ASX Announcement
12 October 2023

HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM ASSAYS CONTINUE AT TABBA TABBA LITHIUM DISCOVERY, WA

Highlights

- **Further high-grade lithium results received from drilling at Tabba Tabba, south of Port Hedland, WA**
- **Best results from Leia Pegmatite in the Central Cluster include:**
  - **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
  - **35m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 200m (TARC024) (est. true width)**
    - **within 53m at 1.0% Li_2O from 190m**
  - **68m at 1.0% Li_2O from surface (TARC088) (down hole length)**
- **Best results from The Hutt Pegmatite in the Northern Cluster includes:**
  - **16m at 1.3% Li_2O from 39m (TAR082) (est. true width)**
    - **within 22m at 1.0% Li_2O from 37m**
- **Leia Pegmatite is greater than 1.5km in strike length, has true widths over 130m wide, and remains open along strike and at depth**
- **Adjacent parallel bodies (Chewy and Boba Pegmatites) add to the scale potential of the Central Cluster**
- **Diamond drilling (DD) has commenced at the Leia Pegmatite, targeting dip and plunge extensions of thickest lithium zones**
- **23,600m+ of RC drilling completed to date, site facilities expanded to support continuing exploration with three drill rigs (2 RC, 1 DD)**
- **68 drill holes are pending assays, with the majority from the new Leia pegmatite discovery**

Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce it has received the second batch of assay results from the maiden drilling program at the **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in the Pilbara** ("Tabba Tabba", "the Project"), near Port Hedland, WA [1] (Appendix 1, Table 1). Assay results from a further 32 RC holes confirms that Tabba Tabba hosts **multiple pegmatite clusters containing significant high-grade lithium mineralisation over broad and continuous intervals** (see Figures 1 to 7).

Tabba Tabba, which is on granted mining leases, is near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, 47km from Pilbara Minerals' (ASX: PLS) 414Mt Pilgangoora Project and 87km from Mineral Resources' (ASX: MIN) 259Mt Wodgina Project. It is only 80km by road to Port Hedland.

Wildcat Managing Director Samuel Ekins said: *"The second batch of assay results reinforces our belief that we are onto a terrific lithium discovery at Tabba Tabba. The system is showing it has significant scale, we are seeing impressive intersections at multiple locations and* ***the central pegmatite cluster seems to be getting better with depth****. We are very excited about the potential and look forward to more results as we continue to aggressively explore the Project."*

Drilling results are defining a very large, mineralised pegmatite at Leia in the Central Area and a significant lithium deposit at The Hutt in the Northern Area.

[1] ASX announcement 17 May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf

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Wildcat Resources is a company focussed on discovery with strategic landholdings in world class provinces in Australia. The company has key landholdings for gold in the Lachlan Fold Belt (NSW), gold and lithium in the Mallina Province – Pilbara (WA), and greenfields exploration projects regionally in WA.

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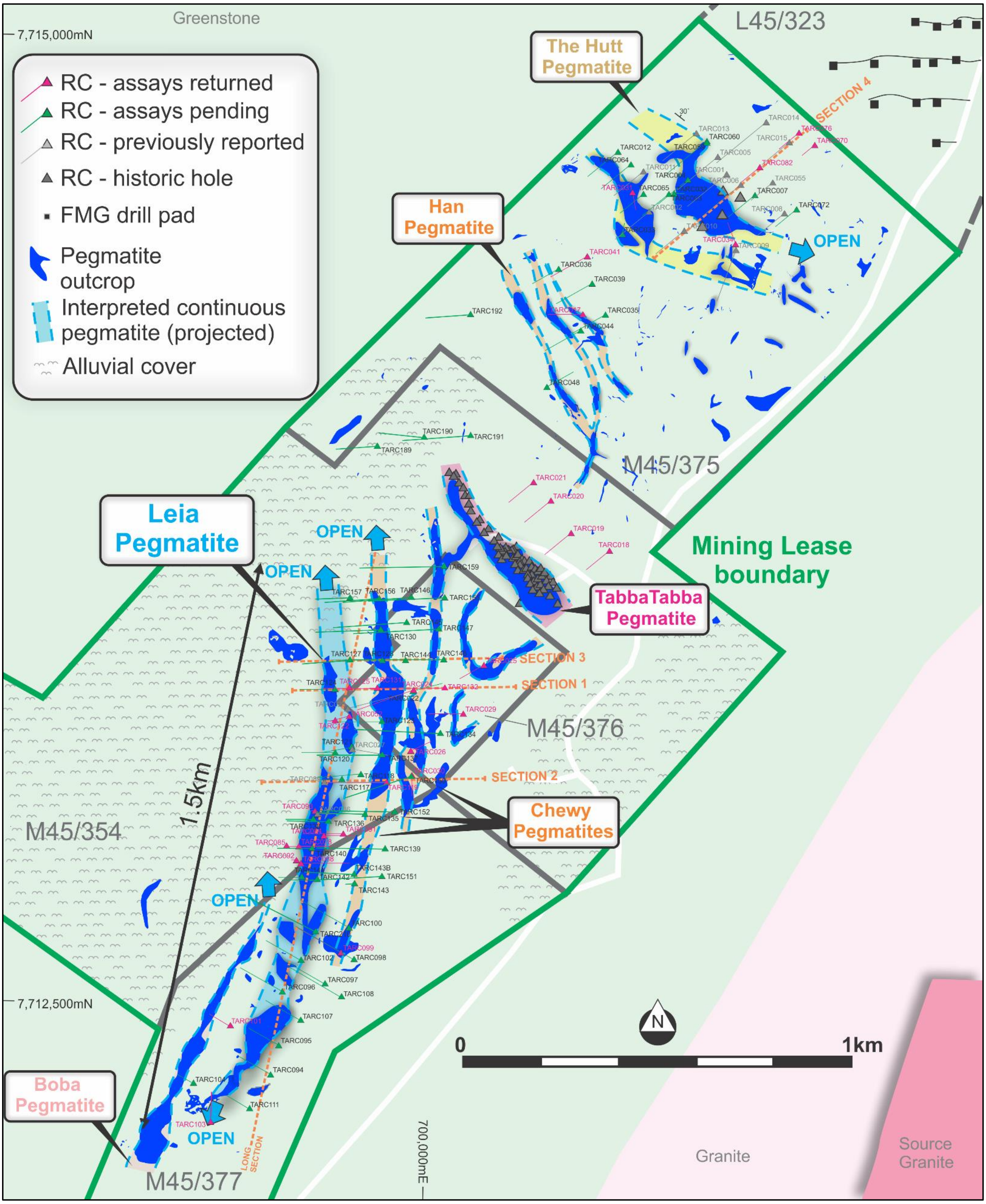

Figure 1 – Tabba Tabba Project highlighting the scale potential of the emerging lithium camp across multiple prospects. The Central Area of the Mining Leases, south of the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit, has the most significant pegmatite clusters and broadest intersections of pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation and includes the 1.5km long, spodumene-rich Leia Pegmatite which is open in all directions.

Discussion of Exploration Activities

Wildcat has completed 121 RC drill holes for 23,680m since drilling commenced in July 2023. Two RC rigs are continuing to explore the pegmatite systems at Tabba Tabba and a diamond rig has recently commenced at Leia for resource evaluation and metallurgical sampling purposes (Figure 2). A discussion of the exploration results is presented below.

