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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23/11/2026

MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE AT BOLT CUTTER CENTRAL LOCATED JUST 10KM FROM TABBA TABBA LITHIUM PROJECT

Highlights

- **Maiden Mineral Resource estimate of 14.8Mt at 1.0% Li_2O** (at a 0.7% Li_2O cut-off grade) from the shallow-dipping Harry and Hermione pegmatites at the Bolt Cutter Central exploration project
- **Lithium mineralisation occurs from surface**, and in the main Harry pegmatite, mineralisation is thickest near surface, providing shallow access to near-surface tonnes
- **Further exploration upside remains** with the mineralised pegmatite system open along strike and down dip, with additional targets between known mineralised zones
- **Studies commenced to evaluate development** as part of the broader Tabba Tabba Lithium Project
- **Excellent spodumene recoveries** of 82.5% for a product grade of 5.66% Li_2O using the Tabba Tabba metallurgical workflow in initial metallurgical testwork
- With the addition of Bolt Cutter Central **Wildcat's total lithium resources grow by ~20% to 88.3Mt at 1.0% Li_2O** (across Tabba Tabba and Bolt Cutter Central)
- **Potential for significant further resource optimisation** using lower cut-off grades
  - Bolt Cutter Central increases to 20.4Mt at 0.9% Li_2O at a 0.6% Li_2O cut-off grade
  - **Total Project resources increase to 110.9Mt at 0.9% Li_2O** at lower cut-off grades
- Wildcat remains well funded with **$76.1M cash** as at 30 September 2026

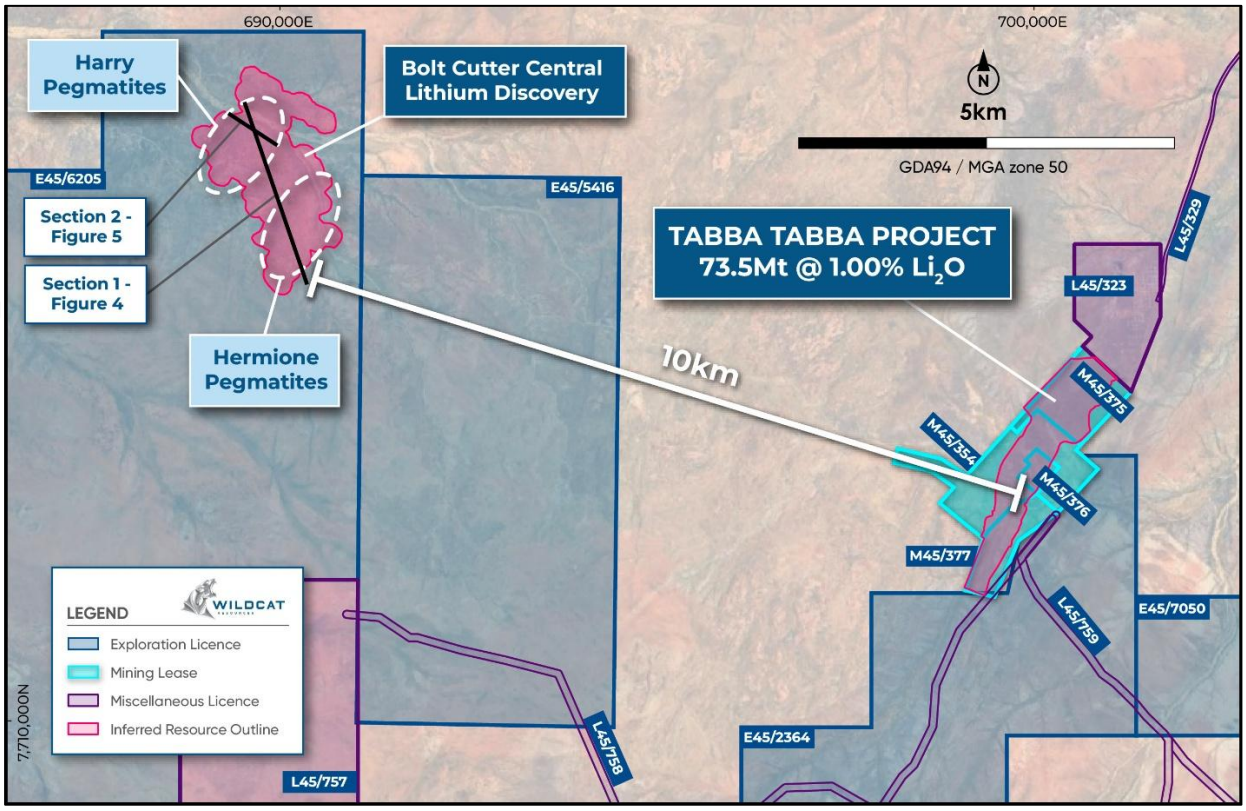


Figure 1 – Bolt Cutter Central Project – location map (only relevant leases are shown)

Managing Director AJ Saverimutto said: *"This maiden resource is an important step in defining Bolt Cutter Central's contribution to Wildcat's lithium portfolio. Outcropping mineralisation, shallow-dipping pegmatites and its location only 10km from Tabba Tabba give us clear priorities for the next phase of assessment. Encouraging initial metallurgical results using the flowsheet developed for Tabba Tabba also provide a foundation for investigating Bolt Cutter Central as a source of supplementary feed. Our focus is to rapidly advance these assessments and test opportunities for further resource growth."*

Geology Manager Torrin Rowe said: "*Delivering the maiden Mineral Resource at Bolt Cutter Central is a credit to the team's disciplined and systematic approach to exploration. From identifying soil geochemical anomalies and mapping pegmatite outcrops through to drill testing and resource definition, the team has turned a grassroots exploration target into a valuable greenfields lithium discovery. This has strengthened our understanding of the controls on mineralisation and provides a foundation for testing extensions to the known pegmatites and exploring additional compelling targets across our extensive Pilbara landholding."*

Australian lithium explorer and developer Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) (Wildcat, WC8 or the Company) is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource at its Bolt Cutter Central project in WA's Pilbara region. Bolt Cutter Central is located just 10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project.

Background and Mineral Resource Summary

Bolt Cutter Central represents an important addition to Wildcat's Pilbara lithium portfolio, with **Inferred Mineral Resources of 14.8Mt grading 1.0% Li_2O** (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This **represents a ~20% increase to the Tabba Tabba Project resource base**, from the existing 73.5Mt at 1.0% Li_2O at Tabba Tabba, to combined Mineral Resources of 88.3Mt at 1.0% Li_2O.

The discovery provides a foundation for Wildcat's hub-and-spoke development strategy and an opportunity to assess supplementary feed for Tabba Tabba's proposed processing operation. The October 2026 Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study[1] outlines a staged development based on a **Probable Ore Reserve of 48.3Mt at 0.97% Li_2O**, with ore processing capacity of up to **4.5Mtpa**.

Bolt Cutter Central's **outcropping mineralisation, shallow-dipping pegmatites and outstanding metallurgical recoveries** provide early confidence that further assessment may support development as a satellite pit to add supplementary feed to the Tabba Tabba processing plant.

The Inferred Mineral Resources at Bolt Cutter Central are not included in the Tabba Tabba DFS production or financial forecasts and represent growth optionality. Any potential contribution will be evaluated through further resource, mining, metallurgical, infrastructure and economic studies, together with the required approvals for any eventual future development.

[1] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf

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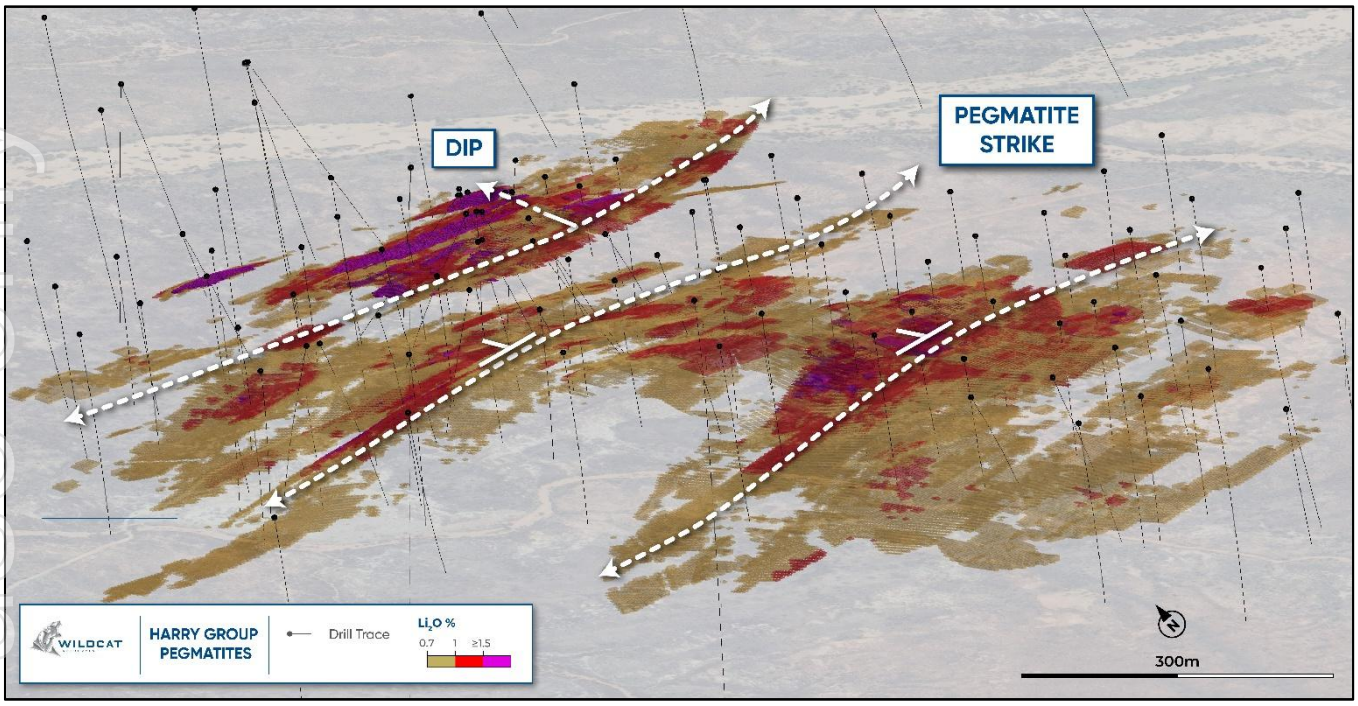


Figure 2 – Isometric view looking north-east at the Bolt Cutter Central Inferred Mineral Resource over the Harry group pegmatites, displaying blocks with a grade of 0.7% Li_2O or higher

The maiden Bolt Cutter Central Mineral Resource reinforces Wildcat's track record of discovery success and its commitment to organically growing the resource base at the Tabba Tabba Project. Leveraging the extensive tenement holding and growing geological knowledge, Wildcat has progressed an early-stage conceptual target within an unconventional host rock and underexplored geological setting into a significant greenfields lithium discovery, delivering a maiden Mineral Resource of **14.8Mt grading 1.0% Li_2O** (Table 1). Geological learnings throughout this process have also unlocked a series of new exploration targets which Wildcat will continue exploring in 2027.

Table 1 - Bolt Cutter Central JORC (2012) Mineral Resource at November 2026

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Inferred	14.8	1.00	36	0.94	147,900	1,178,300
Total	**14.8**	**1.00**	**36**	**0.94**	**147,900**	**1,178,300**

Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.7%. Appropriate rounding applied.

The Mineral Resource grade–tonnage curve (Figure 3 and Table 2) indicates more than 20Mt grading 0.9% Li_2O at a 0.6% Li_2O cut-off grade (COG), highlighting opportunities for Wildcat to:

- Assess lower cut-off grades for satellite operations in future mining and economic studies;
- Conduct infill drilling to target high-grade extensions;
- Test extensions to the known pegmatites down-dip and along strike; and
- Test additional exploration targets in the immediate vicinity of the discovery.

