ASX Announcement

28 July 2026

DRILLING COMMENCING AT BREAKAWAY DAM

Highlights

- **Approximately 2,400m RC drilling program scheduled to commence end of month at the Breakaway Dam Copper Project.**
- **Program designed to test the highest-priority Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductor plates and interpreted extensions to known copper mineralisation.**
- **Previous drilling[1,2] has returned copper intersections including:**
  - **6.0m @ 1.19% Cu from 185m, including 1m @ 3.86% Cu (BDRC10)**
  - **8.7m (ETW) @ 0.48% Cu from 181m, including 0.95m @ 1.18% Cu and 1.7m @ 1.05% Cu (BDCDD2501)**
  - **1.9m (ETW) @ 2.17% Cu from 198m (BDCRC26016)**
- **Interpreted mineralised strike expanded by approximately 70%, from 700m to 1.2km², while identifying multiple priority DHEM drill targets.**
- **Drilling is designed to target ore grade intercepts and evaluate the continuity and extent of the potential orebody.**

Catalina Resources Limited (ASX: CTN) is pleased to advise that it is preparing to commence the next phase of exploration at its Breakaway Dam Copper Project, with an approximately 2,400m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program scheduled to commence later this month.

The planned drilling program has been designed following interpretation of geological observations, assay results and Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys completed during Catalina's successful March 2026 exploration campaign.

That work returned copper intersections of up to **1.9m (estimated true width (ETW)) @ 2.17% Cu** (BDCRC26016), further confirming that the Breakaway Dam volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system is copper-rich. DHEM surveys identified strong conductor responses in every drill hole, with subsequent modelling defining multiple on-hole and off-hole conductive plates that now represent high-priority drill targets.

Copper mineralisation has now been delineated over an interpreted strike length of approximately 1.2 kilometres, while historical drilling indicates mineralisation extends over up to 1.8 kilometres. Together, these results reinforce the interpretation of a broad VMS system and provide a strong technical basis for the next phase of drilling.

Executive Director, Ross Cotton, commented:

"Catalina's strategy is to build multiple pathways for shareholder value, and Breakaway Dam is rapidly emerging as one of them. The project broadens our exposure beyond gold, providing shareholders with a compelling copper opportunity that complements our broader portfolio.

Each phase of exploration has expanded the mineralised system, refined our geological model and delivered increasingly compelling drill targets.

This next phase of drilling is designed to build on that momentum by expanding the known mineralised system and progressing Breakaway Dam towards resource definition."

