ASX Announcement

31 January 2023

Larvotto Resources - Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 December 2022

Highlights

- Identified significant lithium soil geochemical anomaly associated with outcropping pegmatite at the Merivale Prospect within the Eyre Project (Eyre), WA (100%)
- Prepared a 4,000m aircore drilling program to follow-up lithium anomaly at Merivale – now underway
- Defined new drill targets and confirmed epithermal gold potential at the Ohakuri Gold Project (Ohakuri) – drilling now underway
- Signed a $3.4M agreement with Canadian-based Lithium Royalty Corp and Waratah Capital's Electrification and Decarbonization Fund AIE LP to advance lithium strategy at Eyre
- Completed $2M placement for further exploration activities and drilling at Mt Isa Copper Project and Ohakuri

Larvotto Resources Limited (**ASX: LRV**, **Germany: K6X**, '**Larvotto**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to provide shareholders with the following Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 December 2022 (Period or Quarter).

The Company is exploring for copper in Queensland, gold in New Zealand and multi-metals and lithium in Western Australia after listing on the ASX in December 2021. Exploration programs are underway at Larvotto's projects in each jurisdiction.

Eyre Cu, Au, PGE, Ni, Li

Larvotto Prepares to Drill for Lithium

During the Quarter, Larvotto announced that planning was underway for the initial aircore drilling of the lithium geochemical anomaly identified at its Merivale Prospect, located in the Eyre Project in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.[1] Larvotto's exploration licences cover 692km^2 of ground located 25km east of Norseman that is prospective for nickel, cobalt, copper, lithium and gold. The potential of the ground has been recently highlighted by the success of Liontown Resources Ltd (**ASX: LTR, 'Liontown'**) for its lithium potential and Galileo Mining Ltd (**ASX: GAL, 'Galileo Mining**') for its nickel and PGE potential (Figure 1).

Earlier in 2022, the Merivale anomaly was generated from Larvotto's ongoing geochemical soil program[2] at Eyre which was designed to test the prospective rock units that extend south from Liontown's Buldania deposit. The main geochemical anomaly is currently defined over an area of 4km long and 1m wide, with a maximum lithium value of 126ppm Li, which is five times background levels. The anomaly trend also extends a further 2km north and 1km south. A central higher value core which appears aligned with a cross cutting structure as shown in Figure 2 is over 1km long.

Geological mapping undertaken during the Company survey highlighted the presence of small pegmatite outcrops and broader areas of pegmatite float within the surface soil horizon, with the float material deemed to have been locally transported. The area is predominantly covered by transported soils and this was expected to result in lower order and broader geochemical anomalies due to potential contamination. For this reason, the preferred method of analysis was to use the latest pLIBS (Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy) technology to augment standard analytical techniques. The pLIBS, is a pulse laser which samples a 50-micron window of the finely sieved sample, allowing selective analysis to determine if any pegmatite within the sample was lithium mineralised. The method successfully identified a cohesive, large, low order lithium anomaly with a higher tenor core. The anomaly coincides with ultramafic and granite gneiss rocks that geophysics clearly identify extending north into the nearby Buldania deposit as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

[1] ASX release 29 November 2022, Larvotto Prepares to Drill for Lithium at Eyre Project, WA

[2] ASX release 4 October 2022, Lithium Anomaly Identified at Eyre Project WA

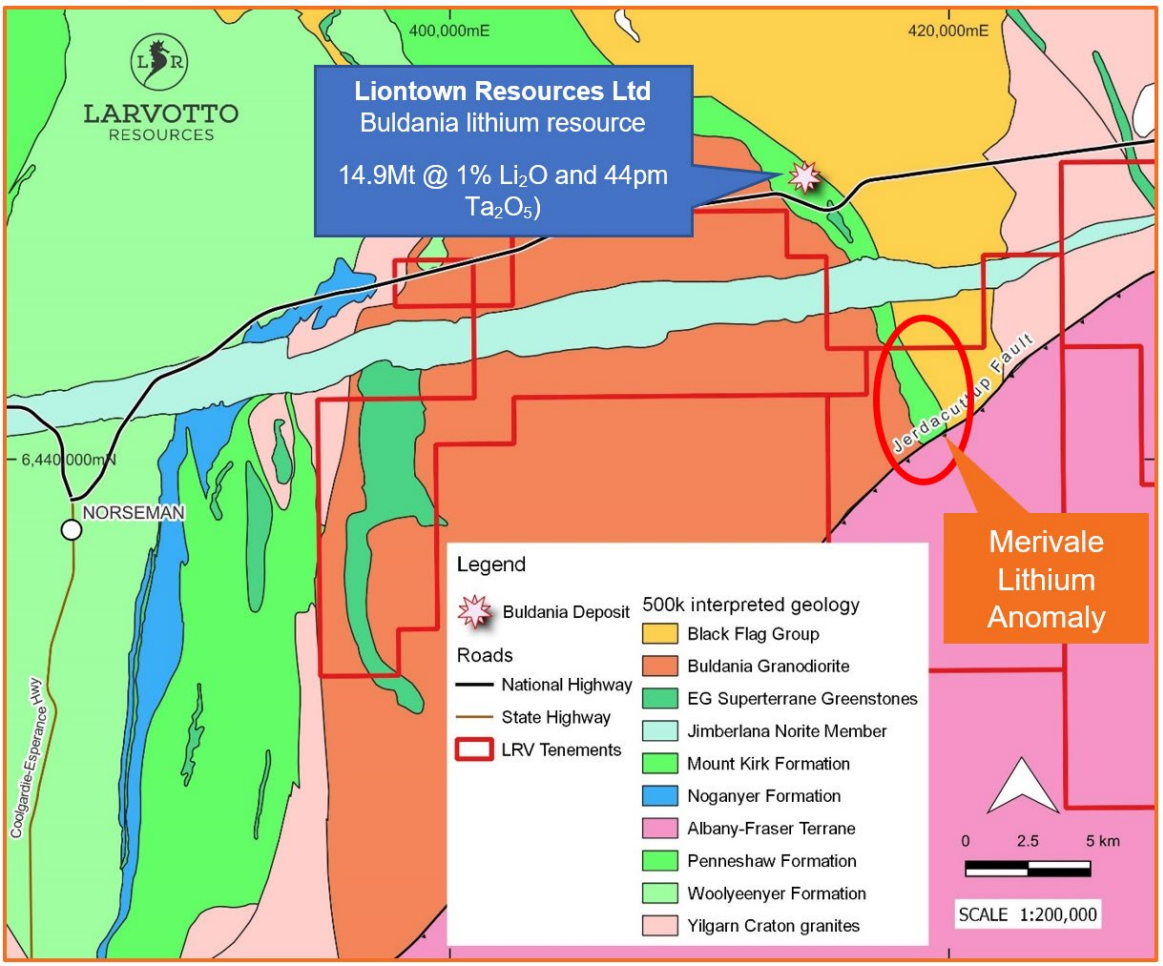

Figure 1 Prospect location map, geology and nearby projects

The lithium anomaly is generally associated with the lower magnetic areas (blues and greens) within the prospect area as shown in Figure 2. Cross-cutting late-stage east-west orientated rocks also dissect the prospect. Ultramafic rock units and magnetic highs are highlighted.

The lithium anomaly sits predominantly in the felsic volcanic rocks east of the more mafic volcanics and ultramafics as highlighted in Figure 4. Several of the magnetic highs in Figure 2 probably represent ultramafic units that have not been mapped in the government geology mapping displayed in Figure 3 due to the veneer of transported soils and this also suggests considerably more complex geology than indicated. Pegmatite outcrop and float mapping undertaken by Larvotto during the geochemical survey have been overlaid over the surface mapping.

