ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
04/08/2025

NEW LITHIUM DISCOVERY AT BOLT CUTTER CENTRAL

Highlights

- Greenfields discovery with multiple lithium-bearing pegmatite swarms at Bolt Cutter Central with maiden drill program returning:
  - 20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
  - 13.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
  - 13.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
  - 10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)
- Only ~10km west of Wildcat's 74.1Mt Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in WA's Pilbara region
- Pegmatites identified over ~1.5km area, open in all directions – stacked, repeating systems
  - "Harry" Pegmatite Swarm
    - Interpreted ~270m in strike length and ~330m dip extent, open in all directions
    - Thickest mineralised intercept of 20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 43.0m (BCRC002)
  - "Hermione" Pegmatite Swarm
    - Drilling has identified additional stacked pegmatite system 1.5km from the Harry Pegmatites
- All holes in the program intercepted pegmatite:
  - Three interpreted pegmatite trends still untested
- Two diamond drill holes planned from existing drill pads for geological information
- New heritage survey underway to clear the target area for follow-up RC drilling
- Cash at bank of $55.1M at 30 June 2025

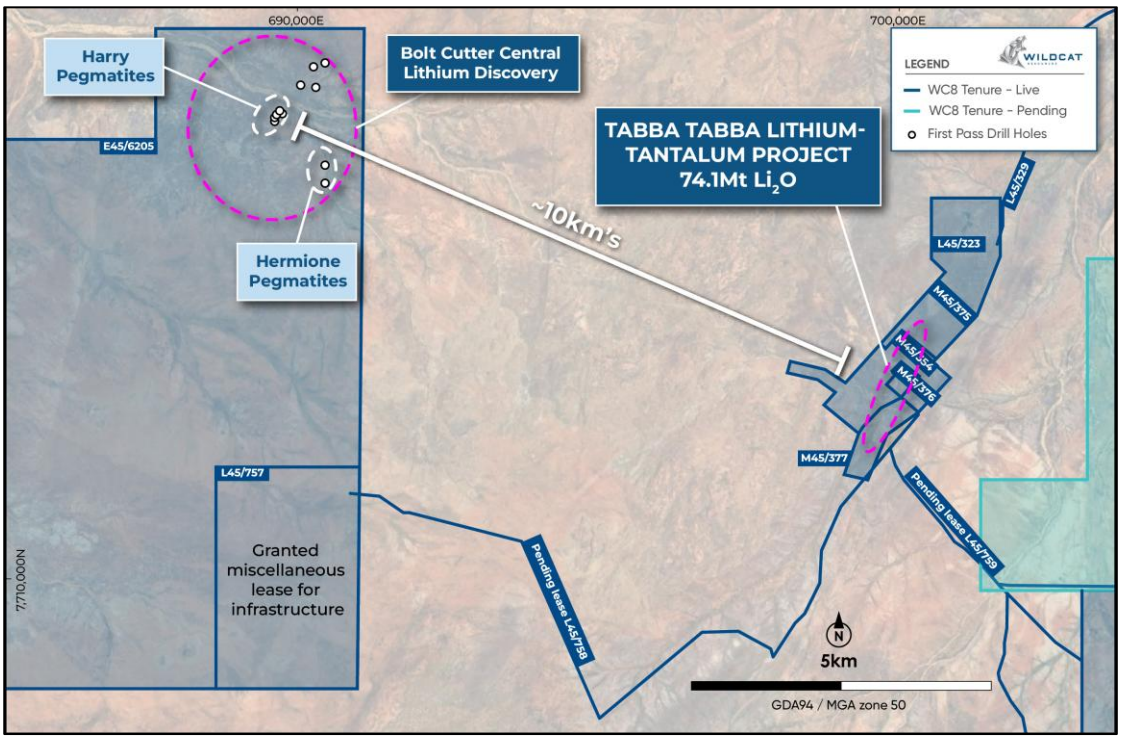

Figure 1: Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project, WA.

Wildcat's Geology Manager, Torrin Rowe, said: "*In 2023 Wildcat discovered lithium at the Hutt, Han, Chewy and Leia Pegmatites. In 2024, Wildcat discovered the blind Luke Pegmatite. Now in 2025, Wildcat has made a new greenfield discovery at Bolt Cutter Central which demonstrates that our systematic exploration strategy is effective at unlocking significant value across our tenement portfolio. Although early-stage, the most exciting thing about the Bolt Cutter lithium system is that it is open in all directions. Several key trends remain completely untested by drilling which leaves the scale of the discovery yet to be defined.*

I wish to thank our team members operating at Tabba Tabba, who have worked hard for the past two years to deliver a robust PFS at the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project and in parallel continuing to methodically explore our commanding Pilbara land package."

