ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29/11/2023

WILDCAT DRILLING EXTENDS LEIA PEGMATITE TO 2KM

Highlights

- **Drilling adds a further 160m strike length to the Leia Pegmatite at Tabba Tabba**
- **Leia is now more than 2km long, thickening with depth (up to 180m true width), and remains open along strike and at depth**
- **New assay results from Leia include:**
  - **73m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**
    - **including 32m at 1.4% Li_2O from 275m**
    - **and 8m at 1.2% Li_2O from 314m**
    - **and 10m at 2% Li_2O from 328m**
  - **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **Drilling ramp up preparation continues, with seven rigs expected on site in the New Year**
- **Assay results from the first diamond drill holes expected in the coming weeks**

Australian lithium developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drilling at its **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project**, near Port Hedland, WA **has extended the Leia pegmatite to more than 2km in strike length from 1.65km**.

Leia **remains open and continues to return high-grade assay results**, the latest includes **73m (est. true width) at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m** (TARC246). **Leia is the largest of six mineralised pegmatite prospects** at Tabba Tabba (see Appendix 1, Tables 1–2, and Figures 1-6).

Wildcat Managing Director Samuel Ekins said: *"Leia outcrops for 50% of its 2km length and has excellent potential for open pit mining. To have found a spodumene mineralised pegmatite of this quality, with potential Tier-1 scale, on granted Mining Leases, only 80km to a major port, is incredible and it ticks many of the boxes to progress towards development. We are now well funded, having recently raised $100M and we continue to ramp our team and capability to progress exploration and mining study work to rapidly unlock the true value of the Tabba Tabba Project."*

Figure 1 – Drilling at the northern end of Leia (Leia off photo to the right). View looking to the southeast.

Discussion of Exploration Activities

Wildcat has completed 164 RC drill holes, eight diamond tails and four diamond drill holes for 37,100m since drilling commenced at Tabba Tabba in July 2023.

Work to significantly expand our diamond core processing facility has commenced at site and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. This will allow the Company to mobilise additional diamond drill rigs to the project in the New Year.

One RC rig is currently drilling pre-collars, operating on a single shift, and two diamond rigs are drilling on double shift. Drilling will ramp up in early 2024 to build to seven rigs on site.

Drilling is focussed on testing the lateral limits of Leia, to close it off towards the northern tenement boundary (approximately 400m from the most northern drill hole through Leia to date). Drilling will then continue to test the down dip continuity of Leia, as well as target the other pegmatite prospects at the Project.

Leia Pegmatite and Central Cluster

Leia is emerging as a Tier-1 lithium pegmatite. Some of the best intercepts from Leia announced to date include:

- **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **180m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206m (TARC148) (est. true. width)**
- **39m at 1.4% Li_2O from 271m (TARC147) (est. true width)**
- **73m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**
    - **including 10m at 2% Li_2O from 328m**
- **70m at 1.0% Li_2O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width)**
    - **including 47m at 1.5% Li_2O from 183m**
- **85m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
    - **Including 10m at 2.5% Li_2O from 175m**
- **40m at 1.2% Li_2O from 135m (TARC137) (est. true width)**
- **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
    - **Including 9m at 3.0% Li_2O from 199m**
- **35m at 1.0% Li_2O from 127m (TARC123) (est. true width)**
- **38m at 1.1% Li_2O from 132m (TARC118) (est. true width)**
- **35m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 200m (TARC024) (est. true width)**

