ASX Announcement
15 June 2023

SIGNIFICANT GOLD SYSTEM AT MT ADRAH CONFIRMED BY ASSAY RESULTS

Highlights

- **Assay results from RC drilling confirm a large gold system with significant gold mineralisation occurring beyond Hobbs Pipe at the Mt Adrah Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW**
- **Gold mineralisation within multiple monzodiorite intersections away from Hobbs Pipe support the "Multiple Pipe Model"**
- **Best intercepts include 103m at 0.4g/t Au from surface (WCRC003) and 51m at 0.34g/t Au from 95m (WCRC001)**

Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) ("Wildcat" or "Company") is pleased to announce it has received assays for 16 RC drill holes for 3,658m completed in April 2023 at the **Mt Adrah Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW**. The results confirm gold mineralisation and potential for intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) targets associated with alteration proximal to the **770Koz Au Hobbs Pipe Gold Deposit**.

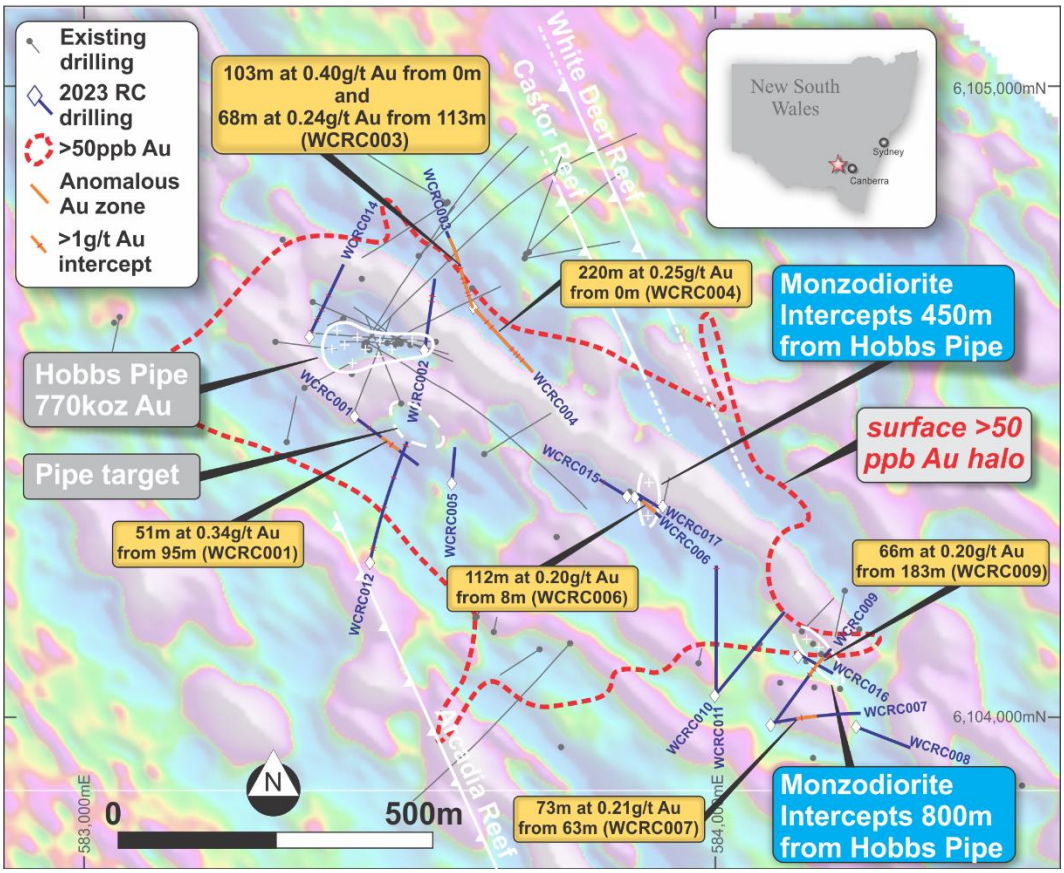

Figure 1 – Assays returned for RC drilling at Mt Adrah confirm broad zones of gold mineralisation and mineralised monzodiorite extending over 1km to the southeast of the Hobbs Pipe Gold Deposit. Background 2VD drone aeromagnetics. Assays shown are for zones greater than 10 gram metres.

Managing Director Samuel Ekins said "The assay results demonstrate that there is a lot of gold in the greater Hobbs Pipe mineral system, including in the country rocks, supporting our exploration model for multiple gold-bearing intrusions. The extensive mineralised alteration halo surrounding the monzodiorite-hosed gold deposit at Hobbs Pipe has had limited drilling and 15 of the 16 holes we drilled returned gold mineralisation. The recent drilling has identified new areas of mineralised monzodiorite in addition to broad zones of mineralisation within the alteration halo.

