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ASX Announcement
29 November 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
Michael Busbridge

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Amendment to ASX Announcement

Catalina Resources Ltd ("Catalina" or "the Company") advises it has updated the announcement released on 20 November 2024 (Broad alteration zone with quartz-sulphide veining logged).

Table 3 has been added in Appendix 1 to disclose the estimate of mineralisation of visually observed broad zones of alteration with intervals of sulphide veining and quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation.

A cautionary Note has also been added on Pages 2 & 3 in this Regard.

Additionally, Figure 2A has been added (Page4).

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

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 metals, lithium and iron ore projects and the development of these projects into production.

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Diamond Drilling intersects broad alteration zones with quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation

Highlights

- **A two hole diamond drilling program has been completed at the Rock Lodge Project in NSW**
- **The holes intersected broad alteration zones with quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation**
- **Diamond drilling was designed to follow up intersections of gold mineralization in shallow RC drilling**
- **Processing of the diamond core is in progress prior to laboratory analysis for gold and multielements**

Catalina Resources Ltd (ASX: CTN) ("Catalina" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that diamond drilling at the Rock Lodge Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW has been completed.

Two diamond holes (SRLRCD001-2) (Figure 3) were drilled for a total of 351m (NQ core) to test below previous shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling that intersected multiple zones of gold mineralization associated with quartz-sulphide veins .

The diamond holes intersected broad zones of alteration with intervals of sulphide veining and quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation hosted by siltstone (Figures 1, 2, 2A), & Appendix 1. The sulphides comprise pyrite and pyrrohotite with minor base metal sulphide (chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite). The veining crosscuts the foliation in the sediments and suggesting the gold mineralization is related to a late brittle deformation event. The presence of copper and bismuth in previous drill assays from Rock Lodge indicates a possible genetic link to an intrusion at depth.

Catalina's Executive Chairman, Sanjay Loyalka said "the visual results from the drilling are very encouraging with broad intervals of alteration and quartz-sulphide veining logged".

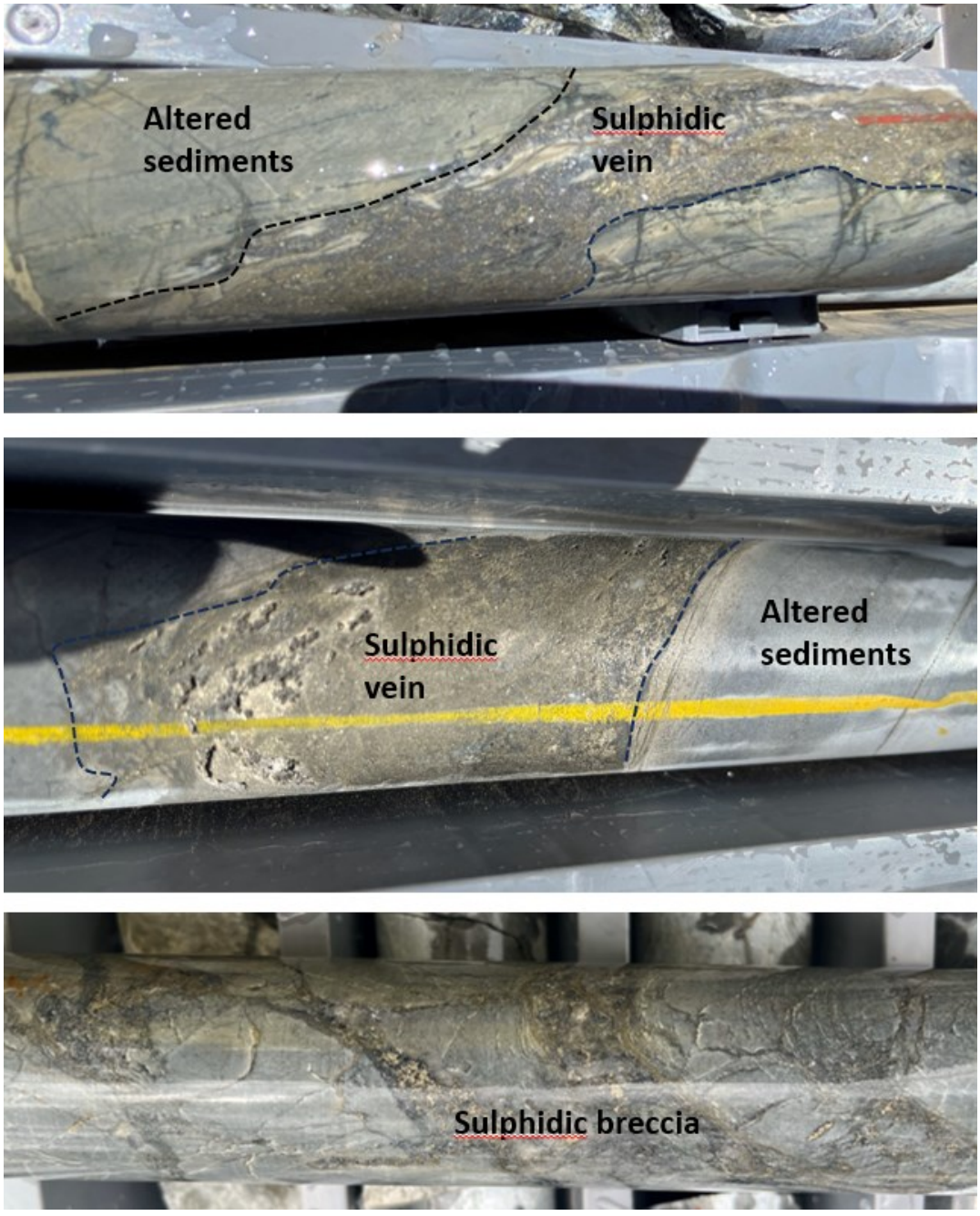

Figure 1: Sulphidic veins and breccia hosted by altered siltstone in diamond hole SRLRCD001 (NQ hole diameter 47.6mm)

Cautionary Statement:

- Observed broad zones of alteration with intervals of sulphide veining and quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation do not represent gold mineralisation until confirmed by laboratory analysis. They are part of the hydrothermal alteration system that is a possible indication of the gold mineralisation being explored.

