



23rd July 2010

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NEWS RELEASE

PAW ENTERS INTO CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE THE MAJORITY OF A LARGE SCALE NIOBIUM/RARE EARTH METAL PROJECT

Vancouver, British Columbia - Pacific Wildcat Resources Corp. (TSXV - PAW) (“PAW” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that it has entered into an acquisition agreement (the “Agreement”) pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, 100% of the issued capital of two private United Kingdom companies that between them are the legal and registered owners of 70% of the issued capital of Cortec Mining Kenya Limited (“Cortec”), a private company incorporated in Kenya. Cortec holds three prospecting licenses in Kenya (two exclusive prospecting licenses and one special prospecting license covering an aggregate area of 1,180 km² that is referred to as the “Mrima Hill Project” (the “Project”). The Project is an advanced exploration stage mineral property with the principally targeted resources being niobium and rare earth metals.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Until the Conditions Precedent (as defined below) are satisfied there will be no material change in the status of Cortec and Cortec will remain under the direction and control of the Managing Director of Cortec, Mr David Anderson and its Chairman, Mr Donald O’Sullivan. The Company has entered into an ongoing consulting agreement with Mr Anderson and he will remain an integral part of the management team going forward and will manage Cortec’s exploration programs in Kenya with technical assistance from the PAW team. In addition, Mr Darren Townsend, the President of PAW, has been invited to join the Board of Cortec subject to the Initial Consideration (as defined below) having been paid. Mr Townsend, a mining engineer with over 17 years experience, was responsible for overseeing the development and operation of what was, at the time, the world’s largest Tantalum operation at Wodgina in Western Australia.

In the event of the Conditions Precedent being satisfied and Closing (as defined below) having occurred then PAW will hold 100% of the two Owner (as defined below) companies that together own 70% of Cortec. The Owners will become one of the larger shareholders in the Company and will be entitled to nominate a Director to the PAW board. The transaction between the Company, Cortec and the Owners will not only maintain the existing excellent relationship between the Cortec and the local Kenyan people and Kenyan government, but will bring additional technical expertise and capital to help develop this strategic minerals asset. It is the intention of PAW and the Owners to use their best endeavours to have a Mining Licence for the Project granted by June 30th, 2011.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

The Agreement is among PAW, Finebrook Investments Pty Ltd as trustees for the O'Sullivan Superannuation Fund (a trust formed under the laws of Australia) (the "**O'Sullivan Fund**"), Dunross Capital Limited (a private company incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong) ("**Dunross**"), Stirling Capital Limited (a private company incorporation under the laws of the United Kingdom) ("**Stirling**") and Cortec (Pty) Ltd. (a private company incorporation under the laws of the United Kingdom) ("**Cortec UK**"). The O'Sullivan Fund holds 100% of the issued capital of Stirling and Dunross holds 100% of the issued capital of Cortec UK. Stirling and Cortec UK hold, in the aggregate, 70% of the issued capital of Cortec. Pursuant to the Agreement, PAW has agreed to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Stirling from the O'Sullivan Fund and 100% of the issued capital of Cortec UK from Dunross. For the purposes of this news release, the O'Sullivan Fund and Dunross are collectively referred to as the "**Owners**". The Owners are at arm's length to the Company.

The consideration payable by PAW, to the Owners, is to be paid in three stages on the satisfaction of certain condition precedents.

Stage 1 - Pre Due Diligence Consideration

The Company has paid AUS \$ 120,000 as an advance to facilitate ongoing work on the Project during the due diligence period. This includes work preparing for the Exploration Program (as defined below).

Stage 2 - Initial Consideration and Initial Interest

Subject to:

- 1) satisfactory completion of the Company's preliminary due diligence on the business and operations of each of Stirling, Cortec UK and Cortec Kenya within 30 days of the date of the Agreement,
- 2) the preparation of an initial National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report on the Project,
- 3) the approval of TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSXV**") to the payment of the Initial Consideration (as defined below),
- 4) the Company having raised not less than AUS \$1.5 M within 30 days of signing the Agreement (the "**Initial Financing**"),

the Company shall pay to the Owners:

- a) the sum of AUS \$1,128,000, the entire amount of which shall be used to complete a prescribed exploration program on the Project (the "**Exploration Program**") which includes not less than 1,500 metres of reverse circulation drilling on the Project,
- b) 5,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company (the "**Initial Shares**"),

and the Company shall receive a 7% interest in each of Stirling and Cortec UK (the "**Initial Interest**").

