TABBA TABBA LITHIUM PROJECT

INTERIM LANDFORM ASSESSMENT

May 2026

Prepared for:

WILDCAT RESOURCES

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INTERIM LANDFORM ASSESSMENT

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Document Control for Job Number: AZMASA3

Document Status	Prepared By	Authorised By	Date
Draft Report	Elliott Duncan	Michael North	16/04/2026
Final Report	Elliott Duncan	Michael North	05/05/2026

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1. Introduction and Scope of Work

The Tabba Tabba Project (Tabba Tabba, the Project), owned by Wildcat (Tabba) Pty Ltd (Wildcat), is located approximately 50 km southeast of Port Hedland in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia (Figure 1). Wildcat are currently undertaking feasibility studies to inform works needed for approvals applications.

The EPA guiding document for assessing the significance of landforms (EPA, 2018) outlines baseline assessments that are required in support of relevant approvals for the Project.

The scope of work conducted by MBS Environmental included:

- Liaising with Wildcat to understand the environmental setting of the Tabba Tabba Project.
- Preparing a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for the project which includes:
  - Indicative locations for landform assessment based on the current site layout.
  - Methods for identifying, describing and assessing the significance of Project area landforms.
- Preparing an interim landform assessment report (key deliverable) which includes:
  - Descriptions of the natural landforms and soil types at the project site.
  - An assessment of the significance of Project area landforms as per the (EPA, 2018) guidance.
- This report will be followed by a soil and landform assessment report (key deliverable) which will discuss both the soils and landforms of the Project in the context of planned operations and ground disturbances.

2. Project Description

Tabba Tabba is expected to include open pit and underground mining. The Project will also include processing facilities, associated infrastructure, waste rock landforms (WRLs), a tailings storage facility (TSF), and an accommodation village as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 (proposed layout as supplied March 2026).

Scale: 1: 700,000
Original Size: A4
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 51
(EPSG:7851)
0 20

Legend

State Road
Local Road

Figure 1

Project Location

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W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_LocationPlan.qgz 08/04/2026 L1 Project Location

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000 720,000

7,728,000

7,720,000

7,712,000

N

Turkeys Nest

Workshop

Core Farm

Site Office

Scale: 1: 95,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 3,000 6,000 m

Development Envelope
Site Layout
Core Farm
Crushing Area
Magazine
Open Pit Contractor Service Area
Pit
Processing Plant
Road
ROM

Legend

Site Office
Solar Farm
Spray Field
TSF
Turkeys Nest
Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
Village
Workshop
WRL

Figure 2

Conceptual Layout of Project Area

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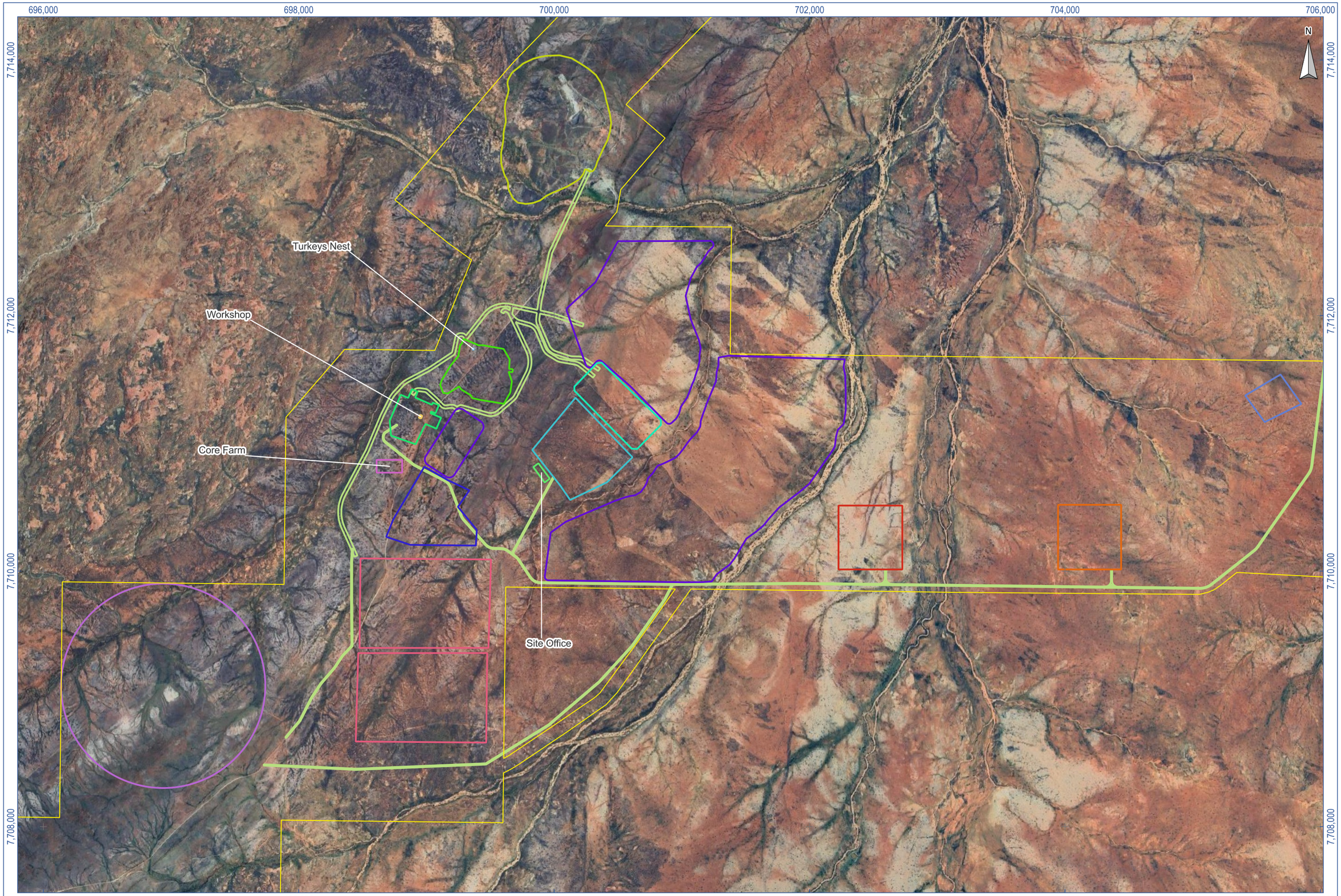

Scale: 1: 27,500
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(EPSG:7850)
0 1,000 2,000 m

Legend

Development Envelope
Site Layout
Core Farm
Crushing Area
Magazine
Open Pit Contractor Service Area
Pit
Processing Plant
Road
ROM
Site Office
Solar Farm
Spray Field
TSF
Turkeys Nest
Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
Village
Workshop
WRL

Figure 3

Conceptual Layout of the Main Mining Area

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3. Project Environment

3.1 Climate

Port Hedland has a tropical arid (hot desert) climate characterised by very hot, humid summers from December to March, when temperatures can reach 47 to 49°C and most rainfall occurs due to tropical storms and cyclones, creating short, intense wet periods. The remainder of the year is extremely dry, with some months receiving less than 1 mm of rain, while mild, dry winters from May to August bring cooler nights that can drop to around 3 to 4°C. Overall, the area experiences low and highly variable annual rainfall (about 313 to 363 mm), very high evaporation, abundant sunshine year-round, and strong seasonal winds, all of which contribute to intermittent watercourse flow typical of the Pilbara region (AMC, 2024).

Climate data for the Project is sourced from the Port Hedland Airport meteorological station approximately 56 km to the northwest of the project area (Chart 1). Temperatures range from maximums of up to 36.8°C (March and December mean daily maximum) in summer whilst winter temperatures are cooler (27.4°C July mean daily maximum). Average annual rainfall at Port Hedland is approximately 313 mm however, this can be highly variable with significant variation between years (BoM, 2026).

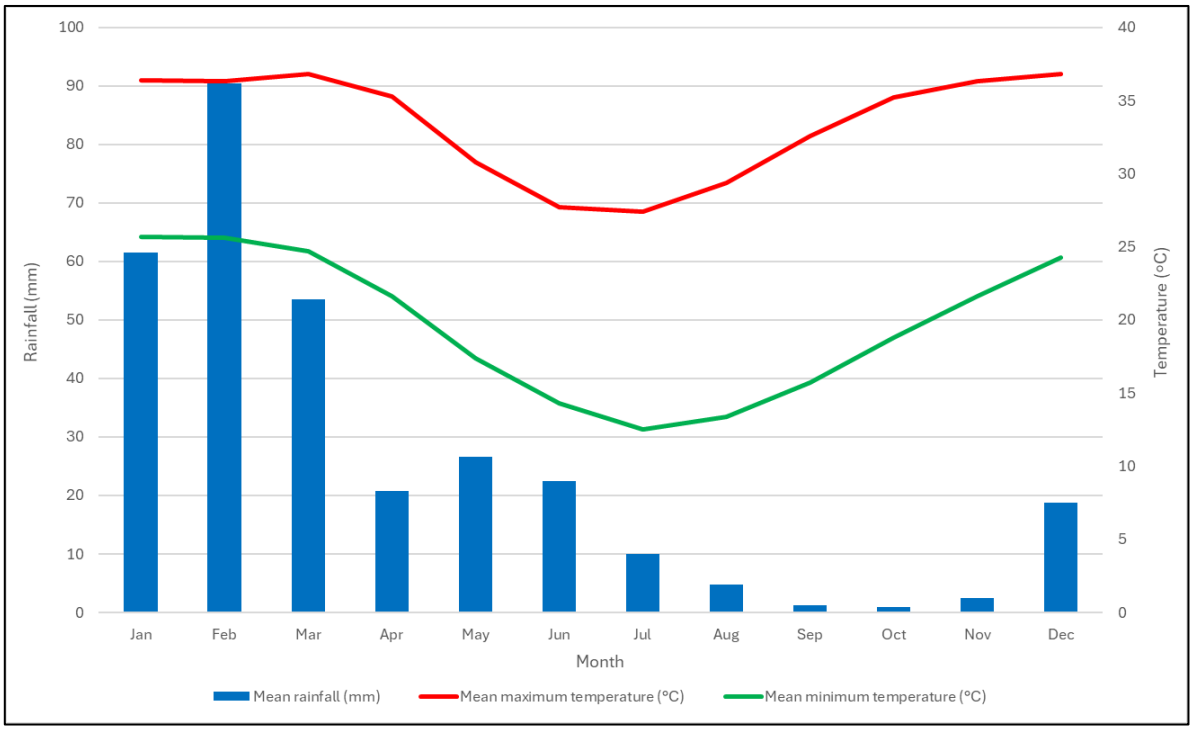

Chart 1: Climate Statistics - Port Hedland 1948 – 2026 (BoM 2026)

3.2 Geological Setting

3.2.1 Regional Geology

The Port Hedland region lies within the Pilbara Craton, one of Earth's oldest geological provinces, dominated by Archaean granite–greenstone terranes and highly deformed Precambrian rocks that

record multiple episodes of folding, faulting and polyphase deformation across the craton. These terranes comprise ancient volcanic and sedimentary sequences intruded by granitoid bodies, forming a complex structural framework typical of Pilbara geology. Geological mapping of the Port Hedland region (Blewett, 2018) shows extensive stratigraphic units, faults, dykes, and lineaments, reflecting long tectonic evolution and repeated reworking of the crust. Coastal sectors around Port Hedland exhibit low-lying coastal plains, tidal flats, mangroves, and alluvial surfaces developed over older Precambrian bedrock, with geomorphic processes shaped by marine inundation, sediment redistribution and relative coastline vulnerability. Overall, the area represents a transition between ancient cratonic basement inland and younger coastal sediments and landforms along the Pilbara coast.

3.2.2 Project Area Geology

The Project comprises gabbroic to doleritic mafic intrusive rock within the Mallina formation sediments. The specific project area includes pegmatite dykes intruding into mafic rock. The waste rock breakdown provided has identified five distinct waste lithologies/formations – diorite, Mallina metasediments, Millindinna mafics/ultramafics, Proterozoic dyke, and Tabba Tabba leucogranite.

A number of distinct pegmatite groups (intrusions) are noted within the Project with differing orientations and mineralogy. The largest pegmatite group is Leia which outcrops from the surface and has a strike of over 2.5 km. These pegmatite groups host lithium ore as spodumene (AMC, 2024).

3.3 Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Groundwater Quality

The proposed open pit is located immediately north of the confluence of three Tabba Tabba Creek tributaries with an upstream catchment area of 33.8 km2 (AMC, 2024). 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 (SES, 2024).

The inland Pilbara area east of Wallareenya experiences an extremely arid climate where most rainfall occurs during cyclonic events, creating short-lived runoff and ephemeral creek flows. Surface water is generally unreliable, with drainage lines active only after major storms. The nearest surface water features include the Oakover river located 22 km to the southwest, Devil Creek located approximately 14 km north, and the Turner River approximately 23 km to the northeast.

Hydrogeologically, the region contains a mix of valley-fill sediments, paleochannels, and fractured rock aquifers, all of which vary in permeability. These aquifer types form part of the broader groundwater systems described across the Pilbara (CSIRO, 2020).

Recharge occurs episodically, mainly through intense rainfall infiltration and flood-driven streamflow recharge. Between cyclonic events, recharge is minimal. Groundwater generally moves from inland areas toward the coast, ultimately discharging via evapotranspiration or into lower-lying drainage systems (CSIRO, 2020).

Across the Pilbara interior, depth to groundwater commonly ranges from a few metres to several tens of metres, depending on local geology and topography. In inland valley-fill and fractured rock

settings like those east of Wallareenya, water tables are typically shallowest along drainage lines and deeper on elevated terrain (Rojas et al., 2018).

3.4 Flora and Fauna

3.4.1 Flora

A flora and vegetation assessment was conducted for the Tabba Tabba site by Ecoscape (2025). Key findings from the assessment included:

- Two Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were identified by the database search within 100 km, however neither of these have been recorded within the survey area. The nearest PEC occurrence is 37 km north of the survey area at the closest point.
- 373 vascular flora recorded from the survey area, including: eight conservation-listed flora; *Seringia exastia* (threatened), *Euphorbia clementii* (Priority 3), *Euploca mutica* (Priority 3) *Gymnanthera cunninghamii* (Priority 3), *Nicotiana umbratica* (Priority 3), *Rothia indica* subsp. *australis* (Priority 3), *Triodia chichesterensis* (Priority 3) and *Bulbostylis burbidgeae* (Priority 4).
- 13 introduced flora species were also recorded in the Project Area including one Declared Pest (**Calotropis procera*).
- 23 vegetation types were identified across the three main landform types (plains, low hills and ridges and drainage lines). The dominant types included:
  - AaTl - *Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid open shrubland over low open *Triodia lanigera* hummock grassland. Represents 37.5% of survey area, present within the plains landform.
  - ChAiTc - *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over mixed *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia orthocarpa* tall sparse shrubland over mixed *Triodia chichesterensis* and *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland. Represents 17.5% of survey area, present within the plains landform.
  - TcAtTe - *Terminalia circumalata* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* and *A. orthocarpa* mid open shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland. Represents 7.3% of survey area, present within the low hills and ridges landform.
  - AiTl - *Acacia inaequilatera* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia lanigera* and *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland. Represents 5.8% of survey area, present within the plains landform.
  - AstTe - *Acacia stellaticeps* mid open shrubland over mixed *Triodia epactia* and *T. lanigera* low hummock grassland. Represents 5.8% of the study area, present within the plains landform.
- Key considerations with respect to Project area vegetation types includes:
  - None of the vegetation types are representative of any currently described TEC or PEC.

  - Two vegetation types - EvAtTe (*Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* and *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grassland) and EcAtrTe (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgen,s Melaleuca argentea* and *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over mixed *Triodia epactia* and *Eriachne benthamii* low sparse hummock and tussock grassland) are considered to be potential groundwater dependent vegetation. Both communities represented <2.2% of the survey area.

- The vegetation condition ranged from Completely Degraded to Excellent. Approximately 55.4% of the study area is in Excellent condition. The main factors affecting vegetation condition were presence and abundance of weeds, grazing by cattle and historical clearing.

3.4.2 Fauna

A detailed vertebrate fauna survey was conducted for the Tabba Tabba Project in 2025 (Western Wildlife, 2026). Key results of this assessment included:

- Eight fauna habitats were identified in the Project area which included: Cleared areas, dams, low stony hills, major rivers, minor rivers, rocky outcrops, sandy plains and stony plains.
- Of the above, rocky outcrops were considered a limited habitat locally and regionally, whilst the major river habitats were considered an area of high productivity.
- The predicted faunal assemblage includes up to eight frog species, 111 reptile species, 157 bird species, 35 native and eight introduced mammal species.
- The observed/recorded faunal assemblage from the survey activities included four frog species, 53 reptile species, 86 bird species, 26 native and five introduced mammal species.
- Twenty-eight conservation significant fauna have either been recorded or may occur in the study area. Key species with respect to the Project included:
  - The Northern Quoll was commonly recorded on this survey, and the study area provides Rocky Outcrop breeding habitat and dispersal/foraging habitat critical to the survival of the species.
  - A pair of Grey Falcons were recorded nearby and may breed in the Major River habitat.
  - Although not recorded on this survey, the Bilby is known from nearby records and the Sandy Plain habitat in the study area may comprise critical habitat, although it is more likely to support dispersing individuals than a resident population.
  - The study area provides foraging habitat and nocturnal refuges for the Ghost Bat, but no critical habitats (diurnal roosts) are present for this species.
  - Peregrine Falcon was recorded in the study area and potentially breeds on Rocky Outcrops.
  - The Long-tailed Dunnart is known from the region and potentially occurs in the Low Stony Hills and Rocky Outcrops.

  - The Brush-tailed Mulgara was recorded in the Sandy Plain habitat on this survey and is widely recorded on sandplains in the region.
  - The Spectacled Hare-wallaby was also recorded in the Sandy Plain and Stony Plain habitats and is only likely to be present where there is mature spinifex to provide shelter.
  - The Northern Short-tailed Mouse potentially occurs in most habitats whilst active mounds of the Western Pebble-mound Mouse were recorded in the Low Stony Hills habitat.

- No threatened or priority ecological communities are known to exist in the study area.

4. Desktop Assessment

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/hummock grasslands are present (Tille, 2006).

A desktop review of soils, landforms and vegetation types likely to occur within the Project area was undertaken using the DPIRD Natural Resources Information mapping tool (2025). Characteristics of Soil-land systems within the current indicative Project footprint (as of March 2026), in addition to those that feature in the near vicinity to the Project, are summarised in Table 1 and in Figure 4.

Based on the available data key soil groups within the Project area are likely to include:

- Red shallow loams (1610).
- Red deep sandy duplexes (1443).
- Stony soils (1308).
- Shallow soils over calcrete (1302).

Major landforms are likely to consist of:

- Hill tracts and ridges on varying geologies.
- Gently undulating stony plains and interfluves.
- Tributary drainage lines/systems.
- Common vegetation groups are expected to include:
- Plain spinifex grasslands.
- Hill spinifex grasslands.

Table 1: Soil and Landform Units Within Project Disturbance Area

Land System	Code	% of Project Area	Geology	Major Soil Types (DPIRD Soil Group)	Landforms	Vegetation Units (% of land system)
Macroy	283Mc	74	Archaean granite and granodiorite; Quaternary eluvium, colluvium and minor alluvium	• Red deep sandy duplex (1443) - 35%. • Red shallow loam (1610) - 35%. • Red sandy earth (1466) - 10%. • Red loamy earth (1673) - 10%. • Stony soil (1308) - 8%. • Very shallow soil over calcrete (1302) - 2%.	• Gently undulating stony plains and interfluves with quartz surface mantles. • Sandy surfaced plains. • Calcrete plains. • Variably spaced tributary drainage lines. • Granite hills.	• Plain soft spinifex grassland - 40%. • Plain hard spinifex grassland - 40%. • Hill spinifex grassland group - 5%. • Alluvial hard spinifex grassland - 3%. • Alluvial soft spinifex grassland - 3%. • Calcrete spinifex grassland - 3%. • Drainage acacia hummock grass shrubland/woodland - 3%. • Drainage eucalypt tussock grass woodland - 3%.
Talga	283Tl	26	Archaean basic volcanics, ultramafic rocks and other metamorphics, basalt, andesite, shale, slate, chert and Quaternary colluvium.	• Stony soil (1308) - 40%. • Very shallow soil over calcrete (1302) - 30%. • Red shallow loam (1610) - 25%. • Red deep sandy duplex (1443) - 3%. • Recent deposits (1702) - 2%.	• Hill tracts and ridges on basalt, greenstones, schist, other metamorphics and cherts. • Very steep upper slopes. • Gently inclined lower footslopes.	• Hill spinifex grassland group - 65%. • Plain hard spinifex grassland - 22.5%. • Plain soft spinifex grassland - 7.5%. • Others - 5%.

% of mapped land system area

696,000 698,000 700,000 702,000 704,000 706,000

7,714,000 7,712,000 7,710,000 7,708,000

N

WCR TT11
WCR TT10
WCR TT9
Turkeys Nest
WCR TT4
Workshop
WCR TT2
WCR TT1
WCR TT15
WCR TT13
Core Farm
WCR TT5
WCR TT12
WCR TT7
WCR TT8
WCR TT14
Site Office
WCR TT6
WCR TT3

Legend

- Development Envelope
- SAL Points

Soil-land systems (DPIRD-027)

- Granitic system
- Macroy system
- Talga system

Site Layout

- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Servi
- Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

696,000 698,000 700,000 702,000 704,000 706,000

Scale: 1: 27,500
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 1,000 2,000 m

Figure 4

Land Systems of the Main Mining Area

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5. Landform Assessment

5.1 Approach

Landforms can be described as "The distinctive, recognisable physical features of the earth's surface having a characteristic shape produced by natural processes. A landform is defined by the combination of its geology (composition) and morphology (form)" (EPA, 2018).

The following sections describe the regional landform context of the Project area as well as the landforms identified within the Project area and an assessment of their potential significance.

5.2 Methodology

The landform significance assessment is typically conducted in four phases which are outlined briefly below:

- Phase 1 - Desktop Assessment:
  - Identification of key landforms and landmarks within the project area and greater region from DPIRD survey data.
  - Assessment of aerial imagery to identify prominent landforms within key disturbance areas.
- Phase 2 - Site Assessment:
  - Ground truthing of landforms present in key disturbance areas.
  - Recording of site characteristics such as slope, elevation, surface cover, vegetation.
- Phase 3 - Significance Assessment:
  - Collation of all desktop and field information on project area landforms.
  - Assess against EPA (2018) criteria which include landform variety, landform integrity, ecological importance, scientific importance, and rarity.
  - An assessment of landform social importance has not been undertaken as part of the current work. Wildcat is currently engaging with the relevant Native Title and Traditional Owner groups to characterise the cultural geography of the Project and regional area, which will inform future consideration of landform social importance.
- Phase 4 - Mapping:
  - Integrate the desktop and field observations to generate maps of the project area that identify major landform groups, and significant landforms if applicable.

5.3 Assessment Locations

Landform assessments were conducted at 15 locations across the Project as outlined below in Table 2 and in Figure 4.

Table 2: Details of Landform Assessment Locations

Sample ID	Proposed Disturbance Area	Land System Code	Land System Name	Easting	Northing
WCR TT1	WRL	283Mc	Macroy	701,712	7,711,285
WCR TT2	WRL	283Mc	Macroy	700,801	7,711,711
WCR TT3	TSF	283Tl	Talga	696,949	7,708,985
WCR TT4	WRL	283Tl	Talga	700,496	7,712,288
WCR TT5	Process Plant	283Mc	Macroy	700,173	7,710,911
WCR TT6	TSF	283Mc	Macroy	698,959	7,708,978
WCR TT7	Solar Farm	283Mc	Macroy	702,528	7,710,288
WCR TT8	Village	283Mc	Macroy	704,173	7,710,268
WCR TT9	Pit	283Tl	Talga	700,308	7,713,336
WCR TT10	Pit	283Mc	Macroy	699,734	7,713,835
WCR TT11	Reference	283Tl	Talga	701,300	7,714,218
WCR TT12	WRL	283Mc	Macroy	700,934	7,710,369
WCR TT13	WRL	283Tl	Talga	699,218	7,710,994
WCR TT14	TSF	283Tl	Talga	698,641	7,709,940
WCR TT15	Sprayfield	283Mc	Macroy	705,629	7,711,362

5.4 Regional Landform Context and Topography

The topographic setting and important sites of interest in the context of the Project are outlined in Figure 5.

Key features include:

- Elevation across disturbed areas within the site ranges from approximately 95 to146 mAHD. Including adjacent areas, the topography varies from 75 mAHD to 160 mAHD in a southwesterly direction.
- Generally, the highest elevations were associated with the Talga (283Tl) land system which intercepts the mining pit, TSFs and other infrastructure as outlined in Figure 5.
- The ephemeral waterway 'Tabba Tabba/Devil Creek' lies within the Project area, with some of its tributaries intercepting infrastructure throughout the project. These waterways typically only contain water following significant rainfall events and are thus dry for the majority of the year.
- No national parks or areas of conservation significance are present within 110 km of the Project.
- The closest geoheritage sites (Strelley Pool and Lowe Strelley West; both having examples of Archean stromatolites) are located more than 50 km to the south of the Project.
- A number of registered, lodged and historic aboriginal cultural heritage sites lie within and adjacent to the Project.

696,000 698,000 700,000 702,000 704,000 706,000

7,714,000 7,712,000 7,710,000 7,708,000

N

Turkeys Nest

Workshop

Core Farm

Site Office

Legend

Development Envelope

Elevation (m)
147
62

Site Layout
Core Farm
Crushing Area
Magazine
Open Pit Contractor Service Area
Pit
Processing Plant
Road
ROM
Site Office
Solar Farm
Spray Field
TSF
Turkeys Nest
Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
Village
Workshop
WRL

Scale: 1: 27,500
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)

0 1,000 2,000 m

Figure 5

Topography of the Main Mining Area

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W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025.qgz 14/04/2026 L5 Topography of the Main Mining Area

5.5 Field Landform Assessment

The identified landform(s) present at each sampling location are summarised in Table 3 and in Plates 1 and 2. The distribution of landforms within key disturbance areas based on a combination of field observations and aerial imagery is illustrated in Figure 6.

Table 3: Summary of Identified Landforms in Project Area

Landform Group	Sampling Locations	Land Systems	Disturbance Areas	Elevation Range (mAHD)
Plains	WCR TT1 WCR TT2 WCR TT5 WCR TT6 WCR TT7 WCR TT8 WCR TT10 WCR TT15	283Mc (Macroy)	WRL Solar Farm Village Sprayfield Access Roads Processing Plant ROM TSF Site Office Pit Core Farm	96 - 115
Lower Slopes, Hills and Ridges	WCR TT3 WCR TT4 WCR TT9 WCR TT13 WCR TT14	283Tl (Talga)	WRL Access Roads Crushing Area Contractor Areas TSF Pit	100 - 145
Drainage	N/A	283Mc (Macroy) 283Tl (Talga)	Pit WRL Processing Plant TSF Village Access Roads	95 - 129
Disturbed Land	N/A	283Mc (Macroy) 283Tl (Talga)	Pit	99 - 112

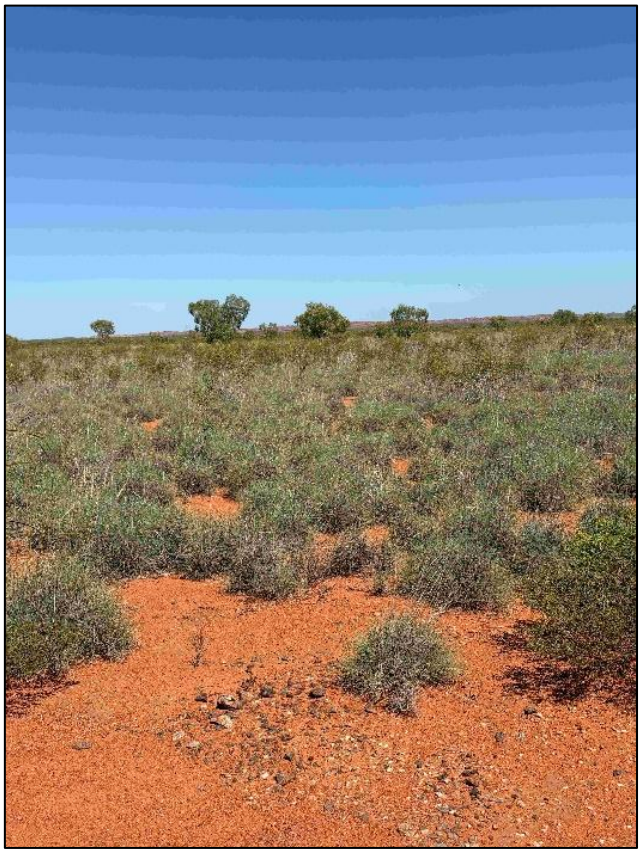

Plate 1: Plains Landform (WCR TT8, Macroy System)

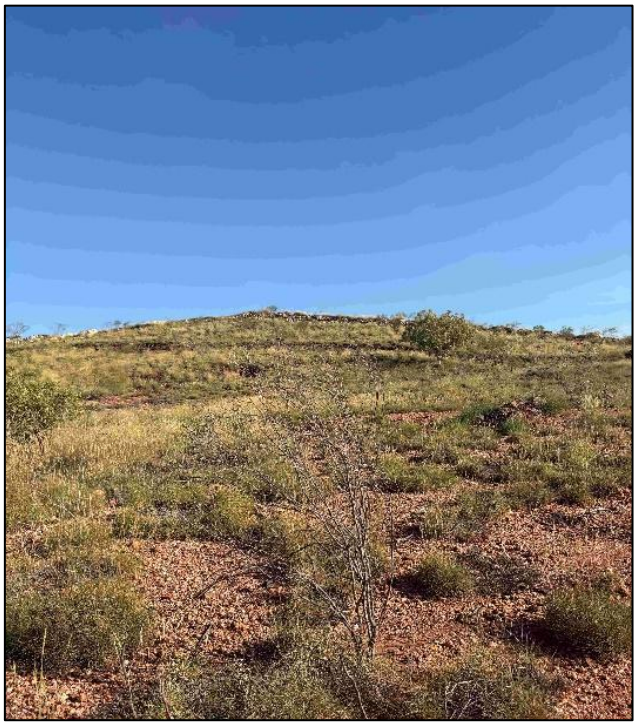

Plate 2: Lower Slopes, Hills and Ridges Landform (WCR TT9, Talga System)

696,000 698,000 700,000 702,000 704,000 706,000

7,714,000 7,712,000 7,710,000 7,708,000

N

WCR TT11
WCR TT10
WCR TT9
Turkeys Nest
WCR TT4
Workshop
WCR TT2
WCR TT1
WCR TT15
WCR TT13
Core Farm
WCR TT5
WCR TT12
WCR TT7
WCR TT8
WCR TT14
Site Office
WCR TT6
WCR TT3

Legend

- Development Envelope
- SAL Points

Landforms
- Disturbed
- Drainage
- Plains
- Lower Slopes, Hills and Ridges

Site Layout
- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

696,000 698,000 700,000 702,000 704,000 706,000

Scale: 1: 27,500
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)
0 1,000 2,000 m

Figure 6

Identified Landforms Within the Main Mining Area

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W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025.qgz 04/05/2026 L6 Identified Landforms Within the Main Mining Area

6. Assessment of Landform Significance

6.1 Background

EPA nominates the following six criteria to determine whether landforms are significant (EPA 2018):

- Variety: The landform is a particularly good or important example of its type. The landform is not well represented over the local, regional or national scale or differs from other examples at these scales, either naturally or as a result of cumulative impacts from existing and reasonably foreseeable activities, developments and land uses.
- Integrity: The landform is intact, being largely complete or whole and in good condition.
- Ecological importance: The landform has a distinctive or exclusive role in maintaining existing ecological and physical processes; for example, by providing a unique microclimate, source of water flow, or shade. The landform supports endemic or highly restricted plants or animals.
- Scientific importance: The landform provides evidence of past ecological processes or is an important geomorphological or geological site. The landform is of recognised scientific interest as a reference site, or an example of where important natural processes are operating.
- Rarity: The landform is rare or relatively rare, being one of the few of its type at a national, regional or local level.
- Social importance: The landform supports significant amenity, cultural or heritage values linked to its defining physical features.

6.2 Assessment Criteria

The extent of planned disturbances within the project area is assessed as outlined in Table 4. Landform disturbances within the Project area are assessed on an area-basis for major continual landforms such as plains, hills and ridges, rivers. Conversely for smaller more discrete landforms (e.g. clay pans, dunes, rock outcrops), Project area disturbances can also be assessed on a 'per number disturbed' basis.

The extent of disturbance (Table 4) is calculated from the disturbed area of each landform relative to the total area of the landform within the Project area/footprint. Alternatively for smaller, discrete landforms the extent of disturbance (Table 4) is calculated by dividing the number of disturbed landforms by the total number present in the Project area/footprint.

The six landform significance criteria detailed in Section 6.1 are assessed as outlined below in Table 5 with the results of the landform significance assessment outlined in Table 6. An assessment of landform social importance has not been undertaken as part of the current work. Wildcat is currently engaging with the relevant Native Title and Traditional Owner groups to characterise the cultural geography of the Project and regional area, which will inform future consideration of landform social importance.

Table 4: Landform Disturbance Categorisation Matrix

Classification	% of Landform Disturbed in Project Area (area-basis)	% of Landforms Disturbed in Project Area (number-basis)
Extensive	>90%	>90%
Major	60 - 90%	60 -90%
Moderate	30 - 60%	30 - 60%
Minor	5 - 30%	5 - 30%
Inconsequential	0 - 5%	0 - 5%
Not Disturbed	0%	0%

Table 5: Criteria to Establish Landform Significance

Classification	Variety/Rarity	Integrity	Ecological Importance	Scientific Importance	Social Importance
Significant	The landform is unique and an important example of its type locally and regionally.	The landform is complete and in good condition.	The landform provides unique ecological niches and houses key populations of flora and fauna of conservation significance.	The landform is considered to be a unique geomorphological or geological site.	The landform itself is of key cultural significance.
Potentially Significant	The landform is unique and an important example of its type within the local environment, but similar landforms exist regionally.	The landform is in good condition despite previous land use.	The landform provides key ecological niches and flora and fauna of conservation significance. However, similar environments are also present regionally.	The landform is a good example of geomorphological or geological processes, but similar examples exist elsewhere.	The landform may contain sites of cultural significance, but the physical landform itself is not significant.
Unlikely to be Significant	The landform is not an important example of its type and occurs both locally and regionally.	The landform has been disturbed from previous land use and has been altered from its original state.	The landform is unlikely to contain key ecological niches and flora and fauna of conservation significance.	The landform is not known to contain sites of geomorphological or geological significance.	The landform is unlikely to contain sites of cultural significance, and the physical landform itself is not significant.
Not Significant	The landform is not an important example of its type and is widespread locally and regionally.	The landform has been heavily disturbed and has been significantly altered from its original form.	The landform does not contain key ecological niches and flora and fauna of conservation significance.	The landform does not contain sites of geomorphological or geological significance.	The landform is not of cultural significance.

6.3 Landform Significance

The results of the landform significance assessment are outlined in Table 6. Key results of the assessment include:

- Four landform groups (plains, lower slopes, hills and ridges, drainage and disturbed land) will be disturbed as a result of planned project activities. These disturbances were classified as minor on the basis of the extent of landforms across the Project area
- All landforms were unlikely to be significant with respect to the criteria of variety, rarity and integrity. This classification was made for the following reasons:
  - All landforms are widely distributed within the Project area and beyond.
  - All landforms are not considered to be unique examples of their type.
  - All landforms have a history of disturbance from activities such as land clearing, pastoral use, burning and previous mining operations. They are thus unlikely to be significant with respect to integrity.
- A range of conservation significant flora and fauna have been observed to reside within the plains, lower slopes, hills and ridges and drainage landforms within the Project area. Consequently, all three landforms have been classified as potentially significant with respect to ecological importance.
- No known sites of scientific importance are present within 50 km of the project footprint. Thus, all three of the main project landforms are unlikely to be significant with respect to scientific importance.

Table 6: Landform Significance Assessment

Landform	Total Area Landform in Project (ha)	Disturbed Area of Landform (ha - %)	Soil Land Systems	Extent of Disturbance (Table 4)	Variety/Rarity	Integrity	Ecological Importance	Scientific Importance
Plains	2,776	526 (19%)	283Mc	Minor	**Unlikely to be Significant:** Landform is common locally and regionally and is not a unique example of its type.	**Unlikely to be Significant**: Roads, tracks and clearing of vegetation common within the landform. The project area lies within the Wallareenya and Strelley pastoral leases and has thus been extensively grazed by cattle. The Project area has been burnt on numerous occasions within the past 20 years.	**Potentially Significant:** Conservation significant flora and fauna potentially inhabit the landform	**Unlikely to be Significant:** No sites of known scientific importance are present in the Project area.
Lower Slopes, Hills and Ridges	1,011	286 (28%)	283Ta	Minor	**Unlikely to be Significant:** Landform is common locally and regionally and is not a unique example of its type.	**Unlikely to be Significant**: Roads, tracks and clearing of vegetation common within the landform. The project area lies within the Wallareenya and Strelley pastoral leases and has thus been extensively grazed by cattle. The Project area has been burnt on numerous occasions within the past 20 years.	**Potentially Significant:** Conservation significant flora and fauna potentially inhabit the landform.	**Unlikely to be Significant**: No sites of known scientific importance are present in the Project area.

Landform	Total Area Landform in Project (ha)	Disturbed Area of Landform (ha - %)	Soil Land Systems	Extent of Disturbance (Table 4)	Variety/Rarity	Integrity	Ecological Importance	Scientific Importance
Drainage	853	110 (13%)	283Mc 283Ta	Minor	**Unlikely to be Significant**: Landform is common locally and regionally and is not a unique example of its type.	**Unlikely to be Significant**: Roads, tracks and clearing of vegetation common within the landform. The project area lies within the Wallareenya and Strelley pastoral leases and has thus been extensively grazed by cattle. The Project area has been burnt on numerous occasions within the past 20 years.	**Potentially Significant:** Conservation significant flora and fauna potentially inhabit the landform. Area is potentially significant for migrant avian species during the wet season.	**Unlikely to be Significant:** No sites of known scientific importance are present in the Project area.
Disturbed Land	153	45 (29%)	283Mc 283Ta	Minor	**Not Significant:** Landform has been significantly disturbed and is not in its natural state.	**Not Significant:** Area was mined for Tantalum between 2015-2016.	**Not Significant:** Area disturbed and rehabilitated.	**Not Significant:** No sites of known scientific importance are present in the Project area.

7. Summary and Recommendations

A total of four landform groups were identified within the Tabba Tabba Project which included:

- Plains.
- Lower slopes, hills and ridges.
- Drainage landforms.
- Disturbed land

All four landform groups within the Project area are unlikely to be considered significant with respect to the factors of variety, rarity, integrity and scientific importance as they are all common locally and regionally and have been disturbed historically.

The Plains, Lower slopes, hills and ridges and drainage landforms are, however, potential or confirmed habitats for conservation significant flora and fauna and therefore considered potentially significant in an ecological context. Given the abundance of these landforms both locally and regionally it is likely that alternate/other habitats for these species will be present if the planned mining activities are to occur. Further environmental impact assessments in the relevant factor group may be required to ascertain whether any critical habitats/populations exist in planned disturbance areas.

Based on the current site layout planned disturbances will potentially impact between 16-29% (by area) of each of the identified landform groups. Consequently, none of the identified landforms will be eliminated from the immediate area as a result of planned mining activities.

Thus in summary, it is unlikely that planned mining activities will result in disturbances to Project area landforms that are considered significant under the (EPA, 2018) guidance document.

8. References

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A:
FIELD DATA SHEETS

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

Soil and Landform Assessment Datasheet

Project: Tabba Tabba Project | **Project Code:** WRLTTSAL

Date: 11/03/2026

Sampled By: Erin Lee | **Sheet Number** _1__ **of** _1__

Sample ID	Infrastructure Area	Northing	Easting	Elevation (AHD)	Depth (cm)	Profile Details	Slope	Surface Cover	Vegetation	Landscape
WCR TT1	WRL	7711285	701748	98.3	0-10 20	uniform - see photo	flat	small stones/pebbles covering soils	spinifex with scattered mulga	flat plain
WCR TT2	WRL	7711727	700802	96.93	0-10 30	uniform - see photo	flat	mostly bare with some scattering of all small stones	edge of recently burnt. Unburnt spinifex nearby with isolate trees	flat plain
WCR TT3	WRL	7708985	696949	111.36	0-10 20	uniform - see photo	flat	stones covering soil	recently burnt bare ground with isolated burnt trees	flat plain surrounded by ridgelines
WCR TT4	WRL	7712288	700496	98.3	0-10 30	uniform - see photo	flat	stones and pebbles covering soil	small spinifex with scattered trees	flat plain at the base of a ridge line
WCR TT5	WRL	7710911	700173	102.1	0-10 30	uniform - see photo	flat	bare ground	recently burnt with scattered trees	flat plain
WCR TT6	TSF	7708978	698959	111.55	0-10 20	uniform - see photo	flat	small stones/pebbles covering soils	recently burnt bare ground. Spinifex in unburnt areas with scattered mulga	flat plain
WCR TT7	solar farm	7710288	702528	99.1	0-10 40	see photo	flat	small stones/pebbles covering soils	small spinifex wth isolated trees	flat plain
WCR TT8	accomodation village	7710246	704173	100.99	0-10 20	uniform - see photo of hole - no ground profile photo but all uniform with no colour changes	flat	small stones on sand covered soils. Some exposed rock nearby	spinifex with isolated trees	flat plain
WCR TT9	Open Pit	7713356	700264	98.51	0-10 20	uniform - see photo		small stones/pebbles covering soils	scattered spinifex with scattered eucalypts	flat plain at the base of small hill
WCR TT10	Open Pit	7713828	699721	97.09	0-10 25	uniform - see photo	flat	stones and rocks covering soil	recently burnt - next to thick spinifex with scattered trees	flat plain
WCR TT11	NA	7714228	701273	95.11	0-10 50	uniform - see photo	flat	small stones/pebbles covering soils	scattered spinifex with groves of small trees	flat plain
WCR TT12	WRL	7710403	700940	100.2	0-10 60	uniform - see photo	flat	sandplain - recently burnt so no cover material present	bare sand being recently burnt with remnants of scattered small trees.	flat plain
WCR TT13	Mine Services/ Processing	7710994	699218	102.73	0-10 30	uniform - see photo	flat	bare ground. Stony covering in vicinity of sampling site	recently burnt. Sample site in small grove of scattered trees.	flat plain at the base of small hill
WCR TT14	TSF	7709940	698641	108.66	0-10 30	uniform - see photo	flat	stones and flakes covering soil	recently burnt spinifex with isolated mulga	flat and sitting at the bottom of rock pile ridgeline
WCR TT15	sprayfield	7711362	705629	106.2	0-10 40	uniform - see photo	flat	sandplain with small gravel stones	spinifex with scattered mulga	flat plain
WCR TT16	Site Access Rd	Could not access site - will have to use desktop to extend survey area up site access road within development envelope								

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B:
ADDITIONAL FIGURES

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000

7,728,000 7,720,000 7,712,000

Turkeys Nest
Workshop
Core Farm
Site Office

N

0 1,000 2,000 m

N

0 3,000 6,000 m

Scale: 1: 100,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)

Legend

Development Envelope
Site Layout
- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

Figure 2

Conceptual Layout of Project Area

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025.qgz 10/04/2026 L2 Conceptual Layout of Project Area (with inset)_2

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000

7,728,000 7,720,000 7,712,000

N

WCR TT10 WCR TT9 WCR TT4 Turkeys Nest WCR TT2 Workshop WCR TT1 WCR TT15 Core Farm WCR TT13 WCR TT5 WCR TT12 WCR TT7 WCR TT8 Site Office WCR TT14 WCR TT6 WCR TT3

0 1,000 2,000 m

WCR TT16

WCR TT11 WCR TT10 WCR TT9 WCR TT4 WCR TT2 WCR TT1 WCR TT15 WCR TT13 WCR TT5 WCR TT12 WCR TT7 WCR TT8 WCR TT14 WCR TT6 WCR TT3

Legend

- Development Envelope
- SAL sampling points

Soil-land systems (DPIRD-027)

- Boolaloo system
- Granitic system
- Horseflat system
- Macroy system
- River system
- Talga system
- Uaroo system

Site Layout

- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

Scale: 1: 100,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)

0 3,000 6,000 m

Figure 3

Lanfdorm Assessment Locations

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000

7,728,000

7,720,000

7,712,000

Turkeys Nest
Workshop
Core Farm
Site Office

N

0 1,000 2,000 m

Legend

- Development Envelope
- SAL sampling points

Elevation (m)

146.952484
62.215736

Site Layout

- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

Scale: 1: 100,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)

0 3,000 6,000 m

Figure 4

Topography of Project Area

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025.qgz 10/04/2026 L5 Topography of Project Area (with inset)_2

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000

7,728,000 7,720,000 7,712,000

WCR TT10 WCR TT9 WCR TT4 Turkeys Nest WCR TT2 Workshop WCR TT1 WCR TT15 Core Farm WCR TT13 WCR TT5 WCR TT12 WCR TT7 WCR TT8 Site Office WCR TT14 WCR TT6 WCR TT3

N

0 1,000 2,000 m

WCR TT16

WCR TT11 WCR TT10 WCR TT9 WCR TT4 WCR TT2 WCR TT1 WCR TT15 WCR TT13 WCR TT5 WCR TT12 WCR TT7 WCR TT8 WCR TT14 WCR TT6 WCR TT3

Legend

- Development Envelope
- SAL sampling points

Landforms

- Disturbed
- Drainage
- Plains
- Lower Slopes, Hills and Ridges
- Upland Plains

Site Layout

- Core Farm
- Crushing Area
- Magazine
- Open Pit Contractor Service Area
- Pit
- Processing Plant
- Road
- ROM
- Site Office
- Solar Farm
- Spray Field
- TSF
- Turkeys Nest
- Underground Mining Contractor Service Area
- Village
- Workshop
- WRL

688,000 696,000 704,000 712,000

Scale: 1: 100,000
Original Size: A3
Grid: GDA2020 / MGA zone 50
(EPSG:7850)

0 3,000 6,000 m

Figure 5

Identified Landforms Within the Project Area

MBS ENVIRONMENTAL

W:\Wildcat_Resources\Tabba_Tabba\Baseline Studies\Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025\GIS\Tabba_Tabba_Waste Rock and Soils Gap Assessment 2025.qgz 10/04/2026 L6 Identified Landforms Within the Project Area (with inset)_2 copy