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CATALINA RESOURCES

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

Directors

Director and Company Secretary
Sanjay Loyalka

Non-Executive Director
Davide Bosio

Non-Executive Director
Richard Beazley

ASX Code

CTN

CONTACT DETAILS

Unit 38
18 Stirling Highway
NEDLANDS WA 6009

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

Exploration Update - Dundas Project

Catalina Resources Ltd ("Catalina" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the recently completed 105-hole air core drilling program for 2684 m at Dundas.

Highlights

- **Pegmatites intersected in 24 aircore holes.**
  - **Multi element assays (including Be, Li, Ta, Cs, REEs) expected to be received in coming weeks.**
- **During geological logging of air core holes, several pegmatite intervals were recorded as containing accessory minerals including beryl and tourmaline.**
  - **Drill hole 22DAC016 Intersected a blue green 5m wide interval in the southern portion of the tenement E63/2046. It has been geologically interpreted as the mineral beryl (aqua marine), pending confirmation by assays.**
- **Beryl occurs in granite and granite pegmatites and can be associated with the lithium bearing minerals lepidolite and spodumene.**
- **Beryl is a priority critical mineral containing beryllium oxide (BeO). It is on Australia's 2022 listing of minerals[1] that are important to the world's global technology needs.**

Air core hole 22DAC016 was part of a 105-hole air core drill program completed at the Dundas Project in December 2022, Figure 1. The Dundas Project is in an underexplored green fields region in the Albany Fraser Belt of WA. Its regional location is shown in Figure 1.

The multi element assays (including Base Metals, Be Li, Ta, Cs, REEs) from the air core drilling program discussed above are expected to be received in coming weeks. Meanwhile, the Company has been completing desktop studies of geological observations including photos of all drill samples as well as drill logs.

Within hole 22DAC016, in the downhole interval from 30-35m (EOH), pegmatite containing a blue green mineral was intersected. Geologically this has been interpreted as the mineral beryl (variety known as aqua marine), pending confirmation by assays. Air core drill chips from the intersection and their crystal form is illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

Such occurrences of accessory minerals are important to recognising the mineralisation potential of the pegmatite. These minerals may suggest that the late-stage crystallising residual or pegmatitic melt, derived from the main granitic magma, may have been enriched in incompatible elements including Li, Be, B, Cs, Rb, Ta and REEs[2].

Pegmatites are a zoned intrusive rock. This implies that their chemical complexity, texture, and mineralogy will change with increasing distance from their granitic source. Hence the mineralogy at the Dundas target may change from a mineralogy that is Be enriched (beryl) to a mineralogy that contains Li enriched minerals (spodumene), or other minerals, over an unknown distance.

