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ASX Announcement

2 MARCH 2026

Catalina Resources

48m @ 2.61g/t Gold Confirmed in First Assay at Yerilgee, WA Gold Project

Highlights

- **Significant high-grade gold mineralisation at shallow depth (~15m) intersected at the Chicken Little Prospect within the Yerilgee Project**
- **Assay results from the first drill hole (26YGRC022) intersect 48m @ 2.61g/t Au - with the hole ending in mineralisation**
- **Significant intersections from drill hole 26YGRC022 (>0.5 g/t) include:**
  - **20m @ 5.64 g/t Au from 40m *including 8m @ 11.6g/t Au from 42m and 3m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 53***
  - **3m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 16m**
  - **3m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 34m**
- **Individual assays returning up to 16.0 g/t Au**
- **Drilling ended in mineralisation (EOH), demonstrating the gold system remains open at depth and warrants follow-up testing**
- **Further assays for remaining 10 holes (655 m) within in the Chicken Little prospect are pending**
- **Pro-forma cash position of approximately A$4.32 million[1], supporting follow-up drilling at Chicken Little**

EXCEPTIONAL SHALLOW GOLD INTERCEPT CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE SYSTEM AT CHICKEN LITTLE

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX: CTN) is pleased to report exceptional high-grade gold results from its Phase 1 RC drilling at the Chicken Little Prospect, part of the Company's 100%-owned Yerilgee Project in Western Australia's highly prospective Central Yilgarn region (figure 1).

The first hole reported has intersected a broad, shallow, high-grade gold zone featuring an outstanding internal core of very high-grade mineralisation, significantly enhancing the emerging scale potential of the system.

A TRANSFORMATIONAL RESULT FOR YERILGEE

The reported intersection confirms a coherent, thick mineralised structure hosted within banded iron formation, displaying a strong grade profile with a high-grade core surrounded by a substantial mineralised halo.

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The continuity of elevated gold values over multiple consecutive one-metre samples strongly supports the robustness of the geological model and highlights clear potential for strike extension, depth extension and resource-scale continuity.

Executive Director Ross Cotton commented:

"This is an exceptional result and a genuine step-change for Yerilgee.

To intersect 48 metres at 2.61grams per tonne from just 15 metres depth — including 8 metres at 11.6 grams per tonne — in our first reported hole is an outstanding outcome.

The width, grade and shallow position of this mineralisation materially elevates the potential of Chicken Little and validates our geological model for the broader Yerilgee corridor.

What is particularly compelling is the strength and continuity of the high-grade core within a much broader mineralised system. This is exactly the architecture we look for when targeting scalable gold systems in the Yilgarn.

With assays pending from a further ten holes at Chicken Little and approximately 4,000 samples still to be received across the Phase 1 campaign, we believe this is just the beginning of defining a much larger gold system at Yerilgee.

Importantly, following the recent portfolio rationalisation and placement to Newcam Metals, Catalina expects to hold an indicative cash balance of approximately A$4.32 million[1], positioning the Company to advance systematic follow-up drilling at Chicken Little"

PHASE 1 CAMPAIGN MOMENTUM

These results form part of Catalina's Phase 1 drilling campaign totalling 8,694m of RC and Aircore drilling across the Central Yilgarn Project[2], with drilling and assay results from approximately 4,000 samples still pending.

The Phase 1 program was commenced at the start of December 2025 and was successfully completed on Sunday 22 February 2026. The program formed the initial focus of Catalina's broader Central Yilgarn drilling campaign.