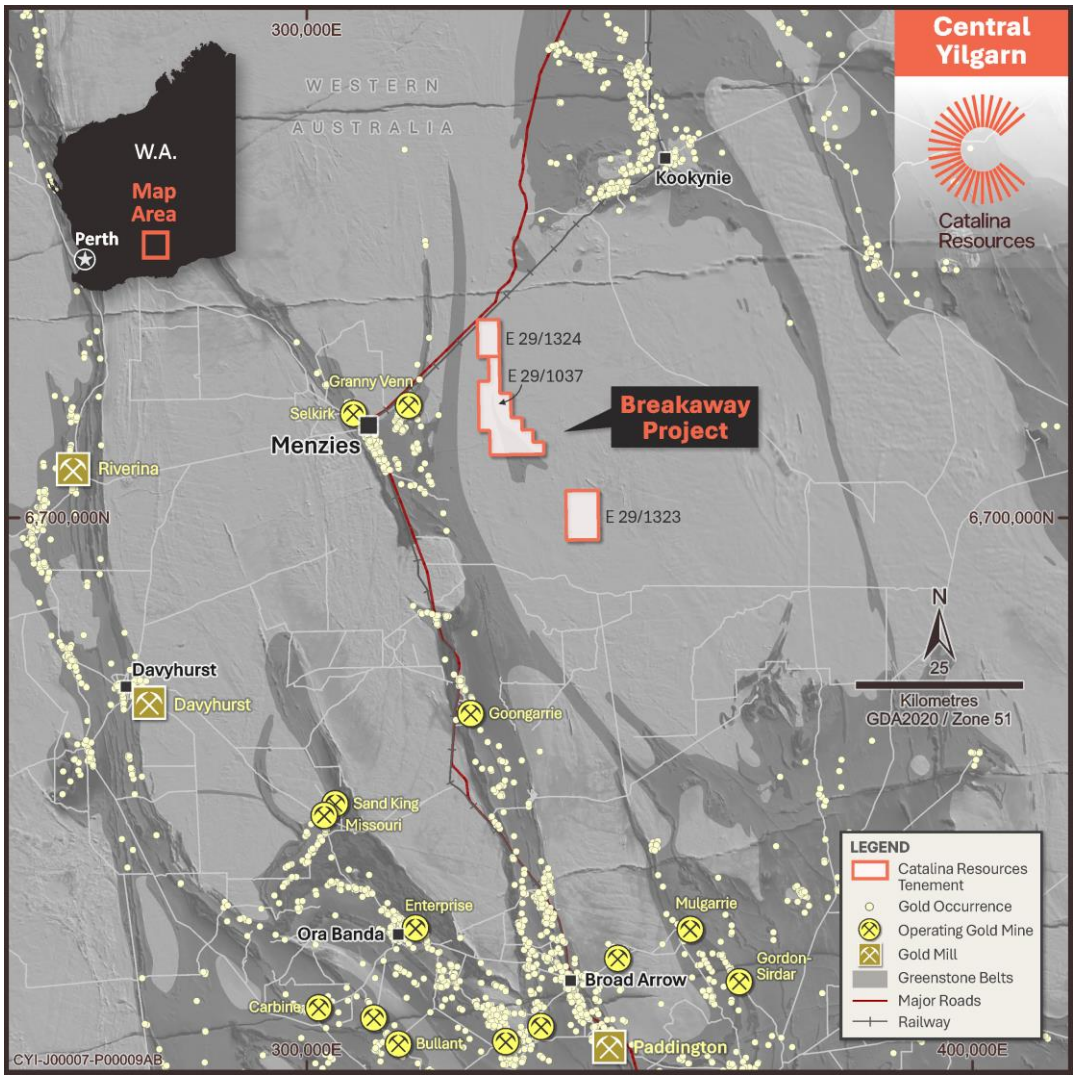

Figure 1. Breakaway Dam Regional Location

The Breakaway Dam Copper Project is interpreted to host a VMS system, supported by historical exploration and significantly advanced through Catalina's recent drilling, geological interpretation and Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys.

Previous drilling[1] confirmed copper sulphide mineralisation across the project, including historical intersections of **6.0m @ 1.19% Cu** from 185m, including **1m @ 3.86% Cu** from 186m (BDRC10), **8.7m (ETW) @ 0.48% Cu** from 181m, including **0.95m @ 1.18% Cu** from 181m and **1.7m @ 1.05% Cu** from 189m (BDCDD2501), and **1.4m (ETW) @ 1.97% Cu** and **0.24% Zn** from 236m (BDCDD2502).

Catalina's maiden drilling[2] in March 2026 was undertaken with the goal to intersect grade and extend the strike length by testing priority targets and improve understanding on the controls of the mineralised system.

The program successfully:

- Expanded the interpreted mineralised strike from approximately 700 metres to 1.2 kilometres;
- Confirmed additional copper mineralisation, including:
  - **1.9m (ETW) @ 2.17% Cu** from 198m (BDCRC26016)
  - **2.9m (ETW) @ 0.57% Cu** from 204m (BDCRC26014)
  - **3.8m (ETW) @ 0.31% Cu** from 124m (BDCRC26016)
- Confirmed mineralisation at multiple locations and depths along the interpreted mineralised horizon;
- Returned strong DHEM responses from nearly all drill holes; and
- Identified several large, coherent conductor plates that now represent priority drill targets.

Collectively, historical exploration and Catalina's recent work indicate that Breakaway Dam represents a copper-rich VMS system. This interpretation is supported by:

- consistent host stratigraphy;
- copper-bearing sulphide mineralisation confirmed by historical and recent drilling;
- a strong spatial relationship between sulphide mineralisation and DHEM conductors.

Importantly, successive exploration programs have continued to strengthen confidence in the project. Rather than reducing the opportunity, each phase of work has expanded the interpreted mineralised footprint, refined the geological model and generated additional high-priority drill targets.

The proposed program builds directly on work completed over the past 12 months and is designed to evaluate the continuity, extent and scale of the mineralised system.

July 2026 Drill Program

The drilling program represents the next stage in evaluating whether the known mineralisation has sufficient grade and volume to progress towards an inferred JORC Mineral Resource.

