WILDCAT ADVANCES TABBA TABBA DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY WITH OPTIMISED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Highlights

- **Wildcat continues to advance workstreams for a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for its Tabba Tabba Project in WA's Pilbara region.**
- **Optimisation of the mine plan is being completed, aiming to bring forward the Stage 2 process plant expansion (to 4.5Mtpa processing throughput), while reducing pre-production mining strip and capital expenditure.**
- **Spodumene concentrate grading 5.65% Li_2O, with a low iron grade of 0.63% Fe_2O_3, achieved from material representing years 1-2 of processing operations.**
- **Tantalum (Tabba Tabba) and petalite processing (Chewy, Han and Hutt) will be incorporated into the DFS. This is expected to improve the Project's economic outcomes.**
- **DFS will include updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate.**
- **Spodumene Process Plant design review completed with two-stage crushing determined as the most appropriate comminution circuit for the DFS (PFS included three stage crushing).**
- **Heritage and environmental surveys over the development envelope are largely complete.**
- **Geotechnical work over the planned process plant's, site access road and Non-Process Infrastructure (NPI) areas completed, with no material geotechnical issues identified.**
- **Applications for environmental approvals (*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)) underway and expected to be lodged imminently.**
- **Funding discussions commenced with government funding agencies, banks and seasoned mining financiers. Strong offtake interest from Tier-1 parties.**

Wildcat's Project Director, James Dornan, said: "*We are close to finalising the Definitive Feasibility Study for the Tabba Tabba Project.*

Mine planning and metallurgical testwork is being progressed across the entire life of mine, with material from Years 1-2 of open pit operations achieving a spodumene concentrate grade of 5.65% Li_2O with low iron and excellent recoveries, providing confidence for the commissioning and ramp up phases of the Project.

Surveying and geotechnical work over the development site are nearly complete, with no major issues identified. In parallel, we are moving forward on applications for environmental approvals while also advancing discussions for funding and offtake from the Project and will provide updates on these as they progress."

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) (Wildcat, WC8 or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on a **Definitive Feasibility Study** (DFS) for its 100% owned Tabba Tabba Project (Project), near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

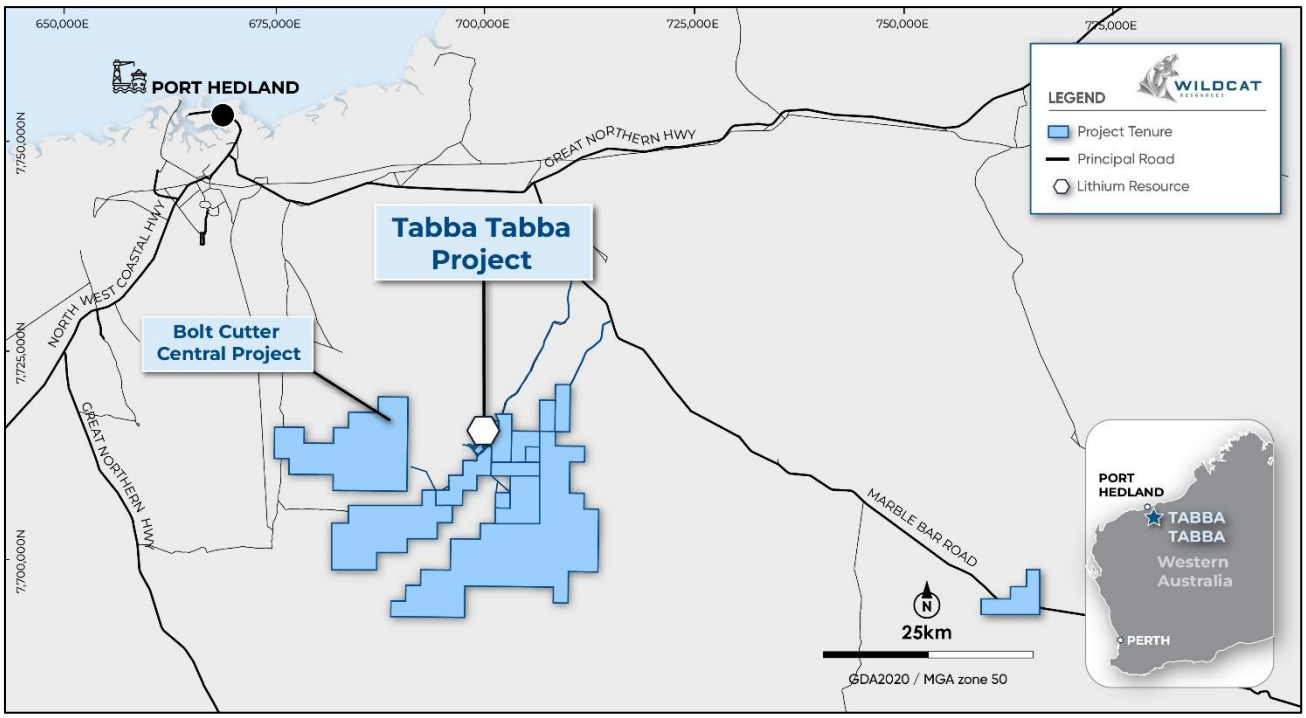

Figure 1 – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project with related tenements shown

Wildcat commenced work on Tabba Tabba's DFS following completion of a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) for the Project in July 2025[1]. Delivery of the DFS is on track for delivery in Q3 CY2026.

The PFS only considered processing of the spodumene-dominant Leia and Luke orebodies. The DFS will include processing streams for the tantalum Mineral Resource at Tabba Tabba, the spodumene-petalite Mineral Resource of Chewy and the petalite-dominant Mineral Resources of Han and Hutt.

Wildcat's emerging Bolt Cutter Central Project, 10km from Tabba Tabba, will not form part of the DFS, however, resource drilling and early-stage development studies for Bolt Cutter, including metallurgical testwork, are progressing.

Wildcat is coordinating and preparing the DFS with input from a range of expert consultants, including:

- Australian Mining Advisors (AMA) – Bulk Earthworks, and civil design and engineering.
- AMC Consultants (AMC) – Mine design inputs, backfill, geotechnical and Ore Reserves.
- BHM Process Consultants (BHM) – Metallurgical testwork and process inputs.
- CMW Geosciences (CMW) – Tailings Storage Facility.
- Corporate Affairs Australia (CAA) – Government engagement.
- DBM Vircon (DBM) – Non process infrastructure and services.
- DRA Global (DRA) – Process plant engineering (Spodumene and Petalite process plants), and related capital and operating cost estimates.

[1] Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility announcement 29 July 2025:
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222

- Infinity Corporate Finance (Infinity) – Financial modelling.
- ProjX (ProjX) – Process plant engineering (Tantalum process plant), and related capital and operating estimates.
- Nagrom (Nagrom) – Metallurgical testwork.
- SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) – Environment (includes environmental sub-consultants) and approvals advice.
- Trepanier (Trepanier) – Resource modelling and Mineral Resource estimation.

The following subsections provide an update on key aspects of the DFS, with a focus on significant deviations or changes from the information presented in the PFS.

Table 1 provides a comparison between the PFS and DFS parameters that have been confirmed at this time.

