WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
05/08/2024

LEIA CONTINUES TO DELIVER HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM
67m at 1.9% Li_2O including 46m @ 2.5% Li_2O

Highlights

- **High-grade lithium results in multiple pegmatites highlight Tabba's growth potential**
- **Thick, high-grade results continue at Leia:**
  - **67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (TARC372D) (est. true width) including**
    - **46.0m @ 2.5% Li_2O from 338.0m**
  - **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width) including**
    - **49.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 181.0m**
  - **51.9m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 363.0m (TARC323D) (est. true width) including**
    - **20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 394.0m**
- **Discovery confirmed at Chewy North with more high grades including:**
  - **15.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 305.0m (TARC383) (est. true width) including**
    - **6.0m @ 2.9% Li_2O from 308.0m**
- **Han exploration drilling identifies new high-grade zones including:**
  - **9.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 76.0m (TARC387) (est. true width) including**
    - **5.0m @ 2.6% Li_2O from 80.0m**
- **+105,000m drilled at Tabba Tabba since July 2023**
- **Wildcat is well funded with $77.2 million cash at 30 June 2024 to continue exploration and advance development studies at Tabba Tabba in 2024**

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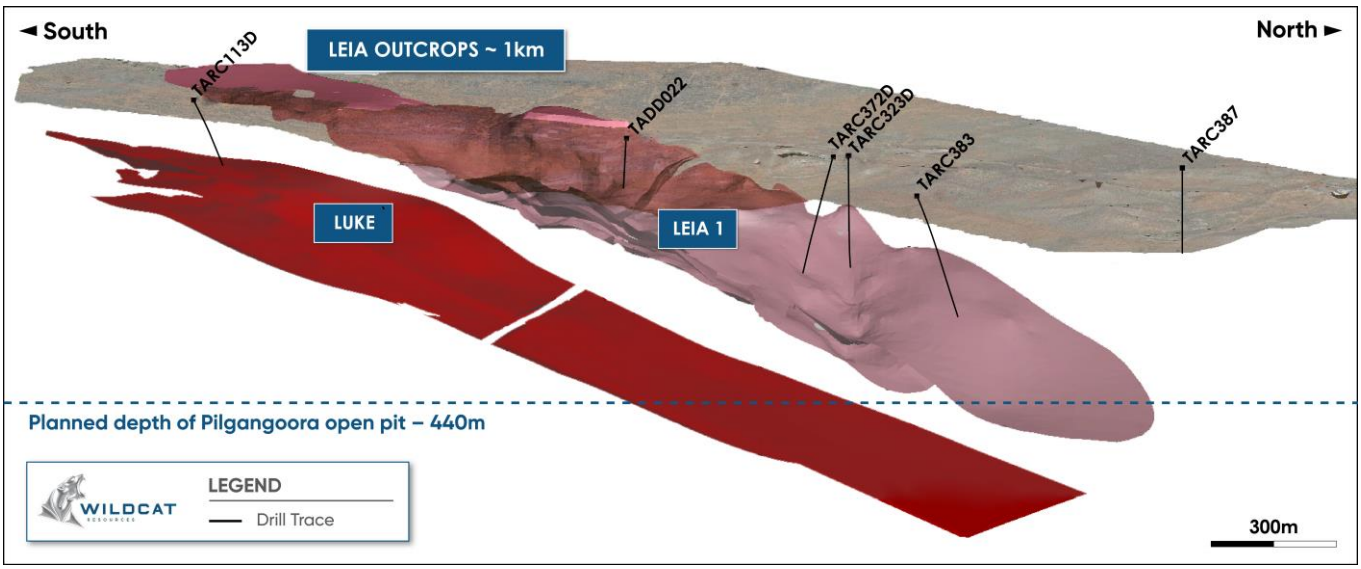

Figure 1 – Isometric illustration of Leia and Luke Pegmatites. Black traces represent newly reported significant intersections. For simplicity Chewy, Han and Hutt pegmatites are not displayed.