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("**Wildcat**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a new lithium discovery at Bolt Cutter Central, approximately 10km west of the world class Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project, WA (Figure 1, Figure 2).

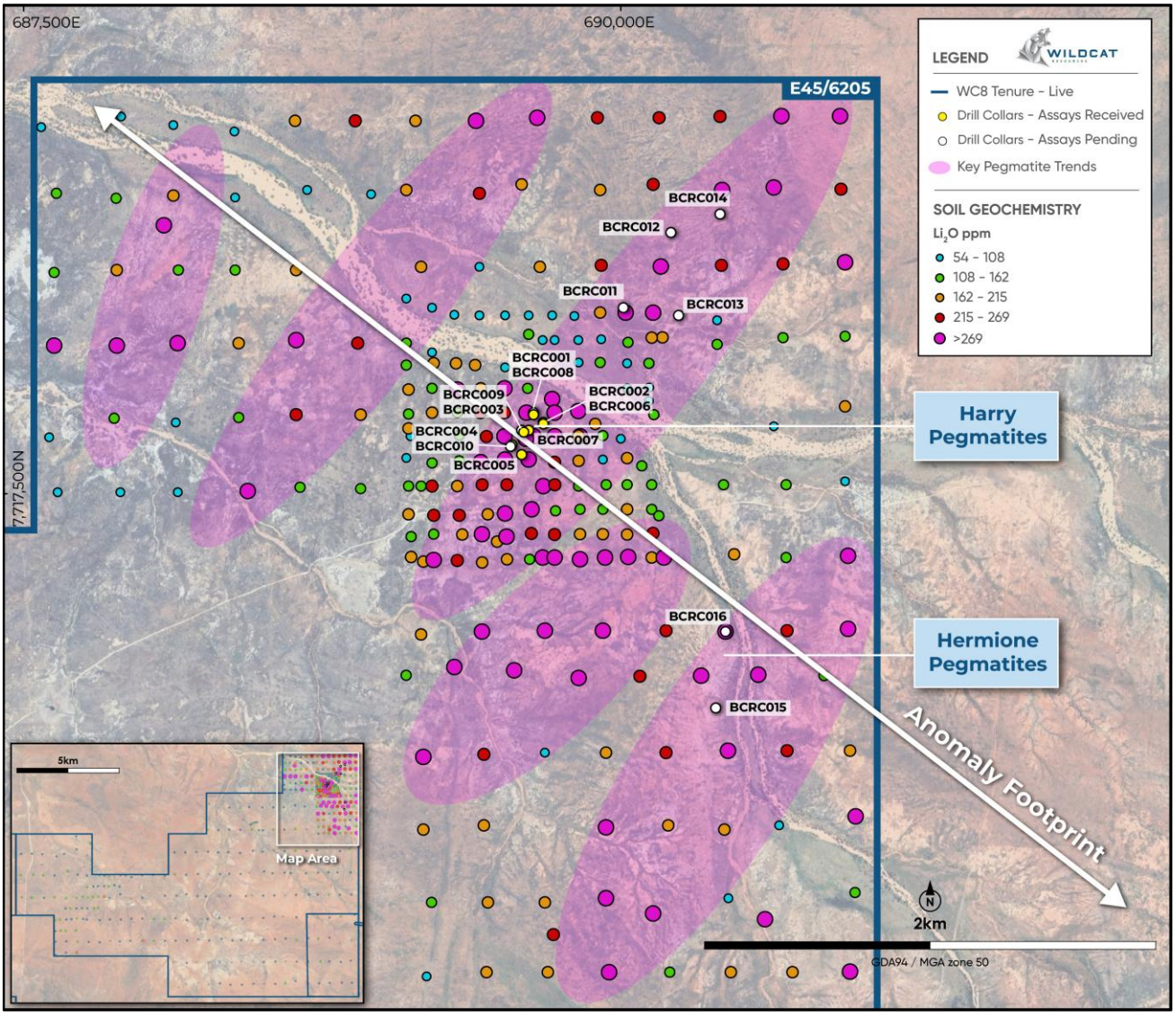

Figure 2: Plan showing the drill collars of the first-pass reconnaissance drilling and the previously completed soil survey Li_2O assays (released on the 26th of March "*Wildcat Advances Drill Targets at Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, WA and Mt Adrah Gold Project, NSW*"). The soil lithium anomaly trends southeast, with internal trends interpreted to the northeast. 16 holes are drilled, 7 have results and 9 are pending.