Table 1 – Tabba Tabba Project Key Metrics and Forecasts

Key Metrics and Forecasts	Unit	PFS (July 2025)	DFS - Parameters
Mine Production (mining and processing)	Years	14.6	Not Yet Available (NYA)
Construction (includes long lead items and early works)	Years	1.5	NYA
Rehabilitation	Years	1	NYA
Life of Mine (LOM)	Years	17	NYA
Mining methodology	Type	Open Pit (Leia) ~79% Underground (Luke and Leia) ~21%	Open Pit (Leia, Chewy, Han, Hutt and Tabba Tabba) Underground (Luke and Leia)
Total ore tonnes mined (open pit and underground)	Mt	46.6	NYA
Total waste tonnes mined (open pit and underground)	Mt	285.3	NYA
Strip Ratio LOM	Waste:Ore	7.8:1	NYA
Cut Off Grade – Open Pit Mining	% Li_2O	0.3	NYA
Cut Off Grade – Underground Mining	% Li_2O	0.7	NYA
Backfill – Underground	Type	Cemented Rock Fill	Cemented Rock Fill
Spodumene Processing (Leia and Luke)			
Processing Methodology	Type	Whole of ore flotation	Whole of ore flotation
Comminution Circuit	Type	3CB (three-stage crushing with Ball Mill)	2CB (two stage crushing with Ball Mill)
Product Produced	Type	Spodumene Concentrate	Spodumene Concentrate
Product Grade	% Li_2O	5.5	5.5
Processing Capacity – Stage 1	Mtpa	2.2	2.2
Processing Capacity – Stage 2	Mtpa	4.5	4.5

Key Metrics and Forecasts	Unit	PFS (July 2025)	DFS - Parameters
Recovery (LOM)	%	74.0	NYA
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target – Stage 1	Ktpa	295	NYA
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target – Stage 2	Ktpa	565	NYA
Spodumene Concentrate Production Target (LOM)	Mt	6.1	NYA
Petalite Processing (Chewy, Han and Hutt)			
Processing Methodology	Type	-	Two stage DMS
Product Produced	Type	-	Petalite Concentrate Spodumene feed to the Spodumene Process Plant
Product Grade	% Li_2O	-	>4.2 (as Petalite)
Processing Capacity	Mtpa	-	1.0
Recovery (LOM)	%	-	NYA
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target	ktpa	-	NYA
Petalite Concentrate Production Target (LOM)	Mt	-	NYA
Tantalum Processing (Tabba Tabba)			
Processing Methodology	Type	-	Gravity (spirals and tables)
Process Plant Life	Years	-	2.85
Product Produced	Type	-	Tantalite Concentrate
Product Grade	% Ta_2O_5	-	6.82
Processing Capacity	Mtpa	-	0.23
Recovery – Ta_2O_5	%	-	62.5
Recovery – Nb_2O_5	%	-	62.5
Recovery – SnO_2	%	-	56.0
Average Annual Concentrate Production Target	ktpa	-	NYA
Tantalum Concentrate Production Target (LOM)	Mt	-	NYA

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The DFS will include an update to the November 2024 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE)[2]. Work on the updated MRE is being progressed and will incorporate all new drilling that has been completed since the PFS was released.

[2] ASX announcement 28 November 2024: "Wildcat Delivers MRE of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O".

An updated Ore Reserve based on the spodumene resources, and maiden Ore Reserves based on the petalite and tantalum Mineral Resources will be reported as part of the DFS.

Tantalum

Positive metallurgical test work has been completed and with a robust pricing environment for tantalum concentrate a review is currently underway to expand the tantalum resource.

Wildcat's November 2024 MRE delivered a substantial increase in the tantalum inventory, growing the historic resource from 318kt @ 950ppm Ta_2O_5 to 1.202Mt @ 482ppm Ta_2O_5, with significant associated niobium and tin.

This was driven by downdip intercepts which were the result of drilling through the Tabba Tabba tantalum pegmatite while targeting the Leia spodumene pegmatite at depth.

Many of these holes intercepted extremely high-grades (**Appendix Table's A1** and **A2**), including intercepts such as:

- **16.2m @ 1,242ppm Ta_2O_5**, 325ppm Nb_2O_5 and 270ppm Sn from 20.9m (TARC267D)
- **8.0m @ 1,104ppm Ta_2O_5,** 941ppm Nb_2O_5 and 249ppm Sn from 8.0m (TARC253D)
- **3.0m @ 2,298ppm Ta_2O_5,** 440ppm Nb_2O_5 and 283ppm Sn from 3.0m (TARC372D)

There is also notable potential to increase tantalum by-product through investigation and modelling of existing high-grade tantalum intercepts within existing lithium-bearing pegmatites. These include:

Luke:

- **4.0m @ 3,423ppm Ta_2O_5,** 282ppm Nb_2O_5 and 435ppm Sn from 310m (TARC348D)
- **4.7m @ 1,455ppm Ta_2O_5,** 114ppm Nb_2O_5 and 98ppm Sn from 442m (TARC330D)

Leia:

- **5.4m @ 1,143ppm Ta_2O_5,** 627ppm Nb_2O_5 and 1,794ppm Sn from 464.6m (TARC202D)
- **1.2m @ 2,918ppm Ta_2O_5,** 147ppm Nb_2O_5 and 617ppm Sn from 228m (TADD033)

Chewy:

- **3.0m @ 1,213ppm Ta_2O_5,** 143ppm Nb_2O_5 and 245ppm Sn from 7m (TARC388D)

Exploration plans are being finalised and extension work is intended to commence in the second half of 2026.

Mining

AMC have been engaged to complete the mine design and mine planning for the DFS for both the open pit and underground mines.

The PFS assumed a staged approach to the mine plan with Stage 1 providing an ore feed of 2.2Mtpa to produce ~295ktpa of spodumene concentrate and Stage 2 providing an ore feed of 4.5Mtpa to produce ~565ktpa of spodumene concentrate. The DFS optimisation work is focused on accelerating Stage 2 throughput through earlier underground development of the Luke Orebody and incorporation of the Chewy Mineral Resource.

Mine Planning

The mining methodologies for both the open pit and the underground mines remain the same as those presented in the PFS, with the following changes being progressed as part of the DFS:

- **Scheduling** – A Minemax[3] model was developed to assist with determining:
    - The optimal timing for commencement of the:

[3] Mine planning and schedule optimization software - Minemax

- open pit and underground mines;
- processing of ore from Luke, Leia, and Chewy;
- expansion of the Spodumene Process Plant from 2.25Mtpa to 4.5Mtpa; and
- commissioning of the Petalite Process plant (Chewy, Han and Hutt).

- Stockpiling strategy for tantalum from Tabba Tabba.
- Ore sorting strategies to manage waste dilution.
- Total material movements and vertical advance rates.
- Production profiles that meet the anticipated requirements for financing the Project.

The results of this modelling will inform the detailed mine plan, which is currently being developed, and include:

- The commencement of the underground mine (Luke orebody) earlier than that outlined in the PFS.
- The timing for processing of the petalite and tantalum Mineral Resources is largely independent of the mining and processing of the spodumene dominant ore.
- There are opportunities to increase the quantity of ore supplied to the Spodumene Process Plant earlier in the mine life than that presented in the PFS.

- **Han and Hutt Development:**
  - It is expected that the Han and Hutt Mineral Resources will be mined as small open pits that are independent of the main Leia pit.
- **Stope Sizing**:
  - Various options have been considered for stope sizes across the three underground mining areas (**Figure 3**). The basis of design at this stage is for 15 metre high (mH) or 20mH stopes at Luke and Upper Leia, and larger 35mH stopes at Lower Leia.

