ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10/04/2024

NEW DISCOVERY AT TABBA TABBA
LUKE PEGMATITE RETURNS 41M @ 1.0% Li_2O

Highlights

- **Exploration drilling beneath the Leia deposit has discovered a thick lithium mineralised repetition named the "Luke Pegmatite", with best intercepts of:**
  - ***41.0m @ 1.0%*** **Li_2O from 267m (TARC111D) (downhole width)**
    - ***including 24m @ 1.3% Li_2O*** **from 276m**
    - ***within 80.3m @ 0.8%*** **Li_2O from 232.7m**
- **Drilling at the Luke discovery is focused on defining the scale, continuity and geometry of the pegmatite body inside a target zone of up to 1km in strike length**
- **Meanwhile diamond drilling at Leia continues to return impressive new results including:**
  - ***68.0m @ 1.4%*** **Li_2O from 337m (TADD015) (est. true width)**
    - ***including 50m @ 1.5% Li_2O*** **from 338m**
  - ***58.7m @ 1.3%*** **Li_2O from 333.1m (TADD011) (est. true width)**
    - ***including 11.8m @ 2.3% Li_2O*** **from 362.2m**
  - ***90.2m @ 0.7%*** **Li_2O from 208.4m (TARC232D) (est. true width)**
    - ***including 7m @ 1.8% Li_2O*** **from 269m**
    - ***and 19.3m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 361.7m***
- **Nearly 74,000m drilled at Tabba Tabba to date (~29km DD, ~45km RC) and assay results are currently pending for 27 DD holes and 30 RC holes for a total of 4,669 samples**
- **Wildcat remains well funded with $94.1 million as at 31 December 2023, enabling completion of drilling and initial studies at Tabba Tabba**

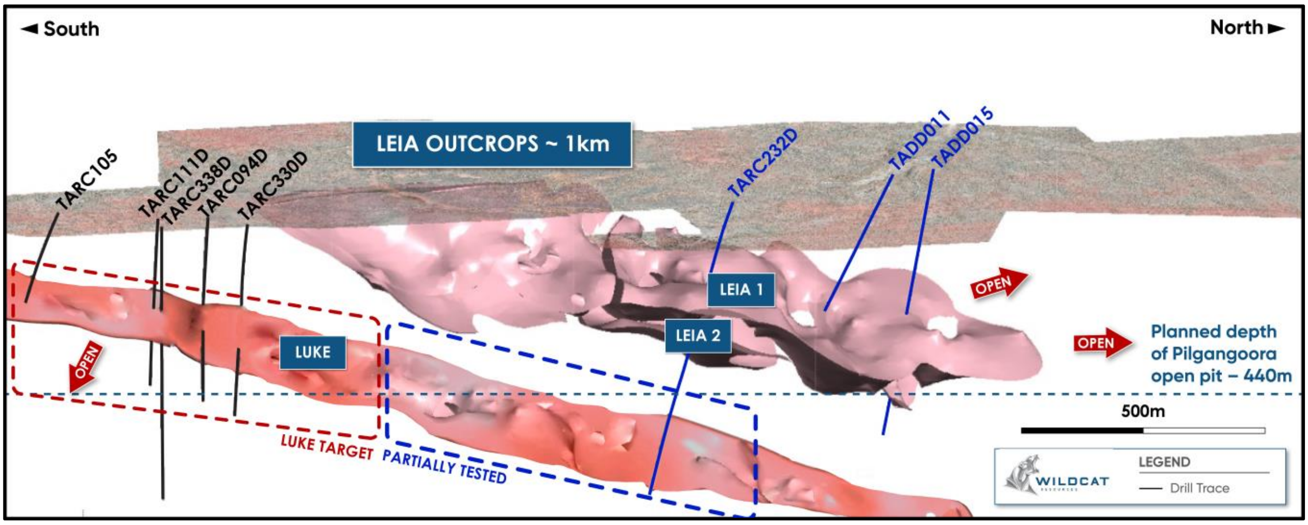

Figure 1 – Isometric image illustrating the Leia Pegmatite and the newly discovered Luke pegmatite. Drilling into Luke is limited, so the interpretation is preliminary. Black traces represent new holes drilled into Luke and blue traces represent new holes drilled into Leia and reported in announcement highlights. For simplicity, the other pegmatites are not displayed.

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to **announce the discovery of the Luke Pegmatite** in addition to further exceptional results at the Leia Pegmatite returned from ongoing drilling at its **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project**, near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Drill holes included in the highlights are illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6 and all new results are presented in Appendix 1.

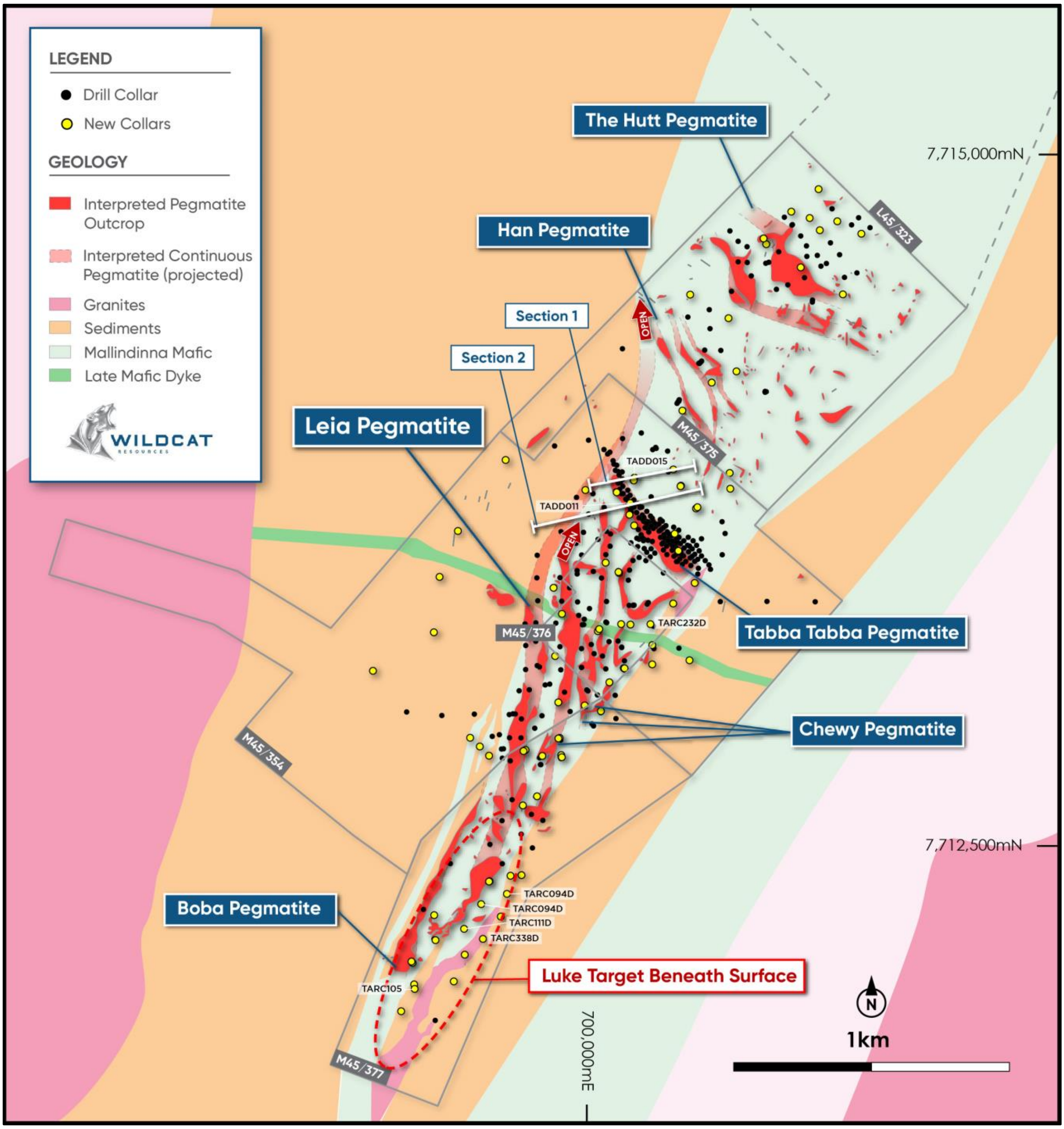

Figure 2 – Plan view map of all new drill hole locations since release dated 5th March 2024. Section locations of TADD014/TADD015 (Figure 5) and TADD011 (Figure 6) and call outs for holes intercepting Luke are shown.