- It is not possible to estimate the grade & widths of any gold content of the sulphide veins and this will be determined by laboratory analysis. The sulphide veins will also be assayed for multielements to gain understanding of the genetic origins of gold mineralisation. The laboratory analysis is expected in around 8 weeks.
- Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

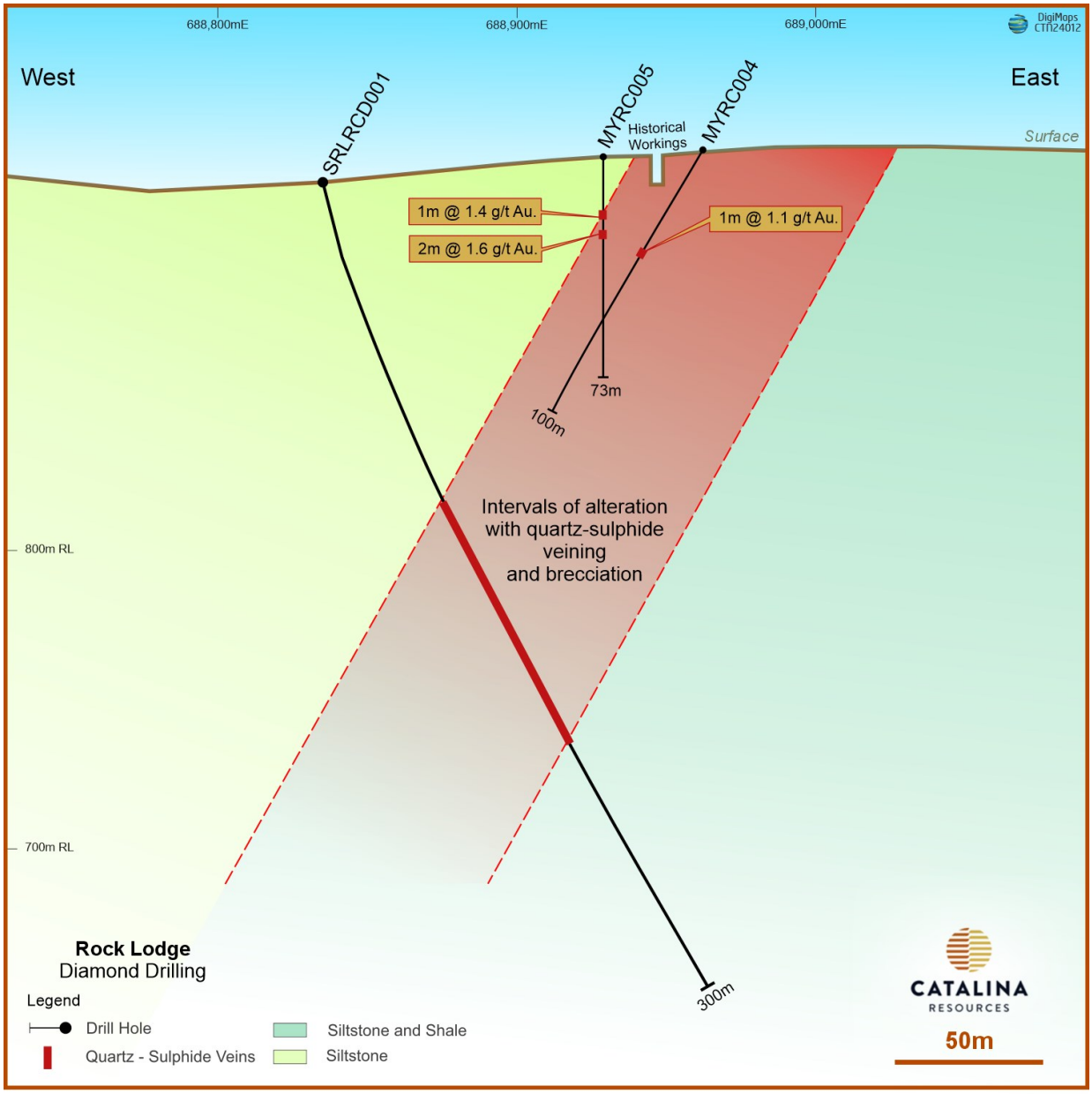

Figure 2: Cross section 5961505N showing Catalina Resources diamond hole SRLRCD001 testing under previous shallow drilling.