The Initial Shares and the Initial Interest shall be held in escrow pending the completion of the Exploration Program and verification of the Resource Condition (as defined below) and the Company having completed equity financing/s between the date of the Agreement and October 31, 2010 for aggregate gross proceeds of not less than AUS \$3,500,000 (inclusive of the gross proceeds of the Initial Financing) (the "**Financing Condition**"). In the event that the Resource Condition and/or Financing Condition is not satisfied or waived, PAW shall have the right to terminate the Agreement with the Initial Shares being returned to PAW for cancellation and the Initial Interest being returned to the Owners.

Stage 3 – Closing Consideration

Subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions (the “**Closing Conditions**”):

- 1) the completion of the Exploration Program,
- 2) the completion of a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report (the “**Resource Report**”) on the Project which takes into account the results of the Exploration Program and provides a resource estimate for the Project,
- 3) the resource estimate provided by the Resource Report shall be comprised of: (i) a resource of no less than 45 million tonnes of Nb₂O₅ at a Nb₂O₅ grade no less than 0.70%; and (ii) a resource of Nb₂O₅ of no less than 13 million tonnes an Nb₂O₅ grade no less than 1.30% (the “**Resource Condition**”),
- 4) the satisfactory completion of the Company’s due diligence,
- 5) the Owners having obtained a mining license for the Project covering the general area of the resource,
- 6) the Company having obtained all necessary regulatory approval for the completion of the transaction including TSXV approval,

then, the Company has the right to complete the acquisition to acquire from the Owners 100% of the issued capital of Stirling and Cortec UK: by

- a) issue to the Owners an aggregate of 28,702,353 common shares in the capital of the Company (the “**Closing Shares**”),
- b) make a cash payment to the Owners of the equivalent of CDN \$ 13,492,000 (based on an exchange rate of CDN \$ 0.93 = AUS \$ 1.00) subject to an adjustment depending on the exchange rate prevailing between AUS \$ and CDN \$ at Closing (the “**Closing Cash Payment**”),

and the Company shall receive the remaining 93% interest in each of Stirling and Cortec UK such that it holds a 100% interest in each such corporation. The Owners shall be entitled, at this time, to nominate a director to the board of directors of the Company and if at any stage PAW has a rights issue to shareholders, the Owners shall be offered the opportunity to take up their proportionate entitlements.

The number of Closing Shares shall be limited such that when aggregated with the Initial Shares, the Owners will not collectively hold greater than 19.9% of the post-closing non-diluted number of issued and outstanding common shares of PAW. In the event that the number of Closing Shares is required to be reduced to less than 28,702,353 PAW Shares to comply with this limitation, the Owners shall be paid the difference in cash. This cash payment shall be separate and apart from the Closing Cash Payment.

THE MRIMA HILL PROJECT

The Mrima Hill Project covers 1,180 km² and is located 80 kilometres south of Mombasa (the largest port in East Africa) and is host to what PAW views as potentially significant niobium and rare earth oxide deposit. The geology of the Mrima Hill Project consists of a carbonatite with a capping of soil derived from the weathered rocks. The Mrima Hill Carbonatite Complex is of Cretaceous age and has intruded into a fault-bounded basin of Jurassic age Karoo sediments. The Complex includes the geographically separate hills of the Mrima, Kiruku, Jombo and Nguluku alkaline intrusives. It comprises an alkaline rock complex, intruded by carbonatite and vent agglomerate at Mrima Hill, an alkaline rock complex at Jombo Hill and agglomerates at Kiruku and Nguluku Hills.