Geology Manager, Torrin Rowe said: *"The blind discovery of another thick mineralised pegmatite at Luke confirms the ongoing exploration potential at Tabba Tabba. It is pleasing to see our exploration team's efforts in developing and testing geological theories being rewarded. We look forward to delineating the scale of the exciting Luke Pegmatite and continuing to test the developing exploration model with the aim of making further discoveries".*

Background

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

Since acquiring the Tabba Tabba project less than 12 months ago, and commencing drilling in July 2023, **Wildcat has drilled nearly 74,000m** comprising 197 RC holes for 44,923m and 74 DD drill holes for 28,647m. The exploration efforts at Tabba Tabba have defined a **3.2km long LCT pegmatite field hosting at least seven significant pegmatite bodies** (Leia, Luke, Boba, Chewy, Tabba Tabba, Han and Hutt).

From recommencement of drilling in mid-January, Wildcat has drilled 53 diamond holes and 52 RC holes for a total of 30,121m (Figure 2). Most of this drilling has been focussed on the major Leia deposit which is now 2.2km long, with mineralisation from surface and continuing down plunge. Four drill rigs are currently focussed on defining the geometry and extents of the Luke Pegmatite, with exploration of Leia and other targets ongoing.

The discovery of Luke provides encouragement for the Company in **continuing its aggressive exploration campaign** across the Tabba Tabba tenements. **Luke is a mineralised pegmatite body that was a blind discovery** from testing of conceptual targets below the Leia deposit, **highlighting the potential for further discoveries** at Tabba Tabba. The geological concept behind pegmatite repetition is common in several tier 1 LCT systems across the globe, including the giant Pilgangoora system.

New drill hole data received since the last announcement is summarised in Appendix 1 and significant results are discussed further below and illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6. Results for 27 diamond holes and 30 RC holes totalling 4,669 samples are currently pending at the laboratory and are expected to be continually released to the company.

The Luke Pegmatite Discovery

As drilling progresses at Leia, the geology team have continued to develop the geological model to identify and prioritise exploration targets across the Tabba Tabba project.

In the Company's ASX release dated 5th of March 2024, Wildcat reported it had begun exploring for additional pegmatites and had drilled thick pegmatite intersections beneath Leia. Initial intercepts did not appear to be strongly mineralised, and assay results have since confirmed that the central extent of the pegmatite where first intersected is only weakly mineralised. The shallow up-plunge and deep down-plunge positions remained prospective targets.

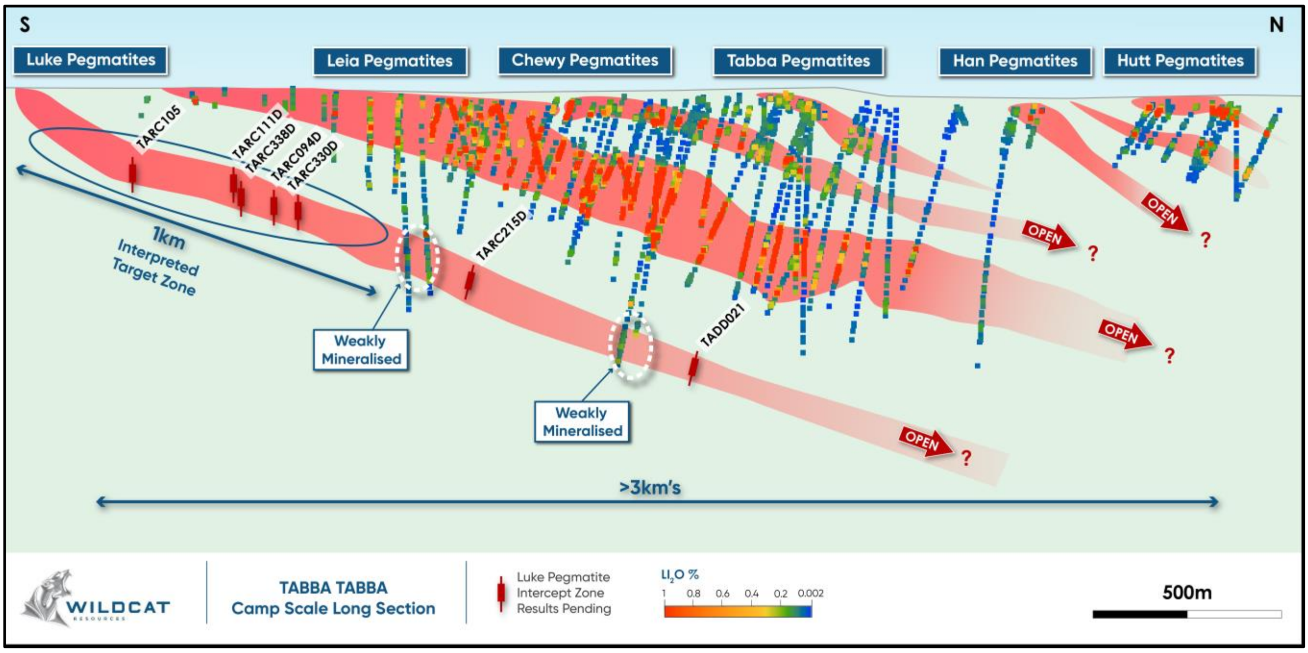

Figure 3 – A longitudinal section of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field with an interpretive and conceptual grade distribution utilising existing assays highlighting the up-plunge potential of the Luke pegmatite.

Detailed structural interpretation was undertaken in addition to a camp-scale geochemical review to identify if this pegmatite (Luke) had the potential to host high-grade lithium mineralisation. Paired with three-dimensional geological modelling, the geology team identified potential in the up-plunge and near-surface (southern) position of the pegmatite where over 1km of strike length remained undrilled.

A re-entry and extension of TARC111 (originally drilled in September 2023, see Figure 2) was completed to test for potential stacked pegmatites below Leia. **This represented a step-out of over half a kilometre from the nearest intersection of the Luke pegmatite.** The hole was successful in intercepting a visually mineralised portion of the Luke pegmatite (see Figure 2 and Figure 3) from 232.6-313.9m, representing a continuous downhole width of 81.3m interpreted to host spodumene mineralisation (see Figure 3) which **returned 41.0m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 267m (TARC111D) (downhole width) inside of an 80.3m intercept returning 0.8% Li_2O with grades of up to 3m @ 2.1% Li_2O from 250m**. True widths for the Luke pegmatite are not currently known and exploration is ongoing to determine the geometry of the pegmatite body. Samples from TARC111D will be submitted for FTIR for confirmation of interpreted spodumene mineralogy.

Figure 3 – A). UV lamp florescence of core from TARC111D (279.67-284.41m). B). Natural light image of cut core from within the 283-284m interval C). UV fluorescence of the interval in image B. The minerals glowing salmon orange under ultraviolet light are interpreted to be spodumene (to be confirmed by FTIR analysis).

The success of TARC111D has led to a drill out of the newly discovered mineralised zone within the Luke pegmatite to test the scale and continuity of the mineralisation. To date 5 holes have intercepted visually interpreted mineralisation in the up-plunge position of the pegmatite, defining approximately 500m of potentially mineralised strike extent (see Figures 1 and 2).

TARC094D, the first hole to the north of TARC111D represented a 100m step-out and intersected variably mineralised pegmatite from 259.3-302.7m (43.4m downhole width) amongst other stacked pegmatites of considerable thickness with best intercepts returning 5m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 265m and 4m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 291m (TARC094D) (downhole width). TARC330D represented an additional 80m step out and ~100m downdip extension to TARC094D and intercepted a zone of visually mineralised pegmatite from 233.4-282.8m (49.4m downhole width and pending assays) with minor mafic inclusions in addition to several other smaller pegmatites.

TARC105 was re-entered with the RC rig, ~250m south of TARC111D, and intercepted the Luke pegmatite from 210m and continued intersecting zones of pegmatite to EOH at 252m and is pending assays. Further drilling is planned downdip from this hole with the diamond rig to test for the total thickness of the pegmatite, as well as further strike extensions to the north and south. The mineralisation in the Luke Pegmatite is open up-plunge from the initial testing at the weakly mineralised central zone, as well as further down plunge from the central zone (Figure 1). All hole locations described are illustrated on Figure 1 and Figure 2.