Bolt Cutter Central

Bolt Cutter Central is located approximately 10km west of the **74.1Mt Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project** (Figure 1). The project is located on E45/6205, a 100%-owned Wildcat Exploration lease, with a 100% owned miscellaneous lease (L45/757) already granted for infrastructure just 5km south of the project area. The area is generally flat, with variable shallow cover and pegmatites are hosted entirely within a granodiorite unit.

Drill Program

Exploration drilling at Bolt Cutter Central consisted of 16 RC holes for 2,236m. These holes were planned as a first-past reconnaissance program, testing the prospectivity of a large lithium in soils anomaly (Figure 2). The soil anomaly footprint strikes approximately 5km in a northwest-southeast orientation. Geochemical interpretation of the soil results paired with geological observations from the field indicate that sub-trends exist inside the larger anomaly footprint. These trends appear to be controlled by interpreted pegmatite swarms with dominantly north-east orientations and shallow westerly dips.

Two of these trends were tested with shallow and localised drilling. **Each of the 16 drillholes intercepted pegmatite** (Table 4) and the first of the tested trends (**Harry Pegmatite Swarm**) has returned individual assays up to **4.1% Li_2O** (BCRC001 at 8-9m). Many intercepts coincide with salmon orange fluorescence under UV light which is consistent with the response expected from spodumene and given the mineral zonation common in LCT pegmatite systems the presence of other lithium minerals such as petalite is possible (Figure 3). The identification of such high grades and fluorescent minerals in the maiden drilling is considered highly positive and **X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) samples have been selected from multiple mineralised zones to determine the mineralogy**. Assay results from the second of the tested trends (**Hermione Pegmatite Swarm**) are also pending.

An expanded heritage survey has already commenced at Bolt Cutter Central, which will allow Wildcat to test the other pegmatite trends and conduct more extensive exploration along the strike and at depth of both the Harry and Hermione Pegmatite swarms, with drill planning underway.

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

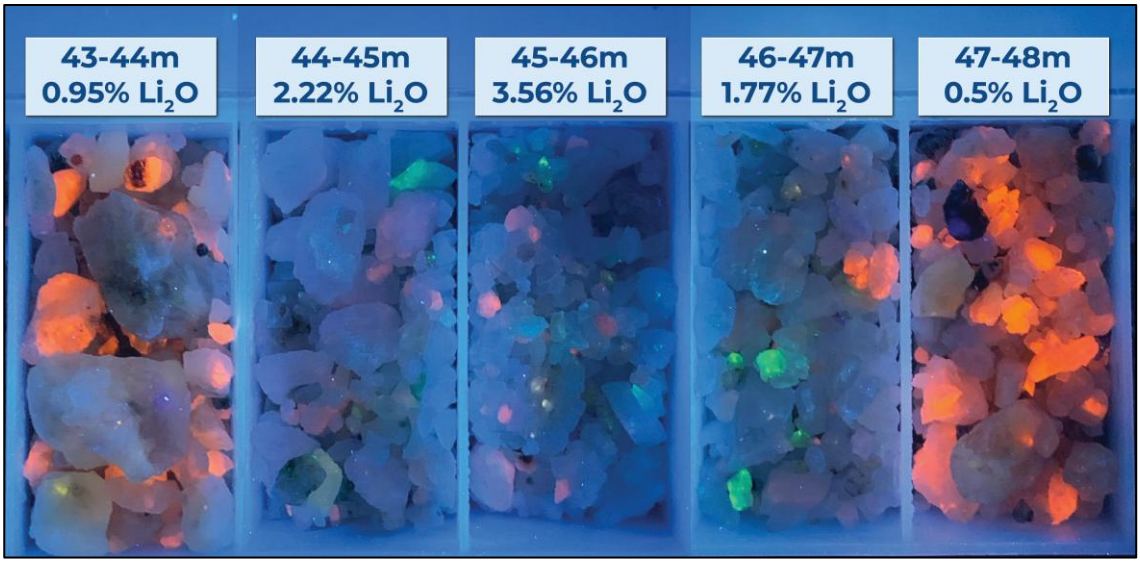

Figure 3: Photo of the chip tray from BCRC001 at 44-48m under UV light. Salmon orange fluorescence may indicate spodumene, but response is variable and confirmatory mineral analysis is pending.