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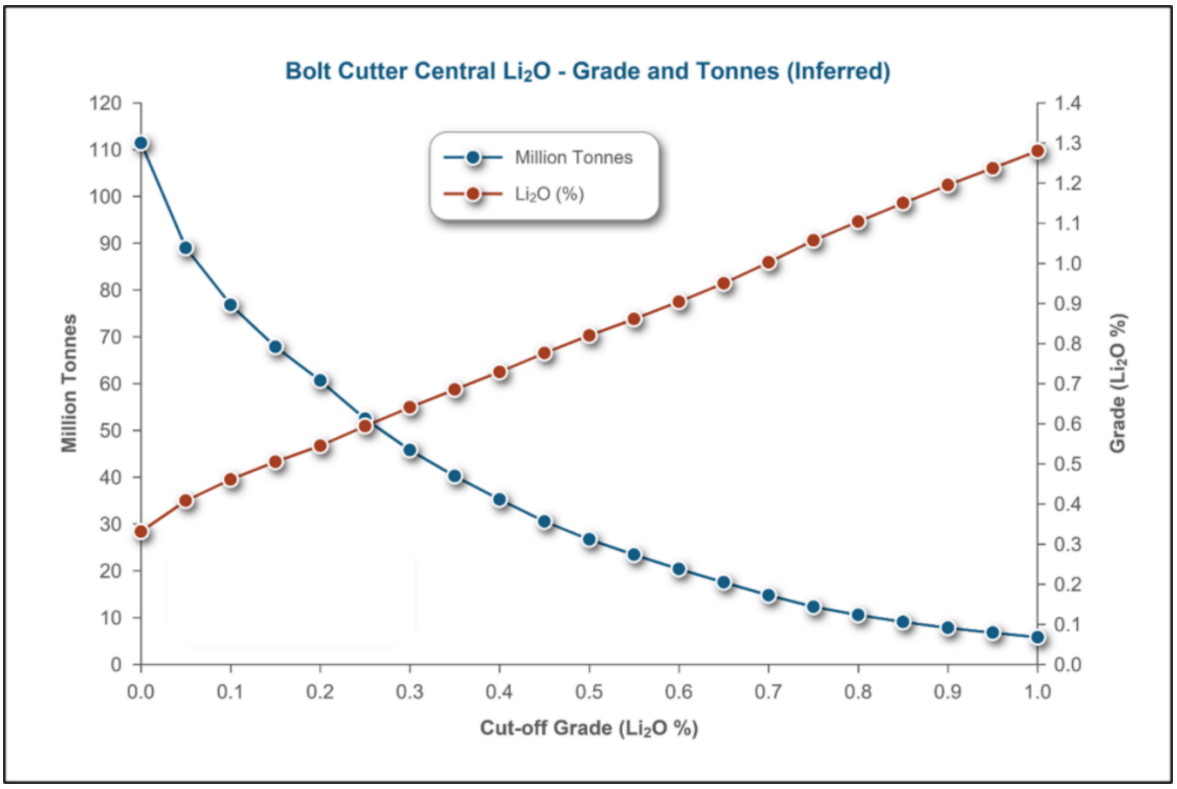


Figure 3 – Bolt Cutter Central grade tonnage curve

Table 2 – Global Bolt Cutter Central Mineral Resource by varying Li_2O% cut-off grades

Cut-off (% Li_2O)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Li_2O (kt)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)
0.10	76.8	0.46	354	34.4	1.19
0.20	60.6	0.55	331	35.6	1.14
0.30	45.8	0.64	294	36.1	1.09
0.40	35.3	0.73	257	36.3	1.06
0.50	26.7	0.82	219	36.5	1.02
0.60	20.4	0.90	184	36.3	0.98
0.70	**14.8**	**1.00**	**148**	**36.2**	**0.94**
0.80	10.6	1.10	117	35.4	0.89
0.90	7.8	1.20	93	34.5	0.87
1.00	5.8	1.28	74	34.3	0.85

Advantages unique to the Bolt Cutter Central Project include:

- **Proximity to Tabba Tabba**: located just 10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project, Bolt Cutter Central could be a potential satellite source of processing plant feed.
- **Potential to share infrastructure and services**: proximity creates opportunities to assess shared processing, accommodation, logistics and support services as part of Wildcat's hub-and-spoke strategy, subject to capacity, compatibility and approvals.
- **Outcropping mineralisation**: the host pegmatites are exposed at surface with shallow mineralisation which is potentially easily accessible for evaluation in future mining studies.

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- **Shallow-dipping geometry**: the relatively flat-lying pegmatites provide a basis for assessing open-pit mining options, subject to geotechnical investigations and mine-design studies.
- **Low-iron granodiorite host**: the Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are hosted by granodiorite country rock. The granodiorite contains very low iron with average grades of 3.35% Fe_2O_3, as opposed to typical mafic country rocks which often grade ~10-11% Fe_2O_3[2]. This may reduce the contribution of iron to processing feed (noting that any associated processing benefits require confirmation through diluted-feed testwork).
- **Encouraging initial metallurgical results**: exceptional diagnostic testwork using a flowsheet based on the Tabba Tabba process (Figure 12) provides a foundation for further assessment of processing compatibility[3].
- **Access to an established regional service centre**: located ~90km by road from Port Hedland, a major centre of mining workforce, contractors, suppliers and transport infrastructure.
- **Further exploration potential**: extensions along strike and down-dip, together with additional targets across the project area, provide opportunities for further discoveries.

Bolt Cutter Central Mineral Resource

Strategic location and potential development pathway

Bolt Cutter Central's proximity to the Tabba Tabba Project provides a practical basis for assessing a coordinated development pathway, with Bolt Cutter Central as a potential satellite source of feed. Future studies will assess whether supplementary feed from Bolt Cutter Central could **extend the Tabba Tabba Project's operating life or support increased rates of production.**

Bolt Cutter Central's Mineral Resource is classified entirely as Inferred and is not included in the Tabba Tabba DFS production schedule or financial forecasts. Any future contribution remains subject to further drilling, technical and economic studies, and relevant approvals.

Table 3 – Wildcat Resources Global Mineral Resource with COG targeting 1.00% Li_2O grade

Project	Resource category	Cut-off grade (% Li_2O)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Contained Metal	
							Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Tabba Tabba[4]	Indicated	0.45	69.1	1.01	64	0.64	698,400	9,798,700
	Inferred		4.4	0.75	74	0.79	32,800	714,800
	Total Resource		**73.5**	**1.00**	**65**	**0.65**	**731,200**	**10,513,600**
Bolt Cutter Central	Indicated	0.70	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inferred		14.8	1.00	36	0.94	147,900	1,178,300
	Total Resource		**14.8**	**1.00**	**36**	**0.94**	**147,900**	**1,178,300**
Total Indicated			69.1	1.01	64	0.64	698,400	9,798,700
Total Inferred			19.2	0.94	45	0.90	180,700	1,893,100
Total			**88.3**	**1.00**	**60**	**0.70**	**879,100**	**11,691,900**

Notes:

- *Company totals aggregate the projects at their respective cut-offs; they do not represent an estimate at one common cut-off.*
- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates. Inconsistencies in totals are due to rounding.*

[2] USGS Reference material information sheet: https://d9-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/media/files/USGS-W-2-W-2a-and-W-2b-IS_2022-508.pdf
[3] WC8 ASX announcement 7 July 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03108404.pdf
[4] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf

The Tabba Tabba Ore Reserve[5] for the open pit is based on 0.3% Li_2O cut-off grade which coincides with a Mineral Resource tonnage and grade of 90.5Mt at 0.9% Li_2O. For comparative purposes, the tonnage and grade of the combined Global Mineral Resource is presented at a grade of 0.9% Li_2O in Table 4, containing an estimated 110.9Mt.

Table 4 - Wildcat Resources Global Mineral Resource with COG targeting 0.9% Li_2O grade

Project	Resource category	Cut-off grade (% Li_2O)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Contained Metal	
							Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Tabba Tabba	**Indicated**	**0.30**	84.0	0.90	66	0.65	754,000	12,222,100
	Inferred		6.5	0.63	70	0.83	40,500	995,500
	Total Resource		**90.5**	**0.88**	**66**	**0.66**	**794,500**	**13,217,600**
Bolt Cutter Central	**Indicated**	**0.60**	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inferred		20.4	0.90	36	0.98	184,200	1,630,700
	Total Resource		**20.4**	**0.90**	**36**	**0.98**	**184,200**	**1,630,700**
Total Indicated			84.0	0.90	66	0.65	754,000	12,222,100
Total Inferred			26.9	0.84	44	0.94	224,700	2,626,200
Total			**110.9**	**0.88**	**61**	**0.72**	**978,700**	**14,848,300**

Notes:
- *Company totals aggregate the projects at their respective cut-offs; they do not represent an estimate at one common cut-off.*
- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimates. Inconsistencies in totals are due to rounding.*

The Tabba Tabba DFS already identifies Bolt Cutter Central as a potential source of additional processing material, with definition of the maiden Bolt Cutter Central Mineral Resource providing a resource base for advancing this assessment. Wildcat will assess the satellite resource as an additional source of feed, potentially increasing flexibility in mine and processing scheduling where transitions between mining areas at Tabba Tabba occur. The timing and scale of any contribution would depend on completing the required studies including mining economics, haulage arrangements, processing compatibility and available plant capacity.

Geological Setting and Potential Mining Considerations

The Bolt Cutter Central resource comprises stacked lithium-bearing pegmatites within the Harry and Hermione swarms, hosted within the Chillerina Granodiorite. Pegmatites outcrop locally and exhibit a generally shallow-dipping geometry (Figure 4). The broad mineralising system remains open with the limit of the Inferred resource over 2.3km long and mineralised pegmatites still present over 2.5km from the discovery hole drilled into the Harry pegmatites.

[5] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf

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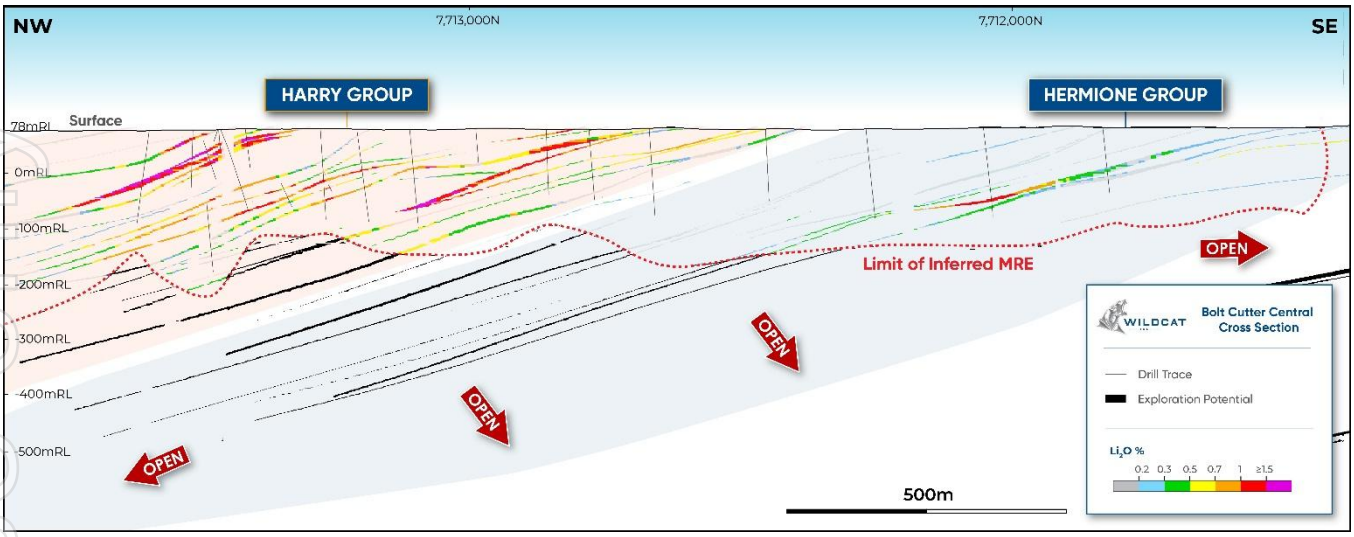


Figure 4 – Cross section of Bolt Cutter Central pegmatite system displaying block model and extent of the Mineral Resource. Note the extent of the mineralising system of stacked pegmatites is over 2km. Black pegmatite shapes represent further exploration potential.

Figure 5 illustrates the favourable geometry at the main Harry area including locally **thick zones of modelled mineralisation at relatively shallow depths beneath the surface**. Higher-grade blocks occur within several of these modelled pegmatites, highlighting that additional drilling and geological control may identify more of these zones between the current broad-spaced drilling. The relationship between mineralised thickness, grade and proximity to surface will be an important consideration in future mining studies.

