Central Yilgarn Project: Viper Prospect RC Drilling Supports Gold Mineralisation Model

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at the Viper Prospects, Central Yilgarn Project with drilling intersecting gold mineralisation associated with mafic and banded iron formation (BIF) lithology**
- **Assays returned to date for the Viper Prospects include:**
  - **1 m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 77 m (25EVRC002)**
  - **1 m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 7 m (26EVRC019)**
  - **2 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 28 m (26EVRC020)**
  - **1 m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 84 m (26EVRC021)**
  - **1 m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 9 m (26EVRC023)**
- **Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with a mafic and banded iron formation (BIF) sequence and to dip moderately to the north-west, informing follow-up drill targeting**
- **Drilling outcomes continue to reinforce the prospectivity of the Evanston Project, supporting the potential for a coherent and structurally controlled gold system within the Central Yilgarn tenure**

Catalina Resources Limited ("Catalina" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on results from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Viper Prospects, part of the Evanston Project within the Central Yilgarn Gold District of Western Australia (figure 1).

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

The Phase 1 program commenced prior to the Christmas period and forms 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 Viper drilling represents another encouraging step in the advancement of the Evanston Project. The intersections and geological observations continue to align with our exploration model and highlight the broader potential of the system we are testing. Importantly, these results are being integrated into ongoing targeting as Phase 1 drilling progresses, with further assays pending across multiple prospects. Catalina considers Evanston to be developing into a highly compelling component of the Central Yilgarn Project"

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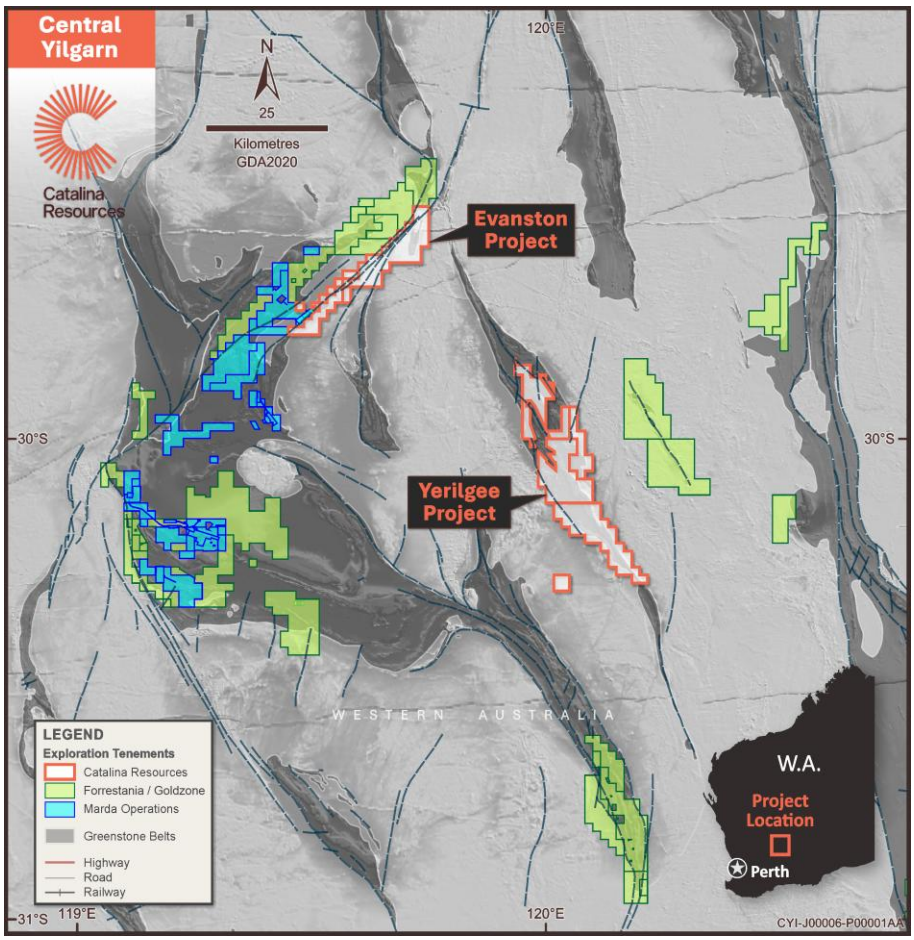

Figure 1. Central Yilgarn Regional Location

PHASE 1 RC DRILLING RESULTS – CENTRAL YILGARN PROJECT

Drilling Summary – Viper Prospect

Results reported in this announcement relate to drilling completed at the Viper North and Viper South Prospects, both of which form part of Catalina's Phase 1 drilling program.

