WILDCAT INTERCEPTS SPODUMENE IN ALL HOLES WITH METALLURGICAL DRILL PROGRAM AT BOLT CUTTER

Highlights

- Drilling has resumed at Wildcat's **Bolt Cutter Central discovery** in WA, where lithium mineralisation is defined for **more than 2km** to the northwest and **up to 800m** to the northeast
- Bolt Cutter Central is just **10km west** of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project in WA's Pilbara
- **Drilling has intercepted interpreted spodumene in all drill holes,** with Nagrom to commence initial metallurgy
- Bolt Cutter Central pegmatite swarm **remains open** in most directions; the stacked pegmatites appear to **repeat at depth** and along strike
- **RC drilling is planned for Q1 to step out** and infill the discovery for resource modelling
- First-pass exploration planned for adjacent tenement E45/5416 once heritage survey is complete
- Wildcat remains well funded with **$48.5M cash** as at 31 December 2025

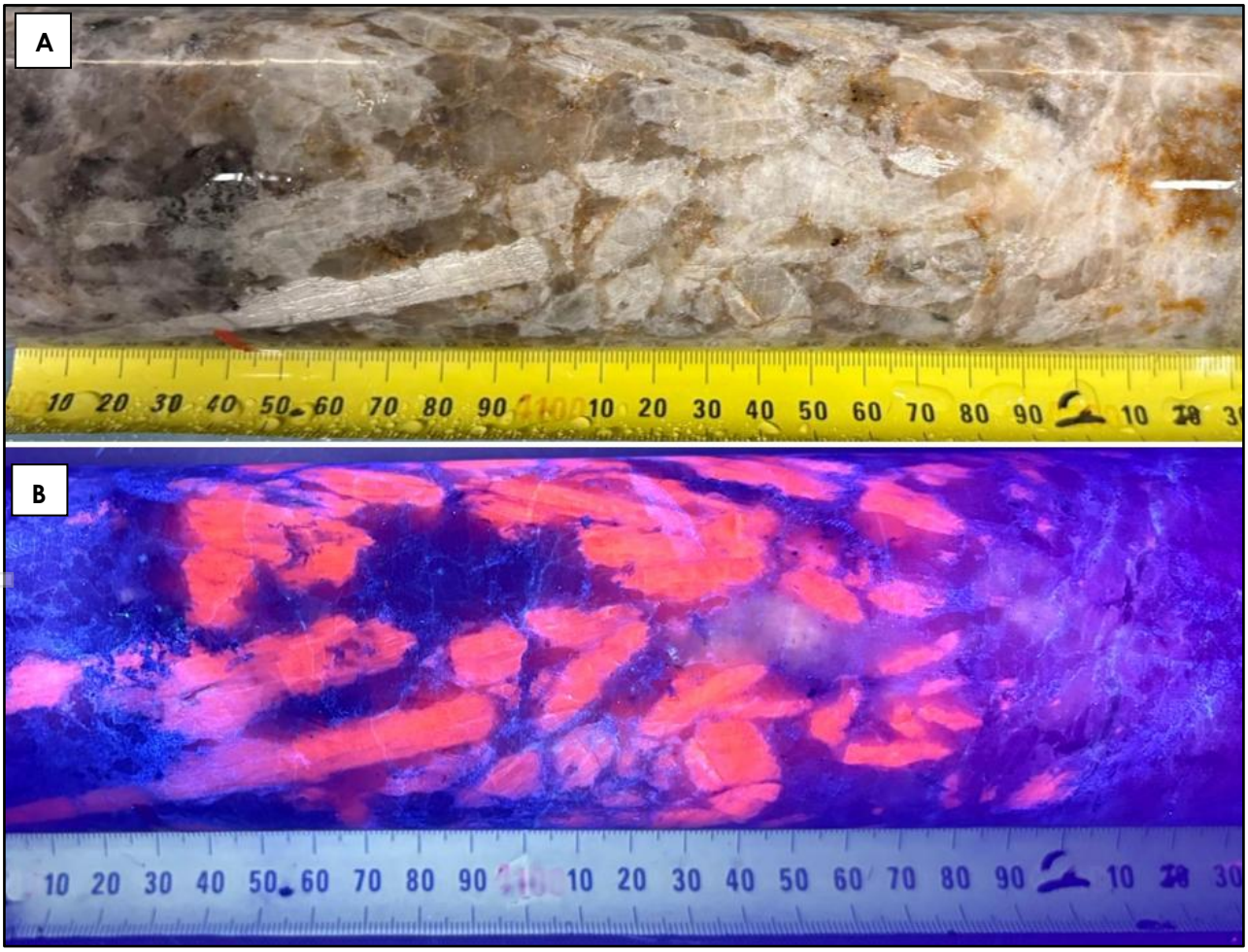

Figure 1: Top (A): Core from BCMT003 from 33.8m to 34.03m in natural light. Elongate white crystals (up to 100mm long) are interpreted as spodumene. Bottom (B) The same core exposed to UV light confirming the elongate crystals fluoresce at a wavelength typical of spodumene (orange). Mineral abundance estimations provided (Table 3).

