ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23/10/2023

WILDCAT HITS 85M AT 1.5% LI_2O AT TABBA TABBA

Highlights

- **Further broad, high-grade lithium intersections highlight the significant scale of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project and the potential for a Tier-1 lithium deposit at the Leia Pegmatite**
- **Best results to date from Leia Pegmatite in the Central Cluster include:**
  - **85m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133m (TARC128) (est. true width)**
    - **Including 9m at 3.0% Li_2O from 199m**
    - **And 13m at 2.3% Li_2O from 136m**
  - **38m at 1.1% Li_2O from 132m (TARC118) (est. true width)**
  - **35m at 1.0% Li_2O from 127m (TARC123) (est. true width)**
  - **21m at 1.0% Li_2O from 45m (TARC121) (est. true width)**
  - **85m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167m (TARC144) (est. true width)**
    - **Including 10m at 2.5% Li_2O from 175m**
- **Leia now >1.5km long, >50m wide, >400m down plunge (250m vertical from surface), thickening at depth, and open laterally and at depth**
- **Initial mineralogy report (FTIR) confirms spodumene-dominant lithium mineralisation**
- **Wildcat focused on establishing the limits of the Leia pegmatite – assay results for 36 holes completed at Leia are pending**

Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from the third batch of assays from a maiden drilling program at the **Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in the Pilbara** ("Tabba Tabba", "the Project"), near Port Hedland, WA [1] (Appendix 1, Table 1).

Assay results from a further 58 RC holes (22 from Leia) indicate that Tabba Tabba has potential to host a Tier-1 lithium deposit at Leia. Diamond core and initial mineralogical work via Fourier-transform infra-red (FTIR) has confirmed (coarse) spodumene as the dominant lithium mineral (Figure1).

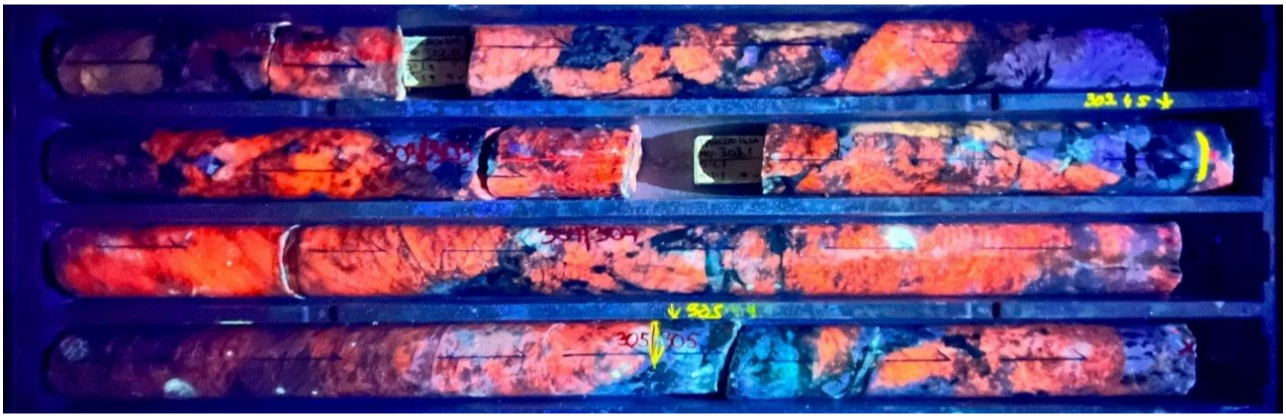

Figure 1 – TARC161D diamond core from 301.8m to 305.5m from the Leia Pegmatite under ultraviolet light suggesting ~70% coarse spodumene (salmon orange) ~30% feldspar, quartz and muscovite (blue/grey)

Wildcat Managing Director Samuel Ekins said: *"We continue to be encouraged by the Leia Pegmatite's scale, grade and tabular consistency having still not found the edges of it with drilling. It really feels as though we are in the midst of a Tier 1 lithium discovery at Tabba Tabba"*

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

Tabba Tabba, which is on granted Mining Leases, is near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, 47km from Pilbara Minerals' (ASX: PLS) **414Mt Pilgangoora Project** and 87km from Mineral Resources' (ASX: MIN) **259Mt Wodgina Project**. It is only 80km by road to Port Hedland. **Tabba Tabba is emerging as a potential world-class, Tier 1 lithium project.** The exciting Leia Pegmatite is one of six significant pegmatite prospects within the **3.2km long pegmatite field**. All the pegmatite prospects at Tabba Tabba are open and **the Company continues with an aggressive exploration campaign** with two RC drill rigs and a diamond drill rig (Figure 2).