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to **announce high-grade lithium results from multiple pegmatites, highlighting the growing potential of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project** near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Recent drilling at Tabba Tabba focused on extending the Luke Pegmatite and testing potential extensions to the Chewy North Pegmatite. Concurrently, diamond drilling has progressed geotechnical study work to assess the competency of wall rock for future mine development. Most of the new drilling results are from the Leia and Chewy North Pegmatites. **Results continue to demonstrate thick, high grades at the Leia Pegmatite and a new high-grade zone at Chewy North.**

New drill hole data received since the exploration update dated 13 June 2024 is summarised in Appendix 1 and significant results are discussed below and illustrated in Figures 1 & 2.

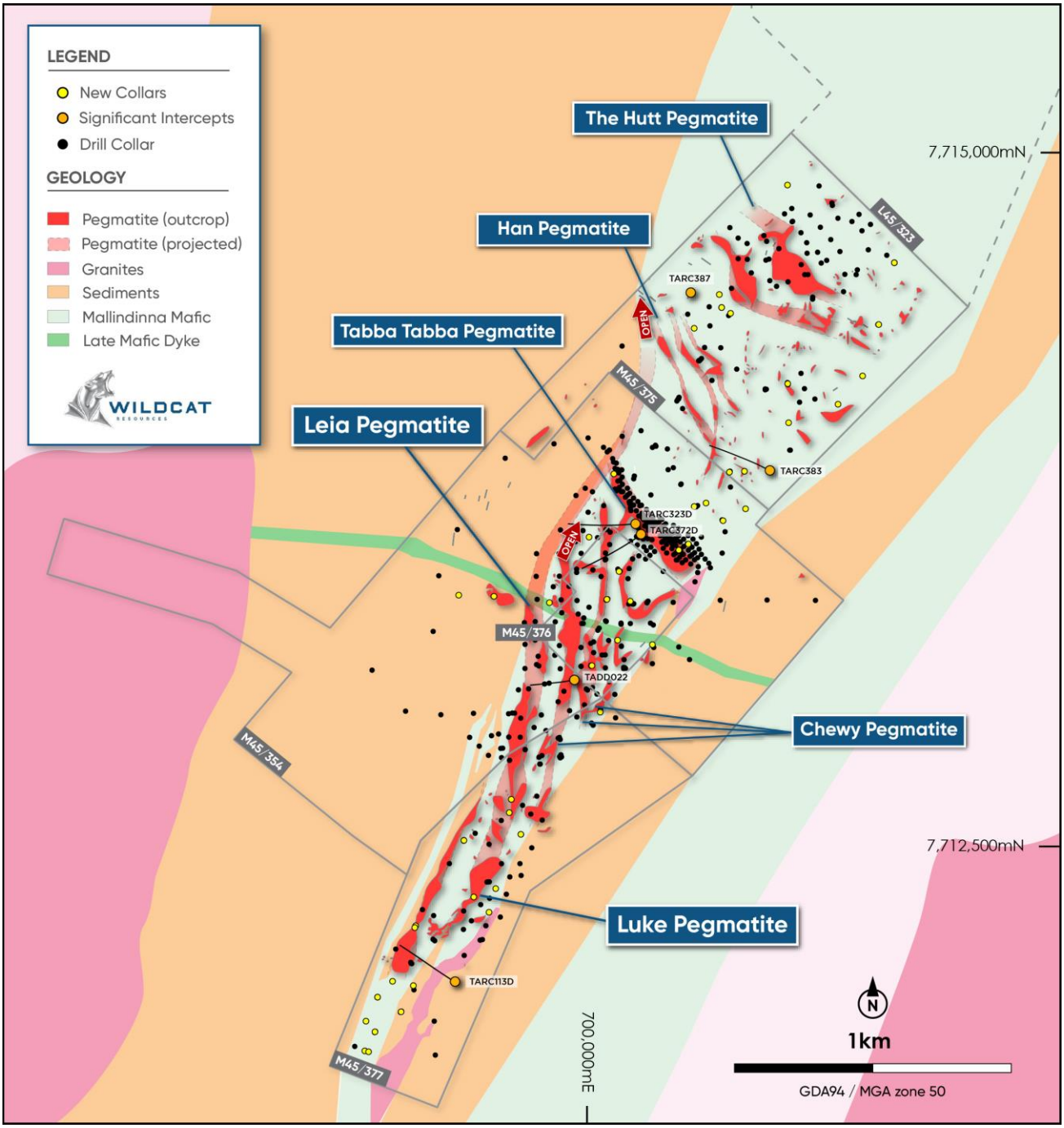

Figure 2 – Plan view map of all new drill hole locations (yellow and orange) at Tabba Tabba. Luke does not outcrop.

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Background

Tabba Tabba is **near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines**, 47km from Pilbara Minerals (ASX: PLS) 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[1], 87km from Mineral Resources (ASX: MIN) 259Mt Wodgina Project[2] and is only 80km by road to Port Hedland's port. It is located on **granted Mining Leases.**

Since acquiring the Tabba Tabba project a year ago, and commencing drilling in July 2023, **Wildcat has drilled ~105,020m,** comprising 236 RC holes for 59,648m and 128 diamond drill holes for 45,372m. Exploration has defined a **3.2km long LCT pegmatite field hosting at least six significant pegmatite bodies** (Leia, Luke, Chewy, Tabba Tabba, Han and The Hutt).

Leia Pegmatite

Leia is a spodumene dominant pegmatite which outcrops for more than 1km, strikes for more than 2km and is up to 180m wide at 1.1% Li_2O. Drilling at Leia has involved 50m spaced step outs along strike and down dip from known zones of interest and this systematic approach has successfully identified new zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation. An example is TARC372D which discovered the **thickest high-grade shoot identified in Leia to date, with 67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (est. true width) including 46.0m @ 2.5% Li_2O from 338.0m**. Drilling is continuing to help constrain known mineralisation and outline the massive economic potential of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project and particularly the Leia pegmatite.

