ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27/03/2025

WILDCAT COMPLETES TABBA TABBA PFS METALLURGY PROGRAMS WITH OUTSTANDING RESULTS

Highlights

- **Phase 2 Preliminary Feasibility Study whole of ore flotation testwork delivers results consistent with Phase 1 metallurgical testwork**
- **Spodumene concentrate grading 5.60% Li_2O produced from 1.01% Li_2O composite ore feed, with an overall recovery of 84.5%**
- **Spatial variability composites from Leia deliver high recoveries:**
    - **Spodumene concentrate grading 5.66% Li_2O produced from 1.13% Li_2O Leia composite ore feed, with an overall recovery of 81.6%**
    - **Spodumene concentrate grading 5.77% Li_2O produced from high-grade 1.58% Li_2O Leia composite ore feed, with an overall recovery of 83.5%**
- **Increased grind size of P_{80} 180µm used for flotation testwork, minimising slimes losses and reducing operating costs**
- **Comminution testwork showed minimal variation in hardness across the various orebodies, with 16.32 kWhr/t returned for the master composite, and variability samples ranging from 15.86 to 17.55 kWhr/t**
- **Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) testwork underway, including scaled-up whole of ore flotation testwork, ore sorting and vendor testwork**
- **Strong cash balance of $63.6m at 31 December 2024 allows Wildcat to fast-track development of Tabba Tabba**

Managing Director AJ Saverimutto said: *"Completion of the variability testwork program is a significant derisking milestone for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project. The consistency of the high recoveries and concentrate grades produced from a wide range of samples, across the various orebodies, provides confidence in the flowsheet that has been selected. We are now moving ahead with testwork for the Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study as we continue to derisk the project and position it for development."*

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the metallurgical testwork program completed as part of the Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") for its Tabba Tabba Lithium Project, WA. This update provides further information following the release of metallurgical results in July 2024 (ASX: "Excellent Metallurgical Results from Leia").

Metallurgical Testwork

Following completion of Tabba Tabba's Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE")[1] of 74.1Mt at 1.0% Li_2O, and release of the scoping level metallurgical results in July 2024[2], Wildcat has completed further metallurgical testwork on the preferred processing methodology[3] consisting of three stage crushing, grinding (ball mill), separation (deslime and magnetic separation), three stage flotation, and concentrate dewatering and storage (**Figure 1**).

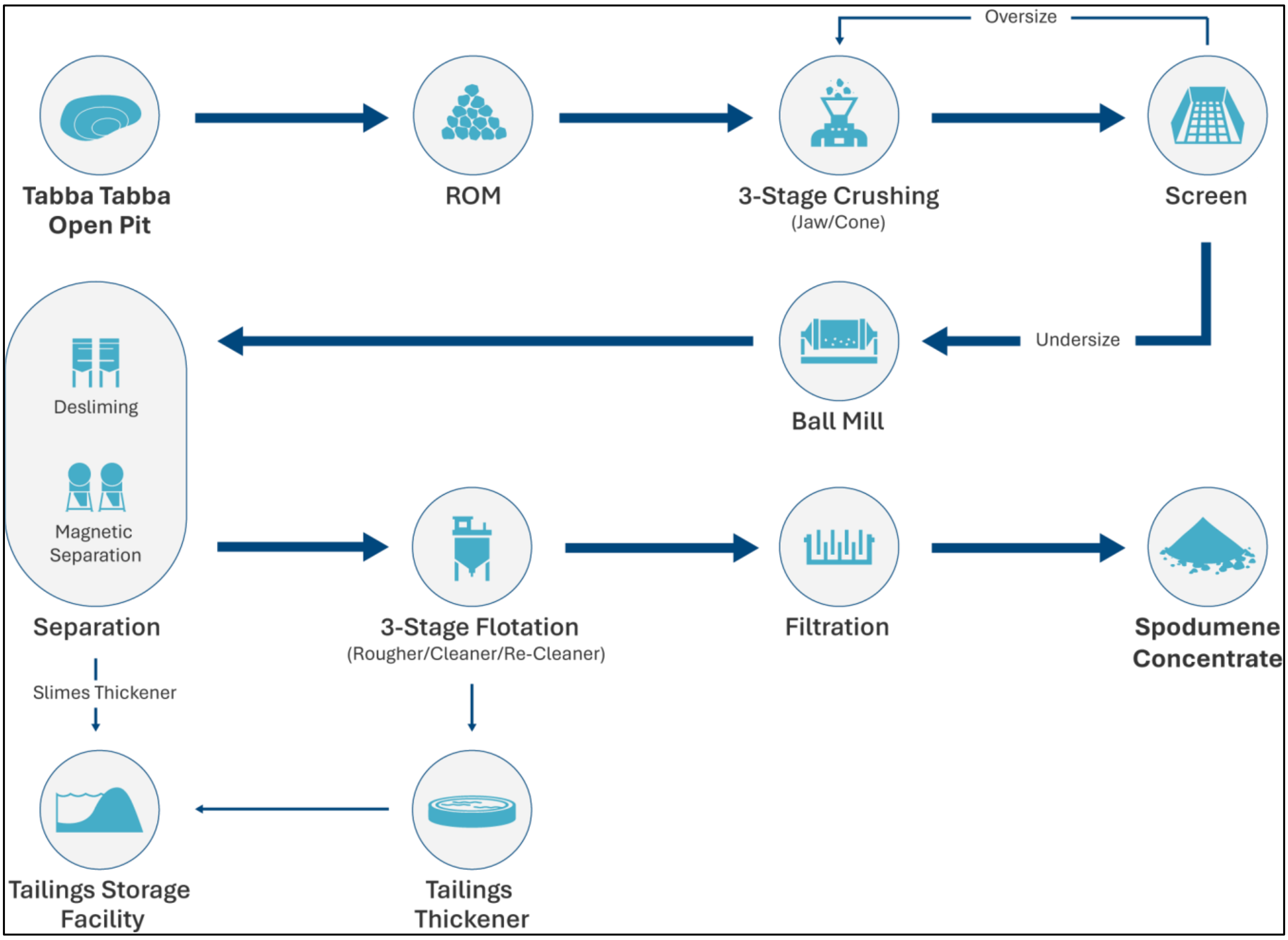


Figure 1 - High Level Process Flow Diagram for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project

Metallurgical test work continues at Nagrom in Perth, WA, directed by BHM Process Consultants Pty Ltd ("BHM").

A master composite from the Leia pegmatite, grading 1.42% Li_2O, was prepared for the scoping testwork program, with a subsequent master composite, grading 1.01% Li_2O, prepared for the PFS testwork program, which more closely aligned with the MRE and the anticipated processing head grade (**Table 1**).

Table 1 – Master Composite Feed Grades

Sample	Li_2O	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	SiO_2	Mn	P	Ta_2O_5	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	K_2O	LOI_{1000}	Mica
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Scoping	1.42	0.26	15.69	75.07	0.03	0.02	0.005	3.33	0.48	0.06	2.70	0.61	1.46
PFS	1.01	0.38	15.70	74.19	0.07	0.03	0.007	3.94	0.48	0.07	2.84	0.75	3.34

[1] ASX announcement 28 November 2024: "Wildcat Delivers MRE of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O".
[2] ASX announcement 16 July 2024: "Excellent Metallurgical Results from Leia".
[3] ASX announcement 10 February 2025: "Wildcat Advances PFS for Tabba Tabba Lithium Project".

Table 2 provides a comparison between the scoping and PFS testwork composites, deslime, magnetic separation and three stage flotation performance. The PFS Master Composite is considered to be representative of feed material that will be processed.

Table 2 – Scoping and PFS Testwork

Parameter	Scoping Master Composite	PFS Master Composite
Head Grade (Li_2O)	1.42	1.01
Grind Size (µm)	150	180
Deslime Loss (%)	10.2	7.2
Magnetic Rejects (%)	N/A	0.55
Rougher Flotation Loss (%)	4.60	5.20
Other Flotation Losses (%)	0.55	2.50
Product Grade (Li_2O %)	5.54	5.60
Overall Li_2O Recovery (%)	**84.65**	**84.55**

The increase in grind size to 180µm, which reduced deslime losses, and optimisation of the small-scale flotation reagents scheme and kinetics, has resulted in similarly high lithium recoveries to those achieved using a finer grind size of 150µm during the scoping testwork. In addition, the PFS testwork includes losses from magnetic rejects and a lower head grade than was used in the scoping testwork, further demonstrating the robustness of the chosen flow sheet.

