ASX Announcement
05 July 2023

NEW PEGMATITES IDENTIFIED AT TABBA TABBA LITHIUM-TANTALUM PROJECT

Highlights

- **Drone aerial survey and field verification highlight that pegmatite outcrops are more extensive than previously recorded**
- **Field camp and amenities established to support ramp-up of exploration and drilling activities**
- **First drill rig due to mobilise on-site tomorrow, July 6th**

Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that in preparation for the drilling at Tabba Tabba Project near Port Hedland[1], the Company completed a high-resolution drone survey[2] of the project tenements and this has identified many new pegmatite outcrops and extensions to known pegmatites (Figure 1 and Figure 3). Pad and track preparation has been completed, a field camp has been established, and an RC rig is arriving within days to commence drilling.

Managing Director Samuel Ekins said: *"We are very excited to soon get underway with drilling of what is essentially an untested potential lithium system. The preparation for drilling has gone well and has resulted in the identification of many more pegmatite bodies for mapping, sampling, and ultimately drill testing. The drilling program about to commence will provide the first test of this amazing asset and we look forward to providing updates as it progresses."*

Figure 1 – Numerous additional pegmatite outcrops have been identified at Tabba Tabba

[1] ASX announcement 17 May 2023:
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf
[2] ASX announcement 31 May 2023:
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/20e4fead-fa5.pdf

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Wildcat Resources Ltd

Wildcat Resources is a company focussed on discovery with strategic landholdings in world class provinces in Australia. The company has key landholdings for gold in the Lachlan Fold Belt (NSW), gold and lithium in the Mallina Province – Pilbara (WA), and greenfields exploration projects regionally in WA.

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The Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project is located just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia and is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, with the district currently producing around 20% of global lithium supply (Figure 2).

In May 2023, the Company entered an exclusive, binding, conditional agreement to acquire 100% of the **Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project**[3], which contains a group of **granted mining leases**, with large areas of outcropping pegmatites and a Mineral Resource estimate of **318Kt at 950ppm Ta_2O_5**[1]. Tabba Tabba was once one of four significant tantalum projects **owned by Sons of Gwalia in the early 2000's, which included Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina.**