Harry Pegmatites

Drilling of the Harry Pegmatite Swarm was constrained to a tight area, intended as a first-pass test on the source of a soil anomaly. All holes drilled on the Harry Pegmatite target (BCRC001-BCRC014) intercepted stacked pegmatite sequences, however results have only been received for holes BCRC001-BCRC007 (Figure 2).

Holes BCRC001-BCRC010 were drilled in the central part of the interpreted Harry Pegmatite Swarm and BCRC011-BCRC014 were drilled as large stepouts to the north, potentially missing the main trend (Figure 4). Due to limited drill pad locations, holes were drilled at various orientations to help define the strike and dip of the intercepted pegmatites. Drilling confirmed the pegmatites are forming a north-east striking and shallowly west dipping (~30°) swarm. Best intercepts include:

- **20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)**
- **13.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)**
- **13.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)**
- **10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)**
- **8.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 31.0m (BCRC006) (est. true width)**
- **5.0m @ 2.31% Li_2O from 6.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width) including;**
  - **2.0m @ 3.99% Li_2O from 7.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)**
  - **And 10.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 62.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)**

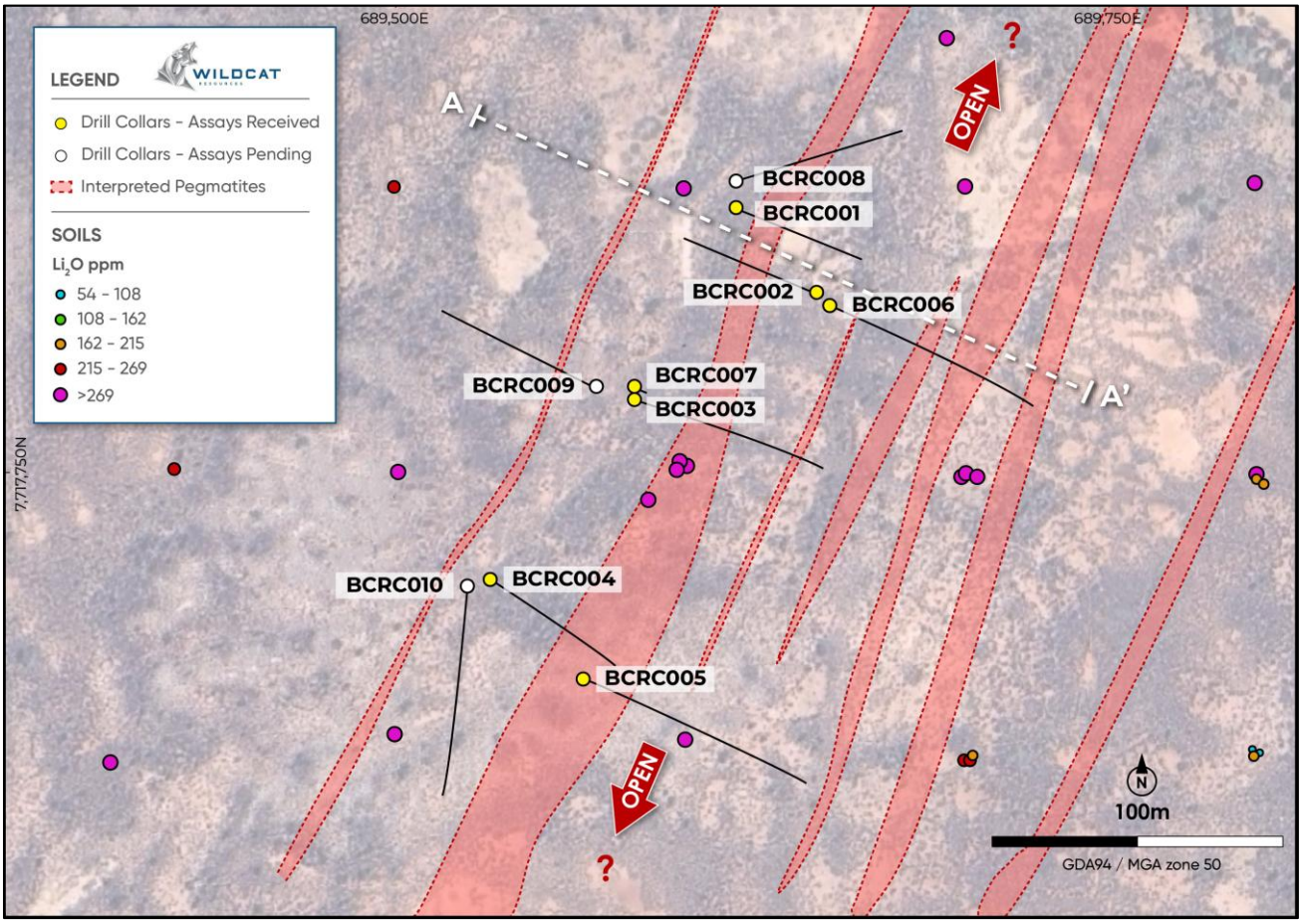

Figure 4: Plan illustrating the geological interpretation of the Harry pegmatite swarm. Note: BCRC002, BCRC008, BCRC009 and BCRC010 have intersected pegmatite at oblique angles.

The zone of mineralisation defined by assays from holes BCRC001-BCRC007 confirms a strike length of ~200m, (open in all directions) and a dip extent of ~300m (open in all directions) on multiple pegmatites, with strike extensions in BCRC008 and BCRC010 still pending assay results. Additionally, hole BCRC006 suggests the possibility of **more stacked repetitions at depth** beneath the existing intercepts (Figure 5).

Prior to the completion of the heritage survey, two diamond drill holes will be drilled from existing drill pads to provide more detailed geological information while also aiming to confirm >500m dip extent of the Harry pegmatites (~200m vertical from surface). This information will be incorporated into the planning for follow-up RC drilling to target strike extensions to the existing pegmatites and investigate **the potential for thicker mineralised pegmatites at depth**.