The program comprises approximately 2,400 metres of reverse circulation (RC) drilling targeting the highest-priority DHEM conductor plates and interpreted extensions to the known mineralised system.

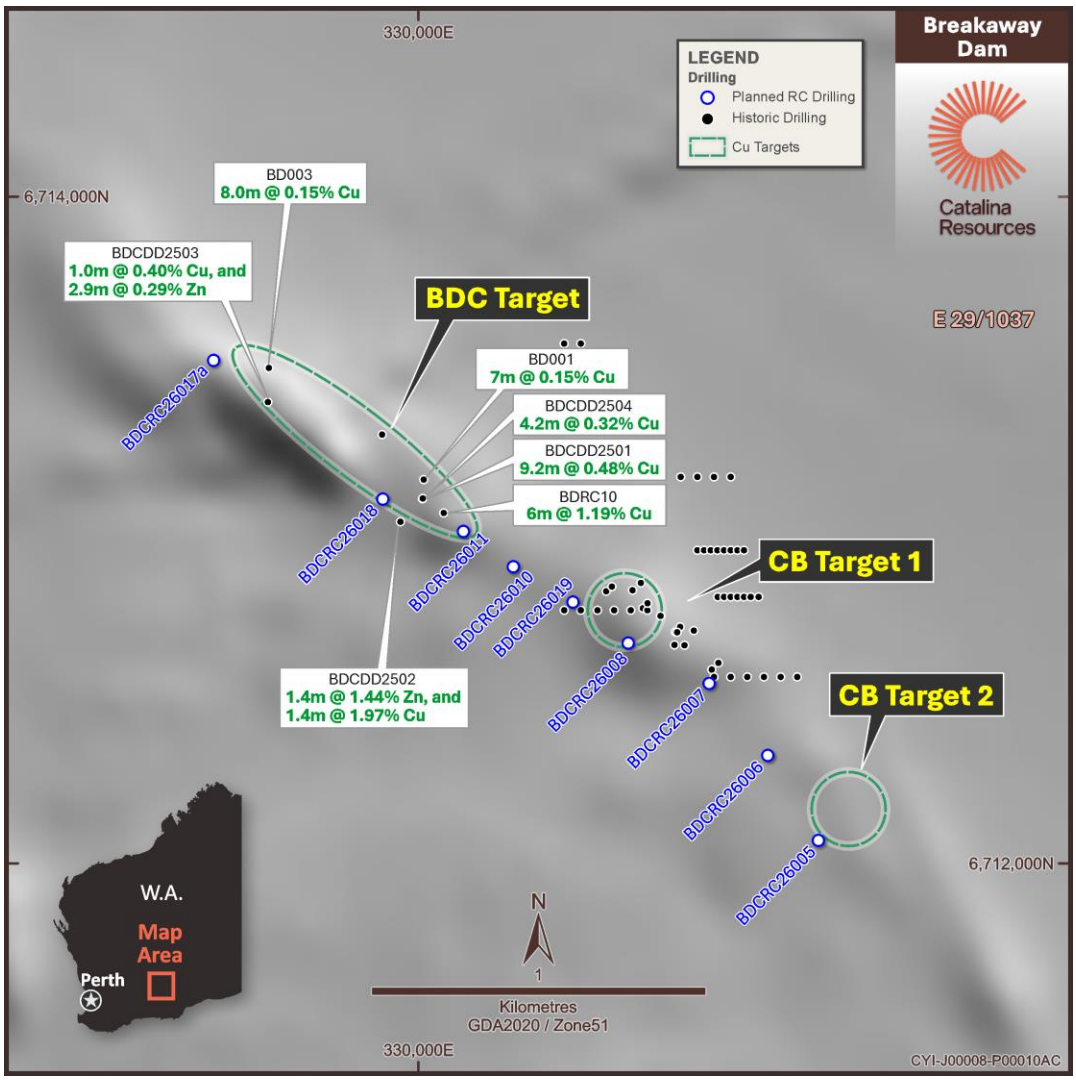

Figure 2. Plan view of BDC Central Zone target drill area including previous drill holes and associated results [1].

Planned drillholes BDCRC26018 and 19 represents a key component of this program and have been designed to intersect two of the largest modelled conductor plates that were identified in the March campaign (figure 3). These plates are interpreted to represent a preserved coherent lens of the VMS system. The data derived from the drillholes will provide new constraints on conductor geometry, sulphide distribution (thickness and continuity) within the central portion of the system.