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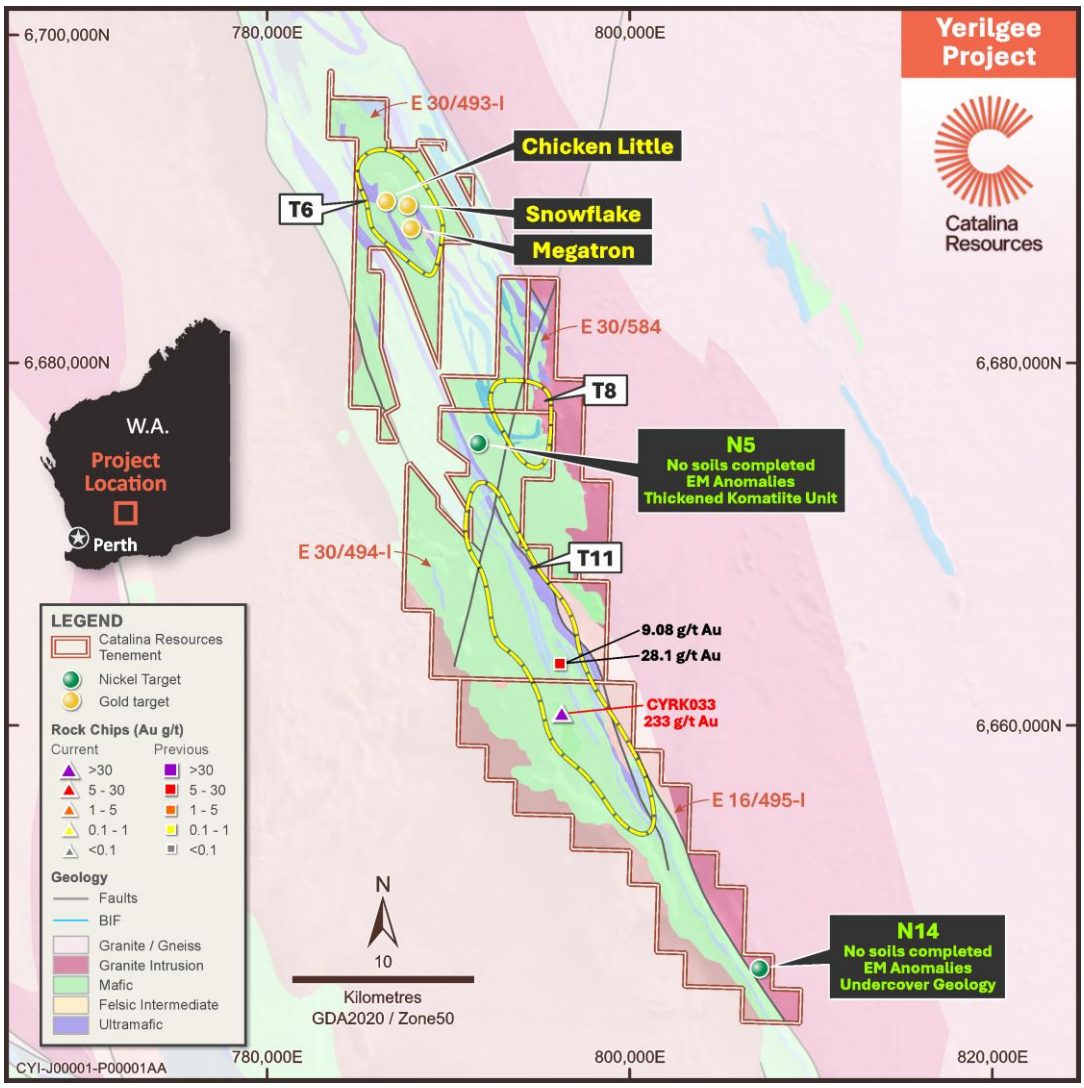

Figure 1. Yerilgee Target Location and Project Geology

Drilling at Chicken Little was designed to target a ~400m mineralised zone previously identified through earlier surface sampling, historical RC drilling, and more recent work completed by other operators (figure 2).

Gold was first recognised at surface in 2018, with follow-up RC drilling producing significant intercepts[2] including:

- **56m @0.8 g/t** from 0m to EOH, including **24m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 0m and **9m @ 3.3 g/t Au** from 12 m (BARAC0477)
- **45m @ 0.4 g/t Au** from 6 m, including **8m @ 0.9 g/t Au** and **52.8 g/t Ag** from 10m (BARRC025)

More recently, drilling completed in 2024 by Dreadnought Resources (ASX: DRE) further refined the geological interpretation[2]. Their program comprised two RC holes (total 270 m), which intersected a broad ~40 m zone of moderately to strongly sulphidised and variably oxidised banded iron formation, including an internal felsic schist unit interpreted as either a highly altered sedimentary horizon or a narrow felsic porphyry.