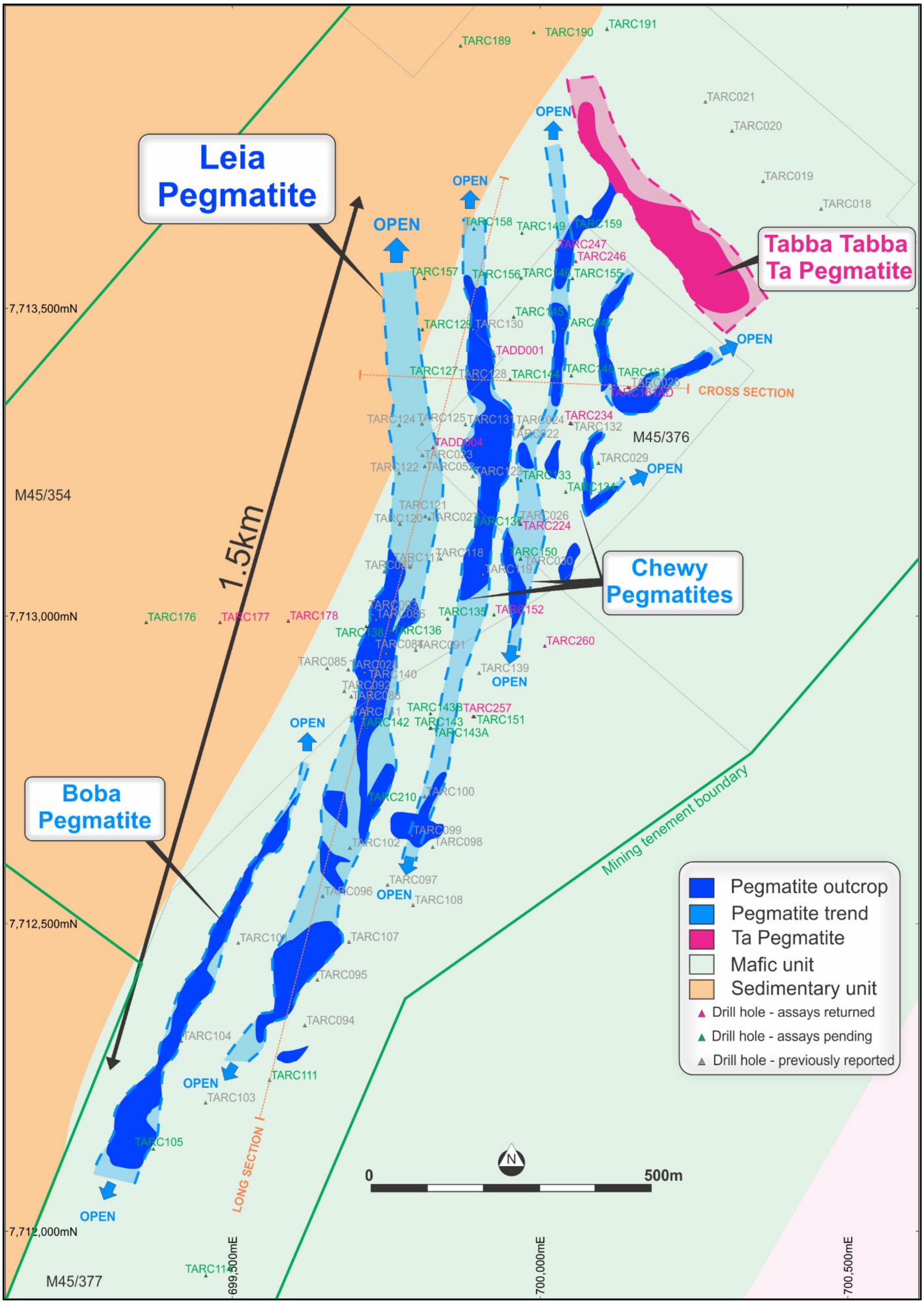

Figure 2 – The Leia pegmatite (dark blue) in the Central Cluster at Tabba Tabba is more than 1.5km long, up to 147m wide, and open laterally and at 400m down plunge (and widening).

Discussion of Exploration Activities

Wildcat has now completed 132 RC drill holes, one diamond tail and two diamond drill holes for 26,780m since drilling commenced in July 2023. Two RC rigs and a diamond rig are continuing to explore the pegmatite systems at Tabba Tabba, with the diamond rig focussed on resource evaluation and metallurgical sampling at Leia (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

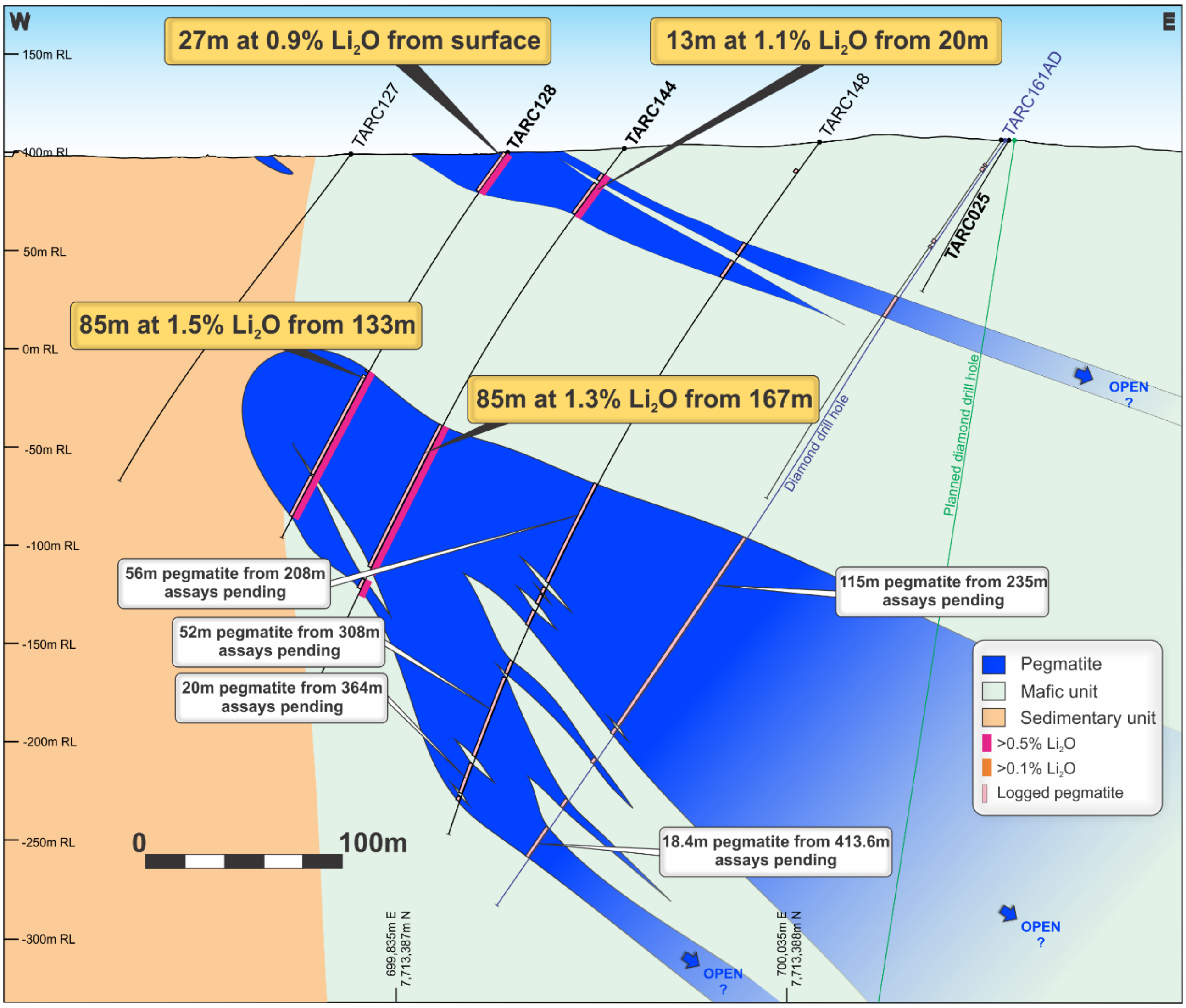

Figure 3 – Section through Leia showing the broad, high-grade intercepts in TARC128 and TARC144, the trace of the diamond drill hole TARC161AD (see Figure 1 and Figure 5 for core photos) and planned drilling down dip.

Since its previous announcement on 12 October 2023, the Company has completed a diamond tail, two diamond drill holes and 10 RC holes in the Central Cluster, continuing to test the continuity and depth of Leia and the hanging wall and footwall pegmatites at Chewy and Boba.

Significantly, Wildcat has identified a sedimentary unit interpreted to be metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies and comprising garnet bearing massive to schistose interbedded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone west of Leia, which is sub-vertical dipping and striking approximately 30°. The pegmatite swarm appears to intersect this sedimentary unit obliquely, causing the apparent 20° plunge observed in Leia at its northern end. This trend was previously speculated to be associated with a fault. It appears that the pegmatites in the system preferentially intrude the coarse gabbroic mafic that abuts the sediments, and this suggests significant potential along the contact for further pegmatites within the mafic at depth.

Leia Pegmatite and the Central Area

Leia, and the Chewy Pegmatite in its hanging wall, has become the focus of recent exploration at Tabba Tabba. The other pegmatite prospects in the field continue to return exciting results and remain open in all directions, however, Leia appears to have potential to become a Tier 1 orebody, and establishing its limits is the current priority. Leia is currently more than 1.5km long, up to 147m wide, more than 400m deep down plunge open laterally and at depth, with spodumene as the dominant lithium mineral. **Leia's depth extent vertically below surface is 300m.** It can be noted that Pilbara Minerals has a planned open pit depth from surface of over 440m at Pilgangoora[2].

Wildcat has completed 63 drill holes into Leia to date; results for 36 holes are pending assay. Of the 27 holes with assays received, only five holes (which were drilled west of Leia) have not returned significant assays (Appendix 1, Table 1).

