ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28/11/2024

WILDCAT DELIVERS AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST UNDEVELOPED LITHIUM RESOURCE OF 74.1MT @ 1.0% Li_2O AT TABBA TABBA, WA

Highlights

- **Tabba Tabba's Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 74.1Mt at 1.0% Li_2O (at 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade) is Australia's largest undeveloped publicly reported hard-rock spodumene resource**
    - **High confidence estimate with 94% of the MRE in the Indicated category (Figure 1)**
    - **Phase 1 lithium MRE with exploration targets identified for potential future resource growth (Figure 10)**
- **MRE is considered high-quality, informed by nearly 115,000m of drilling by Wildcat**
    - **45% of drill metres are diamond drilling, allowing for detailed structural interpretation**
    - **Array of additional analysis techniques utilised to improve resource confidence**
- **Mineralisation starts at surface and the main Leia pegmatite is over 100m thick, interpreted to be amenable to a potential bulk-tonnage, open-pit mining operation**
- **Rapid discovery and delivery of the initial MRE in just over 12 months from first assays demonstrates the unique timeline advantages of the Tabba Tabba Project and high-quality team at Wildcat**
- **Conceptual pit designs commence on outcropping mineralisation**
- **Tabba Tabba is on granted Mining Leases and only ~80km by road from Port Hedland**
- **Updated Tabba Tabba Tantalum Mineral Resource Estimate has a tonnage increase of 278%**
    - **1,202Kt at 482ppm Ta_2O_5 (at 200ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off grade) for 1.28 M lbs of contained Ta_2O_5 overlying the Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate**
- **James Dornan appointed General Manager of Project Development. Mr. Dornan was instrumental in progressing the development studies for Azure Minerals' 60% share in the Andover Lithium Project prior to the companies sale for ~A$1.70 billion[1]**
- **Strong cash balance of $69.3m at 30 September 2024 allows Wildcat to continue accelerated development of Tabba Tabba**

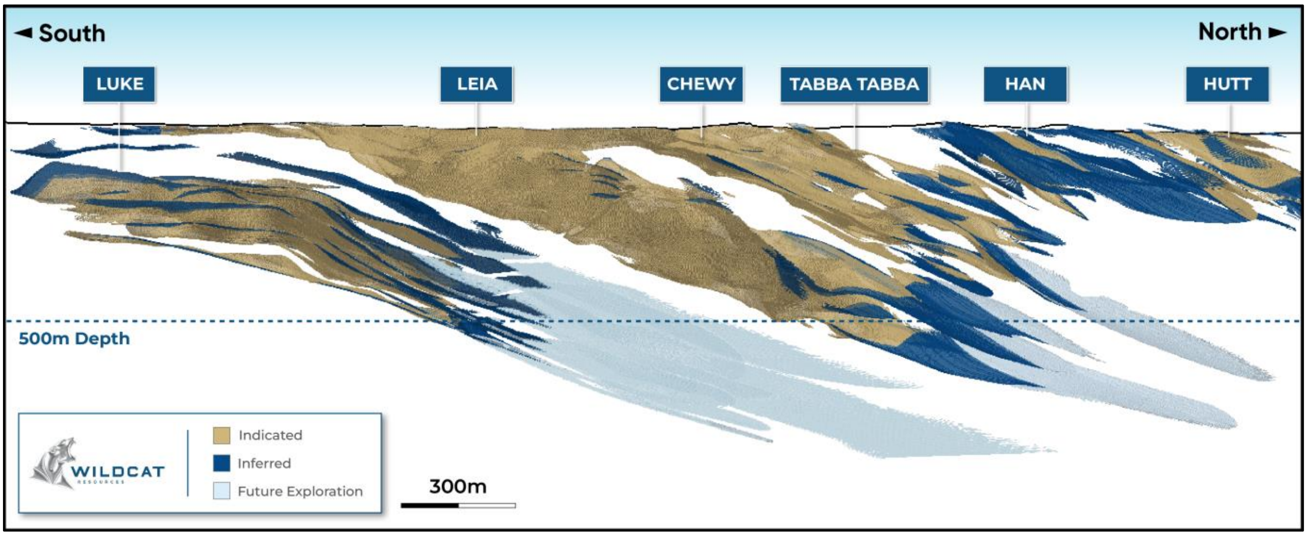

Figure 1 – Isometric of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications at Tabba Tabba Lithium project with plunge extents identified as targets for future exploration drilling.

[1] Azure Minerals (AZS) ASX announcement: https://www.marketindex.com.au/asx/azs/announcements/azures-enters-joint-bid-tid-with-sqm-and-hancock-6A1187098

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Managing Director AJ Saverimutto said: *"We have now confirmed Wildcat has the largest and the highest confidence undeveloped publicly reported lithium resource in Australia which was delivered in record time. With significant other advantages including granted Mining Leases, proximity to port, outcropping mineralisation, and excellent metallurgical recoveries we believe we are the best potential lithium developer globally. This is a significant milestone for Wildcat, and I would like to congratulate and thank our team who have done an incredible job of identifying, drilling and delivering the maiden resource. We look forward to continued exploration for potential expansion of the resource base both at Tabba Tabba and regionally, as well as completing our PFS and DFS studies, with the to aim to ready the Project for development"*

General Manager of Geology Torrin Rowe said: *"It is rare to be involved in a discovery that has Tier 1 credentials. The Project has scale, location, beneficial geometries and favourable near-term development attributes. I would like to commend the site team for their extraordinary efforts and the diligence and hard work of those involved in producing this high quality MRE in a very short timeframe."*

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to **announce its maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the 100% owned Tabba Tabba Lithium Project of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O. The resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.45% Li_2O and classified as Indicated (94%) and Inferred (6%) as shown in Table 1 below.**

The Project is just **80km by road from Port Hedland, the world's largest bulk export port**, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 2).

Delivery of the MRE **places Wildcat amongst a limited group of global lithium developers** but Tabba Tabba is differentiated by **development advantages** including a **location on granted Mining Leases, scale of the resource and the thick, tabular nature of the mineralised pegmatites. Access is via existing high-quality highways** and a granted, 100% Wildcat owned haul road licence.

Background and Mineral Resource Summary

Tabba Tabba is **near two of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines**. It lies 47km from Pilbara Minerals' (ASX: PLS) 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[2] and 87km from Mineral Resources (ASX: MIN) 259Mt Wodgina Project[3]. Tabba Tabba is on **granted Mining Leases and is only 80km by road to Port Hedland (the world's largest bulk export port). The mining leases were last in production in 2015 for tantalum.**

Since acquiring the Tabba Tabba Project ~18 months ago, and commencing drilling in July 2023, **Wildcat has drilled ~114,835m,** comprising 212 RC holes for 63,606m and 142 diamond drill holes for 51,229m. Exploration has defined a **3.5km long LCT pegmatite field hosting at least six significant pegmatite bodies** (Leia, Luke, Chewy, Tabba Tabba, Han and The Hutt).

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

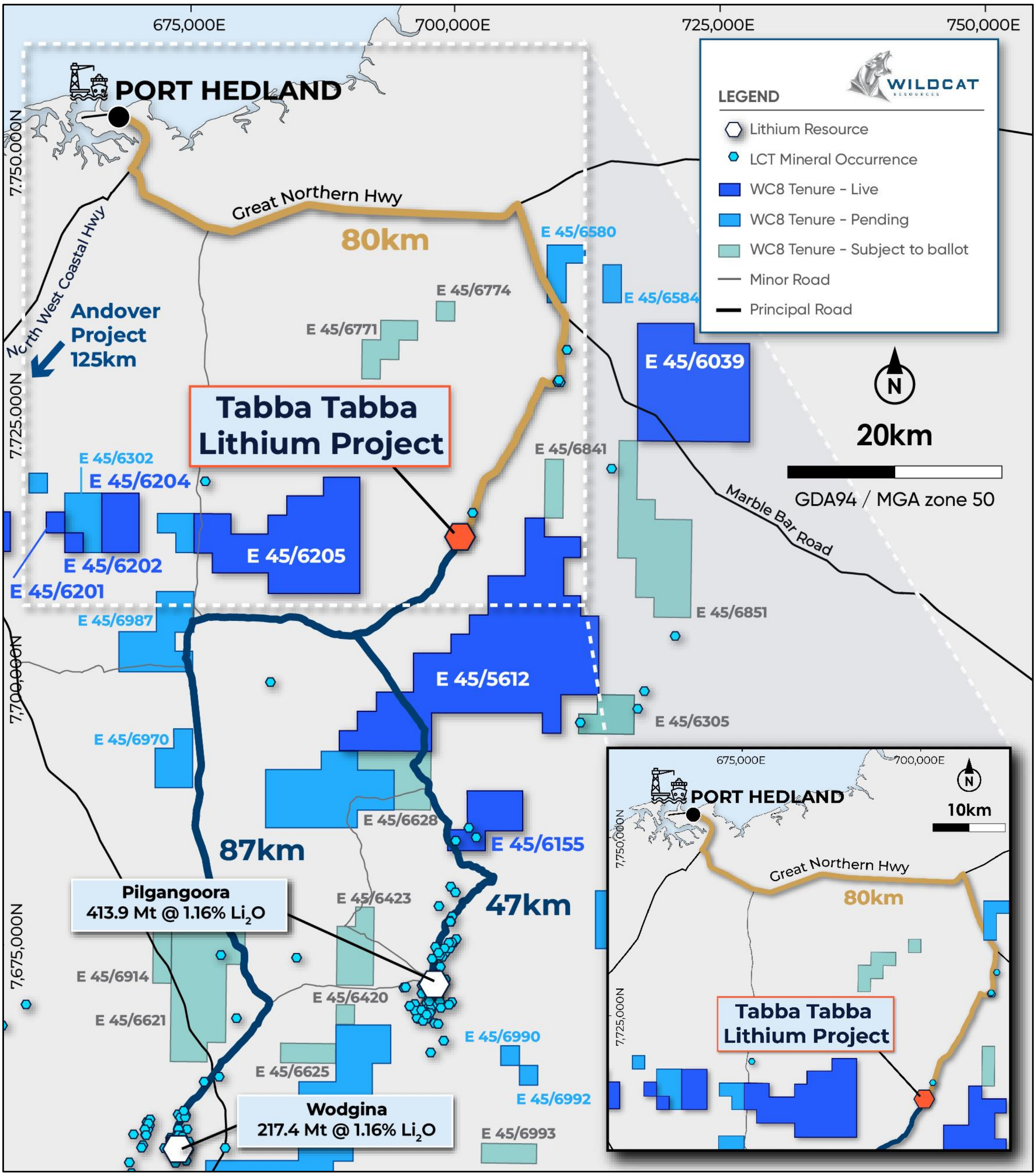

Figure 2 - Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Location Map

The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Lauritz Barnes through independent resource consultancy 'Trepanier' and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Mr. Barnes is an experienced resource geoscientist with significant experience in the evaluation and reporting of hard-rock lithium resources. Notably, he has been the Competent Person for lithium resources reported by Pilbara Minerals Ltd (ASX:PLS) at the world class Pilgangoora Lithium Project, most recently in 2023. The Mineral Resource estimates for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project incorporates all drill data completed by Wildcat throughout 2023 and 2024. It also includes historic drilling data acquired with the Project, noting that historic drilling focussed on the tantalum resource at Tabba Tabba and not the newly identified lithium discovery.

Table1 – Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	70.0	1.01	53	0.64	709,100	9,948,600
Inferred	4.1	0.76	65	0.88	31,100	724,700
Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**54**	**0.65**	**740,200**	**10,673,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45%. Appropriate rounding applied.

The Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate represents a pivotal catalyst for Wildcat Resources, with **74.1Mt grading 1.0% Li_2O** (Table 1). It is the foundation on which the Company can aspire to rapidly complete its Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and report the maiden Ore Reserve estimate at Tabba Tabba. The grade tonnage curve (Figure 3) for the Mineral Resource also indicates that **more than 90Mt of material is available when using a 0.3% Li_2O cut-off grade** (Pilbara Minerals[4] Ore Reserve cutoff grade). This highlights the potential for Wildcat to seek to:

- Investigate mining scenarios at lower cut off grades in upcoming feasibility studies.
- Increase the resource size with continued identification and sub-domaining of high-grade zones

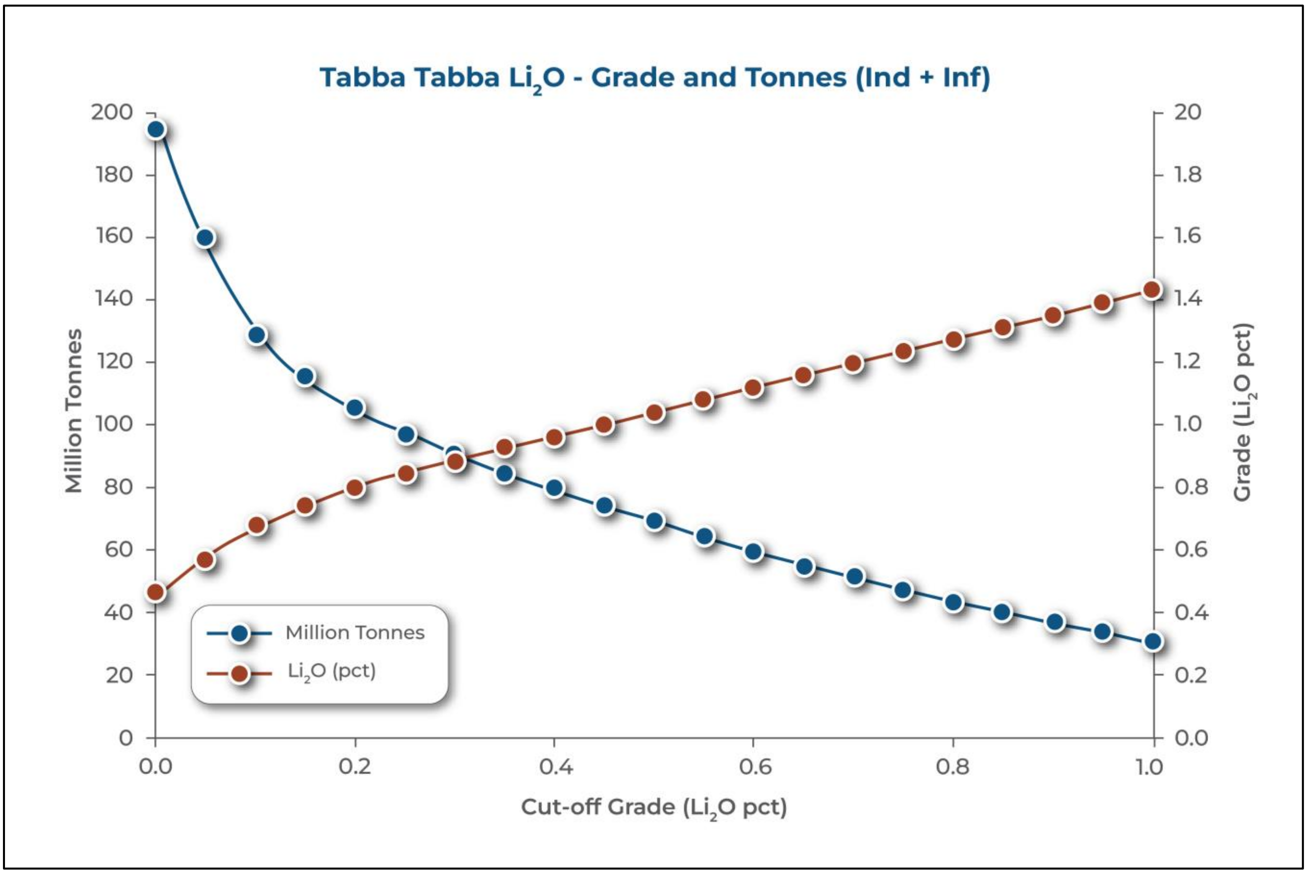

Figure 3 – Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Grade Tonnage Curve

[4] Pilbara Minerals (PLS) ASX announcement 24th August, 2023: https://www.listcorp.com/asx/pls/pilbara-minerals-limited/news/ore-reserves-update-2914773.html

Advantages unique to the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project include:

- Located in the world's best jurisdiction to develop mineral assets, the Pilbara region of Western Australia
- Only 80km from Port Hedland, the world's largest bulk export port
- Project sits within granted Mining Leases, with low topography previously disturbed by tantalum mining as recently as 2015
- Granted infrastructure licences connecting the Mining Leases to the national highway along a previously approved and constructed road and over an approved water borefield
- Abundant sources of water for processing and for camp supplies
- Nearby to the service centre of Port Hedland that supports the Pilbara's extensive mining, energy, agriculture and construction industries
- Significant camp and supporting infrastructure already built, 100% owned and in place
- Environmental study work significantly advanced
- Well suited terrain and climate to support renewable power opportunities

Advantages unique to the Tabba Tabba Lithium Resource include:

- Mineralisation outcrops from surface across four separate pegmatite bodies (Leia, Chewy, Hutt and Han Pegmatites), with the Luke Pegmatites within 110m of surface
- 94% of the estimated Mineral Resource is in the higher confidence Indicated category, allowing for streamlining of feasibility studies
- Cut -off grade of 0.45% Li_2O is higher than the mining cutoff grade for nearby peers (Pilbara Minerals), indicating the potential to optimise mining scenarios throughout feasibility studies
- The thick (>100m wide) and tabular nature of Leia reduces the potential for dilution as less pegmatite contacts the host mafic sequence
- Leia has spodumene-dominant fresh rock only 2-4m below surface
- The shallow plunge and dip of the Tabba Tabba pegmatites combined with the advantage of a stacked system of thick, repeating pegmatite bodies, results in large tonnes per vertical metre
- Metallurgical results to date (288kg testwork) indicate that the Leia Pegmatite has first-class recoveries generating an excellent spodumene concentrate product with up to 84% of lithium recovered and with less than 0.5% Fe_2O_3 (as previously announced on the 16th of July, 2024)

Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate

The Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate demonstrates a high-level of confidence in the mineralisation at the Project, with more than 94% (70.0Mt) classified as Indicated, with the remaining 6% (4.1Mt) classified as Inferred resource (Figure 1) when using a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade. This reflects the Company's intentions to use this very robust and transparent resource base to streamline and optimise ongoing feasibility studies, capitalising on the project's development advantages. The Tabba Tabba MRE is the largest, publicly reported undeveloped lithium resource in Australia, with Mineral Resource above cut-off grade stretching over 3.5km strike (Figure 4).

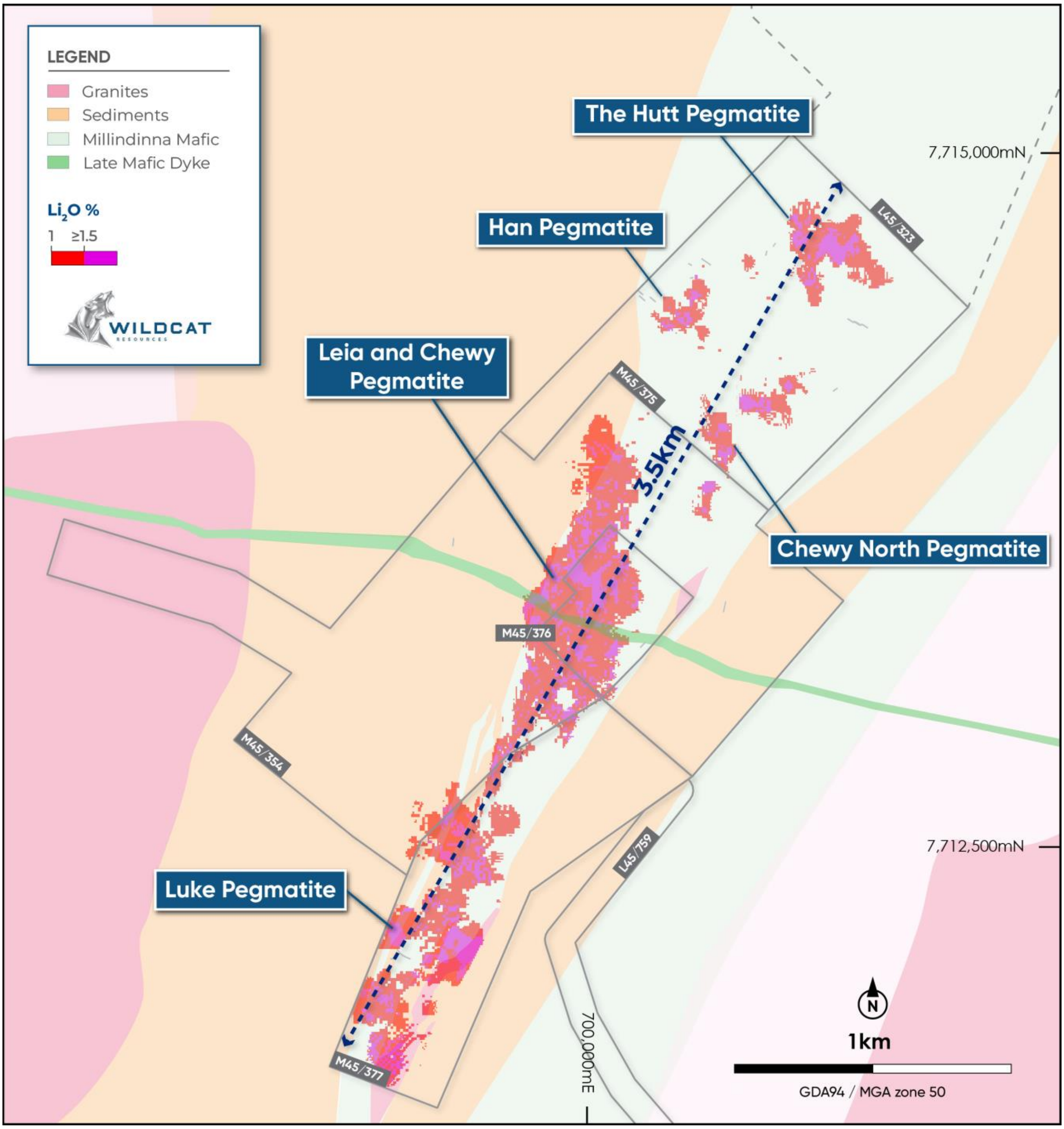

Figure 4 – Plan view geology map of Tabba Tabba showing all lithium Mineral Resources above 1.0% Li_2O (cutoff grade). L45/759 is pending and L45/323 is granted. All Mining Leases are granted.

There are six main pegmatite zones which contribute to the Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 2). The Leia Pegmatites contribute 63% (46.8 Mt) to the total resource, followed by the Luke Pegmatites with 22% (16.2 Mt), combining for 85% of the total MRE tonnes. The remaining 15% of the resource is comprised of 8% from the Chewy Pegmatites, 6% from Hutt Pegmatites and 1% from the Han Pegmatites with very minor contributions from elsewhere. Meanwhile, the Tabba Tabba pegmatite hosts a large, independent and newly updated tantalum Mineral Resource estimate of 1.2Mt @ 482ppm Ta_2O_5 (Table 4). The tantalum MRE is immediately above the main zones of the lithium MRE and this is expected to provide project development synergies, adding further potential value.

Table 2 – Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate by pegmatite domain as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

Domain	Classification	Mt	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)	Category Contribution	MRE Contribution
Leia	Indicated	46.5	1.05	65	0.60	489,700	3,013	6,641,000	99%	63%
	Inferred	0.3	0.88	64	0.83	2,900	21	46,500	1%	
	Sub Total	46.8	1.05	65	0.60	492,600	3,034	6,687,500	100%	
Luke	Indicated	14.1	0.93	73	0.63	131,400	1,034	2,278,100	89%	22%
	Inferred	2.1	0.76	64	0.47	15,700	132	291,500	11%	
	Sub Total	16.2	0.91	72	0.61	147,100	1,166	2,569,600	100%	
Chewy	Indicated	5.5	0.93	49	0.77	51,000	272	598,600	93%	8%
	Inferred	0.5	0.79	46	1.33	4,000	23	51,100	7%	
	Sub Total	6.0	0.92	49	0.82	55,000	295	649,700	100%	
Han	Indicated	0.6	0.72	62	1.05	4,150	36	78,800	92%	1%
	Inferred	0.1	0.56	53	1.18	350	3	7,300	8%	
	Sub Total	0.6	0.71	61	1.06	4,500	39	86,100	100%	
Hutt	Indicated	3.3	1.00	48	0.99	32,700	156	344,700	85%	6%
	Inferred	0.9	0.66	50	1.64	5,700	44	96,600	15%	
	Sub Total	4.1	0.93	48	1.12	38,400	200	441,300	100%	
B. Crumbs	Indicated	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	-	0%	0%
	Inferred	0.3	0.87	379	0.74	2,400	105	231,650	100%	
	Sub Total	0.3	0.87	379	0.74	2,400	105	231,650	100%	
Tabba Tabba	Indicated	0.0	0.57	204	0.49	90	3	7,400	100%	0%
	Inferred	0.0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	-	0%	
	Sub Total	0.0	0.57	204	0.49	90	3	7,400	100%	
Combined	**Indicated**	**70.0**	**1.01**	**65**	**0.64**	**709,100**	**4,514**	**9,948,600**	**96%**	**100%**
	Inferred	**4.1**	**0.76**	**80**	**0.88**	**31,100**	**329**	**724,700**	**4%**	
	Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**65**	**0.65**	**740,200**	**4,843**	**10,673,300**	**100%**	

Notes:
-Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45%. Appropriate rounding applied.