Figure 2 – Three rigs are now drilling at Tabba Tabba, two RC drill rigs and one diamond drill rig

Since the last release, the focus of exploration drilling has been on the Central Cluster of pegmatites. In the Central Cluster (including the Boba Pegmatite in the southwest), a total of 73 RC holes for 14,751m have now been completed (nearly two thirds of the total drilling at Tabba Tabba to date). At the Northern Cluster (The Hutt and Han Pegmatites), a total of 35 RC holes have been completed for 6,199m. A further eight holes were drilled at other prospects (including down dip of the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit) as part of the scouting program.

Wildcat previously reported results from 21 RC holes[2] from the Northern and Central Clusters of the pegmatite field. The second batch of assays comprise results from 31 RC holes across six areas of the Project, this includes 20 holes from the Central Cluster (the Leia and Chewy Pegmatites); one hole from the nearby Boba Pegmatite; seven holes from the Northern Cluster (five from The Hutt Pegmatite and two from the Han Pegmatite); and four holes drilled below the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite (host to the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource). Assays are pending for 68 holes and mineralogical test results (quantitative XRD and Fourier-Transform Infra-Red) are also pending.

The pegmatite outcrop's interpreted subsurface trend and all drilling are presented on Figure 1. Significant drilling intercepts from the recent assay results are listed in Appendix 1, Table 1 and are reported using a 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and 3m of dilution for internal high-grade zones. Drill hole collars for all holes are listed in Appendix 1, Table 2 with the status of assay results (received and significant intersections, no significant intersections, or pending results). Pegmatite intersections for drill holes completed since

[2] ASX announcement 18th September 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/bd9e13dc-76f.pdf

the last release are provided as Appendix 1, Table 3. Note - whilst many of the pegmatites at the Tabba Tabba Project contain lithium mineralisation, not all pegmatite is mineralised or mineralised at concentrations that are considered significant.

Central Area

The Company's exploration efforts over the past few months have resulted in the **discovery of multiple stacked pegmatite bodies with wide intercepts of high-grade Li_2O mineralisation**. After intersecting these in the early part of WC8's "scouting" program at orientations oblique to dip[2], the Company's focus has been to aggressively test this area. The drilling completed to date has defined the main (Leia) pegmatite body over a strike length of more than 1,500m, to depths of over 380m and with widths of up to 130m. **Adjacent and sub-parallel to the Leia Pegmatite is the Chewy Pegmatite to the east and the Boba Pegmatite to the southwest which add to the already considerable scale potential of the Central Cluster.**

As previously mentioned, Wildcat has completed 73 holes for 14,751m in the Central Area, with most of that focused on the exciting Leia discovery. The **Leia Pegmatite has continued to deliver wide and consistent intervals of pegmatite** (see Figure 3) and recent results have confirmed **high-grade lithium mineralisation is present over true widths exceeding 50m over multiple holes** (see Figures 3-6).

At this stage, Leia (including adjacent pegmatite bodies) is the largest of the pegmatite systems at Tabba Tabba and it seems to be **getting bigger at depth and down plunge** (see Figures 3-6). It is open to the north where it appears to plunge at approximately 20° and is covered by shallow alluvial sediment. At its southern end, the Leia Pegmatite appears to thin but exploration at the adjacent Boba Pegmatite is at an early stage, and it may be that this is a continuation of the same system (and similarly, the Chewy Pegmatite may be connected on the northeast side). Leia is an obliquely north-south trending, steeply (70° in the south and rotating to 45° to the north) east dipping body with pegmatite intercepts exceeding 130m true width. It is more than 1.5km long and open in all directions, with the deepest intercept to date more than 380m down dip.

Figure 3 (Cross Section 1) is a section through northern Leia and illustrates the results of follow-up holes to TARC023 (previously reported to contain a combined intercept of 129m at 0.6% Li_2O from 147m to end of the hole, including 19m at 1.3% Li_2O from 160m, 15m at 1.1% Li_2O from 220m, 14m at 1.0% Li_2O from 245m and 3m at 1.2% Li_2O from 273m to end of hole[3]). The recently returned assays from the follow-up ("scissor") holes on this section include **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131)**; **53m at 1.0% Li_2O from 190m (TARC024), including 35m at 1.5% Li_2O from 200m**; and 51m at 0.6% Li_2O from 280m (TARC132) (within a broader 135m wide pegmatite interval averaging 0.4% Li_2O, which contains several higher-grade zones as listed in Appendix 1).

Cross Section 1 is located approximately 240m to the north of Figure 4 (Cross Section 2). Cross Section 2 is through TARC089, which was drilled obliquely down the Leia Pegmatite and returned a previously reported combined intercept of 218m at 0.8% Li_2O from 16m, including **51m at 1.5% Li_2O from 183m to end of hole**. It is estimated that the true width of this high-grade zone at the end of TARC089 is approximately 60m. TARC119 returned an interval of **58m at 0.8% Li_2O from 153m, including 11m at 1.14% Li_2O from 198m** approximately 70m up-dip from the end of TARC089. The stacked pegmatites in the hanging-wall to the main Leia body look to be converging towards the main body at depth.

Cross Section 3 is shown on Figure 5 and is located 80m to the north of Cross Section 1. No assay results have been returned for this section and the Company cautions that intercepts of pegmatite are not a proxy for lithium mineralisation and that laboratory analysis for the holes shown on this section are pending. The section shows that the Leia pegmatite continues to widen towards the north and at depth, with thicknesses greater than 80m and up to 146m of combined intercepts through the main Leia pegmatite body logged in TARC148.

[3] ASX announcement 18th September 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/bd9e13dc-76f.pdf