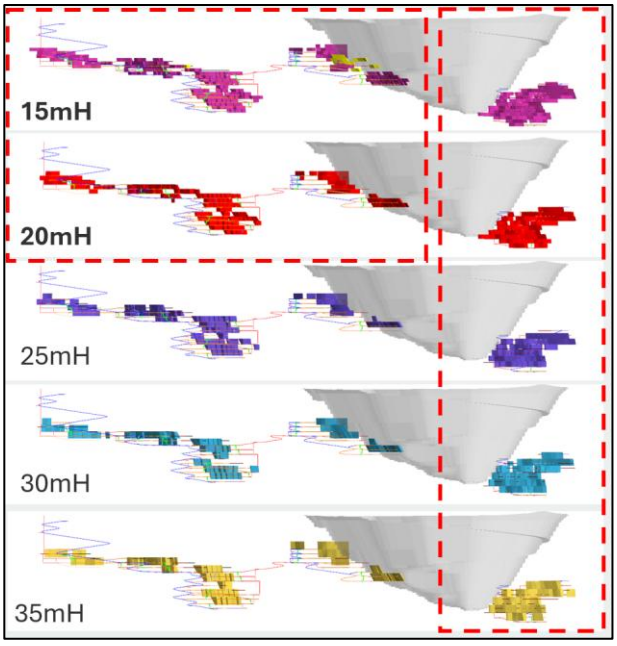

Figure 3 – Underground Mine Stope Sizing Options

- The geotechnical assessment for the Luke and Leia underground and Leia open pit have been completed.

Backfill

AMC has completed an assessment of various backfill options and based on the PFS assumptions, paste fill presents as a technically and economically superior backfill option, when compared to Cemented Rock Fill (CRF).

Based on placing an average of 0.16Mm^{3}pa of structural backfill into primary and longitudinal stopes, paste fill would present a potential reduction in operating costs in the order of $4.0Mpa over CRF. Another significant additional operating cost reduction with paste fill includes the reduction in material handling costs to bring waste rock from surface for use as rockfill underground. This can exceed 0.5Mtpa and averages over 0.3Mtpa for the LOM. Allowing $5/t material handling costs to deliver waste rock back underground presents an additional reduction in operating cost in the order of $1.5Mpa.

Using the PFS physicals a cost comparison was undertaken for CRF versus paste, with two options considered for the paste fill scenarios:

- Option 1 – Assumes that Upper Leia continues to be filled with CRF due to the low fill volumes required.
- Option 2 – Assumes that all primary stopes are filled with paste (with Option 1 being the most likely scenario).

Results are shown in **Figure 4**.

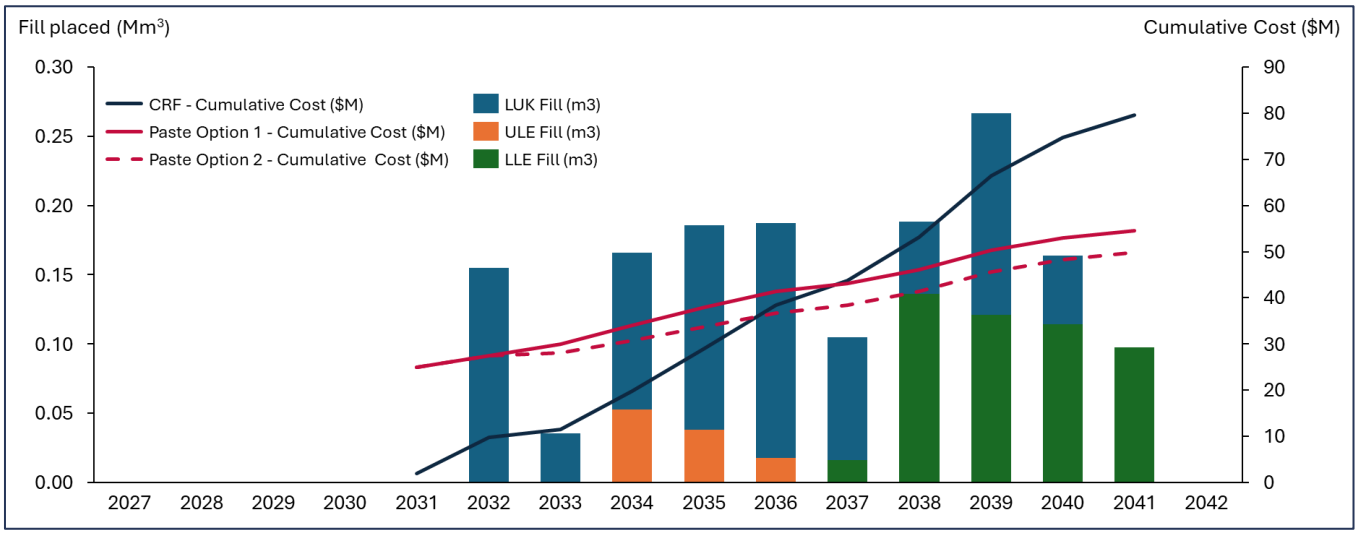

Figure 4 – Cumulative Cost Comparison by year – CRF vs Paste Fill (PFS Physicals)

Further work on the paste fill system is being completed in parallel with the DFS, however, the DFS will be based on CRF as it is deemed to be the most appropriate backfill solution for the Project, given the likely requirement for a CRF system at Upper Leia regardless of the backfill option chosen, and the additional work required on paste fill.

Metallurgy

A DFS metallurgical testwork program for the Spodumene Process Plant and a PFS testwork program for the Petalite Process Plant have been developed by BHM in consultation with the Company and are based on drill core from the metallurgical drilling program announced on 21 July 2025[4]. Sufficient metallurgical testwork has been completed to support the Tantalum Process Plant.

A total of 3,850kg of mostly three quarter HQ2 core has been drilled for the DFS metallurgical testwork program. This program specifically aims to investigate the grade and recovery achievable for an Li_2O

[4] ASX announcement 21 July 2025: "METALLURGICAL DRILLING RETURNS 87M AT 1.32% Li2O".

concentrate on four master composites and five variability composites generated from the Leia and Luke pegmatites.

The master composites are undergoing a range of bench scale and bulk tests to determine whole-of-ore flotation performance to a DFS level, while variability composites will follow the baseline flowsheet based on the master composite results to provide supporting information for the DFS.

Composites have been generated for the spodumene testwork program and are summarised as follows:

- Master Composites:
  - Leia Stage 1 (~718kg) – Intervals selected from years 1-2 of the mining schedule.
  - Leia Stage 2 (~763kg) – Intervals selected from years 3-5 of the mining schedule.
  - Leia Stage 3 (~930kg) – Intervals selected from years 6-10 of the mining schedule.
  - Luke (~430kg) – Intervals selected from all years of the entire mining schedule.
- Variability Composites (all >50kg):
  - Leia Stage 4 – Intervals selected from beyond 10 years of the current mining schedule.
  - Near cut-off grade – Intervals selected close to PFS cut-off grade of 0.3% Li_2O, with higher-grade material included to bring overall composite grade to approximately 0.5% Li_2O.
  - High Iron – Intervals selected with high iron grade from the first 2 years of the current mining schedule, aiming for an approximate grade of 1.5-1.8% Fe_2O_3.
  - Commissioning – Intervals representing the first material to be processed during commissioning.
  - Waste composites (all >50 kg):
    - Barren pegmatite.
    - Gabbro.
    - Andesite.