Leia is a thick pegmatite with estimated true widths exceeding 100m. It trends north and dips both shallowly to steeply east and intrudes internal to a series of complimentary stacked pegmatites related to the main Leia pegmatite dyke. All other pegmatite domains form a stacked system of thickly repeating pegmatites above or below Leia (Figure 5).

The Luke Pegmatite occurs beneath and south of Leia, with two main pegmatites each with estimated true thicknesses of up to 50m wide.

The Chewy Pegmatite is a series of stacked pegmatites outcropping on top of and to the north of Leia, with individual thicknesses of up to 40m wide.

The Tabba Tabba Pegmatite is highly enriched in tantalum (Table 4), outcropping and directly overlying the Chewy Pegmatite system. Similarly, the Han Pegmatites outcrop and overlie the Tabba Tabba pegmatites and The Hutt Pegmatites outcrop and overly the Han Pegmatite.

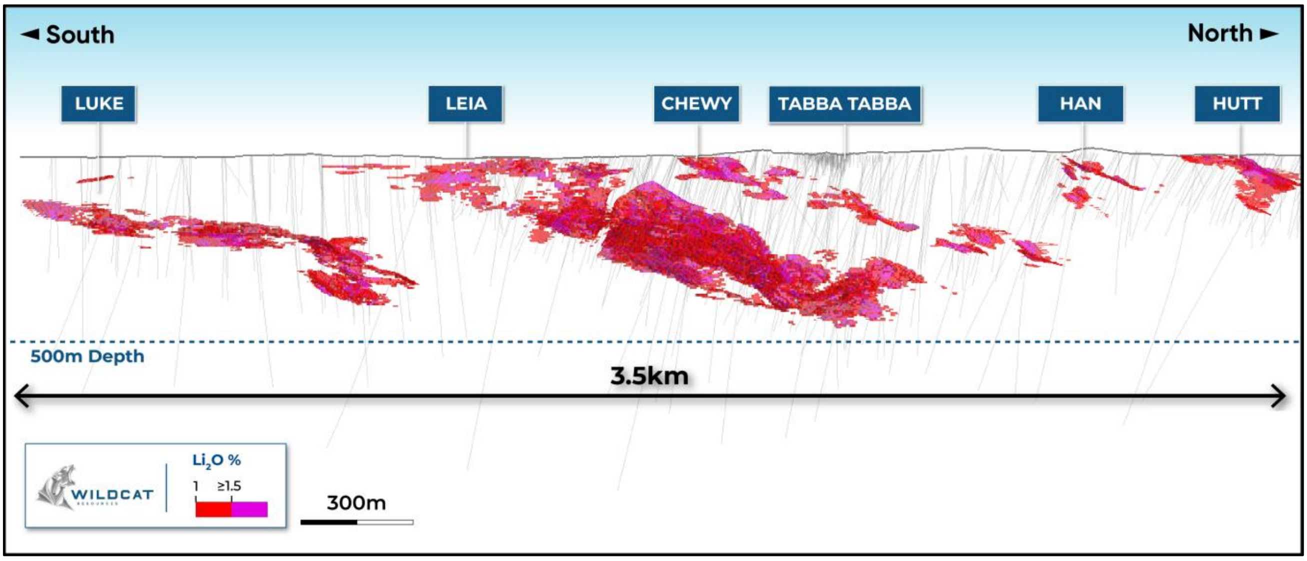

Figure 5 – Long section of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource with pegmatite domain groupings labelled. Blocks less than 1.0% Li_2O are not shown to demonstrate continuity of thick high-grade mineralisation.

Due to the outcropping and moderately dipping geometries, gentle northern plunge and thickly stacked repetitions, the project is highly amenable to low-cost, open-pit mining methods. More information is provided on the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) in Appendix 2, Section 3.

Figure 6 illustrates a conceptual pit at Leia (assuming 45° pit slopes) relative to key east-west, north facing sections through the central portions of Leia utilising the newly generated block model. This is conceptual only, and no forecast is made of whether a mining operation may eventuate.

Figure 7 depicts the same conceptual pit at Leia (assuming 45° pit slopes) in a top-down view, looking at slices through the block model with increasing conceptual pit depth.

Both the cross-section view (Figure 6) and the plan view (Figure 7) show that while mineralisation is from surface, the central portion of the resource is uniquely thick which results in the mineralised envelopes exceeding 300m of apparent thickness in the conceptual pit floor. It is anticipated that this will reduce mining costs, minimise the grade dilution and decrease the impact of deleterious contamination from country rock contacting pegmatite, which is a challenge faced by many existing operations with thin pegmatites. Future study work will aim to investigate this in detail.

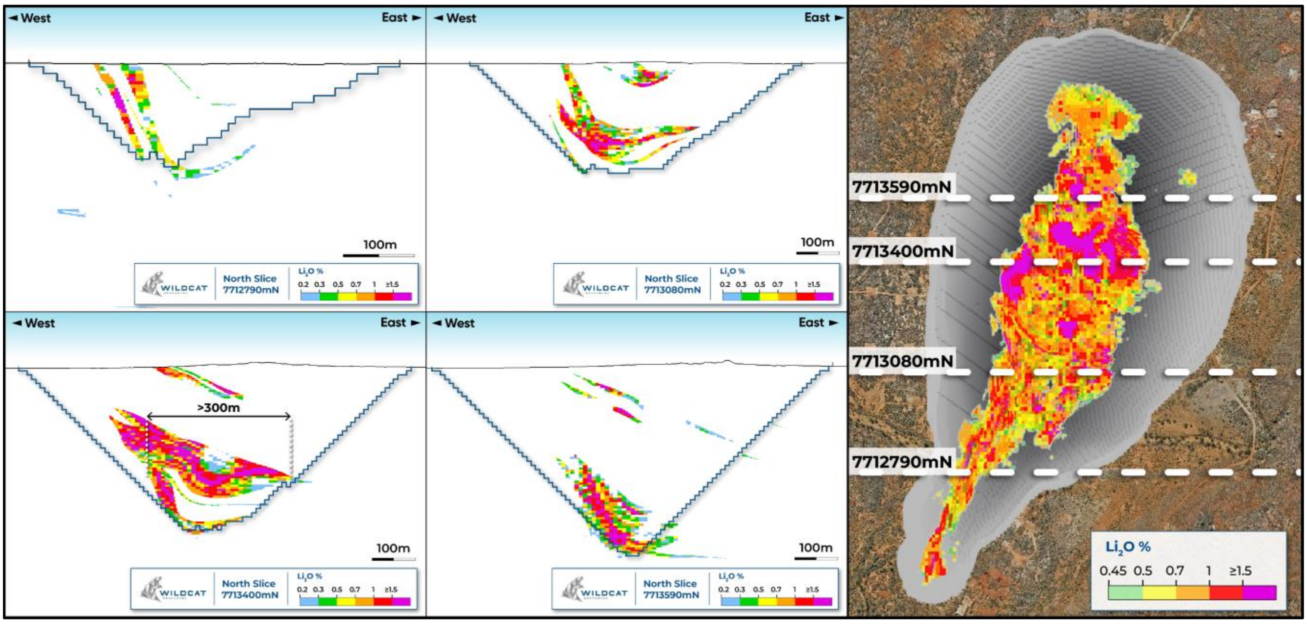

Figure 6 – Cross Sections (>0.2% Li_2O) through a plan view of a conceptual pit at Leia of the Tabba Tabba lithium block model (>0.45% Li_2O).

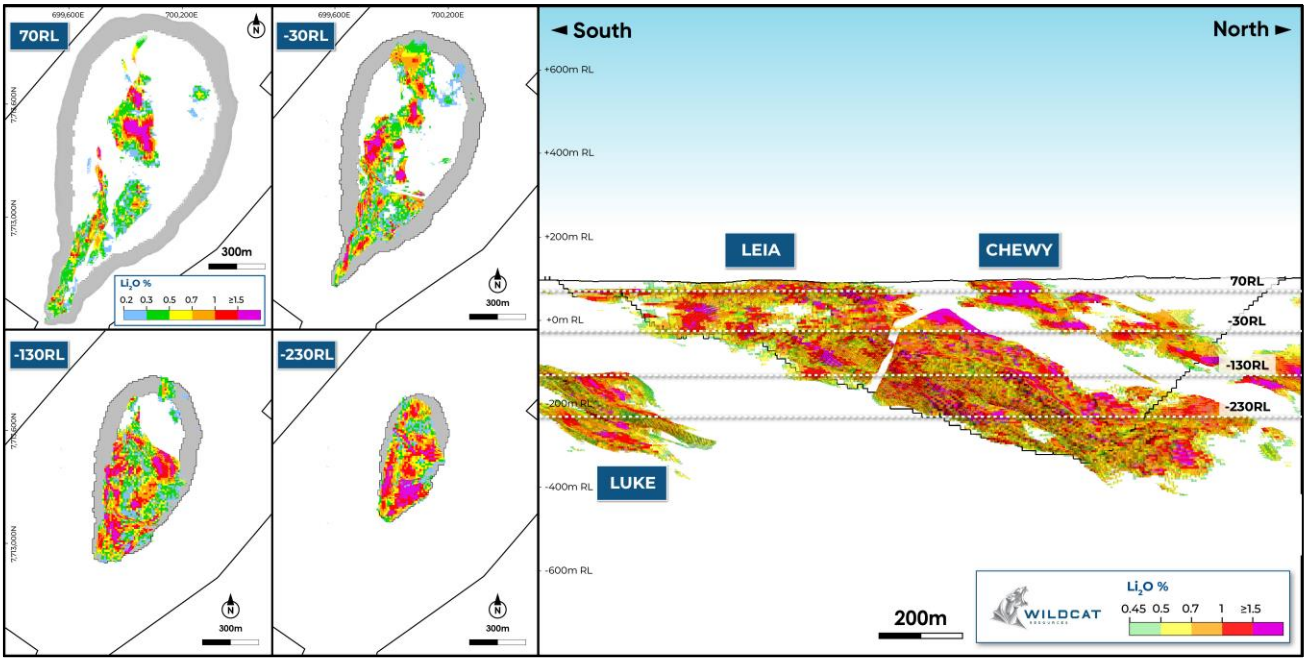

Figure 7 –100m thick Flitch Plans (>0.2% Li_2O) through a west looking view of a conceptual pit at Leia of the Tabba Tabba lithium block model (>0.45% Li_2O).

While study work is ongoing, an unconstrained calculation of tonnes available inside the MRE at a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off at 20m RL slices places the Tabba Tabba lithium resource in the upper tiers of tonnes per vertical metre (Figure 8). There is a peak of more than 6.7Mt available in the MRE at a depth from -120RL to -140RL (20m zone) and 24.72Mt is available in the MRE from -80RL to -160RL (80m zone). This is due to the unique shallow dip and plunge of the mineralised bodies, which means more pegmatite is available in shallower positions. This is interpreted to provide optimal conditions for potential bulk tonnage open-pit mining scenarios. Surface typically averages ~110mASL.