Dreadnought's results included[3]:

- **17m @ 4.1 g/t Au** and **28.0 g/t Ag** from 53m, including **4m @ 14.9 g/t Au** and **72.2 g/t Ag** from 54m (CYRC012)

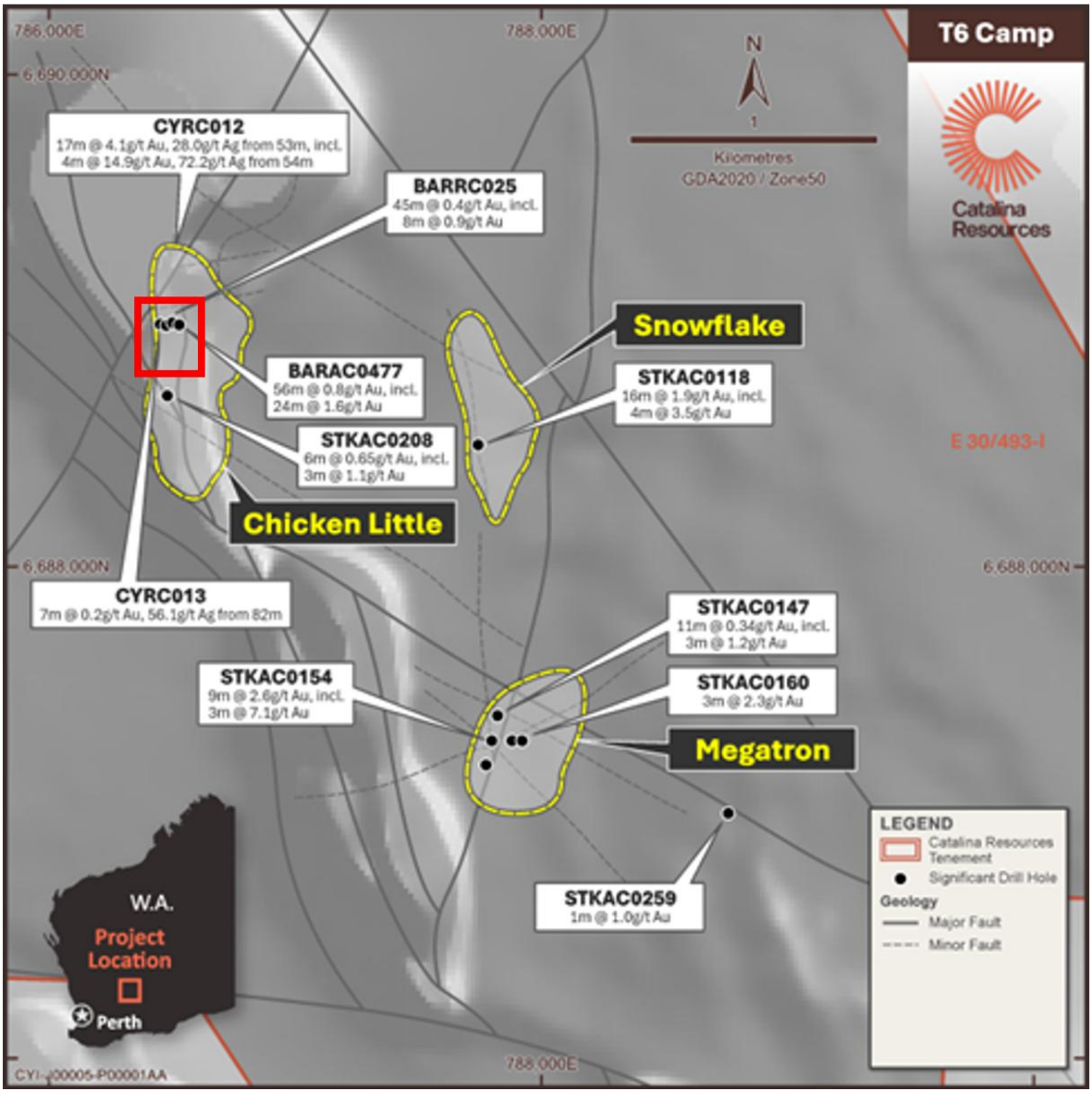

Figure 2. T6 Camp (including Chicken Little) Target Zones, Historical Results and Project Geology

