

HIGH-GRADE LUKE DISCOVERY RETURNS 43M AT 1.4% Li₂O AND 54.4M @ 1.2% Li₂O

Highlights

- Luke discovery grows to +800m strike with intercepts including:
 - Two wide zones in hole TARC348D:
 - 43.0m @ 1.4% Li₂O from 316.0m (est. true width), and
 - 43.4m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 412.0m (est. true width)
 - Two wide zones in hole TADD030:
 - 54.4m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 267.9m (est. true width), and
 - 25.0m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 363.9m (est. true width)
- Further Luke intercepts include:
 - 44.0m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width) including
 - 31.0m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 189.0m
 - 26.6m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)
- Cumulative thicknesses at Luke are comparable to Wildcat's Leia discovery
- +90,000m drilled at Tabbata Tabbata since July 2023 - 3,324 samples pending (19 DD and 25 RC holes)
- Wildcat is well funded with \$90.1 million cash at end of Q3, positioned to complete aggressive drilling and advance development studies at Tabbata Tabbata in 2024

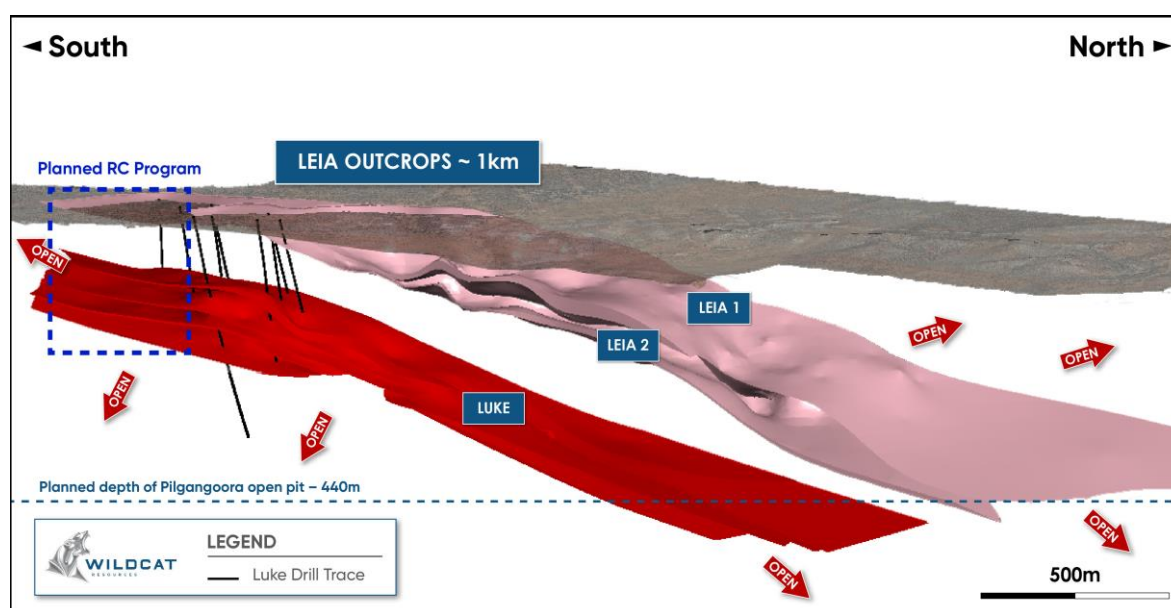


Figure 1 – Isometric illustration of Leia and Luke Pegmatites. Black traces represent newly reported significant intersections from Luke. For simplicity Chewy, Han and Huff are not displayed.

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to **announce high-grade lithium results from its Luke Pegmatite discovery highlighting the growing potential of the Tabbabba Lithium Project**, near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Managing Director, AJ Saverimutto said: "These latest broad mineralised zones at the Luke Pegmatite are exceptional. We are very excited, as the new results confirm the discovery has broad, high-grade zones sitting directly beneath our Leia Pegmatite body. Luke has potential to have a significant positive impact on the overall system. We have four rigs onsite, aggressively drilling new targets at Tabbabba. The Luke discovery is testament to the quality of our geological team and their target generation."

Highlighted drill results are illustrated on the figures and results are presented in Appendix 1.