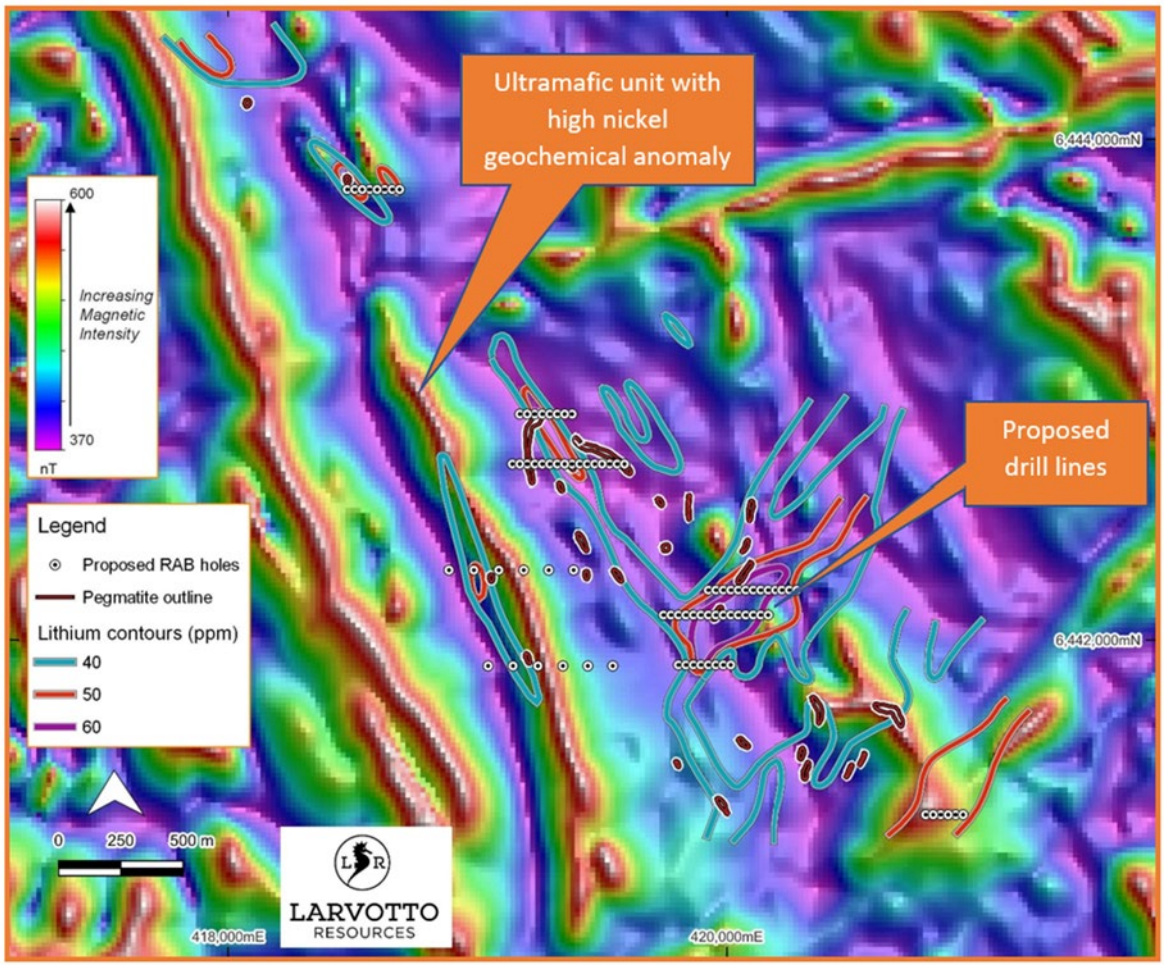

Figure 2 Merivale lithium anomaly contours over airborne magnetics

WA Government geological mapping agrees with field observations that highlight the soil horizons are predominantly transported (Figure 3) and would be expected to result in a generally broader, lower tenor anomaly. Given this, there is still excellent correlation between the lithium anomalies, airborne magnetics and known mineralised areas to the north. It is expected that drilling will be required to accurately delineate the pegmatite units due to the effect of the covering soils, but the target area has been greatly reduced by the geochemical survey.

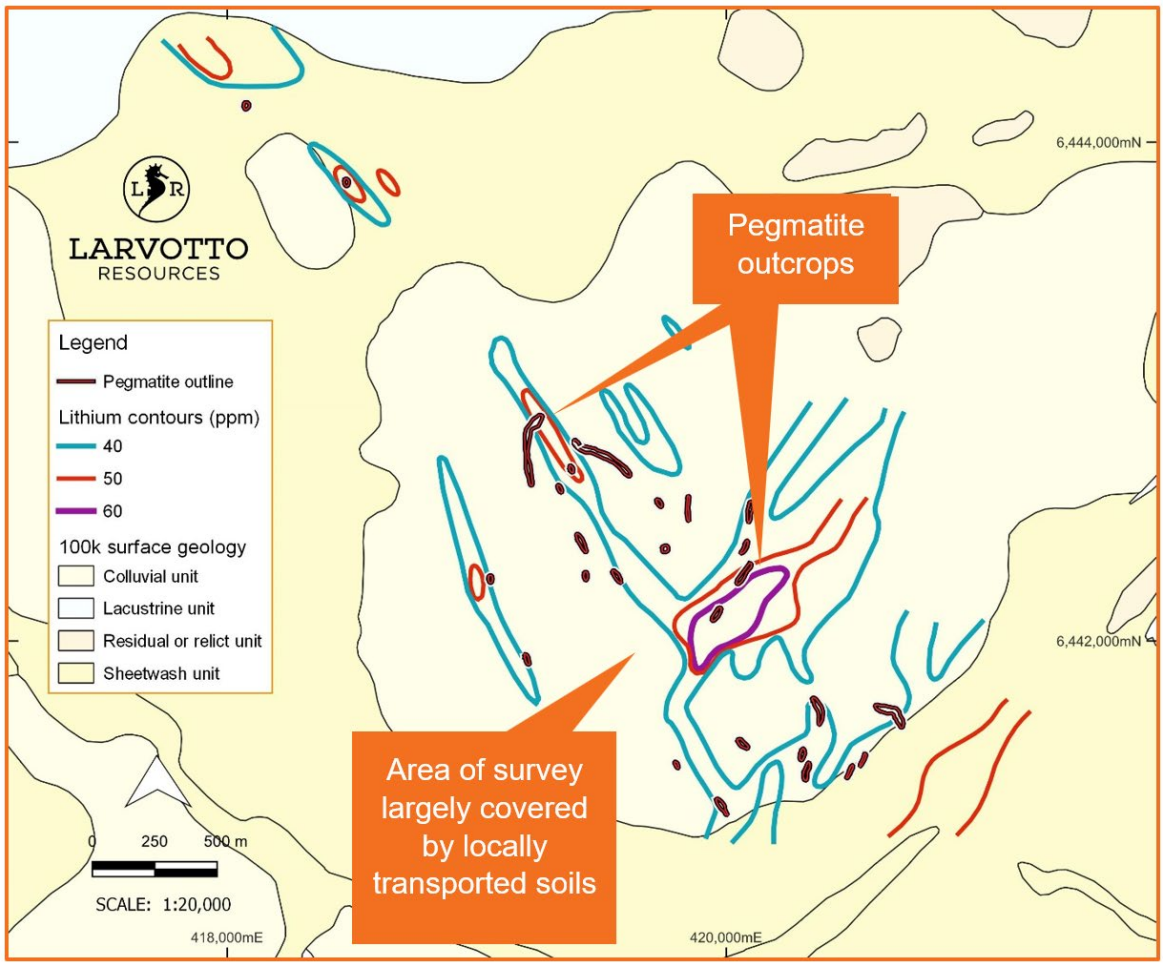

Figure 3 Merivale lithium anomaly contours over 1:250k government surface geology