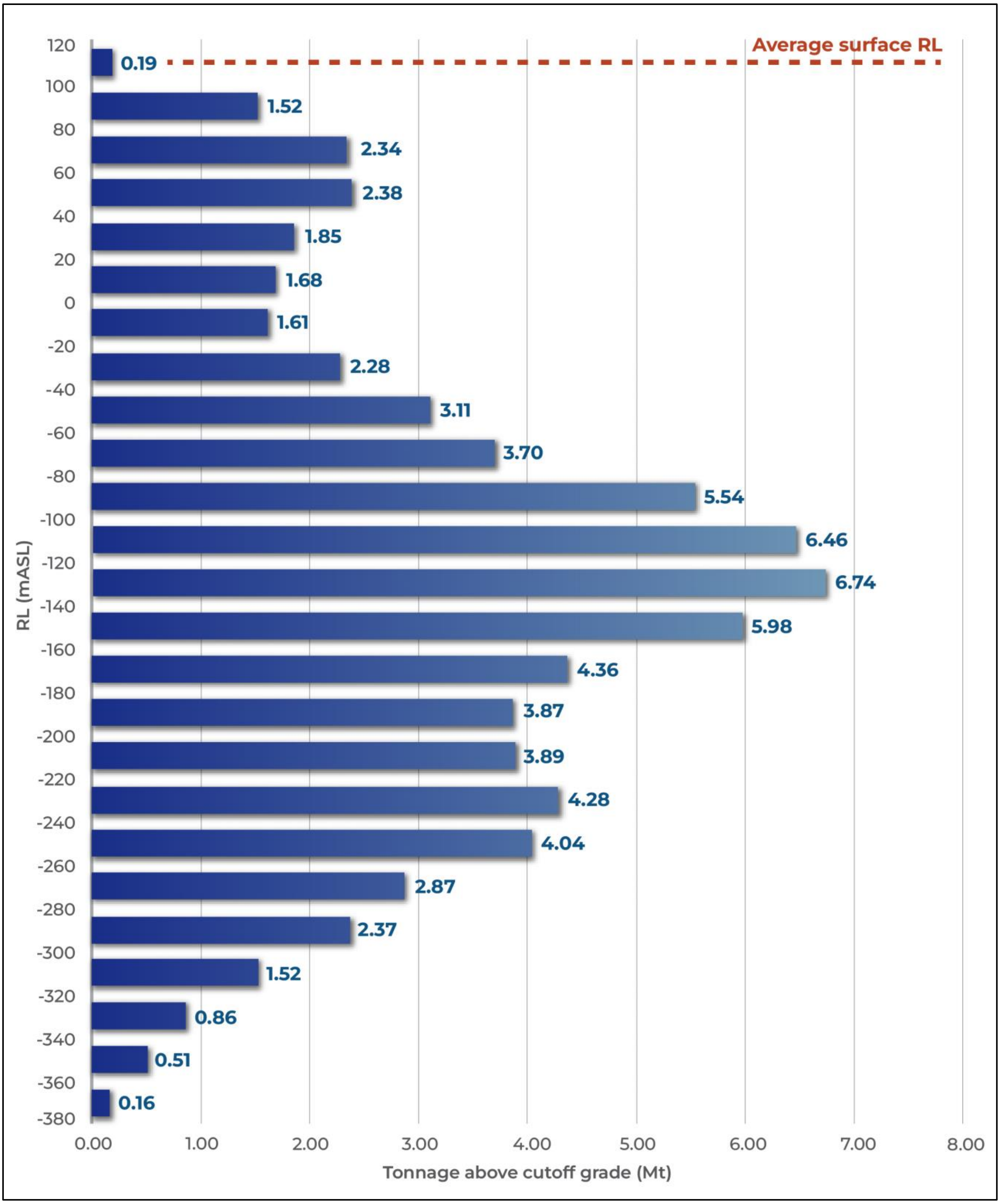

Figure 8 – Tonnes per vertical metre based on 20m slices through the Tabba Tabba Lithium Mineral Resource estimate at a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade. No mining or pit constraints have been utilised. Surface is typically at ~110 Rl (mASL). Appropriate rounding applied.

Other Pegmatites & Shallow Mineralisation

The Tabba Tabba Lithium Project is an outcropping series of pegmatites with mineralisation from surface. Drilling to date has focussed on the delineation of a series of shallow pegmatite systems that are amenable to open-pit mining methods and **100% of mineralisation** in the MRE (rounded to 1 decimal place) is reported **above 500m depth from surface**. Leia, Chewy, Tabba Tabba (tantalum), Hutt and Han pegmatites are all mapped in outcrop. Block modelling has confirmed that mineralisation from surface occurs in each of these pegmatite groups (Figures 6&9).

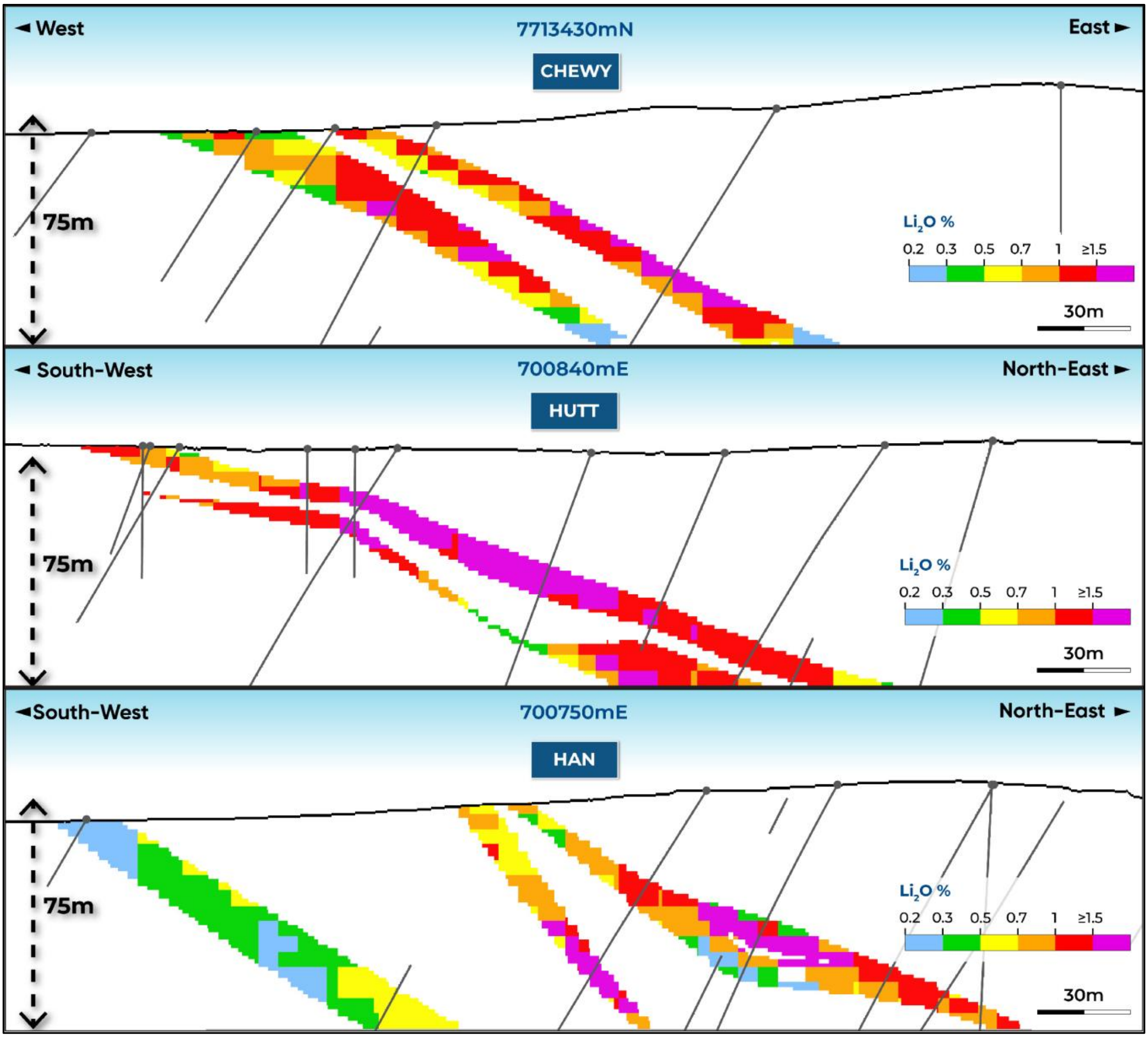

Figure 9 – Examples of shallow mineralisation through the Tabba Tabba lithium block model illustrating outcropping grade from surface to a depth of 75m deep on Chewy, Hutt and Han pegmatite domains.

Due to the shallow weathering profile of the near-surface mineralisation, only 0.26Mt (~3%) of the resource is interpreted to be in the transitional zone, with 73.8Mt (97%) of the MRE tonnes hosted in fresh rock (Table 3). This is interpreted to have positive implications for the metallurgy of the Project, which will be assessed in the PFS.

Table 3 – Oxidation classifications for the Lithium Mineral Resource Estimate

Oxidation	Mt	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Transition	0.3	0.77	55	0.89	2,000	14	31,400
Fresh	73.8	1.00	65	0.65	738,100	4,828	10,641,900
Total	**74.1**	**1.00**	**65**	**0.65**	**740,100**	**4,843**	**10,673,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45% and appropriate rounding applied.

Past and Future Exploration

Phase 1 exploration at Tabba Tabba has focused on generating a first pass, high confidence maiden MRE that is constrained within 500m of the surface. This is to take advantage of the Mining Leases and fast-track the Company's studies and project funding. **Phase 1 drilling** has ensured that throughout the discovery drill-out the Company's cash has been focussed on returning the maximum value for shareholders. This has resulted in the Company remaining in a strong financial position with sufficient funding (**$69.3m** as at 30 September, 2024) for the completion of feasibility studies.

Throughout the exploration program at Tabba Tabba, several stratigraphic holes were drilled beneath the Luke and Leia Pegmatites to test for continuation of the dolerite unit which hosts the pegmatite field. The base of this host has not yet been discovered and these holes all intercepted new, though variably mineralised pegmatites beneath Luke and Leia which warrant further exploration for lithium enriched zones within their interpreted envelopes and down-plunge extrapolations (Figure 10).

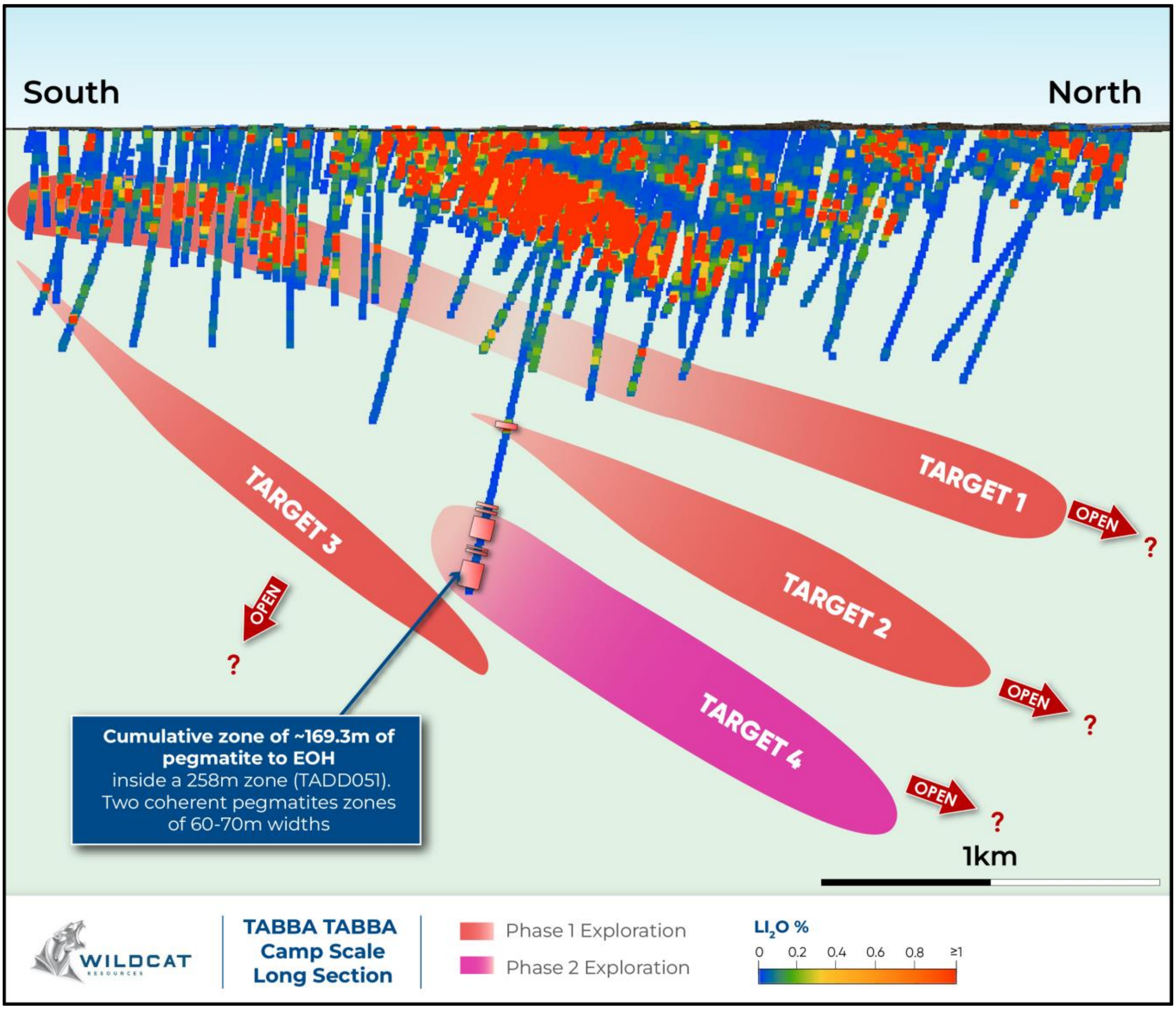

Figure 10 – Schematic of target areas for future exploration (interpreted using up-plunge pegmatite intercepts).

