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CATALINA RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
3rd June 2024.

Catalina Resources is an Australian diversified mineral exploration and mine development company.

Directors
Executive Chairman and Company Secretary
Sanjay Loyalka

Director
Richard Beazley

Director
Marin Bennett

Director
Michael Busbridge

ASX Code
CTN

CONTACT DETAILS
Unit 38
18 Stirling Highway
NEDLANDS WA 6009

T +61 8 61181672
E info@catalinaresources.com.au

Resampling Upgrades Gold and REE Targets at Laverton

Highlights

- Resampling of mineralized gold intervals returned best results including:
  - **LVAC009 1m @ 2.42g/t Au** from 75m
  - **LVAC012 3m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 49m
- Gold mineralization is associated with veining and alteration within the Barnicoat Shear Zone.
- Re-sampling of mineralized REE intervals returned best results including:
  - **LVAC023 1m @ 16,426ppm TREO from 28m**
  - **LVAC022 1m @ 2,633ppm TREO from 37m**
  - **LVAC022 5m @ 2,777ppm TREO from 52m**
  - **LVAC009 1m @ 7,220ppm TREO from 43m**
  - **LVAC009 4m @ 2,506ppm TREO from 75m**
- REE mineralisation is hosted in intrusive rocks just 2km to the north of the Mt Weld carbonatite REE mine.
- Several small diameter bullseye aeromagnetic anomalies were drill tested and could be carbonatite bodies similar to the Mt Weld carbonatite.
- Follow up aircore drilling is planned to better delineate gold and REE targets prior to possible RC drilling.

Catalina Resources ("Catalina" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that resampling of mineralized intervals using the 1m split samples has upgraded the results from the aircore drilling program completed at the Laverton Project (EL38/3697).

In February 2024, the Company drilled 25 aircore holes for 1,593m testing both gold and REE targets on EL38/3697.

The gold targets are aligned along the interpreted strike of the Barnicoat Shear Zone and the aircore drilling was designed to locate the supergene mineralisation in the laterite profile prior to deeper RC drilling to locate the source of the gold mineralisation in the fresh bedrock.

REE targets were associated with point source magnetic anomalies that were interpreted to be possible carbonatite intrusions. Aircore drilling is a cost-effective reconnaissance drilling method used in first pass exploration drilling programs where transported cover exists. It is suited to test large target areas for anomalous geochemistry, prospective lithologies, veining and alteration.

Assay results from aircore holes LVAC009-12 and LVAC022-23 are considered very significant for a first pass, shallow reconnaissance drill program.

Initial sampling of the aircore holes comprised 4m composites that were assayed using the Aqua Regia ICP-MS method. 1m intervals from the mineralized intervals have now been re-assayed using the more accurate Fire Assay method (FA01) for gold and peroxide fusion for REE.

Gold Re-sampling Results

Reconnaissance aircore drilling was conducted to test gold targets along the interpreted strike of the regionally significant and mineralised Barnicoat Shear Zone. The shear zone hosts several gold resources to the north and south of E38/3697 including Lily Pond Well (15k oz Au[1]), Mon Ami (55k oz Au[2]), and Ida H (27.9k oz Au[3]).

Holes LVAC009 to LVAC016 were drilled in an east-west traverse at a wide spacing of 100m (Figure 1). A 300m wide supergene gold anomaly was identified north of the Prendergast Well South gold prospect. LVAC012 intersected 16m at 0.43g/t Au from 44m including 4m at 0.95g/t Au from 48m[4]. Adjacent holes LVAC009, LVAC011 and LVAC013 also intersected anomalous gold at or near the bottom of hole at the base of the laterite profile.

Resampling and analysis of the mineralised intervals using the 1m sample splits gave the following best results:

LVAC009 1m @ 2.42g/t Au from 75m

LVAC012 3m @ 1.07g/t Au from 49m

Analysis of the 1m intervals using the more accurate Fire Assay method has generated several higher-grade gold zones upgrading the target.

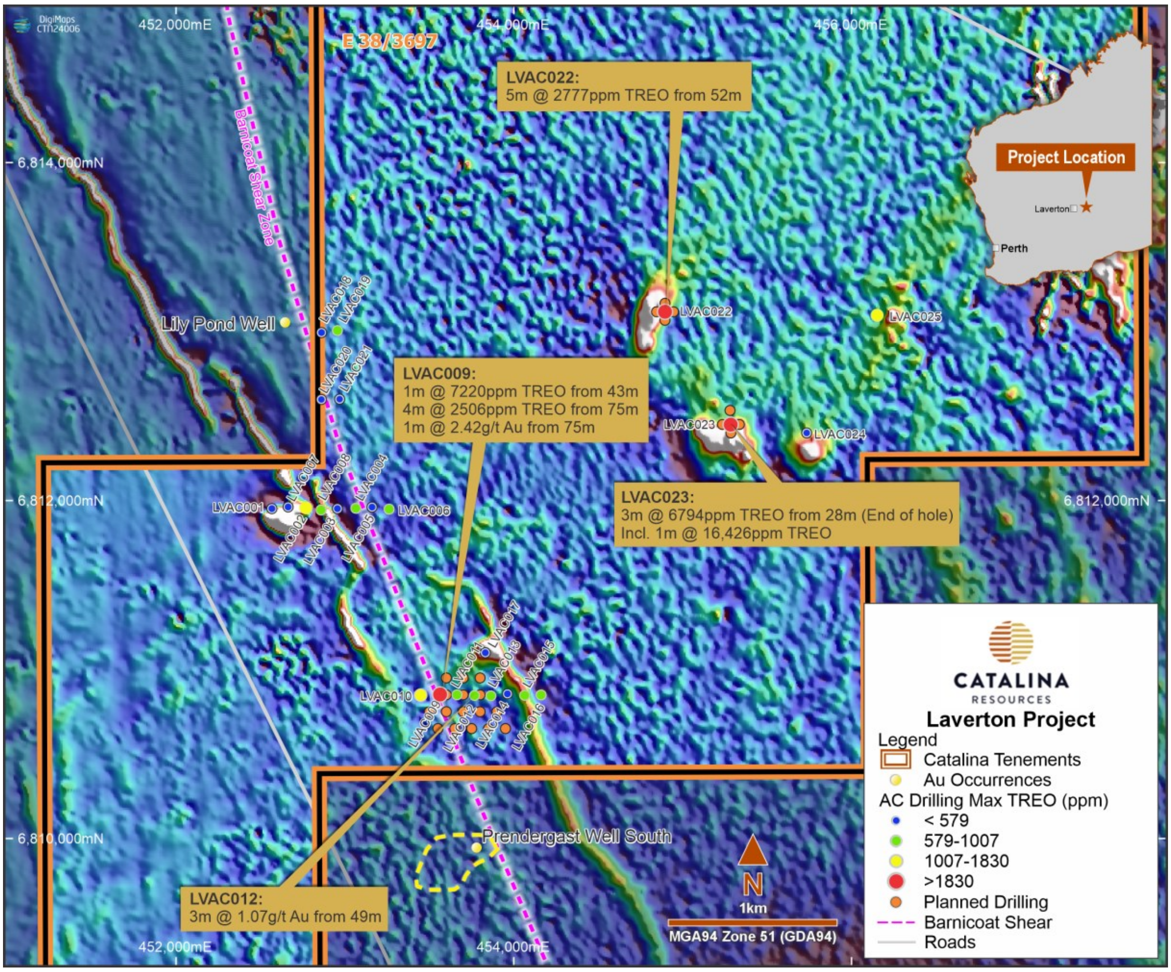

Figure 1. *Aeromagnetic image showing location of completed/planned holes and best intersections of gold and REE*

Significantly, several of the holes intersected vein quartz and iron-stained stringer veins with bleaching and possible carbonate alteration in heavily weathered siltstone and sandstone. This suggests the supergene mineralisation intersected relates to a proximal source in the fresh bedrock. Drilling by previous companies, that included a few deeper reverse circulation holes failed to locate a bedrock source and the gold mineralisation was assumed to be displaced and not related to a proximal bedrock source.

