ASX Announcement

3 February 2026

Catalina Resources

Breakaway Dam and Evanston Project Updates

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Planning for follow-up drilling program finalised, including approximately 3,000 metres of RC drilling, to test high-priority EM conductors, expand the Central Zone and assess additional targets at Breakaway Dam**
- **2025 drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed Breakaway Dam as a copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system[1]**
- **Previous drilling and DHEM[1] have defined ~700 metres of sulphide-bearing strike, with mineralised horizons averaging ~10 metres estimated true width including:**
  - **9.2 m @ 0.48% Cu (estimated true width 8.7 m), including higher-grade intervals of 0.95 m @ 1.18% Cu and 1.7 m @ 1.05% Cu (BDCDD2501)**
  - **1.47 m @ 1.97% Cu and 0.24% Zn (estimated true width 1.4 m) (BDCDD2502)**
  - **4.2 m @ 0.32% Cu and 0.29% Zn (estimated true width 4.1 m) (BDCDD2504)**
- **Multiple strong DHEM conductors identified, including one plate that remained untested, supporting further follow-up drilling**
- **Land position expanded at Breakaway Dam, with additional tenements acquired and further applications progressed over prospective ground aligned with the confirmed VMS system**
- **Central Yilgarn Drilling Phase 1 assay results from Leghorn confirms the mafic host sequence, mineralisation orientation with results including:**
  - **1m @ 2.93 g/t Au from 159m (end of hole) (25EVRC009)**
  - **2m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 161m in (25EVRC007)**

Catalina Resources Limited ("Catalina" or "the Company") is pleased to report it has developed the next stage of exploration at its Breakaway Dam Project, following confirmation that the system represents a copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system, located approximately 17 km east of Menzies in Western Australia (figure 1).

The forward exploration program has been advanced as a priority following the outcomes, conclusions and recommendations of the recently completed 2025 drilling and geophysical campaign, which confirmed Breakaway Dam as a well-developed VMS system with demonstrated scale and multiple untested targets.

Executive Director, Ross Cotton, commented:

"The discovery of a VMS system at our newly acquired Breakaway Dam Project is critically important to our exploration strategy, as it indicates the potential presence of high-value, high-grade, multi-commodity ore deposits.

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We have a clear pathway to guide further works at this highly prospective asset. This is bolstered by Board expertise and past success in leading the discovery, development and operation of a prolific copper-gold operation in Western Australia, putting Catalina in good stead to capitalise on this emerging opportunity."

