ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
05/03/2024

TABBA TABBA DELIVERS 119.2m at 1.0% Li_2O from LEIA

Highlights

- **Results from Wildcat's 100,000m drill program at Tabba Tabba continue to deliver strong results from the Leia pegmatite, which is a thick tabular body from surface**
- **Latest results from Leia include:**
    - ***119.2m @ 1.0%*** **Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
        - ***including 31m @ 1.7% Li_2O*** **from 336.0m** ***and 34.5m @ 1.2% from 418.5m***
    - ***62.3m @ 1.0%*** **Li_2O from 223.2 (TARC162D) (est. true width)**
    - ***83.4m @ 0.8%*** **Li_2O from 314.2m (TARC242D) (est. true width)**
        - **including 22.7m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 262.4m**
    - ***84.6m @ 0.7%*** **Li_2O from 238m (TARC239D) (est. true width)**
        - **including 9.6m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 308.4m**
- **Additional exploration activities completed in January and February include:**
    - **High-resolution ground gravity and magnetic survey**
    - **High-resolution drone aerial imagery and LiDAR**
    - **Compilation of a detailed geological map of the tenement package**
- **Results pending for 27 holes and 3,294 samples – ongoing results and drilling**
- **Leia is now over 2.2km long, with mineralisation from surface and continuing at depth with the thickest intercept to date 180m @ 1.1% Li_2O (announced 6 Nov 23)**
- **Drilling underway at Hutt and Han pegmatites to follow-up discovery in 2023**
- **Tabba Tabba is only 80km by road to Port and near lithium mines including Pilgangoora (414Mt) and Wodgina (259Mt)**
- **Wildcat is funded to complete 100,000m of drilling at Tabba Tabba in CY2024 with a cash balance of $94.1 million as at 31 December 2023**

Figure 1 – Drone photography of the developing Leia deposit and associated drill pads. 4 diamond drill rigs are visible in this image, all drilling Leia.

Australian lithium developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce exceptional drilling results from ongoing drilling at its **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project**, near Port Hedland, WA. Holes included in the highlights are illustrated in Figures 2 & 3, and all new results are presented in Appendix 1.

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

The exciting Leia Pegmatite is one of six significant pegmatite prospects (Leia, Boba, Chewy, Tabba Tabba Ta, Han and Hutt) within the 3.2km long LCT pegmatite field (see Figure 2). **All the pegmatite prospects at Tabba Tabba remain open in all directions. The Company is continuing with its aggressive exploration campaign that is focussed on discovery**, as announced on 24th January 2024**.**

Discussion of Results

Since Wildcat recommenced drilling in mid-January, it has drilled 24 diamond holes and four RC holes (Figure 2). Results for 27 holes and 3,294 samples are pending at the laboratory. Wildcat has now drilled 202 drill holes since commencing the maiden drilling campaign in mid-2023 for a total of 54,267m. This is comprised of 36,450m RC and 17,817m diamond. A total of 13,171 samples have been received for lithium analysis over this period.

The giant Leia pegmatite continues to be the focus of Wildcat's exploration drilling. Leia is open to the north and at depth and two diamond drill rigs are exploring for its limits. Another two diamond drill rigs are infill drilling Leia to increase data density for geological and resource modelling while an RC rig is being used to drill precollars for these diamond rigs.

Figure 3 is a cross section from the north of Leia through TADD010 which returned **119.2m at 1.0% Li_2O** from 334.3m. This result illustrates that infill drilling is showing thickening of lithium mineralisation relative to up dip and down dip holes.