The distribution of supergene gold mineralisation within a leached laterite profile over bedrock mineralisation is shown diagrammatically in Figure 2.

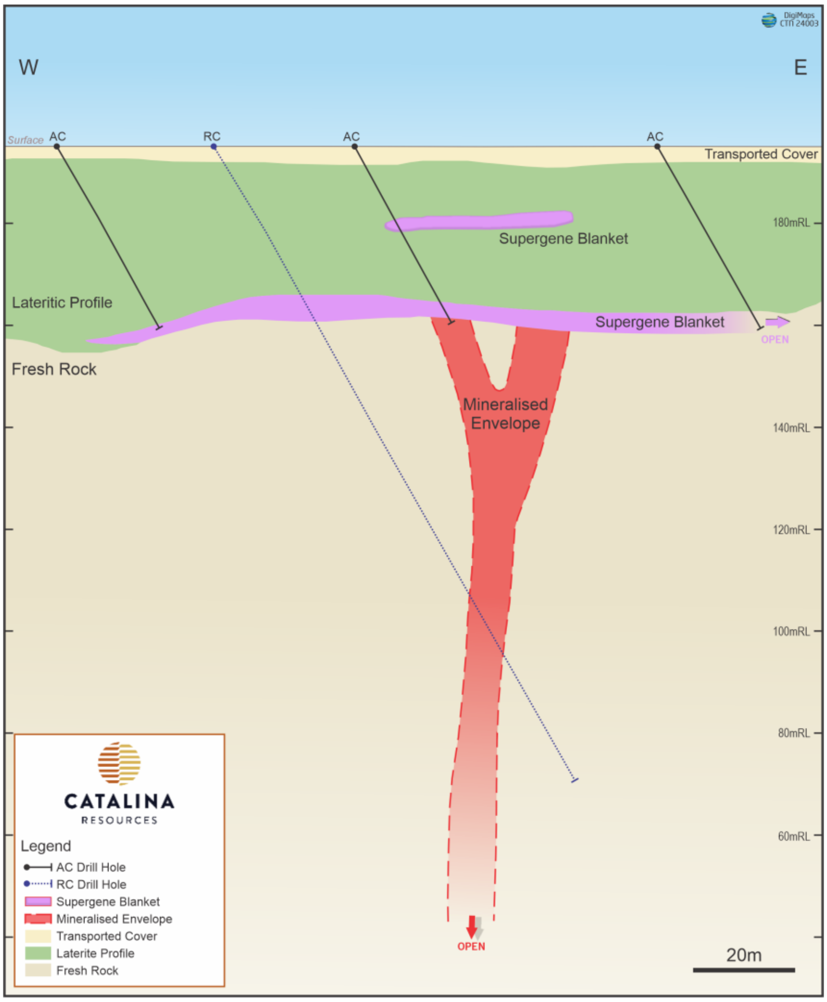

Figure 2. *Diagrammatic cross section of a leached laterite profile showing reconnaissance aircore holes (AC) intersecting supergene gold mineralisation and a deeper RC hole testing a mineralised structure in the fresh bedrock*

Additional reconnaissance and in-fill aircore drilling is now planned to delineate the extent of the supergene anomaly to the north and south of LVAC012 along the interpreted strike of the Barnicoat Shear. Only very wide-spaced drilling has been conducted to the south towards the Prendergast Well South gold prospect. When the extent of the supergene anomaly is determined, deeper RC drilling will be conducted to test for mineralisation in fresh rock below the anomaly.

In-fill drilling to 50m spacing along the traverse that includes LVAC009 (1m @ 2.42g/t Au) and LVAC012 (3m @ 1.07g/t Au) may intersect better mineralisation. The target is a zone of more intense shearing and mineralisation, possibly at a lithological contact. Gold mineralisation at Prendergast Well South occurs at a contact between mafic rocks and sediments.

REE Re-sampling Results

Five aircore holes (LVAC0017, LVAC022-25), shown in Figure 1, were designed to test isolated magnetic anomalies modelled by Southern Geoscience Consultants that are possibly caused by magnetic carbonatite dykes hosting REE mineralization similar in style to the Mt Weld mine, located to the south. Dykes related to the circular Mt Weld carbonatite are known to extend several kilometers into the surrounding host sequence[5].

The world class Mt Weld REE mine is hosted by a magnetic, alkaline intrusive rock known as carbonatite. Carbonatites have a diverse range of compositions from mafic to ultramafic. Mineral deposits that form in the alkaline intrusion-related mineral system are also quite diverse, ranging from diamond, through REEs, to Ni-Cu-PGE and vermiculite deposits. Mineralisation is commonly restricted to magnetic carbonatite dykes, sills, breccias, sheets, veins, and large masses, but may occur in other rocks associated with the complex rocks.

The best result is in LVAC023 which intersected a mafic rock and assayed 3m at 3,710 ppm TREO from 28m[4] to the end of hole at 31m. Hole LVAC022 intersected a dark grey talcose intrusive rock with trace sulphide that contains nickel but also elevated REEs: 4m at 3,162ppm TREO from 52m and 12m at 0.13% Ni from 48m[4]. The drilling results validate the Company's interpretation of the modelled bullseye magnetic anomalies that are now confirmed to contain anomalous REE and nickel mineralisation with possible affinities to carbonatite source rocks.

Resampling of the mineralized intervals using the 1m sample splits returned the following results:

LVAC023	**3m @ 6,794ppm TREO from 28m**
	Incls. 1m @ 16,426ppm TREO
LVAC022	**1m @ 2,633ppm TREO from 37m**
LVAC022	**5m @ 2,777ppm TREO from 52m**
LVAC009	**1m @ 7,220ppm TREO from 43m**
	and 4m @ 2,506ppm TREO from 75m

The analysis of the 1m split samples using the more accurate peroxide fusion assay method has increased the grade of the intersection in LVAC023 to **1m at 16,426ppm TREO.**

This strongly anomalous intersection at the bottom of hole in LVAC023 is highly significant. This result opens the potential for a primary high value source rock containing REE mineralization of the Mt Weld type.

Two drill holes, (LVAC023 and LVAC009), have significant assays of the high value MREO elements with Nd_2O_3 (Neodymium) values are up to 3,136 ppm, Pr_6O_{11} (Praseodymium) up to 750 ppm and Dy_2O_3 (Dysprosium) up to 250 ppm.

Additionally, very anomalous scandium (> 95 ppm) has been received in four holes. Scandium is a very high-value critical mineral (the current scandium oxide price[7] is circa US$856 per kg) which has the potential to enhance the economics of any mining project.

Based on these results the company now considers it a high priority to conduct extensional and deeper drilling within and around the two high intensity, 400m long bullseye magnetic anomalies initially tested with holes LVAC022 and LVAC023. Additionally, further reconnaissance drilling is warranted around LVAC024 where the single drill hole may have missed the main magnetic body. Also, two bullseye magnetic anomalies in the NE corner of Figure 1 remain to be tested by drilling.

Catalina's initial reconnaissance aircore drilling targeted only the magnetic portions of the intrusion. Modelling by Southern Geoscience Consultants suggests the intrusion has a width of 3.8km within E38/3697 with a total area of over 6km^2. The less magnetic portions of the intrusion have not been tested but may also contain REE and Ni/PGE mineralisation. Planned work will extend drill coverage within the area of the intrusion.

PGE Potential

A sample of the bedrock intersected in aircore hole LVAC024 was submitted to Mintex Petrological Solutions for a petrological description. The rock is described as a strongly altered medium grained mafic intrusive rock. Field description of the bottom of hole rock samples in LVAC022 indicates a more mafic and possibly ultramafic intrusive rock. It is possible the large oval magnetic feature underlying holes LVAC022-LVAC025 (Figure 1) could be a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive (eg Julimar intrusive). Consequently, selected samples were assayed for the platinoid group elements (PGEs) using an Aqua Regia digest (AR102 method). LVAC022 and LVAC023 contained anomalous platinum with 3m @ 38ppb

Pt from 54m in LVAC022. This result is considered anomalous for an aircore hole within the laterite profile and the Aqua Regia digest used is not an optimal method for PGE analysis. A total digest may upgrade the result. Follow up drill holes will be assessed for potential PGE mineralisation.