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("**Wildcat**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce completion of a metallurgical drill program at its Bolt Cutter Central lithium discovery, located ~10km west of its Tabba Tabba Project, in the Pilbara region of WA (Figures 1-6). The Company completed three metallurgical holes to facilitate metallurgical study work, with recently commenced diamond drilling to now refocus on expanding the scale of the discovery.

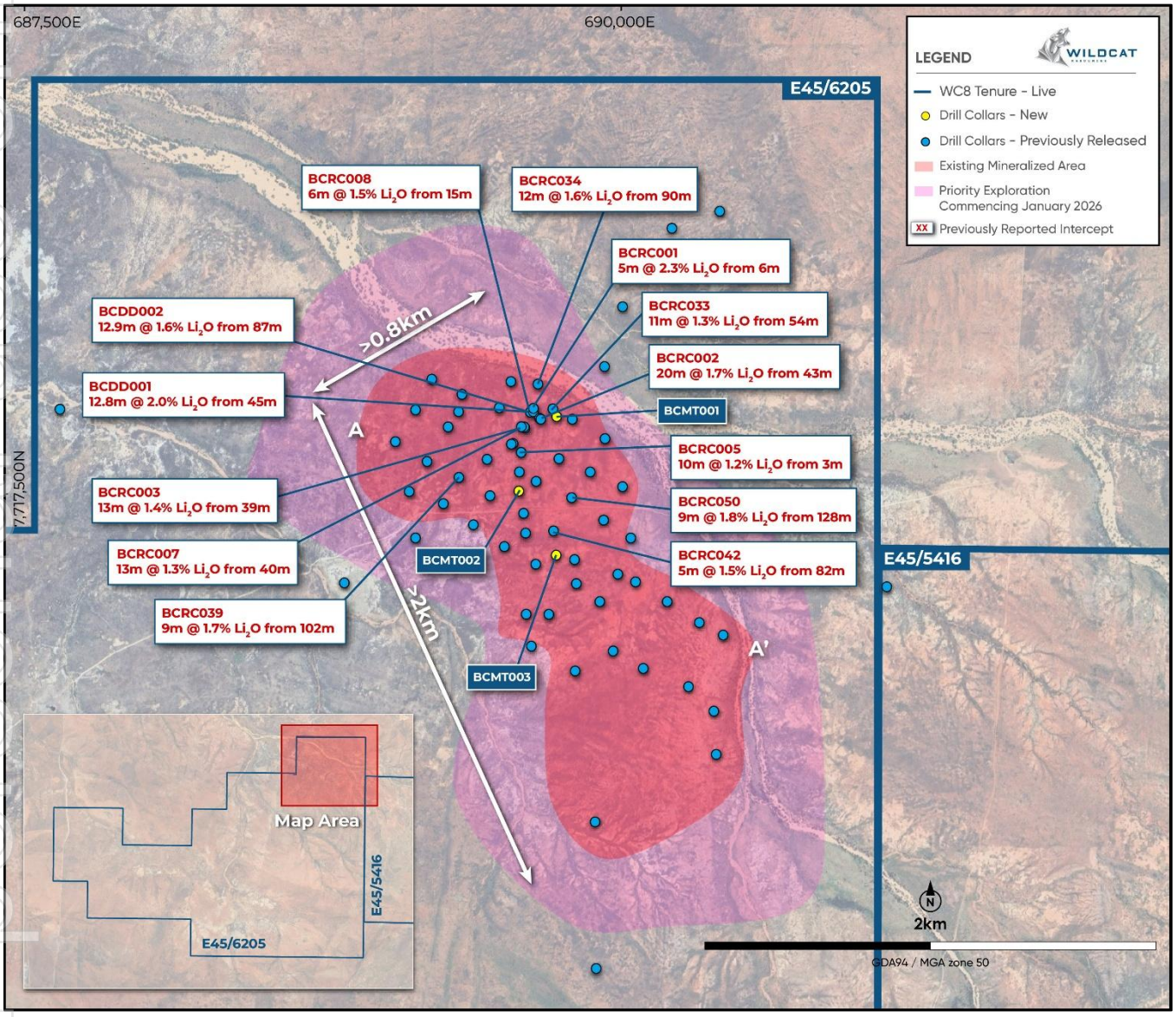

Figure 2: Plan of Bolt Cutter Central showing existing lithium intercepts (rounded to 1 decimal point) and locations of metallurgical drillholes. Mineralisation (>0.5% Li_2O) in the pegmatite swarms remain open in most directions.

