WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21/10/2025

WILDCAT ADVANCES TABBA TABBA DFS WITH VALUE-ADDING METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

Highlights

- **Stage 1 metallurgical testwork completed for the Chewy lithium and Tabba Tabba tantalum resources as recommended by the Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)**
- **Chewy resource is expected to add value in the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) by potentially converting material previously classified as waste in the PFS into ore**
- **Viable processing methods have now been successfully identified for both resources, unlocking opportunities to enhance the Tabba Tabba Project's economics**
- **Leia and Luke resources are spodumene dominant and are currently being optimised for the DFS**

Chewy resource contains both spodumene and petalite. Testwork results include:

- **A separate spodumene concentrate (>5.5% Li_2O) with ~62% recovery using the same processing methodology applied to the Leia and Luke orebodies**
- **Produced a potentially premium petalite concentrate (>4.2% Li_2O) with ~53% recovery using two-stage Dense Media Separation (DMS)**

Tabba Tabba Tantalum Testwork Results:

- **Simple gravity processing delivered tantalum oxide concentrates (>5.0% Ta_2O_5) with 60–65% recovery**
- **Concentrates also contain niobium (2.0% Nb_2O_5) and tin (1.4% SnO_2), offering further potential value**

Other Updates:

- **Han and Hutt testwork progressing well using the Chewy processing methodology**
- **Wildcat is fully funded to complete the Tabba Tabba Project DFS and to get to a finacial investment decision with $51.2 million in cash (as of 30 September 2025)**

Wildcat's Project Director James Dornan said: *"Identifying a processing pathway for the Chewy and Tabba Tabba mineral resources is expected to provide a positive economic outcome for the DFS, particularly during the early mine life of the Project, while also reducing the strip ratio for the open pit identified in the PFS."*

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Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) (Wildcat, WC8 or the Company) is pleased to announce the completion of metallurgical testwork for the Chewy and Tabba Tabba resources at its 100%-owned Tabba Tabba Project (Project), near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Tabba Tabba's PFS noted that further work was required to identify processing methodology for resources outside of the Leia and Luke orebodies. This work has now been progressed with the completion of Stage 1 metallurgical testwork on the Chewy and Tabba Tabba resources (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Chewy and Tabba Tabba Mineral Resources Summary Table

Parameter	Unit	Chewy	Tabba Tabba
Resource			
Tonnes	Mt	6.0	1.2
Type	Type	Spodumene and Petalite	Tantalum
Grade	-	0.92% Li_2O	482ppm Ta_2O_3
Processing			
Methodology	Type	2 Stage DMS	Gravity (spirals and tables)
Product			
Concentrate	Type	Petalite	Tantalite
Grade	%	>4.2% Li_2O	6.82% Ta_2O_5
Concentrate (secondary product)[1]	Type	Spodumene	N/A
Grade	%	>5.5% Li_2O	N/A

Chewy Lithium Resource

The Chewy Resource sits in the hanging wall of the Leia orebody and within the Life-of-Mine (LOM) pit shell for the Leia orebody (**Figure 1**). The identification of a processing methodology for the Chewy resource is expected to unlock positive economic value in the DFS from material that is currently classified as waste in the PFS. This is anticipated to minimise waste stripping requirements, thereby improving the LOM strip ratio and reducing overall stripping costs.

