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WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24/01/2024

WILDCAT PLANS 100,000M DRILL PROGRAM AT TABBA TABBA IN FIRST HALF OF 2024

Highlights

- **X-Ray Diffraction ("XRD") results from Leia confirm spodumene-dominant pegmatite with simple mineralogy**
  - **Spodumene dominant, no other major lithium minerals identified**
  - **Clean gangue mineralogy (quartz and feldspar) with <5% muscovite**
  - **Validates initial mineralogy via Fourier-transform infra-red ("FTIR") method**
- **Increased understanding of pegmatite fractionation improves exploration model**
- **100,000m of drilling planned for completion at Tabba Tabba over the next six months**
- **Drill program includes:**
  - **Continued drilling to find extensions at Leia, which remains open along strike and at depth**
  - **Infill drilling at Leia for resource definition**
  - **Discovery drilling targeting Boba, Han, Chewy & The Hutt pegmatites**

Australian lithium developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce additional mineralogical results, an updated target model and exploration plan to drill 100,000m over the next six months at its **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project**, near Port Hedland, WA.

Wildcat has received quantitative XRD results for 21 RC samples collected at Tabba Tabba in September 2023. The XRD results, combined with other geological and mineralogical data, highlight **Leia as a spodumene-dominant pegmatite with simple mineralogy** (see Table 1, Appendix 1 Table 2; and Figure 1).

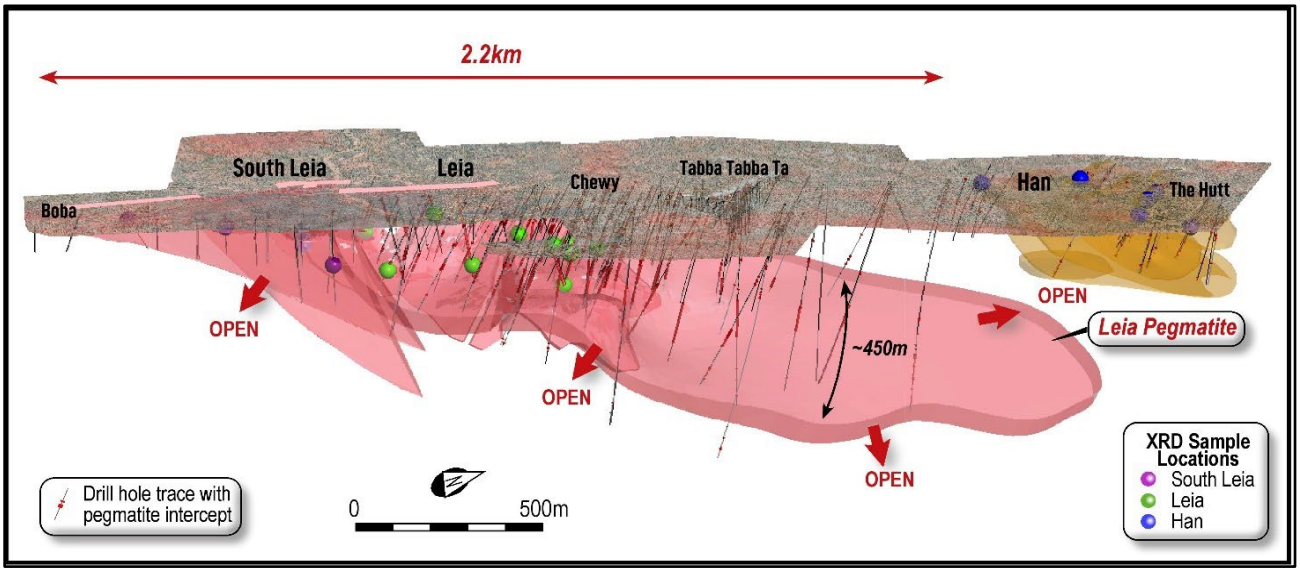

Figure 1 – Isometric view of the evolving geological model for the Leia Pegmatite (red) and The Hutt (orange). Coloured spheres show the location of XRD samples. Note pegmatite wireframes for the Han, Tabba Tabba Ta, Chewy and Boba prospects are not shown due to their limited drilling and for illustrative clarity. View is looking down towards the west.

Wildcat Managing Director AJ Saverimutto said: "*XRD has confirmed that spodumene is the dominant lithium mineral at our Leia discovery. The geology team has been able to utilise the information to prioritise its exploration concepts and we are eager to commence drilling additional targets whilst simultaneously progressing Leia, with 100,000m of drilling planned at Tabba Tabba over the next six months to rapidly advance our understanding of the project's geology and scale. Leia is still open along strike and at depth and is the first of six pegmatites with exploration potential.*"

Tabba Tabba is near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, 47km from Pilbara Minerals' (ASX: PLS) 414Mt Pilgangoora Project, 87km from Mineral Resources' (ASX: MIN) 259Mt Wodgina Project and is only 80km by road to Port Hedland.

The exciting Leia Pegmatite is one of six significant pegmatite prospects within the 3.2km long LCT pegmatite field. **All the pegmatite prospects at Tabba Tabba remain open and the Company is continuing with an aggressive exploration campaign.**

Discussion of Results

Background

Wildcat's RC drilling began in July 2023 and initially targeted the northernmost part of the leases because the northernmost pegmatite ("The Hutt" Prospect) was previously the only area outside of the high-grade Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit (318Kt at 950ppm Ta_2O_5 for 666,200lbs Ta_2O_5,) to have been drilled historically (comprising four fixed depth, vertical, sterilisation drill holes).