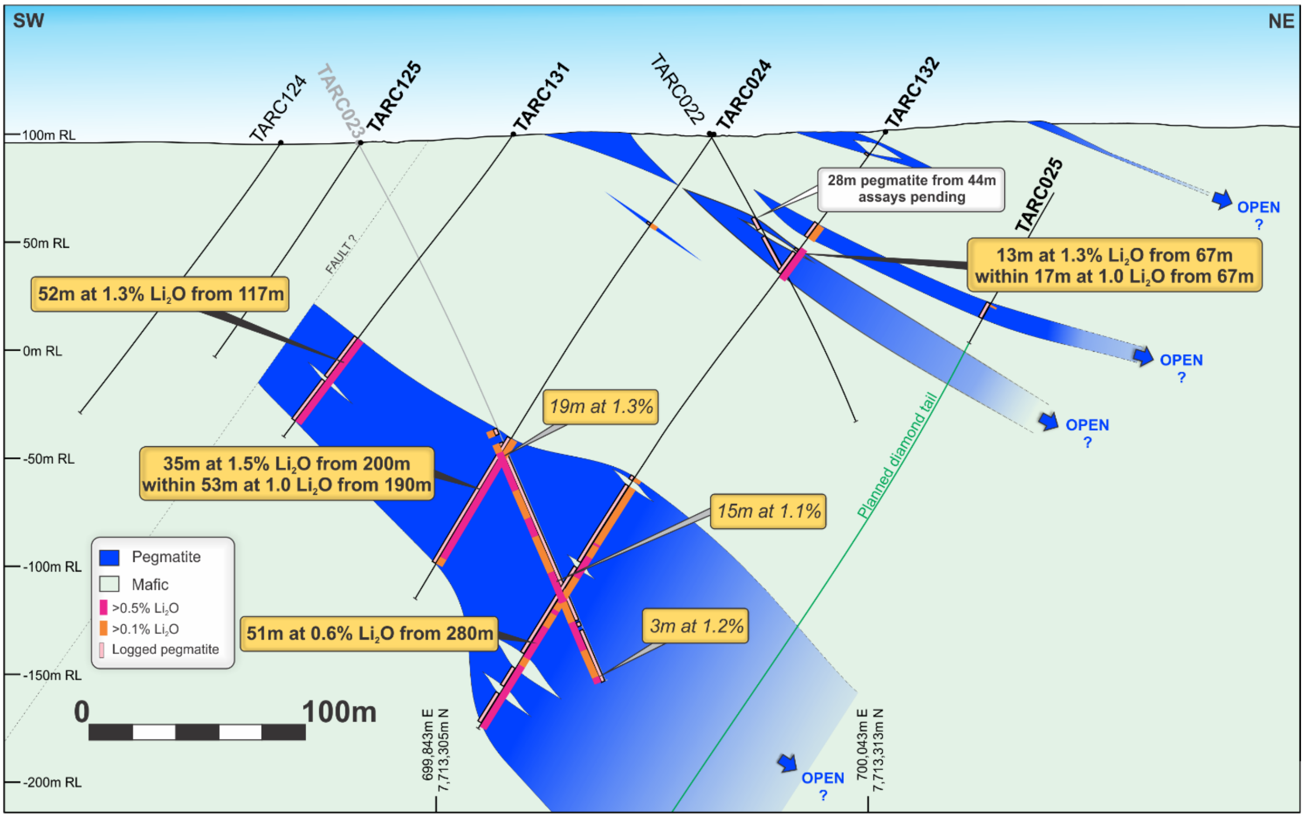

Figure 3 – Cross Section 1 through the northern part of the Leia Pegmatite highlighting previous hole TARC023 (drilled oblique to dip) and new results from TARC131, TARC024 and TARC132 which all hit more than 50m true widths of lithium mineralisation. Section location shown on Figure 1 and Figure 6.

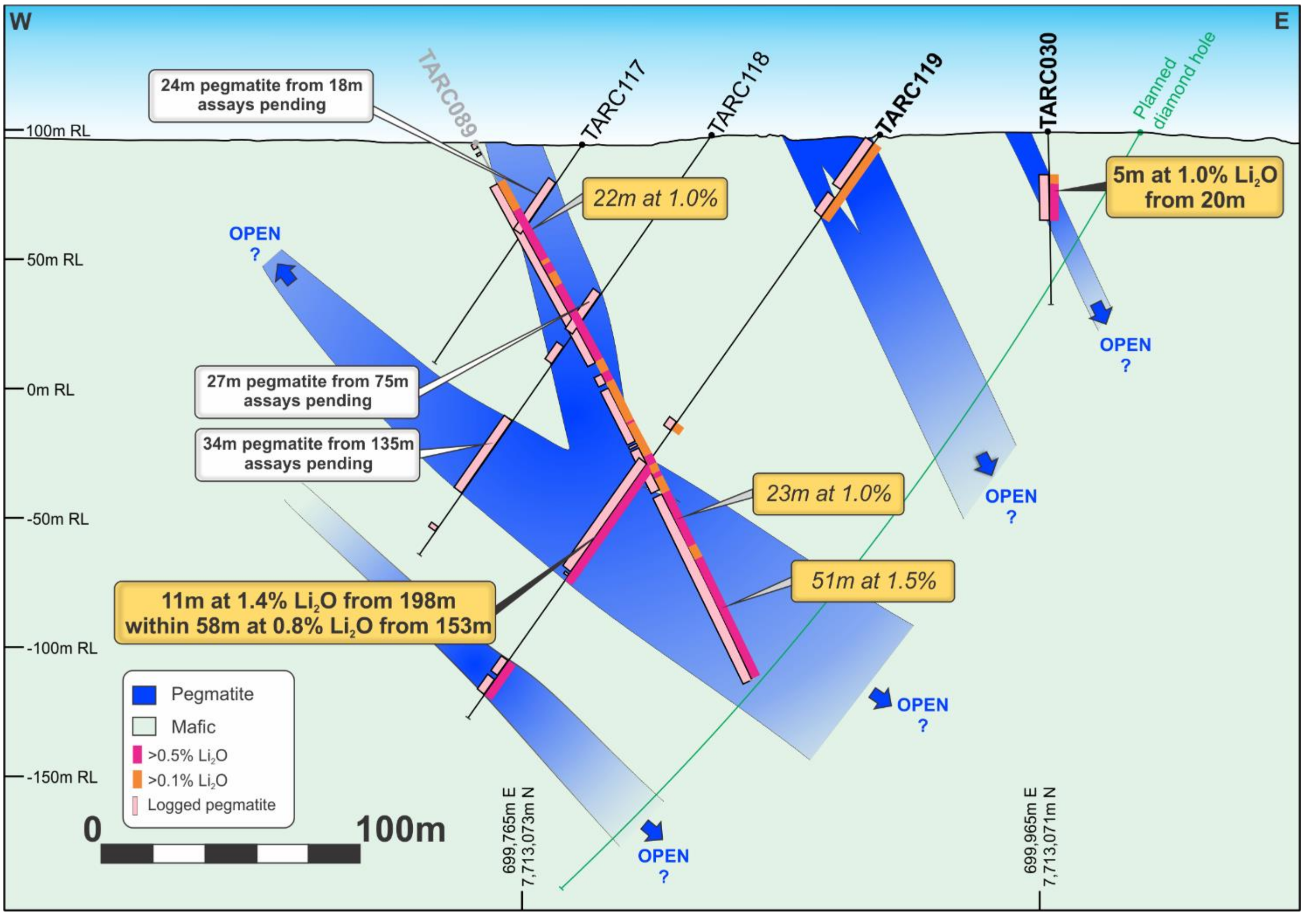

Figure 4 – Cross Section 2 through central part of the Leia Pegmatite highlighting previous hole TARC089 (drilled oblique to dip) and new results from scissor holes TARC119 (58m true width of mineralisation) and TARC030.