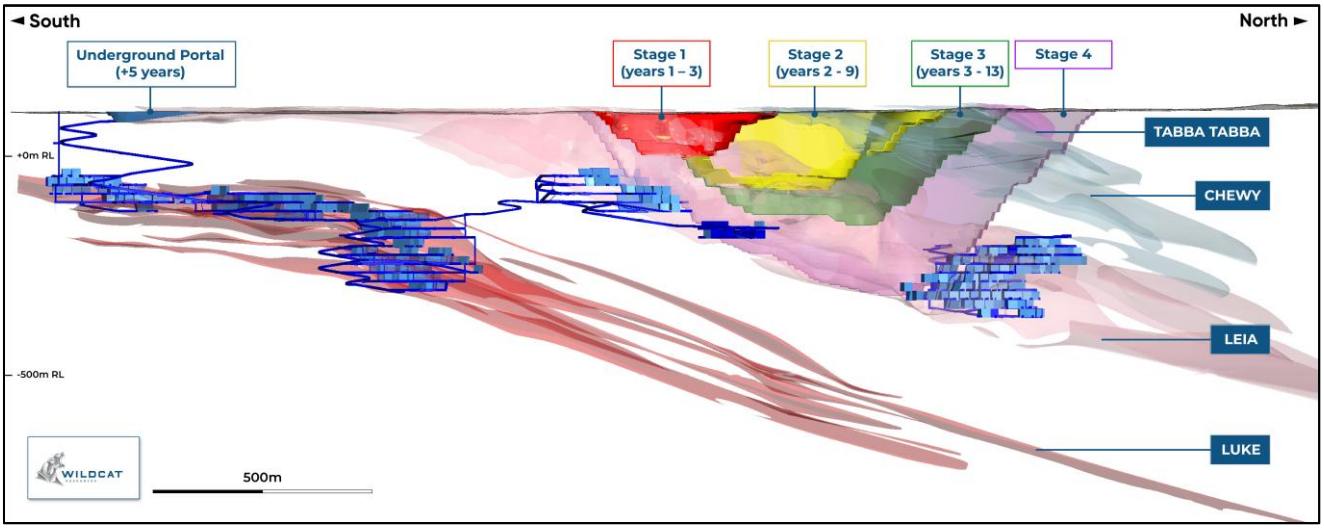

Figure 1 – Mining Sequence (Leia and Luke Pegmatites) with Chewy and Tabba Tabba mineral resources in the hanging wall

[1] The spodumene feed from the two (2) stage DMS was further processed through the whole of ore flotation processing methodology identified in the PFS to produce a spodumene concentrate.

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Chewy Metallurgy

Mineralogical analysis of the Chewy resource domain confirmed a diverse suite of lithia minerals, with composites containing spodumene, petalite, and eucryptite (**Table 2**).

Table 2 – Chewy XRD Mineralogical Results

Composite	Head Grade (Li2O %)	Spodumene % of Li	Petalite % of Li	Eucryptite % of Li
Chewy Master **	0.982	45	55	0
Chewy RSA **	1.026	14	82	4
Chewy HG	1.901	0	91	9
Note: ** *Back calculated from P100 2.8 mm 2.58, 2.50 SG HLS performance*				

Two-stage DMS was trialled at 3.35mm at Specific Gravity (SG) of 2.50 SG and 2.75 SG, with the first-pass separation results showing promise in upgrading the petalite mineralisation to the lights fraction and concentrating the spodumene to the heavies stream (**Table 3**).

Table 3 – Two Stage DMS Results

Product Stream	Mass %	Li_2O Recovery %	Petalite Recovery %	Spodumene Recovery %
-600 um Tails	27.9	27.3	26.6	29.1
Petalite Concentrate (<2.45 SG)	6.6	**24.7**	50.4	0.4
DMS Mids Rejects	37.6	13.1	22.0	2.5
Spodumene Coarse Con (>2.75 SG)	27.9	**34.9**	1.1	68.0

These DMS concentrates were then taken and put through Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) at 2.45 SG with further concentration achieved. Both size fractions achieved a product grade of >4.3% Li_2O for only a small recovery loss of 6.0% and 5.5% respectively for the coarse and fines DMS concentrates.

The 2.75 SG heavy particle concentrate recovered 68% of the entering spodumene at a grade of 1.29% Li_2O. This material stream was processed through the Leia and Luke PFS flowsheet with excellent flotation response at high **flotation recoveries of 79.5%** from the float feed. The Chewy >5.5% Spodumene Concentrate (SC) exhibited slightly higher iron and calcium levels than the Leia and Luke concentrates, indicating potential for optimisation to achieve even higher-grade product outcomes.

A blended composite, consisting of 15% Chewy spodumene and 85% Leia feed material, was tested to identify if the blend could be co-processed, as this is assumed to be the likely mining and blending scenario. Excellent flotation recoveries of 89% Li_2O were achieved to a >5.5% SC, whilst also reducing iron and calcium grades, indicating the compatibility of the two materials for blending.

Chewy – Processing Methodology

The proposed processing methodology for the Chewy resource varies from the processing methodology for the Leia and Luke orebodies, which uses a whole of ore flotation methodology. The Chewy resource processing methodology is proposed to consist of two stages of DMS to separate the petalite from the spodumene at two separate particle sizes (**Figure 2**).

The identification of a process pathway that can generate a new petalite product and add quality lithium feed tonnes to the Tabba Tabba spodumene operation is positive. Further recovery improvements will be investigated by increasing the top size coarser than 3.35mm, whilst maintaining liberation, in attempts to decrease fines losses (-600 µm) in future developmental works.

