ASX Announcement

19 MARCH 2026

Catalina Resources

DRILLING EXPANDS GOLD SYSTEM SOUTH OF CHICKEN LITTLE AT YIRILGEE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **New drilling confirms and expands gold mineralisation at the T8 target within the Yerilgee Project. Significant intercepts include:**
  - **5m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 97m, including 2m @ 2.95 g/t Au and 1m @ 4.65 g/t Au (26YGRC007)**
  - **8m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 109m, including 3m @ 0.95 g/t Au (26YGRC005)**
  - **3m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 33m (26YGRC008)**
- **T8 lies ~14 km south of Chicken Little, where recent drilling returned 48m @ 2.61 g/t Au from 15m[1], confirming multiple mineralised centres along the Yerilgee corridor.**
- **Gold mineralisation is hosted in both BIF and mafic rocks, demonstrating a broader mineralised system.**
- **Most of the Yerilgee corridor remain untested, highlighting significant exploration upside.**
- **Results form part of Catalina's 8,694m Phase 1 drilling campaign, with all assays remain pending from Chicken Little.**

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX: CTN) is pleased to report recently received assay results from drilling at the T8 target within the Yerilgee Project, part of the Company's Central Yilgarn Project in Western Australia.

The T8 target lies approximately 14km south of Chicken Little, where recent drilling returned **48m @ 2.61 g/t Au** from 15m[1].

The results confirm and expand gold mineralisation at T8, demonstrating continuity of the system along strike and across multiple host lithologies within a major regional structural corridor.

Together, the results confirm that the Yerilgee structural corridor hosts multiple mineralised centres over a distance exceeding 14 km, highlighting the district scale potential of the Central Yilgarn Project.

Executive Director, Ross Cotton, commented:

"These results from T8 show that Yerilgee is continuing to grow as a significant gold corridor.

T8 was already recognised as a strong target, and this drilling has now confirmed and expanded the gold system, while also showing that mineralisation is hosted in both BIF and surrounding mafic rocks.

With mineralisation now confirmed at both Chicken Little and T8, we are seeing multiple gold centres emerging along the same structural corridor. Large portions of this trend remain effectively untested, and

with further assays still pending from the Phase 1 program we believe Yerilgee is evolving into a significant new gold camp in the Central Yilgarn."

PHASE 1 CAMPAIGN MOMENTUM

These results form part of Catalina's Phase 1 drilling program, comprising 8,694 metres of RC and Aircore drilling completed across the Central Yilgarn Project.

They follow the recently reported assays from the Chicken Little prospect, which returned **48m @ 2.61 g/t Au** from 15m[1]. Additional assay results from Chicken Little and other targets across the project remain pending.

