ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24/06/2025

WILDCAT COMPLETES DFS METALLURGICAL DRILLING AT TABBA TABBA, WA

Highlights

- **Wildcat continues to advance work on multiple fronts for the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for its Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project in WA's Pilbara**
- **~2,600m metallurgical and geotechnical drilling completed**
  - **More than three tonnes of material collected for comprehensive metallurgical testing**
  - **Geotechnical drilling confirms competent ground conditions**
- **Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) due for completion in the coming September quarter**
- **Exploration drilling continues, targeting shallow extensions and down plunge potential**
- **Key environmental surveys completed**
- **First heritage survey for 2025 completed, with further surveys planned**
- **High-resolution drone and LIDAR survey completed for detailed engineering and mine planning**
- **Cash at bank of $60.0M at 31 March 2025.**

Figure 1: Diamond drill rig undertaking metallurgical and geotechnical drilling at the Tabba Tabba Project

General Manager of Project Development James Dornan said: *"With the Pre-Feasibility Study progressing well, we've taken the initiative to pre-emptively complete a range of activities associated with the Definitive Feasibility Study originally planned for later this year, including environment and heritage surveys, and drilling programs for metallurgical testwork and geotechnical investigations.*

The successful completion of these activities has not only advanced the project but also greatly enhanced confidence in the smooth execution of the next phase of development at the Tabba Tabba Project."

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("**Wildcat**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on drilling and other activities completed on its Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project, WA (**Figure 1).**

Metallurgy

Wildcat has completed a drilling campaign (**Figure 2**) at the Tabba Tabba Project during Q2 2025, with 2,325m of HQ diamond core drilled to provide samples of ore and waste for DFS metallurgical testwork commencing imminently. The core is expected to produce approximately 3.2 tonnes (3200kgs) of material for use in:

- Flowsheet optimisation
- Spodumene concentrate characterisation
- Materials testing:
    - Flow testing
    - Dust extraction and transportable moisture limit
    - Wear testing
    - Ore sorting
    - Regrinding – scavenger circuit comminution

This program expands upon the extensive metallurgical testwork underpinning the imminent PFS. Holes were spaced to provide broad lateral coverage over approximately 500m of strike length within the expected starter pit zones. Composites targeted a range of processing scenarios including dilution, both low and high-grade ore feeds and various intensities of oxidation. Assays are expected to be received in the coming September quarter.