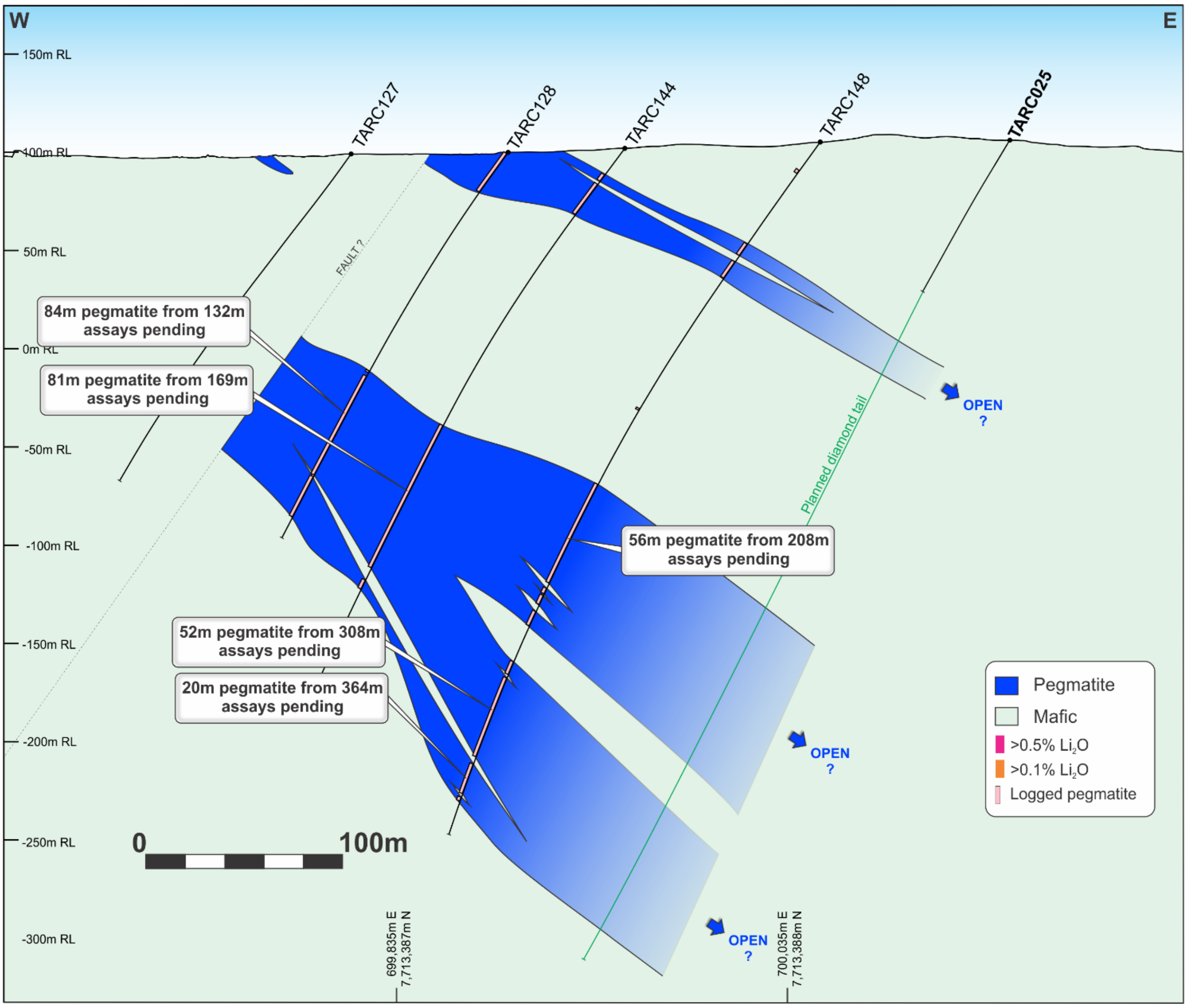

Figure 5 – Cross Section 3 through northern Leia Pegmatite highlighting the increasing and very wide (greater than 80m) intercepts of pegmatite that persist towards the north and at depth at Leia (assays pending).

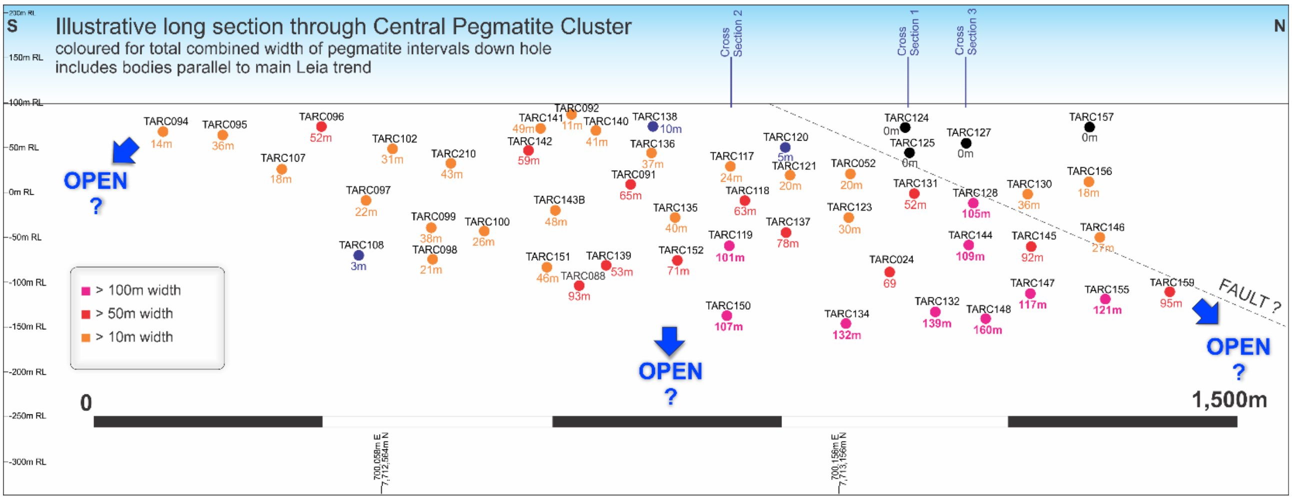

Figure 6 – Long section through the Central Pegmatite Cluster illustrating combined pegmatite thickness per hole. Note the strike extent, thickness and apparent thickening with depth and as it plunges north. Section location shown on Figure 1. Note that existence of pegmatite does not confirm lithium mineralisation and is not a proxy for laboratory assay. See sections and Appendix 1 for received assay results.

Based on observation of fluorescence of the RC chips under ultraviolet light and in correlation with supporting lithium analytical data, it appears the lithium mineralisation is spodumene-dominant. Very minor amounts of lepidolite have been observed to date across all drilling, with the majority of holes showing no evidence of it. Mineralogy via Fourier-Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) and quantitative XRD analysis are pending, and further mineralogy will be completed on the forthcoming diamond drill core.

Leia is the focus for current diamond and RC infill drilling. It is a very wide and continuous body more than 1.5km long with significant potential to persist at considerable depths, based on the apparent increasing width that has been observed to date. The mineralogy and the grades returned so far are highly encouraging. The proximal pegmatite prospects at Boba (located to the southwest of Leia and is currently tested by just a few RC drill holes) and Chewy (located east of Leia) are much less understood and will be an ongoing focus for scout and step-out drilling.

Northern Area

Drilling has discovered a **cluster of shallow-dipping lithium bearing pegmatites in the northern area** of the Tabba Tabba Mining Leases. The Northern Cluster of lithium pegmatites lie to the north of the Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit and continue towards the boundary of M45/375. As previously reported, Wildcat commenced drilling in this area, as historic sterilisation drilling for a tailings storage facility (TSF) had returned high-grade lithium results including 8m at 1.4% Li_2O from 4m (TDRC02)[4]. This area also abuts FMG's Exploration Licence where a lithium discovery has been made. The Northern Cluster comprises The Hutt and Han pegmatites and both are interpreted to be stacked, shallow northeast dipping bodies. To date, Wildcat has drilled 35 RC holes for 6,259m into the Northern Area, with most of the drilling (28 RC holes for 4,993m) testing The Hutt pegmatite.

