



ASX RELEASE

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Aircore Drilling completed at Laverton Project

Highlights

- **Drilling completed at E38/3697**
- **The program comprised 25 holes for 1,593m.**
- **Drilling targeted gold and REE targets.**

A program of Aircore drilling at the Laverton Project testing gold and REE targets has been completed (Figure 1).

The program comprised twenty-five Aircore holes for a total meterage of 1,593m (Appendix 1). Twenty holes were drilled in four traverses to test for gold mineralization along the interpreted strike of the Barnicoat Shear Zone between the Lily Pond Well and Pendergast gold prospects (Figure 2-3). The remaining five holes were drilled to test for rare earth element (REE) mineralization associated with point source magnetic anomalies modelled by Southern Geoscience Consultants.

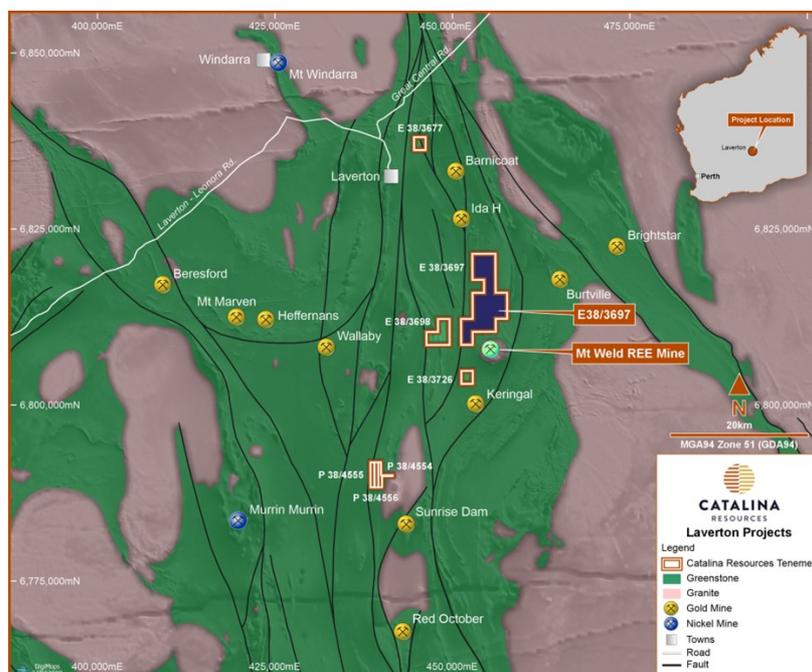


Figure 1: E38/3697 location plan

The holes were sampled by taking 4m composites downhole that were submitted to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth for analysis for low level gold, nickel and REE using methods AR001 and AR102 - an Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish. A 1m split of each meter sample was also collected and stored for follow up analysis if required. Assay results will be available in approximately 8 weeks.