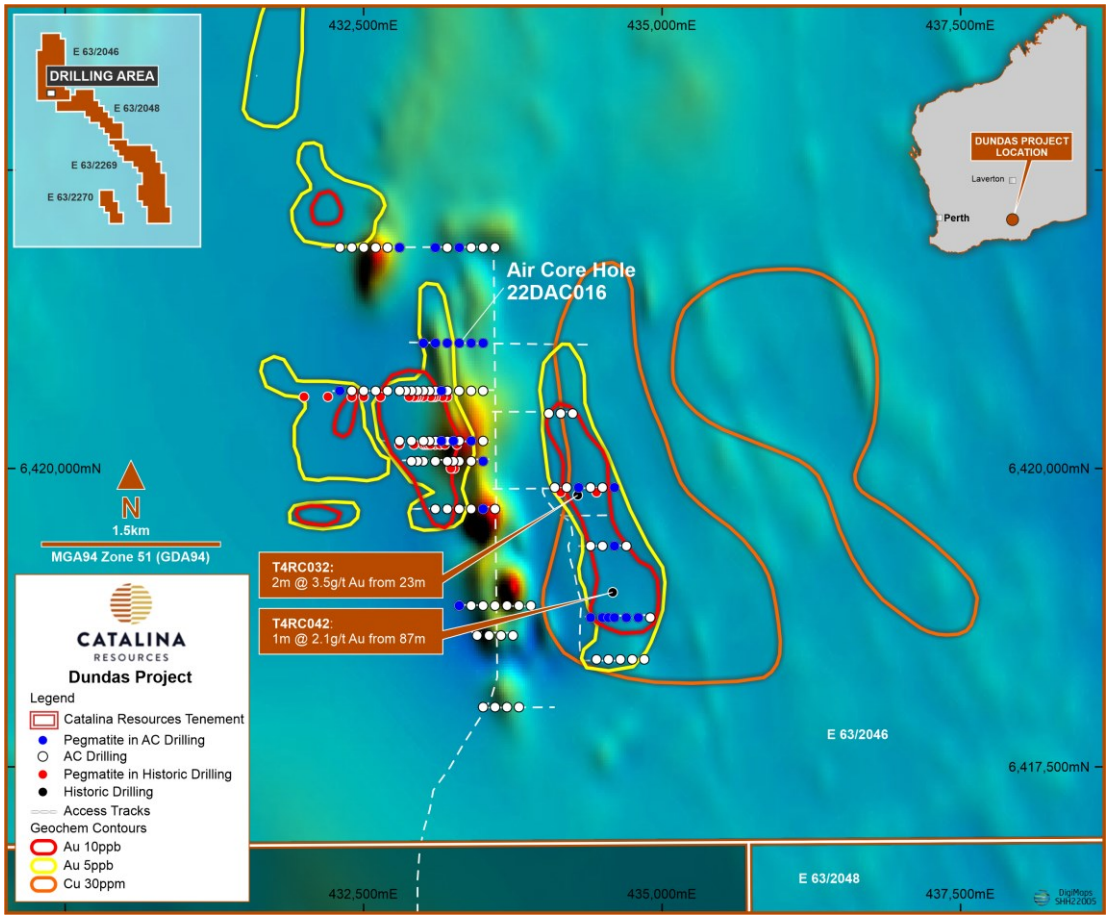

Figure 1. Air core drilling summary, location of hole 22DAC016 for southern portion of the tenement E63/2046. Underlying image is the regional aeromagnetic image.

Figure 2. Chip tray showing the final 5m (30-35m) of hole 22DAC016. Downhole meterage is shown. The distinctive blue-green aqua marine is illustrated amongst the pegmatite chips.

Figure 3. Photograph showing a prism crystal of blue-green aqua marine, seen in hole 22DAC016.

Beryllium Uses.

Beryllium is a steel-grey, low-density metal that is hard and brittle at room temperature and has a high melting point (1,287°C). Beryllium is used in telecommunications equipment, automotive electronics, and aerospace, defence, and industrial components. Beryllium mirrors are used in satellites where low weight and long-term dimensional stability are critical in extreme cold conditions.

Beryllium is on the list of Australia's critical minerals[1], a list produced by the Australian Government in 2022, aimed at a strategy to put Australia at the centre of meeting the growing global demand of critical minerals.

There is no recorded production data of beryllium in Australia. Worldwide production is 240 tonnes[1]. Notable gemstones high in beryllium include beryl, aquamarine and emerald.

Next Steps.

The multi element assays (Base Metals, Be Li, Ta, Cs, REEs) from the air core drilling program discussed above are expected to be received in coming weeks.

Once assays are received, the company will decide to follow up exploration plans for the area.

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

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LTD

Catalina Resources Ltd 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.

Competent Person Statement

The review of historical exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Michael Busbridge, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists. He is a consultant to 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).

Michael Busbridge 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.

References.

[1] The Hon Keith Pitt MP, Minister for Resources and Water. 2022. Critical Minerals Strategy. March 2022. Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources. © Commonwealth of Australia 2022.

[2] Deer W.A., Howie R.A., Zussman J., 1980. An introduction to the rock forming minerals. Longman Group Ltd.

APPENDIX 1: Catalina Resources air core hole collar coordinates.