WILDCAT RESOURCES

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Wildcat Resources Ltd

Wildcat Resources is a company focussed on discovery with strategic landholdings in world class provinces in Australia. The company has key landholdings for gold in the Lachlan Fold Belt (NSW), gold and lithium in the Mallina Province - Pilbara (WA), and greenfields exploration projects regionally in WA.

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Future exploration drilling will target the deeper source of these occurrences to test for new pipes, and to understand the scale of the mineralised alteration zones."

Monzodiorite Intersections

Monzodiorite (the intrusive rock that hosts the Hobbs Pipe Gold Deposit) was intersected in eight of the of the 16 drill hole program[1]. Two zones to the southeast of Hobbs Pipe, one 450m away and another 800m away, contain swarms of **monzodiorite dykes with localised breccias** and variably skarn-altered country rock (Figure 2). Wildcat believes these may be sourced from a larger intrusive body or bodies at depth.

WCRC006 targeted the zone 450m southeast of Hobbs Pipe below an outcrop of monzodiorite breccia and contained 30m of combined monzodiorite intercepts within a mineralised zone that returned 112m at 0.20g/t Au from 8m. A section through this zone is shown on Figure 3.

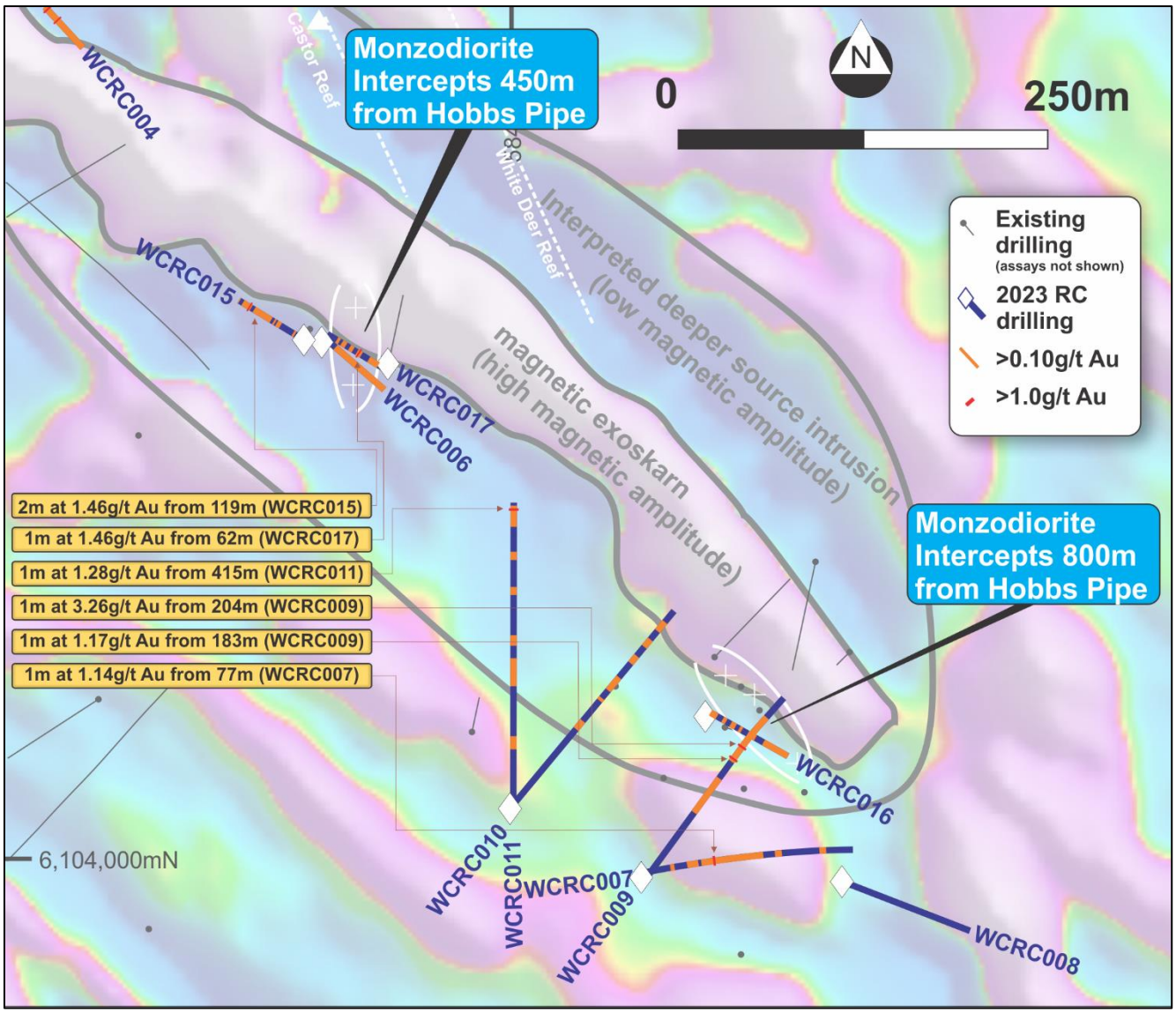

Figure 2 – Broad intercepts of mineralisation occurring to the southeast of Hobbs Pipe associated with monzodiorite intercepted in WCRC006, WCRC0016, WCRC009 and WCRC007. Note that monzodiorite outcrop and drill intercepts occur on the margin of a magnetic high which corresponds to exoskarn alteration and is located in a larger magnetic low interpreted to be due to a source intrusion at depth. Background is 2VD RTP drone aeromagnetics.

