

## MEMO REPORT

COMPANY:	Wildcat Resources Limited
ATTENTION:	Ajanth (AJ) Saverimutto, Managing Director
FROM:	Matt Holmes, Significant Environmental Services
DATE:	18 October 2024
DESCRIPTION:	<b>Tabba Tabba Lithium Project – Soil Characterisation Study</b>

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Significant Environmental Services (SignificantENV) completed the field profiling and sampling program of this pre-mine soil characterisation study for the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project in April 2024. The purpose of this study was to characterise the surficial soil materials within the proposed disturbance footprint areas, and subsequently determine where the optimum volumes can be sourced as topsoil material for rehabilitation.

### 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

#### Project Location and Description

Wildcat Resources Limited (Wildcat; the Company) owns 100% of the Tabba Tabba Lithium Project (Tabba Tabba; the Project), located approximately 50km south-east of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (refer to **Figure 1**). The proposed mine development exists within mining leases M45/354, M45/375, M45/376 and M45/377 for the pit development, general purpose lease G45/359 for supporting mining and processing infrastructure, and miscellaneous licences L45/323, L45/329, L45/759 and L45/810 for the associated haul road and borefield pipeline corridors.

The Project has a mineral resource estimate of 25Mt at 1% Li<sub>2</sub>O for an estimated total production of 2.5Mt spodumene concentrate. The Mining Proposal application is for an initial 11-year life of mine (LoM) development (13 years including mining and processing), including the proposed development of an open pit, run-of-mine (ROM) pad, ore crushing plant, processing (concentrator) plant, integrated waste landform (IWL) tailings storage facility (TSF), solar farm, accommodation village, topsoil stockpile areas and associated infrastructure areas (refer to **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

This soil characterisation study report covers the proposed disturbance footprints from which surficial soils will be harvested during ground clearing earthworks and stored within topsoil stockpile areas until reclaimed for rehabilitation at closure. The total area of the proposed disturbance footprints is approximately 700 hectares (ha) which excludes the haul or access roads due to the surficial soil materials from these corridor disturbance footprints being pushed to the side as windrows rather than removed and stockpiled.

#### Climate

The climate of the Project area is semi-arid, characterised by seasonal periodic rainfall and high evaporation rates. The summer season is characterised by long periods of hot, dry conditions created by the progression of anticyclones, occasionally broken by thunderstorms and tropical cyclones, causing large amounts of rain to fall in short periods of time. In winter cool, dry conditions are inconsistently broken by the incursion of rain-bearing depressions from the south. The inconsistency of the depressions northwards is responsible for the unreliable nature of the rainfall.

The closest long-term Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station to the Project area is the Port Hedland Airport (station number 4032; 46km away). From late spring to early autumn (November-April), the average daily temperature ranges from 21.5°C to 36.8°C, as it is characterised by hot and dry periods, with eventual thunderstorms and tropical cyclones, causing large amounts of rainfall in short periods of time. From late autumn to early spring (May-October), the average daily temperature decreases, ranging from 12.5°C to 35.1°C. The average annual rainfall for Port Hedland is 315mm, while the annual mean evaporation is around 3,285mm (BoM, 2024).

## Biophysical Environment

The Project is located within the Pilbara bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA), characterised by extensive coastal plains and inland mountain ranges with cliffs and deep gorges. The vegetation of this bioregion is predominantly mulga low woodlands or snappy gum trees over bunch and hummock grasses. The Pilbara bioregion is divided into four subregions: Hamersley, Roebourne Plains, Fortescue Plains and Chichester (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995).

The Project area exists entirely within the Chichester subregion, characterised by undulating Archaean granite and basalt plains including areas of basaltic ranges. Plains support a shrub steppe characterised by *Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia wiseana* (formerly *Triodia pungens*) hummock grasses, while Snappy Gum (*Eucalyptus leucophloia*) tree steppes occur on ranges (Kendrick and McKenzie, 2001).

## Geomorphology and Land Systems

The Project area is located within the Abydos Plains and Hills soil-landscape zone of the Fortescue Province. This zone is characterised by stony plains (with some hills) on granitic rocks of the Pilbara Craton (East Pilbara Terrane). Red deep sandy duplexes and red shallow loams with stony soils, red sandy earths and red loamy earths supporting spinifex/ hammock grasslands are present (Tille, 2006).

Elevations within the mining leases (pit development area) and general purpose lease (supporting mine and infrastructure areas) range from 100 to 120m AHD (refer to **Figure 3**). There are no major water bodies such as rivers or lakes within the Project area, with relatively minor creek/ drainage lines occurring in parts which run towards the Tabba Tabba Creek system in an easterly and north-easterly direction. All of the Project site creeks and drainages are ephemeral in nature, only carrying runoff following heavy rainfall events. However, flows will occur periodically during the wet season months from December to March, when the potential exposure to high intensity cyclonic or tropical depression related rainfall is greatest (Carrick, 2024).