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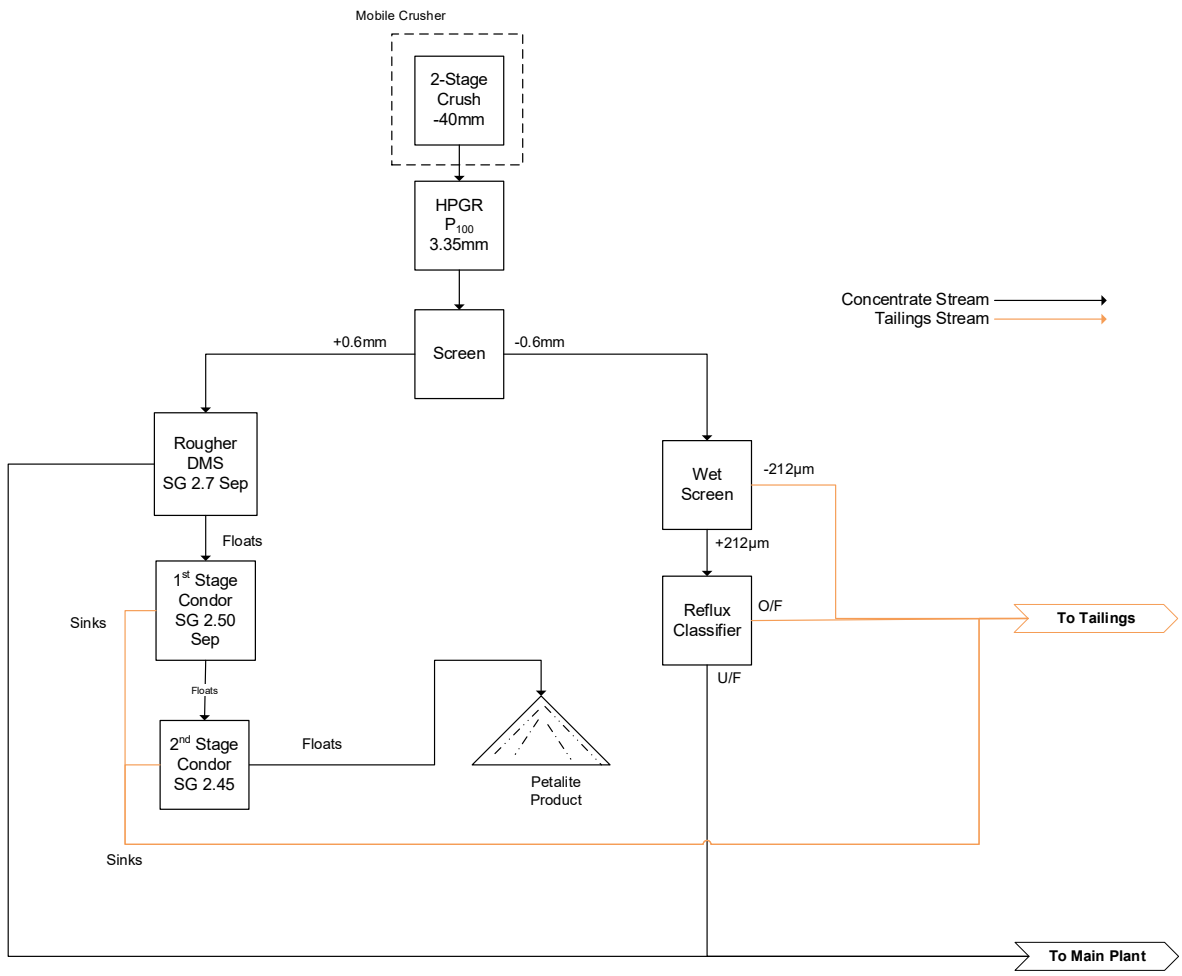

Figure 2 – Chewy Mineral Resource Process Flow Block Flow Diagram

Tabba Tabba Tantalum

The Tabba Tabba tantalum resource sits in the hanging wall of the Chewy resource, which itself is located in the hanging wall of the Leia orebody. Like the Chewy resource, the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource is currently designated as waste in the LOM open pit for the Leia orebody in the PFS (**Figure 1**). Further identification of a processing methodology for the Tabba Tabba resource is expected to unlock economic value in the DFS.

Tabba Tabba Tantalum – Metallurgy

A metallurgical composite of 120kg grading 630ppm Ta_2O_5 was provided for process development testwork, with the aim of identifying a viable metallurgical flowsheet based on gravity recovery principles, for the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource.

HLS testwork on a P_{95} 500µm sample yielded 4.6% Ta_2O_5 at 54% recovery, which improved significantly when the feed was split into coarse (212–500 µm) and fine (66–212 µm) fractions. The re-run achieved a 6.8% Ta_2O_5 concentrate at 62% recovery, including a 22% Ta_2O_5 super-concentrate from the fines fraction.

Overall, the testwork confirmed that a simple gravity processing flowsheet can produce a >5.0% Ta_2O_5 concentrate at 60–65% recovery, with niobium (2.0% Nb_2O_5) and tin (1.4% SnO_2) credits.

Tabba Tabba Tantalum – Processing Methodology

Based on the metallurgical testwork completed, the Tabba Tabba resource is proposed to be processed by a standalone process plant using the methodology identified in **Figure 3**.

