WILDCAT RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31/8/2026

CONTINUED STRONG DRILL RESULTS FROM BOLT CUTTER CENTRAL AND TABBA TABBA

Highlights

Bolt Cutter Central

- Exploration and infill drilling returned multiple strongly mineralised intersections from **Bolt Cutter Central**. Best results include:
  - BCRC115
    - **8m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 89m (est. true width) and,
    - **16m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 116m (est. true width)
  - BCRC113
    - **18m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 16m (est. true width)
  - BCRC112
    - **11m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 67m (est. true width) and,
    - **6m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 174m (est. true width)
  - BCRC123
    - **4m @ 1.6% Li_2O** from 104m (est. true width)
  - BCRC116
    - **6m @ 1.0% Li_2O** from 85m (est. true width)
- Bolt Cutter Central is a stacked pegmatite system extending over an area of approximately 2.3km by 0.8km and **mineralisation remains open** in most directions
- Resource modelling is underway, with a **maiden Mineral Resource Estimate expected in Q4 2026**
- Wildcat will use the results to target high-priority growth areas to potentially expand the discovery

Tabba Tabba

- Excellent results returned from metallurgical and infill drilling at Tabba Tabba at the Hutt, Chewy and Leia pegmatites. Best results include:
  - **Hutt**
    - TAMT038
      - **25.1m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 56.5m (est. true width)
    - TAMT040
      - **21.4m @ 0.9% Li_2O** from 22.6m (est. true width) including
        - **8.6m @ 1.4% Li_2O** from 28.6m
  - **Chewy**
    - TAMT036
      - **13.9m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 45.2m (10.0m est. true width) including
        - **7.8m @ 2.3% Li_2O** from 45.2m (5.6m est. true width)
  - **Leia**
    - TARC435
      - **18m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 69m (16.4m est. true width) including
        - **9m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 74m (8.2m est. true width)

- Wildcat acquired the LCT Rights for E45/2364 abutting the southern boundary of the Mining Leases – tripling the explorable strike length of Tabba Tabba shear, exploration targeting is well advanced
- Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is on track for delivery H2 2026
- Wildcat remains well funded with **$37.2M cash** as at 30 June 2026

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Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) (Wildcat, WC8 or the Company) is pleased to announce latest results from drilling at its Bolt Cutter Central and Tabba Tabba project's in WA's Pilbara region. Bolt Cutter Central is located ~10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project.

Bolt Cutter Central – Exploration and Infill Drilling

All assay results from the current phase of Bolt Cutter Central drilling have now been finalised with excellent results returned from up-dip of the Harry pegmatites. Additionally, near-surface mineralisation has been intercepted in previously undrilled pegmatites which remain open in all directions (Figure 1).

The mineralised footprint covers an area of approximately 2.3km by 0.8km and remains open in multiple directions with additional mineralised areas identified up to 1.2km from the main Harry-Hermione pegmatite swarm mineralisation.