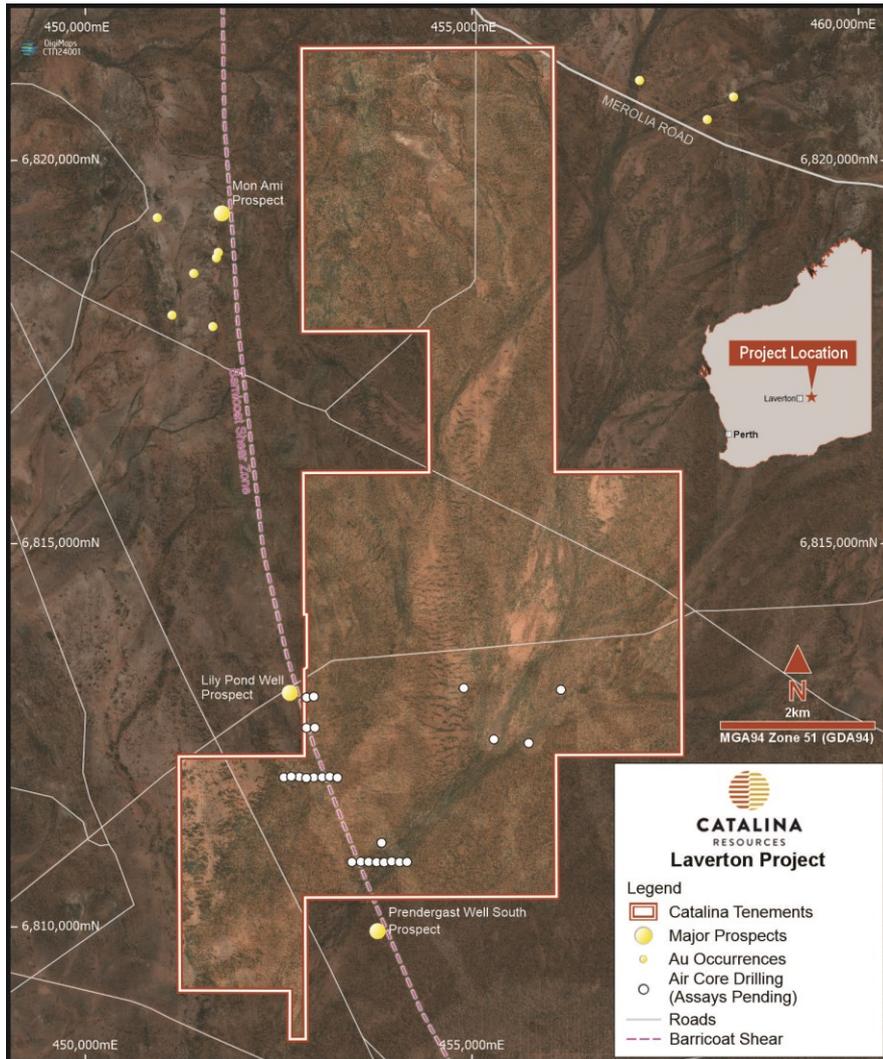


Figure 2: Location of drill collars (LVAC001-25) within E38/3697

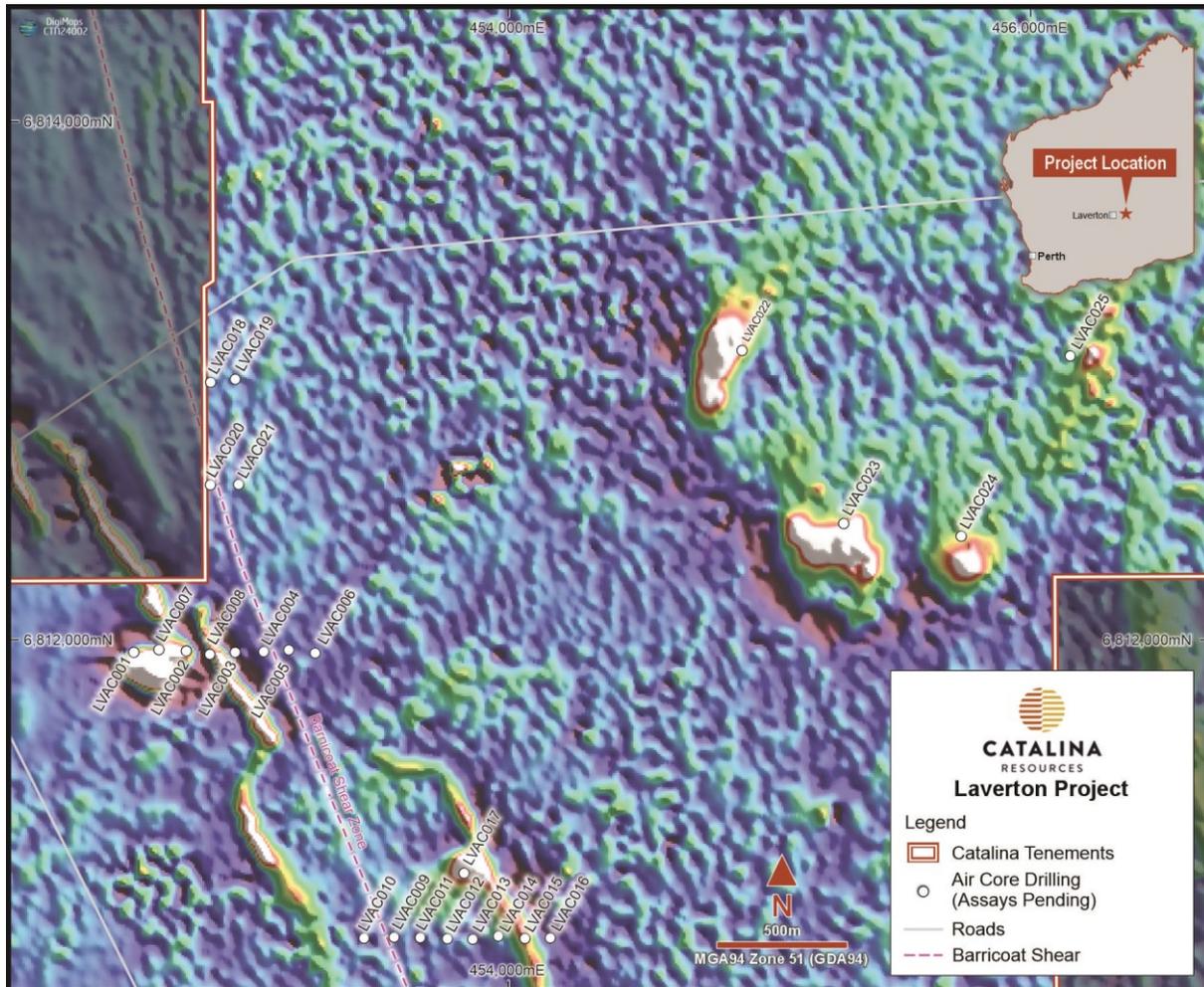


Figure 3: Aeromagnetic image (1VD) showing location of Aircore holes and magnetic anomalies tested

Background

E38/3697 is a ~45km² (15 sub-block tenement) located 20km southeast of Laverton within the Laverton Gold Province, an exceptionally well mineralised terrain in the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. The region hosts several world class deposits of gold, nickel, and rare earth elements (REE) including Sunrise Dam (>10Moz Au), Wallaby (> 8Moz Au), Windara Nickel (combined 85k tonnes nickel sulphide) and the Mt Weld REE deposit, one of the highest-grade rare-earth deposits in the world (Mineral Resource of 54.7 Mt @ 5.3% TREO).

The Aircore drilling targeted areas along strike from the Lily Pond Well Mineral Resource (340kt @ 1.4 g/t Au¹) that is hosted by the north-south trending Barnicoat Shear Zone. The shear zone traverses the southwest corner of E38/3697 and is interpreted to link the Lily Pond Well resource with the Mon Ami (1.56Mt @ 1.1g/t Au²) and Ida H (630kt @ 1.4 g/t Au³) Mineral Resources to the north. In addition, drilling tested REE targets associated with magnetic anomalies.

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 and reports:

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

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

³Minedex 2003: Ida H Mineral Resource: 630kt @ 1.4 g/t Au.

⁴Catalina Resources Ltd (ASX:CTN) announcement, 3rd November 2023: Prospective Gold-Nickel-REE Tenement Granted near Laverton.

Competent Person Statement

The review of historical exploration activities and 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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 1.5 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. • These composite samples weighed between 1.5 and 2.5kg. • Any 4m composite sample that returns an anomalous assay will be re-assayed using the corresponding 1m split samples that will be assayed by Fire Assay. • 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 the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. • Samples will be pulverized so that 75% of the sample passes 75µm. • A representative sample of the pulp will then be 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.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gyro used an Air 750 CFM / 250 PSI Sullair Compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • These composite samples weighed between 1.5 and 2.5kg. • For any anomalous 4m composite sample assays, the corresponding 1m sample splits will be collected and assayed. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate samples and insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every twentieth sample. • Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth. • Samples will be pulverized so that 95% of the sample passes 75µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A representative sample of the pulp will then be digested with Aqua Regia and assayed by ICP-MS.