The following programs and metallurgical milestones have been completed:

- From the bulk Leia 3 Master Composite:
  - A total of 372kg of material has been floated generating 73kg of concentrate and 299kg of tailings. These materials have been dispatched for:
    - Spodumene Concentrate:
      - filtration testing;
      - Transportable Moisture Limit (TML);
      - dust extinction; and
      - port regulatory tests.
    - Tailings:
      - geochemical specification testing; and
      - dynamic thickening and rheology definitive works.
- Water chemistry effects on flotation performance Phase 1 works have been completed and confirm from the PFS that ultra-filtration (UF) and nano-filtration (NF) can improve flotation selectivity, which improves lithium yield and concentrate grade. Process water and treated water blending optimisation are ongoing.

- Flotation collector dosage optimisation completed at four dosage rates trialled.

For all the Master Composites the following work has been completed:

- Comminution testwork.
- Bulk sample preparation, magnetics separation removal and deslime cyclone losses.
- Bulk flotation of 14kg samples in 40L flotation cells demonstrating high reproducibility of results and good performance in respect to both lithium grade and recovery across all master composites.

These bulk floats have all been completed in the permeate of the UF/NF water treatment process.

Table 2 sets out the high-level mass balance results from the L1 Master Composite bulk flotation testwork that has been completed. The L1 Master Composite testwork is particularly important as it represents the material that will be processed during the first one to two years of operations.

Table 2 – Mass Balance – L1 Master Composite (Processing Years 1 -2)

Mass Balance Summary		
	Unit	**Leia Stage 1**
Li_2O Head Grade	%	0.94
Magnetic Separation Li_2O Loss	%	0.94
Deslime Li_2O Loss – Laboratory	%	9.53
Deslime Li_2O Loss – Project Operational	%	4.00
Flotation Li_2O Loss	%	7.85
Overall Li_2O Recovery	%	**77.68**
Overall Fe_2O_3 Recovery	%	17.94
Mass Yield to Final Concentrate	%	**13.37**
Spodumene Concentrate Grade	% Li_2O	**5.65**
	% Fe_2O_3	0.63

Figure 5 displays the grade / recovery curve and flotation performance generated from the L1 Master Composite.

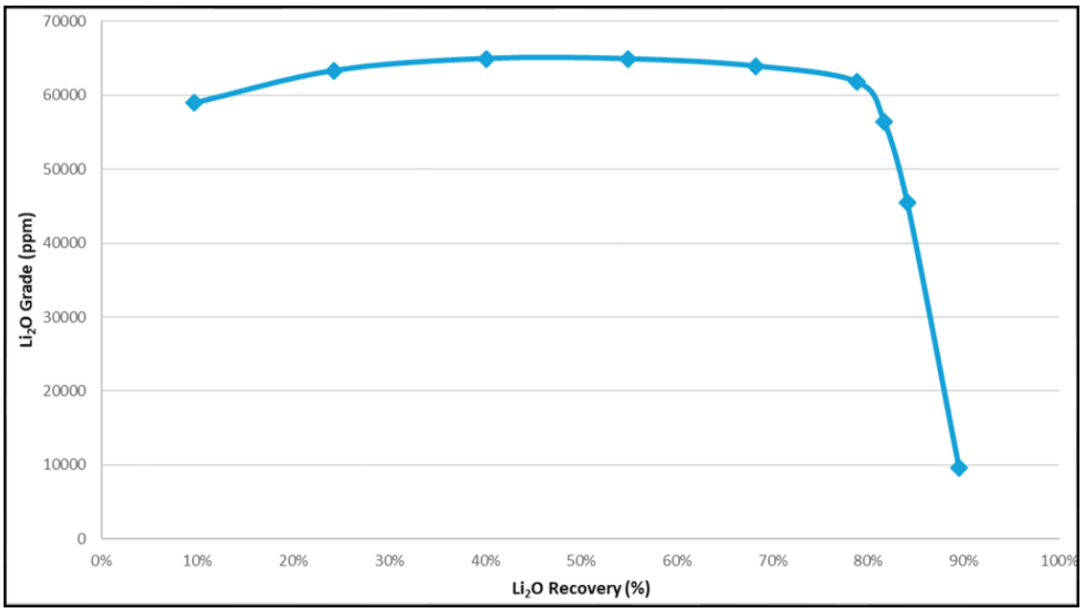

Figure 5 – Leia Stage 1 (production years 1 – 2) composite bulk flotation grade vs recovery curve

Petalite Testwork (Chewy, Han and Hutt)

A total of twelve variability samples have been diagnostically tested to analyse the lithium mineral speciation (spodumene, petalite, eucryptite) distribution across the Chewy, Han and Hutt resources, with a central design case composite sample (39kg) undertaking flowsheet definition and generating the principal design parameters.

The Han and Hutt composite samples are currently being tested for comparison assessment against the central Chewy design case of a global 60% / 40% petalite to spodumene ratio.

Tantalum Testwork (Tabba Tabba)

The tantalum development program has been completed with a sample of 56kg proceeding through a mimic flowsheet run achieving 62.5% Ta_2O_5 recovery at a combined cleaner / scavenger concentrate grade of 6.8% Ta_2O_5.

Processing

The PFS was based on the processing of spodumene ore from the Leia and Luke orebodies, with petalite dominant Mineral Resources from Chewy, Han and Hutt, and the tantalum Mineral Resource from the Tabba Tabba resource excluded due to the metallurgical testwork program for these Mineral Resources not being advanced sufficiently to support their inclusion in the PFS at the time of publication. Following on from the PFS, this metallurgical testwork has been completed (ASX Announcement dated 21 October 2025[5]) and process engineering, to a PFS level, for the Petalite Process Plant and Tantalum Process Plant is being progressed in parallel with the DFS level engineering for the Spodumene Process Plant.

Figure 6 provides an overview of the Run of Mine (ROM) Pad, processing area and Non-Process Infrastructure (NPI).

