WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
26/03/2025

WILDCAT ADVANCES DRILL TARGETS AT TABBA TABBA LITHIUM PROJECT, WA AND MT ADRAH GOLD PROJECT, NSW

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to provide drilling results from its Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in WA, where it is progressing drill targeting and other exploration activities, as well as an update on its Mt Adrah Gold Project in NSW.

Highlights

- **Near-surface results returned from drilling at Hutt and Chewy pegmatites, Tabba Tabba, WA**
  - **33.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 29.0m (TAMT019) (26.0m est. true width)**
  - **27.6m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 8.4m (TAMT018) (27.6m est. true width)**
  - **18.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 53.0m (TAMT015A) (18.0m est. true width)**

- **Lithium and gold targets being advanced across extensive Pilbara landholdings**
  - **Drill planning underway for compelling geochemical anomaly at Bolt Cutter Central with rock chip results up to 4.67% Li_2O**
  - **High-resolution magnetics reveal exciting targets at Bolt Cutter West**

- **Mt Adrah Gold Project, NSW**
  - **Mt Adrah has an existing Mineral Resource Estimate of 20.5Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au for 770,000oz[1] gold (57% Indicated, 43% Inferred)**
  - **Previous drilling:**
    - ***Hobbs Pipe*:**
      - **886.0m @ 1.2 g/t Au from surface (GHD001) (downhole width)[2]**
      - **826.0m @ 1.3 g/t Au from surface (GHD006) (downhole width)[3]**
    - ***Castor and White Deer Reefs*:**
      - **10.0m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 506m (GHD009) (downhole width)[1]**
      - **1.2m @ 58.6 g/t Au from 624m (GHD011) (downhole width)[1]**
  - **Mapping of high-priority targets underway**
  - **Geologists are on ground sighting drill positions and advancing drill permitting**
  - **Wildcat has budgeted up to $1.3m for exploration in CY2025 at Mt Adrah**

- **With a strong cash balance of $63.6M at 31 December 2024, the Company is well funded to continue exploration and development at Tabba Tabba and assess potential at Mt Adrah**

Wildcat Geology Manager Torrin Rowe said *"Exploration is a part of Wildcat's DNA, resulting in the successful discovery of the flagship Tabba Tabba lithium deposit. While progressing the newly defined resource through a PFS, the team continues to advance targets with exploration drilling planned in the Pilbara, WA as well as at Mt Adrah, NSW. Continued exploration success is critical to the growth of Wildcat and the team is committed to expanding the mineral footprint at both projects."*

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Tabba Tabba drilling

Wildcat's drilling at Tabba Tabba had recently focused on advancing study work and extensions to the resource. Drilling of metallurgy specific holes for the Definitive Feasibility Study continues with a focus on shallow pegmatites including the Chewy and Hutt pegmatites, which returned near-surface results, including:

- **27.6m @ 1.07% Li_2O** from 8.4m (TAMT018) (27.6m est. true width)
- **33.0m @ 1.40% Li_2O** from 29.0m (TAMT019) (26.0m est. true width)
- **18.0m @ 1.58% Li_2O** from 53.0m (TAMT015A) (18.0m est. true width)

The near-surface pegmatites overlying the giant Leia pegmatite were prioritised as these potentially fall into the early mining schedule. This could reduce the strip ratio in any potential mining scenarios, with further drilling planned to test these hanging wall pegmatites.

Pilbara Regional drill targeting

Two of Wildcat's regional targets have successfully met the geological criteria to be considered drill ready. The Company has recently completed 518 soil samples, 649 rock chips and extensive mapping programmes in parallel to progressing the studies-focussed work at the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project.

The Bolt Cutter Central Prospect has a strong lithium geochemical anomaly at surface and Bolt Cutter West remains an attractive conceptual target. The location and regional geology of the Bolt Cutter West and Bolt Cutter Central prospects is shown on Figure 1. The areas are prospective for both lithium and gold, with abundant Split Rock Supersuite granites, interpreted Indee Suite Intrusives, and second order structures tapping the Mallina Shear Zone.

Intrusions of fertile Split Rock Supersuite granites are thought to be responsible for significant occurrences of LCT pegmatites within the region including Tabba Tabba, Pilgangoora (ASX:PLS) and Wodgina (ASX:MIN) by acting as a source for these pegmatites. The Indee Suite intrusives as well as the Mallina Shear Zone are also thought to be associated with the >10Moz Hemi gold deposit (ASX:DEG)[4].

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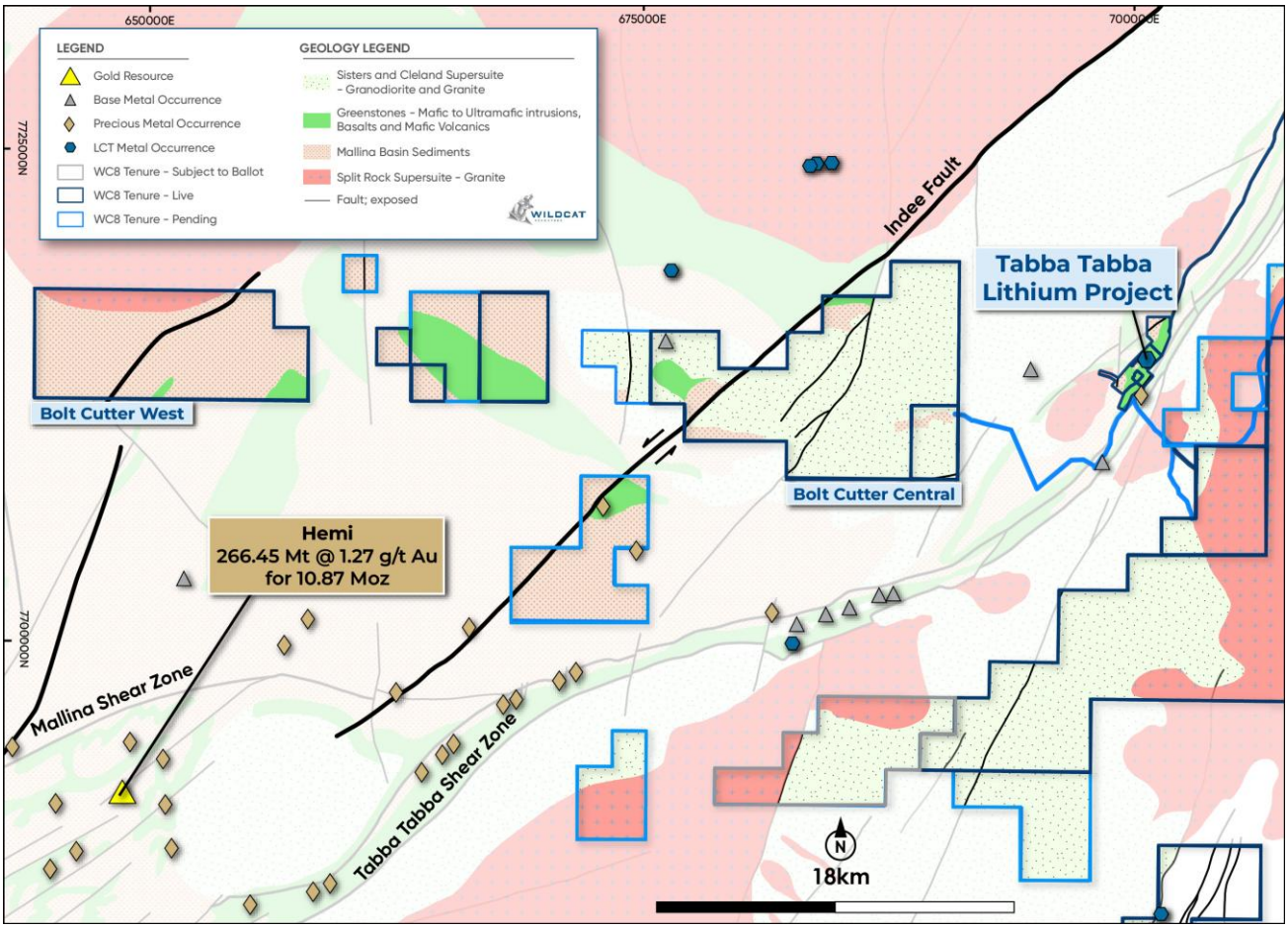