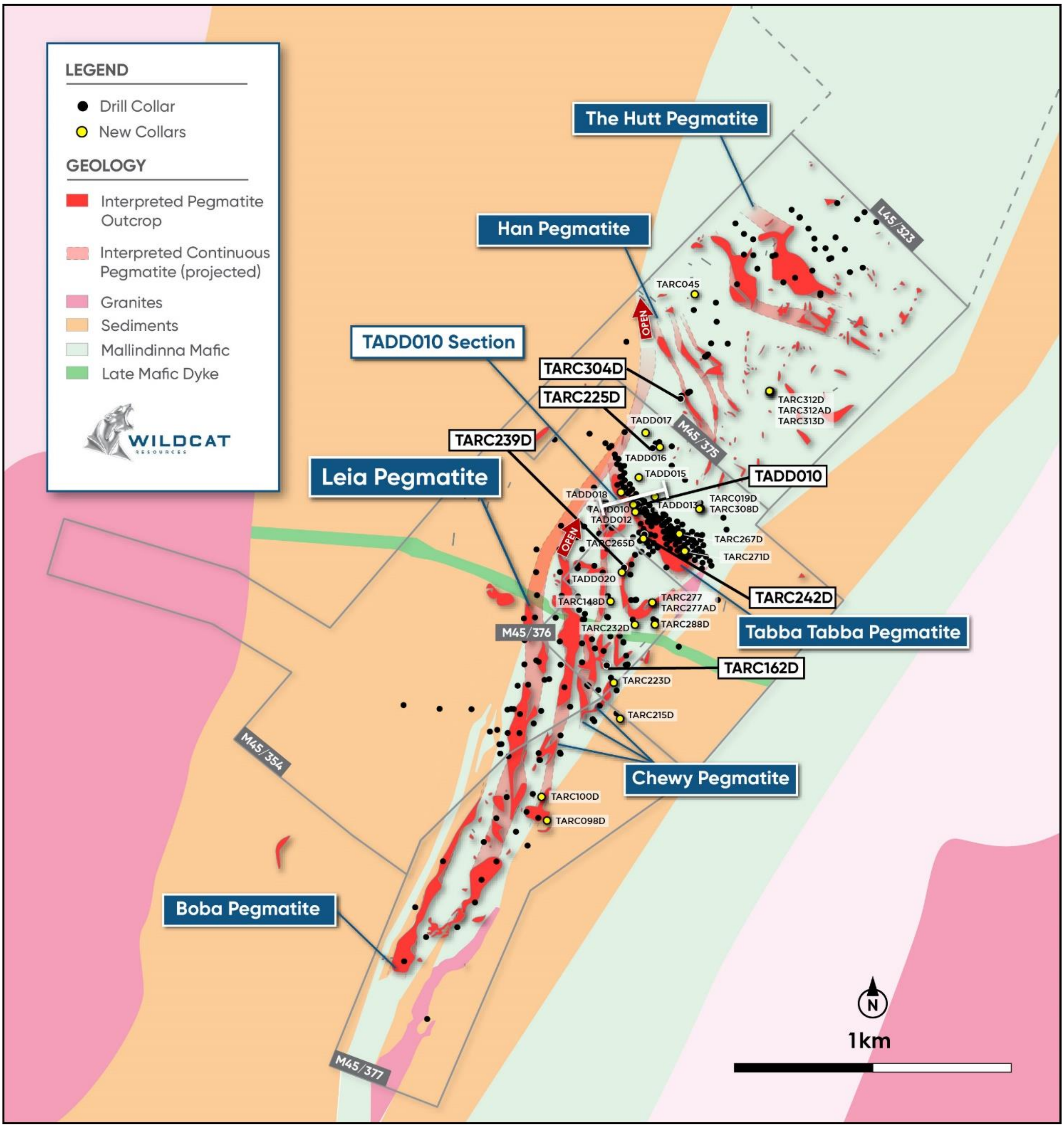

Figure 2 – Plan view map of all new drill hole locations for 2024 with section location of TADD010 and call outs for TARC304D and TARC255D, new results from northern Leia. The plan has been updated with new geological fact mapping and pegmatite outcrop is interpreted from drone photography and geological mapping.

