ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
08/10/2024

WILDCAT HITS 84M AT 1.4% LI_2O AT LEIA; 61M AT 1.1% LI_2O AT LUKE; NEAR-SURFACE MINERALISATION AT CHEWY & HUTT

Highlights

- **Thick, high-grade results continue at Leia which outcrops from surface:**
  - **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width) including**
    - **44.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 268.0m**
  - **89.8m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width) including**
    - **21.7m @ 2.1% Li_2O from 291.3m**
- **New drill intercepts from Luke include:**
  - **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width) including**
    - **31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m) (19.2m est. true width)**
  - **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width)**
  - **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width)**
  - **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width) and**
    - **45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (est. true width)**
- **Shallow drill intercepts from the Hutt include:**
  - **27.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 55.0m (TAMT001) (est. true width)**
  - **10.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 3.0m (TAGT008) (est. true width)**
- **Near surface drill intercepts from Chewy include:**
  - **17.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
  - **9.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 40.9m (TADD042) (est. true width)**
- **Cash at bank of $77.2 M at 30 June 2024**

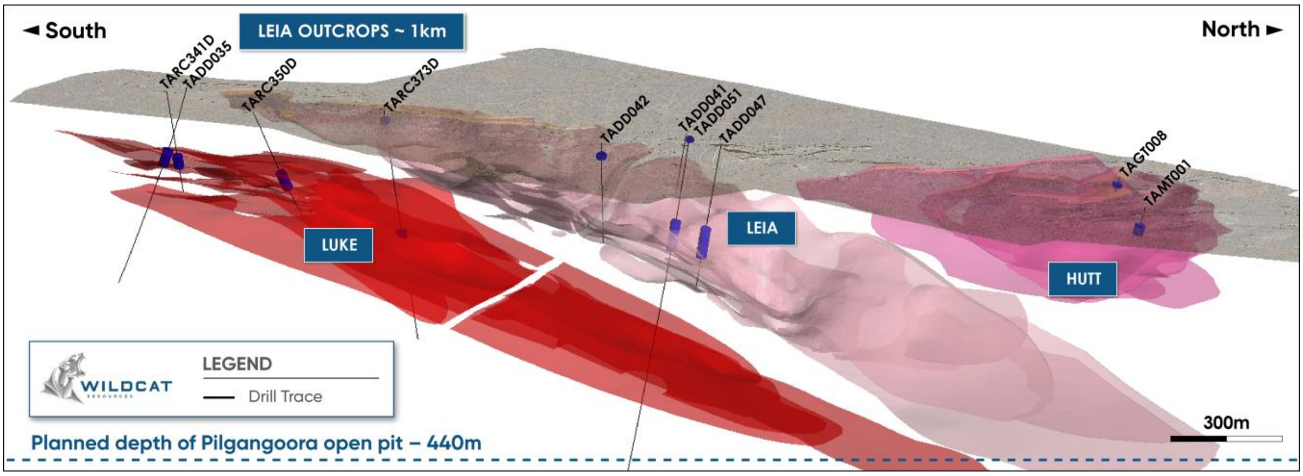

Figure 1 – Isometric illustration of Leia, Luke and The Hutt Pegmatites. Black traces represent newly reported significant intersections. For simplicity the Han and Chewy Pegmatites are not displayed.