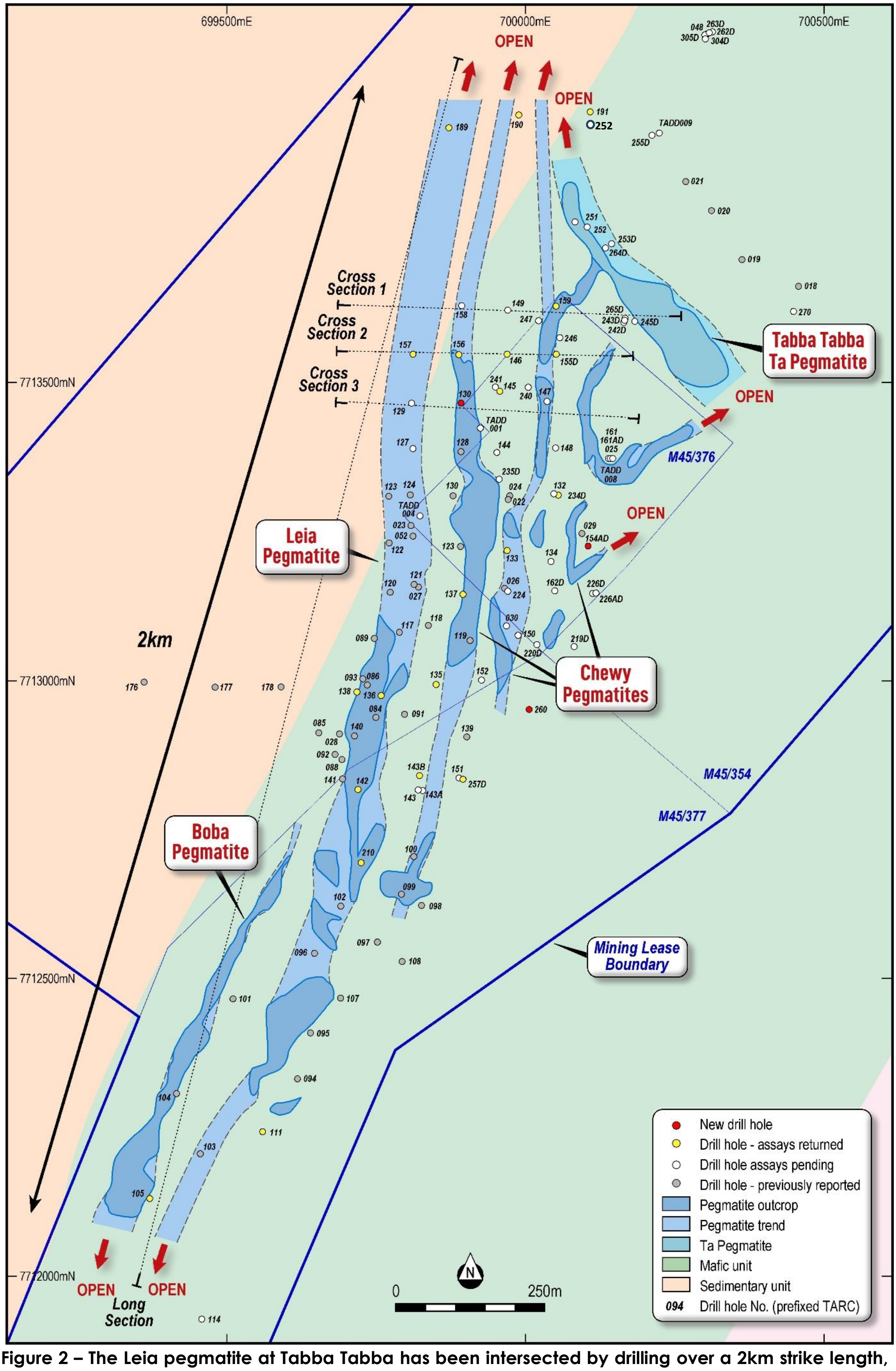

Figure 2 – The Leia pegmatite at Tabba Tabba has been intersected by drilling over a 2km strike length, to a depth of >350m vertically (450m down dip), and up to 180m wide.

To date, the Company has completed 94 drill holes into the Leia Pegmatite (with 12 of these as pre-collars pending diamond tails). Samples from 39 Leia drill holes are pending assay, with around eight holes dispatched to the lab weekly.

Since Wildcat's last drilling announcement on 6 November 2023, drilling has extended Leia 160m to the north, **confirming that the Leia Pegmatite body now extends for more than 2km laterally along strike, 350m vertically (450m down dip) from surface, and is up to 180m in true width.**

Significant intercepts received since the last announcement are shown in Appendix 1, Table 1. The best intercepts include **73m at 1.1% Li_2O** from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width), including **32m at 1.4% Li_2O** from 275m, **8m at 1.2% Li_2O** from 314m, and **10m at 2% Li_2O** from 328m; and **56m at 0.9% Li_2O** from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width), including **45m at 1.1% Li_2O** from 24m. A cross section (Cross Section 1) through the northern part of the Leia orebody is presented as Figure 3 (located on Figure 2 and Figure 6). Sections located 80m and 160m to the south of Section 1 are shown on Figure 4 and Figure 5. These demonstrate the thick width and continuity of Leia.

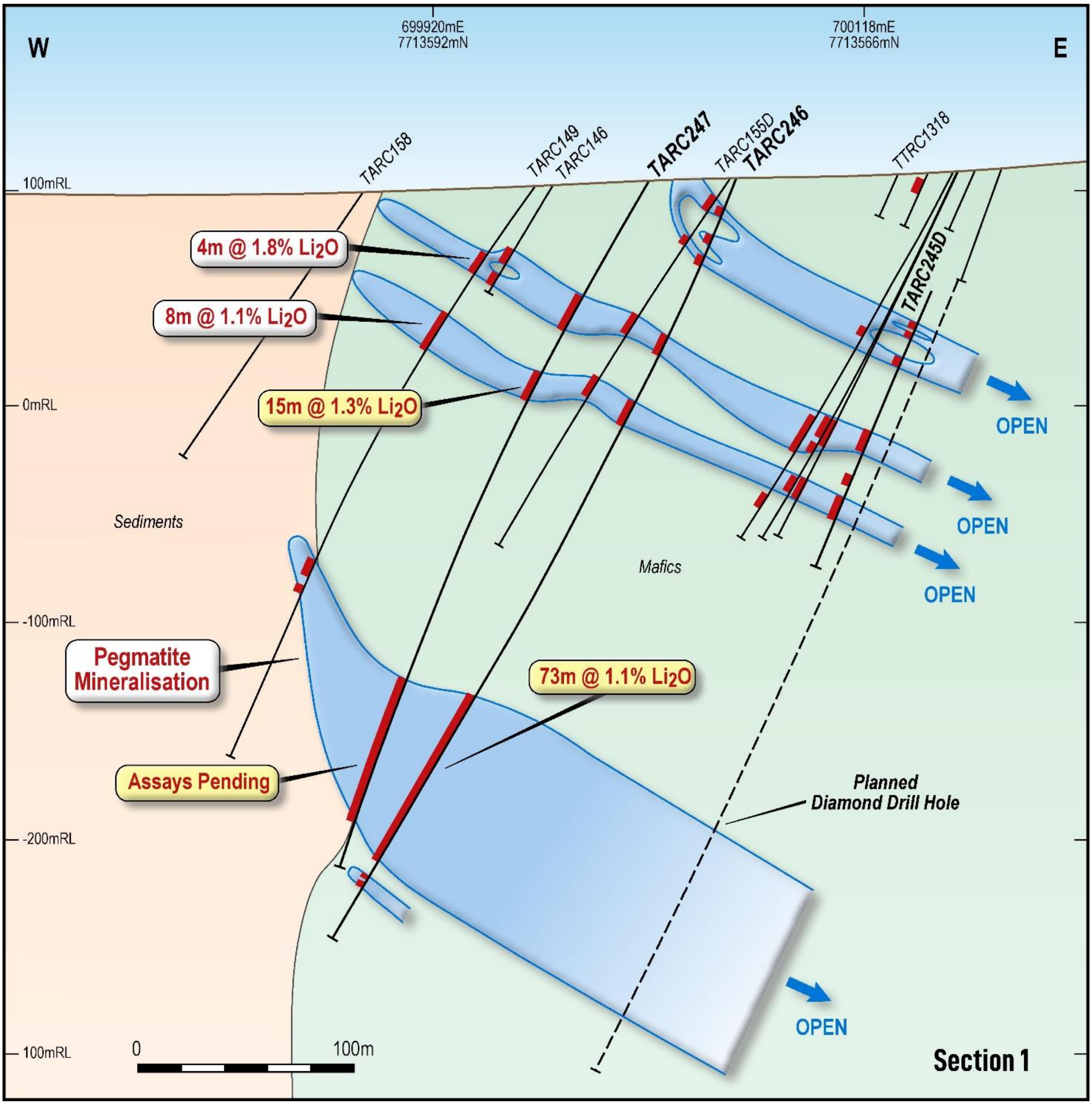

Figure 3 – Cross section through Leia highlighting the recent results from TARC246 and TARC247.

