GREATER TOTTENHAM LAND POSITION EXPANDED

New exploration licence granted and further application lodged over strategic ground between Locksley's existing deposits and prospects

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Greater Tottenham land package now approximately 1,000 km²**, comprising ~800 km² granted (including ~188 km² held under option at Iron Duke) and 197 km² under application[1].
- **Exploration Licence EL9969 "Tottenham West" granted**, adding 139 km² to the Locksley Resources tenement position.
- **Interpreted 10 km NW-trending structural feature** on the new licence, effectively untested, with no recorded drilling.
- **Historical soil sampling** in the licence's northern block identified a NW-trending copper trend.
- **Continuous coverage between Locksley's existing deposits and prospects**, across a district with more than 50 km of prospective mineralised and geophysical trends[2].
- **New ground incorporated directly into district-wide exploration targeting** already in progress.
- **Locksley is also evaluating other application areas, with ELA7118 in progress.**

Locksley Resources Limited (ASX: LKY, OTCQB: LKYRF, FSE: X5L) ("**Locksley**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that Exploration Licence EL9969 "Tottenham West" has been granted under the NSW Mining Act 1992, expanding the Company's Greater Tottenham copper-gold project in central New South Wales (Figure 1).

A further application, ELA7118 (lodged 17 September 2026), is being assessed and covers additional areas of underexplored ground within the Tottenham project area.

[1] Refer Figure 1 – for tenement status and ownership.
[2] LKY ASX Announcement, 'Locksley's Greater Tottenham Copper Growth Strategy', 15 October 2026.

For personal use only

Unit 64, 89 Aberdeen Street, Northbridge WA 6003
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

Together, the new licence and application consolidate Locksley's position with the aim of providing continuous coverage across the prospective trends outlined in the Company's strategy release of 15 October 2026[2].