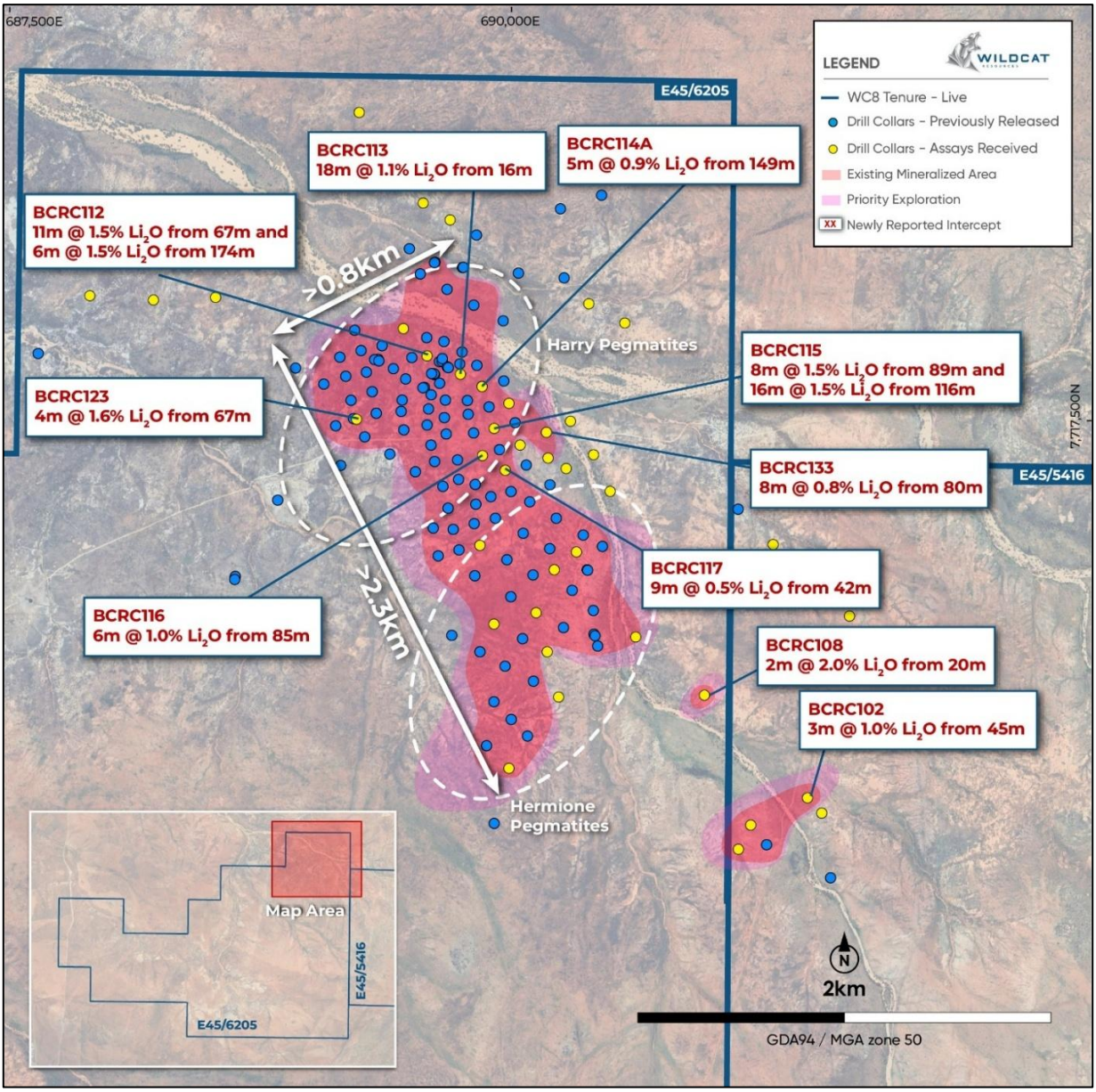

Figure 1: Plan of Bolt Cutter Central showing new significant lithium intercepts (rounded to 1 decimal point). Mineralisation (>0.5% Li_2O) in the pegmatite swarms remain open in most directions. (Only selected significant intercepts are labelled; non-significant intercepts are not labelled. See Appendix 1, Table 1 for full list of intercepts).

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Bolt Cutter Central – Harry-Hermione Infill Drilling

Excellent results from infill drilling continue to demonstrate the strength and continuity of lithium mineralisation at Bolt Cutter Central, with broad, strongly mineralised pegmatites intersected from near surface and extending down dip through the system.

Near-surface drilling returned a standout intercept of **18m @ 1.1% Li_2O from just 16m** in BCRC113 (estimated true width), another example of thick mineralised pegmatite close to surface.

Importantly, down-dip drilling continues to demonstrate the vertical continuity and stacked nature of the mineralised pegmatite system, with BCRC112 intersecting multiple strongly mineralised pegmatites, including **11m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 67m** and **6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 174m** (estimated true widths).

Drill targeting and planning of drilling for potential value-add and extensional step-out areas will commence post completion of the maiden resource targeted for delivery in Q4 this year.

Additional Bolt Cutter Pegmatites

Drilling to the east of the Hermione pegmatite mineralisation has identified additional high-grade lithium mineralisation, returning **2m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 20m** in BCRC108 (estimated true width). The hole targeted a surface geochemical anomaly and represents a new mineralised pegmatite occurrence that remains open in all directions, adding a further target to the broader stacked pegmatite system at Bolt Cutter.

Drilling on adjacent tenement E 45/5416 also returned **3m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 45m** in BCRC102 (estimated true width), extending mineralisation from the previously reported intercept in BCRC087[1], located approximately 300m along strike.

These results further demonstrate the extent of lithium mineralisation across the Bolt Cutter Central area, with both pegmatite occurrences remaining open along strike and down dip and providing additional targets for future exploration.

With final assay results from this phase of drilling now received, resource modelling is advancing, with delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for Q4 2026.

Tabba Tabba – Metallurgical and Infill Drilling

Metallurgical and infill drilling at the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project has returned strongly mineralised intercepts from the Hutt, Chewy and Leia pegmatites, further demonstrating the continuity of robust lithium mineralisation within shallower portions of the Mineral Resource. Minor exploratory drilling of conceptual targets was also conducted but no significant new mineralisation was identified.

Drilling was designed to support ongoing technical studies for the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), including the collection of representative material from the Hutt and Chewy pegmatite groups for further metallurgical and resource characterisation. Infill drilling was also undertaken in areas where previous drill rig access constraints had resulted in comparatively wider drill spacing, providing additional geological information and increased confidence in the interpretation of these areas.

[1] WC8 ASX announcement 7 July 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03108404.pdf

