Mineral Tenure 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	All drilling on EL6592 or EL9307which are 100% owned by Locksley Resources Ltd. EL6592, EL6656, EL8384 and EL9307 form the Tottenham Project. The majority of these licences are covered by freehold farm land. Parts of EL6592 are covered by the Tottenham and Carolina State Forests, administered by Forestry Corporation NSW. The Bogan River Mine and Mount Royal Mine areas are Crown Land administered by NSW Local Land Services.
	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	All exploration licences are in good standing. EL6592 expires 29/6/2026. EL6656 expires 27/10/2026. EL8384 expires 28/7/2026. EL9307 expires 16/10/2027
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	The Tottenham field had mining present from 1872 to 1977. Major mines were present at Mount Royal, Orange Plains, Bogan River, Ace, and Carolina. The most active period of production was between 1905 and 1917. Little or no production was recorded between 1921 and 1925, owing to a combination of low copper prices and drought. There was no production in 1928 and between 1931 and 1942. In 1943 minor tonnages were won from the Mt. Royal, and Bogan River mines. There was minor production each year from 1946 to 1977 which came from operations at the Mt. Royal, Bogan River, Underlay and Carolina Mines and from leaching at the Mt. Royal, Carolina and Underlay Mines. Significant exploration drilling has occurred at the Bogan River to Effies Ace group of mines and about the Carolina Mine. Main recent explorers are Arimco Mining – Straits Resources (1996-2001) with 93 RC holes and Mincor Resources – Bacchus Resources (2006 - 2020) with 83 aircore holes, 104 RC holes and 48 diamond holes. All of this drilling appears to have been undertaken using standard industry practice. 19 historic holes are also present at the NSW government core archive.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material ta 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	See body of announcement.
	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.	Not applicable as drill hole information is included

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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 reported, drilling results have been length weighted. No high cut-off has been applied. Cut off grades for anomalous intervals are either 0.1% Cu or 0.1ppm Au with up to 2m internal dilution.
Data aggregation methods	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.	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high-grade material. Such high-grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No metal equivalences quoted.
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').	Orientation of the mineralisation and structural trends is constrained by previous drilling and outcrop. No structural data obtained from reverse circulation drilling.
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 body of 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.	See body of announcement, LKY Prospectus 6 Jul 2021 LKY:ASX Announcements 1/4/2022, 26/9/2022, 5/1/2023, 9/3/2023
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.	See body of announcement, LKY Prospectus 6 Jul 2021 LKY:ASX Announcements 1/4/2022, 26/9/2022, 5/1/2023, 9/3/2023
	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further drill testing to assess the scale and grade of the mineralisation is planned along with investigation of related targets.
Further work	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See body of announcement, LKY Prospectus 6 Jul 2021 LKY:ASX Announcements 1/4/2022, 26/9/2022, 5/1/2023, 9/3/2023

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity	
LOCKSLEY RESOURCES LIMITED	
	Querter ended ("eurrent guerter")

A	В	N

48 629 672 144

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2023

Con	solidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(28)	(424)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(52)	(175)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(144)	(357)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (Rent Received & Subcontracting Income)	29	62
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(195)	(895)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities	
2.1	Payments to acquire:	
	(a) entities	-
	(b) tenements	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	-
	(e) investments	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-

Con	solidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	834	834
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(23)	(24)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings (lease liabilities)	(12)	(37)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	799	773

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,180	1,906
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(195)	(895)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	799	773

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,784	1,784

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,784	1,180
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,784	1,180

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	88
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
	if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report n n explanation for, such payments	nust include a description of,

7.	Financing facilities Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.	Total facility amount at quarter end	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.	\$A'000	φΑ 000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
			-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at qu	uarter end	-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(195)
8.2	Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(195)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	1,784
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	1,784
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	9.1

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating 1. cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/A

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Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 28 April 2023

Authorised by:	By the Board of Locksley Resources Limited
	(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

- 1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
- 2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
- 3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
- 4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
- 5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.