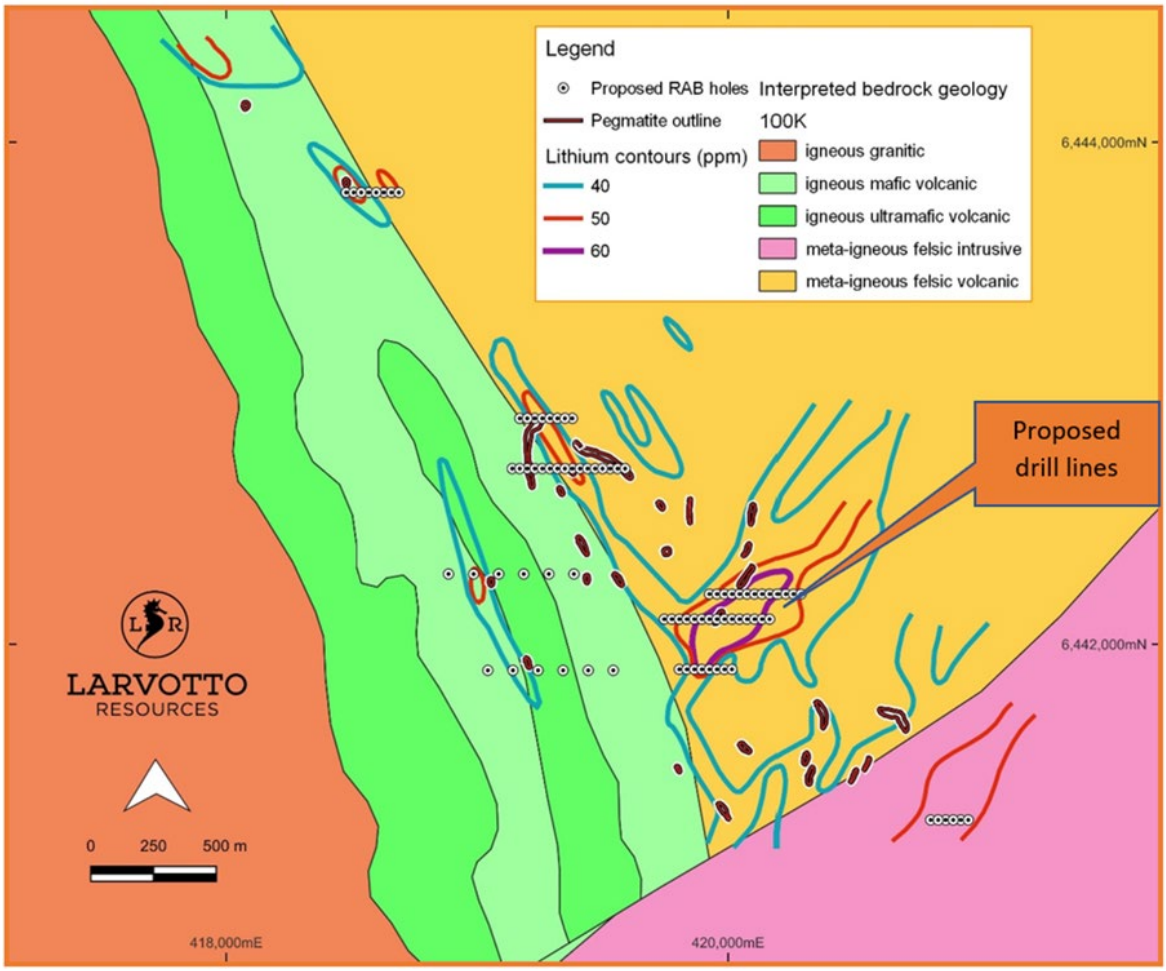

Figure 4 Merivale lithium anomaly contours over interpreted geology

Sample analysis methodology

Samples were collected by hand on 40 to 80 metres spacing along lines 280 metres apart. A 2-kilogram soil sample was collected from within 10cm of the surface once surface debris had been removed. The sample was sieved to 1mm and a 300g sample collected for analysis. The sample was then analysed using a SciApps pLIBS instrument. Multiple readings were taken from each sample and where evident, the felsic (lighter coloured) fragments were preferentially analysed to determine if lithium mineralisation was present within the fragments.

Aircore Drill Program

The aim of the aircore drilling program is to refine the broad geochemical anomaly and generate discrete targets for follow up RC drill testing. As most of the area is covered by transported soils with only small outcrops of pegmatites visible, lines of aircore drilling across the trends of the highest geochemical anomalies will assist with identifying the exact location of pegmatite units for more detailed follow-up.

The pegmatites at Merivale are also associated the ultramafic rock units that have anomalous nickel geochemistry and may be prospective for base metals and PGE minerals, as have been identified in adjacent projects. These rock units will also be tested as part of this drill program Figure 4 highlights the location of the proposed aircore drill lines. Holes will be drilled at 60 degrees to the east to refusal, which will provide 100% overlap to fully test the geology associated with the geochemical anomaly. The lithium anomaly is generally associated with the lower magnetic areas (blues and greens) within the prospect area as shown in Figure 2.

The lithium anomaly sits predominantly in the felsic volcanic rocks east of the more mafic volcanics and ultramafics as highlighted in Figure 3. Several of the magnetic highs in Figure 3 represent ultramafic units that have not been mapped in the government geology mapping displayed in Figure 4 due to the veneer of transported soils and this also suggests considerably more complex geology than indicated. Pegmatite outcrop and float mapping undertaken by Larvotto during the geochemical survey have been overlaid over the surface mapping. Drilling will test both the lithium and nickel anomalies in the area.

Ohakuri Gold Project

Geochemical Survey Defines New Drill Targets

During the Quarter, Larvotto completed a combined Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at the Company's Ohakuri Gold Project (Ohakuri), located in the North Island of New Zealand.[3]

Ohakuri is a partially explored epithermal gold system that lies within the Taupo Volcanic Zone. Previous exploration by several companies dating back to the 1970s has delineated a large, lower-grade zone of gold mineralisation. Significantly, feeder zones that generated this mineralisation were not targeted during these early phases of exploration.

The aim of the current ERT/IP geophysical survey is to both infill and refine the previous broad scale geophysical survey work undertaken at Ohakuri, and to gain more detail at depth regarding the location of the potential Ohakuri and Maleme gold feeder conduits. These gold conduits have potentially provided mineralisation to the very thick zones of lower grade mineralisation that cover an extensive area within the central portion of the Project.

As highlighted previously, historic drilling into this broad scale mineralisation has produced gold hits including:

- **172m @ 0.41g/t Au**
- **160m @ 0.32g/t Au**
- **215m @ 0.21g/t Au**
- **170m @ 0.24g/t Au**

These holes cover a wide area (displayed in Figure 5) and as the intersections are very large, clearly demonstrate that a significant amount of gold exists in the Ohakuri area. The aim of this phase of Larvotto's exploration is to accurately define the pathways that the mineralised fluids used to move such a large amount of gold into the area.

[3] ASX release 25 November 2022 New Drill Targets defined at Larvotto's Ohakari Project in New Zealand