Substantial historic exploration has been carried out on the Project, including work by Anglo American and Pechiney St Gobain. Although the accessibility of some of the underlying data is limited, summary data shows the completion of over 9,000 metres of test shafts and 3,000 metres of drilling. The results of this previous work confirm niobium and rare earth metals mineralization on the Project. The purpose of the Exploration Program will be to confirm the results of historic work and complete sufficient drilling to establish a resource estimate for the Project. Based on the result of historical exploration activities, PAW is hopeful that the results of the Exploration Program will confirm a significant near surface resource.

NIOBIUM RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Work by the Australian firm Terra Search Pty Ltd in December 2009 and July 2010, as interpreted by the Company, shows that based on historic Anglo American data (comprising 392 shafts to 10 metres depth and 2 diamond drill holes, Mk7 and Mk8 for 308 metres) indicates a potential mineralisation target of:

40 to 50 million tonnes @ 7,000 to 8,000 g/t Nb₂O₅ (based on a cut-off grade of 2,000 g/t Nb₂O₅), containing a high grade zone of;

10 to 15 million tonnes @ 12,000 to 14,500 g/t Nb₂O₅ (based on a cut-off grade of 10,000 g/t Nb₂O₅).

Note that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there is insufficient exploration to date to define a mineral resource and therefore it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

In industry terms this is very high grade niobium mineralisation. A large proportion of this mineralisation is located within **10 metres** of the surface. Although drill data at depth is limited, diamond drill hole MK7 indicates the potential below the surface laterite layer for high Niobium grades including:

30.00 metres @ 4.83% Nb₂O₅ from 48.72 to 78.72 metres;
including 5.51 metres @ **7.00% Nb₂O₅** and:

6.96 metres @ 2.47% Nb₂O₅ from 26.03 to 32.99 metres.

Two vertical diamond drill holes (DH3 and DH4, for a total of 200.58 metres) were also drilled by the Mines and Geological Department in Kenya in 1995 to investigate the subsurface geology of Mrima Hill. Diamond hole DH4 was drilled on the northern extreme (see **Figure 1**) of Mrima Hill and is located to the north of the main mineralised zone. Only three samples were taken from DH4. Sample TH05 over 0.5 m from 58.5 m to 59.0 m has an Nb grade of **14,680 g/t (21,000 g/t Nb₂O₅)**. This is particularly interesting given this high grade material is located in fresh rock, not normally a source for such high Niobium grades.