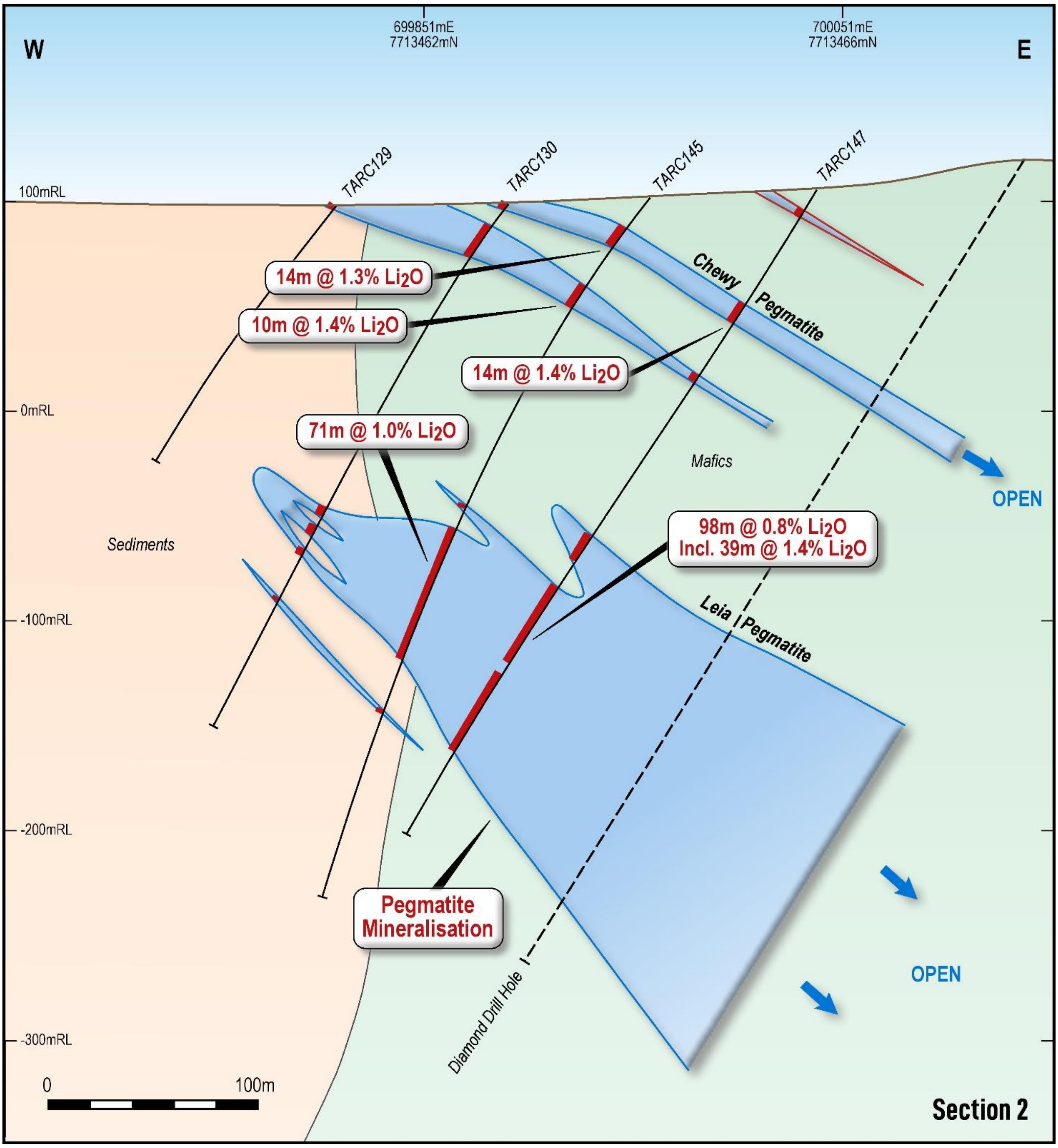

Figure 4 – Previously presented cross section through Leia 80m south of Section 1, with 39m at 1.4% Li2O from 271m (TARC147) (est. true width) and 70m at 1.0% Li2O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width) including 47m at 1.5% Li2O from 183m, to illustrate that the Leia pegmatite is wide and consistent[1]

[1] ASX announcement 6th November 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/da50d2db-3cd.pdf

