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20 July 2022

Rocky Dam Auger Sampling Results

East Kimberley Nickel Copper PGE Sulphide Project Update

Highlights:

- **Extensive auger sampling for new target generation across broader tenement package completed at Rocky Dam projects Kalpini North and Hampton Plains**
- **Kalpini North showing potential target on the south end of E27/611 with Ba and Ca highs and Fe depletion zone, Figure 1**
- **Further auger sampling planned for remaining granted tenure covering approximately 162.8km² of highly prospective Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone Belt**
- **Priority targets to be tested by shallow drilling targeting the lower saprolite – bedrock horizon**
- **Planning and approvals underway for the recently acquired Nickel Copper PGEs Sulphide Project, East Kimberley to allow exploration programs to commence in September**
- **A high-powered ground-based SQUID EM survey covering approximately 8.4km² of the prospective Bow River intrusion is currently planned, which will be critical in identifying drill targets beneath the depth of historical investigation**

Lycaon Resources Ltd (ASX:LYN) (**Lycaon** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of an extensive auger sampling program for new target generation across the broader Rocky Dam tenement package over the Kalpini North project area E27/611, E27/612 (**Kalpini North**) and Hampton Plains E28/2988 (**Hampton Plains**) in the Goldfields region of Western Australia. The auger sampling program was designed to identify further areas of interest prior to follow up shallow aircore drilling.

A total of 1,189 auger soil samples were taken over Kalpini North project area and a total of 1,359 auger soil samples at Hampton Plains. The auger sampling was designed to test geochemical and geological targets generated from ongoing desktop review.

Mr. Thomas Langley, Technical Director commented "The Company is actively working across our portfolio, with a current focus on planning and approvals for the East Kimberley projects being the recently acquired Bow River and Salt Lick nickel-copper sulphide prospects and the Gnewing Bore polymetallic prospect, with a high powered ground-based SQUID EM survey currently planned to commence in September at Bow River designed to delineate drill targets."

"The completion of the extensive auger sampling program at Kalpini North and Hampton Plains is part of a larger geochemical sampling program across all of the prospective Eastern Goldfields tenure, and is a key step in defining areas of interest for future shallow aircore drilling. The survey has highlighted two target areas considered the highest priority for future shallow drilling programs."

Gyro drilling completed the auger program designed as a first pass geochemical survey to define anomalies that may be related to primary gold mineralisation at depth across tenements E27/611, E27/612 and E28/2988, Figure 3. It is a key step in exploration targeting, with subsequent further infill and extensional auger soil sampling to follow at surrounding granted tenements.