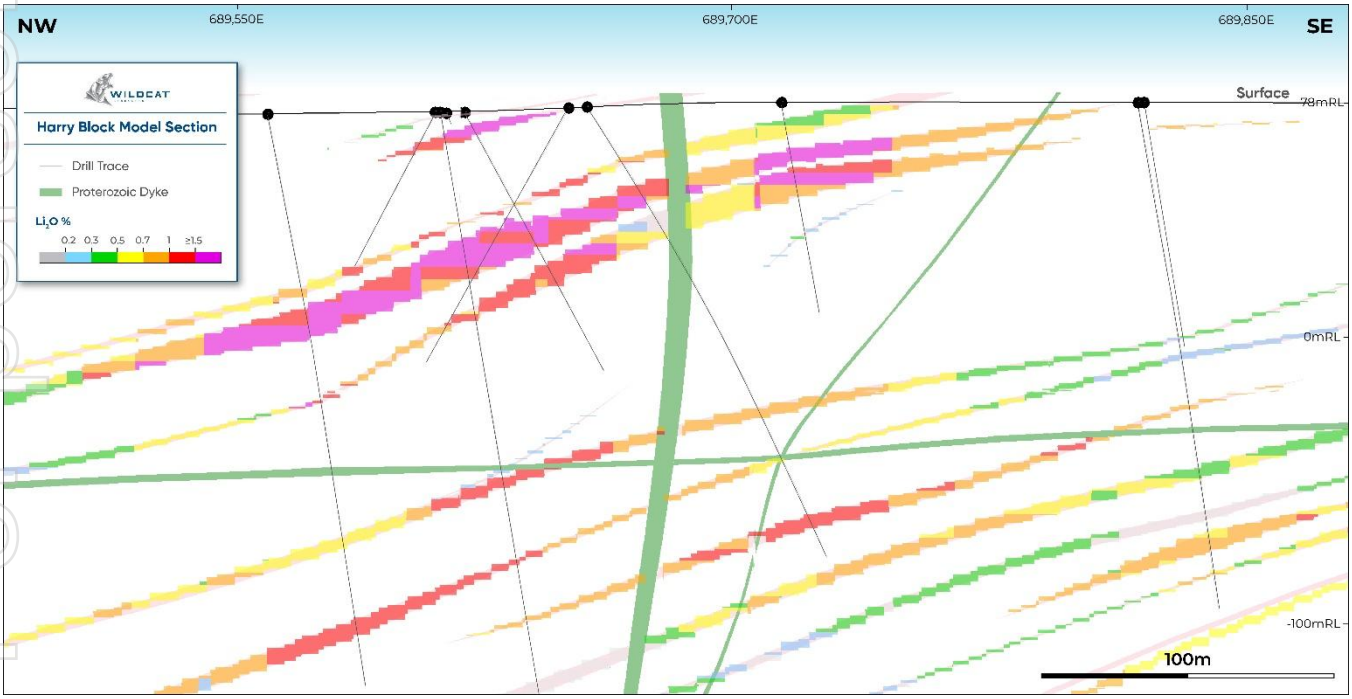


Figure 5 - Harry-area block-model cross-section looking north-east, illustrating stacked, shallow-dipping pegmatites and locally thicker, high-grade mineralisation beneath the surface. Blocks are coloured by Li_2O grade.

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Approximately 90% of the current Inferred Mineral Resource lies within 160m of surface. Mineralisation remains open at depth and to the southeast, with the resource boundary reflecting the limits of the current estimate rather than a defined geological termination. Further drilling will test down-dip extensions and assess the potential for resource growth.

Bolt Cutter Central has a relatively shallow weathering profile, with rock generally encountered at 0 -1m depth and fresh rock at approximately **5–10m depth**. Further studies will assess how weathering, mineralogical variability and host-rock dilution influence mining and processing performance.

Together, these characteristics provide a focus for evaluating potential open-pit development. Their implications for strip ratio, mining costs and recoverable mineralisation remain to be established through technical and economic studies.

Initial Metallurgical Scoping

Initial metallurgical testwork at Bolt Cutter Central has produced encouraging results using the **same whole-of-ore flotation flowsheet developed for Tabba Tabba**, providing a technical basis for further assessment of Bolt Cutter Central as a potential supplementary feed source.

As reported on 7 July 2026[6], the maiden sighter program assessed three composites, BCM001–BCM003, prepared from half-core samples collected from three dedicated metallurgical diamond drillholes. The holes were spaced more than **300m apart**, with samples drawn from **10 separate pegmatite domains** to investigate mineralisation across the initial discovery footprint. Composite head grades ranged from **1.20% to 1.62% Li_2O**, with Fe_2O_3 concentrations of **0.37% – 0.46%** (Figure 6 and Table 5).

The program, undertaken at Nagrom in Western Australia, included mineralogical characterisation, comminution testing, heavy-liquid separation, a bulk dense-media separation trial, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation. Semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction identified **spodumene as the only lithium-bearing mineral detected in the three composites**. Although petalite has been identified elsewhere at Bolt Cutter Central, it was not detected in these composites, and its distribution remains an important consideration for subsequent variability testing.

Each composite was tested using Tabba Tabba's processing regime of **milling, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation**, without Bolt Cutter Central-specific flowsheet refinement. The three composites returned a reported **average laboratory lithium recovery of 82.5% at an average concentrate grade of 5.66% Li_2O**.

[6] WC8 ASX announcement 7 July 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03108404.pdf

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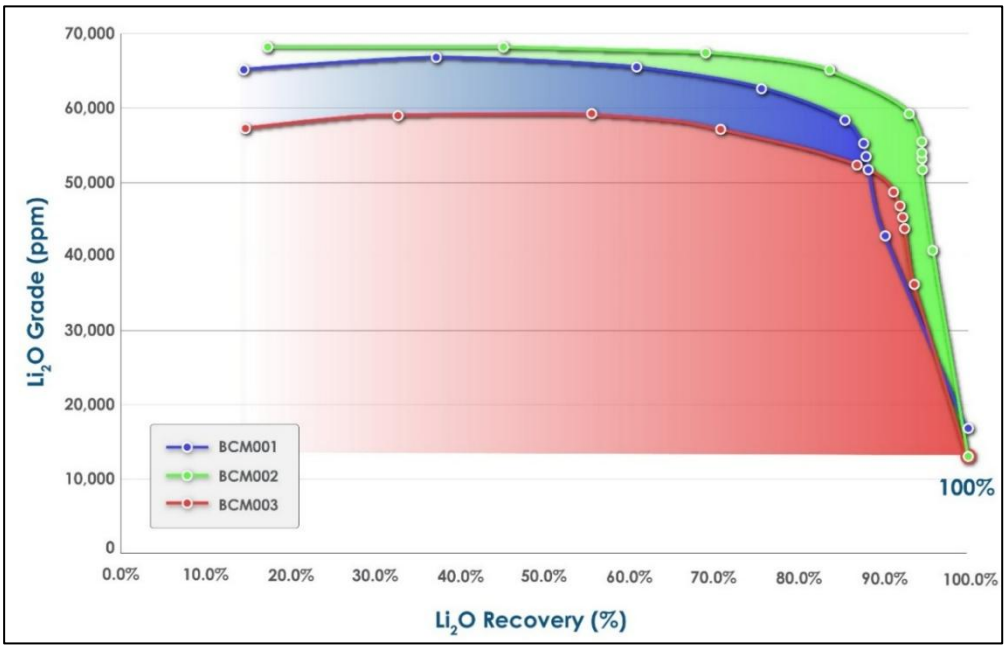


Figure 6 - Bolt Cutter Central whole of ore flotation results

Table 5 - Bolt Cutter Central flotation process performance

Mass Balance Summary (Re-Cleaner concentrates 1 – 5)				
Parameter	Unit	BCM001	BCM002	BCM003
Li_2O head grade	%	1.62	1.20	1.22
Magnetic Separation Li_2O Loss	%	1.44	1.41	1.24
Deslime Li_2O Loss	%	5.66	4.86	5.59
Flotation Li_2O Loss	%	13.57	6.64	12.11
Overall Li_2O Recovery	**%**	**79.32**	**87.09***	**81.07**
Overall Fe_2O_3 Recovery	%	43.21	31.56	26.89
Mass Yield to Final Con	%	22.03	18.39	19.57
Rougher Tails Li_2O Loss	%	9.11	3.95	5.87
Cleaner Tails Li_2O Loss	%	1.83	1.19	1.34
Re-Cleaner Tails Li_2O Loss	%	2.64	1.5	4.89
Spodumene Concentrate Grade	**% Li_2O**	**5.84**	**5.94**	**5.21**
	% Fe_2O_3	1.02	0.82	0.67

*The reported BCM002 recovery was influenced by unusually low rougher-tail lithium losses, which were identified as potentially anomalous.

Two composites produced concentrate grades above Tabba Tabba's **5.5% Li_2O design product grade**, while BCM003 returned a lower grade, requiring further investigation. BCM001 demonstrated strong upgrading potential, with its higher rougher-tail losses indicating that a grind finer than **180µm** may improve liberation and recovery. These results identify specific areas for optimisation while supporting further investigation of the common processing pathway.

The results are derived from **small-scale laboratory testing and do not represent established plant performance**. Modelling from the Tabba Tabba PFS indicated a 5–6% reduction in lithium recovery should be applied to account for laboratory desliming limitations. Larger composite samples, variability testing and representative diluted-feed assessment are required to establish performance across the Bolt Cutter Central resource and inform any future integration with Tabba Tabba's proposed operation.

Granodiorite Host-Rock Characteristics

Bolt Cutter Central's granodiorite host provides a unique geological setting for the deposit. The outcropping mineralisation and shallow-dipping pegmatite geometry are potentially favourable characteristics for the assessment of open-pit mining options, subject to geotechnical investigations and mine-design studies. The granodiorite remains visually distinguishable from the pegmatites (Figure 7), providing a basis to investigate optical ore sorting as a potential means of rejecting host-rock dilution. Sorting effectiveness, waste rejection and associated lithium losses would require confirmation through representative testwork.

Comparative whole-rock geochemical analysis indicates that the sampled granodiorite contains significantly lower average iron, magnesium and calcium than a typical mafic host rock (Table 6) elements that are typically deleterious to spodumene concentrates.

Due to these lower initial concentrations in the host rock, there is potential for lower concentrations in final products through wall-rock dilution relative to a typical Pilbara pegmatite deposit. Any benefits to recovery, concentrate quality or operating costs remain subject to further metallurgical assessment of representative diluted feed.



Figure 7 – Typical contact between pegmatite (upper) and granodiorite host (lower) at Bolt Cutter Central. From BCDD009 ~152.6 – 159.1m.

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Table 6 – Geochemical comparison between the Bolt Cutter Central Granodiorite host vs a typical mafic host. See Appendix 1 Section 2 for further details.

Host rock	Fe_2O_3 %	Al_2O_3 %	SiO_2 %	Mn %	P %	Na_2O %	CaO %	MgO %	K_2O %
BCC Granodiorite	3.35	15.43	66.78	0.05	0.13	4.35	3.00	1.53	2.62
Typical mafic (dolerite) host*	10.83	15.45	52.68	0.13	0.06	2.20	10.86	6.37	0.63
BCC vs mafic difference	**-69%**	**0%**	**27%**	**-63%**	**108%**	**98%**	**-72%**	**-76%**	**319%**

**Values for dolerite are taken from USGS certified reference material W-2 (diabase)*[7]

Exploration – Bolt Cutter Central

Resource drilling for Bolt Cutter Central has only targeted the initial discovery footprint. Drilling has focussed on defining shallow resources, with the majority of drilling targeting mineralisation from surface to only ~160m vertical depth. The system remains largely open at depth (Figure 4) and future drilling will assess the potential for:

1. Discovery of additional stacked pegmatite lodes beyond those currently defined.

2. Potential thickening and repetition of mineralised pegmatites at depth.

Beyond the potential for depth extensions, significant exploration opportunities remain along strike and across the broader project area. These include extensions to existing mineralised drill intercepts and numerous soil geochemical anomalies that have yet to be systematically drill tested.

Reconnaissance drilling at BCRC108 and BCRC102 highlights the **potential for mineralisation to extend at least 1km south of the resource boundary** (Figure 8). Drillhole BCRC108 intersected 2m @ 2.0% Li_2O from 20m approximately 500m south of the resource boundary, while BCRC102 intersected 3m @ 1.0% Li_2O from 45m a further ~500m to the south. This mineralisation was not included in the resource and remains untested by follow-up drilling, with opportunities to establish whether the high-grade pegmatite thickens or remains continuous along strike and at depth.

Collectively, these targets provide multiple opportunities to expand the Bolt Cutter Central mineralised footprint and support continued resource growth through ongoing exploration, only 10km from the Tabba Tabba development hub.