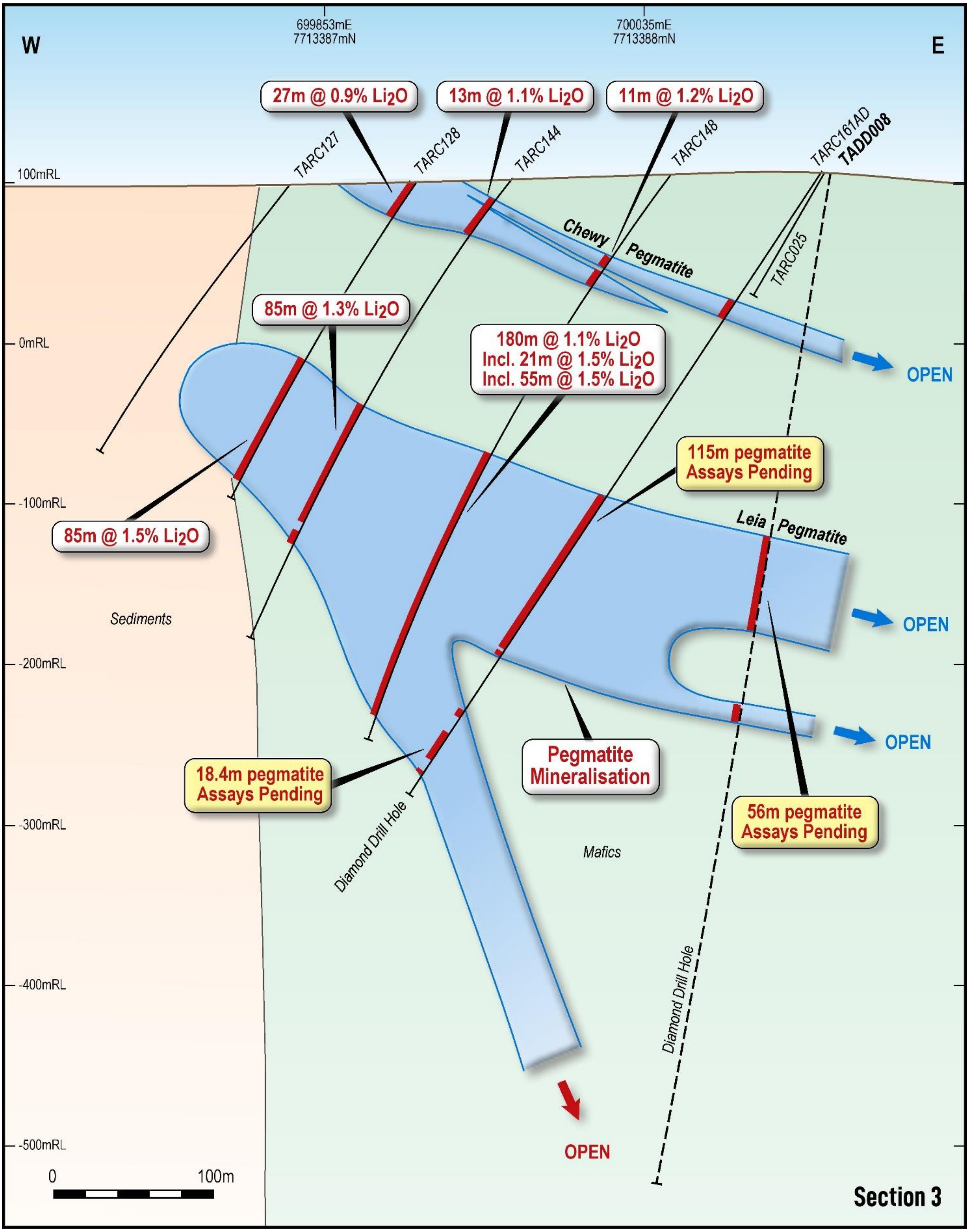

Figure 5 – Previously presented cross section through Leia 160m south of Section 1, which returned a true width intercept of 180m at 1.1% Li_2O from 206m (TARC148) and 85m at 1.5% Li2O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)[2]

[2] ASX announcement 6th November 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/da50d2db-3cd.pdf

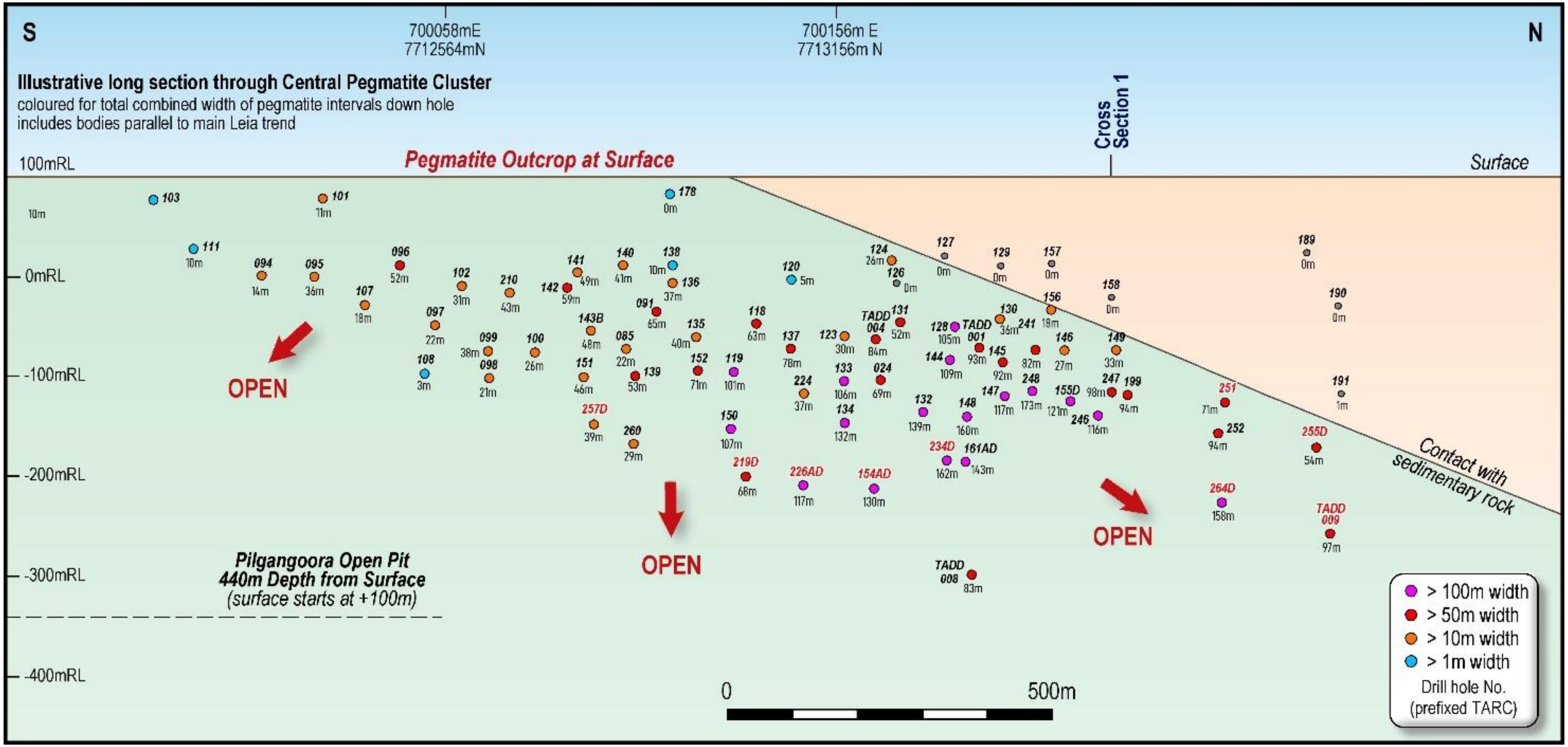

Figure 6 – Long section through the Central Pegmatite Cluster illustrating combined pegmatite thickness per hole. Note the strike extent, thickness and apparent thickening with depth and as it plunges north. Section location shown on Figure 2. The Company cautions that existence of pegmatite does not confirm lithium mineralisation and is not a proxy for laboratory assay. See sections and Appendix 1.