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

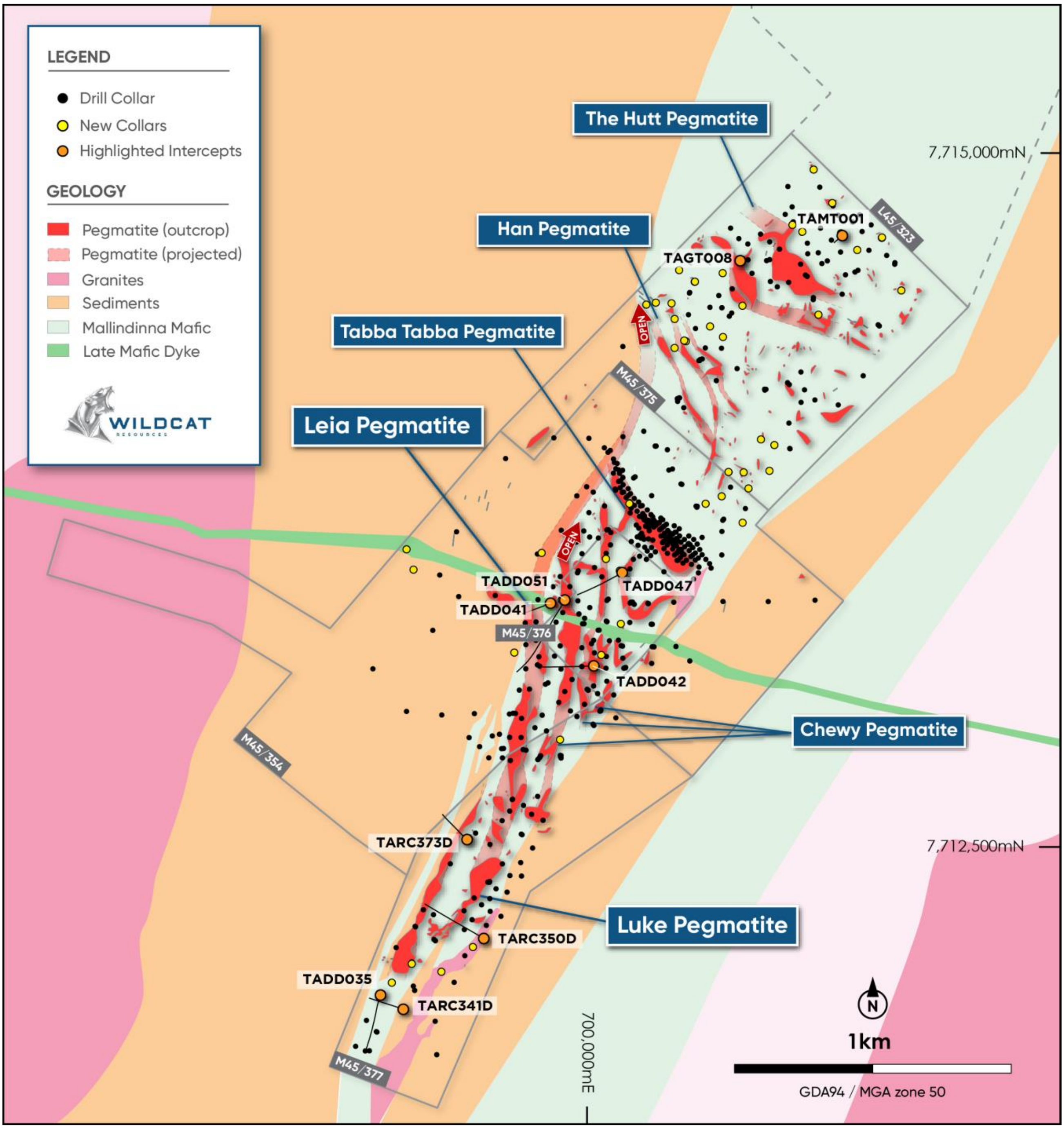

Figure 2 – Plan view map of all new drill hole locations (yellow and orange) at Tabba Tabba. Luke does not outcrop.

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 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 ~113,982m,** comprising 212 RC holes for 63,606m and 141 diamond drill holes for 50,376m.

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).

Recent drilling at Tabba Tabba focused on extending the Luke Pegmatite to the south, delineating extensions to high-grade zones in Leia and identifying additional near-surface mineralisation in adjacent pegmatites (The Hutt and Chewy). Concurrently, diamond drilling for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes has been completed to further progress mining studies.

Results from drilling continue to demonstrate thick, high grades at the Leia Pegmatite and have extended the Luke Pegmatite in the south (Figure 3). Drilling on the surrounding pegmatites continues to identify shallow zones of mineralisation in the Chewy and The Hutt pegmatites (which overlie Leia).

New drill hole data received since the exploration update dated 5th August 2024 is summarised in Appendix 1 and significant results are discussed below and illustrated in Figures 1, 2 & 3.

