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WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
10/09/2025

AMENDED - DIAMOND DRILLING AT HARRY DISCOVERY EXTENDS PEGMATITES TO 700M

Highlights

- **Further high-grade assays returned from the Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery including:**
  - **6.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 15.0m (BCRC008) (est. true width) and**
  - **4.0m @ 2.2% Li_2O from 57.0m (est. true width) and**
  - **8.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 67.0m (est. true width)**
- **Diamond drilling at the Harry Pegmatite Swarm intercepted additional stacked pegmatites at depth and suggests that the swarm extends more than 700m from surface down-dip**
- **Lithium mineralisation confirmed by drilling at the Hermione Pegmatite Prospect however it is believed the initial RC drill holes were collared too far to the east to test the main trend**
- **The pegmatites at Bolt Cutter Central are open in all directions**
- **Heritage survey was completed, awaiting final report for follow-up RC drilling**
- **Further RC drilling to test main Hermione trend, extend Harry and test three other trends**
- **Wildcat remains well funded with $55.1M as at 30 June 2025**

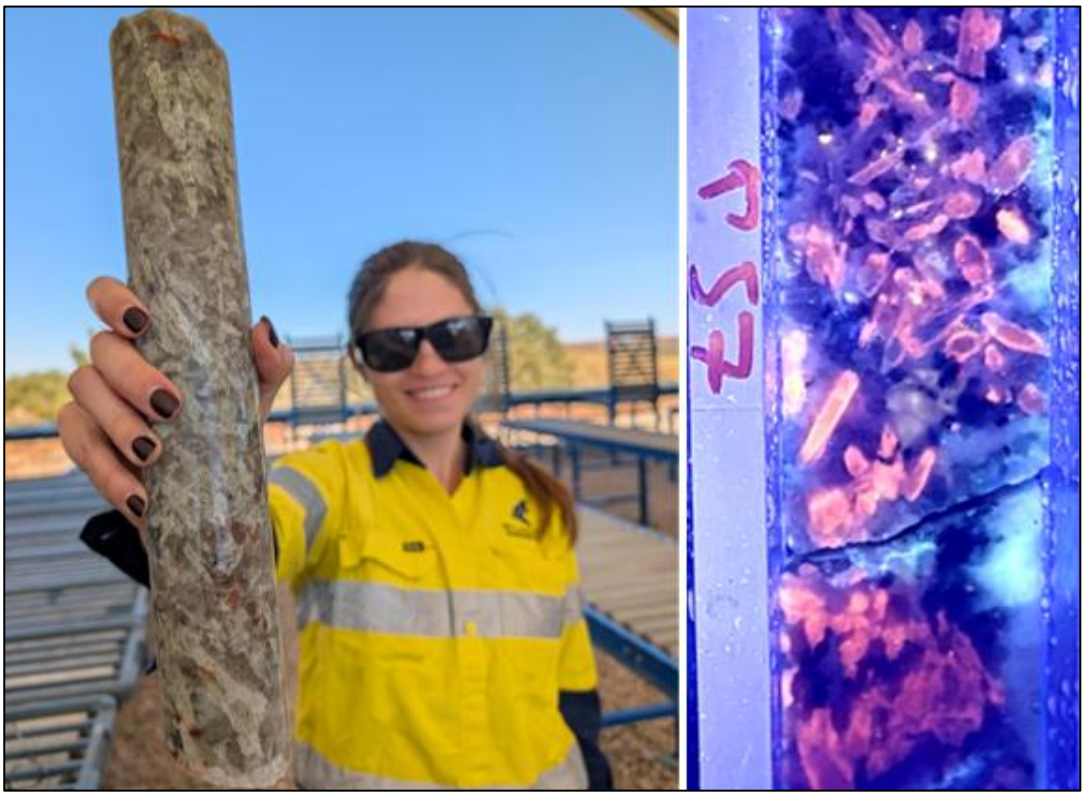

Figure 1: Left: Core from BCDD001 from ~57m. Right: The same core cut lengthways and exposed to UV light highlighting the large ~rectangular spodumene crystals with an abundance of ~40% (Table 5).

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

Wildcat's Geology Manager, Torrin Rowe, said: "Diamond drilling at the newly discovered Harry Pegmatite Swarm has identified coarse spodumene and significantly extended the down-dip potential of the system to around 700m length. Due to the interpreted flat dip of the pegmatites, the main drill targets are less than ~200m depth from surface and the system remains open in all directions.

The two holes at Hermione both intersected lithium mineralisation but were likely collared east of the main trend, which will be investigated with follow-up drilling. The RC results confirm that the multi-km scale Hermione soil anomaly is likely related to this lithium mineralisation, increasing our conviction that the remaining three high-tenor soil anomalies have strong potential to host additional lithium-bearing pegmatites. This all results in a target rich environment at Bolt Cutter Central and we are eager to begin drill testing in earnest."

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("**Wildcat**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce results following up its Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery[1], located ~10km west of its Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project, WA (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 6).