The increase in grind size provides improved operating metrics for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project by reducing power requirements and costs for the grinding circuit.

Variability Testwork Program

Given the positive results from the PFS composite sample, consisting of ore and waste dilution to replicate anticipated mine feed, further metallurgical testwork was completed on variability sub-composites from the Leia and Luke pegmatites in respect to lithium feed grade, geochemical signature and spatial location within the deposit (**Figure 2**). Waste samples were also tested to better understand the waste characteristics, and its impact on grade and recovery of the concentrate.

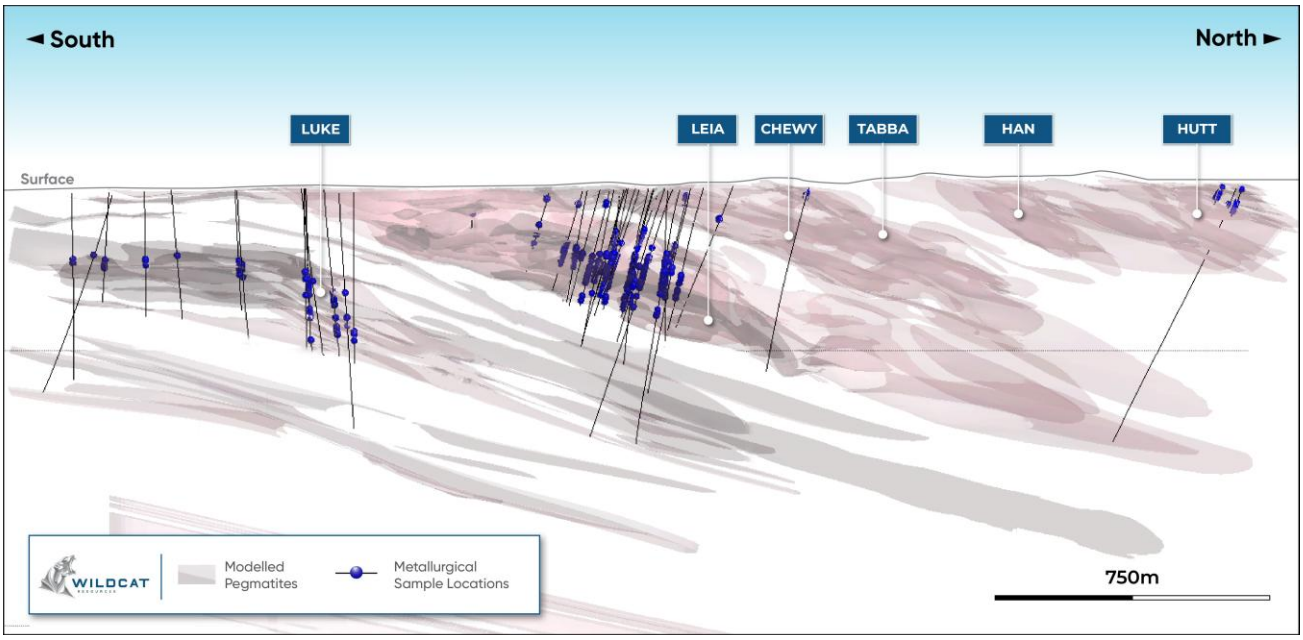


Figure 2 – Long Section Showing Sample Locations

All tests were undertaken in 2.5L flotation cells utilising 1.0kg feed charges and were completed under identical conditions to those utilised for the PFS composite testwork.

Table 3 provides a summary of the variability composites metallurgical response.

Table 3 – Whole of Ore Flotation – Variability Testwork Results

Sample	Head Grade (Li_2O %)	Overall Li_2O Recovery %	Concentrate Grade (Li_2O %)	Total Li_2O Recovery to ReCleaner Circuit (%)	Rougher Tails Li_2O Loss % (overall)
Leia					
Leia PFS Master	**1.02**	**84.4**	**5.51**	**85.8**	**5.8**
Leia PFS Master (Repeat)	**1.01**	**84.5**	**5.60**	**85.9**	**5.2**
Leia PFS Master (Site Water)	0.98	77.2	6.05	77.7	11.6
Leia Spatial 1 (Mineral Boundary)	0.96	70.1	5.27	77.1	7.8
Leia Spatial 2 (inc. contact waste)	1.01	72.6	5.50	77.7	7.6
Leia Spatial 3 (peg only)	1.13	81.6	5.66	82.5	4.9
Leia High Grade	1.58	83.5	5.77	83.5	3.4
Leia Very High Grade	2.66	88.4	6.46	88.7	2.0
Leia Spatial 4	1.01	79.8	5.56	82.7	6.7
Luke					
Luke Master Composite	1.12	73.9	5.42	81.2	6.5
Luke High Grade	1.48	80.4	5.63	80.8	7.6
Luke Very High Grade	2.33	83.5	6.46	83.5	6.5
Luke Low Grade	0.77	71.6	5.25	76.0	12.5

The majority of samples tested achieved a concentrate grade in excess of 5.5% Li_2O with varying recoveries. Testwork is ongoing to optimise the regime on samples that achieved lower recoveries, with detailed mineralogical analysis underway on both the feed and products.

The Leia PFS Master Composite represents approximately **63%** of the defined resource and continued to perform well over multiple tests. In addition, testing of the Leia PFS Master Composite using water samples obtained from production bores at the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project has commenced in order to investigate the potential variance to testwork completed in Perth tap water, which has been used in the flotation process to date. The Leia Master (site water) sample presented in **Table 3** displayed a small drop in recovery in the rougher flotation stage of 7.2% Li_2O recovery, however, the lithium product generated was much higher reporting at 6.05% versus the target of 5.5%.

The Leia Spatial 1 sample material was sourced from, or very near, the mineable boundary of the mineralised pegmatites and as such appears to have a finer spodumene crystallisation size than samples sourced from deep within the mineralised zones. Further optimisation and ore blending strategies will be investigated further in the DFS testwork program.

The Leia Spatial 2 and 3 samples were obtained from spatially distinct areas within the Leia resource. Leia Spatial 2 included contact waste, while Leia Spatial 3 was obtained from within the defined pegmatite. Further testwork is planned on samples from the resources that are expected to be mined in the first five years of mine life.

The Luke Master Composite will undergo further work during the next phase of testwork, due to its tendency to float calcium minerals, that are present in higher levels than in Leia, to the final concentrate, which is reducing the final concentrate grade. A simple step of acid wash will be added to the flow sheet, which is expected to further improve the grade of the concentrate, and further optimisation work to increase the recovery is ongoing.

A broad range of metallurgical recoveries have now been generated across the Mineral Resource and a large amount of metallurgical information has been obtained. The Company has gained confidence from the consistency and repeatability of the flotation testwork to achieve the required concentrate grades at high recoveries. This information will be used to develop a geometallurgical model as part of the next study phase of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project.

Variability testwork is ongoing and will be expanded as the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project continues to progress through to a DFS.

Iron Testwork

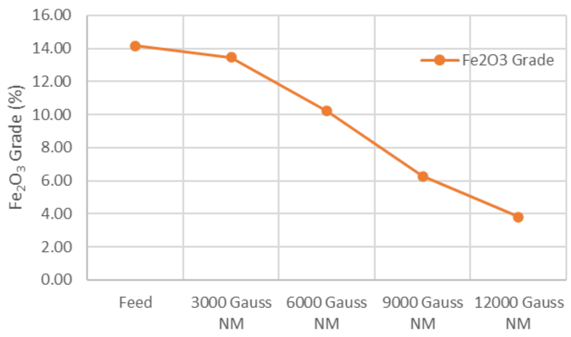
A diagnostic investigation into the Mineral Resource host rock, that may report to the Run of Mine ("ROM") Pad for processing as waste material, has been progressed so as to characterise waste rock material from an iron contamination and hardness perspective.

The mafic waste sample presented with a geochemical signature that was high in iron, calcium and potassium (**Table 4**), which is common for mafic rocks.