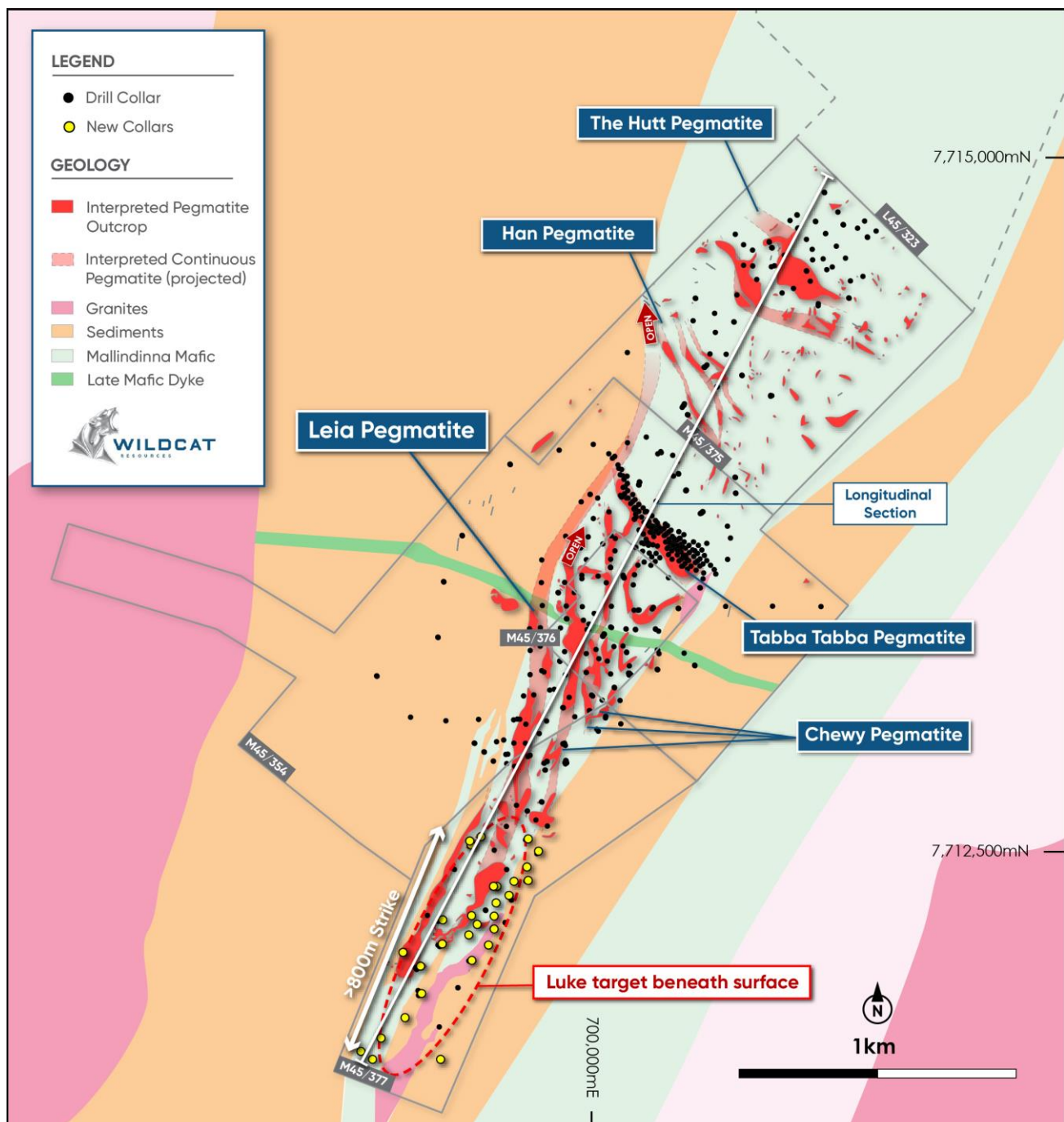


Figure 2 – Plan view map of all new drill hole locations (yellow) at Luke since ASX Announcement dated 10th April 2024. Longitudinal section line relates to Figure 3.