[1] ASX announcement 19th April 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/886126a6-afa.pdf

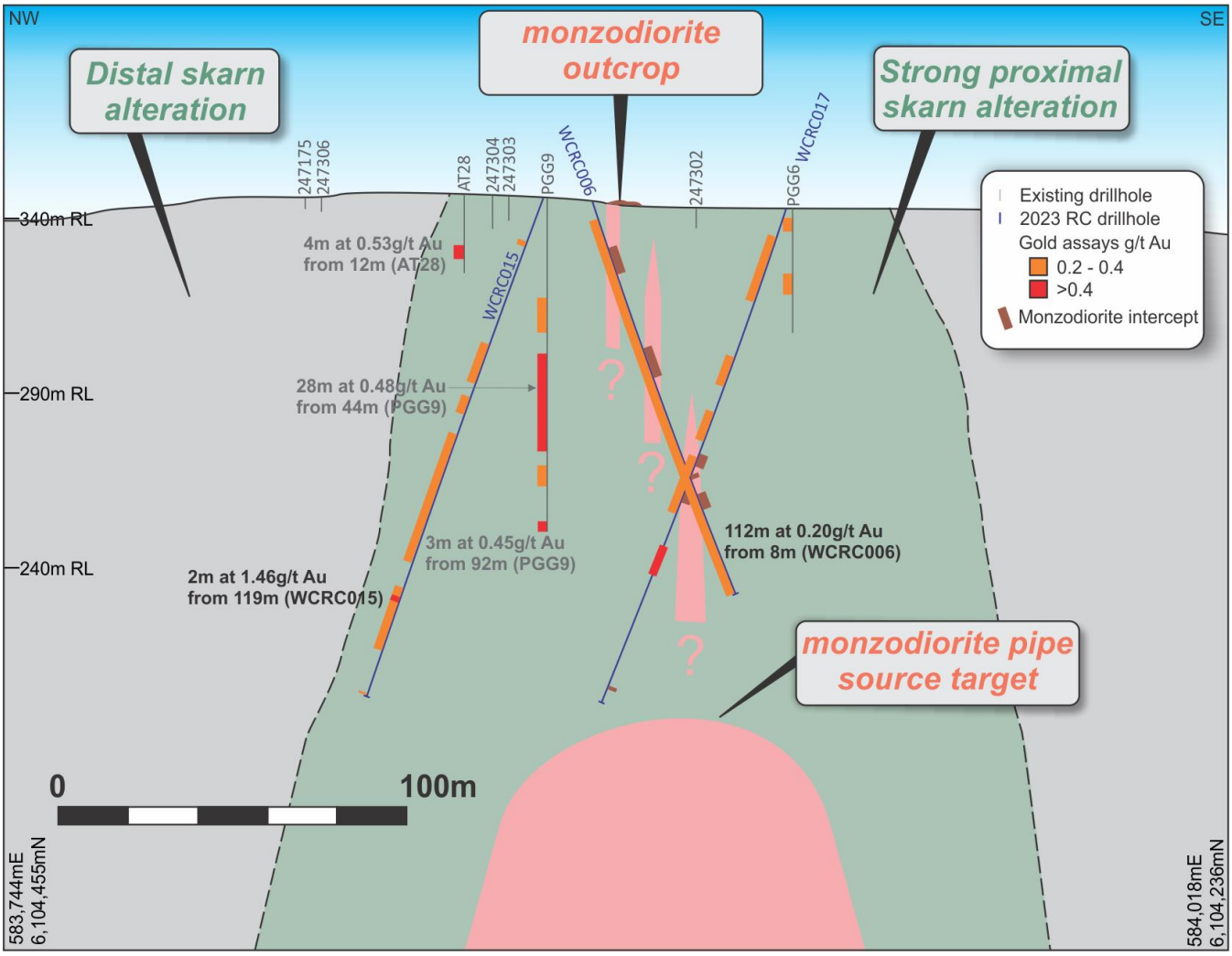

Figure 3 – Section through WCRC006, WCRC015, and WCRC017 showing assay results and monzodiorite intercepts from recent) and historic drilling. Schematic of interpreted monzodiorite intrusive source target shown at depth.