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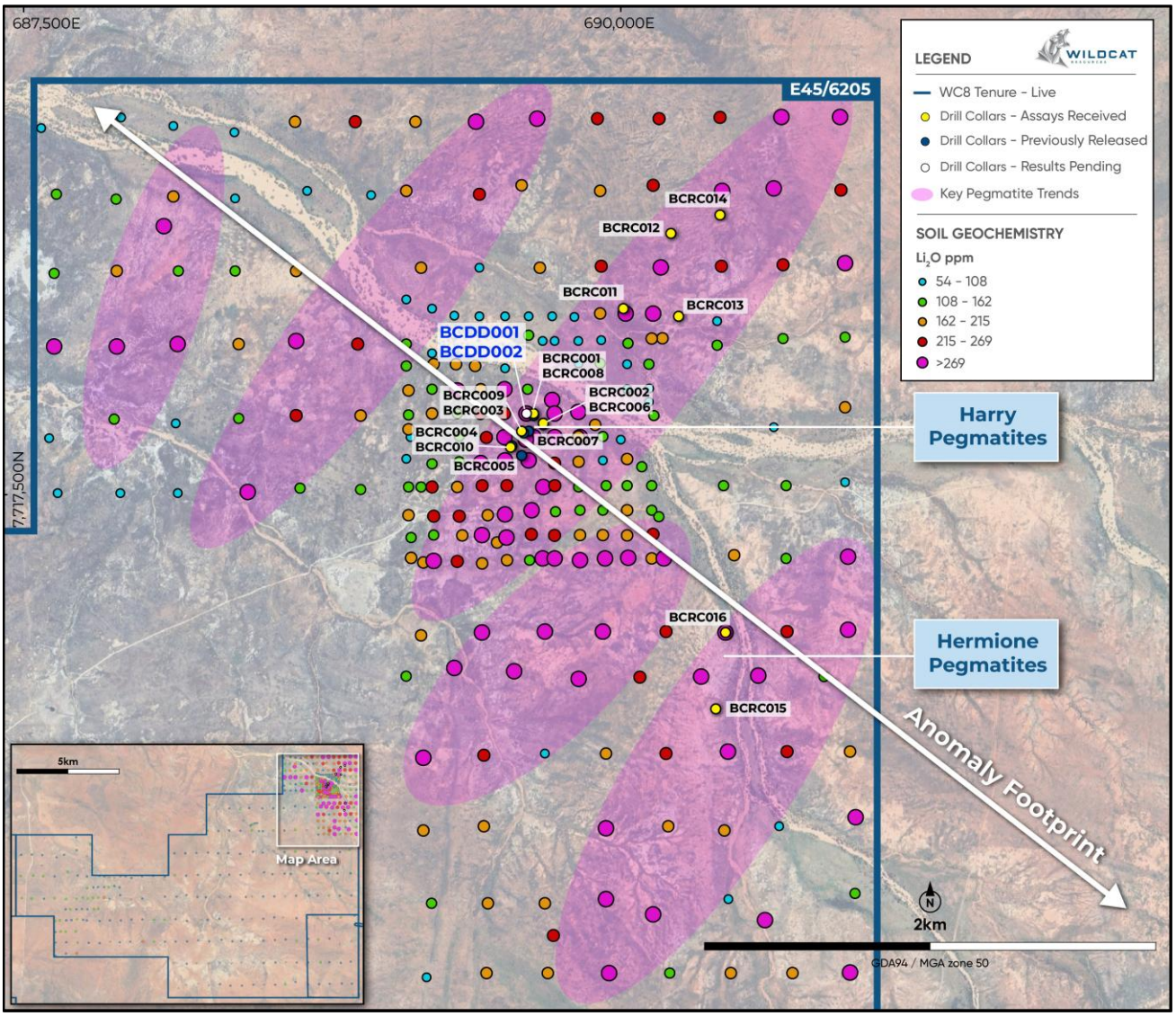

Figure 2: Plan map showing the drill collars of first-pass reconnaissance drilling and the previously completed soil survey. Assays for BCDD001 and BCDD002 are pending.

[1] **WC8 ASX announcement dated 4 August 2025.**

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Bolt Cutter Central

Bolt Cutter Central is located approximately 10km west of the **74.1Mt Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project** (Figure 7). The project is located on E45/6205, a 100%-owned Wildcat Exploration lease, with a 100% owned Miscellaneous lease (L45/757) already granted for infrastructure just 5km to the south of the area of interest. The targeted area is generally flat, with variable shallow cover and pegmatites are hosted entirely within a granodiorite unit. **Previously released** results from the maiden drill program include:

- 20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
- 13.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- 13.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- 10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)
- 8.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 31.0m (BCRC006) (est. true width)
- 5.0m @ 2.31% Li_2O from 6.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width) including;
  - 2.0m @ 3.99% Li_2O from 7.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)
  - 10.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 62.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)

Harry Pegmatites – Diamond Drilling

Two diamond drill holes (BCDD001 and BCDD002) were collared at the Harry Pegmatite Swarm to extend the pegmatites down dip, assess the potential for additional pegmatites at depth and to gain diamond core to provide detailed structural, geological and mineralogical assessment. Both holes were successful in discovering additional stacked pegmatite dykes and interpreted coarse spodumene was observed in both drill holes (Figure 3). Assays are expected within ~8 weeks.