Background

Tabba Tabba is **near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines**, 47km from Pilbara Minerals (ASX: PLS) 414Mt Pilgangoora Project¹, 87km from Mineral Resources (ASX: MIN) 259Mt Wodgina Project² and is only 80km by road to Port Hedland's port, located on **granted mining leases**.

Since acquiring the Tabba Tabba project a year ago, and commencing drilling in July 2023, **Wildcat has drilled ~90,310m**, comprising 228 RC holes for 52,874m and 89 Diamond drill holes for 37,436m. Exploration has defined a **3.2km long LCT pegmatite field hosting at least seven significant pegmatite bodies** (Leia, Luke, Boba, Chewy, Tabba Tabba, Han and Hutt).

Most drilling has focussed on the major Leia deposit, which is now 2.2km long, with mineralisation from surface and continuing down plunge. In addition to defining Leia, exploration drilling has focused on defining the extents of the new Luke discovery. Results have demonstrated that the mineralised portion of Luke extends **more than 800m in strike length and >200m dip extent. The Luke Pegmatite comprises a series of stacked bodies, the largest being upper-Luke which is up to 70m in width followed by lower-Luke which is up to 40m wide.** There are also numerous other smaller stacked pegmatites in the Luke system. The Luke Pegmatite remains open to the south and further exploration drilling will target this zone as indicated on Figure 1.

Results from the Luke Pegmatite provide encouragement for the Company to **continue its aggressive exploration campaign** across the Tabba Tabba tenements to test new search spaces. The Luke discovery confirms that this world class system has more to offer. Our industry leading geological team continues to develop target ideas and concepts which gives rise to a higher probability of future discoveries.

New drill hole data received since the Luke discovery announcement (10 April 2024) is summarised in Appendix 1 and significant results are discussed below and illustrated in Figures 1, 2 & 3. Results for 19 diamond holes and 25 RC holes, totalling 3,324 samples, are currently pending at the laboratory.

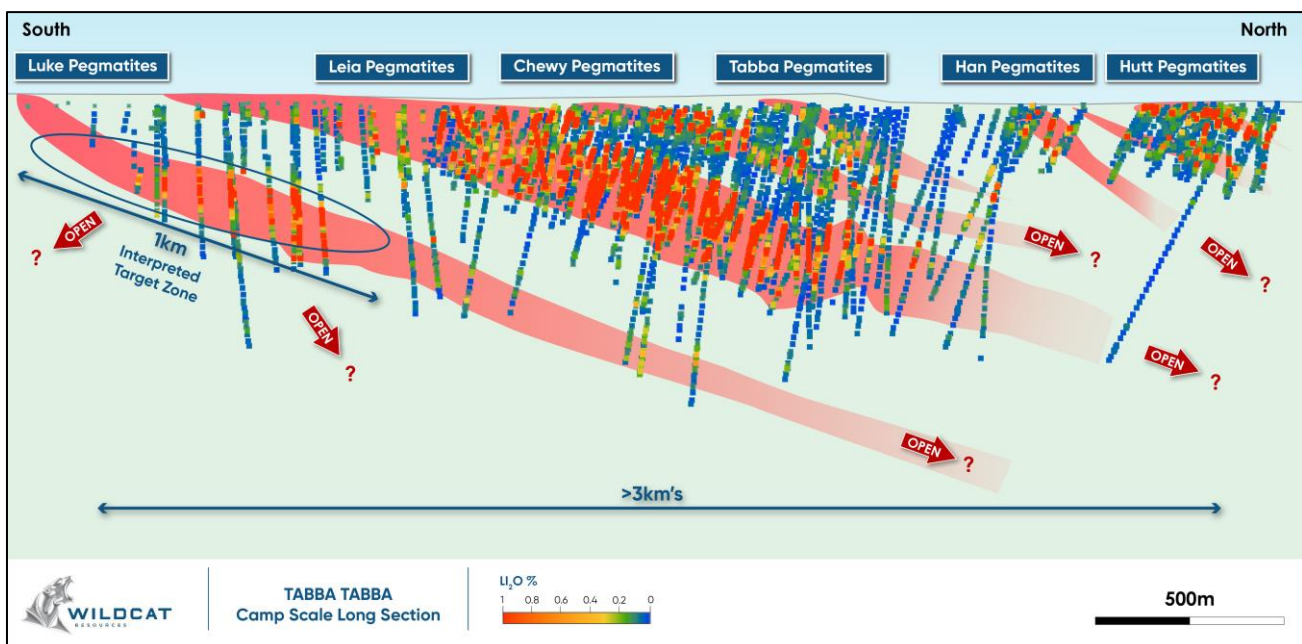


Figure 3 – A longitudinal section of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field with sample grade distribution utilising existing assays highlighting the developing potential of the Luke Pegmatite. Drilling up dip to the south is planned for the coming month.