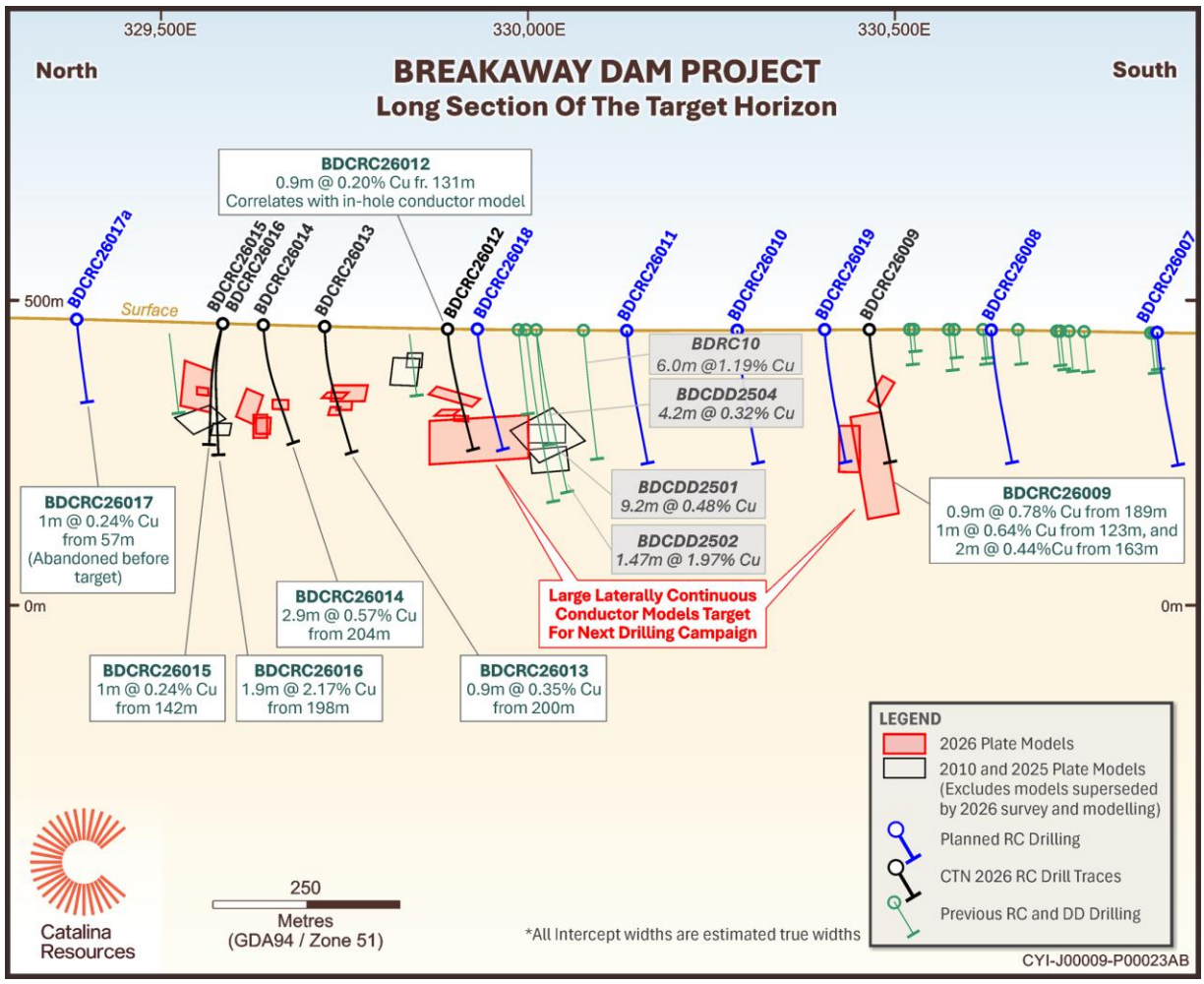

Figure 3. Long section of target horizon showing recently modelled DHEM plates and significant intercepts[1,2].

The remaining holes within the program serve complementary but equally important objectives. These holes are designed to:

- intersect ore grade intercepts;
- assess continuity between known mineralised zones;
- test priority DHEM conductor plates;
- identify additional sulphide lenses where present;
- improve confidence in the geological and structural model; and
- determine whether the project should progress towards resource-focused drilling.