Figure 1: Geology and location of the Bolt Cutter West and Central areas at the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project

Bolt Cutter Central

During late 2024 and early 2025, Wildcat geologists conducted regional scale soil sampling on 500m x 1000m spaced centres, which identified a broad lithium-in-soil anomaly over an approximate area of 3km x 2km. The anomaly is largely under thin recent cover with scattered sub-crop in the area of interest. Further infill soil sampling and prospect scale mapping have upgraded the initial anomaly and identified sub-cropping pegmatites in the northeast of the lease. Assays returned a broad-scale surface anomaly with up to 762ppm Li_2O in soil sampling (BCSS1841) and up to 4.67% Li_2O in rock chip sampling (WCBC122) (Figure 2).

Geochemical analysis and field observations show the mapped pegmatites are highly anomalous in lithium and targeted RC drilling is planned for a number of sub-cropping pegmatites.

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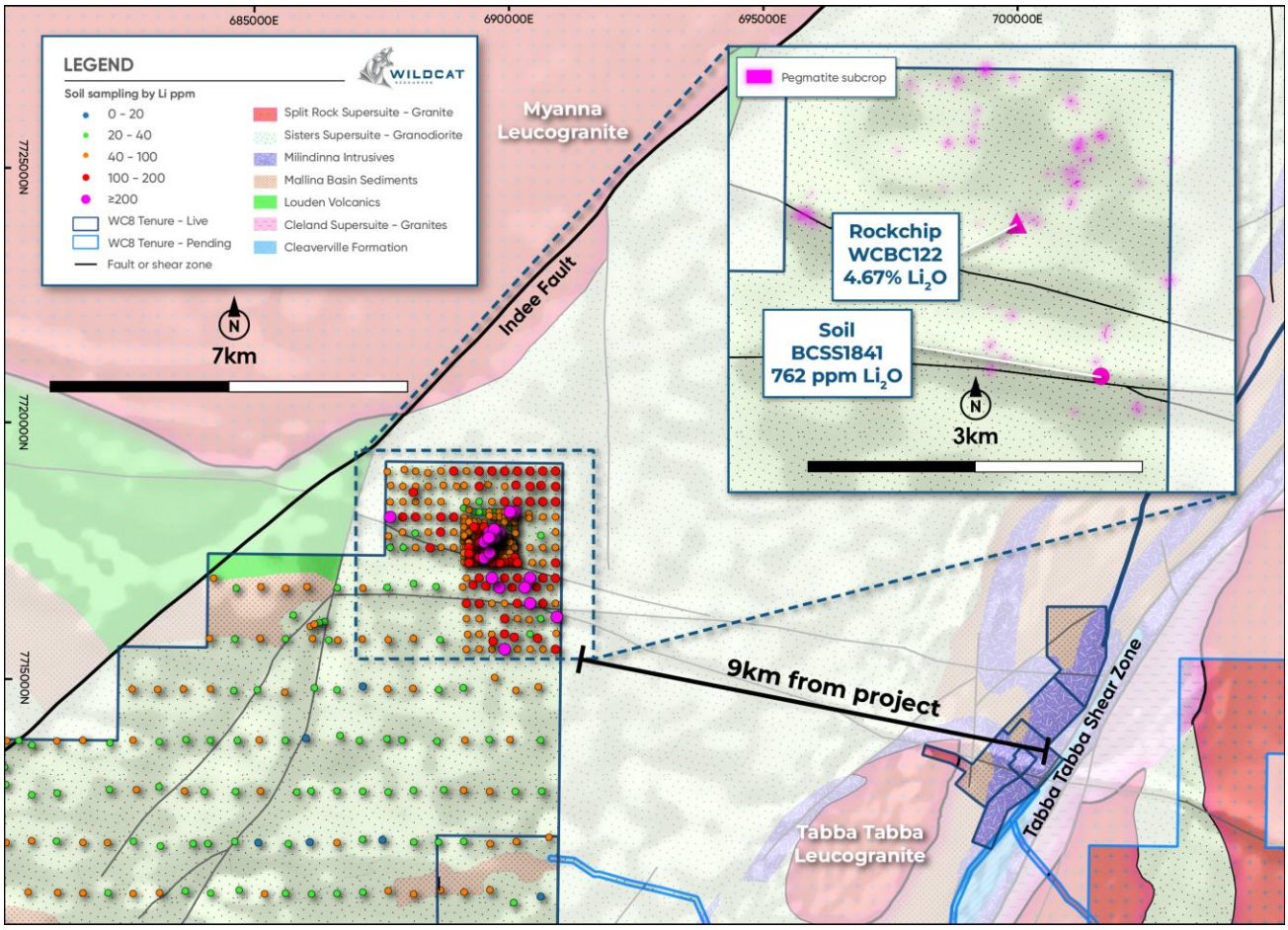

Figure 2: Lithium soil anomaly at the Bolt Cutter Central Prospect showing significant results and sub-cropping pegmatite field in inset.