The discovery of Luke has confirmed the geological concept that the Tabba Tabba system hosts a series of thick, stacked pegmatites bodies, potentially occurring in a tension gash array within a mafic intrusion. This highlights **potential for further pegmatites to exist at depth beneath Leia and Luke (Figure 4)**. **Exploration drilling has commenced testing this model with the hope of delineating further mineralised pegmatites in shallow positions.**

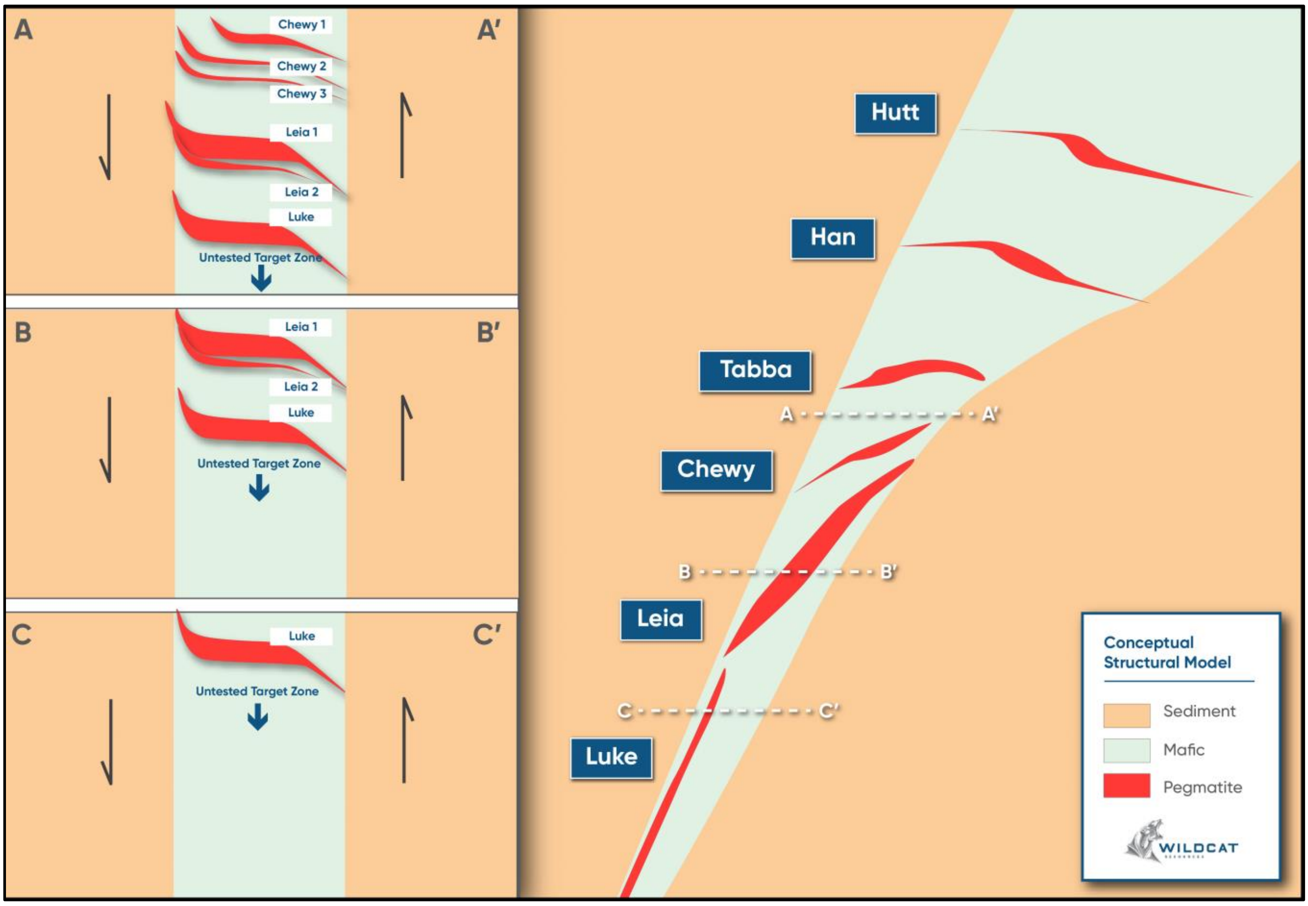

Figure 4 – A cartoon representation of the Wildcat targeting concept, highlighting the open exploration space below Leia and Luke stacked vertically and laterally, hosted by the mafic intrusion.

Further Impressive Results from Leia

Excellent results continue at Leia **with 68m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 337m** returned from TADD015 (see Figure 5). Drilling continues to focus on increasing confidence in the Leia orebody and to define its extents in preparation for resource modelling and reporting of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

Drilling of the northern plunge extents of Leia has identified that the pegmatite body appears to bifurcate at depth (see Figure 3). However, in the same area the hanging-wall Chewy pegmatite has returned an excellent grade with up to 12m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 218m being intercepted in TARC315 (see Figure 5) which highlights the Chewy pegmatites may require further exploration in the north of the lease package.

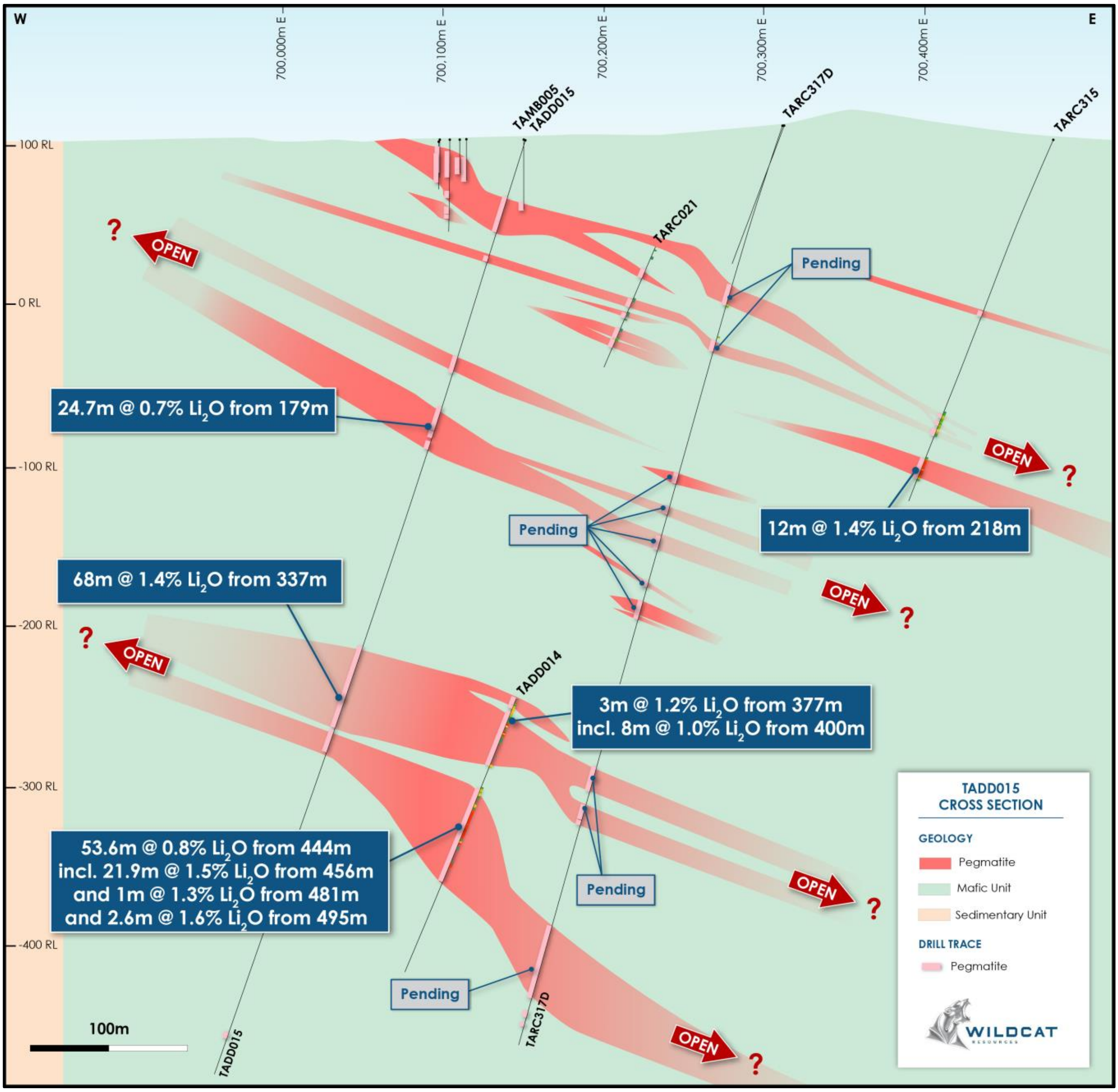

Figure 5 – Cross section through TADD014 and TADD015 which returned 68m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 337m illustrating that diamond drilling is uncovering high grade zones of lithium mineralisation. Section location 1 on Figure 2.