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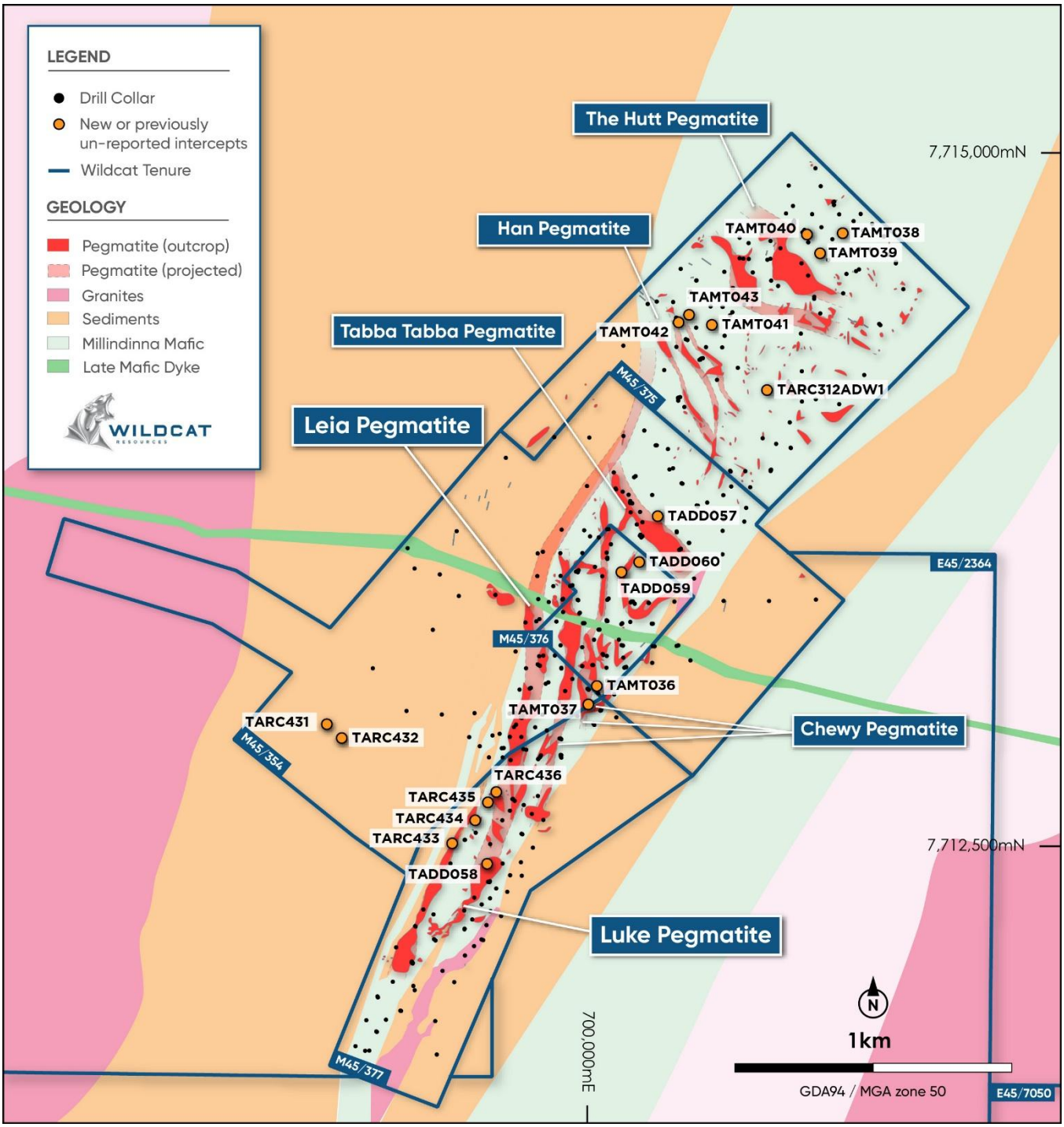

Figure 2: Plan view map showing drill collars and drill holes with recently received assay results at Tabba Tabba. Orange indicates holes with changing status and black indicates previous holes. Full details of collars and intercepts are in Appedix 1, tables 2 and 4.

At the Hutt pegmatite group, metallurgical drilling intersected broad zones of mineralisation, including **25.1m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 56.5m** in TAMT038 (estimated true width). TAMT040, located within a shallower portion of the Hutt system, returned **21.4m @ 0.9% Li_2O from 22.6m** (estimated true width), including a higher-grade interval of **8.6m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 28.6m**.

Strong results were also returned from the Chewy pegmatite group, where TAMT036 intersected **13.9m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 45.2m** (10.0m estimated true width), **including 7.8m @ 2.3% Li_2O from 45.2m** (5.6m estimated true width). The intersection provides further representative mineralised material from the Chewy system to support ongoing technical studies.

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At Leia, minor infill drilling was conducted on portions of the Mineral Resource that had previously been subject to drill access constraints. Drilling has provided additional geological information to refine the interpretation and improve confidence in the geometry and continuity of the pegmatite system. TARC435 returned a broad, strongly mineralised intersection of **18m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 69m** (16.4m estimated true width), **including 9m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 74m** (8.2m estimated true width).

Together, the results provide additional geological, metallurgical and resource definition data across three of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite groups, supporting ongoing refinement of the Mineral Resource and technical studies as the Project advances through the final stages of the DFS.

LCT rights acquisition – E 45/2364

Following completion of the acquisition of the LCT rights over E 45/2364[2], Wildcat has secured access to an additional ~7km of strike extent over the highly prospective Tabba Tabba Shear, tripling its search area for lithium exploration.

Importantly, the Millindinna mafic intrusion, the same prospective host unit associated with pegmatite mineralisation at the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, is interpreted to extend throughout E45/2364. Additional greenstone units are also present across the tenement and remain largely untested by deeper drill methods.

Large portions of these prospective greenstone sequences remain scarcely tested by drilling (see Figure 3) specifically targeting LCT pegmatites at depth. Where historical exploration drilling has been undertaken, it predominantly comprises reconnaissance-scale aircore and rotary air blast drilling. Much of the historical work was completed when exploration was principally focused on gold and base metal mineralisation.

Previous LCT-focused exploration by other companies over E45/2364 has included surface geochemistry, geophysical surveying and drilling, as summarised in JORC Table 1 and 2. Deep drilling targeting LCT pegmatites is very limited across substantial portions of the tenement. Wildcat believes the combination of prospective geology and an additional ~7km of the Tabba Tabba Shear provides the Company with an exciting exploration opportunity immediately adjacent to its 74.1Mt resources and exploration targets.

Wildcat is now applying the geological understanding and targeting methodologies developed through exploration success at Tabba Tabba with the Leia discovery, the blind Luke pegmatite discovery, as well as Bolt Cutter Central across this expanded search area. This includes integrating structural interpretation, prospective host geology and geochemical datasets to identify previously unrecognised pegmatite targets and prioritise areas for drill testing.

Target generation and drill planning are well advanced, with the new targets being prioritised for RC drilling in the near-term.