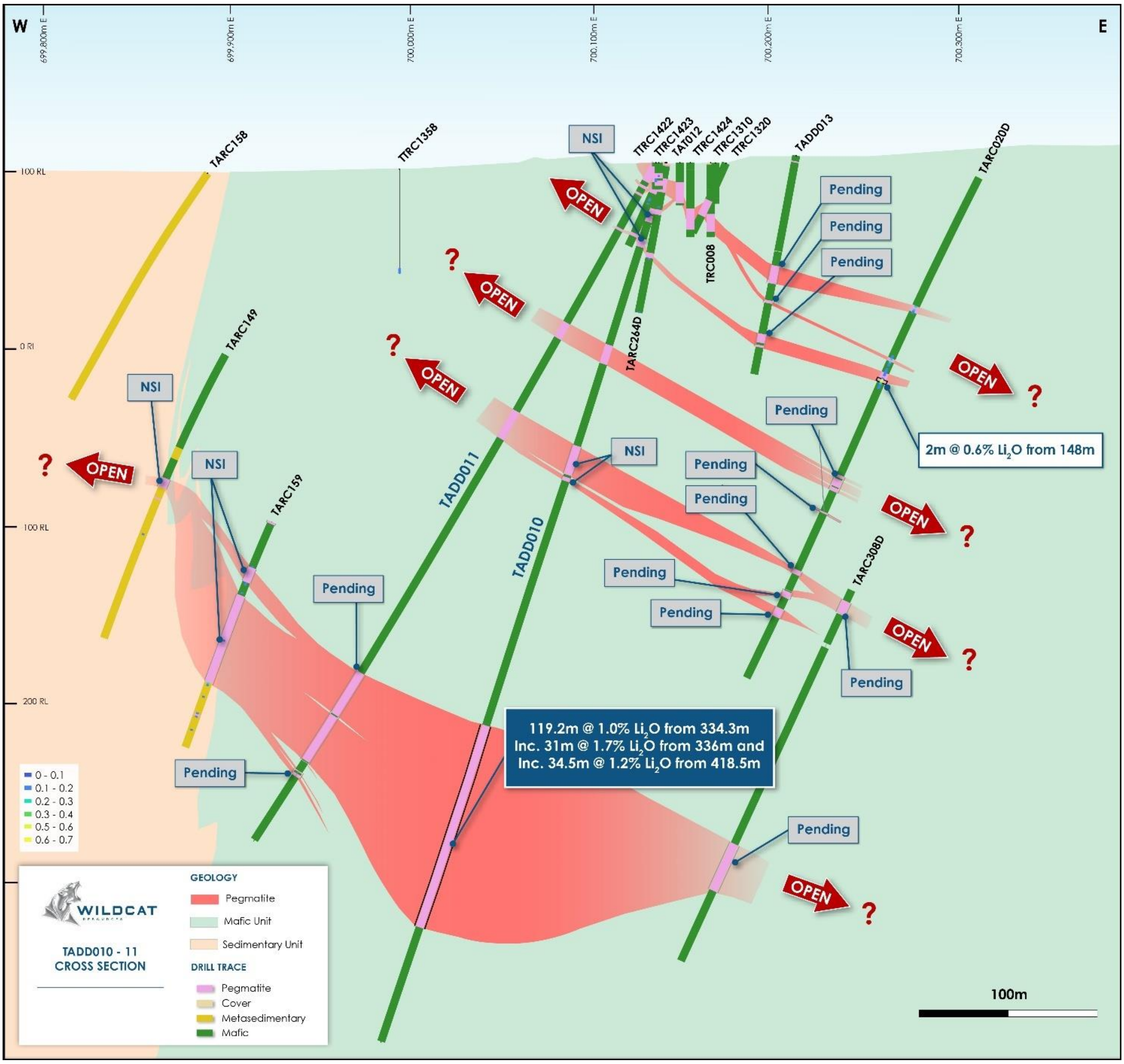

Figure 3 – Cross section through TADD010 which returned 119.2m @ 1% Li_2O from 334.3m illustrating that diamond drilling continues to identify thick zones of lithium mineralisation. Section location on Figure 2.

Among other results (Table 1) it is encouraging that the first results received from some of Wildcat's northernmost holes into the Leia pegmatite returned **23.9m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 366.1m (TARC255D) and **4.8m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 366.1m (TARC304D), including a narrow but very high-grade intercept of **1.4m @ 3.65% Li_2O** from 394m. The holes are 100m northern step outs and extend the Leia mineralisation a further 200m northwards. Hole locations for TARC255D and TARC304D are illustrated on Figure 2 in addition to the holes in the highlights on page 1.

It is promising to see the very high-grade zones in these exploration step outs as it shows that Leia continues along strike and at depth, in concurrence with the shallow and outcropping portions of the orebody. The addition of more drill rigs in 2024 has allowed the drilling program to continue expanding across the Mining Leases (see Figure 2).

Drilling has now commenced in the southern part of the leases, testing for additional pegmatite lodes to those mapped at surface. Preparation of drill pads and access has been completed at the Hutt and Han pegmatites and drilling has commenced to follow-up previously intersected mineralised pegmatite from Wildcat's initial drilling in this area in July 2023. This drilling is targeting depth and strike extensions to the existing lithium mineralisation.

Geophysical Surveys

Wildcat engaged Planetary Geophysics to undertake a series of geophysical surveys comprising:

- A detailed ground magnetic survey (20m grid spacing) to help identify key structural elements and any cross cutting late-stage dykes.
- A ground gravity survey on a 100x50m grid spacing (increased to 50x50m grid spacing over areas of interest) to identify the host rock stratigraphy and the potential for additional pegmatites under shallow cover.
- A drone LiDAR survey and high-resolution aerial imagery, which will aid in mine planning and environmental compliance studies.

The geophysical surveys were completed in February 2024 and processing of the data is underway. Initial interpretation of the processed data and imagery is expected in the coming weeks.

A preliminary image of the modelled gravity data is presented in Figure 4. The zone of warmer colours (reds) which continues to thicken along a northerly trend is representative of the favourable mafic corridor flanked by sedimentary rock. The cooler colours occurring within this corridor are of interest as they are representative of rock with lower densities and could imply potential for pegmatite intrusions at depth.