Table 4 – Mafic Waste Sample Analysis vs Pegmatite Ore

Sample	Li_2O (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	CaO (%)	TiO_2 (%)	MgO (%)
Mafic Waste	3,180	14.40	15.56	50.19	8.36	1.24	5.13
Pegmatite Ore	10,500	0.3-0.7	15.00	75.00	0.50	0.15	0.05

The mafic waste was subjected to diagnostic magnetic separation up to 12,000 gauss (**Figure 3**), with a significant amount of iron, approximately 4.0% in Fe_2O_3 grade, remaining at 12,000 Gauss. The Leia PFS Master Composite contains very little iron and is displayed for comparative purposes.



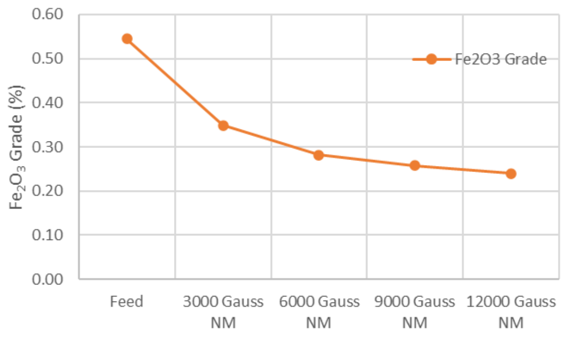


Figure 3 – Magnetic Separation Testwork (Longi) – Mafic Waste and Leia Pegmatite

Given the continuity and size of the Leia orebody, dilution from waste material is minimal. Notwithstanding this, ore sorting is being investigated as part of the next stage of testwork to target removal of mafic waste material from the ore stream prior to processing.

Comminution Testwork

A series of Bond Ball Work Index tests were completed on the master composite, and select variability composites, in order to assess ore hardness variability. The PFS Master Composite returned a value of 16.32 kWh/t. The hardest material tested was the Luke High Grade sample, which presented at 17.55kWh/t, whilst the softest was Leia Spatial 1 at 15.86kWh/t. These results confirm that there is minimal variance in ore hardness across the deposit, minimising any expected grinding related issues.

Ten ¼ NQ2 core samples from the Leia domain were selected and sub cored for Universal Compressive Strength ("UCS") testing (**Figure 4**). The samples were all from the same drill hole (WCDDMET012 segments 1 to 10). The mean corrected UCS was 63MPa with a standard deviation of 8Mpa.

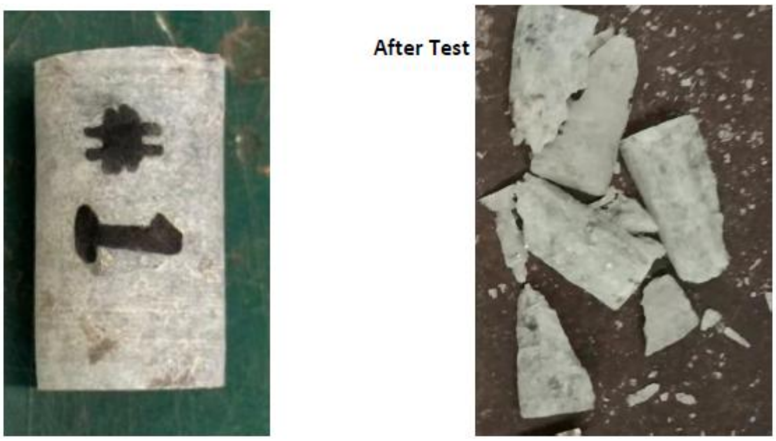


Figure 4 – Before and after UCS testing on sample WCDDMET012_1

The PFS Leia Master Composite core was cracked at 100mm to generate samples for the Bond Impact Crushing Test (CWi) which averaged 11.2kWh/t with a standard deviation of 3.9kWh/t. The ore specific gravity was determined to be 2.74kWh/t.

The parameters derived from the SMC test (**Table 5**) indicate a moderately competent ore (**Table 6**).

Table 5 – SMC Test Results

DWI		Mi Parameters (kWh/t)			
(kWh/m³)	(%)	Mia	Mih	Mic	SG
5.08	30.0	15.6	10.9	5.7	2.70

Table 6 – Parameters derived from the SMC Test Results

A	b	A*b	ta	SCSE (kWh/t)
77.6	0.68	52.8	0.51	8.73

Planned Work

Wildcat is progressing work on the metallurgical and comminution testwork programs, with a focus on the following areas:

- **Scale Up Testwork – 40 L Bulk Flotation Program**

  Scale up tests are currently underway to assess the kinetic impact of increased flotation cell size and to optimise the flotation times in a bulk sample environment. This work is ongoing and will inform the Definitive Feasibility Study metallurgy and process engineering.

- **Site Water**

  Flotation testwork completed using untreated groundwater from the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project has shown encouraging initial flotation testwork results. Flotation testwork in site water will continue as part of the next phase of the project.

  Process water quality control is vital in achieving maximum performance from the processing circuit. Given this, continuous investigation and optimisation across the various study phases is planned to ensure the optimal capital and operating cost solution is achieved with respect to water treatment and providing high quality process water to the process plant.

- **Ore Sorting**

  An ore sorting testwork program has commenced, with the aim of identifying the necessary particle liberation size, to effectively minimise mafic waste material entering the flotation process plant. This work will be conducted at varying ratios of mineralised pegmatite to mafic waste to generate information under a number of mining and operating scenarios.

- **Comminution Testwork**

  Additional comminution testwork is planned, to provide greater spatial variability across the orebodies and additional data points to assist with ensuring that the selected crushing and grinding circuits are suitable.

- **Mineralogy**

  Samples have been selected from the PFS program for detailed mineralogical testwork to assist the Company with better understanding the liberation characteristics of the ore being processed and the minerals that are reporting to the final concentrate. These results will contribute to the geometallurgical understanding of the Tabba Tabba deposit and assist with optimising the selected processing methodology.

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

ENDS –

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Lithium Project is located on **granted Mining Leases**, just **80km by road from Port Hedland, the world's largest bulk export port**, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (**Figure A**), and has a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of **74.1Mt grading 1.0% Li_2O** (**Table A**) which was released to the ASX on 28 November 2024 (ASX: "Wildcat Delivers MRE of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O").