Luke Pegmatite Discovery

After the discovery intercept in TARC111D (see ASX Announcement dated 10 April 2024), Wildcat focused drilling on exploring the extents of the new mineralisation and to understand the scale and orientation of the Luke Pegmatite. The first phase of this exploration was to identify the maximum strike extent to the north of the discovery intercept. These results have been highly encouraging (Figure 3), and many assays are still pending. The zone of mineralisation in Luke is interpreted to remain open to the south (Figure 3) and drilling is progressing well, with shallow RC planned in the south and diamond drilling continuing through the central and northern zones.

Additional drilling at the Luke Pegmatite aimed to assess the geometry and total depth extent of the pegmatite. Assay results at Luke depict multiple repetitions of thick, mineralised pegmatite with **54.4m @ 1.2% Li₂O** from 267.9m and **25.0m @ 1.25% Li₂O** from 363.9m and **7.5m @ 1.7% Li₂O** from 404.0m (TADD030). An up-dip intercept to TADD030 of **27.5m (26.6 est. true width) @ 1.5% Li₂O** from 305.5m (TARC346D) demonstrates dip continuity as does a downdip intercept to TADD030 of **15.0m @ 1.4% Li₂O** from 247.0m (TARC330D).

Additional high-grade intercepts along strike include;

- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li₂O from 316.0m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
 - Including **23.0m @ 1.7% Li₂O from 317.0m**
 - Also Incl. **6.0m @ 2.2% Li₂O from 351.0m**
 - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 412m**
 - Including **12.0m @ 1.6% Li₂O from 415.0m**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
 - Including **31.0m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 189.0m**
- **19.0m at 1.2% Li₂O from 228.0m (TARC342D) (est. true width)**
 - Including **11.0m @ 1.8% Li₂O from 228.0m**

The high grades returned from the assay results support observations by site geologists on the potential for Luke to be higher grade than the other pegmatite bodies discovered to date.

Leia and Other Pegmatites

Drilling at Leia and other pegmatites (Hutt, Han and Chewy) has also continued in 2024.

Next Steps

- Maintain aggressive exploration drilling of the Luke Pegmatite
- Ongoing resource drilling of the major Leia Pegmatite
- Continue to explore new search spaces across Tabba Tabba
- Planning inaugural drill programs at Pilgangoora North and Bolt Cutter East
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba.

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

ENDS –

ASX Announcement
22nd May 2024

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tappa Tappa 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 Project¹ and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project²).

The Tappa Tappa 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. Tappa Tappa is the last of these assets to be explored for lithium mineralisation.