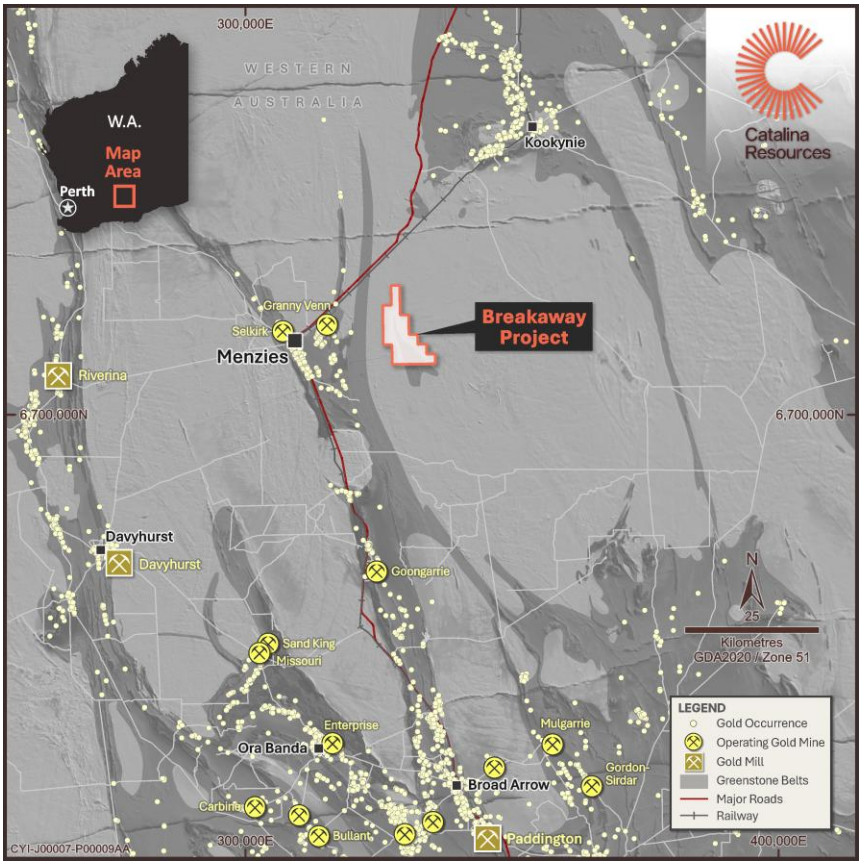

Figure 1. Breakaway Dam Regional Location

SUMMARY OF RECENT DRILLING RESULTS[1]

Recent drilling[1] confirms a classic VMS architecture at Breakaway Dam, characterised by:

- Sulphide mineralisation intersected over approximately 700 metres of strike, with mineralised horizons averaging ~10 metres estimated true width
- Copper-dominant sulphide mineralisation, with individual intervals returning grades of up to ~2% Cu, noting that peak grades and widths do not coincide
- Clear metal zoning, with copper- and zinc-rich sulphides developed above basaltic host rocks and associated footwall stringer zones
- Multiple strong DHEM conductors, including one that remains only partially tested
- A structural and metamorphic overprint that has compressed the original massive sulphide horizons

Drilling intersected copper- and zinc-bearing sulphide mineralisation across multiple holes, with intervals ranging from narrow high-grade lenses to broader zones of moderate-grade mineralisation. Significant intersections included:

- **9.2 m @ 0.48% Cu** (estimated true width 8.7 m), including higher-grade intervals of **0.95 m @ 1.18% Cu** and **1.7 m @ 1.05% Cu** (BDCDD2501)

- **1.47 m @ 1.97% Cu** and **0.24% Zn** (estimated true width 1.4 m) (BDCDD2502)
- **4.2 m @ 0.32% Cu and 0.29% Zn** (estimated true width 4.1 m) (BDCDD2504)

Two of the most VMS-anomalous drill holes occur approximately 500 metres and a further 700 metres northwest along strike, within an area that remains extremely lightly drilled based on available historical datasets.

This sparse distribution highlights potential for additional sulphide development outside the currently defined central zone and has been incorporated into forward targeting considerations.

Collectively, these intersections, when integrated with DHEM responses, support the interpretation of a zoned VMS system with both disseminated and more massive sulphide components, and provide a clear technical basis for prioritising follow-up drilling on untested conductors and along strike.

Next Phase Exploration Program

Catalina has now finalised a structured follow-up exploration program aimed at testing the most prospective components of the system while continuing to expand the known footprint.

Catalina is actively engaging drilling contractors, with the intention to commence drilling immediately upon securing rigs. The program will proceed under existing PoW approvals, and heritage clearances have already been completed.

Key elements of the next phase include:

- Targeted drilling of untested high-conductance EM plates proximal to BDCDD2503 (figure 2), prioritising the strongest and least tested conductors
- ~2,000 metres of systematic RC drilling across the BDC Central Zone (figure 2) to assess grade continuity beyond current EM-defined targets
- Approximately ~1,000 metres of RC drilling and follow-up DHEM to evaluate potential mineralisation beneath shallow historical drilling within the broader project area
- First-pass drilling of an additional target where coincident geochemical anomalies and magnetic lows are interpreted as indicative of a potential feeder position