Assay results have now been received for 24 of the 35 holes drilled to date, with all but two of the results being for samples from The Hutt. New results include **22m at 1.0% Li_2O from 37m in TARC082 (including 16m at 1.3% Li_2O from 39m)**; and **20m at 0.7% Li_2O from 85m in TARC076 (including 12m at 1.1% Li_2O from 90m)**. The recent results complement previously reported results on the same section of 25m at 0.9% Li_2O from 13m in TARC006 (including 16m at 1.3% Li_2O from 17m) and 29m at 0.8% Li_2O from 75m in TARC015. A section (Cross Section 4) through the latest holes for which assays are available is presented as Figure 7.

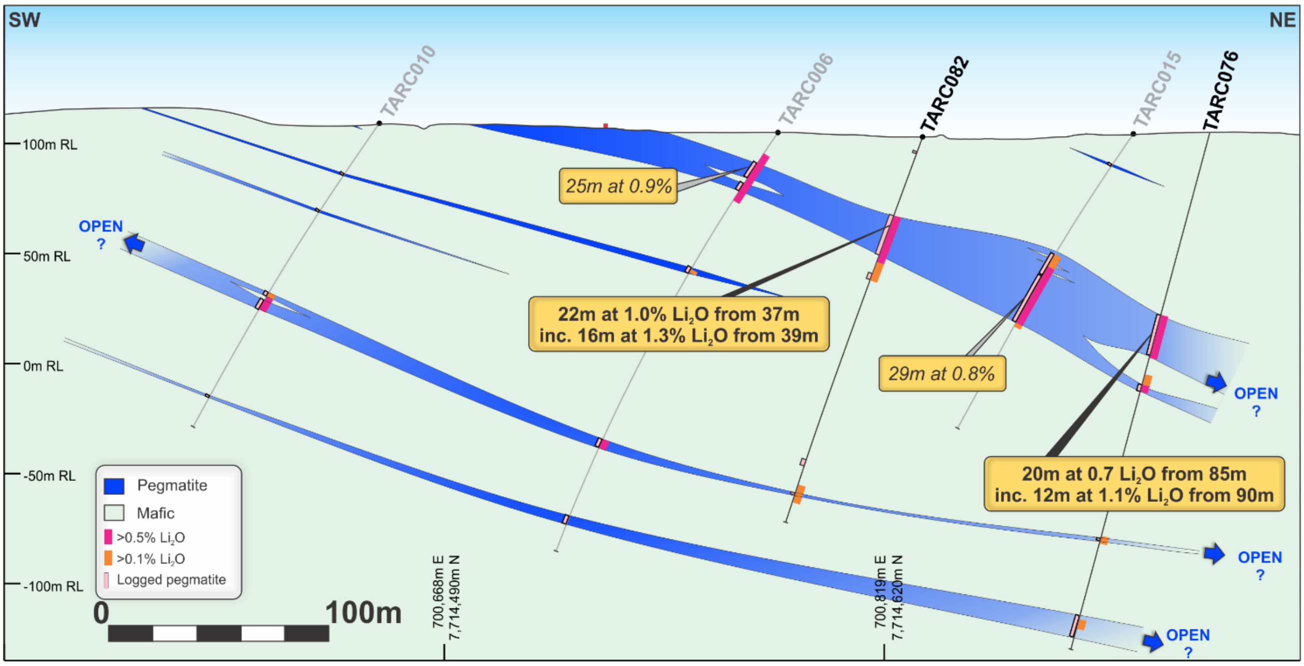

Figure 7 – Cross Section 4 through The Hutt showing stacked, shallow northeast dipping pegmatites with the main lithium-bearing zone averaging 25m width and open at depth.

[4] ASX announcement 17 May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf

Additional previously reported results along strike from Cross Section 4 include 21m at 1.0% Li_2O from 42m in TARC055 (including 15m at 1.4% Li_2O from 45m), 26m at 1.0% Li_2O from 17m in TARC005 (including 20m at 1.3% Li_2O from 20m) and 21m at 0.9% Li_2O from 15m in TARC001 (including 16m at 1.3% Li_2O from 17m). The thickest part of The Hutt pegmatite intersected so far is nearly 30m wide, it has been defined by drilling over 400m strike length, and it has been intercepted to 275m down-dip. The **lithium mineralisation at The Hutt remains open at depth, along strike and additional pegmatite bodies occur at depth and nearby** (e.g. the Han Pegmatite, which has so far only had seven RC holes for 1,266m drilled, 5 holes with assays pending, is located only 200m to the southwest).

The Northern Cluster is located under an area previously permitted for mining activity and cleared for a tailings storage facility which bodes well for future mining permitting. The Company will continue to explore the Northern Cluster, including The Hutt, Han and adjacent areas, however at present the focus will be on the Central Area due to the differential in scale potential.

Tabba Tabba Tantalum Deposit
Four RC holes (TARC018-021) for 666m were drilled from the north side of the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit (see Figure 1), towards the southwest to gain a better understanding of the geometry and mineralisation of this pegmatite body below the limits of historical resource drilling (approximately 35m below surface). A best lithium result of 2m at 0.61% Li_2O was returned from TARC020 from 148m depth. No significant lithium results were returned from the other three holes.

The drilling of the pegmatite at the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit was part of the early phase, scout drilling program focused on identifying the best lithium targets. The drilling was very limited in scope and there remains considerable potential at the Tabba Tabba deposit to define extensions to the high-grade tantalum resource and to explore for adjacent lithium-rich zones.

Next Steps

- Maintain aggressive drilling of the Central Cluster, focusing on high-grade and thick lithium mineralisation in Leia, utilising the diamond rig for down-dip and down-plunge targets
- Explore the extents of, and infill drill priority targets at the Leia, Chewy and Boba pegmatites in the central area
- Continue to develop the geological model as logging data and analytical results are received and use this to prioritise resource development drilling and exploration targeting
- Processing of core and collection of composite samples for initial metallurgical test work
- Progress early-stage studies to support evaluation and permitting processes
- Explore the multiple outcropping pegmatites that remain underexplored or untested and commence drilling for pegmatite targets under shallow alluvium

- ENDS -

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

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project is an advanced lithium and tantalum exploration project that is located on granted Mining Leases just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines (47km by road from the 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[5] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[6]) (Figure 8).

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.