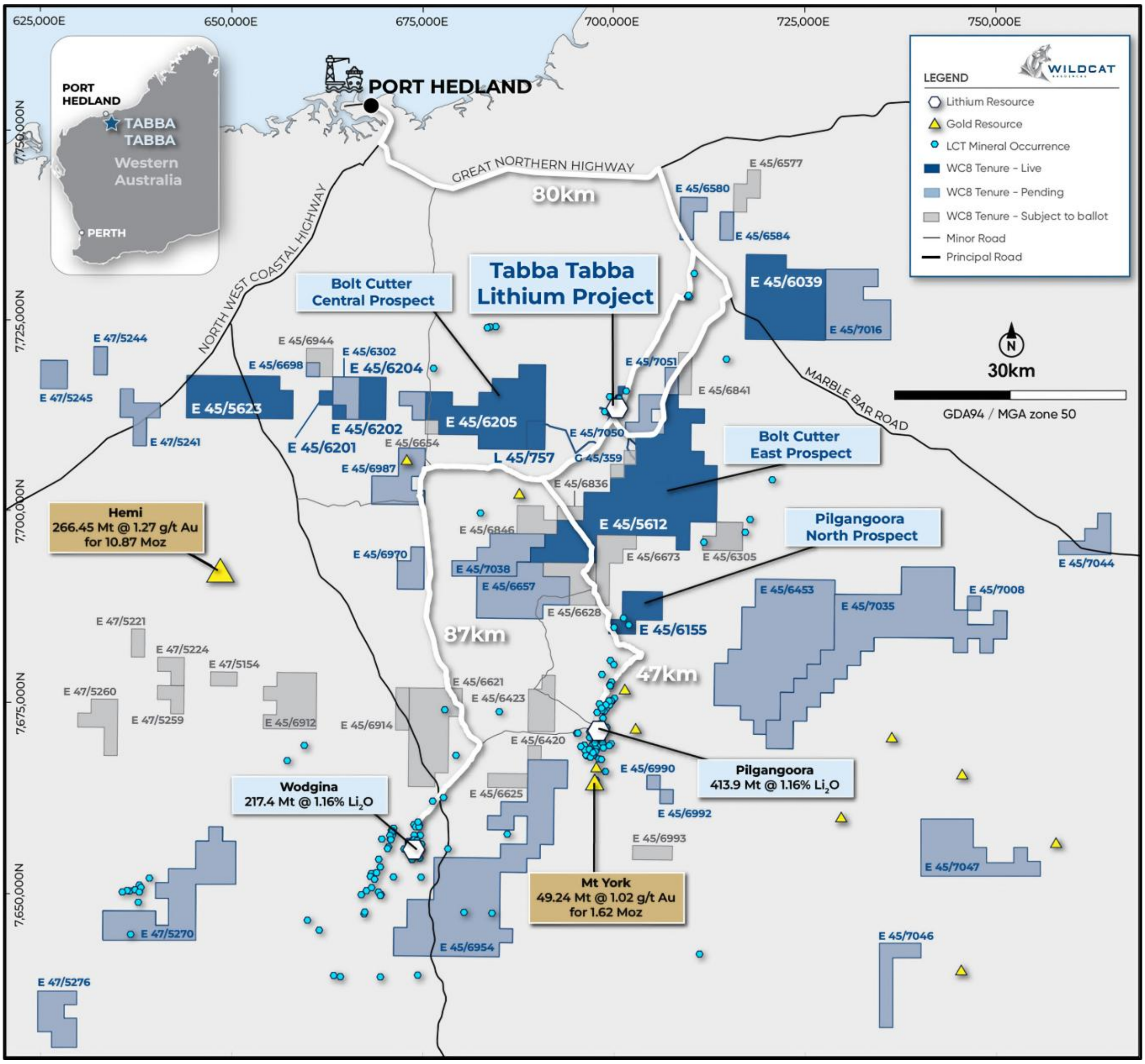

Figure A - Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Location Map

Table A – Tabba Tabba Lithium Project JORC (2012) MRE as at 28 November 2024 (using 0.45% Li_2O cut-off).

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

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

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

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

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

- **54.4m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 267.9m (TADD030) (est. true width)**
  - **and 20.5m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 297.5m**
  - **and 25.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O from 363.9m**
- **61.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 227.0m (TARC350D) (37.8m est. true width)**
    - **including 31.0m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 228.0m (19.2m est. true width)**
- **50.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 178.0m (TADD035) (est. true width)**
- **36.2m @ 1.6% Li_2O from 200.8m (TARC341D) (29.0m est. true width)**
- **43.0m @ 1.4% Li_2O from 316.0m (TARC348D) (est. true width)**
    - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m (est. true width)**
  - **and 43.4m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 412.0m (est. true width)**
- **44.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 189.0m (TARC353) (est. true width)**
    - **including 31.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 189.0m**
- **26.6m @ 1.5% Li_2O from 305.5m (TARC346D) (est. true width)**
    - **including 23.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O from 317.0m**
- **22.3m @ 1.3% Li_2O from 197.0m (TADD040) (est. true width)**
- **20.9m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 268.1m (TARC373D) (est. true width)**
  - **and 45.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O from 339.0m (est. true width)**

Forward-Looking Statements

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

This release and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this release may contain forward-looking statements regarding the Company and its subsidiaries (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning WC8's planned exploration and development program(s), financial forecast information in this release, PFS plans or objectives in this release and other statements that are not historical facts.

When used in this release, the words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this release are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance or future plans, and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied.

The information in this release relating to the proposed pre-feasibility study (PFS) plans or scenarios are expressions of the current intentions, objectives and goals of WC8 for the study which are subject to change. The scenarios being investigated for the PFS are conceptual in nature and are not predictions of any outcomes of the study as there has been insufficient work conducted to date and all remain subject to the completion of the PFS.

There are a number of risks, both specific to WC8, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of WC8, and the value of an investment in WC8 including but not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic and general market conditions, stock market fluctuations, price movements, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, uncertainties relating to interpretation of exploration results, geology and resource estimations, native title risks, foreign currency fluctuations, uncertainties relating to the availability of/access to additional capital, infrastructure or environmental approvals, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk. WC8 expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

You should not act or refrain from acting in reliance on this release, or any information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this release. This release does not purport to be all inclusive or to contain all information which its recipients may require in order to make an informed assessment of the prospects of WC8. You should conduct your own investigation and perform your own analysis in order to satisfy yourself as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this release before making any investment decision. Recipients of this release must undertake their own due diligence and make their own assumptions in respect of the information contained in this release and should obtain independent professional advice before making any decision based on the information. No rerelease, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and, to the maximum extent permitted by law, no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Company or any of its officers, employees, agents or consultants or any other person as to the adequacy, accuracy, completeness or reasonableness of the information in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, no responsibility for any errors or omissions from this release whether arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. An investment in the shares of the Company is to be considered highly speculative.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Tabba Tabba Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Samuel Ekins, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian 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 "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (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.

The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Mr Steven Hoban. Mr Hoban is not an employee of the Company but is employed by BHM Process Consultants who are providing services as an independent contract consultant. Mr Hoban is a member of the AusIMM with over 25 years' experience. He has sufficient experience with the style of processing, type of deposit under consideration, and the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hoban consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.

<u>No New Information or Data</u>: *This announcement contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, 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.*

Appendix 1

Table A1 – Location data of drill holes contributing to the variability samples included in Table 3. Note only DDH samples were used from RCDD holes.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TADD001	DD	699923	7713434	100	300	269	-63	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD004	DD	699829	7713274	96	219.1	258	-80	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD022	DD	699930	7713112	99	306.3	260	-62	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD023	DD	699885	7713033	97	275.7	273	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD029	DD	699761	7712869	99	210.1	286	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD030	DD	699644	7712409	104	468.2	300	-69	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD031	DD	699596	7712579	100	467.9	300	-85	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD033	DD	700049	7713192	104	378	275	-59	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD034A	DD	700005	7713248	104	353.7	264	-58	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD035	DD	699257	7712013	98	575.9	198	-75	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD037	DD	699252	7711892	98	512.4	307	-83	Received	Luke	Complete
TADD041	DD	699849	7713378	97	220.3	248	-63	Received	Leia	Complete
TADD042	DD	700000	7713160	98	354.2	268	-63	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC029D	RCDD	700091	7713248	102	420.3	272	-54	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC111D	RCDD	699557	7712245	100	468.5	301	-54	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC113D	RCDD	699522	7712062	99	409.9	303	-54	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC154AD	RCDD	700100	7713229	102	516.4	272	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC161AD	RCDD	700135	7713379	105	468.5	270	-55	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC162D	RCDD	700048	7713151	100	477.1	271	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC222D	RCDD	700005	7713089	98	348.6	278	-57	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC223D	RCDD	700051	7713106	98	353.2	269	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC226AD	RCDD	700116	7713153	98	475.1	267	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC230D	RCDD	700106	7713186	100	402.1	267	-55	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC231AD	RCDD	700021	7713282	101	368.9	268	-59	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC232D	RCDD	700130	7713309	100	762.3	267	-60	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC234D	RCDD	700049	7713314	101	431.3	282	-67	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC259AD	RCDD	700100	7713302	99	780.2	259	-56	Received	Leia	Complete

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
TARC288D	RCDD	700209	7713303	98	588.3	269	-67	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC294D	RCDD	700208	7713225	96	474.2	267	-56	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC322AD	RCDD	700110	7713151	98	320	255	-67	Received	Leia	Complete
TARC330D	RCDD	699705	7712375	99	472.2	295	-61	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC339D	RCDD	699381	7712049	99	342	311	-82	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC341D	RCDD	699336	7711963	99	319.5	290	-67	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC346D	RCDD	699645	7712412	105	428.8	298	-55	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC348D	RCDD	699715	7712432	99	508.7	301	-59	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC350D	RCDD	699616	7712210	99	396.4	301	-54	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC373D	RCDD	699558	7712555	98	648.2	307	-79	Received	Luke	Complete
TARC392D	RCDD	699667	7712386	101	486	310	-65	Received	Luke	Complete