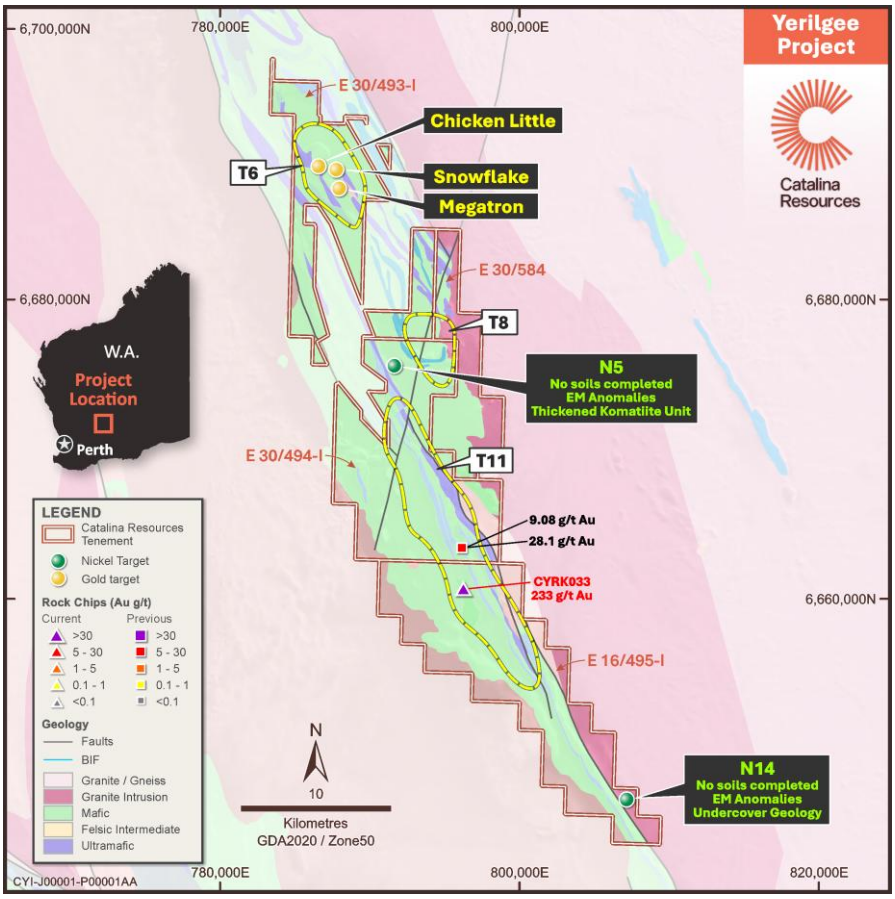

Figure 1. Yerilgee Target Location and Project Geology

T8 Prospect

The T8 prospect was originally identified as a priority drill target based on coincident gold-in-soil geochemistry, favourable banded iron formation (BIF) host rocks and a regional structural corridor.

Historical exploration[2] defined a coherent gold anomalous zone associated with a folded BIF sequence intruded by felsic porphyry (figure 2), interpreted to represent a favourable structural setting for gold mineralisation. Previous drilling intersected several zones of gold mineralisation including[2]:

- **27m @ 0.6 g/t Au** from 6m, including **2m @ 2.2 g/t Au** and **1m @ 9.0 g/t Au**
- **17m @ 0.7 g/t Au** from 22m, including **8m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 27m
- **10m @ 0.8 g/t Au** from surface, including **1m @ 6.0 g/t Au** from 11m

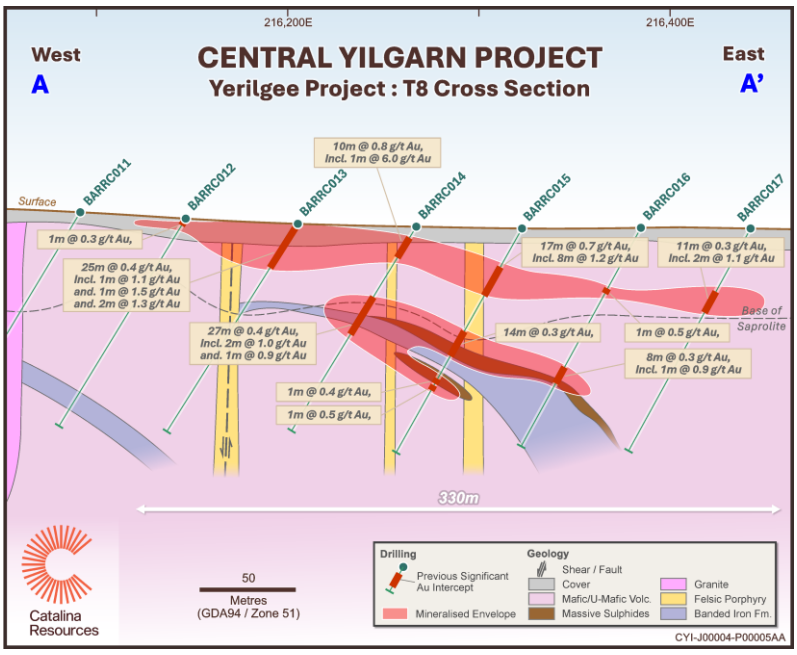

Figure 2. T8 Camp Historical Results and Project Geology

Following acquisition of the project, Catalina completed an independent technical review of the Central Yilgarn Project, which confirmed the prospectivity of several targets including Chicken Little, Snowflake, Megatron and T8[3]. The review highlighted the Yerilgee area as a large-scale structural corridor hosting multiple BIF-related gold targets, with T8 ranked among the highest priority targets for drilling.

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

Catalina's drilling program was designed to test this mineralised corridor and confirm the presence of gold mineralisation within the T8 target zone.

CATALINA 2026 RESULTS

Results reported here relate to drilling completed at the T8 Prospect.

Assay results from T8 have expanded the known mineralised footprint by testing the northern and southern extents of the anomaly, confirming that gold mineralisation continues along strike and occurs in multiple host lithologies within the same mineralised system.

Multiple drill holes have intersected gold mineralisation across the central portion of the anomaly, demonstrating the presence of a coherent mineralised system rather than isolated intercepts. The coincidence of mineralised drill intersections with strong soil gold anomalies and magnetic features validates the Company's exploration targeting model and highlights additional untested zones along the corridor.