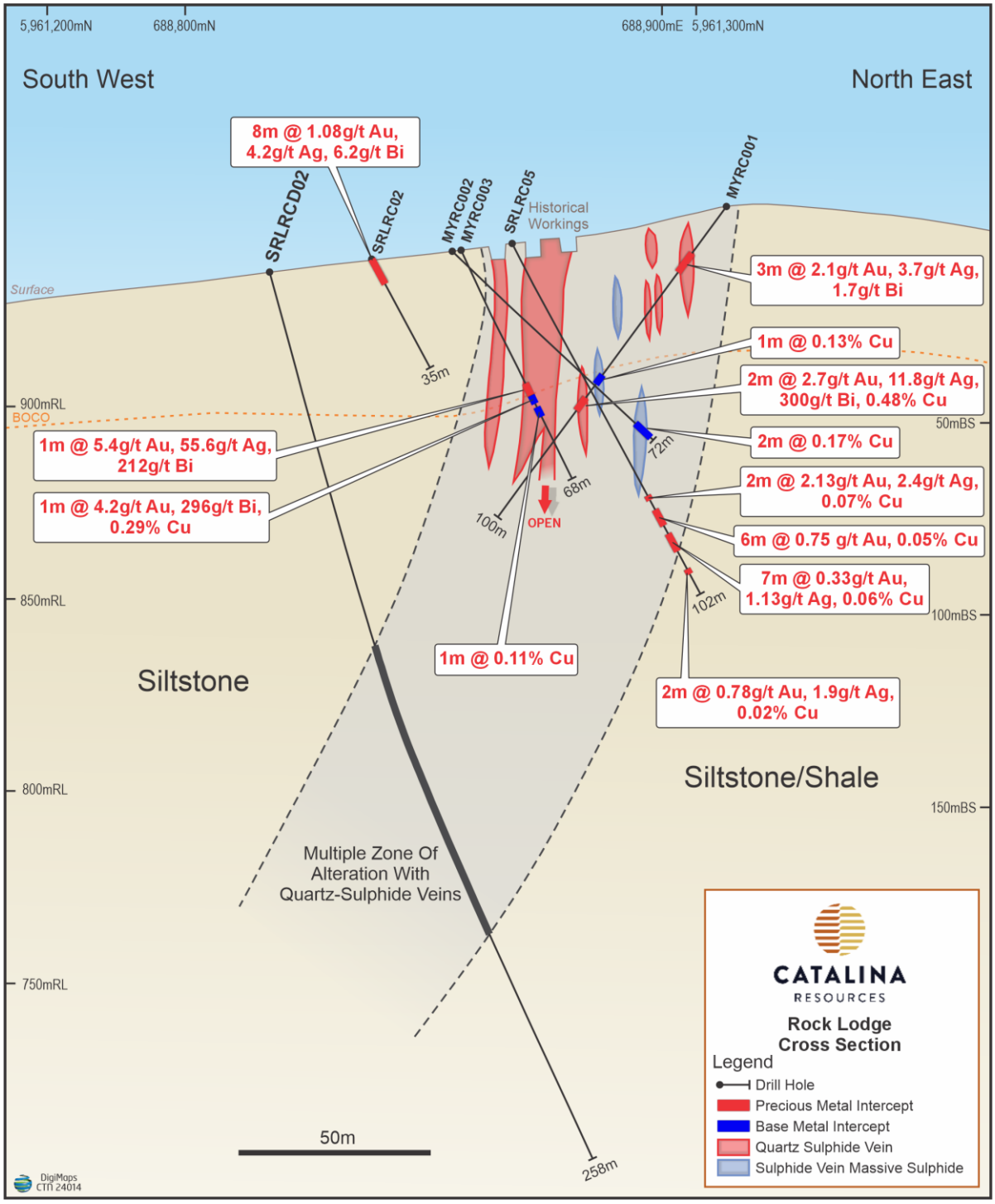

Figure 2A: Cross section showing Catalina Resources diamond hole SRLRCD002 testing under previous shallow drilling.

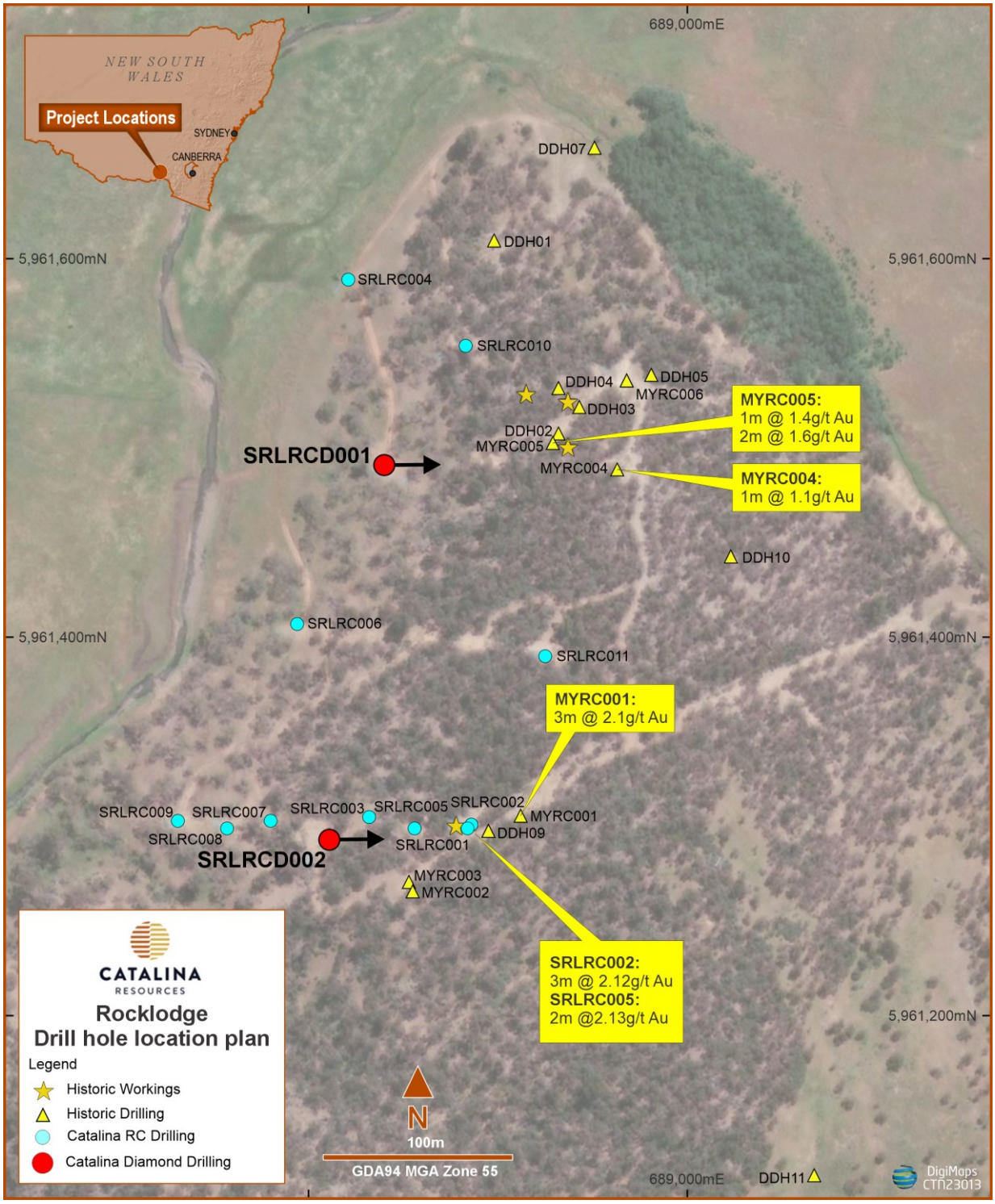

Figure 3: Rock Lodge prospect drill location plan showing Catalina's diamond drilling along with the previous drilling.

The diamond core will be cut in half and sampled at 1m intervals through parts of the hole with visual evidence of mineralization. The 1m samples will be submitted to a laboratory based in Orange for analysis of gold by Fire Assay and base metals/multielements by ICP-MS. Assay results will be announced when available.

Figure 4: Diamond drill rig in operation at the Rock Lodge prospect, NSW

Next Steps

The visual results from the drilling are very encouraging with broad intervals of alteration and quartz-sulphide veining logged.

Processing of the core, sampling and assaying are expected to take approximately 8 weeks. Assay results will be announced when available. After the laboratory analyses are available, the Company will plan additional diamond drilling to in-fill and extend the existing drill coverage as appropriate.

Along strike to the north the mineralized sedimentary sequence is covered by tertiary basalt flows. An induced polarization survey may be required to delineate the mineralization under cover.

Background

The Rock Lodge Project (EL 9155) covers an area of 163 km² and is located 35 km south of Cooma in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW. It is prospective for orogenic, Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS).