Catalina's RC drilling program at Viper comprised 17 drill holes for a total of 2,694 metres, being:

- 3 RC holes for 463 metres at Viper North; and
- 14 RC holes for 2,231 metres at Viper South.

The program was designed to follow up anomalous gold mineralisation identified in historical AC drilling[2], including:

- **2m @ 0.95g/t Au** in BARAC0153
- **15m @ 1.5 g/t Au** including **3m @ 6.7g/t Au** in BARAC0136; and
- **33m @ 0.3 g/t Au** including **3m @ 0.9 g/t Au** in BARAC0945.

Drilling targeted the interpreted south-west strike extension of this mineralisation, consistent with the regional structural trend associated with the Evanston Mine within the Leeuwin Metals Ltd (ASX:LM1) Marda Gold Project (Figure 2).

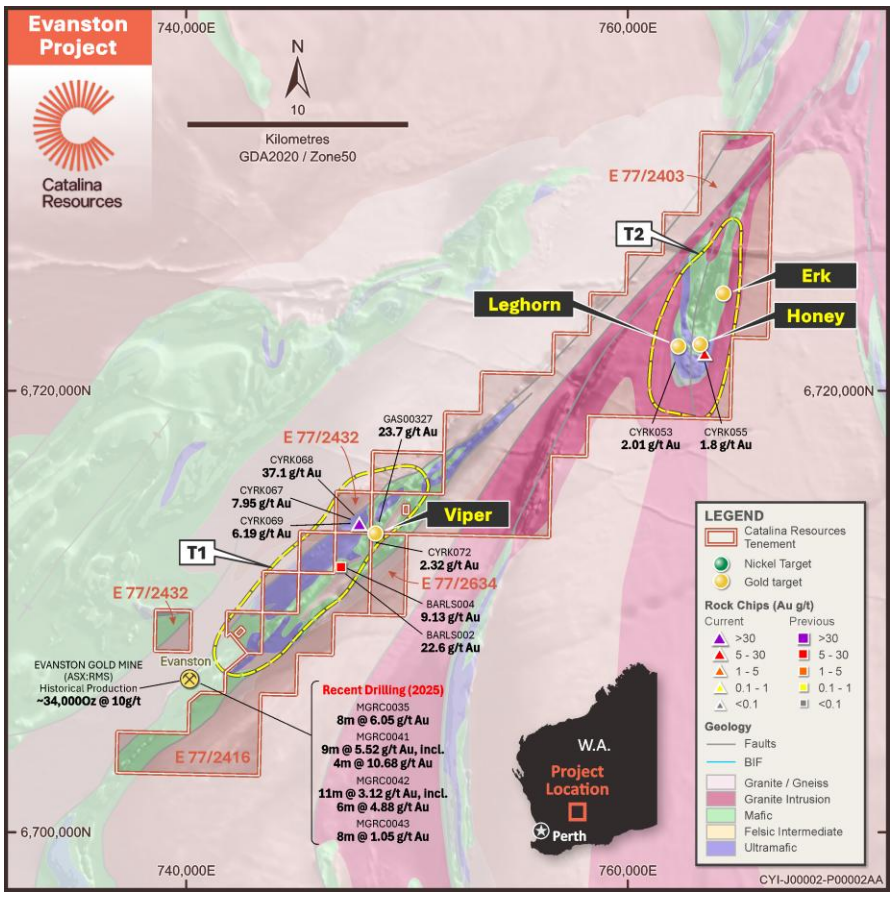

Figure 2. Regional geological interpretation of the Evanston Greenstone Belt.

Drilling at Viper North targeted a large, coherent soil anomaly that had remained largely untested by previous drilling. Historical shallow AC drilling indicated shallow bedrock, while deeper gold intercepts in adjacent southern drill holes suggested potential for mineralisation at depth. Assay results for Viper North drilling have been received.

Drilling at Viper South was guided by historical shallow AC and deeper rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, with several historical holes terminating in anomalous gold (0.7–0.9 g/t Au). This supported the interpretation of potential mineralisation at depth and provided the basis for follow-up RC drilling. Assay results have been partially received, with remaining results pending.

Geological Observations and Results

Drilling intersected a mafic lithological sequence comprising basalt and amphibolite, together with associated banded iron formation (BIF). Observed mineralisation within the BIF is consistent with styles recognised elsewhere within the Evanston Project area, including Evanston Mine.

Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with the mafic and BIF sequence and is interpreted to dip approximately 40 degrees to the north-west. This interpretation provides a basis for ongoing targeting and future drill design.