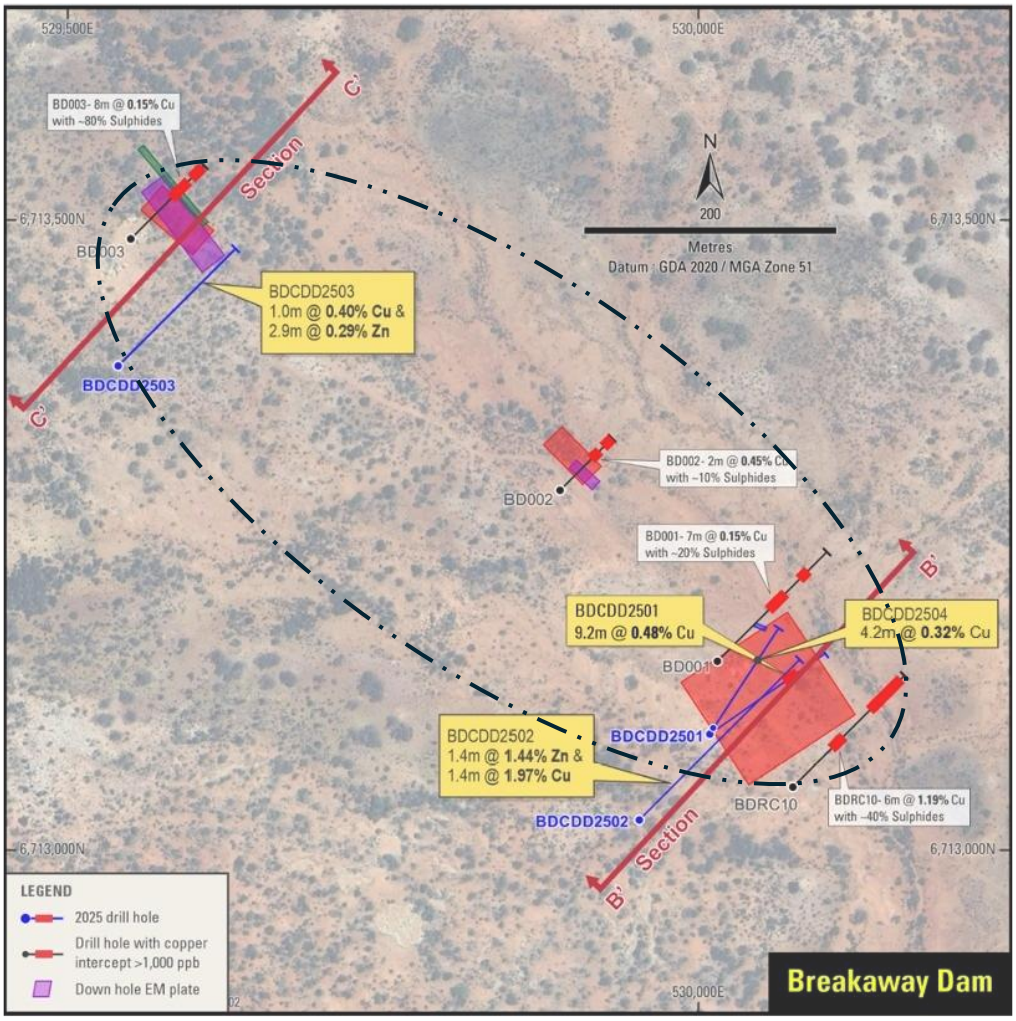

Figure 2. Plan view of BDC Central Zone target drill area and previous drill holes and associated results[1].

This next phase of drilling is designed to systematically test the highest-priority conductors and geological positions identified to date, while continuing to evaluate the scale and continuity of mineralisation across the Breakaway Dam system.

Results from this program will be used to refine the Company's geological model, prioritise follow-up targets and inform subsequent exploration activities. Catalina will provide further updates as drilling commences and results become available.

TENEMENT CONSOLIDATION AND LAND POSITION

In parallel with advancing exploration at Breakaway Dam, Catalina is progressing applications for additional Exploration Licences over unpegged ground adjacent to the existing tenure, with the objective of securing a coherent and contiguous land position across this prospective structural corridor.