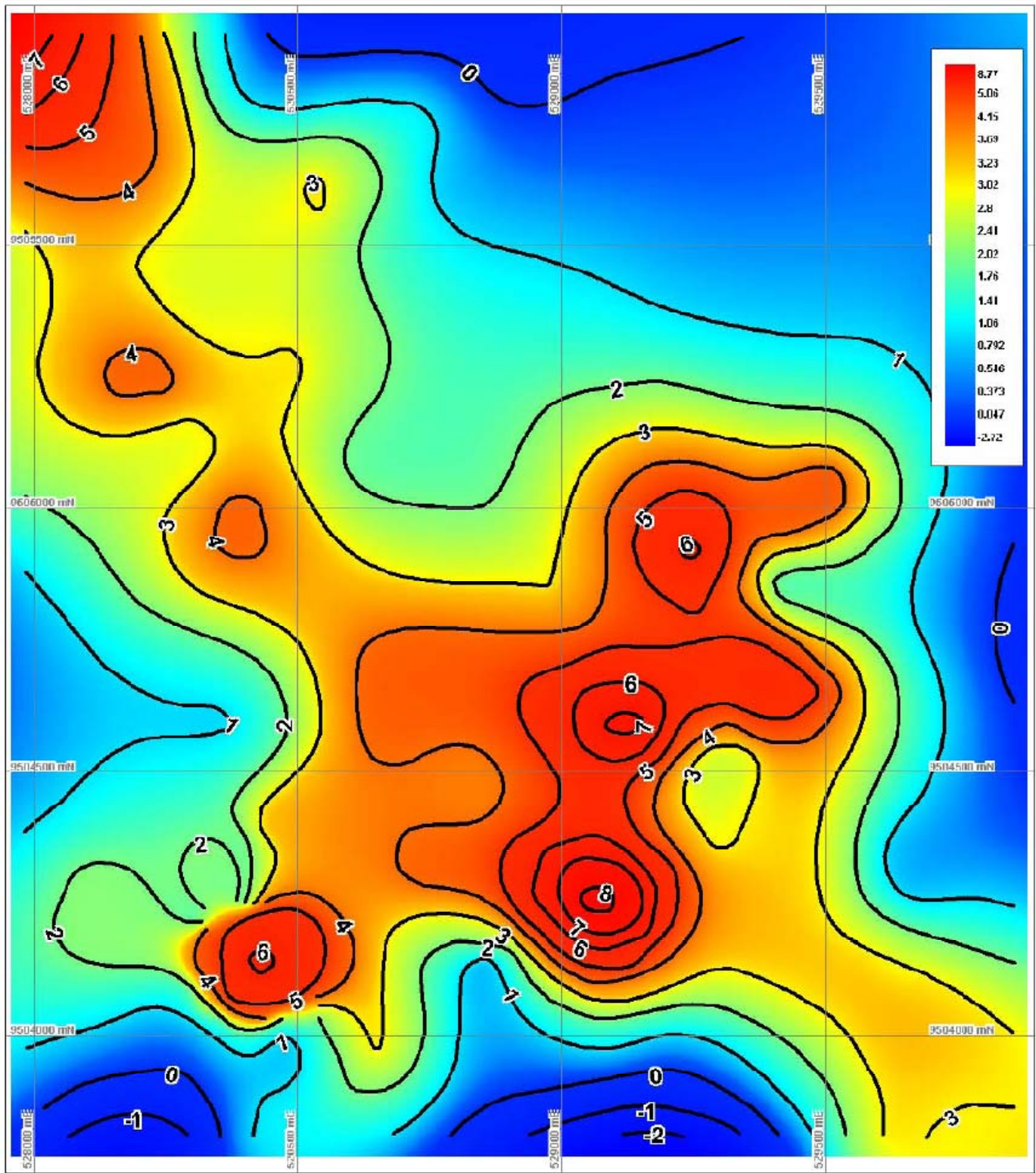
Full details of assay results for all Niobium intersections reported are shown in Appendix A. Please note that the Company has not undertaken any independent investigation of the drill results nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify these results and therefore the historical drill results should not be relied upon. The Company believes that these historical drill results provide a conceptual indication of the potential of mineral occurrences within the project and are relevant to ongoing exploration. The Company intends to confirm the historic exploration results through drilling as soon as possible.

RARE EARTH RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Historic information shows a large REO deposit is located coincidentally and in close proximity to the Niobium deposit at Mrima Hill. Binge** (1955) reports a total of **35 million tonnes** of mineralisation at **3.1% REO** in the **surface** weathered profile. Deans*** (1966) reports 49 million tonnes of mineralisation at 0.5% REO containing a high grade portion of 6 million tonnes at 5.0 % REO's. A qualified person has not conducted sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

Unfortunately none of the assay data that was used in these estimates is available. However, the following plan taken from African Strategic Minerals (Sept 2008) shows contours of REO mineralization on Mrima Hill. The plan indicates the potential for high grade (up to 8%) REO mineralisation.

Figure 1 – Plan of Mrima Hill Surface – Contours of Percentage Rare Earth Oxides



0 250 500
Metres
1:10,000

Diamond Hole DH3, drilled by the Mines and Geological Department in Kenya in 1995, penetrated the southern part of the Mrima Hill (see **Figure 1**). Unfortunately, only very limited samples were taken from this program, however, three of the six samples returned significant intersections as follows:

- DH3 – 9.35 m to 9.44 m - 0.09 m **17.59** % REO, **9.30%** P₂O₅,
- 16.20 m to 16.30 m - 0.10 m **13.91** % REO, **8.50%** P₂O₅, and
- 28.22 m to 28.77 m - 0.05 m **7.45** % REO, **9.40%** P₂O₅.