Targets 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 10) are the priority for the next phase of exploration at Tabba Tabba exploring the shallower untested positions of the targets beneath the existing and known pegmatite bodies where lithium mineralisation has been intercepted inside pegmatite volumes which are broader than the mineralised intercept. This may indicate that they could fractionate along their strike extent and host significant mineralisation if explored along plunge.

The next phase of exploration at Tabba Tabba will continue to target the proven geological model of thickly stacked and repeating, north-plunging pegmatites. The initial focus (Target 4, Figure 10) will explore a newly intercepted, thick pegmatite at depth, which contained 169.3m of cumulative pegmatite within a 258m zone (true width is unknown). The hole ended in a fault zone, in pegmatite. Although not strongly mineralised with lithium, samples throughout the zone assayed up to 98ppm tantalum, which is considered a strong indication that the pegmatite may be mineralised elsewhere along its length.

Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource Estimate

Historic drilling targeting the Tabba Tabba tantalum pegmatite (to a maximum vertical depth beneath surface of approximately 35m) defined a historic JORC (2012) compliant **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 [5].

During the ongoing exploration programs targeting lithium mineralisation at the Tabba Tabba Project, several holes were drilled on exploration targets with the objective of extending the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Mineral Resource at depth and along strike. This has resulted in a **tonnage upgrade to the historic resource of 278% for a total of 1,202Kt at 482ppm Ta_2O_5 for 1,277,300 lbs of contained Ta_2O_5** with a cut-off grade of 200ppm Ta_2O_5 (Table 4). This also **represents a 91% increase in contained pounds of Ta_2O_5**. When utilizing the same cut-off grade as the historic resource (400ppm Ta_2O_5), 577Kt is available, representing an 81% increase in tonnes from the historic tantalum resource (Figure 12).

Table 4 – Tabba Tabba Tantalum JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate as at 27 November 2024 (using a 200ppm *Ta_2O_5 cut-off grade)*.

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (T)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	1.19	0.09	482	0.74	1,073	1,267,600
Inferred	0.01	0.05	445	2.50	5	9,700
Total	**1.20**	**0.09**	**482**	**0.76**	**1,078**	**1,277,300**

Notes:
-Reported above a Ta_2O_5 cut-off grade of 200ppm Ta_2O_5. Appropriate rounding applied.
-Only the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite domain contributes to the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource. All other domains are excluded.

This presents a significant advantage to the Project as the upgraded Tantalum MRE on the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite domain overlies the Leia lithium deposit (Figure 11) and any future mining activity of the tantalum deposit would have the additional benefit of reducing the overburden to the down-plunge portions of the underlying lithium resources. The potential for the development of a standalone operation on the Tantalum Mineral Resource, commencing concurrently with the potential development of the Lithium Mineral Resource will be assessed in the PFS. Likewise, the PFS will assess any positive impact this scenario may have on the development of the lithium Mineral Resource and if this impacts the cut-off grade possible for possible exploitation of the tantalum resource (Figure 12).

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

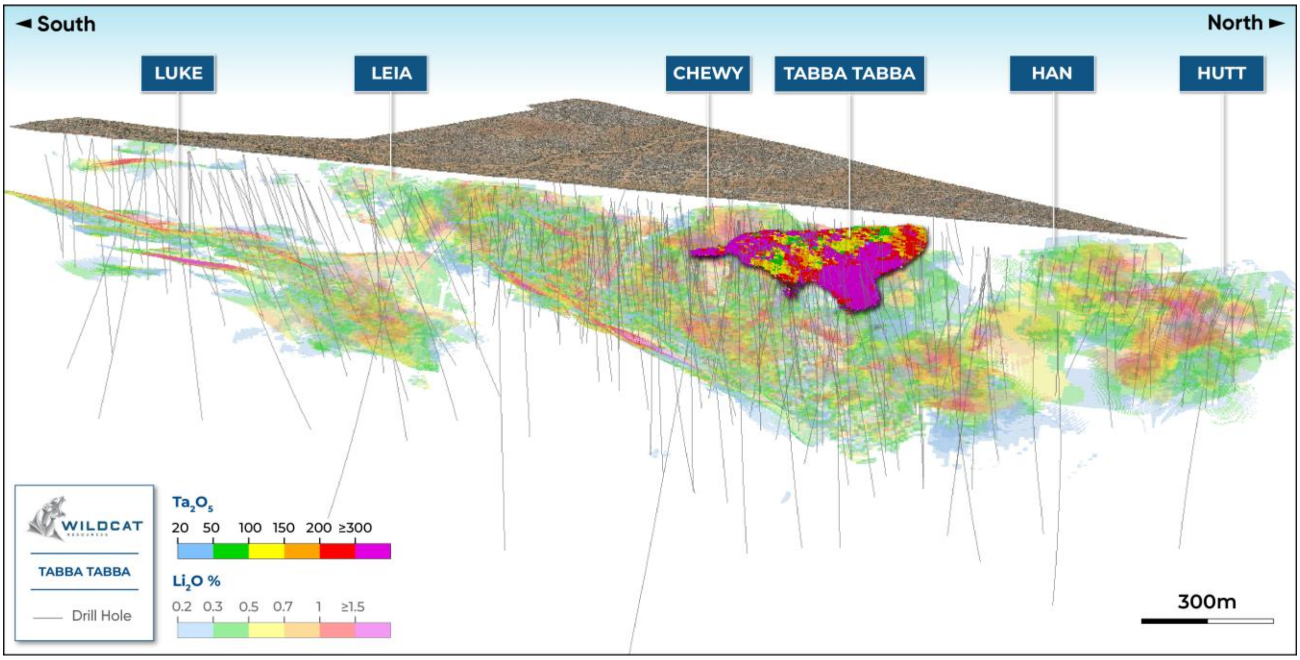

Figure 11 – Isometric image looking west-south-west of semi-transparent Li_2O block model and non-transparent Ta_2O_5 Mineral Resource block model showing the location of the tantalum deposit above the Leia lithium deposit.

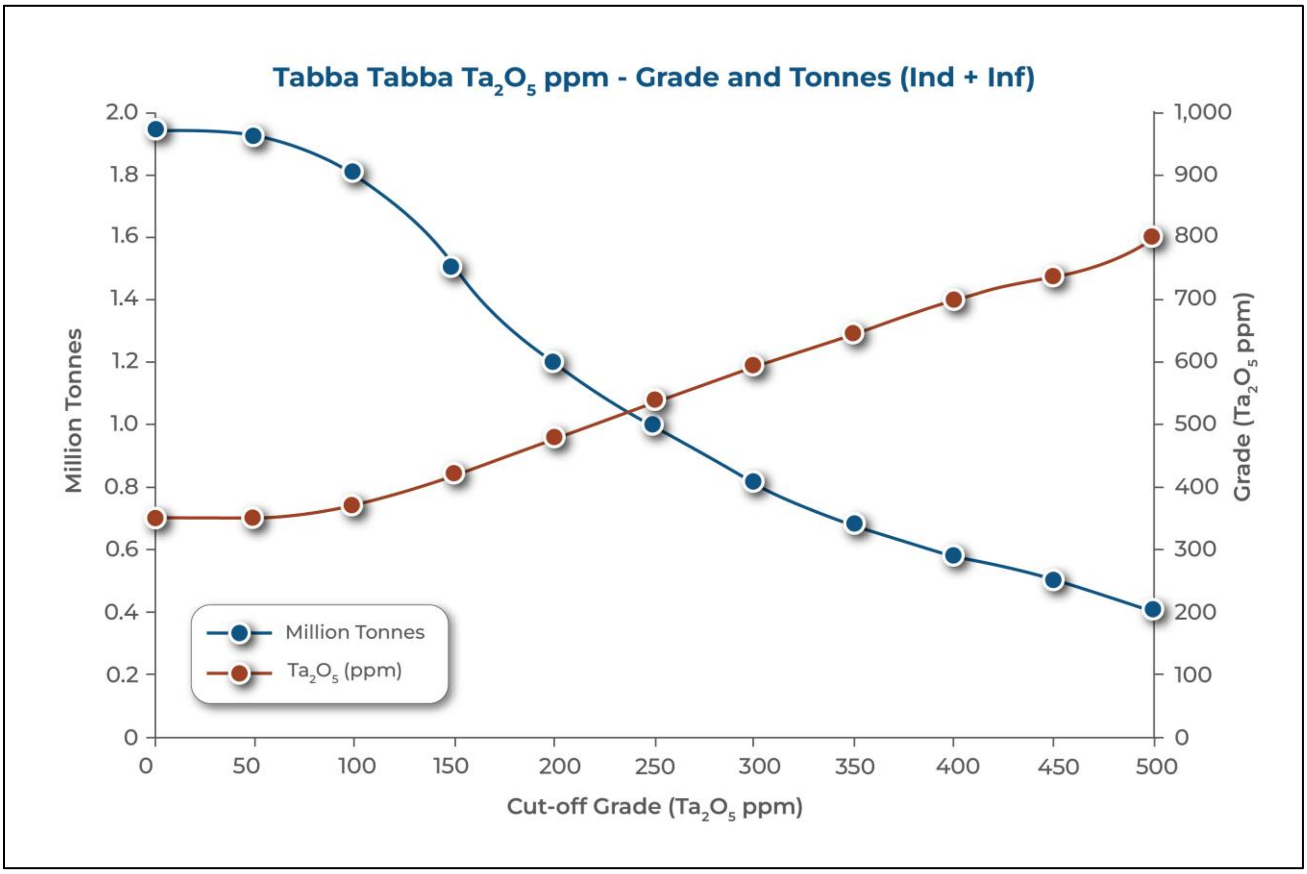

Figure 12 – Grade-Tonnage Curve for the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite Tantalum Mineal Resource Estimate.

Next Steps

- Complete PFS and Ore Reserve determination
- Progress Project approvals
- Tailings storage facility geotechnical drill program
- Complete metallurgical variability test work program
- Camp-scale Fourier Transform Infrared study to generate a high-confidence geo-metallurgical model
- Continue target generation and testing across the Company's significant regional exploration tenements.

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

ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project is an advanced lithium and tantalum exploration project that is located on granted Mining Leases just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines (47km by road from the 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

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.