Table A2 - Samples used in the Leia PFS Master Composite (½ refers to half core. ¼ refers to quarter core and NQ/HQ refer to drill diameter).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD001	159.5	160.3	0.8	TBDD12048M	1/4 HQ
TADD001	162	162.3	0.3	TBDD12051M	1/4 HQ
TADD001	162.9	164	1.1	TBDD12053M	1/4 HQ
TADD001	164	164.6	0.6	TBDD12054M	1/4 HQ
TADD001	211.2	212	0.8	TBDD12122M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	102.6	103.5	0.8	TBDD12172M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	133	133.9	0.9	TBDD12218M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	139.2	140.2	1	TBDD12227M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	180	181	1	TBDD12275M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	193	194	1	TBDD12289M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	194	195	1	TBDD12290M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	195	196	1	TBDD12291M	1/4 HQ
TADD022	158	159	1	TBDD22830M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	160	161	1	TBDD22832M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	161	162	1	TBDD22835M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	163	164	1	TBDD22837M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	165	166	1	TBDD22839M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	166	167	1	TBDD22840M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	183	184	1	TBDD22859M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	184	185	1	TBDD22860M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	187	188	1	TBDD22863M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	190	191	1	TBDD22866M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	201	202	1	TBDD22879M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	202	203	1	TBDD22880M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	204	205	1	TBDD22882M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	205	206	1	TBDD22883M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	206	207	1	TBDD22884M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	207	208	1	TBDD22885M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD022	210	211	1	TBDD22888M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	222	223	1	TBDD22903M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	223	224	1	TBDD22904M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	224	225	1	TBDD22905M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	213.5	214	0.5	TBDD19509M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	217	217.6	0.6	TBDD19513M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	220	221	1	TBDD19517M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	221	222	1	TBDD19518M	1/4 NQ
TADD029	55	56	1	TBDD21558M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	59	60	1	TBDD21562M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	61	62	1	TBDD21564M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	62	63	1	TBDD21565M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	63	64	1	TBDD21566M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	68	69	1	TBDD21571M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	74	75	1	TBDD21577M	1/4 HQ
TADD029	76	77	1	TBDD21579M	1/4 HQ
TADD033	213	213.4	0.4	TBDD30696M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	215.1	215.9	0.8	TBDD30699M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	220	221	1	TBDD30703M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	239.6	240.5	0.9	TBDD30727M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	245	245.7	0.7	TBDD30734M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	252	253.1	1.1	TBDD30743M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	261	262	1	TBDD30753M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	262	263	1	TBDD30754M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	266	267	1	TBDD30758M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	285	286	1	TBDD30781M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	300	301	1	TBDD30798M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	305	306	1	TBDD30803M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	306	307	1	TBDD30804M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD033	311	312	1	TBDD30809M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	312	313	1	TBDD30810M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	313	314	1	TBDD30811M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	344	345	1	TBDD30827M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	347	348	1	TBDD30830M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	348	349	1	TBDD30831M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	349	350	1	TBDD30832M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	351	352	1	TBDD30834M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	352	353	1	TBDD30835M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	353	354	1	TBDD30836M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	354	355	1	TBDD30837M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	359	360	1	TBDD30844M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	360	361	1	TBDD30845M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	361	362	1	TBDD30846M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	234.5	235	0.5	TBDD31192M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	236	236.5	0.5	TBDD31195M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	236.5	237	0.5	TBDD31196M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	239.5	240	0.5	TBDD31200M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	243.5	244.3	0.8	TBDD31207M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	244.3	245	0.7	TBDD31208M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	245	245.5	0.5	TBDD31209M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	245.5	246.2	0.7	TBDD31210M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	249	250	1	TBDD31216M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	251.5	252.2	0.7	TBDD31219M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	254	255	1	TBDD31222M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	258.7	259.6	0.9	TBDD31228M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	259.6	260.1	0.5	TBDD31229M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	261	262	1	TBDD31231M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	263	264	1	TBDD31233M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD034A	274.5	275.5	1	TBDD31251M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	275.5	276	0.5	TBDD31252M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	281	282	1	TBDD31258M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	284	285	1	TBDD31261M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	285	286.1	1.1	TBDD31262M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	312.9	314	1.1	TBDD31269M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	319	320	1	TBDD31277M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	320	321	1	TBDD31278M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	321	322	1	TBDD31279M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	322	323	1	TBDD31280M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	323	324	1	TBDD31281M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	110	111	1	TBDD32827M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	111	112	1	TBDD32829M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	112	113	1	TBDD32830M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	128	129	1	TBDD32851M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	148	148.7	0.7	TBDD32874M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	150	151	1	TBDD32877M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	205	206	1	TBDD33083M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	219	220	1	TBDD33099M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	239	240	1	TBDD33122M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	240	241	1	TBDD33123M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	241	242	1	TBDD33125M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	251	252	1	TBDD33135M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	252	253	1	TBDD33136M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	257	258	1	TBDD33142M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	258	259	1	TBDD33143M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	260	261	1	TBDD33146M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	270	271	1	TBDD33156M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	272	273	1	TBDD33158M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD042	275	276	1	TBDD33162M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	276	277	1	TBDD33163M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	279	280	1	TBDD33167M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	281	282	1	TBDD33169M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	283	284	1	TBDD33171M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	287	287.3	0.3	TBDD33175M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	328	329	1	TBDD33194M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	330	331	1	TBDD33196M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	331	332	1	TBDD33197M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	332	333	1	TBDD33198M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	343	344	1	TBDD33211M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	228	229	1	TBDD32019M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	230	231	1	TBDD32022M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	232	233	1	TBDD32024M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	242	243	1	TBDD32035M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	251	252	1	TBDD32045M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	255	256	1	TBDD32049M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	264	264.5	0.5	TBDD32061M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	274	275	1	TBDD32073M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	335	336	1	TBDD32143M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	339	340	1	TBDD32147M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	372.5	373	0.5	TBDD32155M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	373	374	1	TBDD32156M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	374	375	1	TBDD32157M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	376	377	1	TBDD32159M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	377	378	1	TBDD32162M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	382	383	1	TBDD32167M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	383	384	1	TBDD32168M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	384	385	1	TBDD32169M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC029D	385	386	1	TBDD32171M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	389	390	1	TBDD32175M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	390	391	1	TBDD32176M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	395	396	1	TBDD32182M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	396	397	1	TBDD32183M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	397	398	1	TBDD32184M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	398	399	1	TBDD32185M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	262	262.9	0.9	TBDD13107M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	262.9	264	1.1	TBDD13108M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	264	264.4	0.4	TBDD13109M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	264.4	265	0.6	TBDD13110M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	265	265.5	0.5	TBDD13111M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	267.3	267.8	0.5	TBDD13115M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	271	272	1	TBDD13122M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	273	274	1	TBDD13125M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	274	274.3	0.3	TBDD13126M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	275.9	277	1.1	TBDD13129M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	277	278	1	TBDD13130M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	278	279	1	TBDD13131M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	280	281	1	TBDD13133M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	283.2	283.8	0.6	TBDD13136M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	288.1	288.7	0.6	TBDD13142M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	324.4	325.4	1	TBDD13162M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	335	336	1	TBDD13176M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	336.6	337.5	0.9	TBDD13178M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	339	340	1	TBDD13181M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	343.5	344	0.5	TBDD13187M	1/4 NQ
TARC154AD	344	344.8	0.8	TBDD13188M	1/4 NQ
TARC161AD	282.5	283.3	0.8	TBDD12368M	1/4 HQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC161AD	284.1	285	0.9	TBDD12371M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	285	285.9	0.9	TBDD12372M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	290.6	291.5	0.9	TBDD12381M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	291.5	292.3	0.8	TBDD12382M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	293.2	293.9	0.7	TBDD12384M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	297.8	298.8	1	TBDD12390M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	299.8	300.7	0.9	TBDD12392M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	308	309	1	TBDD12401M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	347.9	348.9	1	TBDD12447M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	354.1	354.5	0.4	TBDD12456M	1/4 HQ
TARC162D	223.2	224	0.8	TBDD13700M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	234.2	235	0.8	TBDD13712M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	237.5	238.5	1	TBDD13716M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	241.2	242.2	1	TBDD13720M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	242.2	243.2	1	TBDD13721M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	243.2	244	0.8	TBDD13722M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	244	245	1	TBDD13723M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	246	247	1	TBDD13725M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	247	248	1	TBDD13726M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	248	248.7	0.7	TBDD13727M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	254.7	255.7	1	TBDD13734M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	255.7	256.7	1	TBDD13735M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	257.7	258.7	1	TBDD13737M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	258.7	259.2	0.5	TBDD13738M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	260	261	1	TBDD13740M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	263	264	1	TBDD13743M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	265	266	1	TBDD13745M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	276.2	276.8	0.6	TBDD13757M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	276.8	277.7	0.9	TBDD13758M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC162D	277.7	278.7	1	TBDD13759M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	278.7	279.7	1	TBDD13760M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	282	282.5	0.5	TBDD13764M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	319.7	320.5	0.8	TBDD13782M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	205	206	1	TBDD22953M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	220	221	1	TBDD22969M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	225	226	1	TBDD22975M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	226	227	1	TBDD22976M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	232	233	1	TBDD22984M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	235	236	1	TBDD22987M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	237	238	1	TBDD22989M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	238	239	1	TBDD22990M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	239	240	1	TBDD22991M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	242	243	1	TBDD22995M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	244	245	1	TBDD22997M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	245	246	1	TBDD22998M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	246	247	1	TBDD22999M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	199.4	200	0.6	TBDD18368M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	204	205	1	TBDD18373M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	205	206	1	TBDD18374M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	206	207	1	TBDD18375M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	210	211	1	TBDD18379M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	213	214	1	TBDD18382M	1/4 NQ
TARC223D	215	216	1	TBDD18384M	1/4 NQ
TARC226AD	240.8	241.8	1	TBDD12774M	1/4 NQ
TARC226AD	241.8	242.8	1	TBDD12775M	1/4 NQ
TARC226AD	246.3	247.3	1	TBDD12780M	1/4 NQ
TARC226AD	249.3	250.3	1	TBDD12783M	1/4 NQ
TARC226AD	259.3	260.3	1	TBDD12793M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC226AD	262.7	263.4	0.7	TBDD12797M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	242	243	1	TBDD20201M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	243	244	1	TBDD20202M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	253.3	254	0.7	TBDD20213M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	262.9	264	1.1	TBDD20223M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	267	268	1	TBDD20227M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	270	271	1	TBDD20230M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	271	272	1	TBDD20231M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	272	273	1	TBDD20232M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	273	274	1	TBDD20233M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	274	275	1	TBDD20234M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	276	277	1	TBDD20236M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	277	278	1	TBDD20237M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	278	279	1	TBDD20238M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	286	287	1	TBDD20246M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	290	290.4	0.4	TBDD20250M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	306.9	308	1.1	TBDD20257M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	322	323	1	TBDD20267M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	327	328	1	TBDD20272M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	332	333	1	TBDD20277M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	335	336	1	TBDD20280M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	336	337	1	TBDD20281M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	340	341	1	TBDD20285M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	343	344.1	1.1	TBDD20288M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	274	275	1	TBDD19318M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	280	281.3	1.3	TBDD19324M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	286.8	288	1.2	TBDD19332M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	290	291	1	TBDD19335M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	294	295	1	TBDD19339M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC231AD	302	303	1	TBDD19347M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	303	304	1	TBDD19348M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	334.1	335	0.9	TBDD19358M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	339	340	1	TBDD19363M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	340	341	1	TBDD19364M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	344	345	1	TBDD19368M	1/4 NQ
TARC232D	211	212	1	TBDD15734M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	212	213	1	TBDD15735M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	215	216	1	TBDD15738M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	216	217	1	TBDD15739M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	217	218	1	TBDD15740M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	220	221	1	TBDD15743M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	222	222.9	0.9	TBDD15745M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	225	226	1	TBDD15749M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	228	229	1	TBDD15752M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	257	258	1	TBDD15781M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	261	262	1	TBDD15785M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	274	275	1	TBDD15798M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	275	276	1	TBDD15799M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	280	281	1	TBDD15804M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	288	289	1	TBDD15812M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	290	291	1	TBDD15814M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	291	292	1	TBDD15815M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	293	294	1	TBDD15817M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	294	295	1	TBDD15818M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	295	296	1	TBDD15819M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	296	297	1	TBDD15820M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	372	373	1	TBDD15842M	1/4 NQ
TARC232D	379	380	1	TBDD15849M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC234D	210.5	211	0.5	TBDD12919M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	213	213.3	0.3	TBDD12922M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	218.1	219	0.9	TBDD12929M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	231.6	232	0.4	TBDD12946M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	240	240.8	0.8	TBDD12959M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	240.8	242	1.2	TBDD12960M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	242	243	1	TBDD12961M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	249.2	250	0.8	TBDD12971M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	259	260	1	TBDD12984M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	261	262	1	TBDD12986M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	263.5	264	0.5	TBDD12989M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	268.6	269.1	0.5	TBDD12996M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	272.3	273	0.7	TBDD13001M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	274	275	1	TBDD13003M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	293.8	294	0.2	TBDD13024M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	294	295	1	TBDD13025M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	216	217	1	TBDD30223M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	223	224	1	TBDD30231M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	224	225	1	TBDD30232M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	226	227.1	1.1	TBDD30234M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	231	232	1	TBDD30239M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	232	232.4	0.4	TBDD30241M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	239	240	1	TBDD30249M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	240	241	1	TBDD30250M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	241.8	243	1.2	TBDD30253M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	243	244	1	TBDD30254M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	244	245	1	TBDD30255M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	247	248	1	TBDD30258M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	250	251	1	TBDD30261M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC259AD	251	252	1	TBDD30263M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	255.2	256	0.8	TBDD30267M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	257	258	1	TBDD30269M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	259	260	1	TBDD30271M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	266	267	1	TBDD30280M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	267	268	1	TBDD30281M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	270	271	1	TBDD30284M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	271	272	1	TBDD30286M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	273	273.6	0.6	TBDD30288M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	285	286	1	TBDD30303M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	288.1	289	0.9	TBDD30306M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	294	295	1	TBDD30313M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	296	297	1	TBDD30315M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	297	298	1	TBDD30316M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	298.8	300	1.2	TBDD30319M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	300	301	1	TBDD30320M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	301	302	1	TBDD30321M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	302	303	1	TBDD30322M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	303	304	1	TBDD30323M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	306	307	1	TBDD30326M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	308.1	309	0.9	TBDD30328M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	309	310	1	TBDD30331M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	310	311	1	TBDD30332M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	311	312	1	TBDD30333M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	373	374	1	TBDD30362M	1/4 NQ
TARC288D	236	237	1	TBDD15213M	1/4 NQ
TARC288D	241	242	1	TBDD15218M	1/4 NQ
TARC288D	249	250	1	TBDD15226M	1/4 NQ
TARC288D	251	252	1	TBDD15228M	1/4 NQ