[7] USGS Reference material information sheet: https://d9-wret.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/media/files/USGS-W-2-W-2a-and-W-2b-IS_2022-508.pdf

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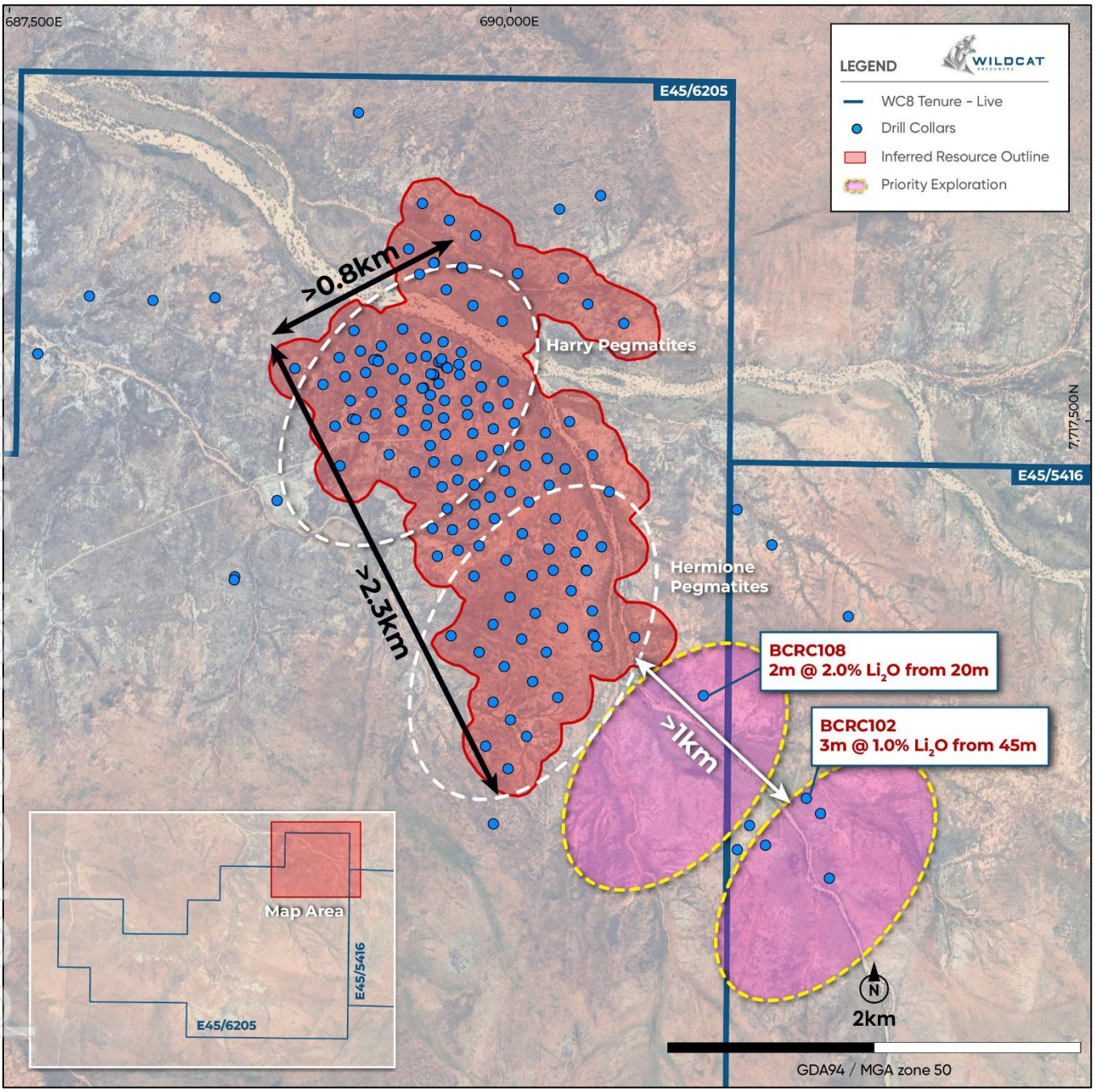


Figure 8 - Previously reported drill intercepts extending more than 1km south of the maiden Mineral Resource remain outside the current boundary, highlighting high-priority exploration opportunities to identify additional near-surface lithium mineralisation.

Exploration - Pilbara

The Bolt Cutter Central discovery reflects Wildcat's growing geological expertise and systematic approach to exploration, building on the successful Leia, Luke, Chewy, Hutt and Han discoveries made during 2023 and 2024.

Leveraging this expanding geological knowledge, Wildcat has accelerated its project generation activities, identifying new exploration opportunities and strategically acquiring tenure to expand its footprint across the Pilbara and broader Western Australia (Figure 9). Multiple exploration programs are currently underway, aimed at maintaining a strong exploration pipeline and sustaining long-term organic resource growth.

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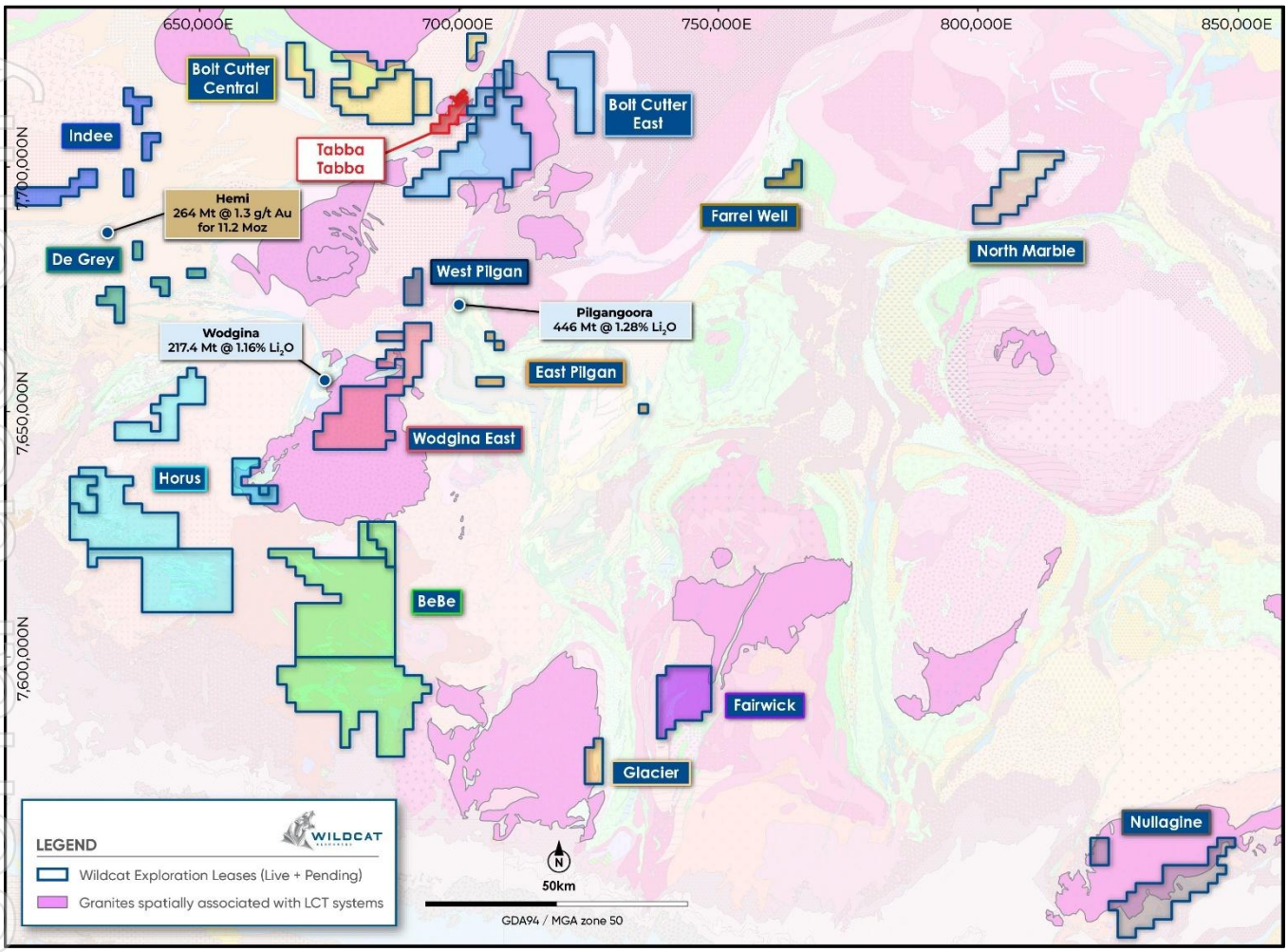


Figure 9 - Wildcat has secured a dominant footprint and large pipeline of exploration projects across the Pilbara region. Tenements include live and pending exploration and mining leases, and the tenure is variably subject to objections, ballots and pegging priority order.

Next Steps

Wildcat's next phase of work at Bolt Cutter Central will focus on:

- **Scoping Study:** assess potential mining options and integration of Bolt Cutter Central into the Tabba Tabba Project operation.
- **Environmental studies:** complete baseline surveys and assessments to inform development planning and approvals.
- **Metallurgical testwork:** further metallurgical testwork on the identified mineralisation and diluted feed to assess processing performance.
- **Mining tenure:** progress a Mining Lease application over Bolt Cutter Central.
- **Stage 2 Bolt Cutter Central exploration:** test extensions and priority targets for potential resource growth.
- **Regional exploration:** advance greenfields lithium targets across the broader Pilbara and WA tenure.

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

– ENDS –

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About Bolt Cutter Central

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located approximately 10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 10). The project contains a **maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 14.8Mt at 1.00% Li_2O**, reported at a **0.7% Li_2O cut-off grade**.

Discovered through systematic grassroots exploration, Bolt Cutter Central comprises stacked, locally outcropping lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites hosted within the Chillerina Granodiorite. The principal Harry and Hermione pegmatite swarms dip shallowly to the northwest, with mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.

Bolt Cutter Central's proximity to Tabba Tabba supports assessment of a potential satellite development supplying supplementary feed to Tabba Tabba's proposed processing facilities. Initial metallurgical testwork using the Tabba Tabba flowsheet provides a basis for further investigation of processing compatibility. Any integration remains subject to further technical and economic studies and approvals. Bolt Cutter Central is not currently included in the Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) production schedule or financial forecasts.

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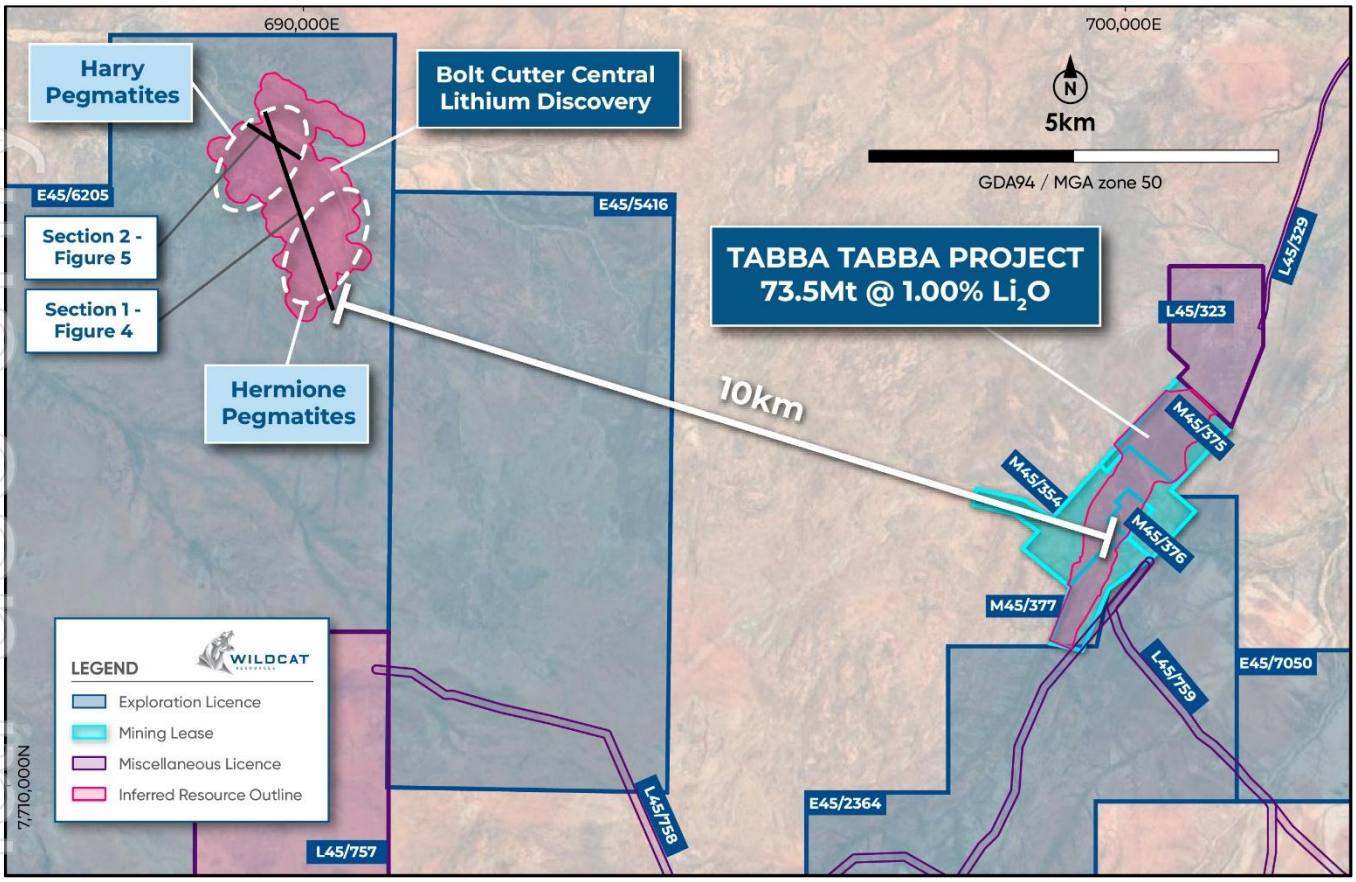


Figure 10 - Location of the Bolt Cutter Central discovery relative to the Tabba Tabba Project, WA. Mineral and exploration rights may vary across tenements.