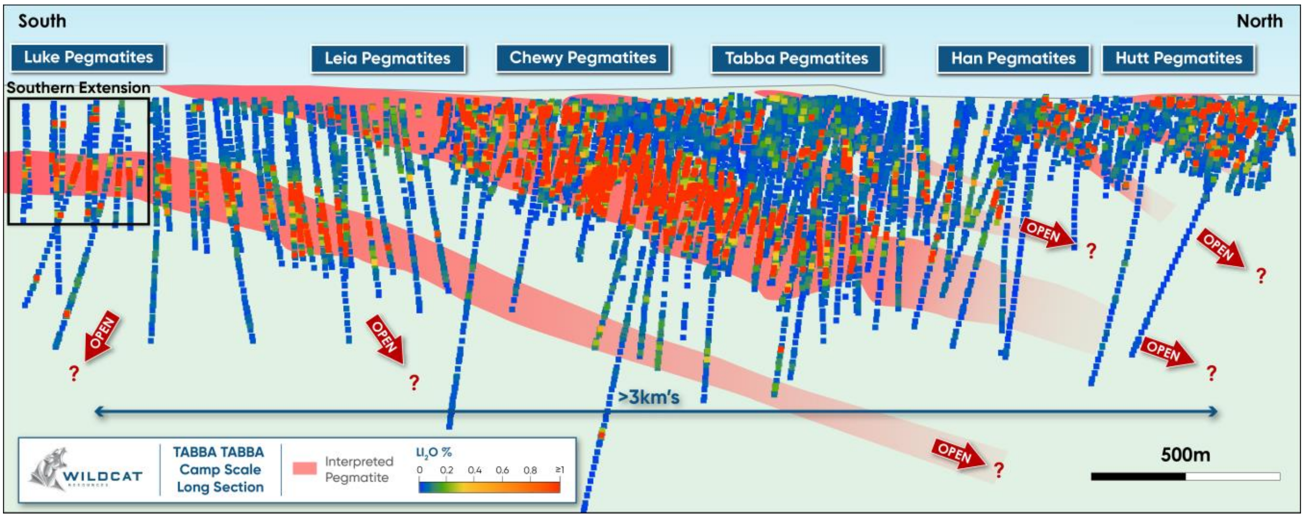

Figure 3 – A longitudinal section of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field showing lithium grade distribution highlighting the shallow southern extension to the Luke Pegmatite (top left).

Leia Pegmatite

Targeted drilling of Leia continued with a program of 50m spaced step-outs along strike and down dip from known zones of interest. The drilling data resulted in increased confidence and continuity of high-grade zones. An example is TADD042 which targeted the interpreted position of Leia adjacent to a Proterozoic dyke. The hole intercepted **50.3m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 237.0m (TADD042) (est. true width) including 28.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 259.0m,** indicating that the **dyke is less extensive than originally modelled** and this has **resulted in increased pegmatite volumes** in this area. **TADD051 intercepted a zone of continuous pegmatite over an interval of 154.1m,** which included a **broad zone of mineralisation of 153.5m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 171m (est. true width).**

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

- **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width) including**
  - **44.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 268.0m**
- **89.8m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width) including**
  - **21.7m @ 2.1% Li_2O from 291.3m**
- **52.2m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 107.1m (TADD041) (est. true width) including**
  - **18.2m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 107.1m**

It is anticipated that these results will help to refine the pegmatite volumes within the geological model and inform grade distribution in future block modelling processes.

Luke Pegmatite

Drilling at Luke focussed on an untested area to the south of existing drilling. This exploration program was successful in identifying further mineralised extensions to the pegmatite, with the most southern drillhole intercepting **18.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 157.0m (TARC376) (16.2m est. true width) including a very high-grade zone of 5.0m @ 3.4% Li_2O from 157.0m (4.5m est. true width).**

Additional new thick and/or high-grade intercepts from Luke include:

- **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width) including**
  - **31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m) (19.2m est. true width)**
- **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width) including**
  - **7.0m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 187.0m**
- **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width) including**
  - **16.2m @ 2.2% Li_2O from 200.8m (13.0m est. true width)**
- **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width) *and***
  - **45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (est. true width)**
- **22.3m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 197.0m (TADD040) (est. true width)**

The results define significant extensions to the Luke Pegmatite which is unfolding as a large deposit, located to the south of and below the huge Leia deposit.

Other Pegmatites

Wildcat has received results for exploration, geotechnical holes and metallurgical holes drilled into The Hutt and Chewy pegmatites on the Tabba Tabba trend. Both pegmatites continue to demonstrate high grades close to surface overlying Leia and are expected to have positive impacts on the overall economics of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project.

Best results at Chewy include;

- **17.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 7.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
- **9.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 40.9m (TADD042) (est. true width)**

Best results at The Hutt include;

- **27.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 55.0m (TAMT001) (est. true width)**
- **10.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 3.0m (TAGT008) (est. true width)**
- **7.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 37.0m (TARC420) (est. true width)**
- **8.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 149m (TARC075) (est. true width)**

Next Steps

- Finalise modelling of the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite System
- Progress approvals and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba
- Camp-scale Fourier Transform Infrared study to generate a high-confidence mineral map
- Receive assay results for regional programs
- Commence Pilbara target generation across surrounding tenements.