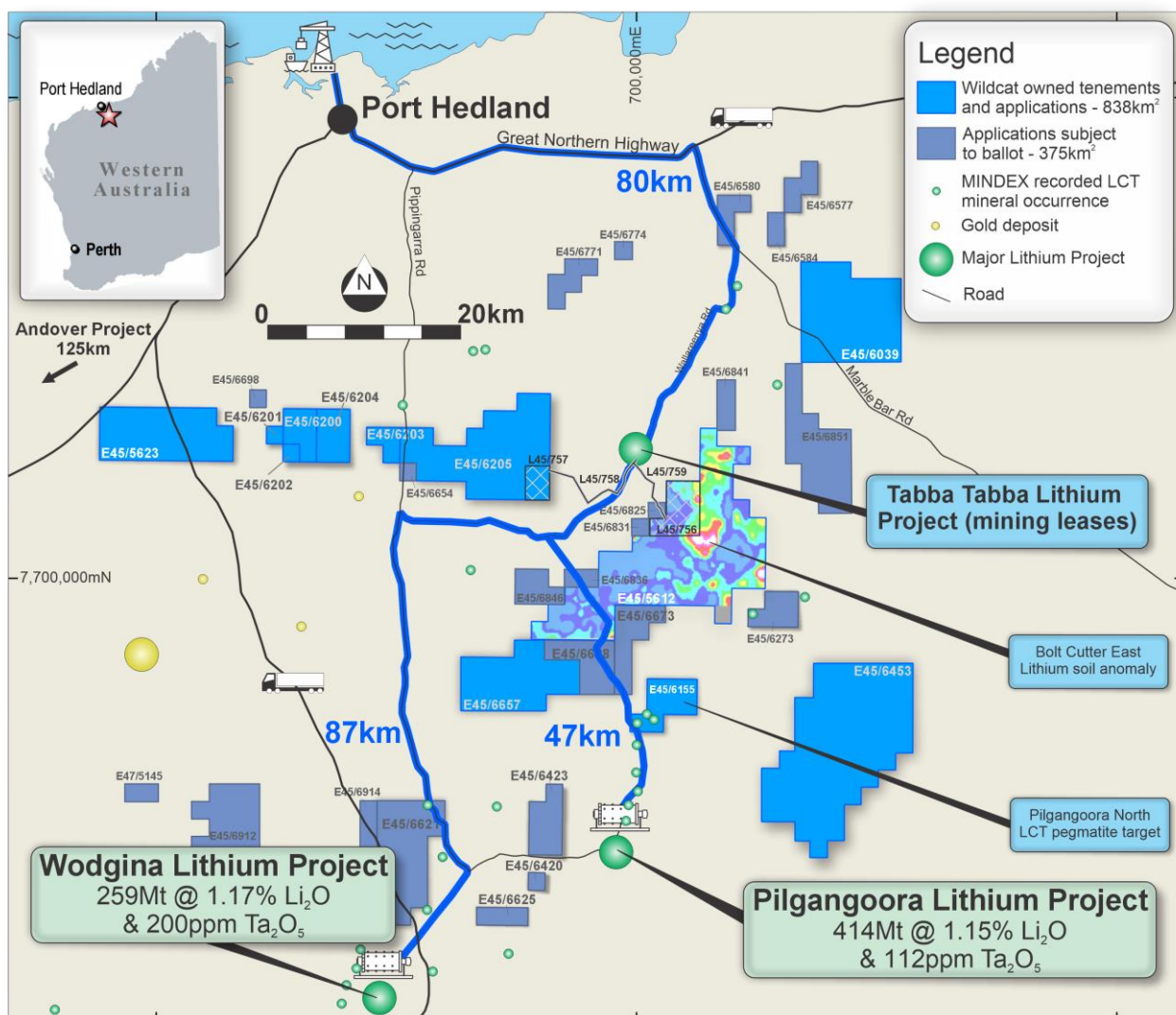


Figure 4 – Location of the Tabbata Tabbata Project

Wildcat announced that it had entered an exclusive, binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Tabbata Tabbata Lithium-Tantalum Project on the 17th of May, 2023³. On the 5th October, 2023 the

¹ Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 7 August 2023:
<https://pls.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 acquisition⁴ 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 Ta₂O₅ for 666,200lbs Ta₂O₅ at a 400ppm Ta₂O₅ lower cut-off grade³**. 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% Li₂O from 4m (TDR02), 16m at 0.9% Li₂O from 10m (TDR03) and 1m at 2.00% Li₂O from 40m to EOH (TDR04)**. This single pegmatite has an outcrop expression that is 300m long³.

In May 2023 Wildcat commenced exploration activities with a drone photographic survey to map and validate the pegmatite outcrops on the Tabba Tabba mining tenements⁵. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023⁶.