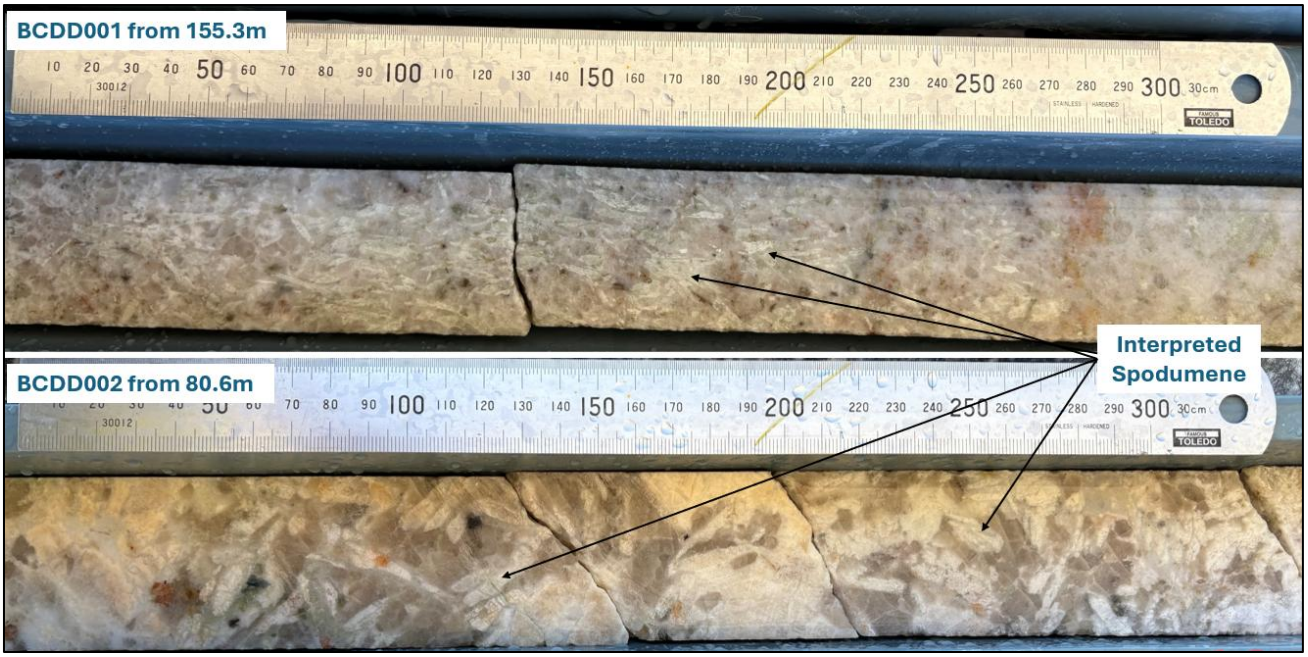

Figure 3: Top: Cut diamond core sample from BCDD001 starting at 155.3m. Abundant slender white elongate crystals are likely spodumene. Bottom: Cut diamond core sample from BCDD002. Large white crystals are likely spodumene. Estimated spodumene abundance is ~40% in both intervals (Table 5).

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

Diamond hole BCDD001 (Figure 4) tested the geology beneath the newly discovered Harry Pegmatite Swarm and successfully intercepted multiple stacked pegmatite dykes throughout the entire drill hole. While results are pending, pegmatites intercepted at ~200m vertical below surface are interpreted to extend ~700m down dip from surface due to the shallow dip of the pegmatites. Up-dip drilling is required to confirm that the pegmatites extend to surface, testing the potential scale of the discovery.