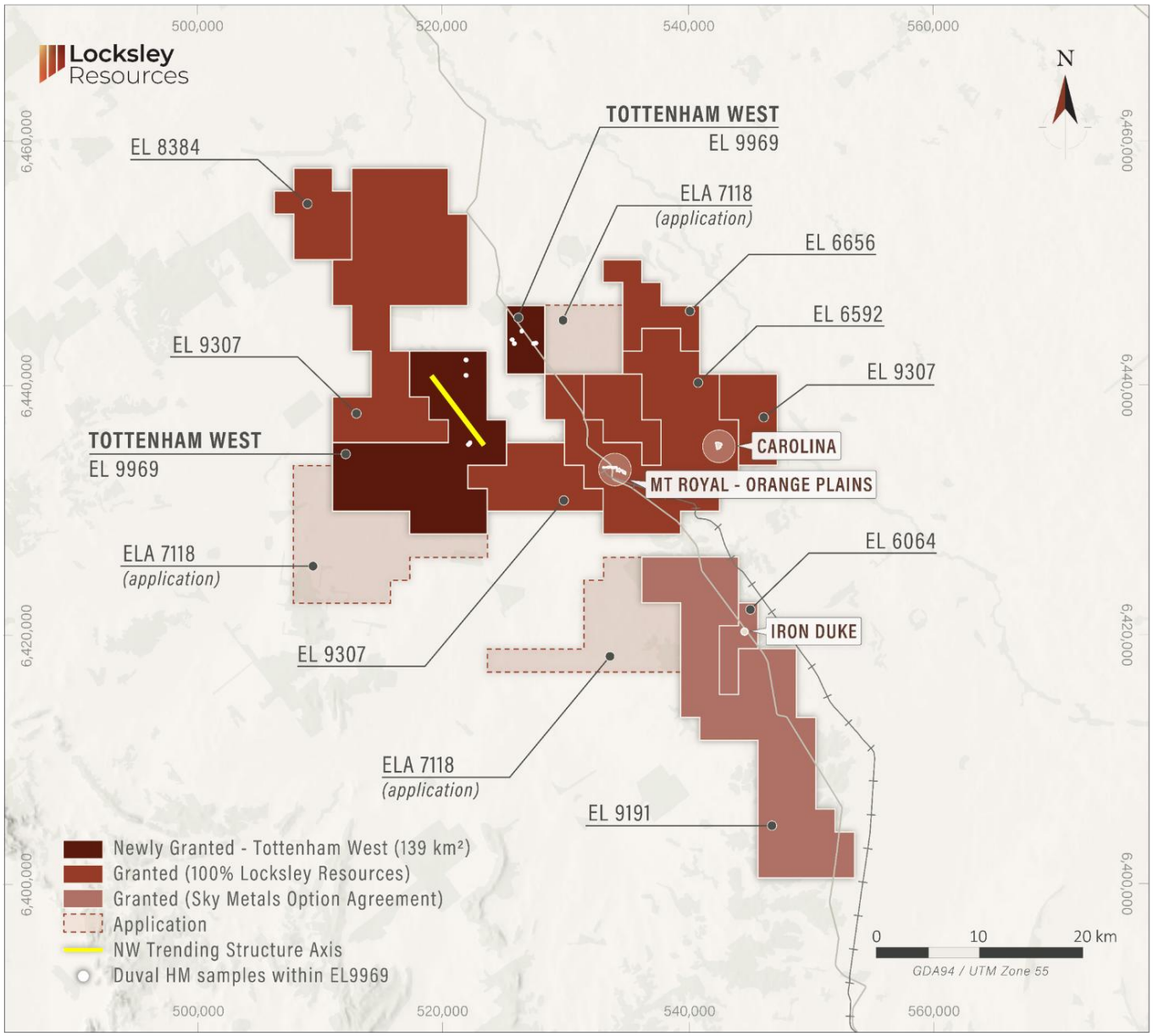


Figure 1: Greater Tottenham project location and tenure, central New South Wales. The figure also shows the interpreted structural trend (yellow line) and the location of the Duval samples referred to in the text and Appendix 1.

For personal use only

New Licence – EL9969

EL9969 covers approximately 139 km² between EL6592 and EL9307, along an underexplored section of the prospective Tritton Trend.

The main part of EL9969 contains an interpreted 10 km long, NW-trending complex structural feature defined by airborne magnetics (Figure 1). The only historical sampling recorded on this feature is two heavy-mineral samples collected by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd in 1983–84, approximately 200 m apart at its southern end, which are recorded as auger samples in the NSW Government geochemical database. Sample GT/HM/9 returned 0.4 g/t gold (Au), 800 ppm tin (Sn) and 2,400 ppm tungsten (W), and sample GT/HM/41 returned 0.12 g/t Au (Figure 1, Appendix 1).

These are heavy mineral concentrate results. They are not representative of the gold, tin or tungsten content of the soil or underlying bedrock and should not be read as grades. The samples were taken from soil in shallow, grassed drainage depressions, and the heavy minerals were separated in the laboratory. Very little concentrate was recovered, so it was diluted with silica before assay (100 times for sample GT/HM/9). Duval reported that the dilution produced inaccurate results and did not continue the method. Locksley therefore regards the results as a qualitative indication of gold and tin in the area, which requires confirmation by modern sampling.

In total, Duval collected ten heavy mineral samples within the area now covered by EL9969. The five in the main part of the licence returned up to 0.5 g/t Au, 800 ppm Sn and 2,400 ppm W, and the five in the northern block returned up to 1.3 g/t Au, 2,200 ppm Sn and 3,000 ppm W (Appendices 1 and 2).

The structural feature therefore remains effectively untested. Historical sampling elsewhere in the main part of the licence has been limited to reconnaissance geochemical surveys, for base metals in the 1970s, collected along roads, and no drilling is recorded anywhere in the licence in the NSW Government database.

The northern block of EL9969 was soil sampled by Mincor Copper Pty Ltd in 2007 and 2012. Locksley has not yet validated these results and does not report them here. The sampling indicated a NW-trending copper trend, coincident with Duval samples GT/HM/27 and GT/HM/28 (Appendix 1), which parallels the Tottenham Anticline and will be followed up with modern sampling.

Significance of EL9969 and ELA7118

These areas add lightly explored, structurally prospective ground to the portfolio and allow geology and geophysics to be interpreted seamlessly across the district, with no tenure boundaries interrupting prospective trends.

Likewise, historical exploration across ELA7118 has been limited, leaving its potential largely untested. Each area will be assessed through the district-wide target ranking already in

For personal use only

progress, so that the strongest targets can be prioritised for follow-up exploration following grant of ELA7118.