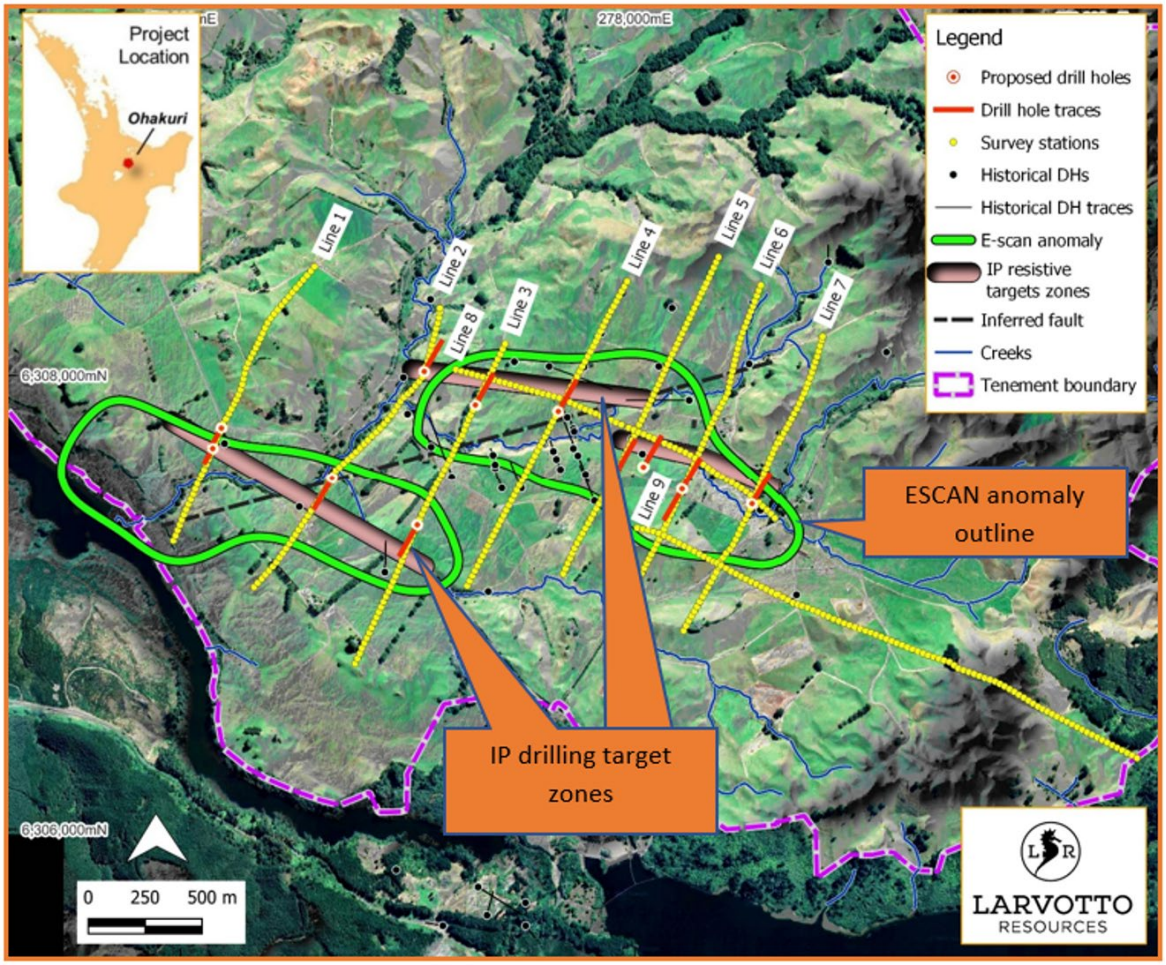

Figure 5 6 Location diagram showing new survey lines and outline of historic broad ESCAN, historic drilling and proposed new drill holes

Results

The geophysical survey was conducted over a three-week period, with equipment sourced from North America and operated by New Zealand and Australian based consultants. Nine lines of survey were undertaken on the Central Zone, seven lines were at approximate right angles to the trend of mineralisation and two roughly north-south lines were used to tie the survey together. One tie line was also used to survey the Maleme shear zone located on the east side of the Central Zone.

The program used close spaced survey points to provide a refined anomaly that can be more effectively targeted than the wider spaced historical ESCAN survey. That survey was completed at the end of all previous drilling and clearly indicated a potential gold mineralising source outside of the drilling area.[4]

The survey was very successful in delineating several well-defined resistivity anomalies that correspond well with all previous data and continues to indicate that previous drilling was misaligned from the potential mineralising source rocks that have provided the large amount of existing gold mineralisation at Ohakuri (Figure 5).

Examples of the survey results are provided below, with Figure 6 which highlights a typical IP resistivity survey result, in this case Line 6, which runs northeast from the central-east portion of the survey area.

The higher resistivity typically indicates a rock unit with more silica or quartz, that can be associated with the movement of gold mineralising fluids. A wide near surface resistivity high is associated with the sinter and silica cap that forms at the top of an epithermal system. This surface zone tends to contain the wide, lower grade gold mineralisation identified in historic drilling. Below that, a higher resistive zone can also be seen extending to depth. This zone is potentially the main source of silica rich mineralising solutions moving upward to the surface from deeper source rocks.

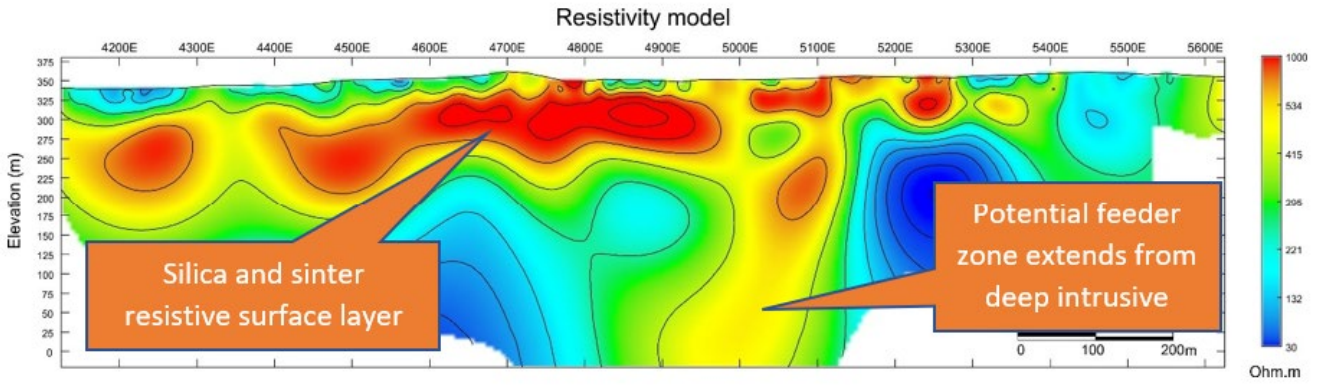

Figure 67 Survey line 6 (across strike) showing potential feeder zone extending to surface from a deep intrusive source

Figure 7 is a tie line (line 8 from Figure 5) along the estimated strike of a potential the feeder zone. In this diagram, the resistive zone can be seen extending to deep source rocks. This zone correlates with the cross section (line 6) in Figure 6 above.

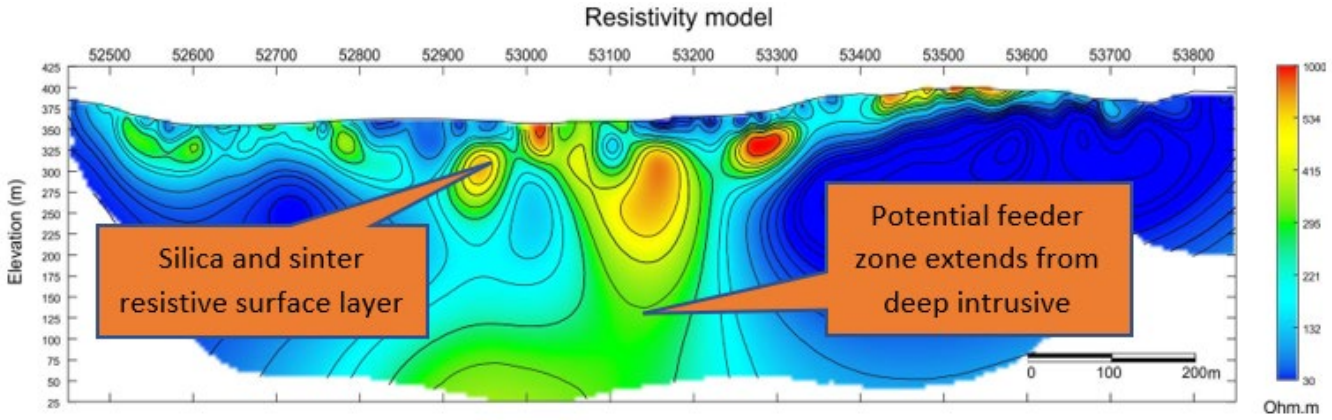

Figure 78 Survey line 8 (along strike) showing resistive potential feeder zone extending to depth

The broad ESCAN anomaly displayed in Figure 8, although wide spaced, did highlight the presence of a deep magmatic source that the feeder zones displayed above extend from.