Bolt Cutter Central – Metallurgical Program

Wildcat completed three diamond drillholes to expedite metallurgical testwork at the Bolt Cutter Central discovery (Figure 2). The drillholes were designed to provide lateral coverage across the stacked pegmatite system, with collars spaced more than 300m apart to capture ore variability across the discovery footprint.

Geologists' observations of **spodumene-hosted lithium mineralisation have previously been validated by XRD**[1] **analysis**, providing empirical support for the mineralogical observations.

Each of the completed diamond holes intersected mineralisation interpreted to contain spodumene and other lithium bearing minerals[1] (Table 3, Figures 1, 3 and 4). Encouragingly, diamond core samples indicate that some interpreted spodumene crystals are quite coarse, exceeding 100mm in length (Figure 1). While the primary focus of the metallurgical testwork is to assess the suitability of the pegmatite for processing through the existing Tabba Tabba flowsheet[2], due to the observations of coarse interpreted spodumene, the applicability of a dense media separation (DMS) workflow will also be evaluated.

Metallurgical sampling and testwork is now underway, with results anticipated in Q2 CY2026.

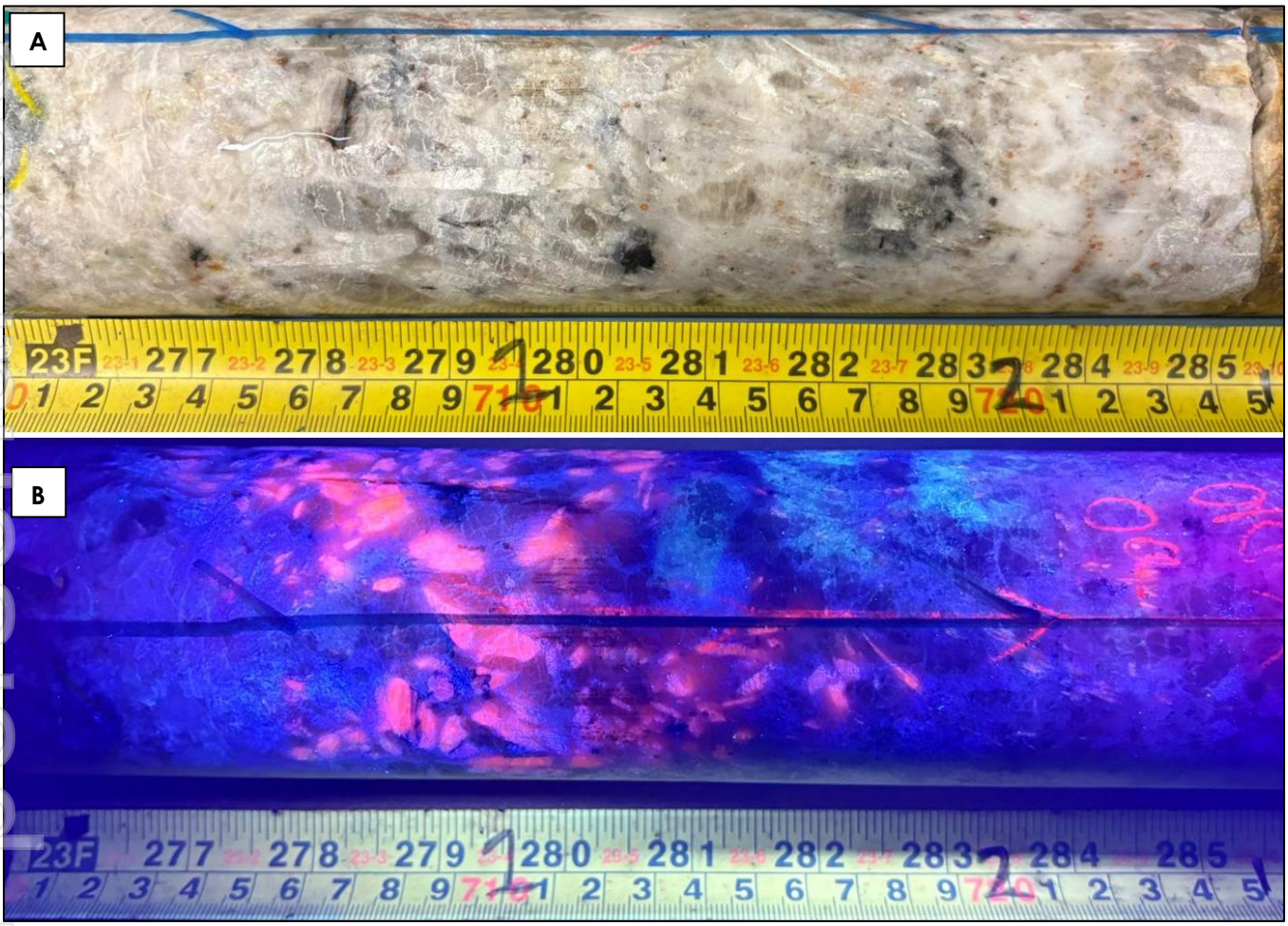

Figure 3: Top (A): Core from BCMT002 from 75.15m to 75.4m in natural light. Elongate white crystals are interpreted as spodumene.
Bottom (B) The same core exposed to UV light confirming the elongate crystals fluoresce at a wavelength typical of spodumene (orange). Mineral abundance estimations provided (Table 3).

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

[1] WC8 ASX announcement dated 15 September 2025
[2] WC8 ASX announcement dated 21 October 2025

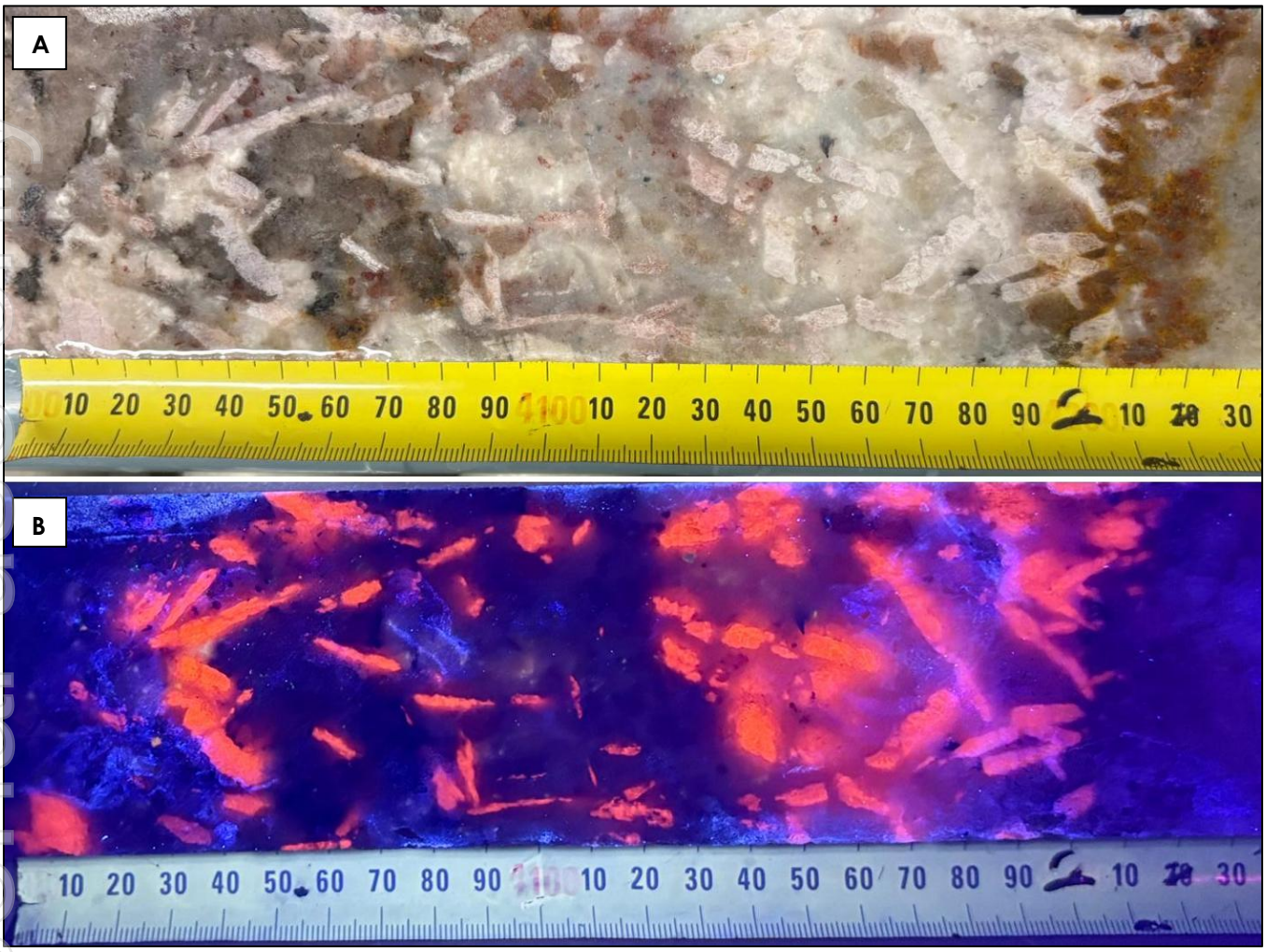

Figure 4: Top (A): Core from BCMT001 from 27.45m to 27.7m in natural light. Elongate white crystals are interpreted as spodumene.
Bottom (B) The same core exposed to UV light confirming the elongate crystals fluoresce at a wavelength typical of spodumene (orange). Mineral abundance estimations provided (Table 3).