An objective of the Program will be to assay the 1,500 metres of drilling for the presence of Rare Earth Oxides. These results will be compared with the historic REO surface contours (see **Figure 1**) and evaluated for broad consistency.

Please note that the Company has not undertaken any independent investigation of the drill results nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify these results. . The Company believes that the historical information provides a conceptual indication of the potential of mineral occurrences within the project and is relevant to ongoing exploration. The Company intends to confirm the historic exploration results through drilling as soon as possible.

METALLURGY

Although the historic data is limited some metallurgical work was completed on Mrima Hill in the 1970's. This data shows the potential to produce marketable concentrates of both Niobium and Rare Earths. Between 1968 and 1971 French chemical multinational, Pechiney Saint Gobain****, ("**Pechiney**") took a 42 tonne bulk sample of material from the surface of Mrima Hill to test at their plant in La Rochelle in France. This test work was based on simple crushing, milling, cycloning and using a filter press. The head grade of the bulk sample was reported to be 12% REO and a concentrate containing 23% REO was produced with a 50% recovery. Table 1 shows a comparison of the grades of the test work concentrate compared to some well known Rare Earth deposits.

Table 1 – Comparison of Mrima Hill REO Concentrate Grades

Rare Earth Oxide	Applications	Mrima Hill - La Rochelle Test Work	Nolan's Australia	Mt Weld Australia	Mountain Pass - USA	Baiyunebo China
Lanthanum %	Petroleum Cracking	29.9	19.74	25.6	33.2	27.1
Cerium %	Autocatalysts/Glass	44.49	47.53	45.74	49.1	49.86
Praseodymium %	Magnets/Glass	4.62	5.82	5.42	4.34	5.15
Neodymium %	Magnets	14.24	21.2	18.62	12	15.4
Samarium %	Magnets	1.95	2.37	2.44	0.8	1.15
Europium %	phosphors/nuclear control applications	0.3	0.4	0.55	0.12	0.19
Gadolinium %	Phosphors	1.58	1	0.97	0.17	0.4
Terbium %	Phosphors	0.05	0.08	0.09		
Dysprosium %	Magnets/Lasers	0.45	0.33	0.16		0.3
Yttrium %	phosphors/alloys	3.61	1.32	0.37	0.1	0.2
Other %			0.21	0.04	0.16	0.03

As can be seen the above testwork from this bulk sample shows a concentrate with comparable grades to other well known REO deposits. Historic test work from the early 1970's by Pechiney shows it is possible via gravity concentration to produce a Niobium pre concentrate of 3% Nb₂O₅ with a 50% to 60% recovery and weight distribution of between 30 and 40 %. A limited number of test results did show the ability to produce up to a 36% Nb₂O₅ concentrate via a flotation process. Further testwork by Pechiney shows the upgrading of a 6.9% Nb₂O₅ pre concentrate with an acid attack to 30% Nb₂O₅ with a recovery of 89.9%. Although extensive metallurgical testwork will be required, based on this preliminary historic data it is expected that a Niobium concentrate of between 20 and 30% Nb₂O₅ for an overall recovery of 30 to 40% should be achievable.

Although these recoveries are lower than some other Niobium and REO deposits, given the potential of:

- 1) The mineralisation to be mined via low strip ratio open cut mining, and
- 2) The comparatively high head grades.

the economics of a potential open cut mining operation may be favourable. It is further expected that developments in metallurgy/processing technologies since the 1970's should facilitate improvements in recoveries. Please note that the Company has not undertaken any independent investigation or validation of the metallurgical test work. Therefore the historical metallurgical test work should not be relied upon. However, the Company believes that these historical results provide a conceptual indication of the potential of metallurgical behaviour of the mineral occurrences within the project and are relevant to ongoing exploration. The Company will at the appropriate time undertake its own metallurgical test work.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Mrima Hill Project has significant infrastructure advantages. It is accessed by a sealed road 80 kilometres south from Mombasa, the largest port in East Africa. Mombasa is a modern city with extensive engineering works and an oil refinery. A 33KVA power line runs from Mombasa to the foot of the Mrima Hill deposit. Modern first world accommodation facilities are located at Diani Beach only 40 kilometres from the project.