Additional new thick and or high-grade intercepts from Leia include;

- **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width) including**
    - **49.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 181.0m**
- **51.9m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 363.0m (TARC323D) (est. true width) including**
    - **6.0m @ 2.6% Li_2O from 363.0m**
    - **4.8m @ 2.6% Li_2O from 374.0m**
    - **20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 394.0m**
- **27.5m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 372.5m (TARC029D) (est. true width)**

Drilling will continue to focus on identifying and defining high-grade shoots to enable the exploration team to further grow and refine the geological and resource models.

Other Pegmatites

Drilling has continued at Luke, The Hutt, Han and Chewy. Luke has continued to return high-grade intercepts, with **12.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 209.9m (TARC113D) (est. true width).** Further results are expected in the coming months. Diamond drilling and analysis of structural data has improved the interpretation of the new Luke discovery which is a flat dipping, stacked pegmatite system hosted within the same mafic host as Leia.

Chewy North, while smaller than Luke, is a recent very-high grade discovery that has returned **15.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 305.0m (TARC383) (est. true width) including 6.0m @ 2.9% Li_2O from 308.0m.**

Ongoing exploration at the Han Pegmatite has intercepted further high-grade intervals including **9.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 76.0m (TARC387) (est. true width) including 5.0m @ 2.6% Li_2O from 80.0m.** Pending assay results are expected from Chewy North and Han in the coming months.

Next Steps

- Aggressively look for new discoveries at Tabba Tabba by targeting new search spaces
- Finalise inaugural drill programs at Pilgangoora North and Bolt Cutter East within the Tabba Tabba region
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba
- Wider scale Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) study to generate a high-confidence mineral map of Tabba Tabba pegmatites

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

ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Mr. AJ 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

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[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

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.