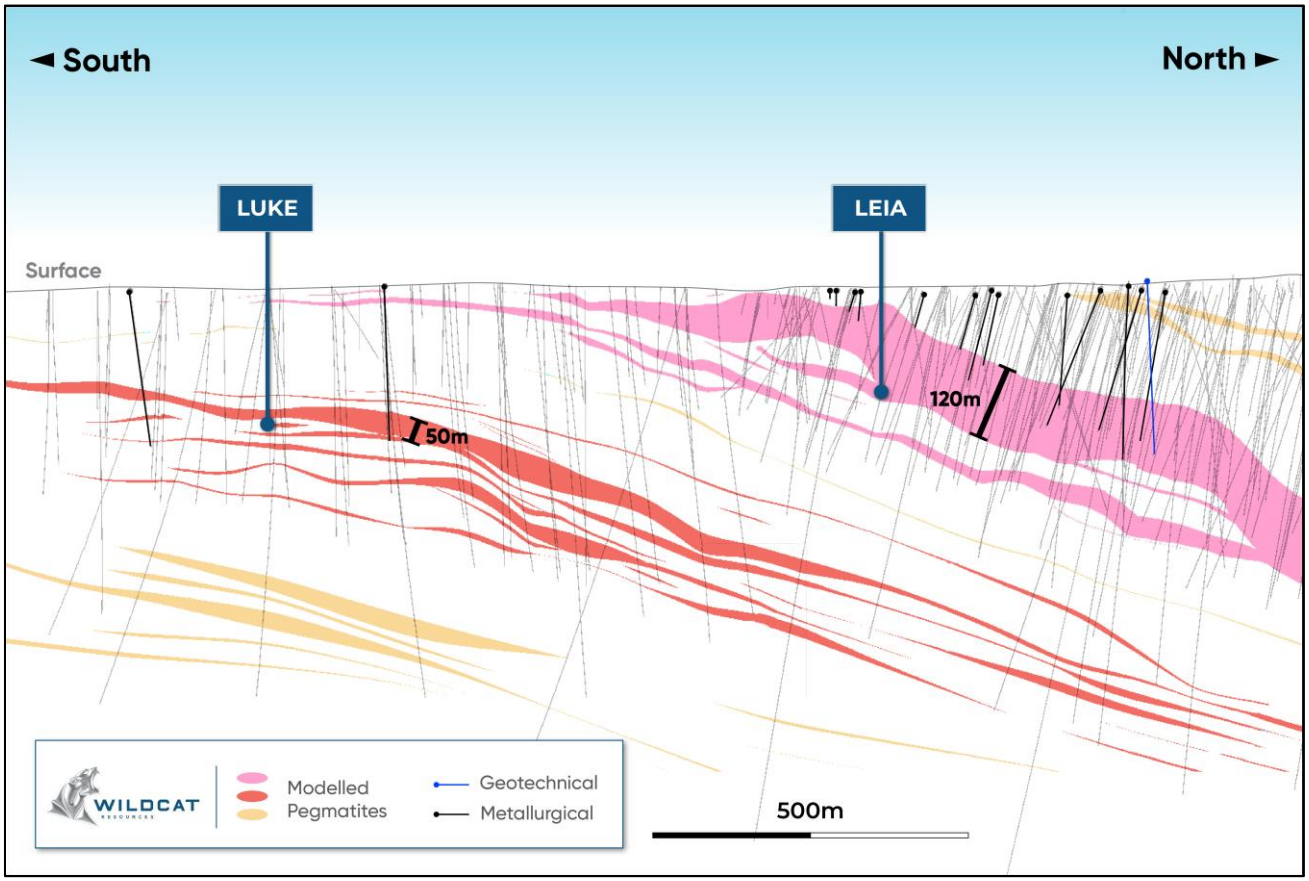

Figure 2: Long section of Leia, Luke and "other" pegmatites, showing the position of recently completed metallurgical and geotechnical drilling (bold).

Geotechnical

Geotechnical investigations have continued at Tabba Tabba following the completion of an additional diamond drill hole (TAGT012) to inform detailed mine design. As evident from the photo below, the core is highly competent (**Figure 3**), which is consistent with previous geotechnical drilling. The additional geotechnical data was sought to support improvements to mine design parameters, including investigation of steeper pit wall angles.

Figure 3: Unbroken core length from TAGT012 (geotechnical hole) indicative of competent ground conditions.

Other Works

Environmental Monitoring and Surveys

A follow up suite of targeted environmental surveys have been completed to support statutory approvals and mine development planning with reports pending. These surveys and monitoring programs include:

- Flora and vegetation surveys
- Fauna assessments
- Short Range Endemics
- Subterranean fauna surveys (Stygofauna and Troglofauna)

Groundwater Exploration

As a result of previous mining activities at the Tabba Tabba Project, Wildcat already owns an operational bore field, dam and approved ground water license. Following the successful completion of a groundwater exploration program in 2024, new rounds of groundwater exploration are underway on tenements in proximity to the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases. This program aims to identify

additional water sources to support optionality regarding processing capacity and potential expansion to current project plans.

Initial site ground water test-work conducted in 2024 (*ASX*: *Excellent Metallurgical Results From Leia - 16/07/2024*) returned favourable results and the ground water is considered suitable for processing and mining.

Heritage

A heritage survey was recently completed over areas that have been identified for infrastructure as part of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Studies. Heritage surveys will continue expanding coverage across the broader project footprint, allowing flexibility and development optionality.

Drone Survey and LIDAR Mapping

A high-resolution aerial survey has been completed across the broader project area, capturing detailed photogrammetry and Light Detection and Ranging ("LIDAR") Digital Terrain Models ("DTM's"). This information will be used for detailed engineering design, environmental baseline studies, and mine layout optimisation.

Regional Exploration

Wildcat has continued to progress exploration projects both regionally in Western Australia and in New South Wales through field reconnaissance, rock chipping, soiling, field mapping and drilling. Exploration updates will be provided in the September quarter when results have been received.

Next Steps

- Completion of shallow extension and down-plunge exploration programmes
- Regional target generation and exploration to continue
- Finalisation and reporting of the PFS
- Commencement of the DFS
- Progression of funding options

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

ENDS –

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium Project (Figure 4) is an advanced lithium and tantalum exploration project that is located on granted Mining Leases just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines (47km by road from the 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[8] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[9]).

The Tabba Tabba Project was one of four significant LCT pegmatite projects in WA, previously owned by Sons of Gwalia. The others were Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina which are now Tier-1 hard-rock lithium mines. Tabba Tabba is the last of these assets to be explored for lithium mineralisation.

The Tabba Tabba Project contains a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[10]

Table 1: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	70.0	1.01	53	0.64	709,100	9,948,600
Inferred	4.1	0.76	65	0.88	31,100	724,700
Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**54**	**0.65**	**740,200**	**10,673,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45%. Appropriate rounding applied.