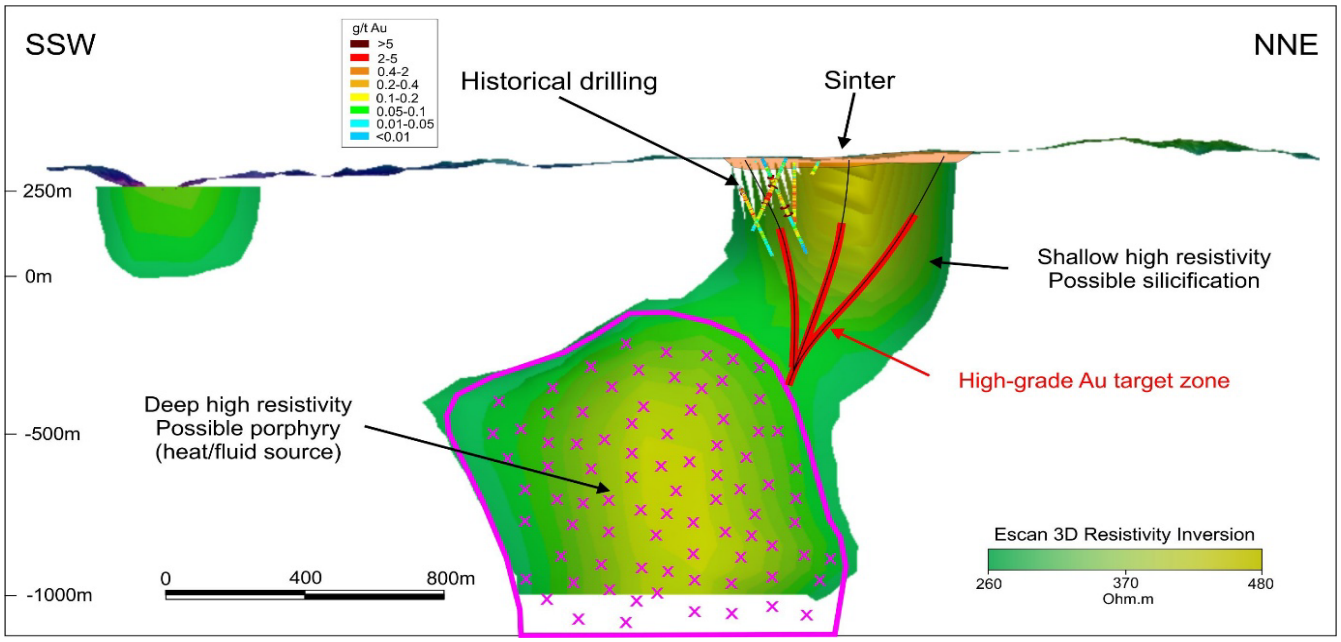

Figure 89 Historic ESCAN anomaly showing deep source and offset from previous drilling

Figure 9 is a 3D compilation of the historic ESCAN geophysics and the recent IP resistivity survey lines. The red plates represent the modelled potential gold feeder zone targets generated from the IP survey. These zones are the target of the forthcoming diamond drilling program.

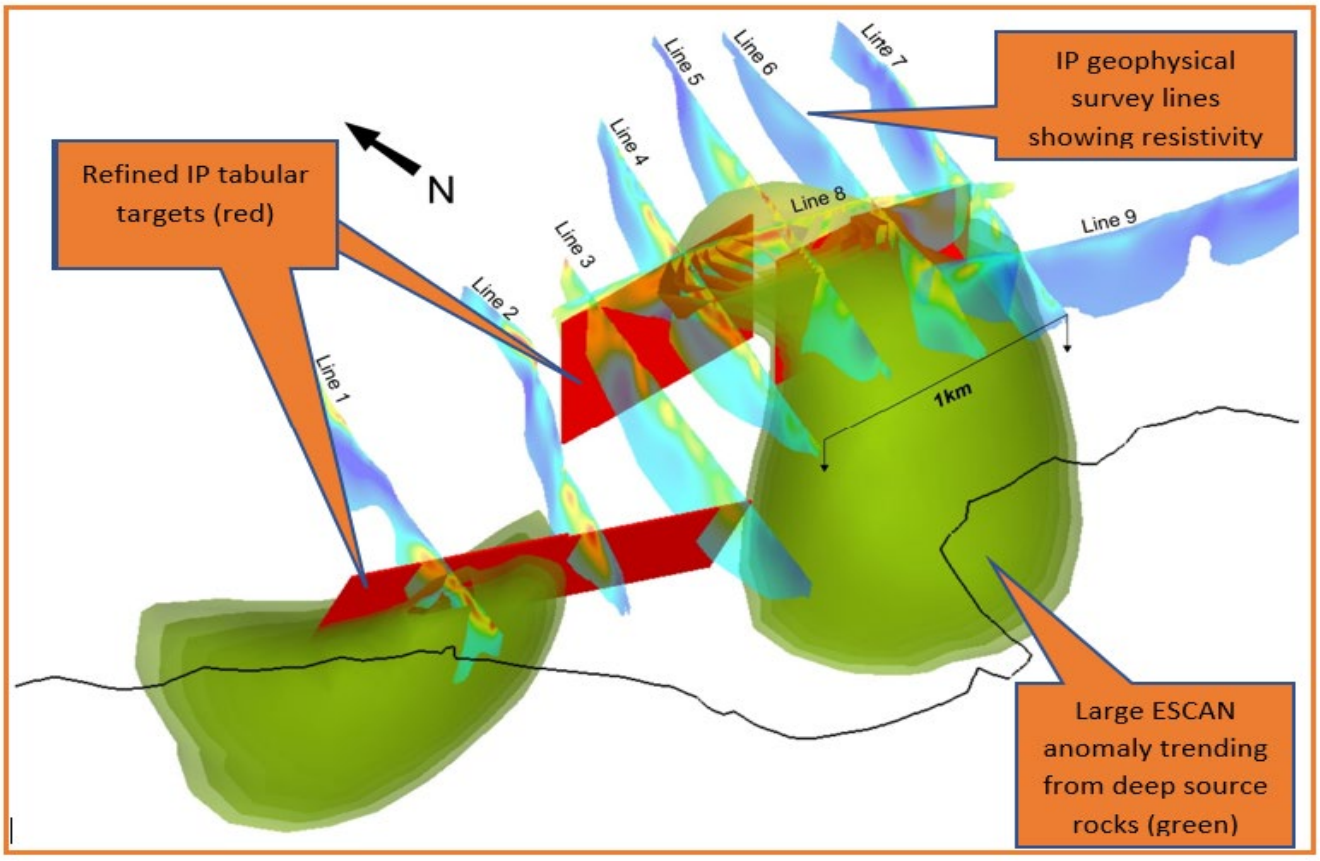

Figure 9 3D image showing ESCAN and IP survey lines with potential gold feeder target zones

Future Exploration

The results from the geophysical survey enabled Larvotto to select sites for diamond drill holes to test the anomalies generated in its upcoming drilling. The location and orientation of these holes are detailed in Figure 5.

Exploration Rationale

Early exploration at Ohakuri commenced over 40 years ago with rock chip sampling of epithermal rocks identified in the incised creeks and riverbeds that dissect the area. Only the creeks made for worthwhile sampling as the majority of the Project area is covered by a veneer of very recent, unmineralised, volcanic ash that obscures the rocks below it. The creeks have cut through the ash layer.

The first phases of drilling were focussed on these creek samples. Drilling was largely orientated to test under the creeks that created the anomaly. Numerous exciting intersections of wide but lower grade gold and silver mineralisation were initially encountered and further drilling over a long period by several companies, expanded the area of interest, but work was predominantly focussed on following up the original geochemical targets.