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

- **20.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O** from 43m (BCRC002) (12m est. true width)
- **16.0m @ 1.5% Li_2O** from 116m (BCRC115) (est. true width)
- **18.0m @ 1.1% Li_2O** from 16m (BCRC113) (est. true width)
- **12.8m @ 2.0% Li_2O** from 45.3m (BCDD001) (est. true width)
- **12.0m @ 1.7% Li_2O** from 90m (BCRC034) (est. true width)
- **12.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 39m (BCRC003) (est. true width)
- **14.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 40m (BCRC007) (est. true width)
- **12.9m @ 1.6% Li2O** from 86.9m (BCDD002) (7.6m est. true width)
- **11.0m @ 1.3% Li_2O** from 54m (BCRC033) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.8% Li_2O** from 128m (BCRC050) (est. true width)
- **9.0m @ 1.7% Li2O** from 102m (BCRC039) (est. true width)
- **8.0m @ 1.5% Li2O** from 89m (BCRC115) (est. true width)
- **10.0m @ 1.2% Li_2O** from 3.0m (BCRC005) (est. true width)

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About Tabba Tabba

The Tabba Tabba Project (Project) (Figure 11) is an advanced lithium and tantalum development project located on granted Mining Leases approximately **80km by road from Port Hedland, Western Australia**. It is near some of the world's largest hard-rock lithium mines, approximately 47km by road from Pilgangoora and 87km by road from Wodgina.

The Project was one of four significant LCT pegmatite projects in Western Australia previously owned by Sons of Gwalia. The others—Greenbushes, Pilgangoora and Wodgina—have since developed into major hard-rock lithium operations.

Wildcat released the Tabba Tabba Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on the 26th October 2026, outlining a development based on open-pit mining at Leia and underground mining at Leia and Luke. The proposed whole-of-ore flotation plant is designed to produce a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate, with processing capacity increasing from 2.25Mtpa in Stage 1 to 4.5Mtpa in Stage 2.

The updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource comprises **73.5Mt at 1.0% Li_2O and 65ppm Ta_2O_5**, reported above a 0.45% Li_2O cut-off grade (Table 7). The DFS incorporates a **Probable Ore Reserve of 48.3Mt at 0.97% Li_2O**, with approximately 79% of reserve tonnes from open-pit mining and 21% from underground mining (
Table 8).

Table 7: Tabba Tabba Lithium JORC (2012) Mineral Resource at October 2026

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (lb)
Indicated	69.1	1.01	64	0.64	698,400	9,798,700
Inferred	4.4	0.75	74	0.79	32,800	714,800
Total	**73.5**	**1.00**	**65**	**0.65**	**731,200**	**10,513,600**

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

Table 8: Tabba Tabba Project Ore Reserve at October 2026

Source	Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O grade (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	Contained Li_2O (kt)
Open pit	Leia	Proved	-	-	-	-
		Probable	38.1	0.99%	1.07%	378
	Sub-Total	***Proved***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Probable	***38.1***	***0.99%***	***1.07%***	***378***
Underground	Leia	Proved	-	-	-	-
		Probable	3.4	0.98%	0.79%	33
	Luke	Proved	-	-	-	-
		Probable	6.8	0.83%	1.88%	56
	Sub-Total	***Proved***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Probable	***10.2***	***0.88%***	***1.52%***	***90***
Sub-Total Proved			**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sub-Total Probable			***48.3***	***0.97%***	***1.17%***	***467***
Total			**48.3**	**0.97%**	**1.17%**	**467**

Notes: Ore Reserves are based on the October 2026 Mineral Resource. Open-pit and underground cut-off grades are 0.3% and 0.6% Li_2O, respectively. Totals may differ due to rounding.

The DFS development case is based on the spodumene-dominant Leia and Luke deposits. A separate Preliminary Feasibility Study released alongside the DFS assessed the potential integration of the mixed spodumene–petalite mineralisation at Chewy, petalite-dominant mineralisation at Han and Hutt, and tantalum mineralisation at Tabba Tabba. These additional processing pathways provide opportunities for further assessment beyond the DFS development case.

Bolt Cutter Central is not included in the Tabba Tabba DFS Ore Reserve, production schedule or financial forecasts. Its proximity provides an opportunity to assess potential supplementary feed and shared infrastructure, subject to further technical and economic studies and relevant approvals.

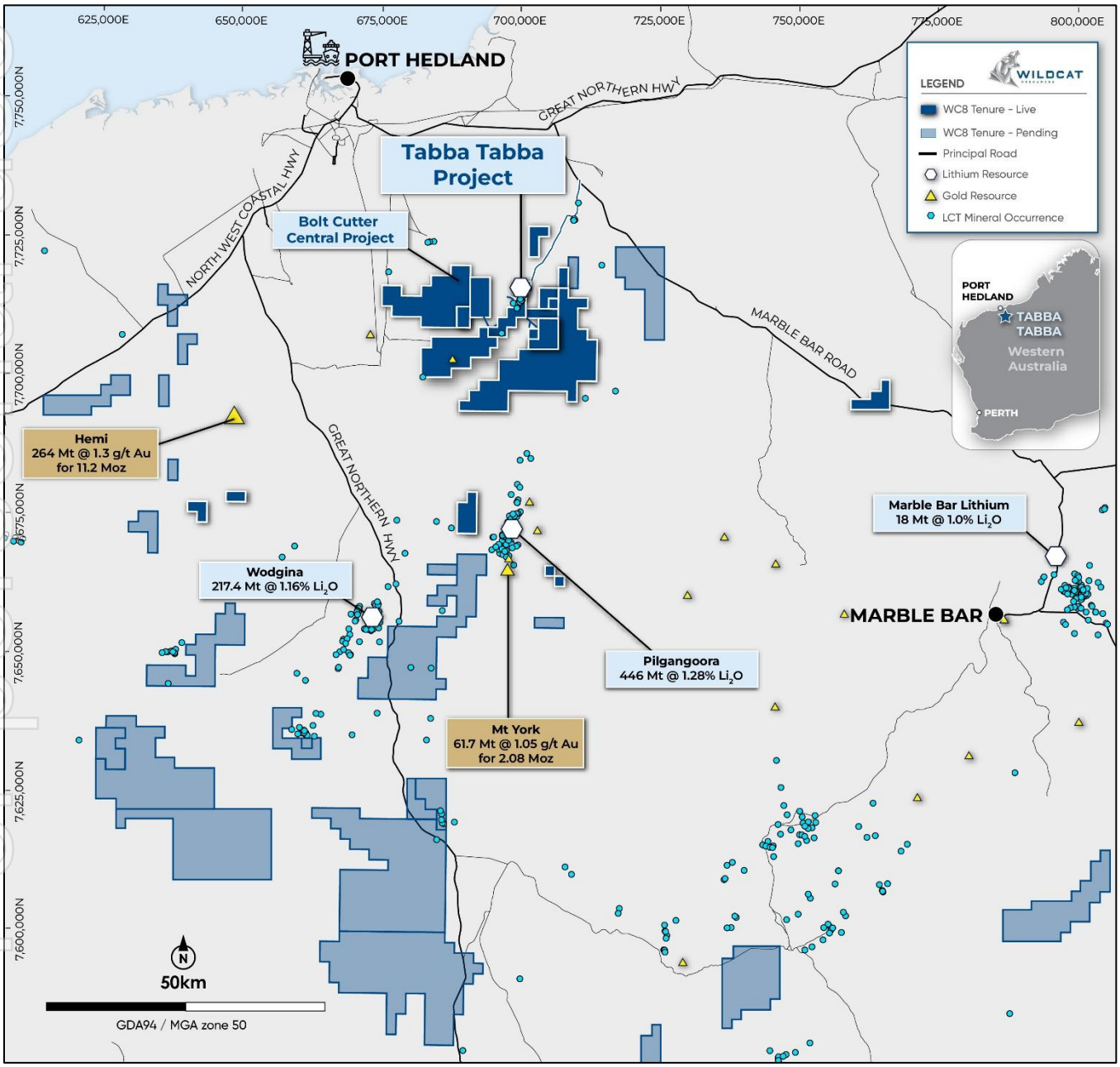


Figure 11: Location of the Tabba Tabba Project. Pending Miscellaneous Licences are not shown and tenement rights may vary.

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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, 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 the Bolt Cutter Central and Tabba Tabba Projects is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Torrin Rowe (Geology Manager at Wildcat Resources Limited), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rowe is a full-time 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes (Consultant with Trepanier) and Mr Torrin Rowe (Geology Manager 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 full-time employee and shareholder of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Barnes and Mr Rowe each have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Barnes and Mr Rowe consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

No New Information or Data: This document contains exploration results, historic exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 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 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.

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SUMMARY OF MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION AND REPORTING CRITERIA

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to ***Appendix 1, Table 1- Sections 1 to 3*** *included below).*

Geology and geological interpretation

The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located approximately 10km west of Wildcat's Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, near the boundary between the East Pilbara Terrane and Central Pilbara Tectonic Zone.

The Bolt Cutter Central deposit comprises a series of Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite swarms hosted entirely within the Chillerina Granodiorite, an approximately 2.93-billion-year-old intrusive complex. Unlike many other significant Pilbara LCT pegmatite deposits, the Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites are hosted within granodiorite rather than greenstone lithologies.

The mineralised system comprises multiple stacked, shallow-dipping pegmatite dykes, principally within the Harry and Hermione swarms, with additional mineralised pegmatites identified in the Snape and Hagrid areas. Drilling has identified mineralised pegmatites over approximately 2.3km of strike internal to a broader system.

The pegmatites generally strike northeast and dip shallowly to the northwest at approximately 15°–35° while the pegmatite field strikes northwest. Drill-core structural measurements indicate an average orientation of approximately 25°/323° (dip/dip direction). Individual pegmatites are typically tabular to locally bifurcating, with the principal Harry pegmatite reaching approximately 16m thickness.

The pegmatites comprise predominantly quartz, feldspar, muscovite, biotite and garnet, with lithium mineralisation hosted primarily within spodumene and petalite. Mineralogical investigations using micro X-ray fluorescence (μXRF), Raman spectroscopy, ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence, whole-rock geochemistry and full workflow metallurgy have confirmed the presence of both spodumene- and petalite-bearing domains.

Pegmatite emplacement is interpreted to have been influenced by the interaction of pre-existing shear zones, brittle faults and structurally favourable dilational sites within the Chillerina Granodiorite. ENE–WSW-trending structures are interpreted as the principal pegmatite-bearing pathways, with WNW–ESE and NE–SW structures potentially contributing to fluid migration and emplacement.

The Wallareenya Granodiorite, located approximately 10km from Bolt Cutter Central, is considered a potential source of lithium enrichment, with subsequent thermal activity associated with the Split Rock Supersuite potentially contributing to the generation and mobilisation of evolved lithium-bearing melts. This genetic interpretation remains conceptual.

The deposit exhibits a relatively shallow weathering profile, with rock typically encountered from 0-1m depth and fresh rock generally encountered approximately 5–10m below surface. Late-stage Proterozoic dolerite dykes crosscut the pegmatites and surrounding granitic rocks.

Three-dimensional geological modelling was undertaken in Leapfrog Geo, incorporating drilling, geological logging, structural measurements, surface mapping, lithogeochemistry and aeromagnetic interpretation. Pegmatite wireframes were developed using geological contacts, mineralogical characteristics, structural orientation and geochemical signatures. The geological interpretation distinguishes lithium-bearing pegmatites from potentially lithium-enriched wall rock, including holmquistite-bearing material that is not considered metallurgically recoverable and is therefore excluded from the Mineral Resource.

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Drilling techniques

Wildcat commenced drilling at Bolt Cutter Central on 26 June 2025, following reconnaissance mapping, soil geochemical surveys and identification of lithium-bearing pegmatite outcrops. There was no prior meaningful exploration.

Between June 2025 and September 2026, a total of 164 drill holes were completed, comprising 142 reverse circulation (RC) holes, 18 exploration diamond drill holes, three metallurgical diamond drill holes and one reverse circulation hole with a diamond tail (RCDD).

The drilling programme comprised approximately 24,164m of RC drilling and 5,642m of diamond drilling, including drilling undertaken on E45/6205 and E45/5416. Drillholes are typically at ~100m spacing.

RC drilling was undertaken using Schramm T685 and C685GC drill rigs equipped with Airdrill AD670RC hammers and 5 to 6-inch drill bits. Drill cuttings were collected through an Ox Engineering cyclone and sampling system.

Diamond drilling was completed using Sandvik DE880 and Wallis Mantis 1000 drill rigs. Diamond core sizes included PQ (85mm), HQ (63.5mm) and NQ (47.6mm), selected according to ground conditions, depth and drilling requirements.

RC drilling was generally limited to a maximum depth of approximately 300m, while diamond drilling extended to a maximum depth of 693.6m. Drill holes were designed to intersect the shallow-dipping pegmatite swarms at appropriate angles, with orientations adjusted to accommodate local geological geometry and drill-pad availability.