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation⁷. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023⁸ 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 previously announced include:

- **180m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 206m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1% Li₂O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.5% Li₂O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85m at 1.3% Li₂O from 167m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **73m at 1.1% Li₂O from 266m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**
- **70m at 1.0% Li₂O from 183m (TARC145) (est. true width)**
- **69.9m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 399.0m (TARC245D) (est. true width)**
- **64.4m @ 1.3% Li₂O from 225.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **60.3m at 1.4% Li₂O 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>

- **62.3m at 1.0% Li₂O from 223.2 m (TARC162D) (est. true width)**
- **52m at 1.3% Li₂O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
- **45m at 1.1% Li₂O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **44.7m at 1.3% Li₂O from 406.3m (TARC264D) (est. true width)**
- **40m at 1.2% Li₂O from 135m (TARC137) (est. true width)**
- **39m at 1.4% Li₂O from 271m (TARC147) (est. true width)**

The newly discovered Luke is materialising as an additional and significant lithium pegmatite. Some of the best intercepts from Luke announced include:

- **54.4m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 267.9m (TADD030) (est. true width)**
 - **and 20.5m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 297.5m**
 - **and 25.0m @ 1.2% Li₂O from 363.9m**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li₂O from 316m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
 - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li₂O from 317.0m**
 - **and 6m @ 2.2% Li₂O from 415.0m**
 - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 412.0m**
 - **and 10.0m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 430.0m**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li₂O from 189m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
 - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 189.0m**
 - **and 26.6m @ 1.5% Li₂O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
 - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li₂O from 317.0m**

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 for Luke - Assays reported 0.1% Li₂O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and geological interpretation has been used for defining margins of internal high-grade zones. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li ₂ O %)	Prospect
TADD030	45.0	45.8	0.8	0.8	0.66	Luke
and:	267.9	322.3	54.4	54.4	1.18	Luke
<i>including</i>	267.9	287.0	19.1	19.1	1.53	Luke
<i>also including</i>	297.5	318.0	20.5	20.5	1.48	Luke
<i>also including</i>	303.6	315.1	11.5	11.5	1.77	Luke
and:	356.1	359.0	2.9	2.9	1.34	Luke
and:	363.9	388.9	25.0	25.0	1.25	Luke
and:	399.0	401.0	2.0	2.0	0.51	Luke
and:	404.0	411.5	7.5	7.5	1.74	Luke
<i>including</i>	406.0	411.0	5.0	5.0	2.53	Luke
and:	450.0	453.0	3.0	3.0	0.72	Luke
TARC330D	241.7	281.5	39.8	28.8	0.75	Luke
<i>including</i>	247.0	262.0	15.0	10.9	1.41	Luke
<i>also including</i>	275.0	277.0	2.0	1.4	1.55	Luke
<i>also including</i>	279.0	281.0	2.0	1.4	1.09	Luke
and:	315.0	316.0	1.0	1.0	0.55	Luke
and:	382.6	395.1	12.5	12.5	0.63	Luke
<i>including</i>	382.6	386.0	3.4	3.4	1.64	Luke
and:	441.0	445.0	4.0	4.0	0.55	Luke
<i>including</i>	442.0	443.0	1.0	1.0	1.40	Luke
TARC338D	255.0	265.1	10.1	10.1	0.70	Luke
<i>including</i>	255.0	259.0	4.0	4.0	1.56	Luke
TARC342D	205.0	209.0	4.0	4.0	0.75	Luke
and:	228.0	247.0	19.0	19.0	1.21	Luke
<i>including</i>	228.0	239.0	11.0	11.0	1.80	Luke
and:	266.0	269.0	3.0	3.0	1.53	Luke
TARC343	188.0	192.0	4.0	3.6	0.50	Luke
and:	236.0	252.0	16.0	14.4	0.52	Luke
<i>including</i>	245.0	247.0	2.0	1.8	1.00	Luke
and:	250.0	252.0	2.0	1.8	1.29	Luke
and:	262.0	263.0	1.0	0.9	0.51	Luke
TARC346D	287.0	290.0	3.0	2.9	0.68	Luke
and:	305.5	333.0	27.5	26.6	1.51	Luke

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li ₂ O %)	Prospect
and:	370.2	377.0	6.8	6.6	1.00	Luke
TARC348D	316.0	359.0	43.0	43.0	1.37	Luke
including	317.0	340.0	23.0	23.0	1.68	Luke
also including	351.0	357.0	6.0	6.0	2.24	Luke
and:	395.0	399.0	4.0	4.0	1.17	Luke
and:	412.0	455.4	43.4	43.4	1.13	Luke
including	415.0	427.0	12.0	12.0	1.63	Luke
also including	430.0	440.0	10.0	10.0	1.49	Luke
also including	449.0	454.1	5.1	5.1	1.50	Luke
TARC352D	197.0	201.0	4.0	4.0	0.57	Luke
including	197.0	200.0	3.0	3.0	0.73	Luke
TARC353	189.0	233.0	44.0	44.0	1.07	Luke
including	189.0	220.0	31.0	31.0	1.48	Luke