Numerous phases of surface geochemistry were also undertaken over the years using several methods. All of which, in hindsight, suffered from the blanketing effects of the overlying ash layer. Over 10,000m of drilling tested the original area of interest without successfully identifying the conduit of gold mineralisation that created the wide zone of gold mineralisation intercepted in drilling. This can only have come from a deeper source via a mineralising fluid to the surface.

To reset thinking and target deeper and wider areas below the ash layer, the use of geophysics began in 1987. The aim was to identify to the conduit's mineralisation used to move gold from depth to the surface. As these fluids would have been silica (quartz) rich, they should be resistive to electrical current and locating resistive zones was the aim of the surveys. Several methods of geophysics were trialled over selective areas.

The most meaningful was a broad ESCAN survey undertaken in 2007 by Glass Earth Ltd, which revealed the presence of a deep source intrusion that is probably the source of mineralisation, as the exploration model suggested. Later modelling of the ESCAN geophysics by Larvotto, using more modern processing, also identified several potential gold conduits or feeder zones from the deep source to the surface.

The main potential feeder appears to be oblique to the majority of drilling and as only two holes were drilled after the ESCAN survey was conducted, the target was not properly tested. The ESCAN also highlights the majority of the drilling is oblique too and falls outside the broad anomaly and certainly well away from the central core of the geophysical anomaly, especially when the dip feeder zones as indicated by the geophysics is considered. This is shown in Figure 10.

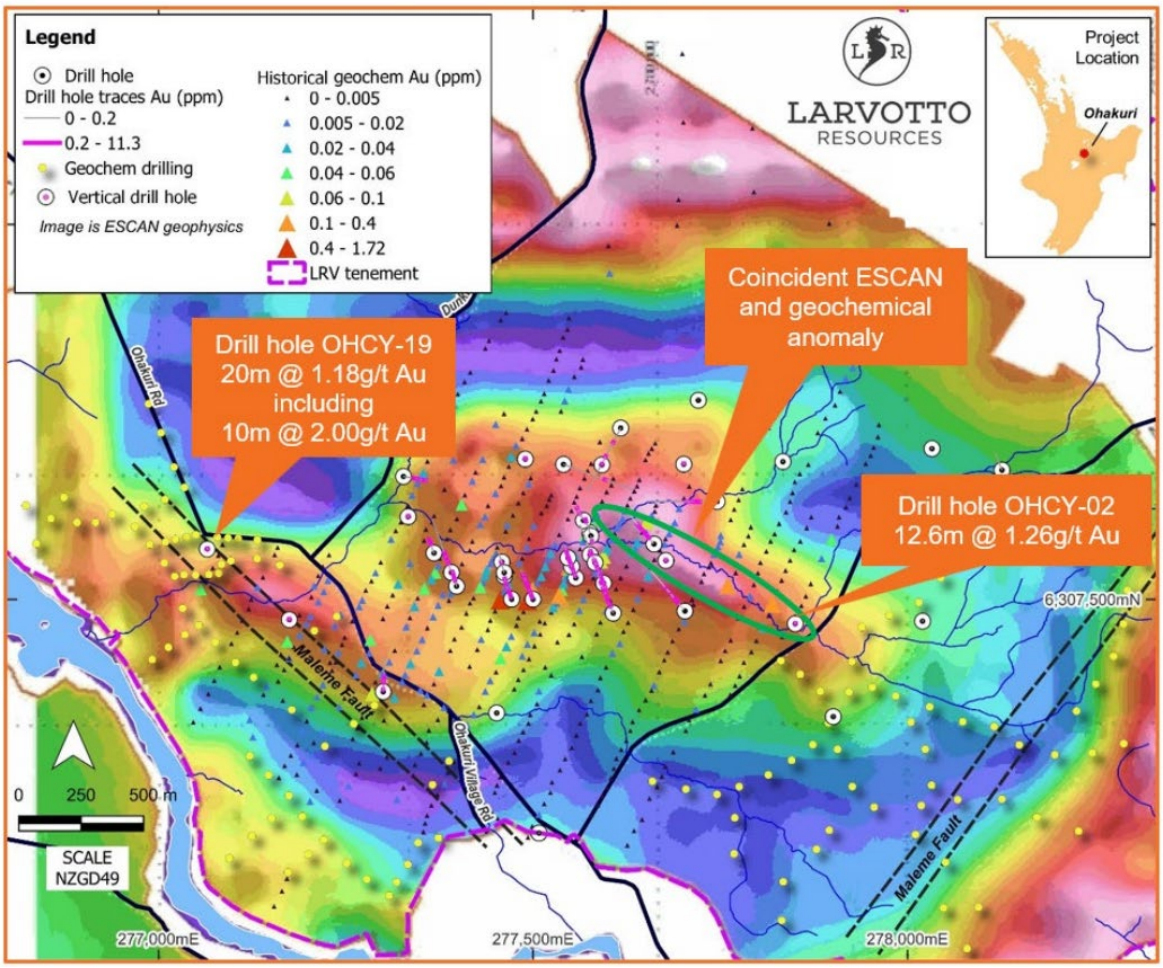

Figure 1011 ESCAN geophysics with geochemistry and drilling results to date

The prospectivity of the Ohakuri fault area as a gold feeder zone is highlighted by a single hole drilled by Cyprus Gold NZ Ltd (Cyprus) outside of the Central Zone that hit an intersection of zone of gold mineralisation of 10m @ 2.0g/t Au within a wider zone of 35m @ 0.68g/t Au within hole OHCY-19 at the northern end of the ESCAN survey, but outside of the geochemical survey area as shown in Figure 10.

Exploration Model

The standard exploration model for epithermal mineralisation is well known and is displayed as Figure 11 with the current geophysical model. The deep source and zone of higher resistivity to the surface is evident, as is the location of drilling outside of the target zone.

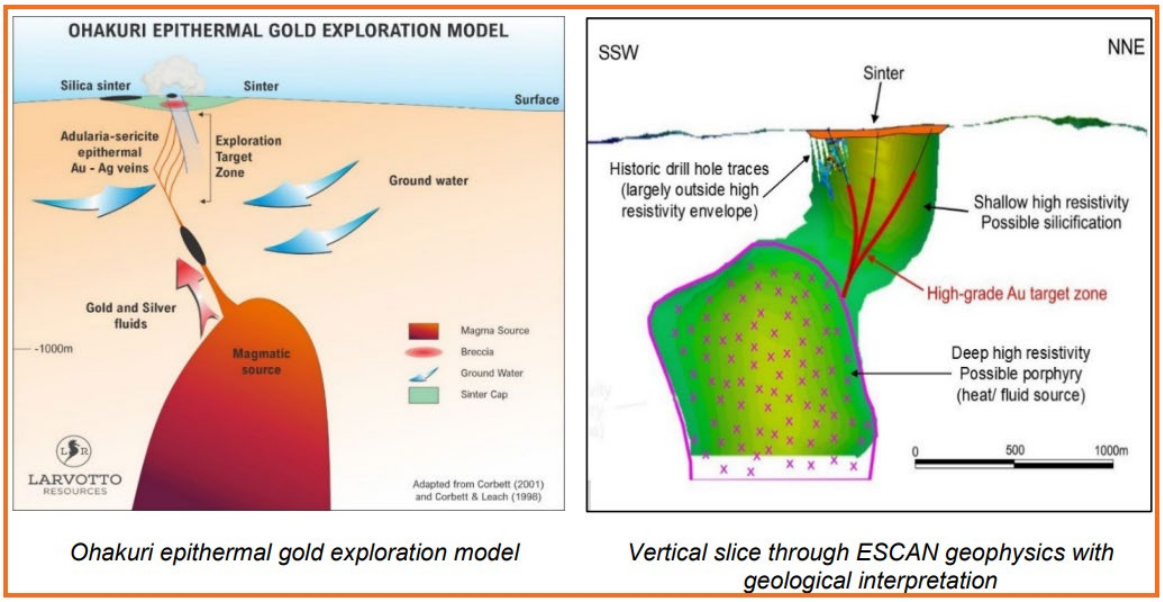

Figure 1213 Ohakuri exploration model (left) and a vertical section of ESCAN showing deep source rocks, feeder zones and historical drilling

Historical Geophysical Exploration

A variety of geophysical surveys have previously been conducted at Ohakuri, these include ERT/IP surveys, Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (**CSAMT**), aero-magnetics, ground magnetics, gradient array resistivity and ESCAN. Some of the earlier surveys, particularly the aeromagnetics and ground-magnetics, were noted to be too widely spaced to produce meaningful information.