Infill drilling is helping to understand the nature of mineralisation within the Leia orebody which is demonstrated by TADD011 (Figure 6) achieving **58.7m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 333.1m, including a higher-grade zone of 11.8m @ 2.3% Li_2O**. The hole was designed to test for variability in grade and if holes like the up dip TARC159 (Figure 6) with no significant intercept were representative of the pegmatite at broad drill spacing. The thick and high-grade intercept in TADD011 demonstrates that there is scope for revisiting portions of the pegmatite that were not successful in intercepting significant grades on the first round of drilling and potentially upgrade these areas with closer spaced drilling.

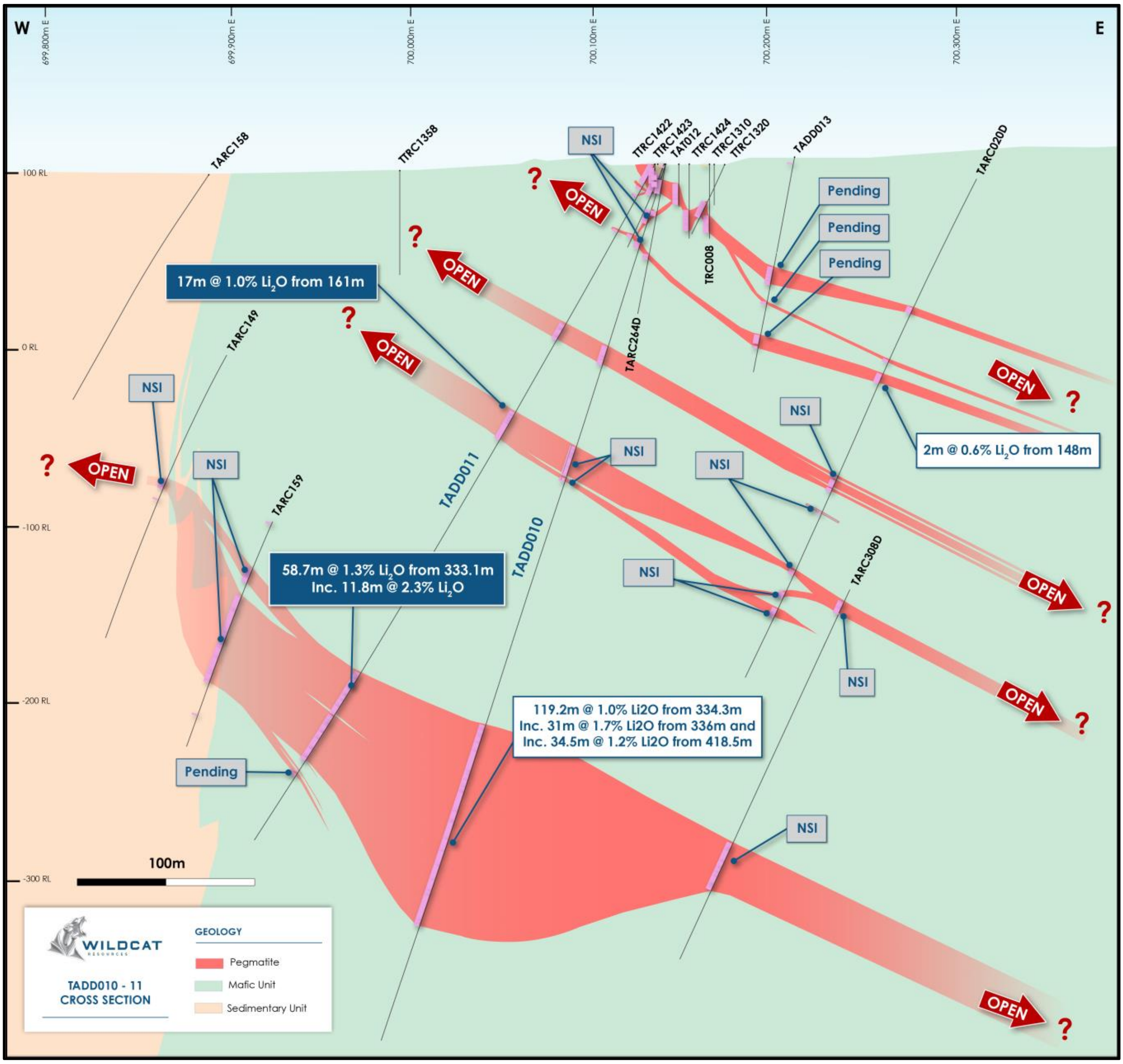

Figure 6 – Cross section through TADD011 which returned 58.7m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 331m illustrating that infill drilling can potentially increase the grade of sections proximal to areas which were previously interpreted as lower grade. Section location 2 on Figure 2.

Heritage Survey to Commence at Regional Priority Targets

Heritage surveys are planned to commence in May over the soil anomaly at Bolt Cutter East (E45/5612) and at the highly prospective Pilgangoora North tenement (E45/6155) (Figure 7). This is an exciting step for Wildcat as the Company looks to begin exploration across its significant landholding in the Pilbara with drilling planned to commence in the second half of 2024.