In the northern portion of the prospect, drilling intersected gold mineralisation hosted within magnetite-bearing BIF (figure 3), where higher grades coincide with the core of the magnetic high and soil gold anomaly (figure 5). Results included:

- **5m @ 1.38 g/t Au** from 97m, including **2m @ 2.95 g/t Au** and **1m @ 4.65 g/t Au** (26YGRC007)
- **8m @ 0.59 g/t Au** from 109m, including **3m @ 0.95 g/t Au (26YGRC005)**
- **3m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 33m (26YGRC008)**

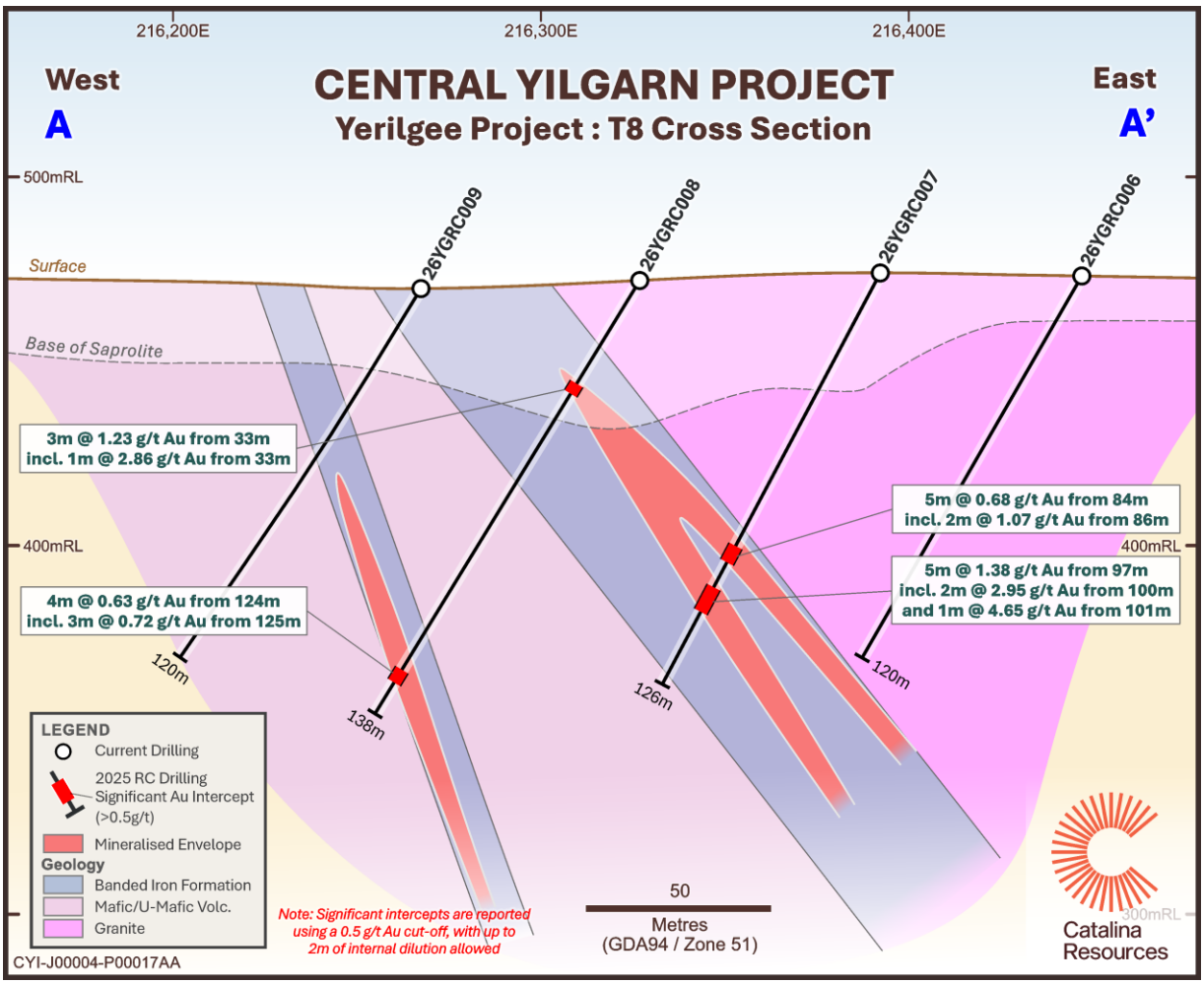

Figure 3. T8 Cross Section – Drill Holes 26YGRC006 - 26YGRC009

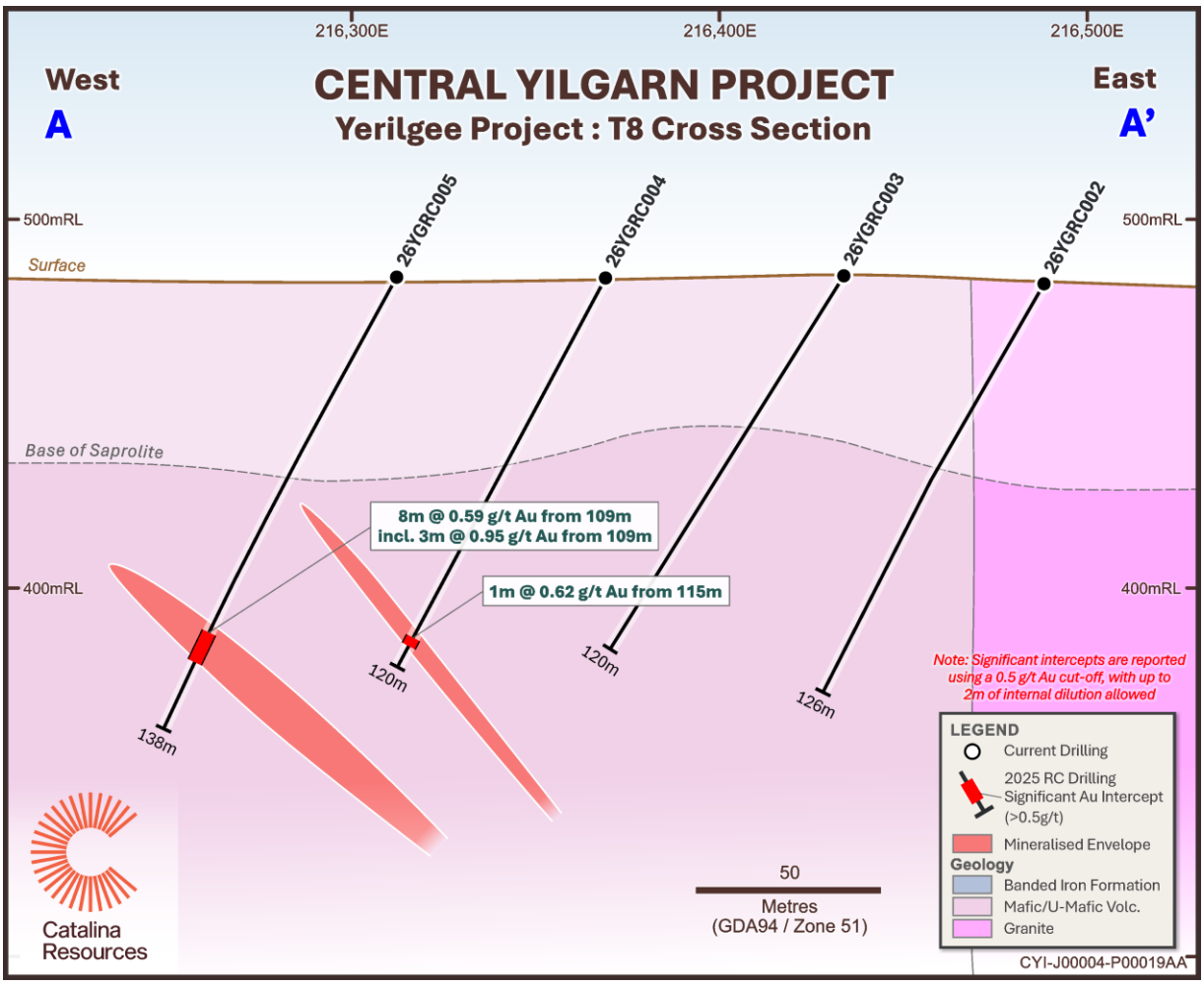

Figure 4. Cross section showing the southern extension of gold mineralisation at T8, remaining open along strike.

Further south, drilling intersected gold mineralisation hosted within amphibolite and mafic metavolcanic units (figure 4) on the margin of the magnetic anomaly (figure 5), indicating a structurally controlled style of mineralisation away from the BIF core.