Reprocessing of the data from the previous CSAMT, ERT/IP and ESCAN surveys shows a good correlation between these different survey methods. Figure 1 displays the 14-line kilometres of CSAMT survey undertaken by Coeur and the 4.6-line kilometres of ERT/IP survey undertaken by Cyprus. This verifies the near surface lower grade Central Zone gold mineralisation that was identified through the geochemical program and has been the target of much of the deeper drilling already completed. None of the surveys were close spaced enough to define the deeper more vertical mineralising conduits to a level sufficient for drilling to be undertaken. This task is the aim of the current survey.

To understand more about the incredible violence of the geological formation of the region, please follow this link: https://youtu.be/gAgCnu82RHE.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and is extracted from the Company's following ASX announcement: *2 June 2022 Positive Gold Geochemistry Results in Ohakuri, New Zealand.*

Commencement of Drilling at Ohakuri Gold Project

Subsequent to Quarter, Larvotto announced that diamond drilling would commence at Ohakuri in mid-January 2023. The aim of the drilling being to test geophysical targets believed to be feeder zones for the surface gold mineralisation.

Drilling will be undertaken by a track mounted diamond drill rig. Some eight holes will be drilled to depths of 250 to 500m with the aim of intersecting the quartz rich, electrically resistive zones identified from recent geophysics. The drilling will take several months to complete. A diagram showing the target areas is provided as Figure 12 below.

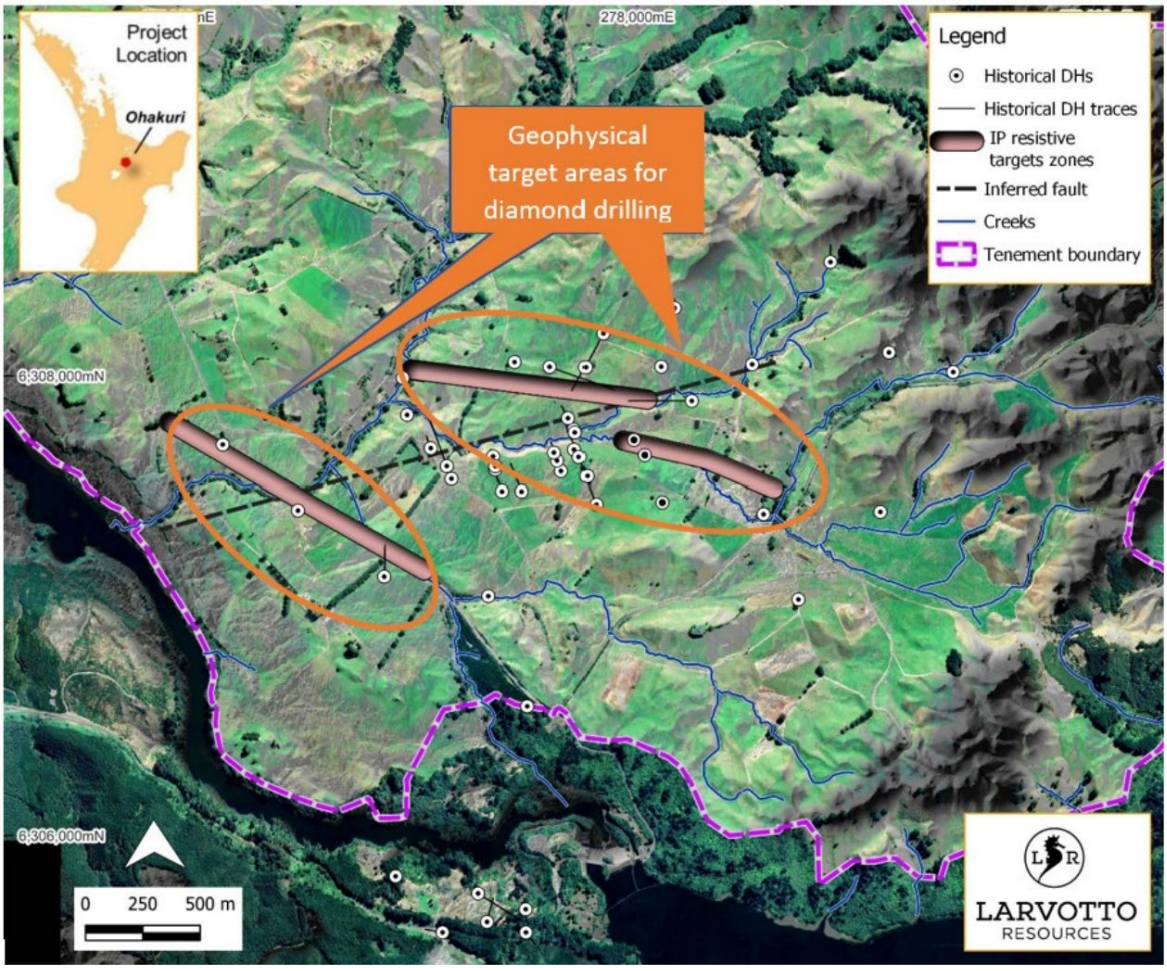

Figure 1214 Ohakuri diamond drilling targets

Mt Isa

Limited exploration was undertaken during the period on the Mt Isa projects due to weather and manning issues. Core drilled prior to the quarter will be logged in sampled in the 1st quarter 2023. With a considerable improvement in drill rig availability further drilling will be commenced once the wet season is finished. Soil sampling programs, field geological mapping and geophysical programs are also being planned to commence once access is available in 2023.

Corporate

$3.4M Raised to Advance Lithium Strategy

During the Quarter, Larvotto signed a Royalty, Equity and Offtake Agreement (REO Agreement) with Canadian-based Lithium Royalty Corp. (LRC) and Waratah Capital's Electrification and Decarbonization Fund AIE LP (EDLP).

Under the terms of the REO Agreement, the Company entered into various agreements with LRC and EDLP with respect to a three-tiered equity investment for $3.4M which involved a:

(a) $700,000 cash payment by LRC for 1% gross revenue royalty over lithium and all other pegmatite materials:
(b) $2 million cornerstone equity investment and free-attaching options (Equity Investment); and
(c) $700,000 cash payment by LRC as consideration for a 20% offtake agreement (Offtake).

Under the Equity Investment:

(a) EDLP subscribed for $1.8 million worth of LRV shares, at an issue price of $0.18, being 10,000,000 Shares; and
(b) Lithium Royalty Corp subscribed for $200,000 worth of LRV shares, at an issue price of $0.18, being 1,111,111 Shares.

EDLP and LRC were each issued a free attaching option for each of the Shares subscribed for, being 10,000,000 options to EDLP and 1,111,111 options to LRC, with a strike price of $0.30 per Option for a period of 36 months from issue.

Larvotto's shareholders were required to consider the equity investment at a General Meeting as a condition precedent to the deal, which was held on 6 December 2022. The approval for the 11,111,111 Shares and 11,111,111 Options was satisfied under the Listing Rule 7.1.

About Waratah Capital Advisors (Waratah)

Waratah Capital Advisors is the sponsor and investment manager of the Electrification and Decarbonization Fund. The E&D Fund seeks to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns through investments in battery material, decarbonisation and electric vehicle related opportunities. Waratah is a Toronto-based asset manager that specialises in alternative strategies and manages over C$4B in assets from high-net-worth individuals, family offices, foundations, Canadian bank platforms and pension funds.