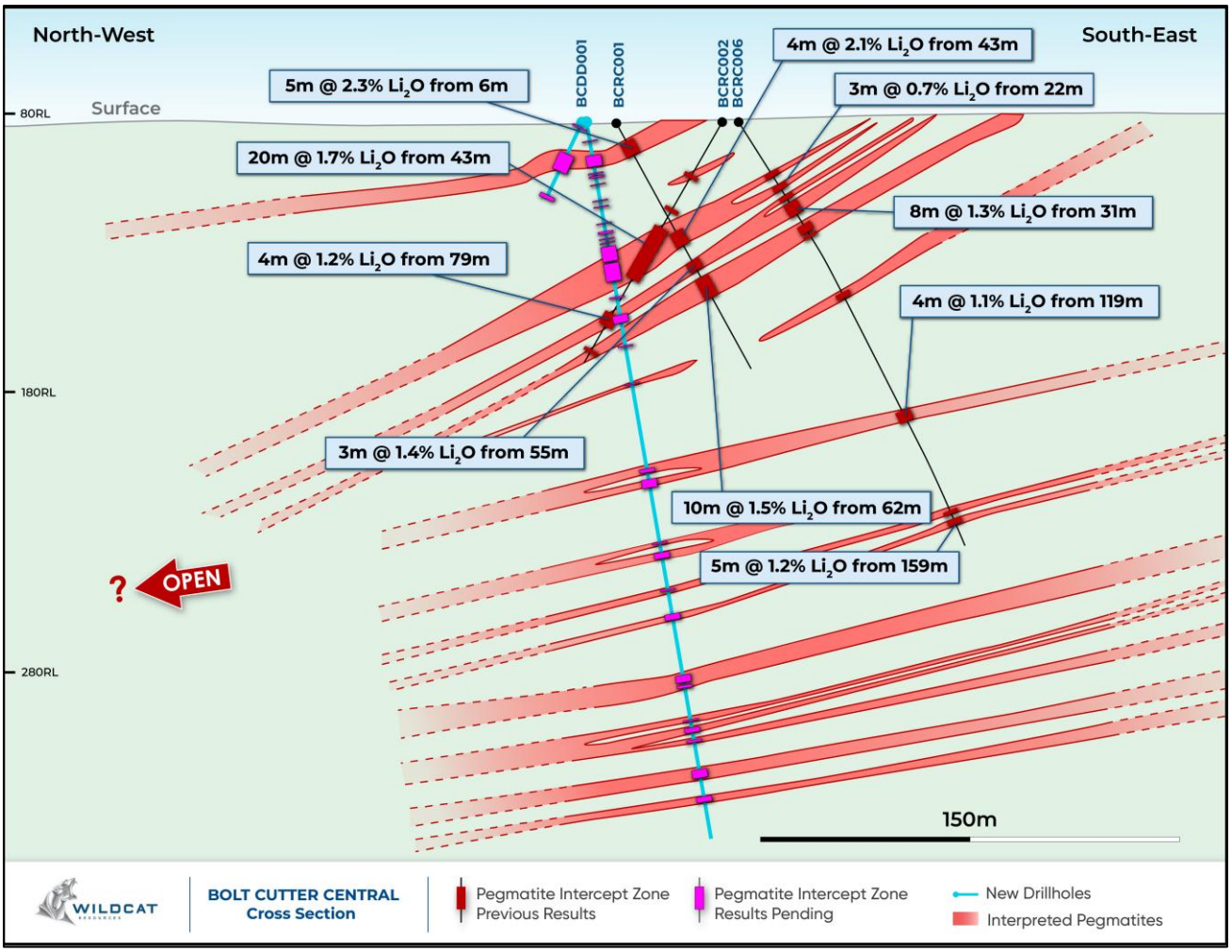

Figure 4: Cross Section of the Harry Pegmatite Swarm along section line A-A' referenced in Figure 5. Results for BCDD001 and BCDD002 are pending. Intercepts in BCRC002 are not true width.

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Harry Pegmatites - RC

Drilling of the Harry Pegmatite Swarm was constrained to a tight area, intended as a first-pass test on the source of a soil anomaly. All RC holes drilled on the Harry Pegmatite target (BCRC001-BCRC014) intercepted stacked pegmatite dykes, and results for the final seven RC holes (BCRC008-BCRC014) have been received (Figure 2).

Holes BCRC008, BCRC009 and BCRC010 were each collared approximately 80m apart. BCRC008 was drilled towards the north from the northern-most drill pad to extend the pegmatites along strike to the north. BCRC009 was drilled from the western-most drill pad towards the west, to extend the pegmatites down dip. BCRC010 was drilled south from the southern-most drill pad to extend the pegmatites along strike to the south. **Each hole was successful in achieving their targeted extensions and Harry remains open in all directions**. Highlights from the northern, southern and dip extensions are presented below:

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Northern Extension:

- **6.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 15.0m** (BCRC008) (est. true width); and
- **4.0m @ 2.2% Li_2O** from 57.0m (est. true width); and
- **8.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 67.0m (est. true width)

Down Dip Extension:

- **2.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O** from 69.0m (BCRC009) (1.5m est. true width); and
- **2.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 84.0m (1.5m est. true width); and
- **2.0m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 148.0m (1.5m est. true width)

Southern Extension:

- 9.0m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 23.0m (BCRC010) (7.88m est. true width); and
- 4.0m @ 0.7% Li_2O from 97.0m (3.5m est. true width); and
- 10.0m @ 0.7% Li_2O from 107.0m (8.75m est. true width); and
- 2.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 133.0m (1.75m est. true width)