- **8m @ 0.59 g/t Au** from 109m, including **3m @ 0.95 g/t Au** from 109m (26YGRC005)
- **1m @ 0.62 g/t Au** from 115m (26YGRC004)

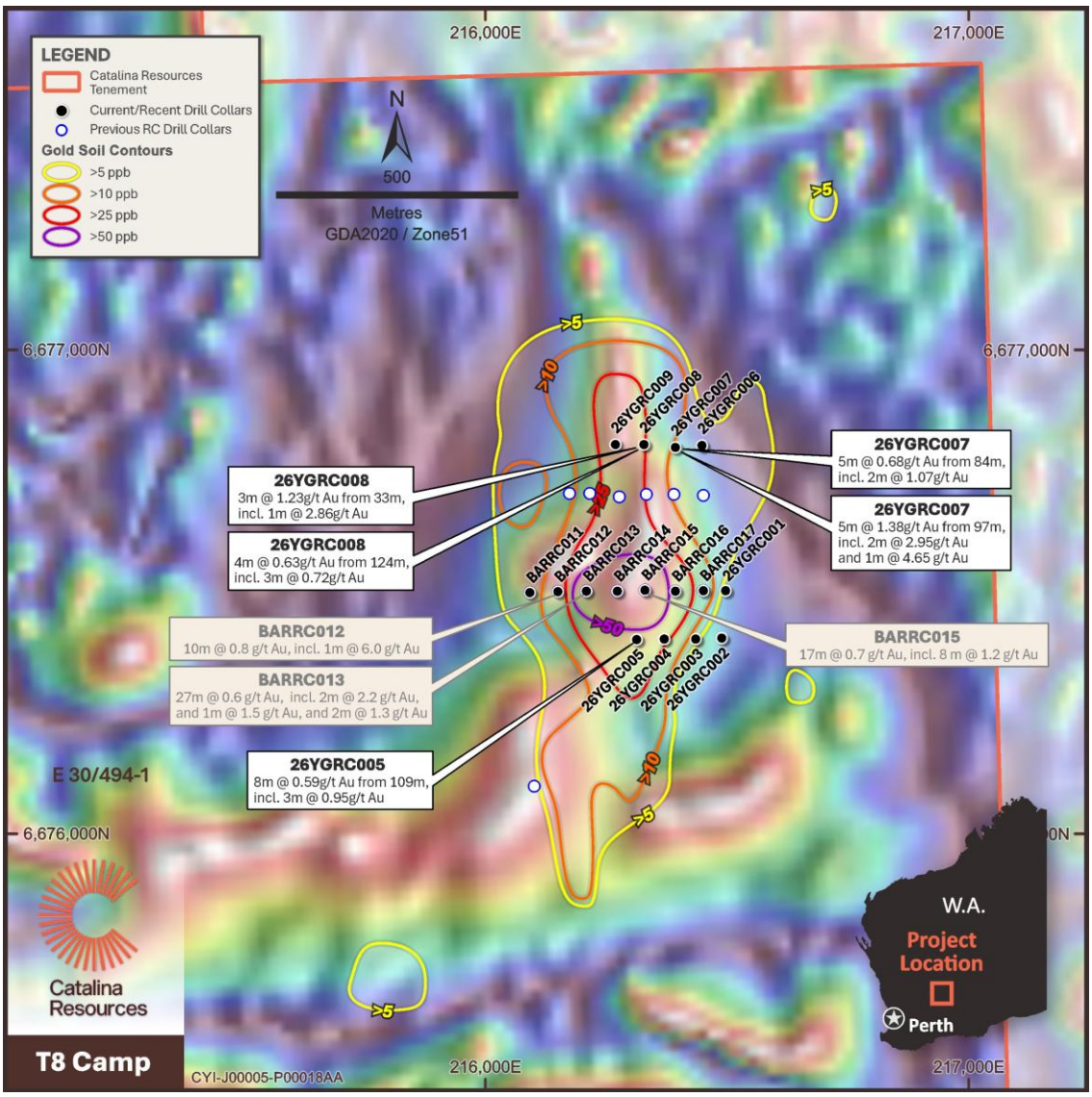

Figure 5. Plan view of T8 showing soil gold anomalies and drill results, with the system remaining open beyond current drilling.

Representative RC rock chip samples, drill collar details and a table of significant intercepts are provided in Appendix 1.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SYSTEM SCALE AND EXPANSION

Rather than identifying an isolated new occurrence, Catalina's drilling has expanded the known gold mineralisation at T8 and demonstrated that the broader Yerilgee corridor hosts multiple mineralised centres over significant strike length.

Together with the recently reported results at Chicken Little, these results materially advance the Company's understanding of the emerging gold system at Yerilgee.

Key observations from the results reported to date include:

- **Multiple mineralised centres identified along the Yerilgee corridor**, with gold confirmed at both Chicken Little and T8 approximately **14 km apart**.
- **Gold mineralisation confirmed across multiple lithologies**, including **BIF-hosted mineralisation at T8 and structurally controlled mineralisation in mafic units**, indicating a broader hydrothermal system.

