ASX Announcement **12 April 2022**

DRILLING CONFIRMS POTENTIAL FOR SATELLITE DEPOSIT AT LIVINGSTONIA

Lotus Resources Limited (**ASX: LOT, OTCQB: LTSRF**) (**Lotus** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of the reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program at its Livingstonia prospect, located approximately 90km from the Kayelekera uranium mine (**Kayelekera** or the **Project**) in Malawi. Whilst not part of the current Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**), Livingstonia has the potential to become a satellite deposit in the future.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A 29-hole (3,395 metre) RC drill program has been completed at the Livingstonia prospect, located 90km from the Kayelekera uranium mine**
- **The program was designed to convert the historic U_3O_8 Mineral Resource estimate (JORC 2004) into a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource and to test potential extensions**
- **Results include:**
  - ***3m at 733 ppm U_3O_8*** *from 94m (LIV003)*
  - ***4m at 983ppm U_3O_8*** *from 87m (LIV007)*
  - ***4m at 636ppm U_3O_8*** *from 74m (LIV011)*
  - ***6m at 379ppm U_3O_8*** *from 89m (LIV005)*
- **Drilling expanded mineralisation by up to 250 metres north of the existing resource limits**
- **An updated Mineral Resource estimate for Livingstonia is anticipated for release later this quarter**

Keith Bowes, Managing Director of Lotus, commented:

"The acquisition of the Livingstonia prospect last year consolidated the Company's ownership of our southern project area, a known uranium mineralised district that has had very limited exploration work completed over the years.

The strategy at Livingstonia has been to complete a small drilling program to confirm historical results and test extensions around the known mineralised area in order to enable preparation of a JORC (2012) compliant Mineral Resource estimate. We believe the drilling has been successful and an updated Mineral Resource estimate is now planned for completion in the June quarter.

Whilst Livingstonia is not included in the current Definitive Feasibility Study, we believe there is potential for it to become a satellite operation in the future once the Kayelekera resource has been depleted, especially if similar success with ore sorting can be achieved."

LIVINGSTONIA RC DRILLING PROGRAM

The Livingstonia exploration tenements are located in northern Malawi, approximately 90km southeast of the Company's Kayelekera uranium mine (Figure 1). Combined with the Company's Chilumba tenements, this region covers 300km^2.