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

- **1m @ 2.45 g/t Au** from 77m in 25EVRC002
- **2m @ 1.16 g/t Au** from 28m in 26EVRC020

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

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

Hole Id	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Significant intersection
25EVRC002	77	78	1	2.45	1 m @ 2.45g/t Au from 77m
26EVRC019	7	8	1	1.60	1m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 7m
26EVRC020	28	30	2	1.16	2m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 28m
26EVRC021	84	85	1	1.43	1m @ 1.43g/t Au from 84m
26EVRC023	9	10	1	0.67	1m @ 0.67g/t Au from 9m

The interpreted mineralised zone is developed within a mafic and banded iron formation 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 Viper Prospects within the Evanston Project area.

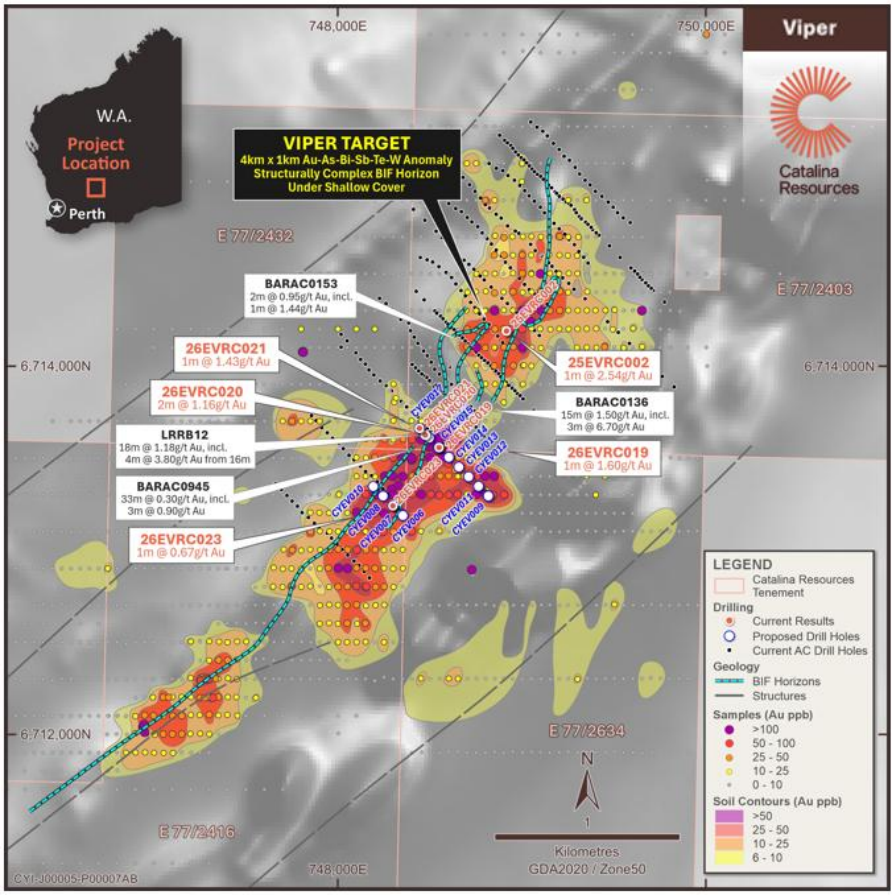

Figure 3. View of the Viper Prospects illustrating the interpreted extent and orientation of gold mineralisation based on Phase 1 RC drilling, historical drilling data[2], and current geological interpretation

Representative RC Rock Chip Images

Rock chip observations, supported by geological logging, indicate that gold mineralisation is predominantly hosted within amphibolite, basalt, jasperoid and banded iron formation. 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
25EVRC002	4	77	78	2.45	Weakly foliated amphibolite with massive-stringer style quartz veining with sulphides
26EVRC019	5	7	8	1.60	Jasperoid (non-magnetic)
26EVRC020	6	28	30	1.16	Suspected basalt strongly oxidised with smoky quartz veining
26EVRC021	7	84	85	1.43	Weakly foliated magnetic ultramafic unit with quartz veinlets with up to 2.5% sulphides
26EVRC023	8	9	10	0.67	Weathered banded iron formation (BIF)

Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 25EVRC002 (60–80 m), Viper Prospect