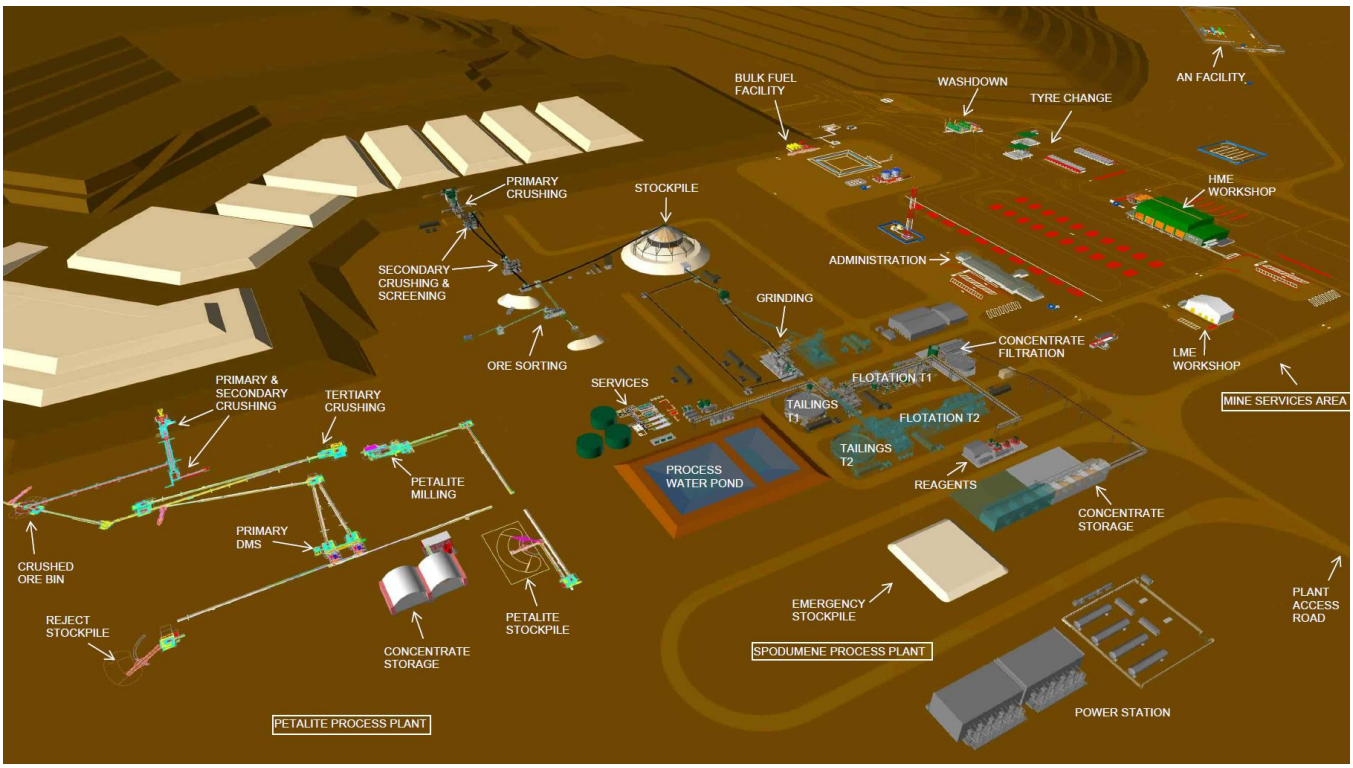

Figure 6 – Indicative General Site Layout – Processing and NPI

[5] ASX announcement 21 October 2025: "WILDCAT ADVANCES TABBA TABBA DFS WITH VALUE-ADDING METALLURGICAL TESTWORK".

Process Plant - Spodumene

DRA have been engaged to complete the process engineering for the Spodumene Process Plant to a DFS level. The following provides an overview of the material technical decisions and changes that have been made for the Spodumene Process Plant as part of the DFS:

- **Comminution** – A comminution trade-off study was completed for the Spodumene Process Plant, with the following options being considered:
    - Option 1 – Three-stage crush (3C) with parallel ball mills to process 4.5Mtpa (PFS configuration).
    - Option 2 – Closed circuit two-stage crush (2C) with parallel ball mills to process 4.5Mtpa.
    - Option 3 – Open circuit stage crush with parallel single stage SAG mills (SS SAG) to process 4.5Mtpa.

  Option 2 was determined to be the most appropriate comminution circuit for the DFS, reflecting lower forecast capital intensity, reduced operating complexity in the crushing circuit and improved overall project economics.
- **Expansion Philosophy** – A trade-off study for the expansion philosophy for the Spodumene Process Plant was completed, with three options assessed:
    - Option 1 – Dual 2.25Mtpa trains, with 4.5Mtpa front and back ends.
    - Option 2 – Single 4.5Mtpa train.
    - Option 3 – Expandable train from 2.25Mtpa to 4.5Mtpa, with 4.5Mtpa front and back ends.

  Option 1, as per the PFS, remains the preferred option, namely 4.5Mtpa front and back end, with dual train grinding and flotation circuits at 2.25Mtpa. This allows for flexibility in ramp up and reduced throughput during depressed lithium pricing environments if required.
- **ROM Top Size** – The ROM ore top size has been increased from 800mm to 1,000mm. This increase provides flexibility in the delivery of ore to the ROM Pad, particularly given the size of the mining equipment being used, and will allow for a greater amount of direct tipping to the crusher. This change has resulted in a slightly larger crusher being required, with an anticipated minor increase in capital expenditure, but reduced operating costs.
- **Ore Sorting** – An ore sorter has been incorporated into the crushing circuit for the DFS. The ore sorter circuit will be limited to one sorter, with a throughput capacity of ~0.5Mtpa, to treat contact ore and high iron material.

The following work has been completed on the Spodumene Process Plant:

- Process Design Criteria (PDC) and Process Flow Diagram's (PFD) completed.
- 30% design review completed.
- 3D modelling well advanced.
- Vendor packages have been issued to vendors for quotation.
- Capital and operating cost estimation commenced.

Process Plant – Petalite

DRA have also been engaged to complete the process engineering for the Petalite Process Plant, which is being progressed to a PFS level. The Petalite Process Plant is planned to be located adjacent to the Spodumene Process Plant (**Figure7**), and process material from the Chewy, Han and Hutt Mineral Resources.

The following work has been completed on the Petalite Process Plant:

- PDC and PFD's completed.
- 2D modelling completed and 3D modelling commenced.
- Vendor packages are being issued to vendors for quotation.
- Capital and operating cost estimation commenced.

Process Plant – Tantalum

ProjX have been engaged to complete the process engineering for the Tantalum Process Plant. The Tantalum Process Plant will be used to process material from the Tabba Tabba Mineral Resource to produce a tantalite concentrate, with engineering being progressed to a PFS level.

The following work has been completed on the Tantalum Process Plant:

- PDC and PFDs confirmed.
- Vendor packages are being issued to vendors for quotation.
- Preliminary layouts of the Tantalum Process Plant have been completed.
- Capital and operating cost estimation commenced.

Geotechnical

Geotechnical investigations have been conducted over the process plant, site access road, Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and NPI areas of the Project (**Plate 1**). The geotechnical testwork included both test pitting and drill hole logging.

Plate 1 – Mike Dwyer (Wildcat Principal – Project Manager), Troy Eaton Jr (Nyamal Traditional Owner) and Alex Mathew (GALT Geotechnical Engineer) at a geotechnical test pit site within the NPI Area

Non-Process Infrastructure

Significant progress has been made on the NPI to support mining, processing and other activities at the Project. This work is being led by DBM, and includes the following:

- Heavy vehicle workshop for surface mining and underground mining equipment. This will include offices in a mezzanine arrangement with a line of sight for the workshop.
- Boilermaker bays.
- Light vehicle workshop (with tyre change).
- Washdown bays.
- Warehouse (with laydown area).
- Tyre change and storage for surface mining and underground mining equipment.
- Bulk Fuel Facility.
- Bulk Lube Facility.
- Explosives storage facility.
- Village (600 persons).
- Utilities Compound (water services and treatment plants).
- Administration complex and Emergency Management Hub.
- Mine Access Road (MAR) and associated access controls.
- Underground Change House.
- Water pond and standpipes.

Approvals

Documentation required to support an application to construct and operate the Project (Stage 1 and 2) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) has been significantly progressed.

Pre-Referral meetings have been held with representatives from the state Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) ahead of planned submission of the approval applications.

The environmental monitoring and surveying program are now complete for the approval application's, with additional monitoring and survey programs being planned to ensure that the Company has a robust understanding of the environment on which to prepare secondary approvals documentation and closure requirements.