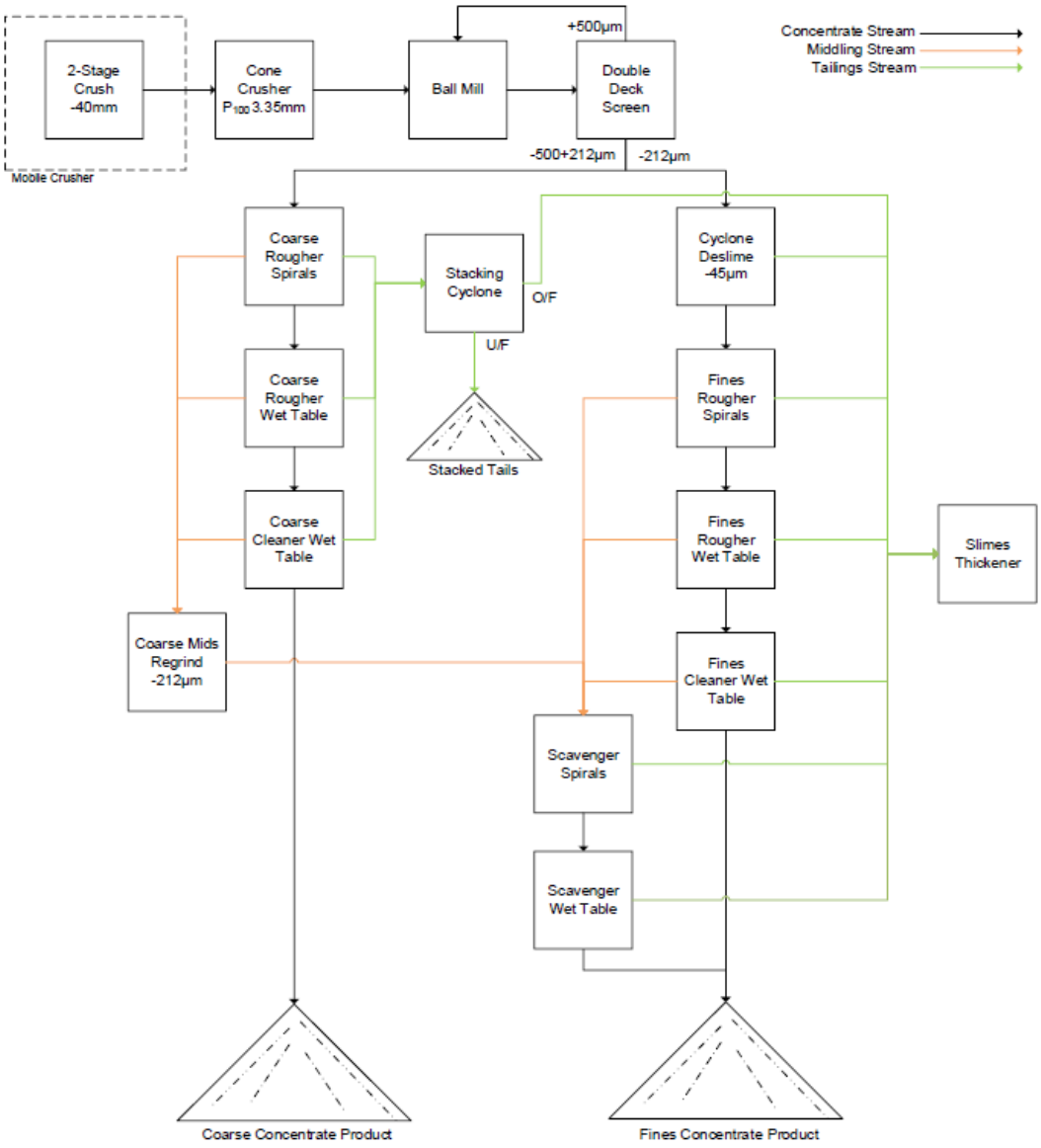

Figure 3 – Tabba Tabba Resource Process Flow Block Flow Diagram

The mass balance results confirm achievement of a tantalite concentrate grade greater than the target 5.0% Ta_2O_5, with testwork showing the coarse/fine-stream flowsheet can achieve a product grade of 6.8% Ta_2O_5 at an overall recovery of 62%.

Next Steps

The following work is planned for the Chewy, Tabba Tabba, Han and Hutt mineral resources:

- **Chewy**:
  - Additional variability testwork on the Chewy resource.
  - Process engineering of the petalite processing plant.
  - Financial modelling of the operating and capital costs.
  - Further testwork to investigate performance and design implications of differing spodumene to petalite ratios.