[2] WC8 ASX Announcement dated 6 August 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03118718.pdf

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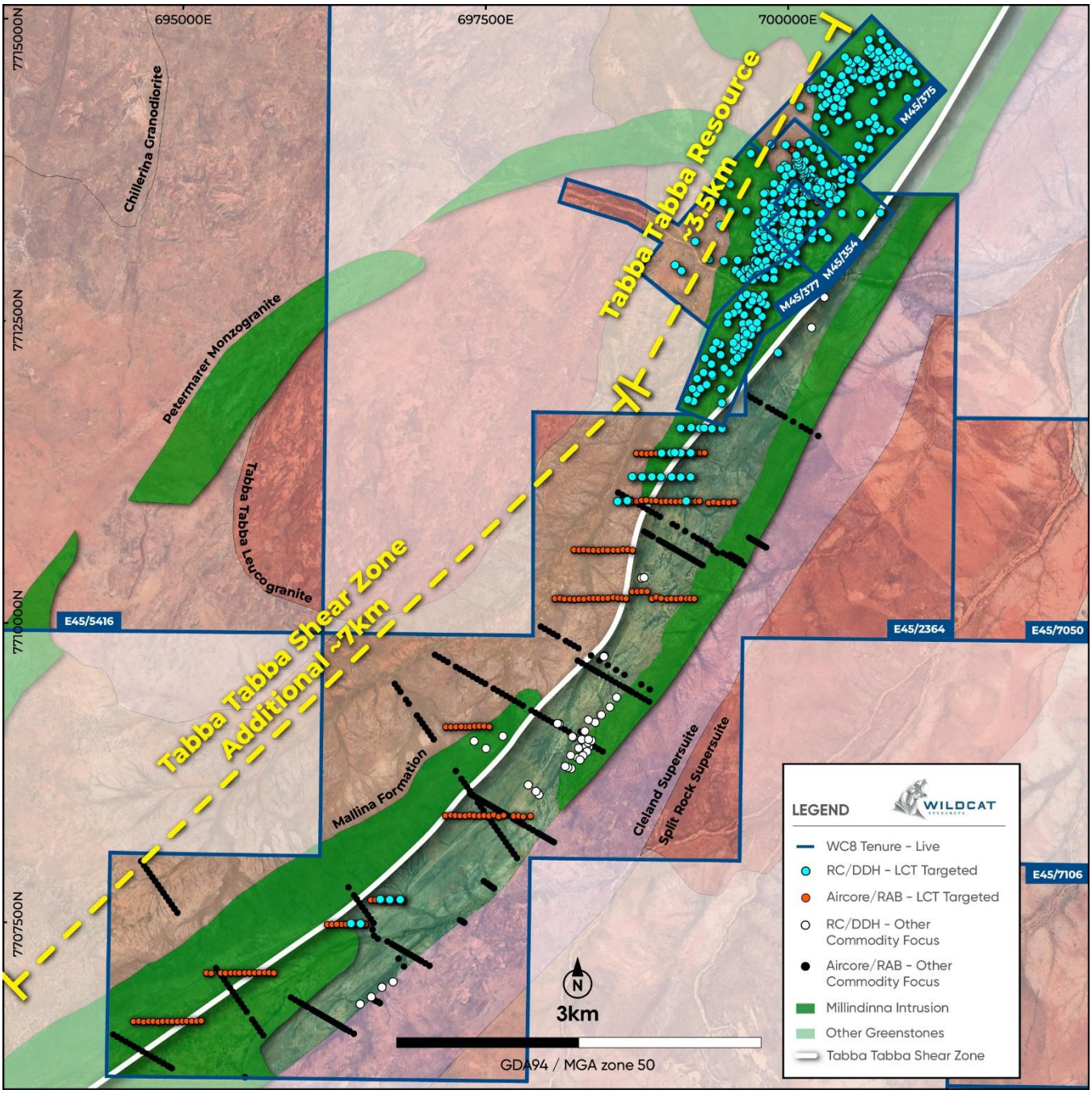

Figure 3: Drilling and regional geology within the Tabba Tabba project and E 45/2364. The Millindinna mafic intrusion extends for approximately an additional 7km through E45/2364, where historical drilling specifically targeting LCT pegmatites at depth is limited. Only relevant Wildcat exploration and mining tenements are shown.

Next Steps at Bolt Cutter Central and Tabba Tabba:

- Continue resource modelling of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery for delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in Q4 2026
- Identify priority areas for continued resource development and exploration drilling for Bolt Cutter Central
- Generate priority targets for drill testing on E 45/2364
- Delivery of the Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility in H2 2026

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

– ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT

AJ Saverimutto
Managing Director
Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950
info@wildcatresources.com.au

Matthew Banks
Executive Director
Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950
info@wildcatresources.com.au

Nathan Ryan
NWR Communications
Tel: +61 420 582 887
nathan.ryan@
nwrcommunications.com.au

About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Project (**Project**) (Figure 4) 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**

[1] PLS Ltd ASX announcement 11 June 2025: https://www.pls.com/storage/announcements/pilgangoora-mineral-resource-update-2025-06-11.pdf
[2] MIN ASX announcement 23 Oct 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[3] WC8 ASX announcement 24 November 2024: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/02887042.pdf
[4] WC8 ASX announcement 29 July 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/02971840.pdf
[5] WC8 ASX announcement 21 October 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03010774.pdf

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The Ore Reserve estimate (Table 2) is based on the November 2024 MRE (Table 1), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE. Work is ongoing however recent work has delineated viable processing methods[5].