Bolt Cutter West

The Bolt Cutter West Prospect is prospective for both lithium and gold. The interpreted bedrock geology is dominated by sediments of the Mallina Formation and rafts of Milindinna Intrusives similar to the local geology of both the Tabba Tabba pegmatites and the >10Moz Au Hemi Deposit.

The Myanna Leucogranite, belonging to the Split Rock Supersuite, straddles the north of the tenement. Several prospective structures have been identified which could potentially act as conduits leading to pegmatite emplacement within the Bolt Cutter West leases. Encouragingly, aplitic dykes (a common component in LCT systems) are present in the Honeyeater Basalt to the immediate south-east of the prospect area where units are outcropping.

While there has been no direct detection of pegmatites or Indee Suite intrusives at Bolt Cutter West, the area has never been drilled and very little historical exploration has been conducted due to alluvial cover obscuring the basement geology and rendering surface geochemical sampling techniques largely ineffective.

Past exploration on the prospect has been limited to loam sampling by Stockdale Prospecting over a small portion of the lease and more recently, surface sampling including 276 soil samples collected by Wildcat in 2021. As much of the past exploration was rendered ineffective by the transported cover, Wildcat has flown high-resolution drone magnetics over the prospect (Figure 3). This revealed several prospective structures adjacent to and cross-cutting interpreted greenstone bodies. Inversion

processing of the magnetic data is indicative of only shallow cover in the south-east of the lease, where aircore drilling is expected to effectively test targets.

Advancing these plans, Programme of Works (PoW) approval and negotiations for heritage surveying are in progress.

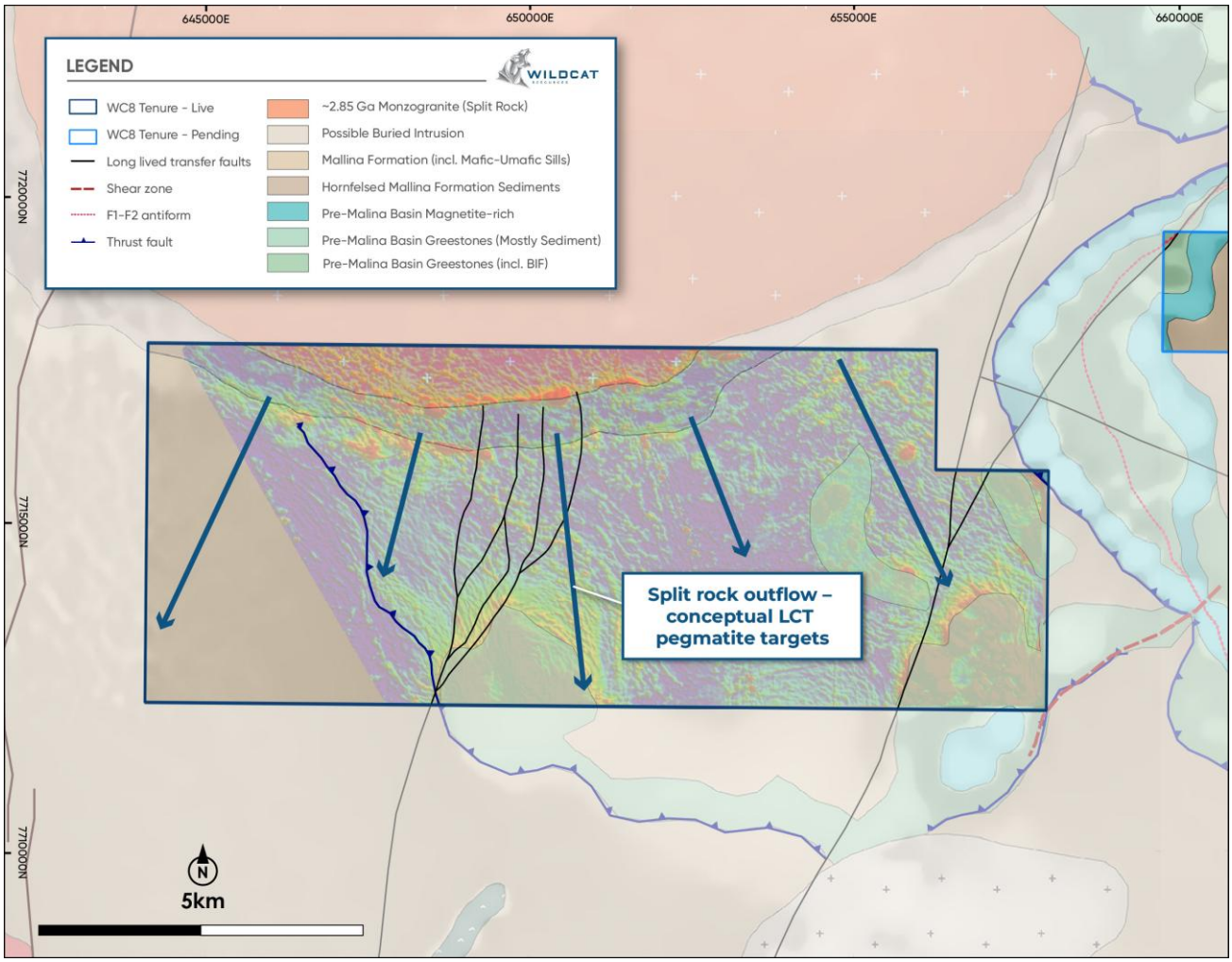

Figure 3: Geological interpretation over recently flown magnetic imagery at Bolt Cutter West.

Mt Adrah Gold Project, Lachlan Orogen, NSW

Wildcat Resources has been actively advancing its flagship Tabba Tabba Lithium Project. However, with record gold prices and promising surface gold targets recently identified through new mapping at Mt Adrah, the Company has allocated funding of up to $1.3M for exploration to continue advancing these opportunities.

Wildcat's ~500km^2 Mt Adrah Gold Project is located near Adelong in the Lachlan Orogen, NSW. It straddles the Gilmore Suture Zone, a major control on mineralisation in the district and associated with several large deposits including the >11Moz Cowal gold deposit (Figure 4). The Project contains the

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significant Hobbs Pipe gold deposit, which has a historical JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **20.5Mt at 1.10g/t Au for 770,000oz**[1,2].