Planned Work

The initial work programs for EL9969 and, subject to grant, ELA7118 will comprise a review of historical exploration data, geological mapping, surface geochemistry and surface geophysics where required. Drilling will test targets defined by the data review and reconnaissance work.

The Company will provide updates as key milestones are achieved.

Bevan Tarratt, Chairman, commented:

> *"This new licence and application close gaps in our coverage and aim to give Locksley control of the trends we are targeting, from the Carolina area in the north through to Iron Duke[3] in the south.*
>
> *Continuous coverage means our district-wide review can follow the best targets wherever they lead, rather than stopping at a tenure boundary."*

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Locksley Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Bevan Tarratt
Chairman
Bevan@locksleyresources.com.au

For personal use only

[3] Iron Duke is held under option from Balmain Minerals Pty Ltd (Sky Metals Limited). Refer LKY ASX Announcements, 'Locksley Secures Iron Duke High Grade Copper and Gold Project', 14 May 2026 and 'Iron Duke Project Supplementary Information', 19 May 2026.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Locksley Resources' planned activities and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Locksley Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this release that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Ian Stockton, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG), Registered Professional Geologist (RPGEO), a Member of AusIMM (Member #112426) and a Director and shareholder of the Company. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stockton consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Competent Person confirms that he has reviewed the historical exploration results for EL9969, which are compiled from open-file data held by the Geological Survey of New South Wales.

Historical Exploration Results

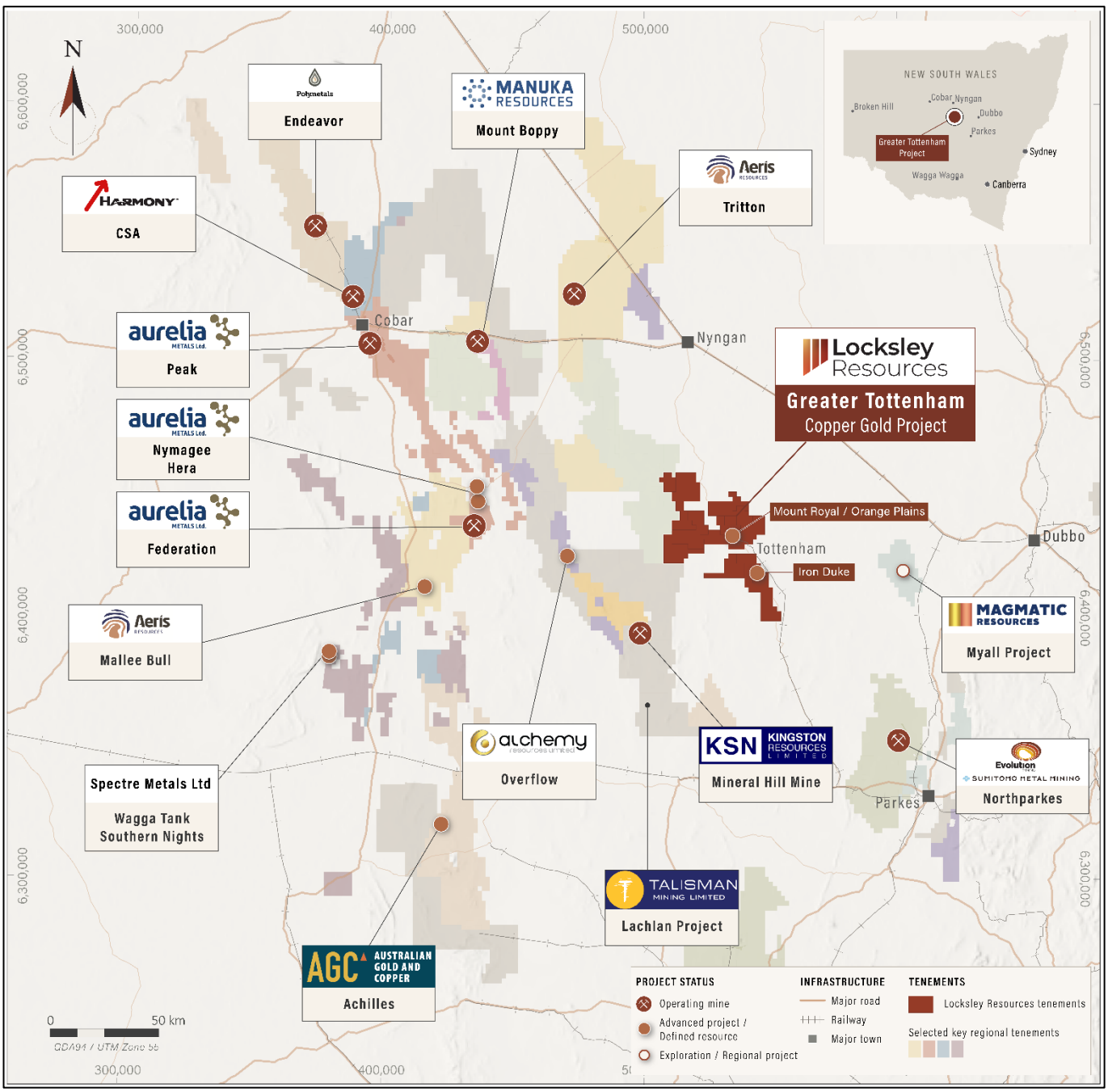
The historical exploration results for EL9969 referred to in this announcement were reported by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd in open-file report GS1984/034 (DIGS report R00014493), held by the Geological Survey of New South Wales, and are compiled in the Survey's geochemical database. They were not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The results have been checked against the original report, but Locksley has not verified them by resampling, and the sampling and assay procedures are only partly documented. The results are reported as qualitative indications only, and further work is required to confirm their significance. Further information is provided in Appendices 1 and 2.