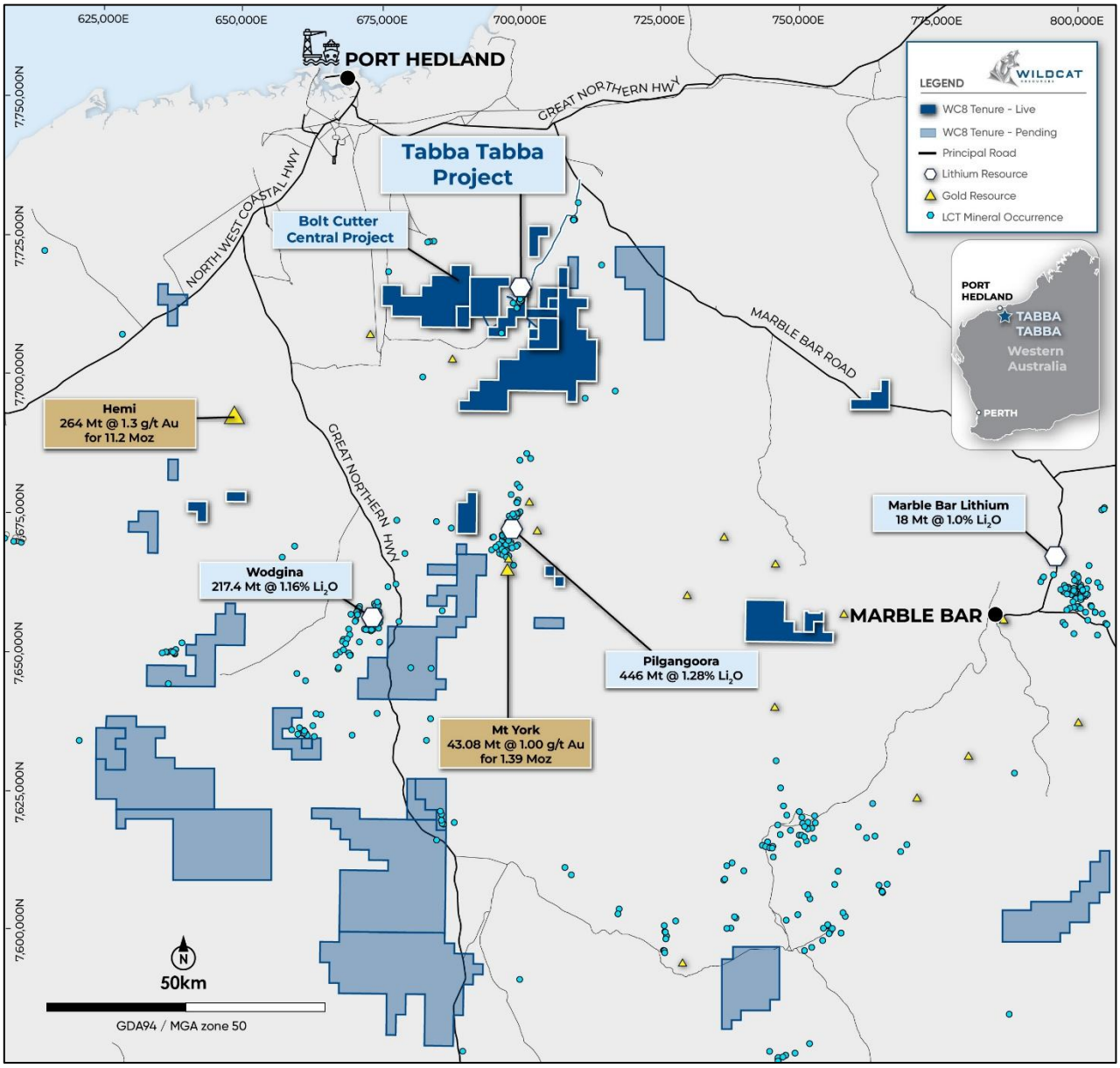

Figure 4: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending Miscellaneous Licences are not shown and tenement rights may vary.

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About Bolt Cutter Central

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located ~10km to the west of the Tabba Tabba Project (Figure 5). It is a greenfields exploration discovery advancing towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. The lithium mineralisation is associated with swarms of lithium-caesium-tantalum (**LCT**) pegmatite dykes hosted in a granodiorite unit and remains open in most directions. Maiden reconnaissance RC drilling commenced in July 2025, leading to the discovery of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatite Swarms. The current phase of drilling at the discovery is now complete with a maiden resource planned for delivery in Q4 2026.