RARE EARTHS MARKET

The demand for rare earth oxides has increased dramatically in recent history and their uses are incorporated into many modern technologies, including but not limited to, batteries and magnets used in the production of hybrid vehicles as well as various electronics devices and numerous “green” applications.

China currently produces over 95% of the world's rare earth supply, mostly from Inner Mongolia. Questions over continued supply from China have started to arise following a decision to reduce their export quotas to conserve resources.

NIOBIUM MARKET

Niobium is predominately used in alloys, increasing the toughness, corrosion resistance, formability and weldability of steels. These steels are most widely used in automobiles and in pipeline construction.

Underlying Niobium demand is linked to world steel demand, although due to an increasing intensity of use, the Niobium market is currently forecast to grow at a faster rate (15% per annum for the next 4-5 years) than underlying steel demand.

TRANSACTION PROCESS

A geologist has recently completed a property visit on behalf of the Company and a NI 43-101 compliant technical report as required by the TSXV and as a condition precedent to the payment of the Initial Consideration is being prepared by Sound Mining Solutions Pty Ltd of Johannesburg and will include a summary of historical exploration and geological information, and recommendations for future work. The Company expects the report to be submitted to the TSXV within the next 14 days.

The Company has engaged Macquarie Private Wealth to assist the company with raising funds (see Press Release Titled “**Letter of Engagement signed with Macquarie Private Wealth**” dated 23rd July 2010) to facilitate completion of the transaction and will work with its advisers to satisfy all conditions precedent and to comply with all regulatory requirements and approvals.

COMPANY STRATEGY POST CLOSURE

The Company aims to complete no less than 1,500 metres of confirmatory Nb₂O₅ resource drilling and to evaluate the Resource Condition and REO potential by the end of January 2011. Once this drilling is complete and if the Resource Condition and Financing Condition are met it is expected, following Closing, that PAW will commence a feasibility study for the development of a mining operation.

SUMMARY

The Company believes that this transaction has the potential to significantly increase shareholder value. Work to date has already indicated the potential of Mrima Hill as a globally significant REO and Niobium deposit. Its size and grade combined with its proximity to necessary infrastructure offers the Company a great opportunity to further explore and develop the project in the future.

PAW's Chairman Mr Terry Lyons commented "As a near surface, high grade, REO/Niobium deposit, the Mrima Hill Project is potentially a company making transaction for PAW. We look forward to implementing the agreed exploration program, completing the resource estimate as quickly as possible and working with Cortec and the Kenyan Government and local Kenyan people to help advance this exciting project."

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PACIFIC WILDCAT RESOURCES CORP.

"Darren Townsend", President

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Cautionary note: This report contains forward looking statements, particularly those regarding cash flow, capital expenditures and investment plans. By their nature, forward looking statements involve risk and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on factors that will or may occur in the future. Actual results may vary depending upon exploration activities, industry production, commodity demand and pricing, currency exchange rates, and, but not limited to, general economic factors. Resource estimates, unless specifically noted, are considered speculative. The company intends to file an initial NI 43-101 reports on the Mrima Hill property as soon as the information is available. All the niobium and rare earth drill results and estimates of historic resources pre-date and are therefore non-compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") reporting standards and should not be relied upon. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves. The Company has not undertaken any independent investigation of the drill results or resource estimates nor has it independently analyzed the results of the previous exploration work in order to verify the resources and therefore the historical drill results and estimates should not be relied upon. The Company believes that these historical drill results and estimates provide a conceptual indication of the potential of mineral occurrences within the project and are relevant to ongoing exploration. The Company intends to confirm the historic resource estimate through drilling as soon as possible.

QUALIFIED PERSON AND DISCLAIMER

Qualified Person: Michael John Sperinck, BSc – Geology and Chemistry, MAusIMM, an independent consultant with Global Mining Services and qualified person under NI 43-101, and as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' has reviewed the scientific and technical data and exploration and resource contents relating to the Mrima Hill Project contained in this news release.