The RC drilling campaign completed by the Company in April 2022 at the Rock Lodge prospect intersected significant mineralisation. The drilling was designed to test prioritised targets consisting of extensive and continuous IP chargeability anomalies that are coincident with very anomalous soil and rock chip geochemistry.

Hole No	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection
SRLRC001	35	11	12	1	1m @ 3.7 g/t Au, 1.7 g/t Ag, 94 g/t Bi,
SRLRC001		21	22	1	1m @ 0.76 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag
SRLRC002	35	0	8	8	8m @ 1.08 g/t Au, 4.2 g/t Ag, 0.28% As, 61 g/t Bi
SRLRC002		0	3	3	incl. 3m @ 2.12 g/t Au, 6.67 g/t Ag, 0.6% As
SRLRC005	102	75	77	2	2m @ 2.13 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Ag, 0.6% As, 54 g/t Bi, 0.07% Cu
SRLRC005		78	84	6	6m @ 0.75 g/t Au, 0.8% As, 22 g/t Bi, 0.05% Cu
SRLRC005		82	84	2	incl. 2m @ 2.12 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Ag, > 1% As, 0.07% Cu, 0.06% Zn
SRLRC005		89	96	7	7m @ 0.33 g/t Au, 1.13 g/t Ag, 0.51% As, 51 g/t Bi, 0.06% Cu,
SRLRC005		89	91	2	incl. 2m @ 0.49 g/t Au, 1.7 g/t Ag, 0.37% As, 60 g/t Bi, 0.13% Cu
SRLRC005		97	99	2	2m @ 0.78 g/t Au,1.9 g/t Ag, 65 g/t Bi, 0.2% Cu
SRLRC006	50	27	29	2	2m @ 6.1 g/t Ag, 0.26% Pb, 0.5% Zn, 28 g/t Cd
SRLRC006		27	28	1	incl. 1m @ 10.6 g/t Ag, 0.44% Pb, 0.88% Zn, 51 g/t Cd

Significant RC drill intersections. Catalina RC drilling program 2022.

Catalina's RC drilling intersected a wide zone of stacked vertical lenses of polymetallic mineralisation. For example, RC hole SRLRC005 intersected four (4) significant mineralised zones over a width of 24m, from 75m to 99m (including **2m @ 2.13 g/t Au** and another **2m @ 2.12 g/t Au**)[1]. At the end of hole at 102m, rocks were still pervasively hydrothermally altered (pyrite, silica, sericite) suggesting that

additional downhole zones may have been intersected if excessive water flows had not stopped drilling. West of SRLRC005, Catalina's drilling has intersected mineralisation in SRLRC002 including **8m @ 1.08 g/t Au**[1].

The geochemical signature of the mineralisation suggests a high temperature hydrothermal fluid may have been responsible. Apart from Au and Ag, the mineralisation includes varying amounts of Bi, As, Cu, Sb, Pb, Cd and Zn.

The intersections from Catalina's drill holes in 2022, SRLRC002 to SRLRC005 in addition to previous drilling by Alt Resources (holes MYRC001-6), constitute a very wide (60m) mineralised envelope of stacked vertical lenses of significant polymetallic sulphide. Two hundred meters to the north, IP anomalies and similar anomalous rock chip geochemical signatures, suggest the mineralisation envelope may be continuous at least to this area. As the envelope is open in all directions further drilling focusing on the continuity, depth and lateral extent of the stacked veins represents a high priority drill target for Catalina.

The gold, bismuth and copper mineralisation at Rock Lodge is interpreted to have an affinity with the Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) style of mineralisation. There is potential at depth for bulk tonnage gold mineralisation associated with an intrusion. Characteristic features of IRGS mineralisation include sheeted veins containing gold with elevated bismuth, arsenic, silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin. The systems are commonly geochemically zoned around a central intrusion. They can also have elevated sulphide which can be detected with induced polarisation (resistivity lows). Many of these features are present at Rock Lodge.

The most recent diamond drilling program is the first test of the mineralized system at depth.

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:

[1] Catalina Resources Pty Ltd (ASX: CTN) announcement, 31st May 2022. RC Drilling hits multiple gold, silver, and base metal lenses at Rock Lodge, NSW.

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 (AIG). 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.

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APPENDIX 1

Diamond drill hole specifications

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Pre-collar Depth	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
SRLRCD001	688835	5961495	912.7	117	300	-77	90
SRLRCD002	688807	5961295	923.6	90	258	-75	90

Table 1: Diamond drill hole specifications – Collar

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
SRLRCD001	53	-68.4	82.6
SRLRCD001	95	-66.1	81.7
SRLRCD001	117	-64	79
SRLRCD001	127	-63	77.2
SRLRCD001	144	-62	76
SRLRCD001	161	-61	76
SRLRCD001	214	-61	78
SRLRCD001	253	-59.5	78
SRLRCD001	291	-58	79
SRLRCD002	99	-68	74
SRLRCD002	129	-67	73.5
SRLRCD002	159	-67	74.7
SRLRCD002	189	-66.4	74.6
SRLRCD002	216	-64.5	72.5
SRLRCD002	246	-63	73
SRLRCD002	258	-61.3	72.5

Table 2: Diamond drill hole specifications – Survey

Table 3- Visual estimations of observed broad zones of alteration with intervals of sulphide veining and quartz-sulphide veining and brecciation

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Nature of Sulphide Occurrence	Discordant or Concordant to Foliation or Bedding	Sulphide Observed	Abundance (%)
SRLRCD001	144.8	146	1.2	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	14
SRLRCD001	146	147.15	1.15	Thin Veins	Parrallel to Foliation	Pyrite	5
SRLRCD001	151.1	151.6	0.5	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	10
SRLRCD001	155.2	155.5	0.3	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	10
SRLRCD001	155.5	162.6	7.1	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD001	162.6	163.1	0.5	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	10
SRLRCD001	167.8	168.75	0.95	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	11
SRLRCD001	168.8	176.7	7.95	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	5
SRLRCD001	176.7	178.1	1.4	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	6
SRLRCD001	179.5	181.6	2.1	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite	15
SRLRCD001	190.4	192.1	1.7	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite	20
SRLRCD001	193.6	194.9	1.3	Veins, Massive Sulphide	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite	10
SRLRCD001	200.5	207.3	6.8	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD001	207.3	210.7	3.4	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite, Sphalerite	4
SRLRCD001	228.5	231.15	2.65	Network Veins, minor breccia	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD001	247.9	253.3	5.4	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD001	253.3	254.3	1	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD001	268.8	276.2	7.4	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	4
SRLRCD001	276.2	276.5	0.3	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD001	276.5	279.3	2.8	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	4
SRLRCD001	281.2	288.2	7	Thin Veins	Parrallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD001	288.9	291.4	2.5	Thin Veins	Parrallel to Foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD001	291.4	293.5	2.1	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD001	293.5	297.15	3.65	Network Veins, minor breccia	Cross cutting & parrallel foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD001	297.2	300.15	3	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	94.2	94.7	0.5	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD002	97.3	97.8	0.5	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD002	97.8	101.5	3.7	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	4
SRLRCD002	108.2	109.5	1.35	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	15
SRLRCD002	109.5	110	0.5	Massive Sulphide, veining	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	100
SRLRCD002	110	111.3	1.3	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	4