Three land systems have been mapped across the Project area (refer to **Figure 4; Table 1**). The mining leases intercept the Macroy and Talga land systems, with the majority of the pit development area within the Talga land system, and almost the entirety of the general purpose lease exists within the Macroy land system. The Macroy land system is characterised by rocky plains and sporadic outcrops, which sustain both hard and soft spinifex grasslands. The Talga land system is distinguished by hills and ridges composed of greenstone and chert, and rocky/stony plains that also support hard and soft spinifex grasslands (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

**Table 1: Land Systems of the Project area (Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004)**

Land System	Description	Geomorphology	Land Management
<b>Macroy</b>	Rocky/stony plains and occasional outcroppings based on granite, supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands.	Gently undulating stony plains and interflues with quartz surface mantles, sandy surfaced plains, minor calcrete plains, closely spaced tributary drainage lines in upper parts of system becoming much wider downslope; minor granite hills, tor fields and quartz ridges. Relief is up to 25m.	Mature spinifex vegetation is not preferred by grazing animals but younger stands after burning are moderately preferred. Vegetation is generally not prone to grazing induced changes but fairly regular fires change botanical composition and vegetation structure in the short term. The system has a low erosion hazard.
<b>Talga</b>	Hills and ridges of greenstone and chert and stony plains supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands.	Hill tracts and ridges on basalt, greenstones, schist, other metamorphics and chert with rocky rounded crests and ridge tops extending for many kilometres; very steep upper slopes, more gently inclined lower foot-slopes, restricted lower stony plains and interflues; moderately spaced tributary and strike aligned drainage floors and channels. Relief is up to about 100m.	Much of the system is poorly accessible. Hard spinifex vegetation is not preferred by grazing animals but soft spinifex is moderately preferred for a few years following fire. The system is prospective and localised areas have been disturbed by exploration and mining activity. The system is not susceptible to erosion.
<b>Uaroo</b>	Broad sandy plains supporting shrubby hard and soft spinifex grasslands.	Level sandy plains up to 10km or more in extent with little organised through drainage; pebbly surfaced plains and plains with calcrete at shallow depth; broad, mostly unchanneled, tracts receiving more concentrated sheet flow, minor low stony hills and rises. Relief mostly less than 10m but isolated hills up to 30m.	The system supports hard spinifex vegetation which is not preferred by grazing animals and soft spinifex which is moderately preferred when young such as 2-3 years following burning. Occasionally some erosion and pasture decline is evident on drainage tracts, but generally the system is not susceptible to erosion or vegetation degradation.

## Land Use

The Project area cannot be considered of pristine disturbance condition within any tenure due to the presence of livestock cattle grazing throughout the area due to being located within the Wallareenya Pastoral Station boundary. Although the vegetation is generally not prone to grazing induced changes, in particular due to mature spinifex vegetation not being preferred by grazing animals, the relatively regular fires through the Project area does change the botanical composition and vegetation structure in the short term, with younger stands of vegetation being preferred by grazing animals after burning.

The mining leases have supported historic mining activities and exploration activities have remained ongoing on all of the associated tenements (M45/354, M45/376, M45/375, L45/323 and L45/329) since Wildcat acquired them from Global Advanced Metals Wodgina Pty Ltd (GAMW) in May 2023. Therefore, this tenure is considered to be largely degraded despite the majority of the areas disturbed by the 2015/16 mining activities being rehabilitated in 2017. By comparison, the disturbance condition of the land across the general purpose lease (G45/359) is considered very good, with some impacts associated with livestock grazing and recent fire burning (last 1-2 years), and minimal exploration activity to date (G45/359 is encompassed by E45/5612).

The primary post-mining land use of the Project area is expected to remain pastoralism. As such, the objective for closure of the Project site should future planned mining activities be approved is likely to be to achieve self-sustaining native vegetation that reflects the pre-mining conditions as closely as possible.

## 3. STUDY METHODOLOGY

### Soil Profiling and Sampling

Soil materials were investigated by shallow diggings within the proposed disturbance footprint areas in April 2024. This involved soil profiling and sampling, with the locations of the sampling sites shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**.

Shallow diggings were excavated by shovel to a maximum depth of 0.5m, or until a consolidated layer (saprock) was reached. Photographs of the sampling site and profile cross-section were taken prior to collecting samples. Samples were collected within 2 to 20cm from the ground surface, as this top layer of soil is representative of the topsoil or subsoil that will be removed and stockpiled (for rehabilitation) when ground clearing earthworks are undertaken. Approximately 1kg of soil was collected into laboratory supplied jars and plastic bags for analysis by ALS laboratory testing services.

The soil profiles assessed in the field were described in accordance with McDonald and Isbell (2009). Soil profiles were assessed for degree of horizonation, presence and abundance of coarse fragments (i.e. gravels) and mottling, and structure, fabric and field texture of soil materials.

Photographs for each of the ten (10) sampling sites, representative of the surficial soil materials covering the proposed disturbance footprint areas, are provided in **Figure 5** to **Figure 14**. The coordinates of each sampling site, landscape descriptions and depth to consolidated layer (i.e. digging effort) are provided in **Table 2**.

### Laboratory Analysis of Soil Materials

The soil samples were assessed for the physical and chemical properties listed in **Table 3**.