Leia continues to demonstrate Tier-1 deposit potential, with large size and abundant coarse spodumene mineralisation. The priority for exploration at Leia is to close it off and commence infill drilling. A long section parallel to Leia is shown on Figure 6. Importantly Leia outcrops for 50% of its length and appears to become wider with depth and towards the north.

For reference, the current planned depth of the Pilbara Minerals Limited's Pilgangoora[3] open pit is shown on the Figure 6 long section to illustrate that the material drilled to date at Leia is within reach of an open pit mine. Note that Leia is one of six mineralised pegmatite prospects at Tabba Tabba, which has more than 50 pegmatite outrcrops mapped at surface over a 3.2km long trend.

Next Steps

- Continue to explore for the limits of Leia
- Drill Tabba Tabba's numerous high-priority pegmatites that remain under-explored and / or undrilled
- Complete setup of an expanded core processing facility and ramp-up to seven rigs in January
- Compile representative core samples for metallurgical test work
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies

- ENDS –

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

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[3] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 25th August 2023: https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/76d36866-131d-47ff-a5e5-11714da90926/Ore-Reserves-Update.pdf

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[4] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[5]) (Figure 7).

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.

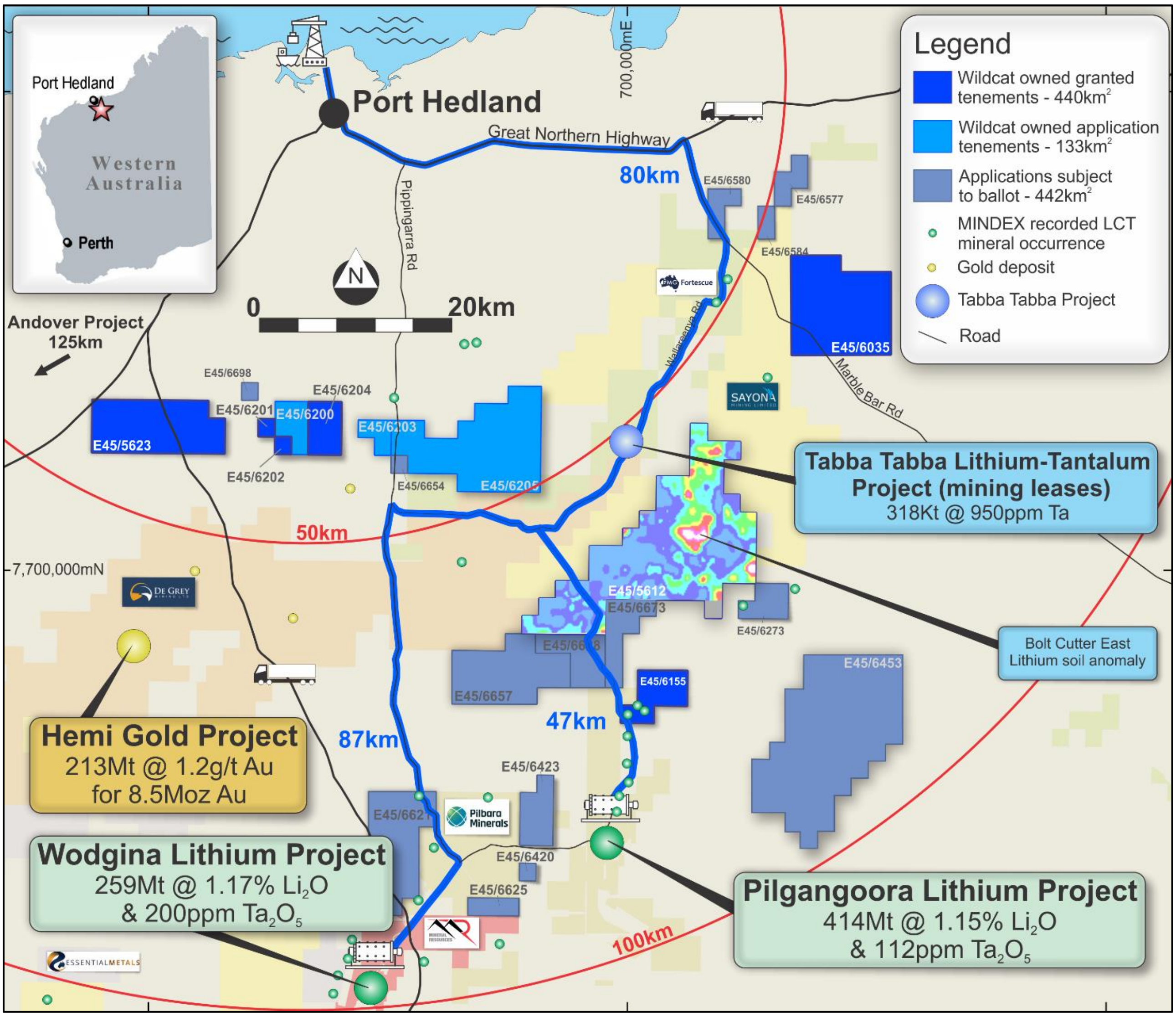

Figure 7 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

[4] 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

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

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[6]. On the 5th October, 2023 the Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[7] and on 12th October, 2023 Wildcat announced it has successfully completed the acquisition of the Project.

