DRILLING DEFINES CONTINUOUS GOLD CORRIDOR; PALISADE GOLD PROJECT ESTABLISHED

Highlights

- **All assay results received across Evanston and Yerilgee, confirming consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects**
- **Strong strike rate with 33 of 69 holes returning ≥0.3 g/t Au, including 70 samples ≥0.5 g/t Au, demonstrating consistent mineralisation across the corridor**
- **Results from Snowflake extend mineralisation along strike and confirm shallow gold intersections, including:**
  - **2m @ 1.70 g/t Au from 12m (26YGRC014)**
  - **1m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 13m (26YGRC015)**
  - **4m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 39m to end of hole (26YGRC016)**
- **Shallow, continuous gold mineralisation defined across multiple prospects, highlighted by 48m @ 2.61 g/t Au from 15m[1,2]**
- **Palisade Gold Project established, consolidating Chicken Little, Snowflake, T8 and Megatron into a 12–14 km mineralised corridor**
- **Clear potential to expand with substantial untested strike remaining at Megatron including historical result of 9m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 23m (incl. 3m @ 7.1 g/t Au)[1]**

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX: CTN) is pleased to announce that it has received all assay results from its recently completed ~8,452m drilling program across its Central Yilgarn Projects at Evanston and Yerilgee.

Drilling across Evanston and Yerilgee confirmed consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects, with 33 of 69 holes returning ≥0.3 g/t Au from program, including 113 mineralised samples, of which 70 returned grades ≥0.5 g/t Au (refer Appendix 1 for full sample details).

Combined with historical data, these results define a 12–14 km structurally controlled greenstone belt hosting deposits at the northern and southern extents, while the central corridor remains underexplored. On this basis, the Company has established the Palisade Gold Project, consolidating Chicken Little, Snowflake, Megatron and T8 into a single exploration framework (figure 1).

On the basis of this consolidated dataset, Catalina has defined Exploration Targets (reported in accordance with the JORC Code) and established the Palisade Gold Project, integrating multiple mineralised centres into a single corridor-scale exploration framework. The aggregate Exploration Targets, defined across Evanston and Yerilgee, range from approximately **60,000 to 330,000** ounces of gold at grades ranging from **0.76 g/t Au to 3.08 g/t Au**.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

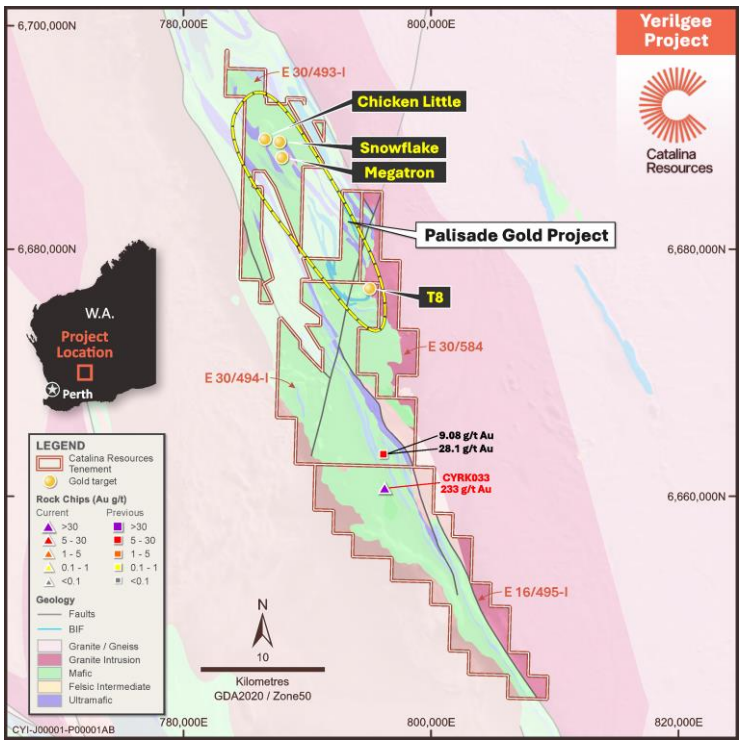

Figure 1: Palisade Gold Project incorporating Chicken Little, Snowflake, Megatron and T8

Executive Director Ross Cotton commented:

"These results mark an important step forward for Catalina, with the completion of drilling across Evanston and Yerilgee providing a consolidated view of mineralisation across the Central Yilgarn Project.

Importantly, with results now received from Viper, Leghorn, Chicken Little, Snowflake and T8, we can assess the project at scale rather than as a series of individual prospects.

This dataset supports Exploration Targets of approximately 60,000 to 330,000 ounces of gold at grades of 0.76 g/t Au to 3.08 g/t Au, representing the combined conceptual range across Evanston and Yerilgee.

We have also established the Palisade Gold Project, bringing together the Yerilgee prospects into a single, coherent corridor and providing a clear framework to advance exploration.

These Exploration Targets provide a meaningful foundation at this stage, with clear scope for growth as we continue to test multiple untested targets along the corridor."

DRILLING CAMPAIGN OVERVIEW

Catalina's Phase 1 drilling program comprised ~8,452 metres of RC drilling across 69 holes at the Evanston and Yerilgee Projects, designed to test priority targets and evaluate the broader gold potential of the Central Yilgarn tenure (figure 2).

The program is now complete, with most assay results received and the dataset sufficiently advanced to support project-scale geological interpretation. Drilling returned consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects, with 33 of 69 holes intersecting ≥0.3 g/t Au, comprising 113 mineralised samples, of which 70 samples returned grades ≥0.5 g/t Au.

Overall, the program has:

- Confirmed the presence and extension of gold mineralisation across multiple target areas

- Demonstrated a strong strike rate across early-stage drilling with mineralisation intersected in approximately 48% of holes
- Provided a consistent dataset to support systematic evaluation of mineralisation
- Established a solid foundation for project-scale interpretation and follow-up targeting
- Supported the definition of aggregate Exploration Targets (~60,000 to 330,000 ounces of gold) across the Palisade Gold Project and Evanston, representing the combined conceptual range across all prospects

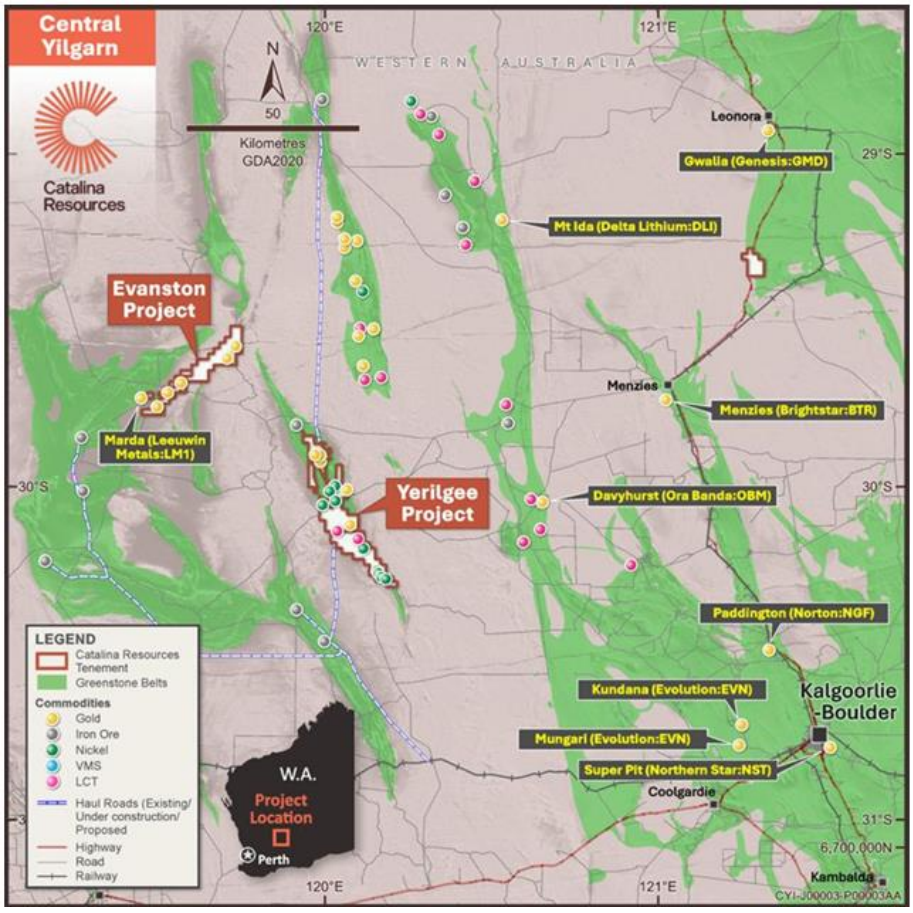

Figure 2: Regional Location of Evanston and Yerilgee Projects

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS OVERVIEW

Drilling across the Yerilgee and Evanston Projects has returned consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects.