**Table 2: Soil sampling locations and basic field descriptions**

Site ID	Coordinates (GDA94, Zone 50)		Landform	Soil Surface	Soil Type	Digging Depth to Consolidated Layer (cm)
	Easting	Northing				
S1 – Pit (N extent)	699,968.20	7,713,817.02	Hillside – gentle slope	Quartz dominated pebbles-cobbles	Sandy loam with gravel pebbles-cobbles	15 cm (hardest digging – rocky outcrop)
S2 – Pit (central extent)	699,941.43	7,713,461.64	Hillside – gentle slope	Quartz dominated pebbles-cobbles	Sandy loam with gravel pebbles-cobbles	15 cm (hard digging – rocky outcrop)
S3 – Pit (S extent)	699,938.99	7,713,057.57	Hillside – gentle slope	Quartz dominated pebbles-cobbles	Sandy loam with gravel pebbles-cobbles	20 cm (hard digging – rocky outcrop)
S4 – WRD	704,223.42	7,708,609.52	Flat Plain	Sand and gravel (small pebbles)	Sand (coarse-grained) with some gravel (small pebbles)	20 cm (easy digging before hard layer)
S5 – TSF	705,421.50	7,708,737.97	Flat Plain	Sand alluvium with some calcrete rocks	Sand (coarse-grained) and some calcrete rocks	15 cm (shallow alluvium before hard digging calcrete layer)
S6 – Process Plant	703,762.59	7,707,025.01	Flat Plain	Sand	Sand (coarse-grained)	35 cm (easiest digging)
S7 – Magazine	705,951.74	7,706,981.70	Flat Plain	Sand and gravel (small pebbles)	Sand (coarse-grained) with some gravel (small pebbles)	30 cm (easy digging)
S8 – Borrow Pit	706,151.16	7,705,809.26	Flat Plain	Sand and gravel (small pebbles)	Sand (coarse-grained) with some gravel (small pebbles)	30 cm (easy digging)
S9 – Accom Camp	701,748.24	7,705,757.90	Undulating Plain	Sand and quartz gravel pebbles	Sand (coarse-grained) and gravel pebbles-cobbles	20 cm (rocky digging)
S10 – Airstrip	703,352.56	7,704,700.30	Flat Plain	Sand and gravel (small pebbles)	Sand (coarse-grained)	25 cm (easy digging)

**Table 3: Laboratory Analysis Results – physical and chemical properties of surficial soil materials**

Parameter	Unit	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
		Pit-N	Pit-C	Pit-S	WRD	TSF	Plant	Magazine	Borrow Pit	Camp	Airstrip
pH Value	pH Unit	9.0	7.8	8.1	6.6	9.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.1
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	59	29	81	10	62	5	8	5	6	8
Bulk Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1780	1780	1960	1640	1770	1800	1870	1980	1700	1790
Moisture Content	%	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6
<b>Particle Sizing</b>											
+75µm	%	71	80	78	80	76	84	76	76	86	79
+150µm	%	66	73	75	71	69	74	67	64	83	68
+300µm	%	60	69	63	57	53	56	51	49	78	51
+425µm	%	57	68	58	50	43	48	45	42	75	42
+600µm	%	53	67	56	42	35	35	39	36	72	33
+1180µm	%	43	66	53	28	13	9	23	21	65	14
+2.36mm	%	31	63	47	17	7	<1	7	8	54	4
+4.75mm	%	23	54	36	12	5	<1	<1	4	35	<1
+9.5mm	%	15	33	22	9	2	<1	<1	3	11	<1
+19.0mm	%	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
+37.5mm	%	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
+75.0mm	%	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Soil Classification (Particle Size)</b>											
Clay (<2 µm)	%	9	7	7	7	9	7	8	9	7	9
Silt (2-60 µm)	%	16	10	10	10	10	5	9	9	5	5
Sand (0.06-2 mm)	%	40	19	34	62	72	85	71	70	31	79
Gravel (>2mm)	%	35	64	49	21	9	3	12	12	57	7
Cobbles (>6cm)	%	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Exchangeable Cations</b>											
Exchangeable Calcium	meq/100g	27.5	7.2	9.7	1.4	19.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.9
Exchangeable Magnesium	meq/100g	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Exchangeable Potassium	meq/100g	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Parameter	Unit	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
		Pit-N	Pit-C	Pit-S	WRD	TSF	Plant	Magazine	Borrow Pit	Camp	Airstrip
Exchangeable Sodium	meq/100g	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	29.3	10.1	11.4	2.4	21.9	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.7
Exchangeable Sodium	%	0.4	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.4	5.3	4.4	2.6	3.0	3.3
<b>Soluble Major Anions</b>											
Sulfur as S	mg/kg	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
<b>Soluble Major Cations</b>											
Potassium	mg/kg	10	10	20	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
<b>Nutrients</b>											
Nitrite + Nitrate as N (Sol.)	mg/kg	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.7
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N	mg/kg	320	410	450	280	620	230	260	240	250	240
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/kg	320	410	450	280	620	230	260	240	250	240
Total Phosphorus as P	mg/kg	116	133	128	108	102	77	85	106	110	87
<b>Organic Matter</b>											
Organic Matter	%	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6
Total Organic Carbon	%	<0.5	0.6	0.6	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5