The sterilisation drilling had returned intercepts including 8m @ 1.42% Li2O[1]. Furthermore, initial rock chip data[1] collected by Wildcat identified surface lithium grades >3.5% Li2O and the Company was aware of FMG's discovery of lithium mineralisation to the north.

By mid-September 2023, Wildcat had drilled 87 RC holes for 15,142 metres, with the majority of this targeting the northern (The Hutt and Han prospects) and central (Leia and Chewy prospects) pegmatite clusters. On 17th September, Wildcat received assay results for the first batch of 21 RC holes and announced a major lithium discovery at Tabba Tabba with thick and high-grade intersections from both the northern and central pegmatite clusters.

Wildcat continued to intensify its exploration efforts by mobilising additional rigs to Tabba Tabba. Exploration drilling focused on the central cluster due to the greater size of the mineralised pegmatite bodies demonstrating potential for a large-scale lithium deposit (Leia Prospect). Wildcat completed nearly 43,000 metres of drilling at Tabba Tabba by the end of 2023.

In 2024, RC and diamond drilling of the Leia deposit continues, and as the Company adds more rigs, it will recommence exploration at other pegmatite targets.

Mineralogy

Very limited mineralogical work had been completed at Tabba Tabba due to the past focus on the high-grade tantalum mineralisation. Wildcat's initial mapping and geochemical sampling identified possible spodumene pseudomorphs at Leia and limited surface occurrences of lepidolite proximal to the Tabba Tabba open pit. On commencement of RC drilling, little to no lepidolite was logged at any of the major pegmatite prospects. Due to the difficulty identifying lithium minerals in RC chips, a handheld Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) analyser was used to help prioritise samples for chemical analysis.

In early September 2023, 21 RC samples were selected from across the project for quantitative XRD analysis. The XRD samples from early drilling at Leia (10), Boba (5), the Hutt (10) and Han (1) were selected mainly based on geological observations of RC drill chips and supported by assay data (where available). The XRD sampling was undertaken to identify the dominant ore and gangue

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

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mineral species and to validate geological logging, including observations of fluorescence under ultra-violet light, and to build on the geological knowledge for the Project.

Results from a test of the Fourier-transform infra-red (FTIR) analysis method on samples of pegmatite from an RC drill hole at Leia confirmed spodumene as the dominant lithium mineral (see ASX announcement 23rd October 2023). Although the FTIR method has much faster turnaround times than XRD analysis and is substantially cheaper, there was limited reporting of its application in LCT pegmatites. Therefore, FTIR was trialled on samples from just one hole (TARC131, 52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m) until the reliability of the technique could be checked via comparison with the XRD results. The XRD and FTIR compare favourably and the Company has commenced FTIR analysis on assay pulps to obtain a high-resolution mineralogical model of all the pegmatites at Tabba Tabba.

Of the 10 XRD samples taken from Leia (Table 1), which ranged in grade from 0.67% Li_20 to 4.27% Li_20, **the only significant lithium mineral species identified was spodumene**. After the typical gangue mineral of quartz (average of 32% across the samples), spodumene was the next most abundant mineral averaging ~30% across the Leia samples. This was followed by Na-feldspar plagioclase (average of 29% across the Leia XRD samples). The remaining 9% of rock mass on average is comprised of K-feldspar orthoclase, biotite, muscovite and amphiboles.

The XRD results at Leia are very positive given the **abundance of spodumene**, **simplicity of mineralogy** (>90% of the rock mass in just three mineral groups) and **less than 5% muscovite** in all samples. This supports other data (FTIR) and observations (UV light and geological logging) that **the lithium at Leia is predominantly hosted by simple, spodumene mineralised pegmatites.**

Table 1: Leia XRD Results sorted by Li_2O% grade simplified for the three most abundant minerals (plagioclase and orthoclase combined as feldspar) and rounded to the nearest whole number. Complete results are provided in Table 2.

Sample ID	Hole ID	From	To	Li_2O	Spodumene	Quartz	Feldspar	Other
TBRC20654	TARC128	206	207	4.27	55	39	5	1
TBRC06750	TARC086	50	51	3.94	53	39	5	3
TBRC19605	TARC123	149	150	2.46	37	29	26	8
TBRC04842	TARC023	162	163	2.55	31	33	30	6
TBRC20906	TARC144	230	231	2.58	29	34	31	6
TBRC14685	TARC142	99	100	2.51	26	34	34	6
TBRC21513	TARC145	218	219	2.09	25	32	35	7
TBRC20438	TARC132	326	327	1.78	24	32	38	6
TBRC07094	TARC089	198	199	1.52	13	21	60	6
TBRC15165	TARC151	207	208	0.67	8	24	64	4
Averages				**2.44**	**30**	**32**	**33**	**5**

Five samples were selected for XRD analysis from the initial drilling at the Boba Prospect to the south of Leia (see purple spheres on Figure 1). Assay data was not available at the time of sample selection and three of the five samples were selected in non-mineralised material. **In the two Boba pegmatite samples that were associated with significant lithium grade** (Appendix 1 Table 2)**, spodumene was the dominant lithium-bearing mineral**. This is exciting as it confirms that the extensive but poorly tested pegmatite outcrops in the south of the lease package appear to be of similar mineralogy to the pegmatites that comprise the Leia deposit. The Boba area is a priority target for further exploration drilling.