Figure 3 is a cross section through the northern part of Leia (located on Figure 2). The section has returned the **best true width intercepts to date**, comprising **85m at 1.5% Li_2O from 133m (TARC128)** and **85m at 1.3% Li_2O from 167m (TARC144)** showing that the Leia pegmatite continues to widen towards the north and at depth, with **146m of combined pegmatite intercepts through the main Leia pegmatite body logged in TARC148 and 145.4m of combined pegmatite intercepts logged in TARC161AD** (assays pending for both).

Leia plunges at ~20° to the north at the sub vertical, 30° east striking contact between the sedimentary unit and the gabbroic mafic unit. Note Chewy in the hanging wall of Leia returned 27m at 0.9% Li_20 from surface (TARC128) and 13m at 1.1% Li_2O from 20m within 29m at 0.5% Li_2O from 15m (TARC144). It is predicted that pegmatite bodies like Leia and Chewy may repeat with depth abutting the sedimentary contact and this is a future exploration target.

The cross section on Figure 3 is located on the long section through Leia shown on Figure 4. The long section shows Leia extends for approximately 1km at surface before apparently plunging against the sedimentary contact at 20°, where it continues and is open to the north. Leia thickens with depth, with almost every hole north of TARC139 intercepting a thicker pegmatite intercept than the next hole above them.

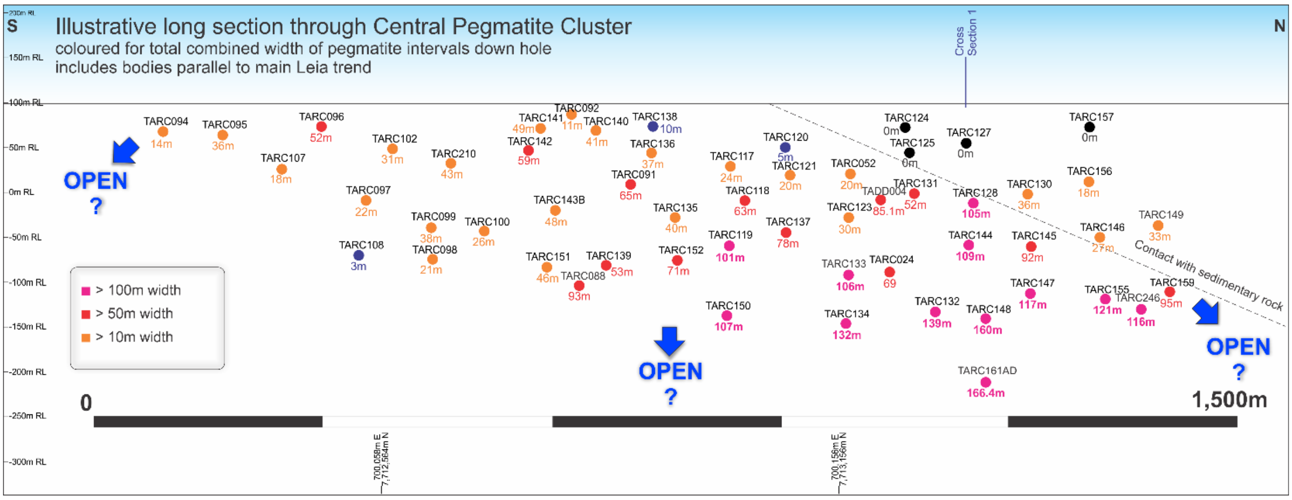

Figure 4 – Long section through the Central Pegmatite Cluster illustrating combined pegmatite thickness per hole. Note the strike extent, thickness and apparent thickening with depth and as it plunges north. Section location shown on Figure 1. The Company cautions that existence of pegmatite does not confirm lithium mineralisation and is not a proxy for laboratory assay. See sections and Appendix 1 for received assay results.

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

Mineralogy

Initial mineralogical results from a test of the Fourier-Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) method on RC drill hole TARC131 (52m at 1.3% Li_2O from 117m) from the Leia Pegmatite has confirmed that the only lithium mineral in that hole is spodumene and other lithium minerals were below detection (Appendix 1, Table 4). Additionally, observation of fluorescence of the RC chips and diamond core under ultraviolet light and correlation with supporting lithium analytical data, suggests that the lithium mineralisation is spodumene-dominant, comprising megacrystic (>500cm) to coarse (1cm) crystals (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Coarse spodumene can be favourable for recovery during processing. Additional mineralogical assessment via quantitative XRD analysis are pending, and further mineralogy (by FTIR and QXRD) will be completed as part of ongoing resource evaluation studies.

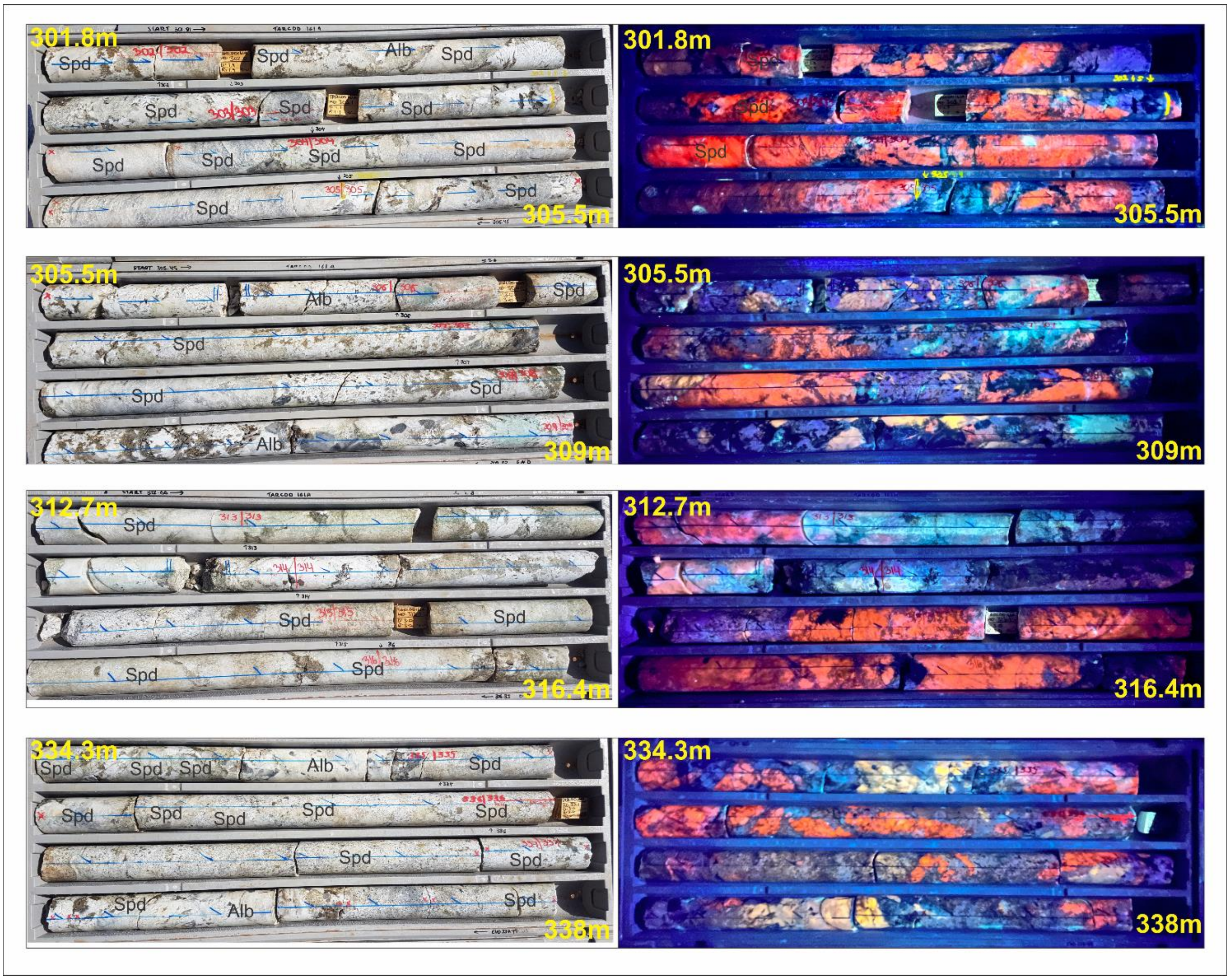

Figure 5 – Core from TARC161AD under natural and fluorescent light indicating spodumene which typically fluoresces bright salmon orange. Note that assays for this hole are pending.