Cautionary note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.

Bolt Cutter Central – 2026 Exploration

Following completion of first-pass metallurgical diamond drilling, diamond drilling at Bolt Cutter Central will continue to advance and expand the current discovery footprint. An RC drilling program is scheduled to commence in late Q1 CY2026 to accelerate exploration efforts.

Next Steps at Bolt Cutter Central:

- High impact drilling at the Bolt Cutter Central discovery with diamond drilling
- Commence extensional and infill RC drilling of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery
- Initial metallurgical testwork on core samples from Bolt Cutter Central
- Fly detailed magnetics and LiDAR to assist further exploration targeting on regional tenure
- Progress towards a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Bolt Cutter
- Environmental studies and preparation of a Mining Lease Application have commenced

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 Project (**Project**) (Figure 5) 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]).

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], which includes a maiden JORC (2012) Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 46.3Mt @ 0.99 Li_2O (Table 3)[4].

Table 1: 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 2: 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**

The Ore Reserve estimate (Table 3) is based on the November 2024 MRE (Table 2), but does not include the Chewy, Han or Hutt pegmatites, which collectively account for approximately 15% of the MRE. Work is ongoing however recent work has delineated 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

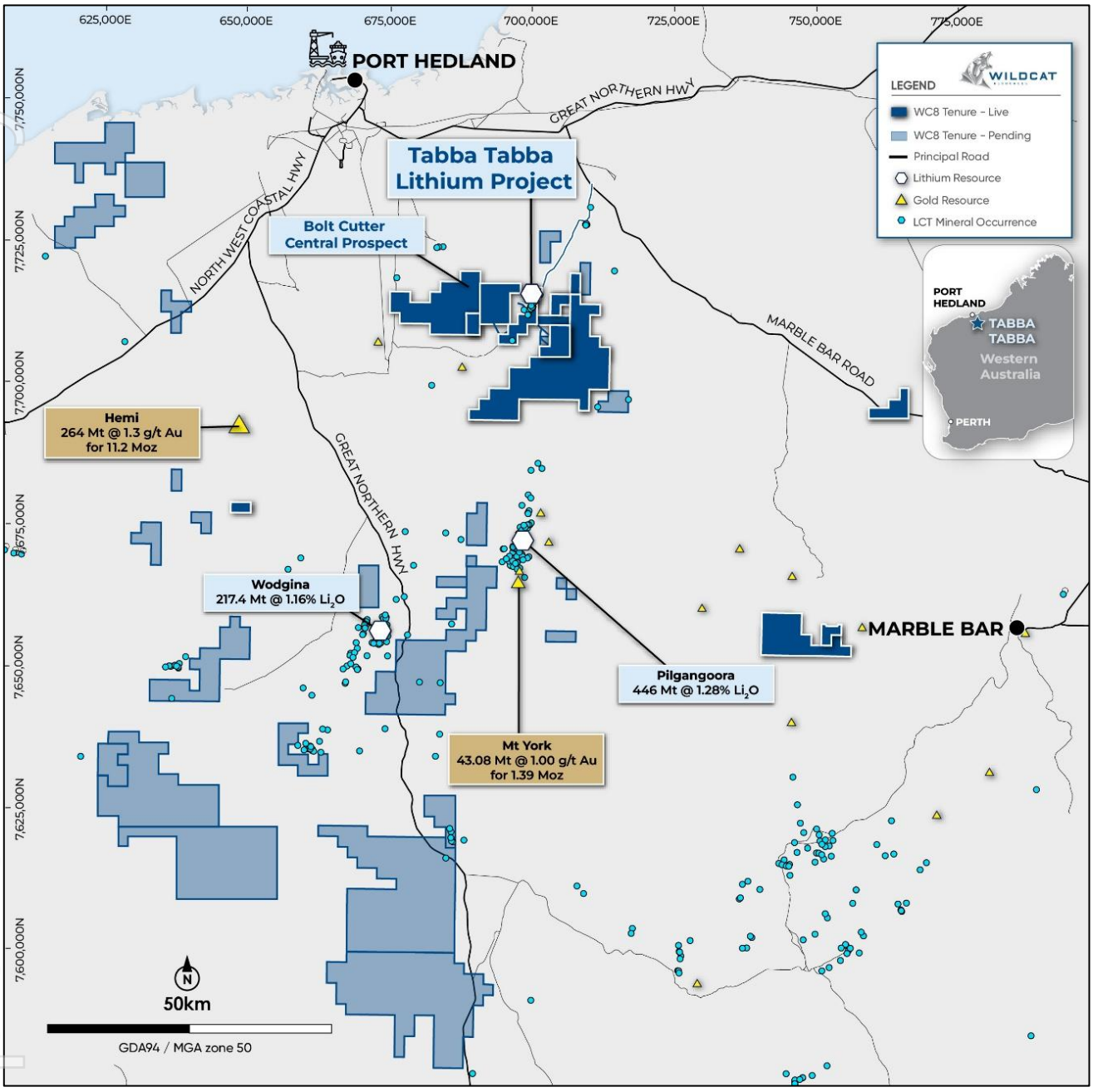

Figure 5: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending Miscellaneous Licences are not shown and tenement rights may vary.

About Bolt Cutter Central

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located ~10km to the west of the Tabba Tabba Project (Figure 6). 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 concluding 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.

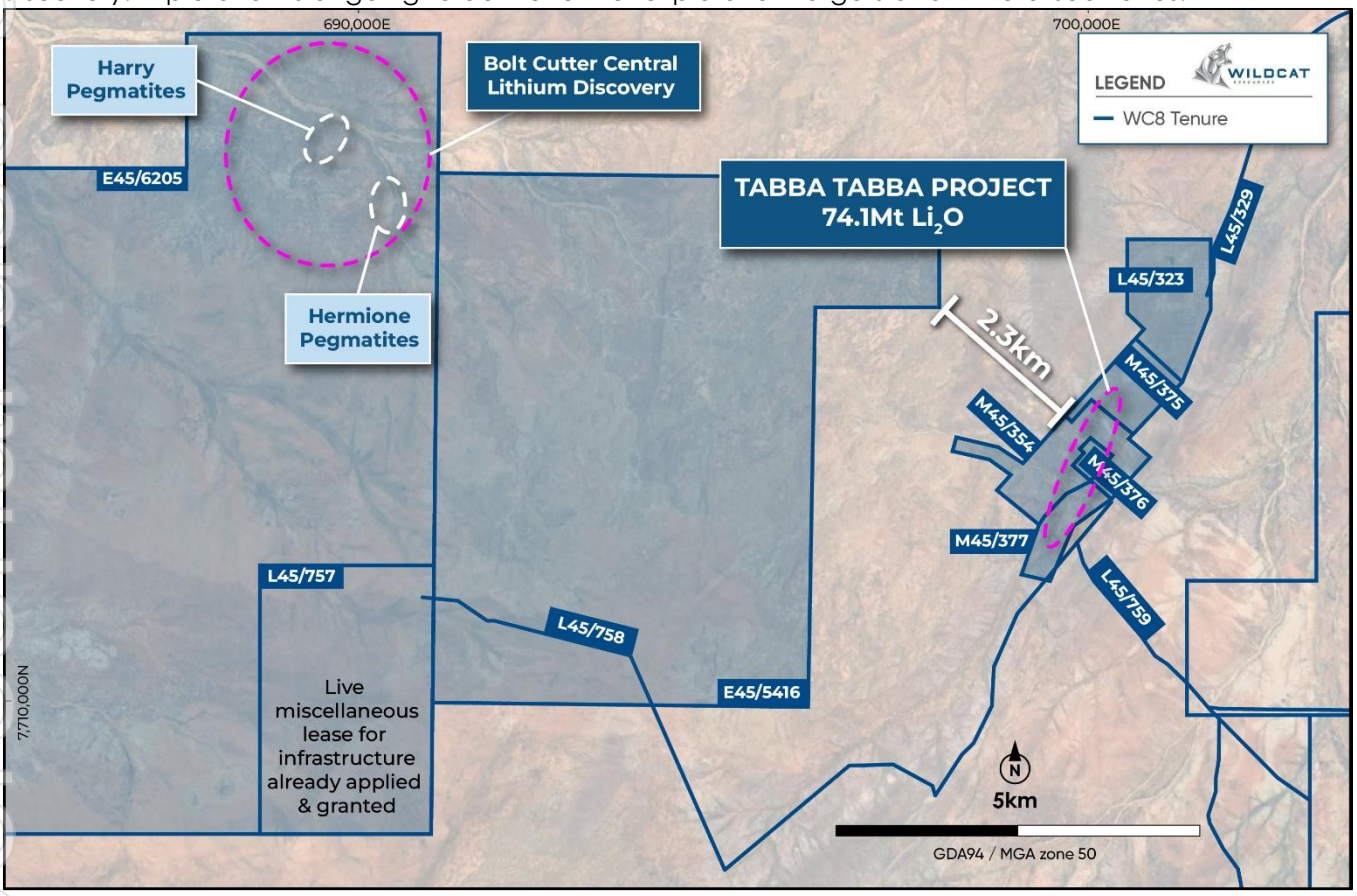

Figure 6: Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Project, WA.