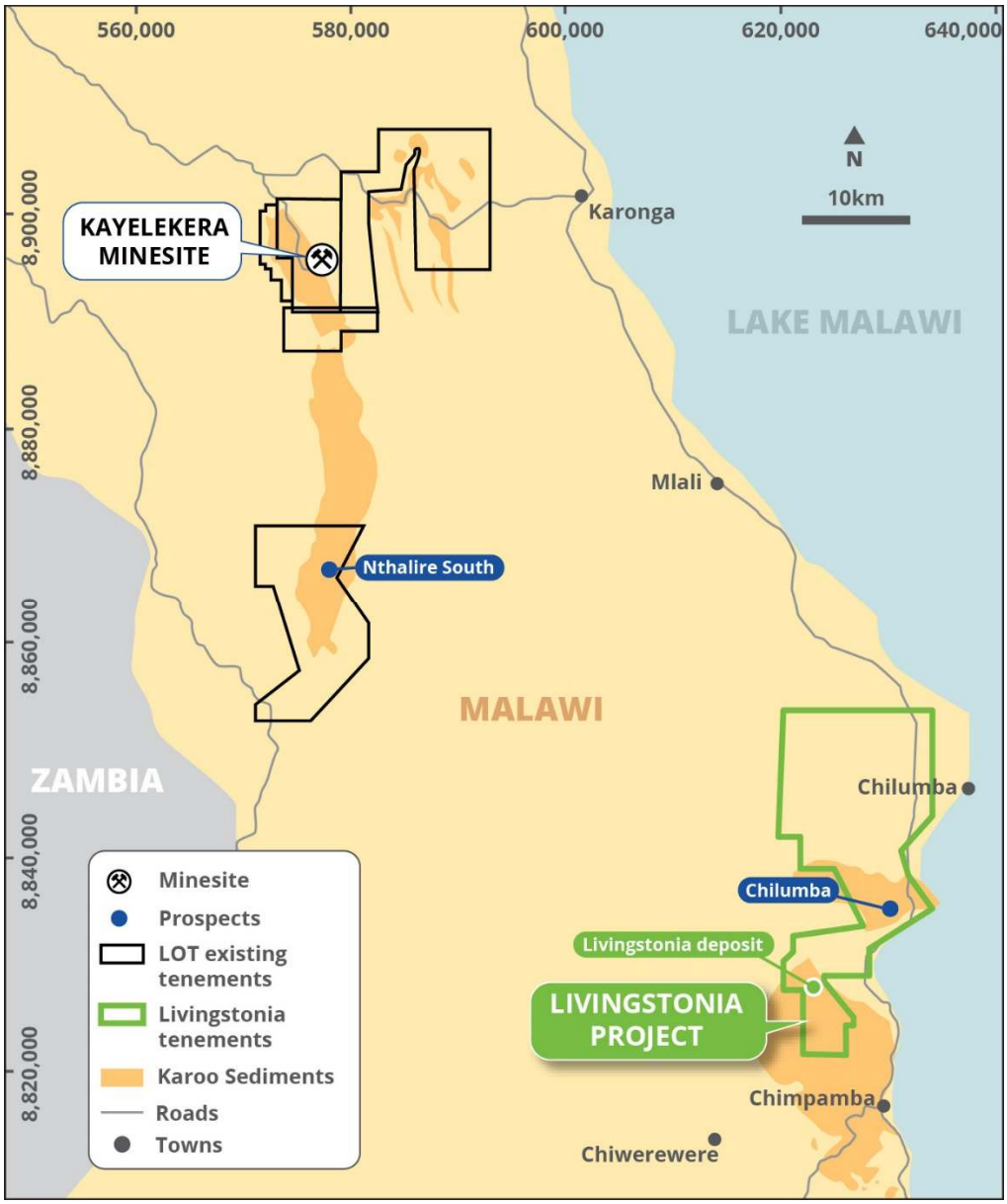

Figure 1: Lotus Tenement Areas

In December 2021, Lotus commenced its inaugural uranium exploration drill program at Livingstonia. The program consisted of 3,395 metres in 29 vertical RC drill holes, targeting areas both within and peripheral to the existing Mineral Resource to test the margins of the resource estimate for further extensions.

The drilling was caried out by Thompson Drilling Lda (Mozambique) with downhole radiometric (gamma) logging undertaken by experienced local contractors under the supervision of Lotus geologists.

All downhole gamma data is tabled in Appendix 1. Selected mineralised intervals were analysed for uranium by ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg (Table 1).

The focus of the RC program was on the northern margins and north-eastern extensions of the known mineralised trend. The holes completed in these locations were designed to either define extensional mineralisation or increase the confidence in the existing resource classification (Figure 2).

The best results of 4m grading 983 ppm U_3O_8 and 4m grading 636ppm U_3O_8 are located to the north of the existing resource limits and extend the previous resource limits by up to 250m.

Several holes were completed within the existing resource limits in order to validate the historic resource. Following these results, the Company intends to prepare an updated Mineral Resource estimate, which is anticipated to be completed during 2Q2022.