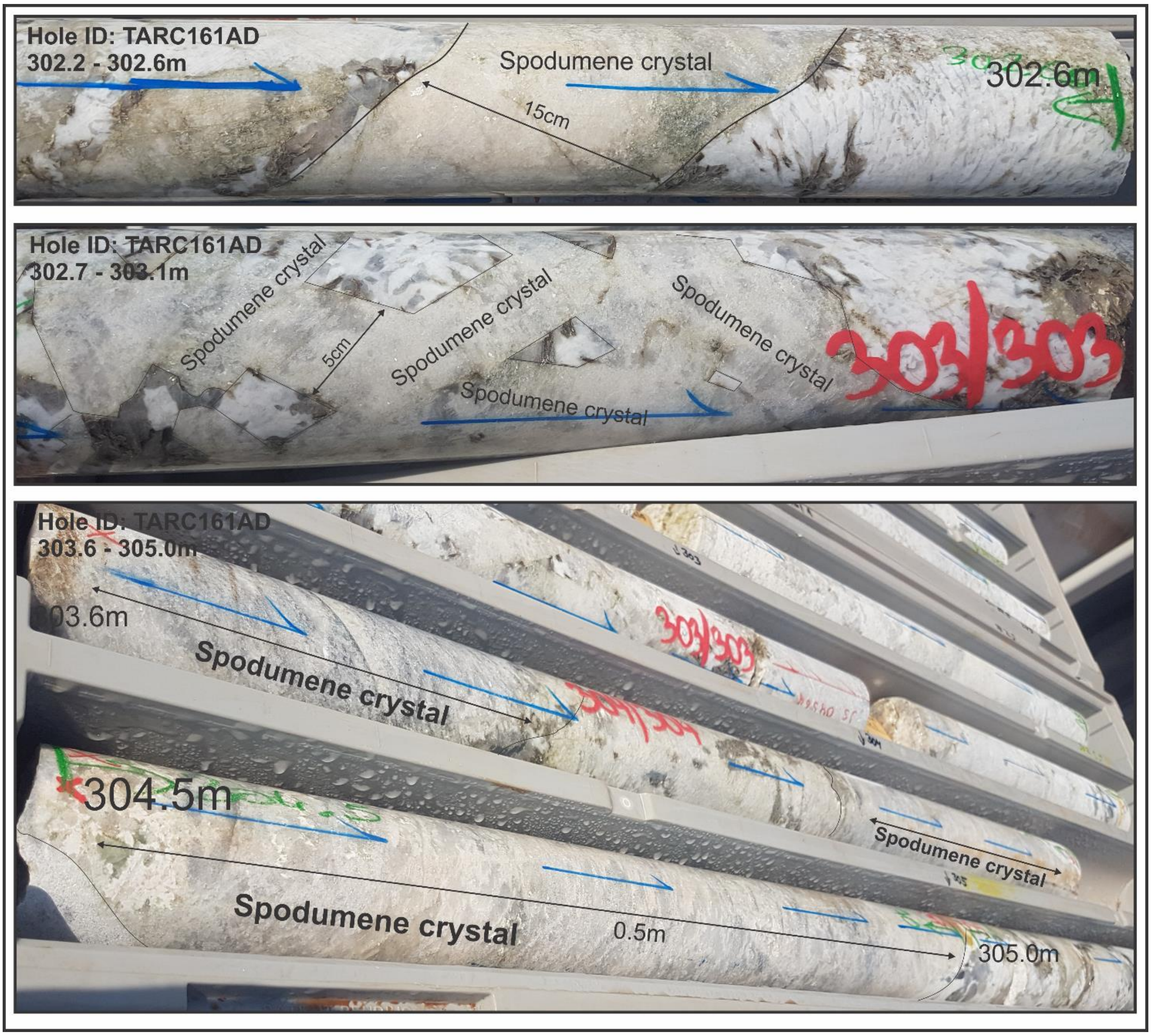

Figure 6 – Core from TARC161AD under natural light showing megacrystic spodumene. Note that assays for this hole are pending.

Next Steps

- Maintain aggressive drilling of the Central Cluster, focusing on high-grade and thick lithium mineralisation in Leia, utilising the diamond rig for down-dip and down-plunge targets
- Explore the extents of, and infill drill priority targets at the Leia, Chewy and Boba pegmatites
- Continue to develop the geological model as logging data and analytical results are received and use this to prioritise resource development drilling and exploration targeting
- Process core and collect composite samples for initial metallurgical test work
- Rapidly progress early-stage studies to support evaluation and permitting processes, noting Tabba Tabba is on granted mining leases
- Explore the multiple outcropping pegmatites that remain underexplored or untested

- ENDS –

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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

About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium-Tantalum Project is an advanced lithium and tantalum exploration project that is located on granted Mining Leases just 80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is nearby some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines (47km by road from the 414Mt Pilgangoora Project[3] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[4]) (Figure 7).

The Tabba Tabba project was one of four significant LCT pegmatite projects in WA, previously owned by Sons of Gwalia. The others were Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina which are now Tier-1 hard-rock lithium mines. Tabba Tabba is the last of these assets to be explored for lithium mineralisation.