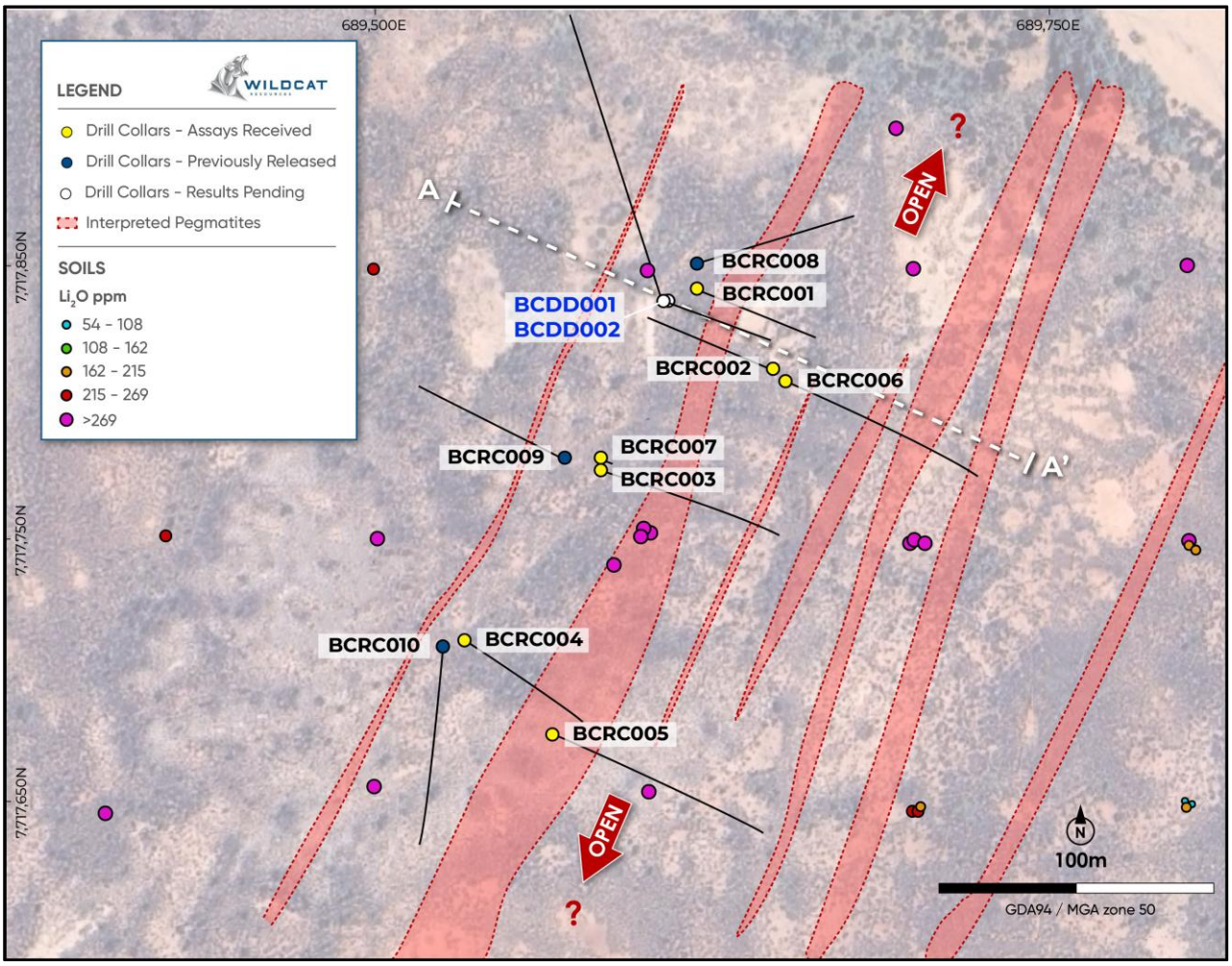

Figure 5: Plan illustrating the northeast trending geological interpretation of the Harry pegmatite swarm. Note: BCRC002, BCRC009 and BCRC010 have intersected pegmatite at oblique angles.

BCRC011-BCRC014 were drilled in the far north of the Harry Pegmatite trend with BCRC011 and BCRC013 approximately 550m north of the main prospect, and BCRC012 and BCRC014 approximately 1.1km north of the main prospect. While the holes potentially missed the main trend, large zones of low-grade lithium mineralized pegmatite were intercepted, and follow-up drilling is planned.

Hermione Pegmatites – RC Drilling

Two RC holes (BCRC015 and BCRC016) were drilled into the Hermione Pegmatite Swarm as a first-pass investigation of the parallel northeast trending soil anomaly southwest of Harry (Figure 1). Both holes confirmed that the soil anomaly at Hermione is associated with a swarm of stacked pegmatites. The best intercept was 1m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 24m, (BCRC016), but it is interpreted that the drill holes were located too far to the east and follow up drilling is now being planned along the main target zone which correlates with recent geological mapping.

Next Steps at Bolt Cutter Central

- Assays for the two diamond holes at the Harry Pegmatite Prospect expected within ~8 weeks
- Receive heritage survey report
- Receive qualitative analysis (X-Ray Diffraction) to evaluate mineralogy
- Explore the strike and dip extents of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatites with RC drilling
- Commence RC drilling to explore the Harry Pegmatites at depth for additional or thicker zones
- Complete soils program on newly acquired tenement E45/5416 (Figure 7)
- First-pass reconnaissance drilling of the remaining interpreted pegmatite trends

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-Tantalum Project (**Project**) (Figure 6) is an advanced lithium and tantalum development 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 446Mt Pilgangoora Project[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

The 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 and developed for lithium mineralisation.

The Tabba Tabba Project contains a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[3], which includes a maiden JORC (2012) Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 46.3Mt @ 0.99 Li_2O (Table 3)[4].

Table 1: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) MRE 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.

Table 2: Tabba Tabba Project Maiden Ore Reserve of 46.3Mt at 0.99%

Source	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O grade (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (kt)
Open pit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	36.8	1.00	62.4	1.06	366
Underground	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	9.5	0.94	51.9	0.86	90
Total	**Probable**	**46.3**	**0.99**	**60.2**	**1.02**	**456**

The Ore Reserve estimate (Table 3) is based on the November 2024 MRE (Table 2), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE.