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC294D	246.6	247	0.4	TBDD14920M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	248.5	249	0.5	TBDD14924M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	249	249.5	0.5	TBDD14925M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	303.3	303.7	0.4	TBDD15015M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	304.9	305.5	0.6	TBDD15019M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	309.3	310	0.7	TBDD15026M	1/4 NQ
TARC294D	310	311	1	TBDD15027M	1/4 NQ
TARC322AD	192	193	1	TBDD30019M	1/4 NQ
TARC322AD	194.8	196	1.2	TBDD30022M	1/4 NQ
TARC322AD	200	201	1	TBDD30028M	1/4 NQ

Table A3 - Samples used in the Leia Spatial 1 composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD022	170	171	1	TBDD22844M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	173	174	1	TBDD22848M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	175	176	1	TBDD22850M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	176	177	1	TBDD22851M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	179	180	1	TBDD22854M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	180	181	1	TBDD22855M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	181	182	1	TBDD22857M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	182	183	1	TBDD22858M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	136	137	1	TBDD19454M	1/4 HQ
TADD023	138	139	1	TBDD19456M	1/4 HQ
TADD023	140	141	1	TBDD19458M	1/4 HQ
TADD023	177	178	1	TBDD19493M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	179	180	1	TBDD19495M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	182	183	1	TBDD19498M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	185	186	1	TBDD19501M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	186	187	1	TBDD19502M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	183.8	185	1.2	TBDD22930AM	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	185	186	1	TBDD22931AM	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	189	190	1	TBDD22935AM	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	190	191	1	TBDD22936AM	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	191	192	1	TBDD22937AM	1/4 HQ