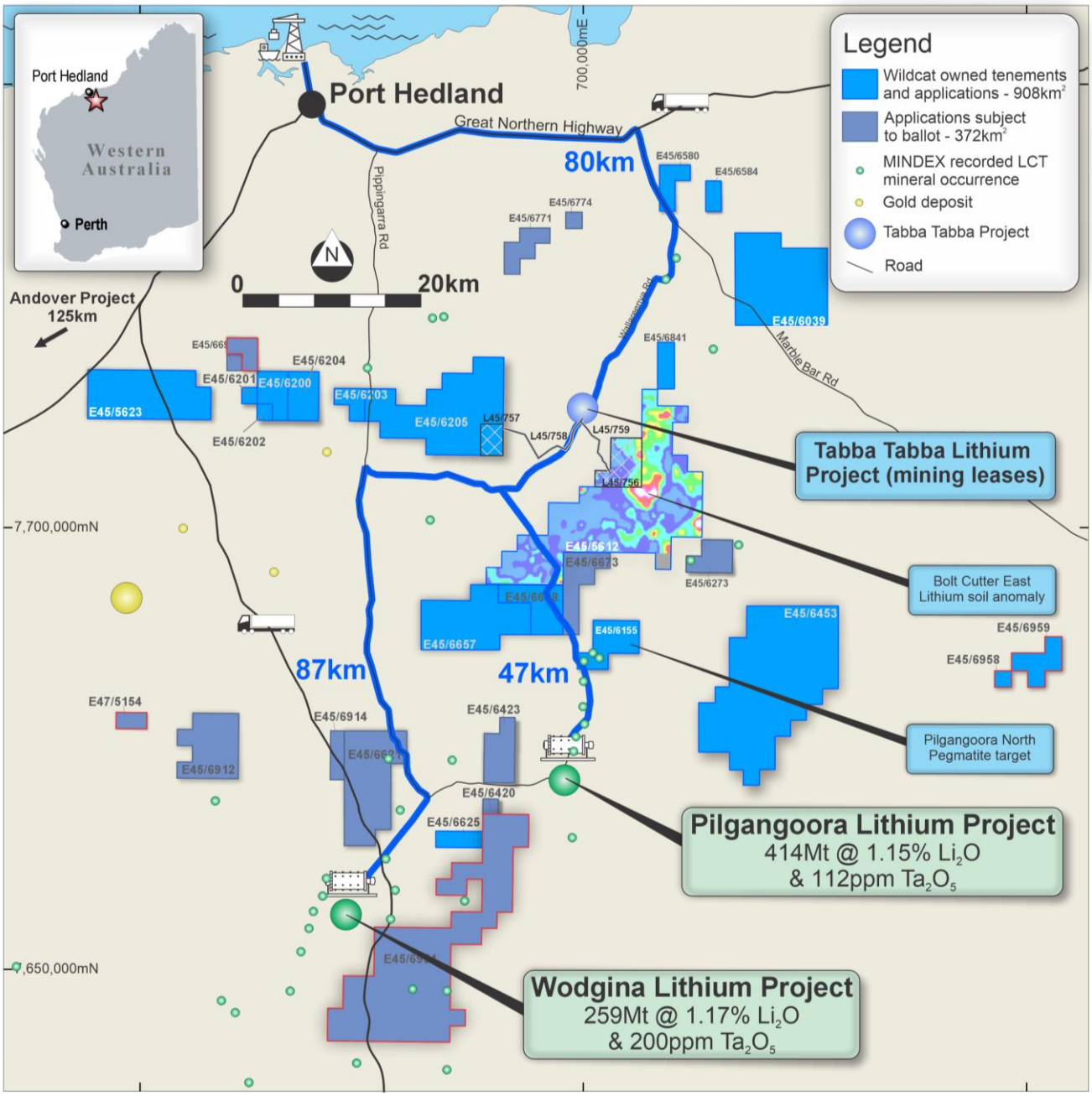

Figure 3 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

[1] 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

[2] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf

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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[3]. On the 5th October, 2023 the Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[4] 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.