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.

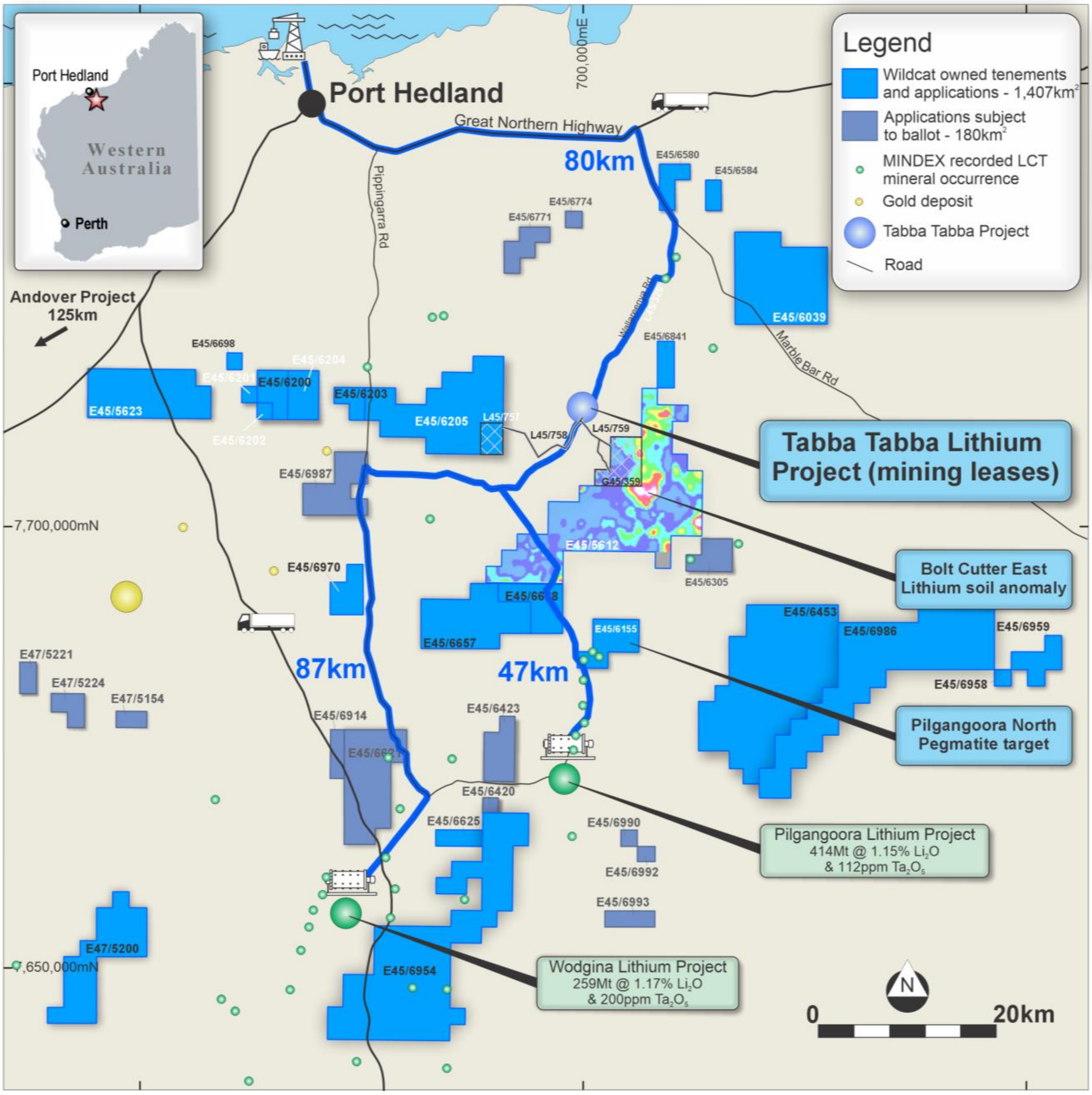

Figure 3 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

[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

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:

- **180.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **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)**
- **85.0m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133.0m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167.0m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
- **89.8m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width)**

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[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

- **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width)**
- **73.0m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266.0m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Wildcat Resources Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Wildcat Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Torrin Rowe, 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.