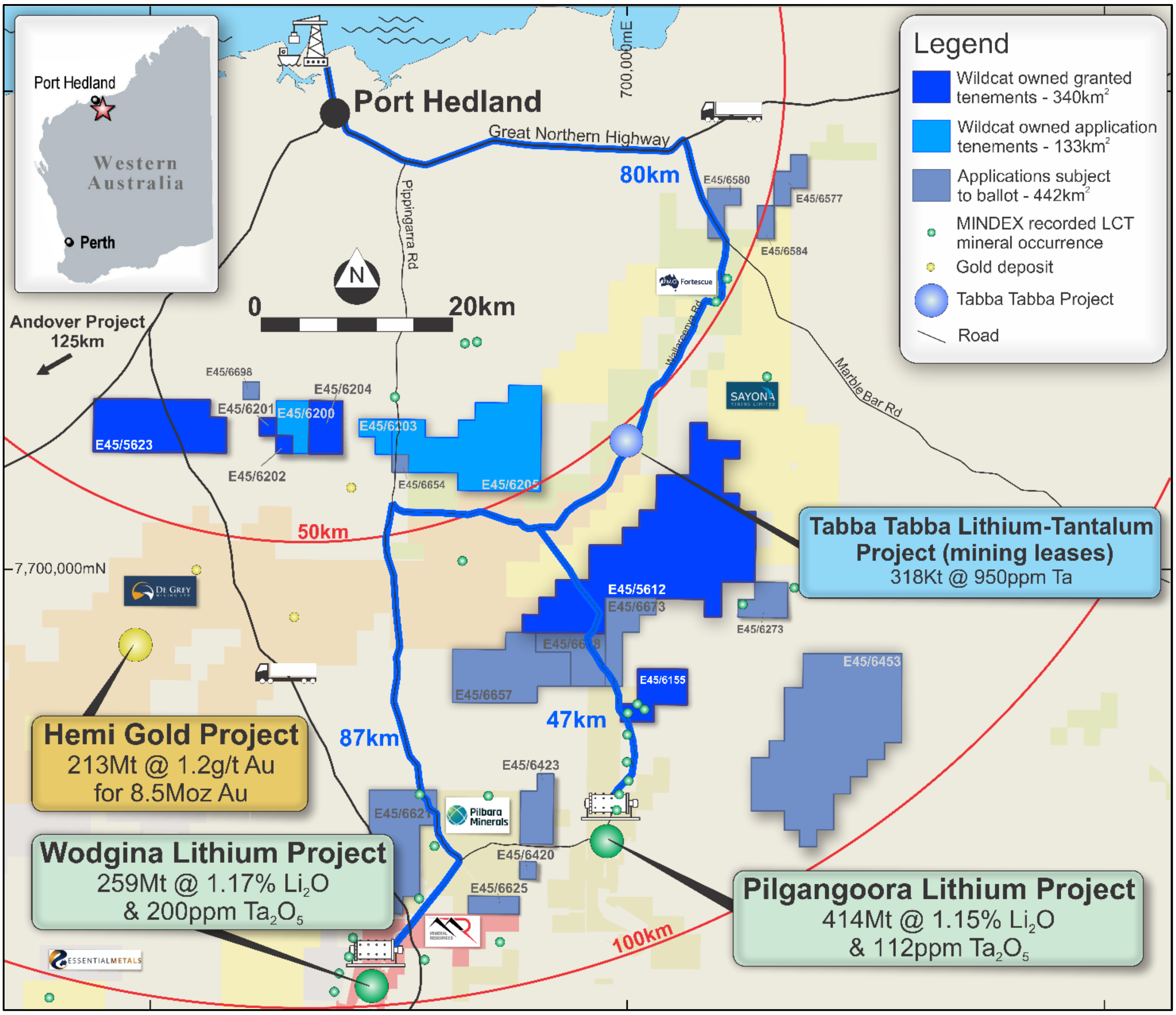

Figure 8 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

Wildcat announced that it had entered an exclusive, binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project on the 17th of May, 2023[7]. On the 5th October, 2023 the

[5] 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

[6] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf

[7] ASX announcement 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf

Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[8] and on 12th October, 2023 Wildcat announced it has successfully completed the acquisition of the Project.

Thirty-eight (38) outcropping pegmatite bodies have been mapped within the Mining Leases at Tabba Tabba, however only the pegmatite body hosting the Tabba Tabba Tantalum deposit had been extensively drilled and most of the samples were not assayed for lithium. The lack of drilling offered significant upside for Wildcat for lithium exploration.

The pegmatite body that contains **the high-grade Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit has a Mineral Resource estimate of 318Kt at 950ppm Ta_2O_5 for 666,200lbs Ta_2O_5** at a 400ppm Ta_2O_5 lower cut-off grade[3]. The resource drilling on the Tabba Tabba pegmatite was limited to only 35m depth, and the tantalum mineralisation is open in most directions.

Only four drill holes were completed outside of the Tabba Tabba tantalum deposit, these were drilled in 2013 and three intersected pegmatite that returned **8m at 1.42% Li_2O from 4m (TDRC02), 16m at 0.9% Li_2O from 10m (TDRC03) and 1m at 2.00% Li_2O from 40m to EOH (TDRC04)**. This single pegmatite has an outcrop expression that is 300m long[3].

In May 2023 Wildcat commenced exploration activities with a drone photographic survey to map and validate the pegmatite outcrops on the Tabba Tabba mining tenements[9]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[10].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[11]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[12] after assay results confirmed thick intersections of lithium mineralised pegmatites were returned from multiple RC holes in the central and northern pegmatite clusters. Wildcat is continuing with an aggressive and systematic campaign of RC and DD drilling across the Mining Leases and to explore and evaluate this very significant lithium tantalum project.

[8] ASX announcement 5th October 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/79100ff0-b08.pdf
[9] ASX announcement 31st May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/20e4fead-fa5.pdf
[10] ASX announcement 5th June 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/f08da5f1-19e.pdf
[11] ASX announcement 14th July 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/0d6e63aa-fbc.pdf
[12] ASX announcement 18th September 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/bd9e13dc-76f.pdf

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Wildcat Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Significant intercepts - Assays reported 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and 3m of dilution for internal high-grade zones.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Prospect
TARC017	34	41	7	6.3	0.62	Han
Including:	***36***	***39***	***3***	***2.7***	***1.24***	
and:	*81*	*89*	*8*	*6.1*	*0.63*	
TARC020	148	150	2	1.9	0.61	Tabba
TARC024	**190**	**243**	**53**	47.5	**1.04**	Leia
Including:	**200**	**235**	**35**	**31.4**	**1.47**	
TARC026	45	46	1	0.7	0.81	Chewy
TARC028	**53**	**56**	**3**	N/A	**1.41**	Leia
and:	98	114	16	N/A	0.67	
and:	119	122	3	N/A	0.54	
TARC030	17	40	23	20.8	0.54	Chewy
Including:	**20**	**25**	**5**	4.5	**0.95**	
and:	31	40	9	8.1	0.74	
TARC041	70	76	6	**5.6**	0.62	Han
Including:	**71**	**74**	**3**	**2.8**	**1.04**	
TARC052	**66**	**86**	**20**	**17.1**	**0.85**	Leia
and:	88	96	8	**5.9**	0.82	
Including:	88	95	7	**5.1**	0.90	
TARC070	169	171	2	1.9	0.92	Hutt
TARC076	85	105	20	19.7	0.69	Hutt
Including:	**90**	**102**	**12**	11.8	**1.05**	
and:	120	122	2	1.9	0.86	
TARC082	**37**	**59**	**22**	**21.5**	**1.01**	Hutt
Including:	**39**	**55**	**16**	**15.6**	**1.31**	
TARC084	46	59	13	N/A	0.54	Leia
TARC085	73	82	9	N/A	0.63	Leia
and:	***193***	***194***	***1***	N/A	***2.06***	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Prospect
TARC088	**0**	**68**	**68**	N/A	**0.98**	Leia
Including:	**0**	**60**	**60**	N/A	**1.08**	
and:	66	68	2	N/A	0.64	
and:	152	164	12	N/A	0.77	
TARC091	29	50	21	15	0.62	Leia
Including:	**30**	**38**	**8**	5.7	**1.20**	
and:	148	161	13	12.4	0.65	
TARC092	0	1	1	**0.7**	1.23	Leia
TARC103	24	26	2	**1.95**	0.91	Boba
TARC119	**153**	**211**	**58**	**46**	**0.82**	Leia
Including:	***153***	***161***	***8***	***6.4***	***1.16***	
Including:	***169***	***192***	***23***	*18.3*	***0.88***	
Including:	***198***	***209***	***11***	*9*	***1.39***	
and:	*247*	*259*	*12*	*10.3*	*0.59*	
TARC131	**117**	**169**	**52**	**50.5**	**1.29**	Leia
TARC132	**67**	**84**	**17**	**16.4**	**1.01**	Leia
Including:	***67***	***80***	***13***	***12.4***	***1.28***	
and:	*235*	*236*	*1*	***0.95***	*1.25*	
and:	***242***	***253***	***11***	***10.5***	***0.88***	
and:	*264*	*267*	*3*	***2.8***	*0.91*	
and:	*271*	*273*	*2*	***1.9***	*0.93*	
and:	*280*	*297*	*17*	***15.6***	*0.72*	
and:	*301*	*335*	*34*	***32***	*0.55*	
Including:	*308*	*317*	*9*	***7.8***	*0.57*	
and:	***324***	***335***	***11***	***8.7***	***0.92***	