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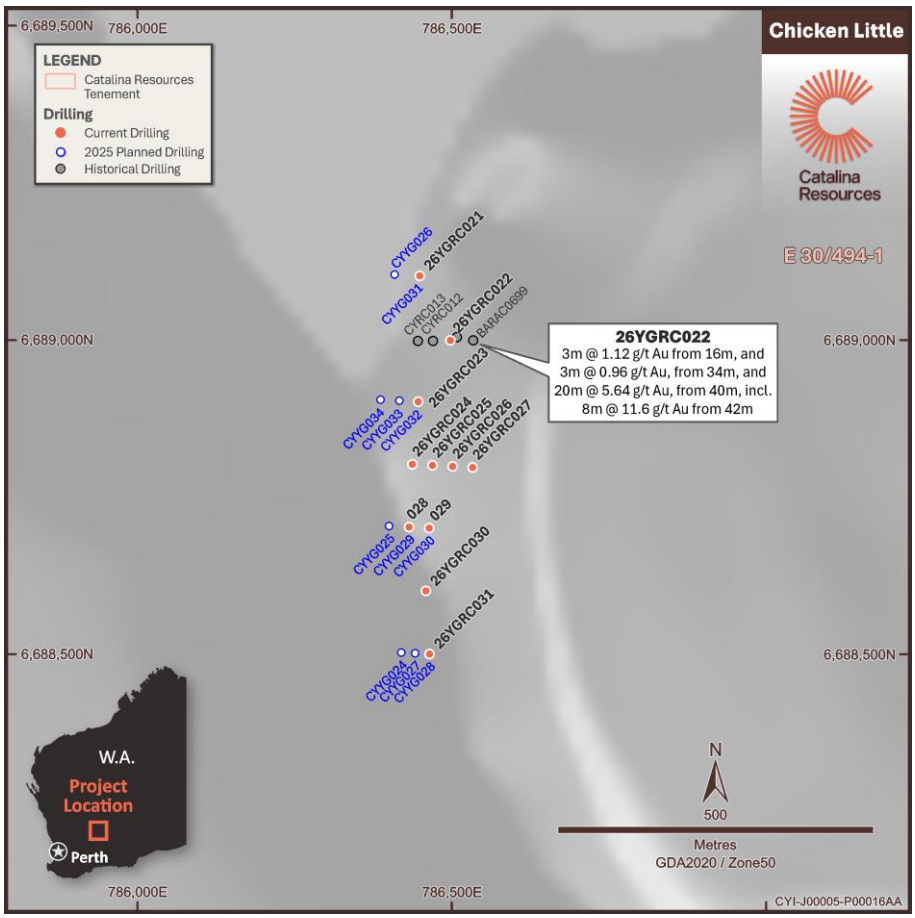

Figure 3. Plan View of Chicken Little Catalina and Historic Drill Hole Locations

Collectively, these results defined a clear mineralised corridor, and the current drilling was designed to test and refine this zone (figure 3).

CATALINA 2026 RESULTS

Results reported here relate to drilling completed at the Chicken Little prospect and the first drill hole reported. Assay results for the remaining 10 holes (655 m) at Chicken Little are pending.

Assay results from continuous one-metre samples collected at the Chicken Little Prospect have confirmed the presence of a coherent high-grade gold zone supported by a broader mineralised halo, with mineralisation extending **from 15m to end of hole** (63 m) and **averaging 2.61 g/t Au** inclusive of all sub-cut-off intervals and internal dilution.

Significant intersections included (>0.5 g/t Au with no more than 2m consecutive internal waste, including higher grade intersections > 5g/t Au):

- **20m @ 5.64g/t Au** from 40m *including* ***8m @ 11.6g/t Au*** *from 42m and* ***3m @ 2.72 g/t Au*** *from 53*
- **3m @ 1.12 g/t Au** from 16m
- **3m @ 0.96 g/t Au** from 34m

Mineralisation commences from approximately 16 metres downhole, within a shallow position relative to the overall drilling profile (figure 4). Mineralisation is hosted with the banded iron formation. Full table of results and drill collar details contained in Appendix 1.