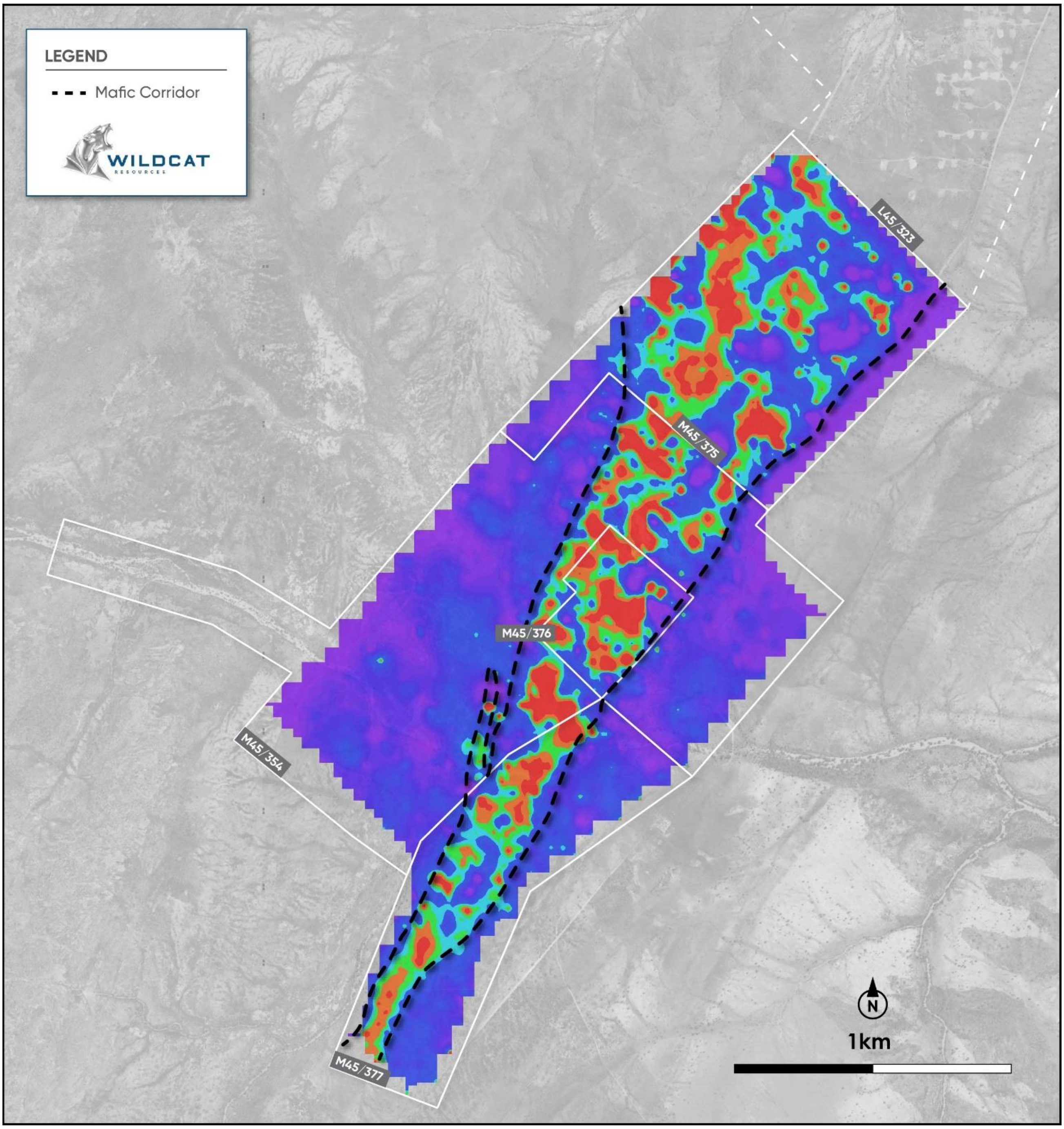

Figure 4 – A preliminary image of the 50m x 50m grid spaced gravity, processed to one vertical derivative. Warm colours represent zones of higher density (typically more mafic rocks) and cool colours represent zones of lower density (sediments and pegmatites). Dashed line represents the interpreted mafic corridor.

Next Steps

- Drill testing of Hutt and Han pegmatites
- Processing and interpretation of geophysical imagery
- Receipt of the FTIR results from a more extensive mineralogy sampling program.
- Continued update of the geological and mineralisation model in preparation for resource modelling with continual results from Leia
- Mine ecological surveys expected to commence in Q2, 2024
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba

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

ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Mr. AJ Saverimutto	Mr. Matthew Banks	Nathan Ryan
Managing Director	**Executive Director**	**NWR Communications**
Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950	Tel: +61 (8) 6555 2950	Tel: +61 420 582 887
info@wildcatresources.com.au	info@wildcatresources.com.au	nathan.ryan@nwrcommunications.com.au

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[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]) (Figure 6).

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.