These are considered complementary to E29/1037 and are interpreted to cover prospective stratigraphic and structural positions consistent with the geological architecture observed at Breakaway Dam.

This tenement consolidation strategy is intended to provide Catalina with the flexibility to systematically evaluate the broader mineral system, efficiently follow up exploration results, and support the continued advancement of the Breakaway Dam Project.

PHASE 1 RC DRILLING RESULTS – CENTRAL YILGARN PROJECT

LEGHORN PROSPECT, EVANSTON PROJECT

Catalina is also pleased to provide an update on results from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Leghorn Prospect, part of the Evanston Project within the Central Yilgarn Gold District of Western Australia.

These results form part of an ongoing Phase 1 drilling campaign totalling ~10,000m of RC and Aircore drilling across the Central Yilgarn Project[2], with drilling and assay results from multiple targets still pending.

The Phase 1 program was undertaken prior to the Christmas period and formed the initial focus of Catalina's broader Central Yilgarn drilling campaign. Drilling was designed to follow up and test the continuity of previously reported anomalous gold mineralisation intersected in historic drilling.

Executive Director, Ross Cotton, commented:

"The Leghorn results provide useful confirmation of the geological and structural model we set out to test, particularly in relation to host lithology and mineralisation orientation. While Leghorn represents only one component of the broader Central Yilgarn program, the information gained is being incorporated into ongoing targeting as Phase 1 drilling continues across Evanston and Yerilgee, with further results pending."

Drilling Summary – Leghorn Prospect

Results reported here relate specifically to drilling completed at the Leghorn Prospect, one of several targets included within the Phase 1 program.

The Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Leghorn Prospect comprised 8 RC drill holes for a total of 1,521 metres. Drilling targeted along-strike extensions of gold mineralisation intersected in earlier drilling, including broad zones of anomalous mineralisation reported in historic drill hole BARRC007 which provide previous results of:

- **48m @ 0.6g/t Au** (incl. **21m @ 1.3g/t** Au) and **3m @2.28g/t Au** (BARRC007)[3]

Geological Observations and Results

Drilling intersected a mafic stratigraphic sequence comprising basalt, amphibolite, and mafic schists, consistent with the geological interpretation previously reported for the Evanston Project.

Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within this mafic sequence and to dip approximately 40 degrees to the east, providing confidence in the orientation of the mineralised system and informing future drill design.

Drilling along strike has confirmed the interpreted mineralisation model, with intersections including:

- **1m @ 2.93 g/t Au** from 159m (**end of hole**) in 25EVRC009
- **2m @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 161m in 25EVRC007

These results confirm continuity of gold mineralisation along strike and at depth and support the interpretation of a coherent mineralised system at the Leghorn Prospect.

Significant Intersections (>0.5g/t Au) and Interpretation

Hole Id	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Significant intersection
25EVRC001	183	184	1	1.29	1m @ 1.29g/t Au from 183m
25EVRC007	161	163	2	1.01	2m @ 1.01g/t Au from 161m
25EVRC009	159	160	1	2.93	1m @ 2.93g/t Au from 159m
25EVRC010	20	21	1	1.3	1m @ 1.3g/t Au from 20m
25EVRC011	60	61	1	0.66	1m @ 0.66g/t Au from 60m
25EVRC011	81	82	1	0.94	1m @ 0.94g/t Au from 81m
25EVRC011	130	131	1	0.71	1m @ 0.71g/t Au from 130m
25EVRC012	8	9	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 8m

The interpreted mineralised zone is developed within a mafic stratigraphic sequence and exhibits continuity along strike, consistent with the geological model tested during the Phase 1 drilling program. Drill hole locations, significant gold intersections, and projected mineralised trends are shown to provide spatial context for reported results.

This interpretation provides a framework for refining follow-up drill targeting and assessing the broader potential of the Leghorn Prospect within the Evanston Project area.