Broad alteration zones

Thick zones of alteration including pervasive sericite altered zones with up to 2% disseminated pyrite in hole WCRC003 and silica-epidote altered zones with disseminated sulphides up to 2% in holes WCRC004, WCRC012, WCRC001, and WCRC005 returned composite grades ranging between 0.1g/t Au to 0.5g/t Au with 1m intervals up to 9g/t Au (listed in Appendix 1).

The thick zones of mineralisation in WCRC001, WCRC005 and WCRC012 appear to occur peripheral to a magnetic anomaly with a low amplitude signature similar in amplitude to Hobbs Pipe. The magnetic anomaly was confirmed, with improved resolution, by the drone magnetic survey flown in April 2023[2].

The alteration is interpreted to be related to a proximal mineralised intrusion which is coincident with the magnetic low and within the broader geochemical anomaly. The new geochemical data from the RC drilling will be used to vector towards the potential source intrusion. Another pipe target is located 100m east of this (Figure 4).

Other broad zones of mineralised alteration such as 104m at 0.40g/t Au from 0m and 68m at 0.24g/t Au from 113m (WCRC003) and 220m at 0.25g/t Au from 0m (WCRC004) appear to be part of an extensive, mineralised alteration halo surrounding Hobbs Pipe and other intrusive targets. Figure 4 shows a plan of the mineralised alteration zones and their proximity to the magnetic anomalies which are comparable to the magnetic anomaly at Hobbs Pipe.

[2] ASX announcement 19th April 2023: https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/886126a6-afa.pdf