Next Steps

Catalina is planning a follow up aircore drilling program at the Laverton Project to target gold and REE mineralisation. The program will comprise approximately 25 holes for 1,500m. A Program of Work (POW) has been granted for this drilling which is scheduled for mid-2024.

Eight holes will be drilled around the significant REE intersections (four around LVAC022 and four around LVAC023) to further test the bullseye magnetic anomalies and to obtain additional samples of the mafic intrusive rock.

The remaining drilling will comprise of aircore traverses north and south of LVAC009 and LVAC012 close to the southern boundary of E38/3697 that intersected gold mineralisation. The aim is to delineate the extent and orientation of the supergene mineralisation prior to deeper RC drilling.

Background

E38/3697 is a ~45km^2 (15 sub-block tenement) located 20km southeast of Laverton within the Laverton Gold Province (Figure 3), an exceptionally well mineralised terrane in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.

The region hosts several world class deposits of gold, nickel, and rare earth element (REE) including Sunrise Dam (>5Moz Au[6]), Wallaby (> 1.5Moz Au[6]), Windara Nickel (combined 85k tonnes nickel sulphide[6]) and the Mt Weld REE deposit, one of the highest-grade rare-earth deposits in the world (Mineral Resource of 54.7Mt @ 5.3% TREO[5]).

The world class Mt Weld REE mine is hosted by a magnetic, alkaline intrusive rock known as carbonatite. Carbonatites have a diverse range of compositions from mafic to ultramafic.

Mineral deposits that form in the alkaline intrusion-related mineral system are also quite diverse, ranging from diamond, through REEs, to Ni-Cu-PGE and vermiculite deposits.

Mineralisation is commonly restricted to magnetic carbonatite dykes, sills, breccias, sheets, veins, and large masses, but may occur in other rocks associated with the complex rocks.

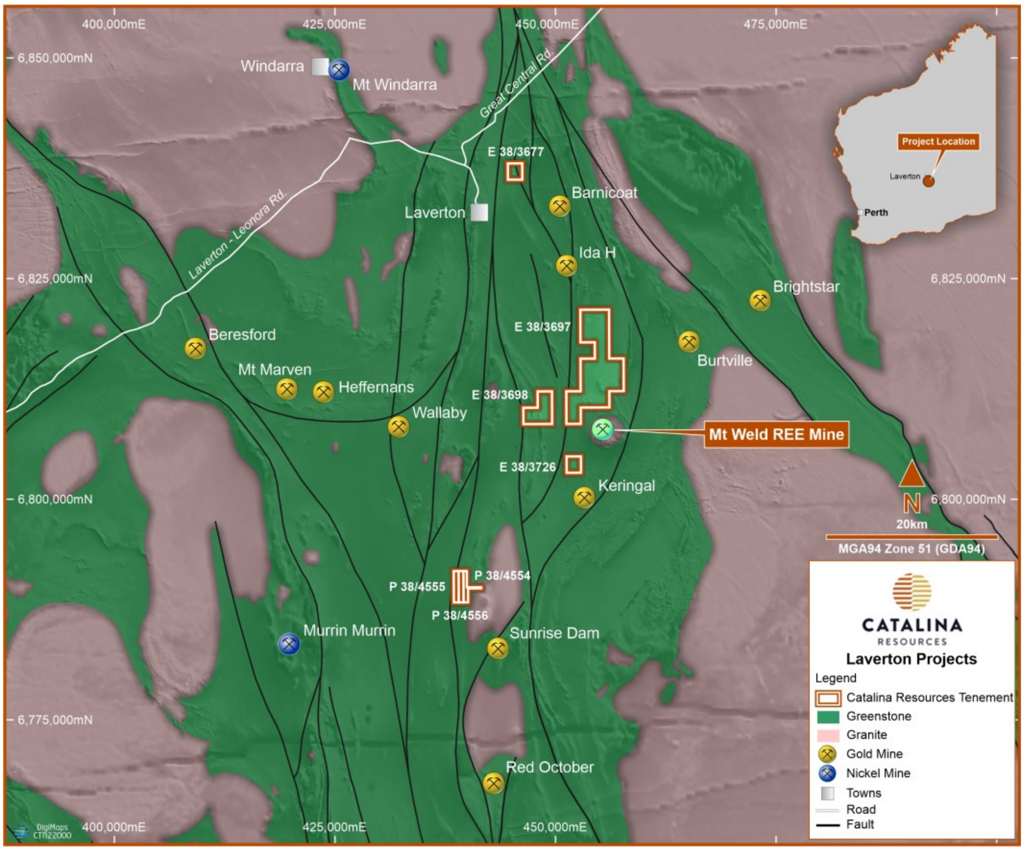

Figure 3. *Regional location diagram of Catalina's tenements, including E38/3697, in the Laverton Tectonic zone*

A summary of the exploration targets generated on E38/3697 is listed below:

1. Gold: Shear zone hosted gold within the Barnicoat Shear Zone, southeast of the Lily Pond Well.

2. REEs: Eight possible Mt Weld style magnetic carbonatitic bodies (Anomalies A to H) related to the large carbonatite intrusion at the nearby Mt Weld world class REE deposit.

3. Nickel sulphide: Historical drilling (LPR021 and LPR023) intersected anomalous nickel geochemistry within the Pelican Ultramafic Unit, southwest of the Pelican Laterite Nickel resource.

References.

This announcement 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 Mineral Resources and exploration results referred to in this announcement can be found in the following ASX announcements:

[1] Westaway, J., Lily Pond Well Project: Annual Report for period 1 Jan 1999 to 31 Dec 1999. Sons of Gwalia WAMEX Report 1999 (A60870).

[2] Great Southern Mining Ltd (ASX: GSN) announcement, 21st July 2021; Indicated Mineral Resource Mon Ami.

[3] Ida H Gold Mine: Mindat (https://www.mindat.org/loc-268922.html).

[4] Catalina Resources Ltd (ASX:CTN) announcement 5th April 2024; Gold and REE intersected at Laverton Project.

[5] Duncan R K, Willett G C. 1990. Mt Weld Carbonatite. In Hughes F E (ed). 1990. Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea. The Aus IMM. Monograph 14 v1 pp591-597.

[6] Australian Ore Deposits, AUSIMM Monograph 32, Sixth Edition. Edited by Neil Philips.

[7] SMM: https://www.metal.com/Rare-Earth-Oxides. Accessed 28-May-2024.

Competent Person Statement

The review of historical exploration activities and new drill results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Martin Bennett, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is a Director of Catalina Resources Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the JORC Code).

Martin Bennett has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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 in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

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.

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.