For personal use only

ABOUT LOCKSLEY RESOURCES LIMITED

Locksley Resources Limited is focused on the Greater Tottenham copper district in central New South Wales, covering approximately 1,000 km². Greater Tottenham sits within the Girilambone Basin of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The historical regional geology map below is useful because it visually places Tottenham inside the same broader mineralised and infrastructure corridor as Tritton, Nymagee/Hera, Mineral Hill and the Cobar operations.

The Company has an existing resource foundation, multiple brownfield growth centres, a deep technical dataset and a defined program to grow, de-risk and commercialise the Greater Tottenham district.



Location, tenure and surrounding operators of the Greater Tottenham Project in New South Wales, Australia

For personal use only

Appendix 1 – Historical Heavy-Mineral Sample Results, EL9969

Heavy mineral samples collected by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd in 1983–84 that lie within EL9969. Results are from heavy-mineral concentrates and are not representative of in situ grade.

Sample	Licence area	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Au (g/t)	Sn (ppm)	W (ppm)	Sample weight (g)	Dilution factor
GT/HM/9	Main part	522,229	6,435,265	0.4	800	2,400	0.161	100
GT/HM/41	Main part	522,361	6,435,420	0.12	<10	<10	0.248	–
GT/HM/21	Main part	522,308	6,441,350	0.5	260	520	0.774	20
GT/HM/16	Main part	523,555	6,442,279	<0.1	<5	<10	–	–
GT/HM/20	Main part	522,405	6,442,580	<0.2	<200	2,200	0.324	40
GT/HM/27	Northern block	525,634	6,443,947	1.3	<150	1,000	0.558	30
GT/HM/28	Northern block	525,850	6,443,747	0.4	<5	40	–	–
GT/HM/10	Northern block	526,305	6,444,589	<0.1	<5	30	–	–
GT/HM/35	Northern block	527,236	6,443,378	0.025	<10	<10	1.159	–
GT/HM/3	Northern block	527,377	6,443,477	<0.2	2,200	3,000	0.096	200

Notes: Source – Plate 5, open-file report GS1984/034 (DIGS R00014493); values agree with the Geological Survey of NSW geochemical database. Coordinates are MGA94 Zone 55, projected from the GDA94 geographic coordinates in the database, and are considered approximate. "<" denotes below the stated detection limit, which varied between samples with dilution. Au for GT/HM/35 and GT/HM/41 was reported in ppb and W in % for some samples; both have been converted. Sample weight and dilution factor are as recorded on Plate 5; "–" denotes not recorded.