A further 11 samples were collected from the northern pegmatite clusters, with 10 samples from RC drilling at The Hutt, and one sample from an RC hole into Han, sent for XRD analysis (Appendix 1 Table 2). The XRD results identify both spodumene and petalite as the lithium-bearing minerals present at the Hutt. At Han, assays were not available at the time of sample selection for the XRD analysis, and the selected interval was of low-grade material. The XRD results are inconclusive on lithium mineralogy at Han and further work is planned.

Although the current XRD data does not form an extensive dataset, the additional mineralogical information has helped to refine the pegmatite fractionation model for Tabba Tabba. It highlights that lithium mineralisation in the giant Leia pegmatite is spodumene dominant and it appears Boba is related and may have similar mineralogy to Leia. Further analysis is required on mineralised samples from the Han pegmatite, however based on UV fluorescence and the Company's updated exploration model, it is likely the area directly north of the central Tabba Tabba tantalum pegmatite (Han) should mirror the area directly south (Leia). Therefore, it appears the **Han pegmatite is potentially hosted in an equivalent position to the Leia pegmatite.**

With the potential for another stacked, spodumene dominant pegmatite and the long, undrilled strike extent immediately adjacent to existing high-grade drill intercepts (Figure 2), the priority of the Han pegmatite has been escalated and Wildcat expects to drill this soon.

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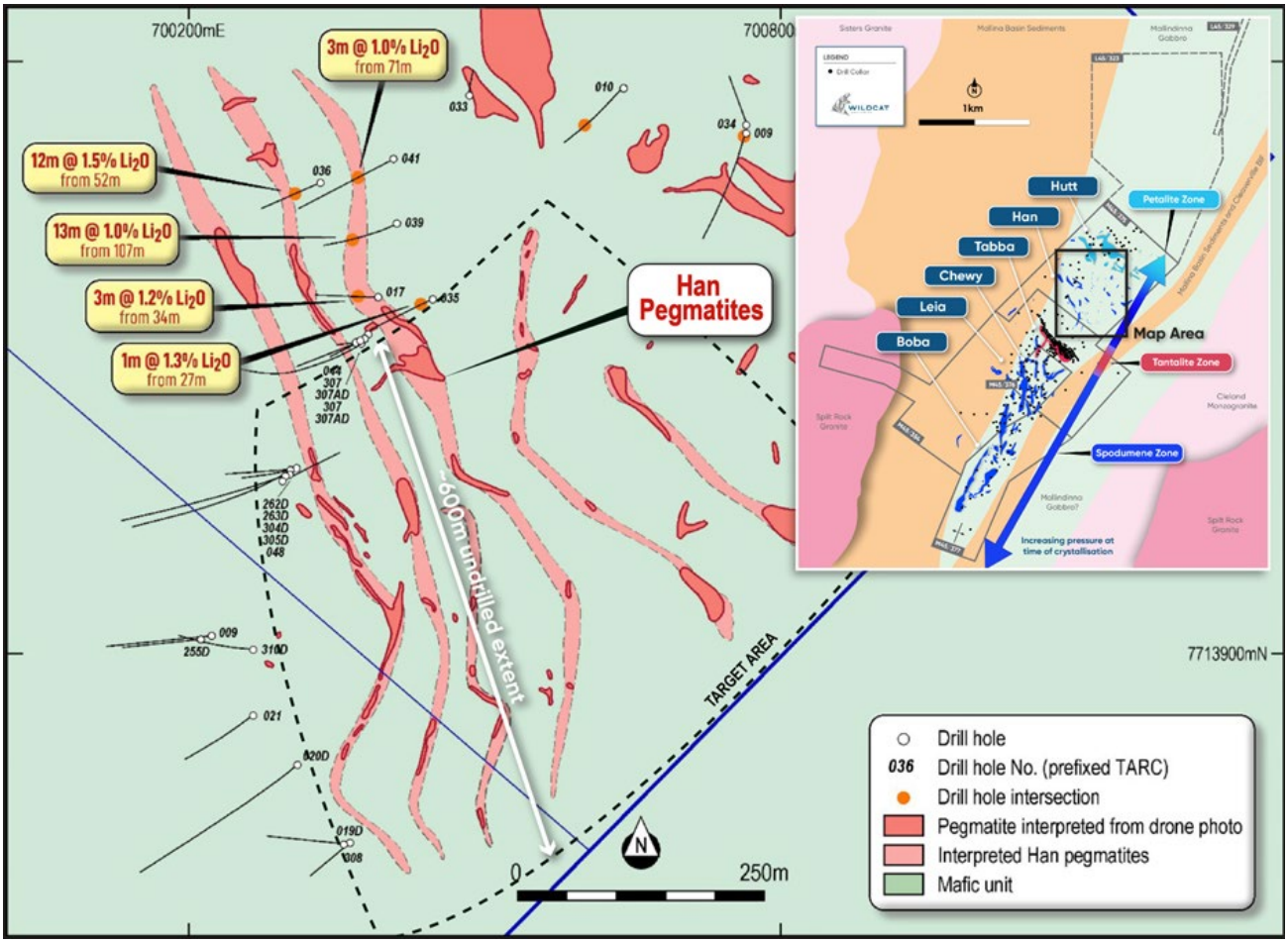

Figure 2 – Closeup of the stacked Han pegmatite prospect with an insert of the Tabba Tabba lease package. Han is currently open for ~600m to the southeast of existing drill holes and >150m to the north of TARC036 (12m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 52m).