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- **Tabba Tabba Tantalum**:
  - Process engineering of the tantalum processing plant.
  - Financial modelling of the operating and capital costs.
  - No further metallurgical testwork on the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource is planned.
- **Han and Hutt**:
  - Further metallurgical testwork to confirm the amenability for mineralisation from the Han and Hutt resources to be processed using the same processing methodology as the Chewy resource.

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

ENDS –

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Project 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 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[2] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[3]) (**Figure A**).

The Tabba Tabba Project was one of four significant LCT pegmatite projects in WA, previously owned by Sons of Gwalia. The others were Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina which are now Tier-1 hard-rock lithium mines. Tabba Tabba is the last of these assets to be explored for lithium mineralisation.

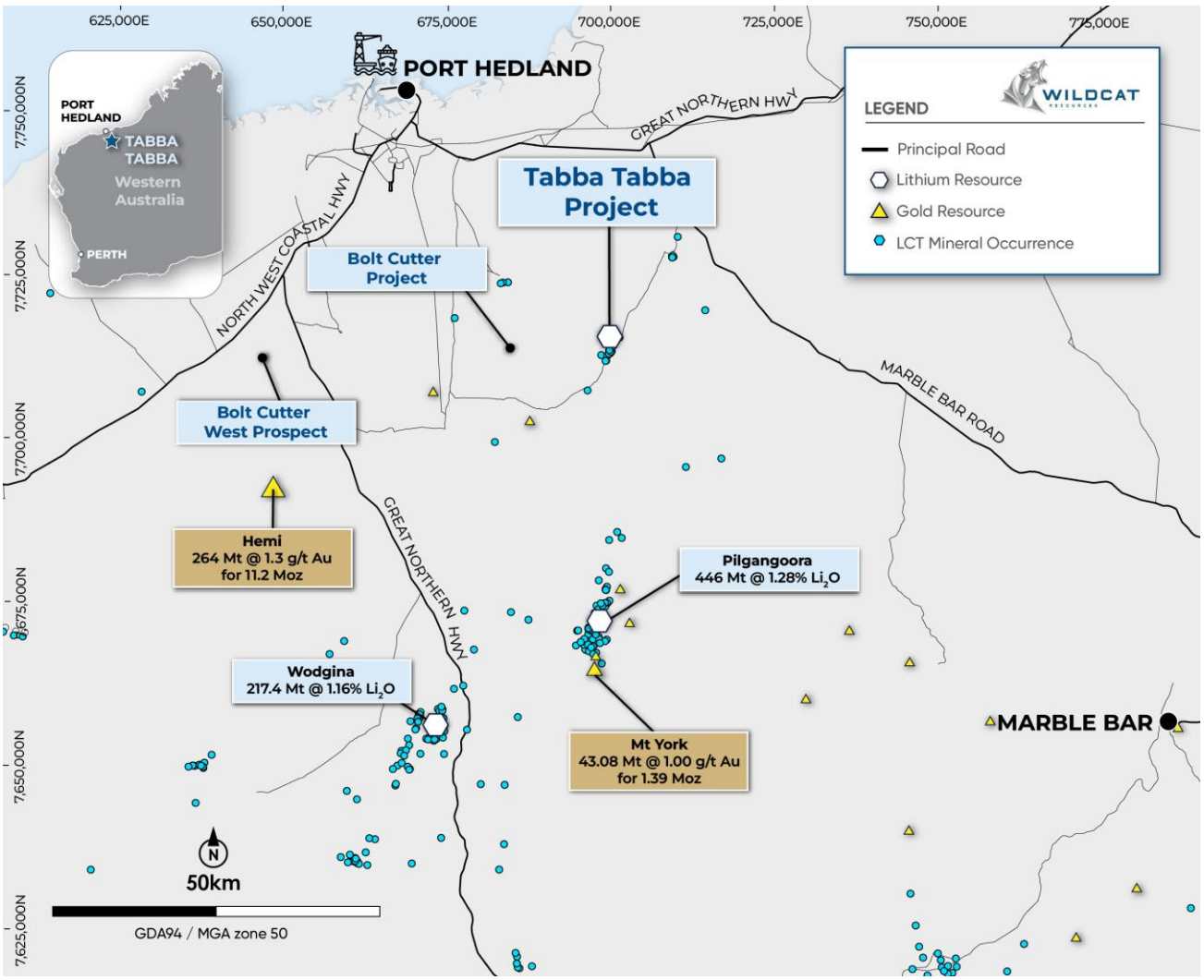

Figure A – Tabba Tabba Project Location

Preliminary Feasibility Study

In July 2025, a Preliminary Feasibility Study[4] (PFS) was completed for the Tabba Tabba Project. **Table A** sets out the key metrics and forecasts for the Project as defined in the PFS.