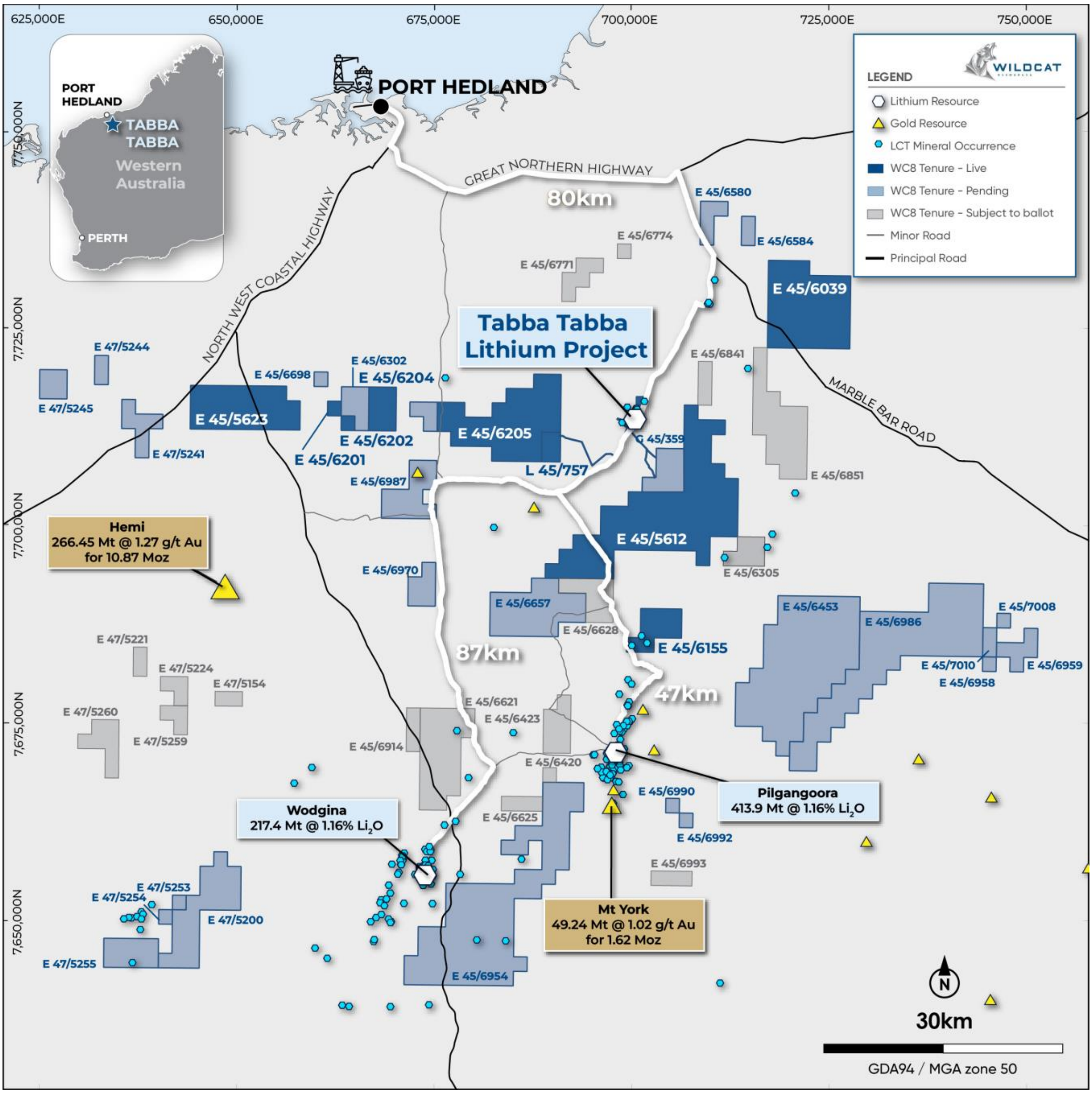

Figure 13 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

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[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

The Leia pegmatite domain contains the largest portion of the lithium resource and some of the best intercepts from Leia previously announced include:

- **180.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC148) (est. true width)**
- **119.2m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 334.3m (TADD010) (est. true width)**
- **105.3m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 213.7m (TARC259AD) (est. true width)**
- **99.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 207.0m (TARC234D) (est. true width)**
- **94.0m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 206.0m (TARC154AD) (est. true width)**
- **67.0m @ 1.9% Li_2O from 338.0m (TARC372D) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133.0m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
- **85.0m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167.0m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
- **84.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 236.0m (TADD051) (est. true width)**
- **84.8m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 251.4m (TADD020) (est. true width)**
- **89.8m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 260.0m (TADD047) (est. true width)**
- **75.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 155.0m (TADD022) (est. true width)**
- **73.0m at 1.1% Li_2O from 266.0m (TARC246) (est. true. width)**

The Luke Pegmatite is the second largest domain within the Tabba Tabba lithium MRE and some of the best intercepts from Luke previously announced include:

- **54.4m @ 1.2% Li_2O 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**
- **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width)**
    - **including 31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m (19.2m est. true width)**
- **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width)**
- **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width)**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 316.0m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
    - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li2O from 317.0m (est. true width)**
    - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li2O from 412.0m (est. true width)**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
    - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li2O from 189.0m**
- **26.6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
    - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m**
- **22.3m @ 1.3% Li2O from 197.0m (TADD040) (est. true width)**
- **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width)**
    - **and 45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (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 (Head of Geology and Exploration at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee and shareholder 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes (Consultant with Trepanier) and Mr Torrin Rowe (Head of Geology and Exploration at Wildcat Resources Limited). Mr Barnes is a member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is independent of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Rowe is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Rowe each have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Barnes and Mr Rowe consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, metallurgical 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 exploration results and metallurgical results information included in the relevant market announcements. Wildcat confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND REPORTING CRITERIA

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to ***Table 1-4 & Sections 1 to 3*** *included below in* ***Appendix 3****).*

Geology and geological interpretation

The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are hosted in the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt, with the pegmatite preferentially hosted by a dolerite sill thought to be contemporaneous with the Millindinna Intrusive. The dolerite intrudes meta sediments of the Mallina Formation which have been metamorphosed into cordierite-biotite schists. The sill is north-northeast striking, coincident with the strike of the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt and the related Tabba Tabba Shear Zone. At Tabba Tabba, the dolerite sill has been intruded by a swarm of north-trending, east-dipping pegmatite dykes, becoming more north-westerly in their strike in the northern extents of the Project.

The largest pegmatite at Tabba Tabba is Leia, which has a known strike of greater than 2.5km. Leia outcrops from surface and plunges at roughly 20° to the north, with the central zone containing mineralised pegmatite at widths greater than 100m true thickness. Most of the mineralization occurs in a zone approximately 1.5km in length and in section view, the pegmatite appears to have a sigmoidal geometry. The second largest pegmatite is the Luke Pegmatite, with mineralised stacked pegmatites up to 50m thick inside a zone of up to ~100m cumulative thickness of pegmatite. The pegmatites are comprised of quartz, albite, muscovite and garnet, and are variably mineralised along their strike and dip geometries. The mineralised zones are dominated by the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene. Metallurgy results have confirmed that the largest pegmatite domain (Leia) is spodumene dominant, with traces to minor amounts of petalite. Tantalite, cassiterite, and traces of a series of accessory minerals occur within or associated with the pegmatites. Mineralogical test work on the other pegmatites is ongoing, however it is anticipated that some mineral fractionation and compositional variability can be expected along trend.

The Tabba Tabba pegmatite field is largely confined to the area within tenements M45/377, M45/354, M45/376 and M45/375. Mineralogy of the Leia and Luke pegmatites is well understood, with lithium primarily hosted by spodumene. Studies continue to improve the understanding of mineralogy of all the pegmatites, however geological observations including logging, UV fluorescence and XRD indicate that while spodumene is present at the Hutt, Han and Chewy pegmatite systems, they are expected to have more complex mineralogy and higher quantities of petalite. The Tabba Tabba Tantalum Deposit is hosted by a different phase of pegmatite, with tantalite dominating the ore mineralogy. Detailed metallurgical variability studies are underway on each of the pegmatites / resource domains. An array of additional investigations have been completed or are underway, including XRD, FTIR, µXRF mineral mapping, petrological reports, detailed geophysics, metallurgical programs and consultant engagement to help refine the geological and mineralization models.

The distribution of the Tabba Tabba egmatites is shown in ***Figures 1,4 & 5****. Drilling has shown that the pegmatites typically occur as dykes dipping sigmoidal to the east at 0-60° (****Figures 6 & 9****) and strike parallel to sub-parallel to the dominant NNW trending fabric within the greenstones. Pegmatites of the Leia, Luke and Chewy domains appear to form in thickly stacked sigmoidal vein arrays, whilst the Hutt and Han pegmatites appear to form in more thinly stacked sheeted arrays.*

The Tabba Tabba tantalum Pegmatite has 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. The main Tabba Tabba Pegmatite presents as a thick (frequently greater than 20m) funnel-shaped dyke which strikes northwest and dips 30°-40° northeast. The geometry is possibly due to erosion of the top portion of the pegmatite. It can be followed in outcrop along strike for at least 400m and historical drilling has intercepted it up to 80m down dip. The pegmatite is thickest at surface, thinning and bifurcating at depth, and is mineralogically zoned. Three distinct quartz cores have been recognised, and tantalum mineralization is mainly restricted to the albite replacement and lithium alteration zones and is composed of tantalite, wodginite and (in the lithium alteration zone) microlite. Three distinct mineralized zones occur as sheets which average 2m to 3m in thickness, but may be up to 6m thick, which strike and dip in sympathy with the pegmatite margins.

Drilling techniques

Prior to the acquisition of the project by Wildcat in 2023, almost all drilling was focused on the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite (tantalum). This began with Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completing 24 open hole percussion ("OHP"), 60 reverse circulation ("RC") and 3 diamond drill ("DD") holes between 1984 and 1991. A further five OPH holes were drilled in 1984. In March 2013, Global Advanced Metals ("GAM") completed 29 infill and extensional RC holes and in November 2013, Pilbara Minerals ("PLS") completed 4 infill and 1 extensional DD hole and a further 38 RC holes (1,386m) in September/October 2014. Sections are generally spaced 10m to 20m (local northing), while holes on section were spaced 5m to 20m apart.

Of the above mentioned pre-Wildcat holes, only 5 were drilled away from the immediate vicinity of the Tabba Tabba Pegmatite (tantalum) to a maximum vertical depth of 60m.

Since acquiring the Tabba Tabba Project in 2023, and commencing drilling in July 2023, Wildcat has drilled ~114,835m, comprising 212 RC holes for 63,606m and 142 diamond drill holes for 51,229m. All holes were surveyed for true north using a gyro tool and diamond core was orientated where possible.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sample information used in resource estimation was derived from both RC and diamond core drilling. The drill samples have been geologically logged and sampled for laboratory analysis. Typically, all pegmatite is sampled and a sample buffer based on geological insight will be taken into the non-mineralised hangingwall and footwall. RC drilling is sampled in 1m intervals and DD is typically sampled in 30cm to 1m length of half core (based on geological boundaries).

Sample analysis method

Historical samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories using low dilution fusion XRF. The historical GAM samples were assayed by GAM's Wodgina site laboratory for a 36 element suite using XRF on fused beads. Nagrom checks were undertaken using ICP and included Li together with Ta_2O_5*,* Nb_2O_5 *and Sn. The historical PLS drilling were sampled and analysed by Nagrom by both fused bead XRF and ICP. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate.*

Wildcat's drill hole samples from 2023 onwards were analysed by the ALS Global Laboratory in Perth using a sodium peroxide fusion using ME-ICP89 for ICP-AES for an LCT suite and ME-MS91 for ICP-MS for multi-element analysis.

In addition to Li_2O *and* Ta_2O_5*, Wildcat has also estimated the* Fe_2O_3 *for the Mineral Resource as a potential deleterious element in the production of spodumene concentrates for the glass and ceramics industry. During the process of drilling, sampling and assaying, Wildcat identified two sources of contamination and positive bias of the* Fe_2O_3 *assays for the drill samples. Firstly, the highly abrasive nature of the* Li_2O*/* Ta_2O_5 *mineralised pegmatite on the RC drilling bits and rods has resulted in iron contamination of the drill samples in the field. Secondly, when the RC and core samples were pulverised in laboratory in steel containers, the highly abrasive nature resulted in further iron contamination. To investigate this, Wildcat completed a statistical analysis into both above-mentioned issues. The results demonstrated significant positive bias in iron results. The Company and its consultants determined a process of factoring of the* Fe_2O_3 *assays to account for the contamination. The two step* Fe_2O_3 *adjustment process and factors are summarised in Appendix 2, Section 3. It should be noted this process has been used to understand the potential* Fe_2O_3 *grades in the resource and is attempting to remove the* Fe_2O_3 *present from contamination by drilling and/or sample preparation. The* Fe_2O_3 *grades are an estimate only, however are consistent with the broad estimation techniques applied for the global resource and are in-line with peer comparisons.*

Cut-off grades

Pegmatite boundaries are recorded in detailed geological logs as they are typically visually clear. They also typically coincide with anomalous Li_2O *and* Ta_2O_5 *which grades into strongly mineralised zones. A significant increase in* Fe_2O_3 *occurs at the contacts between the iron-enriched mafic country rock and the iron poor pegmatites which allows for further refinement of the position of this contact, in addition to* *the geological logs. All pegmatite vein models were built in Leapfrog™ Geo software and exported for use as domain boundaries for the block model. Cut-off grades were selected by interpreting the grade-tonnage curves produced through the MRE based on peer comparisons.*

Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging for Li_2O, Ta and Fe_2O_3 (factored) using GEOVIA Surpac™ software. Ta_2O_5 was calculated from Ta by multiplying by 1.2211. The estimate was resolved into 10m (E) x 10m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied for Li_2O to three very minor domains (Chewy05 at 0.8% Li_2O, Chewy07 at 0.7% Li_2O and Chewy08 at 0.5% Li_2O) and for Ta to the main Tabba Tabba (tantalum) pegmatite (6,500 ppm Ta) plus three others (Chewy08 at 1800ppm Ta, Luke 01 at 1000ppm Ta and Luke05 at 500ppm Ta). Estimation parameters were based on variogram models generated using Geovariances Isatis.neo, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. The search ellipses utilised follow the trend of each pegmatite and were generated using Leapfrog™ Edge's Variable Orientation tool.