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
TADD035	50	53	3	3	1.88	Luke
and:	**178**	**228**	**50**	**50**	**1.05**	**Luke**
including	**187**	**194**	**7**	**7**	**2.03**	**Luke**
and:	318	319	1	1	1.11	Luke
and:	495	497	2	2	1.78	Luke
TADD036	25	39	14	14	0.86	Luke
including	27	29	2	2	1.96	Luke
and:	347	352	5	5	2.30	Luke
including	347	350	3	3	3.19	Luke
TADD037	61	63	2	2	1.34	Luke
and:	179.9	198	18.1	18.1	0.62	Luke
and:	210	211	1	1	0.76	Luke
and:	214	215	1	1	0.86	Luke
and:	232.9	235.3	2.4	2.4	0.81	Luke
and:	303	304	1	1	0.52	Luke
TADD039	163.8	173	9.2	9.2	1.24	Luke
including	164.8	167	2.2	2.2	2.25	Luke
and:	197	202	5	5	1.20	Luke
and:	299.7	303.2	3.5	3.5	0.61	Luke
TADD040	24	26	2	2	1.69	Leia
and:	48	50	2	2	1.08	Luke
and:	197	219.3	22.3	22.3	1.30	Luke
including	203.2	210.5	7.3	7.3	1.98	Luke
and:	229.8	232.7	2.9	2.9	1.44	Luke
TADD041	**107.1**	**159.3**	**52.2**	**52.2**	**1.09**	**Leia**
including	**107.1**	**125.3**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**1.93**	**Leia**
TADD042	40.9	49.9	9	9	1.53	Chewy
including	40.9	45.8	4.9	4.9	2.04	Chewy
and:	205	206	1	1	0.71	Leia
and:	219	220	1	1	0.93	Leia
and:	**237**	**287.3**	**50.3**	**50.3**	**1.21**	**Leia**
including	**259**	**287**	**28**	**28**	**1.55**	**Leia**
and:	328	333	5	5	1.05	Leia

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
and:	342	345	3	3	0.78	Leia
TADD043	41	42	1	1	1.51	Leia
and:	231.6	232.6	1	1	1.00	Luke
TADD044	61.9	65	3.1	3.1	2.39	Luke
and:	174.2	190	15.8	15.8	0.56	Luke
including	179	182	3	3	2.06	Luke
TADD045	176	177	1	1	0.53	Luke
and:	203	216	13	13	1.33	Luke
and:	235	244	9	9	0.83	Luke
including	242	244	2	2	1.80	Luke
and:	264	265	1	1	0.92	Luke
TADD046	48.1	54	5.9	5.9	3.46	Chewy
including	50	53	3	3	4.70	Chewy
TADD047	247	249.2	2.2	2.2	1.74	Leia
and:	**260**	**349.8**	**89.8**	**89.8**	**1.22**	**Leia**
including	**291.3**	**313**	**21.7**	**21.7**	**2.07**	**Leia**
and:	407	418	11	11	1.01	Leia
and:	433	437	4	4	1.79	Leia
including	433	436	3	3	2.10	Leia
TADD048	197.3	229	31.7	28.2	0.61	Luke
including	197.3	205.3	8	7.1	1.06	Luke
and:	253.5	256	2.5	2.2	2.09	Luke
TADD050	179.5	180.5	1	1	2.26	Luke
and:	253.9	257.5	3.6	3.6	1.79	Luke
TADD051	7	24	17	17	1.11	Chewy
and:	171	172	1	1	1.33	Leia
and:	190	219	29	29	0.73	Leia
including	190	203	13	13	1.21	Leia
and:	**236**	**320**	**84**	**84**	**1.39**	**Leia**
including	**268**	**312**	**44**	**44**	**1.86**	**Leia**
and:	903	904	1	1	1.11	Anakin
TAGT006	199	237.9	39	39	1.01	Leia
TAGT008	3	13	10	10	1.31	The Hutt