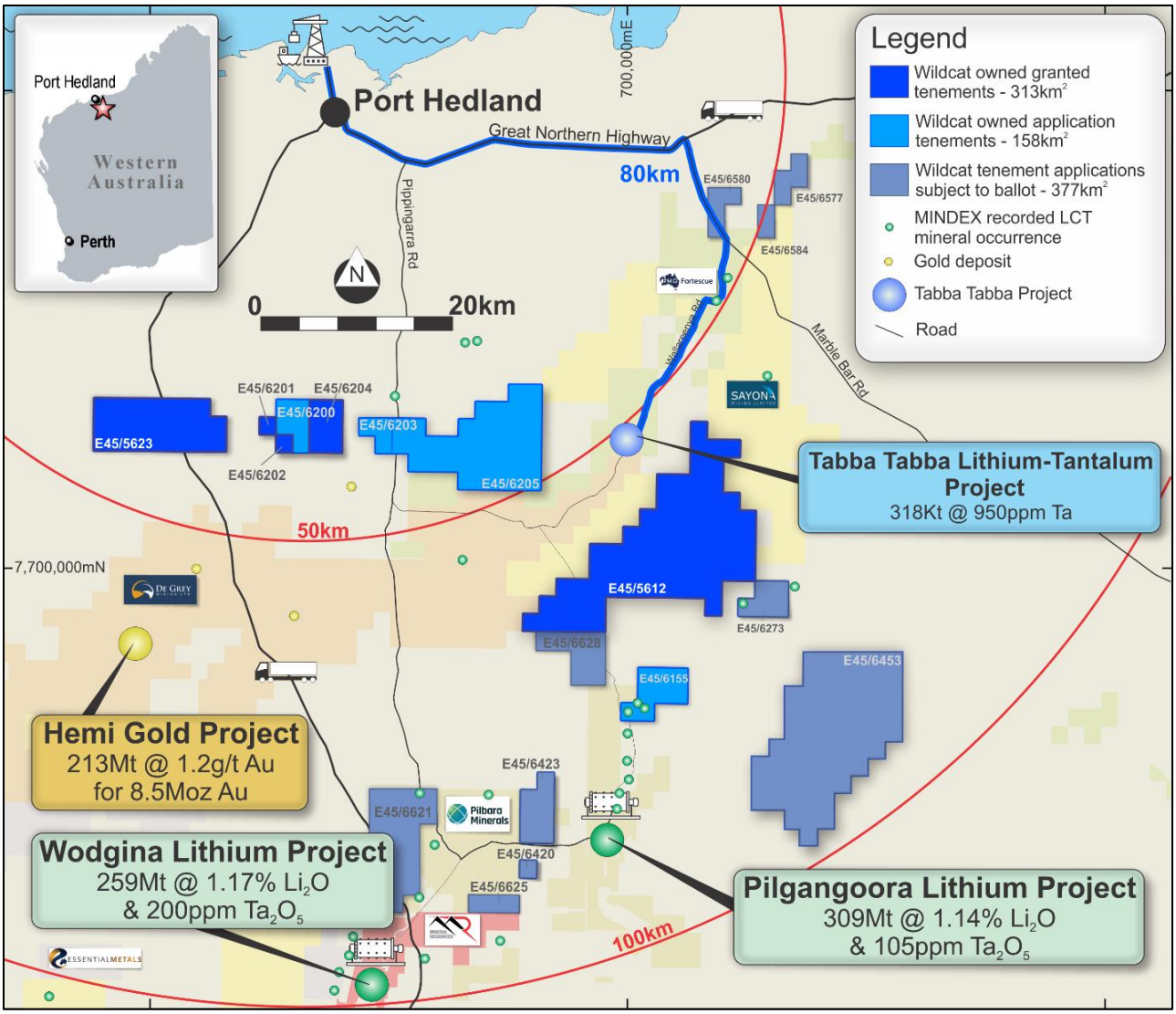

Figure 2 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project relative to infrastructure and Wildcat's existing exploration tenements at the Bolt Cutter Project, Pilbara, WA

High-Resolution Drone Survey

The Company recently completed a drone survey at the Tabba Tabba Project to assist with planning of drilling and in preparation for track and drill pad clearing.

The survey has provided high-resolution imagery that has improved the Company's understanding of the pegmatite intrusion system and highlighted it is more extensive than previously recorded. This is illustrated in Figure 3 which highlights the newly identified pegmatite outcrop in light blue, a substantial addition to what was previously recorded (dark blue).