[3] 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

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

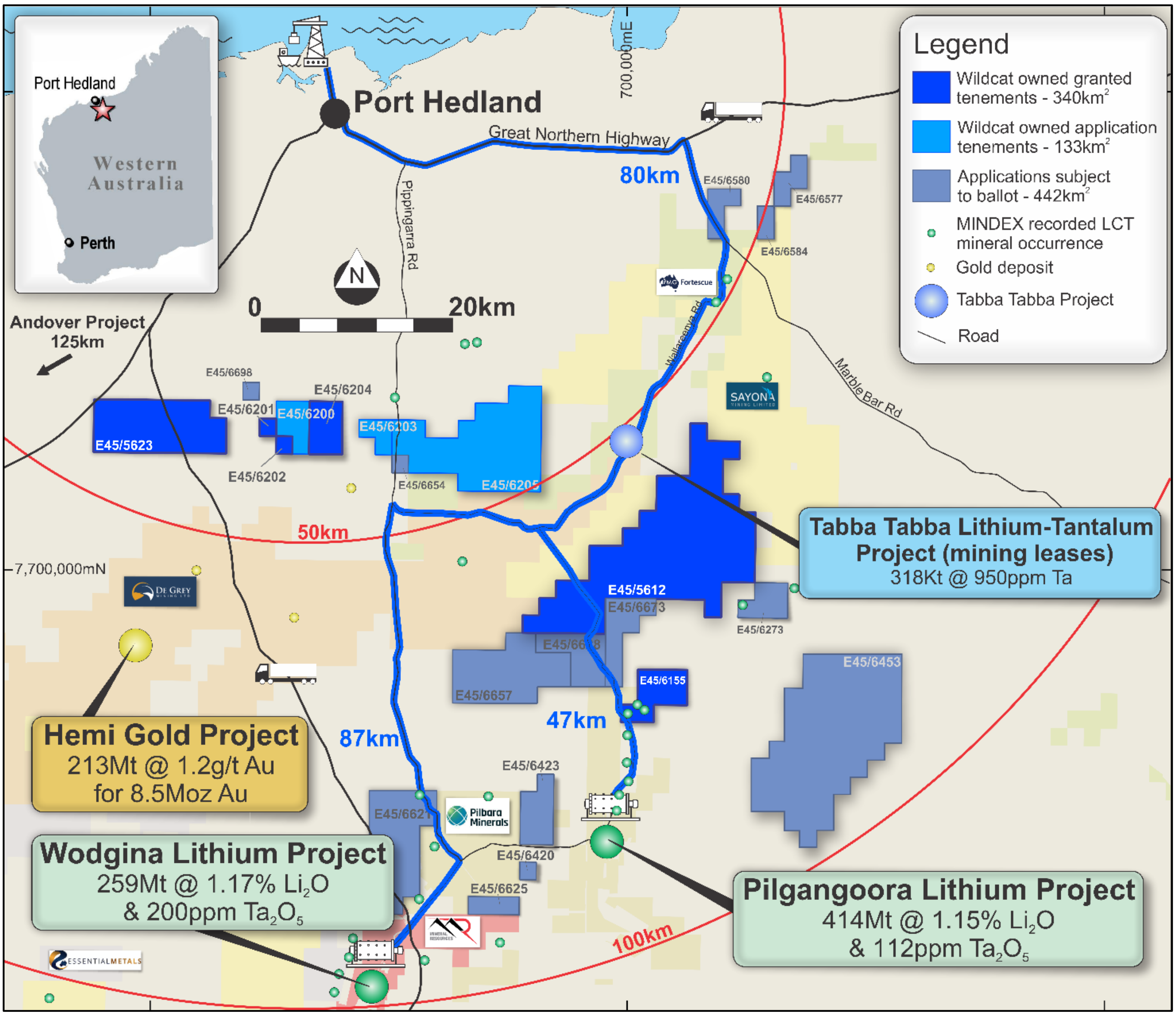

Figure 7 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project

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[5]. On the 5th October, 2023 the Company provided an update on the progress of the acquisition[6] 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 (Figure 8)

---

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

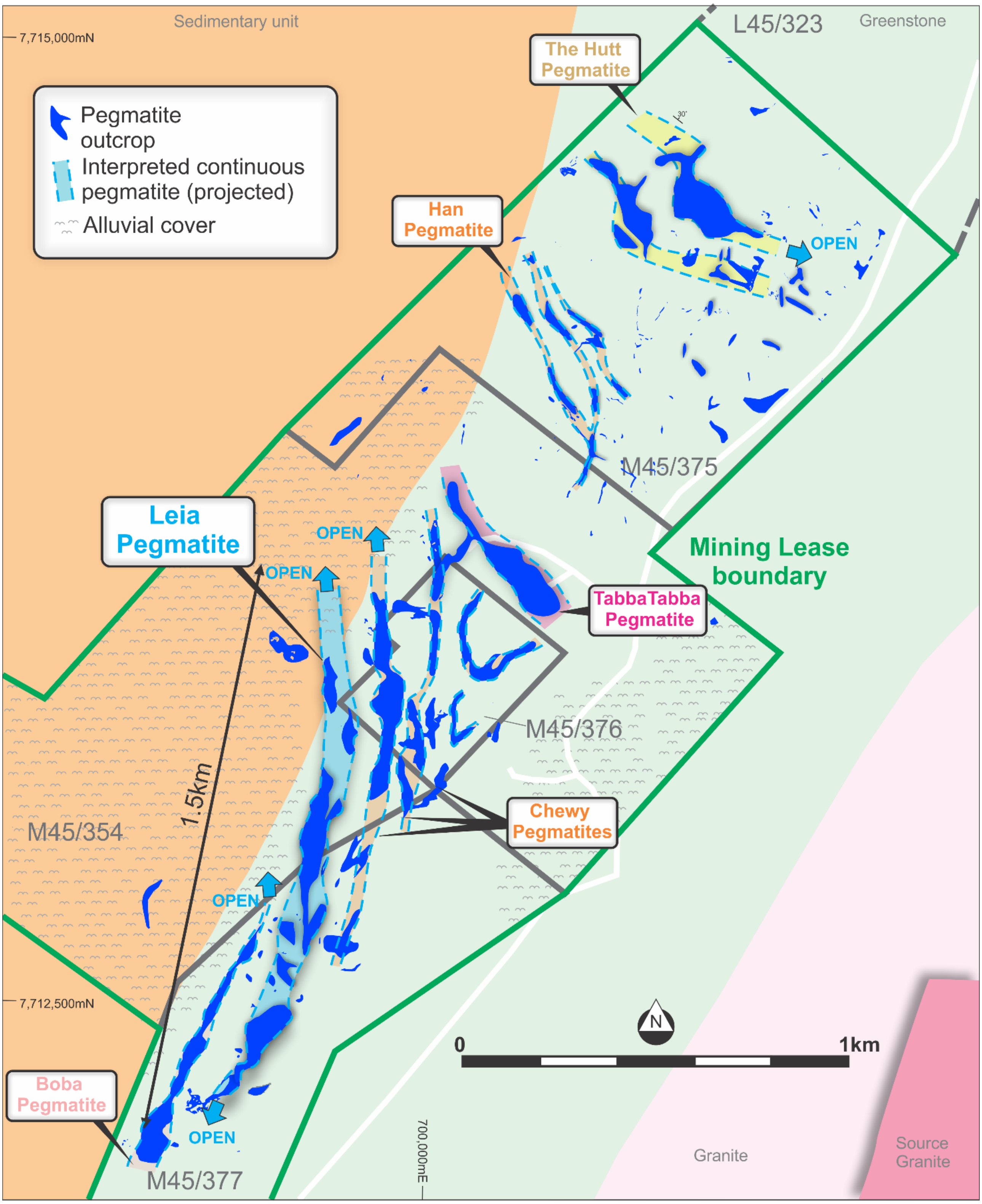

Figure 8 – The Tabba Tabba Pegmatite Field comprises six prospects, the largest, so far, is Leia

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

Also in July 2023, Wildcat commenced an RC drilling program to systematically explore the Tabba Tabba mining tenement package for lithium mineralisation[9]. A major lithium discovery was announced by the Company on the 18th September, 2023[10] 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