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD030	DD	699,647	7,712,410	102	468.2	300	-69	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD035	DD	699,260	7,712,012	96	Ongoing	198	-75	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TADD036	DD	699,559	7,712,556	96.8	Ongoing	312	-74	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TARC097D	DD	699,755	7,712,576	95	553.0	300	-55	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC105	RC	699,378	7,712,127	97	252	273	-54	NSI	Luke	Complete
TARC108D	RCDD	699,794	7,712,528	96	558.2	303	-55	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC112D	RCDD	699,560	7,712,155	100	414.0	298	-64	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC113D	RC	699,522	7,712,062	102	150.0	305	-54	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC329D	RCDD	699,685	7,712,288	100	392.5	297	-63	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC330D	RCDD	699,706	7,712,367	100	472.2	295	-61	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC338D	RCDD	699,623	7,712,210	100	144	306	-64	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC339D	RCDD	699,384	7,712,052	103	162.0	311	-82	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC342D	RCDD	699,458	7,712,206	100	428.6	303	-69	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC343	RC	699,454	7,712,293	106	300.0	309	-67	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC344D	RCDD	699,375	7,712,131	103	162.0	320	-69	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC345D	RCDD	699,386	7,712,036	100	685.7	211	-80	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC346D	RCDD	699,644	7,712,410	100	428.8	298	-55	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC347D	RCDD	699,757	7,712,432	107	492.1	298	-70	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC348D	RCDD	699,718	7,712,427	105	508.7	301	-59	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC349D	RCDD	699,585	7,712,275	104	180.0	303	-58	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail

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Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC350D	RCDD	699,615	7,712,208	103	396.4	301	-54	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC351	RC	699,376	7,712,128	101	288.0	0	-90	NSI	Luke	Complete
TARC352D	RCDD	699,635	7,712,258	101	204.0	297	-57	Received	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC353	RC	699,323	7,712,177	101	300.0	304	-83	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC354D	RCDD	699,558	7,712,309	108	60.0	302	-57	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC355D	RCDD	699,646	7,712,306	101	24.0	292	-60	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC358D	RCDD	699,648	7,712,353	106	180.0	295	-63	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC359D	RCDD	699,753	7,712,473	101	180.0	302	-68	NSI	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC373D	RCDD	699,560	7,712,551	101	648.2	307	-79	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC374	RC	699,250	7,711,888	102	192.0	114	-76	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC375	RC	699,217	7,711,817	101	216.0	295	-76	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC377	RC	699,460	7,711,810	102	252.0	290	-68	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC381	RC	699,181	7,711,840	100	72.0	290	-55	Pending	Luke	Complete

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targetted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation and diamond drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole is completed at drillhole completion.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director. No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li₂O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width. True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 cleavandite 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top cut off has been used. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals for RC holes. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li₂O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with an average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practice of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li₂O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. All pegmatite intercepts listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 are calculated Lith1 or Lith2 recorded as pegmatite as a composite allowing for dilution of "other rock" where geologically acceptable. But note the following point: Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to subjective interpretation of mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where rock 1 is logged as mafic and estimated to constitute 60% of the logged interval and rock 2 is logged as pegmatite and constitute 40%. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be wider than logged as rock type 1. All aggregated intercepts have included separately reported significant intercepts. No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li₂O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li₂O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li₂O. All holes in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See this announcement for appropriate maps and sections.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays are reported using a 0.1% Li₂O cut-off grade with maximum 10m of internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. Internal high-grade zones are based on a mixture of geologically interpreted domains or a 0.3% Li₂O cut-off and maximum 3m of dilution where practicable. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals. Only aggregated intercepts above 0.5% Li₂O are reported. Data is released in total where practicable or in subsets where relevant to individual prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Tabbata Tabbata pegmatite field. Work includes testing extensions, new targets at depth and infill drilling on existing pegmatites.