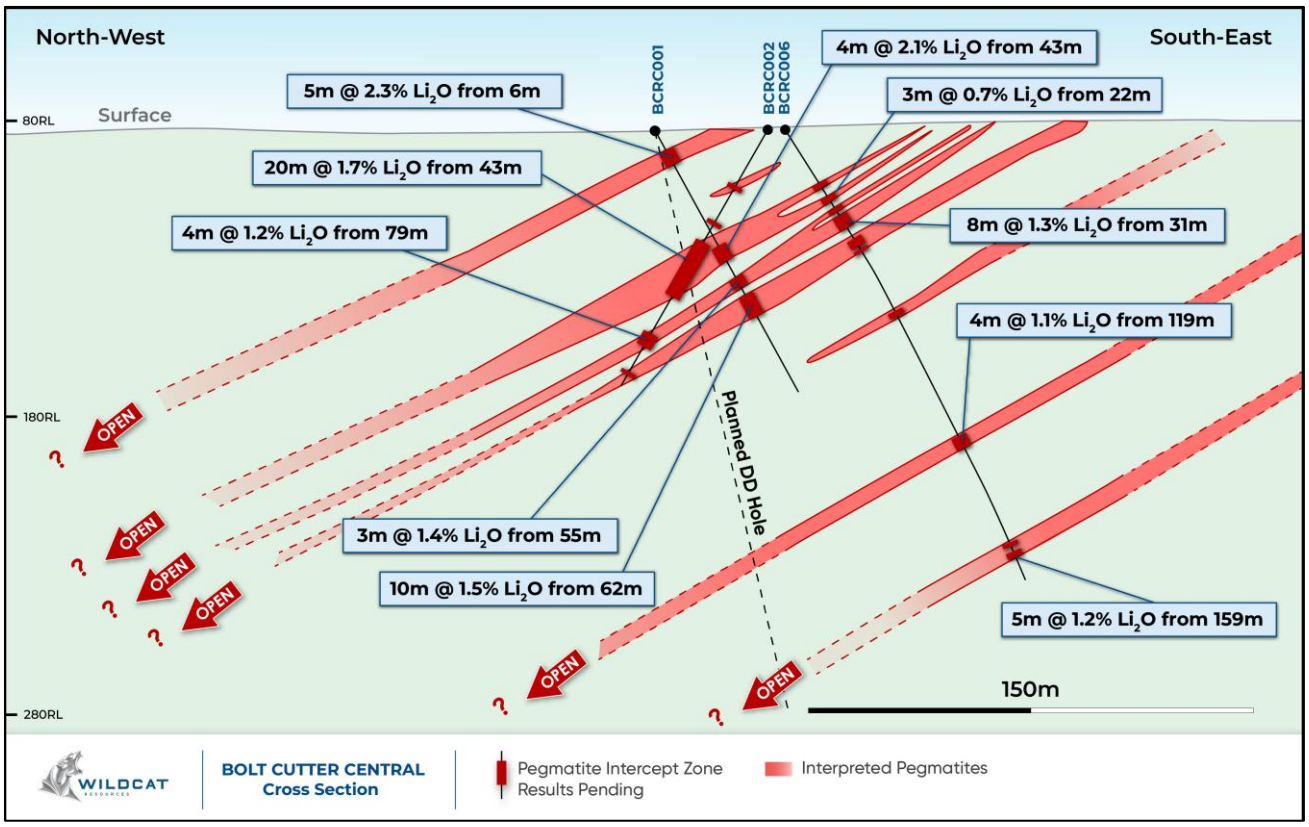

Figure 5: Cross Section of the Harry Pegmatite Swarm through BCRC001, BCRC002 and BCRC006 along section line A-A' referenced in Figure 4. Intercepts in BCRC002 are not true width.

Hermione Pegmatites

Two RC holes (BCRC015 and BCRC016) were drilled into the Hermione Pegmatite Swarm as a first-pass investigation of the northeast trending soil anomaly southwest of Harry (Figure 1). Both holes confirmed that the soil anomaly at Hermione is associated with a swarm of stacked pegmatites, however assays are pending for both holes (Table 4). Planning is underway for follow up drilling.

Next Steps at Bolt Cutter Central

- Receive pending assays for 9 holes across the Harry and Hermione prospects
- Complete an expanded heritage survey
- Submit samples for qualitative analysis (X-ray Diffraction) to evaluate mineralogy
- Complete two additional diamond drill holes at the Harry Pegmatite Swarm
- Explore the strike and dip extents of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatites with RC drilling
- Commence RC drilling to explore the Harry Pegmatites at depth for repeats or thickening
- First-pass reconnaissance drilling of the remaining interpreted pegmatite trends

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-Tantalum Project (**Project**) (Figure 5) 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 446Mt Pilgangoora Project[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

The 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 ("**MRE**") of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[3], which includes a maiden JORC (2012) Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 46.3Mt @ 0.99 Li_2O (Table 3)[4].

Table 1: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) MRE 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.

Table 2: Tabba Tabba Project Maiden Ore Reserve of 46.3Mt at 0.99%

Source	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O grade (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (kt)
Open pit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	36.8	1.00	62.4	1.06	366
Underground	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	9.5	0.94	51.9	0.86	90
Total	**Probable**	**46.3**	**0.99**	**60.2**	**1.02**	**456**

The Ore Reserve estimate (Table 3) is based on the November 2024 MRE (Table 2), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE.

[1] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 11 June 2025:
https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/5fb09df7-4e59-4c10-ab9e-69207cbc8620/Pilgangoora-Mineral-Resource-Update.pdf?Platform=ListPage
[2] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018:
http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[3] Tabba Tabba maiden resource
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199
[4] Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility announcement 29 July 2025:
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222