---

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

Appendix 1

Table 1: Significant intercepts - Assays reported 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with 10m internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and 3m of dilution for internal high-grade zones.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Prospect
TARC022	**45**	**75**	**30**	**24**	**0.60**	**Chewy**
Including:	***60***	***72***	***12***	***11***	***1.36***	
TARC035	**27**	**29**	**2**	**2**	**0.71**	**Han**
Including:	***27***	***28***	***1***	***1***	***1.29***	
TARC036	**46**	**74**	**28**	**27**	**0.72**	**Han**
Including:	**52**	**64**	**12**	**12**	**1.46**	
TARC039	**61**	**63**	**2**	**2**	**0.76**	**Han**
	97	**127**	**30**	**29**	**0.56**	
Including:	**107**	**120**	**13**	**13**	**1.06**	
TARC059	**38**	**50**	**12**	**11**	**1.10**	**Hutt**
Including:	**40**	**48**	**8**	**8**	**1.55**	
	119	**122**	**3**	**3**	**0.54**	
	157	**160**	**3**	**3**	**0.71**	
TARC060	**118**	**119**	**1**	**1**	**0.88**	**Hutt**
	142	**144**	**2**	**2**	**0.63**	
TARC065	**1**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**0.66**	
Including:	**6**	**24**	**18**	**18**	**0.88**	
TARC072	**61**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**1.15**	**Hutt**
	74	**76**	**2**	**2**	**1.44**	
	80	**83**	**3**	**3**	**1.43**	
	170	**174**	**4**	**4**	**0.77**	
TARC096	**58**	**60**	**2**	**2**	**1.13**	**Boba**
TARC100	**32**	**33**	**1**	**1**	**0.50**	**Boba**
TARC102	**27**	**29**	**2**	**2**	**0.59**	**Boba**
	140	**149**	**9**	**9**	**0.65**	
Including:	**141**	**147**	**6**	**6**	**0.85**	
TARC117	**15**	**46**	**31**	**30**	**0.76**	**Leia**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Prospect
Including:	18	46	28	28	0.83	
TARC118	72	113	41	39	0.66	Leia
Including:	80	88	8	8	1.41	
and:	92	110	18	18	0.74	
	132	171	39	38	1.07	
Including:	137	171	34	34	1.19	
TARC121	45	67	22	21	0.97	Leia
	47	*66*	*19*	19	*1.09*	
TARC123	127	163	36	35	0.96	Leia
	170	189	19	19	0.55	
TARC128	0	27	27	26	0.92	Chewy
Including:	2	26	24	23	1.01	
	131	218	87	86	1.43	Leia
Including:	133	218	85	85	1.46	
TARC130	0	6	6	6	0.79	Chewy
	15	17	2	2	0.60	
TARC139	160	166	6	6	0.74	Leia
	199	201	2	2	0.75	
	214	215	1	1	1.08	
TARC140	0	26	26	25	0.52	Leia
Including:	*0*	*11*	*11*	*11*	*0.93*	
and	*23*	*26*	*3*	*3*	*0.54*	
	64	*69*	*5*	*5*	*0.73*	
	75	*81*	*6*	*6*	*0.65*	
TARC141	11	29	18	17	0.88	Leia
Including:	*14*	*16*	*2*	*2*	*1.14*	
	20	*29*	*9*	*9*	*1.36*	
	61	*81*	*20*	*19*	*0.91*	
Including:	*62*	*81*	*19*	*18*	*0.94*	
TARC144	15	44	29	29	0.53	Chewy
Including:	*20*	*33*	*13*	*13*	*1.01*	
	167	*252*	*85*	*85*	*1.30*	*Leia*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Est. True Width (m)	Grade (Li_2O %)	Prospect
	247	***252***	***5***	***5***	***1.02***	
	255	***260***	***5***	***5***	***0.57***	

Table 2: RC drill hole collar table (note that NSI stands for no significant intercepts and hole IDs added since the last announcement are coloured blue)

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect
TADD001	DD	699,926	7,713,424	101	300	268	-63	**Pending**	Leia
TADD004	DD	699,826	7,713,274	97	219.1	268	-80	**Pending**	Leia
TARC001	RC	700,747	7,714,616	106	222	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC002	RC	700,555	7,714,521	113	198	231	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC003	RC	700,604	7,714,566	117	150	224	-55	NSI	The Hutt
TARC004	RC	700,651	7,714,602	110	168	226	-56	NSI	The Hutt
TARC005	RC	700,725	7,714,660	110	228	232	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC006	RC	700,782	7,714,589	105	216	225	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC007	RC	700,817	7,714,563	105	150	229	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC008	RC	700,890	7,714,517	104	150	233	-54	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC009	RC	700,770	7,714,424	107	240	196	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC010	RC	700,642	7,714,473	109	162	223	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC011	RC	700,541	7,714,623	113	168	224	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC012	RC	700,478	7,714,673	114	174	225	-54	NSI	The Hutt
TARC013	RC	700,672	7,714,720	109	192	222	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC014	RC	700,845	7,714,748	105	288	227	-56	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC015	RC	700,902	7,714,697	104	156	224	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC017	RC	700,391	7,714,261	113	156	269	-56	**Received**	Han
TARC018	RC	700,457	7,713,662	102	150	236	-60	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC019	RC	700,362	7,713,707	111	174	227	-61	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC020	RC	700,312	7,713,789	115	174	227	-61	**Received**	Tabba
TARC021	RC	700,269	7,713,836	110	168	235	-60	**NSI**	Tabba
TARC022	RC	699,970	7,713,306	100	150	81	-60	**Received**	Chewy
TARC023	RC	699,809	7,713,262	96	276	70	-59	**Received**	Chewy
TARC024	RC	699,972	7,713,309	100	258	254	-56	**Received**	Chewy
TARC025	RC	700,146	7,713,372	104	120	240	-55	**NSI**	Chewy
TARC026	RC	699,965	7,713,155	100	115	65	-60	**Received**	Chewy
TARC027	RC	699,820	7,713,159	95	180	104	-59	**Received**	Leia
TARC028	RC	699,688	7,712,913	100	132	91	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC029	RC	700,095	7,713,249	102	150	274	-54	**NSI**	Chewy
TARC030	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	96	178	-57	**Received**	Chewy
TARC031	RC	700,514	7,714,570	112	90	170	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC032	RC	700,617	7,714,567	115	52	89	-60	**Pending**	The Hutt

