

## Information Sheet No. 23

Dear Shareholder,

Information Sheet 23 is the latest in a series designed to keep you up to date with developments in Catalina Resources PLC (“Catalina”) and inform you of developments on our Jiguata Project in Northern Chile. The following text has been extracted from a News Release published by Tribeca Resources dated 12 February 2026.

**Tribeca Resources CEO, Dr. Paul Gow commented:**

*“We are very pleased with the rapid start to the extensive field program at the exciting Jiguata Property. Information coming in from the geological mapping and preliminary satellite data interpretation confirms the presence of multiple large alteration systems, importantly with a variety of alteration assemblages commonly associated with high sulphidation epithermal environments.”*

**Jiguata Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Property**

The Jiguata Property is a 10,000 hectare property located in the Tarapacá region in northern Chile. It is situated in the northern extension of the prolific Palaeocene and Eocene-Oligocene porphyry copper belts where it is overprinted by the younger Miocene Belt of magmatism that hosts recent large scale high sulphidation epithermal gold and porphyry copper-gold discoveries further to the south, including Vendaal Cu-Au Porphyry (First Quantum) and Salares Norte Au-Ag High Sulphidation Epithermal (Goldfields) (Figure 1).

*Geological Mapping*

Tribeca’s first field program since signing the Jiguata Property option agreement (on 28 October, 2025), commenced in December 2025 and significant progress continues to be made. Geological mapping to date has been focused on the four large alteration systems identified from satellite imagery and historic mapping (Figure 3). Mineral assemblages commonly associated with high sulphidation epithermal alteration are present, including broad zones of quartz-alunite alteration and localized vuggy silica zones. Lesser propylitic and phyllic alteration, which can be associated with deeper or more distal portions of porphyry-high sulphidation systems, has also been mapped within the most northwestern alteration system.

Preliminary mapping also indicates the presence of potential porphyry-related quartz-dominated veins, typically termed ‘B’ or ‘D’-type veins in the central project area. Multiple hydrothermal breccias, commonly with the matrix replaced by quartz-alunite have been mapped, as has at least one dacitic dome complex. Mapping is ongoing, with a focus on providing more detail within the zones considered as prospective based on the initial mapping.

In general, the mapping appears to indicate that faults of northeast and northwest orientations are predominant. This accords with historic mapping and with the apparent regional control on the alteration zones delineated in the Worldview3 data (Figure 3).