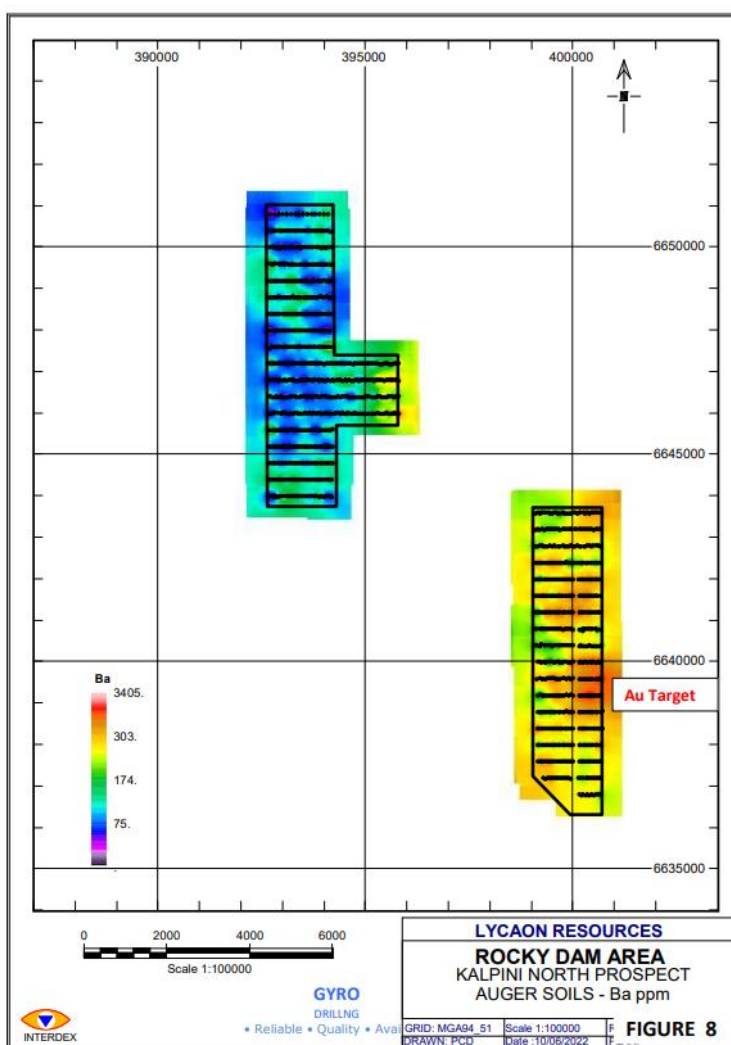


Figure 1. Kalpini North prospect auger soils – Ba ppm

The auger samples were completed on an east-west 50m grid and north-south 400m grid spacing, for a total of 2,548 samples. The Company proposes to complete further auger sampling across other granted tenements and aircore drilling where initial auger sampling identifies targets that warrant follow up. The auger sampling will assist in ongoing geological review to identify, prioritise, and rank new targets for further exploration programs.

The data has been presented at 1:100 000 scale, Figure 1 and 2. The results for Ca and Fe for the Kalpini North highlight one potential target on the south end of E27/611 with Ba and Ca highs and Fe depletion zone. It is considered the auger soil geochemical results reflect the bed rock geology, with no anomalous targets for Ni or base metals identified at Kalpini North.

At Hampton Plains, there is a distinct zone of elevated As, Pb and Zn with depleted Ba, Figure 2. Further review is needed to better understand what this anomalous area may relate to. All other geological and geophysical data will be reviewed before testing targets with shallow bed rock drilling by deep RAB or shallow RC.

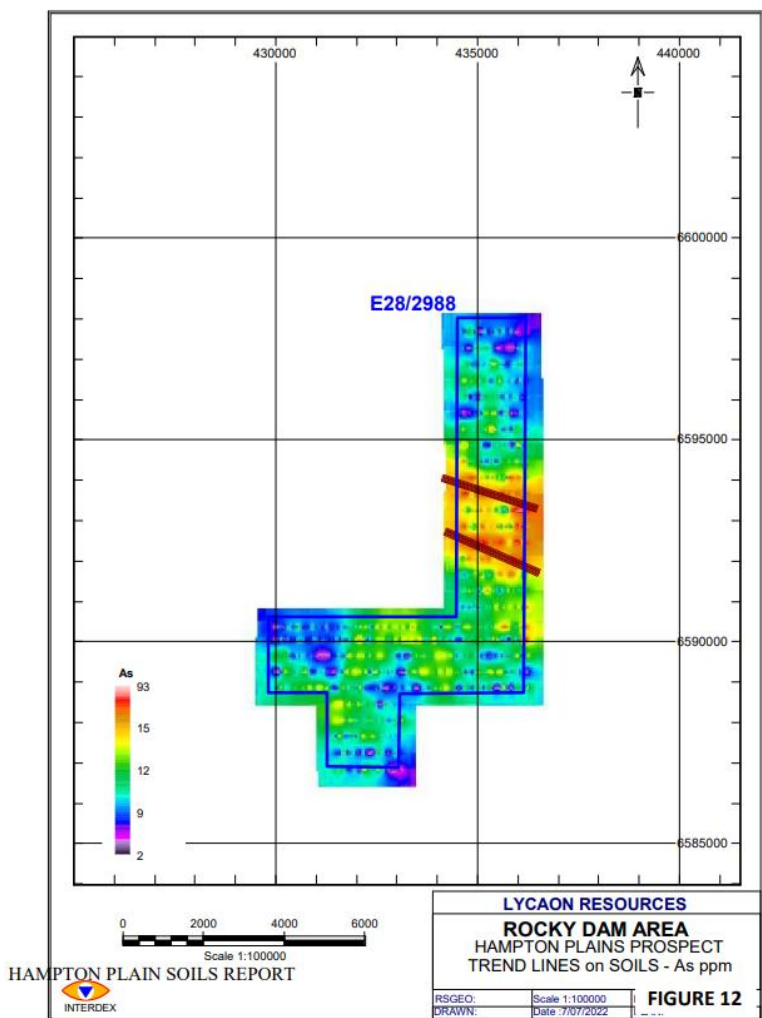


Figure 2. Hampton Plains prospect auger soils – As ppm

Rocky Dam Project (Gold)

The Rocky Dam Project comprises nine (9) granted and one (1) pending Exploration Licences covering approximately 162.8km², a significant landholding in the highly prospective Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone Belt around the Yindarlgooda Dome within the Eastern Goldfields. The Project is centred 60km northeast of Kalgoorlie via sealed and well-maintained gravel roads. The Project is close to significant mining infrastructure and surrounds gold producer Northern Star Limited's recent Kurnalpi Project acquisition and active explorers Riversgold Limited (ASX:RGL) and Black Cat Syndicate Limited (ASX:BC8).

The Rocky Dam Project lies within a favourable setting for orogenic gold and base metal-rich Volcanic Massive Sulphide-style (VMS) styles of mineralisation with multiple other prospects identified throughout the tenure. The large-scale supergene gold mineralisation recorded in

historical drilling demonstrates a fertile project area potentially active during major Yilgarn greenstone mineralisation events, which presents a great opportunity to potentially discover primary bedrock mineralisation that may be the source of the supergene enrichment.

Exploration work to date at the Rocky Dam Project has identified gold mineralisation at the CRA-North Prospect. The prospect was first discovered in the 1990s as a 700m long gold anomaly along a sheared contact of felsic volcanics and black shales. Historical drilling has returned encouraging results delineating thick shallow zones of supergene gold mineralisation. The oxide mineralisation is associated with ferruginous quartz veining and sericite alteration, and remains open along strike with best results including:

- 40m @ 0.6 g/t Au [18m] in RDRC002 including 9m @ 1.7 g/t Au [40m]
- 21m @ 1.0 g/t Au [41m] in RDRC012 including 6m @ 2.8 g/t Au [52m]
- 4m @ 4.1 g/t Au [62m] in RDRC001 including 1m @ 13.8 g/t Au [67m]
- 15m @ 0.4 g/t Au [13m] in RDRC009 including 4m @ 1.3 g/t Au [17m]
- 20m @ 0.6 g/t Au [39m] in RDRC006 including 2m @ 3.0 g/t Au [39m]
- 2m @ 5.9 g/t Au [95m] in RDRC007

The significant low order gold mineralisation recorded in historical drilling suggests a mineralised system is present at CRA-North, warranting further drill testing. Initial exploration work programs will consist of RC and diamond drilling planned to delineate the strike extent of the oxide mineralisation and to test for primary mineralisation at depth. Geochemical sampling, geophysics and aircore drilling will be completed at regional targets.

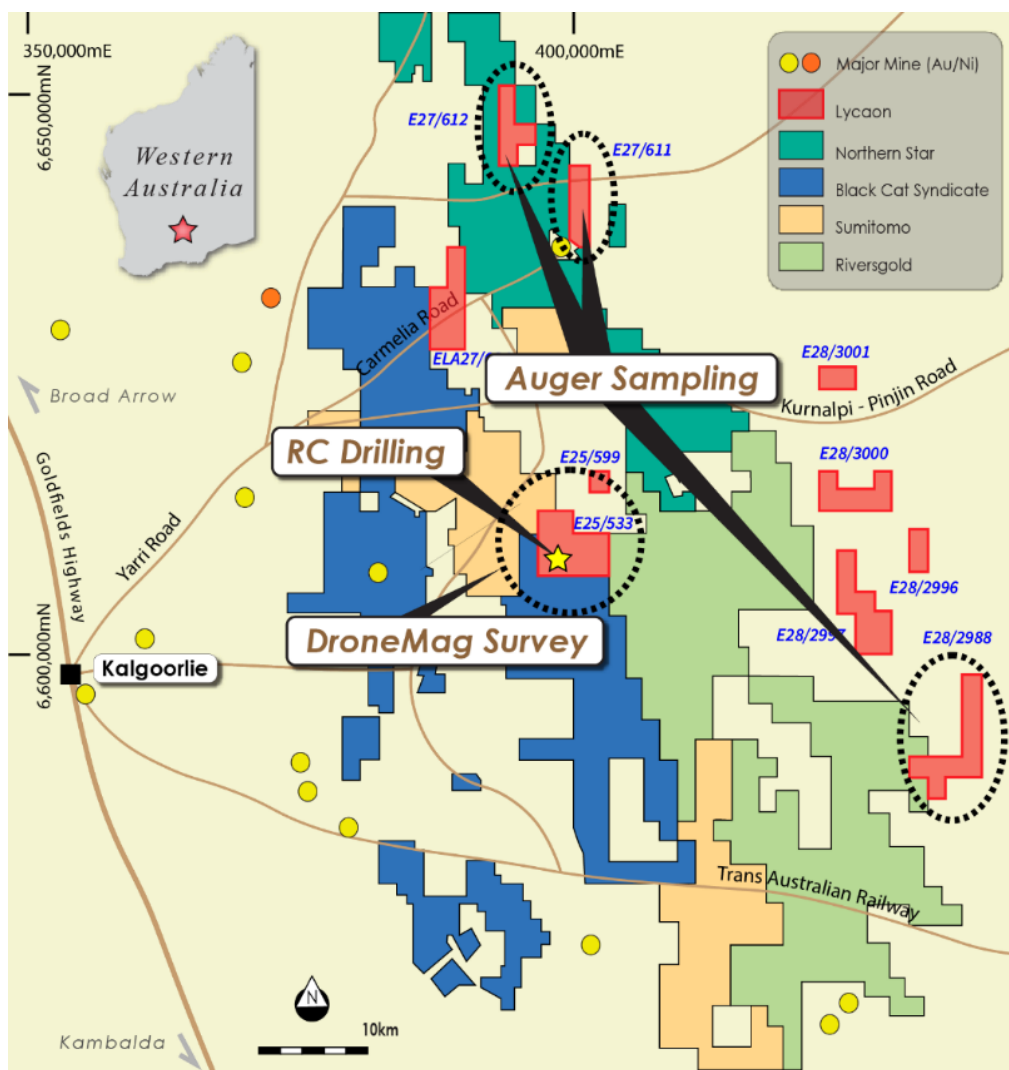


Figure 3. Areas highlighted where auger sampling was completed.

The Company is pleased to advise that following the acquisition of the Bow River and Salt Lick Projects, Mr. Thomas Langley has agreed to assume the role of driving these Projects forward. Mr. Thomas Langley's fees shall increase commensurately from \$60,000p.a. to \$90,000p.a. with effect from 1 July 2022.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Directors of the Company.

Thomas Langley - Technical Director

For additional information please visit our website at www.lycaonresources.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Thomas Langley who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr. Thomas Langley is a full-time employee of Lycaon Resources Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr. Thomas Langley believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr. Langley 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. Langley consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Sampling techniques | <p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger soil samples were located and surveyed by GPS instrument system. The sample holes were back filled and were left for rehabilitation. Auger soil samples were drilled with auger rig and 1 kg sample taken at a depth up to 1 metre in the C horizon sample taken. Auger soil samples were ground dumped and geological data collected and recorded in digital app/ proforma. The 1 kg samples were bagged, and air dried in the field then delivered for pXRF testing. The blanks, duplicates and calibration samples were inserted at 1 per 25 in the field at time of sampling were used to check the samples, assay lab and pXRF. The samples were collected and shipped the Perth, then prepared as pressed pellets and tested by a NITON XL5 instrument No. #500781. The pressed pulp samples were tested in a controlled environment, directly onto sample in the Mining Mode using the fundamental parameters method, were filters set to 15 secs for Main, Low and High with 45 secs for the Light Metals. Best practice for pXRF was developed by the US EPA in 1998, they recommended resampling at a rate of better than 1 in 10 to be submitted to the lab for and base metal testing (US EPA 1998). At this stage, the pXRF data has only been QC/QA checked against CRM's standards and XRF standards. At this stage, no re-assays have been submitted to the lab for full base metal QC/QA. |
| Drilling techniques | <p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power auger drilling with vehicle mounted auger is an open hole technique. |
| Drill sample recovery | <p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery is not assessed for power auger drilling as it is a geochemical method. Recoveries are inherently good as holes need to be clear to be drilled deeper. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | <i>fine/coarse material.</i> | |
| Logging | <p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the results are used in Mineral Resource Estimates. • Sample colour and carbonate reaction intensity was qualitatively logged. • Only the sampled interval ~0.5m is logged |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger soil samples were drilled with auger rig and 1 kg sample taken at a depth up to 1 metre in the C horizon sample taken. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The blanks, duplicates and calibration samples were inserted at 1 per 25 in the field at time of sampling were used to check the samples, assay lab and pXRF. • Based on the quality control results the analytical results are judged to be suitable for a geochemical drilling program. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant results for auger drilling, or other geochemical programmes do not require twinning or independent verification. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | |
| <i>Location of data points</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger soil samples were located and surveyed by a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. • GDA94 MGA Z51. |
| <i>Data spacing and distribution</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from Auger sampling, or other soil sampling will not be used in Mineral Resource Estimates. |
| <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The auger samples were completed on an east-west 50m grid and north-south 400m grid spacing. • The regional greenstone trend is north – northwest, the E-W line orientation allows assessment of all local structural and geological trends. |
| <i>Sample security</i> | <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of Custody is managed by the Company's contractor Gyro Drilling. |
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No detailed audits or reviews have yet been conducted due to the level of work completed at the Project to date. |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rocky Dam Project comprises nine (9) granted and one (1) pending Exploration Licences covering approximately 162.8km² • Lycaon has entered into a binding sale agreement with Dreadnought to acquire a 100% interest in the tenements, from Dreadnought's subsidiary Dreadnought (Yilgarn) Pty Ltd (Dreadnought). • Settlement occurred on successful listing on the ASX in November 2021. • The tenements are owned 100% by Lycaon Resources Limited. • A Royalty Deed exists for 1% payable to Dreadnought in respect of all saleable minerals, concentrates, metals produced. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is overlain by the Maduwongga (WC2017/001 and WAD186/2017) Native Title Claim and the Kakarra Part A (WC2020/005, WAD297/2020) Native Title Claim. Dreadnought as instructed by Lycaon board of directors executed a Heritage Agreement with Kakarra Part A in November 2021. The Heritage Agreement allows Lycaon access to the project area provided relevant protocols are observed to preserve Aboriginal heritage. Future ground disturbing work will need a Section 18 and heritage surveys to be completed. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area comprising the Rocky Dam Project has been explored for a variety of commodities over a protracted period. Previous exploration activities within the project area commenced in the late 1890s with prospectors moving away from the finds of Kalgoorlie and Kanowna. More modern efforts commenced in the late 1960s with base metal exploration followed by gold exploration in the early 1980s. Initial work focused on the Yindarlgooda massive sulphide horizon and a number of gold targets in proximity to the Queen Lapage deposit. Subsequently a number of parties including Swiss Aluminium Mining Australia, Jones Prospecting Syndicate, Esso Exploration, Carpentaria Exploration, Western Mining, BP Minerals, Croesus Mining, CRA Exploration, Rubicon Resources, St Barbara and Integra Mining completed exploration for a diverse variety of commodities spanning gold, base metals and sulphur. Exploration most relevant to the gold potential of the Rocky Dam Project was completed by Dreadnought Resources. |
| Geology | <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rocky Dam Project is located largely within the southern part of the Kurnalpi Terrane, in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane on the eastern part of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The Kurnalpi Terrane includes c. 2.72-2.70 Ga mafic volcanic rocks, calc-alkaline complexes, feldspathic sedimentary rocks, and mafic intrusive rocks, and c.2.69-2.68 Ga bimodal rhyolite-basalt and felsic calc-alkaline complexes that extend along a linear belt at the western edge of the terrane. The geology of the general project area is dominated by the regional Bulong Anticline (also referred to as the Yindarlgooda Dome), comprising a north-northwest trending domal structure. Felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic units are overlain by shales and siltstones equivalent to those of the Black Flag Beds which are in turn juxtaposed against the |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | <p>Penny Dam Conglomerate and units of the Mt Belches Formation to the east of the Randall Fault.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation is generally contemporaneous with peak regional metamorphism and alteration assemblages are governed locally by increasing CO₂ content of the auriferous hydrothermal fluids toward the centre of a given mineralised structure (Swager, 1990). |
| <p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p> | <p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken. |
| <p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p> | <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken. |
| <p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p> | <p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Diagrams</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections are provided in the text. |
| <i>Balanced reporting</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. |
| <i>Other substantive exploration data</i> | <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical exploration activity over the Rocky Dam project area has included airborne magnetics, gravity surveys, surface geochemical sampling, aircore and RC drilling also completed within the project area. Data is being systematically compiled and reviewed to aid in current exploration programmes. |
| <i>Further work</i> | <p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger sampling, geophysical surveys, heritage surveys, geological mapping and review prior to drilling. |