Exploration Model

Wildcat's initial exploration model interpreted three pegmatite suites defined by their surface mineralogy (Figure 3A). These consisted of:

(1) The central Tabba Tabba pegmatite (tin/tantalum)

(2) An interpreted "transitional pegmatite" phase, occurring within a ~500m radius of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite. This was expected to grade away from tin/tantalum towards lithium, but with higher percentages of mica.

(3) Albite-spodumene pegmatite representing all other pegmatites on the lease and previously classified as "simple albite pegmatites".

A drone survey was flown prior to drilling commencement (see ASX announcement 5th July 2023) and extensive additional outcropping pegmatites were identified (Figure 3B). Subsequent drilling focussed on priority areas resulting in the discovery of The Hutt, Han, Leia, Chewy and Boba Prospects.

The recently received XRD has improved the geological team's understanding of the mineralogy and its spatial relationships. The driver for the change in mineralogy from spodumene in the south to mixed petalite and spodumene at The Hutt in the north is interpreted to be a change in pressure at the time the pegmatite melt crystallised. Petalite typically occurs in lower pressure environments, whilst spodumene will typically form in higher pressure environments.

Although based on limited data, the apparent spatial transition from mixed petalite-spodumene mineralised pegmatite in the northern extremities of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite system, to a tantalum pegmatite deposit, and then to the very large spodumene-dominant Leia pegmatite suggests an increase in pressure towards the south[2]. This has implications for prioritisation of exploration of the central and southern pegmatite clusters along their strike extent and at depth as pegmatites which may be thin or geochemically weak at surface can transition into attractive targets due to changes in the geological setting (host rock, lithostatic pressure, etc.).

The success of exploration drilling at the Leia deposit is an example of the need for a significant and maintained exploration drilling campaign across the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. The surface expression of the central cluster of pegmatites (where Leia was discovered) were thin and generally returned low geochemical responses. With continued exploration, thickness and grade were demonstrated to significantly improve with depth.

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[2] London, D. 1984. Experimental phase equilibria in the system $LiAlSiO_4$-SiO_2-H_2O: a petrogenetic grid for lithium-rich pegmatites. American Mineralogist, 69, 995-1004

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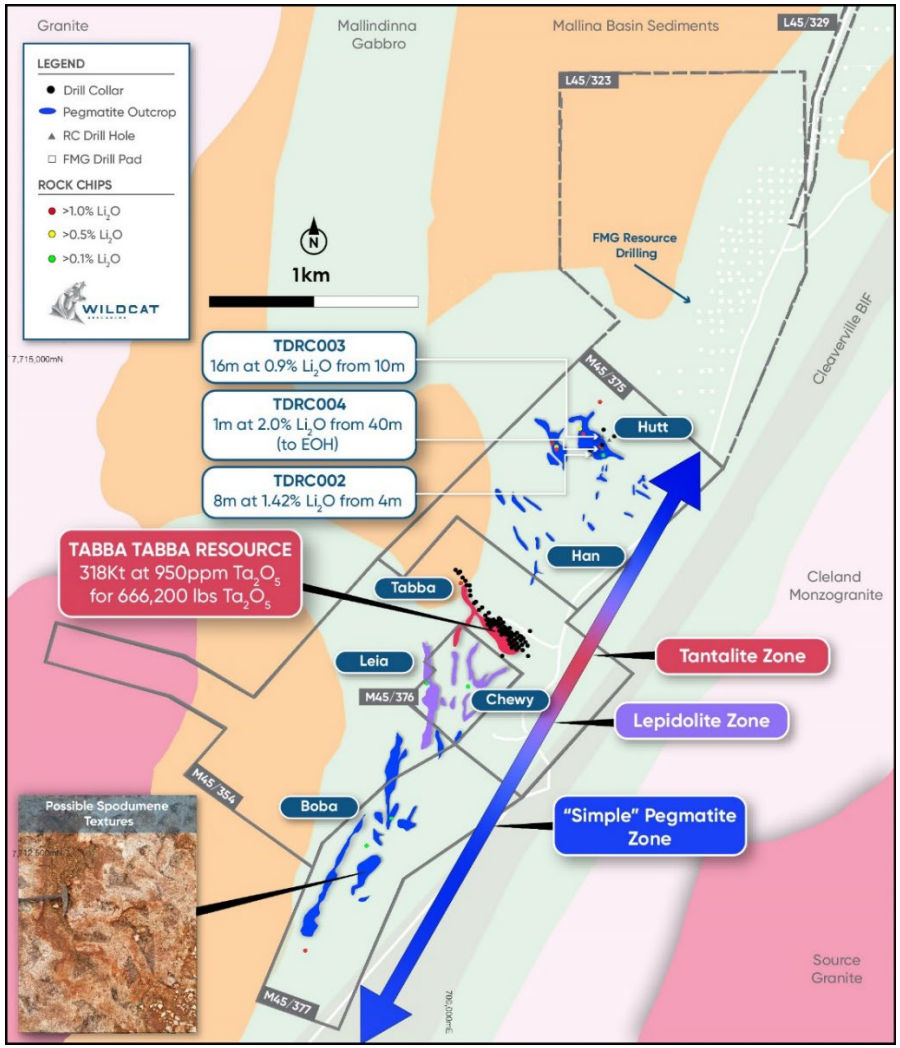