- **Meaningful widths and locally elevated grades intersected at T8**, demonstrating continuity of mineralisation across several drill holes rather than isolated intercepts.
- **Strong correlation between drilling, soil geochemistry and magnetic features**, validating the exploration targeting model across the project area.
- **Mineralisation confirmed well beyond Chicken Little**, demonstrating the potential for a **continuous gold system** developing along the Yerilgee structural corridor.
- **Large portions of the interpreted mineralised corridor remain untested**, including magnetic features and soil anomalies extending beyond current drill coverage.
- **Further assays pending** from additional holes at Chicken Little and other targets **from the Phase 1 drilling program**.

Collectively, these results support the interpretation of Yerilgee as an emerging gold corridor within the Central Yilgarn Project, with multiple mineralised centres and significant potential for further discoveries and system expansion along strike and at depth as exploration continues.

NEXT STEPS

With Phase 1 drilling now completed, Catalina is rapidly advancing interpretation across the emerging Yerilgee gold corridor as further assay results are received.

The Company is integrating geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to refine the mineralised model and prioritise follow-up drilling designed to extend the system along strike and at depth.

Importantly, several untested magnetic and soil gold anomalies remain along the Yerilgee corridor, many of which share similar geological characteristics to both the Chicken Little and T8 prospects.

With multiple mineralised centres now confirmed over a 14 km corridor and further assays pending from Chicken Little and other targets, Catalina expects the next phase of work to continue defining the scale and continuity of this emerging gold system within the Central Yilgarn Project.

Contact

Investors / Shareholders

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REFERENCES (ASX)

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

1. Refer CTN ASX announcement 2 March 2026 48m-at-261gt-Au-from-15m-at-Yerilgee-WA.pdf

2. Refer Arrow Minerals (ASX:AMD) ASX announcement 17 May 2018 Drilling at T8 Confirms Major Bedrock Gold Prospect
3. Refer CTN ASX announcement 9 October 2025 Priority-Targets-for-Upcoming-Central-Yilgarn-Exploration.pdf

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Newly reported information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities within the Yilgarn Project is based on information compiled by Dr Nishka Piechocka, PhD, Vice President of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of Catalina Resources Limited. Dr Piechocka has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Dr Piechocka consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LIMITED

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

APPENDIX 1

Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC007 (61–100m),
T8 with intersection of 5m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 84m and 5m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 97m highlighted.

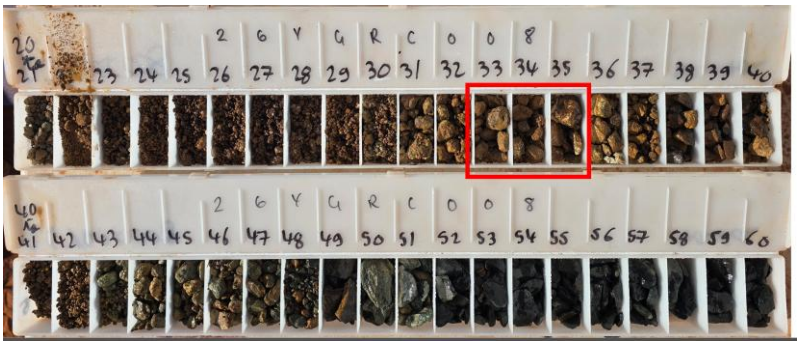

Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC008 (21–60m),
T8 with intersection of 3m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 33m highlighted.

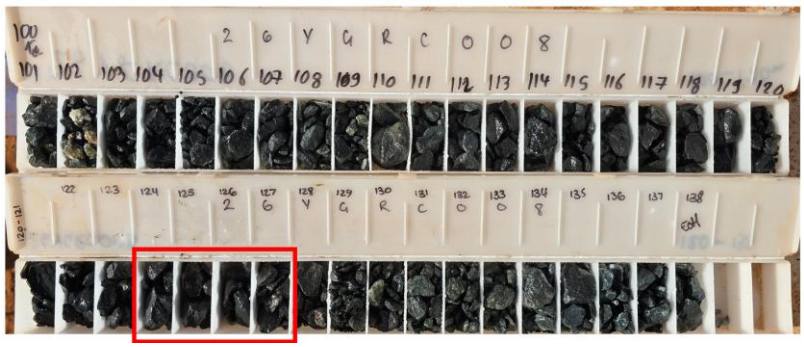

Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC008 (124–127m),
T8 with intersection of 4 m @0.63 g/t Au from 124m highlighted.