The release of this document to the market has been authorised by the Board of Catalina Resources Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

Aircore Drill Hole Coordinates

Tenement	Hole Id	Drill Type	MGA East	MGA North	Inclination	Azimuth	Elevation	Depth (m)	Hole Diameter	MGA Grid ID
E38/3697	LVAC001	AC	452567	6811952	-60	270	450	59	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC002	AC	452768	6811957	-60	270	450	33	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC003	AC	452955	6811952	-60	270	450	60	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC004	AC	453064	6811954	-60	270	450	77	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC005	AC	453160	6811961	-60	270	450	88	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC006	AC	453261	6811949	-60	270	450	69	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC007	AC	452663	6811962	-60	270	450	20	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC008	AC	452858	6811944	-60	270	450	77	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC009	AC	453563	6810852	-60	270	450	87	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC010	AC	453448	6810848	-60	270	450	91	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC011	AC	453663	6810850	-60	270	450	97	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC012	AC	453767	6810846	-60	270	450	76	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC013	AC	453864	6810844	-60	270	450	66	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC014	AC	453962	6810856	-60	270	450	57	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC015	AC	454064	6810847	-60	270	450	55	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC016	AC	454161	6810849	-60	270	450	28	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC017	AC	453831	6811099	-90	0	450	17	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC018	AC	452861	6812994	-60	270	450	78	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC019	AC	452955	6813006	-60	270	450	84	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC020	AC	452860	6812598	-60	270	450	84	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC021	AC	452968	6812600	-60	270	450	78	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC022	AC	454895	6813117	-90	0	450	73	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC023	AC	455284	6812449	-90	0	450	31	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC024	AC	455734	6812400	-90	0	450	55	85mm	GDA94 Z51
E38/3697	LVAC025	AC	456151	6813096	-90	0	450	53	85mm	GDA94 Z51

APPENDIX 2

Best Au intersections

BHID	Intersection
LVAC009	1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 72m
LVAC009	1m @ 2.42g/t Au from 75m
LVAC009	5m @ 0.21g/t Au from 80m
LVAC011	8m @ 0.2g/t Au from 80m
LVAC012	10m @ 0.63g/t Au from 47m
	Incls. 3m @ 1.07g/t Au from 49m
LVAC012	4m @ 0.26g/t Au from 64m
LVAC012	1m @ 0.3g/t Au from 72m
LVAC013	2m @ 0.24g/t Au from 64m
LVAC018	1m @ 0.63g/t Au from 31m

(Cutoff: 0.1g/t Au, no more than one consecutive metre of internal dilution)

Best PGE intersections

BHID	Intersection
LVAC022	3m @ 38ppb Pt from 54m
LVAC025	3m @ 30ppb Pt from 40m

Best REE intersections

BHID	Intersection
LVAC002	4m @ 1858ppm TREO from 23m
LVAC004	1m @ 1066ppm TREO from 43m
LVAC004	2m @ 1511ppm TREO from 48m
LVAC004	1m @ 1079ppm TREO from 55m
LVAC006	1m @ 1850ppm TREO from 60m
LVAC008	3m @ 2725ppm TREO from 31m
LVAC009	1m @ 7220ppm TREO from 43m
LVAC009	5m @ 1175ppm TREO from 51m
LVAC009	2m @ 2200ppm TREO from 63m
LVAC009	1m @ 2345ppm TREO from 69m
LVAC009	8m @ 2086ppm TREO from 74m
LVAC010	5m @ 1806ppm TREO from 70m
LVAC010	1m @ 1236ppm TREO from 90m
LVAC011	1m @ 2534ppm TREO from 96m
LVAC012	2m @ 2060ppm TREO from 46m
LVAC016	1m @ 1684ppm TREO from 27m
LVAC022	1m @ 2633ppm TREO from 37m
LVAC022	5m @ 2777ppm TREO from 52m
LVAC023	3m @ 6794ppm TREO from 28m
LVAC025	3m @ 1802ppm TREO from 41m

(Cutoff: 1000ppm TREO, no more than one consecutive metre of internal dilution)