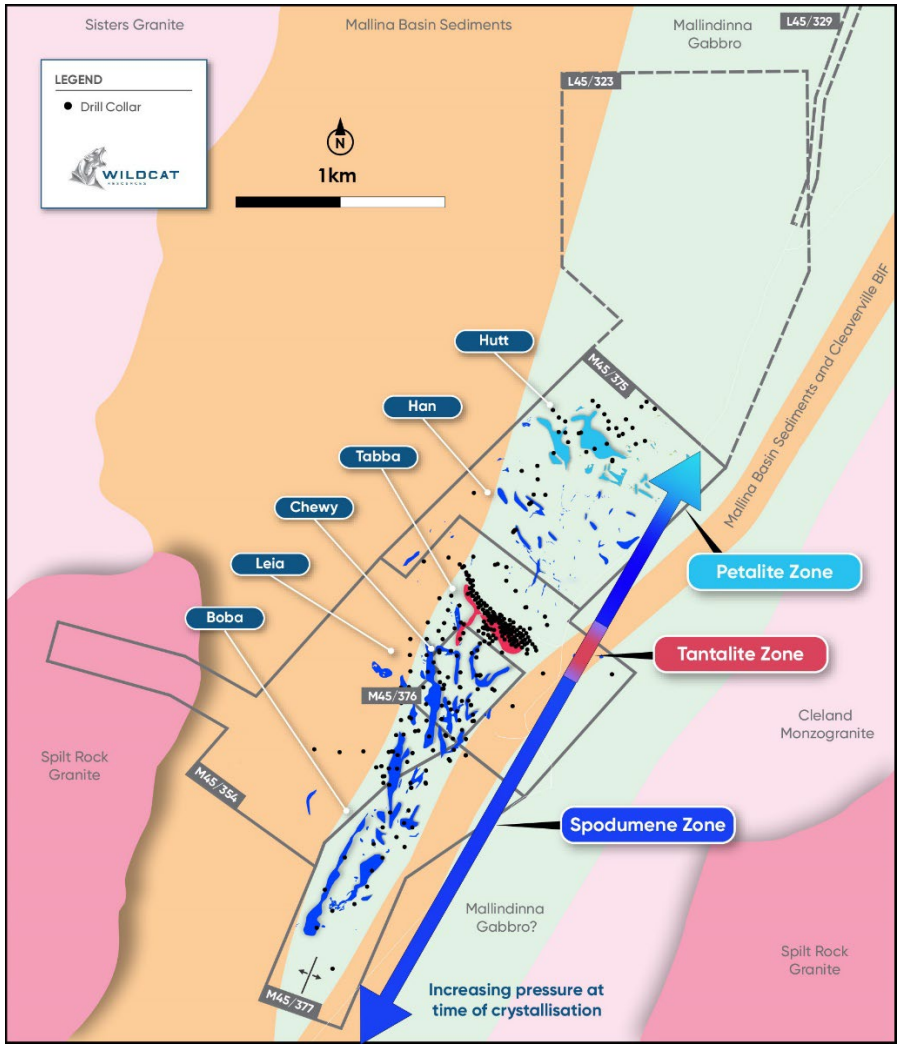

Figure 3a & 3b – Progression of the Wildcat Exploration Model – Left (3a) The initial Wildcat exploration model interpreted from mapped pegmatites and mineralogical observations from Pancontinental Mining Ltd's early exploration reports. All drilling prior to Wildcat displayed. Left (3b) The updated Wildcat exploration model adjusted for new observations from XRD, FTIR, geological logging and drilling to date.

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Exploration Plan – 1H CY24

Exploration recommenced at Tabba Tabba in early January after a short break in December to upgrade facilities. The exploration activities will continue to ramp-up with the mobilisation of additional drill rigs and field crew.

Geological mapping and sampling programs recommenced in January and geophysical surveys including ground magnetics and ground gravity are expected to commence in Q1.

Approximately 100,000m of drilling has been planned for the first half of 2024, with the intent to continue extending Leia and increase confidence in the deposit. Exploration drilling will also continue on other pegmatite systems to define an additional and meaningful discovery.

Metallurgy

BHM Process Consultants Pty Ltd ("BHM") will assist Wildcat with planning and management of the metallurgical test work program of the pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation from the Leia deposit. BHM has worked closely on some of Australia's biggest lithium deposits including Pilgangoora, Altura / Ngungaju, Mount Holland and Bald Hill and has expertise that will aid the understanding of mineral processing requirements at Tabba Tabba.

About 250kg of diamond drill core samples from Leia will undergo first pass sighter metallurgical test work at Nagrom under the guidance of BHM. Nagrom is the largest privately owned metallurgical laboratory in Australia and recognised as an industry leader in lithium test work.