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Nature of Sulphide Occurrence	Discordant or Concordant to Foliation or Bedding	Sulphide Observed	Abundance (%)
SRLRCD002	111.3	114.3	3	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	129.4	129.8	0.4	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD002	129.8	130.1	0.3	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	5
SRLRCD002	130.1	130.4	0.3	Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD002	140.9	141.4	0.5	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	5
SRLRCD002	143.9	144.3	0.4	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	12
SRLRCD002	144.3	145.1	0.8	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	3
SRLRCD002	148.5	149	0.5	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	149	149.15	0.15	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	12
SRLRCD002	156	158.55	2.55	Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	159	160.2	1.25	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	4
SRLRCD002	162.6	162.7	0.1	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite	12
SRLRCD002	163	167.1	4.1	Network Veins	Cross cutting foliation	Pyrite	1
SRLRCD002	167.1	168	0.9	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	169.4	170	0.65	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	177.2	179.3	2.15	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	1
SRLRCD002	195	195.9	0.9	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite	8
SRLRCD002	204.2	205.6	1.4	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite	2
SRLRCD002	214.2	214.9	0.7	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite	2
SRLRCD002	217.9	218.5	0.6	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	222	222.5	0.5	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite	8
SRLRCD002	222.5	223	0.5	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	223	223.3	0.3	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite	4
SRLRCD002	222.3	223.9	1.6	Thin Veins	Parallel to Foliation	Pyrite	2
SRLRCD002	229.5	230.9	1.4	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite	1
SRLRCD002	230.9	231.1	0.2	Breccia & Network Veins	Discordant to Bedding & Foliation	Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite	5

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APPENDIX 2

MYRC001-6 RC Drill hole specifications

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth
MYRC001	RC	688912	5961305	951	228.5	-55	100
MYRC002	RC	688855	5961265	940	88.5	-50	72
MYRC003	RC	688853	5961270	941	48.5	-65	68
MYRC004	RC	688963	5961488	936	270.5	-60	100
MYRC005	RC	688829	5961502	934	0	-90	73
MYRC006	RC	688968	5961535	925	270.5	-60	144

Table 1: Drill hole specifications – Collar

MYRC001-6 best intersections

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au	Ag	Bi	Cu	Pb	Zn
MYRC001		17	20	3	2.1	3.7	174			
	and	56	57	1				0.13		
	and	62	64	2	2.7	11.8	300	0.48		
MYRC002		69	71	2						0.17
MYRC003		40	41	1	5.4	55.6	212			
	and	43	44	1		4.2	296	0.29		
	and	44	45	1		2.4			0.11	
MYRC004		26	27	1		1.4			0.12	
	and	32	33	1	1.1	8		0.21		0.11
	and	36	37	1						0.14
	and	53	54	1		2.5	127			0.17
	and	65	66	1		1.5				0.14
MYRC005		13	14	1	1.4	8.9	879			
	and	19	21	2	1.6	9.5	903			
	and	23	24	1	1.4	37.5	163		1.56	
	and	32	33	1						0.29
	and	54	55	1		2.3				0.17
	and	57	58	1		4.8			0.48	1.46
MYRC006		19	21	2						0.18
	and	24	25	1	1.8	2.8	148			
	and	38	39	1	3	11.4	685			
	and	90	91	1		31.3				