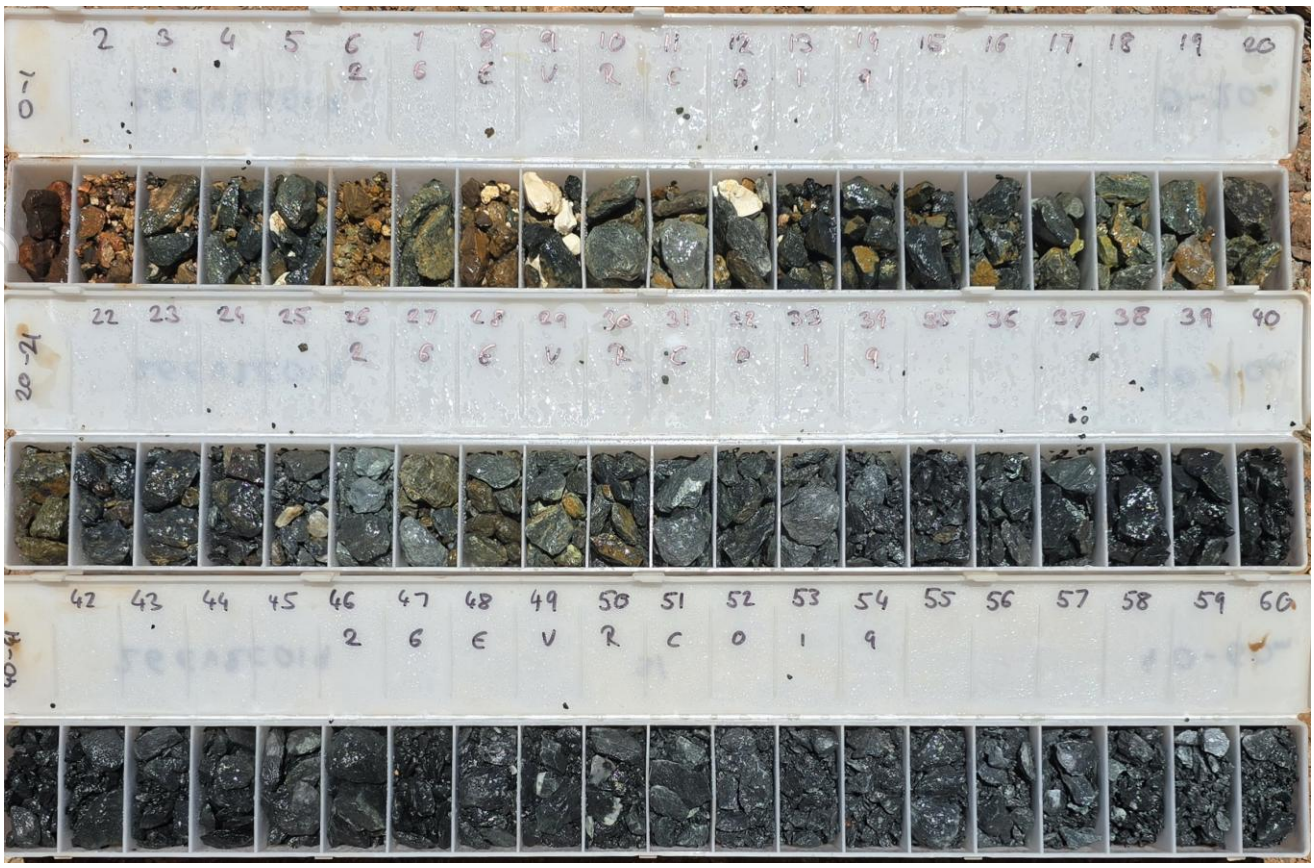

Figure 5. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26EVRC019 (0–60 m), Viper Prospect