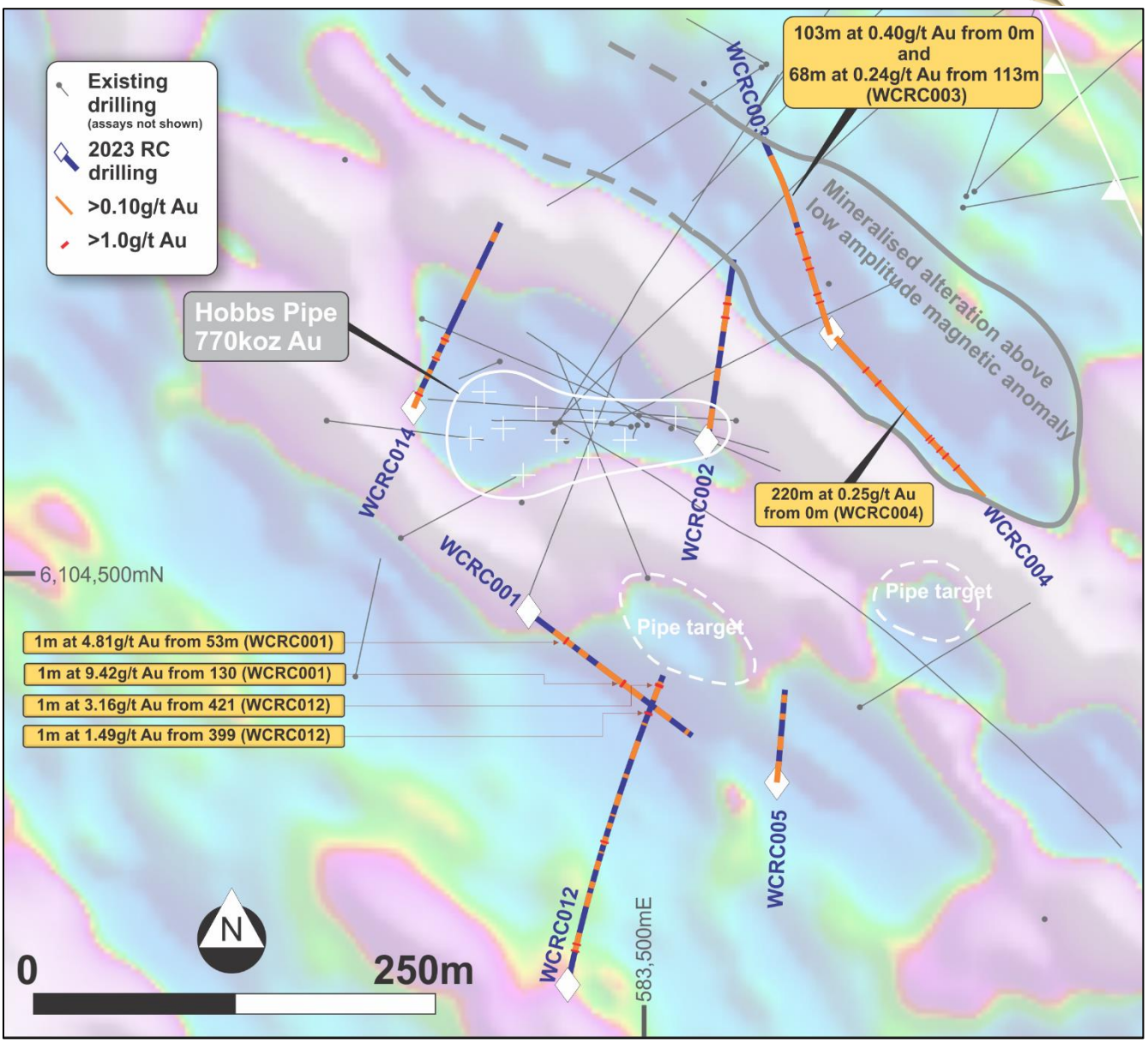

Figure 4 – 2VD RTP drone aeromagnetic image showing magnetic low pipe targets with similar attributes to Hobbs Pipe with proximal high-grade drill intercepts in WCRC001 and WCRC012; and a wide zone of mineralised alteration in WCRC003 and WCRC004 overlying a broad magnetic low, thought to be associated with a Hobbs Pipe-style intrusion target.

The Hobbs Pipe IRGS System

Hobbs Pipe is interpreted as a monzodiorite-hosted IRGS[3] (Intrusive Related Gold System). The Hobbs Pipe deposit has a **Mineral Resource estimate of 20.5Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 770,000oz Au[4].** The resource was modelled at 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and is all hosted by a single 200m diameter pipe.

The recent drilling demonstrates that the alteration and mineral system incorporating Hobbs Pipe is extensive. It has confirmed that monzodiorite (the host rock at host Hobbs Pipe) with mineralisation and alteration of the type occurring proximal to IRGS-style intrusions exists for over 1km to the southeast of the Hobbs Pipe intrusion.

The mineralised intercepts are extensively silica and epidote altered and contain anomalous gold and sulphide mineralisation, comprising dominantly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite.

[3] ASX announcement 18th Jan 2023:
https://www.wildcatresources.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/
[4] ASX Announcement 23rd Aug 2019:
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc8/f7bfeb66-04e.pdf

Next Steps for Mt Adrah

- Evaluate the gold and multielement geochemical assay data and incorporate into the geological model for the broader Hobbs Pipe area
- Interpret vectors to help identify priority targets for planning the next phase of drilling
- Complete a high-resolution gravity survey
- Finalise planning for the next phase of exploration and drilling

- ENDS –

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

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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, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Wildcat Resources Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Mt Adrah Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Samuel Ekins, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Ekins is a fulltime employee of Wildcat Resources Limited. Mr Ekins 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 JORC Code. Mr Ekins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Wildcat confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results 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 information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Wildcat.

ABOUT MT ADRAH

Wildcat Resources Limited holds the Mount Adrah Gold Project ("**Mount Adrah**"), a highly prospective 520km^2 tenement package located within the well-endowed Lachlan Orogen region in NSW (Figure 4). The project includes the Hobbs Pipe gold deposit which has a Mineral Resource estimate of 20.5Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 770,000 oz of contained gold[5].

In addition to Hobbs Pipe, several high-grade gold reef systems have been identified by historic artisanal workings and limited exploration drilling, including down-hole intercepts such as **10m @ 17.7g/t Au from 506m** (GHD009) at the Castor Reef Prospect, about 200m north-east of Hobbs Pipe, and **1.2m @ 58.6g/t Au from 624m** (GHD011) at the White Deer Reef Prospect, a further 150m to the north-east of the GHD009 intercept. The drill-hole intervals are interpreted to align with the artisanal workings. However, surface geochemistry and drilling have not yet tested the near-surface potential of these targets.

[5] ASX Announcement 23rd Aug 2019: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20190823/pdf/447s52fxbdmrfc.pdf

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Mineralised intercepts received for the Greater Hobbs Pipe RC drilling program. Intercepts are reported over 0.10g/t Au with less than 1m of internal waste below 0.02g/t Au.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easing MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
WCRC001	RC	583,428	6,104,480	330	223	-55	130	0	36	36	N/A	No significant intersection
								36	72	36	N/A	0.25
												Incl. 1m at 4.81g/t Au from 53m
								72	80	8	N/A	No significant intersection
								80	89	9	N/A	0.12
								89	95	6	N/A	No significant intersection
								95	**146**	**51**	**N/A**	**0.34**
												Incl. 1m at 9.42g/t Au from 130m
								146	168	22	N/A	No significant intersection
								168	192	24	N/A	0.17
								192	217	25	N/A	No significant intersection
								217	220	3	N/A	0.21
								220	223	3	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC002	RC	583,540	6,104,589	350	200	-55	15	0	3	3	N/A	No significant intersection
								3	13	10	N/A	0.20
								13	68	55	N/A	No significant intersection
								68	79	11	N/A	0.35
								79	93	14	N/A	No significant intersection
								93	95	2	N/A	0.55
								95	111	16	N/A	No significant intersection
								111	153	42	N/A	0.24
												Incl. 1m at 1.26g/t Au from 133m
												&. 1m at 1.74g/t Au from 147m
								153	200	47	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC003	RC	583,615	6,104,653	360	200	-55	340	**0**	**103**	**103**	**N/A**	**0.40**
								103	113	10	N/A	No significant intersection
								113	**181**	**68**	**N/A**	**0.24**
								181	194	13	N/A	No significant intersection
								194	200	6	N/A	0.19
WCRC004	RC	583,615	6,104,653	360	220	-55	140	**0**	**220**	**220**	**N/A**	**0.25**
												Incl. 1m at 1.13g/t Au from 36m
												&. 1m at 1.24g/t Au from 53m
												&. 1m at 1.97g/t Au from 128m
												&. 1m at 2.21g/t Au from 131m
												&. 1m at 1.49g/t Au from 136m
												&. 1m at 1.02g/t Au from 145m
												&. 1m at 2.19g/t Au from 150m
												&. 2m at 2.43g/t Au from 154m
												&. 1m at 1.06g/t Au from 173m
WCRC005	RC	583,583	6,104,375	330	150	-70	360	0	17	17	N/A	0.26
								17	26	9	N/A	No significant intersection
								26	47	21	N/A	0.23
								47	85	38	N/A	No significant intersection
								85	89	4	N/A	0.22
								89	125	36	N/A	No significant intersection