[1] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 11 June 2025:
https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/5fb09df7-4e59-4c10-ab9e-69207cbc8620/Pilgangoora-Mineral-Resource-Update.pdf?Platform=ListPage
[2] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018:
http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[3] Tabba Tabba maiden resource
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199
[4] Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility announcement 29 July 2025:
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222

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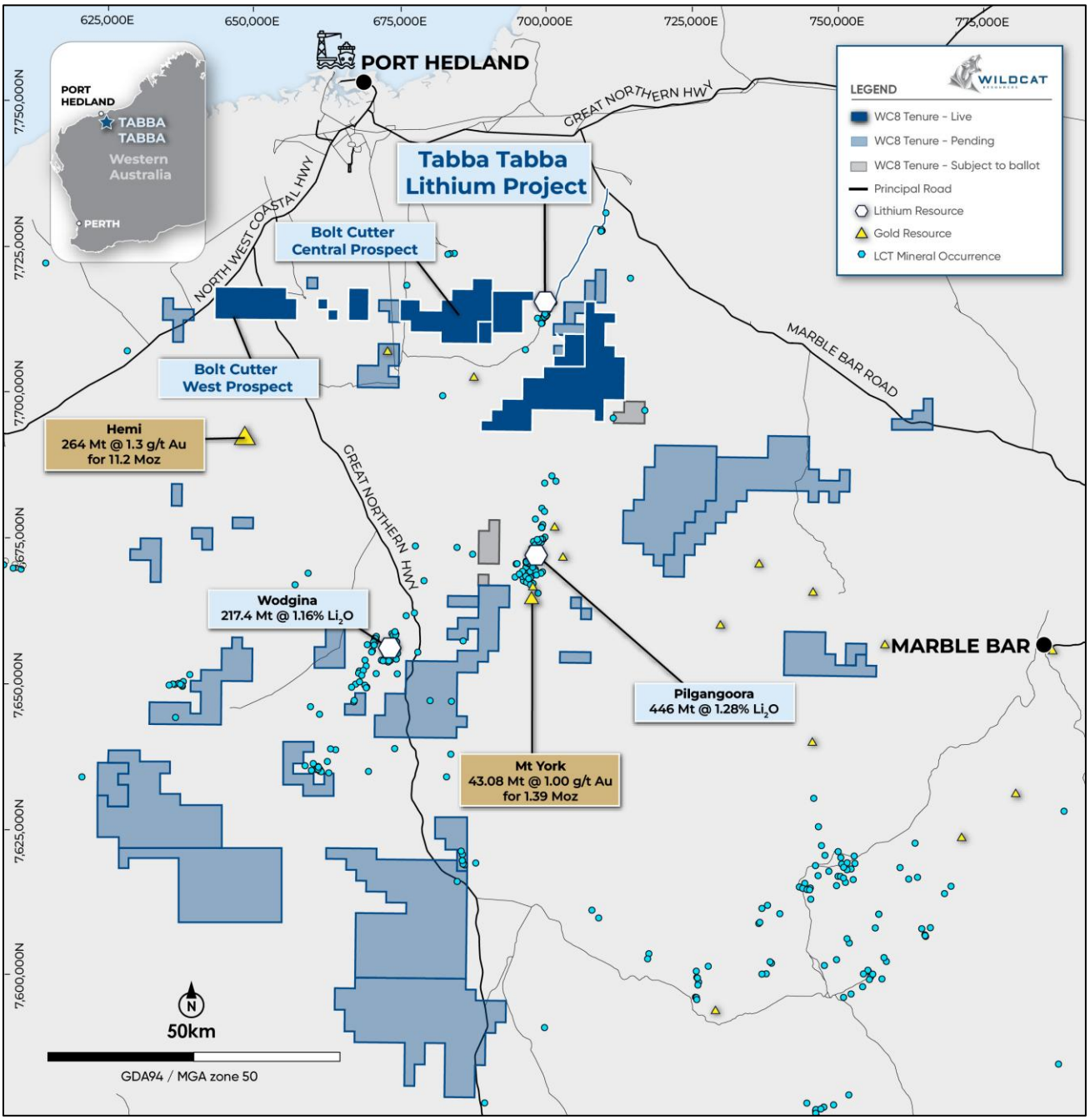

Figure 6: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending Miscellaneous Licences are not shown.

About Bolt Cutter Central:

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located ~10km to the west of the Tabba Tabba Lithium and Tantalum Project (Figure 7). It is an early-stage greenfields exploration project with lithium mineralisation open in all directions and several multi-km scale, untested high tenor lithium soil anomalies. Maiden reconnaissance RC drilling commenced in July 2025, delivering several high-grade intercepts leading to the discovery of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatite Swarms. The tenement package was bolstered by a tenement acquisition concluding in August 2025 in which Wildcat received full ownership and exploration rights to E45/5416, located only 2.3km from the Tabba Tabba Lithium and Tantalum Project and immediately adjacent to the new discovery. Exploration is ongoing on both leases to define further exploration targets and mineralised zones.