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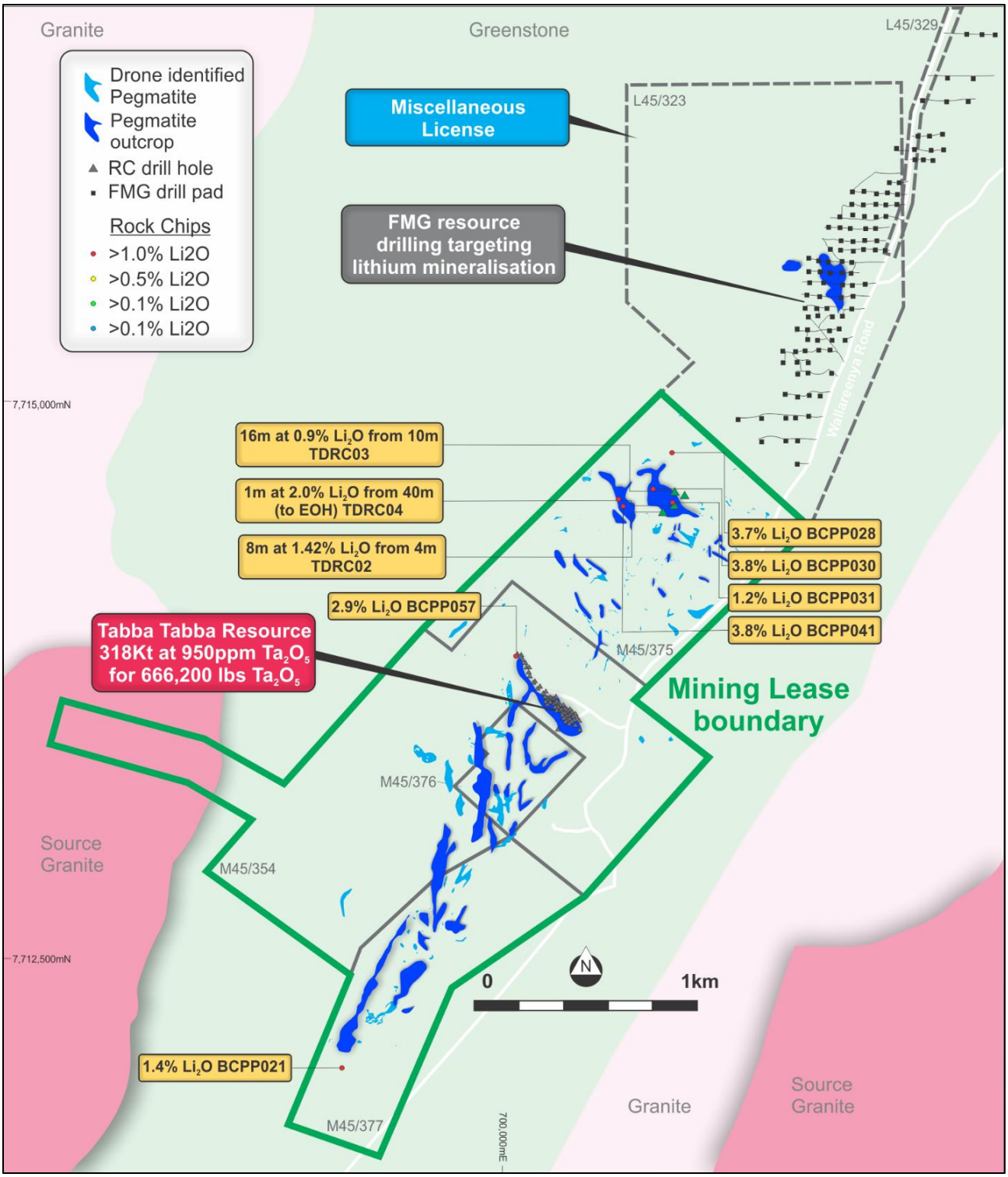

Figure 3 – Tabba Tabba mining lease area in green showing Pancontinental's mapped pegmatites (dark blue) and new pegmatite outcrops identified using drone aerial photography (light blue).

Preparation for Drilling Operations

The Company has engaged Topdrill and will commence RC drilling this week. The focus of the **RC drilling will be fast-tracked testing of priority targets and delineation of pegmatite-hosted LCT mineralisation.** A field camp has been established and pad preparation has been completed. The Company intends to commence operations with a single RC rig and ramp this up to multiple rigs in August once the Company has ensured its workflows, safety systems, and the team are operating effectively.

Next Steps

- Commence RC drilling
- Progress the initial RC drill program across the northern and central part of Tabba Tabba
- Continue with field verification, mapping and sampling of pegmatite outcrops
- Ramp up drilling operations to support multiple drill rigs

- ENDS -

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

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Additional Background Information on the Tabba Tabba Project

Exploration History

Alluvial tin and tantalum mining have occurred at Tabba Tabba since the early 1900s. Exploration by Pancontinental Mining Ltd in the 1980s resulted in the discovery of high-grade pegmatite-hosted tantalum mineralisation at Tabba Tabba, and at the Wodgina and Pilgangoora Projects. At the time the exploration and mining focus was tin and tantalum, and the projects were largely unexplored for lithium.

Various feasibility studies and minor tribute mining, including by Sons of Gwalia Ltd, occurred throughout the 1990's and early 2000's. In 2007, key assets were purchased by Resource Capital Funds and the tantalum projects were subsequently transferred to GAM.