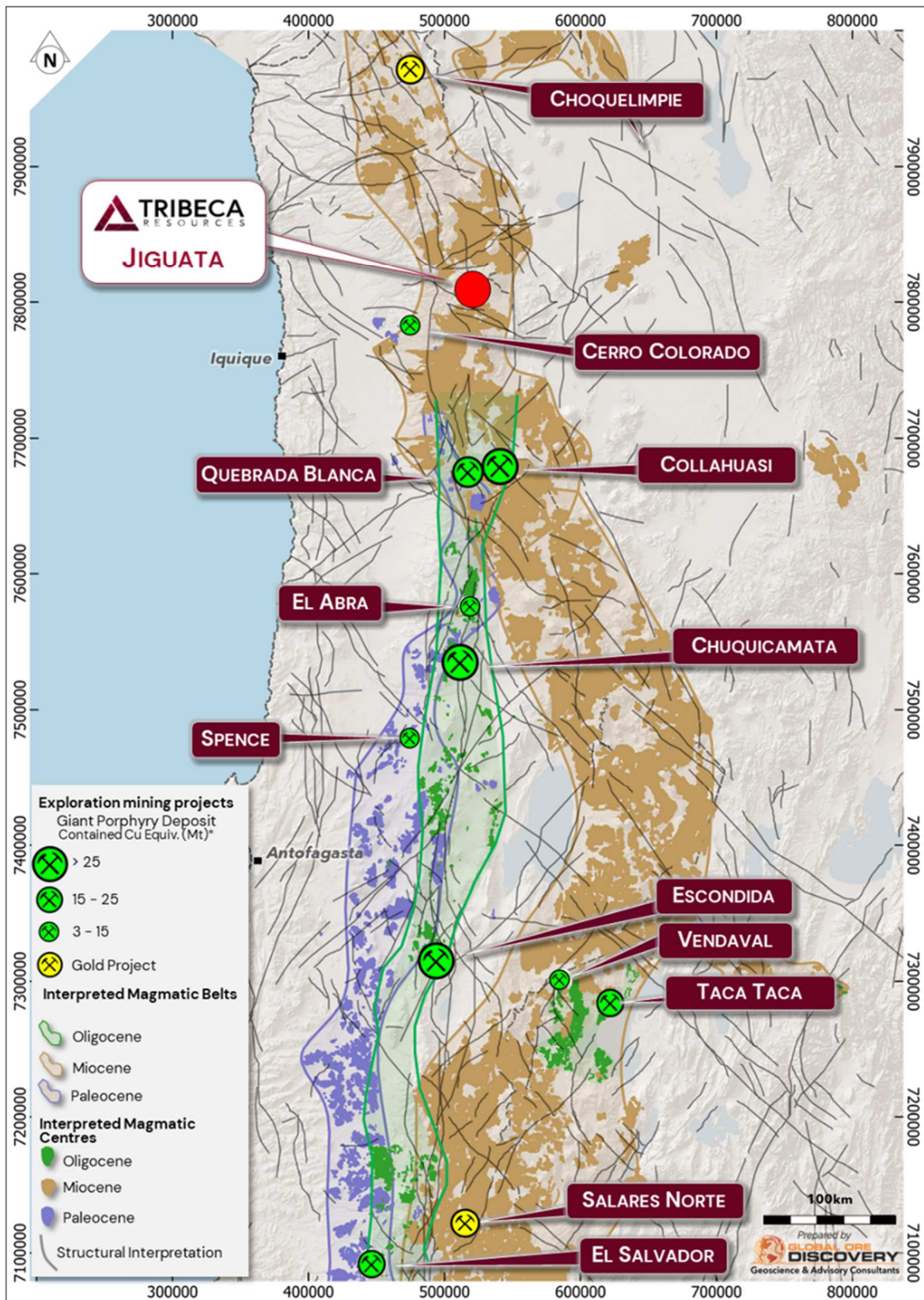


Figure 1. Location of the Jiguata Property within the Miocene Belt of northern Chile.

\*Deposit sizes and structural interpretation from Farrar, D. G., Tosdal, R. M., and Dilles, J. H., 2026, Lithospheric architecture of the Central Andes: Economic Geology, v. 118, no. 6, p. 1253–1280.

## Sampling

Rock and soil sampling has been ongoing, with approximately 370 soil (Figure 2) and 50 rock samples collected to date. The soil sampling to date has been focused within the exposed central alteration zone on 200m x 200m or 200m x 100m staggered grids. Laboratory results are awaited, but analysis undertaken on the samples via pXRF provides a preliminary outline of elemental distribution, with data still being processed. The pXRF results are preliminary in nature and are used for screening purposes; laboratory results are pending and will be reported once received.