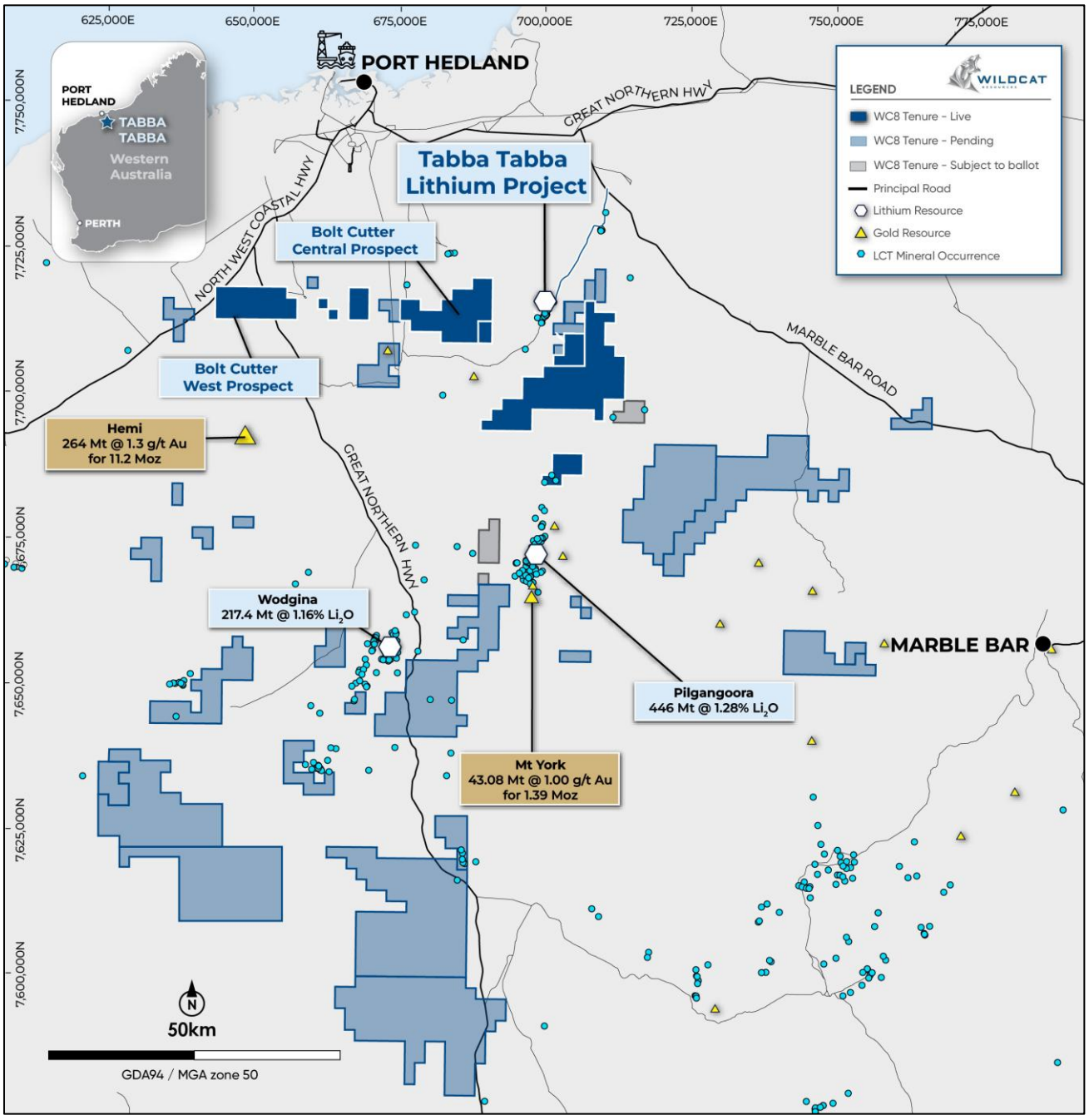

Figure 5: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending miscellaneous licenses are not displayed.

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)**
- **110.1m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 195.0m (TAMT033) (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)**
- **81.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 167.0m (TAMT034) (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 3: Significant intercepts - Intercepts reported using geological interpretation to define appropriate intercept widths against geology and grade. Grades are rounded to two decimal places.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
BCRC001	6	11	5	5	2.31	Harry
including	7	9	2	2	3.99	Harry
and:	43	47	4	4	2.12	Harry
and:	55	58	3	3	1.44	Harry
and:	62	72	10	10	1.52	Harry
BCRC002	36	37	1	0.6	0.55	Harry
and:	43	63	20	12	1.70	Harry
and:	79	83	4	2.4	1.19	Harry
BCRC003	20	23	3	3	1.37	Harry
and:	33	34	1	1	0.69	Harry
and:	39	52	13	13	1.38	Harry
and:	110	114	4	4	1.06	Harry
BCRC004	19	21	2	2	0.71	Harry
and:	27	33	6	6	0.91	Harry
BCRC005	3	13	10	10	1.19	Harry
and:	110	117	7	7	0.94	Harry
and:	126	127	1	1	1.07	Harry
and:	134	135	1	1	0.52	Harry
and:	143	144	1	1	0.57	Harry
BCRC006	22	25	3	3	0.7	Harry
and:	31	39	8	8	1.29	Harry
and:	43	44	1	1	0.61	Harry
and:	119	123	4	4	1.11	Harry
and:	159	164	5	5	1.23	Harry
BCRC007	24	28	4	4	0.74	Harry
and:	40	53	13	13	1.34	Harry