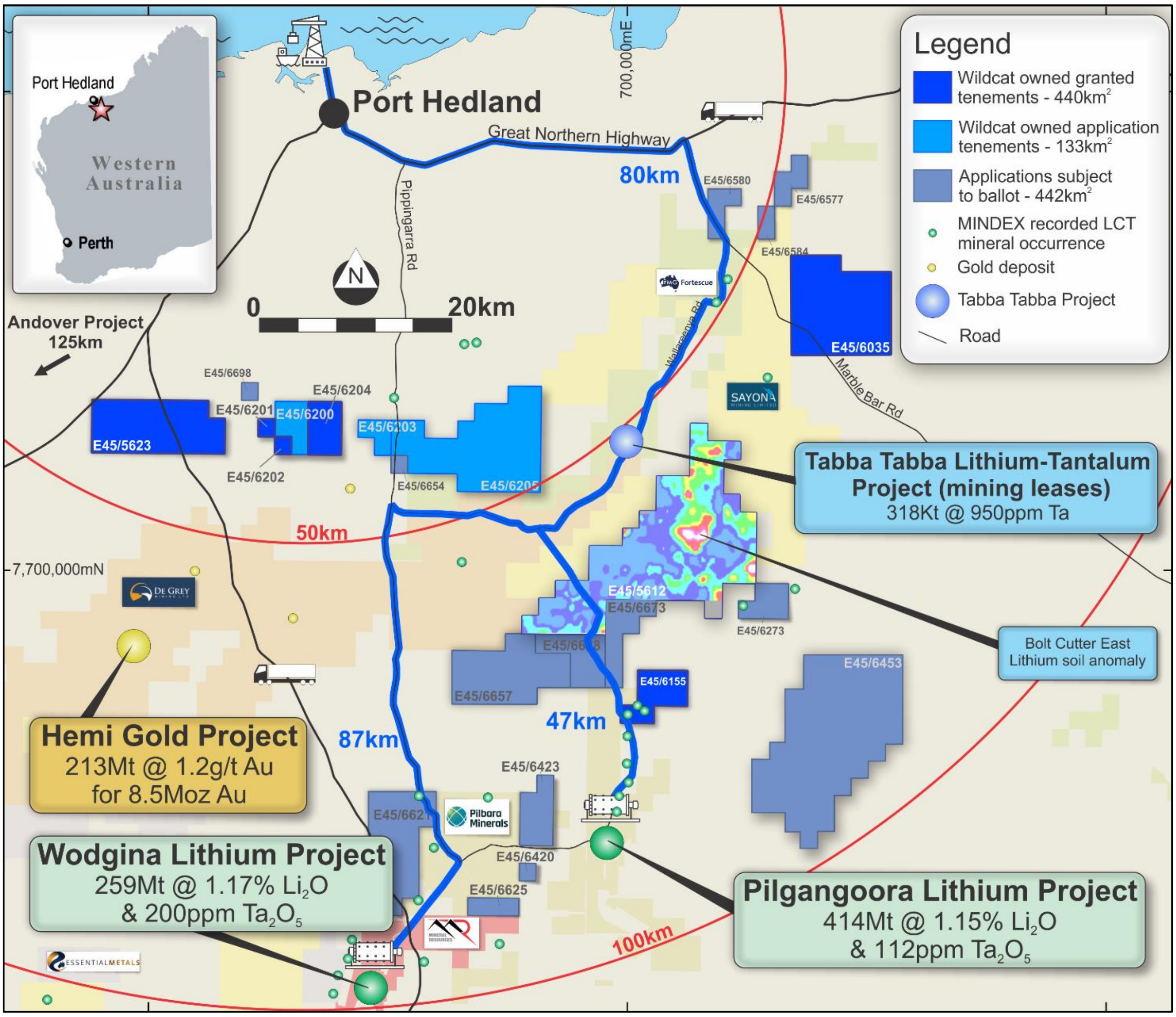

Figure 5 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

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[3]. On the 5th October, 2023 the

[1] 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

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

[3] 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[4] 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[5]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[6].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[7]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[8] 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.

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

- **180m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **73m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**
- **70m at 1.0% Li_2O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width)**
- **69.9m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 399.0m (TARC245D) (est. true width)**
- **64.4m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 225.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **60.3m at 1.4% Li_2O from 297.8m (TARC161AD) (est. true width)**

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

- **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
- **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **44.7m at 1.3% Li_2O from 406.3m (TARC264D) (est. true width)**
- **40m at 1.2% Li_2O from 135m (TARC137) (est. true width)**
- **39m at 1.4% Li_2O from 271m (TARC147) (est. true width)**