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[5]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[6].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[7]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[8] 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 previously announced include:

- **180m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (TARC372D) (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)**
- **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width) including**
- **73m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**

[3] ASX announcement 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf
[4] ASX announcement 5th October 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/79100ff0-b08.pdf
[5] ASX announcement 31st May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/20e4fead-fa5.pdf
[6] ASX announcement 5th June 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/f08da5f1-19e.pdf
[7] ASX announcement 14th July 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/0d6e63aa-fbc.pdf
[8] ASX announcement 18th September 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/bd9e13dc-76f.pdf

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- **70m at 1.0% Li_2O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width)**
- **69.9m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 399.0m (TARC245D) (est. true width)**
- **64.4m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 225.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **60.3m at 1.4% Li_2O from 297.8m (TARC161AD) (est. true width)**
- **62.3m at 1.0% Li_2O from 223.2 m (TARC162D) (est. true width)**
- **51.9m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 363.0m (TARC323D) (est. true width)**
- **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
- **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**

The newly discovered Luke is materialising as an additional and significant lithium pegmatite. Some of the best intercepts from Luke 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**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 316m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li2O from 317.0m**
  - **and 6m @ 2.2% Li2O from 415.0m**
  - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li2O from 412.0m**
  - **and 10.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 430.0m**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 189m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
  - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 189.0m**
  - **and 26.6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m**

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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: Significant intercepts - Assays reported 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and geological interpretation has been used for defining margins of internal high-grade zones. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
TADD022	43	47	4	4	0.69	Chewy
and:	**155**	**230**	**75**	**75**	**1.12**	**Leia**
including	**181**	**230**	**49**	**49**	**1.42**	**Leia**
and:	281	285	4	4	0.66	Leia
TARC053	83	84	1	1	0.59	The Hutt
TADD029	55	77	22	22	0.74	Leia
including	55	64	9	9	1.04	Leia
also including	68	71	3	3	1.18	Leia
and:	121	130	9	9	0.88	Leia
including	121	125	4	4	1.72	Leia
TADD031	384	411.1	27.1	27.1	0.98	Luke
including	384	395.6	11.6	11.6	1.11	Luke
also including	405	411.1	6.1	6.1	1.63	Luke
TADD032	166.5	177.5	11	11	1.3	Leia
including	167	170	3	3	2.14	Leia
and:	206.8	209.2	2.4	2.4	1.44	Leia
TADD033	**213**	**268**	**55**	**55**	**1.06**	**Leia**
including	**213**	**228**	**15**	**15**	**2.09**	**Leia**
also including	251.5	257.7	6.2	6.2	1.27	Leia
also including	262	267	5	5	1.18	Leia
and:	284	317	33	33	0.7	Leia
including	300	315	15	15	1.16	Leia
and:	344	362	18	18	0.82	Leia
including	348	362	14	14	0.93	Leia
TADD034A	234.5	286.1	51.6	51.6	0.82	Leia
including	238	256	18	18	1.06	Leia
also including	259.6	262	2.4	2.4	1.45	Leia
also including	273	275.5	2.5	2.5	1.24	Leia
also including	281	285	4	4	1.68	Leia
and:	312.9	324.5	11.6	11.6	1.32	Leia
including	314	317.9	3.9	3.9	2.11	Leia
TARC029D	**223**	**303**	**80**	**80**	**0.64**	**Leia**