The Hobbs Pipe MRE is hosted by an approximately 200m diameter sub-vertical, semi-cylindrical fractionated gabbro to monzodiorite intrusion (with gold enriched in the monzodiorite phase) that outcrops at surface. Mineralisation is extensive, with previous drill holes returning **886m at 1.20g/t Au from surface** (GHD001) (downhole width) and **826m at 1.30g/t Au from surface** (GHD006) (downhole width)[2,3]. Hobbs Pipe is an Intrusion-Related Gold Deposit (IRGS) like the deposits found in the Tintina Province in Alaska/Canada, such as the Fort Knox gold deposit with over 7Moz historical production[5] and the >20Mt[6] Pogo gold deposit.

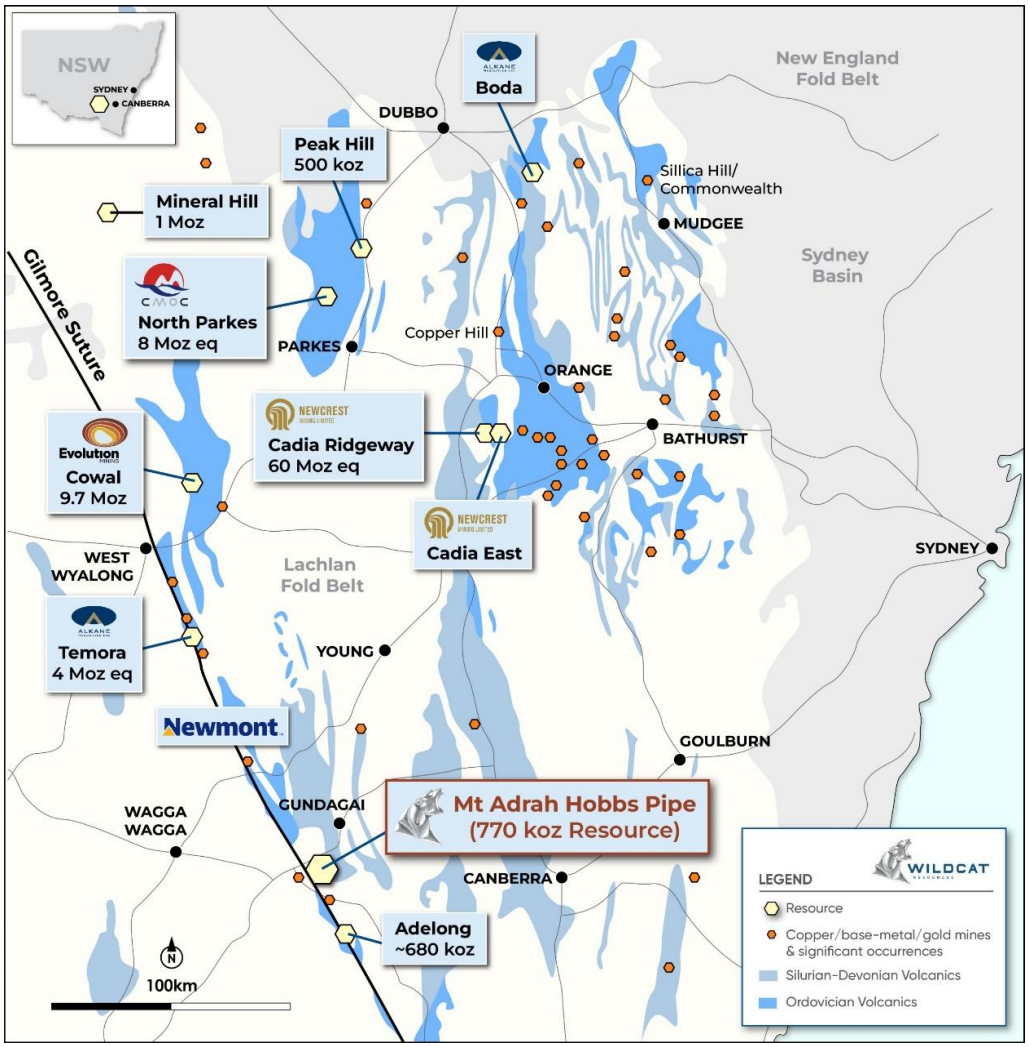

Figure 4: Mt Adrah is located on the highly prospective Gilmore Suture Zone in the Lachlan Orogen, NSW.

[1] ASX announcement 23 August 2019: https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190823/pdf/447s52fxbdmrfc.pdf
[2] Sovereign Gold resource upgrade https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20130822/pdf/42htx6tywcb8w1.pdf
[3] Sovereign Gold drilling results https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20130930/pdf/42jprb60kkkrsx.pdf
[4] De Grey Exploration Update https://degreymining.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/20240213-ASX-DEG-Hemi-Expln-Update-final-lodgement.pdf
[5] Kinross gold 43-101 report https://s2.q4cdn.com/496390694/files/doc_downloads/2018/Fort-Knox-June-2018-Technical-Report.pdf
[6] Northern Star annual ore reserves: https://www.nsrltd.com/media/zz5icrau/resources-reserves-and-exploration-update.pdf

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A large alteration halo comprising an epidote and sulphide altered exoskarn extends for over 1km from Hobbs Pipe. The halo contains numerous dykes of mineralised monzodiorite (Figure 5), implying potential for further Hobbs Pipe-style targets, and potentially a larger mineralised accumulation of monzodiorite feeding the system. The extensive alteration halo surrounding the system is often pervasively mineralised with gold, and assay results from the most recent drill programme in June 2023 returned wide zones of sulphide altered wall rock with intercepts including **103m at 0.40g/t Au from surface and 68m at 0.24g/t Au from 113m** (WCRC003) (downhole width), **51m at 0.34g/t Au from 95m** (WCRC001) (downhole width), and **220m at 0.25g/t Au from surface** (WCRC004) (downhole width)[7] . These wide intercepts suggest that significant volumes of gold-rich fluids have reacted with the wall rock, likely associated with a much more extensive intrusive complex than what has been identified.