Funding

The Company continues to progress a range of funding and commercial initiatives for the development of the Project as work advances on the DFS. The Company is engaged in ongoing discussions with government funding agencies, domestic and international financial institutions, and specialist mining finance groups regarding potential funding solutions for the Project. These discussions are progressing positively and form part of the Company's broader development funding strategy.

Separately, Wildcat continues to engage with potential strategic and commercial counterparties regarding offtake and broader partnership opportunities and is encouraged by the level of interest received.

The strong spodumene pricing environment has created very positive sentiment and there is strong interest in the Project.

The Company remains focused on progressing discussions that support long-term project development and shareholder value.

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

– ENDS –

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Project (Project) (**Figure A**) is an advanced lithium and tantalum development 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 446Mt Pilgangoora Project[1] and 87km by road to the 259Mt Wodgina Project[2]).

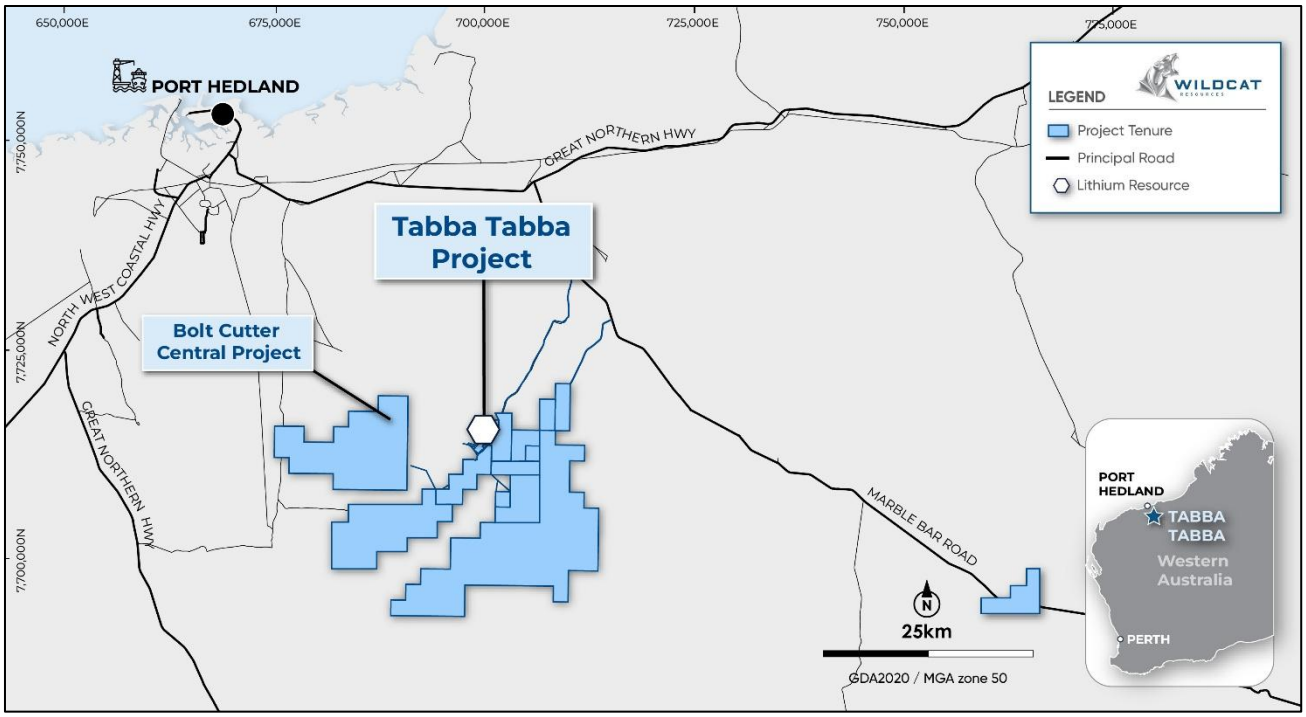

Figure A – Location of the Tabba Tabba Project with granted and pending project related tenements shown

The 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 and developed for lithium mineralisation.

The Tabba Tabba Project contains a maiden JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 74.1Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O (Table 1)[3] (**Table A**), which includes a maiden JORC (2012) Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 46.3Mt @ 0.99 Li_2O (Table 3)[4] (**Table B**).

The Ore Reserve estimate (**Table B**) is based on the November 2024 MRE (**Table A**), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE. Work is ongoing to bring Chewy, Han and Hutt, with recent metallurgical testwork identifying viable processing methods[5].

[1] Pilbara Minerals Ltd ASX announcement 11 June 2025: https://1pls.irmau.com/site/pdf/5fb09df7-4e59-4c10-ab9e-69207cbc8620/Pilgangoora-Mineral-Resource-Update.pdf?Platform=ListPage
[2] Mineral Resources Ltd ASX announcement 23 October 2018: http://clients3.weblink.com.au/pdf/MIN/02037855.pdf
[3] Tabba Tabba maiden resource https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61240199
[4] Tabba Tabba Pre-Feasibility announcement 29 July 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/wildcatresources/headline.aspx?headlineid=61275222
[5] Tabba Tabba Metallurgical Update anouncement 21/10/2025 https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-03010774-6A1291502&v=undefined

Table A – Tabba Tabba Lithium 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.

Table B – Tabba Tabba Project Maiden Ore Reserve of 46.3Mt at 0.99%

Source	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O grade (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (kt)
Open pit	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	36.8	1.00	62.4	1.06	366
Underground	Proved	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	9.5	0.94	51.9	0.86	90
Total	**Probable**	**46.3**	**0.99**	**60.2**	**1.02**	**456**

About Bolt Cutter Central

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located ~10km to the west of the Tabba Tabba Project (**Figure B**). It is an early-stage greenfields exploration project with lithium mineralisation aassociated with swarms of lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite dykes hosted in a granodiorite unit and remains open in most directions. Maiden reconnaissance RC drilling commenced in July 2025, leading to the discovery of the Harry and Hermione Pegmatite Swarms. The tenement package was bolstered by a tenement acquisition in August 2025 in which Wildcat received full ownership and exploration rights to E45/5416, located only 2.3km from the Tabba Tabba Project and immediately adjacent to the new discovery. Exploration is ongoing to define further exploration targets and mineralised zones.