APPENDIX 3 - REE Assay Results

SN	BHID	From	To	Sc_2O_3	Y_2O_3	La_2O_3	CeO_2	Pr_6O_{11}	Nd_2O_3	Sm_2O_3	Eu_2O_3	Gd_2O_3	Tb_2O_3	Dy_2O_3	Ho_2O_3	Er_2O_3	Tm_2O_3	Yb_2O_3	Lu_2O_3	TREO
				ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	
80	LVAC002	20	21	46.0	50.8	126.7	257.9	30.3	129.4	22.0	6.7	18.4	2.5	12.1	2.1	4.6	0.7	2.8	0.5	713.5
81	LVAC002	21	22	61.4	44.5	84.5	186.7	20.3	84.0	15.7	4.9	13.8	1.8	9.8	1.6	4.0	0.7	2.8	0.5	536.8
82	LVAC002	22	23	46.0	63.5	110.3	262.8	27.3	115.4	20.9	6.0	18.4	2.3	12.1	2.1	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	696.3
83	LVAC002	23	24	46.0	50.8	180.6	410.2	46.0	188.9	33.6	9.0	25.4	2.8	14.4	2.3	5.1	0.7	3.4	0.5	1019.6
84	LVAC002	24	25	46.0	127.0	383.6	876.8	93.7	396.4	67.3	18.3	50.7	6.2	29.3	4.6	10.9	1.4	6.3	0.9	2119.3
85	LVAC002	25	26	61.4	177.8	463.3	1181.3	129.5	570.2	99.8	26.2	78.4	9.2	44.2	6.9	14.9	1.6	8.5	1.1	2874.2
86	LVAC002	26	27	61.4	69.9	265.1	550.1	66.1	277.5	47.0	12.7	34.6	4.1	18.9	2.8	6.3	0.7	4.6	0.5	1422.2
87	LVAC002	27	28	61.4	69.9	131.4	309.5	31.7	134.1	24.4	7.4	20.8	2.8	13.8	2.3	5.7	0.7	4.0	0.5	820.0
193	LVAC004	40	41	15.3	31.8	208.8	318.1	49.4	193.6	28.4	6.3	16.1	1.6	8.0	1.4	4.0	0.5	2.8	0.5	886.5
194	LVAC004	41	42	30.7	31.8	228.7	244.4	53.0	199.4	27.3	6.3	13.8	1.6	7.5	1.1	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.5	852.7
195	LVAC004	42	43	30.7	19.1	55.7	293.5	21.3	95.6	15.7	3.5	6.9	0.9	4.6	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.5	553.8
196	LVAC004	43	44	30.7	31.8	106.7	611.5	39.2	171.4	28.4	6.5	16.1	1.8	9.8	1.6	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.7	1066.1
197	LVAC004	44	45	15.3	25.4	70.4	280.0	25.4	113.1	19.1	4.4	9.2	1.2	5.7	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.5	576.8
198	LVAC004	45	46	30.7	25.4	55.7	251.7	17.2	75.8	12.2	3.0	6.9	0.9	5.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.5	492.2
199	LVAC004	46	47	15.3	25.4	84.5	160.9	21.5	90.4	14.5	3.5	9.2	1.2	5.7	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.5	439.6
200	LVAC004	47	48	30.7	31.8	100.3	185.4	30.5	134.1	20.9	5.1	11.5	1.4	7.5	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	568.0
201	LVAC004	48	49	30.7	177.8	269.8	241.9	79.9	361.5	63.2	15.5	43.8	5.5	28.1	5.3	14.3	1.8	10.8	1.8	1351.7
202	LVAC004	49	50	15.3	317.5	303.8	272.6	89.8	422.1	71.9	19.0	60.0	7.6	40.2	8.3	22.3	3.0	15.4	2.3	1671.0
203	LVAC004	50	51	30.7	114.3	156.0	251.7	50.3	228.5	38.3	9.5	27.7	3.2	16.6	3.2	8.6	1.1	6.8	0.9	947.6
204	LVAC004	51	52	30.7	50.8	112.6	162.1	41.6	193.6	31.3	7.4	18.4	2.1	10.9	1.8	5.1	0.7	4.6	0.7	674.4
205	LVAC004	52	53	15.3	44.5	92.7	186.7	36.1	163.2	26.7	6.5	16.1	1.8	9.8	1.6	4.0	0.7	4.0	0.5	610.1
206	LVAC004	53	54	30.7	38.1	101.5	240.7	35.8	159.7	24.9	6.3	16.1	1.8	9.2	1.6	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.7	676.4
207	LVAC004	54	55	30.7	38.1	89.7	133.9	24.9	111.9	19.1	4.4	11.5	1.4	6.9	1.4	4.0	0.5	4.0	0.7	483.1
208	LVAC004	55	56	30.7	88.9	159.5	412.6	51.3	236.7	39.4	9.7	23.1	2.5	12.1	2.1	5.1	0.7	4.6	0.7	1079.7
378	LVAC006	60	61	46.0	108.0	321.4	770.0	82.5	351.0	59.2	16.0	43.8	5.1	25.3	3.9	9.7	1.1	6.8	0.9	1850.6
379	LVAC006	61	62	30.7	31.8	67.4	149.8	15.5	63.5	10.4	2.8	9.2	0.9	5.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.5	394.8
380	LVAC006	62	63	30.7	25.4	45.2	98.2	9.7	40.8	7.0	1.6	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	274.6
381	LVAC006	63	64	30.7	31.8	64.5	138.8	14.5	60.0	10.4	2.8	6.9	0.9	5.2	1.1	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.5	373.1
382	LVAC006	64	65	15.3	25.4	42.8	90.3	9.4	36.7	6.4	1.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	241.3
438	LVAC008	31	32	61.4	158.8	500.9	1047.5	115.4	481.6	81.2	21.5	62.3	7.1	36.2	5.5	13.7	1.6	8.5	1.1	2604.3
439	LVAC008	32	33	61.4	152.4	774.2	1756.0	171.8	686.8	103.8	28.0	71.5	8.3	39.0	6.0	13.2	1.4	8.5	0.9	3883.2
440	LVAC008	33	34	30.7	69.9	349.6	750.3	74.8	295.0	44.1	11.8	30.0	3.2	15.5	2.5	6.3	0.7	4.0	0.5	1688.7
441	LVAC008	34	35	30.7	50.8	188.9	394.2	40.9	165.6	23.8	6.5	16.1	1.8	9.2	1.6	4.0	0.5	3.4	0.5	938.4
442	LVAC008	35	36	30.7	38.1	145.5	277.5	31.7	125.9	18.6	4.9	13.8	1.4	7.5	1.1	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.5	703.8
524	LVAC009	40	41	92.0	19.1	35.2	79.2	5.3	19.8	4.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.8	0.5	268.8
525	LVAC009	41	42	122.7	12.7	56.3	99.5	8.2	30.3	4.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	344.9
526	LVAC009	42	43	76.7	12.7	38.7	90.3	5.8	20.4	3.5	1.2	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	2.3	0.2	260.6
527	LVAC009	43	44	138.1	152.4	1583.6	3364.7	332.8	1259.3	169.4	40.1	92.2	9.9	45.3	6.4	14.3	1.6	9.7	1.1	7220.8
528	LVAC009	44	45	107.4	19.1	26.4	146.1	6.1	24.5	4.6	1.4	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.8	0.5	351.8
529	LVAC009	45	46	92.0	25.4	35.2	341.4	9.4	37.9	7.0	1.9	4.6	0.9	5.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.5	569.0
530	LVAC009	46	47	76.7	25.4	31.1	273.8	11.9	50.7	8.7	2.3	6.9	0.9	5.2	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.7	502.8
531	LVAC009	47	48	92.0	50.8	76.2	190.3	28.3	134.1	20.9	5.3	13.8	1.8	9.8	1.8	5.1	0.7	4.6	0.7	636.4
532	LVAC009	48	49	76.7	127.0	107.9	390.5	36.3	160.9	25.5	6.9	18.4	2.5	14.9	2.8	8.0	1.1	7.4	1.1	988.1
533	LVAC009	49	50	76.7	184.2	102.6	176.8	41.1	187.7	33.1	9.3	27.7	4.1	26.4	5.3	15.4	2.1	14.2	2.0	908.8
534	LVAC009	50	51	76.7	171.5	83.9	241.9	34.6	163.2	31.3	9.3	27.7	4.1	28.1	5.5	16.0	2.5	15.9	2.3	914.6
535	LVAC009	51	52	61.4	247.7	113.2	335.2	48.4	230.9	46.4	14.4	41.5	6.7	43.1	8.3	25.2	3.4	25.1	3.4	1254.0
536	LVAC009	52	53	61.4	368.3	53.4	113.0	31.2	162.1	39.4	13.4	48.4	9.2	67.7	13.3	40.0	5.7	40.4	5.7	1072.7
537	LVAC009	53	54	61.4	514.4	35.2	128.9	23.2	122.4	37.1	14.6	57.7	12.4	90.1	19.3	58.3	8.5	55.8	8.2	1247.5
538	LVAC009	54	55	76.7	222.3	94.4	181.7	29.5	138.8	28.4	9.5	34.6	6.2	40.2	8.0	23.5	3.2	19.9	3.0	919.9
539	LVAC009	55	56	76.7	241.3	167.7	350.0	52.8	258.9	48.1	16.0	55.3	8.1	47.6	9.2	25.2	3.4	19.9	2.7	1382.9
540	LVAC009	56	57	76.7	279.4	45.7	85.3	25.7	139.9	31.3	11.3	43.8	7.8	52.2	10.8	30.3	4.1	24.5	3.9	872.9
541	LVAC009	57	58	76.7	190.5	38.1	68.2	20.1	107.9	24.9	8.6	30.0	5.1	34.4	6.6	19.4	2.7	16.5	2.5	652.3
542	LVAC009	58	59	76.7	158.8	41.6	56.5	16.7	88.0	19.7	6.9	25.4	4.4	29.3	6.0	17.2	2.3	14.2	2.3	565.9
543	LVAC009	59	60	76.7	146.1	19.9	41.1	12.6	70.5	18.0	6.3	23.1	4.1	27.6	5.5	16.0	2.1	13.1	1.8	484.4
544	LVAC009	60	61	76.7	114.3	15.8	34.4	9.0	50.1	12.8	4.4	18.4	3.0	18.9	3.9	11.4	1.4	8.5	1.4	384.5
545	LVAC009	61	62	76.7	50.8	7.6	17.8	2.9	15.2	4.1	1.6	6.9	1.2	7.5	1.6	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.7	204.3
546	LVAC009	62	63	76.7	44.5	8.2	21.5	3.1	16.3	4.1	1.4	6.9	0.9	6.9	1.4	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.7	201.8
547	LVAC009	63	64	92.0	69.9	405.9	798.2	74.1	275.2	38.3	10.0	25.4	3.0	14.9	2.5	6.9	0.7	5.1	0.7	1822.6
548	LVAC009	64	65	76.7	95.3	598.2	1160.5	106.7	395.3	53.4	14.1	36.9	3.9	18.4	3.2	8.6	0.9	6.3	0.9	2579.2
549	LVAC009	65	66	76.7	38.1	26.4	51.0	5.3	22.7	4.1	1.2	4.6	0.7	5.2	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.7	245.0
550	LVAC009	66	67	76.7	38.1	19.4	36.2	3.9	18.1	4.1	1.2	4.6	0.7	5.2	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	216.9
551	LVAC009	67	68	76.7	31.8	10.6	22.7	3.1	14.0	4.1	1.2	4.6	0.7	4.6	1.1	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.5	182.3
552	LVAC009	68	69	76.7	31.8	8.2	16.6	2.4	11.7	3.5	0.9	4.6	0.7	4.6	1.1	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.5	170.0
553	LVAC009	69	70	92.0	114.3	485.6	1007.0	98.0	379.0	56.8	16.0	41.5	4.8	25.8	4.1	10.9	1.4	7.4	0.9	2345.6
554	LVAC009	70	71	76.7	44.5	31.1	62.6	6.3	26.2	4.6	1.6	4.6	0.7	5.7	1.4	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.9	276.8
555	LVAC009	71	72	92.0	63.5	26.4	57.1	7.0	32.1	8.7	3.0	11.5	1.8	12.1	2.3	6.3	0.9	5.7	0.9	331.4
556	LVAC009	72	73	92.0	38.1	28.7	59.6	6.5	26.8	5.2	1.6	4.6	0.9	5.2	1.1	4.0	0.7	4.0	0.7	279.8
557	LVAC009	73	74	76.7	44.5	10.0	20.3	2.4	11.1	2.9	0.9	4.6	0.7	5.7	1.4	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.7	191.6
558	LVAC009	74	75	92.0	88.9	188.9	421.2	44.5	193.6	34.2	9.3	25.4	3.5	18.9	3.4	9.2	1.1	8.0	1.1	1143.2