[8] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 7 August 2023:
https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/3c3567af-c373-4c3c-ba7a-af0bc2034431/Substantial-Increase-in-Mineral-Resource.pdf
[9] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018:
http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[10] Tabba Tabba maiden resource
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199

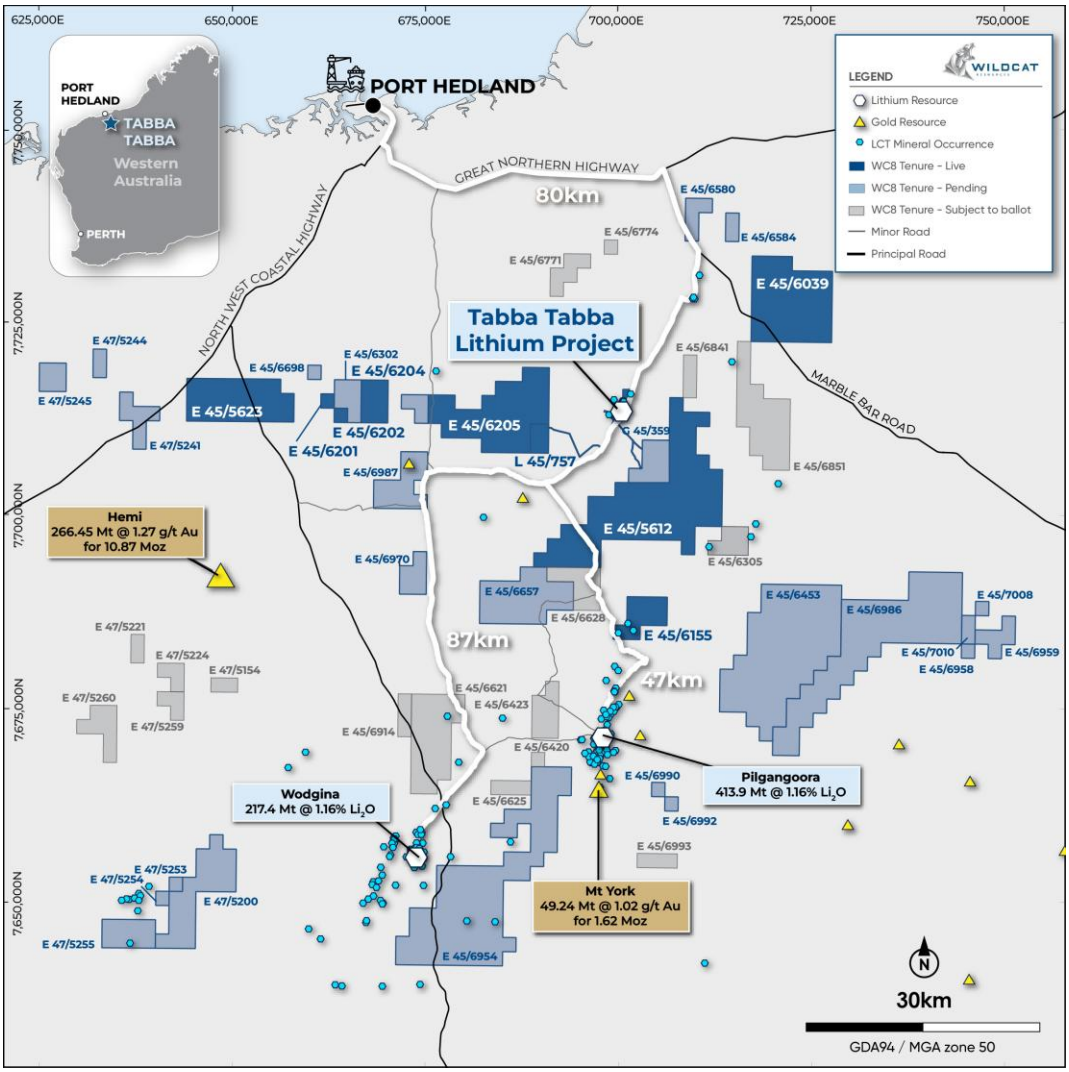

Figure 4: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

The Leia pegmatite domain contains 63% of the lithium resource and some of the best intercepts from Leia previously announced include:

- **180.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **105.3m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 213.7m (TARC259AD) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **94.0m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (TARC372D) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133.0m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167.0m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
- **84.8m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 251.4m (TADD020) (est. true width)**
- **89.8m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width)**
- **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width)**

- **73.0m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266.0m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**

The Luke Pegmatite is the second largest domain and contains 22% the Tabba Tabba lithium MRE. Some of the best intercepts from Luke previously announced include:

- **54.4m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 267.9m (TADD030) (est. true width)**
  - **and 20.5m @ 1.5% Li2O from 297.5m**
  - **and 25.0m @ 1.2% Li2O from 363.9m**
- **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width)**
  - **including 31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m (19.2m est. true width)**
- **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width)**
- **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width)**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 316.0m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li2O from 317.0m (est. true width)**
  - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li2O from 412.0m (est. true width)**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
  - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 189.0m**
- **26.6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m**
- **22.3m @ 1.3% Li2O from 197.0m (TADD040) (est. true width)**
- **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width)**
  - **and 45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (est. true width)**

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Wildcat Resources Limited's planned exploration programme 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 Wildcat 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

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Torrin Rowe (Head of Geology and Exploration at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, historic exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates as originally reported in fuller context in Wildcat Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results, metallurgical results and Mineral Resource Estimates information included in the relevant market announcements. Wildcat confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

Appendix 1

Table 2: Drill hole collar table – MGA94 Zone 50 – Only includes new collars or collars with changing status.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TAMT021	DD	699286	7711932	97	254	330	-75	Pending	Luke	Complete
TAMT022	DD	699558	7712247	100	261.3	301	-69	Pending	Luke	Complete
TAMT023	DD	699729	7712945	100	12	280	-80	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT024	DD	699736	7712954	100	24	270	-80	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT025	DD	699752	7712978	98	35.7	269	-54	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT026	DD	699759	7712984	97	48	280	-70	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT027	DD	699787	7713081	94	60	269	-60	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT028	DD	699892	7713150	98	173.8	268	-61	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT029	DD	699815	7713159	94	96.2	264	-61	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT030	DD	699830	7713193	95	120	265	-68	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT031	DD	699817	7713319	96	180.1	267	-81	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT032	DD	699968	7713305	99	248.9	253	-60	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT033	DD	700049	7713315	101	306.2	286	-69	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT034	DD	699949	7713386	102	255.3	264	-60	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAMT035	DD	699931	7713436	100	249.3	268	-70	Pending	Leia	Complete
TAGT012	DD	700297	7713228	96	306.3	300	-60	Pending	Geotech	Complete

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targeted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion to aid geological interpretation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole was completed at drillhole completion. • Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions and hole depth.
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.	• RC sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals based on visual estimation. • The static cone splitter (Ox Engineering drill sampling system) on the RC rig was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD measured and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters. • Core recovery is calculated based on core block depths and physical measurements.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering and more. Data was then captured by Ocris and imported into a database. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. UV photography studies are ongoing. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays were photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.	• 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
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.	• The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Check sampling was completed at an umpire lab (Intertek) to validate results which demonstrated comparability.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Twinned holes of RC to DD have been drilled to allow correlation of assay results between drilling styles to provide more confidence in the model. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with a differential GPS (DGPS) on a campaign basis, initially by ABIMs contracting and then recollected by Wildcat with a private DGPS. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 50). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The LiDAR has generated a topographic surface accurate to <20cm. • Downhole survey's collected using the Axis Champion Gyro tool
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.	• Drill hole spacing vary from twins to 200m apart with varying levels of infill. • Exploration and resource drilling focussed on 50m and 100m spacings. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. • All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. Most diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width and an estimation is provided when this is not the case.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements. • True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided. • The drilling orientation and intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors. Any umpire assays were transported as pulps or coarse rejects by ALS to Intertek (genalysis).
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Several internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, general data integration and photo analysis. No major errors have been identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013. • Historic drilling targeted tantalum mineralisation. Drilling into the vast majority of the lithium resources has been competed by Wildcat since mid-2023.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports). Wildcat Resources has confirmed abundant spodumene occurs throughout the pegmatites. While studies are still underway, early XRD results (previously released) indicate that petalite mineralisation occurs more frequently in the northern The Hutt Pegmatite prospect.
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	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 top cut off has been used. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with a weighted average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practical of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • An iron cutoff of >5% Fe has also been applied to each sample in order to exclude peripheral intervals that contain significant wallrock contamination or external intervals that are not pegmatite hosted Li_2O intercepts. Smaller intervals of internal mafic <10m are classified as waste and may still be included in intercept calculations. Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where a 1m interval may constitute mixed pegmatite and mafic wallrock. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be slightly wider or smaller than what is reflected in the reported mineralized intercept. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li_2O. • Holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. Where surface conditions have not allowed optimal collar placement estimated true widths have been calculated and reported. • Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (Appendix 1, Table 1&2).
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.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. Geological observations have been factored into the modelling and estimation work.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling plans aim to extend the modelled pegmatites and increase the confidence of these zones (i.e. Inferred to Indicated and Indicated to Measured) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Further work will also include the finalisation of study work necessary to begin the development of the project.