Drill collar locations were initially established using handheld GPS and subsequently surveyed using differential GPS (DGPS). Downhole surveys were completed using non-magnetic, north-seeking AXIS ChampGyro and Reflex OMNIx42 gyroscopic survey instruments. Survey readings were generally collected at approximately 30m intervals during drilling, with continuous surveys undertaken upon completion.

Collar coordinates were recorded in the GDA2020 / MGA Zone 50 coordinate system.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sampling information used for geological interpretation and resource evaluation was derived from RC drilling and diamond drill core.

RC samples were collected at 1m intervals using a static cone splitter, with a target sub-sample weight of approximately 3–5kg. Samples were collected into calico bags, while bulk rejects were retained for geological logging and reference. Sample recovery and moisture content were recorded at 1m intervals.

All pegmatite intervals intersected by RC drilling were systematically sampled, together with selected host-rock intervals. Host-rock sampling was generally undertaken at approximately 20m spacing, with consecutive 1m samples collected for approximately 2m on either side of pegmatite contacts.

Diamond drill core was placed into core trays, checked for depth continuity, metre-marked and oriented where possible. Core was cut longitudinally using a Corewise core saw, with half-core submitted for laboratory analysis.

Diamond core sample intervals were selected according to geological, mineralogical and textural boundaries, generally ranging from 0.2m to 1.4m. Sample weights were generally limited to approximately 3kg, with shorter sample intervals adopted for larger-diameter PQ core.

All diamond core pegmatite intersections were sampled, together with adjacent wall-rock material and selected intervals exhibiting alteration, veining or structural complexity.

Geological logging included lithology, alteration, pegmatite mineralogy, structural measurements and mineralisation characteristics. UV fluorescence and handheld laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS)

were used to assist with mineral identification, particularly where visual distinction between spodumene, petalite, quartz and feldspar was uncertain. This was also checked with limited X-Ray Diffraction (XRD).

Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates were inserted throughout the sampling programme to monitor assay accuracy, contamination and sampling precision.

Samples were transported to ALS Laboratories in Perth under a documented chain-of-custody process.

Sample analysis method

Wildcat's drill hole samples were analysed by the ALS Global Laboratory in Perth using a sodium peroxide fusion using ME-ICP89 for ICP-AES for an LCT suite and ME-MS91 for ICP-MS for multi-element analysis.

Across the programme, 268 certified reference materials, 178 blanks and 241 duplicates were submitted alongside 6,341 primary samples. These represent approximate insertion frequencies of one standard per 24 primary samples, one blank per 36 primary samples and one duplicate per 26 primary samples.

Independent inter-laboratory verification was undertaken at Intertek Genalysis in March 2026 on 63 samples representing a range of lithium grades and spatial locations across the deposit. Lithium assay results were within approximately ±10% of the corresponding ALS analyses.

Duplicate sample analysis demonstrated generally good reproducibility, with approximately 94% of field duplicate pairs and 89% of laboratory duplicate pairs achieving better than 25% precision using the Half Absolute Relative Difference (HARD) measure.

Where the QAQC programme identified instances of minor bias, these results were investigated and follow-up analyses undertaken where required.

In addition to Li_2O and Ta_2O_5, Wildcat has also estimated the Fe_2O_3 for the Mineral Resource as a potential deleterious element in the production of spodumene concentrates for the glass and ceramics industry. During the process of drilling, sampling and assaying, Wildcat utilised the previous study from the Tabba Tabba Mineral Resource where it was noted there were two sources of contamination and positive bias of the Fe_2O_3 assays for the drill samples. Firstly, the highly abrasive nature of the Li_2O/ Ta_2O_5 mineralised pegmatite on the RC drilling bits and rods has resulted in iron contamination of the drill samples in the field. Secondly, when the RC and core samples were pulverised in the laboratory in steel containers, the highly abrasive nature resulted in further iron contamination. To investigate this, Wildcat completed a statistical analysis into both above-mentioned issues. The results demonstrated significant positive bias in iron results. The Company and its consultants determined a process of factoring of the Fe_2O_3 assays to account for the contamination. The two-step Fe_2O_3 adjustment process and factors are summarised in Appendix 1, Section 3. It should be noted this process has been used to understand the potential Fe_2O_3 grades in the resource and is attempting to remove the Fe_2O_3 present from contamination by drilling and/or sample preparation. The Fe_2O_3 grades are an estimate only; however, they are consistent with the broad estimation techniques applied for the global resource and are in line with peer comparisons.

Cut-off grades

Pegmatite boundaries are recorded in detailed geological logs as they are typically visually clear. They also typically coincide with anomalous Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 which grades into strongly mineralised zones. A significant increase in Fe_2O_3 occurs at the contacts between the iron-enriched granodiorite and the iron-poor pegmatites which allows for further refinement of the position of this contact, in addition to the geological logs. All pegmatite vein models were built in Leapfrog™ Geo software and exported for use as domain boundaries for the block model. Cut-off grades were selected by interpreting the grade-tonnage curves produced through the Mineral Resource based on peer comparisons.

Estimation Methodology

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Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging for Li_2O, Ta and Fe_2O_3 (factored) using GEOVIA Surpac™ software. Ta_2O_5 was calculated from Ta by multiplying by 1.2211. The estimate was resolved into 20m (E) x 20m (N) x 4m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts were not applied. Estimation parameters were based on variogram models and search ellipses utilised to follow the trend of each pegmatite and were generated using Leapfrog™ Edge's Variable Orientation tool.

A total of 643 physical bulk density measurements were collected at Bolt Cutter Central, of which 72 were from the modelled pegmatite domains. Bulk densities are assigned using averages for rock type and oxidation for the rock types including 2.65 t/m³ for fresh and transition pegmatite ore, 2.71 t/m³ for granodiorite waste, 3.02 t/m³ for dolerite dykes and 1.8 t/m³ for thin shallow cover at surface.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information.

The Bolt Cutter Central Mineral Resource has been entirely classified as Inferred according to JORC 2012. A grade tonnage curve is included above in Figure 3.

Inferred Mineral Resources are defined at drill spacings of nominally up to 100m to 150m E x 100m to 150m N with consideration always given for the confidence of the continuity of geology and mineralisation.

Consideration to the Reasonable Prospects for (Eventual) Economic Extraction (RPEEE) as described by the JORC Code (2012) include the following:

- *Tenure – The Mineral Resource is located within granted Exploration Licence E45/6205 where Wildcat owns the tenement and full LCT rights while Northern Star Resources Limited owns all other metal rights. The tenement is held in good standing and, subject to relevant approvals being acquired, it is reasonable to expect that mining and mineral processing could be permitted.*
- *Approvals – The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mines located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects and it is reasonable to consider that the Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resources.*
- *Environment – Initial reconnaissance surveys have commenced. To date, there are no environmental matters that have been identified as part of these surveys and assessments that would reasonably prevent the identified resources from being extracted.*
- *Mining – Preliminary pit shells and Revenue Factors were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries achieved in sighter testwork and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against the Tabba Tabba Project. The defined conceptual pit shells contain the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources.*
- *Metallurgy (lithium) – Metallurgical testwork results were released to the ASX on 7 July 2026 and showed that mineralised material from the resource is amenable to whole of ore flotation and composites generated an average of a 5.66% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product, with low iron contamination, at recoveries of 82.5% (1.35% Li_2O average in feed). To be conservative, this was reduced by 5% and a recovery of 77.5% was used in the RPEEE analysis. The metallurgical test work is ongoing, focusing on*

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mineralogy and it is expected that Bolt Cutter Central will follow the same processing flowsheet as the Tabba Tabba Project.[8]

- *Processing (lithium) – BCC's initial metallurgical testwork applied the milling, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation regime developed for Tabba Tabba. Results support further assessment of this processing pathway for BCC; they do not establish performance across the resource or demonstrate the complete DFS flowsheet. Further variability and representative diluted-feed testwork are required to establish suitable operating conditions and recovery assumptions.*

The Tabba Tabba DFS describes a conventional whole-of-ore flotation pathway comprising two-stage crushing and ball milling, followed by magnetic separation to remove iron-bearing material and desliming to remove fine particles. Rougher, cleaner and recleaner flotation concentrate the spodumene, with targeted regrinding and additional flotation of selected concentrate streams. The final concentrate is thickened and filtered. The design also includes particle sorting of selected feed material to reject waste. A high-level processing flow diagram is shown in Figure 12.

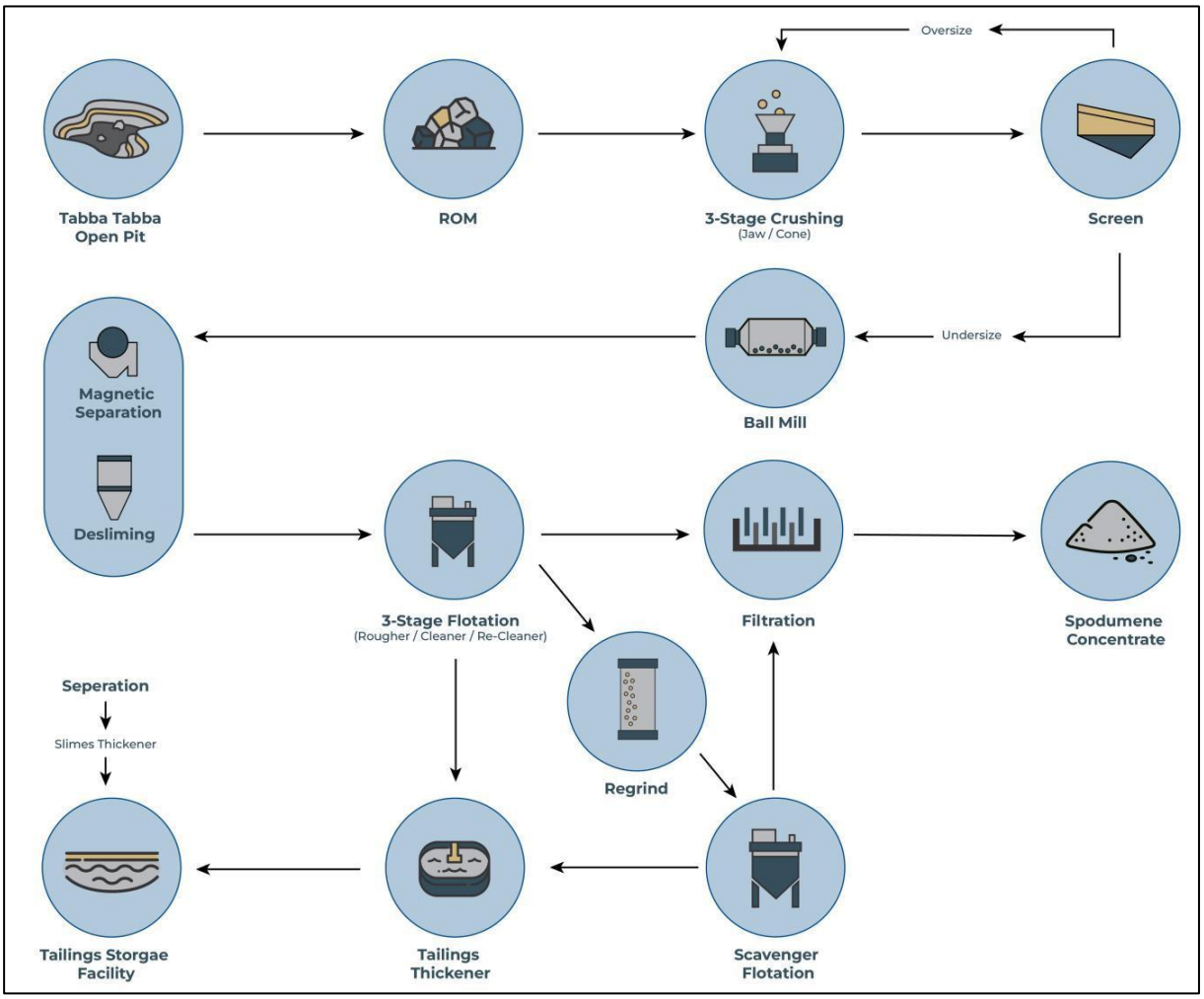


Figure 12 - High Level Processing Flow Diagram for the Tabba Tabba Project

[8] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

Mining – Based on the orientations, thicknesses, and depths to which the lithium-bearing pegmatites have been modelled, estimated grades for Li_2O, plus robust cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against the Tabba Tabba DFS[9], the expected extraction method is by open pit mining. Preliminary pit shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against the Tabba Tabba DFS[10]. Capital cost assumptions were based on the Tabba Tabba Project acting as the processing hub. The conceptual pit shells contain the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources.

