

Quarterly Activities Report period ending 30 June 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

Mid-West Gold Portfolio Acquisition

- Completed the acquisition of the Kirkalocka, Pithara, Talling and Warriedar projects, significantly expanding Catalina's existing Mid-West gold portfolio.
- Undertook a \$3.0 million placement to fund the acquisition and ongoing exploration activities.
- Established a district-scale **landholding surrounding the Kirkalocka Gold Mine and processing infrastructure**, supporting Catalina's strategy to build a significant Mid-West gold platform.
- Completed comprehensive reviews of historical exploration data across the newly acquired assets, confirming **multiple high-priority exploration targets** and progressing the portfolio toward maiden drilling programs.

Central Yilgarn

- All assay results received across Evanston and Yerilgee, confirming consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects.
- **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** from 26m).

Breakaway Dam

- Maiden drilling results expanded strike from ~700m to ~1.2km, demonstrating growth in the mineralised footprint.
- Copper-rich intercepts returned from drilling, including:
 - **1.9m (ETW) @ 2.17% Cu** from 198m (BDCRC26016)
 - **2.9m (ETW) @ 0.57% Cu** from 204m (BDCRC26014)
 - **3.8m (ETW) @ 0.31% Cu** from 124m (BDCRC26016)
- Mineralisation intersected across multiple positions and depths.
- Strong geophysical responses across all holes, providing clear vectors for follow-up drilling.
- Priority targets identified for next phase drilling, including a larger, coherent zone.

Beasley Creek

- **Exploration footprint expanded** and drill targets refined at the Beasley Creek Project following recent soil and rock chip programs.
- Gold, copper and zinc soil anomalies expanded, increasing the scale of the interpreted mineralised footprint.
- New geochemical data strengthens interpretation of a coherent Au–Ag–Cu ± Pb–Zn mineralised system.
- Results demonstrate clear metal zonation, with Flamingo representing a broad copper-dominant system and Golden Hand a higher-intensity polymetallic centre.
- Rock chip sampling confirms a broad copper-dominant system, returning up to **896 ppm Cu**.

MID-WEST GOLD PORTFOLIO

During the quarter, Catalina completed the acquisition of a strategic portfolio of exploration assets^{1,2}, including the Kirkalocka, Pithara, Talling, Peak Hill, Deflector North, Boodanoo and Warriedar projects, together with the Lake Johnston Gold Project. The acquisition significantly expanded the Company's exploration footprint across Western Australia and provides exposure to multiple gold provinces and development opportunities. The Company immediately commenced systematic technical reviews and field activities across the portfolio, focusing on validating historical exploration datasets, refining geological interpretations and progressing priority targets towards drilling.

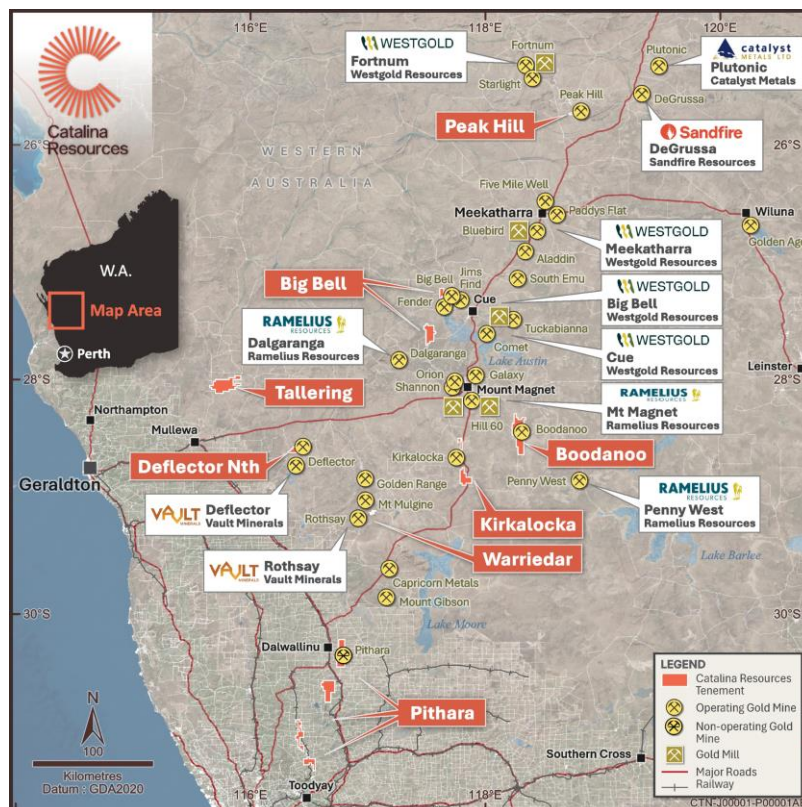


Figure 1. Mid-West Project Portfolio and Regional Map

Historical exploration reviews were completed for the Kirkalocka, Pithara, Talling, Peak Hill and Deflector North projects, confirming numerous significant historical gold, silver and copper results and identifying multiple priority exploration targets. In addition, a desktop review of the Boodanoo Project was completed, providing the basis for future exploration planning. These activities form part of Catalina's strategy to systematically build a significant Mid-West gold inventory through disciplined exploration, regional consolidation and project advancement.

Catalina will continue systematically advancing its Mid-West Gold Portfolio during the September 2026 quarter. Key activities will include:

- Commencement of maiden RC drilling at the Pithara Project
- Progression of drilling at Kirkalocka following completion of heritage and land access activities
- Interpretation of ongoing soil geochemistry programs, and continued geological assessment of Talling, Peak Hill, Deflector North, Warriedar and Boodanoo to refine future exploration priorities.

The Company will also continue evaluating regional growth opportunities that complement its strategy of building a district-scale gold portfolio centred on the Kirkalocka region.



Kirkalocka Project²

During the quarter, Catalina completed a review of historical geological, geophysical and drilling datasets across the Kirkalocka Project following completion of the acquisition. The review confirmed multiple zones of historical gold mineralisation associated with structurally controlled targets adjacent to the Kirkalocka Gold Mine and processing facility.

Field reconnaissance was undertaken across the Highway, Capra, Avis and 2 Mile Bore prospects to validate historical datasets, refine geological interpretations and identify priority targets for drill testing. Geological mapping and rock-chip sampling were completed, with reconnaissance confirming the prospectivity of several target areas.

The Company also commenced a soil geochemistry program across priority structural corridors to further refine drill targets. Heritage planning and drill preparation activities were advanced during the quarter, with approximately 2,200m of RC drilling planned across four priority prospects following receipt and interpretation of assay results.

Historical review highlights:

- 1m @ 23.08g/t Au (08KLRC033)
- 6m @ 1.38 g/t Au, including 3m @ 1.40 g/t Au (KKA795)
- 6m @ 1.79 g/t Au, including 3m @ 3.02 g/t Au (KKA796)
- 2m @ 2.12 g/t Au, including 1m @ 2.23 g/t Au (01-WE-RC-002)

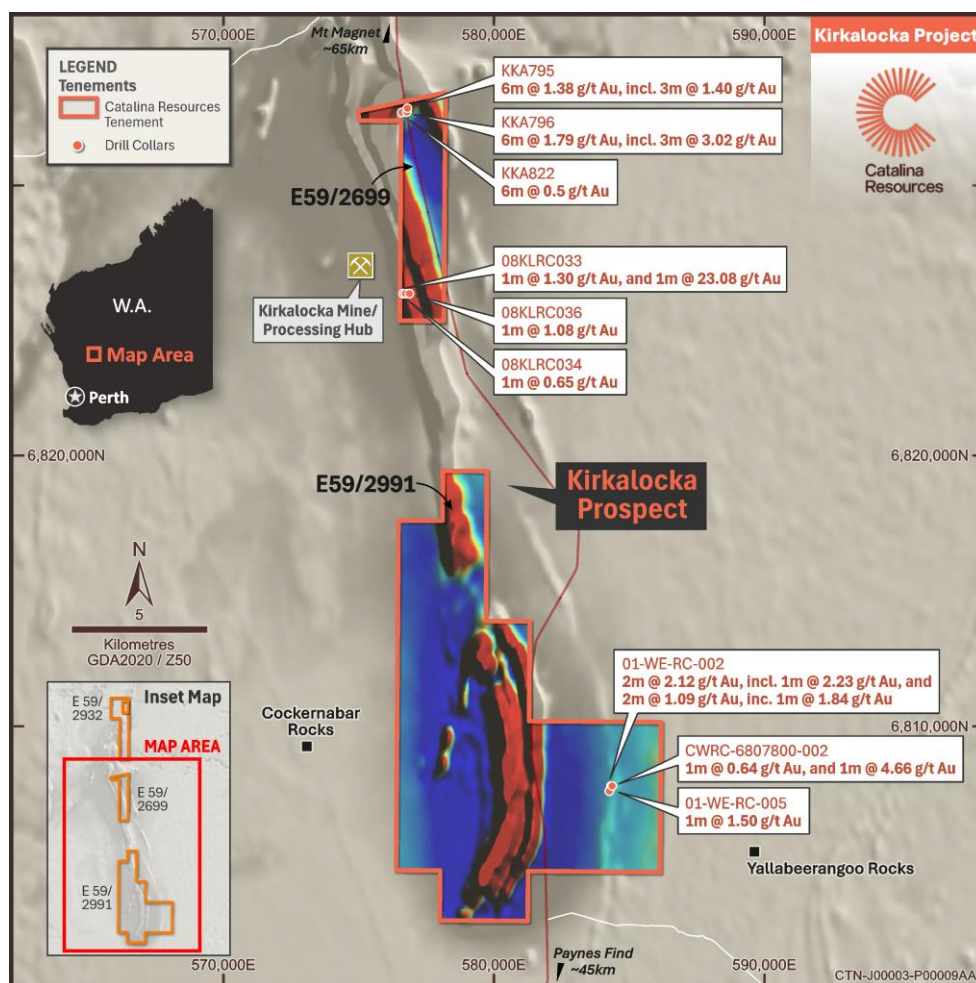


Figure 2. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical drill intersections at Kirkalocka



Pithara Project²

Following acquisition of the project, Catalina completed a comprehensive review of historical exploration data, confirming the presence of the historical Pithara Gold Mine together with multiple unmined zones of historical gold mineralisation surrounding the former pit (historical mining of the pit by a private operator in 2011 produced ~9,000oz at 15.4g/t Au).

The review incorporated historical drilling, geological interpretation and available geophysical datasets, identifying several priority areas with potential for extensions to known mineralisation along strike and at depth. Historical exploration demonstrated that significant portions of the broader project remain underexplored despite the presence of favourable host geology.

During the quarter, land access, heritage and drill planning activities progressed to support the Company's maiden exploration program at Pithara.

Historical review highlights (unmined mineralisation):

- 7m @ 1.76g/t Au from 89m (PTRC008)
- 5m @ 2.70g/t Au from 29m, including 1m @ 8.53g/t Au (DTR949)
- 2m @ 2.45g/t Au from 8m, including 1m @ 3.51g/t Au (DTR1176)

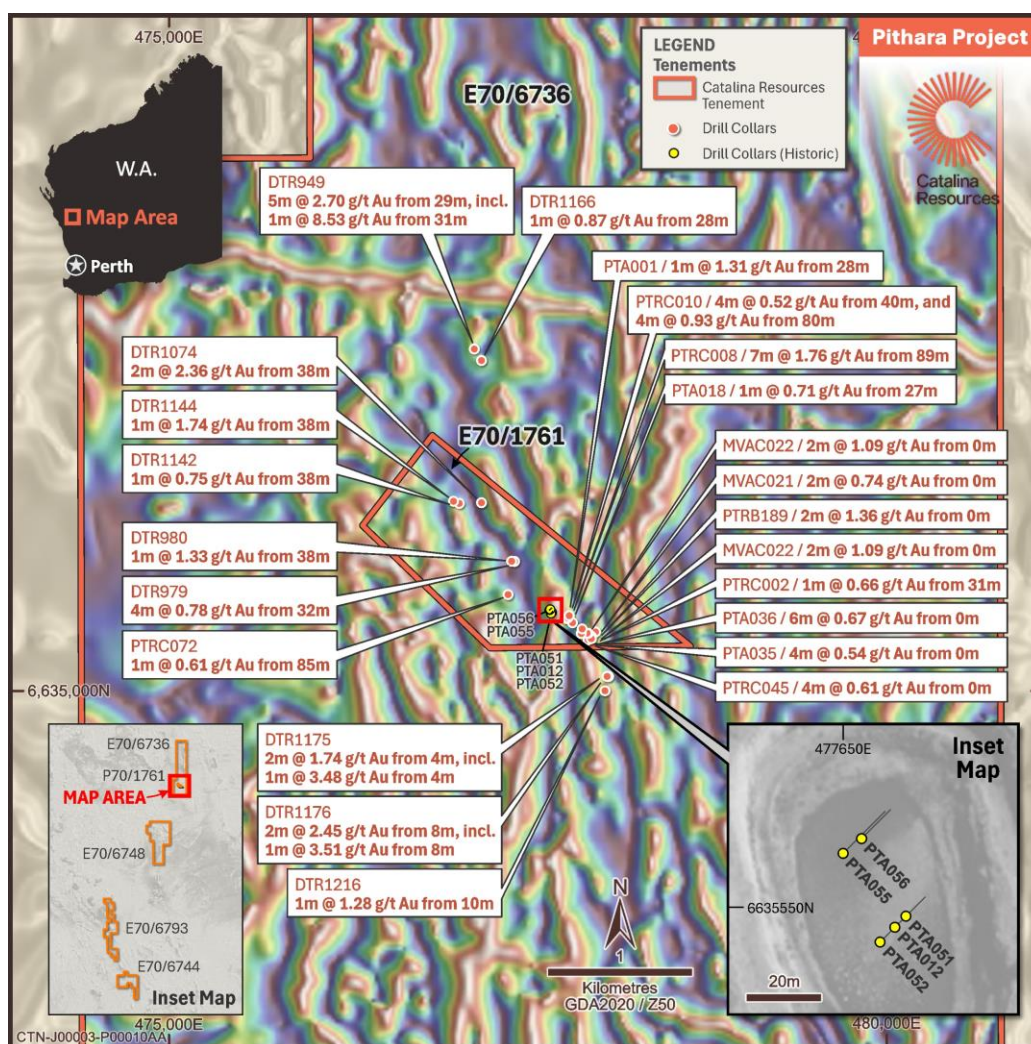


Figure 3. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical unmined drill intercepts at the Pithara Pit and surrounds



Tallering Project²

Catalina completed a technical review of the Tallering Project following acquisition, confirming the project's prospectivity for both structurally controlled gold and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation. Historical exploration identified a 2.2km gold anomaly at the Santy Well Prospect together with multiple geophysical conductors and coincident gold, silver and copper mineralisation.

The review confirmed several advanced exploration targets supported by historical drilling, surface geochemistry and electromagnetic surveys. Historical rock-chip sampling also highlighted significant gold and polymetallic mineralisation across several prospects.

The Company continued target generation and prioritisation activities during the quarter to support future field programs and drill testing.

Historical review highlights:

- 2.2km-long gold anomaly defined at the Santy Well Prospect
- 1m @ 90.3g/t Ag, 2.03% Cu and 0.89g/t Au from 66m (SRC006)
- Rock-chip sampling up to 100.6g/t Au, 710g/t Ag, 7.04% Cu and 60.1% W

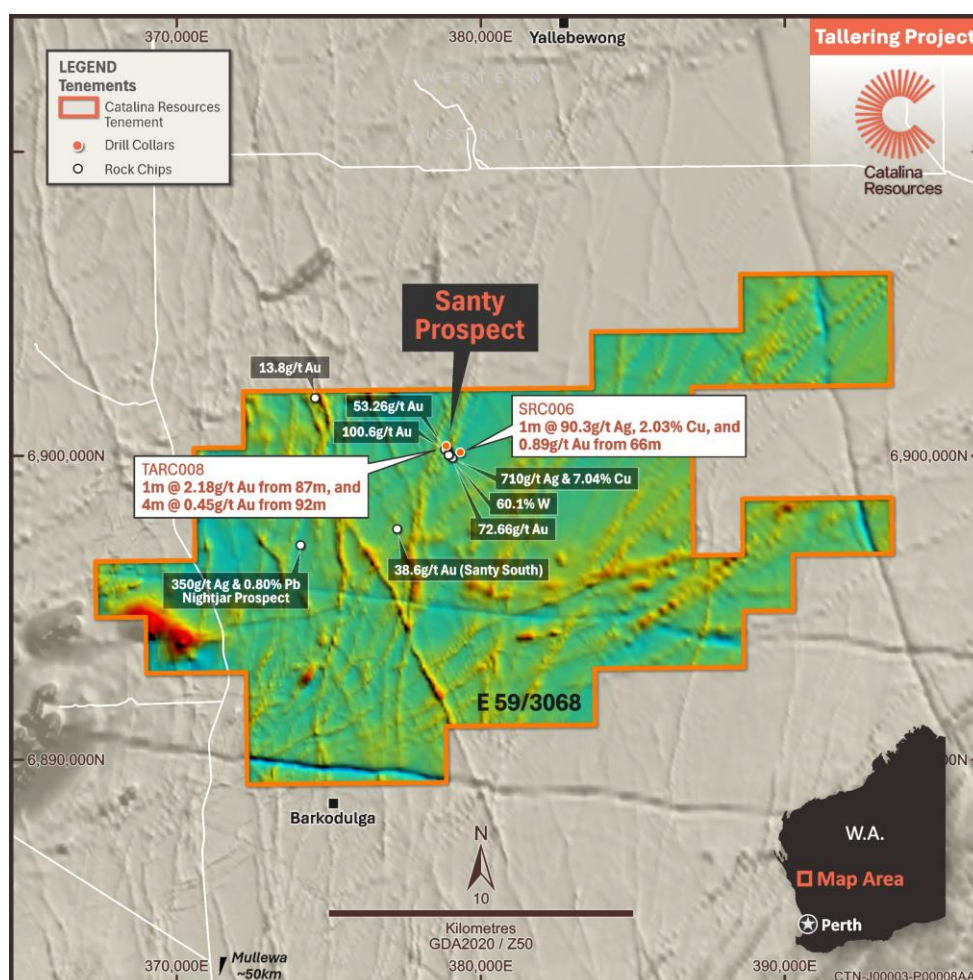


Figure 4. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical exploration results at Tallering



Warriedar Project²

The Warriedar Project was incorporated into Catalina's Mid-West portfolio during the quarter. Desktop geological assessment confirmed the project's favourable position within the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt and its prospectivity for structurally controlled gold mineralisation.

The project occupies a strategic regional position within an active exploration district and benefits from proximity to established mining operations and favourable regional geology. Initial technical assessment and compilation of historical datasets commenced during the quarter to identify priority exploration opportunities.

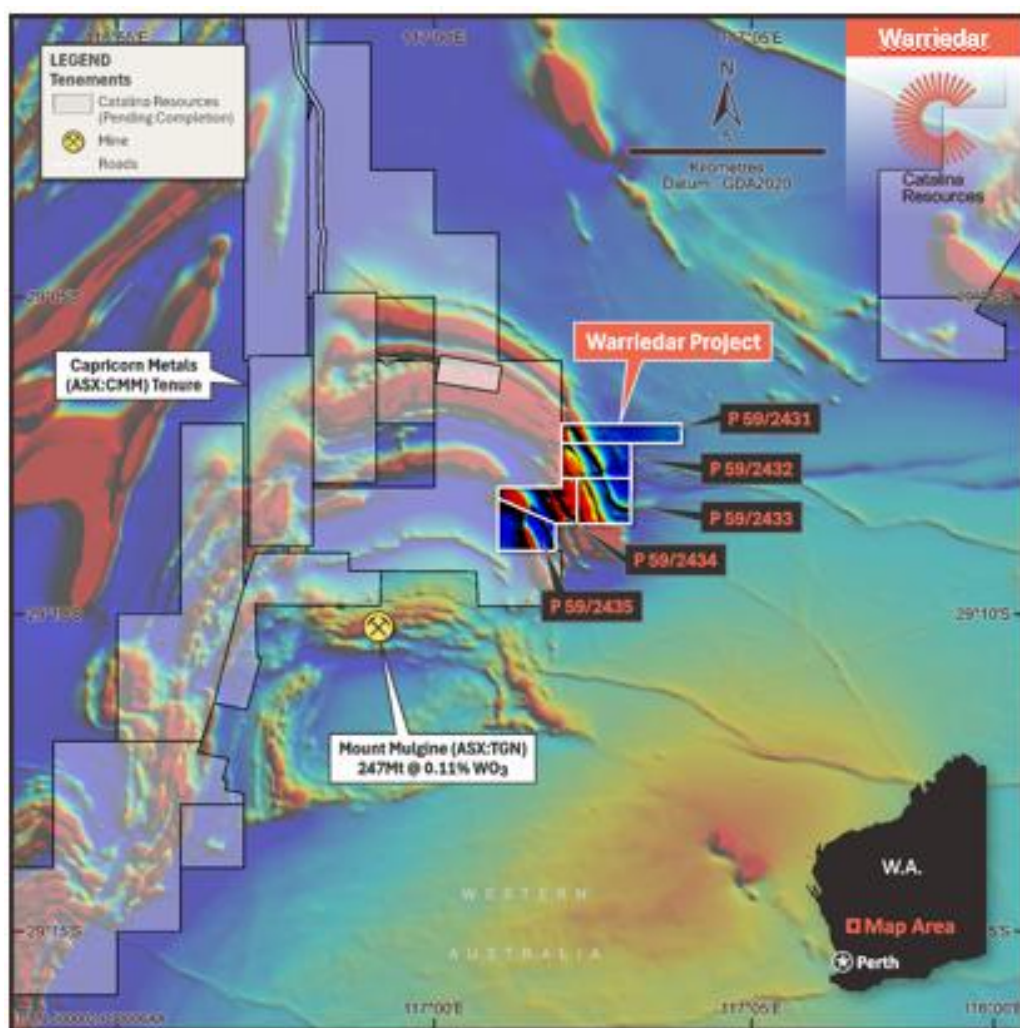


Figure 5. Aeromagnetic image showing the location of the Warriedar option tenements in relation to major projects



Peak Hill Project²

The Peak Hill Project is located within the highly prospective Peak Hill Mineral Field and contains numerous historical gold workings and documented mineralisation. During the quarter, Catalina completed a review of historical geological and drilling datasets, confirming multiple mineralised zones and identifying several priority targets for future evaluation. The review demonstrated the project's potential for additional gold discoveries within a historically productive district.

Historical review highlights:

- 10m @ 1.43g/t Au from 65m, including 5m @ 2.70g/t Au (PHAC0184)
- 2m @ 1.37g/t Au from 45m, including 1m @ 2.23g/t Au (DRB0114)
- Multiple historical prospects identified across the project area

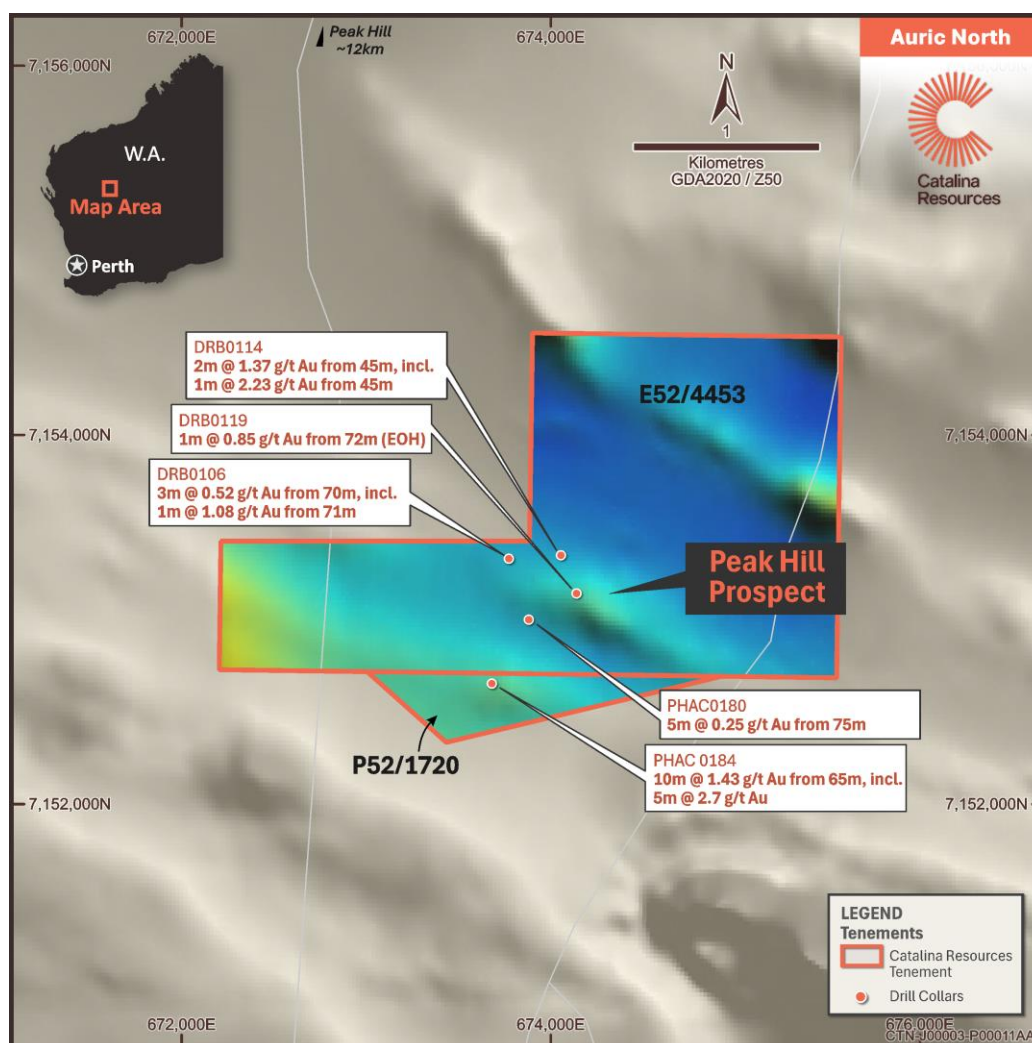


Figure 6. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical exploration results at Peak Hill



Deflector North Project²

A review of historical exploration data was completed during the quarter for the Deflector North Project. The project remains lightly explored, with historical drilling providing encouraging indications of mineralisation along a prospective structural corridor. Further geological interpretation and target generation activities are planned to refine future exploration programs.

Historical review highlights:

- 10m @ 3.21g/t Au from surface (AC2014-2)
- 40m @ 0.28g/t Au from 10m, including 10m @ 0.47g/t Au (AC2014-3)
- Historical drilling identified mineralisation over approximately 800m of strike

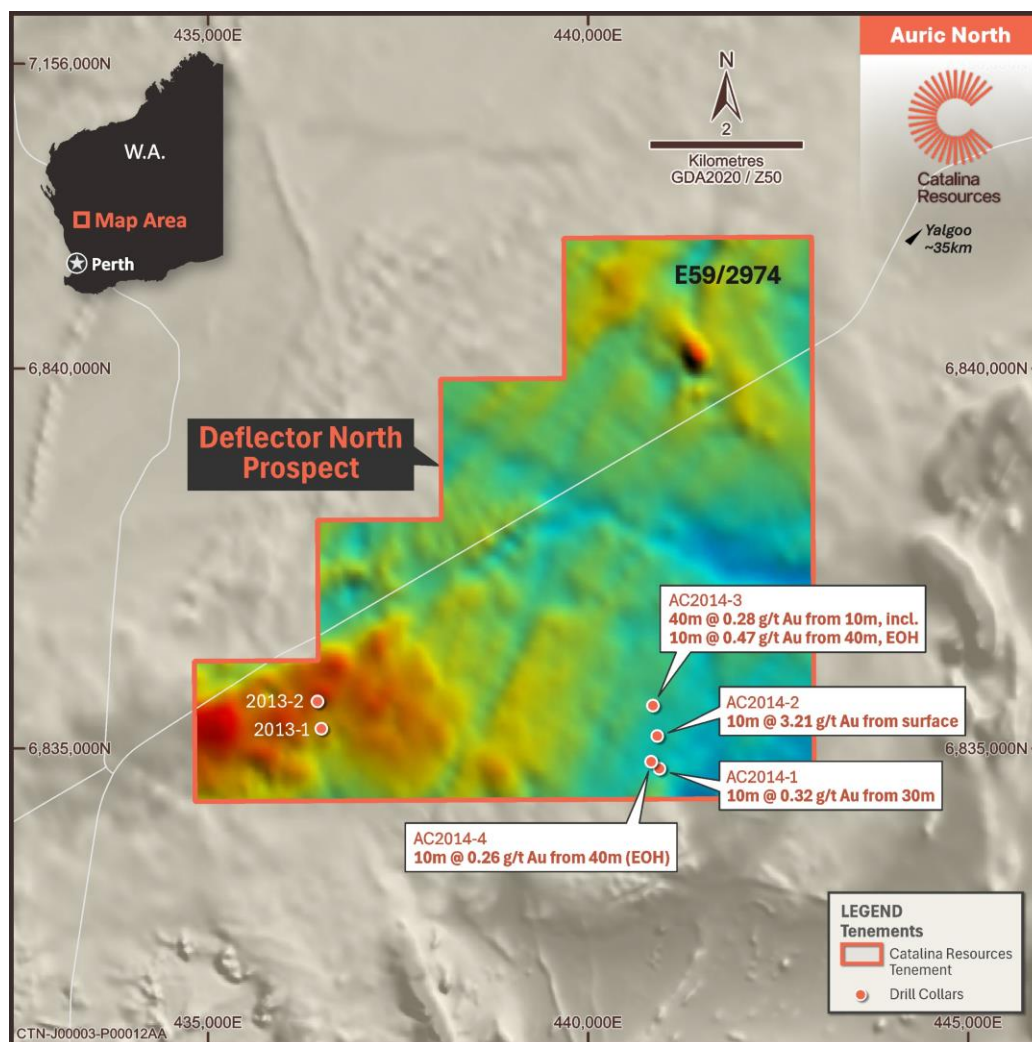


Figure 7. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical exploration results at Deflector North



Boodanoo Project

Located approximately 100km south-east of the Kirkalocka Processing Plant, the Boodanoo Project is prospective for structurally controlled gold mineralisation within the Murchison Province of Western Australia. During the quarter, Catalina completed a review of historical geological, geophysical and drilling datasets, confirming shallow gold mineralisation from historical aircore drilling and identifying several prospective targets for follow-up exploration. The project represents an additional regional gold opportunity within Catalina's growing Mid-West portfolio and will be progressively advanced through further geological interpretation and target generation.

Historical review highlights:

- 3m @ 0.5 g/t Au including 1m @1.19 g/t (22BDAC002)
- 2m @ 0.67 g/t Au including 1m @ 1.22g/t Au (22BDAC006)

Please refer to Annexure 1 for further details on the historic aircore drilling.

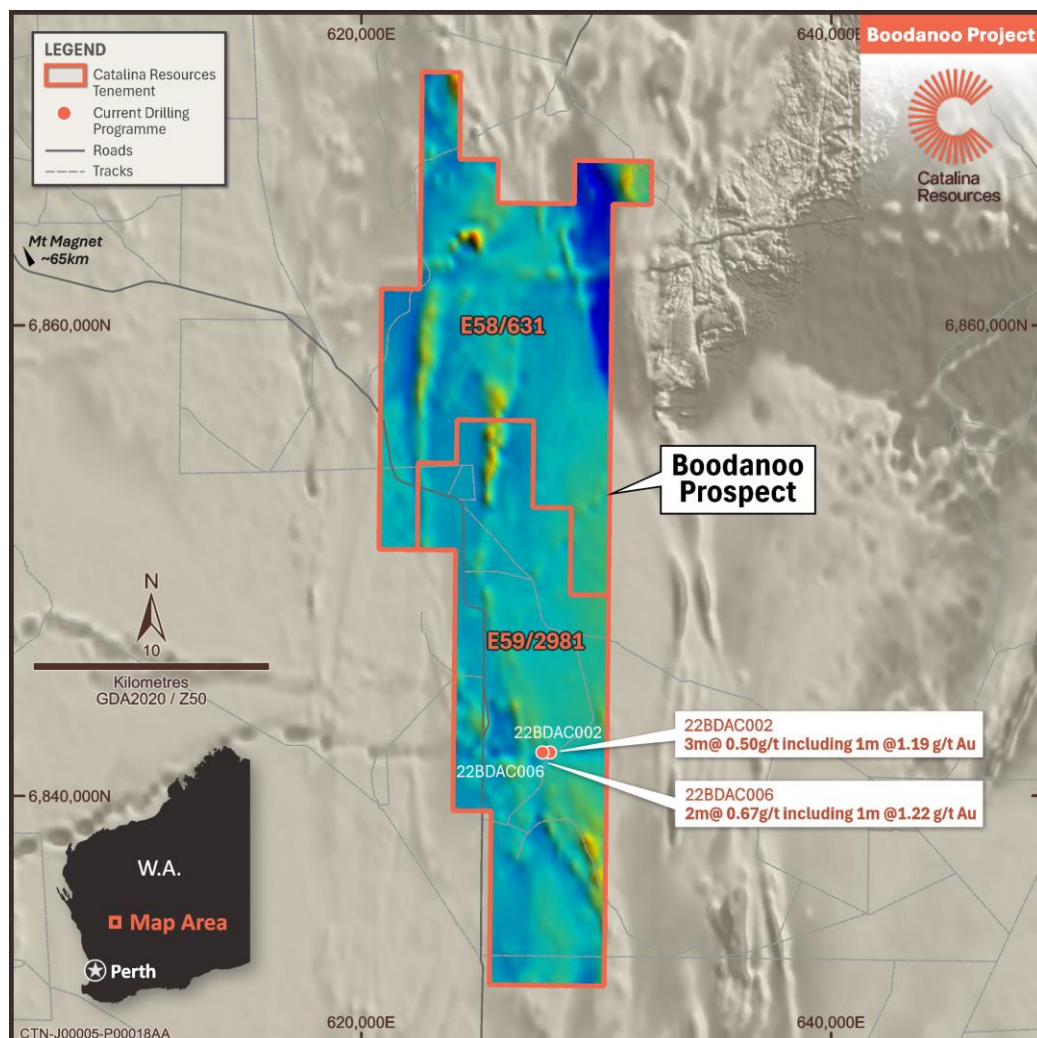


Figure 8. Plan view aeromagnetic image showing selected significant historical exploration results at Boodanoo



Lake Johnston Project¹

During the quarter, Catalina completed the acquisition of the Lake Johnston Gold Project as part of the broader portfolio transaction. The project provides the Company with exposure to the highly prospective Lake Johnston Greenstone Belt and complements Catalina's existing Central Yilgarn and Mid-West gold portfolios.

Initial work during the quarter focused on compilation and review of historical geological, geophysical and drilling datasets to support future exploration planning. The Company intends to progressively evaluate the project and prioritise exploration opportunities alongside its broader Western Australian gold portfolio.

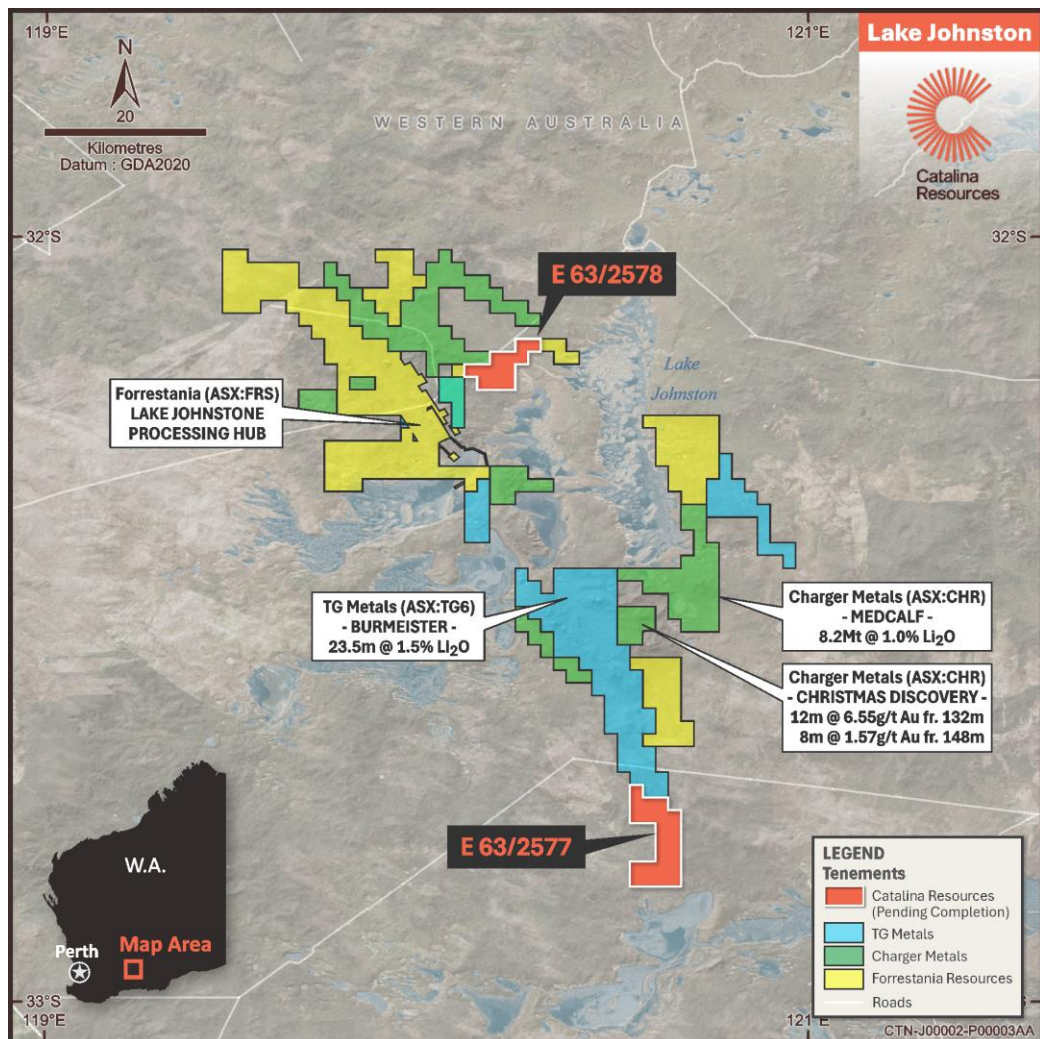


Figure 9. Regional map showing the location of the Lake Johnston option tenements in relation to major projects.



CENTRAL YILGARN PROJECT

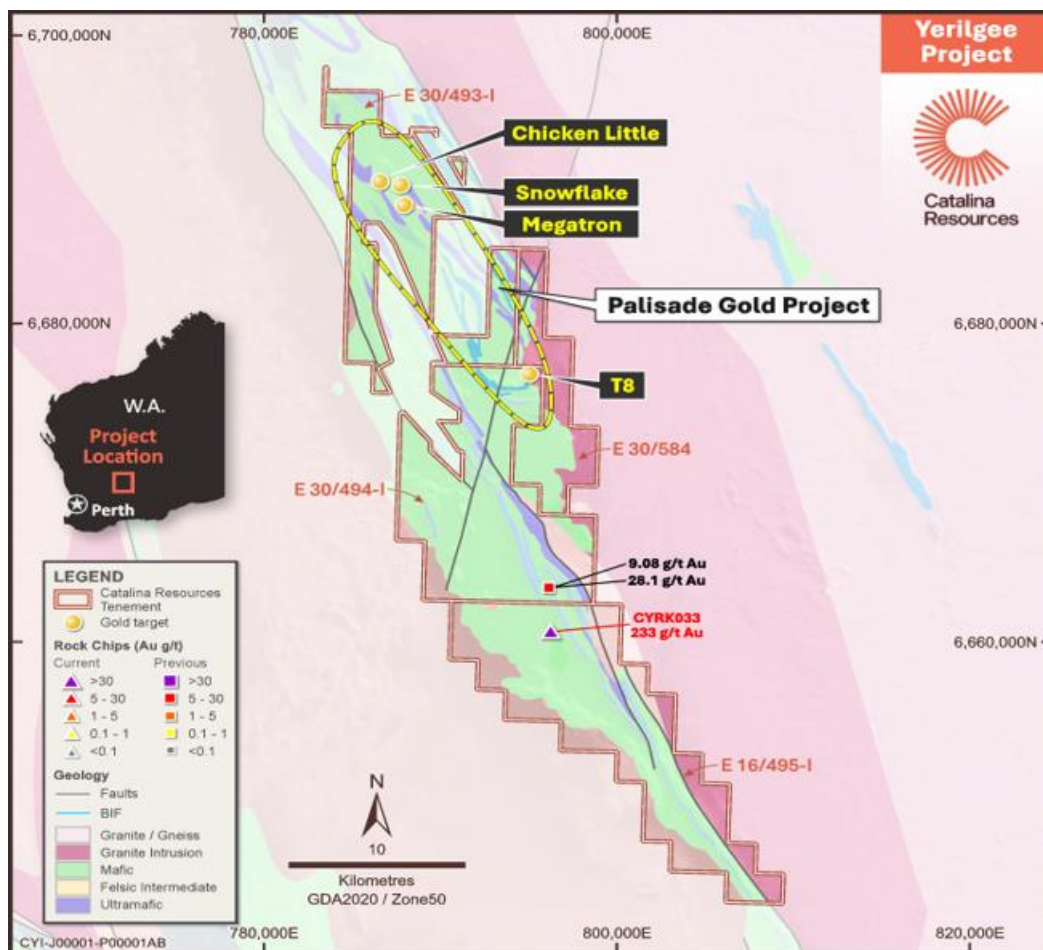


Figure 10. Regional Location of Evanston and Yerilgee Projects

During the quarter, Catalina completed interpretation of its Phase 1 drilling program across the Evanston and Yerilgee Projects, establishing the Palisade Gold Project by integrating the Chicken Little, Snowflake, T8 and Megatron prospects into a single 12–14km mineralised corridor. The work confirmed consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects and provided the basis for project-scale geological interpretation³.

A comprehensive review of geological, drilling and historical datasets supported the definition of an aggregate Exploration Target across the Evanston and Yerilgee Projects ranging from approximately 60,000 ounces to 330,000 ounces of gold at grades between 0.76g/t Au and 3.08g/t Au. The Exploration Target provides a conceptual framework for future exploration and resource definition across the Central Yilgarn portfolio.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target 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.

The drilling program returned consistent gold mineralisation across multiple prospects, with 33 of 69 RC holes intersecting $\geq 0.3\text{g/t Au}$, including 70 samples returning $\geq 0.5\text{g/t Au}$, confirming the continuity of the mineralised corridor and supporting ongoing evaluation of multiple deposits within the Palisade Gold Project³.



Exploration Target

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.

During the September 2026 quarter, Catalina intends to:

- Progress priority deposits towards JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimates.
- Refine the Palisade Gold Project geological model through integration of drilling and historical datasets.
- Finalise and prioritise follow-up drill targets across the 12–14km Palisade mineralised corridor.
- Continue evaluating additional prospects for inclusion in future resource studies.
- Advance the Central Yilgarn portfolio towards resource definition and future development opportunities.

BREAKAWAY DAM PROJECT

During the quarter, Catalina completed the acquisition⁴ of the Breakaway Dam Copper and Lithium Project, securing ownership of a highly prospective multi-commodity project located approximately 17km east of Menzies in Western Australia.

The project hosts an emerging copper-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system together with an underexplored lithium opportunity, providing Catalina with exposure to both critical and base metals within a single project.

Catalina's maiden drilling program⁵ successfully validated the geological model, intersected additional copper mineralisation and significantly improved the Company's understanding of the mineralised system. Integration of drilling results with Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys expanded the interpreted mineralised strike from approximately 700 metres to 1.2 kilometres, representing an increase of approximately 70%.

The work also confirmed that the system remains open along strike and at depth, with historical drilling indicating potential strike extending to approximately 1.8 kilometres. Strong downhole electromagnetic responses identified multiple on-hole and off-hole conductor plates, generating high-priority targets for follow-up drilling.



Quarter highlights:

- Maiden drilling expanded the interpreted mineralised strike from 700m to 1.2km.
- 1.9m (ETW) @ 2.17% Cu from 198m (BDCRC26016).
- 2.9m (ETW) @ 0.57% Cu from 204m (BDCRC26014).
- 3.8m (ETW) @ 0.31% Cu from 124m (BDCRC26016).
- Multiple on-hole and off-hole DHEM conductors identified, providing priority follow-up drill targets.

During the September 2026 quarter, Catalina intends to:

- Commence the next phase of RC drilling targeting priority DHEM conductors and extensions to the known copper mineralisation.
- Continue geological modelling and interpretation to assess the continuity and scale of the VMS system.
- Complete a comprehensive review of the project's lithium potential, including historical geochemistry, pegmatite occurrences and geological controls, to prioritise future exploration.
- Integrate drilling, and historical datasets to refine exploration targets across both the copper and lithium opportunities.

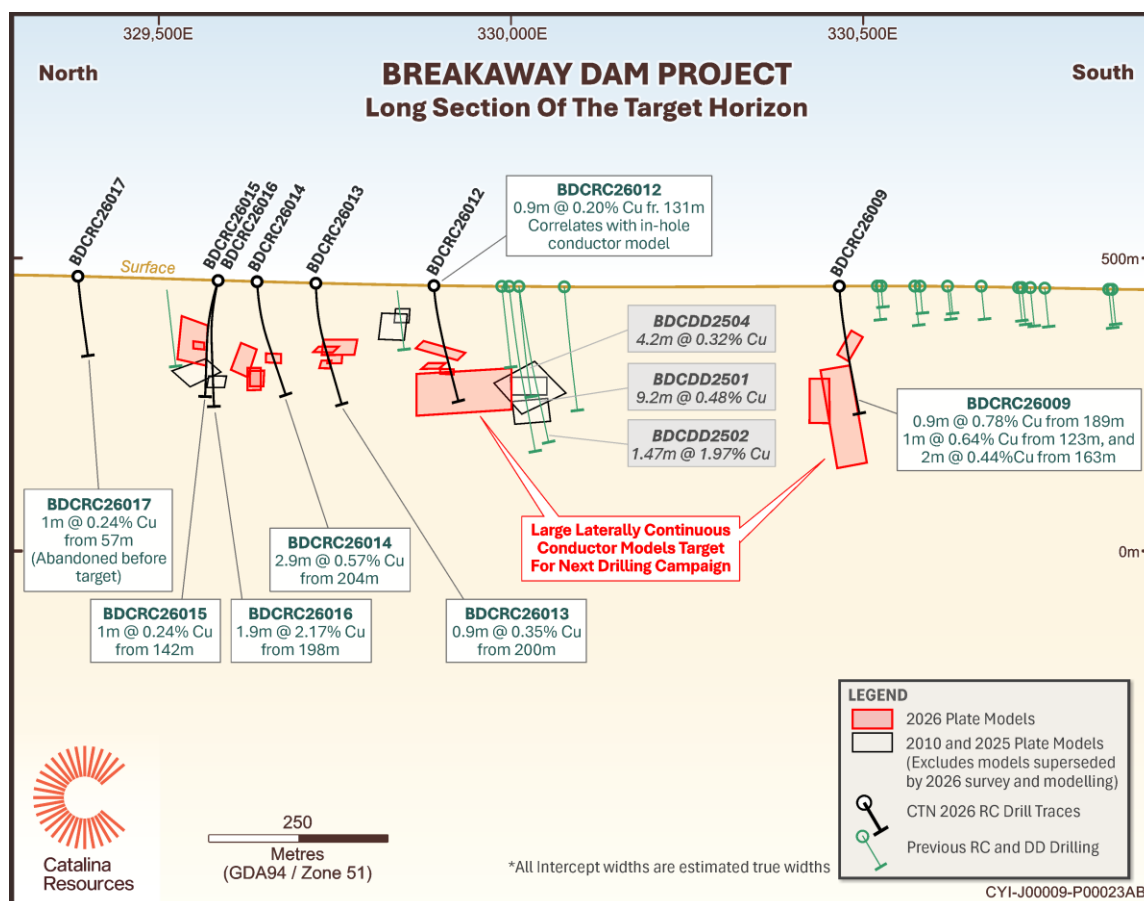


Figure 11: Long section of target horizon showing recently modelled DHEM plates and significant intercepts.



BEASLEY CREEK PROJECT

During the quarter, Catalina continued to advance the Beasley Creek Project through regional geochemical exploration designed to identify and prioritise drill targets across the project. A total of 304 soil samples and 27 rock-chip samples were collected across the Flamingo and Golden Hand prospects, significantly improving the Company's understanding of the project's gold and base metal potential.

Results confirmed a substantial expansion of the known mineralised footprint, with the Flamingo gold anomaly extended by approximately 1.8km along strike and 350m to the south, while a coherent 2.7km zinc anomaly associated with the Mithgoondy Shear Zone was also defined. At the Golden Hand Prospect, soil sampling delineated a coherent 1km gold anomaly, reinforcing the prospectivity of the project and identifying multiple targets for follow-up exploration.

Rock-chip sampling returned anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc values, further supporting the interpreted mineralised system and assisting in refining priority drill targets. During the quarter, Catalina was also awarded Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded drilling, providing up to \$180,000 towards the cost of a future drilling program. These results have significantly enhanced the geological understanding of the project and provide a strong platform for the next phase of exploration.

Quarter highlights:

- Completed 304 soil samples and 27 rock-chip samples across the Flamingo and Golden Hand prospects.
- Extended the Flamingo gold anomaly by approximately 1.8km and 350m south.
- Defined a coherent 2.7km zinc anomaly associated with the Mithgoondy Shear Zone.
- Delineated a 1km gold anomaly at the Golden Hand Prospect.
- Rock-chip sampling returned up to 0.14g/t Au, 9.9g/t Ag, 662ppm Cu, 6,110ppm Pb, 895ppm Zn
- Awarded up to \$180,000 in WA Government EIS co-funded drilling support.

Please refer to Annexure 2 for further details of the rock chip sampling program.

During the September 2026 quarter, Catalina intends to:

- Complete interpretation of the soil geochemistry and rock-chip sampling results.
- Integrate geochemical, geological and structural datasets to refine and prioritise drill targets across the Flamingo and Golden Hand prospects.
- Progress heritage approvals required to support future drill testing.
- Finalise planning for the EIS co-funded drilling program, including drill targeting and program design.



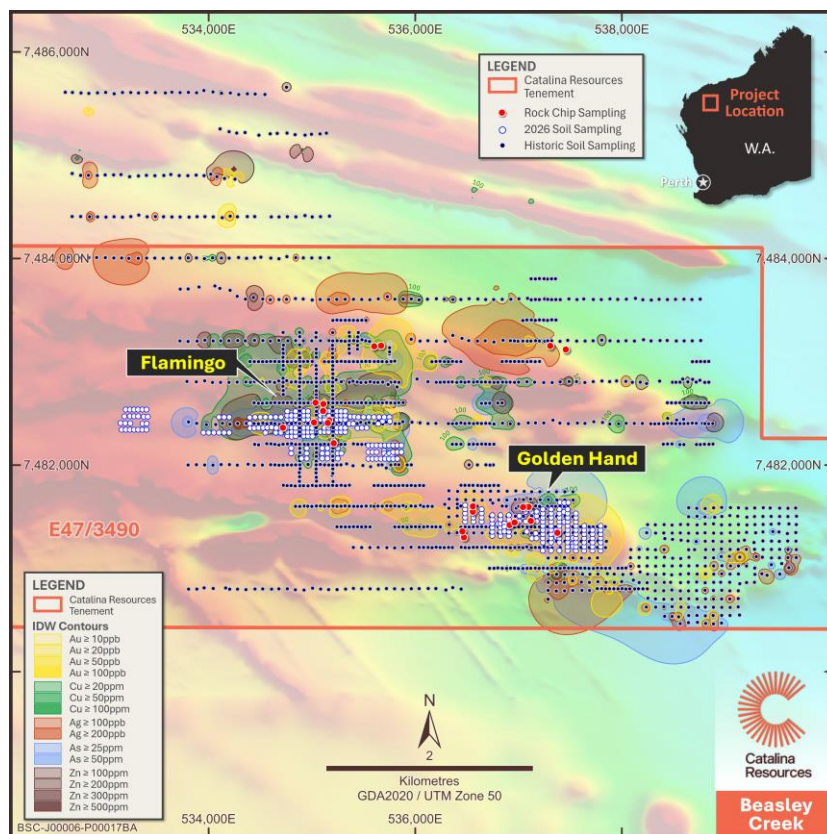


Figure 12. Interpreted soil geochemical contours and location of 2026 soils samples at Flamingo and Golden Hand targets on EL 47/3490.

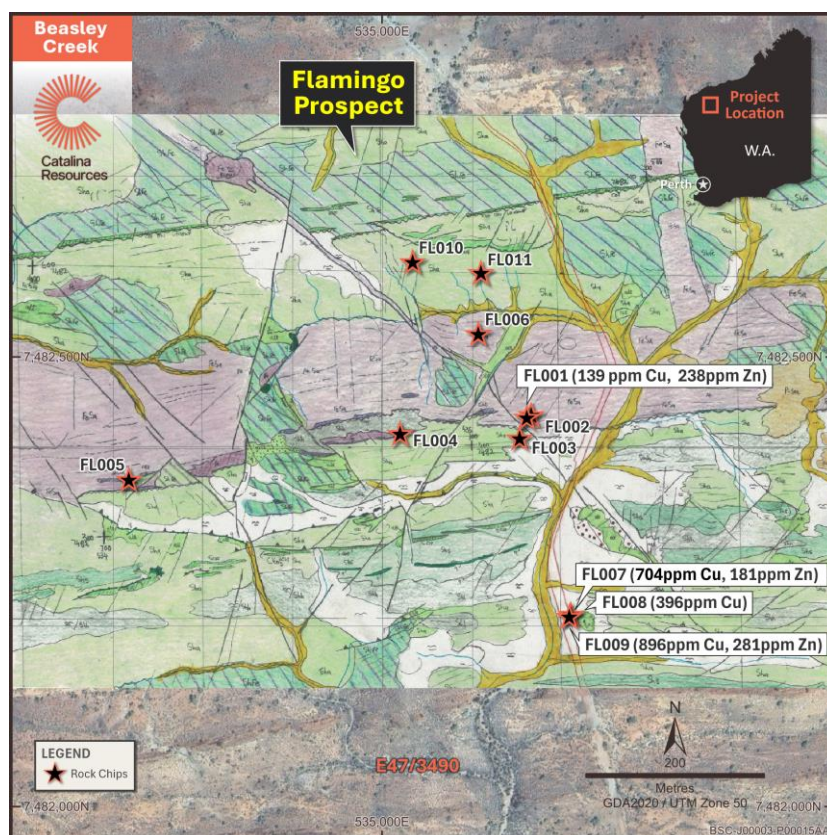


Figure 13. Interpreted multi-element soil geochemical contours at the Flamingo Target, highlighting clustered Cu-Au-Ag anomalism within a broader As-Zn halo, with planned soil and drill locations shown.

NBR

During the quarter Catalina and Newcam Minerals continued to work through the conditions precedent and steps for transfer to enable completion to occur.

As previously announced, the completion of the transaction will result in the release of \$827,200 (currently held as a Rehabilitation Security Deposit) back to Catalina.

Catalina advises that it also has a \$466,000 bank guarantee lodged with Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT).

This will continue to be held by MRT until such time as the Department determines that the amount is able to be released, following which Catalina will be released from that bank guarantee.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

Exploration and evaluation expenditure during the quarter totalled \$1,032,177, comprising \$1,017,458 for field exploration in Western Australia, \$12,216 in New South Wales, and \$2,502 incurred on care and maintenance activities at the Nelson Bay River (NBR) Project in Tasmania.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2

There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5

In Item 6 of the Appendix 5B cash flow report for the quarter, payments to related parties amounted to \$93,733; comprising of executive directors' salaries, consulting fees to directors (including expense reimbursement), non-executive director's fees, COO Fees and superannuation. As at 30 June 2026, the Company held cash reserves of \$1.722 million.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

The Company advises the following:

- (1) There were no tenements acquired or disposed of during the quarter;
- (2) The mining tenements held by the Company as of 30 June 2026 are set out in the table below;
- (3) There were no farm-in or farm-out agreements entered into during the quarter; and
- (4) The Company held no beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements as at the end of the quarter.

SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS HELD

Project	Tenement	Status	Ownership %	Jurisdiction
Auric North	E59/2974	Pending	100	WA
	E52/4453	Live	100	WA
	E20/1099	Pending	100	WA



	E21/0239	Pending	100	WA
	E59/2981	Live	100	WA
	E58/0631	Live	100	WA
	P52/1720	Live	100	WA
Beasley Creek	E47/3490	Live	100	WA
	E47/5364	Pending	100	WA
	E47/5365	Pending	100	WA
	E47/5366	Pending	100	WA
Breakaway Dam	E29/1037	Live	100	WA
	E29/1323	Pending	100	WA
	E29/1324	Pending	100	WA
Evanston	E77/2403	Live	100	WA
	E77/2416	Live	100	WA
	E77/2432	Live	100	WA
	E77/2634	Live	100	WA
Jaurdi	E16/0672	Pending	100	WA
Laverton	E38/3697	Live	100	WA
	E38/3698	Live	100	WA
	E38/3847	Live	100	WA
Marmion	E40/0378	Live	100	WA
	E40/0479	Pending	100	WA
Spinifex Silver	E39/2589	Pending	100	WA
	E69/4379	Pending	100	WA
Yerilgee	E16/0495	Live	100	WA
	E30/0493	Live	100	WA
	E30/0494	Live	100	WA
	E30/0584	Live	100	WA
	E30/0591	Pending	100	WA
	E30/0593	Pending	100	WA
Nelson Bay River	3M/2011	Live	100	TAS
Rock Lodge	EL 9155	Live	100	NSW



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 ASX announcement 14 May 2026 ASX:CTN - Key Acquisition & Placement Expands Mid-West Gold Portfolio
- ² ASX Announcement 17 July 2026 ASX:CTN - Correction to Mid-West Portfolio Announcement on 15 June
- ³ ASX Announcement 5 May 2026 ASX:CTN - Drilling Defines Continuous Gold Corridor at Palisade
- ⁴ ASX Announcement 29 June ASX:CTN - Breakaway Dam Copper Lithium Project Acquisition Completed
- ⁵ ASX Announcement 6 May 2026 ASX:CTN - Breakaway Dam Expands Strike - Copper Intercepts up to 2% Cu

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.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

T: +61 (0)8 6188 8181

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Catalina Resources Limited.



ANNEXURE 1

The following relates to review of Historical Exploration Data for Catalina's Boodanoo tenement E59/2368. Information was sourced from previous announcements (20221117-New-Gold-Mineralisation-From-First-Aircore-Drilling-at-Boodanoo-Identified-using-SensOres-DPT-Technology.pdf) and publicly available WAMEX reports (102128, 132829, 98073, 21087, 28063 and 136037).

Several 4 m composite samples from the 2022 AC drilling program returned anomalous gold values. A total of 71 one-metre split samples from these anomalous composite intervals were subsequently submitted for assay to better define the distribution of mineralisation. The results from all 1 m split samples (at a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au) are below.

Hole_ID	SampleID	From	To	Au G/T
22BDAC002	MLC11397	11	12	0.00
22BDAC002	MLC11398	12	13	-
22BDAC002	MLC11399	13	14	-
22BDAC002	MLC11401	14	15	0.01
22BDAC002	MLC11402	15	16	0.01
22BDAC002	MLC11403	16	17	0.29
22BDAC002	MLC11404	17	18	0.02
22BDAC002	MLC11405	18	19	1.19
22BDAC002	MLC11406	19	20	0.07
22BDAC002	MLC11407	20	21	0.10
22BDAC002	MLC11408	21	22	0.00
22BDAC002	MLC11409	22	23	0.00
22BDAC002	MLC11410	23	24	0.06
22BDAC002	MLC11411	24	25	0.03
22BDAC002	MLC11412	25	26	0.03
22BDAC002	MLC11413	26	27	0.01
22BDAC002	MLC11414	27	28	0.06
22BDAC006	MLC11415	32	33	0.01
22BDAC006	MLC11416	33	34	0.02
22BDAC006	MLC11417	34	35	0.01
22BDAC006	MLC11418	35	36	0.00
22BDAC006	MLC11419	36	37	0.01
22BDAC006	MLC11420	37	38	0.01
22BDAC006	MLC11421	38	39	0.11
22BDAC006	MLC11422	39	40	1.22
22BDAC006	MLC11423	40	41	0.08
22BDAC006	MLC11424	41	42	0.05
22BDAC006	MLC11426	42	43	0.06
22BDAC006	MLC11427	43	44	0.04
22BDAC006	MLC11428	44	45	0.03

Collar Details								
Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)
22BDAC001	AC	50	MGA94_50	628100	6841839	-60	90	437
22BDAC002	AC	50	MGA94_50	628018	6841840	-60	90	439
22BDAC003	AC	45	MGA94_50	627931	6841840	-60	90	439



22BDAC004	AC	50	MGA94_50	627860	6841840	-60	90	440
22BDAC005	AC	48	MGA94_50	627781	6841841	-60	90	441
22BDAC006	AC	45	MGA94_50	627701	6841841	-60	90	441
22BDAC007	AC	45	MGA94_50	627622	6841841	-60	90	440
22BDAC008	AC	39	MGA94_50	628245	6840568	-60	90	436
22BDAC009	AC	48	MGA94_50	628180	6840561	-60	90	436
22BDAC010	AC	48	MGA94_50	628103	6840557	-60	90	437
22BDAC011	AC	50	MGA94_50	628021	6840555	-60	90	438
22BDAC012	AC	50	MGA94_50	627940	6840561	-60	90	439
22BDAC013	AC	48	MGA94_50	628025	6841519	-60	90	441
22BDAC014	AC	47	MGA94_50	627926	6841514	-60	90	444
22BDAC015	AC	50	MGA94_50	627861	6841521	-60	90	447
22BDAC016	AC	50	MGA94_50	627789	6841525	-60	90	447
22BDAC017	AC	50	MGA94_50	627698	6841523	-60	90	449
22BDAC018	AC	12	MGA94_50	627621	6841514	-60	90	449
22BDAC019	AC	12	MGA94_50	627543	6841519	-60	90	445
22BDAC020	AC	15	MGA94_50	627469	6841523	-60	90	446
22BDAC021	AC	12	MGA94_50	627380	6841526	-60	90	448
22BDAC022	AC	12	MGA94_50	627306	6841522	-60	90	452
22BDAC023	AC	27	MGA94_50	627233	6841520	-60	90	456
22BDAC024	AC	25	MGA94_50	628343	6841838	-60	90	435
22BDAC025	AC	34	MGA94_50	628263	6841842	-60	90	436
22BDAC026	AC	19	MGA94_50	628181	6841842	-60	90	436
22BDAC027	AC	48	MGA94_50	627541	6841843	-60	90	440
22BDAC028	AC	15	MGA94_50	628339	6841519	-60	90	440
22BDAC029	AC	15	MGA94_50	628275	6841522	-60	90	440
22BDAC030	AC	15	MGA94_50	628182	6841524	-60	90	442

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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	SensOre Pty Ltd's 2022 air core program was designed to test targets within tenement E59/2368. 35 air core holes were drilled angled (-60°) towards grid direction (90° mag). Drill hole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. None of the air core drill holes were down hole surveyed. All air core recovered samples were collected in 1m intervals and placed on the ground. Sensor sampled on 4m down-hole intervals using a scoop. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composites with varied lengths at the end of the hole between 5m and 1m. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multi elements. Where anomalous composite assay results were obtained, retained individual 1 m samples comprising the composite interval were subsequently submitted for individual assay.
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).	Kennedy Drilling utilised a KDA 250 air core rig with Sullair Rotary Screw 350psi x 1150cfm on-board compressor with an Air Research 900psi x 1400cfm booster. All air core drilling employed the use of a blade bit or downhole hammer with nominal 85mm diameter drill bits.
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.	Historical drilling reports indicate that all air core 1m samples were logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this recovery information was recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain was reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. Samples were visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. Air core holes were drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. There is no evidence that study of sample recovery versus grade has been conducted. Records show the drilling contractor used standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction
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.	Historical data shows all air core samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present. The logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. The entire length (100%) of each air core hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
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.	Historical records indicate the sample preparation technique for all samples was completed by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of techniques and mineralisation. Records show the air core samples were sorted, oven dried and the entire sample pulverised sample preparation in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample was then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that was used for the analysis. Air core samples submitted to the laboratory were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Records show that in initial drilling programs, SYV did not insert blanks; however, standards were inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of one standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory used its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates,



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also used barren flushes on the pulveriser. Field duplicate samples were not collected during the drilling campaign. The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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.	The assay method was designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and data and laboratory base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves used a 40g sample tests charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver was used as a secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP-MS quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. Multielement analysis was used for 60 elements and was completed by XRF for major elements and by laser ablation ICP-MS on a fused bead for minor elements. Downhole geophysical tools were not used in the program The laboratory was accredited and used its own certified reference material. The laboratory had two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. SYV submitted standard samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates.
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.	Records indicate the holes were logged by SensOre Group staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and air core chips were reviewed. Chip-tray samples were collected as permanent physical sampling and records for audit and validation purposes, and all holes photographed for future reference assaying. SensOre Group Exploration Manager is reported as verifying the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. Twinned drill holes were not drilled in campaigns to date. Records show the primary data was sent from the field to the SensOre Group Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management who imported the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results were merged when received electronically from the laboratory. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.	All drill holes have their collar location recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Downhole surveys were not undertaken in air core drilling. Dip and azimuths reported are as per set up on surface and all drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Historical reports indicate the drill spacing was variable to test target rationale. This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from an early-stage drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results are sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. Compositing was been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
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.	All drill holes were drilled -60° to 90° azimuth to test the weathered and primary (unweathered) portions of interpreted geological sequence inferred to dip steeply to east and strike north west. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. Drilling orientation and sampling bias have not been recognised at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Historical records indicate the air core samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties and transported from the field by SensOre Group personnel to Mount Magnet where Beattie Haulage transported the samples directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. The laboratory checked the physically received samples against a SYV generated sample submission list and reported back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Historical data acquisition was managed, processed and stored by SensOre Group data staff in Perth. No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licence E59/2368 which was held by SYV The tenement is believed to be in good standing at the time. There are no known impediments for Catalina in obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration by other parties has been reviewed. Prior to SYV's drilling campaign other parties Previous parties had completed soil geochemical surveys, limited RAB or air core drilling, RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Previous exploration has mainly been focussed on Cu, Zn mineralisation in the volcano-sedimentary sequence and Ni, Platinoids in the Windimurra and Narndee igneous complex. Other than the reported drilling by SYV historic drilling has not been completed in the target area. Historical exploration and sources are referenced below: Esso explored the felsic sequences in the area in the early 1980s for VMS type mineralisation (Wamex Report No. 11136) and Anaconda explored the mafic



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		complexes for platinum group elements (PGEs) (Wamex Report No. 11348). - Pancontinental Minerals explored the project area in the late 1980s and completed limited stream sediment sampling and rock chip sampling for PGEs without locating anomalous results in the tenement (Wamex Report No. 28063). - RGC Exploration carried out sampling and RAB drilling exploring for heavy minerals in paleochannels under Lake Boodanoo in the late 1990s without locating a paleochannel or accumulation of heavy minerals (Wamex Report No. 55784). - In early 2000, Apex Minerals explored the mafic complexes for gold and PGEs but did not carry out exploration in the project area (Wamex Report No. 67149, 75332). - Maximus Resources explored the Windimurra and Narndee mafic complexes for vanadium and PGEs from 2007 to 2012, but no exploration was conducted in the project area (Wamex Report No. 84464, 84548, 95688).
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i>	The layered mafic Windimurra and Narndee complexes have been emplaced in the similar age greenstones of the Yaloginda Formation of the Norie Group consisting of felsic volcanics, volcanoclastics and jaspilitic banded iron formation. The greenstones have been intruded by Archaean monzogranites of the 2.67Ga Mt Kenneth suite and 2.65Ga biotite granites of the Jungar Suite as well as later Proterozoic dykes. The greenstones and intrusions have been intensely deformed and cut by the major north-south striking Challa Shear Zone, a splay of the crustal scale Cundimurra Shear Zone occurring on the western side of the tenement. Locally, Archaean Outcrop in the project area is restricted to the north-eastern part of the tenement with large gabbro outcrop of the Windimurra mafic complex and adjacent psammites/volcanoclastics of the Yaloginda Formation intruded by granitoids. The remaining part of the project is covered by lake sediments in the south-east and recent sheetwash deposits of clay and silt. Boodanoo is considered prospective for orogenic gold and Intrusion related style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the target area.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	The drill holes reported in Company announcements have the following parameters information applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported. Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50. RL is AHD. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. All results have been included in this report
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Records show initial gold analyses were completed on nominal 4 m composite samples collected from individual 1 m sample piles. Where anomalous gold values were identified in the composite samples, the corresponding retained 1 m samples were submitted for individual fire assay analysis. Reported intersections are based on the individual 1 m assay results and are calculated using length-weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true between width mineralisation The geometry of any mineralisation is interpreted to strike north west no dip is determined widths and intercept at this time. All drill results within Company announcements are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps displaying all the data points and anomalous values are provided in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All drilled holes drilled are discussed in this announcement
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Future exploration is dependent on further review of the historical data.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Future exploration is dependent on further review of the historical data.



ANNEXURE 2

The following relates recent rock chip sampling results at Beasley Creek referred to in this report

Table 1: Rock chip assay summary* results for gold and base metals from the Beasley Creek Project.

Sample no.	Easting MGA94/Zone 50	Northing MGA94 /Zone 50	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
FL001	535160	7482430	0.24	203	0.051	138.5	7.4	238
FL002	535165	7482433	<0.01	3	0.002	7.3	0.5	39
FL003	535152	7482407	0.12	138.5	0.007	9.9	38.5	17
FL004	535019	7482412	0.16	75.6	0.046	130	4.8	45
FL005	534717	7482361	0.08	86.9	0.006	29	15.2	59
FL006	535106	7482523	0.09	75.2	0.001	18.6	18.9	66
FL007	535209	7482211	0.07	156	0.001	704	5.1	181
FL008	535209	7482211	0.03	79.5	0.001	396	2.6	55
FL009	535209	7482211	0.17	23.1	0.002	896	7.4	281
FL010	535033	7482603	0.04	2.7	<0.001	99	2.6	96
FL011	535109	7482591	0.21	7.5	0.001	111.5	9.9	113
GH001	536556	7481548	0.26	46.2	0.012	54.9	5.5	117
GH002	536556	7481600	0.1	8.1	0.003	1185	4.2	284
GH003	536470	7481300	0.17	55.2	0.003	73	4.8	142
GH004	536455	7481357	0.09	10	0.001	45.4	2.4	550
GH005	536912	7481419	0.48	29.8	0.029	75.3	2	13
GH006	536960	7481443	0.12	5.4	0.011	24.3	39.5	23
GH007	537117	7481458	9.91	169	0.141	662	6110	895
GH008	537374	7481344	0.12	24.3	0.18	202	30.6	74
GH009	537096	7481594	0.2	293	0.004	351	71.9	1720
GH010	537042	7481593	0.5	46.4	0.02	103.5	126.5	167
GN001	535668	7483155	0.21	68.7	0.004	133.5	15.6	42
GN002	535601	7483149	0.12	4.9	0.002	26.4	2.2	29
BH001	537305	7483153	0.15	16.2	0.001	100.5	38.7	154
BH002	537456	7483118	0.76	53.9	0.001	626	29.3	101

***Note:** Multi-element soil and rock chip analyses were completed for 48 elements. This announcement presents the elements considered most relevant to the current exploration model (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As). The complete analytical dataset is available from the Company upon request.

Table 2: Soil sample assay summary* results for gold and base metals from the Beasley Creek Project.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0001	533146	7482406	24	40.4	1.6	70.9	6.6	59.8
26PS0002	533183	7482471	177	37.1	3.9	168	8.58	205
26PS0003	533191	7482404	59	29.2	1.4	40.6	9.89	48.6
26PS0004	533240	7482404	69	17.2	1.6	47.7	7.09	38.6
26PS0005	533359	7482399	29	16.55	0.8	53.3	10.3	29.5
26PS0006	533370	7482468	66	132	3.4	165	37.8	437



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0007	533398	7482400	70	25	3	52.3	10.1	35.6
26PS0008	533410	7482468	107	74.9	5.3	163	14.9	323
26PS0009	533948	7482313	45	11	1	118.5	6.75	34.8
26PS0010	533998	7482313	29	14	0.6	75	8.72	54.8
26PS0011	534048	7482313	50	15.15	1.7	86.9	6.78	72.8
26PS0012	534098	7482313	63	15.3	1.7	181	7.02	100
26PS0013	534098	7482463	32	37.4	1.1	56.9	8.14	70.7
26PS0014	534148	7482313	45	23	5.5	137	4.44	192
26PS0015	534148	7482463	14	7.19	0.3	37.3	10.25	71.5
26PS0016	534198	7482313	15	13.1	0.6	57.3	8.2	24.1
26PS0017	534198	7482463	32	9.06	10.5	203	9.68	140
26PS0018	534396	7482460	95	24.9	7.7	174	6.69	121.5
26PS0019	534397	7482402	127	83.1	6.5	184	9.94	209
26PS0020	534399	7482357	127	81.7	8.2	198	6.84	30
26PS0021	534440	7482357	118	120	15.8	424	7.72	90.9
26PS0022	534448	7482463	34	27	1	86.3	8.69	81.3
26PS0023	534482	7482360	43	54.6	5.1	75	8.81	60.4
26PS0024	534498	7482463	31	35	1.2	97.8	7.8	79.4
26PS0025	534527	7482360	71	63.6	21.8	116.5	8.63	72.9
26PS0026	534548	7482463	38	48.3	1.4	113	9.55	142.5
26PS0027	534548	7482313	30	109.5	1.4	45.5	10.55	39.8
26PS0028	534566	7482362	104	80.6	12	121.5	10.25	118
26PS0030	534598	7482463	24	27.8	2.1	116	9.9	157.5
26PS0031	534607	7482365	71	108	8.4	808	20.2	271
26PS0032	534648	7482313	23	21.3	1.1	35.9	8.92	27.8
26PS0033	534648	7482463	58	52.9	8.7	170	9.75	193
26PS0034	534652	7482359	160	19.5	10.3	178	4.73	117
26PS0035	534698	7482313	31	14.05	1.4	41.9	8	35.7
26PS0037	534698	7482463	97	37.4	6.8	111.5	7.21	183
26PS0038	534760	7482280	72	76.7	4.7	84.6	12.95	67.7
26PS0039	534760	7482320	19	7.72	2.7	23.5	1.865	32.1
26PS0040	534760	7482360	103	84.9	6.1	176	19.9	214
26PS0041	534760	7482440	116	54.3	8.1	189.5	7.6	351
26PS0042	534760	7482480	78	35.4	3.8	213	9.76	321
26PS0043	534760	7482520	133	50.7	2.7	394	14.55	301
26PS0045	534798	7482113	35	4.78	4.2	91.9	3.61	38.4
26PS0046	534798	7482163	54	6.77	3.9	76.9	6.07	19.4
26PS0047	534798	7482440	114	71.7	9.4	201	8.01	296
26PS0048	534799	7482479	71	40	6.2	159	9.3	243
26PS0049	534801	7482361	57	155	3.9	84	20.6	58.8
26PS0050	534803	7482320	82	370	5.4	140	11.95	133
26PS0051	534804	7482275	18	25.9	0.6	42.8	7.21	37.8
26PS0052	534840	7482280	42	31.6	0.8	85.7	5.6	59.6
26PS0053	534840	7482320	120	295	20.7	141.5	8.12	116.5
26PS0054	534840	7482360	158	99.8	33	158	8.33	78.1



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0055	534840	7482440	106	68.1	5.5	203	7.52	209
26PS0056	534840	7482480	79	46.6	7	173.5	9.05	202
26PS0057	534840	7482520	49	13.95	1.9	125.5	8.82	68
26PS0058	534898	7482063	21	8	0.8	63.4	1.815	52
26PS0059	534920	7482280	69	28.8	6.1	86.3	5.96	67.9
26PS0060	534920	7482320	71	60.8	12.8	176	11.05	101.5
26PS0061	534920	7482360	131	61.6	25.5	72.8	24.5	48.4
26PS0062	534920	7482440	180	35.3	45.1	110	4.01	150.5
26PS0063	534920	7482480	329	84.8	24.4	249	6.26	388
26PS0064	534920	7482520	100	65.1	8	213	12.1	338
26PS0065	534948	7482063	23	6.31	0.7	20.6	2.9	10
26PS0066	534948	7482113	40	4.52	3.9	48.2	2.97	19.7
26PS0067	534948	7482163	27	10.35	1.2	139.5	7.21	104.5
26PS0068	534960	7482280	50	31	6.3	111	9.32	71.3
26PS0069	534960	7482320	20	16.1	25.7	5.98	0.516	18
26PS0070	534960	7482360	47	19.7	6.8	35.5	14.55	19.5
26PS0071	534960	7482440	249	58.3	35.5	190.5	6.29	192
26PS0072	534960	7482480	268	67.9	11.4	209	8.55	357
26PS0073	534960	7482520	85	51.5	5.1	170.5	10.1	320
26PS0074	534999	7482319	17	34	9.4	101	1.22	27
26PS0075	535001	7482359	75	46.3	8.9	81.9	12.6	56.5
26PS0076	535003	7482277	41	11.5	2.1	36.4	4.18	44.8
26PS0078	535080	7482320	20	5.66	2.5	39.2	1.51	28.9
26PS0080	535080	7482440	73	316	46.2	211	4.24	70.2
26PS0081	535080	7482480	127	65.2	12.3	179.5	5.97	270
26PS0082	535080	7482520	129	31.4	16.1	106	2.48	125
26PS0083	535098	7482063	75	9.06	8.5	256	2.95	51.8
26PS0084	535098	7482113	39	5.66	0.8	95.1	3.07	43.6
26PS0085	535098	7482163	82	7.67	8.6	209	3.51	135
26PS0087	535120	7482320	23	11.7	4.9	18.65	2.09	24.1
26PS0088	535120	7482360	25	299	5.7	58.3	18.9	58.7
26PS0089	535120	7482440	66	121.5	45.6	131	4.85	152.5
26PS0090	535120	7482480	137	30.8	16.8	141	3.46	317
26PS0091	535120	7482520	38	29.9	6.7	121.5	3.19	209
26PS0092	535148	7482063	39	7.21	5.8	84.8	2.02	22.8
26PS0093	535148	7482113	43	7.68	0.7	71.3	2.88	18.6
26PS0094	535148	7482163	55	14.75	2.1	213	4.36	64.3
26PS0096	535160	7482320	46	28.2	2.1	67.7	10.45	61.9
26PS0097	535160	7482360	49	65.9	16.7	136	6.34	111.5
26PS0098	535160	7482440	52	11.35	7.2	103.5	4.53	86.4
26PS0099	535160	7482480	232	55.4	24.6	166	7.01	397
26PS0100	535160	7482520	124	24.6	10.4	99.9	4.34	202
26PS0102	535240	7482320	55	38.1	4.8	43.9	16.2	40
26PS0103	535240	7482360	56	53.6	6.3	57.3	15.1	55
26PS0104	535240	7482440	97	123	3.1	135	6.38	181



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0105	535240	7482480	138	75.6	4.4	191.5	11.3	370
26PS0106	535240	7482520	76	22.8	17.2	133	9.74	208
26PS0107	535248	7482063	65	10.4	3	146.5	10.95	79
26PS0108	535248	7482113	37	20.2	3.6	221	5.62	111
26PS0109	535248	7482163	93	5.62	1.4	90.3	4.07	19.7
26PS0111	535280	7482320	103	81	10.4	56.9	59.1	69.9
26PS0112	535280	7482360	64	85.3	3.7	49.3	30.4	60.5
26PS0113	535280	7482440	58	15.4	1.8	108	5.86	113
26PS0114	535280	7482480	138	80.3	26.2	179.5	8.69	231
26PS0115	535280	7482520	47	15.7	2.2	109.5	6.29	101.5
26PS0116	535283	7482113	47	9.56	2.9	45.5	4.54	16.4
26PS0118	535320	7482320	76	68	6.9	58.5	16.2	53.6
26PS0119	535320	7482360	78	82.8	6.6	33.5	3.65	38.7
26PS0120	535320	7482440	62	67.8	36.8	70.3	2.51	173.5
26PS0121	535320	7482480	68	72.1	4.9	116	9.9	141.5
26PS0122	535320	7482520	98	27.9	8.9	115	8.84	191
26PS0123	535359	7482399	194	82.6	88.2	80.8	12.9	20
26PS0124	535370	7482468	52	67.4	8.4	164.5	13.1	131.5
26PS0125	535398	7482400	215	112	34.6	251	4.12	398
26PS0126	535410	7482468	185	66	11.6	121	12.75	106
26PS0127	535440	7482357	86	161.5	6.5	51.1	8.49	122
26PS0128	535448	7482463	25	38.4	3.9	67.5	12.4	53.8
26PS0129	535482	7482360	32	179	3.9	87.6	8.45	203
26PS0130	535498	7482463	18	73.5	3.8	80.5	12.7	62.7
26PS0131	535527	7482360	139	79.7	12.5	168	7.12	163
26PS0132	535548	7482463	40	31.8	6.3	67.8	6.8	39.7
26PS0133	535598	7482463	38	98.1	4.2	220	9.91	103
26PS0135	535640	7482399	57	43.9	5.2	157	7.01	112
26PS0137	535648	7482463	115	17.55	7.4	123.5	7.86	78.8
26PS0138	535683	7482424	59	64.9	3.9	203	11.85	127.5
26PS0139	535697	7482137	52	11.85	3.9	99.5	4.53	71.7
26PS0140	535698	7482113	58	16.6	1.2	89.5	7.02	42.7
26PS0141	535698	7482463	46	31.2	9.4	179	9.14	151.5
26PS0142	535723	7482088	48	25	4.2	201	4.14	85.4
26PS0143	535748	7482113	43	12.8	4.6	82.9	4.98	60.5
26PS0144	535748	7482463	83	20.5	5.9	116	17.55	96.3
26PS0145	535753	7482423	118	28.4	12.3	199.5	3.12	187
26PS0146	535776	7482086	27	12.5	7.8	161	1.715	50.1
26PS0153	536481.417	7481452.121	56	10.9	44.9	186.5	4.23	14.4
26PS0154	536481.417	7481492.121	77	17.7	31.9	60.4	7.08	27.6
26PS0155	536481.417	7481532.121	56	30.1	7.6	50.7	11.1	52.1
26PS0156	536481.417	7481572.121	133	24	14.9	42	8.77	69.9
26PS0157	536481.417	7481612.121	118	33.1	9.5	40	8.18	84.6
26PS0158	536561.417	7481452.121	59	0.89	21.5	67.2	2.84	10
26PS0159	536561.417	7481492.121	54	21	4.7	51.5	7.55	43.8



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0160	536561.417	7481532.121	45	30.1	12.6	39.7	8.35	60.8
26PS0161	536561.417	7481572.121	85	32.7	13.4	41.3	7.83	76.4
26PS0162	536561.417	7481612.121	93	33	7.7	31	5.4	63.4
26PS0163	536641.417	7481452.121	16	15.35	6.6	31	5.11	22
26PS0164	536641.417	7481492.121	291	9.69	16.4	32.2	3.26	12.4
26PS0165	536641.417	7481532.121	102	23.3	29.6	108.5	5.26	91.3
26PS0166	536641.417	7481572.121	35	23.8	4.9	61.7	6.68	58.2
26PS0168	536744.146	7481313.828	97	12.2	10.3	161.5	4.12	152.5
26PS0169	536744.146	7481353.828	239	19.15	50.3	54.6	2.71	78
26PS0170	536744.146	7481393.828	23	17.95	3.5	33.7	7.32	34
26PS0171	536744.146	7481433.828	18	15	4	35.6	6.81	26.5
26PS0172	536744.146	7481473.828	31	15.35	4.6	31.9	6.72	31.1
26PS0173	536744.146	7481513.828	19	26.8	2.3	34.9	7.8	30.4
26PS0174	536799.962	7481431.162	18	16.35	6.6	57.4	9.42	30.2
26PS0175	536824.146	7481313.828	190	8.06	9.2	88.6	5.18	129.5
26PS0176	536824.146	7481353.828	86	12.15	36.1	72.3	6.76	59
26PS0177	536824.146	7481393.828	64	15.2	13.8	91.3	9	67.2
26PS0178	536824.146	7481433.828	44	18.9	22.7	68.8	9.33	28.1
26PS0179	536824.146	7481473.828	62	11.25	37.5	55	3.8	14.5
26PS0180	536824.146	7481513.828	55	7.53	8.6	31.6	3.52	12.7
26PS0181	536860.401	7481432.939	72	27.1	23.5	57.3	2.3	83.2
26PS0182	536860.756	7481401.654	100	9.66	15.4	79.8	2.29	30.5
26PS0183	536861.823	7481356.858	79	10.6	12.5	54.8	5.45	68.5
26PS0184	536904.146	7481313.828	84	8.49	17.6	95.6	6	77.1
26PS0185	536904.146	7481353.828	70	11.85	58.9	85.1	9.21	65.3
26PS0186	536904.146	7481393.828	82	12.95	18	17.75	4.61	29.2
26PS0187	536904.146	7481433.828	97	22.8	21.5	109.5	6.85	23.8
26PS0188	536904.146	7481473.828	49	7.61	13.7	58.8	2.73	86.7
26PS0189	536904.146	7481513.828	34	24	4.3	77.7	4.93	72.4
26PS0190	536955.68	7481433.295	116	17.35	8.9	60.6	47.5	49.8
26PS0191	537005.453	7481453.915	35	20.6	4.6	36	4.94	175.5
26PS0192	537006.164	7481507.243	132	52	9	111.5	16.75	134
26PS0193	537066.602	7481545.639	152	46.4	6.3	120.5	19.5	86.2
26PS0194	537068.024	7481453.204	222	40	24.9	117.5	125.5	277
26PS0195	537077.978	7481355.081	61	5.39	5.8	163	4.2	116
26PS0196	537123.485	7481452.493	126	22.1	8.2	148	18.05	97.5
26PS0197	537123.485	7481548.483	28	34.7	1.5	47.6	10.55	60.7
26PS0198	537126.329	7481289.665	32	8.83	3.6	16.65	37.3	43.4
26PS0199	537164.725	7481338.727	86	4.6	4.4	166	3.09	130.5
26PS0200	537171.836	7481290.376	32	8.66	15.2	47.1	2.61	20.6
26PS0201	537173.258	7481505.821	43	61.3	9.5	65.6	6.79	79.1
26PS0202	537173.969	7481454.626	46	18.95	4	76.8	7.83	142
26PS0203	537173.969	7481549.194	152	82.5	8.5	145	2.63	222
26PS0204	537233.696	7481170.711	60	24.9	6.5	82.2	7.14	75.9
26PS0205	537233.696	7481250.711	23	6.31	7.1	26.6	1.845	21.9



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0206	537233.696	7481290.711	103	6.79	4.7	66	9.97	58.2
26PS0207	537233.696	7481330.711	41	44.6	7.5	85	7.7	73.6
26PS0208	537233.696	7481370.711	45	44.8	4.9	78.5	6.71	71.6
26PS0209	537233.696	7481410.711	129	31.2	8.6	164	4.67	63.7
26PS0210	537233.696	7481450.711	213	12.15	18.5	149	4.95	248
26PS0211	537233.696	7481490.711	58	29.6	8.7	56.7	2.44	116
26PS0212	537233.696	7481530.711	38	41.4	6.7	104	6.03	88.2
26PS0213	537233.696	7481570.711	61	156.5	2.5	78.6	2.99	90.7
26PS0214	537313.696	7481170.711	196	8.64	10.8	72.9	3.1	122.5
26PS0215	537313.696	7481250.711	158	5.95	5.5	132	13.25	60.1
26PS0216	537313.696	7481290.711	99	18.55	40	78.3	6.79	44.8
26PS0217	537313.696	7481330.711	114	12.65	240	84.8	4.66	61.8
26PS0218	537313.696	7481370.711	146	11.4	48.6	65.5	2.74	50.7
26PS0219	537313.696	7481410.711	42	12.85	15.7	100.5	5.18	37.6
26PS0220	537313.696	7481450.711	39	24	13.7	38.1	4.59	56.2
26PS0221	537313.696	7481490.711	52	53.8	3.8	76.4	7.44	61.9
26PS0222	537313.696	7481530.711	87	241	4	158.5	14.9	218
26PS0223	537313.696	7481570.711	114	463	6	148.5	11.2	269
26PS0224	537362.749	7481370.012	99	11.95	2.9	70.3	5.51	74.3
26PS0225	537365.594	7481299.62	40	13.1	10	70.5	5.1	35.7
26PS0226	537393.696	7481170.711	22	10.45	0.5	18.45	4.81	35.7
26PS0227	537393.696	7481250.711	30	20.6	2.7	52.5	14	27.2
26PS0228	537393.696	7481290.711	75	18	40.9	51.1	3.7	23
26PS0229	537393.696	7481330.711	71	10.9	17.6	71.9	3.78	44.8
26PS0230	537393.696	7481370.711	156	17.05	16.2	63.3	3.56	157.5
26PS0231	537393.696	7481410.711	35	10.65	2.8	40.9	7.11	38.5
26PS0232	537393.696	7481450.711	39	29.4	2.9	63.6	15.05	45.6
26PS0233	537393.696	7481490.711	32	69.7	3.6	46.1	18.3	50.6
26PS0234	537393.696	7481530.711	30	49.9	2	55.4	12.85	59.7
26PS0235	537393.696	7481570.711	38	99.8	0.6	30	18.3	141.5
26PS0236	537399.723	7481638.429	52	67.2	3.5	104	7.21	139
26PS0237	537438.12	7481545.283	50	96.7	1.8	35.2	16.1	81.1
26PS0238	537440.964	7481634.163	32	55.5	0.7	102.5	5.91	104.5
26PS0239	537441.675	7481448.582	81	40.5	5.6	84.7	20.9	73.3
26PS0240	537473.696	7481170.711	31	5.03	1	13.6	4.24	40.5
26PS0241	537473.696	7481210.711	30	5.3	1.3	20.2	7.27	114.5
26PS0242	537473.696	7481250.711	70	16.55	13.3	96.4	15	53.4
26PS0243	537473.696	7481290.711	62	4.19	6.5	76.4	2.16	16.8
26PS0244	537473.696	7481330.711	49	7.68	3.1	46.4	5.05	61.3
26PS0245	537473.696	7481370.711	81	13.85	12.7	104	5.74	106.5
26PS0246	537473.696	7481410.711	42	13.45	19.2	94.2	6.42	71.6
26PS0247	537473.696	7481450.711	74	41.7	6.2	63.1	14.3	46.4
26PS0248	537473.696	7481490.711	40	126	7	56.9	33.8	119.5
26PS0249	537473.696	7481530.711	38	37	1.5	34.6	14.85	62.4
26PS0250	537473.696	7481570.711	69	71.3	3.9	93.5	6.87	127



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0251	537480.071	7481636.296	45	58.7	1.6	129.5	7.55	87.2
26PS0252	537523.444	7481238.47	60	25.2	25.4	106	6.35	63.7
26PS0253	537524.155	7481291.798	49	10.7	5.1	44.6	4.94	28.9
26PS0254	537524.866	7481212.162	80	8.91	3.5	99.6	7.44	56.7
26PS0255	537553.696	7481170.711	64	2.01	5.5	27.2	1.59	37.8
26PS0256	537553.696	7481210.711	106	11.7	10.1	143.5	10.2	58.5
26PS0257	537553.696	7481250.711	28	15.9	12.3	82.7	5.2	53
26PS0258	537553.696	7481290.711	18	13.25	4.4	43.2	4.4	30.8
26PS0259	537553.696	7481330.711	64	10.9	4.7	54.1	6.68	56.3
26PS0260	537553.696	7481370.711	60	11.25	21.1	121	3.9	97.7
26PS0261	537553.696	7481410.711	69	23.3	4.1	70.2	9.28	68.8
26PS0262	537553.696	7481450.711	19	17.1	21.1	47.2	5.54	54.9
26PS0263	537553.696	7481490.711	24	39.7	17.6	47.3	15.2	48.6
26PS0264	537553.696	7481530.711	31	53.9	1.7	22.4	23.6	31.6
26PS0265	537633.696	7481170.711	622	13.2	4.9	623	4.11	97.1
26PS0266	537633.696	7481210.711	59	17.2	31.9	146	7.72	66.6
26PS0267	537633.696	7481250.711	104	14.15	35.8	25.9	5.88	60.5
26PS0268	537633.696	7481290.711	71	15.25	3.2	61.7	6.87	57.9
26PS0269	537633.696	7481330.711	45	34.4	9.3	82.4	6.14	83.6
26PS0270	537633.696	7481370.711	43	48.6	23.2	87.1	5.29	57.3
26PS0271	537633.696	7481410.711	47	49.7	11.1	62.6	5.14	61.3
26PS0272	537713.696	7481170.711	86	5.54	9	32.4	26.2	67.1
26PS0273	537713.696	7481210.711	52	15.55	33.4	61.6	6.05	70.1
26PS0274	537713.696	7481250.711	44	27.9	5.9	55.4	8.45	54.5
26PS0275	537713.696	7481290.711	73	23.3	8.6	73.5	13.35	63.6
26PS0276	537713.696	7481330.711	39	26	7	51.8	8.16	47.3
26PS0277	537713.696	7481370.711	95	38	30.7	62.9	9.26	64.5
26PS0279	537793.696	7481170.711	89	43.8	137.5	102.5	8.16	85.3
26PS0280	537793.696	7481210.711	69	38.5	13.4	60.6	7.41	68.7
26PS0281	537793.696	7481250.711	92	30.7	17.6	89.7	7.3	71.9
26PS0282	537793.696	7481290.711	71	27	10.7	48.6	7.99	54
26PS0283	537793.696	7481330.711	45	19.85	2.3	35	10.75	21.3
26PS0284	537793.696	7481370.711	20	16.15	1.5	26.6	12.15	16
26PS0285	537793.696	7481410.711	47	29	2.1	36.5	13.35	28.1
26PS0299	533196.304	7482536.581	44	16.35	3.9	120.5	9.59	110.5
26PS0300	533236.304	7482536.581	19	19.45	3	73	8.19	43.6
26PS0301	533276.304	7482536.581	53	20.4	4.5	102	8.25	68
26PS0302	533316.304	7482536.581	73	11.15	5.8	64.1	2.74	60
26PS0303	533356.304	7482536.581	93	11.6	3.5	114	4.4	112.5
26PS0304	533396.304	7482536.581	27	32.7	5.5	117.5	10.85	117.5
26PS0305	533236.304	7482471.581	113	7.43	5.8	147.5	6.68	343
26PS0306	533276.304	7482471.581	80	88.3	5.5	157	18.1	185
26PS0307	533316.304	7482471.581	233	33.8	22.3	92.5	19.9	315
26PS0310	533156.304	7482341.581	119	44.3	16.7	228	4.31	155
26PS0311	533196.304	7482341.581	41	14.2	1.3	128	6.81	34.8



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
26PS0312	533236.304	7482341.581	30	10.1	1.4	55.5	7.05	21
26PS0313	533276.304	7482341.581	84	47.4	1.7	484	3.92	117
26PS0314	533316.304	7482341.581	22	10.65	2.4	69	3.65	19.1
26PS0315	533356.304	7482341.581	26	12.65	1.7	101	6.81	40.2
26PS0316	533396.304	7482341.581	100	34	7	258	1.855	74
26PS0317	535544.507	7482190.141	56	9.58	0.7	31.4	3.08	13.4
26PS0318	535584.507	7482190.141	49	10	1.2	35.9	3.64	10.5
26PS0319	535624.507	7482190.141	28	22	1.5	133.5	7.31	57.2
26PS0320	535664.507	7482190.141	59	14.3	1.1	124.5	7.24	127.5
26PS0321	535704.507	7482190.141	50	14.05	0.9	122.5	8.26	91.5
26PS0322	535744.507	7482190.141	69	16.95	1.9	130	6.77	105
26PS0323	535784.507	7482190.141	83	64.3	16.9	281	4.75	199.5
26PS0324	535824.507	7482190.141	77	24.9	1.6	197.5	5.79	77.3
26PS0325	535864.507	7482190.141	47	18.55	1.6	107.5	6.11	47.9
26PS0326	535544.507	7482125.141	63	14.15	2.5	85.9	5.27	30.7
26PS0327	535584.507	7482125.141	66	7.42	4.3	77.7	6.21	30.7
26PS0328	535624.507	7482125.141	48	16.5	1.2	97.8	5.57	97
26PS0329	535784.507	7482125.141	72	39.2	6.6	193	5.69	201
26PS0330	535824.507	7482125.141	74	20.3	2.2	167.5	5.02	178
26PS0331	535864.507	7482125.141	68	31.2	5.2	244	5.7	157.5
26PS0332	535544.507	7482060.141	32	13.95	0.8	45.9	4.62	23.3
26PS0333	535584.507	7482060.141	41	11.6	1.7	56	5.13	24.6
26PS0334	535624.507	7482060.141	27	14.1	1.3	94.5	5.42	57
26PS0335	535664.507	7482060.141	62	10.35	2.6	150.5	3.25	68.6
26PS0336	535704.507	7482060.141	41	9.11	6.3	384	2.82	76.7
26PS0337	535744.507	7482060.141	13	7.53	0.6	52	2.29	31.4
26PS0338	535784.507	7482060.141	45	25.7	1.7	140.5	4.66	145.5
26PS0339	535824.507	7482060.141	125	33.3	31	223	2.69	48.9
*Note: Multi-element soil and rock chip analyses were completed for 48 elements. This announcement presents the elements considered most relevant to the current exploration model (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As). The complete analytical dataset is available from the Company upon request.								



Table 3: Geological map legend and symbology used in Figure 13.

KEY	
STRUCTURE and MORPHOLOGY	
	Minor lineation; Geomorphology, bedding planes, minor joints.
	Major Fault
	Reverse/Thrust Fault
	Anticline
	Possible Sense of movements on faults
	Shallow to steep Prominent Change of Slope Steep to shallow
	Minor Fault
	Dip and Strike
	Shearing Unconformity
	Syncline
	Major Topographic Ridge
	Scarp; Break of Slope
GEOMORPHOLOGY	
	Modern Alluvium
	P-S Palaeosol
	Silt
	Silcrete
	Slope and Alluvial Outwash Undifferentiated
OUTCROP GEOLOGY	
	FeSa Iron Formation; Possible Seafloor Smoker Accumulation
	Bif Banded Iron Formation
	Fe Iron Outcrop; Undifferentiated
	ShFe Iron-rich Schist
	Shs Siliceous Schist; ex-Sandstone
	Dol Dolerite
	q Quartz debris, vein
	FeCht Iron-stained Chert
	Sha Arenaceous Schist
	Shh Argillaceous Schist
	SCht Siliceous Chert
	Breccia
OTHER	
	Track
	alt Alteration Zone
	u/c Under Cover
	Creek

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.	- A program of rock chip and soil sampling was completed in 2026 by Catalina at the Flamingo and Golden Hand targets. A total of 27 rock chip samples were collected by Catalina geologists and 304 soil samples were collected by OZex Exploration. Rock chip samples were collected as select grab samples from outcropping lithologies, including mineralised structures and alteration zones. Soil samples were collected from shallow pits (~20 cm depth), with approximately 2 kg of material collected and sieved to -2 mm prior to submission for analysis. Sampling techniques are considered standard industry practice and appropriate for early-stage geochemical exploration and target definition. - Historical exploration activities on the Beasley project have been completed by CRA, Vageta Pty Ltd, and Castle Minerals between 1993 and 2022. CRA completed initial stream sediment sampling in 1993 (primarily targeting Nickel), Vageta Pty Ltd completed RC drilling in 1998/1999 targeting gold, and between 2017 and 2022 Castle Minerals Ltd completed several stream sediment and soil sampling programs targeting gold. - CRA stream sediment samples were collected from active stream channels. Samples were sieved in field and 150-250 grams of minus 80 mesh material was retained for analysis. - Vageta Pty Ltd conducted Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Sampling was carried out using protocols established by Vageta Pty Ltd at the time. RC samples were described as being collected as single metre intervals. No other details are available. The gold mineralisation expected in the conglomerate unit is coarse grained with a high nugget component causing sampling to be problematic. No description of the methods used to undertake the sampling have been described. It is assumed standard industry techniques were applied. Four metre composite samples were routinely collected down the hole and submitted for assay. - Castle Minerals Ltd collected stream sediment samples from streams draining areas downstream from prospective conglomerate beds. Stream sediment samples were collected from the base of the stream bed by digging. Sample material was sieved to - 2mm to remove coarser material. Approximately 15kg of sieved material was collected at each trap site for processing. The stream sediment sample technique collects material from a large area drained by the creek. The technique is used widely in the exploration industry as a first pass tool to access areas for anomalous metal concentrations that can



	be tracked up stream to their source. The stream sediment sample collection method is industry standard. The samples were processed using a portable wet sluice to produce a concentrate. This concentrate was panned off to reveal recovered gold. The company employed field personnel with experience operating similar equipment in order to ensure accurate results were obtained. A subsample of the bulk stream sediment sample was collected for laboratory analysis. Castle Minerals Ltd soil samples are homogenised by the collection process. Soil sampling results are a first pass exploration technique that can assist in vectoring toward mineralisation. Soil sampling is regarded as a standard first pass exploration techniques. For soil sampling, at the selected sample site, a small hole is dug to a depth of approximately 20 cm. The soil material at the base of the hole was sieved, and approximately 2kg of -2mm soil material was collected into a numbered calico bag.
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 drill technique was used by Vegata Pty Ltd
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. - The gold mineralisation in the conglomerate rocks is believed to be coarse grained with a high nugget effect. The size of the sample and method of processing the samples is critical in establishing accurate grades for the intersections. The small sample size collected by RC drilling is not sufficient to accurately estimate the grade of the mineralisation.
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. - All drill holes were geologically logged. The descriptions appear to be complete and provide a geological framework to constrain the mineralisation. - Geological logging recorded a description of the major lithologies recovered from the drill chips. Quantitative estimates of the percentage of quartz veining were made. - All drill holes were geologically logged.
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. - Soil samples (Catalina 2026) were dried and pulverised to nominal -80 µm, with a 25 g sub-sample taken for analysis. Soil samples were prepared using ALS preparation method PUL-31L. - Rock chip samples (Catalina 2026) were prepared using ALS preparation method PREP-31. Rock chip samples were crushed and pulverised, with a 30 g sub-sample taken for geochemical analysis. - Sample preparation procedures are considered appropriate for the material and style of mineralisation. - CRA stream sediment sample preparation included riffling out enough material required for assay and store remainder. Dry and fine pulverise to minus 200 mesh in Cr free bowl with quartz wash between samples. - Vegata composite 4m samples were prepared from the 1m samples collected during the drilling. No details were provided on how the composite samples were collected. For sampling gold mineralisation with

an expected high component of coarse gold the sample size is not considered representative. The sample size is not considered sufficient to adequately represent the mineralisation.

Castle subsample from the bulk stream sediment sample was collected by PVC tube sampling through the sieved and homogenized bulk sample. The entire bulk sample (stream sediment) was processed through the field concentrator and panned off. The concentration and panning was undertaken by field personnel familiar with the equipment or similar equipment. Between each sample the concentrator and pan dish was thoroughly cleaned. The entire subsample was bottle roll leached in a solution of cyanide to dissolve any gold in the sample. The liquor was analysed for gold by atomic absorption technique (AAS). No specific quality control measures were adopted for the subsampling of the bulk stream sediment samples. The process was undertaken by experienced personnel in the field. No field duplicates were collected during stream sediment sampling. Due to the coarse nature of the gold, sample size is important to obtain a representative sample of the material to be tested. No work has been undertaken on the appropriate sample size however 15kg samples are being collected by other companies undertaking similar exploration in the area.

Castle soil samples were sieved to collect the -2 mm fraction. All samples were dry. The entire sample was pulverized to a nominal -80 micron at the laboratory. Once the sample was pulverized a 25 gm subsample was taken by a scoop for digestion. There was no subsampling. Field repeat soil samples were collected every 50th sample. The sample size is considered appropriate for the material being sampled.

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.*

- Soil samples (Catalina 2026) were analysed by ALS Laboratories using aqua regia digestion followed by multi-element analysis (ICP-OES/MS) using analytical method AuME-ST43. The aqua regia digestion is a partial digestion technique, considered appropriate for soil geochemistry and exploration targeting. Rock chip samples (2026) were analysed by ALS Laboratories, with gold determined by fire assay using method Au-ICP21. Multi-element analysis of rock chip samples was completed using four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis (ME-MS61), which is considered a near-total digestion method.

Laboratory quality control procedures included the insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, with internal QAQC procedures considered acceptable for the stage of exploration.

- CRA samples were submitted to Analabs in a single batch. Gold was analysed by fire assay using a 50 g charge with a detection limit of 0.001 pmb. Platinum and palladium were determined by ICP-MS following lead collection, with detection limits of 0.5 ppb. Other elements were analysed using **partial acid digestion** (HClO_4 , HCl , HNO_3) and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for major and trace metals, including: Mg (HF, HClO_4 , HNO_3 , HCl digestion; AAS; detection limit 100 ppm), Fe (HClO_4 , HCl , HNO_3 digestion; AAS; detection limit 5 ppm), Ag (1 ppm), Co (3 ppm), Cr (7 ppm), Cu (2 ppm), Mn (3 ppm), Ni (5 ppm), Pb (3 ppm), Zn (2 ppm). Eight samples were duplicated in field and secreted into the analytical batch.



	• Vegata RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Pty Ltd. Gold was analysed by the PM205 technique with a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, Bi, Cd, Co, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Sb, Cr were analysed by the IC 205 technique. Only internal laboratory QA/QC was undertaken for RC drilling and stream sediment sampling programs. • The Castle stream sampling program utilised a two stage process. The presence or absence of visual gold was determine using the field concentrator and panning technique. Cyanide leachable gold was determined using the bottle roll technique. Both techniques are considered suitable for the style of mineralisation being explored. Both techniques are considered partial. No geophysical surveys undertaken. No external duplicates or blanks were submitted. Standard internal laboratory checks were in place. Castle 25g sub sample of the soils were digested in an aqua regia solution and analysed for a multielement suite by ICP OES or MS. The aqua regia technique is not a complete digestion but for soil material is considered adequate. A 30g subsample of form the pulverized rock chip sample was fire assayed and analysed for Au, Pt, Pd. Another subsample was digested in a 4 acid solution and analysed for a multielement and REE . The 4 acid digestion is considered a total digestion. Field repeat sample was collected every 50th sample and given a separate sample number. These samples were collected in an identical manner to the original sample.
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. • There is no documentation of the verification of anomalous Au intercepts by CRA. • There is no documentation of the verification of anomalous intercepts by Vegeta Pty Ltd however during the 2018 Castle field campaign, the remnants of sample bags from several holes were located close to drill collars. The bags were in a highly degraded condition and depth intervals obscured. Metal detecting of the sample bags failed to identify any gold nuggets or flakes. • Castle stream sediment sampling was considered early stage exploration and the type of work completed to date, no independent verification or assaying has been undertaken. As part of the Castle soil program anomalous geochemical thresholds were determined by a senior geologist. Pre-numbered sample bags were used. Field operators were provided with an electronic file of the planned sample locations to load into a GPS. The actual sample location was recorded as a waypoint with the sample number of the sample collected. The operator provided a digital copy of the downloaded GPS file. No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.
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. • Soil and rock chip sample locations collected during the Catalina 2026 program were recorded using hand-held GPS units, with an estimated accuracy of approximately $\pm 2-3$ m. All sample coordinates are reported in the GDA94 / MGA Zone 50 grid system. • CRA stream sediment sample locations were determined with GPS instruments and marked on air photographs for back up in cases where poor satellite configuration caused wildly erroneous readings.



	• Vegata initially recorded coordinates for the drill holes in local grid coordinates. During the Castle field mapping campaign, the coordinates of the drill holes were measured by hand held GPS with an accuracy of approximately 3m. The hole identifications were made by comparing drill plans in the report with the GPS drill pickup. Local grid and GDA 94 Zone 50 datum. The topography in the area of drilling has moderate relief, the accuracy of the elevation data from a GPS may only be accurate to +/-10m, and is not considered to be an absolute elevation reading. • Castle stream sediment sample locations were recorded from a hand-held GPS. Accuracy is approximately +/- 2m, and locations compared with recent colour aerial photography. GDA94 zone 50 projection. The combination of aerial photography and GPS readings are considered sufficiently accurate for the stage of exploration. During the Castle soils programs the operator used a GPS unit to navigate to each predetermined soil sample site. The actual sample site was recorded as a way point. GDA 94, zone 50. GPS measurements of soil sample positions are sufficiently accurate for first pass geochemical sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> • CRA collected 198 stream sediment samples at a density of about 2-3 samples per square kilometre. • Vegata drilling was on sections spaced approximately 100m apart. Generally, two holes were drilled on each section spaced approximately 30m apart. Hole spacing was determined by topography. No mineral resources are reported in this announcement. • Castle stream sediment sample spacing is non-systematic and is dictated by the surface topography. The stream sediment samples are of a reconnaissance nature and are spaced sufficiently across the target to provide a first pass indication of the potential of the target area. By nature, stream sediment samples are considered composite samples. Castle soil sample collection was on east west lines. Sample spacing was on a nominal 400m X 80m pattern however due to rugged terrain or access issues the field crew varied the spacing pattern. No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> • CRA sample selection was achieved using satellite Thematic Mapper images with support from old regional data and published geological descriptions. Thick ultramafic sequences in the region have a distinctive colour signature in Thematic Mapper imagery and those areas were selected for stream sediment sampling (targeting Nickel). • Vegata positioned the drill sections perpendicular to the strike of the stratigraphy. Holes were inclined either -60 ° or vertical. The stratigraphy dips approximately 40°– 50° to the north. The samples were collected from holes drilled approximately perpendicular through the stratigraphy. • Castle stream sediment sampling program was concentrated in areas that were draining areas downslope from mapped conglomerate units. The deposit style being explored for is not well understood. Further detailed work will be required

		before determining the optimum orientation of samples Castle soils sample lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to strike of the interpreted major structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Rock chip and soil samples collected during the Catalina 2026 program were placed in pre-numbered sample bags and sealed at the sample site. Samples were stored securely by field personnel prior to dispatch and transported to ALS Laboratories via a commercial freight contractor. - No details are available on the steps CRA took to ensure the security of the samples or field data. - No details are available on the steps Vageta took to ensure the security of the samples or field data. - Castle stream sediment samples were collected by contract senior field assistant. Samples were placed in labelled plastic bags and held securely by the field crew. The bulk concentrate samples were transported off site and processed by the field crew. Samples sent to the laboratory were packaged securely and sealed in bulk bags and transported by a reputable freight company to the laboratory. The concentration and panning was undertaken by field personnel familiar with the equipment or similar equipment. Castle soil samples were collected into labelled polyweave sacks which were sealed by cable ties. The polyweave sacks were placed in bulka-bags and transported to the laboratory by freight company. Once the samples arrived at the laboratory, the samples numbers were checked against the sample submission form and no errors were identified.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Company has entered into an acquisition agreement with North Andover Minerals Pty Ltd to acquire 100% interest in the Beasley Creek Project (E47/3490). - The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous work on the tenement has included alluvial mining for gold along creek draining conglomerates on the Fortescue unconformity. CRA undertook exploration for Nickel and PGE mineralisation in the mafic and ultramafic units intruding the Hardy Sandstone but failed to define any significant anomalism. Vageta and Diamond Rose NL in joint venture explored for shear hosted gold mineralisation in the old Archean metasediment sequences completing stream sediment sampling and RC drilling of outcropping quartz veins. The stream sediment



		sampling returned anomalous results but drilling results were e low. Dragon Energy followed up the Vageta/Diamond Rose work with interpretation of government aster data but were primarily focused on iron ore exploration outside the current tenement. Castle Minerals has flown low level aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over the tenement, completed detailed geological mapping on the Archean Fortescue unconformity contact, stream sediment, rock chip and reconnaissance scale soil geochemical sampling.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i>	• The tenement is located on the northern edge of the Rocklea Dome in the Archean Pilbara region of West Australia. The tenement straddles the unconformity contact between the older Archean greenstones and granites and Fortescue Group sediments. Alluvial gold mineralisation is present close to the unconformity surface but the source of the gold is unknown. The Company is focusing on exploring for gold or base metal mineralisation associated with structures in the older Archean and Fortescue Group sequences
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length. • <i>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.</i>	• No drillholes are reported. • The plan provided in the body of the report identifies the location of the geochemical sampling sites as well as the priority target areas defined by the independent geological review.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Records show high-grade cuts have not been applied to assay results. Air core assay results are distance methods weighted using 1m for each assay. Intersections are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• No mineralisation widths have been measured or implied. • Not Applicable. • Not Applicable.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Appropriate maps displaying all the data points and anomalous values are provided in the body of the 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.	Not Applicable.
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.	An independent geological review was completed of the project confirming prospectivity for shear hosted orogenic gold mineralisation.
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.	- The Company's geological team will field check each of the priority target areas prior to planning additional field work. Work will likely include drill testing. - Appropriate plans are provided in the body of the report.



Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Catalina Resources Ltd

ABN

74 130 618 683

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2026

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation		
	(b) development		
	(c) production (Care & Maintenance)	(7)	(29)
	(d) staff costs	(205)	(655)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(251)	(922)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4	Interest received	18	112
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives		
1.8	Other (Rehabilitation Bond)	5	10
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(440)	(1,484)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements	(400)	(520)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(13)	(13)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(1,032)	(3,532)
	(e) investments		
	(f) other non-current assets		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment		
	(d) investments	-	241
	(e) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,445)	(3,824)
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	1,498	3,681
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(93)	(173)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings		
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,405	3,508
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,202	3,522
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(440)	(1,484)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1,445)	(3,824)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,405	3,508

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,722	1,722

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,722	2,202
5.2	Call deposits		
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,722	2,202

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	94
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements		
7.3	Other (please specify)		
7.4	Total financing facilities		
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(440)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(1,032)
8.3	Total relevant cash inflow / (outgoings) , (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,472)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,722
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,722
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	1.17
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Yes, the Company expects to have negative operating cash flows for the time being as it is in the exploration stage and does not generate income.		
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: The Company is raising \$1.501 million (before issue costs) under Tranche 2 of the Placement, which is proceeding following shareholder approval obtained at a general meeting held on 22 July 2026.		

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, the Company does expect to be able to continue its operations and meet its business objectives based on future expected successful capital raisings.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 23 July 2026

Authorised by: Board of Catalina Resources Ltd

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.