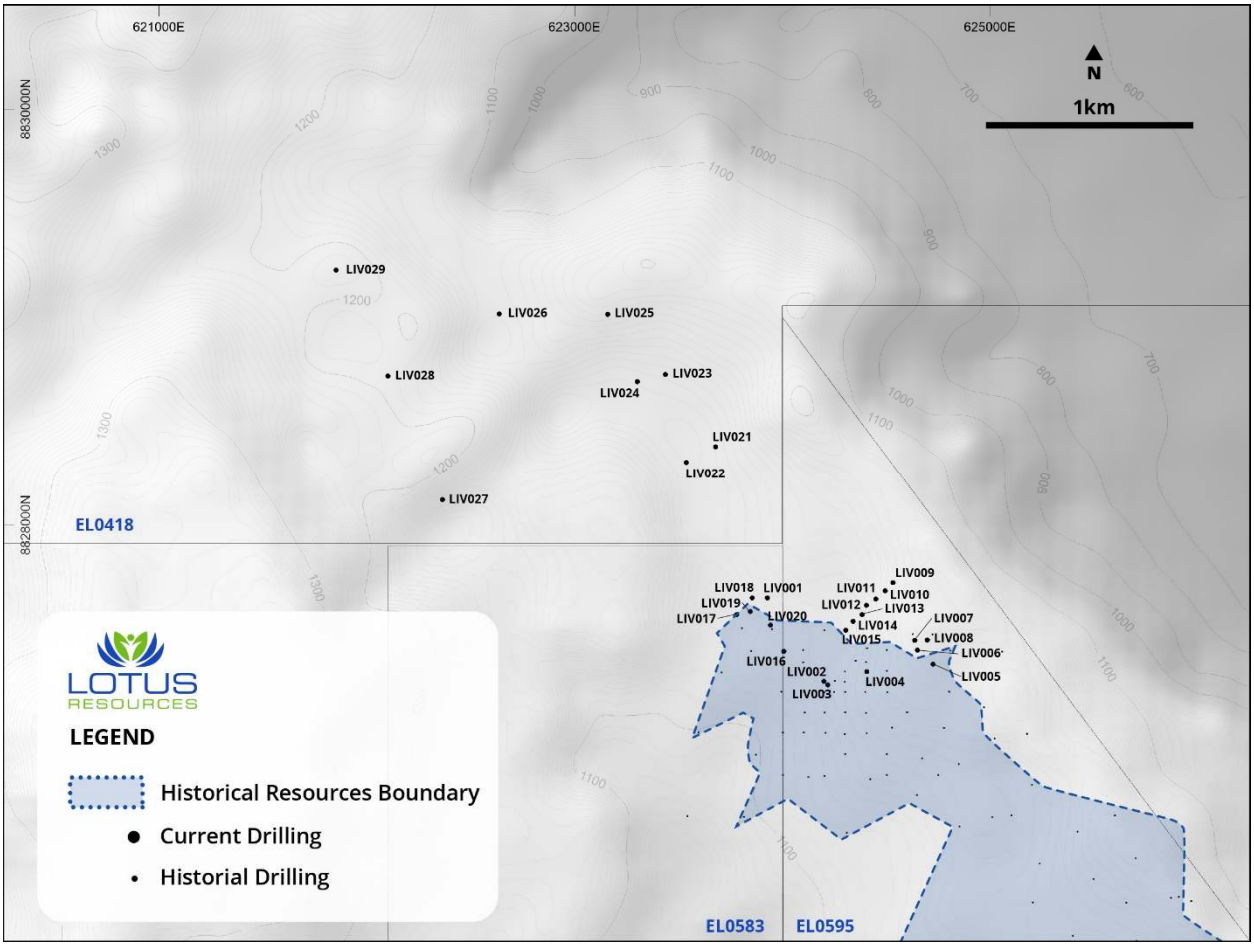

Figure 2: Drill hole location

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Table 1: Livingstonia Significant Drill Intersections

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)*
LIV002	624198	8827250	1138	139	102.0	104.0	2.0	235	276
LIV003	624218	8827233	1139	124	94.0	97.0	3.0	733	862
LIV003					101.0	103.0	2.0	564	664
LIV005	624724	8827332	1181	109	89.0	95.0	6.0	379	446
LIV006	624649	8827399	1185	112	95.0	97.0	2.0	881	1036
LIV007	624636	8827446	1187	109	87.0	91.0	4.0	983	1156
LIV008	624695	8827448	1190	103	71.0	73.0	2.0	600	706
LIV008					75.0	78.0	3.0	289	340
LIV011	624449	8827646	1160	88	74.0	78.0	4.0	636	748
LIV012	624403	8827615			75.0	78.0	3.0	295	347
LIV012					81.0	83.0	2.0	410	482
LIV013	624382	8827571	1148	130	76.0	78.0	2.0	279	328

** calculated U3O8*
Note: combined reporting criteria of minimum thickness 1m at 200ppmU cut off

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration data is based on information provided by Mr Alfred Gillman. Mr. Gillman is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Gillman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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ABOUT LOTUS

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

Kayelekera Mineral Resource Estimate – February 2022[1]

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

For more information, visit www.lotusresources.com.au

[1] See ASX announcement dated 15 February 2022. Lotus confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 15 February 2022 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.
[2] RoM stockpile has been mined and is located near mill facility.
[3] Medium-grade stockpiles have been mined and placed on the medium-grade stockpile and are considered potentially feasible for blending or beneficiation, with studies planned to further assess this optionality.