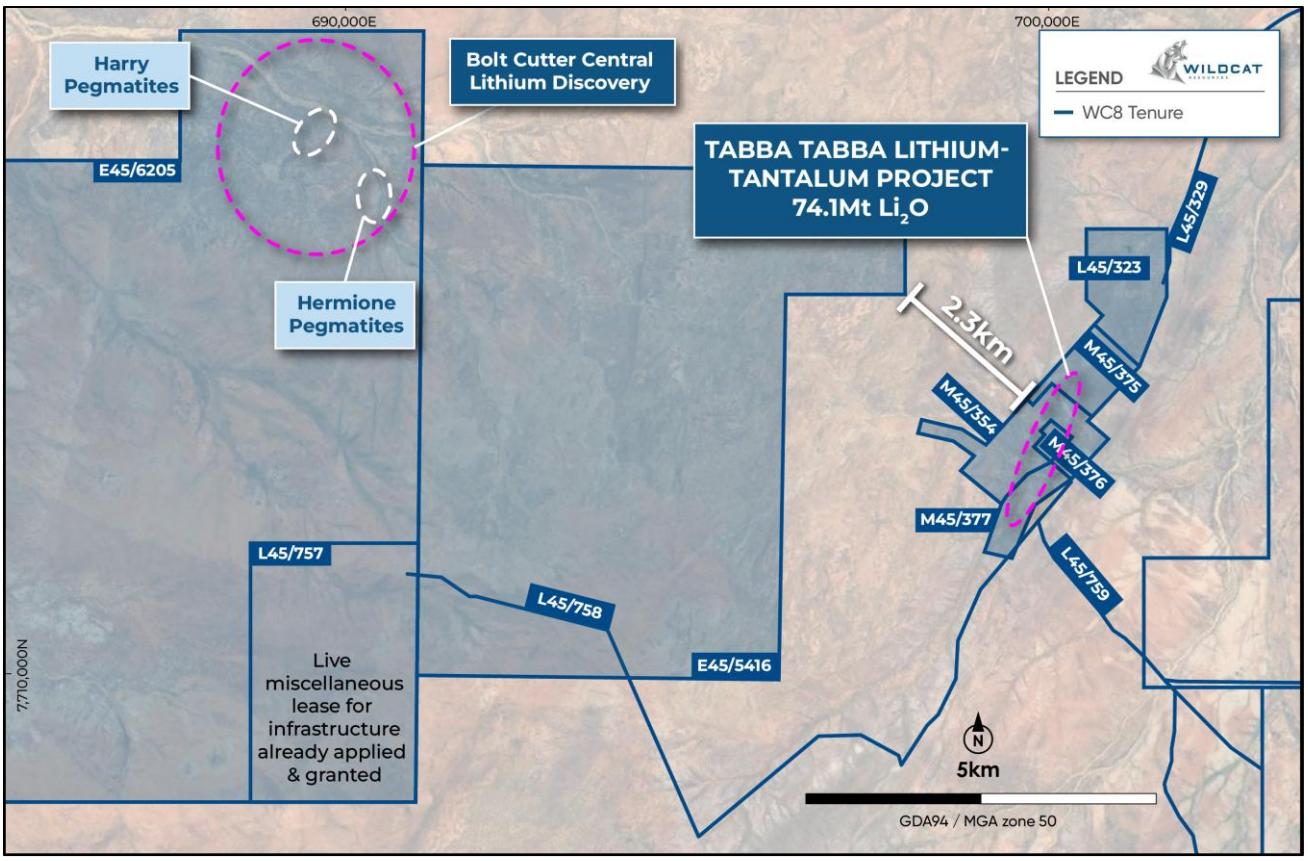

Figure 7: Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project, WA.

The Harry Pegmatite Swarm has been the focus of first-pass drilling and some of the best intercepts from Harry announced to date include:

- 20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
- 13.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- 13.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- 10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)
- 8.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 31.0m (BCRC006) (est. true width)
- 5.0m @ 2.31% Li2O from 6.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width) including;
  - 2.0m @ 3.99% Li2O from 7.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)
  - And 10.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 62.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)
- 6.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 15.0m (BCRC008) (est. true width) and
  - 4.0m @ 2.2% Li2O from 57.0m (est. true width) and
  - 8.0m @ 1.1% Li2O from 67.0m (est. true width)

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Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, historic exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates 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, metallurgical results and Mineral Resource Estimates 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: Significant intercepts - Intercepts reported using geological interpretation to define appropriate intercept widths against geology and grade. Grades are rounded to two decimal places. NSI stands for *No Significant Intercept* returned. Intercepts are reported with a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3% Li_2O and no more than 2m of internal waste (waste is defined as 'not pegmatite' and/or below cutoff grade).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O%)	Prospect
BCRC008	15	21	6	6	1.47	Harry
and:	57	61	4	4	2.23	Harry
and:	67	75	8	8	1.13	Harry
and:	83	86	3	3	0.79	Harry
and:	95	98	3	3	0.93	Harry
BCRC009	41	46	5	3.75	0.54	Harry
and:	59	61	2	1.5	1.85	Harry
and:	84	86	2	1.5	1.52	Harry
and:	148	150	2	1.5	1.97	Harry
BCRC010	23	27	4	3.5	1.13	Harry
and:	30	32	2	1.75	1.81	Harry
and:	97	101	4	3.5	0.69	Harry
and:	106	116	10	8.75	0.65	Harry
and:	133	135	2	1.75	1.11	Harry
BCRC011	-	-	-	-	NSI	Harry
BCRC012	-	-	-	-	NSI	Harry
BCRC013	-	-	-	-	NSI	Harry
BCRC014	-	-	-	-	NSI	Harry
BCRC015	72	77	5	5	0.54	Hermione
BCRC016	21	25	4	4	0.48	Hermione