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Torrin Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Rowe 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. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Prospect
TADD009	370.5	381.3	10.8	10.8	0.63	Leia
TADD010	334.3	453.5	119.2	119.2	1.01	Leia
including	336.0	367.0	31.0	31.0	1.70	
and:	371.0	375.1	4.1	4.1	0.97	
and:	386.5	392.6	6.1	6.1	0.82	
and:	397.0	399.0	2.0	2.0	0.94	
and:	402.5	414.0	11.5	11.5	1.02	
and:	418.5	453.0	34.5	34.5	1.20	
TARC162D	208.7	285.5	76.8	76.8	0.83	Leia
including	223.2	285.5	62.3	62.3	1.01	
	315.3	331.8	16.5	16.5	1.05	
including	315.7	331.8	16.1	16.1	1.08	
TARC223D	174.0	180.0	6.0	6.0	0.93	Leia
including	174.0	179.0	5.0	5.0	1.09	
TARC239D	100.0	113.0	13.0	13.0	1.18	Leia
including	101.0	112.0	11.0	11.0	1.35	
	144.0	150.0	6.0	6.0	0.72	
including	145.0	147.0	2.0	2.0	1.82	
	238.0	322.6	84.6	84.6	0.68	
including	252.6	262.7	10.1	10.1	0.84	
including	270.4	301.0	30.6	30.6	0.95	
including	308.4	318.0	9.6	9.6	1.71	
	357.6	404.6	47.0	47.0	0.96	
TARC242D	314.2	397.5	83.4	83.4	0.84	Leia
including	316.4	317.6	1.3	1.3	2.22	
and:	332.7	333.3	0.6	0.6	1.34	
and:	343.1	344.0	0.9	0.9	1.40	
and:	348.8	356.8	8.1	8.1	2.13	
and:	362.4	385.1	22.7	22.7	1.35	
and:	389.1	397.5	8.4	8.4	1.20	
	410.7	414.8	4.1	4.1	0.80	
	452.1	453.3	1.2	1.2	1.37	
	458.0	459.0	1.0	1.0	0.56	
	462.7	463.9	1.2	1.2	0.64	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Prospect
	483.6	**484.9**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.48**	
TARC251	**107.0**	**117.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**0.74**	**Leia**
including	**109.0**	**114.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**1.35**	
	144.0	**162.0**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**0.82**	
including	**150.0**	**161.0**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**1.28**	
	296.0	**325.0**	**29.0**	**29.0**	**0.73**	
including	**296.0**	**310.0**	**14.0**	**14.0**	**0.85**	
and:	**316.0**	**322.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**1.39**	
TARC253D	**163.0**	**180.0**	**17.0**	**17.0**	**0.65**	**Leia**
including	**163.0**	**168.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**1.08**	
and:	**172.0**	**179.0**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**0.73**	
TARC255D	**366.1**	**390.0**	**23.9**	**23.9**	**1.20**	**Leia**
including	**366.1**	**387.0**	**20.9**	**20.9**	**1.36**	
TARC270D	**253.0**	**255.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.69**	**Leia**
TARC294D	**246.6**	**251.5**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**0.72**	**Leia**
	256.5	**257.5**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.93**	
	295.8	**314.0**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**1.25**	
including	**296.1**	**313.0**	**16.9**	**16.9**	**1.34**	
TARC304D	**394.0**	**398.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**1.10**	**Leia**
including	**397.4**	**398.8**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**3.65**	
TARC308D	**98.0**	**99.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.51**	**Leia**

Table 2: Drill hole collar table – Only includes new collars or collars with changing status