[2] 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)
[3] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018 (http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf)
[4] WC8:ASX Announcement - TABBA TABBA PFS CONFIRMS POTENTIAL FOR LONG-LIFE MINE - 29 Jul 2025

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Table A – Tabba Tabba Project Key Metrics and Forecasts

Key Metrics and Forecasts	Unit	Prefeasibility Study
Project Name	-	Tabba Tabba Project
Product Produced	Type	Spodumene Concentrate
Product Grade	% Li_2O	5.5
Mine Production (mining and processing)	Years	14.6
Construction (Includes long lead items and early works)	Years	1.5
Rehabilitation	Years	1
Life of Mine (LOM)	Years	17
Ore tonnes mined (open pit and underground)	Mt	46.6
Waste tonnes mined (open pit and underground)	Mt	285.3
Strip Ratio (Leia) LOM	Waste:Ore	7.8:1
Cut Off Grade – Open Pit Mining	% Li_2O	0.3
Cut Off Grade – Underground Mining	% Li_2O	0.7
Ore Processing Rate – Stage 1 (Years 1 to 7)	Mtpa	2.2
Ore Processing Rate – Stage 2 (Years 7 onwards)	Mtpa	4.5
Recovery (LOM)	%	74.0
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target – Stage 1	ktpa	295
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target – Stage 2	ktpa	565
Spodumene Concentrate Production Targett (LOM)	Mt	6.1
Mining methodology	Type	Open Pit (Leia) Underground (Luke and Leia)
Processing Methodology	Type	Whole of ore flotation

Maiden Ore Reserve

The PFS includes a maiden Ore Reserve of 46.3Mt @ 0.99% Li_2O (**Table B**), which is planned to provide ore to a 2.2Mtpa mining and processing operation (Stage 1) increasing to a total of 4.5Mtpa in Stage 2 (after year 7) over an initial 17 year mine life.

Table B – 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**

Mineral Resources

The Ore Reserve is based on the November 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[5] (**Table C**), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE[6].

[5] WC8:ASX Announcement - WILDCAT DELIVERS MRE OF 74.1MT @ 1.0% Li_2O - 28 Nov 2024

[6] For clarity, the Chewy, Han and Hutt Mineral Resources are included in Table C. The Tabba Tabba MRE included in Table D was reported separately and does not form part of the MRE in Table C or the PFS.

Table C – Tabba Tabba Project November 2024 JORC (2012) MRE (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**

The Tabba Tabba mineral resource contains approximately 1,202Kt at 482ppm Ta_2O_5 for 1,277,300lbs of contained Ta_2O_5, at a cut-off grade of 200ppm Ta_2O_5[7] (**Table D**).

Table D – Tabba Tabba Tantalum JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate as at 27 November 2024 (using a 200ppm Ta2O5 cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	1.19	0.09	482	0.74	1,073	1,267,600
Inferred	0.01	0.05	445	2.50	5	9,700
Total	**1.20**	**0.09**	**482**	**0.76**	**1,078**	**1,277,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Ta_2O_5 cut-off grade of 200ppm Ta_2O_5. Appropriate rounding applied.
-Only the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite domain contributes to the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource. All other domains are excluded.

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[7] WC8:ASX Announcement - WILDCAT DELIVERS MRE OF 74.1MT @ 1.0% Li_2O - 28 Nov 2024

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Disclaimer and Forward-Looking Statements

This release and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this release contain forward-looking statements regarding Wildcat and its subsidiaries (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning WC8's planned exploration and development program(s), the Production Target and financial forecast information in this release, other results and assumptions of the PFS, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimates in this release and other statements that are not historical facts.

When used in this release, the words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this release are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice. Although Wildcat 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. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance or future plans, and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

There are a number of risks, both specific to WC8, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of WC8, and the value of an investment in WC8 including but not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic and general market conditions, stock market fluctuations, price movements, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, uncertainties relating to interpretation of exploration results, geology and resource estimations, native title risks, foreign currency fluctuations, uncertainties relating to the availability of/access to additional capital, infrastructure or environmental approvals, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk. WC8 expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Project will be feasible and there can be no assurance of whether it will be permitted, developed, constructed and commence operations, whether the PFS results will be accurate or whether WC8 will be able to raise funding when it is required (nor any certainty as to the form such capital raising may take, such as equity, debt, hybrid and/or other capital raising). It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that dilute or otherwise affect the value of WC8's shares. It is also possible that WC8 could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as sale, partial sale, or joint venture of the Project.