Metallurgy (lithium) – A further metallurgical test work program is planned as part of ongoing Feasibility Studies. The metallurgical program will be completed on composite samples generated from diamond core targeting pegmatite variability across all main pegmatite domains. As discussed above, testwork released on 7 July, 2026 has shown the ore is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a spodumene concentrate grading an average of 5.66% Li_2O, with low iron contamination, at recoveries of 82.5% (1.35% Li_2O average in feed). To be conservative, this was reduced by 5% and a recovery of 77.5% was used in the RPEEE analysis.

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[9] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf
[10] WC8 ASX announcement 26 October 2026 - https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03152983.pdf

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.	• All RC drilling samples were collected at 1 m intervals. A targeted 3–5 kg sub-sample was collected for every 1 m 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. Core was cut longitudinally down the core axis, parallel to the orientation line where possible, and half-core sampled to geological boundaries. Pegmatite sample intervals ranged from 0.2 m to 1.4 m. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for LCT mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by tools such as ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • All samples with pegmatite and adjacent wall rock samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for chemical analysis. • LCT mineralisation was assessed using the MS91-PKG package, which uses sodium peroxide fusion on a 0.2g aliquot followed by dissolution and analysis with ICP-AES and ICP-MS. • Additional multielement analyses using four-acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion to aid geological interpretation (primarily host rock analyses).
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 were employed. Diamond drilling used PQ, HQ and NQ bits depending on ground conditions, hole depth and purpose of the hole. • Diamond drill core was oriented using a digital core-orientation tool. • RC drilling used Schramm T685 and C685GC rigs fitted with Airdrill AD670RC hammers and 5 to 6-inch tungsten-carbide-tipped bits. Cuttings were collected through an Ox Engineering cyclone sampling system.
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.	• RC sample recovery (poor/good) and moisture content (dry/wet) were recorded by the rig geologist in metre intervals based on visual estimation. • A static cone splitter 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. • Diamond drill core 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 intervals were geologically logged and photographed. Data were captured by OCRIS and imported into a relational database. • All diamond core was geologically logged and photographed. Core recovery, RQD, fracture information and relevant structural measurements were recorded. • Pegmatite intervals were assessed visually for lithium mineralisation by the rig geologist assisted by ultraviolet light and a LIBS analyser. • Chip trays and diamond core in trays were photographed in natural light and compiled using Seequent's Imago solution. • Spodumene percentage estimates are interpreted by trained geologists with experience in spodumene deposits. Visual estimates of mineralogy or material abundance should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis.
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.	• 3–5 kg sub-samples of RC chips were collected from the rig-mounted static cone splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags for each 1 m interval. • Diamond core was drilled with PQ, HQ or NQ diameter and cut longitudinally down the core axis along the orientation line where possible. Half-core samples were collected in numbered calico bags, with pegmatite intervals typically ranging from 0.3 m to 1.3m. PQ half-core intervals were generally limited to 0.5m • Sample preparation was completed by ALS laboratories using industry-standard preparation techniques. Pulverisation targeted 85% passing 75 µm. Samples exceeding 3 kg were split before pulverisation and the remaining material retained. • Certified OREAS and Geostats standards and blank material were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals. RC field duplicates and diamond coarse-crush laboratory duplicates were used to assess sampling and preparation precision. • Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the grain size and mineralisation style of the material being sampled.
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.	• Samples were analysed with MS91-PKG at ALS using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-AES/MS for an LCT suite and four-acid digest ICP-AES and ICP-MS for selected multi-element analyses. Fusion provides a total determination for the reported LCT analytes; four-acid digestion is not a total decomposition for all minerals and elements. • Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates are inserted at a targeted ratio of approximately 1:30. Six different certified reference materials were used. Monthly QAQC reports were compiled covering standards, blanks, duplicates, sample weights and screening performance with results within acceptable tolerances. • CRM results showed predominantly weak negative bias. Where blanks exceeded ten times the lithium detection limit, results were investigated and reassays undertaken where required. Approximately 94% of field duplicate pairs and 89% of laboratory duplicate pairs achieved better than 25% precision as measured by the HARD index.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Inter-laboratory check assays were completed on 63 samples at Intertek Genalysis. All lithium results were within ±10% of the corresponding ALS results. • Significant intersections were produced by an automated export from the database managers and checked by a Senior Geologist/Exploration Manager and the Geology Manager. • Industry-standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification and storage were followed. Field data were captured in OCRIS and validated upon loading to a relational SQL database. Laboratory files were loaded directly and discrepancies immediately followed up by senior company staff. • 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. • As a potential deleterious element, Fe_2O_3 is estimated in the database for all downhole samples, specifically as adjusted Fe_2O_3. Identification of contamination during both the sample collection (steel from drill bit and rod wear) and assay phases (wear in the lab's steel pulverisation containers) has resulted in a detailed statistical analysis and co-located data comparison between diamond core and RC twin hole assays. Factors have been applied to the raw Fe_2O_3 assays in two steps. Step one is to subtract 0.385% from all Fe_2O_3 assays, from all drilling samples to account for lab pulverising contamination (for both RC and core samples). Step two is to subtract a regressed factor by depth from all RC samples resulting in a calculated field "Fe_2O_3_adj2" which is used for estimation and statistical analysis purposes. No second factor has been applied to the diamond core Fe_2O_3 assays. • Comparison of twin holes BCRC071 and BCDD018 returned closely comparable length-weighted pegmatite grades of 1.07% and 1.06% Li_2O respectively. Individual metre-scale grades show greater variability. The comparison supports local agreement in average intercept grade but is insufficient to establish the absence of systematic bias between drilling methods across the deposit. Additional twin drilling would be undertaken as part of future resource definition programs aimed at supporting classification upgrades to Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources.
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.	• Initial drillhole locations were recorded by handheld/tablet GPS and subsequently surveyed using DGPS. DGPS measurements supersede initial GPS coordinates. • Wildcat used a Trimble R580 GNSS receiver. BOLT01 and BOLT02 ground control points have been established local to the project area by a licenced survey contractor. • All current data are in MGA2020 Zone 50. North-seeking gyroscopic surveys were checked and used to desurvey drillholes in Leapfrog. • Downhole surveys were collected using north-seeking AXIS ChampGyro or Reflex OMNIx42 instruments. Continuous surveys were generally completed at drillhole completion.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drillhole spacing varies from approximately 50 m to 600 m across the Bolt Cutter Central exploration area, with varying levels of infill. • Drillhole spacing for the area classified as Inferred is at an average spacing of approximately 100 x 100m. The main Harry area spacing is reduced to 50 x 50 in places and the far southern extremities of the Hermione pegmatites spacing can reach up to 150 x 150m for a limited area. • Drill spacing is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style and geological continuity of the stacked pegmatites as well as the level of resource classification (all Inferred). • RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals and diamond core sampled to geological boundaries.
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 have been obtained from RC drilling. • Diamond holes are oriented using a base-of-core orientation line. Relevant structures and fabrics are recorded by the site geologist and stored in the database. • Holes are designed to intersect the modelled pegmatites as close to perpendicular as practicable. True widths are estimated from the three-dimensional geological model built using Leapfrog software.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulk bags, strapped securely to pallets and delivered by Wildcat staff to freight depots in Port Hedland. Samples were transported to ALS laboratories in Perth by freight contractors. Umpire samples were transported as pulps via consigned freight by ALS to Intertek Genalysis. • A documented chain-of-custody system tracks samples from the field to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal audits have been completed by the Company's technical team as part of ongoing data validation. These include SQL queries, field validation, data integration and photographic review. RockSolid provided monthly laboratory QAQC reports.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

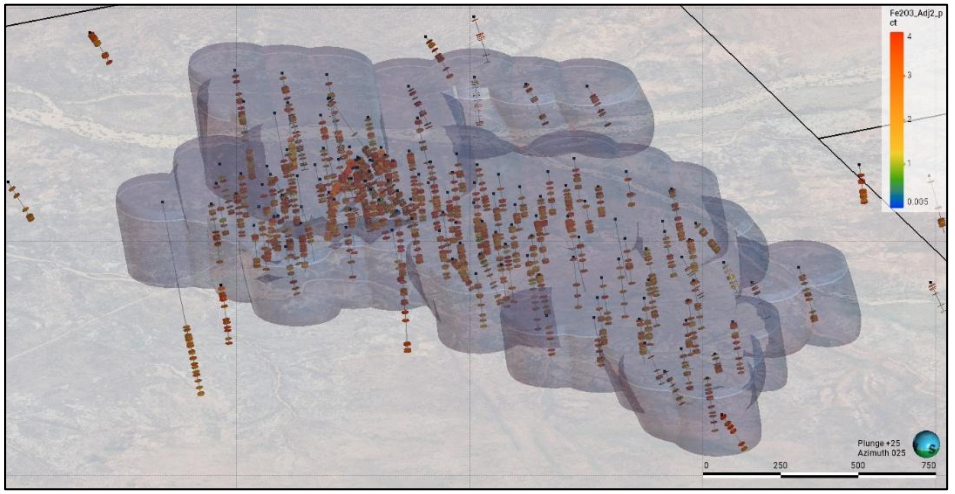
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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.	• Bolt Cutter Central is located on exploration tenure in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 10 km west of Tabba Tabba. Exploration has been undertaken on E45/6205 and E45/5416. • E45/6205 is subject to a mineral rights agreement with Northern Star Resources Ltd whereby Wildcat maintains 100% of the rights to explore for, mine and develop metals (which for the avoidance of doubt includes any lithium, caesium and tantalum and any other silicate minerals where they occur in an LCT-type pegmatite rock on E45/6205). The Company retains ownership of E45/6205 and will continue to hold the LCT Rights on E45/6205. Other mineralisation styles and metal exploration rights not included in the LCT rights are the interests of Northern Star Resources Ltd. For full details of the mineral rights refer to Wildcat Announcement dated 13th October 2025: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03006665.pdf • There are no other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Bolt Cutter Central had not seen any meaningful historical exploration prior to Wildcat Resources exploration efforts.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bolt Cutter Central pegmatites form stacked, locally outcropping, shallow-dipping LCT pegmatite swarms hosted within the Chillerina Granodiorite. The principal swarms are Harry and Hermione, with additional mineralised zones at Snape and Hagrid. • The pegmatites generally trend northeast and dip approximately 15–35° to the northwest. Local variations include bifurcation and fault offsets. Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the system. • Spodumene and petalite have been confirmed by mineralogical investigations. Their distribution varies between and within the pegmatites. Point-based µXRF measurements confirm mineral presence but do not establish representative bulk mineral abundances. • The weathering profile is generally shallow, with fresh rock commonly encountered at approximately 5–10 m depth.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A total of 164 holes were completed between June 2025 and September 2026, comprising 142 RC holes, 21 diamond holes including three metallurgical holes, and one RCDD hole. • All holes that pertain to this announcement and the Mineral Resource have had their locations and material mineralised intercepts previously reported in Wildcat Resources ASX Announcements. • Previous company announcements available here: https://www.asx.com.au/markets/trade-our-cash-market/announcements.wc8 or at the company's website here: https://wildcatresources.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/