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)

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

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. Wildcat 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. Wildcat confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from those market announcements.

Appendix 1

Table 3: Estimated Spodumene Abundance for Photographed Pegmatite Intervals – Only includes the pegmatite intervals referenced in the announcement relative to figures 1, 3 and 4. For transparency, the whole pegmatite intercept has been included in the table from which the photos were taken. The mineral abundance estimate is only interpretive. All intervals in the table are logged as pegmatite and the intervals represent disaggregated logging intervals based on estimated spodumene content.

HoleID	From	To	Length	Spodumene %
BCMT001	22.4	22.6	0.2	0
BCMT001	23.2	24.2	1.0	4
BCMT001	25.6	27.7	2.1	5
BCMT002	71.3	72.2	0.9	0
BCMT002	75.2	75.5	0.3	20
BCMT002	75.5	75.7	0.3	36
BCMT002	75.7	76.0	0.3	0
BCMT003	31.7	32.8	1.1	2
BCMT003	32.8	33.8	1.0	0
BCMT003	33.8	34.8	1.0	20
BCMT003	34.8	35.9	1.1	20
BCMT003	35.9	36.5	0.6	0
BCMT003	36.5	37.3	0.8	0
BCMT003	37.3	38.1	0.9	0
BCMT003	38.1	39.7	1.6	0

*Note: An estimate of 0 means there was no spodumene observed by the geologist, but may not account for spodumene that is not visible by visual estimate

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Table 4: Drill hole collar table – MGA2020 Zone 50 – Only includes new collars or collars with changing assay status.

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Easting (m)	MGA Northing (m)	RL (mASL)	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Assay Status	Prospect	Comments
BCMT001	DD	689712	7717827	75	218.7	123	-83	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCMT002	DD	689547	7717530	77	150.4	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete
BCMT003	DD	689700	7717265	77	150.4	120	-80	Pending	Bolt Cutter Central	Complete

ASX Announcement
Xxxx December 2025

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Diamond drilling is orientated, meter marked, RQD measured and density data is taken and samples are recorded based on geological parameters. • Core recovery is calculated based on core block depths and physical measurements.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC samples were qualitatively logged by the rig geologist for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering and more. Data was then captured by Ocris and imported into a database. • Pegmatite inftervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All chip trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Sequent Ltd's Imago solution. UV photography studies are ongoing. • Spodumene percentage estimates are interpreted by trained geologists with experience in spodumene deposits. Geologists use a combination of LIBs analyser, UV fluorescence and other geological logging tools (mineral cleavage, experience etc.) to log this mineral abundance and the interpretations have been previously validated against empirical data (XRD) to ensure forward-interpretations are well-informed. However, visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths, mineralogy, and grade of the visible mineralisation reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 5kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1m interval. • Diamond core is drilled with HQ or NQ diameter and is cut longitudinally down the core axis (along the orientation line where possible) with an Almonte core saw and half core samples between 30cm and 1m in length are sampled and collected in numbered calico bags. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at the same rate as for the RC samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled with a targeted 85% passing 75 µm. • Sub-sample preparation was by ALS laboratories using industry standard and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards were used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals by the rig geologist. • Duplicates were obtained from using a duplicate outlet direct from the cyclone in the RC and a lab split in the DD at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of mineralised pegmatite.

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 samples were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite, fire assay for gold, and 4-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying lithium grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. • Check sampling via an umpire lab has not yet been completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been made. Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Twinned holes of RC to DD have been drilled to allow correlation of assay results between drilling styles to provide more confidence in the model. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the laboratory other than calculation of Li_2O% from Li ppm using a 2.153 conversion factor.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. Locational accuracy is +-1m in the XY and +-5m in the Z orientation. • Survey priority is then replaced with a differential GPS (DGPS) on a campaign basis, by Wildcat staff with a company owned DGPS. • All current data is in MGA2020 (Zone 50). • Topological control is via GPS and DEM calculated from a drone photographic survey. The LiDAR has generated a topographic surface accurate to <20cm. • Downhole surveys collected using an Imdex Gyro tool
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole spacing varies from 50m to ~600m apart with varying levels of infill. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	• 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. • 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 pegmatites of unknown geometry (early discoveries) and instead downhole widths are provided.