#### 4. SOIL CHARACTERISATION RESULTS

The Project area is characterised by a subdued topography (100 to 120mAHD elevation), comprising of gently undulating rocky hills through the mining leases (pit development area), to flat plains with alluvial soil cover through the general purpose lease (supporting mine and infrastructure areas). The surface condition of the soils on the hill slopes of the pit development area feature a gravelly to cobbly strewn land surface which protects the surface soils from excessive wind and water erosion, while the surface condition of the soils throughout the remainder of the Project area typically consist of coarse-grained sand mixed with gravelly/pebbly alluvial material, and sporadic granite outcrops and ephemeral drainage lines exist in some parts of the Project area. The photographs displayed in Figure 5 to 14 indicate the consistency of the landforms, vegetation and soils across the mining leases (pit development area) and general purpose lease (supporting mine and infrastructure areas).

As displayed in the photographs (Figure 5 to 14) and Table 2, the surficial soil thickness across the Project site varies from shallow (<10cm) in rocky outcropping areas of the pit development area, to up to 50cm where alluvial/colluvial soils have accumulated in the flat plains or drainage lines. Considering the surficial soils depth to a consolidated layer (i.e. minimal digging effort depth) ranged from 15 to 35cm (Table 2), the estimated volume of topsoil growth medium material which could be harvested from the disturbance footprint areas (700ha), based on conservative average soil depth of 20cm, is 1.4Mm<sup>3</sup>.

As indicated by the particle size analysis results (Table 3), the physical similarities outweigh any minor differences between sampling sites within the mining leases (pit development area) and those within the general purpose lease (supporting mine and infrastructure areas). The surficial soils within the pit development area can be classified as red shallow loams with gravel pebbles-cobbles, containing on average approximately 20% clay/silt, 30% sand and 50% gravel pebbles-cobbles. By comparison, the soils within the general purpose lease areas can be classified as red sandy earths with similar clay/silt (20%), greater sand (70%) and finer gravel (10%) content.

The chemical analysis results (Table 3) indicate the soils vary in pH from weakly acidic (6.1) to alkaline (9.0), are non-saline (i.e. low electrical conductivity), and contain moderate nutrient levels but have a relatively low cation exchange capacity (CEC; measure of a soils capacity to hold exchangeable cation nutrients). Non-saline soils have rapid hydraulic conductivities and hence are well drained and leached. However, the low salinity of these soils results in them being potentially dispersive, as there are no salts in the soil solution to facilitate aggregation and flocculation of the clays. Likewise, the high sand content, low clay content and low organic carbon levels present indicate that the soil particles are not strongly aggregated and may rupture with energy input from rainfall events. These soils will disperse slightly when wet, but are unlikely to erode on battered slopes of suitable design.

In summary, the soil characterisation results indicate that the required volume of topsoil material for rehabilitation of the waste rock landforms and laydown infrastructure areas can be harvested during ground clearing earthworks, and this topsoil growth medium material can be stabilised and achieve revegetation with the construction of appropriate waste rock landform (WRL) designs (refer to next section).

#### 5. SOIL EROSION MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The soils across the Project area are typically sandy loam with fine to coarse gravel. Generic rainfall simulator testwork undertaken for loamy soils at two slope angles, 15° and 18°, generally shows that the hydraulic conductivity and mean steady infiltration rate for the steeper slope angle is moderately larger than the 15° slope. The influence of slope angle is important for loamy soils as it controls the residence time of water on the surface; hence, the lower slope angles have less runoff with a higher proportion of water infiltrating the soil surface.

Based on generic rainfall simulator testwork for loamy soils, the long-term stability and erosion potential can be indicatively determined. Slopes of 15° typically yield negligible soil loss, with values less than the industry standard of 5t/ha/yr. Using 18° slopes typically yield double this by comparison. This relatively low rate of sediment loss is due to the infiltration properties of the surface and its self-settling properties. With time the finer soil fraction (i.e. silt and clay) within the soils settles from the surface leaving the residual larger particles (gravels and sands), which enhances infiltration and limits sediment loss. These soils are therefore likely to be stable over the long-term at angles approximating 15° for the waste rock landforms.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section outlines management considerations for the handling and utilisation of the surficial soil materials covering the Project area. These management considerations will assist in achieving the following aims:

- Maintaining optimal soil properties during the mining and rehabilitation process.
- Appropriate handling of soil materials based on physical and/or chemical properties.
- Minimising environmental impacts through appropriate handling and placement of soil materials.