For personal use only

Unit 64, 89 Aberdeen St, Northbridge WA 6003
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

Appendix 2 – JORC Code (2012) Table 1: Historical Heavy-Mineral Sampling, EL9969

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Historical heavy-mineral drainage sampling by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd on EL2057 (Gadsbys Tank), 1983–84, reported in open-file report GS1984/034 (DIGS R00014493). Sample sites were selected by photo-interpretation of drainage. The report describes the samples as soil-type samples from well-grassed depressions, the only expression of the drainage system. The Geological Survey of NSW database records them as auger samples. Sample depth, field sample mass and collection procedure are not documented. Ten samples lie within EL9969.
Drilling techniques	No drilling is reported. If the samples were collected by auger, the auger type and sampling depth are not documented.
Drill sample recovery	Not applicable.
Logging	No logging of the sample material is documented.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Heavy minerals were separated by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd using bromoform. Plate 5 records sample weights of 0.096–1.159 g for seven of the ten samples, interpreted to be the weight of heavy-mineral concentrate. Because of the low concentrate weight, silica was added before assay, with recorded dilution factors of 20 to 200. Duval reported that this dilution produced inaccurate results. The preparation is not considered appropriate for quantitative reporting.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assay methods are not documented. Plate 5 reports Au in ppm (ppb for later samples) and W and Sn in ppm or %. Detection limits vary between samples (for example, <5 ppm to <200 ppm Sn), reflecting the dilution. No standards, blanks or duplicates are documented. The results are considered qualitative only.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Results have been checked against Plate 5 of the original report and the Geological Survey of NSW geochemical database, which agree for all ten samples. No resampling or independent verification has been undertaken. Au reported in ppb has been converted to g/t and W reported in % to ppm.
Location of data points	Coordinates are from the Geological Survey of NSW geochemical database (GDA94), digitised from the original 1:25,000 sample plan, and are reported in MGA94 Zone 55. Location accuracy is not documented, and the locations are considered approximate.
Data spacing and distribution	Reconnaissance sampling was at irregular spacing along drainages. The data are not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation, and no compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Not applicable to reconnaissance drainage sampling. Sample sites were selected on drainage, not on geological structure.
Sample security	Not documented.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews are known. Duval concluded that heavy-mineral sampling was inappropriate for the area.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	EL9969 (48 units, approximately 139 km²) was granted to Locksley Resources on 9 November 2026 for a term of six years, and is located approximately 14 km west-northwest of Tottenham, NSW. Land access agreements are yet to be negotiated, and native title and any third party interests are yet to be ascertained.
Exploration done by other parties	Within EL9969, the Geological Survey of NSW records soil sampling for base metals by Lamadec Exploration Ltd (1970, DIGS R00025166), geochemical sampling by Utah Development Company (1973, R00022573), heavy-mineral sampling by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd (1983–84, R00014493) and soil sampling by Mincor Copper Pty Ltd in the northern block (2007, reported in RE0004752; further soil sampling in 2012). No drilling is recorded within the licence.

For personal use only

Unit 64, 89 Aberdeen St, Northbridge WA 6003
info@locksleyresources.com.au
locksleyresources.com.au

Criteria	Commentary
Geology	The licence lies within the Girilambone Basin of the Lachlan Fold Belt and is covered by transported sediments, with no outcrop recorded by Duval. Locksley is targeting structurally controlled copper-gold mineralisation, including along an interpreted 10 km long, NW-trending structural feature on the Tritton Trend. Duval was exploring for stratabound tungsten mineralisation.
Drill hole information	No drill holes are reported. Duval sample locations and results are listed in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	No aggregation, weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. Results are reported as recorded, with results below detection shown as less than the detection limit.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Not applicable. No drill intercepts are reported.
Diagrams	A plan showing the Duval sample locations and the interpreted structural feature is included.
Balanced reporting	All ten historical heavy-mineral results within EL9969 are reported in Appendix 1, including results below detection. The results are qualitative, as described above.
Other substantive exploration data	The interpreted structural feature is based on Locksley's interpretation of government magnetic data. No other substantive data are known.
Further work	Planned work comprises a review of historical exploration data, geological mapping and modern surface geochemical sampling along the interpreted structural feature, followed by drilling to test priority targets, subject to results and approvals.

For personal use only