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD009	DD	700,224	7,713,919	107	640	262	-75	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TADD010	DD	700,133	7,713,720	111	523	252	-73	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TADD011	DD	700,130	7,713,722	106	445	254	-61	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD012	DD	700,137	7,713,696	106	503	255	-85	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD013	DD	700,205	7,713,750	110	552	262	-79	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD014	DD	700,284	7,113,844	106	570	262	-69	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD015	DD	700,149	7,713,816	106	577	274	-73	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD016	DD	700,222	7,713,922	107	474	259	-69	**Pending**	Leia	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD017	DD	700,172	7,713,972	128	491	265	-77	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD018	DD	700,087	7,713,765	96	348	268	-56	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TADD020	DD	700,090	7,713,487	121	438	220	-76	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC019D	RCDD	700,363	7,713,709	109	558	228	-61	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC045	RC	700,343	7,714,453	106	150	240	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC098D	RCDD	699,830	7,712,624	94	606	302	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC100D	RCDD	699,811	7,712,707	94	738	301	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC148D	RCDD	700,051	7,713,386	105	786	269	-55	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC154AD	RCDD	700,104	7,713,227	103	516	272	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC160AD	RC	700,025	7,713,006	96	156	260	-52	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC160D	RCDD	700,082	7,712,980	95	66	274	-60	**NSI**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC162D	RCDD	700,049	7,713,151	100	477	271	-60	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC215D	RCDD	700,081	7,712,980	95	608	271	-61	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC220D	RCDD	700,020	7,713,060	98	126	270	-56	**Received**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC223D	RCDD	700,062	7,713,103	112	353	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC230D	RCDD	700,113	7,713,179	100	192	270	-56	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC232D	RCDD	700,135	7,713,305	99	763	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC233D	RCDD	700,130	7,713,372	105	222	259	-60	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC239D	RCDD	700,105	7,713,481	115	438	276	-57	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC242D	RCDD	700,165	7,713,605	105	558	237	-55	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC243D	RCDD	700,164	7,713,602	105	198	244	-58	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC251	RC	700,083	7,713,770	106	402	270	-55	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC253D	RCDD	700,135	7,713,727	106	270	277	-66	**Received**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC255D	RCDD	700,212	7,713,914	107	420	265	-56	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC262D	RCDD	700,309	7,714,087	110	150	264	-59	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC263D	RCDD	700,304	7,714,085	109	454	260	-68	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC265D	RCDD	700,165	7,713,604	105	376	256	-56	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC267D	RCDD	700,289	7,713,621	99	572	264	-61	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC270D	RCDD	700,463	7,713,622	101	799	264	-66	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC271D	RCDD	700,308	7,713,560	107	583	273	-62	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC273D	RCDD	700,453	7,713,548	102	402	276	-56	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC277AD	RCDD	700,196	7,713,382	108	474	305	-71	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC277D	RCDD	700,196	7,713,382	108	228	304	-72	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC287D	RCDD	700,215	7,713,300	98	222	271	-56	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC288D	RCDD	700,205	7,713,306	96	588	269	-67	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC294D	RCDD	700,216	7,713,221	96	474	267	-56	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC295D	RCDD	700,303	7,713,223	97	282	270	-56	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC301D	RCDD	700,608	7,713,386	98	192	269	-67	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC302D	RCDD	700,776	7,713,385	102	198	271	-62	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC304D	RCDD	700,302	7,714,083	110	660	248	-65	**Received**	Leia	Complete
TARC305D	RCDD	700,299	7,714,080	110	426	253	-59	**NSI**	Leia	Complete
TARC306D	RCDD	700,372	7,714,215	110	96	241	-63	**NSI**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC307AD	RCDD	700,375	7,714,217	111	54	246	-76	**NSI**	Leia	Abandoned

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC307BD	RCDD	700,374	7,714,214	111	690	229	-75	**NSI**	Leia	Complete
TARC307D	RCDD	700,378	7,714,218	111	96	251	-73	**NSI**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC308D	RCDD	700,359	7,713,707	105	604	275	-68	**Pending**	Leia	Complete
TARC312AD	RCDD	700,606	7,714,116	100	150	238	-69	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC312D	RCDD	700,602	7,714,114	100	66	253	-55	**NSI**	Leia	Abandoned
TARC313D	RCDD	700,602	7,714,117	109	126	238	-69	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD Tail
TARC315	RC	700,482	7,713,777	134	246	267	-65	**Pending**	Leia	Pending DD Tail