Tabba Tabba was acquired as a 50/50 JV tantalum mining project by Pilbara Minerals and Nagrom (with GAM as the underlying holder of the mining tenements).[4] The feasibility and mining of the project was Pilbara's focus[5,6,7,8] until the end of 2015 when the JV had unspecified commissioning issues with the plant and suspended mining[9]; The tantalum mine and infrastructure were rehabilitated between 2016 and 2019, and the tenements have remained in GAM's ownership since.

Concurrently Pilgangoora (then a 10Mt tantalum resource) was acquired as a tantalum exploration and development project to supplement the tantalum processing hub at Tabba Tabba[10], but rapidly

[4] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 18th February 2014:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/16ebe8fc72335d8f3dab046dd8df1621
[5] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 7th July 2015:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/060844751e44e74b7ecc87c07a2b4c17
[6] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 31st August 2015:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/4d306236d6504c3442bcc1b43c004dec
[7] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 23rd September 2015:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/49b2b00b6249ce9aa12186085d97b38a
[8] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 29th October 2015:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/cb6c1cdf55bcfab95fd3ad1bbefe42e2
[9] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 14th January 2016:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/a1af2fad0b81257495ef93264b18e522
[10] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 28th July 2014:
https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/1734f7e381ea4a3d6b939cd7653f873c

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became the exclusive focus Pilbara Minerals. The JV partners didn't appear to have considered the lithium potential of Tabba Tabba as there is no mention of lithium exploration and much of the mining and processing infrastructure was located over the top of the pegmatite outcrop (including outcrop known to host lithium shown on Figure 2).

Thirty-eight (38) outcropping pegmatite bodies have been mapped within the Mining Leases at Tabba Tabba, however only one was extensively drilled and most of the samples were not assayed for lithium. The lack of drilling offers significant upside for Wildcat for lithium exploration.

The pegmatite body that contains **the high-grade Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit has a Mineral Resource estimate of 318Kt at 950ppm Ta_2O_5 for 666,200lbs Ta_2O_5** at a 400ppm Ta_2O_5 lower cut-off grade[11]. The resource drilling on the Tabba Tabba pegmatite was only to 35m depth, and the mineralisation is open in most directions.

With regard to the reported tantalum Mineral Resource estimate, the information is extracted from the report entitled "Pilbara Reports Updated Mineral Resource for Tabba Tabba Tantalum Project, WA created on 19th January 2015 and is available to view on https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2995-01591791-6A706666?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Only four drill holes were completed outside of the Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit, these were drilled in 2013 and three intersected pegmatite that returned **8m at 1.42% Li_2O from 4m (TDRC02), 16m at 0.9% Li_2O from 10m (TDRC03) and 1m at 2.00% Li_2O from 40m to EOH (TDRC04)[12] (Appendix 1, Table 2)**. This single pegmatite has an outcrop expression that is 300m long (Figure 2). The rest of the mapped pegmatites have yet to be drilled.

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 Samuel Ekins, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ekins is a fulltime employee of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Ekins 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 JORC Code. Mr Ekins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information

[11] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 19th January 2015: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2995-01591791-6A706666?access_token=83ff96335c2d45a094df02a206a39ff4
[12] A100814. Annual Mining and Mineral Exploration Report Wodgina Project: https://geodocs.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/documentlist/10/Report_Ref/A100814

derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results 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 information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

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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 (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken

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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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken

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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken

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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.	• GAM owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • A binding agreement is in place 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. • PLS completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
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).
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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, Figure 3.
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.	• Not applicable as no drilling or sampling work has been undertaken
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.	• A drone photographic survey was flown using a DJI Mavic 2 drone flying a set grid determined using Pix4Dcapture software. OpenDroneMap software was used to merge the images and calculate a digital elevation model. Pegmatites were identified from the photographs visually by a geological consultant from Streamline Geological Consulting and validated by Wildcat Geologists.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• An initial campaign of RC drilling to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field.