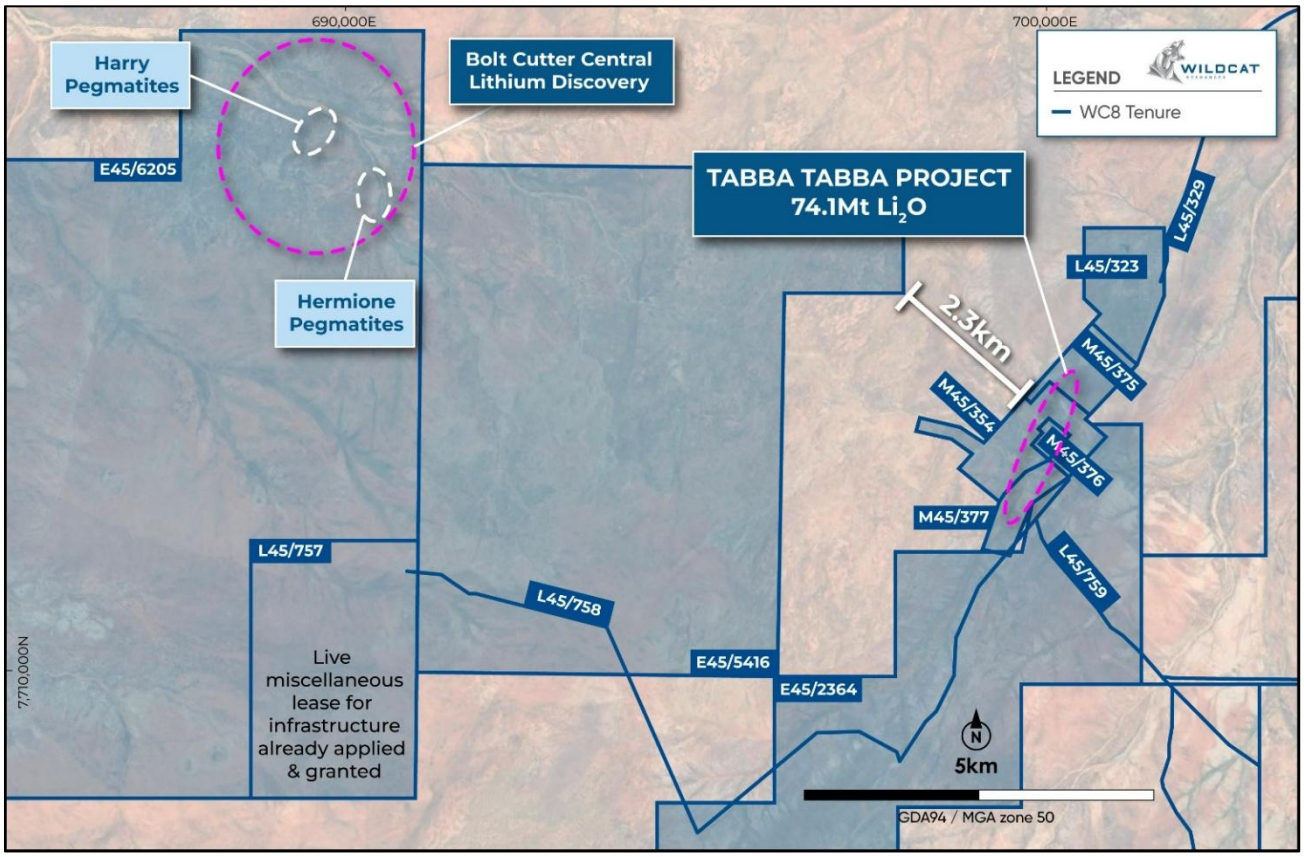

Figure B Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Project, WA. Tenement Rights may vary.

Some of the best intercepts from Bolt Cutter Central announced to date include:

- **20.0m @ 1.70% Li_2O** from 43.0m (BCRC002) (12.0m est. true width)
- **12.8m @ 2.02% Li_2O** from 45.3m (BCDD001) (est. true width)
- **12m @ 1.65% Li_2O** from 90m (BCRC034) (est. true width)
- **12.0m @ 1.30% Li_2O** from 39.0m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- **14.0m @ 1.25% Li_2O** from 40.0m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- **12.9m @ 1.6% Li2O** from 86.9m (BCDD002) (7.6m est. true width)
- **11m @ 1.32% Li_2O** from 54m (BCRC033) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.84% Li_2O** from 128.0m (BCRC050) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.68% Li_2O** from 102.0m (BCRC039) (est. true width)
- **10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)
- **5.0m @ 2.31% Li_2O** from 6.0m (BCRC001) (est. true width)

Disclaimer and Forward-Looking Statements

This release and information, opinions or conclusions expressed in the course of this release contain forward-looking statements regarding Wildcat 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), the Production Target and financial forecast information in this release, other results and assumptions of the PFS, DFS, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimates 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. Although Wildcat 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. 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 in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

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, unless required to do so by law.

Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Project will be feasible and there can be no assurance of whether it will be permitted, developed, constructed and commence operations, whether the PFS results will be accurate or whether WC8 will be able to raise funding when it is required (nor any certainty as to the form such capital raising may take, such as equity, debt, hybrid and/or other capital raising). It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that dilute or otherwise affect the value of WC8's shares. It is also possible that WC8 could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as sale, partial sale, or joint venture of the Project.

Investors are advised that the assumptions and inputs to the financial model may require review as project development progresses. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the production target or estimated outcomes indicated by the PFS (such as the financial forecasts) will be achieved. Given the various uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the PFS or the other content of this announcement.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend on interpretations and geological assumptions, minerals prices, cost assumptions and statistical inferences (and assumptions concerning other factors, including mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors) which may ultimately prove to be incorrect or unreliable. Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are regularly revised based on actual exploration or production experience or new information and could therefore be subject to change. In addition, there are risks associated with such estimates, including (among other risks) that minerals mined may be of a different grade or tonnage from those in the estimates and the ability to economically extract and process the minerals may become compromised or not eventuate. WC8's plans, including its mine and infrastructure plans for the Tabba Tabba Project, are also subject to change. Accordingly, these are further reasons why no assurances can be given of whether the production target, financial forecasts or other forecasts or other forward-looking statements or information in this announcement will be achieved.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

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.

Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, neither the Company nor any of its shareholders, directors, officers, agents, employees, consultants or advisers, take any responsibility for, or will accept any liability whether direct or indirect, express or implied, contractual, tortious, statutory or otherwise, in respect of the accuracy or completeness of the information, or for any of the opinions, contained herein or for any errors, omissions or misstatements or for any loss, howsoever arising or out of or in connection with the use of this announcement. Each party to whom this announcement is made available must make its own independent assessment of the Company and the announcement after making such investigations and taking such advice as may be deemed necessary. Any reliance placed on the announcement is strictly at the risk of such person relying on such announcement. An investment in the shares of the Company is to be considered highly speculative.

Competent Person's Statements

Metallurgy

*The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Steven Hoban. Mr Hoban is not an employee of the Company but is employed by BHM Process Consultants Pty Ltd who provide 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 deposits under consideration, and the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**). Mr Hoban consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.*

Exploration Results

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

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, historic exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates as originally reported in fuller context in Wildcat Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results, metallurgical results and Mineral Resource Estimates information included in the relevant market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to open pit Ore Reserves for the Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information originally reported in the company's announcement titled "Tabba Tabba PFS Confirms Potential for Long Life Mine" on 29 July 2025 and compiled by Mr David Varcoe (Director / Principal Consultant) of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC), a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM).

The information in this report that relates to underground Ore Reserves for the Tabba Tabba Project is based on, and fairly represents, information originally reported in the company's announcement titled "Tabba Tabba PFS Confirms Potential for Long Life Mine" on 29 July 2025 and compiled by Ms Cailli Knievel (Technical Lead / Principal Consultant) of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC), a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM).