Appendix 1

Downhole Radiometric (gamma) Logging Results

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU_3O_8
LIV001	623926	8827651	1132	121	68.0	69.5	1.5	619
LIV002	624198	8827250	1138	139	83.8	86.2	2.4	223
LIV002					96.4	97.6	1.1	359
LIV002					101.1	103.4	2.4	474
LIV002					106.4	108.2	1.8	288
LIV003	624218	8827233	1139	124	94.2	96.7	2.5	1067
LIV003					100.7	102.6	1.9	654
LIV004	624405	8827297	1155	112	nsr			
LIV005	624724	8827332	1181	109	88.2	91.9	3.7	669
LIV005					92.0	93.6	1.6	369
LIV005					94.7	96.1	1.4	243
LIV006	624649	8827399	1185	112	94.8	96.7	1.9	999
LIV007	624636	8827446	1187	109	87.0	91.1	4.1	1354
LIV008	624695	8827448	1190	103	70.0	72.2	2.2	824
LIV008					73.4	78.0	4.6	533
LIV008					78.1	79.9	1.8	283
LIV008					80.3	81.8	1.5	206
LIV008					87.6	88.9	1.3	400
LIV009	624531	8827724	1174	88	nsr			
LIV010	624494	8827685	1169	73	67.7	69.1	1.4	248
LIV011	624449	8827646	1160	88	30.5	31.5	1.1	206
LIV011					35.3	39.4	4.1	356*
LIV011					39.4	41.9	2.5	222*
LIV011					41.9	43.9	2.0	210
LIV011					44.0	47.1	3.2	325*
LIV011					47.2	51.6	4.4	233
LIV011					53.4	54.7	1.3	201
LIV011					69.3	71.3	2.1	468
LIV011					71.6	73.0	1.5	212
LIV011					74.4	76.0	1.6	1770
LIV011					77.3	79.3	2.0	332
LIV012	624403	8827615	1151	91	22.0	23.6	1.6	294
LIV012					75.2	77.7	2.5	336
LIV012					81.1	83.4	2.3	451
LIV012					84.5	86.2	1.7	354
LIV013	624382	8827571	1148	130	75.6	76.6	1.0	456
LIV013					83.5	84.8	1.3	360
LIV013					88.6	90.1	1.5	381
LIV014	624339	8827539	1143	106	nsr			
LIV015	624304	8827495	1141	91	57.8	59.1	1.3	251
LIV016	624006	8827394	1131	115	82.9	85.0	2.1	349
LIV016					85.8	87.5	1.7	224
LIV017	623778	8827570	1116	130	87.2	88.3	1.1	202
LIV017					101.4	103.3	1.9	205
LIV018	623853	8827650	1125	132				
LIV019	623844	8827585	1121	121	100.8	103.1	2.3	731
LIV019					112.1	113.5	1.4	574
LIV020	623941	8827520	1127	116	67.6	68.7	1.1	245
LIV021	623677	8828381	1131	112	62.1	63.1	1.0	436
LIV021					103.6	104.9	1.3	294
LIV021					105.5	107.2	1.7	283
LIV022	623536	8828306	1125	120	nsr			
LIV023	623435	8828727	1137	85	55.0	56.5	1.5	357
LIV024	623301	8828694	1131	133	nsr			

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	eU_3O_8
LIV025	623159	8829016	1179	114	nsr			
LIV026	622636	8829018	1151	120	nsr			
LIV027	622363	8828123	1160	172	nsr			
LIV028	622100	8828720	1196	157	nsr			
LIV029	621851	8829229	1208	172	nsr			