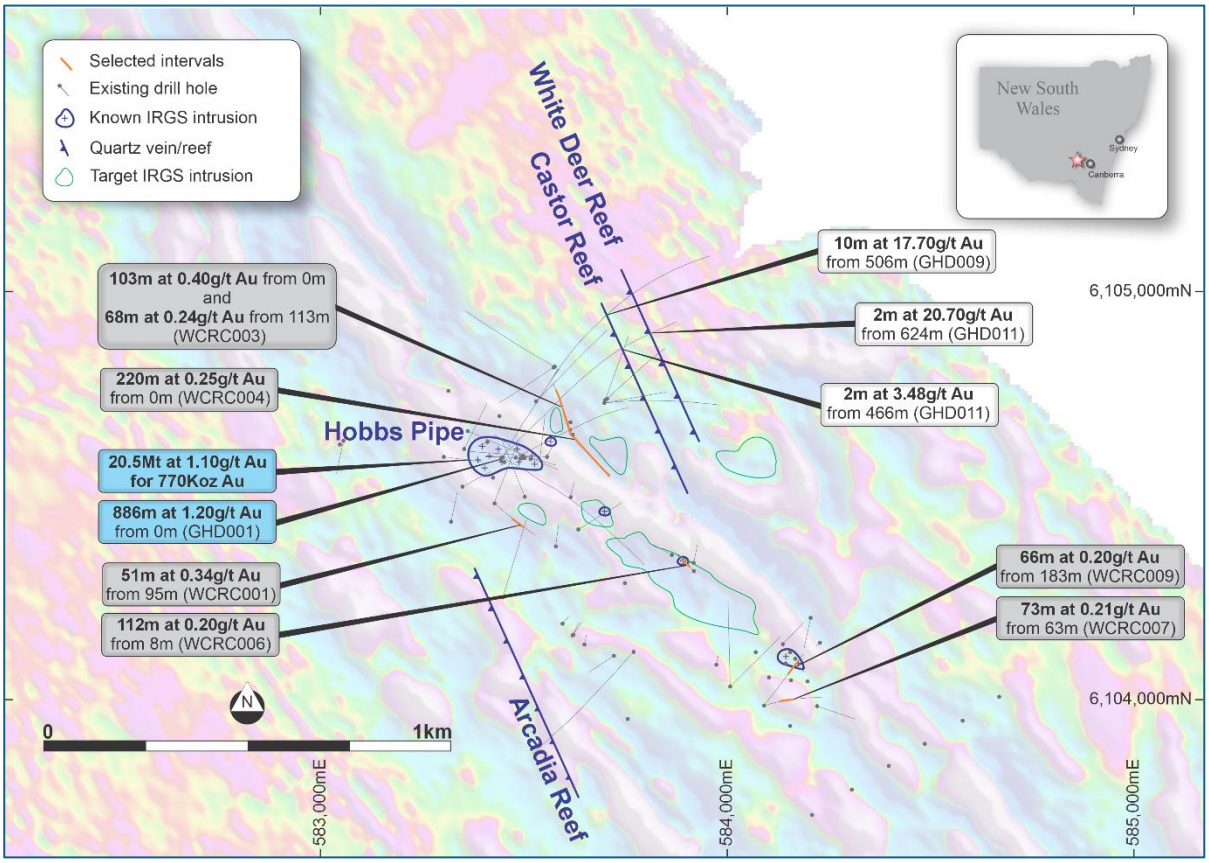

Figure 5: Drone magnetic imagery (Reduced to pole, 2nd vertical derivative) labelling selected results for Hobbs Pipe (blue), high grade reefs (white) and exoskarn intercepts (grey). IRGS intrusion targets circled green. Known IRGS intrusions and reefs are coloured dark blue. All intercepts labelled are downhole widths.

IRGS systems often have proximal vein-style mineralisation, and at least three high-grade gold reefs have been identified near Hobbs Pipe (Castor Reef and White Deer Reef located 200m and 350m northeast of Hobbs Pipe, and Arcadia Reef located 200m southwest of Hobbs Pipe). Previous drilling targeting the Castor and White Deer reefs returned **10m at 17.70g/t Au from 506m** (GHD009) and **1.2m at 58.60g/t Au from 624m** (GHD011) and both reefs have evidence of artisanal workings occurring along a 400m strike extent at surface, including one area with adits and stoping.

[7] ASX announcement 15 June 2023: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/02676128.pdf

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Wildcat acquired Mt Adrah in 2019 and has since completed several geophysical surveys and more than 6,000 soil samples across the project. This regional exploration work is the first systematic exploration to be conducted at Mt Adrah since the 1990s.

Recently, Wildcat has deployed geologists in the field, advancing several targets towards drill testing. These include the Yaven, Upper Spring Creek, and Diggers Creek prospects (Figure).