### Soil Harvesting and Stockpiling Considerations

- The surface condition of the soils on the hill slopes of the pit development area feature a gravelly to cobbly strewn land surface which protects the surface soils from excessive wind and water erosion, while the surface condition of the soils throughout the remainder of the Project area typically consist of coarse-grained sand mixed with gravelly/pebbly alluvial material. Therefore, this physical soil feature (i.e. larger particle sizes, containing on average approximately 80% gravels and coarse-grained sand material) will provide additional stability to the harvested and stockpiled blend of soil material (sandy loam with pebbles-cobbles) when stripped as 20cm layer from the disturbance footprints and utilised as topsoil growth media for rehabilitation of the waste rock landforms (WRL's).
- The surface soil thickness across the Project site varies from shallow (<10cm) in rocky outcropping areas of the pit development area, to up to 50cm where alluvial/colluvial soils have accumulated in the flat plains or drainage lines. Considering the surficial soils depth to a consolidated layer (i.e. minimal digging effort depth) ranged from 15 to 35cm, the estimated volume of topsoil growth medium material which could be harvested from the disturbance footprint areas (700ha), based on conservative average soil depth of 20cm, is 1.4Mm<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, accounting for the required volume of topsoil material for rehabilitation of the waste rock landforms and laydown infrastructure areas at closure should not be an issue.
- The soil chemistry summary for the Project site includes generally weakly acidic to neutral pH, non-saline (i.e. low electrical conductivity) and moderate nutrient levels, which is fine in terms of revegetation requirements for rehabilitation at closure considering the primary native vegetation is spinifex/ hammock grasslands. Non-saline soils have rapid hydraulic conductivities and hence are well drained and leached. However, the low salinity of these soils results in them being potentially dispersive, as there are no salts in the soil solution to facilitate aggregation and flocculation of the clays. Likewise, the high sand content, low clay content and low organic carbon levels present indicate that the soil particles are not strongly aggregated and may rupture with energy input from rainfall events. These soils will disperse slightly when wet, but are unlikely to erode on battered slopes of suitable design. Therefore, the below WRL design considerations should be adopted.
- During and following ground clearing earthworks, it is important to maintain the seed viability and biotic activity of the harvested soil by appropriately storing it within the topsoil stockpile areas. The topsoil stockpiles should be limited to a maximum height of 2m and the storage time kept to a practicable minimum (i.e. utilise for progressive rehabilitation of the WRL's and other disturbed areas when they are no longer required).

### Waste Rock Landform Design and Rehabilitation Considerations

- The erosion potential of the surficial soil materials (i.e. sandy loam with fine to coarse gravel) indicates that the walls of the waste rock landforms (WRL's; including WRD and TSF landforms) should have a slope angle between 15-18° to maintain soil stability over the long-term. Furthermore, stripping and stockpiling the in situ surficial soils as the natural mixture of loamy soil and gravel is required for use as a stable growth medium for rehabilitating the outer surface of the WRL's. Overtime, the loamy soil will migrate below the gravel on the reconstructed WRL's, with this natural surface condition protecting the surface soils from excessive wind and water erosion.
- Further WRL design and rehabilitation considerations include top surface slightly concave with crest bunding and divided into cells to manage surface water movement; back-sloped berms constructed at 10m vertical height intervals (based on WRL maximum height being 50m) to provide surface water runoff catchment, with the berms dived into cells to minimise cross-flow water movement; and topsoil growth media applied 20cm depth on the outer surface of the final landform, followed by slopes contour ripped to minimise surface water runoff and erosion.

I trust this report deliverable meets your requirements. Please contact me with any queries.