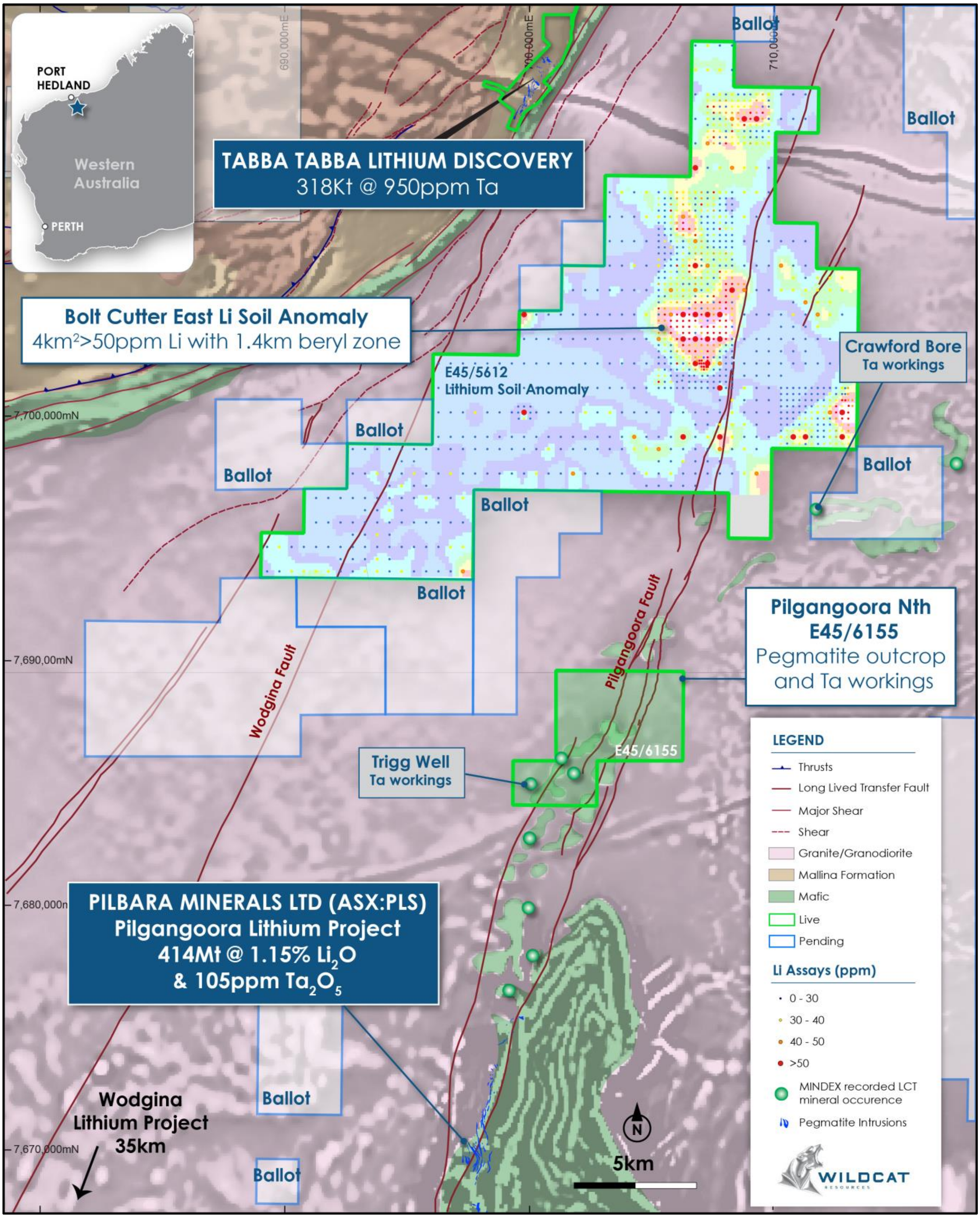

Figure 7 – E45/6155 is located in a highly prospective position on a major structure 10km north of the giant 414Mt Pilgangoora Lithium Project along a trend of LCT occurrences. The Bolt Cutter East soil anomaly (see release dated 29th June, 2022) is along the same structure 13km south-east of the Tabba Tabba pegmatite deposits.

Next Steps

- Aggressively explore the Luke Pegmatite discovery to understand its scale and geometry
- Ongoing drilling of the major Leia Pegmatite to continue to develop geological understanding in preparation for resource modelling
- Planning for maiden drill programs at Bolt Cutter East and Pilgangoora North
- Progress permitting and evaluation studies for Tabba Tabba

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

ENDS –

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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.

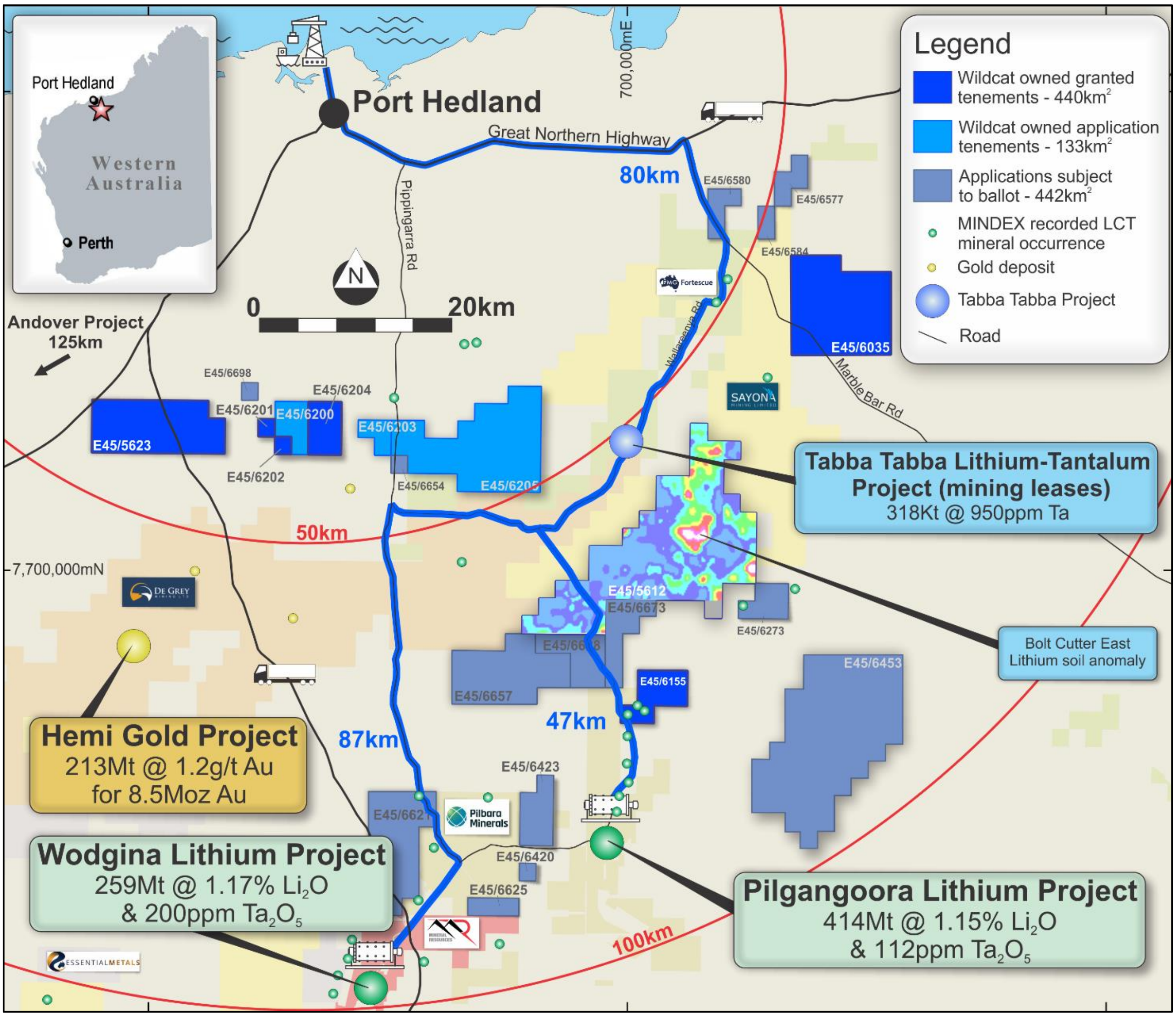

Figure 8 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

Wildcat announced that it had entered an exclusive, binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project on the 17th of May, 2023[3]. On the 5th October, 2023 the

[1] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 7 August 2023: https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/3c3567af-c373-4c3c-ba7a-af0bc2034431/Substantial-Increase-in-Mineral-Resource.pdf

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

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

Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[4] and on 12th October, 2023 Wildcat announced it has successfully completed the acquisition of the Project.

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

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

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

In May 2023 Wildcat commenced exploration activities with a drone photographic survey to map and validate the pegmatite outcrops on the Tabba Tabba mining tenements[5]. The Company announced that it had identified substantially more pegmatite outcrop through interpretation of the drone data in July 2023[6].

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[7]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[8] after assay results confirmed thick intersections of lithium mineralised pegmatites were returned from multiple RC holes in the central and northern pegmatite clusters. Wildcat is continuing with an aggressive and systematic campaign of RC and DD drilling across the Mining Leases and to explore and evaluate this very significant lithium tantalum project.

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

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

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

- **62.3m at 1.0% Li_2O from 223.2 m (TARC162D) (est. true width)**
- **52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m (TARC131) (est. true width)**
- **45m at 1.1% Li_2O from 24m (TARC150) (est. true width)**
- **44.7m at 1.3% Li_2O from 406.3m (TARC264D) (est. true width)**
- **40m at 1.2% Li_2O from 135m (TARC137) (est. true width)**
- **39m at 1.4% Li_2O from 271m (TARC147) (est. true width)**