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Table 4: Drill hole collar table – MGA94 Zone 50 – Only includes new collars or collars with changing assay status.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCDD001	DD	689609	7717838	76	258.4	109	-80	Pending	Harry	Complete
BCDD002	DD	689607	7717838	76	200	340	-55	Pending	Harry	Complete
BCRC008	RC	689621	7717853	76	120	72	-56	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC009	RC	689569	7717780	77	162	293	-66	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC010	RC	689527	7717711	77	150	183	-56	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC011	RC	689991	7718269	75	150	132	-61	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC012	RC	690195	7718582	79	160	112	-60	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC013	RC	690213	7718246	76	156	188	-61	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC014	RC	690395	7718648	81	154	161	-60	Received	Harry	Complete
BCRC015	RC	690355	7716627	81	120	150	-55	Received	Hermione	Complete
BCRC016	RC	690399	7716939	79	150	102	-55	Received	Hermione	Complete

Table 5: Estimated Spodumene Abundance – Only includes the pegmatite intervals where abundance has been estimated in Figure 1 and Figure 3. For transparency, the whole pegmatite intercept has been included in the table from which the photos were taken. The mineral abundance estimate is only interpretative, and an attempt has been made in the figure captions to revise the % estimate relevant to the photographed length rather than the logged length to avoid over-representation. All intervals below are logged as pegmatite and the intervals represent dis-aggregated logging intervals based on estimated spodumene content.

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Visual Estimate of Spodumene %
BCDD001	51.0	51.3	0.3	15
BCDD001	51.3	51.9	0.6	25
BCDD001	51.9	52.3	0.4	0
BCDD001	52.3	52.7	0.5	27
BCDD001	52.7	53.1	0.4	25
BCDD001	53.1	54.8	1.7	0
BCDD001	54.8	55.5	0.7	0
BCDD001	55.5	56.0	0.5	25
BCDD001	56.0	56.4	0.4	4
BCDD001	56.4	57.1	0.7	45
BCDD001	57.1	57.2	0.1	0
BCDD001	154.5	155.0	0.5	1
BCDD001	155.0	155.5	0.5	5
BCDD001	155.5	156.1	0.6	55
BCDD001	156.1	156.2	0.1	0
BCDD002	80.2	80.6	0.4	0

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Visual Estimate of Spodumene %
BCDD002	80.6	81.7	1.1	60
BCDD002	81.7	82.0	0.3	10
BCDD002	82.0	82.4	0.4	0
BCDD002	82.4	82.9	0.5	0
BCDD002	82.9	83.7	0.8	50
BCDD002	83.7	84.0	0.3	0

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, 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.
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 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.	• 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.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• 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 Sequent 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 • Spodumene percentage estimates are interpreted by trained geologists with experience in spodumene deposits. Geologists use a combination of LIBs analyser, UV fluorescence and other geological logging tools (mineral cleavage, experience etc.) to log this mineral abundance. However, visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.
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 with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm. • 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.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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/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.
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 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.
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 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 surveys collected using the Axis Champion Gyro tool
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 550m apart with varying levels of infill. • Exploration and drilling has had sporadic spacing to date as Wildcat has been limited to previously cleared drill pads. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill and extensional drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
geological structure	• 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.	• 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. • 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. • 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 and strapped securely to pallets 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. Any umpire assays were transported as pulps or coarse rejects by ALS to Intertek (genalysis).
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) and E45/6205 (Bolt Cutter Central). • 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.	At Tabba Tabba • 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. At Bolt Cutter Central • Bolt Cutter Central had not seen any meaningful exploration.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are interpreted to be forming a NW trending swarm dipping shallowly (30°) to the west. • They are hosted by a granodiorite unit • They appear to average ~5m in width and are stacked in semi-consistent intervals • While geological observations should not replace detailed lab analysis for definitive mineralogy, geologists have interpreted spodumene within the pegmatites at Bolt Cutter Central.
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	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
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.	At Tabba Tabba – intercept calculations reflect the large, thick pegmatite style: • 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 wall rock 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 wall rock. 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. At Bolt Cutter Central – Intercept calculations reflect thinner/high grade pegmatite style: • Intercepts are reported with a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3% Li2O and no more than 2m of internal waste (waste is defined as 'not pegmatite' and/or below cutoff grade)
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. • Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• For Tabba Tabba, comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • For Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (Appendix 1, Table 4).
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.
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 and increase the confidence of these zones (e.g. to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Further work at Bolt Cutter Central will also detailed mineralogy work to accurately and transparently report on the nature of the lithium mineralisation.

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