Table 2: RC drill hole collar table (note that NSI stands for no significant intercepts)

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC001	RC	700,747	7,714,616	106	222	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC002	RC	700,555	7,714,521	113	198	231	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC003	RC	700,604	7,714,566	117	150	224	-55	NSI	The Hutt
TARC004	RC	700,651	7,714,602	110	168	226	-56	NSI	The Hutt
TARC005	RC	700,725	7,714,660	110	228	232	-55	**Received**	The Hutt

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC006	RC	700,782	7,714,589	105	216	225	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC007	RC	700,817	7,714,563	105	150	229	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC008	RC	700,890	7,714,517	104	150	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC009	RC	700,770	7,714,424	107	240	196	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC010	RC	700,642	7,714,473	109	162	223	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC011	RC	700,541	7,714,623	113	168	224	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC012	RC	700,478	7,714,673	114	174	225	-54	NSI	The Hutt
TARC013	RC	700,672	7,714,720	109	192	222	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC014	RC	700,845	7,714,748	105	288	227	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC015	RC	700,902	7,714,697	104	156	224	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC017	RC	700,391	7,714,261	113	156	269	-56	**Received**	Han
TARC018	RC	700,457	7,713,662	102	150	236	-60	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC019	RC	700,362	7,713,707	111	174	227	-61	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC020	RC	700,312	7,713,789	115	174	227	-61	**Received**	Tabba
TARC021	RC	700,269	7,713,836	110	168	235	-60	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC022	RC	699,970	7,713,306	100	150	81	-60	**Pending**	Chewy
TARC023	RC	699,809	7,713,262	96	276	70	-59	**Received**	Chewy
TARC024	RC	699,972	7,713,309	100	258	254	-56	**Received**	Chewy
TARC025	RC	700,146	7,713,372	104	120	240	-55	**NSI**	Chewy
TARC026	RC	699,965	7,713,155	100	115	65	-60	**Received**	Chewy
TARC027	RC	699,820	7,713,159	95	180	104	-59	**Received**	Leia
TARC028	RC	699,688	7,712,913	100	132	91	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC029	RC	700,095	7,713,249	102	150	274	-54	**NSI**	Chewy
TARC030	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	96	178	-57	**Received**	Chewy
TARC031	RC	700,514	7,714,570	112	90	170	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC032	RC	700,617	7,714,567	115	52	89	-60	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC033	RC	700,489	7,714,464	109	48	10	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC034	RC	700,769	7,714,439	106	102	340	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC035	RC	700,447	7,714,260	116	192	248	-61	**Pending**	Han
TARC036	RC	700,331	7,714,376	120	150	247	-60	**Pending**	Han
TARC039	RC	700,414	7,714,339	115	204	246	-60	**Pending**	Han
TARC041	RC	700,402	7,714,408	114	210	238	-60	**Received**	Han
TARC044	RC	700,386	7,714,220	111	204	241	-61	**Pending**	Han
TARC048	RC	700,302	7,714,077	110	150	67	-60	**Pending**	Han
TARC052	RC	699,813	7,713,243	96	108	258	-59	**Received**	Chewy
TARC055	RC	700,861	7,714,595	103	204	229	-70	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC059	RC	700,698	7,714,696	107	228	230	-90	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC060	RC	700,698	7,714,700	107	225	225	-55	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC064	RC	700,510	7,714,641	113	168	227	-56	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC065	RC	700,541	7,714,566	114	150	227	-55	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC070	RC	700,972	7,714,690	103	234	232	-81	**Received**	The Hutt

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC072	RC	700,920	7,714,527	103	198	236	-71	**Pending**	The Hutt
TARC076	RC	700,926	7,714,721	106	246	223	-75	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC082	RC	700,829	7,714,634	103	186	227	-70	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC084	RC	699,750	7,712,940	99	150	92	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC085	RC	699,654	7,712,915	98	228	95	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC086	RC	699,734	7,712,995	98	162	95	-59	**Received**	Leia
TARC088	RC	699,693	7,712,870	101	240	91	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC089	RC	699,747	7,713,072	95	234	98	-61	**Received**	Leia
TARC091	RC	699,798	7,712,945	99	174	272	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC092	RC	699,682	7,712,878	100	24	279	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC093	RC	699,728	7,713,003	97	18	270	-60	**NSI**	Leia
TARC094	RC	699,618	7,712,335	103	156	310	-57	**Pending**	Boba
TARC095	RC	699,638	7,712,409	105	150	301	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC096	RC	699,647	7,712,545	101	210	298	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC097	RC	699,752	7,712,563	95	198	301	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC098	RC	699,826	7,712,625	95	300	302	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC099	RC	699,792	7,712,644	94	210	297	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC100	RC	699,812	7,712,707	99	234	300	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC101	RC	699,510	7,712,469	98	108	302	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC102	RC	699,691	7,712,623	101	180	301	-56	**Pending**	Boba
TARC103	RC	699,457	7,712,209	100	132	2	-55	**Received**	Boba
TARC104	RC	699,417	7,712,309	100	84	301	-56	**Pending**	Boba
TARC105	RC	699,372	7,712,134	100	150	273	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC107	RC	699,690	7,712,470	99	180	301	-56	**Pending**	Boba
TARC108	RC	699,794	7,712,530	95	276	307	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC111	RC	699,560	7,712,245	101	120	305	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC114	RC	699,457	7,711,928	102	102	302	-56	**Pending**	Boba
TARC117	RC	699,788	7,713,081	94	102	269	-57	**Pending**	Leia
TARC118	RC	699,838	7,713,093	98	198	266	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC119	RC	699,907	7,713,068	97	276	270	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC120	RC	699,772	7,713,150	94	150	271	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC121	RC	699,814	7,713,162	95	132	264	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC122	RC	699,771	7,713,232	95	36	269	-56	**NSI**	Leia
TARC123	RC	699,891	7,713,227	99	204	271	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC124	RC	699,771	7,713,310	96	156	268	-57	**Pending**	Leia
TARC125	RC	699,808	7,713,313	97	120	270	-57	**NSI**	Leia
TARC127	RC	699,812	7,713,389	99	204	266	-54	**Pending**	Leia
TARC128	RC	699,892	7,713,384	100	228	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC129	RC	699,809	7,713,466	99	150	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC130	RC	699,891	7,713,467	100	288	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC131	RC	699,879	7,713,312	99	176	273	-56	**Received**	Leia