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easing MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
								125	143	18	N/A	0.22
								143	150	7	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC006	RC	583,873	6,104,352	345	120	-70	110	0	8	8	N/A	No significant intersection
								8	**120**	**112**	**N/A**	**0.20**
WCRC007	RC	584,095	6,103,983	310	226	-55	83	0	18	18	N/A	No significant intersection
								18	21	3	N/A	0.48
								21	37	16	N/A	No significant intersection
								37	51	14	N/A	0.22
								51	53	2	N/A	No significant intersection
								63	**136**	**73**	**N/A**	**0.21**
												Incl. 1m at 1.14g/t Au from 77m
								136	143	7	N/A	No significant intersection
								143	150	7	N/A	0.20
								150	192	42	N/A	No significant intersection
								192	200	8	N/A	0.14
								200	226	26	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC008	RC	584,230	6,103,981	308	178	-55	110	0	178	178	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC009	RC	584,095	6,103,983	310	304	-53	40	0	125	125	N/A	No significant intersection
								125	164	39	N/A	0.21
								164	183	19	N/A	No significant intersection
								183	**249**	**66**	**N/A**	**0.20**
												Incl. 7m at 0.34g/t Au from 183m
												&. 1m at 1.17g/t Au from 183m
												&. 1m at 3.26g/t Au from 204m
								246	304	58	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC010	RC	584,003	6,104,037	311	376	-53	40	0	126	126	N/A	No significant intersection
								126	137	11	N/A	0.11
								137	184	47	N/A	No significant intersection
								184	188	4	N/A	0.13
								188	202	14	N/A	No significant intersection
								202	227	25	N/A	0.21
								227	247	20	N/A	No significant intersection
								247	260	13	N/A	0.27
								260	279	19	N/A	No significant intersection
								279	292	13	N/A	0.17
								292	327	35	N/A	No significant intersection
								327	346	19	N/A	0.13
								346	376	30	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC011	RC	584,003	6,104,037	311	436	-53	360	0	81	81	N/A	No significant intersection
								81	89	8	N/A	0.25
								89	206	117	N/A	No significant intersection
								206	251	45	N/A	0.12
								251	256	5	N/A	No significant intersection
								256	263	7	N/A	0.12
								263	335	72	N/A	No significant intersection
								335	342	7	N/A	0.21
								342	367	25	N/A	No significant intersection
								367	373	6	N/A	0.26

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easing MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
								373	403	30	N/A	No significant intersection
								403	431	28	N/A	0.15
												Incl. 1m at 1.28g/t Au from 415m
								431	436	5	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC012	RC	583,452	6,104,249	320	425	-53	15	0	30	30	N/A	No significant intersection
								30	46	16	N/A	0.26
												Incl. 1m at 1.40g/t Au from 30m
												Incl. 1m at 1.02g/t Au from 36m
								46	80	34	N/A	No significant intersection
								80	90	10	N/A	0.24
								90	95	5	N/A	No significant intersection
								95	100	5	N/A	0.12
								100	110	10	N/A	No significant intersection
								100	114	14	N/A	0.32
								114	127	13	N/A	No significant intersection
								127	131	4	N/A	0.17
								131	145	14	N/A	No significant intersection
								145	154	9	N/A	0.44
												Incl. 1m at 1.71g/t Au from 149m
								154	162	8	N/A	No significant intersection
								162	167	5	N/A	0.62
								167	193	26	N/A	No significant intersection
								193	200	7	N/A	0.19
								200	236	36	N/A	No significant intersection
								236	241	5	N/A	0.23
								241	251	10	N/A	No significant intersection
								251	252	1	N/A	1.30
								252	261	9	N/A	No significant intersection
								261	272	11	N/A	0.30
								272	302	30	N/A	No significant intersection
								302	306	4	N/A	0.39
								306	338	32	N/A	No significant intersection
								338	371	33	N/A	0.22
								371	391	20	N/A	No significant intersection
								391	393	2	N/A	0.37
								393	399	6	N/A	No significant intersection
								399	400	1	N/A	1.49
								400	406	6	N/A	No significant intersection
								406	423	17	N/A	0.46
												Incl. 1m at 3.16g/t Au from 421m
								423	425	2	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC014	RC	583,354	6,104,602	340	200	-60	25	0	12	12	N/A	0.71
												Incl. 2m at 1.20g/t Au from 6m
								12	40	28	N/A	No significant intersection
								40	56	16	N/A	0.35
								56	72	16	N/A	No significant intersection
								72	84	12	N/A	0.51
												Incl. 1m at 1.27g/t Au from 73m