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
including	224	233	9	9	1.29	Leia
also including	242	245	3	3	1.35	Leia
also including	285	303	18	18	1.27	Leia
and:	**372.5**	**400**	**27.5**	**27.5**	**1.56**	**Leia**
including	375	382	7	7	1.98	Leia
also including	386	395	9	9	1.86	Leia
TARC054	5	12	7	7	1.6	The Hutt
including	6	11	5	5	1.74	The Hutt
TARC071	97	101	4	4	1.7	The Hutt
including	97	99	2	2	2.2	The Hutt
TARC073	136	150	14	14	0.69	The Hutt
including	136	139	3	3	1.29	The Hutt
also including	147	150	3	3	1.67	The Hutt
TARC113D	209.9	223.4	13.5	12	1.67	Luke
including	210.4	223.4	13	11.6	1.71	Luke
and:	248	249	1	0.9	0.8	Luke
and:	253	254	1	0.9	0.96	Luke
and:	255	256	1	0.9	0.86	Luke
and:	274.4	275.3	0.9	0.8	0.56	Luke
and:	350.3	353.6	3.3	2.9	0.53	Luke
TARC213	7	9	2	2	0.86	Chewy
and:	12	13	1	1	2.48	Chewy
and:	15	16	1	1	0.64	Chewy
and:	20	22	2	2	0.83	Chewy
and:	199	235	36	36	0.58	Leia
including	199	208	9	9	0.67	Leia
also including	213	221	8	8	0.81	Leia
also including	231	235	4	4	1.22	Leia
TARC272D	439.3	440	0.7	0.7	0.51	Leia
TARC323D	166.4	172.88	6.5	6.5	0.91	Chewy
and:	351.87	352.4	0.53	0.53	2.09	Leia
and:	**363**	**414.9**	**51.9**	**51.9**	**1.36**	**Leia**
including	363	369	6	6	2.57	Leia
also including	374	378.8	4.8	4.8	2.58	Leia
also including	394	414	20	20	1.68	Leia
TARC339D	190	208	18	16	0.97	Luke

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
including	190	197	7	6.2	1.99	Luke
TARC360	75	76	1	1	1.45	The Hutt
and:	138	141	3	3	1.66	The Hutt
including	138	140	2	2	2.14	The Hutt
TARC361	118	119	1	1	1.4	The Hutt
TARC362	298	308	10	10	0.75	Han
including	305	308	3	3	1.86	Han
TARC367	262	263	1	1	0.95	The Hutt
TARC371D	162.4	175	12.6	12.6	1.31	Chewy
including	165	171	6	6	1.97	Chewy
			4			
TARC372D	**338**	**405**	**67**	**67**	**1.94**	**Leia**
Including	**338**	**384**	**46**	**46**	**2.46**	**Leia**
and:	416	417	1	1	0.65	Leia
and:	449	467	18	18	0.95	Leia
Including	452	460	8	8	1.42	Leia
TARC375D	203	204	1	1	0.88	Luke
TARC379	317	324	7	7	1.71	Chewy
including	320	323	3	3	2.81	Chewy
and:	337	340	3	3	1.49	Chewy
TARC382	161	165	4	4	1.22	The Hutt
TARC383	262	268	6	6	0.8	Chewy
and:	305	320	15	15	1.55	Chewy
including	308	314	6	6	2.86	Chewy
TARC384	315	317	2	2	1.38	Chewy
TARC385	97	98	1	1	0.76	Han
and:	256	257	1	1	0.79	Chewy
TARC386	158	166	8	8	0.59	Han
including	159	162	3	3	1.06	Han
and:	202	204	2	2	0.81	Han
TARC387	76	85	9	9	1.87	Leia

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
including	80	85	5	5	2.63	Leia