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC132	RC	700,051	7,713,313	102	336	273	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC133	RC	699,969	7,713,221	129	330	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC134	RC	700,042	7,713,202	106	378	273	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC135	RC	699,850	7,712,996	93	216	272	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC136	RC	699,757	7,712,977	98	180	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC137	RC	699,895	7,713,147	99	294	270	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC138	RC	699,718	7,712,983	99	120	270	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC139	RC	699,901	7,712,907	96	300	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC140	RC	699,715	7,712,909	102	150	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC141	RC	699,693	7,712,836	99	120	274	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC142	RC	699,718	7,712,818	96	180	271	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143	RC	699,822	7,712,818	97	36	270	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143A	RC	699,823	7,712,818	97	36	268	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143B	RC	699,822	7,712,842	99	216	273	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC144	RC	699,951	7,713,385	102	330	255	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC145	RC	699,957	7,713,486	102	372	266	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC146	RC	699,969	7,713,550	102	348	266	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC147	RC	700,038	7,713,469	106	366	267	-54	**Pending**	Leia
TARC148	RC	700,051	7,713,391	105	402	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC149	RC	699,971	7,713,623	111	300	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC150	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	348	252	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC151	RC	699,893	7,712,837	97	324	267	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC152	RC	699,925	7,713,002	97	324	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC155	RC	700,053	7,713,549	107	384	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC156	RC	699,887	7,713,547	99	246	266	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC157	RC	699,812	7,713,549	99	150	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC158	RC	699,893	7,713,629	103	150	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC159	RC	700,052	7,713,629	103	372	269	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC176	RC	699,360	7,712,990	98	198	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC189	RC	699,871	7,713,927	101	180	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC190	RC	699,990	7,713,949	102	198	276	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC191	RC	700,109	7,713,954	104	300	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC192	RC	700,109	7,714,263	106	198	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC210	RC	699,724	7,712,696	97	348	297	-55	**Pending**	Boba

Table 3: Intervals logged as pegmatite (no estimation of mineral abundance) – where the dominant rock type or rock type 1 is logged as pegmatite. There may be instances where pegmatite occurs in an interval as the subordinate rock type mixed with host lithology. These zones are not included, so sometimes significant intercepts of mineralised intervals may be wider than the pegmatite dominant intervals listed in this table.

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual observations of rock type, the Company cautions that visual estimates of pegmatite should never be considered a proxy for lithium mineralisation or a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of lithium within the visible intercepts of pegmatite reported. The status of assays for each hole are listed in Table 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC103	5	6	1	Pegmatite	Received
TARC103	18	27	9	Pegmatite	Received
TARC129	0	3	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	0	5	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	15	33	18	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	172	176	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	181	186	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	193	195	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC130	220	222	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC133	25	40	15	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC133	173	229	56	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC133	237	251	14	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC133	272	293	21	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC134	4	5	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC134	43	57	14	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC134	219	319	100	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC134	341	358	17	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	17	18	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	45	50	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	98	117	19	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	133	138	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	154	157	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC135	167	176	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC136	11	38	27	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC136	69	73	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC136	83	88	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC136	92	93	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC137	0	4	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC137	116	138	22	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC137	142	174	32	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC137	206	224	18	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC137	278	280	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC138	0	10	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC139	141	143	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC139	153	176	23	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC139	179	186	7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC139	194	220	26	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC139	263	264	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC140	0	24	24	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC140	54	56	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC140	66	83	17	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC143	28	36	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC145	19	29	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC145	53	65	12	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC145	173	175	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC145	185	252	67	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC145	279	280	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC146	36	42	6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC146	50	54	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC146	77	94	17	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	12	16	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	65	76	11	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	106	109	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	198	212	14	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	228	270	42	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC147	277	320	43	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	18	20	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	64	71	7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	75	85	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	164	165	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	208	264	56	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	267	276	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	280	288	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	308	360	52	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148	364	384	20	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC149	39	48	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC149	73	90	17	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC149	202	208	6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC149	214	215	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC150	26	68	42	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC150	179	235	56	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC150	243	251	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC150	292	295	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC151	42	43	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC151	172	181	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC151	191	222	31	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC151	245	249	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC151	255	256	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC152	51	67	16	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC152	137	147	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC152	197	238	41	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC152	273	277	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	13	18	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	35	36	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	79	87	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	112	121	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	232	234	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	239	265	26	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	280	341	61	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	345	346	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC155	359	367	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC156	6	9	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC156	27	42	15	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	5	10	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	72	85	13	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	123	137	14	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	234	236	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	263	272	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	280	333	53	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC159	352	353	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC191	193	194	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC143A	27	36	9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC143B	31	52	21	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC143B	150	169	19	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC143B	194	202	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC210	0	10	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC210	94	111	17	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC210	132	136	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC210	237	248	11	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC210	252	256	4	Pegmatite	Pending

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and' the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, a 3-4kg 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. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Reflex gyro 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. • 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.
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.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro.

	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.
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 4kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • 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 in to the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from piles of cuttings placed in rows on the ground using an aluminium scoop 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 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.
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 checked by the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • The first 87 RC holes drilled YTD have been had collars surveyed using a DGPS. Remaining holes will be surveyed using 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. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software. • 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.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Global Advanced Metals Ltd (GAM) owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • A binding agreement is in place between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports).
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.	• Drillhole collar location information is provided in Appendix 1. True width estimations are provided for all holes except TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088, for which true width cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. • 121 RC drill holes have been drilled by Wildcat Resources and assays have been returned for only 53 holes. These are from a small area in the north of the tenement package focussed on two outcropping pegmatites (Hut and Han), an area in the centre of the tenement package focussing on two outcropping pegmatites (Leia and Chewy), one hole from the south at the Boba Pegmatite, and four holes down dip from the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource pegmatite. There are over 50 outcropping pegmatite bodies mapped over the tenement package and the drilling returned to date represents only a small area of the prospective pegmatite system that outcrops over 3.2km of strike. Note also that much of the area to the west is under alluvial cover.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top cut off has been used. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts (e.g. TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088) 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 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 from dominant rock type from database logged geology table as a composite allowing for 2m internal dilution of "other rock". 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 mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. • All holes have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle except for TARC086, TARC089, TARC023, TARC027, TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 which have inadvertently likely been drilled obliquely down-dip of the pegmatite bodies.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and sections.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intercepts greater than 0.3%Li_2O have been reported in a separate table. All other intercepts or insignificant intercepts are reported in the collar table. To further provide a representative example of low and high grades a section has been provided on Figure 1 to show the gross interval, internal high-grade intervals and areas less than 0.3% Li_2O are shown as blank.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Initial mineralogical observations have been discussed and photos provided on Figure 4 and Figure 5.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• An ongoing campaign of drilling with a minimum of two RC rigs and a diamond drill rig to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. An optical televiewer tool will be trialled to obtain coherent data from drilled RC holes.