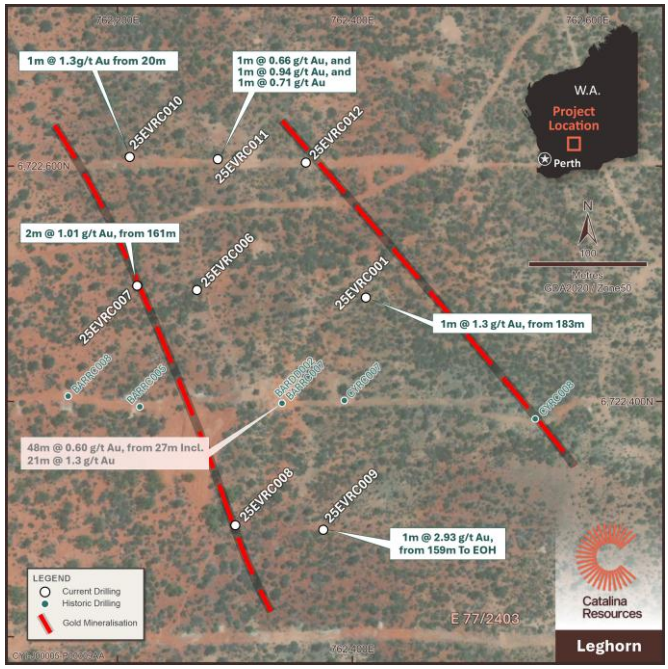

Figure 5. View of the Leghorn Prospect illustrating the interpreted extent and orientation of gold mineralisation based on Phase 1 RC drilling, historical drilling data, and current geological interpretation

Representative RC Rock Chip Images

Rock chip observations, supported by geological logging, indicate that gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted within amphibolite and biotite schist units. The images are not indicative of grade, tenor, or continuity of mineralisation, but assist in demonstrating the geological setting, alteration styles, and structural characteristics relevant to ongoing interpretation and follow-up targeting.

Hole Id	Figure Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Geological observations
25EVRC001	6	183	184	1.29	Amphibolite with blebby pyrite localised within quartz veins and silica replacement
25EVRC007	7	161	163	1.01	Heavily silica altered amphibolite
25EVRC009	8	159	160	2.93	Amphibolite-biotite schist zone

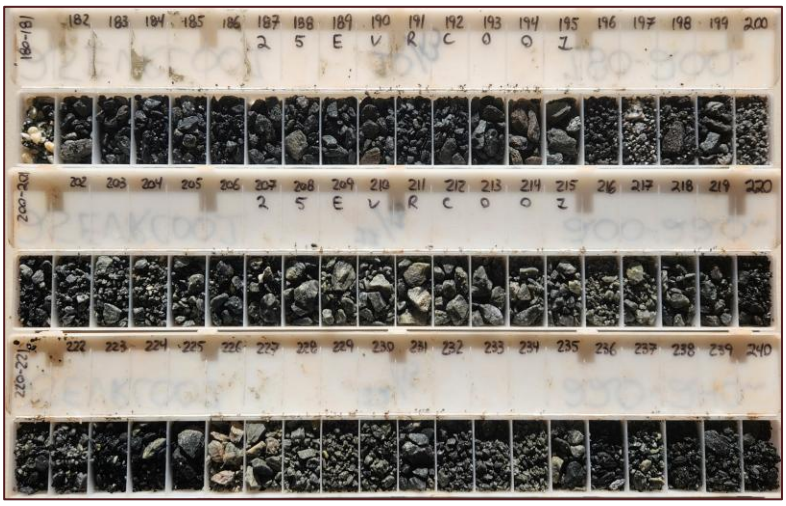

Figure 6. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 25EVRC001 (183–184 m), Leghorn Prospect

Figure 7. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 25EVRC007 (161–163 m), Leghorn Prospect

Figure 8. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 25EVRC009 (159–160 m), Leghorn Prospect

Ongoing Phase 1 Drilling and Assay Status

Phase 1 drilling of approximately ~10,000 metres of combined AC and RC drilling is continuing across the Evanston and Yerilgee Projects, with multiple target zones tested as part of the current campaign.