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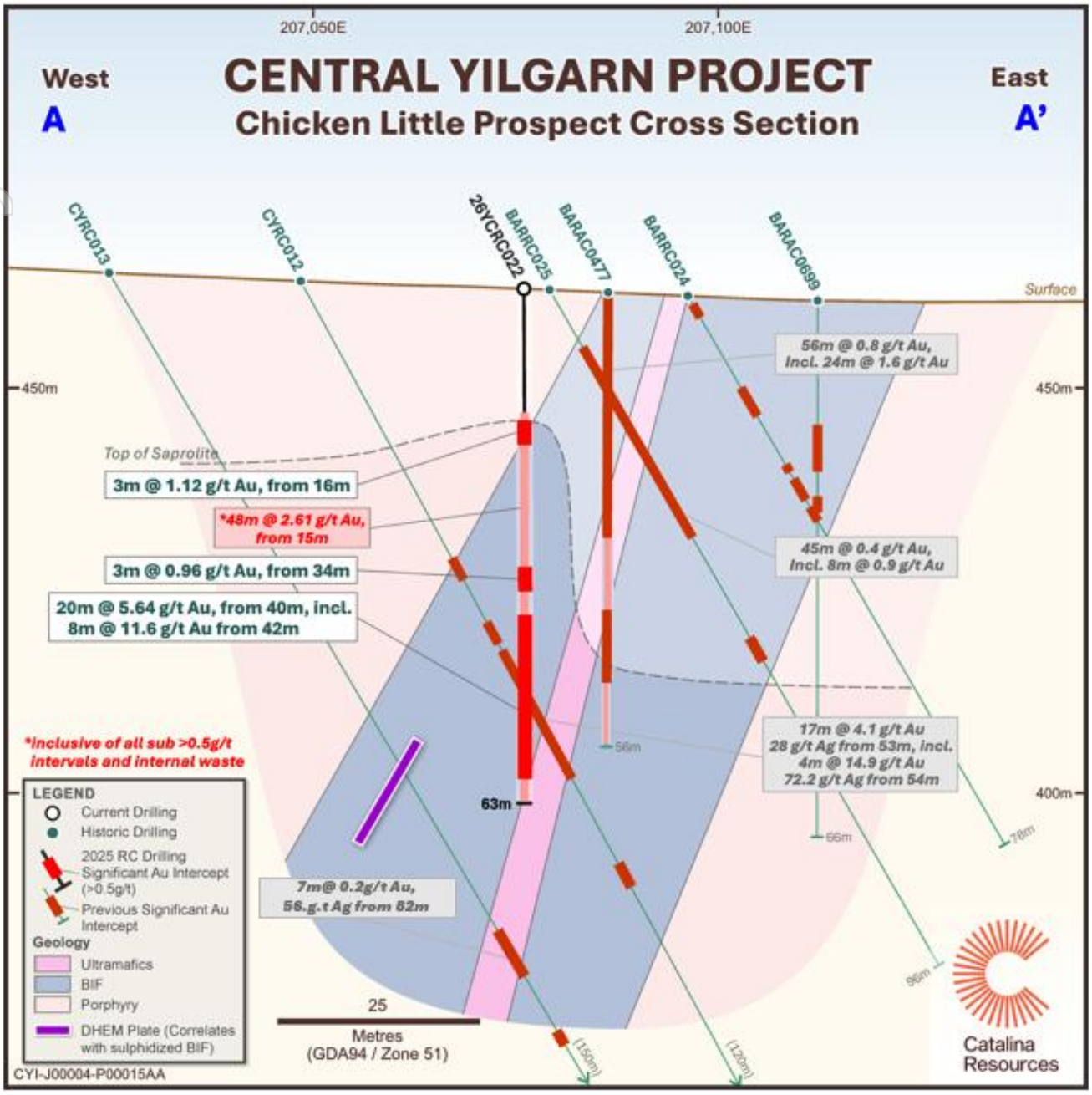

Figure 3. Cross-Section of reported intersections

These results demonstrate a well-developed mineralised structure characterised by a high-grade central zone and multiple metres of supporting moderate-grade mineralisation above the applied cut-off.

The continuity of elevated gold values across successive samples provides strong support for the geological interpretation at Chicken Little and highlights the potential to define mineralisation both along strike and at depth.

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Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC022 (0–40m (EOH)), Chicken Little.