Table A4 - Samples used in the Leia Spatial 2 composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD004	114	115	1	TBDD12186M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	129.8	130.2	0.5	TBDD12212M	1/4 HQ
TADD004	130.2	130.5	0.3	TBDD12213M	1/4 HQ
TADD042	263	264	1	TBDD33149M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	264	265	1	TBDD33150M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	265	266	1	TBDD33151M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	266	267	1	TBDD33152M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	267	268	1	TBDD33153M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	268	269	1	TBDD33154M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	269	270	1	TBDD33155M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	223	224	1	TBDD32014M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	224	225	1	TBDD32015M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	225	226	1	TBDD32016M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	226	227	1	TBDD32017M	1/4 HQ
TARC230D	222	223	1	TBDD20181M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	223	224	1	TBDD20182M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	224	225	1	TBDD20183M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	225	226	1	TBDD20184M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	226	227	1	TBDD20185M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	229	230	1	TBDD20188M	1/4 NQ

Table A5 - Samples used in the Leia Spatial 3 composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD041	141.2	142	0.8	TBDD32866M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	142	143	1	TBDD32867M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	144	145	1	TBDD32869M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	146	146.9	0.9	TBDD32872M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	285	286	1	TBDD32086M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	286	287	1	TBDD32087M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	287	288	1	TBDD32088M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	289	290	1	TBDD32092M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	290	291	1	TBDD32093M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	291	292	1	TBDD32094M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	292	293	1	TBDD32095M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	293	294	1	TBDD32096M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	294	295	1	TBDD32097M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	295	296	1	TBDD32098M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	296	297	1	TBDD32099M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	297	298	1	TBDD32101M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	298	299	1	TBDD32102M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	299	300	1	TBDD32103M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	300	301	1	TBDD32104M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	301	302	1	TBDD32105M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	302	303	1	TBDD32106M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	304	305	1	TBDD32108M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	308	309	1	TBDD32113M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	254	255	1	TBDD19298M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	255	256	1	TBDD19299M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	256	257	1	TBDD19300M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	259	260	1	TBDD19303M	1/4 NQ

Table A6 - Samples used in the Leia High Grade composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD022	194	195	1	TBDD22871M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	196	197	1	TBDD22873M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	113	114	1	TBDD19430M	1/4 HQ
TADD023	181	182	1	TBDD19497M	1/4 NQ
TADD033	301	302	1	TBDD30799M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	238	239	1	TBDD31198M	1/4 NQ
TADD034A	247.1	248	0.9	TBDD31213M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	116	117	1	TBDD32835M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	117	118	1	TBDD32836M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	152	153	1	TBDD32879M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	153	154	1	TBDD32880M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	237	238	1	TBDD33120M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	245	246	1	TBDD33129M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	256	257	1	TBDD32052M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	263	264	1	TBDD32059M	1/4 HQ
TARC154AD	259	260	1	TBDD13104M	1/4 NQ
TARC161AD	286.9	287.3	0.4	TBDD12374M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	288.5	289	0.5	TBDD12377M	1/4 HQ
TARC231AD	260	261	1	TBDD19304M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	261	262	1	TBDD19305M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	262	263	1	TBDD19306M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	261	262	1	TBDD30275M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	262	263	1	TBDD30276M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	265	266	1	TBDD30279M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	268	269	1	TBDD30282M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	269	270	1	TBDD30283M	1/4 NQ
TARC294D	247	247.5	0.5	TBDD14921M	1/4 HQ
TARC294D	247.5	248	0.5	TBDD14922M	1/4 HQ

Table A7 - Samples used in the Leia Very High Grade composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD001	182.3	182.8	0.5	TBDD12081M	1/4 HQ
TADD022	195	196	1	TBDD22872M	1/4 NQ
TADD023	178	179	1	TBDD19494M	1/4 NQ
TADD041	108	109	1	TBDD32825M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	115	116	1	TBDD32834M	1/4 HQ
TADD041	143	144	1	TBDD32868M	1/4 NQ
TADD042	259	260	1	TBDD33144M	1/4 NQ
TARC029D	229	230	1	TBDD32021M	1/4 HQ
TARC029D	231	232	1	TBDD32023M	1/4 HQ
TARC154AD	272	272.3	0.3	TBDD13123M	1/4 NQ
TARC161AD	281.6	282.5	0.9	TBDD12367M	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	202	203	1	TBDD22950M	1/4 NQ
TARC230D	255	256	1	TBDD20215M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	288	289	1	TBDD19333M	1/4 NQ
TARC231AD	291	292	1	TBDD19336M	1/4 NQ
TARC232D	284	285	1	TBDD15808M	1/4 HQ
TARC232D	285	286	1	TBDD15809M	1/4 HQ
TARC234D	247	248	1	TBDD12967M	1/4 NQ
TARC234D	248	248.3	0.3	TBDD12968M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	227.1	228	0.9	TBDD30235M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	291	292	1	TBDD30310M	1/4 NQ
TARC259AD	292	293	1	TBDD30311M	1/4 NQ

Table A81 - Samples used in the Leia Targeted Mica composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD022	225	226	1	TBDD22906M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	226	227	1	TBDD22907M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	227	228	1	TBDD22908M	1/4 NQ
TADD022	228	229	1	TBDD22909M	1/4 NQ
TARC161AD	328.8	329.8	1	TBDD12424M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	329.8	330.8	1	TBDD12425M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	330.8	331.8	1	TBDD12426M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	331.8	332.7	1	TBDD12427M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	332.7	333.6	0.9	TBDD12428M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	334.9	335.9	1	TBDD12431M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	335.9	336.9	1	TBDD12432M	1/4 HQ
TARC161AD	336.9	337.9	1	TBDD12433M	1/4 HQ
TARC162D	267	268	1	TBDD13747M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	268	269	1	TBDD13748M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	269	270	1	TBDD13749M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	270	271	1	TBDD13750M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	271	271.5	0.5	TBDD13751M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	271.5	272.5	1	TBDD13752M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	272.5	273.5	1	TBDD13753M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	273.5	274.5	1	TBDD13754M	1/4 NQ
TARC162D	274.5	275.5	1	TBDD13755M	1/4 NQ
TARC222D	200	201	1	TBDD22947M	1/4 HQ
TARC222D	203	204	1	TBDD22951M	1/4 NQ

Table A9 2- Samples used in the Luke Master Composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD030	363.9	365	1.1	TBDD21873M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	378	379	1	TBDD21887M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	380	381	1	TBDD21889M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	450	451	1	TBDD21939M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	451	452	1	TBDD21940M	1/4 NQ
TADD035	179	180	1	TBDD31696M	1/4 HQ
TADD037	185	186	1	TBDD32952M	1/4 HQ
TADD037	195.7	197	1.3	TBDD32966M	1/4 HQ
TADD037	197	198	1	TBDD32967M	1/4 HQ
TARC111D	235	236	1	TBDD20047M	1/4 NQ
TARC111D	240	241	1	TBDD20052M	1/4 NQ
TARC113D	215	216.3	1.3	TBDD32730M	1/4 NQ
TARC113D	216.3	217	0.7	TBDD32731M	1/4 NQ
TARC339D	190	191	1	TBDD31951M	1/4 NQ
TARC339D	194	195	1	TBDD31955M	1/4 NQ
TARC339D	207	208	1	TBDD31969M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	213	214	1	TBDD30995M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	218	219	1	TBDD31000M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	219.7	220.9	1.2	TBDD31002M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	222	223	1	TBDD31005M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	259	260	1	TBDD22398M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	264	265	1	TBDD22403M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	266	267	1	TBDD22405M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	267	268	1	TBDD22407M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	283.7	285	1.3	TBDD22427M	1/4 NQ