Next Steps

- Mobilisation of Nexgen Drilling Pty Ltd, together with the Company's contracted geological team and supporting field assets, is scheduled for 31 July 2026.

Contacts

Investors / Shareholders

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

REFERENCES (ASX)

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

1. Refer CTN ASX announcement 20 January 2026 Drilling-Confirms-Breakaway-Dam-as-a-CopperRich-VMS-System.pdf
2. Refer CTN ASX announcement 6 May 2026 Breakaway Dam Expands Strike - Copper Intercepts up to 2% Cu

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

ABOUT CATALINA RESOURCES LIMITED

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

Drill Hole Location

Hole No	Easting (MGA20Z51)	Northing (MGA20Z51)	EOH	Dip	Azi	RL
BDRC10	330075	6713050	214	-60	45	445

Table of Results

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Cu_pct	Zn_pct	Hole ID	FROM	TO	Cu_pct	Zn_pct
BDRC10	0	4	0.0099	0.008	BDRC10	114	115	0.0277	0.0422
BDRC10	4	8	0.0149	0.0138	BDRC10	115	116	0.0324	0.0163
BDRC10	8	12	0.013	0.0197	BDRC10	116	117	0.0119	0.0046
BDRC10	12	16	0.0123	0.0109	BDRC10	117	118	0.0145	0.0136
BDRC10	16	20	0.0111	0.0057	BDRC10	118	119	0.0151	0.0097
BDRC10	20	24	0.0097	0.0082	BDRC10	119	120	0.0208	0.0055
BDRC10	24	28	0.0035	0.004	BDRC10	120	124	0.0236	0.0047
BDRC10	28	32	0.0027	0.0069	BDRC10	124	128	0.0171	0.0041
BDRC10	32	36	0.0012	0.0101	BDRC10	128	132	0.0163	0.0038
BDRC10	36	40	0.0071	0.0348	BDRC10	132	136	0.0209	0.005
BDRC10	40	41	0.0153	0.0061	BDRC10	136	140	0.0193	0.0069
BDRC10	41	42	0.0192	0.021	BDRC10	140	144	0.0107	0.0053
BDRC10	42	43	0.026	0.0203	BDRC10	144	148	0.0151	0.0043
BDRC10	43	44	0.0071	0.0134	BDRC10	148	152	0.0127	0.0046
BDRC10	44	45	0.0159	0.01	BDRC10	152	156	0.0178	0.0042
BDRC10	45	46	0.0118	0.0168	BDRC10	156	160	0.0171	0.0031
BDRC10	46	47	0.0182	0.0148	BDRC10	160	164	0.0154	0.0033
BDRC10	47	48	0.0257	0.0107	BDRC10	164	168	0.0162	0.0018
BDRC10	48	52	0.0147	0.0036	BDRC10	168	172	0.0177	0.0035
BDRC10	52	56	0.0114	0.0034	BDRC10	172	176	0.0156	0.0039
BDRC10	56	60	0.0152	0.0032	BDRC10	176	180	0.0182	0.0022
BDRC10	60	64	0.0131	0.0015	BDRC10	180	181	0.0575	0.0025
BDRC10	64	65	0.0168	0.0017	BDRC10	181	182	0.15	0.0042
BDRC10	65	66	0.0311	0.0016	BDRC10	182	183	0.0205	0.0027
BDRC10	66	67	0.0203	0.0023	BDRC10	183	184	0.025	0.003
BDRC10	67	68	0.019	0.0033	BDRC10	184	185	0.0363	0.0024
BDRC10	68	69	0.0355	0.0013	BDRC10	185	186	0.38	0.0239
BDRC10	69	70	0.004	0.0036	BDRC10	186	187	3.86	0.135
BDRC10	70	71	0.0022	0.0049	BDRC10	187	188	1.06	0.0385
BDRC10	71	72	0.0183	0.0132	BDRC10	188	189	0.571	0.0233
BDRC10	72	76	0.0048	0.0087	BDRC10	189	190	1.055	0.0307
BDRC10	76	80	0.0019	0.006	BDRC10	190	191	0.215	0.0094
BDRC10	80	84	0.0013	0.0091	BDRC10	191	192	0.0472	0.0022
BDRC10	84	85	0.0027	0.02	BDRC10	192	193	0.0475	0.0019
BDRC10	85	86	0.0067	0.0162	BDRC10	193	194	0.0522	0.0022
BDRC10	86	87	0.0021	0.0092	BDRC10	194	195	0.0689	0.0019
BDRC10	87	88	0.0014	0.0052	BDRC10	195	196	0.0288	0.0021
BDRC10	88	89	0.0015	0.0165	BDRC10	196	200	0.0142	0.0017
BDRC10	89	90	0.0019	0.0125	BDRC10	200	204	0.0065	0.0011
BDRC10	90	91	0.0029	0.0197	BDRC10	204	208	0.0187	0.0015