Tenement	Hole_Id	Drill_Type	Mapsheet_Name	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_GridID
E63/2046	22DAC001	AC	Norseman	432300	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC002	AC	Norseman	432400	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC003	AC	Norseman	432500	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC004	AC	Norseman	432600	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC005	AC	Norseman	432700	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC006	AC	Norseman	432800	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC007	AC	Norseman	433100	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC008	AC	Norseman	433200	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC009	AC	Norseman	433300	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC010	AC	Norseman	433400	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC011	AC	Norseman	433500	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC012	AC	Norseman	433600	6421850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC013	AC	Norseman	433000	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC014	AC	Norseman	433100	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC015	AC	Norseman	433200	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC016	AC	Norseman	433300	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC017	AC	Norseman	433400	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC018	AC	Norseman	433500	6421050	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC019	AC	Norseman	432300	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC020	AC	Norseman	432400	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC021	AC	Norseman	432500	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC022	AC	Norseman	432600	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC023	AC	Norseman	432700	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC024	AC	Norseman	432800	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC025	AC	Norseman	432850	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC026	AC	Norseman	432900	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC027	AC	Norseman	432950	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC028	AC	Norseman	433000	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC029	AC	Norseman	433050	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC030	AC	Norseman	433100	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC031	AC	Norseman	433150	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC032	AC	Norseman	433200	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC033	AC	Norseman	433300	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC034	AC	Norseman	433400	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC035	AC	Norseman	433500	6420650	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC036	AC	Norseman	432800	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC037	AC	Norseman	432900	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC038	AC	Norseman	433000	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC039	AC	Norseman	433050	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC040	AC	Norseman	433100	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC041	AC	Norseman	433150	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC042	AC	Norseman	433200	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC043	AC	Norseman	433250	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC044	AC	Norseman	433300	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC045	AC	Norseman	433400	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC046	AC	Norseman	433500	6420230	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC047	AC	Norseman	432900	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2047	22DAC047a	AC	Norseman	432950	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC048	AC	Norseman	433000	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC049	AC	Norseman	433100	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC050	AC	Norseman	433200	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC051	AC	Norseman	433250	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC052	AC	Norseman	433300	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC053	AC	Norseman	433400	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC054	AC	Norseman	433500	6420060	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC055	AC	Norseman	433100	6419660	MGA94_51

Tenement	Hole_Id	Drill_Type	Mapsheet_Name	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_GridID
E63/2046	22DAC056	AC	Norseman	433200	6419660	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC057	AC	Norseman	433300	6419660	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC058	AC	Norseman	433400	6419660	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC059	AC	Norseman	433500	6419660	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC060	AC	Norseman	433600	6419660	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC061A	AC	Norseman	433300	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2047	22DAC061B	AC	Norseman	433300	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC061	AC	Norseman	433400	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC062	AC	Norseman	433500	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC063	AC	Norseman	433600	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC064	AC	Norseman	433700	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC065	AC	Norseman	433800	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC066	AC	Norseman	433900	6418850	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC067	AC	Norseman	433450	6418600	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC068	AC	Norseman	433550	6418600	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC069	AC	Norseman	433650	6418600	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC070	AC	Norseman	433750	6418600	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC071	AC	Norseman	433500	6418000	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC072	AC	Norseman	433600	6418000	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC073	AC	Norseman	433700	6418000	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC074	AC	Norseman	433800	6418000	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC075	AC	Norseman	434050	6420460	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC076	AC	Norseman	434150	6420460	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC077	AC	Norseman	434250	6420460	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC078	AC	Norseman	434100	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC079	AC	Norseman	434200	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC080	AC	Norseman	434300	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC081	AC	Norseman	434400	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC082	AC	Norseman	434500	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC083	AC	Norseman	434600	6419840	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC084	AC	Norseman	434400	6419350	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC085	AC	Norseman	434500	6419350	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC086	AC	Norseman	434600	6419350	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC087	AC	Norseman	434700	6419350	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC088	AC	Norseman	434400	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC089	AC	Norseman	434500	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2047	22DAC089a	AC	Norseman	434550	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC090	AC	Norseman	434600	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC091	AC	Norseman	434700	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC092	AC	Norseman	434800	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC093	AC	Norseman	434900	6418750	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC094	AC	Norseman	434450	6418400	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC095	AC	Norseman	434550	6418400	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC096	AC	Norseman	434650	6418400	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC097	AC	Norseman	434750	6418400	MGA94_51
E63/2046	22DAC098	AC	Norseman	434850	6418400	MGA94_51