Wildcat will provide updates on the metallurgical test work as the work progresses.

Next Steps

- Mobilise additional drill rigs to Tabba Tabba, with six planned to be on site in 2024
- Explore for the limits of Leia while commencing infill drilling
- Resume exploration at Han and Boba at depth
- Commence initial drilling of other pegmatites
- Expand the mineralogical sampling program using the faster and more cost-effective FTIR analysis method to inform targeting and refine the exploration model
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba.

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

ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Mr. Ajanth Saverimutto
Managing Director
Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950
info@wildcatresources.com.au

Mr. Matthew Banks
Executive Director
Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950
info@wildcatresources.com.au

Nathan Ryan
NWR Communications
Tel: +61 420 582 887
nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project 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[3] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[4]) (Figure 4).

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.

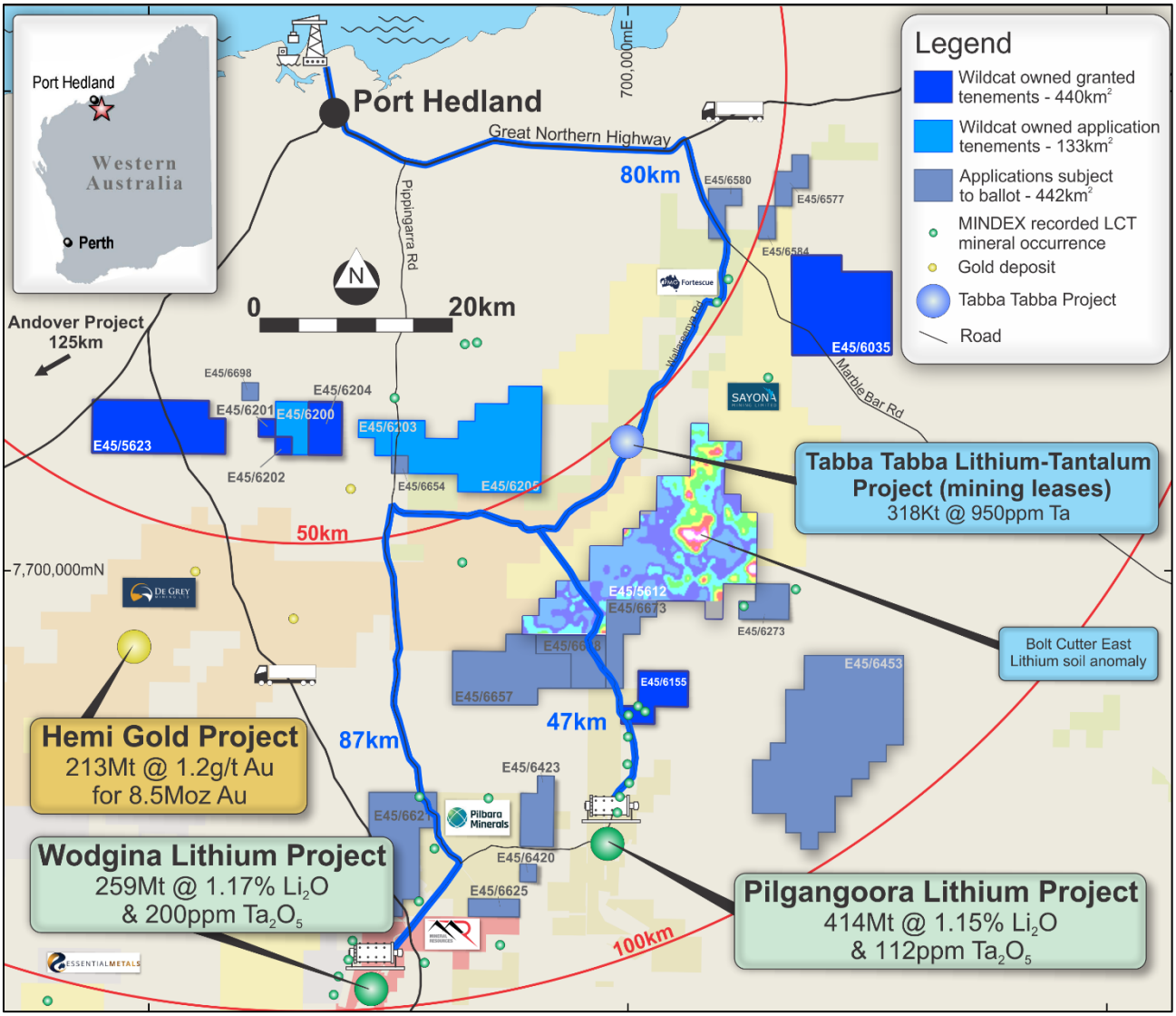

Figure 4 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

Wildcat announced that it had entered an exclusive, binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project on the 17th of May, 2023[5]. On the 5th October, 2023 the

[3] 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
[4] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[5] ASX announcement 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf

Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[6] and on 12th October, 2023 Wildcat announced it has successfully completed the acquisition of the Project.

Thirty-eight (38) outcropping pegmatite bodies have been mapped within the Mining Leases at Tabba Tabba, however only the pegmatite body hosting the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit had been extensively drilled and most of the samples were not assayed for lithium. The lack of drilling offered significant upside for Wildcat for lithium exploration (Figure 8)

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[3]. The resource drilling on the Tabba Tabba pegmatite was limited to only 35m depth, and the tantalum mineralisation is open in most directions.