BDRC10	91	92	0.0011	0.0214	BDRC10	208	212	0.158	0.0105
BDRC10	92	93	0.0028	0.0099	BDRC10	212	213.9	0.02	0.0095
BDRC10	93	94	0.0238	0.0326	BDRC10	213.9	215	0.0169	0.0123
BDRC10	94	95	0.0023	0.0038	BDRC10	215	216	0.0129	0.0073
BDRC10	95	96	0.109	0.0593	BDRC10	216	217	0.022	0.0181
BDRC10	96	97	0.0222	0.037	BDRC10	217	218	0.0183	0.0139
BDRC10	97	98	0.0132	0.006	BDRC10	218	219	0.0163	0.0033
BDRC10	98	99	0.0173	0.0181	BDRC10	219	220	0.0054	0.0051
BDRC10	99	100	0.0143	0.0044	BDRC10	220	221	0.127	0.072
BDRC10	100	101	0.0238	0.0058	BDRC10	221	222	0.0156	0.0088
BDRC10	101	102	0.0132	0.0059	BDRC10	222	223	0.0068	0.0037
BDRC10	102	103	0.0627	0.0531	BDRC10	225	226	0.0122	0.0025
BDRC10	103	104	0.136	0.063	BDRC10	226	227	0.0139	0.0015
BDRC10	104	105	0.269	0.0867	BDRC10	227	228	0.0215	0.0019
BDRC10	105	106	0.055	0.0445	BDRC10	228	229	0.0215	0.0026
BDRC10	106	107	0.03	0.0101	BDRC10	229	230	0.016	0.0033
BDRC10	107	108	0.0235	0.0057	BDRC10	230	231	0.0332	0.0081
BDRC10	108	109	0.0107	0.0034	BDRC10	231	232	0.0097	0.0051
BDRC10	109	110	0.011	0.0028	BDRC10	232	233	0.0277	0.0116
BDRC10	110	111	0.0079	0.0055	BDRC10	233	234	0.59	0.0307
BDRC10	111	112	0.0291	0.0097	BDRC10	233	234	0.4996	0.0552
BDRC10	112	113	0.0143	0.0079	BDRC10	234	235	0.0267	0.0039
BDRC10	113	114	0.0884	0.023	BDRC10	249.5	250.5	0.0223	0.0094

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 mineralization that are Material to the*	Newly report exploration results are based on historical reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Holes were sampled using 4m composites over the majority of the samples. Smaller composites and 1m samples were taken when deemed appropriate by the logging geologist. Holes were assayed for multi elements and gold by ALS with 4 different methodologies: ME-MS41 (aqua regia with ICPMS and ICPAES finish), Au-ICP21 (Au by fire assay with ICPAES finish), Cu-OG62 (ore grade Cu by 4 acid with ICPAES finish) and Au-TL43 (aqua regia with ICPMS finish).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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).*	RC drilling was under taken by Drill West. Additional details are not recorded however the sampling data from the historic reports is believed to have been undertaken using "industry standard" techniques.
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 material.*	Drill sample recovery is not known for the historic drilling. No known relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and no sample bias is known to have occurred.
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.*	The geological logs for holes with prefix BDRC are open source and available within the relevant WAMEX reports Samples appeared to have been logged geologically including but not limited to: recording colour, weathering, regolith, lithology, veining, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. At this stage, the historic data in this announcement is NOT intended for use in a mineral resource estimation.
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*	Holes were sampled using 4m composites over the majority of the samples. Smaller composites and 1m samples were taken when deemed appropriate by the logging geologist. WAMEX reports suggest samples were collected via a combination of riffle splitter and metals scoops/ spears.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Hole collar locations were recorded at the time using a handheld GPS. Information within WAMEX reports indicates that BDRC10 has 3 standards with no IDs and 2 blanks, these were taken every 5 samples. No details of the other BDRC holes' QAQC data is known.
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.*	The aggregation of significant intersections, using the following parameters: • Cu - lower cut off 1000 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m. • Zn - lower cut off 1000 ppm, minimum interval 1m, maximum internal waste 2m
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 drill hole coordinates and samples were recorded in MGA zone 51 and have been taken from data attached to historic WAMEX reports.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	The drilling data outlined in this announcement is historic and at this stage is