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Tabba Tabba Project is based on and fairly represents information originally reported in the company's announcement titled "Wildcat Delivers MRE of 74.1MT @ 1.0% Li2O" on 28 November 2024 and compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes (Consultant with Trepanier) and Mr Torrin Rowe (Head of Geology and Exploration at Wildcat Resources Limited). Mr Barnes is a member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is independent of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Rowe is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a fulltime employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the product targets and forecast financial information derived from a production target included in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

Pre-Feasibility Study

The information in this announcement that relates to production targets for the Tabba Tabba Project was reported by the Company in its announcement dated 29 July 2025 titled "Tabba Tabba Pre Feasibility Study Confirms Potential for Long Life Lithium Mine in Pilbara, WA". The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included that market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that production target, and the related forecast financial information derived from the production target in the market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Appendix 1

Table A1 – Significant intercepts - Assays reported 100ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off grade with maximum 2.0m consecutive internal dilution for aggregated intercepts and geological interpretation has been used for defining margins of internal high-grade zones. Widths are rounded to one decimal and grades to the nearest whole number. Intercepts are assumed true width while domaining work is ongoing.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept Length (m)	Grade (Ta_2O_5)	Grade (Nb_2O_5)	Sn ppm	Prospect
TARC267D	20.9	37.1	16.2	1242	325	270	Tabba
Including:	25	37.1	12.1	1591	409	317	Tabba
TARC348D	310	314	4	3423	282	435	Luke
TARC253D	8	16	8	1104	941	249	Tabba
TARC372D	3	6	3	2298	440	283	Tabba
TARC330D	442	446.7	4.7	1455	114	98	Luke
Including:	442	444	2	3175	54	146	Luke
TARC020D	464.6	470	5.4	1143	627	1794	Leia
TARC337D	472	474	2	2454	4794	85	Tabba
Including:	472	473	1	2576	6010	73	Tabba
TADD037	60.6	66.8	6.2	590	69	155	Luke
TARC388D	7	10	3	1213	143	245	Chewy
TADD033	228	229.2	1.2	2918	147	617	Leia

Table A2 – Drill hole collar table – MGA94 Zone 50 – Only includes collars where intercepts were directly referred to. Holes have been reported for Li_2O in earlier announcements.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status
TADD033	DD	700050	7713193	104	378.0	275	-59	Received
TADD037	DD	699253	7711893	98	512.4	307	-83	Received
TARC020D	RCD	700312	7713789	113	635.4	228	-61	Received
TARC253D	RCD	700131	7713723	105	270.0	277	-66	Received
TARC267D	RCD	700292	7713624	103	572.4	264	-61	Received
TARC330D	RCD	699706	7712376	99	472.2	295	-61	Received
TARC337D	RCD	700361	7713714	110	558.5	250	-66	Received
TARC348D	RCD	699716	7712434	99	508.7	301	-59	Received
TARC372D	RCD	700167	7713613	105	528.2	232	-64	Received
TARC388D	RCD	700301	7713560	107	180.0	244	-54	Received

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 chanels, 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. • 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.
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.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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. • Li_2O & Ta_2O_5 standards used are: OREAS750 STD, OREAS999 STD, AMIS0355 STD, TAN1 STD, GTA-15 STD, OREAS 751 STD, OREAS 752 STD, OREAS 753 STD, OREAS 999 STD.
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 Senior Geologist. • 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. Calculation of Ta_2O_5 & Nb_2O_5 were done using the conversion factor of 1.221 & 1.4305 respectively.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with DGPS on a campaign basis. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 51). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The DEM is accurate to approximately 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes are spaced at 40m to 160m intervals with varying levels of infill. • There is abundant pegmatite outcrop and the drilling is spaced to determine continuity along strike and down dip. Infill drilling will also aim to close-off mineralisation along strike. At this stage there is insufficient data at a sufficient spacing to determine a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
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 tantalum zones while domaining work is underway 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.	• Independent Resource Geologist completed a review as part of the MRE.

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 Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 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 hosted in the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt, with the pegmatite preferentially hosted by a dolerite sill thought to be contemporaneous with the Millindinna Intrusive. The dolerite intrudes meta sediments of the Mallina Formation which have been metamorphosed into cordierite-biotite schists. The sill is north-northeast striking, coincident with the strike of the Tabba Tabba Greenstone Belt and the related Tabba Tabba Shear Zone. At Tabba Tabba, the dolerite sill has been intruded by a swarm of north-trending, east-dipping pegmatite dykes, becoming more north-westerly in their strike in the northern extents of the Project. • The largest pegmatite at Tabba Tabba is Leia, which has a known strike of greater than 2.5km. Leia outcrops from surface and plunges at roughly 20° to the north, with the central zone containing mineralised pegmatite at widths greater than 100m true thickness. Most of the mineralization occurs in a zone approximately 1.5km in length and in section view, the pegmatite appears to have a sigmoidal geometry. The second largest pegmatite is the Luke Pegmatite, with mineralised stacked pegmatites up to 50m thick inside a zone of up to ~100m cumulative thickness of pegmatite. The Leia and Luke pegmatites are comprised of quartz, albite, muscovite and garnet, and are variably mineralised along their strike and dip geometries. Metallurgy has confirmed the mineralised zones are dominated by the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Tabba Tabba Tantalum Deposit is hosted by a different phase of pegmatite, with tantalite dominating the ore mineralogy. Hutt and Han pegmatites are dominated by petalite, whilst Chewy is mineralised with both Petalite and Spodumene variably along its length. • Drilling has shown that the pegmatites typically occur as dykes dipping sigmoidal to the east at 0-60° and strike parallel to sub-parallel to the dominant NNW trending fabric within the greenstones. Pegmatites of the Leia, Luke and Chewy domains appear to form in thickly stacked sigmoidal vein arrays, whilst the Hutt and Han pegmatites appear to form in more thinly stacked sheeted arrays. • The Tabba Tabba tantalum Pegmatite has a symmetrically disposed outer cleavlandite zone, mica zone and a megacrystic K feldspar zone with a centrally disposed quartz zone associated with an albitic replacement unit. The zones generally dip in sympathy with pegmatite margins. The main Tabba Tabba Pegmatite presents as a thick (frequently greater than 20m) funnel-shaped dyke which strikes northwest and dips 30°-40° northeast. The geometry is possibly due to erosion of the top portion of the pegmatite. It can be followed in outcrop along strike for at least 400m and historical drilling has intercepted it up to 80m down dip. The pegmatite is thickest at surface, thinning and bifurcating at depth, and is mineralogically zoned. Three distinct quartz cores have been recognised, and tantalum mineralization is mainly restricted to the albite replacement and lithium alteration zones and is composed of tantalite, wodginite and (in the lithium alteration zone) microlite. Three distinct mineralized zones occur as sheets which average 2m to 3m in thickness, but may be up to 6m thick, which strike and dip in sympathy with the pegmatite margins.
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. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8

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 100ppm Ta_2O_5 cutoff grade with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal dilution. For the purpose of this release, only the top 10 intercepts on the Project are included. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practical of a geologically interpreted subdomain. • 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. These are invariably associated with Ta_2O_5. • 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 100ppm Ta_2O_5. cut-off grade with maximum 2m of internal dilution for aggregated intercepts. Only aggregated intercepts above in the top 10 for Ta_2O_5. are referenced in this announcement. 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	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.

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exploration data	samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Metallurgical performance results have been calculated directly from, and mass balanced from, the Nagrom Laboratory Test Sheets primarily on an elemental (XRF Li_2O and Ta_2O_5) basis. • Mineral distributions have been estimated from XRD mineralogical scans as well as back calculated HLS performance interpreted to provide the final mineral breakdown estimates for the lithium speciation presented in this report. • Metallurgical flowsheets are preliminary interpretations of the data and are entirely subject to change. They are provided for indication and visual representation only.
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 and tantalum mineralisation throughout the identified resources is planned. Work includes testing extensions, new targets at depth and infill drilling on existing pegmatites as well as the lithium speciation of said deposits. • A Definitive Feasibility Study is also being progressed.