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TADD011	0.2	12.1	11.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	14.5	16.2	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	19.3	20.7	1.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	42.1	43.6	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	103.5	113.7	10.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	161	179	18	Pegmatite	Pending
	333.1	361	27.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	361.8	391.8	30	Pegmatite	Pending
	392.4	392.7	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	398.7	399.4	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	400.6	402.4	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD012	15	20.1	5.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	61.1	65.4	4.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	69.1	71	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	120.6	130.3	9.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	170.5	184.2	13.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	196	197.3	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	197.6	198.6	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	200.5	201.6	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	378	462.5	84.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	491.4	492	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	502.7	503.2	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD013	3.2	4	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	63.3	73.7	10.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	83.3	85	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	102.6	107.8	5.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	109.1	110.4	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	186	191.3	5.3	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	201.9	213	11.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	221.7	225	3.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	226.2	227.6	1.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	228.6	231.6	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	366.3	373.2	6.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	376.4	378.5	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	387.1	410.1	23	Pegmatite	Pending
	437.6	499.6	62	Pegmatite	Pending
	503.2	510	6.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	512.1	512.7	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	525.5	532.8	7.3	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD014	Logging in Progress				
TADD015	Logging in Progress				
TADD016	Logging in Progress				
TADD017	129.2	131.1	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	160.4	162.6	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	200.5	207.1	6.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	217.7	222.4	4.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD018	9.4	12.4	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	25	29.3	4.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	112.4	117.6	5.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	143.2	158.9	15.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD020	Logging in Progress				
TARC019D	58	60	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	87	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	102	103	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	107	108	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	132	133	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	142	147	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	151	153	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	158	161	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	162	164	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	221.9	223.7	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	241.5	243	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	255.4	258.2	2.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	259.2	262.3	3.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	268.2	270	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	453.4	458.7	5.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	459.5	460.5	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	504.9	509.9	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	517.5	519.3	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC045	72	84	12	Pegmatite	Pending
	128	130	2	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC100D	269	269.1	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	328.8	330	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	354.9	355.4	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	359.8	364.5	4.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	396.4	404.2	7.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	416	416.4	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	438.9	454.4	15.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	458.2	458.8	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	460.7	479	18.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	485.8	486	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	499.4	513.1	13.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	518	518.3	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	523.2	530.6	7.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	533.7	534.5	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	536	548.3	12.3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC098D	141	168	27	Pegmatite	Pending
	328.9	332.7	3.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	416.4	416.7	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	426.1	476.8	50.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	504.1	514.1	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	541	553.8	12.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC148D	18	20	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	64	71	7	Pegmatite	Pending
	75	85	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	164	165	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	208	264	56	Pegmatite	Pending
	267	270	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	271	276	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	280	288	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	308	315	7	Pegmatite	Pending
	317	360	43	Pegmatite	Pending
	364	380	16	Pegmatite	Pending
	382	384	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	452.5	454.7	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	546	552.8	6.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	554.7	555.2	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	556.8	557.6	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	572.8	574.9	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	632.4	639.6	7.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	654.8	655.8	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	664.3	671	6.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	683.8	719.48	35.68	Pegmatite	Pending
	721.74	722.12	0.38	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	731.77	733.47	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	733.63	758.54	24.91	Pegmatite	Pending
	765.81	766.11	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	766.95	767.6	0.65	Pegmatite	Pending
	775.08	780.2	5.12	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC154AD	20	22	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	63	79	16	Pegmatite	Pending
	208	232	24	Pegmatite	Pending
	233	267.8	34.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	269.2	294.8	25.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	294.4	294.8	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	297.9	298.2	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	323.7	345.4	21.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	391.2	391.5	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	418.9	419.1	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	446	447.1	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	446.7	447	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	458.8	459.2	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	462.4	465.1	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	471.2	471.6	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC223D	Logging in Progress				
TARC232D	208.4	298.6	90.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	306.6	306.7	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	314.7	316.2	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	347.8	347.9	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	361.7	384.1	22.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	437.9	438.1	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	445	445.1	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	445.5	447	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	508.1	510.2	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	580.4	586.5	6.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	587.2	588.3	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	590.1	590.5	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	668.5	694.3	25.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	694.8	713.2	18.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	713.9	718.4	4.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	720.2	722.9	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	726	733.3	7.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	748.4	750.1	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC232D	47	49	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	92	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	208.4	298.6	90.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	306.6	306.7	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	314.7	316.2	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	347.8	347.9	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	361.7	384.1	22.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	437.9	438.1	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	445	445.1	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	445.5	447	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	508.1	510.2	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	580.4	586.5	6.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	587.2	588.3	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	590.1	590.5	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	668.5	694.3	25.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	694.8	713.2	18.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	713.9	718.4	4.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	720.2	722.9	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	726	733.3	7.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	748.4	750.1	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC263D	Logging in Progress				
TARC265D	Logging in Progress				
TARC267D	20.9	37.1	16.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	103.7	109	5.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	178	183.2	5.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	197.7	198.9	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	200.5	202.3	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	203.4	210.5	7.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	211.5	217.3	5.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	218.7	226.6	7.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	226.9	229	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	229.7	232.2	2.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	233.2	233.4	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	235	235.3	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	410.5	547.9	137.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC271D	8.7	15.8	7.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	115.3	115.4	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	116	119.5	3.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	175	179.6	4.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	181.7	185.2	3.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	192.7	209.2	16.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	390.9	391.4	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	392.2	402	9.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	403.9	510.5	106.6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC277AD	0	2.2	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	65.4	67.3	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	123.7	127	3.3	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	130.7	132.7	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	186	188	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC277D	64.2	65.8	1.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	124.2	129.7	5.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	228	259.3	31.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	305.8	308.5	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	311.5	314.5	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	315.2	316.5	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	319.5	321.7	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	382.4	383.6	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	537.9	549.2	11.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	549.6	564.5	14.9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC288D	45	46	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	95	105	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	197	200	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	215	226	11	Pegmatite	Pending
	228	259.3	31.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	305.8	308.5	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	311.5	314.5	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	315.2	316.5	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	319.5	321.7	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	382.4	383.6	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	537.9	549.2	11.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	549.6	564.5	14.9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC308D	61	62	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	80	87	7	Pegmatite	Pending
	96	102	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	147	155	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	228.9	231.3	2.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	244.5	247.3	2.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	278.6	286.5	7.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	432.1	461.7	29.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	510.2	512.1	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	512.7	513.8	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	521.5	526.5	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	528	528.9	0.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	531.3	541.2	9.9	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC312AD	68	69	1	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 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.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director.

	• 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 twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals with varying levels of infill. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • 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). Wildcat Resources has confirmed abundant spodumene occurs throughout the pegmatites, with petalite occurring in the northern The Hutt pegmatite prospect.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

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	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report

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.	
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.