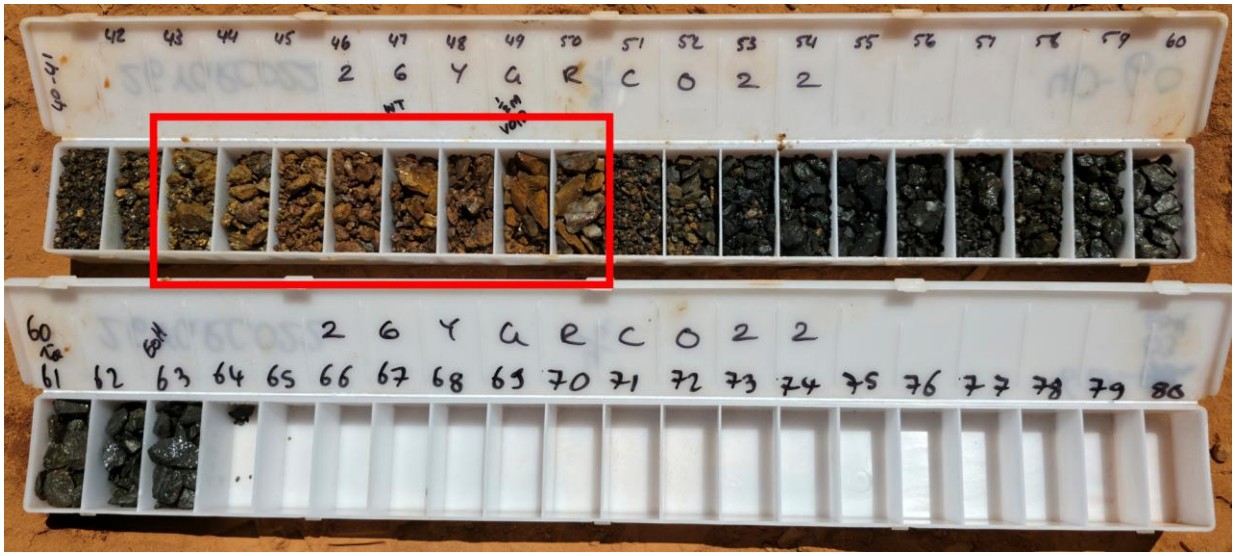

Figure 5. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC022 (41–63m (EOH)), Chicken Little with intersection of 8m@11.6g/t from 43 highlighted.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SYSTEM SCALE AND EXPANSION

The initial results from Chicken Little materially advance the Company's understanding of the emerging gold system at Yerilgee. The intersection demonstrates a combination of **shallow position, meaningful width a**nd **concentrated grade** that is consistent with a **coherent mineralised corridor**. Key observations arising from this first reported hole include:

- Shallow gold system defined, with **mineralisation commencing from ~15** m downhole and extending across a 20 m interval.
- Presence of a **concentrated very high-grade internal core** within a broader mineralised envelope.
- Scale and grade profile **consistent** with a structurally **controlled mineralised corridor** rather than a narrow-isolated occurrence.
- **Consistent gold distribution** across successive samples supporting geological continuity.
- Hole terminated in mineralisation, **indicating mineralisation remains open at depth**.
- **Assays pending** from ten additional holes, with **~4,000 samples** outstanding across the broader Phase 1 program.

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Collectively, these characteristics support the **potential for lateral and depth extensions** within the broader Yerilgee mineralised corridor as further drilling results are received.

NEXT STEPS

Results from approximately 4,000 samples remain pending. As assays continue to be received, further assessment will integrate detailed geological logging, structural interpretation and modelling to guide follow-up drilling at the prospect.

Following completion of the divestment of the Nelson Bay River Project and the placement to Newcam Metals Pty Ltd, Catalina expects to hold an indicative cash balance of approximately A$4.32 million (subject to completion)1. This provides the Company with a strong funding position to advance systematic follow-up drilling at Chicken Little without the requirement for near-term capital raising.

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

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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 24 February Catalina-Divests-NBR-and-Strengthens-Balance-Sheet.pdf
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 1 December 2025 Phase-1-Drilling-at-Evanston-Underway.pdf
3. Refer DRE ASX announcement 23 May 2024 ASX:DRE - Shallow, High-Grade Gold and Silver at Chicken Little

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.

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

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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.