Table A10 - Samples used in the Luke High Grade composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TADD030	279	280	1	TBDD21798M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	298.5	299	0.5	TBDD21819M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	301	302	1	TBDD21822M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	309	310	1	TBDD21831M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	310	311	1	TBDD21832M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	311	311.5	0.5	TBDD21833M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	356.1	357	0.9	TBDD21864M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	358	359	1	TBDD21866M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	372	373	1	TBDD21881M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	375	376	1	TBDD21884M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	376	377	1	TBDD21885M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	377	378	1	TBDD21886M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	382	383	1	TBDD21891M	1/4 NQ
TADD030	384	385	1	TBDD21893M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	385	386	1	TBDD22711M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	386	387	1	TBDD22712M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	388	389	1	TBDD22714M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	391.4	392.2	0.8	TBDD22720M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	395	395.6	0.6	TBDD22724M	1/4 NQ
TADD031	409.8	411.1	1.3	TBDD22744M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	317	318	1	TBDD23066M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	322	323	1	TBDD23071M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	335	336	1	TBDD23085M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	339	340	1	TBDD23089M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	343	344	1	TBDD23095M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	352	353	1	TBDD23105M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	353	354	1	TBDD23106M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	354	355	1	TBDD23107M	1/4 NQ

Table A11 - Samples used in the Luke Very High Grade composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC111D	251	252	1	TBDD20063M	1/4 NQ
TARC111D	276	277	1	TBDD20088M	1/4 NQ
TARC330D	250	251	1	TBDD21167M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	201.8	203	1.2	TBDD30980M	1/4 HQ
TARC341D	214	215	1	TBDD30996M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	220.9	222	1.1	TBDD31003M	1/4 NQ
TARC341D	225.9	227	1.1	TBDD31009M	1/4 NQ
TARC346D	310	311	1	TBDD22164M	1/4 NQ
TARC346D	318	319	1	TBDD22172M	1/4 NQ
TARC346D	321	322	1	TBDD22176M	1/4 NQ
TARC346D	330	331	1	TBDD22186M	1/4 NQ
TARC350D	238	239	1	TBDD22374M	1/4 HQ
TARC373D	278	279	1	TBDD31421M	1/4 NQ
TARC373D	346	347	1	TBDD31463M	1/4 NQ
TARC373D	347	348	1	TBDD31464M	1/4 NQ
TARC373D	370	371	1	TBDD31491M	1/4 NQ
TARC392D	273	274	1	TBDD33316M	1/4 NQ

Table A12 - Samples used in the Luke Low Grade composite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample ID	Sample Type
TARC348D	320	321	1	TBDD23069M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	327	328	1	TBDD23076M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	336	337	1	TBDD23086M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	337	338	1	TBDD23087M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	341	342	1	TBDD23093M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	347	348	1	TBDD23099M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	358	359	1	TBDD23112M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	396	397	1	TBDD23134M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	397	398	1	TBDD23135M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	398	399	1	TBDD23136M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	422	423	1	TBDD23153M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	424	425	1	TBDD23156M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	428	429	1	TBDD23161M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	429	430	1	TBDD23162M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	431	432	1	TBDD23164M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	432	433	1	TBDD23165M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	433	434	1	TBDD23167M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	436	437	1	TBDD23170M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	437	438	1	TBDD23171M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	442	443	1	TBDD23177M	1/4 NQ
TARC348D	449	450	1	TBDD23184M	1/4 NQ

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and' the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling completed by TopDrill Drilling. • All RC drilling samples were collected as 1m composites, targeted 3-5kg sub-sample was collected for every 1m interval using a static cone splitter with the sub-sample placed into calico sample bags and the bulk reject placed in rows on the ground. • Diamond core samples were collected in plastic core trays, sequence checked, metre marked and oriented using the base of core orientation line. It was then cut longitudinally down the core axis (parallel to the orientation line where possible) and half the core sampled into calico bags using a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • The entire 3kg sub-sample was pulverised in a chrome steel bowl which was split and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge assay. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package which uses sodium peroxide fusion followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses (48-element suite) using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion but have not yet been evaluated and are not reported in this announcement. • Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for metallurgical test work. • Selected core was cut onsite and submitted to laboratories in Perth, where it was crushed, sampled and assayed. • Select intervals of cut ¼ core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5kg for pulverizing to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digesting in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP by ALS in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. • Metallurgical Composite Samples were generated from ¼ and ½ core samples that are included in Tables A1 to A12. • The composite metallurgical samples generated from these Tabba Tabba drill holes discussed in this announcement were processed at the Nagrom facility in Kelmscott,

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
		Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation and diamond drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Axis gyro tool. A continuous survey in and out of hole is completed at drillhole completion.
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. • 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.	• 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. • Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters.
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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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. • Nagrom prepared metallurgical analysis samples using a sodium peroxide fusion and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. Li, Rb, U and Th are measured by ICP. Samples are fused and digested in Alumina crucibles and as a result Al is not able to be analysed using this method. Nagrom periodically run blanks, replicates and at least 2xmatrix matched standards with every submission as part of their QAQC. • Li_2O standards used are: OREAS750 STD, OREAS999 STD, AMIS0355 STD, TAN1 STD • Multielement analysis is performed at Nagrom by fusion with a lithium borate flux with a lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF suites are tailored to specific ore types, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to allow the determination of oxide totals. The following elements are measured by XRF: Fe, Al, Si, Ti, Mn, S, P, Sn, Ta, Nb, Na, Pb, Ca, Mg and K.
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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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. • 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 owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Lithium 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 Lithium Project as announced on 17 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 the most practicle of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 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 mineralisation 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 and referenced announcements 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.	• Assays are reported using a 0.1% Li_2O cut-off grade with maximum 10m of internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. Internal high-grade zones are based on a mixture of geologically interpreted domains or a 0.3% Li_2O cut-off and maximum 3m of dilution where practicable. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to two decimals. Only aggregated intercepts above 0.5% Li_2O are reported. Data is released in total where practicable or in subsets where relevant to individual prospects.
Other substantive	• 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	• 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	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Metallurgical data compiled and presented in this release is based on test work performed predominantly at Nagrom on metallurgical composite samples as described in this release. • The following metallurgical testing has been performed: - Comminution – BBWi, UCS and SMC - Heavy liquid separation at SG 2.7, 2.85, 2.9 and 3.0. - Bulk DMS trial via DMS250. - Desliming via single stage 1-inch cyclone - Magnetic separation via Wet High Gradient Magnetic Separator (WHGMS) at 3,000 – 12,000 gauss. - 3-stage spodumene flotation utilizing 2.5L and 1.25L ESSA cells using a range of reagents and operating conditions. • It is important to note that metallurgical test work is ongoing. The results presented in this release represent part of the metallurgical investigations and have not been fully optimized. Variability test work is ongoing to establish the impact, if any, of ore variability within the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project on the findings of test work results to date.
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 to confirm the nature, orientation and extent of lithium mineralisation throughout the Tabba Tabba pegmatite is planned. Work includes testing extensions, new targets at depth and infill drilling on existing pegmatites. • An ore variability test work program is ongoing to determine the impact of spatial variability, footwall hanging wall dilution and Li_2O head grade effects on Li_2O recovery and other potential deposits outside of the Leia pegmatite. The ore variability program also incorporate grind size and flotation optimisation. • Scale up tests are currently underway to assess the kinetic impact of increased flotation cell size and to optimise the flotation times in a bulk sample environment. This work is ongoing and will inform the Definitive Feasibility Study metallurgy and process engineering. • Flotation testwork using samples of groundwater obtained from the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project have continued. Process water quality control is vital in achieving maximum performance from the processing circuit. Given this, continuous investigation and optimisation across the various study phases is planned to ensure the optimal capital and operating cost solution is achieved with respect to water treatment and providing high quality process water to the process plant. • An ore sorting testwork program has commenced with the aim of identifying the necessary particle liberation size, to effectively minimise mafic waste material entering the flotation process plant. This work will be conducted at varying ratios of mineralised pegmatite to mafic waste in order to generate information under a number of mining and operating scenarios.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Additional comminution testwork is planned to provide greater spatial variability across the orebody and additional data points to assist with ensuring that the selected crushing and grinding circuits are suitable. • Samples will be selected from the PFS program for detailed mineralogical testwork. These results will contribute to the geometallurgical understanding of the Tabba Tabba deposit.