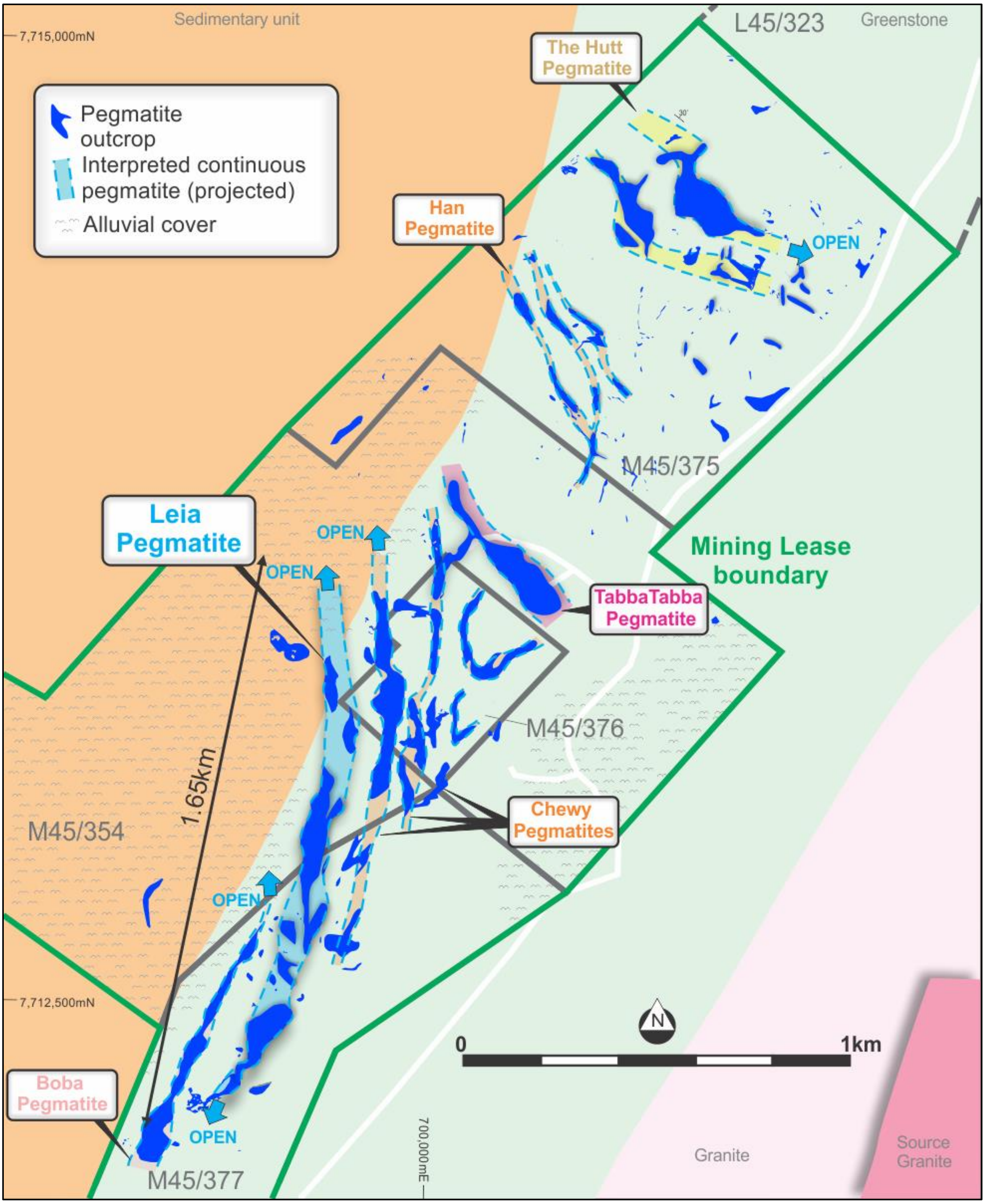

Figure 8 – The Tabba Tabba Pegmatite Field comprises six prospects, the largest, so far, is Leia

[6] ASX announcement 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf
[7] ASX announcement 5th October 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/79100ff0-b08.pdf

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 (Figure 8)

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[8]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[9].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[10]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[11] 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 31st May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/20e4fead-fa5.pdf
[9] ASX announcement 5th June 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/f08da5f1-19e.pdf
[10] ASX announcement 14th July 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/0d6e63aa-fbc.pdf
[11] 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 (Li2O %)	Prospect
TARC149	36	50	14	14	0.60	Leia
including:	39	43	4		1.79	
	73	81	8	8	1.07	
TARC150	24	80	56	**56**	**0.92**	Leia
including:	24	69	45		1.13	
	227	228	1	1	0.80	
TARC152	61	69	8	8	0.61	Leia
	195	240	45	44	0.56	
including:	198	206	8		1.03	
	222	238	16	16	0.91	
	271	279	8	5	0.95	
including:	272	277	5		1.38	
TARC234D	49	72	23	23	0.57	Leia
including:	51	55	4		1.58	
and	59	60	1		0.69	
and	65	69	4		0.89	
TARC246	84	86	2	2	0.75	
including:	112	127	15		1.29	
	266	339	73	**73**	**1.07**	
including:	275	307	32		1.41	
	314	322	8	**8**	**1.25**	
	328	338	10	**10**	**1.99**	
TARC260	174	189	15	14	0.96	Leia

Table 2: RC drill hole collar table (Hole IDs drilled since the last announcement are coloured blue)