SN	BHID	From	To	Sc_2O_3	Y_2O_3	La_2O_3	CeO_2	Pr_6O_{11}	Nd_2O_3	Sm_2O_3	Eu_2O_3	Gd_2O_3	Tb_2O_3	Dy_2O_3	Ho_2O_3	Er_2O_3	Tm_2O_3	Yb_2O_3	Lu_2O_3	TREO
				ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	ICP304	
559	LVAC009	75	76	138.1	184.2	607.6	1326.2	133.1	527.0	76.0	20.4	48.4	5.8	32.1	6.0	17.7	2.7	18.8	2.7	3146.8
560	LVAC009	76	77	92.0	190.5	482.1	1040.1	108.9	448.9	67.9	19.0	50.7	6.7	36.7	6.6	18.3	2.5	14.8	2.3	2588.1
561	LVAC009	77	78	76.7	114.3	263.9	552.6	59.0	244.9	40.6	11.3	32.3	4.1	23.5	4.1	10.9	1.6	8.5	1.1	1449.6
562	LVAC009	78	79	76.7	127.0	600.6	1264.8	120.5	469.9	63.8	17.1	43.8	5.1	27.0	4.6	10.9	1.4	7.4	1.1	2841.7
563	LVAC009	79	80	76.7	108.0	393.0	819.1	79.4	307.8	45.2	12.0	32.3	4.1	22.4	3.7	9.2	1.1	6.3	0.7	1920.9
564	LVAC009	80	81	76.7	88.9	377.7	754.0	71.6	270.5	34.8	9.3	25.4	3.0	15.5	2.5	6.9	0.9	5.1	0.7	1743.5
565	LVAC009	81	82	76.7	88.9	402.3	803.1	76.7	290.3	40.0	10.2	27.7	3.2	17.8	3.2	8.0	0.9	6.3	0.9	1856.3
566	LVAC009	82	83	61.4	50.8	122.0	243.1	23.5	86.3	11.6	3.5	9.2	1.2	7.5	1.6	4.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	631.0
567	LVAC009	83	84	76.7	44.5	69.8	138.8	13.3	53.6	7.5	2.5	6.9	0.9	6.3	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	429.8
568	LVAC009	84	85	76.7	38.1	56.3	113.0	10.9	43.7	7.5	2.1	6.9	0.9	6.3	1.1	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.5	370.8
569	LVAC009	85	86	92.0	38.1	48.1	97.6	9.7	39.6	6.4	2.1	6.9	0.9	5.7	1.1	3.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	356.1
570	LVAC009	86	87	92.0	38.1	43.4	93.9	10.2	43.1	8.1	2.3	6.9	1.2	6.9	1.4	4.0	0.7	3.4	0.7	356.3
639	LVAC010	68	69	76.7	44.5	32.8	73.7	8.0	35.0	7.0	2.1	6.9	1.2	6.9	1.4	4.0	0.5	4.0	0.7	305.1
640	LVAC010	69	70	76.7	57.2	26.4	56.5	6.1	28.0	5.8	2.1	6.9	1.2	7.5	1.6	5.1	0.7	5.1	0.9	287.7
641	LVAC010	70	71	107.4	114.3	340.2	717.2	72.1	292.7	45.2	12.7	36.9	4.4	23.0	3.9	10.3	1.4	8.5	1.1	1791.2
642	LVAC010	71	72	107.4	95.3	139.6	305.8	32.7	135.3	24.4	7.4	20.8	3.2	17.8	3.2	8.6	1.1	6.8	0.9	910.1
655	LVAC010	84	85	107.4	120.7	559.5	1145.7	111.8	430.3	59.7	15.7	39.2	4.6	23.5	3.9	10.3	1.4	8.0	1.1	2642.8
656	LVAC010	85	86	92.0	127.0	571.3	1166.6	111.3	422.1	60.3	16.2	39.2	4.6	23.5	3.9	9.7	1.1	8.0	1.1	2658.0
657	LVAC010	86	87	92.0	50.8	202.9	417.5	40.2	153.9	22.6	6.5	16.1	1.8	10.3	1.8	5.7	0.7	4.6	0.7	1028.3
658	LVAC010	87	88	76.7	25.4	25.8	52.2	5.3	22.7	4.6	1.4	4.6	0.7	4.6	1.1	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.5	232.4
659	LVAC010	88	89	92.0	44.5	79.2	163.3	16.5	67.0	10.4	3.0	9.2	1.4	8.6	1.6	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.7	506.7
660	LVAC010	89	90	76.7	31.8	41.1	84.1	9.2	37.9	7.0	2.1	6.9	0.9	5.2	1.1	3.4	0.5	4.0	0.7	312.5
661	LVAC010	90	91	76.7	95.3	229.9	485.1	48.2	191.2	33.1	9.0	25.4	3.5	18.9	3.2	8.6	1.1	6.3	0.9	1236.3
758	LVAC011	96	97	61.4	108.0	484.4	1101.5	115.2	471.1	74.8	19.7	50.7	5.3	23.5	3.7	8.0	0.9	5.7	0.9	2534.8
803	LVAC012	44	45	92.0	57.2	10.0	44.8	3.4	19.2	6.4	2.5	9.2	1.8	10.9	2.3	6.9	1.1	7.4	1.1	276.3
804	LVAC012	45	46	92.0	139.7	25.8	64.5	8.7	49.6	15.1	5.8	20.8	3.5	21.8	4.6	14.3	1.8	12.5	2.0	482.5
805	LVAC012	46	47	76.7	342.9	646.3	1188.7	106.2	389.4	57.4	17.4	60.0	8.5	49.9	10.1	28.0	3.9	24.5	3.4	3013.4
806	LVAC012	47	48	92.0	114.3	220.5	408.9	37.0	135.3	20.9	6.7	20.8	3.0	18.9	3.9	11.4	1.6	10.3	1.6	1107.1
1040	LVAC016	27	28	122.7	133.4	305.0	645.9	66.8	264.7	40.6	11.3	32.3	4.4	27.0	4.8	12.6	1.6	10.3	1.4	1684.6
1418	LVAC022	36	37	46.0	19.1	56.9	399.1	12.1	43.1	7.5	2.5	6.9	1.2	4.6	1.1	2.3	0.7	2.3	0.9	606.4
1419	LVAC022	37	38	46.0	76.2	974.8	498.6	182.7	648.3	88.7	21.1	50.7	5.8	23.0	3.4	6.9	1.1	5.1	1.4	2633.8
1420	LVAC022	38	39	30.7	44.5	173.6	70.6	28.3	117.8	20.3	5.8	18.4	2.8	12.6	2.3	5.1	0.9	4.0	1.4	539.1
1421	LVAC022	39	40	30.7	57.2	212.3	89.6	33.2	135.3	20.3	6.5	20.8	2.8	10.9	2.3	4.6	1.1	3.4	1.6	632.4
1433	LVAC022	51	52	30.7	19.1	51.6	101.9	10.2	42.0	6.4	1.9	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.7	1.7	-0.2	1.7	-0.2	276.6
1434	LVAC022	52	53	46.0	108.0	286.2	773.6	81.8	353.3	62.6	17.8	48.4	6.4	29.3	5.0	10.9	1.8	7.4	2.3	1840.9
1435	LVAC022	53	54	61.4	139.7	384.7	1004.5	107.9	472.2	82.4	22.5	64.6	8.3	36.7	6.4	13.2	2.3	8.0	2.3	2417.0
1436	LVAC022	54	55	61.4	171.5	669.8	1608.7	177.9	760.2	127.6	35.2	96.9	11.5	50.5	8.0	16.6	2.3	8.5	2.5	3809.0
1437	LVAC022	55	56	61.4	146.1	567.7	1449.0	146.4	615.6	102.7	28.3	76.1	9.2	41.3	6.6	13.7	2.1	8.5	2.3	3277.0
1438	LVAC022	56	57	61.4	127.0	432.8	1080.6	116.2	489.7	83.5	23.2	62.3	7.4	35.0	5.0	12.0	1.4	7.4	1.1	2546.0
1439	LVAC022	57	58	30.7	31.8	78.0	181.7	20.3	88.0	15.1	4.2	11.5	1.4	6.9	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	475.0
1440	LVAC022	58	59	30.7	25.4	69.8	165.8	19.1	77.0	13.9	3.7	9.2	1.2	5.7	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	426.8
1441	LVAC022	59	60	30.7	38.1	138.4	341.4	35.3	146.9	22.6	6.0	16.1	1.8	9.2	1.6	3.4	0.5	2.3	0.2	794.6
1482	LVAC023	27	28	61.4	-6.4	41.6	167.0	12.3	48.4	7.0	1.9	4.6	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	340.3
1483	LVAC023	28	29	107.4	1003.3	3178.8	6680.3	750.2	3136.5	503.4	145.9	415.1	50.4	250.3	39.2	89.2	10.3	58.7	7.7	16426.8
1484	LVAC023	29	30	61.4	196.9	354.2	851.0	92.2	397.6	67.9	20.1	57.7	7.4	37.9	6.2	15.4	1.8	11.4	1.6	2180.6
1485	LVAC023	30	31	61.4	209.6	296.8	593.1	77.4	333.5	55.1	16.7	50.7	6.4	36.2	6.6	17.2	2.1	12.5	1.8	1777.0
1581	LVAC025	40	41	61.4	19.1	7.0	16.0	2.2	9.3	2.3	0.7	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	128.7
1582	LVAC025	41	42	76.7	114.3	383.6	552.6	106.2	455.9	77.7	22.5	60.0	7.1	33.3	5.3	12.6	1.6	9.1	1.4	1919.8
1583	LVAC025	42	43	61.4	76.2	253.4	270.2	71.1	311.3	55.7	15.3	41.5	4.6	21.8	3.2	7.4	0.9	5.7	0.7	1200.4
1584	LVAC025	43	44	61.4	425.5	401.2	449.4	111.1	497.9	88.2	27.1	78.4	10.8	64.3	11.9	31.5	3.9	20.5	3.0	2285.9
1585	LVAC025	44	45	61.4	50.8	76.8	151.0	27.1	120.1	22.0	5.8	16.1	1.8	9.2	1.6	4.0	0.5	3.4	0.5	552.2
1586	LVAC025	45	46	61.4	19.1	17.0	62.6	5.3	24.5	4.6	1.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.7	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	210.6
1587	LVAC025	46	47	61.4	25.4	5.3	31.9	1.7	8.2	1.7	0.9	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.7	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	148.6
1588	LVAC025	47	48	61.4	25.4	10.0	22.7	3.1	16.3	3.5	1.2	4.6	0.7	4.6	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.8	0.5	160.4
1589	LVAC025	48	49	46.0	25.4	10.0	12.3	2.9	13.4	2.3	0.9	4.6	0.5	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	126.3
1590	LVAC025	49	50	46.0	25.4	7.6	8.6	1.9	9.3	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	2.3	0.5	112.3
1591	LVAC025	50	51	46.0	76.2	133.7	281.2	31.7	132.9	22.6	6.7	18.4	2.5	13.2	2.3	5.7	0.7	4.0	0.7	778.7
1592	LVAC025	51	52	46.0	19.1	15.2	29.5	3.6	16.9	3.5	1.2	4.6	0.5	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	148.1
1593	LVAC025	52	53	30.7	19.1	6.5	8.0	1.7	8.2	1.7	0.7	-2.3	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	-0.2	1.1	-0.2	78.4