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
TAGT009	38	40.8	2.8	2.8	1.19	The Hutt
TAMT001	**55**	**82**	**27**	**27**	**1.15**	**The Hutt**
including	**55**	**60**	**5**	**5**	**2.10**	**The Hutt**
TARC064	17	18	1	1	0.56	The Hutt
and:	23	24	1	1	0.95	The Hutt
TARC074A	8	9	1	1	1.51	Han
TARC075	149	157	8	8	1.21	The Hutt
TARC093	7	8	1	1	0.97	Leia
TARC097D	469.7	470.3	0.6	0.6	1.72	Luke
TARC108D	355.7	382.3	26.6	24.5	0.80	Luke
including	355.7	364	8.3	7.6	1.13	Luke
TARC112D	258.9	263.2	4.3	4.3	2.44	Luke
TARC134	225	231	6	6	1.04	Leia
and:	275	277	2	2	0.75	Leia
and:	297	309	12	12	0.55	Leia
including	297	300	3	3	1.19	Leia
and:	341	358	17	17	0.95	Leia
including	341	350	9	9	1.19	Leia
TARC160AD	172.3	173.4	1.1	0.9	1.36	Leia
and:	209	209.6	0.6	0.5	0.89	Leia
and:	226	237.3	11.3	8.9	1.95	Leia
including	226	234.5	8.5	6.7	2.27	Leia
TARC227D	80	86	6	6	0.86	Leia
TARC322AD	187.6	244	56.4	56.4	0.72	Leia
including	187.6	201	13.4	13.4	1.42	Leia
also including	209.7	213	3.3	3.3	2.05	Leia
TARC329D	332.3	333	0.7	0.6	1.82	Luke
and:	334	335	1	0.8	0.76	Luke
and:	338	339	1	0.8	0.56	Luke

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
TARC337D	227	228	1	1	0.90	Chewy
TARC341D	**200.8**	**237**	**36.2**	**29.0**	**1.60**	**Luke**
including	**200.8**	**217**	**16.2**	**13.0**	**2.22**	**Luke**
and:	251	255	4	3.2	0.90	Luke
TARC345D	286	288	2	2	1.35	Luke
and:	588.7	594	5.3	5.3	0.85	Anakin
TARC347D	249	250	1	1.0	1.64	Luke
and:	320	322	2	2.0	1.05	Luke
and:	352	365.8	13.8	11.2	0.70	Luke
including	352	354	2	1.6	3.10	Luke
TARC350D	**227**	**288**	**61**	**37.8**	**1.13**	**Luke**
including	**228**	**259**	**31**	**19.2**	**1.61**	**Luke**
and:	342	343	1	0.6	0.96	Luke
and:	347	348	1	0.6	0.51	Luke
TARC365A	143	144	1	1	1.25	Han
TARC368D	120	123	3	3	1.17	Leia
and:	143	159	16	16	1.07	Leia
TARC373D	22	40	18	18	1.02	Leia
and:	268.1	289	20.9	20.9	1.10	Luke
including	269	280	11	11	1.76	Luke
and:	**339**	**384**	**45**	**45**	**1.11**	**Luke**
including	**375**	**378**	**3**	**3**	**3.88**	**Luke**
TARC374	150	162	12	12	1.00	Luke
TARC376	157	175	18	16.2	1.34	Luke
including	157	162	5	4.5	3.39	Luke
TARC391D	90	94	4	3	1.40	Luke
TARC392D	268	290	22	15.8	1.09	Luke
including	268	279.6	11.6	8.4	1.46	Luke
and:	361.8	364	2.2	2.2	1.53	Luke
and:	369.7	371	1.3	1.3	0.83	Luke
and:	384.3	419	34.7	34.7	0.54	Luke

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
including	412.4	419	6.6	6.6	1.48	Luke
TARC397	176	177	1	1	1.51	Chewy
and:	186	191	5	5	1.86	Chewy
TARC398	110	111	1	1	0.90	Han
TARC403	158	159	1	1	0.74	The Hutt
TARC404	156	157	1	1	0.60	Chewy
and:	236	242	6	6	0.90	Chewy
including	240	242	2	2	1.77	Chewy
and:	299	306	7	7	0.69	Chewy
TARC405	298	299	1	1	0.52	Chewy
TARC406	160	161	1	1	2.85	Han
TARC407	39	41	2	2	0.99	Han
and:	80	84	4	4	0.88	Han
TARC408	177	180	3	3	0.59	Chewy
and:	202	209	7	7	0.92	Chewy
TARC410	223	224	1	1	0.73	Chewy
TARC411	67	68	1	1	1.24	Chewy
and:	70	71	1	1	0.55	Chewy
and:	199	203	4	4	0.89	Chewy
and:	285	296	11	11	0.57	Chewy
including	285	288	3	3	1.27	Chewy
TARC412	268	275	7	7	2.07	Leia
and:	311	312	1	1	2.57	Leia
and:	369	370	1	1	0.65	Leia
TARC413	38	43	5	5	1.20	Han
and:	71	77	6	6	1.42	Han
including	71	73	2	2	2.34	Han
and:	110	113	3	3	1.44	Han
TARC420	37	44	7	7	1.42	The Hutt
and:	87	89	2	2	0.96	The Hutt