* Hussein SS 1995 – The Mrima Hill Carbonatite, Kenya, Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Supergene Alteration.

** Binge FW 1955 – Assay Plan and values for REE, Mrima Hill, internal unpublished report of Geological Survey of Kenya.

*** Deans – US Geological Survey http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2009/1139/of2009-1139_carbonatite.tab.txt - Economic mineralogy of African carbonatites, in Tuttle, O.F.

**** Pechiney Saint Gobain 1970 – The Beneficiation of Mrima Hill Niobium and Rare Earths Deposit

Appendix A –Assay Results

Diamond Drill Hole - DH3

Rock Type	Laterite Soil	Residual Weathered Rock	Residual Weathered Rock	Residual Weathered Rock	Silicified Rock	Iron Manganese Rock
Sample No	TH08	TH09	TH10	TH11	Th13	TH14
Sample Interval	3.60-3.72 m	9.35-9.44 m	16.20-16.30 m	28.22-28.27 m	70.00-70.13 m	91.46-91.60 m
Oxide % - MgO	0.079	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	0.23
CaO	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.32	0.20	0.46
SiO ₂	17.70	0.73	0.53	8.00	59.50	8.10
Fe ₂ O ₃	30.20	20.40	21.10	18.00	15.70	29.90
MnO	4.50	0.046	0.018	0.26	3.80	27.90
Na ₂ O	0.032	0.059	0.059	BDL	0.069	BDL
Al ₂ O ₃	21.50	4.90	5.40	17.00	BDL	7.30
K ₂ O	0.072	0.006	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.74
REO	2.64	17.59	13.91	7.45	2.19	0.22
P ₂ O ₅	4.00	9.30	8.50	9.40	1.70	2.7
BaO	1.90	22.60	24.90	15.50	6.50	5.00
SO ₃	0.26	11.60	11.00	5.90	3.50	0
Moisture	2.09	0.53	0.48	0.59	0.39	2.06
LOI	8.71	8.61	7.69	12.99	3.58	11.52
Total	94.08	96.73	94.08	95.60	97.25	96.13

WGS84 grid – 100.46 metre deep vertical diamond hole collared 528,517 m E, 950,4181m N, 170 m AMSL. The assays were tested at the Technische University Delft in the Netherlands. Assays are reported as weight percentage. No information has been obtainable on the quality control measures used for these assays so as a result these results are indicative only and not to be relied upon.

BDL – Below Detection Limit

Diamond Drill Hole - DH4

Rock Type	Calciocarbonatite		
Oxide (%)/Sample No.	TH06	TH07	TH05
Sample Interval	83.75- 84.20 m	98.00- 98.35 m	58.50- 59.00m
P	7,856	3,360	10,474
Ba	5,374	5,732	3,852
Sc	117	BDL	72
V	459	168	2,129
Cr	BDL	BDL	BDL
Co	BDL	BDL	BDL
Ni	BDL	BDL	BDL
Zn	177	BDL	747
Rb	BDL	BDL	BDL
Sr	8,118	13,530	14,375
Y	118	118	244
Zr	BDL	BDL	BDL
Nb	1,118	217	14,680
Pb	BDL	BDL	BDL
U	59	BDL	85
La	358	460	605
Ce	537	733	977
Pr	BDL	BDL	BDL
Nd	77	103	137
Er	87	BDL	262
Yb	BDL	BDL	61

WGS84 grid – 100.12 metre deep vertical diamond hole collared 528,838m E, 9505752mN, 105m AMSL. The assays were tested at the Technische University Delft in the Netherlands. Assays are reported as weight percentage. No information has been obtainable on the quality control measures used for these assays so as a result these results are indicative only and not to be relied upon.