Investors are advised that the assumptions and inputs to the financial model may require review as project development progresses. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the production target or estimated outcomes indicated by the PFS (such as the financial forecasts) will be achieved. Given the various uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the PFS or the other content of this announcement.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend on interpretations and geological assumptions, minerals prices, cost assumptions and statistical inferences (and assumptions concerning other factors, including mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors) which may ultimately prove to be incorrect or unreliable. Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are regularly revised based on actual exploration or production experience or new information and could therefore be subject to change. In addition, there are risks associated with such estimates, including (among other risks) that minerals mined may be of a different grade or tonnage from those in the estimates and the ability to economically extract and process the minerals may become compromised or not eventuate. WC8's plans, including its mine and

infrastructure plans for the Tabba Tabba Project, are also subject to change. Accordingly, these are further reasons why no assurances can be given of whether the production target, financial forecasts or other forecasts or other forward-looking statements or information in this announcement will be achieved.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

You should not act or refrain from acting in reliance on this release, or any information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this release. This release does not purport to be all inclusive or to contain all information which its recipients may require in order to make an informed assessment of the prospects of WC8. You should conduct your own investigation and perform your own analysis in order to satisfy yourself as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this release before making any investment decision. Recipients of this release must undertake their own due diligence and make their own assumptions in respect of the information contained in this release and should obtain independent professional advice before making any decision based on the information.

Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, neither the Company nor any of its shareholders, directors, officers, agents, employees, consultants or advisers, take any responsibility for, or will accept any liability whether direct or indirect, express or implied, contractual, tortious, statutory or otherwise, in respect of the accuracy or completeness of the information, or for any of the opinions, contained herein or for any errors, omissions or misstatements or for any loss, howsoever arising or out of or in connection with the use of this announcement. Each party to whom this announcement is made available must make its own independent assessment of the Company and the announcement after making such investigations and taking such advice as may be deemed necessary. Any reliance placed on the announcement is strictly at the risk of such person relying on such announcement. An investment in the shares of the Company is to be considered highly speculative.

Competent Person's Statements

Metallurgy

The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Mr Steven Hoban. Mr Hoban is not an employee of the Company but is employed by BHM Process Consultants Pty Ltd who provide services as an independent contract consultant. Mr Hoban is a member of the AusIMM with over 25 years' experience. He has sufficient experience with the style of processing, type of deposits under consideration, and the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hoban consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.

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Appendix 1 – Composite Sample Interval Selections

The intervals used to create the Chewy Master Composite are included in **Appendix 1 – Table 1**.

Appendix 1 – Table 1 – Chewy Master Composite (Interval Selection)[8]

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)
TAMT005	57.4	58.4
TAMT006	73.6	74.6
TAMT006	74.6	75.6
TAMT006	75.6	76.5
TAMT006	76.6	77.5
TAMT006	77.5	78.8
TAMT006	78.8	79.7
TAMT006	79.7	80.6
TAMT006	80.6	81.5
TAMT006	115.0	116.0
TAMT006	116.0	116.6
TAMT006	116.6	117.4
TAMT006	117.4	118.6
TAMT009	36.0	37.0
TAMT009	37.0	38.0
TAMT010	57.0	58.0
TAMT017	23.9	24.4
TAMT017	24.4	25.0
TAMT017	25.0	25.6
TAMT017	51.2	52.0
TAMT018	15.7	16.7
TAMT018	16.7	17.3
TAMT019	29.0	30.0
TAMT019	30.7	31.1
TAMT019	31.1	32.0

The intervals used to create the Tantalum Composite are included in **Appendix 1 – Table 2.**

Table 2 – Tabba Tabba Tantalite Master Composite (Interval Selection)[9]

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)
TAMT007	0.0	0.8
TAMT007	1.4	2.0
TAMT007	3.0	6.2
TAMT008	36.1	38.0
TAMT011	20.3	20.8
TAMT011	21.7	22.1
TAMT011	30.4	32.0
TAMT011	33.0	34.0
TAMT012	25.0	26.0
TAMT012	34.0	35.7
TAMT013	1.0	2.0
TAMT013	6.4	7.0
TAMT013	10.0	11.9
TAMT013	13.0	14.8
TAMT014	12.8	14.0

[8] WC8:ASX Announcement - WILDCAT ADVANCES DRILL TARGETS AT TABBA TABBA AND MT ADRAH - 26 Mar 2025
[9] WC8:ASX Announcement - WILDCAT ADVANCES DRILL TARGETS AT TABBA TABBA AND MT ADRAH - 26 Mar 2025

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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 but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement. • Selected core was cut onsite and submitted to laboratories in Perth, where it was crushed, sampled and assayed. • Select intervals of cut ¼ core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5kg for pulverizing to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digesting in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP by ALS in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole is completed at drillhole completion.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• Sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals. • The static cone splitter was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory. • No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and ultraviolet light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES for a LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. • Li_2O standards used are: OREAS750 STD, OREAS999 STD, AMIS0355 STD, TAN1 STD, GTA-15 STD, OREAS 751 STD, OREAS 752 STD, OREAS 753 STD, OREAS 999 STD.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by the Exploration Manager and the Senior Geologist. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals with varying levels of infill. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.