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)**. This single pegmatite has an outcrop expression that is 300m long[3].

In May 2023 Wildcat commenced exploration activities with a drone photographic survey to map and validate the pegmatite outcrops on the Tabba Tabba mining tenements[7]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[8].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[9]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[10] after assay results confirmed thick intersections of lithium mineralised pegmatites were returned from multiple RC holes in the central and northern pegmatite clusters. Wildcat is continuing with an aggressive and systematic campaign of RC and DD drilling across the Mining Leases and to explore and evaluate this very significant lithium tantalum project.

Leia is emerging as a Tier-1 lithium pegmatite. Some of the best intercepts from Leia announced to date include:

- **180m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206m (TARC148) (est. true. width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **73m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**
- **70m at 1.0% Li_2O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width)**
- **69.9m @ 1.2% Li2O from 399.0m (TARC245D) (est. true width)**
- **64.4m @ 1.3% Li2O from 225.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **60.3m at 1.4% Li2O from 297.8m (TARC161AD) (est. true width)**
- **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**

[6] ASX announcement 5th October 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/79100ff0-b08.pdf
[7] ASX announcement 31st May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/20e4fead-fa5.pdf
[8] ASX announcement 5th June 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/f08da5f1-19e.pdf
[9] ASX announcement 14th July 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/0d6e63aa-fbc.pdf
[10] ASX announcement 18th September 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/bd9e13dc-76f.pdf

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- **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **44.7m at 1.3% Li2O from 406.3m (TARC264D) (est. true width)**
- **40m at 1.2% Li_2O from 135m (TARC137) (est. true width)**
- **39m at 1.4% Li_2O from 271m (TARC147) (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, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee 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 JORC Code. Mr Rowe 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 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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Appendix 1

Table 1: XRD Results – Compilation of Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) results. Minerals with <1.5% average abundance not included.

X	Y	Z	Hole ID	From	To	Sample ID	Prospect	Li2O	Spodumene	Plagioclase	Quartz	Kfeldspar	Petalite	Muscovite	Ca_ amphibole
699617	7712425	67	TARC095	47	48	TBRC08998	Boba	0.03	0	17	23	54	-1	2	-1
699760	7712673	-43	TARC098	162	163	TBRC09918	Boba	0.10	0	30	17	21	0	6	17
699647	7712650	30	TARC102	86	87	TBRC14090	Boba	0.03	0	58	12	27	0	1	0
699623	7712669	-19	TARC102	144	145	TBRC14148	Boba	1.05	12	47	20	13	0	4	0
699453	7712225	80	TARC103	24	25	TBRC13272	Boba	0.83	5	77	12	2	0	1	0
700307	7714365	66	TARC036	61	62	TBRC08048	Han	0.34	0	26	15	4	0	4	28
700552	7714517	108	TARC002	5	6	TBRC00253	Hutt	1.34	2	47	17	9	18	3	2
700713	7714649	87	TARC005	27	28	TBRC01697	Hutt	2.76	0	27	12	9	47	2	1
700776	7714583	89	TARC006	19	20	TBRC01942	Hutt	1.95	0	43	13	16	25	2	1
700863	7714500	77	TARC008	34	35	TBRC02557	Hutt	0.08	0	68	15	13	0	2	1
700866	7714661	24	TARC015	95	96	TBRC03112	Hutt	2.31	0	47	14	3	34	2	0
699872	7713293	-49	TARC023	162	163	TBRC04842	Leia	2.55	31	19	33	11	0	3	0
699760	7712991	54	TARC086	50	51	TBRC06750	Leia	3.94	53	5	39	0	0	1	0
699839	7713062	-81	TARC089	198	199	TBRC07094	Leia	1.52	13	54	21	6	0	4	-1
699805	7713227	-25	TARC123	149	150	TBRC19605	Leia	2.46	37	24	29	2	0	2	0
699790	7713396	-77	TARC128	206	207	TBRC20654	Leia	4.27	55	5	39	0	0	0	0
699867	7713331	-167	TARC132	326	327	TBRC20438	Leia	1.78	24	34	32	4	0	4	0
699669	7712833	11	TARC142	99	100	TBRC14685	Leia	2.51	26	34	34	0	0	2	0
699831	7713377	-94	TARC144	230	231	TBRC20906	Leia	2.58	29	29	34	2	0	4	0
699844	7713451	-87	TARC145	218	219	TBRC21513	Leia	2.09	25	31	32	4	0	4	0
699778	7712833	-76	TARC151	207	208	TBRC15165	Leia	0.67	8	53	24	11	0	3	0
Averages								**1.68**	**15**	**37**	**23**	**10**	**6**	**3**	**2**