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
TARC421	94	104	10	10	0.99	The Hutt
including	99	104	5	5	1.76	The Hutt

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
TADD010	DD	700132	7713723	106	828	254	-73	Received	Luke	Hole Re-entered
TADD047	DD	700098	7713485	114	456	240	-69	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD048	DD	699310	7712063	99	341	278	-80	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD050	DD	699482	7712101	98	666	289	-77	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD051	DD	699898	7713389	99	1401	209	-80	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD052	DD	699379	7712129	98	343	266	-78	Pending	Luke	Complete
TADD053	DD	699732	7712692	100	Ongoing	215	-75	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TAGT004	DD	699829	7713552	97	297	309	-50	N/A	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT005	DD	700052	7713532	106	360	47	-60	N/A	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT006	DD	700035	7713198	103	276	186	-70	Received	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT007	DD	699734	7713207	94	252	249	-75	N/A	Leia	Infrastructure
TAGT008	DD	700522	7714567	107	36	237	-52	Received	The Hutt	Infrastructure
TAGT009	DD	700697	7714688	106	62	237	-52	Received	The Hutt	Infrastructure
TAGT010	DD	700835	7714764	105	69	57	-64	N/A	The Hutt	Infrastructure
TAGT011	DD	700922	7714601	100	80	91	-61	N/A	The Hutt	Infrastructure
TAMT001	DD	700865	7714659	101	93	229	-67	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TAMT002	DD	700731	7714664	107	55	227	-60	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TAMT003	DD	700412	7714337	110	147	250	-55	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC043	RC	701007	7714643	105	78	240	-60	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC043A	RC	701007	7714645	105	228	230	-80	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC074	RC	700328	7714285	111	8	240	-60	N/A	Han	Abandoned
TARC074A	RC	700322	7714288	111	78	240	-60	Received	Han	Complete
TARC258AD	RCDD	699886	7712906	96	913	266	-70	NSI	Luke	Hole Re-entered
TARC259AD	RCDD	700100	7713302	99	780	259	-56	Received	Leia	Hole Re-entered
TARC404	RC	700528	7713831	108	384	305	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC405	RC	700476	7713832	107	378	280	-54	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC408	RC	700452	7713748	105	288	291	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC409	RC	700396	7713723	106	270	282	-54	NSI	Chewy	Complete
TARC410	RC	700545	7713776	103	348	295	-60	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC411	RC	700635	7713926	103	402	281	-60	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC412	RC	700588	7713945	110	402	285	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC413	RC	700289	7714362	112	150	251	-56	Received	Han	Complete
TARC414	RC	700359	7714491	116	204	260	-60	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC416	RC	700787	7714377	109	60	240	-60	NSI	The Hutt	Complete
TARC418	RC	700525	7713657	100	354	280	-70	NSI	Chewy	Complete
TARC419	RC	700617	7713836	102	390	290	-74	NSI	Chewy	Complete
TARC420	RC	700279	7714417	110	120	261	-61	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC421	RC	700360	7714492	116	240	260	-85	Received	Han	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC422	RC	700457	7714300	111	222	225	-75	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC423	RC	700305	7714531	118	204	250	-75	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC424	RC	700524	7714408	107	264	240	-80	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC425	RC	700771	7714880	103	120	254	-66	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC426	RC	701074	7714461	95	252	267	-90	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC427	RC	700456	7714521	106	264	239	-61	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC428	RC	700290	7714261	108	150	256	-54	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC429	RC	700191	7714410	105	150	254	-58	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC430	RC	700222	7714418	106	20	254	-75	Pending	Han	Complete
TAWB005	RC	699361	7713565	97	102	24	-90	N/A	N/A	Infrastructure
TAWB006	RC	699591	7712187	99	102	0	-90	N/A	N/A	Infrastructure
TAWB007	RC	699385	7713494	97	102	0	-90	N/A	N/A	Infrastructure

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.

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. •

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.

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.

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.