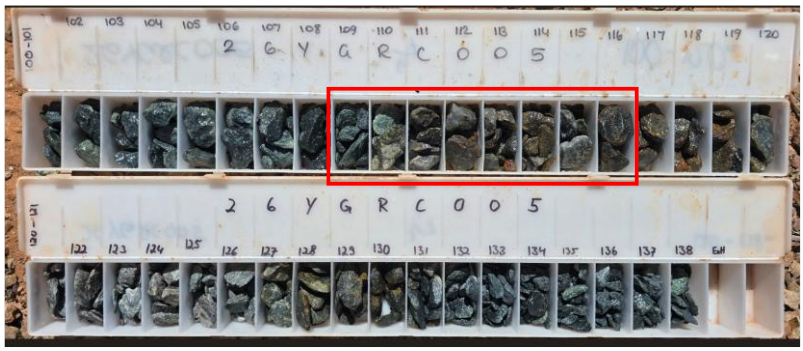

Figure 4. Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole 26YCRC005 (109–116m (EOH)),
T8 with intersection of 8m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 109 highlighted.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Geological Observations
26YGRC004	115	116	1	0.62	Foliated amphibolite with chlorite–albite ± carbonate alteration.
26YGRC005	109	117	8	0.59	Quartz–sulphide veining within altered wallrock; biotite ± silica alteration; pyrrhotite dominant sulphides with minor pyrite.
incl.	109	112	3	0.95	Fine grained weakly foliated metavolcanic rock; sericite–silica alteration overprinting earlier biotite; sulphides dominated by arsenopyrite and pyrite.
26YGRC007	84	89	5	0.68	Strongly sulphidised BIF; disseminated sulphides including pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and relict magnetite.
incl.	86	88	2	1.07	
26YGRC007	97	102	5	1.38	BIF with disseminated to blebby pyrite and arsenopyrite; strong silicification.
incl.	100	102	2	2.95	
and	101	102	1	4.65	
26YGRC008	33	36	3	1.23	Oxidised and weathered BIF; weakly magnetic.
incl.	33	34	1	2.86	
26YGRC008	124	128	4	0.63	Magnetite bearing BIF with increasing sulphide content downhole; pyrrhotite increasing relative to pyrite; metamorphic overprint.
incl.	125	128	3	0.72	

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94z51)	Northing (GDA94z51)	Grid	Dip	Azi	EOH	Drill Type	Elev (STRM)
26YGRC001	216496	6676501	MGA94_51	-60.49	270.95	150	RC	478.81
26YGRC002	216488	6676403	MGA94_51	-60.12	272.94	126	RC	482.72
26YGRC003	216434	6676401	MGA94_51	-59.78	268.63	120	RC	485.02
26YGRC004	216369	6676401	MGA94_51	-60.52	270.82	120	RC	484.58
26YGRC005	216312	6676400	MGA94_51	-60.34	266.04	138	RC	484.58
26YGRC006	216447	6676801	MGA94_51	-59.88	272.65	120	RC	473.62
26YGRC007	216392	6676797	MGA94_51	-60.54	268.63	126	RC	474.34
26YGRC008	216327	6676803	MGA94_51	-60.01	270.19	138	RC	472.81
26YGRC009	216268	6676803	MGA94_51	-59.79	275.14	120	RC	470.85

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Catalina Resources completed 9 RC holes drilled totalling 11580m at the T8 prospect Central Yilgarn project over the period 21 January to 30 January 2026. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill samples were collected by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Drill hole details are provided in Appendix 1. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples using a Sandvik Static Cone Splitter in calico bags and weighing 2 to 3 kg each. Samples were delivered to the ALS Lab in Kalgoorlie (for photon assay). The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. The samples are considered to effectively represent the drilling at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures. Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate samples every hole, along with regular insertion of industry (Geostats) standards (certified reference material) and (certified reference material) and blanks.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was performed by McKay Drilling from Perth, using a 5.25-inch diameter drill bit with 6 m

	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	length drill rods with automatic rod handlers. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60^{0}. An 8x8-mounted Schramm 685 RC drill rig, supported by a Mercedes 8x8 booster truck, a Sullair 900/1150 auxiliary compressor and a Hurricane 1000-psi booster, was used to complete the drilling program. RC drilling produces dry rock chips, as large capacity air compressors dry the rock out ahead of the advancing drill bit. Downhole Surveys employed a downhole Gyro making readings every 5m. The rig was supported by a primary compressor rated at approximately 900 CFM at 300 PSI. Downhole Surveys employed a downhole Gyro making readings every 5m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Sample recovery was assessed visually via the sample size collected into the calico bags. Where sample recovery was low due to wet samples material was scooped from the spoil pile. Sample recovery and condition was noted for every metre. Ground water caused wet samples occasionally, so splitting of the sample was not possible. In ground sumps were dug prior to drilling commencing, to collect the excess groundwater expelled by the rig. Catalina Resources does not anticipate any sample bias from loss/gain of material from the drill rig cyclone.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience. No geotechnical logging was possible as the RC drilling method does not allow RQD recording. Geological logging was qualitative at 1m intervals and was recorded at the sample depth. Representative 1m samples weighing 20 gms