Assay results from all other Phase 1 target areas are currently pending, with samples submitted to the laboratory. These results will be reported progressively as they are received, validated, and interpreted.

Catalina considers the Leghorn results to represent one component of a broader, active exploration program, with further updates expected as the Phase 1 campaign continues.

Contacts

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REFERENCES (ASX)

This Report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code"). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this announcement can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:

1. Refer CTN ASX announcement 20 January 2026 Drilling-Confirms-Breakaway-Dam-as-a-CopperRich-VMS-System.pdf
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 1 December 2025 Phase-1-Drilling-at-Evanston-Underway.pdf
3. Refer CTN ASX announcement 11 December 2025 Acquisition of Central Yilgarn
4. Refer FRS ASX announcement 18 November 2025 Drilling Completed at Breakaway Dam VMS Prospect

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Newly reported information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities within the Yilgarn Project is based on information compiled by Dr Nishka Piechocka, PhD, Vice President of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of Catalina Resources Limited. Dr Piechocka has sufficient experience 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Piechocka consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to the Mineral Resources in this report (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters

underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a range of risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects (including risks associated with completing due diligence and, if favourable results are obtained, proceeding with the acquisition of the Beasley Creek Project), joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LIMITED

Catalina Resources Limited is an Australian diversified mineral exploration and mine development company whose vision is to create shareholder value through the successful exploration of prospective gold, base metal, lithium and iron ore projects and the development of these projects into production.

APPENDIX 1: DRILLHOLE SPECIFICATIONS

Hole Id	Type	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Elevation (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	Actual Depth (m)
25EVRC001	RC	181276	6721029	446	-61	267	250
25EVRC006	RC	181132	6721028	443	-62	266	154
25EVRC007	RC	181081	6721029	441	-60	270	323
25EVRC008	RC	181175	6720830	442	-60	270	154
25EVRC009	RC	181250	6720830	442	-60	270	160
25EVRC010	RC	181069	6721138	442	-60	270	172
25EVRC011	RC	181144	6721140	446	-60	270	154
25EVRC012	RC	181219	6721141	449	-60	270	154

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Catalina Resources completed 8 RC holes for 1521 m at the Central Yilgarn project over the period 1st to 19th December 2025. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill samples were collected by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples using a Sandvik Static Cone Splitter in calico bags and weighing 2 to 3 kg each. Samples were delivered to the ALS Lab in Kalgoorlie (for photon assay). The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. The samples are considered to effectively represent the drilling at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures. Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate samples every hole, along with regular insertion of industry (Geostats) standards (certified reference material) and (certified reference material) and blanks.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was performed by McKay Drilling from Perth, using a 5.25-inch diameter drill bit with 6 m

	diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	length drill rods with automatic rod handlers. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60^{0}. An 8x8-mounted Schramm 685 RC drill rig, supported by a Mercedes 8x8 booster truck, a Sullair 900/1150 auxiliary compressor and a Hurricane 1000-psi booster, was used to complete the drilling program. RC drilling produces dry rock chips, as large capacity air compressors dry the rock out ahead of the advancing drill bit. Downhole Surveys employed a downhole Gyro making readings every 5m.
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 was assessed visually via the sample size collected into the calico bags. Where sample recovery was low due to wet samples material was scooped from the spoil pile. Sample recovery and condition was noted for every metre. Ground water caused wet samples occasionally, so splitting of the sample was not possible. In ground sumps were dug prior to drilling commencing, to collect the excess groundwater expelled by the rig. Catalina Resources does not anticipate any sample bias from loss/gain of material from the drill rig cyclone.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience. No geotechnical logging was possible as the RC drilling method does not allow RQD recording. Geological logging was qualitative at 1m intervals and was recorded at the sample depth. Representative 1m samples weighing 20 gms were collected and placed into plastic chip trays for later reference. The recording was done at a level commensurate with the early stage of exploration.