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.*	not intended to be used for a mineral resource estimate.
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 majority of the drilling at Breakaway Dam was exploration in nature and as such, an understanding of the mineralisation was not well understood. No sampling bias is known to have occurred at the Breakaway Dam project and the drilling is too limited to ascertain whether a sampling bias has occurred. All holes were drilled with a dip of -60 degrees and azimuth of 45 degrees. All of the diamond holes were drilled at the same angle at -60 degrees and azimuth of 45 degrees.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical sample security procedures were not documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or independent reviews of the historical drilling, sampling or assay procedures have been identified. Historical data has been reviewed are considered suitable for reporting historical Exploration Results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Breakaway Dam Copper Prospect is located on E29/1037. The tenement is 100% owned by Catalina. The project is on Nyalpa Pirniku determined native title land. There are no private royalties or encumbrances on E29/1037. The tenement is in good standing with all obligations and minimum expenditure commitments met.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical prospecting pits of an unknown vintage tested surface copper expressions at Breakaway Dam. Modern exploration of the area for copper began with soil sampling from 1997 by Delta Gold and subsequent soils and RAB drilling by Pelican Resources up to 2004. Amex Resources worked the prospect from 2007 to 2010 with surface moving loop electromagnetics (MLEM) and RC drilling of modelled conductors. Diamond drilling returned percent level copper intercepts over narrow widths and follow-up downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) refined the electromagnetic model with modelled offhole conductors, one of which is large and highly conductive. In 2025 Forrestania Resources undertook surface sampling and a general geochemistry review through Camp Oven Exploration. That review concludes that the project is highly anomalous in copper pathfinder elements consistent with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation. Additionally in 2025 Forrestania undertook diamond drilling and downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) which confirmed mineralisation consistent with a copper-rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system. The drilling campaign intersected thick sulphide-rich horizons supported by strong downhole EM responses.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	The Breakaway Dam Prospect is within the Alexandra Bore Greenstone Belt, an isolated sliver of monzogranite–bound greenstone that hosts multiple copper-bearing gossanous outcrops and pegmatites. The target stratigraphy is a package of metasedimentary rocks layered between two granitoid bodies, both of which are dominated by coarse variably foliated granite with common aplitic and pegmatitic secondary phases. The metasedimentary package includes quartzites, metapsammites and metasedimentary schists. Where bedding is apparent it is very tightly folded. An amphibolite package abuts the western granitoid margin and varies in thickness from 50m or more to completely absent. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		amphibolite usually appears massive however highly strained zones overprinting some inherent texture were also observed. The entire target corridor is highly strained. The structural grain of the area is subvertical. Surface structural measurements of the orientation of the main foliation are universally very steeply dipping. The target style of mineralisation is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) and surface geochemistry, particularly elevated base metals, is consistent with this style of mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		All holes for these historical results are listed in this report.

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.*	Historical Exploration Results are reported as originally reported by Amex Resources Ltd. Copper intersections comprise intervals grading greater than 0.1% Cu over a minimum intercept length of 1 m, with a maximum of 2 m internal waste, and include corresponding silver values. Silver intersections comprise intervals grading greater than 1 g/t Ag over a minimum intercept length of 1 m, with a maximum of 2 m internal waste. Reported intersections are calculated as length-weighted averages of the individual assay intervals. No top-cutting or grade capping has been applied by Catalina Resources. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Reported intercepts represent downhole widths, and true widths are not known.
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').*	The geometry of the historic mineralisation for the prospects reported in this announcement is not yet known. All intercept lengths reported are derived from downhole depths. No true widths have been reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate maps displaying all the data points and anomalous values are provided in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All samples from BDRC10 are provided in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The targeting of this program is based on electromagnetic surveys acquired and modelled between 2007 and 2025. These surveys provided the basis for the drillhole design.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	See the body of this report for extension and infill possibilities.