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

Appendix 1

Table 1: Significant intercepts - Assays reported 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and 3m of dilution for internal high-grade zones. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Prospect
TADD011	161.0	178.0	17.0	17.0	1.00	Leia
	333.1	391.8	58.7	58.7	1.27	
including	362.2	374.0	11.8	11.8	2.25	
TADD012	177.0	182.0	5.0	5.0	0.61	Leia
including	178.0	180.0	2.0	2.0	1.33	
	379.0	381.9	2.9	2.9	1.24	
	392.0	396.7	4.7	4.7	2.16	
	451.0	454.0	3.0	3.0	0.68	
TADD014	371.0	380.9	9.9	9.9	0.51	Leia
including	377.0	380.0	3.0	3.0	1.19	
	392.5	412.0	19.5	19.5	0.51	
including	400.0	408.0	8.0	8.0	1.05	
	445.1	497.6	52.5	52.5	0.80	
including	455.0	477.9	22.9	22.9	1.44	
and:	481.0	482.0	1.0	1.0	1.27	
and:	495.0	497.6	2.6	2.6	1.61	
TADD015	179.0	203.7	24.7	24.7	0.73	Leia
including	180.0	195.0	15.0	15.0	0.98	
and:	199.9	203.7	3.8	3.8	0.75	
	337.0	405.0	68.0	68.0	1.41	
including	338.0	388.0	50.0	50.0	1.53	
and:	391.7	401.0	9.3	9.3	1.96	
TADD018	113.0	117.6	4.6	4.6	0.62	Leia
including	114.0	117.6	3.6	3.6	0.77	
	144.0	154.0	10.0	10.0	1.20	
including	144.0	151.0	7.0	7.0	1.66	
TARC019D	270.0	271.0	1.0	1.0	0.97	Leia
TARC020D	570.3	579.0	8.7	8.7	0.51	Leia
	578.4	579.0	0.6	0.6	1.33	
TARC100D	398.0	400.0	2.0	2.0	0.72	Leia

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Prospect
TARC094D	**260.0**	**269.0**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**0.91**	**Luke**
including	**260.0**	**265.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**1.56**	
	284.0	**295.0**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**0.55**	
including	**287.0**	**288.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.04**	
and:	**291.0**	**295.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**1.07**	
	312.2	**313.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.78**	
	345.0	**346.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.63**	
	353.0	**354.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.26**	
TARC111D	**232.7**	**313.0**	**80.3**	**80.3**	**0.75**	**Luke**
including	**232.7**	**235.7**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**0.96**	
and:	**239.0**	**243.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**1.01**	
and:	**250.0**	**253.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.13**	
and:	**261.0**	**262.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.22**	
and:	**267.0**	**308.0**	**41.0**	**41.0**	**1.03**	
also including	**276.0**	**300.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**1.29**	
	397.0	**399.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**0.96**	
TARC217D	**6.0**	**50.0**	**44.0**	**44.0**	**0.60**	**Leia**
including	**29.0**	**48.0**	**19.0**	**19.0**	**1.20**	
TARC232D	**208.4**	**298.6**	**90.2**	**90.2**	**0.69**	**Leia**
including	**209.0**	**218.0**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**1.14**	
and:	**222.0**	**222.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.16**	
and:	**225.0**	**226.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.33**	
and:	**257.0**	**258.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.36**	
and:	**269.0**	**276.0**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**1.83**	
and:	**280.0**	**298.0**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**1.51**	
	361.7	**381.0**	**19.3**	**19.3**	**1.66**	
including	**361.7**	**380.0**	**18.3**	**18.3**	**1.74**	
TARC267D	**178.0**	**180.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**0.81**	**Leia**
including	**179.0**	**180.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.44**	
	431.0	**546.0**	**115.0**	**115.0**	**0.40**	
including	**447.0**	**464.0**	**17.0**	**17.0**	**1.19**	
and:	**522.0**	**526.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**1.25**	
and:	**539.0**	**542.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**1.74**	
TARC288D	**235.0**	**253.0**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**0.66**	**Leia**
	307.0	**319.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**	**0.53**	
TARC315	**218.0**	**230.0**	**12.0**	**12.0**	**1.44**	**Leia**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li2O %)	Prospect
TARC316D	**234.0**	**239.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**1.05**	**Leia**

Table 2: Drill hole collar table – Only includes new collars or collars with changing status. Holes with a prospect of "Logistics" refer to holes drilled for purposes other than mineral exploration.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD011	DD	700,130	7,713,722	106	445	254	-61	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD012	DD	700,132	7,713,687	106	503	255	-85	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD013	DD	700,205	7,713,750	110	552	262	-79	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD014	DD	700,284	7,713,844	95	570	262	-69	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD015	DD	700,149	7,713,816	106	621	273	-72	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD016	DD	700,222	7,713,922	108	492	257	-69	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD018	DD	700,087	7,713,765	96	348	268	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD019	DD	700,793	7,714,677	106	834	250	-60	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD020	DD	700,092	7,713,493	121	484	216	-76	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD021	DD	700,096	7,713,484	115	830	262	-78	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD023	DD	699,885	7,713,034	100	276	273	-54	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD024	DD	699,895	7,712,850	105	234	205	-51	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD025	DD	700,094	7,713,487	105	438	249	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD026	DD	700,033	7,713,003	103	330	278	-64	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD027	DD	699,644	7,712,848	100	36	267	-62	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD028	DD	699,771	7,712,868	100	213	294	-74	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD029	DD	699,764	7,712,864	107	210	286	-54	Pending	Leia	Complete
TADD030	DD	699,646	7,712,411	102		302	-68	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TAMB001	RC	699,579	7,712,910	107	36	0	-90	NSI	Logistics	Complete
TAMB002	RC	699,897	7,712,843	62	36	0	-90	NSI	Logistics	Complete
TAMB003	RC	699,536	7,713,630	96	36	0	-90	NSI	Logistics	Complete
TAMB004	RC	700,340	7,713,180	97	45	0	-90	Pending	Logistics	Complete
TAMB005	RC	700,147	7,713,806	109	44	0	-90	NSI	Logistics	Complete
TAMB006	RC	699,452	7,713,277	106	36	0	-90	NSI	Logistics	Complete
TARC019D	RCDD	700,363	7,713,709	109	558	228	-61	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC020D	RCDD	700,311	7,713,788	113	635	228	-61	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC040	RC	700,476	7,714,371	112	200	241	-56	Pending	Han	Complete
TARC045	RC	700,343	7,714,453	106	150	240	-60	NSI	Han	Complete
TARC056	RC	700,727	7,714,548	125	216	230	-61	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC058	RC	700,854	7,714,708	111	210	230	-90	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC061	RC	700,694	7,714,742	125	204	231	-61	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC066	RC	700,607	7,714,628	108	192	228	-55	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC068	RC	700,598	7,714,648	102	180	230	-60	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC069	RC	700,937	7,714,665	112	258	231	-66	Pending	The Hutt	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC077	RC	700,788	7,714,820	104	150	231	-61	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC094D	RC	699,617	7,712,331	101	502	310	-57	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC098D	RCDD	699,830	7,712,624	94	606	302	-55	NSI	Leia	Complete
TARC100D	RCDD	699,811	7,712,707	94	738	301	-55	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC105	RC	699,378	7,712,127	97	252	273	-54	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC111D	RC	699,557	7,712,245	99	469	301	-54	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC112D	RCDD	699,560	7,712,155	100	126	296	-65	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC113D	RCDD	699,522	7,712,062	102	150	304	-55	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC160AD	RCDD	700,031	7,712,999	85	156	260	-52	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC193	RC	699,241	7,713,143	99	198	226	-55	Pending	Lando	Pending diamond tail
TARC205	RC	699,979	7,713,773	103	114	269	-65	Pending	Chewy	Complete
TARC217D	RCDD	699,976	7,713,023	110	328	257	-58	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC223D	RCDD	700,062	7,713,103	355	261	267	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC225	RC	699,868	7,713,432	96	246	268	-55	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC228	RC	699,874	7,713,195	97	282	266	-56	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC230D	RC	700,113	7,713,179	99	402	270	-56	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC231AD	RCDD	700,022	7,713,281	105	369	268	-59	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC231D	RCDD	700,027	7,713,289	131	30	265	-57	NSI	Leia	Abandoned
TARC232D	RCDD	700,135	7,713,305	98	763	267	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC236	RC	699,898	7,713,342	73	270	265	-55	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC243D	RCDD	700,164	7,713,602	122	198	244	-58	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC244D	RCDD	700,049	7,713,520	100	150	281	-68	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC253D	RCDD	700,135	7,713,727	80	270	277	-66	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC258AD	RCDD	699,890	7,712,910	102	582	265	-70	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC258D	RCDD	699,885	7,712,908	109	12	265	-69	NSI	Leia	Abandoned
TARC259D	RCDD	700,103	7,713,306	100	150	267	-56	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC262D	RCDD	700,304	7,714,088	109	150	264	-59	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC263D	RCDD	700,303	7,714,087	102	486	262	-68	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC265D	RCDD	700,165	7,713,604	107	474	264	-56	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC267D	RCDD	700,289	7,713,621	99	572	264	-61	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC271D	DD	700,308	7,713,560	107	583	273	-62	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC272D	RCDD	700,302	7,713,561	101	150	263	-66	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC273D	RCDD	700,453	7,713,548	99	402	276	-56	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC277AD	DD	700,192	7,713,385	102	390	305	-71	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC277D	DD	700,192	7,713,385	102	228	304	-72	NSI	Leia	Abandoned
TARC279D	RCDD	700,359	7,713,449	125	523	274	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC288D	RC	700,205	7,713,306	96	588	269	-67	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC295D	RC	700,303	7,713,223	90	282	270	-56	NSI	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC298D	RCDD	700,211	7,713,166	93	354	260	-56	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC312AD	RCDD	700,606	7,714,116	100	700	238	-70	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC313D	RCDD	700,602	7,714,117	109	618	251	-55	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC314D	RCDD	700,284	7,713,378	108	438	288	-68	Pending	Leia	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC315	RC	700,482	7,713,777	134	246	268	-66	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC316D	RC	700,480	7,713,832	106	342	267	-66	Received	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC317D	RCDD	700,310	7,713,786	125	603	271	-71	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC318D	RCDD	699,829	7,712,847	110	102	299	-64	Received	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC319D	RC	700,368	7,713,713	115	550	291	-84	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC320D	RC	700,504	7,714,186	82	126	251	-68	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC321D	RC	700,211	7,713,233	96	120	268	-66	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC322AD	RCDD	700,112	7,713,153	114	120	256	-68	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC322D	RCDD	700,115	7,713,152	110	36	257	-64	Pending	Leia	Abandoned
TARC323D	RCDD	700,148	7,713,649	99	470	265	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC324D	RC	700,418	7,714,147	101	150	254	-64	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC325D	RC	700,316	7,714,049	111	150	247	-75	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC326	RC	699,612	7,712,880	100	270	268	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC327	RC	700,758	7,714,720	114	90	241	-61	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC328	RC	700,873	7,714,454	85	90	221	-60	Pending	The Hutt	Complete
TARC329	RC	699,685	7,712,288	100	150	297	-63	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC330D	RCDD	699,706	7,712,367	100	472	295	-61	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC335	RC	699,762	7,712,675	98	222	301	-54	Pending	Leia	Complete
TARC338D	RCDD	699,623	7,712,210	100	144	306	-64	Pending	Luke	Complete
TARC339D	RCDD	699,384	7,712,052	103	162	311	-82	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC341D	RCDD	699,339	7,711,958	101	108	296	-67	Pending	Leia	Pending diamond tail
TARC342D	RCDD	699,458	7,712,206	100		302	-70	Pending	Leia	In Progress
TARC343	RC	699,454	7,712,293	106		309	-70	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TARC344D	RCDD	699,375	7,712,131	103	162	320	-70	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC345D	RCDD	699,386	7,712,036	101		213	-81	Pending	Luke	In Progress
TARC346D	RCDD	699,644	7,712,410	103	96	301	-55	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC347D	RCDD	699,757	7,712,432	107	180	299	-70	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TARC348D	RCDD	699,719	7,712,430	105	180	303	-59	Pending	Luke	Pending diamond tail
TAWB003	RC	699,702	7,713,877	100	204	0	-90	Pending	Logistics	Complete
TAWB004	RC	699,472	7,713,470	98	60	0	-90	Pending	Logistics	Complete