Hole Id	Type	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Elevation (m)	Dip (^{0})	Azi (^{0})	Actual Depth (m)
26YGRC022	RC	207076	6688830	433	-60	0	63

Hole Id	Sample Id	From	To	Width	Type	Au (g/t)
26YGRC022	YG0892	0	1	1	RC	0.07
26YGRC022	YG0893	1	2	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0894	2	3	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0895	3	4	1	RC	0.02

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26YGRC022	YG0896	4	5	1	RC	0.025
26YGRC022	YG0897	5	6	1	RC	0.025
26YGRC022	YG0898	6	7	1	RC	0.05
26YGRC022	YG0899	7	8	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0900	8	9	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0904	9	10	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0905	10	11	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0906	11	12	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0907	12	13	1	RC	0.04
26YGRC022	YG0908	13	14	1	RC	0.015
26YGRC022	YG0909	14	15	1	RC	0.09
26YGRC022	YG0910	15	16	1	RC	0.02
26YGRC022	YG0911	16	17	1	RC	0.89
26YGRC022	YG0912	17	18	1	RC	1.09
26YGRC022	YG0913	18	19	1	RC	1.38
26YGRC022	YG0914	19	20	1	RC	0.1
26YGRC022	YG0915	20	21	1	RC	0.11
26YGRC022	YG0916	21	22	1	RC	0.33
26YGRC022	YG0917	22	23	1	RC	0.05
26YGRC022	YG0918	23	24	1	RC	0.1
26YGRC022	YG0919	24	25	1	RC	0.08
26YGRC022	YG0920	25	26	1	RC	0.16
26YGRC022	YG0921	26	27	1	RC	0.18
26YGRC022	YG0922	27	28	1	RC	0.09
26YGRC022	YG0924	28	29	1	RC	0.13
26YGRC022	YG0925	29	30	1	RC	0.1
26YGRC022	YG0927	30	31	1	RC	0.08
26YGRC022	YG0928	31	32	1	RC	0.11
26YGRC022	YG0929	32	33	1	RC	0.19
26YGRC022	YG0930	33	34	1	RC	0.48
26YGRC022	YG0931	34	35	1	RC	1.04
26YGRC022	YG0932	35	36	1	RC	0.98
26YGRC022	YG0933	36	37	1	RC	0.87
26YGRC022	YG0934	37	38	1	RC	0.32
26YGRC022	YG0935	38	39	1	RC	0.36
26YGRC022	YG0936	39	40	1	RC	0.41
26YGRC022	YG0937	40	41	1	RC	0.92
26YGRC022	YG0938	41	42	1	RC	1.22
26YGRC022	YG0939	42	43	1	RC	9.93
26YGRC022	YG0940	43	44	1	RC	7.39
26YGRC022	YG0941	44	45	1	RC	7.02
26YGRC022	YG0942	45	46	1	RC	14.68
26YGRC022	YG0944	46	47	1	RC	13.74
26YGRC022	YG0945	47	48	1	RC	16
26YGRC022	YG0946	48	49	1	RC	15.25
26YGRC022	YG0947	49	50	1	RC	8.77
26YGRC022	YG0948	50	51	1	RC	3.25

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26YGRC022	YG0949	51	52	1	RC	2.52
26YGRC022	YG0950	52	53	1	RC	1.46
26YGRC022	YG0953	53	54	1	RC	4.55
26YGRC022	YG0954	54	55	1	RC	1.55
26YGRC022	YG0955	55	56	1	RC	2.07
26YGRC022	YG0956	56	57	1	RC	0.99
26YGRC022	YG0957	57	58	1	RC	0.25
26YGRC022	YG0958	58	59	1	RC	0.51
26YGRC022	YG0959	59	60	1	RC	0.65
26YGRC022	YG0960	60	61	1	RC	0.24
26YGRC022	YG0961	61	62	1	RC	0.17
26YGRC022	YG0962	62	63	1	RC	0.1

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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 11 RC holes drilled totalling 718m at the Chicken Little prospect Central Yilgarn project over the period 14 January to 3 February 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*	Slimline Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was performed by Gyro Drilling (Perth), utilising a truck-mounted slimline RC rig (Rig 10) capable of drilling nominal hole diameters of

	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	approximately 85 mm (3.5 inches). 10 Holes were drilled at a planned angle of -60° and one at 0° consistent with the designed orientation of the program. The rig was supported by a primary compressor rated at approximately 900 CFM at 300 PSI. 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	N/A

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techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	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.

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		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.

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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. 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. 11 holes were drilled at -60 degrees to the west 1 was drilled at 0 degrees. 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

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	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.

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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 not yet known. Further drilling is required to determine the geometry of the mineralised body
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.

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