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC033	RC	700,489	7,714,464	109	48	10	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC034	RC	700,769	7,714,439	106	102	340	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC035	RC	700,447	7,714,260	116	192	248	-61	**Received**	Han
TARC036	RC	700,331	7,714,376	120	150	247	-60	**Received**	Han
TARC039	RC	700,414	7,714,339	115	204	246	-60	**Received**	Han
TARC041	RC	700,402	7,714,408	114	210	238	-60	**Received**	Han
TARC044	RC	700,386	7,714,220	111	204	241	-61	**NSI**	Han
TARC048	RC	700,302	7,714,077	110	150	67	-60	**NSI**	Han
TARC052	RC	699,813	7,713,243	96	108	258	-59	**Received**	Chewy
TARC055	RC	700,861	7,714,595	103	204	229	-70	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC059	RC	700,698	7,714,696	107	228	230	-90	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC060	RC	700,698	7,714,700	107	225	225	-55	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC064	RC	700,510	7,714,641	113	168	227	-56	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC065	RC	700,541	7,714,566	114	150	227	-55	**NSI**	The Hutt
TARC070	RC	700,972	7,714,690	103	234	232	-81	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC072	RC	700,920	7,714,527	103	198	236	-71	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC076	RC	700,926	7,714,721	106	246	223	-75	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC082	RC	700,829	7,714,634	103	186	227	-70	**Received**	The Hutt
TARC084	RC	699,750	7,712,940	99	150	92	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC085	RC	699,654	7,712,915	98	228	95	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC086	RC	699,734	7,712,995	98	162	95	-59	**Received**	Leia
TARC088	RC	699,693	7,712,870	101	240	91	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC089	RC	699,747	7,713,072	95	234	98	-61	**Received**	Leia
TARC091	RC	699,798	7,712,945	99	174	272	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC092	RC	699,682	7,712,878	100	24	279	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC093	RC	699,728	7,713,003	97	18	270	-60	**NSI**	Leia
TARC094	RC	699,618	7,712,335	103	156	310	-57	**NSI**	Boba
TARC095	RC	699,638	7,712,409	105	150	301	-55	**NSI**	Boba
TARC096	RC	699,647	7,712,545	101	210	298	-55	**Received**	Boba
TARC097	RC	699,752	7,712,563	95	198	301	-55	**NSI**	Boba
TARC098	RC	699,826	7,712,625	95	300	302	-55	**NSI**	Boba
TARC099	RC	699,792	7,712,644	94	210	297	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC100	RC	699,812	7,712,707	99	234	300	-55	**Received**	Boba
TARC101	RC	699,510	7,712,469	98	108	302	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC102	RC	699,691	7,712,623	101	180	301	-56	**Received**	Boba
TARC103	RC	699,457	7,712,209	100	132	2	-55	**Received**	Boba
TARC104	RC	699,417	7,712,309	100	84	301	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC105	RC	699,372	7,712,134	100	150	273	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC107	RC	699,690	7,712,470	99	180	301	-56	**NSI**	Boba
TARC108	RC	699,794	7,712,530	95	276	307	-55	**NSI**	Boba
TARC111	RC	699,560	7,712,245	101	120	305	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC114	RC	699,457	7,711,928	102	102	302	-56	**Pending**	Boba

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC117	RC	699,788	7,713,081	94	102	269	-57	**Received**	Leia
TARC118	RC	699,838	7,713,093	98	198	266	-56	**Received**	Leia
TARC119	RC	699,907	7,713,068	97	276	270	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC120	RC	699,772	7,713,150	94	150	271	-56	**NSI**	Leia
TARC121	RC	699,814	7,713,162	95	132	264	-56	**Received**	Leia
TARC122	RC	699,771	7,713,232	95	36	269	-56	**NSI**	Leia
TARC123	RC	699,891	7,713,227	99	204	271	-56	**Received**	Leia
TARC124	RC	699,771	7,713,310	96	156	268	-57	**NSI**	Leia
TARC125	RC	699,808	7,713,313	97	120	270	-57	**NSI**	Leia
TARC127	RC	699,812	7,713,389	99	204	266	-54	**Pending**	Leia
TARC128	RC	699,892	7,713,384	100	228	270	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC129	RC	699,809	7,713,466	99	150	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC130	RC	699,891	7,713,467	100	288	268	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC131	RC	699,879	7,713,312	99	176	273	-56	**Received**	Leia
TARC132	RC	700,051	7,713,313	102	336	273	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC133	RC	699,969	7,713,221	129	330	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC134	RC	700,042	7,713,202	106	378	273	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC135	RC	699,850	7,712,996	93	216	272	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC136	RC	699,757	7,712,977	98	180	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC137	RC	699,895	7,713,147	99	294	270	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC138	RC	699,718	7,712,983	99	120	270	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC139	RC	699,901	7,712,907	96	300	271	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC140	RC	699,715	7,712,909	102	150	270	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC141	RC	699,693	7,712,836	99	120	274	-60	**Received**	Leia
TARC142	RC	699,718	7,712,818	96	180	271	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143	RC	699,822	7,712,818	97	36	270	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143A	RC	699,823	7,712,818	97	36	268	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC143B	RC	699,822	7,712,842	99	216	273	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC144	RC	699,951	7,713,385	102	330	255	-55	**Received**	Leia
TARC145	RC	699,957	7,713,486	102	372	266	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC146	RC	699,969	7,713,550	102	348	266	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC147	RC	700,038	7,713,469	106	366	267	-54	**Pending**	Leia
TARC148	RC	700,051	7,713,391	105	402	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC149	RC	699,971	7,713,623	111	300	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC150	RC	699,968	7,713,093	99	348	252	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC151	RC	699,893	7,712,837	97	324	267	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC152	RC	699,925	7,713,002	97	324	271	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC155	RC	700,053	7,713,549	107	384	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC156	RC	699,887	7,713,547	99	246	266	-56	**Pending**	Leia
TARC157	RC	699,812	7,713,549	99	150	268	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC158	RC	699,893	7,713,629	103	150	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC159	RC	700,052	7,713,629	103	372	269	-55	**Pending**	Leia

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect
TARC161	RC	700,143	7,713,372	104	216.1	272	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC161AD	RCD	700,143	7,713,372	104	468.4	275	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC176	RC	699,360	7,712,990	98	198	270	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC177	RC	699,480	7,712,990	98	180	270	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC178	RC	699,591	7,712,992	96	198	270	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC189	RC	699,871	7,713,927	101	180	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC190	RC	699,990	7,713,949	102	198	276	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC191	RC	700,109	7,713,954	104	300	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC192	RC	700,109	7,714,263	106	198	266	-55	**Pending**	Lando
TARC210	RC	699,724	7,712,696	97	348	297	-55	**Pending**	Boba
TARC224	RC	699,968	7,713,150	100	342	267	-55	**Pending**	Leia
TARC234	RC	700,049	7,713,314	102	204	285	-67	**Pending**	Leia
TARC246	RC	700,058	7,713,577	105	401	272	-70	**Pending**	Leia
TARC247	RC	700,027	7,713,596	103	113	267	-60	**Pending**	Leia
TARC257	RC	699,891	7,712,837	97	121	267	-72	**Pending**	Leia
TARC260	RC	700,008	7,712,952	94	342	250	-55	**Pending**	Leia

Table 3: Intervals logged as pegmatite (no estimation of mineral abundance) – where the dominant rock type or rock type 1 is logged as pegmatite. There may be instances where pegmatite occurs in an interval as the subordinate rock type mixed with host lithology. These zones are not included, so sometimes significant intercepts of mineralised intervals may be wider than the pegmatite dominant intervals listed in this table.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TADD001	7.8	17.1	9.3	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD001	23.2	36.4	13.2	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD001	158.5	228.5	70.0	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	95.0	116.9	21.9	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	119.0	154.5	35.5	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	164.8	165.2	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	175.2	175.4	0.2	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	177.6	177.9	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	180.0	206.5	26.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TADD004	210.1	210.5	0.4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC161	14	18	4	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC161	60	65	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC161	95	107	12	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC161	240	318	78	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC224	35	53	18	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC224	163	169	6	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC224	300	313	13	Pegmatite	Pending

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Rock type	Assay Status
TARC224	333	335	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC234	10	12	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC234	51	56	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC234	60	70	10	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC234	191	204	13	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	15	16	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	29	30	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	39	41	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	80	88	8	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	114	125	11	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	268	358	90	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	365	366	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC246	369	371	2	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC247	61	77	16	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC247	100	113	13	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC257	96	121	25	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	84	85	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	90	95	5	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	164	183	19	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	186	187	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	232	233	1	Pegmatite	Pending
TARC260	271	277	6	Pegmatite	Pending

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual observations of rock type, the Company cautions that visual estimates of pegmatite should never be considered a proxy for lithium mineralisation or a substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of lithium within the visible intercepts of pegmatite reported. The status of assays for each hole are listed in Table 2.