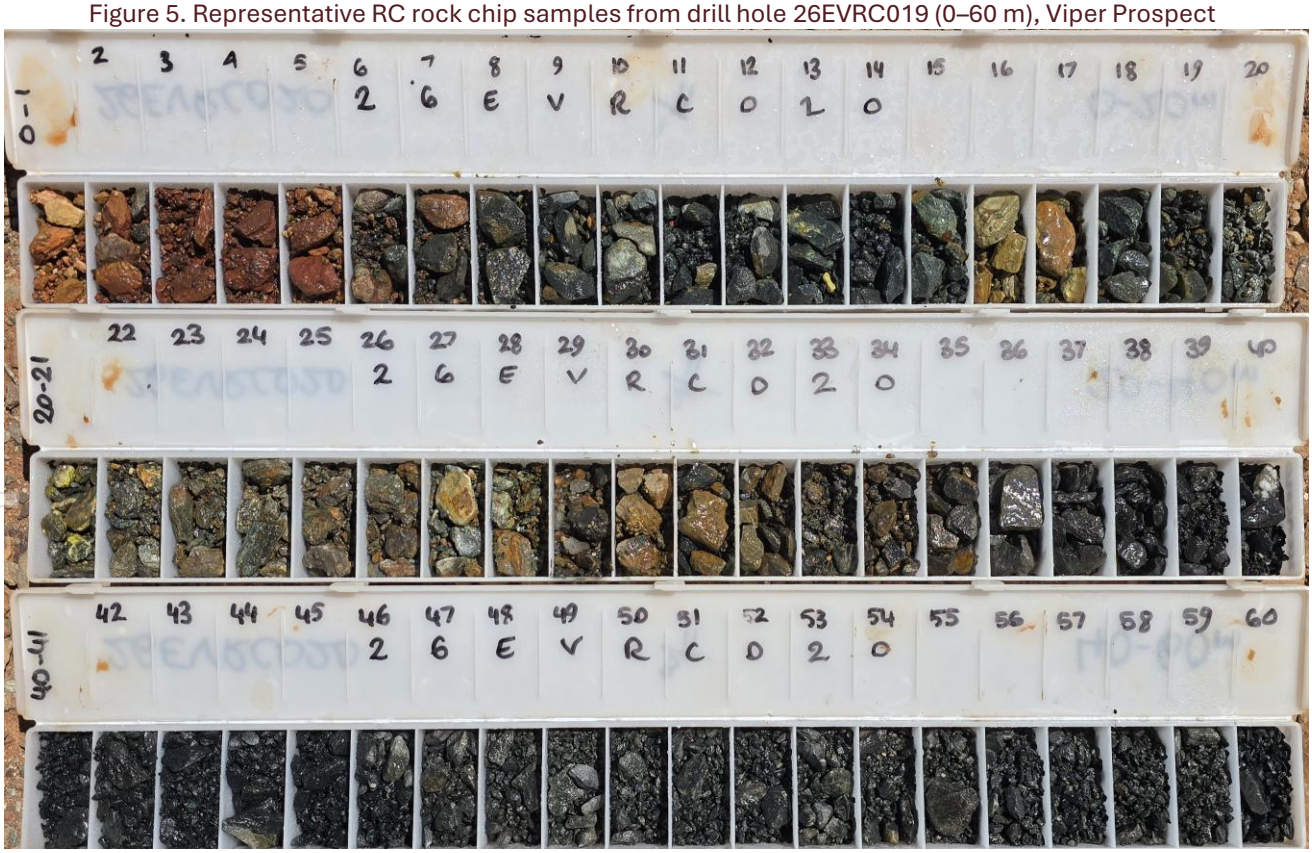

Figure 6. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26EVRC020 (0–60 m), Viper Prospect

Figure 7. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26EVRC021 (60–101 m), Viper Prospect

Figure 8. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26EVRC023 (0–60 m), Viper 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 Viper results to represent one component of a broader, active exploration program, with further updates expected as the Phase 1 campaign continues.

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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 1 December 2025 Phase-1-Drilling-at-Evanston-Underway.pdf
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 11 December 2025 Acquisition of Central Yilgarn

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Newly reported information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities within the Central 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)
25EVRC002	RC	748919	6714191	433	-60	135	154.00
25EVRC003	RC	748971	6714135	433	-60	133	160.00
25EVRC004 & 26EVRC013	RC	748866	6714232	433	-60	135	149
25EVRC005	RC	748122	6712855	433	-60	135	148.00
26EVRC014	RC	748815	6713289	433	-60	135	131.00
26EVRC015	RC	748761	6713347	433	-60	135	109.00
26EVRC016	RC	748709	6713398	433	-60	135	155.00
26EVRC017	RC	748660	6713448	433	-60	135	155.00
26EVRC018	RC	748601	6713501	433	-60	135	155.00
26EVRC019	RC	748546	6713553	433	-60	135	155.00
26EVRC020	RC	748472	6713625	433	-60	135	209.00
26EVRC021	RC	748443	6713662	433	-60	135	101.00
26EVRC022	RC	748350	6713186	439	-60	135	149.00
26EVRC023	RC	748307	6713224	439	-60	135	149.00
26EVRC024	RC	748189	6713353	439	-60	135	299.00
26EVRC025	RC	748070	6712903	432	-60	135	155.00
26EVRC026	RC	748018	6712953	432	-60	135	161.00

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 17 RC holes for 2694 m at the Viper prospect Central Yilgarn project over the period 2nd December 2025 to 29 January 2026. 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 diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was performed by McKay Drilling from Perth, using a 5.25-inch diameter drill bit with 6 m 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 400m or 700m and 75m inbetween drill holes (at Viper North) and 1000m and 1600m line spacing 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	• *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.*	All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	Refer to figures in this report.
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.