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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 105 air core drill holes for 2684m at its Dundas prospect, Norseman, WA. • Drilling is located within Catalina's E63/2046, during Nov & Dec 2022. • Air core sampling was undertaken at 1-m intervals using a Meztke Static Cyclone. • Most 1-meter samples were dry and weighed between 1.5 and 3 kgms. Occasional ground water intersected at the bottom of holes caused some samples to be wet. • 1-meter 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 one-meter piles. This compositing was aimed to reduce assaying costs. • These composite samples weighed between 2 and 3 kgms. • For any anomalous 4m composite sample assays, the corresponding one-meter samples will be collected and assayed (fire assay) in the new year. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate sample every second hole, along with the regular insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every other hole. • Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas labs in Kalgoorlie. • Samples will be pulverized so that 75% of the sample passes 75µ. • A 30 gm charge from each of the pulp will then be digested via aqua regia acid and fire assay. Only Au will be assayed in Kalgoorlie via BV code FA001. • Pulps will then be forwarded to Bureau Veritas Labs in Cannington for analysis of 48 elements (incl REEs, Be and Li) via a mixed acid digest. BV Code MA102.
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. • Drilling to blade refusal (rock too hard to penetrate); Hole diameter 85mm / 3.5". • Air core 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). • Air core 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Air core drill rigs are lighter in weight than other rigs, meaning they're quicker and more maneuverable in the bush. • Gyro used an Air 750 CFM / 250 PSI Sullair Compressor with additional Air Booster Support 750 CFM / 250PSI.
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 air core samples collected as 2-meter intervals, with corresponding chips 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 air core samples were lithologically logged using standard industry logging software on a notebook computer. • Carbonate alteration was logged using hydrochloric acid and magnetism recorded using a hand-held magnetic pen. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • Drill sample piles and chip trays have been photographed. • 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.* *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.*	• Air core sampling was undertaken on 1m intervals using a Meztke Static Cone splitter. • Most 1-meter samples were dry and weighed between 2 and 3 kgms. • 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 2 and 3 kgms. • For any anomalous 4m composite sample assays, the corresponding one-meter samples are also collected and assayed. • Quality control of the assaying comprised the collection of a duplicate sample every hole, along with the regular insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every hole. • Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas labs in Kalgoorlie. • Samples will be pulverized so that 75% of the sample passes 75µ. • Samples pulps will then be digested via aqua regia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		acid. Gold will be assayed via BV method FA001. • Pulps will then be forwarded to Bureau Veritas Labs in Cannington for analysis of 48 elements via BV code MA102.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All assaying will be completed by Bureau Veritas Labs. • 4m Composite samples were assayed by Aqua Regia (AR) with ICP-MS (partial digest) BV method FA001. Sample detection is 100 ppb Au. • REE, Li and pathfinders will be assayed by BV method MA102 (Mixed Acid digestion). • Anomalous One metre samples will be assayed at BV labs. • Composite samples will be dissolved via a mixed acid (4 acid) digest and read by the ICP MS instrument. • Standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and average- grade. • The methods are considered appropriate for this style of mineralization expected. • No density data available. • BV labs 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.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification of significant intersections undertaken by independent personnel, only the VG geologist. • Validation of 4m composite assay data will be undertaken to compare duplicate assays, standard assays. • Comparison of assaying between the composite samples (fire assay digest) and the 1-meter samples (fire assay digest) will be made. Comparison of assaying between the composite samples (mixed acid digest) and the 1-meter samples (mixed acid digest) 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	*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 air core drill hole coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 51 (**Appendix 1).** • All air core holes were located by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 m. • There is no detailed documentation regarding the accuracy of the topographic control. • No elevation values (Z) were recorded for collars. An elevation of 450 mRL was assigned by VG. • There were no Down-hole surveys completed as air core 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*	• Air core drilling was on a variable line spacing (160m to 500m) and 100m between drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 on the mineralisation. • Four- meter 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 3-12m blanket of transported cover. • It is concluded from aerial magnetics that the mineralisation trends 000. Dips are unknown as the area is covered by a 3m – 12m blanket of transported cover. • Azimuths and dips of air core 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 BV labs.