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD001	DD	699,926	7,713,424	101	300	268	-63	**Pending**	Leia	
TADD004	DD	699,826	7,713,274	97	219	268	-80	**Pending**	Leia	
TADD008	DD	700,146	7,713,372	104	640	272	-81	**Pending**	Leia	
TADD009	DD	700,747	7,714,616	106	630	233	-54	**Pending**	The Hutt	
TARC001	RC	700,555	7,714,521	113	222	231	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC002	RC	700,604	7,714,566	117	198	224	-55	NSI	The Hutt	
TARC003	RC	700,651	7,714,602	110	150	226	-56	NSI	The Hutt	
TARC004	RC	700,725	7,714,660	110	168	232	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC005	RC	700,782	7,714,589	105	228	225	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC006	RC	700,817	7,714,563	105	216	229	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC007	RC	700,890	7,714,517	104	150	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC008	RC	700,770	7,714,424	107	150	196	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC009	RC	700,642	7,714,473	109	240	223	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC010	RC	700,541	7,714,623	113	162	224	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC011	RC	700,478	7,714,673	114	168	225	-54	NSI	The Hutt	
TARC012	RC	700,672	7,714,720	109	174	222	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC013	RC	700,845	7,714,748	105	192	227	-56	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC014	RC	700,902	7,714,697	104	288	224	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC015	RC	700,391	7,714,261	113	156	269	-56	**Received**	Han	
TARC017	RC	700,457	7,713,662	102	156	236	-60	**NSI**	Tabba	
TARC018	RC	700,362	7,713,707	111	150	227	-61	**NSI**	Tabba	
TARC019	RC	700,312	7,713,789	115	174	227	-61	**Received**	Tabba	
TARC020	RC	700,269	7,713,836	110	174	235	-60	**NSI**	Tabba	
TARC021	RC	699,970	7,713,306	100	168	81	-60	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC022	RC	699,809	7,713,262	96	150	70	-59	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC023	RC	699,972	7,713,309	100	276	254	-56	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC024	RC	700,146	7,713,372	104	258	240	-55	**NSI**	Chewy	
TARC025	RC	699,965	7,713,155	100	120	65	-60	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC026	RC	699,820	7,713,159	95	115	104	-59	**Received**	Leia	
TARC027	RC	699,688	7,712,913	100	180	91	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC028	RC	700,095	7,713,249	102	132	274	-54	**NSI**	Chewy	
TARC029	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	150	178	-57	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC030	RC	700,514	7,714,570	112	96	170	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt	
TARC031	RC	700,617	7,714,567	115	90	89	-60	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC032	RC	700,489	7,714,464	109	52	10	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt	
TARC033	RC	700,769	7,714,439	106	48	340	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC034	RC	700,447	7,714,260	116	102	248	-61	**Received**	Han	
TARC035	RC	700,331	7,714,376	120	192	247	-60	**Received**	Han	
TARC036	RC	700,414	7,714,339	115	150	246	-60	**Received**	Han	
TARC039	RC	700,402	7,714,408	114	204	238	-60	**Received**	Han	
TARC041	RC	700,386	7,714,220	111	210	241	-61	**NSI**	Han	

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC044	RC	700,302	7,714,077	110	204	67	-60	**NSI**	Han	
TARC048	RC	699,813	7,713,243	96	150	258	-59	**Received**	Chewy	
TARC052	RC	700,861	7,714,595	103	108	229	-70	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC055	RC	700,698	7,714,696	107	204	230	-90	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC059	RC	700,698	7,714,700	107	228	225	-55	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC060	RC	700,510	7,714,641	113	225	227	-56	**NSI**	The Hutt	
TARC064	RC	700,541	7,714,566	114	168	227	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt	
TARC065	RC	700,972	7,714,690	103	150	232	-81	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC070	RC	700,920	7,714,527	103	234	236	-71	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC072	RC	700,926	7,714,721	106	198	223	-75	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC076	RC	700,829	7,714,634	103	246	227	-70	**Received**	The Hutt	
TARC082	RC	699,750	7,712,940	99	186	92	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC084	RC	699,654	7,712,915	98	150	95	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC085	RC	699,734	7,712,995	98	228	95	-59	**Received**	Leia	
TARC086	RC	699,693	7,712,870	101	162	91	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC088	RC	699,747	7,713,072	95	240	98	-61	**Received**	Leia	
TARC089	RC	699,798	7,712,945	99	240	272	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC091	RC	699,682	7,712,878	100	174	279	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC092	RC	699,728	7,713,003	97	24	270	-60	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC093	RC	699,618	7,712,335	103	18	310	-57	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC094	RC	699,638	7,712,409	105	156	301	-55	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC095	RC	699,647	7,712,545	101	150	298	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC096	RC	699,752	7,712,563	95	210	301	-55	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC097	RC	699,826	7,712,625	95	198	302	-55	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC098	RC	699,792	7,712,644	94	300	297	-56	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC099	RC	699,812	7,712,707	99	210	300	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC100	RC	699,510	7,712,469	98	234	302	-56	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC101	RC	699,691	7,712,623	101	108	301	-56	**Received**	Boba	
TARC102	RC	699,457	7,712,209	100	180	2	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC103	RC	699,417	7,712,309	100	132	301	-56	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC104	RC	699,372	7,712,134	100	84	273	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC105	RC	699,690	7,712,470	99	150	301	-56	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC107	RC	699,794	7,712,530	95	180	307	-55	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC108	RC	699,560	7,712,245	101	276	305	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC111	RC	699,457	7,711,928	102	120	302	-56	**NSI**	Boba	
TARC114	RC	699,788	7,713,081	94	102	269	-57	**Received**	Leia	
TARC117	RC	699,838	7,713,093	98	102	266	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC118	RC	699,907	7,713,068	97	198	270	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC119	RC	699,772	7,713,150	94	276	271	-56	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC120	RC	699,814	7,713,162	95	150	264	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC121	RC	699,771	7,713,232	95	132	269	-56	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC122	RC	699,891	7,713,227	99	36	271	-56	**Received**	Leia	