Table 2: MYRC001-6 best intersections

MYRC001-6 Assay Results

Hole_ID	From	To	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Cd	Cu	Fe	Pb	S	Zn
Units	Metres	Metres	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
MYRC001	15	16	0.13	0.6	366	720	10	-0.5	60	4.97	112	0.04	46
MYRC001	16	17	0.09	0.7	242	650	8	-0.5	66	5.09	95	0.04	44
MYRC001	17	18	2.46	1.1	1075	650	47	0.9	104	6.86	81	0.04	60
MYRC001	18	19	0.97	4.3	1855	700	225	2.3	76	5.68	166	0.33	49
MYRC001	19	20	2.77	5.6	12850	610	250	5.4	221	8.79	294	0.35	71
MYRC001	20	21	0.47	8.7	991	600	29	0.5	91	5.75	52	0.03	63
MYRC001	56	57	0.01	-0.5	75	580	5	-0.5	1345	3.92	105	2.99	46
MYRC001	61	62	0.03	-0.5	97	160	3	0.9	72	6.31	35	6.75	108
MYRC001	62	63	4.32	19.4	6440	140	470	4	8140	23.4	772	>10.0	523
MYRC001	63	64	0.97	4.2	1580	130	129	5.5	1535	9.44	297	>10.0	204
MYRC001	64	65	0.12	1.7	317	170	15	2.3	173	10.2	201	>10.0	125
MYRC002	68	69	0.01	-0.5	27	570	-2	1.9	31	3.78	234	0.95	660
MYRC002	69	70	0.02	-0.5	229	770	-2	14.1	51	3.97	218	1.02	2230
MYRC002	70	71	0.04	0.6	37	650	-2	7.4	74	4.98	443	1.87	1220
MYRC002	71	72	0.02	-0.5	25	660	2	4.5	44	5.26	189	1.37	811
MYRC003	39	40	0.15	4	117	300	23	-0.5	32	5.19	56	3.2	15
MYRC003	40	41	5.36	55.6	389	240	212	-0.5	73	6.92	170	4.74	13
MYRC003	41	42	0.23	2.9	63	270	104	-0.5	464	5.15	79	5.41	7
MYRC003	42	43	0.07	1.1	60	450	68	-0.5	577	6.14	125	6.5	9
MYRC003	43	44	0.13	4.2	297	440	296	-0.5	2870	7.87	739	8.03	24
MYRC003	44	45	0.2	2.4	99	180	10	0.7	777	5.31	1145	5.39	132
MYRC003	45	46	0.13	0.7	32	560	3	0.9	161	4.15	216	3.16	140
MYRC004	24	25	0.08	0.9	353	700	4	10.1	101	3.02	514	1.9	823
MYRC004	25	26	0.09	1.1	630	670	2	1.9	104	3.71	846	2.68	249
MYRC004	26	27	0.18	1.4	1590	570	5	4.6	66	3.38	1165	1.68	511
MYRC004	27	28	0.11	1	841	360	4	1.6	102	4.47	530	3.79	216
MYRC004	28	29	-0.01	-0.5	118	640	-2	0.6	50	2.88	145	1.83	118
MYRC004	29	30	0.03	0.7	309	630	3	3.5	65	4.54	483	3.02	240
MYRC004	30	31	0.04	0.6	148	630	-2	16.5	44	3.14	483	1.41	369
MYRC004	31	32	0.02	-0.5	56	480	-2	3.2	28	3.71	108	1.36	447
MYRC004	32	33	1.09	8	5080	280	86	3.5	2130	10.15	346	9.97	1065
MYRC004	33	34	0.18	2.1	976	410	18	1.2	372	5.67	330	5.53	603
MYRC004	34	35	0.04	-0.5	167	720	2	1.9	105	3.7	135	2.22	488
MYRC004	35	36	0.05	-0.5	284	690	2	2.7	69	3.81	137	1.37	640
MYRC004	36	37	0.03	-0.5	446	660	-2	4.4	52	3.88	114	1.46	1360
MYRC004	37	38	0.03	-0.5	218	710	-2	4.5	51	4.23	116	1.01	858
MYRC004	52	53	0.09	0.5	1070	230	21	-0.5	60	4.09	24	4.49	97
MYRC004	53	54	0.12	2.5	4110	210	127	7.3	58	3.53	111	3.79	1705
MYRC004	54	55	0.03	-0.5	318	210	20	1.5	45	4.08	22	4.62	382
MYRC004	63	64	0.03	-0.5	165	150	14	-0.5	76	4.53	10	4.67	50
MYRC004	64	65	0.03	-0.5	135	190	14	-0.5	56	3.44	9	3.4	102
MYRC004	65	66	0.09	1.5	1590	210	50	5.9	61	3.52	70	3.57	1415
MYRC005	12	13	0.07	-0.5	1600	820	11	-0.5	54	9.82	161	1.06	18
MYRC005	13	14	1.41	8.9	47000	120	879	-0.5	51	12.95	723	7.36	18
MYRC005	14	15	0.29	2.4	13100	710	166	-0.5	19	3.53	212	1.13	10
MYRC005	15	16	0.17	1	1795	730	63	-0.5	24	3.2	197	0.44	9
MYRC005	16	17	0.12	1.3	316	810	15	-0.5	17	1.89	56	0.19	6
MYRC005	17	18	0.03	0.7	150	620	10	-0.5	25	2.24	17	0.22	7
MYRC005	18	19	0.06	-0.5	416	90	11	-0.5	87	5.2	42	4.19	7
MYRC005	19	20	1.04	6.9	8540	470	595	-0.5	52	6.51	136	1.54	8
MYRC005	20	21	2.2	12	17550	200	1210	-0.5	56	7.23	584	2.26	5
MYRC005	21	22	0.8	3.8	5060	230	151	-0.5	52	4.55	220	2.15	5
MYRC005	22	23	0.38	2.7	1265	100	189	-0.5	39	5.55	215	3.38	5
MYRC005	23	24	1.37	37.5	6620	390	163	1	127	19.15	10000	2.45	50
MYRC005	24	25	0.51	2.7	1610	570	83	0.8	160	4.02	439	3.5	123
MYRC005	25	26	0.13	0.8	644	560	52	-0.5	90	4.43	139	4.6	27
MYRC005	26	27	0.11	1	2530	540	78	0.7	84	4.07	119	4.24	50
MYRC005	27	28	0.14	1.4	4410	70	84	-0.5	86	4.6	275	4.23	37

Hole_ID	From	To	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Cd	Cu	Fe	Pb	S	Zn
Units	Metres	Metres	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
MYRC005	28	29	0.1	0.8	762	70	44	2.9	91	4.61	129	4.86	409
MYRC005	29	30	0.07	2.2	691	100	70	2.4	59	3.96	369	4.13	389
MYRC005	30	31	0.42	2.1	5190	90	148	-0.5	23	3.8	213	3.61	52
MYRC005	31	32	0.24	1.4	3470	70	54	1	87	5.02	176	4.48	131
MYRC005	32	33	0.15	-0.5	2210	60	24	14.1	61	4.68	57	4.94	2870
MYRC005	33	34	0.03	-0.5	302	110	15	1.4	45	3.62	38	3.73	168
MYRC005	53	54	0.02	1.8	88	40	28	1.9	118	6.11	172	6.03	403
MYRC005	54	55	0.04	2.3	197	60	26	7.5	192	7.79	213	7.47	1730
MYRC005	55	56	-0.01	-0.5	41	110	2	-0.5	41	3.25	49	3	60
MYRC005	56	57	0.01	1.1	56	100	6	14.7	43	3.26	630	3.24	3310
MYRC005	57	58	0.02	4.8	59	100	13	65.3	76	3.45	4800	3.97	10000
MYRC005	58	59	-0.01	-0.5	41	110	3	1.3	69	2.82	121	2.46	283
MYRC006	18	19	-0.01	-0.5	50	1120	-2	4.5	143	1.63	21	0.31	110
MYRC006	19	20	0.01	1.3	88	40	5	76.8	226	4.76	185	3.95	2460
MYRC006	20	21	-0.01	-0.5	50	50	2	25.7	97	3.26	64	2.94	1200
MYRC006	21	22	0.02	-0.5	91	80	5	13.2	91	2.38	34	2.27	573
MYRC006	22	23	0.01	-0.5	51	150	2	6	43	1.75	14	1.57	326
MYRC006	23	24	0.02	-0.5	142	130	5	5.7	50	4.08	27	4.29	322
MYRC006	24	25	1.83	2.8	7140	80	148	10.1	394	5.97	133	6.25	301
MYRC006	25	26	0.06	-0.5	189	60	11	16	41	3.24	38	3.41	751
MYRC006	36	37	0.18	-0.5	113	100	20	-0.5	88	2.84	28	2.89	77
MYRC006	37	38	0.17	0.7	836	250	26	-0.5	208	3.39	38	3.68	256
MYRC006	38	39	3.02	11.4	12900	20	685	0.7	702	11.45	553	>10.0	65
MYRC006	39	40	0.15	0.9	494	80	51	-0.5	83	4.72	46	5.1	49
MYRC006	45	46	0.01	0.6	132	70	8	1	125	4.75	169	4.61	235
MYRC006	46	47	0.46	0.7	2460	40	31	0.8	124	5.86	148	6.22	176
MYRC006	47	48	0.36	0.9	2270	100	12	1.9	82	4.62	174	4.6	386
MYRC006	48	49	-0.01	0.6	143	90	4	1.8	65	3.55	109	3.23	385
MYRC006	89	90	0.01	-0.5	391	50	8	0.8	84	4.83	38	4.33	143
MYRC006	90	91	0.03	31.3	58	80	5	-0.5	29	3.7	14	3.25	40
MYRC006	91	92	-0.01	-0.5	49	150	3	-0.5	30	2.37	14	2.06	35