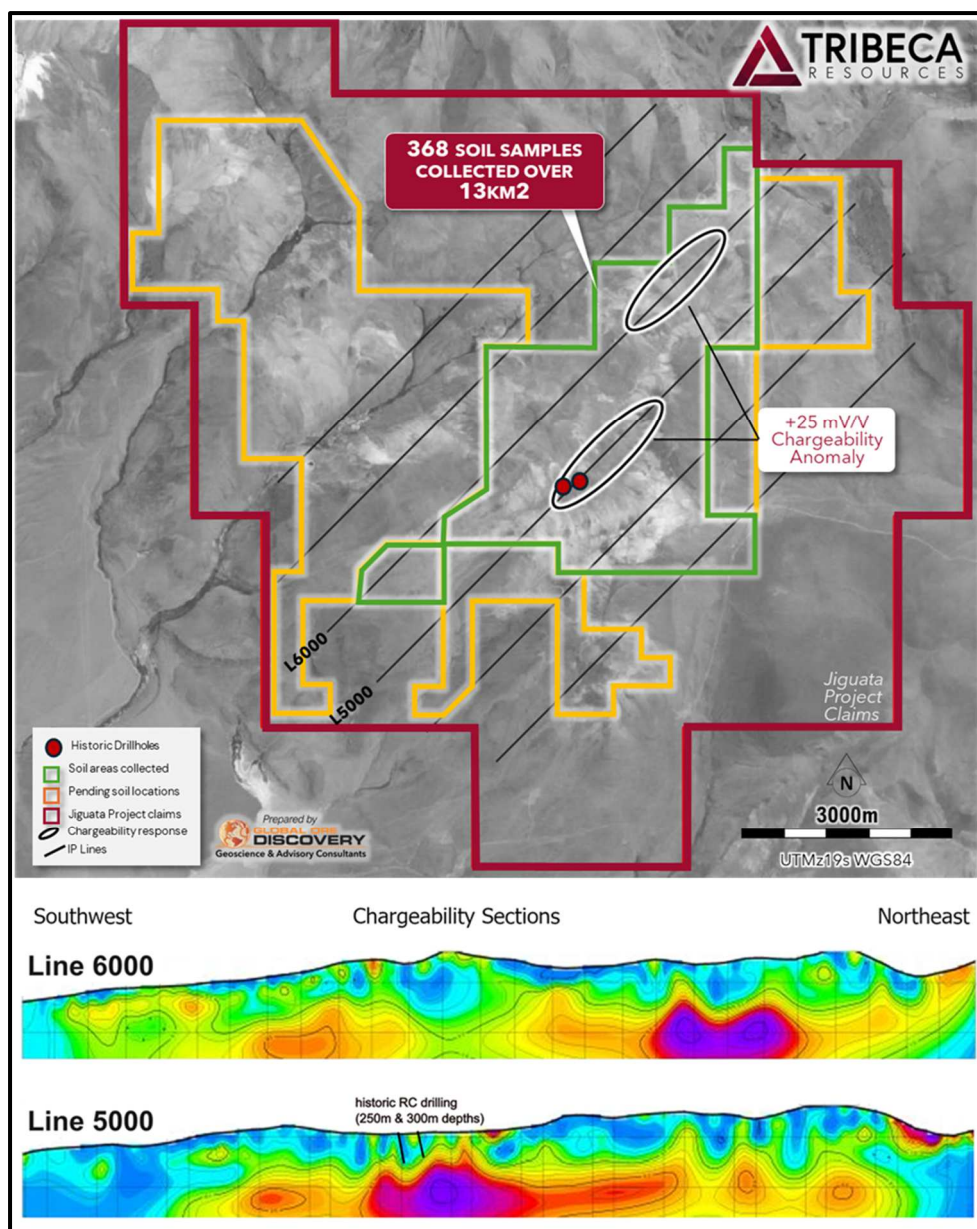


Figure 2. Location of the areas covered by completed and proposed soil sampling. Also shown are the locations of two prominent chargeability anomalies evident in the historic IP data (see above) and the location of the two shallow historic RC drill holes (depths of 254m and 301m).

### Worldview3 satellite data acquisition and processing

Approximately 100 square kms of Worldview 3 high resolution multispectral satellite imagery was tasked and acquired in December 2025 with cloud free data received in early January 2026. The resulting high-resolution imagery is being utilised by the mapping team for fact and interpretation maps. False colour images produced have highlighted four alteration centres aligning along regional NW and crosscutting NE structures. Initial interpretation indicates that these centres are displaying advanced argillic to intermediate argillic alteration colouring with coincident areas of strong iron oxides (gossanous), and potentially jarosite, which are consistent with the upper parts of a high sulphidation epithermal and the tops of porphyry deposits elsewhere in the Andes. These satellite-derived alteration interpretations are preliminary in nature and require further field confirmation.