At Yerilgee, drilling has defined zones of shallow, high-grade mineralisation, highlighted by results from Chicken Little, where broad mineralised intervals and internal high-grade zones have been intersected, including a previous **48m @ 2.61 g/t Au**[2] intercept from 15m that remains open at depth.

At T8, located approximately 14 km southeast of Chicken Little, drilling has expanded the mineralised footprint, with supergene mineralisation identified within saprolite, and primary mineralisation within the banded iron formation (BIF) and amphibolite indicating a structurally controlled system[3].

Final assay results have now been received, completing the dataset for Snowflake and Chicken Little. This has enabled an updated interpretation of the controls on mineralisation at Chicken Little and extended the known mineralisation by approximately 50 m to the north and south at Snowflake.

The new results also indicate that mineralisation at Snowflake remains open along strike.

At Evanston, drilling at the Viper Prospects[4] and Leghorn[5] has confirmed gold mineralisation from near surface through to depth, demonstrating continuity along strike and at depth.

While mineralisation at Evanston is less well defined than at Yerilgee, results confirm a persistent gold system that warrants further evaluation to understand the controls on mineralisation.

Significant intersections from all prospects are summarised in Appendix 1.

SNOWFLAKE

Historical exploration identified Snowflake as being ~800m x 200m gold and bismuth in soil anomaly associated with secondary N-S trending structure. Historic drilling high grade gold mineralisation at surface (**16m@1.9g/t Au** from surface including **4m@8.5g/t Au**[1]) and previous shallow AC drilling did not fully test the mineralisation at depth.

As part of the 2026 campaign 11 holes for a total of 462 metres were drilled across Snowflake (figure 3). Full details of the collar locations and associated results are contained within Annexure 1.

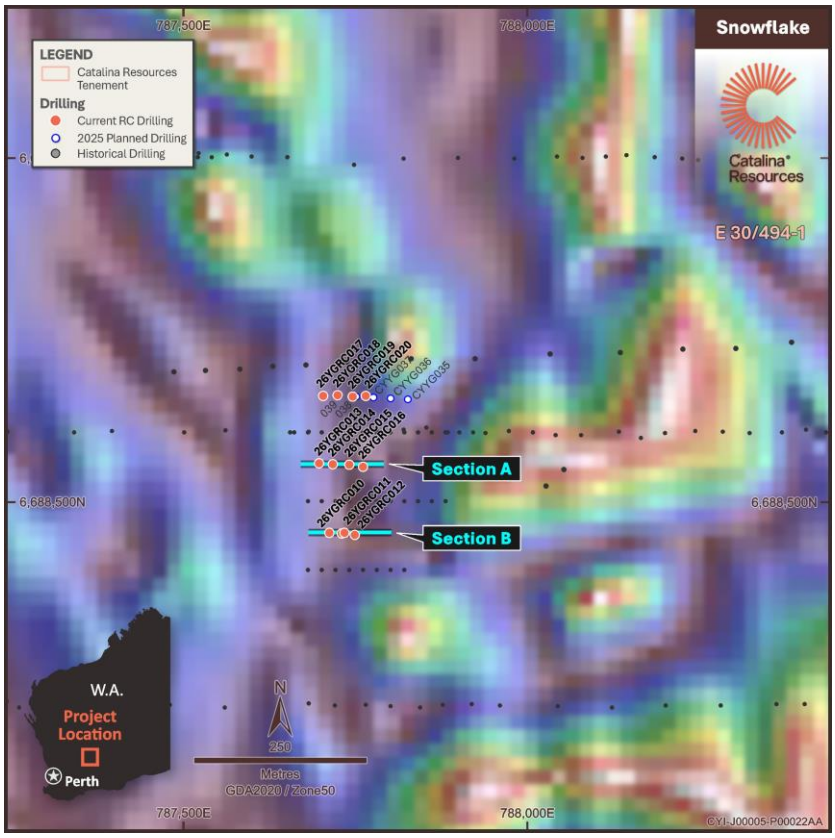

Figure 3: Current and historic drill hole locations at Snowflake

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

Hole Id	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Significant Intersection
26YGRC011	18	19	1	0.50	1m @ 0.50g/t Au from 18m
26YGRC012	18	20	2	0.78	2m @ 0.78g/t Au from 18m
26YGRC014	12	14	2	1.70	2m @ 1.70g/t Au from 12m
26YGRC015	13	14	1	1.67	1m @ 1.67g/t Au from 13m

26YGRC015	19	20	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 19m
26YGRC016	16	17	1	0.59	1m @ 0.59g/t Au from 16m
26YGRC016	39	43 (EOH)	4	0.69	4m @ 0.69g/t Au from 39m

As part of the 2026 campaign drilling on two sections at Snowflake intersected narrow zones (approximately 1– 4 metres) of low to moderate gold mineralisation, which are interpreted to show continuity between drill holes.

Drill Line One (26YGRC013-26YGRC016)

Drilling on two sections at Snowflake (Sections A and B) intersected narrow zones of low to moderate gold mineralisation, which are interpreted to show continuity between drill holes. The stratigraphy is interpreted to dip moderately to the west, and at this early-stage mineralisation is interpreted to broadly follow the dip of the porphyry units however, this interpretation remains conceptual.

An alternative structural interpretation is that mineralisation may be controlled by a shallow-dipping thrust structure rather than shear zones parallel to stratigraphy (figure 4). Under this interpretation, the thrust is considered to potentially surface to the west prior to reaching YGRC013.

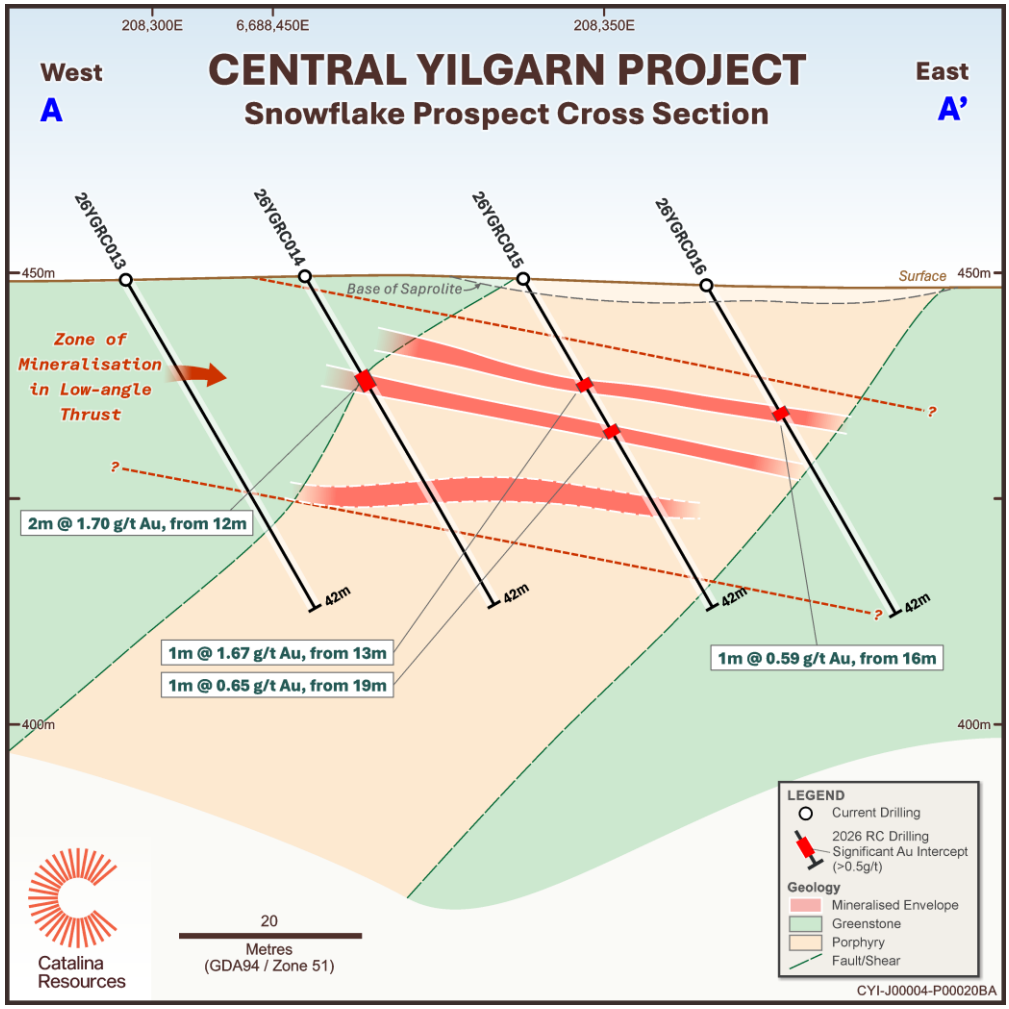

Figure 4: An alternative interpretation suggests gold mineralisation may be controlled by a shallow-dipping thrust structure rather than stratigraphy-parallel shear zones. In this model, the thrust is interpreted to potentially surface to the west prior to YGRC013. This interpretation remains conceptual and untested (Section A).

On section B (YGRC010 to YGRC012), mineralisation was intersected in similarly narrow zones at approximately 18 metres depth, with low to moderate gold grades (approximately 0.5–0.8 g/t Au). An exception occurs in YGRC010, which returned a broader intersection of 4 metres at 0.7 g/t Au from approximately 38 metres depth. The geometry and distribution of mineralised intervals suggest the possibility of more than one mineralised system (figure 5).

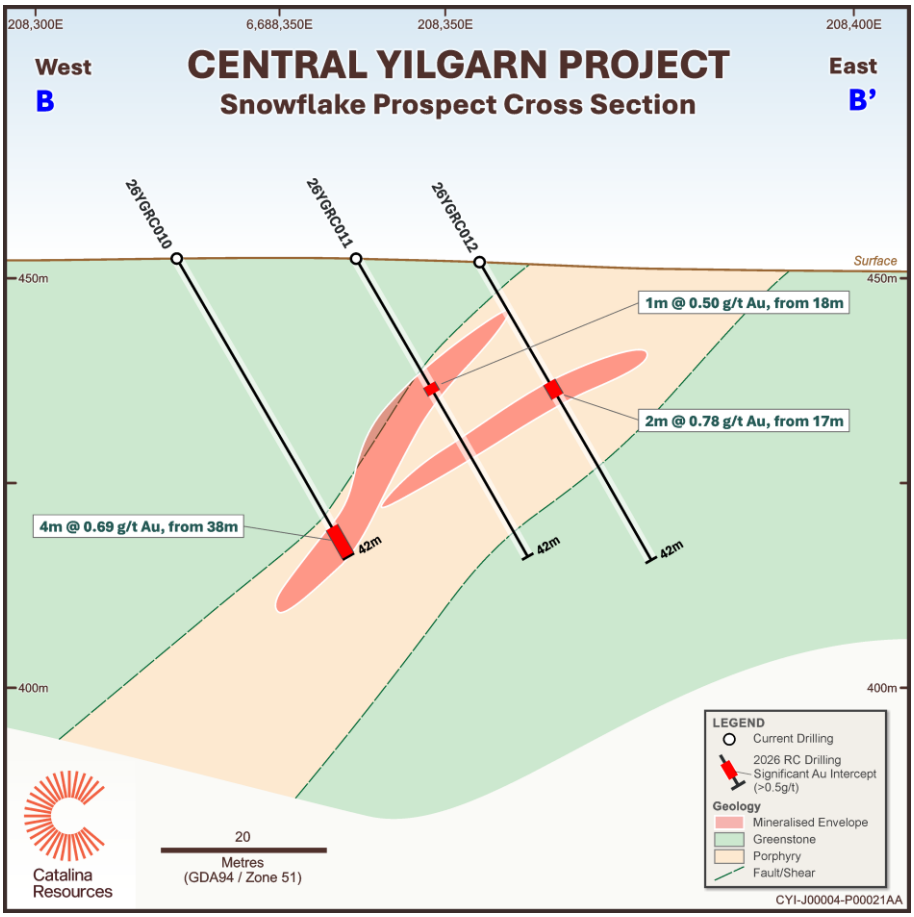

Figure 5: On the southern Snowflake drill section (YGRC010–YGRC012), drilling intersected narrow zones of low to moderate gold mineralisation at shallow depth, with a broader intersection in YGRC010, and the geometry of mineralised intervals suggests the potential presence of more than one mineralised system (Section B).

CHICKEN LITTLE

Drilling at the Chicken Little prospect identified structurally controlled gold mineralisation along a shear-related system, with mineralisation occurring in both shear zones and BIF. Narrow and lower-grade mineralised intervals intersected in parts of the drilling are interpreted to lie within structurally compressed portions of the shear, where the mineralised zone splits into multiple narrow shears.

Improved mineralisation appears to be associated with zones of structural dilation, particularly where the shear interacts with BIF units adjacent to a porphyry contact (figure 6). Geological interpretation, supported by magnetic data, suggests the presence of a structural jog north of the main drill line, which may have created a favourable dilation zone for gold deposition.

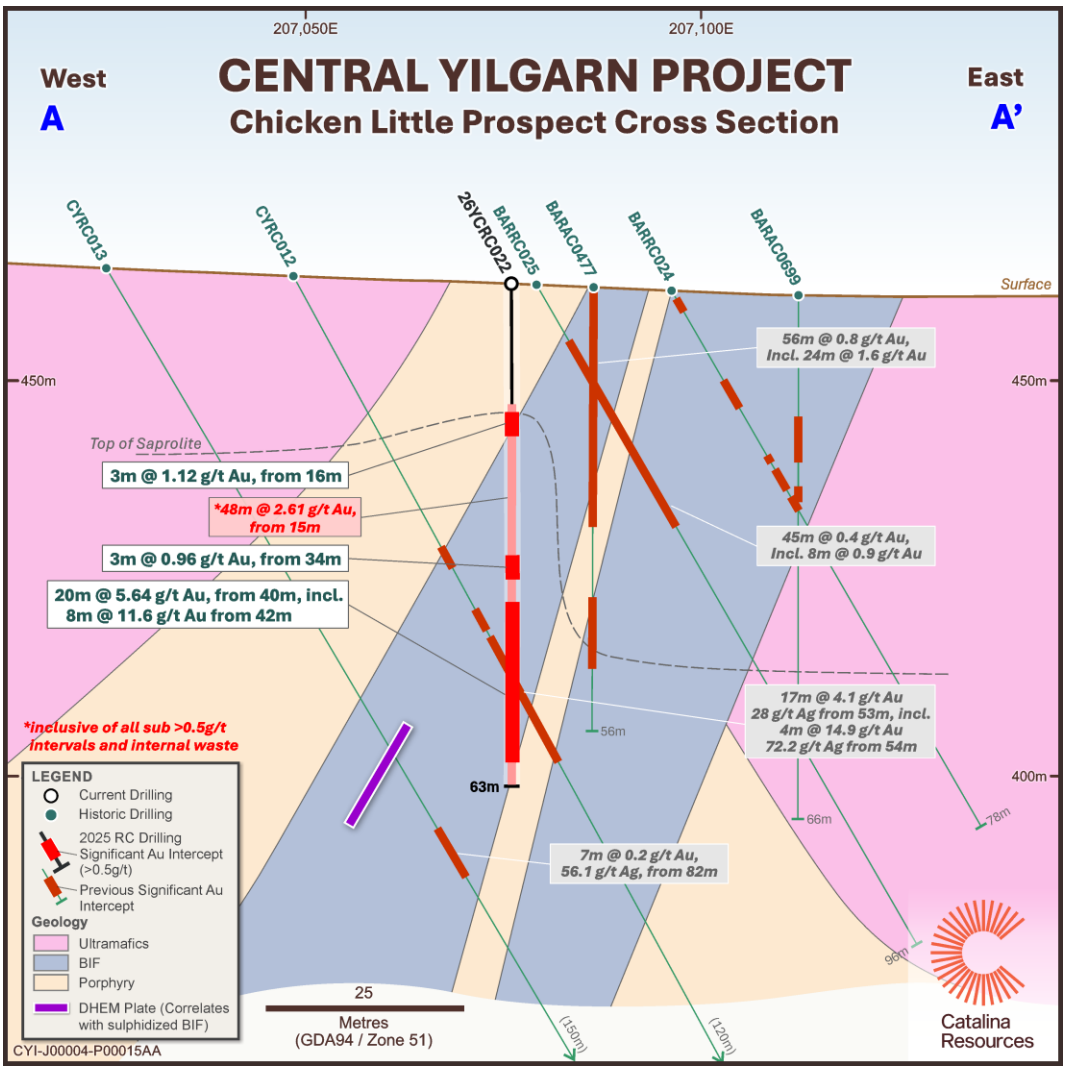

Figure 6: Chicken Little drilling[2] intersected structurally controlled gold mineralisation within a shear-related system, hosted in shear zones and BIF.

A priority target area has been identified approximately 50 metres north and south of existing drilling, where a potential dilation zone within the mineralised shear is interpreted to extend for up to 100 metres along strike (figure 7). As zones of structural dilation commonly represent sites of enhanced fluid flow and mineral deposition, this area is considered prospective for follow-up drilling to test for improved mineralisation.

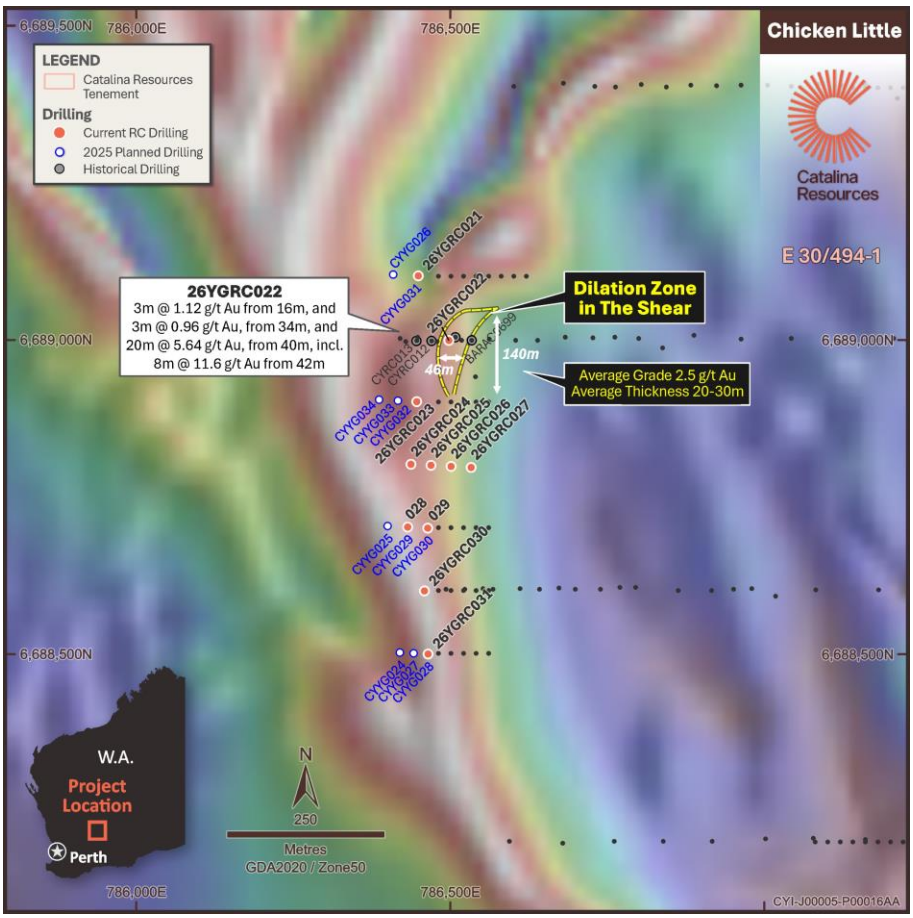

Figure 7: Priority target area where a potential dilation zone within the mineralised shear is interpreted to extend for up to 140 metres along strike

South of the interpreted dilation zone, drilling has intersected the main mineralised shear; however, mineralisation to date is interpreted to be hosted within structurally compressed, anastomosed portions of the system. The shear is interpreted to plunge south and deepen, with the southernmost drilling intersecting BIF units that may lie west of the most prospective position. This geometry suggests that more favourable dilation-related positions for mineralisation may occur further east and at depth in the southern area, which remains under-tested and prospective for future drilling.

CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION TARGETS

Catalina has completed a high-level technical review of drilling, geological interpretation and supporting datasets across the Yerilgee and Evanston Projects, including the Chicken Little, Snowflake, T8, Leghorn and Viper South prospects. This work has defined conceptual Exploration Targets intended to illustrate the potential scale of mineralisation and to guide ongoing exploration and drilling priorities. The Exploration Targets are presented as ranges reflecting uncertainty associated with drill density, geological continuity and grade distribution.

Exploration Target Basis

- The lower-end (minimum case) of each Exploration Target at Evanston (Leghorn and Viper) are constrained to areas supported by existing drilling and assumes mineralised continuity only where demonstrated by drill intersections. Representative true widths and grades are derived from length-weighted averages of significant intercepts, with conservative assumptions applied to strike length, down-dip extent and number of mineralised lenses. No allowance has been made for strike or depth extensions beyond current drilling.

- Preliminary interpretive modelling and grade shell development was undertaken across Chicken Little, Snowflake and T8 (Yerilgee) as part of early-stage evaluation. This work was not progressed to a Mineral Resource Estimate due to limitations in drill density and confidence in geological continuity. Outputs from this work were used solely to inform conservative lower-end assumptions applied in defining the Exploration Targets and should not be interpreted as Mineral Resources.

- The upper-end (maximum case) reflects conceptual upside associated with potential strike extensions supported by surface gold geochemistry, geophysical data and geological interpretation, as well as the possibility of higher-grade domains consistent with the upper range of drilling results. Further drilling is required to test strike continuity, depth extent and grade distribution.

Deposit	Drill spacing^	Min Exploration Target – Contained Au (oz)	Min grade (g/t Au)	Max Exploration Target # – Contained Au (oz)	Max grade (g/t Au)
Chicken Little	20 × 100	5,000	1.54	30,000	3.08
Snowflake	20 × 100	800	1.05	5,000	2.1
T8	50 × 100	13,000	0.8	80,000	1.6
Leghorn	50 × 100	14,300	0.76	76,000	1.52
Viper South	50 × 350	27,300	1.42	143,000	2.85
Total (aggregate)		**~60,400**		**~334,000**	

^ Drill spacing includes historic air-core drilling where applicable.
# Upper-end Exploration Targets reflect conceptual upside supported by surface geochemistry, geophysics and geological interpretation.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Geological Summary and Key Results

At Yerilgee, drilling has defined zones of shallow gold mineralisation across multiple prospects.

At Chicken Little, mineralisation is structurally controlled within a shear-related system and preferentially developed where the shear interacts with banded iron formation (BIF), with broad mineralised intervals and internal higher-grade zones intersected, including **48m at 2.61 g/t Au** from 15m, which remains open at depth (Figure 8). Geological interpretation supported by magnetic data indicates potential dilation zones north and south of current drilling that represent priority targets for follow-up exploration.

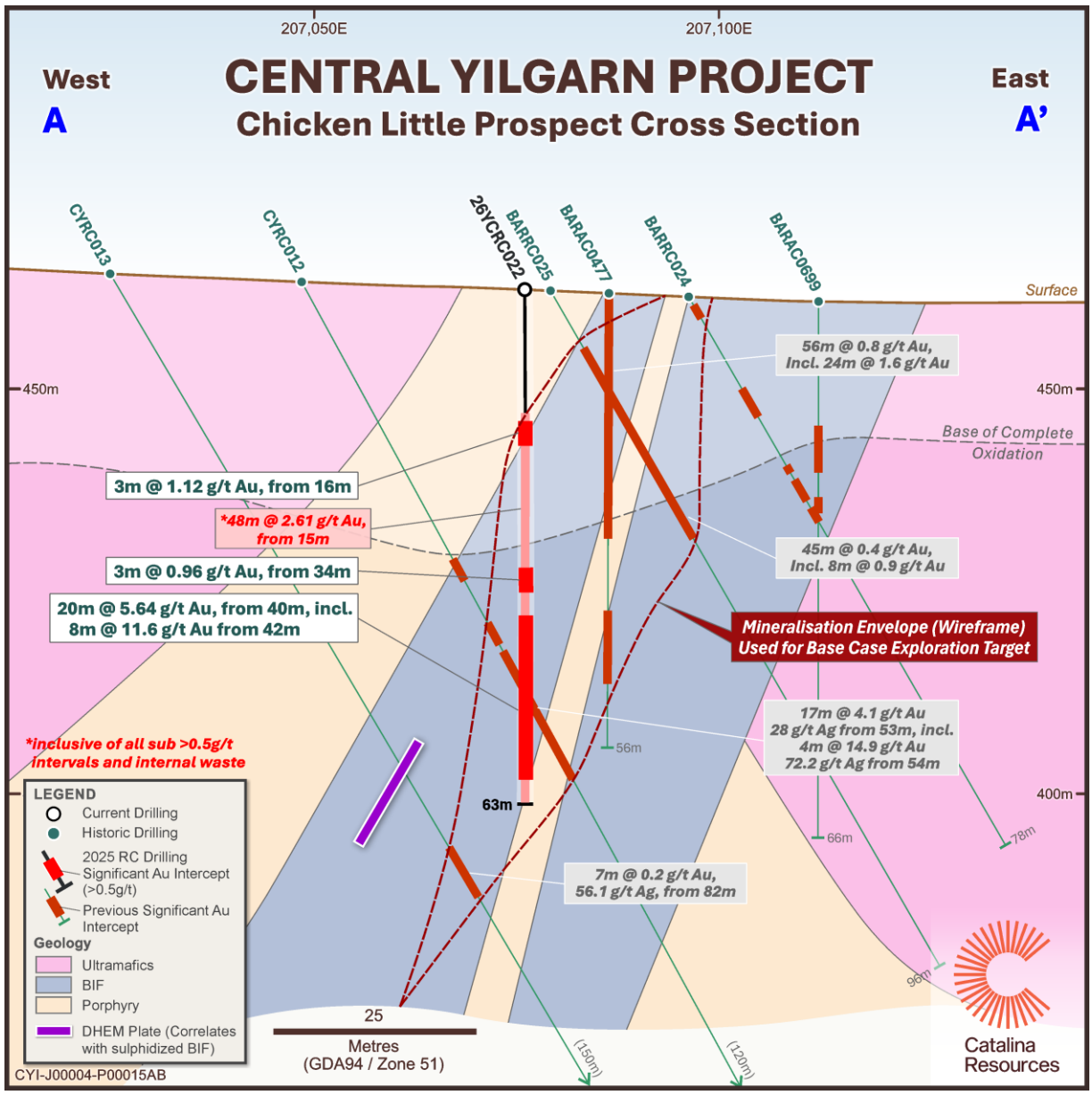

Figure 8: Chicken Little reinterpretation of mineralisation envelopes used for base case Exploration Targets.

At Snowflake, drilling and surface geochemical data indicate gold mineralisation with an ambiguous geometry, but mineralisation is most likely shear-hosted, with subordinate sub-parallel structures analogous to those observed at Chicken Little. Mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled rather than lithologically bound, and current drilling density is insufficient to fully resolve geometry and continuity (figure 9). This interpretation provides a consistent geological framework for defining conceptual Exploration Targets and guiding future drill testing along strike and down-dip.

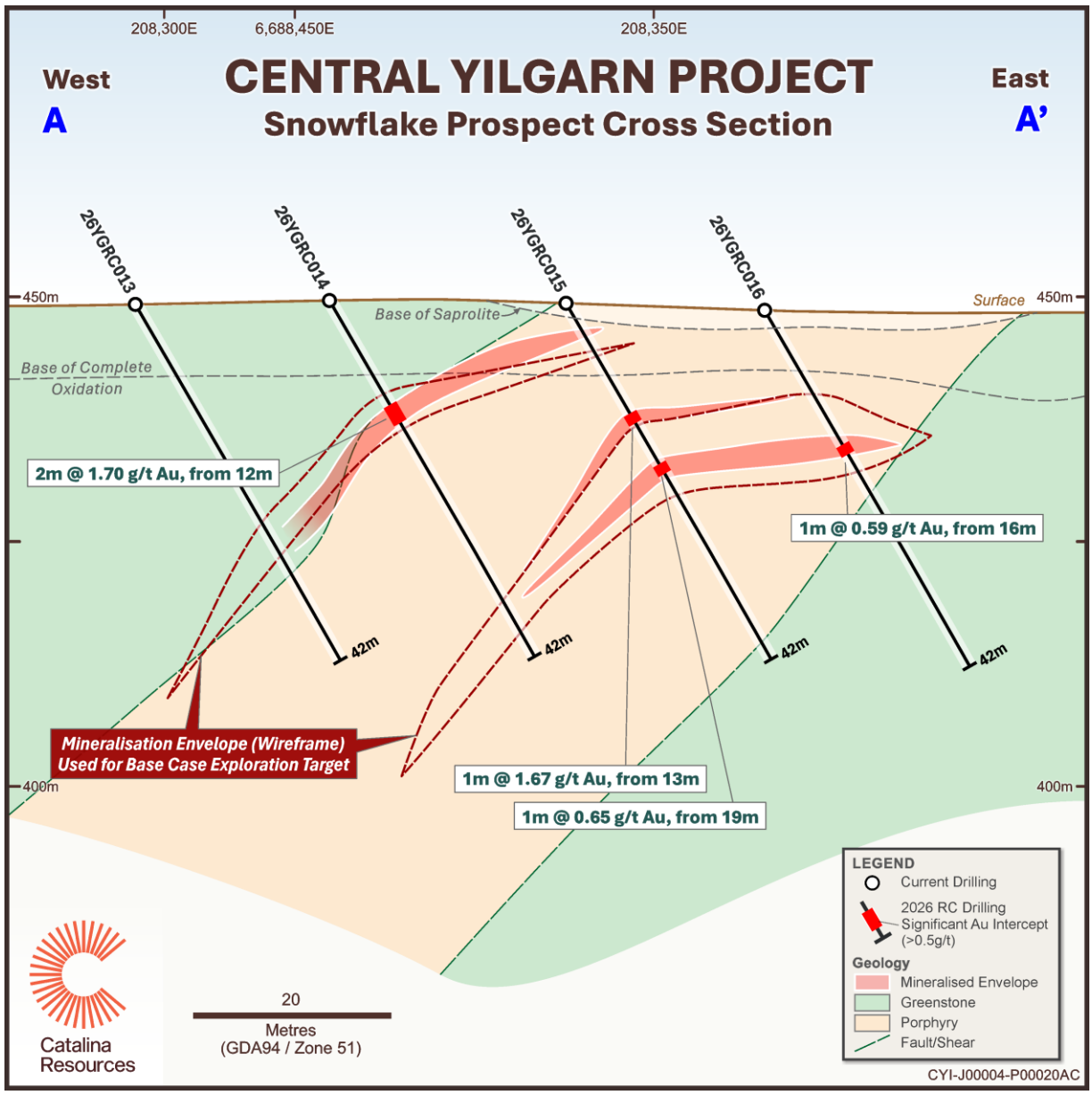

Figure 9: Snowflake mineralisation envelopes used for base case Exploration Targets (Section A conceptual interpretation).

At T8, drilling has expanded the mineralised footprint, intersecting supergene gold mineralisation within saprolite and primary gold mineralisation (figure 10) hosted within BIF and amphibolite units, supporting a stratigraphically controlled mineralised system with potential continuity beyond the currently drilled area (figure 11).

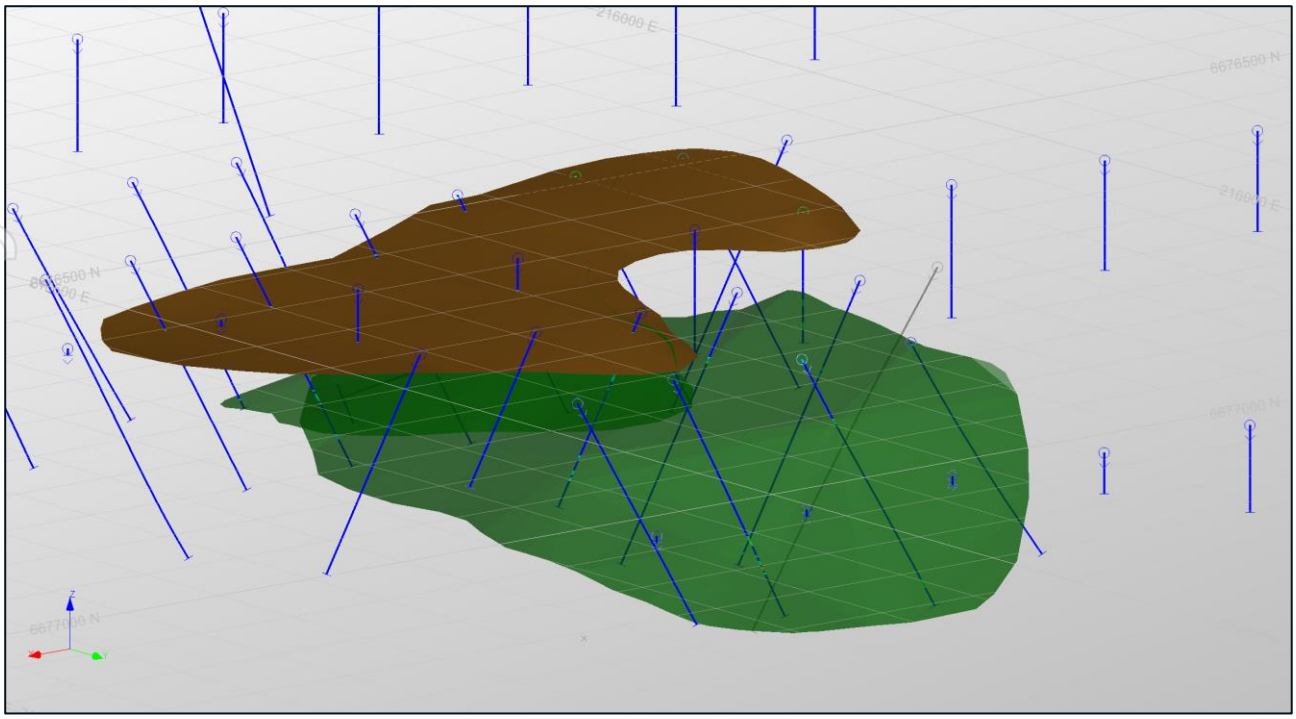

Figure 10: T8 Wireframe mineralisation envelopes (brown = supergene blanket, and green = bedrock) used for base case Exploration Targets.

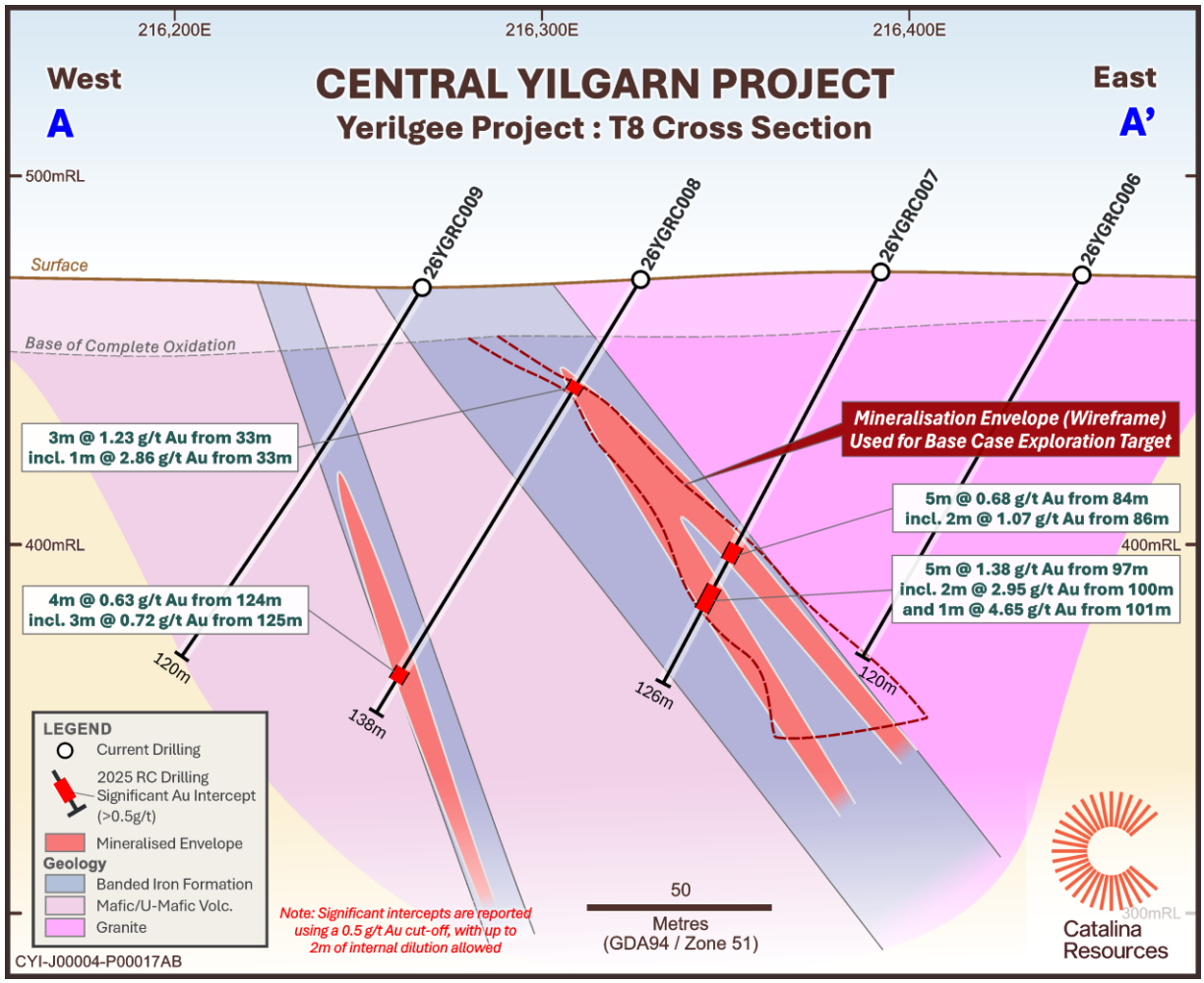

Figure 11: T8 reinterpretation of mineralisation envelopes used for base case Exploration Targets.

At Evanston, drilling at Leghorn and the Viper prospects has confirmed gold mineralisation from near surface to depth, demonstrating a persistent gold system across the project area. While mineralisation is less well defined than at Yerilgee, results support continued evaluation to refine geological controls and test strike and depth extensions.

At Leghorn, gold mineralisation is hosted within a mafic stratigraphic sequence comprising basalt, amphibolite and mafic schists, consistent with the Evanston Project geology. The mineralised system is structurally controlled, with conceptual upside supported by coherent surface gold soil anomalies and geophysical continuity, including an isolated intercept of **1m at 2.93 g/t Au** at end-of-hole on the southern drill section, indicating mineralisation may remain open down-dip and along strike (refer to previous announcement).

At Viper South, mineralisation is structurally controlled within bedding-parallel shear zones preferentially developed in compressional segments and occurs within amphibolite and BIF units. Conceptual upside is supported by surface gold geochemistry, magnetic data and an isolated intercept of **1m at 2.45 g/t Au** on a drill line approximately 700 m north of Viper South, indicating potential strike continuity, although further drilling is required to test this interpretation (refer to previous announcement).

PALISADE GOLD PROJECT

When considered collectively, results from Chicken Little, Snowflake, T8 and Megatron demonstrate that mineralisation occurs within discrete deposits along a continuous corridor extending approximately 12–14 km with significant portions of the corridor remaining untested and prospective for further exploration.

Significant intersections from these prospects, including both current and historical results, are summarised in the below table.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Chicken Little	26YGRC022[2]^	16	19	3	1.12
	26YGRC023^	34	37	3	0.96
	26YGRC022[2]^	15	63	48	2.61
	inc	40	60	20	5.64
	inc	53	56	3	2.72
	CYRC0123[1*]	53	70	17	4.1
	inc	54	58	4	14.9
Snowflake	STKAC0118[1*]	0	16	16	1.9
	inc	0	4	4	8.5
	26YGRC014^	12	14	2	1.7
	26YGRC015^	13	14	1	1.67
T8	26YGRC005[3]^	109	117	8	0.59
	inc	109	112	3	0.95
	26YGRC007[3]^	97	102	5	1.38
	inc	100	102	2	2.95
	inc	101	102	1	4.65
	26YGRC008[3]^	33	36	3	1.23
	inc	33	34	1	2.86
Megatron	STKAC01473[1*]	14	26	11	0.34
	inc	20	23	3	1.2
	STKAC01543[1*]	23	32	9	2.6
	inc	26	29	3	7.1

	STKAC01603[1*]	20	23	3	2.3
*Significant Intersections = >0.2g/t Au ^Significant Intersections = >0.5g/t Au					

The consolidated dataset supports a development concept focused on multiple shallow mineralised centres, with potential for small to moderate open-pit operations across the Palisade corridor.

On this basis, Catalina has established the Palisade Gold Project, bringing these deposits together into a single, integrated exploration and development framework.

This integrated interpretation highlights:

- Multiple mineralised deposits aligned along a continuous structural trend
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth across multiple prospects
- Significant portions of the corridor remain untested, presenting clear opportunities for further discovery

NEXT STEPS

Catalina is advancing geological modelling and data validation in preparation for Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates at three small to moderate gold deposits, defined over 100-600m of strike, while continuing to assess exploration upside across the wider Palisade corridor.

Key next steps include:

- Integration of recent drilling and historical datasets to develop a geological and structural model for each deposit
- Priority progression towards an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Chicken Little, Snowflake and T8
- Ongoing exploration will continue to test extensions to known mineralisation across Evanston and Yerilgee
- Targeted drilling at Megatron, aimed at validating historical results and assessing potential inclusion in future resource updates
- Ongoing geological evaluation of untested portions of the 12–14 km Palisade corridor to delineate additional deposits.
- Undergoing geological interpretation at Evanston following receipt of the final batch of approximately 270 outstanding assay results

Catalina will provide further updates as work progresses on Mineral Resource Estimation and ongoing exploration continues to test the broader corridor potential.

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Executive Director, Ross Cotton.

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 12 December 2024 Acquisition of Central Yilgarn
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 2 March 2026 48m-at-2.61gt-Au-from-15m-at-Yerilgee-WA.pdf
3. Refer CTN ASX announcement 9 October 2025 Priority-Targets-for-Upcoming-Central-Yilgarn-Exploration.pdf
4. Refer CTN ASX announcement 18 February 2026 Central-Yilgarn-Drilling-Supports-Gold-Mineralisation-Model.pdf
5. Refer CTN ASX announcement 3 February 2026 Breakaway-Dam-and-Evanston-Project-Updates.pdf

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Reported information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities, including the exploration target, 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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

Table of Results where Au is ≥0.3g/t									=≥0.5g/t
Hole Id	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Hole Id	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
25EVRC001	182	183	1	0.38	26YGRC007	84	85	1	0.46
25EVRC001	183	184	1	1.29	26YGRC007	85	86	1	0.41
25EVRC002	61	62	1	0.3	26YGRC007	86	87	1	0.76
25EVRC002	77	78	1	2.45	26YGRC007	87	88	1	1.38
25EVRC004	66	67	1	0.49	26YGRC007	88	89	1	0.4
25EVRC006	100	101	1	0.33	26YGRC007	97	98	1	0.42
25EVRC007	161	162	1	1.23	26YGRC007	98	99	1	0.51
25EVRC007	162	163	1	0.79	26YGRC007	100	101	1	1.24
25EVRC008	65	66	1	0.33	26YGRC007	101	102	1	4.65
25EVRC009	159	160	1	2.93	26YGRC007	103	104	1	0.32
25EVRC010	19	20	1	0.34	26YGRC008	33	34	1	2.86
25EVRC010	20	21	1	1.3	26YGRC008	35	36	1	0.68
25EVRC011	49	50	1	0.32	26YGRC008	124	125	1	0.37
25EVRC011	59	60	1	0.39	26YGRC008	125	126	1	1.02
25EVRC011	60	61	1	0.66	26YGRC008	126	127	1	0.64
25EVRC011	81	82	1	0.94	26YGRC008	127	128	1	0.5
25EVRC011	130	131	1	0.71	26YGRC010	38	39	1	1.35
25EVRC011	131	132	1	0.31	26YGRC010	39	40	1	0.62
25EVRC011	132	133	1	0.38	26YGRC010	41	42	1	0.63
25EVRC012	8	9	1	0.56	26YGRC011	18	19	1	0.47
25EVRC012	111	112	1	0.3	26YGRC012	17	18	1	1.1
26EVRC019	1	2	1	0.31	26YGRC012	18	19	1	0.46
26EVRC019	6	7	1	0.42	26YGRC014	12	13	1	0.94
26EVRC019	7	8	1	1.6	26YGRC014	13	14	1	2.45
26EVRC020	28	29	1	1.29	26YGRC015	13	14	1	1.67
26EVRC020	29	30	1	1.02	26YGRC015	19	20	1	0.65
26EVRC020	48	49	1	0.36	26YGRC015	36	37	1	0.36
26EVRC020	100	101	1	0.37	26YGRC016	3	4	1	0.46
26EVRC021	69	70	1	0.49	26YGRC016	11	12	1	0.42
26EVRC021	84	85	1	1.43	26YGRC016	16	17	1	0.59
26EVRC023	9	10	1	0.67	26YGRC022	16	17	1	0.89
26EVRC024	51	52	1	0.57	26YGRC022	17	18	1	1.09
26EVRC024	52	53	1	0.58	26YGRC022	18	19	1	1.38
26EVRC024	75	76	1	0.59	26YGRC022	21	22	1	0.33
26EVRC025	20	21	1	0.96	26YGRC022	33	34	1	0.48
26EVRC025	90	91	1	0.41	26YGRC022	34	35	1	1.04
26EVRC026	73	74	1	0.43	26YGRC022	35	36	1	0.98
26EVRC026	74	75	1	2.19	26YGRC022	36	37	1	0.87
26YGRC004	115	116	1	0.62	26YGRC022	37	38	1	0.32
26YGRC005	109	110	1	1.37	26YGRC022	38	39	1	0.36
26YGRC005	110	111	1	0.85	26YGRC022	39	40	1	0.41
26YGRC005	111	112	1	0.63	26YGRC022	40	41	1	0.92
26YGRC005	112	113	1	0.32	26YGRC022	41	42	1	1.22
26YGRC007	84	85	1	0.46	26YGRC022	42	43	1	9.93

26YGRC005	114	115	1	0.63	26YGRC022	43	44	1	7.39
26YGRC005	115	116	1	0.37	26YGRC022	44	45	1	7.02
26YGRC005	116	117	1	0.37	26YGRC022	45	46	1	14.68
26YGRC007	84	85	1	0.46	26YGRC022	46	47	1	13.74
26YGRC007	85	86	1	0.41	26YGRC022	47	48	1	16
26YGRC007	86	87	1	0.76	26YGRC022	48	49	1	15.25
26YGRC007	87	88	1	1.38	26YGRC022	49	50	1	8.77
26YGRC007	88	89	1	0.4	26YGRC022	50	51	1	3.25
26YGRC007	97	98	1	0.42	26YGRC022	51	52	1	2.52
26YGRC007	98	99	1	0.51	26YGRC022	52	53	1	1.46
26YGRC007	100	101	1	1.24	26YGRC022	53	54	1	4.55
26YGRC007	101	102	1	4.65	26YGRC022	54	55	1	1.55
26YGRC007	103	104	1	0.32	26YGRC022	55	56	1	2.07
26YGRC008	33	34	1	2.86	26YGRC022	56	57	1	0.99
26YGRC008	35	36	1	0.68	26YGRC022	58	59	1	0.51
26YGRC008	124	125	1	0.37	26YGRC022	59	60	1	0.65
26YGRC008	125	126	1	1.02	26YGRC023	34	35	1	0.42
26YGRC008	126	127	1	0.64	26YGRC024	32	33	1	0.42
26YGRC008	127	128	1	0.5	26YGRC025	51	52	1	0.37
26YGRC010	38	39	1	1.35	26YGRC026	0	1	1	0.32
26YGRC010	39	40	1	0.62	26YGRC029	45	46	1	0.4
					26YGRC029	56	57	1	0.76

Significant Intersections contained within Palisade Project					
Prospect	**Hole ID**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
Chicken Little	CYRC012[1]*	53	60	7	4.1
	inc	54	58	4	14.9
	BARRC025[1]*	6	51	45	0.4
	inc	0	8	8	0.9
	BARAC0477[1]*	0	56	56	0.8
	inc	0	24	24	1.6
	inc	12	21	9	3.3
	STKAC0208[1]*	25	31	6	0.65
	inc	25	28	3	1.1
	26YGRC022[2]^	15	63	48	2.61
	26YGRC022[2]^	16	19	3	1.12
	26YGRC022[2]^	34	37	3	0.96
	inc	40	60	20	5.64
	inc	42	50	8	11.6
	inc	53	56	3	2.72
	26YGRC023^	34	37	3	0.96
Snowflake	STKAC0118[1]*	0	16	16	1.9
	inc	0	4	4	8.5
	26YGRC011^	18	19	1	0.5
	26YGRC012^	18	20	2	0.78
	26YGRC014^	12	14	2	1.7

	26YGRC015^	13	14	1	1.67
	26YGRC015^	19	20	1	0.65
	26YGRC016^	16	17	1	0.59
	26YGRC016	39	43 (EOH)	4	0.69
T8	26YGRC004[4]^	115	116	1	0.62
	26YGRC005[4]^	109	117	8	0.59
	incl.	109	112	3	0.95
	26YGRC007[4]^	84	89	5	0.68
	incl.	86	88	2	1.07
	26YGRC007[4]^	97	102	5	1.38
	incl.	100	102	2	2.95
	and	101	102	1	4.65
	26YGRC008[4]^	33	36	3	1.23
	incl.	33	34	1	2.86
	26YGRC008[3]^	124	128	4	0.63
	incl.	125	128	3	0.72
Megatron	STKAC0147[1]*	14	26	11	0.34
	inc	20	23	3	1.2
	STKAC0154[1]*	23	32	9	2.6
	inc	26	29	3	7.1
	STKAC0160[1]*	20	23	3	2.3

*Significant Intersections = >0.2g/t Au
^Significant Intersections = >0.5g/t Au

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Dip	Azi	Drill Type	EOH	Elev (STRM)
25EVRC001	181272	6721032	-60	270	RC	250	445.94
25EVRC002	168226	6712041	-60	129.017	RC	154	434.87
25EVRC003	168281	6711988	-60	132.337	RC	160	434.48
25EVRC004	168171	6712079	-60	137.566	RC	88	434.85
25EVRC005	167499	6710665	-60	136.578	RC	148	432
25EVRC006	181125	6721032	-60	266.265	RC	154	442.42
25EVRC007	181078	6721031	-60	269.61	RC	323	441.25
25EVRC008	181171	6720830	-60	269.96	RC	154	441.56
25EVRC009	181249	6720827	-60	269.86	RC	160	442.32
25EVRC010	181064	6721142	-60	269.96	RC	172	442.08
25EVRC011	181139	6721140	-60	270.19	RC	154	446.3
25EVRC012	181206	6721139	-60	269.88	RC	154	448.72
26EVRC013	168171	6712079	-60	134.34	RC	149	434.85
26EVRC014	168169	6711134	-60	135	RC	131	430.78
26EVRC015	168112	6711189	-60	135	RC	109	430.79
26EVRC017	168006	6711285	-60	134.25	RC	155	431.43
26EVRC018	167944	6711335	-60	135.05	RC	155	434.58
26EVRC019	167886	6711384	-60	133.85	RC	155	434.55
26EVRC020	167809	6711452	-60	135	RC	209	433.26
26EVRC021	167778	6711488	-60	134.82	RC	101	432.48
26EVRC022	167710	6711007	-60	136.14	RC	149	437.36

26EVRC023	167665	6711043	-60	136.41	RC	149	438.72
26EVRC024	167540	6711166	-60	133.95	RC	299	436.72
26EVRC025	167444	6710710	-60	134.8	RC	155	431.92
26EVRC026	167390	6710757	-60	134.05	RC	161	432.98
26EVRC027	162504	6706046	-60	136.06	RC	161	446.35
26EVRC028	162451	6706101	-60	134.79	RC	149	445.75
26EVRC029	163690	6708460	-60	135.89	RC	149	450.89
26EVRC030	163749	6708412	-60	135.99	RC	149	449.08
26EVRC031	163804	6708363	-60	134.74	RC	149	447.8
26EVRC032	163976	6708217	-60	134.56	RC	149	446.88
26EVRC033	163919	6708269	-60	135.48	RC	149	447
26EVRC034	163855	6708326	-60	136.47	RC	149	447.27
26EVRC035	163573	6707242	-60	134.92	RC	161	450.69
26EVRC036	163512	6707296	-60	134.02	RC	149	447.46
26EVRC037	162392	6706146	-60	135.29	RC	150	445.24
26EVRC038	162332	6706196	-60	135.6	RC	151	444.5
26EVRC039	162280	6706245	-60	134.39	RC	151	444.66
26YGRC001	208318	6676501	-60	270.95	RC	150	478.81
26YGRC002	208335	6676403	-60	272.94	RC	126	482.72
26YGRC003	207073	6676401	-60	268.63	RC	120	485.02
26YGRC004	207025	6676401	-60	270.82	RC	120	484.58
26YGRC005	207029	6676400	-60	266.04	RC	138	484.58
26YGRC006	207058	6676801	-60	272.65	RC	120	473.62
26YGRC007	207092	6676797	-60	268.63	RC	126	474.34
26YGRC008	207121	6676803	-60	270.19	RC	138	472.81
26YGRC009	207030	6676803	-60	275.14	RC	120	470.85
26YGRC010	216496	6688350	-60	90	RC	42	452.53
26YGRC011	216488	6688351	-60	90	RC	42	452.47
26YGRC012	216434	6688349	-60	90	RC	42	452.13
26YGRC013	216369	6688450	-60	90	RC	42	449.24
26YGRC014	216312	6688450	-60	90	RC	42	449.24
26YGRC015	216447	6688451	-60	90	RC	42	449.2
26YGRC016	216392	6688449	-60	90	RC	42	448.61
26YGRC017	216327	6688549	-60	90	RC	42	445.31
26YGRC018	216268	6688551	-60	90	RC	42	445.84
26YGRC019	208317	6688550	-60	90	RC	42	446.38
26YGRC020	208339	6688552	-60	90	RC	42	446.85
26YGRC021	208354	6688930	-60	90	RC	80	463.89
26YGRC022	208297	6688832	-90	0	RC	63	462.11
26YGRC023	208317	6688729	-60	90	RC	64	462.7
26YGRC024	208341	6688633	-60	90	RC	66	461.21
26YGRC025	208361	6688629	-60	90	RC	64	460.44
26YGRC026	208298	6688626	-60	90	RC	66	459.67
26YGRC027	208319	6688624	-60	90	RC	66	458.84
26YGRC028	208341	6688527	-60	90	RC	64	460.99
26YGRC029	208360	6688529	-60	90	RC	66	460.45
26YGRC030	207029	6688429	-60	90	RC	64	459.25
26YGRC031	207076	6688324	-60	90	RC	55	457.7

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 69 RC holes drilled totalling 8,452 across the Central Yilgarn project over the period 1 December 2025 to 30 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 or fire assay. Photon Assay 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. For Fire Assay each sample was weighed, sorted and dried and then pulverised to 80% passing 75 µ. A 30-gram split was obtained for fire assay for the gold 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Reverse Circulation (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. The rig was supported by a primary compressor rated at approximately 900 CFM at 300 PSI. 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 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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 or Fire Assay if required. Photon assay method has shown to provide quick turn around times and high accuracy. Fire Assay was only used when samples contained fibrous material The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	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. 68 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 companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

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

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-I, E30/493-I, E30/494-I, 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*	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

	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.*	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 two consecutive metres 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 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*	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. The locations of previous drilling are shown in diagrams attached.

	of Exploration Results.	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.