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD035	DD	699,260	7,712,012	100	575.9	198	-75	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD036	DD	699,559	7,712,556	100	456.2	313	-74	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD037	DD	699,253	7,711,892	99	512.4	307	-83	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD039	DD	699,343	7,711,962	101	318.3	285	-84	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD040	DD	699,261	7,712,011	99	330.4	287	-84	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD041	DD	699,855	7,713,378	96	220.3	248	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD042	DD	700,000	7,713,160	98	354.2	268	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD043	DD	699,593	7,712,359	107	418.8	300	-56	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD044	DD	699,220	7,711,929	100	260.2	290	-84	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD045	DD	699,392	7,712,259	96	342.4	306	-78	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD046	DD	699,992	7,713,605	107	344.7	274	-72	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD047	DD	700093	7713483	113	Ongoing	265	-71	Pending	Leia	In progress
TADD048	DD	699310	7712062	98	Ongoing	278	-80	Pending	Luke	In progress
TAGT001	DD	700,057	7,713,390	100	345.0	90	-57	N/A	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT002	DD	699,541	7,713,404	95	468.1	88	-55	N/A	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT003	DD	699,663	7,713,400	98	233.9	0	-56	N/A	Luke	Infrastructure
TARC029D	RCDD	700,091	7,713,248	101	420.3	272	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC075	RC	701,049	7,714,555	101	252.0	235	-62	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC081	RC	700,679	7,714,824	114	186.0	231	-70	Received	Han	Complete
TARC113D	RCDD	699,522	7,712,062	102	409.8	303	-54	Received	Boba	Complete
TARC160AD	RCDD	700,031	7,712,999	85	341.4	260	-52	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC321D	RCDD	700,211	7,713,233	96	307.8	268	-66	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC337D	RCDD	700,356	7,713,711	113	558.4	250	-66	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC339D	RCDD	699,384	7,712,052	103	486.3	311	-82	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC355D	RCDD	699,646	7,712,306	101	180.0	295	-60	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC365	RC	700,451	7,714,400	108	66.0	250	-60	N/A	Han	Abandoned
TARC365A	RC	700,451	7,714,400	108	204.0	253	-60	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC368D	RCDD	700,078	7,713,824	100	390.8	273	-71	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC372D	RCDD	700,167	7,713,613	110	528.2	232	-64	Pending	Leia	Hole re-entered
TARC375D	RCDD	699,216	7,711,826	100	324.2	294	-75	Received	Boba	Complete
TARC376	RC	699,229	7,711,823	101	282	120	-80	Pending	Boba	Complete
TARC382	RC	700,616	7,713,835	104	396	293	-65	Received	Han	Complete
TARC383	RC	700,618	7,713,835	103	402.0	296	-55	Received	Han	Complete
TARC384	RC	700,534	7,713,703	104	402.0	289	-60	Received	Han	Complete
TARC385	RC	700,683	7,714,001	104	402.0	276	-60	Received	Han	Complete
TARC386	RC	700,443	7,714,445	108	216	242	-57	Received	Han	Complete
TARC387	RC	700,340	7,714,450	120	210	0	-90	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC388D	RCDD	700,303	7,713,560	108	180	244	-54	Received	Leia	Complete