Table 4: Drill hole collar table – MGA94 Zone 50 – Only includes new collars or collars with changing assay status.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comment
BCRC001	RC	689619	7717842	77	100	110	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC002	RC	689647	7717812	78	100	291	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comment
BCRC003	RC	689584	7717775	80	150	108	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC004	RC	689534	7717712	77	120	123	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC005	RC	689566	7717677	78	150	113	-56	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC006	RC	689651	7717808	78	174	112	-56	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC007	RC	689583	7717779	80	120	109	-86	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC008	RC	689620	7717851	77	120	72	-56	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC009	RC	689570	7717780	80	162	293	-66	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC010	RC	689526	7717710	77	150	183	-56	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC011	RC	689995	7718268	78	150	132	-61	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC012	RC	690197	7718583	80	160	112	-60	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC013	RC	690214	7718244	77	156	188	-61	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC014	RC	690400	7718653	84	154	161	-60	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC015	RC	690355	7716628	83	120	150	-55	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC016	RC	690402	7716938	82	150	102	-55	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

Table 5: Pegmatite Intercept Table – (no estimation of mineral abundance) – where the dominant rock type is logged as pegmatite and assays are not received. There may be instances where pegmatite occurs in an interval as the subordinate rock type mixed with host lithology or very proximal and intervals include these as a general grouping.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
BCRC008	15	21	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	58	61	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	67	69	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	70	75	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	83	86	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	95	99	4	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC009	39	46	7	Pegmatite	Pending
	58	61	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	86	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	148	150	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	151	154	3	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC010	3	4	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	23	27	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	30	32	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	68	69	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	97	101	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	107	108	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	111	113	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	114	116	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	131	135	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	146	147	1	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC011	17	18	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	26	28	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	41	42	1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	62	64	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	95	99	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	103	105	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	109	110	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	115	116	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	127	128	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	130	131	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	138	139	1	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC012	11	12	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	27	28	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	34	39	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	44	48	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	54	55	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	56	57	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	78	80	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	82	83	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	93	96	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	112	113	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	122	123	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	148	149	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	150	151	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	156	157	1	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC013	6	7	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	10	11	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	14	15	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	18	20	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	49	60	11	Pegmatite	Pending
	87	88	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	93	95	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	131	132	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	147	149	2	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC014	5	11	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	62	66	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	74	78	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	80	81	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	102	104	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	113	114	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	125	135	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	146	147	1	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC015	16	17	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	27	29	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	69	70	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	72	77	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	81	83	2	Pegmatite	Pending
BCRC016	21	23	2	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	24	27	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	33	34	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	38	39	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	72	73	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	81	82	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	90	91	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	100	101	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	102	104	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	108	111	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	118	119	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	120	121	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	122	123	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	133	134	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	137	138	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	140	141	1	Pegmatite	Pending

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. • 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 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.
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.	• 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. • No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time.
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.	• 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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.
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. • 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 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. • 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.	• The RC 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. • 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. • 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.	• 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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 50). • Topography is calculated using state data and DGPS on drillholes • 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 based on early pad clearance/heritage clearance locations. • Exploration and resource drilling focussed 40-80m spacings with large steps outs for reconnaissance drill holes. . • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill and extensional 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 • 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. • 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) and E45/6205 (Bolt Cutter Central). • 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	•	At Tabba Tabba • 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. At Bolt Cutter Central • There has been no significant past exploration.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are interpreted to be forming a NW trending swarm dipping shallowly (30°) to the west. • They are hosted by a granodiorite unit • They appear to average ~5m in width and are stacked in semi-consistent intervals • While geological observations should not replace detailed lab analysis for definitive mineralogy, geologists have interpreted spodumene within the pegmatites at Bolt Cutter Central.
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	• 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
	- 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.	
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.	• At Tabba Tabba 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. • At Tabba Tabba an iron cutoff of >5% Fe has also been applied to each sample in order to exclude peripheral intervals that contain significant wall rock 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 wall rock. 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. • At Bolt Cutter Central, intercepts are reported using geological interpretation to define appropriate intercept widths against geology and grade. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals. A similar aggregating metric to Tabba Tabba will be utilised when the scale, thickness, grade habit and geometry of the pegmatites is more well understood. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.	• For Tabba Tabba, comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • For Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (Appendix 1, Table 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 at Bolt Cutter Central will also detailed mineralogy work to accurately and transparently report on the nature of the lithium mineralisation.