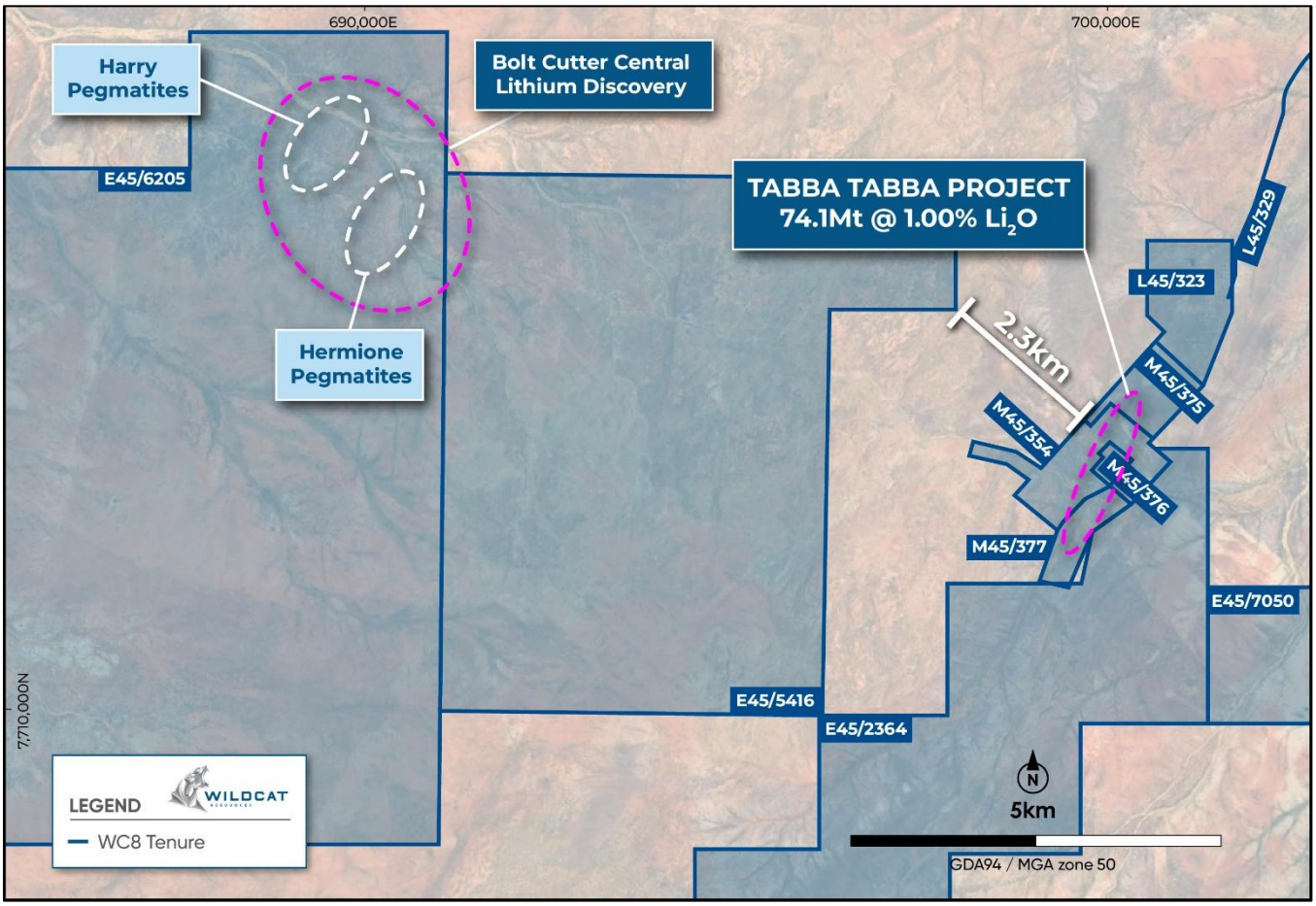

Figure 5: Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Project, WA. Mineral and exploration rights may across vary across tenements.

Some of the best intercepts from Bolt Cutter Central announced to date include:

- **20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O** from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
- **16m @ 1.5% Li2O** from 116m (BCRC115) (est. true width)
- **18m @ 1.1% Li2O** from 16m (BCRC113) (est. true width)
- **12.8m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 45.3m (BCDD001) (est. true width)
- **12m @ 1.7% Li_2O** from 90m (BCRC034) (est. true width)
- **12.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- **14.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- **12.9m @ 1.6% Li2O** from 86.9m (BCDD002) (7.6m est. true width)
- **11m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 54m (BCRC033) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.84% Li_2O** from 128.0m (BCRC050) (est. true width)

- **9.0m @ 1.7% Li2O** from 102.0m (BCRC039) (est. true width)
- **8m @ 1.5% Li2O** from 89m (BCRC115) (est. true width)
- **10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Tabba Tabba and Bolt Cutter Projects are based on, and fairly represent, information compiled by Mr Sam Hoppe (Senior Geologist at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Hoppe is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Hoppe 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 Hoppe 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 1: Bolt Cutter Central 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 (Li_2O%)	Prospect
BCRC098	NSI					
BCRC099	NSI					
BCRC100	43	47	4	4	0.34	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	205	206	1	1	0.32	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC101	20	23	3	3	0.82	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC102	45	48	3	3	1.01	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC103	NSI					
BCRC104	NSI					
BCRC105	NSI					
BCRC106	NSI					
BCRC107	35	36	1	1	0.67	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC108	9	11	2	2	0.67	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	20	22	2	2	1.95	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC109	151	154	3	3	0.81	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC110	42	43	1	1	0.72	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC111	50	51	1	1	0.31	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	116	118	2	2	0.83	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	128	131	3	3	1.15	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC112	61	63	2	2	1.03	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	67	78	11	11	1.52	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	147	149	2	2	1.10	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	174	180	6	6	1.46	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC113	8	13	5	5	0.46	Bolt Cutter Central

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
and:	16	34	18	18	1.11	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	45	46	1	1	0.54	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC114A	82	83	1	1	0.38	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	88	89	1	1	0.30	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	105	106	1	1	0.88	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	128	130	2	2	0.91	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	149	154	5	5	0.90	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	161	163	2	2	0.93	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC115	89	97	8	8	1.50	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	116	132	16	16	1.49	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC116	70	74	4	4	0.49	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	85	91	6	6	0.98	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	98	101	3	3	1.23	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	132	133	1	1	1.12	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	151	155	4	4	0.67	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC117	37	38	1	1	0.30	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	42	51	9	9	0.52	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	61	62	1	1	0.32	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	89	92	3	3	0.34	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC118	NSI					
BCRC119	29	34	5	5	0.73	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	120	121	1	1	0.91	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC120	19	22	3	3	0.95	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	42	49	7	7	0.38	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	56	60	4	4	0.46	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	73	78	5	5	0.63	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	156	157	1	1	0.34	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC121	NSI					
BCRC122	64	65	1	1	0.51	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	69	70	1	1	0.41	Bolt Cutter Central

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
and:	134	136	2	2	0.54	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC123	22	23	1	1	0.53	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	36	38	2	1	0.81	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	104	108	4	4	1.58	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	140	141	1	1	1.23	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC124	NSI					
BCRC125	NSI					
BCRC126	NSI					
BCRC127	NSI					
BCRC128	NSI					
BCRC129	NSI					
BCRC130	NSI					
BCRC131	NSI					
BCRC132	NSI					
BCRC133	43	44	1	1	0.65	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	76	77	1	1	0.33	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	80	88	8	8	0.78	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	139	142	3	3	0.68	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC134	NSI					
BCRC135	82	84	2	2	0.61	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC136	NSI					
BCRC137	27	29	2	2	1.20	Bolt Cutter Central
BCRC138	120	125	5	5	0.49	Bolt Cutter Central
and:	142	147	5	5	0.64	Bolt Cutter Central

