Catalina Resources

UPDATE TO PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling Near Completion at Breakaway Dam Copper-Rich VMS Project

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX:CTN) ("Catalina" or "the Company") refers to the announcement previously released on 25 March 2026 titled "Drilling Near Completion at Breakaway Dam Copper-Rich VMS Project".

The Company advises that the additional information required by Compliance Update 04/23 has now been provided.

The updated announcement is attached.

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

Contact

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

ASX Announcement

8 April 2026

Catalina Resources

Drilling Near Completion at Breakaway Dam Copper-Rich VMS Project

Highlights

- **Drilling nearing completion at the Breakaway Dam Copper Project, with approximately 1,600m completed**
- **Breakaway Dam is a confirmed copper-rich VMS system, with prior drilling delivering copper intersections approaching ~2% Cu over meaningful widths[1,2]**
- **This Drill Program was designed to test conductor thickness and continuity within priority DHEM targets, successfully intersecting targeted conductor positions**
- **Multiple zones of sulphide mineralisation observed, consistent with the interpreted VMS system**
- **Assays have been fast tracked following field observations and intersection of priority conductor plates**
- **DHEM surveys to commence, with DeepVision Geophysics mobilising to site**
- **Planning for the next phase of drilling underway pending receipt of assays**

Catalina Resources Limited ("Catalina" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that its current drilling program at the Breakaway Dam Copper Project, located approximately 17km east of Menzies in Western Australia, is nearing completion.

The program is expected to conclude within the coming days, representing a targeted step forward in advancing understanding of the geometry, continuity and scale of the Breakaway Dam copper-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system[1,2].

The drilling program has intersected visually estimated sulphide mineralisation based on geological logging of RC chip samples associated with modelled conductor targets, derived from previously completed downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys.

These outcomes strengthen the Company's targeting approach and support ongoing work to define the geometry, continuity and scale of the Breakaway Dam VMS system.

Executive Director, Ross Cotton, commented:

"This program has been designed to test the most compelling targets identified at Breakaway Dam, and it is extremely encouraging to see sulphide mineralisation intersected in line with our modelling.

These results provide further validation of our targeting approach and reinforce our confidence in the broader potential of this copper-rich VMS system.

Assays are being prioritised following encouraging field observations, and with DHEM surveys imminent, we are focused on maintaining momentum and advancing the project through its next phase."

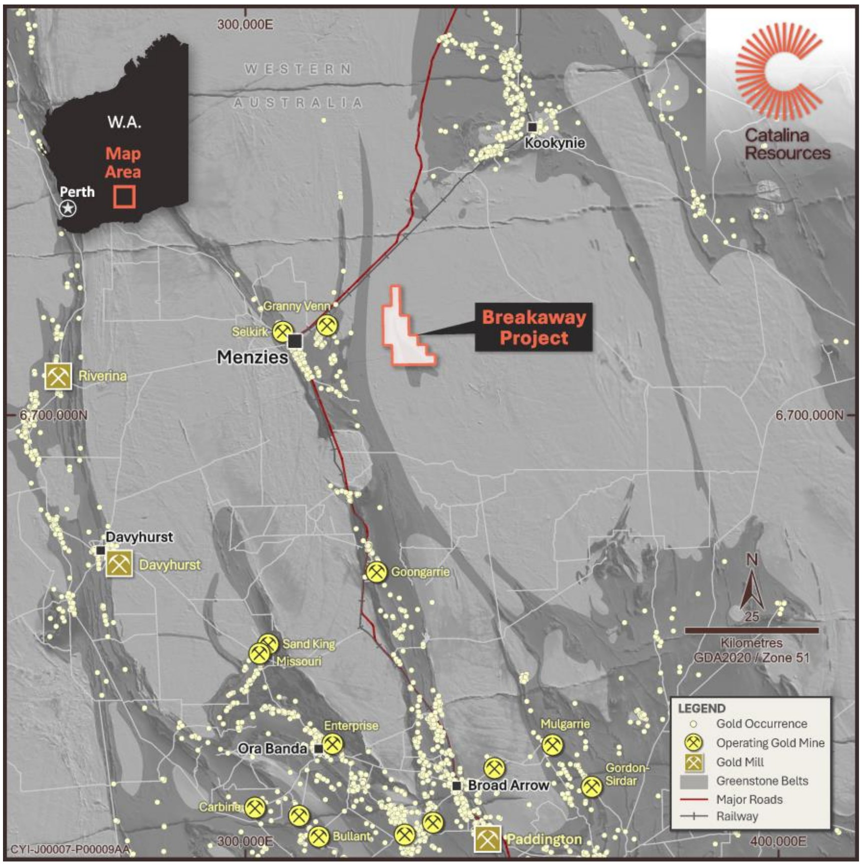

Figure 1. Breakaway Dam Regional Location

CONTEXT FROM PREVIOUS DRILLING

Drilling at Breakaway Dam has intersected sulphide mineralisation in all holes, occurring in a consistent stratigraphic position within fine-grained metasedimentary units overlying a porphyritic basalt sequence.

This geological setting, together with the observed sulphide assemblage and associated geophysical responses, is consistent with the Company's interpretation of Breakaway Dam as a confirmed copper-rich VMS system.

Drilling has returned multiple copper intersections across the central zone, including individual intervals approaching **~2% Cu**, with mineralisation occurring over true widths of up to approximately **8–9 metres**[1,2].

The presence of both copper- and zinc-bearing sulphides further supports the interpretation of a copper-rich VMS system.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This phase of drilling was designed as a focused follow-up to previous drilling and geophysical surveys, which identified[1]:

- A ~700 metre strike length of sulphide mineralisation
- Strong DHEM conductors, interpreted to represent accumulations of sulphide material
- Geological characteristics consistent with a copper-dominant VMS system, including footwall stringer zones and metal zonation

The primary objectives of the current program were to:

- Test the continuity and geometry of the mineralised system
- Directly target modelled conductor plates derived from previous DHEM surveys
- Assess potential for thicker sulphide accumulations within plate cores
- Provide data to refine geological and geophysical models ahead of further drilling

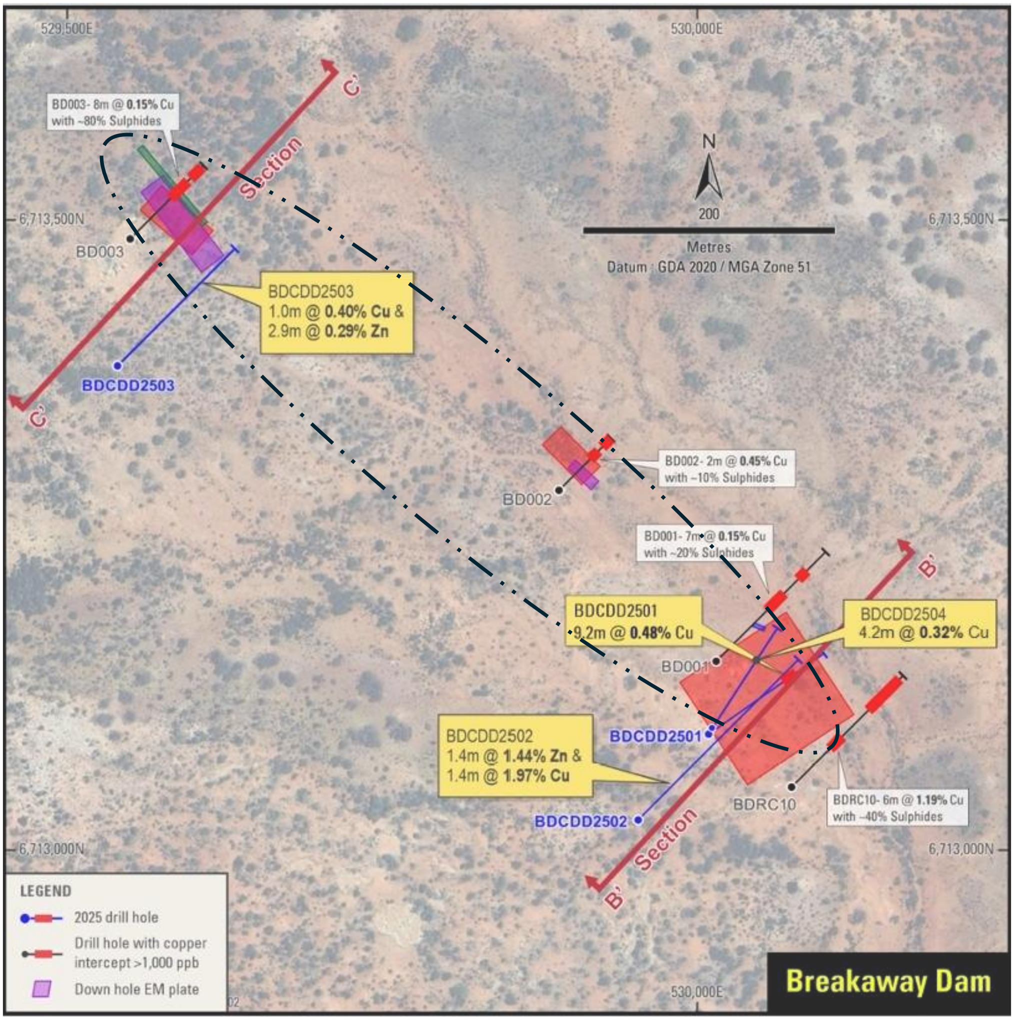

Figure 2. Plan view of BDC Central Zone target drill area including BDCDD2503 previous drill holes and associated results[1,2].

Drilling Progress and Observations

A total of approximately 1,600 metres has been drilled across the program to date, with completion expected within the coming days.

Drilling successfully intersected priority conductor targets, validating the Company's geophysical modelling and targeting methodology. Drill holes designed to test key modelled conductor plates successfully intersected the intended target positions (Figure 3).

Drilling also tested a geochemical target south of the central zone, aimed at evaluating the broader strike potential of the system beyond the currently defined mineralised corridor.

Geological logging of RC chip samples has identified multiple zones of visually estimated sulphide mineralisation across several drill holes, occurring over discrete downhole intervals with variable sulphide abundance. Sulphide intensity increases in discrete zones, with multiple intervals showing moderate to strong development and localised semi-massive sulphides. The observed sulphides include chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, consistent with the Company's geological interpretation of a VMS-style system.

Importantly, the variability in sulphide abundance observed to date is consistent with drilling intersecting different parts of a broader sulphide system, rather than isolated occurrences.

Samples have been submitted for laboratory analysis, with assay results being prioritised.

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

Visual estimates of sulphide abundance are based on geological logging of drill samples and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Photographs of drill chips are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to represent the grade, tenor or continuity of mineralisation.

Samples are currently being processed with assay results expected in April 2026

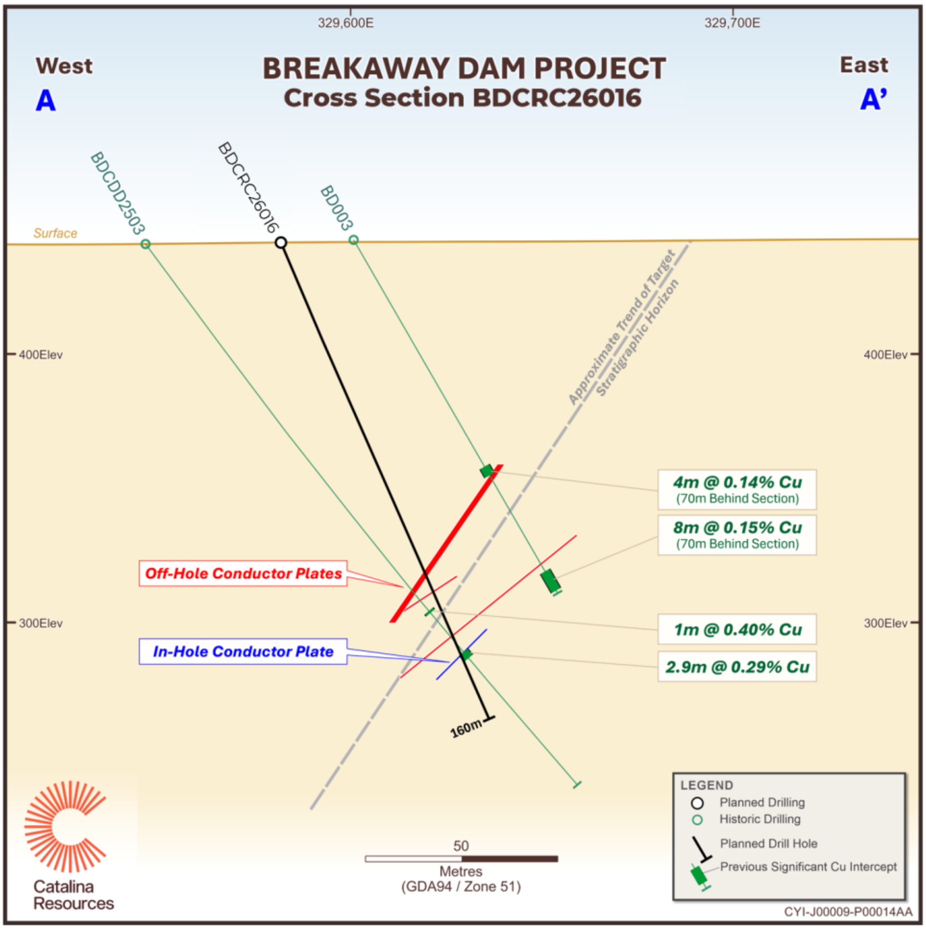

Figure 3. Cross sectional views of the planned drilling for BDCRC26016

Next Steps

Following completion of drilling, downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be undertaken to further refine the geometry of the system.

DeepVision Geophysics is scheduled to mobilise to site on 27 March 2026, with surveys aimed at:

- Identifying off-hole conductive responses
- Refining the position, size and orientation of sulphide bodies
- Generating new high-priority drill targets

The integration of drilling and DHEM data is expected to provide a clearer picture of the scale and continuity of the system and guide the next phase of exploration.

Planning for the next phase of drilling is already underway and will be refined following receipt of assay results and DHEM survey data. This is expected to support continued drilling momentum at Breakaway Dam, as the Company works to further define the size and scale of the system and assess its mineralisation potential.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

Ross Cotton

Executive Director

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

REFERENCES (ASX)

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

1. Refer CTN ASX announcement 20 January 2026 Drilling-Confirms-Breakaway-Dam-as-a-CopperRich-VMS-System.pdf
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 17 February 2026 Breakaway-Dam-Follow-Up-Drilling-to-Commence-Updated.pdf

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LIMITED

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

Appendix One

Visual Sulphide Observations

Geological logging of RC chip samples has identified multiple zones of visually estimated sulphide mineralisation across several drill holes.

Sulphide intensity increases in discrete zones, with multiple intervals showing moderate to strong development and localised semi-massive sulphides. A summary of visually estimated sulphide intervals is presented in below.

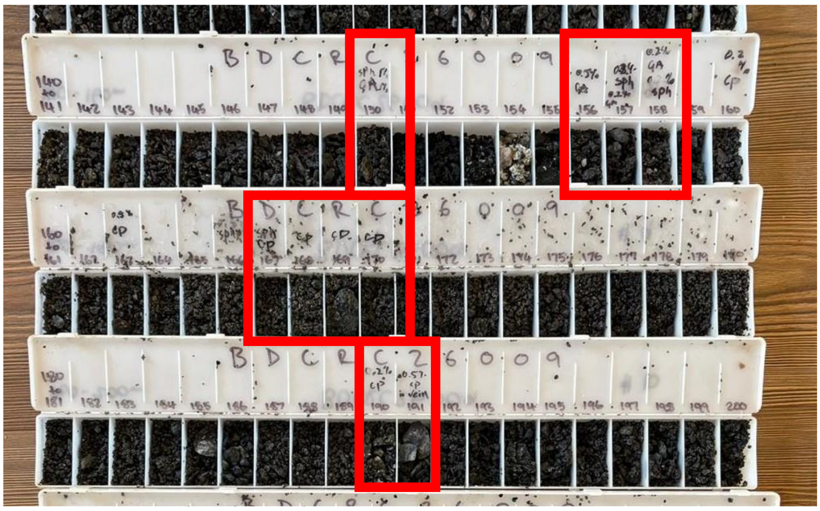
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated Sulphides (%)	Observed Mineralogy	Nature of Occurrence*1
BDCRC26009	62	74	13	1–2	Arsenopyrite (1%),pyrite (1%) and trace chalcopyrite	Moderate sulphide occurrence within host lithology
BDCRC26009	90	95	6	2–5	Arsenopyrite (2.5%), pyrite	Strong sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26009	150	151	1	2	Galena (1%),sphalerite (1%)	Narrow semi-massive sulphide zone
BDCRC26009	156	158	3	1	Galena (0.5%),sphalerite (0.5%)	Moderate sulphide occurrence with local semi-massive development
BDCRC26009	167	170	4	0.5	Chalcopyrite (0.5%) and trace pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26009	190	191	2	0.5	Chalcopyrite (0.5%) and trace pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26012	126	132	7	3–5	Chalcopyrite (0.5%),pyrrhotite and minor pyrite	Strong sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26012	134	157	24	1–2	Chalcopyrite (0.5%), pyrrhotite	Moderate sulphide occurrence (variable intensity)
BDCRC26012	160	176	16	2–3	Chalcopyrite (1.5%), pyrrhotite	Moderate to strong sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26012	229	230	1	4–5	Chalcopyrite (1%),pyrrhotite	Localised semi-massive sulphide zone
BDCRC26012	231	240	10	1–2	Chalcopyrite (0.5%),pyrrhotite; sulphide decreases with depth	Moderate sulphide occurrence decreasing with depth
BDCRC26013	126	128	2	1	Pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26013	143	144	1	1	Chalcopyrite (0.5%),pyrite	Narrow sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26013	148	149	1	1	Chalcopyrite (0.5%),pyrite	Narrow sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26013	206	209	4	0.1–1	Chalcopyrite (0.1–1%),minor pyrite	Weak to moderate sulphide occurrence

BDCRC26013	212	213	1	1	Chalcopyrite (1%)	Narrow sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26013	247	248	1	0.5	Chalcopyrite (0.5%),pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26014	127	128	1	1	Chalcopyrite (1%),trace pyrrhotite and pyrite	Narrow sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26014	141	144	4	0.5–1	Chalcopyrite (0.5–1%), trace pyrrhotite	Weak to moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26014	177	180	3	1	Chalcopyrite (minor),pyrrhotite and pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26014	202	207	6	0.1–0.5	Chalcopyrite (0.1–0.5%), trace pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	109	116	8	0.1–0.2	Pyrite (0.1–0.2%)	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	138	144	7	0.5–2	Chalcopyrite (0.5%–1%), pyrite and pyrrhotite	Moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	141	144	3	1–2	Chalcopyrite (1%),pyrrhotite	Moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	148	150	3	1–2	Chalcopyrite (1%),pyrrhotite	Moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	160	166	7	0.5–1	Chalcopyrite (0.5%), pyrite and pyrrhotite	Localised strong sulphide development
BDCRC26015	168	169	2	1	Chalcopyrite (1%)	Narrow sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	187	188	2	0.5–1	Chalcopyrite (0.5–1%), pyrite	Weak to moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26015	217	218	2	0.5	Chalcopyrite (~0.5%), pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26016	125	130	6	2–4	Chalcopyrite (~2–4%), pyrrhotite	Strong sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26016	135	138	4	0.5–3	Chalcopyrite (~0.5–3%), pyrrhotite	Moderate to strong sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26016	145	149	5	~2-3	Pyrrhotite with minor pyrite	Moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26016	150	156	7	0.5–2	Chalcopyrite (~0.5–2%), pyrrhotite	Moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26016	157	159	3	2–10	Chalcopyrite (~2%), pyrrhotite and minor pyrite	Semi-massive sulphide development
BDCRC26016	198	200	2	0.5–2	Chalcopyrite (~0.5–2%), pyrite	Weak to moderate sulphide occurrence
BDCRC26017	127	128	12	1.5	Chalcopyrite (~0.1–0.5%), pyrite	Weak sulphide occurrence
*1 - Descriptions of sulphide occurrence (e.g. weak, moderate, strong, semi-massive) are qualitative and reflect relative sulphide abundance and distribution within individual intervals. These descriptors are used for internal geological logging reference only. Visual sulphide abundance is generally estimated as: weak <1%, moderate ~1–3%, strong ~3–5%, and semi-massive >~5% by volume.						

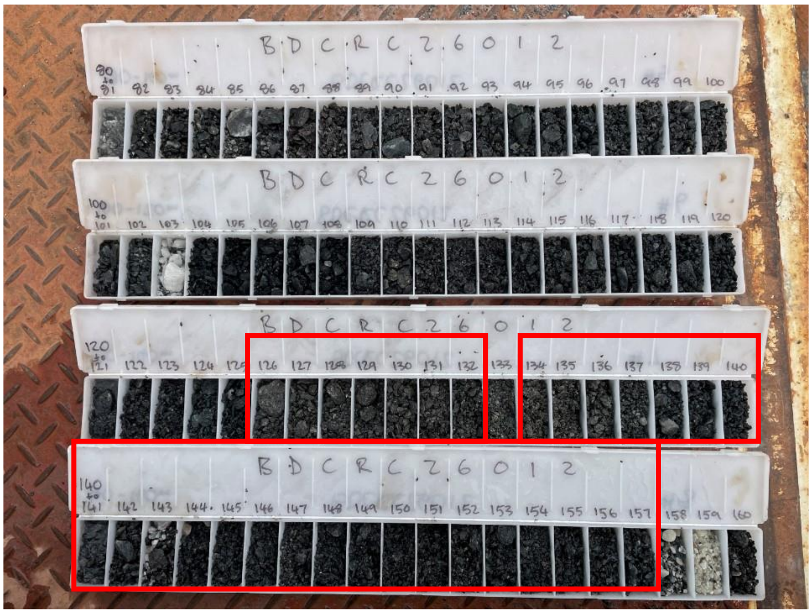
Visual estimates of sulphide abundance are based on geological logging of drill samples and should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Samples are currently being processed with assay results expected in April 2026.

Representative RC Rock Chip Samples

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26009 (41–100m), with intersection of Arsenopyrite (~1–2%) observed with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite from 62-75 and Arsenopyrite (~2–5%) observed with pyrite from 91-95m highlighted.



Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26009 (141–220m), with intersection of Galena (~1%) observed with sphalerite (~1%) from 150-15m, Galena (~0.5%) observed with sphalerite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 156-158m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 167-170 and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 190-191m highlighted.

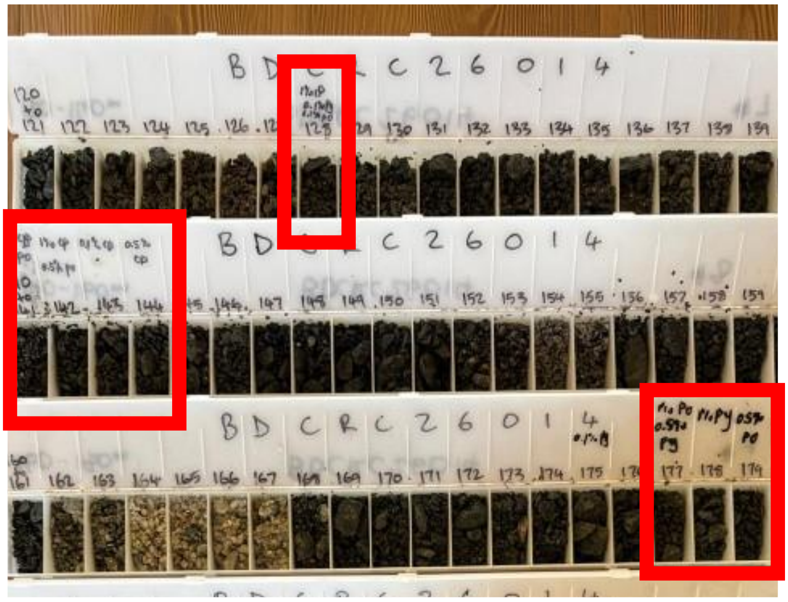


Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26012 (80–160m), with intersection of Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrrhotite and minor pyrite from 126-133 and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrrhotite from 134-158m, highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26012 (160–240m), with intersection of Chalcopyrite (~1.5%) observed with pyrrhotite from 160-176m, Chalcopyrite (~1%) observed with pyrrhotite from 229-230m and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrrhotite from 231-240m, highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26013 (131–180m), with intersection of Pyrite from 126-128 and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 229-230m highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26013 (201–250m EOH), with intersection Chalcopyrite (~0.1–1%) observed with minor pyrite from 206-209m, Chalcopyrite (~1%) observed from 212-213m and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 247-248m highlighted.

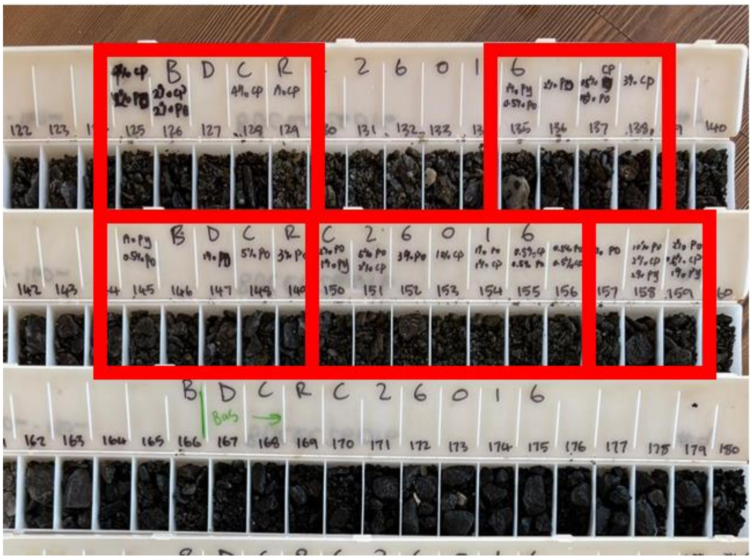


Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26014 (121–179m), with intersection Chalcopyrite (~1%) observed with minor pyrrhotite and pyrite from127-128m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5–1%) observed with minor pyrrhotite from 140-144m and Chalcopyrite (minor) observed with pyrrhotite and pyrite from 177-179m highlighted.

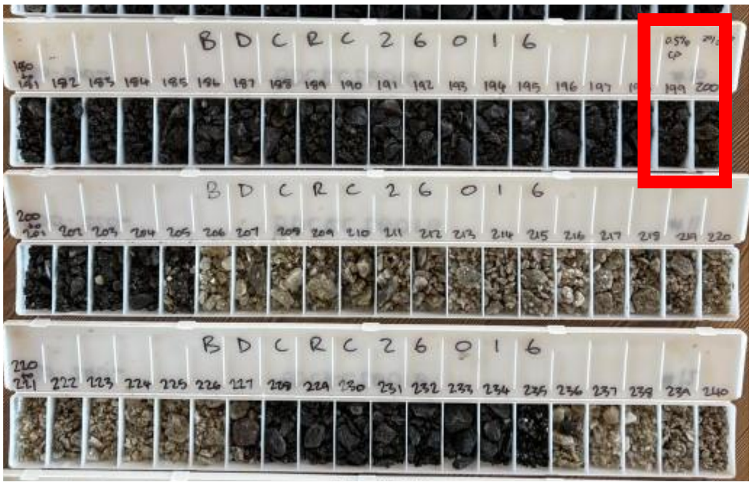
Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26014 (201–250m EOH), with intersection Chalcopyrite (~0.1–0.5%) observed with minor pyrite from 202-207m highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26014 (201–250m EOH), with intersection Chalcopyrite (~0.1–0.5%) observed with minor pyrite from 202-207m highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26015 (101–250m EOH), with intersection Pyrite (~0.1–0.2%) observed from 109-116m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5–1%) observed with pyrite and pyrrhotite from 138-144m, Chalcopyrite (~1%) observed with pyrrhotite from 148-150, Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed from 150-151, Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite and pyrrhotite from 160-166, Chalcopyrite (~1%) observed from 168-169m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5–1%) observed with pyrite from 186-188 and Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with pyrite from 217-218m highlighted.



Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26016 (122–180m), with intersection Chalcopyrite (~2–4%) observed with pyrrhotite from 125-130m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5–3%) observed with pyrrhotite from 135-138m, Pyrrhotite (~2-3%) observed with minor pyrite from 145-149m, Chalcopyrite (~0.5–2%) observed with pyrrhotite from 150-156m, Chalcopyrite (~2%) observed with pyrrhotite and minor pyrite from 157-159m highlighted.



Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26016 (181–240m), with intersection   Chalcopyrite (~0.5–2%) observed with pyrite from 199-200m highlighted.

Representative RC rock chip samples from drill hole BDCRC26017 (81–120m), with Chalcopyrite (~0.5%) observed with   127-128
199-200m highlighted.

Drill Hole Location

Hole ID	Easting (MGA20Z51)	Northing (MGA20Z51)	Dip	Azi	EOH	Drill Type	Elev (STRM)
BDCRC26009	330465	6712773	60	45	250	RC	500
BDCRC26012	329888	6713171	60	45	250	RC	457
BDCRC26013	329723	6713286	60	45	250	RC	458
BDCRC26014	329640	6713346	60	45	250	RC	500
BDCRC26015	329598	6713400	66	360	220	RC	500
BDCRC26016	329597	6713399	60	45	250	RC	464
BDCRC26017	329383	6713512	60	45	157	RC	500

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 7 RC holes drilled totalling 1627m the Breakaway Dam project over the period 1 March 2026 to 29 March 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 Metzke Cyclone in calico bags and weighing ~1 to ~4 kg each. Samples were delivered to the ALS Lab in Kalgoorlie for multi-element analyses using four-acid digestion with ICP-OES/ICP-MS finish. The reported information is based on visual geological logging of RC chip trays, including semi-quantitative estimates of sulphide abundance and identification of sulphide mineral species (including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite and pyrite). Visual estimates were undertaken by experienced geologists and are based on the proportion of sulphide minerals observed within each sample interval. These estimates are qualitative to semi-quantitative in nature and are not intended to represent grade or metal concentration. Sample representivity is considered appropriate for the style of RC drilling, noting that chip samples may be subject to limitations including particle size variation, potential loss of fines, and mixing within the cyclone system. No specialised measurement tools (such as handheld XRF, downhole sondes or analytical instruments) were used in the

		determination of sulphide abundance or mineralisation. The determination of mineralisation reported in this announcement is based solely on the visual identification and estimated abundance of sulphide minerals, which are considered indicative of potential mineralised zones within the host lithologies. No laboratory analytical results are reported in this announcement. Samples have been retained and will be submitted for assay at ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie using industry standard preparation and analytical techniques (details to be reported once available).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was performed by Core Drilling from Perth, using a 5.25-inch diameter drill bit with 6 m length drill rods with automatic rod handlers. Holes were drilled at an angle of -60^0. Drilling with Schramm T685 and Schramm T685i drill. The Schramm T685 was truck-mounted, while the Schramm T685i was configured as a track-mounted (crawler) rig to accommodate varying site access and terrain conditions. Supported by a Mercedes 8x8 booster trucks, equipped with either a Sullair 1150cfm/500psi auxiliary compressor and a Hurricane 6T 1000-psi booster (CDS206) or Doosan 1350cfm/350psi auxiliary compressor and a Hurricane 6T 1000-psi booster (CDS207), 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 2400 CFM at 1000 PSI. Downhole Surveys employed a downhole Gyro making readings every 30m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	Sample recovery was assessed visually via the sample size collected into the calico bags. Where sample recovery was low due to

	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.*	wet samples material was scooped from the spoil pile. Sample recovery and condition was noted for every metre. Ground water caused wet samples occasionally. 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 and Xirlatem No geotechnical logging was possible as the RC drilling method does not allow RQD recording. Geological logging was undertaken at 1 m intervals and recorded at the sample depth. Initial geological logging was conducted in the field during drilling, with subsequent review and refinement undertaken in the office using chip trays to confirm lithological and mineralisation observations. 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*	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

	sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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.*	No laboratory analytical results are reported in this announcement. Samples have been submitted for assay at ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie using industry standard preparation and analytical techniques (details to be reported once available). 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 Xirlatem and Catalina Resources. The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then stored in a Microsoft Access database structure for long term storage and validation. Xirlatem personnel undertook independent review and verification of geological logging and chip tray observations, including visual estimates of sulphide abundance and mineral identification, providing an additional level of

		quality control over geological data and interpretation.
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 30 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 diamond drilling 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. 7 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 and then transported 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 and Xirlatem 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 Breakaway Dam Copper Prospect is located on E29/1037. The Company has entered into a binding agreement to acquire the tenement from Forrestania Resources Ltd The project is on Nyalpa Pirniku determined native title land. There are no private royalties or encumbrances on E29/1037. The tenement is in good standing with all obligations and minimum expenditure commitments met.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical prospecting pits of an unknown vintage tested surface copper expressions at Breakaway Dam. Modern exploration of the area for copper began with soil sampling from 1997 by Delta Gold and subsequent soils and RAB drilling by Pelican Resources up to 2004. Amex Resources worked the prospect from 2007 to 2010 with surface moving loop electromagnetics (MLEM) and RC drilling of modelled conductors. Diamond drilling returned percent level copper intercepts over narrow widths and follow-up downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) refined the electromagnetic model with modelled offhole conductors, one of which is large and highly conductive. In 2025 Forrestania Resources undertook surface sampling and a general geochemistry review through Camp Oven Exploration. That review concludes that the project is highly anomalous in copper pathfinder elements consistent with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation. Additionally in 2025 Forrestania undertook diamond drilling and downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) which confirmed mineralisation consistent with a copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system The drilling campaign intersected thick sulphide-rich horizons supported by strong downhole EM responses.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Breakaway Dam Prospect is within the Alexandra Bore Greenstone Belt, an isolated sliver of monzogranite–bound greenstone that hosts multiple copper-bearing gossanous outcrops and pegmatites. The target stratigraphy is a package of metasedimentary rocks layered between two granitoid bodies, both of which are dominated by coarse variably foliated granite with common aplitic and pegmatitic secondary phases.

		The metasedimentary package includes quartzites, metapsammites and metasedimentary schists. Where bedding is apparent it is very tightly folded. An amphibolite package abuts the western granitoid margin and varies in thickness from 50m or more to completely absent. The amphibolite usually appears massive however highly strained zones overprinting some inherent texture were also observed. The entire target corridor is highly strained. The structural grain of the area is subvertical. Surface structural measurements of the orientation of the main foliation are universally very steeply dipping. The target style of mineralisation is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) and surface geochemistry, particularly elevated base metals, is consistent with this style of 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*	All holes for this drill program are listed in appendix 1 of this report

	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	No data aggregation methods were applied as no assay data are reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All drilling is at a high angle to the target. True widths are estimated based on the orientation defined by the plane connecting recent mineralisation intercepts. These true widths are estimates only and more data may refine the geometry of mineralisation allowing for better estimates of true width.
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.*	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.*	All drilled holes drilled are discussed in this announcement
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.*	The targeting of this program is based on electromagnetic surveys acquired and modelled between 2007 and 2010 and the outcomes of Forrestania's exploration activities in 2025. This information provided the basis for the drillhole design. No metallurgical geotechnical or other work has been completed at this stage.
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.*	See the body of this report for extension and infill possibilities.