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TADD015	38.2	53.9	15.7	Pegmatite	Received
	55	60	5	Pegmatite	Received
	77.4	79.5	2.1	Pegmatite	Received
	143.8	153.2	9.4	Pegmatite	Received

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	177.2	191.2	14	Pegmatite	Received
	193.1	196	2.9	Pegmatite	Received
	199.8	203.7	3.9	Pegmatite	Received
	336.1	388.7	52.6	Pegmatite	Received
	391.7	405	13.3	Pegmatite	Received
	593.9	596.3	2.4	Pegmatite	Received
TADD016	117.3	121.7	4.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	158.6	164.1	5.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	210.6	228.9	18.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	243.7	244.8	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	368.5	410.5	42	Pegmatite	Pending
	414.3	415.4	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	416.9	428.6	11.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD019	Logging in Progress				
TADD020	44.1	47	2.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	97.7	102.5	4.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	106.7	113	6.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	251.4	336.2	84.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	341.5	341.6	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	346.8	346.9	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	352.6	353.1	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	384.8	384.9	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	387.4	396.3	8.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	396.5	397.7	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	406.1	406.4	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	420.1	423.1	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD021	43.3	46.3	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	104.8	115.7	10.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	135.1	137	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	258.4	335	76.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	343.4	370	26.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	407.7	424.7	17	Pegmatite	Pending
	426.8	427.9	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	480.6	483.7	3.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	530	531	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	539.1	540.1	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	662	664	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	674	676.2	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	679.6	682.5	2.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	693.5	699.3	5.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	718	727	9	Pegmatite	Pending
	733.9	735	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	753.3	754	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	782.2	785.3	3.1	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD023	8.7	13	4.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	15.3	17.8	2.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	24	36.4	12.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	100	100.2	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	100.7	101.2	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	102.4	102.6	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	111.1	111.4	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	111.5	119.9	8.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	121.2	121.7	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	122.3	168.5	46.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	175	188	13	Pegmatite	Pending
	213.5	217.6	4.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	217.9	222.8	4.9	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD024	28.4	28.8	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	60.8	72.6	11.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	77.2	79.9	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD025	42.2	46.7	4.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	99	119.2	20.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	149.8	152.1	2.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	238.3	273.4	35.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	274	276.8	2.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	274	329.9	55.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	335.1	343.6	8.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	348.2	350.7	2.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	362.7	370.8	8.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	392.6	394.9	2.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	395.8	422.6	26.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD026	115	126.6	11.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	138.5	165.7	27.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	183.5	189.5	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	193.4	196.1	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	196.4	210.4	14	Pegmatite	Pending
	213	213.3	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	247.1	260.1	13	Pegmatite	Pending
	286.6	286.9	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	286.6	310.1	23.5	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD027	6.1	17	10.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	19.2	24.3	5.1	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD028	19.9	22.1	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	34.8	35.1	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	35.7	37.5	1.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	57.1	60.5	3.4	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	120.7	126.8	6.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	133.4	134	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	136.2	152.8	16.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	190.4	197.2	6.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD029	Logging in Progress				
TADD030	Logging in Progress				
TAMB005	40	44	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC040	0	1	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	88	90	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	91	93	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	147	152	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	156	160	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	163	164	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	175	176	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC056	0	5	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	6	7	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	16	17	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	69	70	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	79	80	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	128	129	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	140	142	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	160	163	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC058	34	35	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	64	67	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	97	100	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC061	2	4	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	19	20	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	143	144	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	170	172	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC066	61	62	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC068	13	15	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	117	120	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC069	0	1	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	79	83	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	88	99	11	Pegmatite	Pending
	187	189	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	194	195	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	196	198	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	207	209	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	211	212	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	230	231	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	245	247	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	255	256	1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC077	62	74	12	Pegmatite	Pending
	75	77	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	87	91	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC094D	28	42	14	Pegmatite	Received
	197.6	200.8	3.2	Pegmatite	Received
	214.4	216.3	1.9	Pegmatite	Received
	255	255.2	0.2	Pegmatite	Received
	259.3	302.7	43.4	Pegmatite	Received
	312.2	321.4	9.2	Pegmatite	Received
	327	327.6	0.6	Pegmatite	Received
	329.5	335	5.5	Pegmatite	Received
	337.1	348.4	11.3	Pegmatite	Received
	351.7	356.8	5.1	Pegmatite	Received
	357.9	359	1.1	Pegmatite	Received
	368.1	371.5	3.4	Pegmatite	Received
	389.3	389.8	0.5	Pegmatite	Received
	395	410.6	15.6	Pegmatite	Received
	458.3	459.1	0.8	Pegmatite	Received
TARC105	16	20	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	210	215	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	219	221	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	227	246	19	Pegmatite	Pending
	250	252	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC111D	181.7	184	2.3	Pegmatite	Received
	200.3	202.6	2.3	Pegmatite	Received
	232.6	313.9	81.3	Pegmatite	Received
	334.6	342.5	7.9	Pegmatite	Received
	363.4	365.8	2.4	Pegmatite	Received
	395.1	399.6	4.5	Pegmatite	Received
TARC205	100	101	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	102	103	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC217D	3	4	1	Pegmatite	Received
	5	6	1	Pegmatite	Received
	7	22	15	Pegmatite	Received
	31	63	32	Pegmatite	Received
	139.3	140.8	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	145	145.1	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	166	167.2	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	188.3	237.8	49.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	248.6	249.9	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	279.4	285.1	5.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC225	2	13	11	Pegmatite	Pending
	176	177	1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC228	85	87	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	88	107	19	Pegmatite	Pending
	113	138	25	Pegmatite	Pending
	151	152	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	154	160	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	167	170	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC230D	212.2	252.5	40.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	253.5	260.9	7.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	262.9	290.4	27.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	291.6	292	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	306.9	310.4	3.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	319.7	344	24.3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC231AD	195.4	281.3	85.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	285.8	308.6	22.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	334.1	357.5	23.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC236	0	2	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	8	14	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	128	159	31	Pegmatite	Pending
	164	209	45	Pegmatite	Pending
	220	223	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC244D	22	24	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	73	83	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	114	122	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC258AD	106.5	110.5	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	148.2	149.9	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	169.4	183.8	14.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	185.8	192.2	6.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	195.8	199.7	3.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	240.6	241.2	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	304.4	305.1	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	361.9	363.6	1.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	444.5	468.1	23.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	521.8	522.3	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	541.8	544.3	2.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	548.9	566.2	17.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	570.2	571.5	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	572.8	575.1	2.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	578.2	581.9	3.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC259D	36	39	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	71	81	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	88	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC263D	415	415.3	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	452.8	474.9	22.1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	300.4	308.5	8.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	313.6	316.2	2.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	359.1	359.7	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	391.5	392.2	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	406.4	411	4.6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC265D	335.8	367.7	31.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	368.4	432	63.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	463.4	464.4	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC272D	8	16	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	112	115	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	2	3	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	110	111	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	173.1	174.3	1.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	323.5	326.2	2.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	337.1	343.3	6.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	407.5	414.5	7	Pegmatite	Pending