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Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC389D	RCDD	700,135	7,713,383	107	66	261	-68	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC390D	RC	700,002	7,713,160	100	12.0	269	-59	N/A	Leia	Abandoned
TARC391D	RCDD	699,758	7,712,574	99	156.0	299	-63	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC392D	RCDD	699,669	7,712,388	107	486.0	310	-65	Pending	Boba	Complete
TARC393D	RCDD	699,389	7,712,253	99	66	300	-78	Pending	Luke	Abandoned
TARC394D	RCDD	699,722	7,712,694	99	96	298	-62	Received	Luke	Abandoned
TARC395D	RCDD	699,716	7,712,651	100	150	288	-69	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC396D	RCDD	700,336	7,713,581	106	96	249	-52	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC397	RC	700,456	7,713,662	104	312.0	290	-63	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC398	RC	700,679	7,714,139	108	342.0	278	-61	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC399	RC	700,856	7,714,063	103	402.0	275	-70	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC399D	RCDD	700,854	7,714,065	101	756.2	277	-70	Pending	Chewy	Complete
TARC400	RC	700,939	7,714,163	100	402	266	-70	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC402	RC	700,997	7,714,340	102	402	265	-69	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC403	RC	701,049	7,714,556	101	186	0	-90	Pending	Tabba	Complete
TARC406	RC	700,482	7,714,380	108	204.0	242	-64	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC407	RC	700,356	7,714,328	115	162.0	251	-65	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC409	RC	700399	7713723	104	Ongoing	281	-55	Pending	Chewy	In progress
TADD022	DD	699,932	7,713,110	107	306.3	260	-62.2	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD029	DD	699,764	7,712,864	107	210	286	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD031	DD	699,598	7,712,578	100	467.9	300	-84.94	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD032	DD	699,843	7,712,934	99	260.6	270	-58.18	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD033	DD	700,048	7,713,196	104	378.0	275	-59	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD034A	DD	700,008	7,713,241	104	353.7	264	-58	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC053	RC	700,917	7,714,513	106	120.0	189	-55	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC054	RC	700,750	7,714,513	106	75	231	70	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC067	RC	700,618	7,714,492	107	102	239	-60.1	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC071	RC	700,959	7,714,599	107	138	229	-70	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC073	RC	701,023	7,714,580	113	234	230	65	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC213	RC	699,950	7,712,981	100	312.0	248	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC227	RC	699,816	7,713,191	97	162.0	273	-63	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC263D	RCDD	700,303	7,714,087	102	486.3	262	-68	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC272D	DD	700,301	7,713,560	101	504.6	264	-66.1	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC323D	RCDD	700,148	7,713,648	99	470	265	-63.18	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC360	RC	700,726	7,714,171	109	204	223	-59.86	Received	Han	Complete
TARC361	RC	700,681	7,714,132	107	150	219	-60.07	Received	Han	Complete
TARC362	RC	700,738	7,714,118	106	204.0	220	-60	Received	Han	Complete
TARC366	RC	700,833	7,714,761	116	144.0	50	-77	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC367	RC	700,992	7,714,340	107	270.0	264	-56	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC370D	RCDD	700,055	7,713,630	108	150	296	-59.5	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC371D	RCDD	700,133	7,713,728	118	420.3	267	-53.7	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC379	RC	700,728	7,714,075	100	360	270	-60	Received	Chewy	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC380	RC	700,688	7,713,906	103	90	290	-60	N/A	Chewy	Abandoned
TARC380A	RC	700,687	7,713,909	103	354.0	296	-61	Received	Chewy	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, targetted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion 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 Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole is 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.	• 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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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters.
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 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • 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. •

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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 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. • Survey priority is then replaced with 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals with varying levels of infill. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. 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 and holes are designed to intercept at true width. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided.
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.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports). Wildcat Resources has confirmed abundant spodumene occurs throughout the pegmatites, with petalite occurring in the northern The Hutt pegmatite prospect.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - 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.	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

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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. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with a weighted average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practical of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • An iron cutoff of > 5% Fe has also been applied to each sample in order to exclude peripheral intervals that contain significant wallrock contamination or external intervals that are not pegmatite hosted Li_2O intercepts. Smaller intervals of internal mafic <10m are classified as waste and may still be included in intercept calculations. Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where a a 1m interval may constitute mixed pegmatite and mafic wallrock. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be slightly wider or smaller than what is reflected in the reported mineralized intercept. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li_2O. • Holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. Where surface conditions have not allowed optimal collar placement estimated true widths have been calculated and reported.
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.	• Assays are reported using a 0.1% Li2O cut-off grade with maximum 10m of internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. Internal high-grade zones are based on a mixture of geologically interpreted domains or a 0.3% Li2O cut-off and maximum 3m of dilution where practicable. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals. Only aggregated intercepts above 0.5% Li_2O are reported. Data is released in total where practicable or in subsets where relevant to individual prospects.
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report

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.	
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. Work includes testing extensions, new targets at depth and infill drilling on existing pegmatites.

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