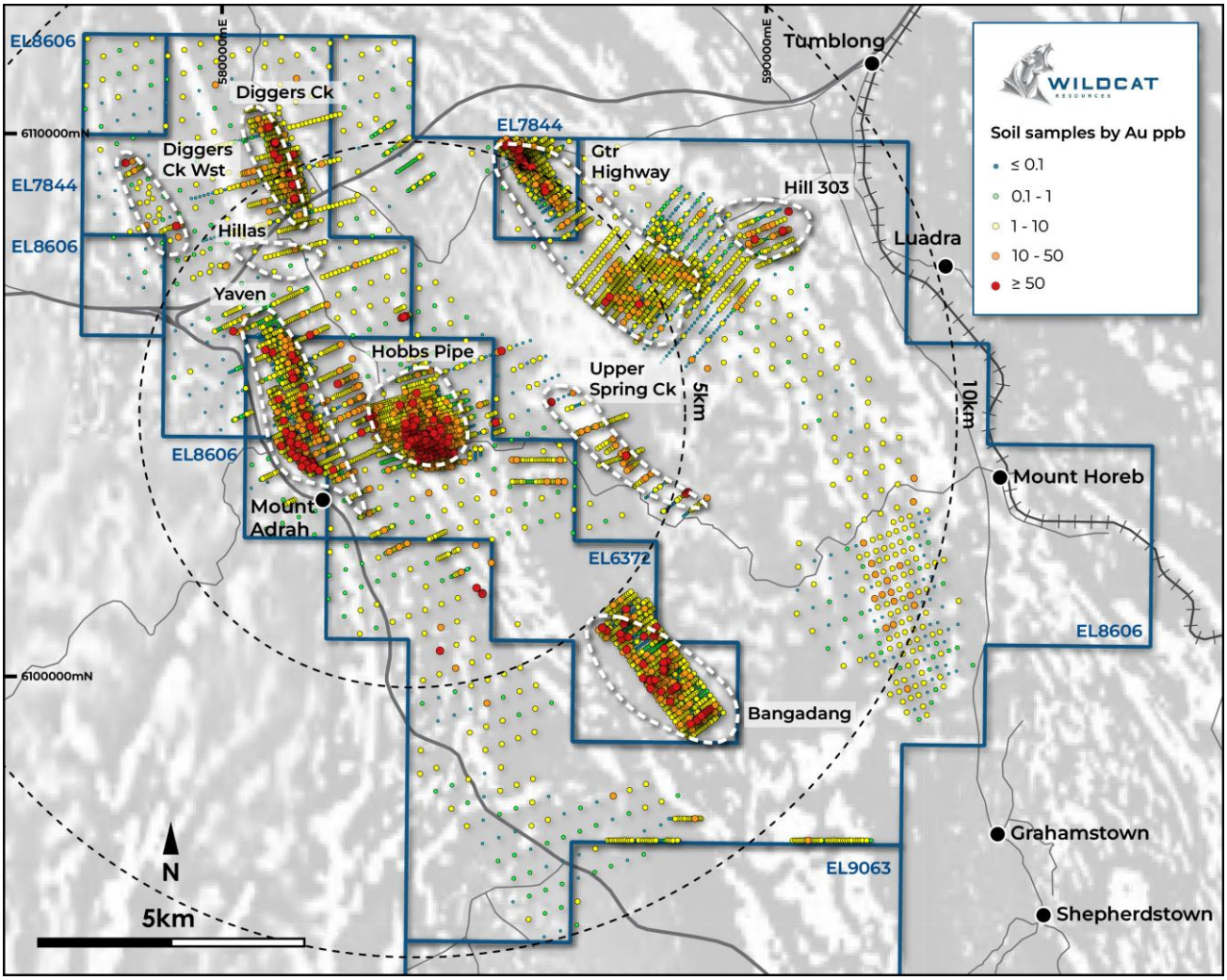

Figure 6: More than 6,000 soil samples have identified several undrilled >1km long gold and arsenic anomalies associated with past artisanal workings at Mt Adrah.

Next Steps

- Tabba Tabba Lithium Project
  - Complete PFS work and progress to DFS metallurgy and infill programmes
- Bolt Cutter West and Bolt Cutter Central
  - Conduct a heritage survey and progress heritage negotiations for planned drilling of the Bolt Cutter targets
- Mt Adrah Gold Project
  - Manage the grant of approvals for an assessable prospecting operation permit for drilling

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

ENDS –

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium 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[8] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[9]).

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.

The Tabba Tabba Project contains a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[10]

Table 1: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	70.0	1.01	53	0.64	709,100	9,948,600
Inferred	4.1	0.76	65	0.88	31,100	724,700
Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**54**	**0.65**	**740,200**	**10,673,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45%. Appropriate rounding applied.

[8] 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
[9] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018:
http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[10] Tabba Tabba maiden resource
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199

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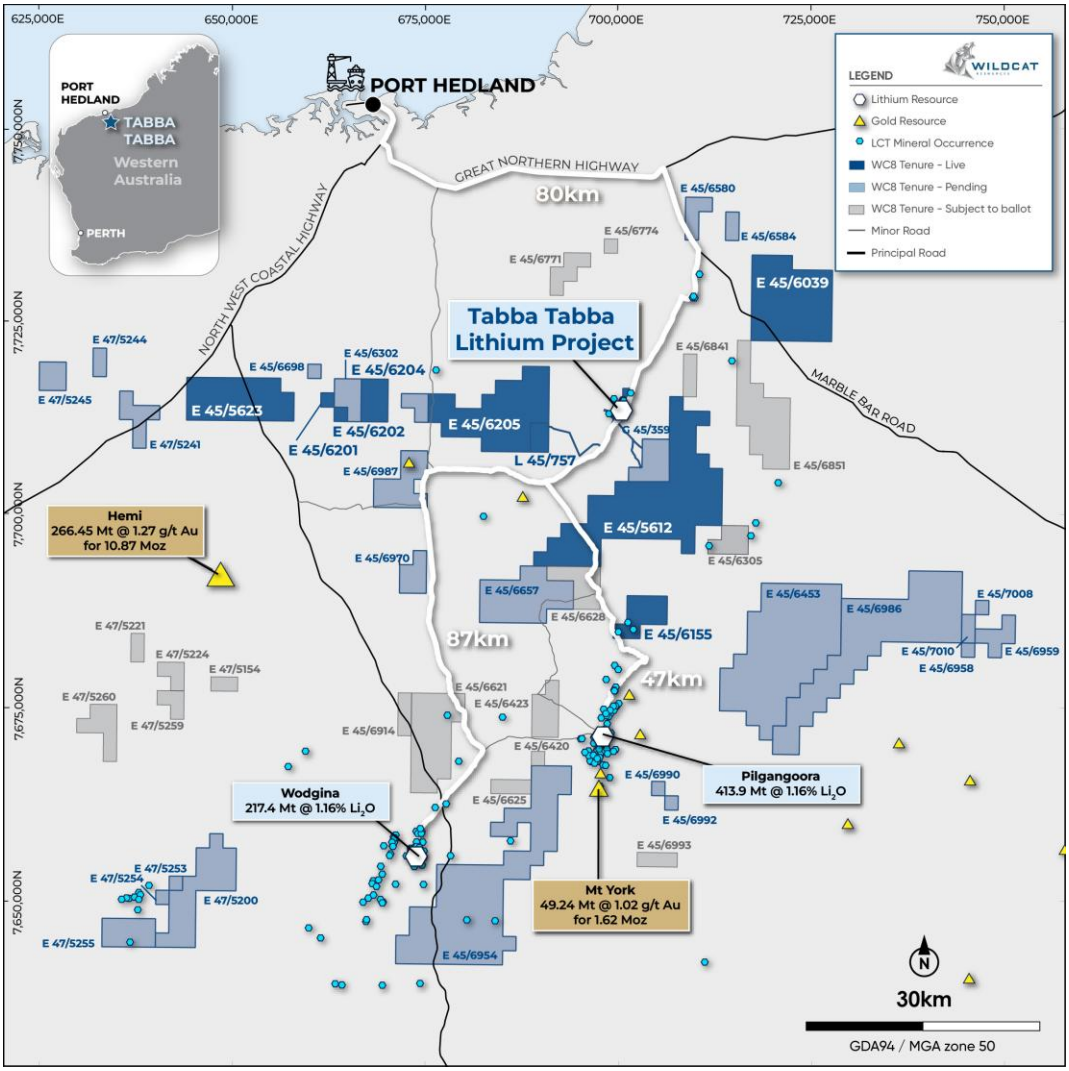

Figure 7: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

The Leia pegmatite domain contains the largest portion of the lithium resource and some of the best intercepts from Leia previously announced include:

- **180.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **105.3m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 213.7m (TARC259AD) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **94.0m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (TARC372D) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133.0m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167.0m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
- **84.8m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 251.4m (TADD020) (est. true width)**
- **89.8m @ 1.2%_Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width)**

- **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 Luke Pegmatite is the second largest domain within the Tabba Tabba lithium MRE and some of the best intercepts from Luke previously announced include:

- **54.4m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 267.9m (TADD030) (est. true width)**
  - **and 20.5m @ 1.5% Li2O from 297.5m**
  - **and 25.0m @ 1.2% Li2O from 363.9m**
- **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width)**
  - **including 31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m (19.2m est. true width)**
- **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width)**
- **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width)**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 316.0m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li2O from 317.0m (est. true width)**
  - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li2O from 412.0m (est. true width)**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
  - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 189.0m**
- **26.6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
  - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m**
- **22.3m @ 1.3% Li2O from 197.0m (TADD040) (est. true width)**
- **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width)**
  - **and 45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (est. true width)**

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About Mt Adrah

Wildcat acquired the Mt Adrah Gold Project ("**Mt Adrah**") in 2019 and has since completed more than 6,000 soil samples, several geophysics projects, mapping, and three drill programs. Mt Adrah is a highly prospective 493km^2 tenement package located within the well-endowed Lachlan Orogen region in NSW and straddling the Gilmore Suture Zone (associated with mineralisation at numerous large mines including Cowal gold deposit: >11Moz Au[11] ; Temora copper-gold deposit: 2.2Moz Au & 728kt Cu[12] ; and the Cobar goldfields). The project includes the Hobbs Pipe gold deposit which has a JORC (2012)

[11] Evolution Mining Limited ASX announcement 14 February 2024: https://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/EVN/02772317.pdf
[12] Sandfire Resources NL ASX announcement 19 October 2017: https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20171019/pdf/43nc75x181br6m.pdf

Mineral Resource Estimate of **20.5Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 770,000 oz** of contained gold (Table 2). Hobbs Pipe is a monzodiorite-hosted intrusion-related gold deposit (IRGS) with similarities to the IRGS gold systems that occur in the Alaskan Tintina Province, which includes the 16Moz Fort Knox Gold Mine. Since acquiring the Mt Adrah Project, Wildcat has confirmed that alteration and mineralisation associated with an intrusive complex extends for more than 1km away from Hobbs Pipe and includes numerous reduced monzodiorite dykes within a gold, arsenic and antimony rich exoskarn.

In addition to Hobbs Pipe, the complex hosts several high-grade gold reefs that have been identified by historic artisanal workings and limited exploration drilling. Down-hole intercepts include **10m @ 17.7 g/t Au from 506m (GHD009)** at the Castor Reef Prospect located 200m north-east of Hobbs Pipe, and **1.2m @ 58.6 g/t Au from 624m (GHD011)** at the White Deer Reef Prospect located a further 150m to the north-east of the GHD009 intercept. The drill-hole intervals are interpreted to align with the artisanal workings. Outside of the immediate Hobbs Pipe area, the project has had little exploration activity since the 1990's, with several areas of surface gold anomalies identified by more than 6,000 soil samples completed by Wildcat.

Table 2: JORC (2012) Mineral Resources estimate for the Hobbs Pipe Gold Deposit

Resource Classification	Depth Below Surface	Oxidation Zone	COG Au (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Indicated	0 – 150m	Oxides	0.4	0.6	0.9	18,000
		Fresh	0.9	3.0	1.0	96,000
	150 – 700m	Fresh	0.9	8.5	1.2	320,000
	TOTAL INDICATED RESOURCES			**12.1**	**1.1**	**440,000**
Inferred	0 – 150m	Fresh	0.5	0.2	0.6	39,000
	150 – 700m	Fresh	0.9	8.2	1.1	290,000
	TOTAL INFERRED RESOURCES			**8.4**	**1.1**	**330,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES				**20.5**	**1.1**	**770,000**

***Note**: The Hobbs Pipe Mineral Resource was first reported in an announcement by former Mt Adrah owners Sovereign Gold Company Ltd (ASX Announcement 27 December 2013). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings were made have not been materially modified from the original announcement.*

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

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Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Mt Adrah Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Sam Ekins (Technical Director at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ekins is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Ekins has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ekins consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results 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 exploration results and metallurgical results information included in the relevant market announcements. Wildcat confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

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Appendix 1

Table 3: New Significant intercepts - intercepts are reported with a 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with no more than 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%)	Pegmatite
TADD055	27	32	5	5	0.66	Leia
and:	60	61	1	1	0.89	Leia
TADD056	98.6	100.7	2.1	2.1	1.05	Hutt
and:	160	160.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	Hutt
and:	162	162.9	0.9	0.9	0.58	Hutt
and:	494	499	5	5	1.57	Chewy
TAMT004	56	57	1	1	1.52	Hutt
and:	98.8	100.3	1.5	1.5	3.21	Han
TAMT005	57.4	62	4.6	4.6	1.54	Chewy
TAMT006	75.6	83.8	8.2	8.2	1	Chewy
including	79.7	80.6	0.9	0.9	2.76	Chewy
and:	115	120	5	5	1.32	Chewy
TAMT009	37	38	1	1	1.03	Chewy
and:	192.5	202	9.5	9.5	0.82	Leia
including	199	202	3	3	1.85	Leia
and:	217	249	32	32	0.7	Leia
including	223	227	4	4	1.65	Leia
TAMT010	18.5	20.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	Chewy
and:	53.2	58	4.8	4.8	1.29	Chewy
TAMT011	17.9	19.3	1.4	1.4	0.71	Tabba
TAMT015A	53	71	18	18	1.58	Hutt
including	53	57	4	4	3.06	Hutt
also including	66.2	71	4.8	4.8	2.6	Hutt
TAMT017	17.4	25.6	8.2	8.2	1.65	Chewy
and:	52	62	10	10	1.25	Chewy
TAMT018	8.4	36	27.6	27.6	1.07	Chewy
including	8.4	15.1	6.7	6.7	2.25	Chewy

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Pegmatite
TAMT019	29	62	33	26	1.41	Chewy
including	34	37	3	2.4	3.16	Chewy
also including	47	62	15	11.8	1.93	Chewy
TAMT020	21.3	22.8	1.5	1.5	1.03	Hutt
and:	33	33.9	0.9	0.9	1.27	Hutt