BDL – Below Detection Limit

Diamond Drill Hole - MK7

From Depth	To Depth	Width (m)	Nb2O5 %
3.0988	6.6548	3.56	2.00
6.6548	7.6708	1.02	2.00
7.6708	9.0678	1.40	1.40
9.0678	11.6078	2.54	1.60
11.6078	12.9794	1.37	1.08
12.9794	13.9700	0.99	1.20
13.9700	14.6304	0.66	0.85
16.2052	17.6784	1.47	0.65
26.0350	31.0896	5.05	2.40
31.0896	32.9946	1.91	2.80
32.9946	35.2044	2.21	1.30
35.2044	35.9410	0.74	1.10
35.9410	37.3888	1.45	1.20
37.3888	39.7510	2.36	1.00
40.7670	42.1386	1.37	3.00
42.1386	44.3738	2.24	1.00
48.7172	52.7304	4.01	1.60
52.7304	58.2422	5.51	7.00
58.2422	60.3250	2.08	6.20
60.3250	61.9506	1.63	1.50
61.9506	63.0428	1.09	5.70
63.0428	64.1350	1.09	3.00
64.1350	65.3288	1.19	1.70
65.3288	66.8782	1.55	6.00
66.8782	68.5038	1.63	1.80
68.5038	69.5706	1.07	1.40
69.5706	71.1708	1.60	1.50
71.1708	72.1614	0.99	1.40
72.1614	73.1266	0.97	4.00
73.1266	74.5998	1.47	1.40
74.5998	76.0476	1.45	1.60
76.0476	77.3684	1.32	1.70
77.3684	78.7146	1.35	4.50
78.7146	79.5274	0.81	1.40
79.5274	80.8228	1.30	0.55
83.2104	84.0994	0.89	1.10
84.0994	85.4456	1.35	1.30
85.4456	86.4108	0.97	1.50
86.4108	88.1888	1.78	0.55
88.1888	89.8652	1.68	0.55
89.8652	92.0496	2.18	0.70
92.0496	93.7514	1.70	0.60
96.3676	97.6630	1.30	0.55
135.0264	136.3980	1.37	0.55
137.6172	138.6840	1.07	0.55
140.2080	141.7320	1.52	0.65
150.8760	152.4000	1.52	0.60

MK7 - Continued

WGS84 grid – 153.12 metre deep 60 degree dip diamond hole, azimuth 212, collared 529,763m E, 9504126 mN, 149m AMSL. No information has been obtained on the laboratory used for analysis and hence no information has been obtainable on the quality control measures used for these assays so as a result these results are indicative only and not to be relied upon. Only Nb₂O₅ assays 0.50% and higher shown

Diamond Drill Hole - MK8

From Depth	To Depth	Width (m)	Nb2O5 %
-	1.7526	1.75	0.50
7.5184	8.8392	1.32	1.60
8.8392	10.0584	1.22	2.20
10.0584	12.1920	2.13	1.40
12.1920	14.3764	2.18	1.50
14.3764	16.6370	2.26	0.60
16.6370	18.6944	2.06	0.80
18.6944	19.8882	1.19	0.80
19.8882	21.3868	1.50	1.50
21.3868	23.1648	1.78	3.00
23.1648	24.2570	1.09	1.50
24.2570	26.2382	1.98	1.10
26.2382	28.1686	1.93	1.50
28.1686	29.3370	1.17	1.20
29.3370	30.8610	1.52	1.50
30.8610	32.8676	2.01	0.90
32.8676	34.3408	1.47	1.70
34.3408	35.7632	1.42	1.40
35.7632	38.0238	2.26	1.60
38.0238	39.6240	1.60	0.70
47.9552	49.9364	1.98	0.55
65.7860	67.0560	1.27	0.50
67.0560	68.0212	0.97	0.55
68.0212	70.9930	2.97	0.50
103.0478	105.2830	2.24	0.50
105.2830	106.8070	1.52	0.65
108.0262	110.3376	2.31	0.50
118.0592	119.5832	1.52	0.50
119.5832	121.2088	1.63	0.55

WGS84 grid – 153.924 metre deep 60 degree dip diamond hole, azimuth 30, collared 529,149.8m E, 9504083.8 mN, 286m AMSL. No information has been obtained on the laboratory used for analysis and hence no information has been obtainable on the quality control measures used for these assays so as a result these results are indicative only and not to be relied upon. Only Nb₂O₅ assays 0.50% and higher shown.