Table 2: Tabba Tabba Significant Intercepts: - Assays reported 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and geological interpretation has been used for defining margins of internal high-grade zones. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
TADD057	NSI					

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
TADD058	30.7	31	0.3	0.3	0.86	Leia
TADD059	NSI					
TADD060	NSI					
TAMT036	45.2	59.1	13.9	10.0	1.98	Chewy
including	45.2	53	7.8	5.6	2.26	Chewy
TAMT037	19.3	22.8	3.5	2.6	1.61	Chewy
TAMT038	56.5	81.7	25.1	25.1	1.23	The Hutt
including	56.5	68.2	11.7	11.7	1.65	The Hutt
TAMT039	20.8	36	15.2	15.2	0.95	The Hutt
including	20.8	25.2	4.4	4.4	1.38	The Hutt
also including	31.5	35.3	3.8	3.8	1.76	The Hutt
TAMT040	7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.86	The Hutt
and:	22.6	44	21.4	21.4	0.88	The Hutt
including	28.6	37.2	8.6	8.6	1.39	The Hutt
also including	41.3	44	2.7	2.7	2.17	The Hutt
TAMT041	107.9	117.9	10	10	0.78	Han
TAMT042	41.5	45.3	3.8	3.8	2.24	Han
and:	73.4	80.5	7.1	7.1	1.62	Han
including	73.4	78.4	5	5.0	2.08	Han
TAMT043	60.3	64	3.7	3.7	0.9	Han
TARC431	NSI					
TARC432	NSI					
TARC433	NSI					
TARC434	40	42	2	2	0.67	Leia
and:	46	47	1	1.0	1.21	Leia
and:	48	49	1	1.0	0.52	Leia
TARC435	47	48	1	0.9	0.61	Leia
and:	69	87	18	16.4	1.25	Leia
including	74	83	9	8.2	2.04	Leia

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O%)	Prospect
TARC436	107	111	4	3.4	1.05	Leia
TARC312ADW1	NSI (Wedge portion of hole only: 916m – 1540.3m)					

Table 3: Bolt Cutter Central Drill hole collar table – MGA2020 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
BCRC098	RC	690135	7716419	82	186	122	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC099	RC	690197	7716209	83	180	124	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC100	RC	691123	7715585	85	210	141	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC101	RC	691064	7715465	84	204	145	-58	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC102	RC	691398	7715716	85	210	141	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC103	RC	691465	7715641	85	102	145	-54	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC104	RC	692856	7715931	91	156	130	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC105	RC	691603	7716601	84	186	144	-71	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC106	RC	691228	7716949	82	198	138	-70	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC107	RC	690562	7716498	80	192	121	-70	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC108	RC	690896	7716212	83	102	150	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC109	RC	689881	7716567	78	162	123	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC110	RC	689946	7715860	82	180	140	-82	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC111	RC	690085	7716621	80	162	126	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC112	RC	689559	7717868	75	198	123	-79	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC113	RC	689710	7717780	77	72	125	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC114A	RC	689815	7717718	77	174	117	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC115	RC	689880	7717516	78	150	117	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC116	RC	689815	7717380	78	180	117	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC117	RC	689931	7717313	78	97	122	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC118	RC	690000	7717429	78	105	119	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC119	RC	690281	7716921	81	156	123	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC120	RC	690138	7717373	78	180	121	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC121	RC	690173	7716831	80	168	120	-78	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC122	RC	689439	7718001	74	264	123	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC123	RC	689205	7717560	75	180	119	-65	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC124	RC	687909	7718161	70	258	92	-49	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC125	RC	688521	7718152	73	162	93	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC126	RC	688217	7718142	71	234	92	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC127	RC	689662	7718530	75	300	121	-79	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC128	RC	689532	7718611	74	246	117	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

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Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCRC129	RC	689224	7719060	77	134	91	-57	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC130	RC	690512	7718028	78	150	121	-62	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC131	RC	690338	7718123	76	150	120	-61	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC132	RC	690230	7717323	78	102	124	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC133	RC	690131	7717498	77	150	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC134	RC	690249	7717553	77	150	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC135	RC	690360	7717390	80	132	118	-81	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC136	RC	690438	7717211	78	180	120	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC137	RC	689808	7716948	77	258	124	-80	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCRC138	RC	689946	7717638	77	162	120	-75	Received	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

Table 4: Tabba Tabba Drill hole collar table – MGA2020 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
TADD057	DD	700222	7713679	105	601.1	110	-75	Received	Host rock expansion	Complete
TADD058	DD	699636	7712469	104	315.7	119	-76	Received	Host rock expansion	Complete
TADD059	DD	700098	7713481	114	156.4	145	-54	Received	Tabba Tabba	Complete
TADD060	DD	700157	7713522	110	150.3	94	-54	Received	Tabba Tabba	Complete
TAMT036	DD	700010	7713086	98	72.5	259	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT037	DD	699976	7713028	100	72.1	270	-55	Received	Chewy	Complete
TAMT038	DD	700867	7714660	101	87	225	-67	Received	Han	Complete
TAMT039	DD	700788	7714596	103	38.6	226	-52	Received	Han	Complete
TAMT040	DD	700734	7714668	107	47.8	224	-55	Received	Han	Complete
TAMT041	DD	700415	7714338	110	129.4	254	-65	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TAMT042	DD	700295	7714362	112	126.3	250	-52	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TAMT043	DD	700330	7714379	114	78.7	245	-67	Received	The Hutt	Complete
TARC312ADW1	DD	700603	7714118	105	1698.7	238	-70	Received	Tabba Deeps	Complete
TARC431	RC	699076	7712955	100	102	130	-54	Received	Geophysical target	Complete
TARC432	RC	699129	7712907	99	100	132	-56	Received	Geophysical target	Complete
TARC433	RC	699514	7712537	96	48	310	-60	Received	Geophysical target	Complete
TARC434	RC	699594	7712620	97	78	302	-55	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC435	RC	699632	7712686	97	96	300	-55	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC436	RC	699669	7712713	96	138	331	-55	Received	Leia	Complete