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assaying will be completed by Bureau Veritas Laboratory. • 4m composite samples were assayed by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS, method AR001. The detection limit is 1ppb Au. • REE will be assayed by Aqua Regia with ICP-MS, method 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	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verification of significant intersections was undertaken by independent personnel, only the site geologist. • Validation of 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. • Data is entered into a software program in a desk top computer for eventual download into the company database.
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>been applied.</i>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between these gold prospects along the interpreted strike of the Barnicoat Shear the drilling has been sparse. • A small gold resource was discovered at Lily Pond Well and a supergene gold zone was discovered at Pendergast Well.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 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.</i></p> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 1 provides details on the coordinates and specifications of the Aircore holes drilled. • 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	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA. • At the date of this announcement, drill sample assay results have not been received for the Laverton Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation 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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA • The geometry and extent of any mineralisation and geology will be provided upon receipt.
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the date of this announcement, drill sample assay results have not been received for the Laverton Project.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays are yet to be received from the drilling discussed in this announcement. • Exploration results that may create biased reporting have been omitted from these documents. • Appendix 1 details Aircore drill hole collar coordinates and specifications.
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional exploration data has been reported.
Further work	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further drilling in E38/3697 is dependent on the Aircore assay results for this program that will be available early in Q2 2024. • Additional targets were generated but not drilled in the current drill program. Testing



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	of these targets will be conducted at a time to be determined.