Table 4: FTIR data for TARC131 (note that NSI stands for no significant intercepts)

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)	Spodumene (%)	White Mica (%)	Apatite (%)	Buddingtonite (%)	Fluorite (%)	Lepidolite (%)	Petalite (%)
TARC131	RC	12	13		2.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	23	24		1.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	56	57		0.5	12.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	65	66		0.5	11.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	91	92		0.5	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	117	118	0.21	0.5	5.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	118	119	0.43	0.5	6.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	119	120	0.57	4.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	120	121	**1.90**	7.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	121	122	**2.04**	**11.0**	5.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	122	123	**1.73**	**10.0**	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	123	124	**2.57**	**22.0**	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	124	125	**1.87**	**11.0**	9.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)	Spodumene (%)	White Mica (%)	Apatite (%)	Buddingtonite (%)	Fluorite (%)	Lepidolite (%)	Petalite (%)
TARC131	RC	125	126	0.68	1.0	11.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	126	127	**1.49**	5.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	127	128	**2.46**	**11.0**	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	127	128	**2.38**	**14.0**	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	128	129	**1.74**	**10.0**	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	129	130	**2.95**	7.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	130	131	**3.39**	**25.0**	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	131	132	**1.71**	**11.0**	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	132	133	**2.55**	**18.0**	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	133	134	**1.59**	6.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	134	135	0.57	2.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	135	136	**2.10**	**12.0**	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	136	137	0.62	0.5	8.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	137	138	**1.50**	3.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	138	139	0.54	1.0	9.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	139	140	**1.66**	6.0	8.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	140	141	**1.85**	**13.0**	6.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	141	142	**1.47**	5.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	142	143	**1.20**	1.0	6.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	143	144	**1.17**	4.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	144	145	**2.16**	9.0	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	145	146	0.20	0.5	11.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	146	147	**1.27**	7.0	8.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	147	148	**1.16**	**10.0**	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	148	149	0.70	1.0	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	149	150	**1.53**	8.0	6.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	150	151	**1.91**	**10.0**	5.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	151	152	**2.00**	6.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	152	153	0.63	1.0	5.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	153	154	0.32	2.0	10.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	154	155	0.96	2.0	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	155	156	0.85	6.0	6.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	155	156	0.90	4.0	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	156	157	0.91	2.0	7.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	157	158	**1.48**	3.0	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	158	159	**1.64**	**16.0**	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	159	160	**1.29**	5.0	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	160	161	**1.08**	3.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	161	162	0.74	3.0	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	162	163	0.21	0.5	7.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	163	164	0.28	0.5	8.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	164	165	**1.38**	6.0	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	165	166	0.10	1.0	3.0	1.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	166	167	0.18	1.0	4.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	167	168	0.73	3.0	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI
TARC131	RC	168	169	0.68	0.5	3.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)	Spodumene (%)	White Mica (%)	Apatite (%)	Buddingtonite (%)	Fluorite (%)	Lepidolite (%)	Petalite (%)
TARC131	RC	174	175		0.5	2.0	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI	NSI

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist. • The rock types were recorded as pegmatite, basalt, and dolerite/gabbro. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and ultraviolet light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. • All diamond core was qualitatively logged by a site geologist and the core trays photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 4kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from piles of cuttings placed in rows on the ground using an aluminium scoop at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The RC and diamond core cuttings were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES for a LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and the Managing Director. • No twinned holes have been drilled at this time.

	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • The first 87 RC holes drilled YTD have been had collars surveyed using a DGPS. Remaining holes will be surveyed using DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes, although some holes have been logged with DH optical televiewer (OTV) and some structural data may be determined from this. Where OTV has been used on holes drilling from the northeast into Leia, the pegmatite has been intercepted at a perpendicular orientation to the hole axis, making the intercepts close to true width. These are also estimated against the geological model. • All diamond holes are oriented with a base of hole orientation line and any relevant structures and fabrics are recorded qualitatively by the site geologist and recorded in the database. All diamond holes have intercepted the pegmatite at close to perpendicular to the core axis, making the intervals close to true width. • True width has been estimated from a 3D geological model built using Leapfrog software. • True width has not been estimated for holes which have potentially drilled down-dip of pegmatite bodies as the geometry of the pegmatite intersections cannot currently be determined. These holes include TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site and delivered by TopDrill to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Global Advanced Metals Ltd (GAM) owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • A binding agreement is in place between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Tabba Tabba pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro. The pegmatite contains in outcrop a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. (Sourced from PanCon historical reports).
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Drillhole collar location information is provided in Appendix 1. True width estimations are provided for all holes. • 132 RC drill holes, 1 diamond tail and two diamond drill holes have been drilled by Wildcat Resources and assays have been returned for 86 holes. These are from a small area in the north of the tenement package focussed on two outcropping pegmatites (Hut and Han), an area in the centre of the tenement package focussing on two outcropping pegmatites (Leia and Chewy), the south at the Boba Pegmatite, and four holes down dip from the Tabba Tabba tantalum resource pegmatite. There are over 50 outcropping pegmatite bodies mapped over the tenement package and the drilling returned to date represents only a small area of the prospective pegmatite system that outcrops over 3.2km of strike. Note also that much of the area to the west is under alluvial cover.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No top cut off has been used. All samples represent 1m composites obtained from the RC drill rig, so no weighted averaging technique has been used to report significant intervals. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts (e.g. TARC028, TARC085, and TARC088) calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with an average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. All pegmatite intercepts listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 are calculated from dominant rock type from database logged geology table as a composite allowing for 2m internal dilution of "other rock". But note the following point: • Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to subjective interpretation of mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where rock 1 is logged as mafic and estimated to constitute 60% of the logged interval and rock 2 is logged as pegmatite and constitute 40%. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be wider than logged as rock type 1. • All aggregated intercepts have included separately reported significant intercepts. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. • All holes in this announcement have intercepted the pegmatites at a favourable angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and sections.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant intercepts greater than 0.3%Li_2O have been reported in a separate table. All other intercepts or insignificant intercepts are reported in the collar table. To further provide a representative example of low and high grades a section has been provided on Figure 1 to show the gross interval, internal high-grade intervals and areas less than 0.3% Li_2O are shown as blank.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Initial mineralogical observations have been discussed and photos provided on Figure 1 and Figure 5. The dominant lithium mineral species appears to be spodumene based on geological observations, observations of salmon orange fluorescence under ultraviolet light, and on Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR) analysis of only one RC hole to data (the technique will be run on all holes once compared with the pending XRD to confirm robustness of the method. The FTIR technique uses reflected light spectra collected across the near (NIR), mid (MIR) and far (FIR) infra-red spectral ranges. When the sample is illuminated with infrared radiation, it absorbs certain frequencies of light that are characteristic of its chemical composition and crystal structure. ALS's FTIR-MIN method compares the absorption spectra with a library of known mineral spectra to identify the minerals present in the sample. Collected spectral data are fed into a mineral quantification model that uses a diverse range of thousands of real-world geological samples for which FTIR and quantitative XRD mineralogy data are available. A machine learning algorithm is used to associate the quantitative mineralogy and the FTIR spectra. With this technique, a few representative grams of homogenous, pulverised sample can be used to identify minerals based on their infrared absorption spectra. Further mineralogical work is in progress including quantitative XRD and thin sections.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• An ongoing campaign of drilling with a minimum of two RC rigs and a diamond drill rig to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite field. An optical televiewer tool will be trialled to obtain coherent data from drilled RC holes.