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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.	• Exploration intercepts are reported using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.3% Li_2O and no more than 2 m of internal waste, defined as non-pegmatite and/or below-cut-off material. No metal equivalents have been used. • Rounding in-text is typically to 1 decimal where appropriate. • Host-rock geochemical means are weighted by sampled interval length using valid assay lengths separately for each analyte. The Bolt Cutter Central host rock population comprises granodiorite samples only. • The Bolt Cutter Central host-rock comparison in Table 6 comprises samples logged as granodiorite (Ggt). The population comprises 2,521 intervals totalling 2,442.98 m. • Reported concentrations are interval-length-weighted means, calculated as Σ(assay concentration × sampled interval length) ÷ Σ(valid sampled interval lengths). Each analyte uses only intervals containing a valid result; missing assays are excluded from both the numerator and denominator and are not treated as zero. The main assay suite comprises 2,521 valid intervals totalling 2,442.98 m. SiO_2 comprises 2,141 intervals totalling 2,070.31 m, and Na_2O comprises 557 intervals totalling 546.57 m due to differing assay methodology (fusion vs 4-acid digest). • Host-rock iron values use Fe_2O_3_Adj2_pct, incorporating adjustments for anthropogenic iron introduced during laboratory pulverisation and RC drilling. Mn and P are reported as elemental mass percentages. Al, Na, Ca, Mg and K assays are converted to their corresponding oxide equivalents using stoichiometric conversion factors. All comparison values are expressed as mass percentages. • These averages characterise the sampled granodiorite population. They are not density- or volume-weighted estimates of the host rock and do not establish the composition of actual mining dilution or predict concentrate chemistry.  • The figure above shows samples as discs downhole contributing to the Bolt Cutter Central granodiorite host rock analysis geochemistry in relation to the limit of the inferred resource (semi-transparent mesh)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• USGS reference material W-2 was selected to provide an independently documented mafic-rock composition for comparison with the Bolt Cutter Central granodiorite host-rock average. For example, mafic host rocks occur around several Western Australian lithium pegmatite deposits, including basalt and gabbro at Manna, and amphibolitised mafic–ultramafic volcanic rocks at Pilgangoora. These examples provide geological context and do not establish exact equivalent host-rock chemistry. • Published W-2 concentrations were used directly, without additional sample averaging or length weighting. Values were expressed on the same elemental or oxide mass-percentage basis as the comparison tables. Iron uses total iron expressed as Fe_2O_3; MnO and P_2O_5 were converted to elemental Mn and P. The USGS values are literature-based estimates, not metrologically traceable certified values. USGS Tables 1–2 and notes. • W-2 represents a single reference material and is used solely as an illustrative geochemical benchmark. It does not replace site-specific host-rock assays or establish actual mining-dilution composition, processing response or concentrate quality.
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 variably return 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. • Estimated true widths are calculated based on geological modelling of reported domains and estimated true widths are disclosed for each significant intercept.
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 the body of this announcement for appropriate maps and related figures. • Plan views and representative scaled sections show the resource footprint, drillhole coverage, topography, pegmatite domains and grade distribution. • The drill-trace-buffer outline defines a resource reporting limit and is not a pit design. Grade displays include blocks below the 0.7% Li_2O reporting cut-off. • Where "mineralisation" shapes have been drawn to interpret discovery footprints at Bolt Cutter Central, 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 Bolt Cutter Central, the only drillholes the company is aware of are those released in Wildcat ASX announcements. • The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred and reported at a 0.7% Li_2O cut-off. The broader exploration footprint extends beyond the reported Mineral Resource. • Host-rock comparisons represent sampled lithological populations. They do not predict potential future mining dilution or concentrate composition. Differences in phosphorus, alkalis and other relevant constituents are reported alongside iron.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report, has been previously announced or is ongoing/incomplete. • Geological mapping, surface geochemistry, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys and structural measurements have supported interpretation and targeting. Mineralogical investigations include XRD, Raman spectroscopy and µXRF and have confirmed spodumene and petalite. • A total of 643 physical bulk density measurements were collected at Bolt Cutter Central, of which 72 were from the modelled pegmatite domains. Bulk densities are assigned using averages for rock type and oxidation for the rock types including 2.65 t/m3 for fresh and transition pegmatite ore, 2.71 t/m3 for granodiorite waste, 3.02 t/m3 for dolerite dykes and 1.8 t/m3 for thin shallow cover at surface.
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 will assess strike and down-dip extensions and improve geological and resource confidence. Mineralogical and metallurgical variability studies will assess the distribution and processing response of spodumene- and petalite-bearing domains. • Further studies will assess mining options, processing compatibility with proposed Tabba Tabba facilities, haulage, infrastructure requirements, environmental matters and approvals. Bolt Cutter Central is not currently included in the Tabba Tabba DFS production schedule or financial forecasts.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Data capture utilises OCRIS Mobile software, which precludes the loading of invalid data. Data are then compiled into a relational SQL database managed by RockSolid that enforces data integrity and required validation protocols. Assay certificates are loaded directly from laboratory-supplied files, with routine quality control monitoring and laboratory follow-up where required. • Collar, survey and geological data are validated by Wildcat personnel and interrogated in Leapfrog. • Drillhole collar, survey, assay, bulk density and geological data, including surface mapping, were further validated by Trepanier.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Torrin Rowe (Current Wildcat Geology Manager and a Competent Person) has been actively involved in ongoing exploration programs since Wildcat commenced exploration at Bolt Cutter Central and continues to undertake regular site visits. • Lauritz Barnes (Competent Person and Resource Geologist) completed a 1-day site visit on the 11 September 2026 to tour the project location and verify collar locations and surface outcrop at the project.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geological interpretation is supported by geological mapping, drillhole logging, structural measurements, assays, core and chip photography, mineralogical studies and geophysical surveys. • Geological wireframes and regolith surfaces were constructed in Leapfrog Geo™ and maintained in Seequent Central. Lithology and regolith wireframing was undertaken iteratively as drilling and mapping data were integrated. Senior geologists and the Geology Manager reviewed the wireframe orientations, extents and thicknesses before submission to the resource geologist. • Pegmatite wireframing incorporated internal waste up to 3m true width. Geological and mineralogical contacts guided the interpretation. Granodiorite wall rock is distinguished from pegmatite-hosted mineralisation and considered waste and a hard boundary to modelled pegmatite domains. • No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage. Early drilling at the Harry pegmatites employed scissor drilling to confirm dip and azimuth of the pegmatites for increased geological confidence. • Modelled Proterozoic dykes post-date the mineralised pegmatites and are treated as stoping out mineralisation. No grade is assigned to pegmatite wireframes where dykes cross-cut pegmatites. • Both spodumene and petalite have been confirmed as present in the modelled pegmatites; future study work aims to further understand their distribution throughout the Mineral Resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Drilling has identified mineralised pegmatites over a maximum of approximately 1.2 km of strike and 3.3km across the broader system. • The Inferred Mineral Resource at a 0.7% Li_2O cut-off is constrained to a maximum of approximately 900m of strike extent, 1.6km lateral extent and a maximum depth of approximately 220m below surface. Mineralisation remains open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Li_2O, Ta_2O_5 and adjusted Fe_2O_3. • As a potential deleterious element, Fe_2O_3 is estimated in the database for all downhole samples, specifically as adjusted Fe_2O_3. Identification of contamination during both the sample collection (steel from drill bit and rod wear) and assay phases (wear in the lab's steel pulverisation containers) has resulted in a detailed statistical analysis and co-located data comparison between diamond core and RC twin hole assays. Factors have been applied to the raw Fe_2O_3 assays in two steps. Step one is to subtract 0.385% from all Fe_2O_3 assays, from all drilling samples to account for lab pulverising contamination (for both RC and core samples). Step two is to subtract a regressed factor by depth from all RC samples resulting in a calculated field "Fe_2O_3_adj2" which is used in for estimation and statistical analysis purposes. No second factor has been applied to the diamond core Fe2O3 assays. • The search ellipses utilised follow the trend of each pegmatite domain and were generated using Leapfrog™ Edge's Variable Orientation tool. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralised zones. • Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Pegmatite boundaries are typically selected from lithological logging and coincide with anomalous Li_2O/Ta_2O_5 which allows for geological continuity of the mineralised zones. Where the pegmatite is unmineralized, and geological logging is a mixed interval of pegmatite and host rock an increase in the Fe_2O_3 dictates the boundary between iron poor pegmatites and the more elevated granodiorite country rock. The pegmatite vein and other geological meshes were built in Leapfrog™ Geo software and exported for use as domain boundaries in the block model. • The lithium Mineral Resource utilises a cut-off grade of 0.7% Li_2O and a grade-tonnage curve is supplied at alternative cut-off grades.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The pegmatites outcrop locally and are shallow dipping. Potential open-pit mining scenarios are being assessed. • Mining – preliminary shells were prepared based on the metallurgical recoveries plus a range of price assumptions and inputs benchmarked against nearby established lithium mining operations. The conceptual pit shells contained the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources. • Timing – given the matters discussed in the above sections, the Bolt Cutter Central Lithium deposit has a reasonable prospect of extraction commencing within 10 years.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Initial scoping metallurgy results were announced to market on 7 July 2026: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/03108404.pdf
		• Three Bolt Cutter Central diamond-core composites were tested using the milling, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation regime developed for Tabba Tabba. Laboratory Li_2O recoveries were 79.32%, 87.09% and 81.07%, producing concentrate grades of 5.84%, 5.94% and 5.21% Li_2O respectively.
		• The low rougher-tail lithium loss for BCM002 appears anomalous. A 5–6% recovery reduction was incorporated to account for laboratory desliming limitations. BCM001 may require finer grinding and BCM003 requires further investigation of product grade. These laboratory results are not deposit-wide recovery estimates.
		• Metallurgical data compiled and presented in this release is based on test work performed predominantly at Nagrom on metallurgical composite samples as described in this release.
		• The following metallurgical testing has been performed:
		  • Comminution – BBWi
		  • Heavy liquid separation at SG 2.45, 2.6 and 2.95
		  • Bulk DMS trial via DMS250
		  • Desliming via single stage 1-inch cyclone
		  • Magnetic separation via Wet High Gradient Magnetic Separator (WHGMS) at 3,000 gauss.
		  • 3-stage spodumene flotation utilising 2.5L and 1.25L ESSA cells using a range of reagents and operating conditions.
		  • This employed the "Tabba Tabba Processing Flowsheet" with more details provided here: https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/WC8/02971840.pdf
		• It is important to note that metallurgical test work is ongoing. The results presented in this release represent the preliminary metallurgical investigations and have not been fully optimised. Variability test work has not yet been conducted to establish the impact, if any, of ore variability within the Bolt Cutter Central Project on the findings of test work results to date.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Bolt Cutter Central is located on granted exploration tenure that is currently held in good standing. The project is at a very early stage and progression to development requires appropriate tenure and project-specific approvals. • Approvals – The Bolt Cutter Central Project is located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mines located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects, and it is reasonable to consider that the Bolt Cutter Central Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resources. • Environment – Initial reconnaissance surveys have commenced. To date, there are no environmental matters that have been identified as part of these surveys that would reasonably prevent the identified resources from being extracted. Wildcat will commence detailed environmental studies to inform strategies to avoid and mitigate environmental impacts from potential future mining activities.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk-density measurements were collected on drill core using the Archimedes method and recorded in the database. • A total of 643 physical bulk density measurements were collected at Bolt Cutter Central, of which 72 were from the modelled pegmatite domains. • Bulk densities are assigned using averages for rock type and oxidation for the rock types including 2.65 t/m3 for fresh and transition pegmatite ore, 2.71 t/m3 for granodiorite waste, 3.02 t/m3 for dolerite dykes and 1.8 t/m3 for thin shallow cover at surface. • Future SG measurements would be taken throughout the area of the Mineral Resource with potential future infill drilling via DDH methods.

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Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
		• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density and confidence in the underlying database.
		• The Mineral Resource comprises 14.8 Mt at 1.0% Li_2O, classified entirely as Inferred according to JORC 2012. The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.7% Li_2O cut-off. A grade tonnage curve is included in the body of the announcement.
		• Consideration of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), as described by the JORC Code (2012), includes the following:
		  • Tenure – The Mineral Resource is located within granted Exploration Licence E45/6205 where Wildcat owns the tenement and full LCT rights while Northern Star Resources Limited owns all other metal rights. The tenement is held in good standing and subject to relevant approvals being acquired, it is reasonable to expect that mining and mineral processing could be permitted.
		  • Approvals – The Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project is located in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia, which is a well-established mining district, with a number of mines located in close proximity that have either been approved or are going through an approvals process. Australia and Western Australia have a mature and robust approvals process for resource projects, and it is reasonable to consider that the Bolt Cutter Central Lithium Project, subject to assessment, would receive approval to extract the identified resources.
		  • Environment – Initial reconnaissance surveys have commenced. To date, there are no environmental matters that have been identified as part of these surveys that would reasonably prevent the identified resources from being extracted. Detailed environmental studies to inform strategies to avoid and mitigate environmental impacts from potential future mining activities are being commenced.
		  • Mining – Preliminary pit shells and Revenue Factors were prepared in Datamine NPVS based on the metallurgical recoveries achieved in sighter testwork and a range of price and cost assumptions and inputs benchmarked against the Tabba Tabba Project. The defined conceptual pit shells contain the vast majority of the reported Mineral Resources at the lower prices and at the high-end contained all the Mineral Resources.
		  • Metallurgy – Metallurgical testwork results were released to the ASX on 7 July 2026 and showed that mineralised material from the resource is amenable to whole of ore flotation and composites generated an average of a 5.66% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product, with low iron contamination, at recoveries of 82.5% (1.35% Li_2O average in feed). To be conservative, this was reduced by 5% and a recovery of 77.5% recoveries was used in the RPEEE analysis. The metallurgical test work is ongoing, focusing on mineralogy and it is expected that Bolt Cutter Central will follow the same processing flowsheet as the Tabba Tabba Project.
		  • Processing – Bolt Cutter Central's initial metallurgical testwork applied the milling, magnetic separation, desliming and flotation regime developed for Tabba Tabba. Results support further assessment of this processing pathway for Bolt Cutter Central; they do not establish performance across the resource or demonstrate the complete DFS flowsheet. Further variability and representative diluted-feed testwork are required to establish suitable operating conditions and recovery assumptions.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Tabba Tabba DFS describes a conventional whole-of-ore flotation pathway comprising two-stage crushing and ball milling, followed by magnetic separation to remove iron-bearing material and desliming to remove fine particles. Rougher, cleaner and recleaner flotation concentrate the spodumene, with targeted regrinding and additional flotation of selected concentrate streams. The final concentrate is thickened and filtered. The design also includes particle sorting of selected feed material to reject waste. A high-level processing flow diagram is shown in Figure 12.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally within Wildcat and as part of the normal validation processes by Lauritz Barnes (Independent Competent Person).
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition). • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade.

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