Table 4: Drill hole collar table – Only includes new collars or collars with changing status. Holes targeting the Tabba Tabba pegmatite were not expected to produce any significant lithium results and were drilled targeting tantalum mineralisation.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD054	DD	700248	7714181	105	503	266	-58	NSI	Han	Complete
TADD055	DD	699634	7712467	104	99	289	-57	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD056	DD	700720	7714307	106	510	209	-66	Received	Hutt	Complete
TAMT004	DD	700328	7714375	114	150	240	-55	Received	Hutt	Complete
TAMT005	DD	700049	7713313	101	102	310	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT006	DD	700051	7713529	106	129	287	-71	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT007	DD	700173	7713654	105	24	63	-55	NSI	Tabba	Complete
TAMT008	DD	700220	7713677	106	50	210	-56	NSI	Tabba	Complete
TAMT009	DD	699956	7713341	99	330	300	-66	Received	Tabba	Complete
TAMT010	DD	699943	7713483	101	72	255	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT011	DD	700291	7713620	103	37	210	-55	Received	Tabba	Complete
TAMT012	DD	700333	7713583	103	42	207	-66	NSI	Tabba	Complete
TAMT013	DD	700125	7713749	105	32	250	-70	NSI	Tabba	Complete
TAMT014	DD	700164	7713690	105	33	230	-60	NSI	Tabba	Complete
TAMT015	DD	700328	7714377	114	9	243	-67	N/A	Hutt	Abandoned
TAMT015A	DD	700329	7714377	114	77	244	-68	Received	Hutt	Complete
TAMT016	DD	699756	7712979	97	60	274	-57	NSI	Leia	Complete
TAMT017	DD	699945	7713484	101	68	256	-59	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT018	DD	699924	7713434	100	42	268	-66	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT019	DD	700003	7713091	98	73	269	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT020	DD	700787	7714594	97	41	225	-61	Received	Hutt	Complete
TARC136D	RCDD	699756	7712977	98	336	270	-55	NSI	Leia	Complete

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Drilling** • Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targeted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • 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 to aid geological interpretation. **Surface Sampling** • Bolt Cutter surface sampling was taken on a regular grid, originally 1000 x 500m and later infilled to 250 x 300m and 100 x 100m. Sampling was all performed using a fine mesh (-177 micron) with a sample of approximately 50g collected from each site. Samples were annalysed via a 4-acid digest with an ICPMS finish (ALS code ME-MS61) • Wildcat also performed an orientation programme using 1.6mm and 3.15mm mesh sizes to determine an effective size fraction to collect for analysis with 177micron performing effectively. • Rock chips were collected at the discretion of the field geologist from outcrops of variably weathered rock. Samples were pulverised in their entirety and analysed at

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		ALS laboratories via sodium peroxide fusion or 4-acid digest with ICPMS finish for a multielement suite (ALS Code ME-ICP89 / ME-MS61)
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 an Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole was completed at drillhole completion. • Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions and hole depth.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals based on visual estimation. • The static cone splitter (Ox Engineering drill sampling system) on the RC rig was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory. • No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD measured and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters. • Core recovery is calculated based on core block depths and physical measurements.
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 for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering and more. Data was then captured by Ocris and imported into a database. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Seequent Ltd's Imago solution. UV photography studies are ongoing. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays were 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.	**Drilling** • 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 with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain 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. **Surface Sampling** • Surface samples were sieved to a fine fraction (177 micron) in field and were assayed directly via 4-acid digestion with no other sample preparation.
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.	**Drilling** • The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. • Check sampling was completed at an umpire lab (Intertek) to validate results which demonstrated comparability. **Surface Sampling** • Company standards were inserted for 1 in every 40 samples, blanks 1 in every 100 samples in addition to internal checks done as part of routine assay procedure at ALS
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.	**Drilling** • No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Twinned holes of RC to DD have been drilled to allow correlation of assay results between drilling styles to provide more confidence in the model. • 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. **Surface Sampling**

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• 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. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed.
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.	**Drilling** • Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with a differential GPS (DGPS) on a campaign basis, initially by ABIMs contracting and then recollected by Wildcat with a private DGPS. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 50). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The LiDAR has generated a topographic surface accurate to <20cm. • Downhole survey's collected using the Axis Champion Gyro tool **Surface Sampling** • Surface sampling was located via handheld GPS with an X-Y accuracy of +/- 5m • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 50).
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing vary from twins to 200m apart with varying levels of infill. • Exploration and resource drilling focussed on 50m and 100m spacings. • 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. • 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. Most diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width and an estimation is provided when this is not the case. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• 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. • True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided. • The drilling orientation and intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags or boxes and strapped securely to pallets and delivered by TopDrill or Wildcat to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Several internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, general data integration and photo analysis. No major errors have been identified.

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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) as well as the Bolt Cutter Central and West leases (E 45/6205 and E 45/5623) • Royalties and material issues for the mining leases 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. • Historic drilling targeted tantalum mineralisation. Drilling into the vast majority of the lithium resources has been competed by Wildcat since mid-2023. • The Bolt Cutter Central and Bolt Cutter West leases have been subject to a number of desktop studies by multiple parties with more thorough exploration work completed by Stockdale Prospecting (loam sampling), Shaw river resources (surface sampling), Fortescue metals group (surface sampling), De Grey mining (surface sampling) and Croydon Gold (surface sampling and airborne magnetics). No reported drilling has been conducted in the immediate lease areas.
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. While studies are still underway, early XRD results (previously released) indicate that petalite mineralisation occurs more frequently in the northern The Hutt Pegmatite prospect.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Bolt Cutter Central and West prospects are prospective for both LCT pegmatites and Au mineralisation with large structures tapping the Mallina shear zone as well as Split Rock Suite intrusions adjacent the leases.
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. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8
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 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	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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').	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. • Intercepts from the Mt Adrah project are reported as downhole widths. They have been previously reported to the ASX and have appropriate footnotes to their original release.
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. • Footnotes are provided for any references to any Mt Adrah intercepts where more elaboration of intercepts is present.
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.	• Comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. Geological observations have been factored into the modelling and estimation work. • All references to intercepts at Mt Adrah are provided in the body of the report as footnotes to their original releases.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling plans aim to extend the modelled pegmatites at Tabba Tabba and increase the confidence of these zones (i.e. Inferred to Indicated and Indicated to Measured) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Permitting and heritage negotiations and surveying at the Bolt Cutter leases as well as Mt Adrah are being progressed with the aim of future drill testing to discover new mineralisation and extend known targets mineralised footprint. • Further work will also include continuation of study work necessary to begin the development of the Tabba Tabba project.