Yours sincerely

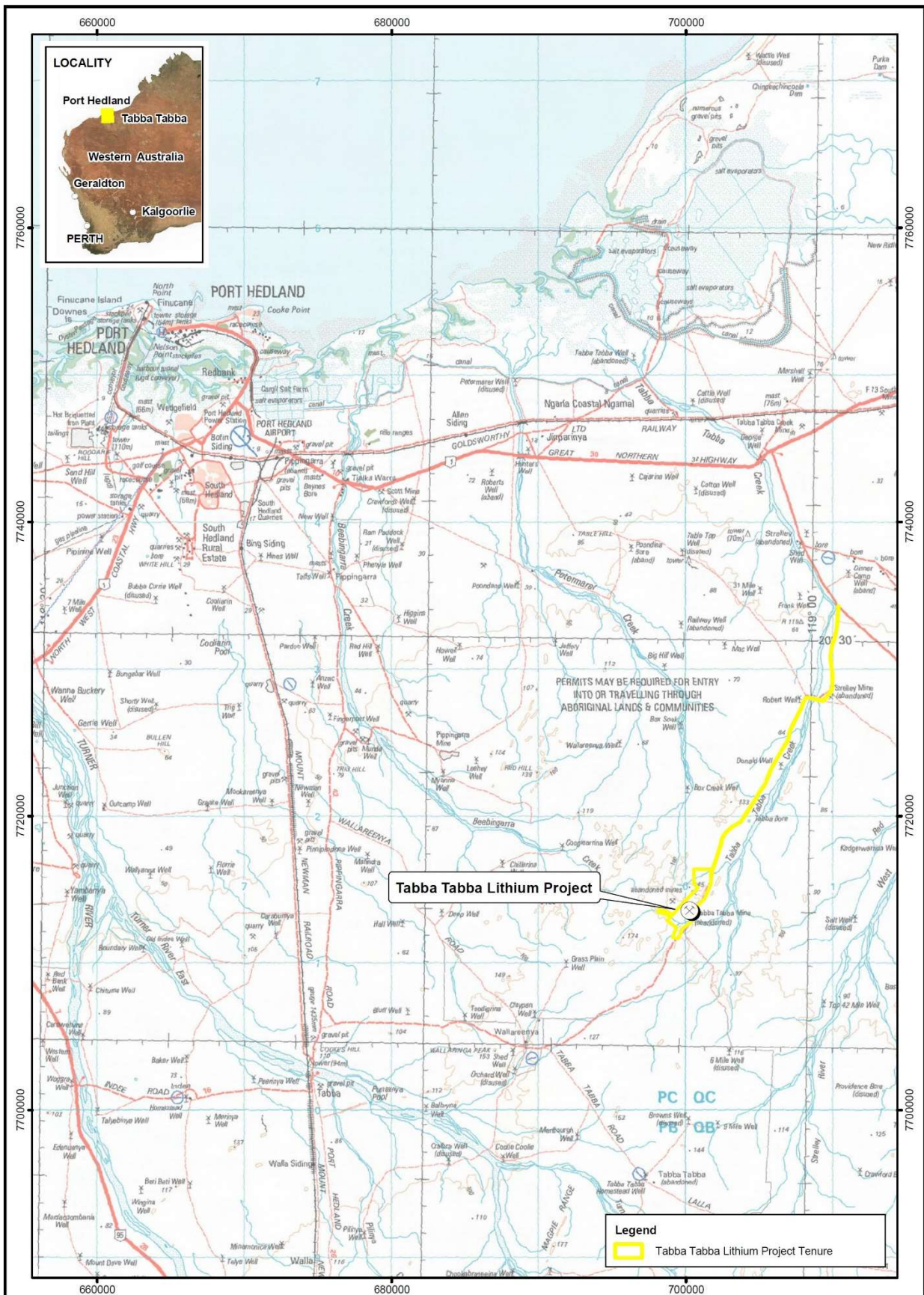
**Significant Environmental Services**



**Matt Holmes**  
Principal Environmental Consultant

## FIGURES

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0 6km Scale: 1:350,000 MGA94 (Zone 50)		
Ref: a3010_F01_00	Author: M. Holmes    Ref:	
Date: November 2023	Rev: A   A4	Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