Table : MYRC001-6 Assay Results

APPENDIX 3

JORC Table 1 and Table 2

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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • Catalina Resources has completed two NQ diamond drill holes for 351m at it's Rock Lodge Project, near Cooma NSW. • Drilling is located within Catalina's EL9155 and was completed in November 2024. • Sampling of the diamond holes will be conducted by taking 1m half core samples through mineralized intervals downhole. • The core will be cut on the orientation line or where the orientation line was not defined the core will be cut 90 degrees to bedding/foliation. • The portion of half core selected for analysis will be consistent downhole to remove sample bias (right of the orientation line). • 1m half core samples are of consistent volume and approximately similar weight. • Quality control of the assaying will comprise the insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every 40th sample. • Samples will be sent to a laboraory in Orange, NSW. • Samples will be crushed and then pulverized so that 75% of the sample passes 75µm. • A representative sample of the pulp will be assayed for gold using Fire Assay. Multielements will be assayed by using Aqua Regia followed by ICP-MS analysis. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • All appropriate measures were taken to ensure sample representativity during drilling. • Samples were collected using a cone splitter attached to the drill rig. • 1m samples were taken downhole from which the most mineralized intervals were submitted for analysis based on visual logging. • A 2kg sample was pulverized at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory to generate a 30g charge for fire assay.
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).*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • The drilling contractor was BG Drilling from Sydney. BG uses 3m drill rods and a 3m split inner tube. • The diamond holes were drilled from RC precollars. SRLRCD001 precollar is 117m and SRLRCD002 is 90m. • The RC precollar was cased with HQ rods prior to drilling in NQ mode. • NQ diamond core is stored in core trays prior to marking up, logging and sampling. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Six reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed by Alt Resources for 557m. • The RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling hammer.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • Representative diamond core samples are stored in core trays. Recovery was good with some broken core at the start of the diamond tail. • BG drilling uses an NQ triple tube that provides good core recovery. • Catalina does not anticipate any sample bias from loss/gain of material from cyclone. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • A visual estimate of sample recovery was determined by the site geologist with recovery monitored with assistance of the drill crew. • Estimated recoveries were considered good. • The prospect is at an early exploration stage with no resource estimation planned so sample bags were not weighed.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • All diamond core is measured and marked up to check sample recovery. • Diamond core is logged on paper and later transferred to a digital format using a logging template. • Geological logging records lithology, structural texture, alteration and mineralization. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All geological information noted above has been completed by a competent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		person as recognized by JORC. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Drill chips were geologically logged in detail at 1m intervals.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** •NQ diamond core will be cut with a diamond saw along the orientation line to produce half core for sampling. •Mineralised intervals of half core will be sampled at 1m intervals. •1m of half core weighs 2-3kg. •Quality control of the assaying will comprise the insertion of industry (OREAS) standards (certified reference material) every 40th sample. •Samples will be sent to a laboraory in Orange, NSW. •Samples will be crushed and then pulverized so that 95% of the sample passes 75µm. •A representative sample of the pulp will then be assayed for gold by Fire Assay. A sample will also be digested with Aqua Regia and assayed by ICP-MS for basemetals and multielements. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** •RC samples for analysis were generated using a cone splitter at 1m intervals. •1m sample from the splitter weigh approximately 2kg. •Bulk residues were stored on site until assays were received in the event additional sampling was required. •No additional sampling was considered necessary based on the initial assay results received. Bulk residues were discarded.
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,*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** •All assaying will be completed by a laboraory in Orange, NSW. •1m half core samples will be assayed for gold by Fire Assay and basemetals and multielements by Aqua Regia ICP-MS. •Standards from OREAS will be added to the 1m samples every 40th samples. •The methods used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization expected. •No density data was captured. •A laboraory routinely re-assay anomalous assays (greater than 0.3 g/t Au) as part of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	their normal QAQC procedures. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • RC samples were shipped to ALS Brisbane for preparation and analysis. • Samples were pulverized and then assayed by Fire Assay for gold using ALS method AA25 a 30g charge. • Other elements were assayed using ICP, ALS code ICP61. Cu and Au values higher than 10,000ppm were re-assayed using ALS method OG-62. • QAQC procedures include insertion of certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and duplicate samples. CRMs were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established based on these QAQC measures.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • Verification of significant intersections will be undertaken by a second geologist. • Validation of 1m sample assay data involves checking of QAQC standard assays. • Data is entered into a logging template on a desk top computer. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • No third party assay checks were undertaken.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • All diamond drill hole coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 55. • All diamond holes were located by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • There is no detailed documentation regarding the accuracy of the topographic control. • A survey of the hole was conducted at 30m intervals downhole to provide the dip and azimuth. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Drill collars were surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of around 3m. • Coordinates are MGA Zone 55 (GDA94) • Elevation from hand held GPS (in GDA) is considered adequate for this phas of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • The two diamond holes are spaced 200m apart. • The spacing of the diamond drilling is appropriate for understanding the exploration potential and the identification of structural controls of the mineralization. • Half core was sampled at 1m intervals with no compositing. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Data is not adequate to establish a mineral resource or reserve at the prospect but the data may be used in the future for resource estimations.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • The relationship between drill orientation and the mineralized structures is based on surface mapping of strongly weathered exposures. • It is concluded from field observations that the structures and foliation trends are approximately 350 degrees. Dips are interpreted to be approximately vertical to steeply west. • The azimuth and dip of the diamond holes were aimed to intersect the strike of the rocks at right angles. • Downhole widths of mineralization are not known with assays not yet received. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Insufficient work was done to determine the true dip of the mineralization at Rock Lodge. Limited data suggests true vein thickness represents ~80% of the downhole thickness. • Drillholes were orientated according to observed structural orientation at surface. • Based on the drilling it was estimated that the mineralization at the northern end of the prospect dips 52 degrees to the west. • Some holes may not have been drilled at an optimal angle to the mineralization. • In the southern part of the prospect the mineralization is interpreted to be steeply dipping.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • All samples are packaged and managed under the supervision of Catalina personnel. • Core cutting and sampling will be conducted by consulting group RME based in Orange, NSW.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Alt Resources – MYRC001-6 • After collection samples were stored in calico bags at the company's locked premises in Jindabyne prior to shipping by courier to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • No external reviews of sampling techniques and geochemical data were undertaken or are appropriate at this stage of exploration.