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 Dundas Project is within E63/2046. • They form part of a broader tenement package of four exploration tenements located in the Dundas Goldfields in the Norseman region of Western Australia. • The project area was culturally surveyed and cleared in Sept 2022 by the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation. • There are no registered cultural heritage sites within the area. • E63/2046 and E63/2048 are held 100% by Catalina Resources. All tenements are secured by the DMIRS (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.*	• Only very limited historical exploration has been carried out in the area due to the thin blanket (usually 5 – 10m) of transported cover. • In E63/2048, one km spaced auger soil traverses undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti Australia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(AngloGold) were completed. A RAB/RC drilling program by Pan Australian Resources during the 1990's identified the presence of gold mineralisation hosted by mafic rocks in E63/2046. Reported intersections include: • T4RC032 2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 23m • T4RC042 1m @ 2.1g/t Au from 87m • The mineralization discussed above remains open, and the associated Au and Cu soil geochemistry (AngloGold's data) suggests the mineralization is much more extensive than indicated by past drilling. • Several large and robust gold in soil auger geochemical anomalies, up to 6 kms in length, are spatially associated with the interpreted BLFZ (Boulder Lefroy Fault Zone) in E63/2048 and represents a high priority for targeting by Catalina.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	•The Dundas Project forms part of an underexplored green fields region in the Albany Fraser Belt. In 2005, the discovery of the multimillion-ounce Tropicana gold deposit in 2005, 330 kms east of Kalgoorlie in the Albany Fraser Belt, initiated a reassessment of the prospectivity of the province. •A program of geophysical surveys and geoscientific work, including age dating of rocks, undertaken by the Geological Survey of Western Australia, during 2006-2010, has subsequently shown the Albany Fraser belt to contain reworked Archaean greenstones. •The Project area is now considered to be situated within the inferred SE extensions of the Norseman – Wiluna Belt of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton and comprises a tectonostratigraphic assemblage of mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary dominated units. A major northwest trending fault system transects the tenements and may represent southeast extensions of the prolifically mineralised and regionally continuous Zuleika and Boulder-Lefroy Fault systems. •Greenstone belts are commonly hosts to gold and rare-element pegmatites because they are both products of collisional tectonic processes. Rare-element pegmatites form in orogenic hinterlands related to plate convergence. • The pegmatites are products of extreme fractional crystallization of some granites, derived from melting of metasedimentary rocks in continental collision zones. The world class Buldannia Lithium Project (Liontown Resources) is situated just 25 kms northwest of Catalina's tenements, interpreted to be within the Zuleika Shear Zone.
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:*	• Appendix 1 (Air core collar coordinates) lists information material to the understanding of the air core drill holes at the Dundas Projects.

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	easting and northing of the drill hole collar *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The documentation for drill hole locations are located in the appendices of this announcement and is considered acceptable by VG. • 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 (e.g., 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.*	•NA. •At the time of this announcement, Drilling sample assay results have not yet been received for Dundas Projects.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	•NA • Exploration has not determined the geometry and extent of any mineralization. •A possible beryl intersection in hole 22DAC016 was 5m wide, figure 2. It is not known if this is a true width. •Further drilling is required to ascertain the geometry of the intersection.
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.*	•Diagrams showing historical drilling data, current drill hole collar plans, auger geochemistry and pegmatite drilling intersections are used in text of 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.*	•Assays are yet to be received from the drilling discussed in this announcement. •Exploration results that may create biased reporting has been omitted from these documents. •Appendix 1 – Air core drill hole collar coordinates

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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 (e.g., 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.*	• As discussed above, auger drilling of large historical auger geochemistry anomalies is planned to commence within E63/2048 later in 2023. • Further drilling (including RC drilling) in E63/2046 is dependent on the air core assay results received from Dundas, expected in late January 2023. • Regional detailed aerial magnetic surveys may commence over the priority target areas, as identified by Catalina.