## Tabba Tabba Lithium Project Project Location Overview

Figure 1: Project Location Map

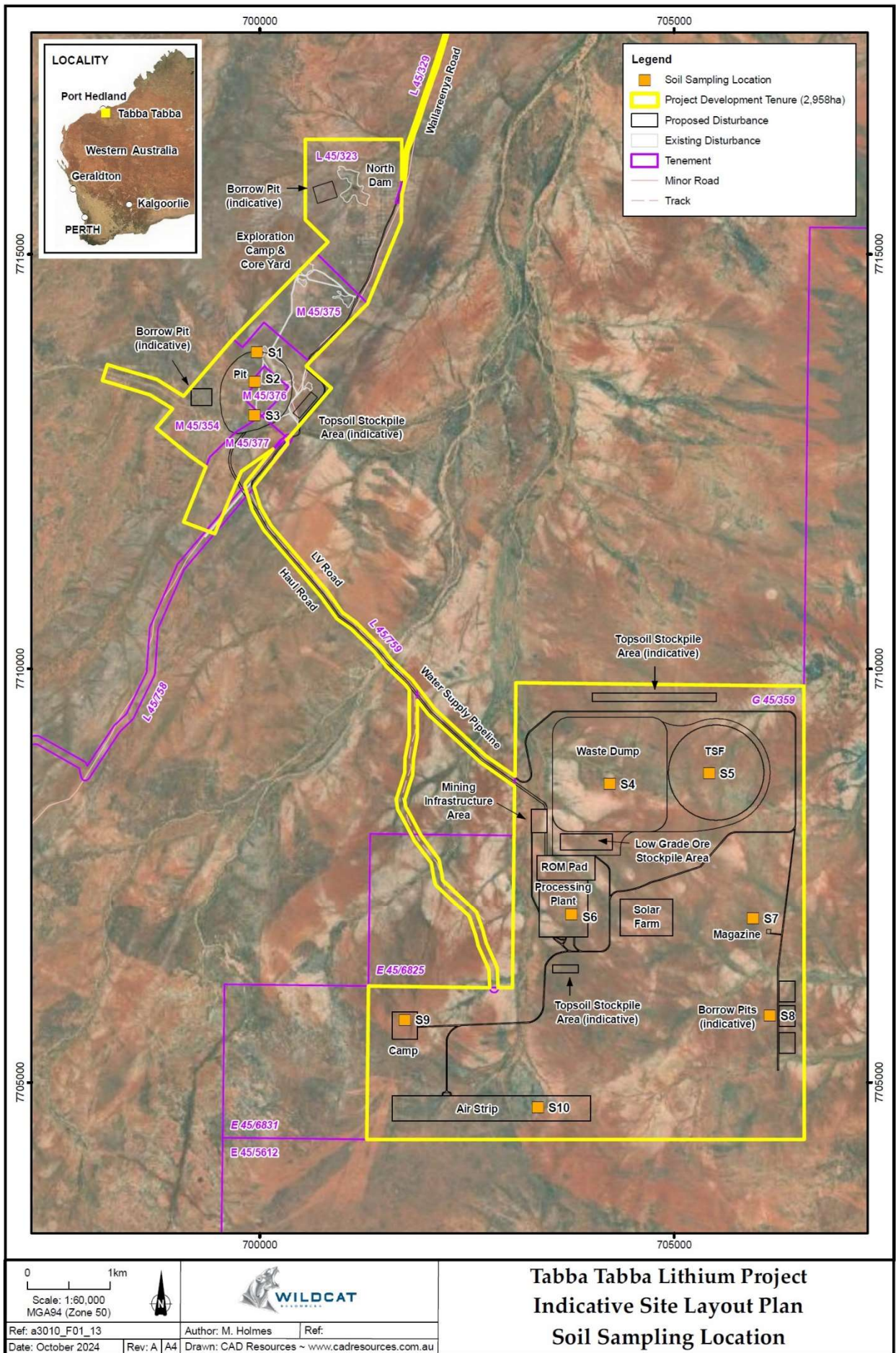


Figure 2: Site Layout Plan, displaying soil sampling locations (on aerial imagery map)

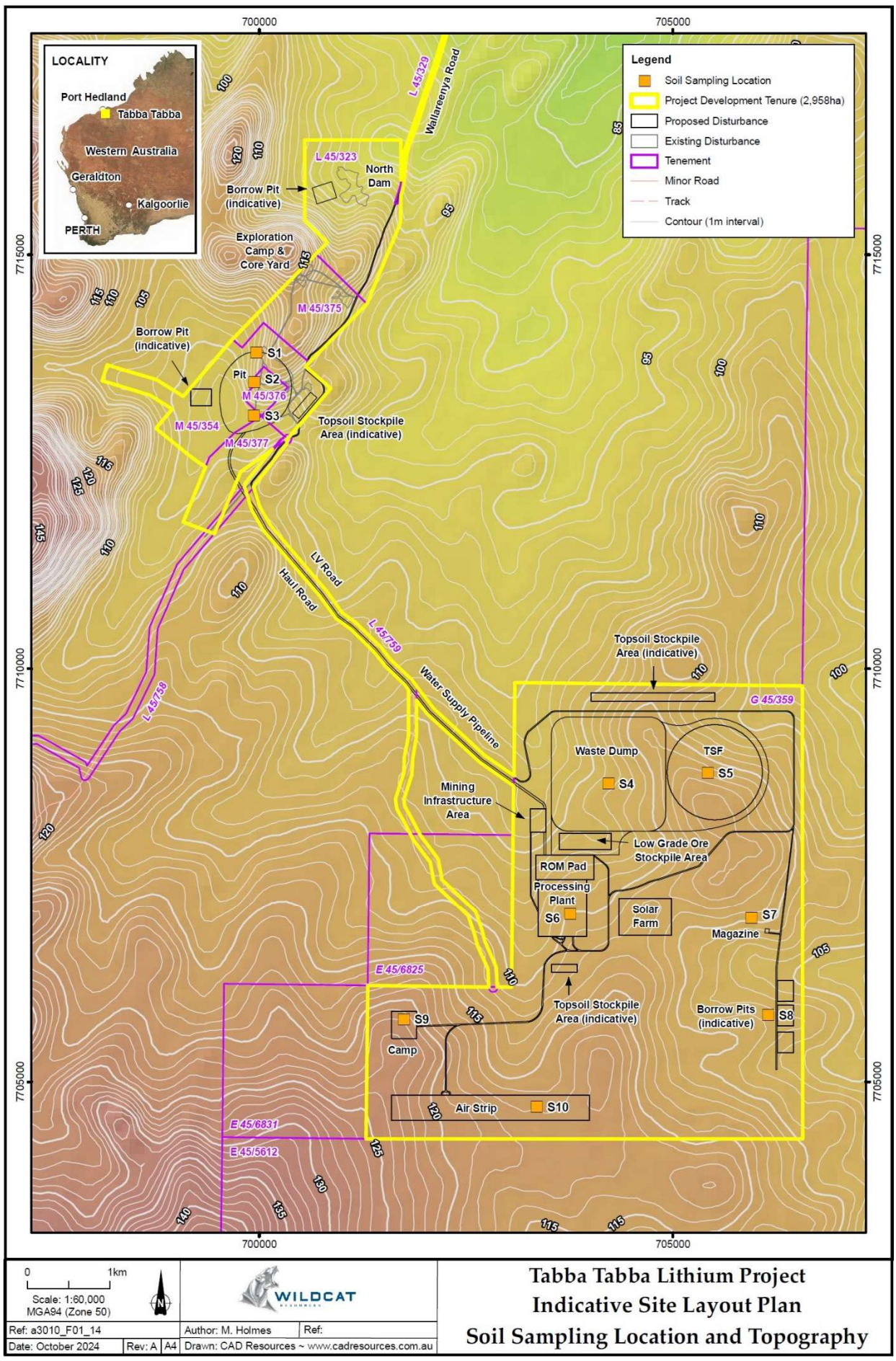


Figure 3: Site Layout Plan, displaying soil sampling locations (on topographic contours map)

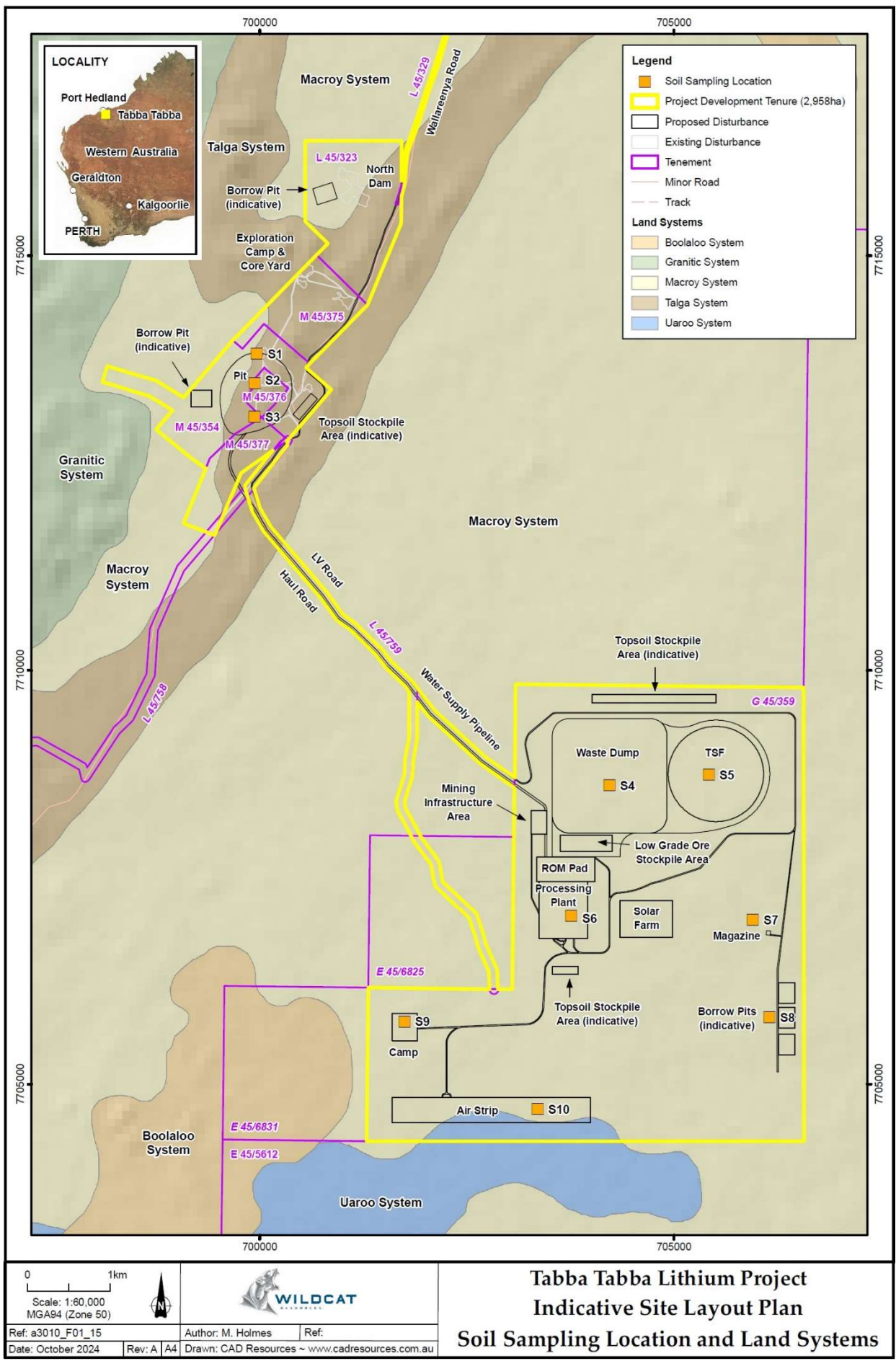


Figure 4: Site Layout Plan, displaying soil sampling locations (on land systems map)

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 5: S1 soil sampling location – Pit (northern extent), looking north direction on Hillside gentle slope

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 6: S2 soil sampling location – Pit (central extent), looking north direction on Hillside gentle slope

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 7: S3 soil sampling location – Pit (southern extent), looking north direction on Hillside gentle slope

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 8: S4 soil sampling location – WRD area, looking north direction on Flat Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 9: S5 soil sampling location – **TSF area**, looking north direction on Flat Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 10: S6 soil sampling location – **Process Plant area**, looking north direction on Flat Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 11: S7 soil sampling location – Magazine area, looking north direction on Flat Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 12: S8 soil sampling location – **Borrow Pit area**, looking north direction on Flat Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 13: S9 soil sampling location – **Accommodation Camp area**, looking north direction on Undulating Plain

Photo of landscape and ground surface



Photo of soil profile



Figure 14: S10 soil sampling location – **Airstrip area**, looking north direction on Flat Plain