APPENDIX 4 – Au assay results

SN	BHID	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Au2 ppm
				FA001	FA001
555	LVAC009	71	72	-0.01	
556	LVAC009	72	73	0.51	
557	LVAC009	73	74	0.07	
558	LVAC009	74	75	0.02	
559	LVAC009	75	76	2.42	2.42
560	LVAC009	76	77	0.07	
561	LVAC009	77	78	-0.01	
562	LVAC009	78	79	-0.01	
563	LVAC009	79	80	-0.01	
564	LVAC009	80	81	0.33	
565	LVAC009	81	82	0.13	
566	LVAC009	82	83	0.16	
567	LVAC009	83	84	0.33	
568	LVAC009	84	85	0.11	
569	LVAC009	85	86	0.08	
570	LVAC009	86	87	0.04	
742	LVAC011	80	81	0.13	
743	LVAC011	81	82	0.04	
744	LVAC011	82	83	0.31	
745	LVAC011	83	84	0.13	
746	LVAC011	84	85	0.08	
747	LVAC011	85	86	0.48	
748	LVAC011	86	87	0.04	
749	LVAC011	87	88	0.43	
750	LVAC011	88	89	0.04	
751	LVAC011	89	90	0.05	
752	LVAC011	90	91	0.13	
753	LVAC011	91	92	0.07	
754	LVAC011	92	93	0.05	
755	LVAC011	93	94	0.09	
756	LVAC011	94	95	0.03	
757	LVAC011	95	96	-0.01	
758	LVAC011	96	97	-0.01	
803	LVAC012	44	45	-0.01	
804	LVAC012	45	46	0.04	
805	LVAC012	46	47	-0.01	
806	LVAC012	47	48	0.19	
807	LVAC012	48	49	0.32	
808	LVAC012	49	50	0.79	
809	LVAC012	50	51	1.75	1.79
810	LVAC012	51	52	0.67	
811	LVAC012	52	53	0.07	
812	LVAC012	53	54	0.13	
813	LVAC012	54	55	0.91	
814	LVAC012	55	56	0.85	
815	LVAC012	56	57	0.61	
816	LVAC012	57	58	0.07	
817	LVAC012	58	59	0.03	
818	LVAC012	59	60	0.09	
819	LVAC012	60	61	0.05	
820	LVAC012	61	62	0.04	
821	LVAC012	62	63	0.06	
822	LVAC012	63	64	0.06	
823	LVAC012	64	65	0.23	
824	LVAC012	65	66	0.57	
825	LVAC012	66	67	0.03	
826	LVAC012	67	68	0.2	
827	LVAC012	68	69	0.04	
828	LVAC012	69	70	0.06	
829	LVAC012	70	71	0.05	
830	LVAC012	71	72	0.02	
831	LVAC012	72	73	0.3	
832	LVAC012	73	74	0.03	
833	LVAC012	74	75	0.06	
834	LVAC012	75	76	0.02	
899	LVAC013	64	65	0.27	
900	LVAC013	65	66	0.21	
1086	LVAC018	28	29	-0.01	
1087	LVAC018	29	30	-0.01	
1088	LVAC018	30	31	-0.01	
1089	LVAC018	31	32	0.63	
1090	LVAC018	32	33	0.07	