Larvotto Completed $2M Placement

During the Quarter, Larvotto received firm commitments from sophisticated and professional investors for a placement to raise $2,000,000 (before costs) at an issue price of $0.18 per share (Placement). The Placement was well supported by existing shareholders, in addition to new institutional investors.

The Company issued 11,111,111 LRV shares with each share allocated in the Placement carrying one unlisted option (Option) with a strike price of $0.30 per option for a period of 36 months from issue.

The Placement consists of 2-tranches, with the first tranche (Tranche 1) raising $1,500,000 through the issue of 8,333,333 ordinary LRV shares raised utilising 100% of the Company's 15% available placement capacity under ASX Listing Rules 7.1. The second tranche (Tranche 2) raised a further $500,000 through the issue of 2,777,778 ordinary LRV hares and will see the issue of the options.

Tranche 2 was subject to shareholder approval and at a General Meeting on 6 December 2022.

Aitken Mount Capital Partners was Lead Manager for the placement.

Change of Registered Office & Change of Principal Administrative Office

Larvotto announced that in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.14, effective 21 December 2022, its registered office address and principal administrative office address changed to:

Unit 6
105 Broadway
Nedlands WA 6009

All other contact details remained unchanged.

Summary of Financials for the Quarter

As reported in the attached Appendix 5B, the cash balance was A$6.464M as at 31 December 2022 (compared to A$2.225M as at 30 September 2022), representing a net increase of A$4.239M for this Quarter.

The Company's cash flow movements for the Quarter are summarised below:

- Net cash from operational activities – A$0.501M
- Net cash from investing activities – A$0.137M
- Net cash from financing activities – A$3.875M

Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates of $0.135M as disclosed in section 6 of the Appendix 5B relate to salaries (including superannuation) and fees (excluding GST) paid to directors and their associates, excluding any reimbursements for expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.

Use of Funds Statement

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4, the following comparison table is submitted with respect to the actual expenditure to the end of the Period, against the use of funds statement as outlined in the Prospectus dated 18 October 2021.

Funds available	Per Prospectus	Actual Expenditure to 31 Dec 2022
Exploration at Mt Isa Copper Project (Queensland)	$2,050,000	$1,165,272
Exploration at Ohakuri Project (NZ)	$1,145,000	$371,447
Exploration at Eyre Project (WA)	$425,000	$512,142
Initial Cash Consideration under Ohakuri Acquisition	$175,000	$175,000
Cash Consideration under Highlands Acquisition	$100,000	$100,000
Expenses of the Public Offer	$668,000	$673,645
Administration and corporate costs	$580,000	$1,315,027
Working capital	$857,000	$282,159
Total	$6,000,000	$ 4,594,692

Tenement Interests

According to Listing Rule 5.3.3, the Company provides the following information in relation to its mining tenements detailed below in Table 2 were acquired by the company as part of the IPO and listing process. There were no other tenements acquired or disposed of during the quarter, however the Company has an option agreement over an additional tenement.

Apart from the application for a new Exploration Licence application for (E63/2283) for the Eyre Project, there have been no other changes to existing holdings. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3, the following table is submitted with respect to tenements held by the Company and its controlled entities at the end of the Quarter:

Project/Location Tenement Id	Name	Expiry Date	Area (km^2)
Highlands, Qld			
EPM 14281	Yamamilla	6-Jul-2023	57.77
EPM 16197	Blockade	2-Nov-2026	19.23
EPM 17638	Phillips Hill	11-Jun-2023	54.53
EPM 17914	Blockade East Syndicated	10-Sep-2023	32.05
EPM 17947	Blockade East Extension	26-Sep-2026	16.03
EPM 18492	Mt Remarkable Extension	11-Jun-2023	131.65
EPM 19733	Mt Remarkable Consolidated	26-Jun-2026	320.92
Mt Isa, Qld			
EPM 26510	Clone 1	25-Apr-2023	55.19
EPM 26538	Clone 2	22-Apr-2023	68.14
EPM 26798	Barkly 1	10-Apr-2024	48.81
EPM 27023	Bass	12-May-2024	91.10
Eyre, Western Australia			
E 63/1827		11-Oct-2022	147.00
E 63/1929		28-Jul-2024	80.55
E 63/1974		06-Feb-2025	5.55
E 63/1976		20-Feb-2025	33.33
E 63/1995		Pending	186.11
E 63/2008		26-Oct-2025	125.00
E 63/2283		Pending	87.10

Larvotto, and its wholly owned subsidiary Madeleine Exploration Pty Limited, are in a farm-in joint venture agreement with Zedex (the Ohakuri JVA), under which Larvotto may acquire up to an 75% interest in the EP comprising the Ohakuri Project.

Project/Location Tenement Id	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (km^2)	Beneficial % interest at the end of the Qtr
Ohakuri, NZ				
EP 60555	19-Dec-2019	18-Dec-2024	25.78	Nil

Reporting Confirmation

Full location data on the historical drill holes as well as details of any previous exploration activities and results, and JORC Tables 1 and 2 (Sampling Techniques and Data and Reporting of Exploration Results) according to the JORC Code 2012 Edition were included at Annexure A of the Company's Prospectus dated 18 October 2021. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included within the Prospectus dated 18 October 2021.

Eyre

The information in this report that relates to current exploration results is extracted from the Company's following ASX announcements:

- 29 November 2022, Larvotto Prepares to Drill for Lithium at Eyre Project, WA
- 4 October 2022, Lithium Anomaly Identified at Eyre Project WA

Ohakuri

The information in this report that relates to current exploration results is extracted from the Company's following ASX announcement:

- 25 November 2022 New Drill Targets defined at Larvotto's Ohakuri Project in New Zealand

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Larvotto Resources Limited.

About Larvotto Resources Ltd

Larvotto Resources Limited (ASX: LRV) is actively exploring its portfolio of projects including the large Mt Isa copper, gold, and cobalt project adjacent to Mt Isa townsite in Queensland, an exciting gold exploration project at Ohakuri in New Zealand's North Island and the Eyre multi-metals and lithium project located some 30km east of Norseman in Western Australia. Larvotto's board is a mix of experienced explorers and corporate financiers. Visit www.larvottoresources.com for further information.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Larvotto does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

LARVOTTO RESOURCES LIMITED

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DIRECTORS

Mr Mark Tomlinson

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

Ms Anna Nahajski-Staples

Non-Executive Director

Ms Suzanne Irwin

Company Secretary

PROJECTS

Mt Isa Au, Cu, Co

Mt Isa, QLD

Ohakuri Au

New Zealand

Eyre Ni, Au, PGE, Li

Norseman, WA

FOLLOW US

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Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity	
Larvotto Resources Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
16 645 596 238	31 December 2022

Consolidated 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	(573)	(2,018)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(198)	(586)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(217)	(611)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	12	12
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)[1]	1,477	1,571
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**501**	**(1,632)**

1. During the quarter, the entity received:
   a. $700,000 from a third-party to acquire a newly created 1% gross revenue royalty payable in relation to any lithium and other pegmatite related minerals extracted or sold by Larvotto from its Eyre Project; and
   b. $700,000 from the same third-party to acquire a 20% life of mine offtake right for lithium in any form including ore, concentrates, sulphates, chemicals and other pegmatite minerals that are located within or mined and other pegmatite related minerals extracted or sold by Larvotto from its Eyre Project.

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(74)	(235)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	(181)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	(63)	(63)
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**	**(137)**	**(479)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	4,000	4,000
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	(125)	(125)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	27
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)[1]	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**3,875**	**3,902**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,225	4,673
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	501	(1,632)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(137)	(479)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,875	3,902
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**6,464**	**6,464**

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	6,464	2,225
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)**	**6,464**	**2,225**

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	135
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'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 quarter 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)	501
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	501
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	6,464
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	6,464
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	**N/A**

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:

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

Answer: N/A

8.8.2 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

8.8.3	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	
Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.	

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: 31 January 2023.

Authorised by: The Board of Directors.
(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.