Table 2: Drill hole collar table – For holes with received XRD results.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC002	RC	700,554	7,714,519	113	198	231	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	Complete
TARC005	RC	700,726	7,714,658	110	228	232	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	Complete
TARC006	RC	700,783	7,714,590	105	216	225	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	Complete
TARC008	RC	700,878	7,714,514	105	150	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt	Complete
TARC015	RC	700,902	7,714,697	104	156	224	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	Complete
TARC023	RC	699,803	7,713,271	96	276	70	-59	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC036	RC	700,334	7,714,376	120	150	247	-60	**Received**	Han	Complete
TARC086	RC	699,735	7,712,994	98	162	95	-59	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC089	RC	699,748	7,713,075	95	234	98	-61	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC095	RC	699,639	7,712,409	106	150	301	-55	**NSI**	Boba	Complete
TARC098	RC	699,830	7,712,624	95	300	302	-55	**NSI**	Boba	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC102	RC	699,688	7,712,623	101	180	301	-56	**Received**	Boba	Complete
TARC103	RC	699,452	7,712,211	100	132	2	-55	**Received**	Boba	Complete
TARC123	RC	699,890	7,713,228	99	204	271	-56	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC128	RC	699,896	7,713,387	100	228	270	-55	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC132	RC	700,052	7,713,312	101	336	273	-55	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC142	RC	699,717	7,712,831	97	180	271	-60	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC144	RC	699,951	7,713,384	102	330	255	-55	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC145	RC	699,949	7,713,481	101	372	266	-60	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC151	RC	699,892	7,712,839	97	324	267	-56	**Received**	Leia	Complete

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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, a 3-4kg 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 but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement.
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 Reflex gyro tool.
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.	• Sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals. • The static cone splitter 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.

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	• 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.	
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. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and ultraviolet light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays 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 4kg 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. • 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 piles of cuttings placed in rows on the ground using an aluminium scoop 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 and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES for a 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. • XRD analysis was conducted ny ALS Mettallurgical Labatory in Perth using sample pulps from previousy analysed rock chip samples • The XRD mineralogy involved each sample being pressed into a back-packed sample holder to minimuse preferred orientation of the particles

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		• Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) was used to analyse each sample and a combination of matrix flushing and reference intensity ratio (RIR) derived constants was used in the quantification of the minerals identified in each sample. • XRD Analytical Procedure: • XRD: Panalytical Empyrean • Radiation: Co Kα 1.789 Å • Generator: 40 kV 40 mA • Angular Range: 5 to 77 °2θ • Time/Step: 120 s • Step Size: 0.0131 °2θ • Divergence Slit: 1° • Anti-Scatter Slit: 7.5 mm • Slit Type: Fixed • Detector: PIXcel in linear mode • Rotation Speed: 60 rpm
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 checked by the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • 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. • The first 87 RC holes drilled YTD have been had collars surveyed using a DGPS. Remaining holes will be surveyed using DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
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.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals. • 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

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	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • 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. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software. • 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.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site 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.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit has been completed.

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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.	• Global Advanced Metals Ltd (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. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (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.	• Drillhole collar location information is provided in Appendix 1. True width estimations are provided for all holes. • 164 RC drill holes, eight diamond tails and four diamond drill holes have been drilled by Wildcat Resources and assays have been returned for 129 holes. These are from an area in the north of the tenement package focussed on two outcropping pegmatites (Hut and Han), an area in the centre of the tenement package focussing on two outcropping pegmatites (Leia and Chewy), the south at the Boba Pegmatite, and four holes down dip from the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource pegmatite. There are over 50 outcropping pegmatite bodies mapped over the tenement package and the drilling returned to date represents only a small area of the prospective pegmatite system that outcrops over 3.2km of strike. Note also that much of the area to the west is under alluvial cover.

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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 (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. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals. 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 an 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 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. All pegmatite intercepts listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 are calculated from dominant rock type from database logged geology table as a composite allowing for 2m internal dilution of "other rock". But note the following point: • Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to subjective interpretation of mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where rock 1 is logged as mafic and estimated to constitute 60% of the logged interval and rock 2 is logged as pegmatite and constitute 40%. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be wider than logged as rock type 1. • All aggregated intercepts have included separately reported significant intercepts. • 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. • All holes in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
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.	• All significant intercepts greater than 0.3% Li_2O have been reported in a separate table. All other intercepts or insignificant intercepts are reported in the collar table. To further provide a representative example of low and high grades a section has been provided on Figures 3, 4 and 5 to show the gross interval, internal high-grade intervals and areas less than 0.3% Li_2O are shown as blank.
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey	• The dominant lithium mineral species appears to be spodumene based on geological observations, observations of salmon orange fluorescence under ultraviolet light, and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) analysis of one RC hole to date (widespread application of the technique considered will considered once data can be compared with XRD results to confirm robustness of the method). The FTIR technique uses reflected light spectra collected across the near (NIR), mid (MIR) and far (FIR) infra-red spectral ranges. When the sample is illuminated with infrared radiation, it absorbs certain frequencies of light that are characteristic of its chemical composition and crystal structure. ALS's FTIR-MIN method compares the absorption spectra with a library of known mineral spectra to identify the minerals present in the sample. Collected spectral data are fed into a mineral quantification model that uses a diverse range of thousands of real-world geological samples for which FTIR and quantitative XRD mineralogy data are available. A machine learning algorithm is used to associate the quantitative mineralogy and the FTIR spectra. With this technique, a few representative grams of homogenous, pulverised sample can be used to identify minerals based on their infrared absorption spectra. Further mineralogical work is in progress including quantitative XRD and thin sections.
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.	• An ongoing campaign of drilling with a minimum of two diamond rigs and a RC drill rig to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. An optical televiewer tool may be further trialled to obtain coherent data from drilled RC holes.