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.*	N/A Dry and wet drill samples were collected at the drill collar. After passing through the sample hose and into the drill cyclone the samples pass through a riffle splitter to homogenise the sample and to nullify the effects of particulate gold. After splitting, the sample was collected in a calico bag, ready for assaying. The samples are considered to effectively represent the rock at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures. Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 20th to 25th sample. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest.
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.*	All samples were delivered to the ALS Labs in Kalgoorlie for Photon Assay. Photon assay method has shown to provide quick turn around times and high accuracy. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique for the RC chips were designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. The ALS lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. Industry certified Geostats standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 25

		samples, and field duplicates were collected every 20 samples. The samples are considered to effectively represent the rock at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures.
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.*	Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then stored in a Micromine database structure for long term storage and validation. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. Analysis of the accuracy of the above QAQC procedures needs to be within acceptable limits.
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.*	RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Downhole surveys have been completed at 5 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 51 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 90 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data. Drill hole details are in Appendix 1 of this announcement.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes were sited in a position to intercept the previously identified air core mineralisation, aiming to obtain grade and width information. The orientation of the mineralisation is not yet defined, at this stage of exploration. N/A as no resource estimate is made. RC drilling was on line spacing at 100m or 200m and 75m inbetween drill holes. Deviations from the 75m spacing occurred where necessary to avoid restricted zones. No compositing has been conducted.
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.*	Appendix 1 tables the MGA coordinates, of each hole. RC drilling is a hammer percussion technique to shatter the rock and does not allow rock structures to be seen. Drilling is assumed to intersect the mineralised structures at right angles. All holes were drilled at -60 degrees to the west. Until Catalina ascertains all assays back or conduct diamond drilling, Catalina is uncertain of the geometry of the mineralised structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill samples were placed into calico bags measuring 14 in x 12 in. They were then placed into larger poly weave bags which were sealed with cable ties. Large bulka bags were used to transport these poly weave bags to the ALS lab in Kalgoorlie. A sample submission outlining assay instructions was provided to ALS. ALS maintains the chain of custody once the samples are received at the laboratory, with a full audit trail available via the ALS website. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience personnel.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration, no external audit or review has been undertaken. The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	The Central Yilgarn Project consists of 8 granted Exploration Licenses (E16/495, E30/493, E30/494, E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2634 and E30/584). All tenements are 100% owned by Catalina. E16/495, E30/493, E30/494, E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2634 are subject to a 1% NSR retained by Arrow Minerals. E30/584 will be subject to a 1% NSR retained by Dreadnought Resources. The Yerilgee, Evanston and South Elvire greenstone belts are covered by the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Claim (WC2017/007).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Central Yilgarn, historical exploration of a sufficiently high standard was carried out by a few parties including: Kia Ora Gold, Battle Mountain, Aztec Mining, Titan Resources and Roper River. In more recent years since 2001, the ground has been held and explored for Iron Ore by Cleveland Cliffs, MacArthur Minerals (Internickel Australia), Meteoric Resources, Arrow Minerals and DRE. Prior to gold exploration in the 1980s and 1990s, the ground was explored by base metal companies, though few details of their work is recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Central Yilgarn Project is located within the Yerilgee, Evanston and South Elvire Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The Central Yilgarn Project is

		prospective for orogenic gold, iron ore, LCT pegmatites, VMS and potentially komatiite hosted nickel mineralisation.

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.*
		The documentation for drill hole locations in this announcement are considered acceptable. Consequently, the use of any data obtained is suitable for presentation and analysis. Given the early stage of the exploration programs, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes. The exploration assay results for the 1m samples have been received.
		
		Given the early stage of the exploration programs, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes.

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.*	Mineralised intervals reported in this announcement use a cutoff >0.5 g/t Au unless otherwise stated. Where aggregate intersections are reported in Figures no more than one consecutive metre of dilution is used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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').*	All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.
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*	Refer to figures in this report.

	of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. The locations of previous drilling are shown in diagrams attached. More details can be found in the JORC tables of previous announcements
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.*	Suitable commentary of the geology is given within the text of this document.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further surface soil and RC drilling.