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling described in this announcement comprised wholly reverse circulation "RC" drilling. • A total of 29 holes for 3,395 m during late 2021 and early 2022. • All holes were geologically logged and down hole gamma logged. • For intervals of interest, samples were collected over a sample length of 1m, each sample weighing approximately 0.5kg. • RC samples were collected via a cone splitter at 1m intervals. All samples were collected and contained in poly-weave or plastic bags. • The nominal drill diameter was 5 inches and all drill samples were bagged from the cyclone and weighed to provide some assessment of the average drill sample recoveries. • All sampling was carried out under Lotus's sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practice. • All samples were riffle split into 80/20 proportions. Larger rejects (>20kg) were stored on site if they appeared mineralised or gave a count value of larger than 750cps on the scintillometer. • Certified standards, duplicates and blanks were also inserted in the sample batches. • All samples analysed using pressed powder XRF methods by ALS Laboratory in Edenvale, Johannesburg. • Samples were driven by Lotus personnel to Lilongwe and air freighted by South African Airways to Johannesburg.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core*	• The Livingstonia deposit has been drilled using vertical RC drilling. • RC drilling has utilised a 510 Smith RC rig mounted on a Unimog truck supported by separate truck mounted Ingersol Rand 9000 psi air compressor mounted on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	Smil 100 truck to provide additional air capacity and a Volvo Magirus 8-ton support truck with drill bit size of 5.38 inch.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For RC drilling, the nominal drill hole size was 5 inches and all drill samples were bagged from the cyclone and weighed to provide some assessment of the average drilling sample recoveries. • All RC drilling is conducted to industry best practice and Lotus QA/QC protocols whereby the hole is cleaned at the end of every metre interval by raising the bit slightly and blowing out the hole before drilling the next metre and ensuring water ingress into the hole whilst drilling is minimised. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed; studies to date show no correlation exists.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically logged (RC on 1m intervals) with recording of lithology, grain size and distribution, sorting, roundness, alteration, oxidation state, and colour, and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation, and metallurgical investigations. • No routine geotechnical or structural data has been logged or recorded. • Oxidation, colour, alteration, roundness, sorting, sphericity, alteration and mineralisation are logged qualitatively. All other values are logged quantitatively. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
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*	• All sampling was carried out using Lotus sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures as per industry best practice. • All RC samples were riffle split into 80/20 proportions. Larger rejects (>20kg) samples were stored on site if they appeared mineralised or gave a count value of larger than 750cps on the scintillometer. • Certified standards, duplicates and blanks were also inserted in the sample batches. • All samples analysed using pressed powder XRF methods by ALS Laboratory in Edenvale, Johannesburg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Samples were driven by Lotus personnel to Lilongwe and air freighted by South African Airways to Johannesburg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Laboratory assays were carried out by ALS Laboratory Edenvale, Johannesburg on selected mineralised intervals that were defined by downhole radiometric logging. • Each sample weighed approximately 0.5kg • Sample preparation comprised the followed procedures: WEI-21 sample weighing LOG-22 barcode sample login SCR-41 sample screened to -180 micron • Analytical Procedures comprised: ME-XRF05 trace level XRF analysis. • Every 10th sample comprised a field duplicate. • Blank samples were inserted at frequency of 1 in 10. • Duplicate versus original assay results are graphed below. • The CP considers the analytical data to be of a high standard with high levels of accuracy and does not exhibit any tendency for bias.
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.*	• Significant intersections identified by radiometric logging (>1m and >200ppm U_3O_8) were physically sampled with laboratory analytical techniques used to verify the interval. • Only the analytical results are quoted in this announcement. Radiometric (gamma) logging summaries are provided in Appendix 1. • Data verification was undertaken using specialist mining software. • No adjustments to the data were necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed with DGPS equipment in the MMG Zone 36 South grid. Historical collars were also surveyed where collar identity is recognisable. All holes were drilled vertical. Down-hole probe surveys have been undertaken on most of the holes to validate the down-hole measurements.
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.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Livingstonia. • All holes are drilled vertical, which is approximately perpendicular to the flat dip of the stratigraphy. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by Lotus. • Samples were driven by Lotus personnel to Lilongwe and air freighted by South African Airways to Johannesburg and samples analysed at ALS Laboratory Edenvale, Johannesburg.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data was validated by Lotus whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to site geologist for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Livingstonia Uranium Project is located in Malawi, in East Africa. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Uranium mineralisation was discovered at Livingstonia by Globe Metals & Mining Ltd ("Globe", ASX: GBE) in 2007, and during 2007-08 Globe drilled 95 holes at Livingstonia for a total of 11,000 metres, using both reverse circulation (RC) and open hole percussion drilling methods along with a combination of laboratory assay and downhole gamma probing for U3O8 analysis. • In July 2010, based on the Globe drilling, CSA Global Pty Ltd completed a Mineral Resource Estimate and defined a JORC 2004 Inferred Resource of 7.7Mt @ 270 ppm eU3O8 using a 150ppm cut-off. A joint venture agreement between Globe and Resource Star Limited (ASX: RSL) to explore the Livingstonia Project was announced to the ASX on 16 March 2010. • Resource Star Limited completed a program of 13 percussion holes for a total of 1,502m in late 2010. Mineralised zones were intersected in all but one of the holes, with some significant thick intersections along the eastern edge of the July 2010 Mineral Resource boundary. • An updated Livingstonia Mineral Resource Estimate (prepared under the JORC Code 2004) was prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd for Resource Star Limited in 2011 and was announced 31 July 2011.The Mineral Resource modelling was based on a total of 64 RC percussion and 43 open hole percussion drill holes, which were drilled primarily on 50 x 50 and 100 x 100 metre drilling patterns, grading to 200 x 100 to 300 x 200 metre patterns in peripheral areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation has been interpreted as being contained within a sub-horizontal sedimentary sandstone package bound by a mudstone above and a coal unit below and is modelled based on geological interpretation and delineation of the mineralisation by equivalent uranium grade derived from downhole gamma readings.

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Due to the use of vertical drilling and the horizontal, layered nature of the deposit all drill intercepts can be considered to represent the true width of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See diagrams in 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.*	• All exploration results together with drillhole locations are listed in Appendix 1
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*	• The deposit has previously been the subject of exploration drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Work required to report the estimates under JORC 2012 includes an assessment of the current Resource data and estimation techniques and updating reporting requirements to JORC 2012.