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
geological structure		• The drilling orientation and intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets and delivered by Wildcat staff to freight depots in Port Hedland. The samples were transported from Port Hedland to Perth ALS laboratories via Toll or Centurian freight contractors. Any umpire assays were transported as pulps or coarse rejects by ALS to Intertek (genalysis).
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Several internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, general data integration and photo analysis. No major errors have been identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Wildcat Resources Limited Ltd owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Project Mining Leases (M45/354; M45/375; M45/376 and M45/377) and E45/6205 (Bolt Cutter Central). • Royalties and material issues are set out in an agreement between Wildcat and GAM for Wildcat to acquire the Tabba Tabba Project as announced on 17th May 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/4788276b-630.pdf • Wildcat own LCT rights only to E45/6205 • Wildcat owns all non-LCT rights to E45/2364 • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<u>At Tabba Tabba</u> • Goldrim Mining Ltd and Pancontinental Mining Ltd ("PanCon") completed 24 OHP, 59 RC and 3 DD holes between 1984 and 1991. • GAM drilling of 29 RC holes in 2013. • Pilbara Minerals Ltd (PLS) completed 5 diamond holes in November 2013. • Historic drilling targeted tantalum mineralisation. Drilling into the vast majority of the lithium resources has been competed by Wildcat since mid-2023. <u>At Bolt Cutter Central</u> • Bolt Cutter Central had not seen any meaningful exploration.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are interpreted to be forming a NW trending swarm dipping shallowly (30°) to the west. • They are hosted by a granodiorite unit • They appear to average ~2-5m in width and are stacked in semi-consistent intervals • While geological observations should not replace detailed lab analysis for definitive mineralogy, geologists have interpreted spodumene within the pegmatites at Bolt Cutter Central and XRD has confirmed the presence of both spodumene and petalite
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	• 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
	- 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.	
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.	At Tabba Tabba – intercept calculations reflect the large, thick pegmatite style: • No top cut off has been used. Aggregated pegmatite intercepts calculated at a 0.1% Li_2O cutoff grade with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution and reporting overall intercepts with a weighted average grade >0.5%. All smaller significant intercepts and the high-grade intervals included within broader aggregated intercepts have been separately reported and calculated using the most practical of a geologically interpreted subdomain or a 0.3% Li_2O cut off and a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • An iron cutoff of >5% Fe has also been applied to each sample in order to exclude peripheral intervals that contain significant wall rock contamination or external intervals that are not pegmatite hosted Li_2O intercepts. Smaller intervals of internal mafic <10m are classified as waste and may still be included in intercept calculations. Minor discrepancies between pegmatite thickness and mineralised intercepts may arise due to mixed intervals of pegmatite and host rock, i.e. in RC drilling where a 1m interval may constitute mixed pegmatite and mafic wall rock. This may mean that the true boundary of the pegmatite may be slightly wider or smaller than what is reflected in the reported mineralized intercept. • No metal equivalents have been used. At Bolt Cutter Central – Intercept calculations reflect thinner/high grade pegmatite style: • Intercepts are reported with a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3% Li2O and no more than 2m of internal waste (waste is defined as ‘not pegmatite’ and/or below cutoff grade)
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Most pegmatite intervals intercepted have returned assay results >0.3% Li_2O, some are mineralised in totality, others are partially mineralised with localised zones of lithium mineralisation below 0.3%Li_2O. This is expected in fractionated, zoned pegmatite systems. Some zones have mineralisation that averages below 0.1% Li_2O. • Holes are planned to intersect perpendicular to modelled mineralisation. Where surface conditions have not allowed optimal collar placement estimated true widths have been calculated and reported. • Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• See this announcement for appropriate maps and related figures. • Where “mineralisation” shapes have been drawn to interpret discovery footprints, at least 1 interval in the drillhole must be >0.5% Li_2O to support the interpretation.
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.	• For Tabba Tabba, comprehensive reporting of all drill hole details have been previously reported in announcements since the acquisition by Wildcat in 2023. • For Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements • A summary of unannounced results for drillholes and their corresponding drillhole details has been included in this announcement (see appropriate tables)
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. Geological observations have been factored into the modelling and estimation work.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling plans aim to extend the modelled pegmatites and increase the confidence of these zones (e.g. to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources) and exploration drilling will target potential repeating pegmatites at depth. • Further work at Bolt Cutter Central will also detailed mineralogy work to accurately and transparently report on the nature of the lithium mineralisation.