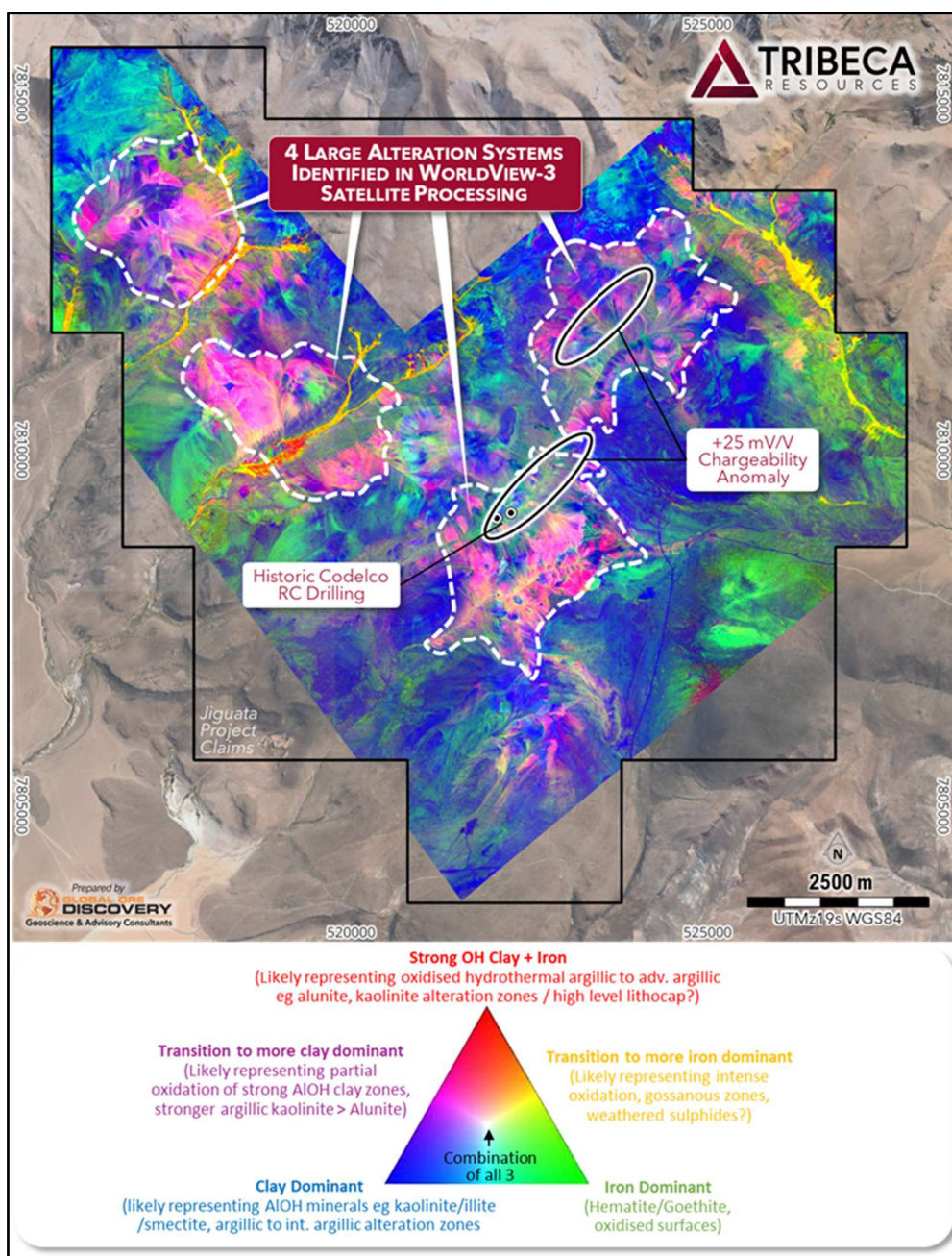


Figure 3. Approximate locations of the four alteration zones identified from satellite imagery and/or historic mapping, which have been the focus of mapping to date.

### *Ground Magnetic Surveying*

The field collection component of a ground magnetic survey by Argali Geofísica Chile E.I.R.L was completed on 19 January 2026. Most of the project area was covered with 200m-spaced east-west lines. In general, the young flat lying volcanics are moderately magnetic, which produces significant near surface noise. Where the overlying unit has been eroded or is not present the magnetic intensity is significantly lower. Final products, including a 3D inversion, are awaited. The results will be integrated with the geological mapping and other data to aid interpretation.