Bulk density regressions have been calculated for mineralisation and waste separately. In the block model, bulk densities in pegmatite mineralisation are calculated by the Li_2O content of the parent block, whilst bulk densities in waste are assigned using an average for the rock types (2.95 t/m^3). The bulk density regressions were based on Archimedes measurements on non-porous core samples. A total of 1,050 physical density measurements were used in the estimation of the resource.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information.

Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 50m to 60m E x 50m to 60m N spaced drilling and Inferred Mineral Resources nominally up to 100m to 150m E x 100m to 150m N with consideration always given for the confidence of the continuity of geology and mineralisation.

Consideration to the Reasonable Prospects for (Eventual) Economic Extraction (RPEEE) as described by the JORC Code (2012) include the following:

- *Tenure – The Mineral Resource is located within granted Mining Leases (M45/377, M45/354, M45/376 and M45/375), where mining has previously been undertaken. The tenements are held in good standing and subject to relevant approvals being acquired, it is reasonable to expect that mining and mineral processing could be permitted.*
- *Approvals – The Tabba Tabba Lithium Project is located in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mine's located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects and it is reasonable to consider that the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resource's.*
- *Environment – Base line surveys and assessments are well advanced. To date, there are no environmental matters that have been identified as part of these surveys and assessments that would reasonably prevent the identified resources from being extracted.*
- *Mining – Preliminary Whittle shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations. The defined conceptual pit shells contain the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources.*
- *Metallurgy (lithium) – Metallurgical testwork results were released to the ASX on 16th July 2024 and showed that mineralised material from the resource is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product, with low iron contamination <0.5% Fe_2O_3, at recoveries of up to 84% (1.4 % Li_2O in feed). Metallurgical test work is ongoing focusing on slimes losses and grind sizes to optimise spodumene flotation circuit operating conditions, with further*

improvements in Li_2O recoveries expected. The metallurgical program is being conducted on composite samples generated from diamond core obtained through 2023 and 2024 targeting pegmatite variability across all main pegmatite domains.

- *Metallurgy (tantalum)*[3] *– Historical testwork, which has been completed using standard industry gravity techniques (wet shaking table and Heavy Liquid Separation), has demonstrated that recoveries of >70%* Ta_2O_5 *should be achievable from a heavy mineral concentration plant. The historical work targeted a final gravity concentrate grading 40-50 %* Ta_2O_5*. A testwork program is currently being planned on fresh, representative core material, for verification and process improvement for early 2025.*
- *Processing (lithium) – Based on the metallurgical testwork that has been completed, processing of the resource could be completed via a whole of ore crush, grind, deslime and magnetic separation, followed by a three-stage flotation and concentrate dewatering process plant. Similar process plants are currently in operation or being commissioned in Western Australia.*
- *Processing (tantalum)*[3] *– Tabba Tabba tantalum material has been previously been processed by coarse gravity concentration in a heavy mineral concentration plant.*

The cut-off grade (COG) adopted for the lithium Mineral Resource Estimate is 0.45% Li_2O. It has been determined based on mining being conducted on other comparable lithium projects at mine grades ~1% Li_2O. A grade tonnage curve is included above as Figure 3.

The cut-off grade (COG) adopted for the tantalum Mineral Resource Estimate is 200ppm Ta_2O_5*. It has been determined based on the proximity to an existing lithium Mineral Resource and benchmarked processing costs. A grade tonnage curve is included above as Figure 13.*

The Tabba Tabba Mineral Resource has predominantly been classified as Indicated with minor amounts of Inferred according to JORC 2012.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

Mining – Based on the orientations, thicknesses, and depths to which the lithium-bearing pegmatites have been modelled, estimated grades for Li_2O and Ta_2O_5*, plus cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations, the expected extraction method is by open pit mining. Preliminary Whittle shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations. The conceptual pit shells contain the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources.*

Metallurgy (lithium) – An extensive metallurgical test work program is ongoing at Nagrom Laboratory as part of ongoing Feasibility Studies. The metallurgical program is being completed on composite samples generated from diamond core obtained through 2023 and 2024 targeting pegmatite variability across all main pegmatite domains. As discussed above, testwork released on the 16th of July, 2024 has shown the ore is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product with recoveries of up to 84% (1.4 % Li_2O in feed) with iron contamination <0.5% Fe_2O_3*. Optimisation testwork is ongoing focusing on refinement of operating conditions, with further improvements in Li_2O recoveries expected.*

Metallurgy (tantalum)[3] *– Historical testwork, which has been completed using standard industry gravity techniques (wet shaking table and Heavy Liquid Separation), has demonstrated that recoveries of >70 %* Ta_2O_5 *should be achievable from heavy mineral concentration plant.*

The historical work targeted a final gravity concentrate grading 40-50 % Ta_2O_5*. A testwork program is currently being planned on fresh, representative core material, for verification and process improvement testwork is planned for early 2025.*

Processing (lithium) – As mentioned above processing could be completed via a whole of ore flotation process plant. Similar process plants are currently in operation nearby and elsewhere in Western Australia.

[3]Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 18 February 2014 https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2995-01492277-6A667917

Processing (tantalum)[3] *– Tabba Tabba tantalum ore has been previously processed at a rate of 11 tph using a primary grind of 700µm, followed by coarse gravity concentration. Middlings from the coarse gravity separation were then re-ground to 300 µm for a further attempt at recovery from binary particles.*

[3]Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 18 February 2014: https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2995-01492277-6A667917

Appendix 1

Table 1: Unreported significant intercepts - intercepts are reported with a 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with no more than 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	Grade (Li2O %)	Pegmatite
TADD017	394	395	1.0	1.0	0.70	Leia
TADD053	**334.4**	**350.6**	**16.2**	**16.2**	**1.09**	**Luke**
including	338.1	341.4	3.3	3.3	1.83	Luke
and:	367	368.4	1.4	1.4	1.41	Luke
including	367	367.5	0.5	0.5	2.74	Luke
TAMT002	21.3	43	21.7	21.7	0.85	Hutt
including	27.4	36.6	9.2	9.2	1.30	Hutt
also including	39.9	43	3.1	3.1	1.92	Hutt
TAMT003	109	111.9	2.9	2.9	1.18	Han
including	109	110	1.0	1.0	1.90	Han
TARC146	83	84	1.0	1.0	0.94	Chewy
TARC150	243	245	2.0	2.0	0.74	Leia
and:	248	249	1.0	1.0	0.83	Leia
TARC156	7	8	1.0	1.0	0.92	Chewy
TARC162D	46	47	1.0	1.0	0.51	Chewy
TARC210	254	255	1.0	1.0	0.66	Luke
TARC222D	185	206	21.0	21.0	0.64	Leia
including	185	191	6.0	6.0	0.94	Leia
and:	220	248	28.0	28.0	1.59	Leia
including	221	237	16.0	16.0	2.11	Leia
TARC223D	**199.4**	**216**	**16.6**	**16.6**	**1.26**	**Leia**
including	201	203	2.0	2.0	2.41	Leia
also including	208	215	7.0	7.0	1.67	Leia
TARC244D	**245**	**277.1**	**32.1**	**32.1**	**2.07**	**Leia**
including	260	277.1	17.1	17.1	2.41	Leia
and:	340	342	2.0	2.0	1.73	Leia
including	341.2	342	0.8	0.8	3.27	Leia

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. true width	Grade (Li2O %)	Pegmatite
TARC259AD	720	721	1.0	1.0	0.73	Luke
TARC267D	34	35	1.0	1.0	0.50	Tabba Tabba
TARC277AD	382	383	1.0	0.9	0.63	Leia
TARC304D	442	443	1.0	1.0	0.68	Leia
and:	444	445	1.0	1.0	1.74	Leia
and:	451	453	2.0	2.0	0.55	Leia
and:	454	456	2.0	2.0	0.54	Leia
and:	460	462.8	2.8	2.8	0.78	Leia
including	461	462	1.0	1.0	1.11	Leia
TARC312AD	232.5	233.7	1.2	1.2	0.67	Chewy
and:	236.4	237.9	1.5	1.5	0.85	Chewy
TARC316D	215	216	1.0	1.0	0.94	Chewy
TARC319D	150.1	152	1.9	1.9	0.58	Chewy
TARC342D	183	184	1.0	1.0	0.65	Luke
and:	202	203	1.0	1.0	0.77	Luke
TARC342D	213	214	1.0	1.0	0.62	Luke
TARC397	176	192	16.0	16.0	0.73	Chewy
TARC428	18	22	4.0	4.0	0.77	Han
and:	89	90	1.0	1.0	0.69	Han

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	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD017	DD	700179	7713972	104	491.2	265	-77	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD052	DD	699379	7712129	98	342.7	266	-78	NSI	Luke	Complete
TADD053	DD	699731	7712690	98	853.5	215	-74	Received	Luke	Complete
TAMT002	DD	700731	7714664	107	55	227	-60	Received	Hutt	Complete
TAMT003	DD	700412	7714337	110	147	250	-55	Received	Han	Complete
TARC146	RC	699965	7713548	101	348	266	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC150	RC	699983	7713078	99	348	252	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC156	RC	699889	7713547	98	246	266	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC162D	RCDD	700048	7713151	100	477.1	271	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC210	RC	699723	7712696	98	348	297	-55	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC222D	RCDD	700005	7713089	98	348.6	278	-57	Received	Leia	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC223D	RCDD	700051	7713106	98	353.2	269	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC244D	RCDD	700051	7713527	106	420.3	280	-68	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC259AD	RCDD	700100	7713302	99	780.2	259	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC267D	DD	700291	7713623	103	572.4	264	-61	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC277AD	DD	700195	7713374	101	474.1	302	-72	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC304D	RCDD	700301	7714087	107	660.3	248	-65	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC312AD	RCDD	700602	7714117	105	700.1	238	-70	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC316D	RC	700478	7713830	107	342	268	-66	Received	Han	Complete
TARC319D	RCDD	700364	7713712	109	570.2	300	-84	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC342D	RCDD	699457	7712206	99	428.6	303	-69	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC397	RC	700456	7713667	101	312	290	-63	Received	Chewy	Complete
TARC428	RC	700290	7714261	108	150	256	-54	Received	Han	Complete
TARC429	RC	700191	7714410	105	150	254	-58	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC430	RC	700222	7714418	106	20	254	-75	NSI	Han	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	• 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, targeted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion to aid geological interpretation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation 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 was completed at drillhole completion. • Diamond drilling used HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions and hole depth.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals based on visual estimation. • The static cone splitter (Ox Engineering drill sampling system) on the RC rig was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD measured and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters. • Core recovery is calculated based on core block depths and physical measurements.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering and more. Data was then captured by Ocris and imported into a database. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. UV photography studies are ongoing. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays were 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 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 with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
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.	• The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an 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
	• 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.	• Check sampling was completed at an umpire lab (Intertek) to validate results which demonstrated comparability.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Twinned holes of RC to DD have been drilled to allow correlation of assay results between drilling styles to provide more confidence in the model. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with a differential GPS (DGPS) on a campaign basis, initially by ABIMs contracting and then recollected by Wildcat with a private DGPS. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 50). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The LiDAR has generated a topographic surface accurate to <20cm. • Downhole survey's collected using the Axis Champion Gyro tool
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing vary from twins to 200m apart with varying levels of infill. • Exploration and resource drilling focussed on 50m and 100m spacings. • 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. • 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. Most diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width and an estimation is provided when this is not the case.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• 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. • True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided. • The drilling orientation and intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors. Any umpire assays were transported as pulps or coarse rejects by ALS to Intertek (genalysis).
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Several internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, general data integration and photo analysis. No major errors have been identified.