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Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 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 drilling with a standard 5½" face sampling hammer was employed • Diamond drilling used PQ, HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions and hole depth and purpose of the hole. • All holes are surveyed using a north-seeking gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole was completed at drillhole completion. • Diamond drill core is oriented using a reflex or axis digital orientation tool
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. • A static cone splitter 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 relational 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. • 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 and the interpretations have been previously validated against empirical data (XRD) to ensure forward-interpretations are well-informed. 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 PQ, 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.	• Samples were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite, fire assay for gold (where targeted), 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.
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 geological models. • 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, by Wildcat staff with a company owned DGPS. • All current data is in MGA2020 (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 an Imdex Gyro tool • Historical drilling collar pickup on E 45/2364 varies by company and drill method but majority of the drilling has been picked up by handheld GPS at a minimum.
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 varies from 50m to ~600m apart with varying levels of infill at the Bolt Cutter Central area. • Drilling at Tabba Tabba varies from twinned holes to 200m apart with varying levels of infill • No drill 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 RC drilling. • 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

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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.	the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis as practicable, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated for all holes from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept as close to true width as practicable. • 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 Wildcat staff to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurion 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 E45/6205 (Bolt Cutter Central) however Wildcat own LCT rights only to E45/6205 • Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of E45/2364 after the Elevra-Attgold transaction. A royalty of $0.70 per tonne for each tonne of JORC Pegmatite Mineral Resource announced by Wildcat exists for E45/2364. For full details of the acquisition see WC8 ASX Announcement dated 6 August 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03118718.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**Bolt Cutter Central** • Bolt Cutter Central had not seen any meaningful historical exploration prior to Wildcat Resources exploration efforts. **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. **E 45/2364** • The broader Tabba Tabba–Turner River area has been explored by numerous previous operators for gold, base metals, PGE, nickel-copper and pegmatite-related mineralisation using geological mapping, surface geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. De Grey Mining conducted extensive regional exploration from 2002, including soil, lag and rock-chip sampling, geological mapping, aeromagnetic, gravity, IP, EM and hyperspectral surveys, and air-core, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. Specific exploration on E45/2364 included detailed geological mapping, geophysical targeting and RC drilling in 2014 and 2016, principally targeting Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu mineralisation and associated IP anomalies. The 2016 program comprised 12 RC holes for 772 m, with sulphide mineralisation including sphalerite and galena intersected. • Pegmatite and lithium exploration within the broader Tabba Tabba greenstone belt increased from 2016, with De Grey undertaking reconnaissance, rock-chip and soil sampling targeting lithium-bearing pegmatites, principally on adjacent E45/2533 at

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the King Col prospect. This work identified a broad Li-Cs-Ta anomalous pegmatite trend and was followed by RC drilling in 2017, demonstrating the LCT prospectivity of the broader greenstone belt. • Sayona undertook lithium-focused exploration on E45/2364, including geological mapping, soil, rock and stream geochemistry, reprocessing of airborne magnetic data and ground gravity surveying. This work identified previously unrecognised pegmatites and Li-Ta-Cs-Rb geochemical anomalies characteristic of fractionated LCT-type pegmatites, which formed the basis for subsequent drill targeting. Internal assessment of this historical work is ongoing.
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 ~2-5m 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 and XRD has confirmed the presence of both spodumene and petalite • The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metasediments. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports). Wildcat Resources has confirmed abundant spodumene occurs throughout the pegmatites. While studies are still underway, early XRD results (previously released) indicate that petalite mineralisation occurs more frequently in the northern The Hutt Pegmatite prospect.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Intercepts for the Bolt Cutter Central area 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) • Rounding in-text is typically to 1 decimal where appropriate, with details provided in the significant intercept table. • 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% for the Tabba Tabba pegmatites. 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 for the Tabba Tabba significant intercept calculator 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.
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 variably return 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. • Estimated true width are calculated based on geological modelling of reported domains and estimated true widths are disclosed for each significant intercept
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 related figures. • Where "mineralisation" shapes have been drawn to interpret discovery footprints at Bolt Cutter Central, at least 1 interval in the drillhole must be >0.5% Li_2O to support the interpretation.
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 Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (see appropriate tables in the appendices) • No significant Lithium mineralisation has been intersected in historical drilling conducted on E45/2364 to date. There have been minor intersections of base metals and gold mineralisation in drilling within the tenement however they are not relevant for the scope of this report.
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. • For historical LCT pegmatite exploration within E45/2364 see Elevra/Sayona Lithium announcements during the 2023-2025 period and WAMEX item 148812 which provides a synopsis of the work conducted during their tenure of the project.
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 at Bolt Cutter Central (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 include detailed mineralogy work to accurately and transparently report on the nature of the lithium mineralisation, looking specifically at spodumene vs petalite distribution and abundance. • A future diamond drill program would be employed to collect further material for a more detailed geometallurgical assessment of the Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites. • Further work will also include the finalisation of study work necessary to begin the development of the Tabba Tabba project. • Target generation and prioritisation of drilling targets are underway for RC drilling in E 45/2364

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