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC123	RC	699,771	7,713,310	96	204	268	-57	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC124	RC	699,808	7,713,313	97	156	270	-57	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC125	RC	699,812	7,713,389	99	120	266	-54	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC127	RC	699,892	7,713,384	100	204	270	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC128	RC	699,809	7,713,466	99	228	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC129	RC	699,891	7,713,467	100	150	268	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC130	RC	699,879	7,713,312	99	288	273	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC131	RC	700,051	7,713,313	102	176	273	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC132	RC	699,969	7,713,221	129	336	270	-55	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC133	RC	700,042	7,713,202	106	330	273	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC134	RC	699,850	7,712,996	93	378	272	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC135	RC	699,757	7,712,977	98	216	271	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC136	RC	699,895	7,713,147	99	180	270	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC137	RC	699,718	7,712,983	99	294	270	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC138	RC	699,901	7,712,907	96	120	271	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC139	RC	699,715	7,712,909	102	300	270	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC140	RC	699,693	7,712,836	99	150	274	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC141	RC	699,718	7,712,818	96	120	271	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC142	RC	699,822	7,712,818	97	180	270	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC143	RC	699,823	7,712,818	97	36	268	-56	**Not Sampled**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC143A	RC	699,822	7,712,842	99	36	273	-55	**Received**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC143B	RC	699,951	7,713,385	102	216	255	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC144	RC	699,957	7,713,486	102	330	266	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC145	RC	699,969	7,713,550	102	372	266	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC146	RC	700,038	7,713,469	106	348	267	-54	**Received**	Leia	
TARC147	RC	700,051	7,713,391	105	366	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC148	RC	699,971	7,713,623	111	402	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC149	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	300	252	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC150	RC	699,893	7,712,837	97	348	267	-56	**Received**	Leia	
TARC151	RC	699,925	7,713,002	97	324	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC152	RC	700,104	7,713,227	103	324	273	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC154	RC	700,053	7,713,549	107	66	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC154AD	RCD	700,053	7,713,549	107	516	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC155D	RC	699,887	7,713,547	99	384	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC156	RC	699,893	7,713,629	103	246	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC157	RC	700,052	7,713,629	103	150	269	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC158	RC	700,143	7,713,372	104	150	272	-55	**NSI**	Leia	
TARC159	RC	700,143	7,713,372	104	372	275	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC161	RC	700,049	7,713,151	100	318	274	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC161A	RC	699,360	7,712,990	98	216	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC161AD	RCD	699,360	7,712,990	98	468	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC162	RC	699,480	7,712,990	98	126	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC162D	RCD	699,480	7,712,990	98	477	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC176	RC	699,591	7,712,992	96	198	270	-55	**NSI**	Lando	
TARC177	RC	699,871	7,713,927	101	180	266	-55	**NSI**	Lando	
TARC178	RC	699,990	7,713,949	102	198	276	-55	**NSI**	Lando	
TARC189	RC	700,109	7,713,954	104	180	266	-55	**Received**	Lando	
TARC190	RC	700,109	7,714,263	106	198	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando	
TARC191	RC	699,724	7,712,696	97	300	297	-55	**Received**	Boba	
TARC192	RC	700,081	7,713,059	96	198	268	-58	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC210	RC	700,031	7,713,070	97	348	269	-56	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC219	RC	699,968	7,713,150	100	125	268	-58	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC219D	RCD	699,968	7,713,150	100	366	268	-58	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC220D	RC	700,118	7,713,149	98	126	267	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC224	RC	700,120	7,713,150	98	342	267	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC226	RC	700,005	7,713,490	104	189	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC226AD	RC	700,049	7,713,314	102	475	285	-67	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC226D	RC	700,005	7,713,490	104	72	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC234	RC	699,949	7,713,493	102	204	275	-57	**Received**	Leia	
TARC234D	RCD	699,949	7,713,493	102	431	275	-57	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC240	RC	700,058	7,713,577	105	366	272	-70	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC241	RC	700,027	7,713,596	103	300	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC242D	RC	700,165	7,713,605	101	198	231	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC243D	RC	700,164	7,713,602	122	198	243	-57	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC245D	RC	700,181	7,713,603	79	198	267	-62	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC246	RC	700,104	7,713,761	106	401	267	-60	**Received**	Leia	
TARC247	RC	699,891	7,712,837	97	348	267	-72	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC251	RC	700,008	7,712,952	94	402	250	-55	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC252	RC	700,104	7,713,761	103	402	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC253D	RC	700,135	7,713,727	80	270	277	-65	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC255	RC	700,212	7,713,914	118	264	265	-56	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC255D	RCD	700,212	7,713,914	118	418	265	-56	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC257	RC	699,891	7,712,844	96	121	267	-72	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC257D	RCD	699,891	7,712,844	96	372	267	-72	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC260	RC	700,006	7,712,953	93	342	250	-55	**Received**	Leia	
TARC264	RC	700,135	7,713,727	78	300	280	-79	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC264D	RCD	700,135	7,713,727	78	580	280	-79	**Pending**	Leia	
TARC265D	RC	700,165	7,713,604	107	198	256	-56	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC270	RC	700,447	7,713,619	121	246	268	65	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC304D	RC	700,302	7,714,083	110	150	247	73	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC305D	RC	700,299	7,714,080	110	282	254	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC306D	RC	700,372	7,714,215	110	96	255	-65	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD
TARC307D	RC	700,378	7,714,218	110	96	253	-74	**Not Sampled**	Leia	Abandoned

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC307AD	RC	700,375	7,714,217	110	54	244	-75	**Not Sampled**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC307BD	RC	700,374	7,714,214	110	126	228	74	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

	• 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.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and ultraviolet light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 4kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • 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 and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES for a LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• 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.

	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. • All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements.
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. • 164 RC drill holes, eight diamond tails and four diamond drill holes have been drilled by Wildcat Resources and assays have been returned for 129 holes. These are from an 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), 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 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 in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement 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 Figures 3, 4 and 5 to show the gross interval, internal high-grade intervals and areas less than 0.3% Li_2O are shown as blank.
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey	• The dominant lithium mineral species appears to be spodumene based on geological observations, observations of salmon orange fluorescence under ultraviolet light, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) analysis of one RC hole to date (the technique will be run on all holes once compared with the pending XRD to confirm robustness of the method). The FTIR technique uses reflected light spectra collected across the near (NIR), mid (MIR) and far (FIR) infra-red spectral ranges. When the sample is illuminated with infrared radiation, it absorbs certain frequencies of light that are characteristic of its chemical composition and crystal structure. ALS's FTIR-MIN method compares the absorption spectra with a library of known mineral spectra to identify the minerals present in the sample. Collected spectral data are fed into a mineral quantification model that uses a diverse range of thousands of real-world geological samples for which FTIR and quantitative XRD mineralogy data are available. A machine learning algorithm is used to associate the quantitative mineralogy and the FTIR spectra. With this technique, a few representative grams of homogenous, pulverised sample can be used to identify minerals based on their infrared absorption spectra. Further mineralogical work is in progress including quantitative XRD and thin sections.
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 diamond rigs and a RC drill rig to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. An optical televiewer tool may be further trialled to obtain coherent data from drilled RC holes.