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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** •Diamond drill holes were all completed within the granted EL9155 which is 100% owned by Catalina Resources. •Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by NSW, Department of Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience via the Mining Act 1992. •Catalina Resources received an investigation commencement letter dated 21 April 2022 in relation to a number of alleged breaches. •Subsequently the Regulator issued a direction to the Company that all exploration works must cease under s.240 of the NSW Mining Act 1992. •Following the Company taking corrective actions the direction was revoked in April 2024 allowing Catalina Resources to recommence exploration. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** •The prospect was within EL8416 covering 19 graticular blocks. It was granted for 6 years on 12th September 2017. The licence is held by GFM Exploration Ltd. Alt held 100% interest in the project. •Entry agreements were signed with the affected landholders. •Aboriginal heritage clearance was granted by the appropriate Government Department prior to drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•The Rock Lodge prospect has been explored by four companies in the last fifty years: Southern Gold, Target Minerals, GFM and Alt Resources. Their exploration programs progressed to RC and diamond drilling, but significant intersections were not followed up, particularly at depth. • In addition, consideration was not given to the regional geology away from the old workings and several target areas generated from geochemical and geophysical surveys at Rock Lodge were also not followed up. • The mineralisation is associated with massive and disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite sulphides and quartz, within host phyllites and sandstone of the Adaminaby group. This is exposed on the surface as a distinct gossan and ironstone. Sulphide mineralisation is associated with silica alteration and minor quartz veining, indicating that a significant volume of mineralising fluid has passed through the rock. • Six RC holes (MYRC001 to MYRC006) were also drilled underneath old workings at Rock Lodge by Alt Resources in 2018. Their drilling also intercepted massive sulphides in four holes with recorded grades up to 5.4 g/t Au. • Geophysical surveys (IP and EM) by Alt Resources in 2016-2017, outlined deeper and parallel targets that were not tested by the drilling program. •Several rock chips were taken from the length of this western zone with assays up to 2.52 g/t Au, 10.2 g/t Ag, as well as anomalous arsenic, bismuth and copper. These results stand out from anomalous background levels of 0.2 g/t Au for the remaining rock chip samples. •The historical workings at nearby Bobundara have a recorded production of 575g Au (18.5oz) with an average grade of 21 g/t Au (Herzberger and Barnes, 1978). Mining occurred during two periods from 1928-30 and 1948-49. The mineralisation occurs as disseminated sulphide minerals in a narrow, discontinuous quartz-chlorite lode parallel to the host slates' cleavage. The workings consist of 3 or 4 shafts, an adit and shallow pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	•EL9155 covers an area of 75 km² and is located 35km south of Cooma. It is prospective for orogenic, Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS) and skarn related gold mineralisation. • The Rock Lodge prospect exhibits high-grade gold mineralisation associated with structurally controlled epigenetic massive sulphide veins. The grades intercepted during historical drilling show the area to be highly mineralised and the mineral assemblages are synonymous with other major mineral deposits within the Canberra to Cooma region of the Lachlan Fold Belt. • The East Lachlan Fold Belt has a long history of mineral production including gold (80 Mozs), copper (13 Mt), lead, zinc, silver and tin. • It contains several large operating copper and gold mines including Evolution Mining's Lake Cowal Gold Mine, Newcrest Mining Ltd's giant Cadia Mine. Also located within the East Lachlan Fold Belt is Alkane Resources' 2019 Boda discovery (502 metres at 0.2% copper and 0.48 g/t gold from 211 metres). • Within the East Lachlan region, a chemical rock sequence has been intruded by various magmas, that create a highly prospective environment for mineralisation. These deposits display a range of different gold mineralisation styles, including orogenic, porphyry, skarn and volcanogenic massive sulphide. While there are similar mineralisation types across northern Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the East Lachlan region is different in age and chemistry, making it globally unique and very prospective. • The Rock Lodge Project (EL9155) covers a folded sequence of Ordovician aged Adaminaby Group shales/siltstones and Gungoandra Siltstones. • At the Rock Lodge prospect there is a steeply dipping sequence of predominantly siltstone with sandstone interbeds to the west and strongly carbonaceous shales to the east, The siltstones and shales have been locally silicified and disseminated pyrite is common throughout the rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • Details of the drill collars, depths, azimuths, dips of each hole are provided in the Appendix. • The data quality is acceptable for reporting purposes. • Assay data has not been received and will be reported when available. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Details of the drill collars, depths, azimuths, dips of each hole are provided in the Appendix. • The Appendix also contains a table of significant results.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • N/A. No assay results are available. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Reported drill intersections are length weighted and represent the geochemistry of coherent geological or assay entities with varied cut-off grades. • No cutting of high grade values has been undertaken
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • The geometry and extent of any mineralization and geology will be provided upon receipt. • Mineralization is interpreted to be steeply dipping to the west (65-70 degrees) and drillholes were drilled at 60 degrees to the east. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • Insufficient work was done to determine the true dip of the mineralization. • Limited data suggest that true vein thickness is 80% of the downhole thickness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drillholes were orientated according to observed structural orientations at surface. • Some drillholes may not have been orientated at an optimal angle to minerlisation.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • A plan of the drill hole locations is provided in this announcement. • No assay results are available. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • The location of the drillholes is shown in this announcement. • Significant assay results are tabulated in the Appendix.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • No assay results are available. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • All significant drilling results are tabulated in the Appendix.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • No additional exploration data has been reported. **Alt Resources – MYRC001-6** • No significant exploration data has been omitted.
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.*	**Catalina Resources – SRLRCD001-2** • Further work is dependent on the results of the diamond drilling. If results are encouraging additional diamond drilling will be conducted to in-fill and extend the current drilling. • The north-south mineralized trend extends under Tertiary basalt to the north. An induced polarization survey may be required to delineate the mineralization prior to drilling.