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. • Historic drilling targeted tantalum mineralisation. Drilling into the vast majority of the lithium resources has been competed by Wildcat since mid-2023.
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. While studies are still underway, early XRD results (previously released) indicate that petalite mineralisation occurs more frequently in the northern The Hutt Pegmatite prospect.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
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. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with a weighted average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practical of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • An iron cutoff of >5% Fe has also been applied to each sample in order to exclude peripheral intervals that contain significant wallrock contamination or external intervals that are not pegmatite hosted Li_2O intercepts. Smaller intervals of internal mafic <10m are classified as waste and may still be included in intercept calculations. Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where a 1m interval may constitute mixed pegmatite and mafic wallrock. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be slightly wider or smaller than what is reflected in the reported mineralized intercept. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between 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. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li_2O. • Holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. Where surface conditions have not allowed optimal collar placement estimated true widths have been calculated and reported. • Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (Appendix 1, Table 1&2).
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. Geological observations have been factored into the modelling and estimation work.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling plans aim to extend the modelled pegmatites and increase the confidence of these zones (i.e. Inferred to Indicated and Indicated to Measured) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Further work will also include the finalisation of study work necessary to begin the development of the project.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• The original database was compiled by GAM and supplied as a Microsoft Access database • In 2023 the GAM database was validated and imported into an MX Deposit™ (Seequent) database. • Data capture utilises OCRIS Mobile software which precludes the loading of invalid data and is then compiled into a relational SQL database that enforces data integrity and further ensures that the data meets the required validation protocols. Assay certificates are loaded directly from the laboratory supplied files into an SQL database, with routine quality control monitoring and laboratory follow up when required, to ensure the performance of the assay data.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Torrin Rowe (Previous Exploration Manager and Current Geology Manager and a Competent Person) has been actively involved in ongoing exploration programs since Wildcat commenced exploration at Tabba Tabba and continues to undertake regular site visits. • Lauritz Barnes (Competent Person and Resource Geologist) completed a 2 day site visit in mid-April, 2024. • Site visits are completed to check procedures and processes, verify work completed and to make ongoing improvements to workflows.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered very robust. Drill spacing is typically closely spaced (mostly a 50-60m grid) and all pegmatites on the Tabba Tabba property are typically uniform in their orientation. Lithium (occurring predominantly as spodumene) and tantalum (occurring predominantly as tantalite and columbite) is hosted within pegmatite dykes intruding the dolerite sill central to the project area and comprises a series of extremely fractionated intrusions with thicknesses of over 100m estimated true width. These intrusions are largely constrained to the central mafic host rock and dip from 0-60° towards the east. Leia is the thickest pegmatite and appears to be semi-sigmoidal in shape whilst Luke, Chewy, The Hutt and Han are typically more planar in geometry. It is anticipated this is due to varying differential stress relative to the thickness in the mafic sill at the time of emplacement and minor geochemical changes in the mafic sill compositon. • The geological interpretation is supported by geological mapping, drone photography, geophysical surveys (gravity and magnetics), drill hole logging, structural measurements, assays, mineralogical studies and metallurgical analysis. • No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geological wireframes and meshes have been constructed in Leapfrog™ Geo software and correspond to known geometries in mapped and logged pegmatite occurrences. • The key factor affecting continuity is the presence of pegmatite and spodumene inside the pegmatite.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The modelled mineralisation is hosted in an area striking for 3,500ms (south to north from Luke to The Hutt) and down to a depth of approximately 500m vertical beneath surface in multiple domains.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and adjusted Fe_2O_3. • Drill spacing typically ranges from 50m to 60m with some zones to 100-150m. • Drill hole samples were flagged with modelled domain codes. Sample data was composited for Li_2O, Ta and Fe_2O_3 to 1m using a best fit method. Since all holes were typically sampled on 1m intervals, there were only a limited number of residuals in the diamond core holes that were sampled to geological contacts. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were applied for Li_2O to three very minor domains (Chewy05 at 0.8% Li_2O, Chewy07 at 0.7% Li_2O and Chewy08 at 0.5% Li_2O) and for Ta to the main Tabba Tabba tantalum pegmatite (6,500 ppm Ta) plus three others (Chewy08 at 1800ppm Ta, Luke 01 at 1000ppm Ta and Luke05 at 500ppm Ta). • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to low (between 15% and 30%) and structure ranges up to 400m. Domains with more limited samples used variography of geologically similar, adjacent domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 10m (E) by 10m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked to 2.5m (E) by 2.5m (N) by 1.25m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Several estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 30m, the second pass 75m, the third pass 150m plus other passes searching larger distances to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and typically a maximum per hole of 4 samples (except pass 1 with 6 samples). Pass 1 also helps honour localised zoning within the pegmatites, with ongoing mineralogy studies to help refine any potential future subdomaining requirements. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exceptions to this were domains with less than 6 samples, which then had the domain averages applied. • As a potential deleterious element, Fe_2O_3 has been estimated for this resource, specifically as adjusted Fe_2O_3. Identification of contamination during both the sample collection (steel from drill bit and rod wear) and assay phases (wear in the lab's steel pulverisation containers) has resulted in a detailed statistical analysis and co-located data comparison between diamond core and RC twin hole assays. Factors have been applied to the raw Fe_2O_3 assays in two steps. Step one is to subtract 0.385% from all Fe_2O_3 assays, both historic and recent Wildcat drilling samples, to account for lab pulverising contamination (for both RC and core samples). Step two is to subtract a regressed factor by depth from all RC samples. No second factor has been applied to the diamond core Fe_2O_3 assays. • The search ellipses utilised follow the trend of each dyke and were generated using Leapfrog™ Edge's Variable Orientation tool. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. • Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Pegmatite boundaries typically coincide with anomalous Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 which allows for geological continuity of the mineralised zones. Where the pegmatite is unmineralized, a significant increase in the Fe_2O_3 dictates the boundary between iron poor pegmatites (host rock) and the iron rich mafic-intermediate country rock. The pegmatite vein and other geological meshes were built in Leapfrog™ Geo software and exported for use as domain boundaries in the block model. • The lithium Mineral Resource Estimate utilises a cutoff grade of 0.45% Li_2O and a grade-tonnage curve is supplied at alternative cutoff grades. • The tantalum Mineral Resource Estimate utilises a cutoff grade of 200ppm Ta_2O_5 and a grade-tonnage curve is supplied at alternative cutoff grades.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is	• **Tabba Tabba Lithium Resource**:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Mining – preliminary Whittle shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries plus a range of price assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations. The conceptual pit shells contained the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources. • Timing – given the matters discussed in the above sections, the Tabba Tabba Lithium deposit has a reasonable prospect of being extracted commencing within 10 years. • **Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource:** • Mining – the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource has previously been mined via an open pit using industry standard drill, blast, load and haul mining techniques. Notwithstanding this, it is expected that parts or all of the tantalum resource would be mined as part of the open pit created for the extraction of the lithium resources, with the tantalum mineralisation to report to a separate stockpile for processing through a dedicated tantalum circuit. • Timing – given that the tantalum resources has been previously mined and that significant lithium resources have been identified in close proximity, it is reasonable to expect that extraction of tantalum resources could be commenced within 10 years.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• **Tabba Tabba Lithium Resource:** • Metallurgy – metallurgical testwork results were released to the ASX on 16 July 2024 and showed that mineralised material from the identified resource is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product, with low iron contamination <0.5% Fe_2O_3, at recoveries of up to 84% (1.4 % Li_2O in feed). The recovery for the expected run of mine feed grading 1.1 % Li_2O is anticipated to be between 74 and 77 %. • Ongoing test work is focusing on slimes losses and grind sizes to optimise flotation circuit operating conditions, with further improvements in Li_2O recoveries expected. The metallurgical program is being completed on composite samples generated from diamond core obtained through 2023 and 2024 targeting pegmatite variability across all main pegmatite domains. • Processing – based on the metallurgical testwork completed, processing of the resource could be completed via a whole of ore crush, grind, deslime and magnetic separation followed by a three-stage flotation and concentrate

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		dewatering process plant. Similar process plants are currently in operation or being commissioned in Western Australia. • **Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource:** • Metallurgy – historical testwork, completed using standard industry gravity techniques (wet shaking table and Heavy Liquid Separation), demonstrated that recoveries of >70 % Ta_2O_5 should be achievable from a heavy mineral concentration plant. The historical work targeted a final gravity concentrate grading 40-50 % Ta_2O_5. • A testwork program on fresh, representative core material, for verification and process improvement is planned for early 2025. • Processing – The Tabba Tabba Tantalum Resource has been previously processed at a rate of 11 tph using a primary grind of 700µm followed by coarse gravity concentration. Middlings from the coarse gravity separation were then re-ground to 300 µm for a further attempt at recovery from binary particles.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Tenure – The resource's are located within granted Mining Leases, where mining has previously been undertaken. The tenements are held in good standing and subject to relevant approvals being acquired, it is reasonable to expect that mining and mineral processing could be permited. • Approvals – The Tabba Tabba Project is located in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mine's located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects, and it is reasonable to consider that the Tabba Tabba Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resource's. • Environment – Base line surveys and assessments are in progress for key environmental matters, including: ▪ Vertebrate fauna; ▪ Subterranean fauna (stygofauna and troglofauna); ▪ Short Range Endemics (SRE's); ▪ Groundwater and surface water assessments; ▪ materials characterisation (waste, ore and tailings); and

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		▪ flora and vegetation communities.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Wildcat conducted hydrostatic weighing tests on uncoated NQ and HQ core samples to determine bulk density factors. A total of 5,708 core samples were tested. Measurements included both pegmatite mineralisation and waste rock. Of these, 1,264 (including duplicate measurements) fall within the modelled mineralised pegmatite domains. • Regressions have been used to determine bulk density. In mineralised material, density assignment is based on the Li_2O content, in waste, bulk density is assigned based on Fe_2O_3 content. Formulae as follows: • Bulk density regression in mineralised material (based on 1,050 pegmatite mineralisation measurements): • BD = (0.0582 x Li_2O %) + 2.62 • Bulk density in the waste (predominantly mafic to ultramafic rock types) is assigned using an average of 2.95 t/m3. • Additional measurements will continue to be collected with any future drilling.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 50m to 60m E x 50m to 60m N spaced drilling and Inferred Mineral Resources nominally up to 100m to 150m E x 100m to 150m N with consideration always given for the confidence of the continuity of geology and mineralisation. • Consideration to the Reasonable Prospects for (Eventual) Economic Extraction (RPEEE) as described by the JORC Code (2012) include the following: o Tenure – The Mineral Resource is located within granted mining leases (M45/377, M45/354, M45/376 and M45/375), where mining has previously been undertaken. The tenements are held in good standing and subject to relevant approvals being acquired, it is reasonable to expect that mining and mineral processing could be permitted. o Approvals – The Tabba Tabba Project is located in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mine's located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects and it is reasonable to consider that the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resource's.

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		○ Environment – Base line surveys and assessments are well advanced for key environmental matters. To date, there are no environmental matters that have been identified as part of these surveys and assessments that would reasonably prevent the identified resources from being extracted. ○ Mining – Preliminary Whittle shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations. The conceptual pit shells contained the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources. ○ Metallurgy – Metallurgical testwork results were released to the ASX on 16 July 2024 and showed that mineralised material from the identified resource is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product, with low iron contamination <0.5% Fe_2O_3, at recoveries of up to 84% (1.4 % Li_2O in feed). Metallurgical test work is ongoing focusing on slimes losses and grind sizes to optimise spodumene flotation circuit operating conditions, with further improvements in Li_2O recoveries expected. The metallurgical program is being conducted on composite samples generated from diamond core obtained through 2023 and 2024 targeting pegmatite variability across all main pegmatite domains. ○ Processing – Based on the metallurgical testwork that has been completed, processing of the resource could be completed via a whole of ore crush, grind, deslime and magnetic separation, followed by a three-stage flotation and concentrate dewatering process plant. Similar process plants are currently in operation or being commissioned in Western Australia. The cut-off grade (COG) for the lithium Mineral Resource Estimate adopted is 0.45% Li_2O. It has been determined based on mining being conducted on other asset at mine grades ~1% Li_2O. A grade tonnage curve is included above as Figure 3. • The cut-off grade (COG) adopted for the Tantalum Mineral Resource Estimate is 200ppm Ta_2O_5. It has been determined based on very low mining costs (sit's above the lithium deposit) and simple gravity spiral processing costs. A grade tonnage curve is included above as Figure 12. • The Tabba Tabba Mineral Resource in part has been classified as Indicated and Inferred according to JORC 2012.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally within Wildcat and as part of the normal validation processes by Lauritz Barnes (Independent Competent Person).

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Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade.