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Lycaon wins ballot for highly prospective lithium and copper tenement

Highlights:

- Lycaon wins ballot for tenement, among 4 other applications, adjacent to the Marble Bar and DOM's Hill projects held by Kali Metals Limited (KM1) and Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile (SQM), which are subject to an earn-in arrangement under which SQM has the right to earn up to 70% by funding A\$12M over four years
- Tenement covers the historic copper-gold prospect, Myrnas Hill, which has returned up to 42.8 % Cu, 7.05% Cu and 6.49g/t Au in rock chip samples¹
- Lithium potential to be a priority of exploration work programs, anticipated to commence later in the year following tenement grant
- Detailed geological review of historical exploration work to be completed alongside site reconnaissance in the coming months
- Upcoming heritage surveys at the West Arunta, which is one of the last frontiers for major critical mineral and copper-gold (IOCG) discoveries in Australia

Thomas Langley, Technical Director commented "We are extremely pleased with securing this highly prospective tenement adjacent to projects held by Kali Metals and SQM that is subject to an earn-in arrangement, where SQM has already spent approximately \$2.5M. This area of the Pilbara truly is the land of the lithium giants and the tenement is located on the Archean greenstone, host to the major lithium mines in the region, with the potential to explore for lithium, copper and gold in this new project area providing an exciting opportunity. The historical high-grade results from rock chips returned up to 42% Cu, 7.05% Cu, 6.49g/t Au and 47.7g/t Ag which demonstrates a polymetallic nature of mineralisation may be present. A detailed geological review of past exploration work on the project area and surrounds will commence alongside site reconnaissance in the coming months with exploration work programs to follow as soon as possible."

"We are also looking forward to the upcoming heritage surveys at the West Arunta which is one of the last frontiers for major critical mineral and copper-gold (IOCG) discoveries in Australia. Other explorers in the region such as Encounter Resources are having great success discovering niobium rich mineralisation in their first ever drill programs, and it signifies the extremely prospective and underexplored nature of the West Arunta."

Lycaon Resources Ltd (ASX:LYN) (**Lycaon** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce confirmation of being the first drawn in a ballot for exploration licence application E45/6809 (**Myrnas Hill**) in the

Pilbara region of Western Australia.

A detailed geological review will be undertaken to evaluate exploration work programs to be scheduled upon tenement grant.

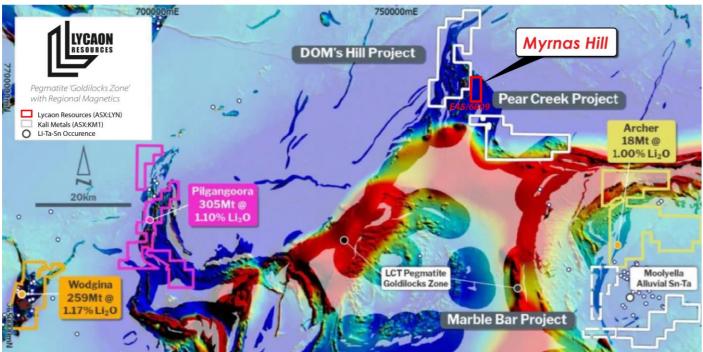


Figure 1. Myrnas Hill prospect on tenement E45/6809 awarded to Lycaon Resources in a ballot.

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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

¹ Myrnas Hill, Minedex Site Code S0023297, Geoview, Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this announcement contains forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to Lycaon, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Lycaon, and the value of an investment in Lycaon including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

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.

Appendix 1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (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. 	• Rock Chips were collected by Shaw River Resources during the 2006 and 2007 field season and submitted for analysis. Rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative for the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are by nature difficult to duplicate with any acceptable form of precision or accuracy. • Rock chips were collected by Shaw River Resources to assist in characterising different lithologies, alterations and expressions of mineralisation. In many instances, several rock chips were collected from a single location to assist with characterising and understanding the different lithologies, alterations and expressions of mineralisation present at the locality. • Rock chips were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for crush and pulverise, ICP-OES, multi-element (Ultratrace method AR102) and multi-element (Ultratrace method AR101)
Drilling techniques	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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling undertaken.
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. 	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	No drilling undertaken.
Sub-	If core, whether cut or sawn and	Rock Chips
sampling techniques	whether quarter, half or all core taken.If non-core, whether riffled, tube	
and sample	sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Entire rock chips were submitted to the lab for sample prep and analysis.
preparation	 For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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. 	All samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth where 1-2kg rock chips samples stored, dried and split then pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. No standards, duplicates or blanks submitted with rock chips.
Verification	The verification of significant	Rock Chips
of sampling	intersections by either independent or	·
and	alternative company personnel.The use of twinned holes.	Rock chip and geological information is written
assaying	Documentation of primary data, data	in field books and coordinates and track data saved from handheld GPSs used in the field.
	entry procedures, data verification,	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Shaw River Resources geologist inspected and logged all rock chips. Field data is entered into excel spreadsheets to
		be loaded into a database.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole 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 sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS which has an accuracy of +/- 5m. GDA94 MGAz50.
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. 	Sample spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource.
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. 	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness's, orientation and dips are not known.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All geochemical samples were collected, bagged, and sealed by Shaw River Resources staff and delivered to Ultratrace Laboratories Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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,	Lycaon Resources Ltd applied for exploration licence E45/6809, and was successful in the ballot conducted by the Warden on 11 June. E45/6809 consists of 3 graticular blocks and covers the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Native Title Determination Nyamal People #10 (WAD26/2019) E45/6809 is located over the Coongan pastoral lease
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration of a sufficiently high standard was carried out in the region by multiple parties including:
omer pames		Report Operator Project Target Exploration Activity
		Year Official Prylice Commodity Comm
		Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd Kennecott Base Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd A731 A731
		Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd Kennecott Base Marble Bar Metals, PGE Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, gridding, bulk rock-chip sampling & geological mapping A2720
		Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd Kennecott Base Base Marble Bar Metals, PGE No work was done A3583
		2001 Pandell Pty Ltd Farrell Well Au Literature review, geological reconnaissance, BLEG sampling & metal detecting
		2002 Pandell Pty Ltd
		Pandell Pty Ltd Farrell Well Au Special Survey data, field reconnaissance, rock chip sampling, re-sampling of drill-site rejects, metal detecting & geological and geophysical interpretation. Acquisition and image processing of airborne magnetic data,
		2004 Atlas Gold Ltd Farrell Well Au acquisition of historical data, acquisition of herital photographs & geological may verification
		altas Gold Ltd Farrell Well Au
		2006 Atlas Iron Ltd Farrell Well Mn Soil sampling, rock-chip sampling, EM surveying, aeromagnetic interpretation & geological mapping
		Shaw River Resources Ltd Farrell Well Metals, Au rock-chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, A75875
		Resources Ltd Arabia Metals, Au chip sampling & RC drilling
		Metals, Au estimation No. 1010 Shaw River Farroll Well Au, Base RC drilling, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, downhole EM A88119
		Shaw River Au Base RC drilling, reprocessing and reinterpretation of VTEM survey,
		Kalamazoo Farrell Au, Base
		LIG Creek
		Ltd Creek Metals Creek Metals & rock chip sampling
		Protrescue 2016 Metals Group Ltd Greenstone Metals, Au Literature review & data compilation A108412
		Fortescue 2017 Metals Group Greenstone Metals, Au Rock-chip sampling A114199
		2018 Glanni Myrna's Hill Cu, Au, Ni Data compilation, target selection for metal detecting A119281
		2019 Peter Romeo Myrna's Hill Cu. Au. Ni Data review, field reconnaissance, metal detecting and target
		Gianni Section Peter Romeo (Gianni Myrna's Hill Cu, Au, Ni targeting and planning Acquisition of available reports, digitising of datasets, exploration A126018 targeting and planning
		Peter Romeo 2021 Glanni/Raiden Myrna's Hill Au, Cu, Ni Field reconnaissance and rock-chip sampling A129577
		Resources Ltd
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The tenements cover mainly Archaean Greenstone Belt lithologies and granitic batholiths, with small erosional remnants of Jurasso-Cretaceous sediment. The Greenstone lithologies, according to the GSWA maps, contain some elements of the Croydon Group, Kelley Group, Salgash Sub-group and Coongan Sub-group.
		The west of the project area is dominated by a north to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		north-easterly trending volcanic sequence dominantly of mafic-ultramafic composition but also including a couple of significant felsic volcanic units. Sediments are insignificant, mostly consisting of fine cherty interflow sediments. The volcanics topographically form low to moderately high hills isolated by linear valleys varying from narrow to wide and flat. The volcanic sequence is quite complex in composition in its lower parts, with the various mafic and ultramafic components interfingering. The GSWA has split this sequence in the area between the Euro Basalt and the Apex Basalt.
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. 	No drilling undertaken.
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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No drilling undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisatio n widths and	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the 	No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	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').	
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.	No drilling undertaken.
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.	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Suitable commentary of the geology encountered are given within the text of this document.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	A detailed and comprehensive geological review will be undertaken to assist with planning of future exploration work programs. Once the tenement is granted work program may include airborne and ground geophysical surveys, surface geochemistry and mapping prior to drilling.