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Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. • All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements. • True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Independent Resource Geologist completed a review as part of the MRE.

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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 owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17 May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are hosted in the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt, with the pegmatite preferentially hosted by a dolerite sill thought to be contemporaneous with the Millindinna Intrusive. The dolerite intrudes meta sediments of the Mallina Formation which have been metamorphosed into cordierite-biotite schists. The sill is north-northeast striking, coincident with the strike of the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt and the related Tabba Tabba Shear Zone. At Tabba Tabba, the dolerite sill has been intruded by a swarm of north-trending, east-dipping pegmatite dykes, becoming more north-westerly in their strike in the northern extents of the Project. • The largest pegmatite at Tabba Tabba is Leia, which has a known strike of greater than 2.5km. Leia outcrops from surface and plunges at roughly 20° to the north, with the central zone containing mineralised pegmatite at widths greater than 100m true thickness. Most of the mineralization occurs in a zone approximately 1.5km in length and in section view, the pegmatite appears to have a sigmoidal geometry. The second largest pegmatite is the Luke Pegmatite, with mineralised stacked pegmatites up to 50m thick inside a zone of up to ~100m cumulative thickness of pegmatite. The Leia and Luke pegmatites are comprised of quartz, albite, muscovite and garnet, and are variably mineralised along their strike and dip geometries. Metallurgy has confirmed the mineralised zones are dominated by the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene. • The Tabba Tabba Tantalum Deposit is hosted by a different phase of pegmatite, with tantalite dominating the ore mineralogy. Hutt and Han pegmatites are dominated by petalite, whilst Chewy is mineralised with both Petalite and Spodumene variably along its length.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling has shown that the pegmatites typically occur as dykes dipping sigmoidal to the east at 0-60° and strike parallel to sub-parallel to the dominant NNW trending fabric within the greenstones. Pegmatites of the Leia, Luke and Chewy domains appear to form in thickly stacked sigmoidal vein arrays, whilst the Hutt and Han pegmatites appear to form in more thinly stacked sheeted arrays. • The Tabba Tabba tantalum Pegmatite has 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. The main Tabba Tabba Pegmatite presents as a thick (frequently greater than 20m) funnel-shaped dyke which strikes northwest and dips 30°-40° northeast. The geometry is possibly due to erosion of the top portion of the pegmatite. It can be followed in outcrop along strike for at least 400m and historical drilling has intercepted it up to 80m down dip. The pegmatite is thickest at surface, thinning and bifurcating at depth, and is mineralogically zoned. Three distinct quartz cores have been recognised, and tantalum mineralization is mainly restricted to the albite replacement and lithium alteration zones and is composed of tantalite, wodginite and (in the lithium alteration zone) microlite. Three distinct mineralized zones occur as sheets which average 2m to 3m in thickness, but may be up to 6m thick, which strike and dip in sympathy with the pegmatite margins.
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.	• No information is provided, as no exploration results are presented.
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	• No top cut off has been used. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals for RC holes. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with an average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practicle

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. All pegmatite intercepts listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 are calculated Lith1 or Lith2 recorded as pegmatite as a composite allowing for dilution of "other rock" where geologically acceptable. But note the following point: • Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to subjective interpretation of mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where rock 1 is logged as mafic and estimated to constitute 60% of the logged interval and rock 2 is logged as pegmatite and constitute 40%. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be wider than logged as rock type 1. • All aggregated intercepts have included separately reported significant intercepts. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation 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. • All holes in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement and referenced announcements for appropriate maps and sections.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Assays are reported using a 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with maximum 10m of internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. Internal high-grade zones are based on a mixture of geologically interpreted domains or a 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and maximum 3m of dilution where practicable. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals. Only aggregated intercepts above 0.5% Li_2O are reported. Data is released in total where practicable or in subsets where relevant to individual prospects.
Other substantive 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. Geological observations have been factored into the report. • Metallurgical performance results have been calculated directly from, and mass balanced from, the Nagrom Laboratory Test Sheets primarily on an elemental (XRF Li_2O and Ta_2O_5) basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mineral distributions have been estimated from XRD mineralogical scans as well as back calculated HLS performance interpreted to provide the final mineral breakdown estimates for the lithium speciation presented in this report. • Metallurgical flowsheets are preliminary interpretations of the data and are entirely subject to change. They are provided for indication and visual representation only.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• An ongoing campaign of drilling to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the identified resources is planned. Work includes testing extensions, new targets at depth and infill drilling on existing pegmatites as well as the lithium speciation of said deposits.