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easing MGA (m)	Northing MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (MGA)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
								84	106	22	N/A	No significant intersection
								106	116	10	N/A	0.50
												Incl. 1m at 2.18g/t Au from 112m
								116	147	31	N/A	No significant intersection
								147	167	20	N/A	0.18
								167	185	18	N/A	No significant intersection
								185	193	8	N/A	0.43
								193	200	7	N/A	No significant intersection
WCRC015	RC	583,873	6,104,352	345	150	-70	290	0	13	13	N/A	No significant intersection
								13	15	2	N/A	0.23
								15	45	30	N/A	No significant intersection
								45	57	12	N/A	0.28
								57	60	3	N/A	No significant intersection
								60	64	4	N/A	0.33
								64	69	5	N/A	No significant intersection
								69	108	39	N/A	0.15
								108	116	8	N/A	No significant intersection
								116	135	19	N/A	0.36
												Incl. 2m at 1.46g/t Au from 119m
								135	149	14	N/A	No significant intersection
								149	150	1	N/A	0.23
WCRC016	RC	584,136	6,104,097	340	100	-55	110	0	4	4	N/A	0.14
								4	13	9	N/A	No significant intersection
								13	18	5	N/A	0.41
								18	26	8	N/A	No significant intersection
								26	33	7	N/A	0.21
								33	38	5	N/A	No significant intersection
								38	42	4	N/A	0.14
								42	49	7	N/A	No significant intersection
								49	55	6	N/A	0.22
								55	70	15	N/A	No significant intersection
								70	80	10	N/A	0.20
								80	100	20	N/A	0.11
WCRC017	RC	583,920	6,104,314	345	150	-70	310	0	9	9	N/A	No significant intersection
								9	29	20	N/A	0.12
								29	56	27	N/A	No significant intersection
								56	65	9	N/A	0.36
												Incl. 1m at 1.46g/t Au from 62m
								65	72	7	N/A	No significant intersection
								72	80	8	N/A	0.33
								80	85	5	N/A	No significant intersection
								85	102	17	N/A	0.28
								102	108	6	N/A	No significant intersection
								108	114	6	N/A	0.44
								114	150	36	N/A	No significant intersection

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in the geological logging. The final batch of drill samples will reach the laboratory this week, with assay results expected to be received and reported to the market by the Company in 6-8 weeks. Please refer to the drill hole lactations in appendix 1, significant intercepts of visually logged monzodiorite in Appendix 2, JORC table 1 in Appendix 3 for further explanation.

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Appendix 2

Table 1 for reporting in accordance with JORC Code

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation drilling completed by Strike Drilling and Durock Drilling. • All samples split with a static cone splitter into numbered calico sample bags and the excess into green plastic bags. • Mineralisation has been determined visually by the site geologist and confirmed by fire assay. All intervals have been assayed. Additional analysis of 48-element multielement assay using 4-Acid digest ICP-MS were requested at the rig geologist's discretion, but are not reported in this announcement. • RC drilling samples obtained as 1m composites, split into a 3kg sample using a static cone splitter and all samples collected and submitted to ALS laboratories for pulverising and an aliquot obtained for a 50gm charge fire assay, with additional samples collected for multielement analysis at the geologists discretion.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 drilling with orientation surveys taken every 30m to 60m and an end of hole orientation using a Reflex gyro
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recovery recorded by the sampling geologist (poor/good) and moisture content recorded (dry/wet). Sample weights recorded by the lab and stored in the Company database. • A static cone splitter was used and audited by the site geologist. • No analysis of sample recovery and grade has been made at this time.
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.	• The rock types were recorded as granodiorite, intermediate intrusive, basalt, gabbro, metasediment, and skarn. 100% of all the holes were logged. • All chip trays were logged and photographed by the site geologist • Logging was qualitative in nature