		were collected and placed into plastic chip trays for later reference. The recording was done at a level commensurate with the early stage of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	N/A Dry and wet drill samples were collected at the drill collar. After passing through the sample hose and into the drill cyclone the samples pass through a riffle splitter to homogenise the sample and to nullify the effects of particulate gold. After splitting, the sample was collected in a calico bag, ready for assaying. The samples are considered to effectively represent the rock at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures. Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 20th to 25th sample. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples were delivered to the ALS Labs in Kalgoorlie for Photon Assay. Photon assay method has shown to provide quick turn around times and high accuracy. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique for the RC chips were designed to return precise precious metal recoveries. The ALS lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples.

		Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. Industry certified Geostats standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 25 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 20 samples. The samples are considered to effectively represent the rock at the point of collection. Sampling included Catalina Resources standard QAQC procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience, were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then stored in a Micromine database structure for long term storage and validation. Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release. Analysis of the accuracy of the above QAQC procedures needs to be within acceptable limits.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. Downhole surveys have been completed at 5 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 51 datum GDA94.

		Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 90 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data. Drill hole details are in Appendix 1 of this announcement.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill holes were sited in a position to intercept the previously identified air core mineralisation, aiming to obtain grade and width information. The orientation of the mineralisation is not yet defined, at this stage of exploration. N/A as no resource estimate is made. No compositing has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Appendix 1 tables the MGA coordinates, of each hole. RC drilling is a hammer percussion technique to shatter the rock and does not allow rock structures to be seen. Drilling is assumed to intersect the mineralised structures at right angles. 9 holes were drilled at -60 degrees to the west. Until Catalina ascertains all assays back or conduct diamond drilling, Catalina is uncertain of the geometry of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill samples were placed into calico bags measuring 14 in x 12 in. They were then placed into larger poly weave bags which were sealed with cable ties. Large bulka bags were used to transport these poly weave bags to the ALS lab in Kalgoorlie. A sample submission outlining assay instructions was provided to ALS. ALS maintains the chain of custody once the samples are received at the laboratory, with a full audit trail available via the ALS website.

		The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	At this stage of exploration, no external audit or review has been undertaken. The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Central Yilgarn Project consists of 8 granted Exploration Licenses (E16/495, E30/493, E30/494, E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2634 and E30/584). All tenements are 100% owned by Catalina. E16/495, E30/493, E30/494, E77/2403, E77/2416, E77/2432, E77/2634 are subject to a 1% NSR retained by Arrow Minerals. E30/584 will be subject to a 1% NSR retained by Dreadnought Resources. The Yerilgee, Evanston and South Elvire greenstone belts are covered by the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Claim (WC2017/007).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Central Yilgarn, historical exploration of a sufficiently high standard was carried out by a few parties including: Kia Ora Gold, Battle Mountain, Aztec Mining, Titan Resources and Roper River. In more recent years since 2001, the ground has been held and explored for Iron Ore by Cleveland Cliffs, MacArthur Minerals (Internickel Australia), Meteoric Resources, Arrow Minerals and DRE. Prior to gold exploration in the 1980s and 1990s, the ground was explored by base metal companies, though few details of their work

		is recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Central Yilgarn Project is located within the Yerilgee, Evanston and South Elvire Greenstone Belt within the Southern Cross Domain of the Youanmi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The Central Yilgarn Project is prospective for orogenic gold, iron ore, LCT pegmatites, VMS and potentially komatiite hosted nickel mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The documentation for drill hole locations in this announcement are considered acceptable. Consequently, the use of any data obtained is suitable for presentation and analysis. Given the early stage of the exploration programs, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes. The exploration assay results for the 1m samples have been received. Given the early stage of the exploration programs, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Mineralised intervals reported in this announcement use a cutoff >0.5 g/t Au unless otherwise stated. Where aggregate intersections are reported in Figures no more than two consecutive metres of dilution is used.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down*	All intervals are reported as down hole intercepts. True widths are unknown at this stage of exploration.

	hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. The locations of previous drilling are shown in diagrams attached. More details can be found in the JORC tables of previous announcements
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Suitable commentary of the geology is given within the text of this document.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further surface soil and RC drilling.