	415	424.3	9.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	430.2	431.7	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	470.5	471.2	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC312AD	379	388.2	9.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	398.3	405.4	7.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	547.3	549.4	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	593.1	600.9	7.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	68	69	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	154.1	154.2	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	158.4	158.5	0.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	160.3	160.9	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	232.5	234.4	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	236.4	237.9	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	259.1	259.8	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	263.3	274.7	11.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	275.5	277.6	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	307.7	308.4	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	310.9	311.7	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	686.2	688.4	2.2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC313D	69	70	1	Pegmatite	NSI
	71	72	1	Pegmatite	NSI
	201.6	203.6	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	216.2	219.2	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	235.4	237.9	2.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	287.7	289.2	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	333.2	333.7	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	353.5	357.2	3.7	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	380.6	394.4	13.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	445.2	447.6	2.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	561	562.1	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	586.5	594.9	8.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC314D	59	61	2	Pegmatite	NSI
	123.8	124.8	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	125.9	131.5	5.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	279.5	294.8	15.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	295.9	297.4	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	332.7	334	1.3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC315	188	189	1	Pegmatite	Received
	193	194	1	Pegmatite	Received
	198	201	3	Pegmatite	Received
	218	230	12	Pegmatite	Received
TARC316D	118	120	2	Pegmatite	Received
	122	123	1	Pegmatite	Received
	197	198	1	Pegmatite	Received
	202	205	3	Pegmatite	Received
	210	211	1	Pegmatite	Received
	215	216	1	Pegmatite	Received
	234	239	5	Pegmatite	Received
	279	280	1	Pegmatite	Received
	314	318	4	Pegmatite	Received
	318	321	3	Pegmatite	Received
TARC317D	106	118	12	Pegmatite	NSI
	142.8	148.3	5.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	229.7	234.8	5.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	251.6	254.8	3.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	270.9	278.1	7.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	300.3	302.4	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	313.4	321	7.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	322.6	323.7	1.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	421.8	436.4	14.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	446.8	454.8	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	457	458.5	1.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	526.1	571.9	45.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	581.8	584.4	2.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	589.5	590.3	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC318D	28	46	18	Pegmatite	NSI
	55	68	13	Pegmatite	NSI
TARC319D	122	123	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	149	150	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	150.1	152.4	2.3	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	154.3	154.8	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	157.5	157.7	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	165	166.9	1.9	Pegmatite	Pending
	169.1	178.2	9.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	242.7	245.5	2.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	263.9	264.1	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	265.1	265.3	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	273.9	277	3.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	277.7	278	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	322.1	325.7	3.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	444.3	444.6	0.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	447.3	448	0.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	507.9	508.1	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	515.2	515.4	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC320D	34	35	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	77	78	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	85	86	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC321D	75	76	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC322AD	23	36	13	Pegmatite	Pending
	44	52	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC322D	22	28	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	30	36	6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC323D	5	6	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	16	18	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	65	66	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	77	78	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	122	130	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	153.4	155.7	2.3	Pegmatite	Pending
	166.4	179.8	13.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	342.8	428.74	85.94	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC324D	23	24	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	66	68	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC326	67	68	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC327	14	15	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	28	32	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	42	43	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	45	48	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	60	64	4	Pegmatite	Pending
	65	69	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC328	8	10	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	51	52	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	86	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC330D	182.3	183.3	1	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
	201.6	202.4	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	211.1	211.7	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	219.4	220	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	233.4	237.8	4.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	238.5	241.7	3.2	Pegmatite	Pending
	242.2	244.3	2.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	244.7	282.8	38.1	Pegmatite	Pending
	287.4	288.4	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	313.9	320.6	6.7	Pegmatite	Pending
	321.2	324.7	3.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	340.9	345.4	4.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	349.6	351	1.4	Pegmatite	Pending
	357.4	358.2	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	378.6	379.1	0.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	382.6	395.1	12.5	Pegmatite	Pending
	399.5	400.1	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	401.8	402.6	0.8	Pegmatite	Pending
	402.9	403.5	0.6	Pegmatite	Pending
	440.3	446.7	6.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC335	7	8	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	45	48	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	84	86	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	143	151	8	Pegmatite	Pending
	166	167	1	Pegmatite	Pending
	168	174	6	Pegmatite	Pending
	199	201	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	202	207	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC338D	Logging in Progress				
TARC339D	54	57	3	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC341D	65	67	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC342D	18	23	5	Pegmatite	Pending
	27	29	2	Pegmatite	Pending
	Logging in Progress				
TARC345D	Logging in Progress				
TARC346D	0	3	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	8	18	10	Pegmatite	Pending
	43	56	13	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC348D	80	83	3	Pegmatite	Pending
	85	87	2	Pegmatite	Pending

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and' the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targetted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Reflex gyro tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) was recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals. • The static cone splitter was regularly checked by the rig geologist as part of QA/QC procedures. • Sub-sample weights were measured and recorded by the laboratory. • No analysis of sample recovery versus grade has been made at this time.

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.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and ultraviolet light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES for a LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. •

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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 the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals with varying levels of infill. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. • All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software and holes are designed to intercept at true width. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088 in previous announcements.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		• True width has not been estimated for pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports). Wildcat Resources has confirmed abundant spodumene occurs throughout the pegmatites, with petalite occurring in the northern The Hutt pegmatite prospect.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top cut off has been used. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals for RC holes. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with an average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. All pegmatite intercepts listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 are calculated Lith1 or Lith2 recorded as pegmatite as a composite allowing for dilution of "other rock" where geologically acceptable. But note the following point: • Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to subjective interpretation of mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where rock 1 is logged as mafic and estimated to constitute 60% of the logged interval and rock 2 is logged as pegmatite and constitute 40%. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be wider than logged as rock type 1. • All aggregated intercepts have included separately reported significant intercepts. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• 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. • All holes in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and sections.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intercepts greater than 0.3% Li_2O have been reported in a separate table. All other intercepts or insignificant intercepts are reported in the collar table. To further provide a representative example of low and high grades a section has been provided on Figures 3, 4 and 5 to show the gross interval, internal high-grade intervals and areas less than 0.3% Li_2O are shown as blank.
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• An ongoing campaign of drilling with a minimum of two diamond rigs and a RC drill rig to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. An optical televiewer tool may be further trialled to obtain coherent data from drilled RC holes.