	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 100% of all intervals and holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 3kg to 4kg of RC chips collected from the static cone splitter into calico bags for each 1m interval. • Chips split using a static cone splitter mounted on the rig. • Sample preparation by ALS laboratories. High quality and appropriate preparation techniques for the assay methods in use. • Internal laboratory standards will be used, and certified OREAS standards and certified blank material inserted with the samples by the site geologist at regular intervals. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the crystal size of the material being sampled. • Duplicates were obtained from green bags using an aluminium scoop at the site geologist's discretion in zones containing visual indications of monzodiorite or mineralised alteration.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The RC core cuttings were analysed with fire assay for gold and ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. • Appropriate OREAS standards were inserted at regular intervals. • Blanks were inserted at regular intervals during sampling. • Certified reference material standards of varying gold grades have been used at a rate not less than 1 per 25 samples. Note that one of the HG standards consistently failed and Wildcat and ALS are investigating the cause of this, it is though to be related to a CRM defect as all blanks and other CRMs passed 3std deviations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No verification of significant intersections has been made. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Industry standard procedures guiding data collection, collation, verification, and storage were followed. • No adjustment has been made to assay data as reported by the lab.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Location of drill holes were recorded by tablet GPS. A DGPS survey is underway. • All current data is in MGA94 (Zone 55). • No topographical control is in place at this stage
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.	• Rock chips have been sourced from 16 drill holes drilled throughout the prospect area and all intervals logged have been sampled. • There is insufficient data, and it is insufficiently closely spaced to establish a reasonable geological interpretation of the area. Detailed data exists at the Hobs

	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Pipe deposit, where a 180m diameter oblate to cylindrical body has been interpreted. However, beyond the immediate vicinity of Hobbs Pipe the data is too sparse. • Samples have been collected and assayed at 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No fabric orientation data has been obtained from the RC holes. • No true width information is not available at this stage and all intervals are reported as intersected.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were packaged into bulka bags and strapped securely to pallets on site and delivered by Toll to ALS laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit has been completed.

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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.	• EL6372 is 100% owned by Wildcat Resource Ltd. • Tenure is current and in good standing and there are no extraordinary impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. All regulatory approvals are in place.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Hobbs deposit was discovered by Getty Oil Development Company Pty Ltd in 1980. Hobbs and Horsborough (1983) estimated that the deposit contained 12.8 Mt at 1.32 g/t gold for 168,960 ounces of gold (pre-JORC). During 2005, a JORC 2004 Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken by Rankin of SMC Consultants (2005) for Golden Cross Resources Limited at 0.5g/t Au cut-off, defining approximately 239,000 ounces of gold to a depth of 120 metres. Gossan Hill undertook a series of exploration programs incorporating airborne magnetics and RAB, airtrack, RC, and diamond drilling that culminated in an upgraded JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 650,0000 ounces of gold, comprising 101,000 oz Au Measured, 303,000 oz Au, Indicated, and 246,000 oz Au Inferred at 0.75g/t Au cut-off grade. In June 2013, Sovereign Gold undertook a diamond drill program to test the depth potential of the Hobbs Pipe. The first hole (GHD001), drilled to a recorded depth of 1,029.6m, confirmed reasonably continuous gold mineralisation over 886 metres downhole from surface. In December 2013 Sovereign Gold announced an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 20.5Mt at 1.1g/t, for 765,900 oz of contained gold.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Hobbs Pipe is an intrusion related gold deposit (IRGS) hosted by a monzodiorite that intrudes mafic rocks, migmatites and metasedimentary rocks. Proximal high-grade lode-style gold is associated with the IRGS system.
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.	• Drillhole information and assay results are provided in Appendix 1. Data is not sufficient to estimate true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	• Assays have been reported as weighted averages based on 1m sample intervals. Mineralised intercepts are calculated and reported for intervals averaging over 0.10g/t Au with less than 1m of internal waste below 0.02g/t Au. All intercepts greater than 1g/t Au have been identified and reported separately below the interval in which they occur in Appendix 1, Table 1. • No metal equivalent values used
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The orientation of the observed alteration and its inherent mineralisation and hence true widths and depth potential is not yet known. • There is currently insufficient information to define the geometry of the geology and mineralisation. The limited drilling and observations of outcrop suggest it may occur as intrusive stocks and dykes with variable orientations of alteration associated with geological contacts and structures (in the area tested).
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.	• The location of the Greater Hobbs Pipe drilling is discussed in the body of this announcement. • A plan view of the drill collars is shown on Figure 1 in this announcement.
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.	• All significant intercepts have been reported and all insignificant intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1, Table 1.
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.	• Exploration outside of Hobbs Pipe is at an early stage and additional field checking is likely to assist in planning the next exploration stages. A detailed aeromagnetic survey was acquired to assist geological and structural interpretation.
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.	• Interpretation and modelling of results. A high-resolution gravity survey. Follow up drilling. • Figure 2 and Figure 4 of this announcement shows the locations of additional targets. These are also discussed in this announcement.