APPENDIX 5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation 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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Catalina Resources completed 25 Aircore drill holes for 1,593m at its Laverton Project, near Laverton WA. • Drilling is located within Catalina's E38/3697 and was completed during February 2024. • Sampling of the Aircore holes was conducted by taking 4m composites downhole. A 1m split was also taken using a manual splitter for follow up analysis if required. • The majority of the 1m and 4m samples were dry and weighed between 1.5kg and 2.5kg. Occasional groundwater intersected at the bottom of holes caused some samples to be wet. • 1m sample piles from the cyclone were laid out in orderly rows on the ground. • Using a hand-held trowel, 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m piles. This compositing was aimed to reduce assaying costs. • The composite samples weighed between 1.5 and 2.5kg. • Any 4m composite sample that returned an anomalous assay were re-assayed using the corresponding 1m split samples that will be assayed by Fire Assay for gold and Peroxide Fusion for REEs. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of duplicate samples and insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every twentieth sample. • 4m composites and 1m split samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. • Samples were pulverized so that 75% of the sample passes 75µm. • 4m composites: A representative sample of the pulp was then digested using Aqua Regia (acid) and assayed by ICP-MS for low level gold, Ni, Co and Cr using method AR001 and REEs using method AR102. • 1m split samples: A representative sample of the pulp was then assayed by Fire Assay for Au and Peroxide Fusion for REEs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• The drilling contractor was Gyro Drilling from Kalgoorlie. Gyro uses 3m drill rods. • Holes were drilled to blade refusal. • Hole diameter was 85mm / 3.5". • Aircore drilling uses a three-bladed steel or tungsten drill bit to penetrate the weathered layer of loose soil and rock fragments. The drill rods are hollow and feature an inner tube with an outer barrel (like RC drilling). • Aircore drilling uses small compressors (750 cfm/250 psi) to drill holes into the weathered layer of loose soil and fragments of rock. After drilling is complete, an injection of compressed air is unleashed into the space between the inner tube and the drill rods inside wall, which flushes the cuttings up and out of the drill hole through the rod's inner tube, causing less chance of cross-contamination. • Gyro used an Air 750 CFM / 250 PSI Sullair Compressor.
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 grained material.*	• Representative Aircore samples were collected at 1m intervals, with drill chips from end of hole placed into chip trays and kept for reference at Catalina's facilities. • Most samples were dry and sample recovery was very good. • Catalina does not anticipate any sample bias from loss/gain of material from 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.*	• All Aircore samples were lithologically logged using standard industry logging software on a notebook computer. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All geological information noted above has been completed by a competent person as recognized by JORC.
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.*	• Aircore sampling was undertaken on 1m intervals using manual splitter. • Most 1m samples were dry and weighed between 1.5 and 2.5kg. • Samples from the cyclone were laid out in orderly rows on the ground. • Using a hand-held trowel, 4m composite samples were collected from the one-meter piles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• For any anomalous 4m composite sample assays, the corresponding 1m sample splits were collected and assayed. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of duplicate samples and insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every twentieth sample. • Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. • 4m composite and 1m split samples were pulverized so that 95% of the sample passes 75µm. • A representative sample of the pulp was then digested with Aqua Regia and assayed by ICP-MS. • 4m composites: A representative sample of the pulp was then digested using Aqua Regia (acid) and assayed by ICP-MS for low level gold, Ni, Co and Cr using method AR001 and REEs using method AR102. • 1m split samples: A representative sample of the pulp was then assayed by Fire Assay for Au and Peroxide Fusion for REEs.
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 assaying was completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratory. • 4m composite gold samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS, method AR001. The detection limit is 1ppb Au. 4m composite REE samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS, method AR102. • 1m splits were assayed by Fire Assay (FA001) for gold, Peroxide Fusion (ICP304) for REEs and Aquq Regia ICP-MS for PGEs (AR102). • Standards from OREAS were added every twentieth sample. • The methods used are considered appropriate for this style of mineralization expected. • No density data available. • Bureau Veritas routinely re-assay anomalous assays (greater than 0.3 g/t Au) as part of their normal QAQC procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• No verification of significant intersections was undertaken by independent personnel, only the site geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Validation of 1m splits and 4m composite assay data involves checking of duplicate and standard assays. • Comparison of assay results between the composite samples and the 1m samples (Fire Assay) will be made when available. • Data is entered into a software program in a desk top computer for eventual download into the company database.
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 Aircore drill hole coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 51 (**Appendix 1).** • All Aircore holes were located by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • There is no detailed documentation regarding the accuracy of the topographic control. • No elevation values (Z) were recorded for collars. • There were no downhole surveys completed because Aircore drill holes were not drilled deep enough to warrant downhole surveying.
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.*	• Aircore holes were spaced at 100m intervals along traverses. • Given the first pass nature of the exploration programs, the spacing of the exploration drilling is appropriate for understanding the exploration potential and the identification of structural controls of the mineralisation. • 4m sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• The relationship between drill orientation and the mineralised structures is not known at this stage as the prospects are covered by a ~10m blanket of transported cover. • It is concluded from field observations that the structures and foliation trends ~160 degrees. Dips are interpreted to be approximately vertical. • Azimuths and dips of Aircore drilling was aimed to intersect the strike of the rocks at right angles. • Downhole widths of mineralisation are not known with assays not yet received.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples packaged and managed by Catalina personnel up to and including the delivery of all samples to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Laverton Project is located within E38/3697. • Catalina holds several Exploration Licences in the Laverton area. None are contiguous with E38/3697. • The project area was culturally surveyed and cleared. • There are no registered cultural heritage sites within the area. • E38/3697 is held 100% by Catalina Resources. All tenements are secured by the DEMIRS (WA Government). • All tenements are granted, in a state of good standing and have no impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area southeast of Laverton has been explored by multiple companies resulting in the discovery of the Granny Smith Gold Mine and the Mt Weld REE mine. • There have been several phases of Aircore and RC drilling within E38/3697. Between the Lily Pond Well and Pendergast Well South gold prospects drilling has been conducted by exploration companies including: Anglogold Ashanti, Crescent Gold, Acacia, Metex Resources, Placer Exploration and Sons of Gwalia. • Previous drilling programs have been primarily of a reconnaissance style focused on the Lily Pond Well and Pendergast South Well areas. • Between these gold prospects along the interpreted strike of the Barnicoat Shear the drilling has been sparce. • A small gold resource was discovered at Lily Pond Well and a supergene gold zone was discovered at Pendergast Wel South.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Laverton Project is located in the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a north-south trending structural domain within the Archean Yilgarn Craton. • The eastern half of the zone comprises predominantly of a sedimentary sequence with subordinate mafic volcanics and intrusives. • The Barnicoat Shear Zone trends in a NNW direction through the tenement linking the Ida H, Lily Pond Well and Pendergast prospect areas. • There is minor deeply weathered exposure in the Lily Pond Well area but

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the majority of the tenement is covered by ~10m of transported cover that obscures the bedrock geology. • A Proterozoic dyke cross cuts the sequence within the tenement in a NNW direction and is delineated by a prominent magnetic signature. • The sequence is also intruded by the circular Mt Weld Carbonatite just to the south of the tenement that hosts REE mineralization.
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.*	• Appendix 1 provides details on the coordinates and specifications of the Aircore holes drilled. • Appendix 2 provides the geochemical analyses for the significant intersections. • The documentation for drill hole locations is shown in the appendices of this announcement and is considered acceptable. • Consequently, the use of any data obtained is suitable for presentation and analysis. • Given the early stages of the exploration programs, the data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes. • The exploration assay results have not yet been received. • Future drilling programs will be dependent on the assays received.
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.*	• Intersections are reported as weighted averages. • A cutoff of 100ppb Au (0.1g/t) was used for gold, 1000ppm for Ni and 1000ppm TREO. • No more than one consecutive metre of internal dilution below cutoff was used in the aggregation method. •Significant 1m sample assay results are tabulated in Appendix 2. • Samples were collected as 1m samples and 4m composite samples from the drill rig. • Composite samples are collected purely as a way to reduce assay costs.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	• The orientation of the mineralization to the drillhole dip is not well constrained. • Supergene mineralization in the laterite profile could be flat lying relative to the -60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	dip of drillholes. Alternatively, the gold mineralization may reflect the interpreted vertical structural control in the fresh rock. • Planned RC drilling may resolve the orientation of the mineralization and the relationship between mineralization widths and intersect length.
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.*	• Figures showing the location of each Aircore drill collar is contained in this announcement.
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.*	• Exploration results that may create biased reporting have been omitted from these documents. • Appendix 1 details Aircore drill hole collar coordinates and specifications. • Appendix 2 tables significant assay results and their context within the drill hole.
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.*	• No additional exploration data has been reported.
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.*	• Significant intersections of Au, Ni and REE mineralization were resubmitted for analysis using the 1m splits. • 1m splits will be assayed for gold using Fire Assay and Peroxide Fusion for REEs. • Additional Aircore drilling is planned to delineate the extent of the supergene gold mineralization identified in holes LVAC009-16. • Pending results RC drilling will be used to test the mineralization in fresh rock.