



ASX Release

30 April 2007

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Company Announcements Office
Australian Stock Exchange Limited
4th Floor
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sir/Madam

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2007

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling results at Minnie Springs confirm the presence of a molybdenum (Mo) mineralised system with bulk mining target potential.**
- **Significant intersections included 20 metres @ 0.12% Mo from 24 metres (MRC 10), 34 metres @ 0.07% Mo from 32 metres (MRC 8), 22 metres @ 0.07% Mo from 42 metres (MRC 20) and 52 metres @ 0.05% Mo from 52 metres (MRC 13).**
- **In house scoping study commenced to better understand most economic target at Minnie Springs.**
- **Ten priority uranium targets identified within Minnie Creek project area.**
- **Michelles Well tenement granted and application made for additional exploration licence to cover uranium radiometric and calcrete anomalies.**
- **Review of additional opportunities continued and joint venture discussions commenced over two target areas.**

Overview

Catalyst is an ASX listed mineral explorer (www.catalystmetals.com) focused on the highly prospective Minnie Creek project in Western Australia, where significant new mineralised zones of molybdenum, gold, copper, tungsten and uranium have been discovered through recent exploration.

During the quarter Catalyst carried out office based studies to compile and evaluate the results from the 2006 field season at Minnie Creek. These studies included the compilation and interpretation of the drilling, rock chip and soil sampling programmes completed since listing in July 2007 as well as a review of all historical information over the Minnie Creek area, with a particular focus on the available airborne radiometric and magnetic data.

An in-house scoping study for the Minnie Springs discovery was also commenced during the quarter.

In addition, the company undertakes a continuing search for other advanced project areas with similar prospectivity to Minnie Creek. During the period negotiations were commenced with one party and these negotiations are on-going.

Summary of Exploration Activities

Drilling Programme

A reverse circulation drilling programme over the Minnie Springs molybdenum discovery was carried out during November 2006.

Details of this drilling programme were reported in our December review but in summary 18 shallow reverse circulation holes totaling 1,699 m were completed. This drilling targeted a strike length of around 500 metres covering the central zone of molybdenum mineralization, as defined by outcrop, and soil and rock chip sampling.

In addition, an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical target was tested with 2 drillholes.

As previously reported, the drilling intersected thick intervals of molybdenum mineralisation associated with extensive zones of pyrite and trace chalcopryite.

The molybdenum mineralization was shown to be widespread and it occurs as disseminations as well as cross cutting veins.

Based on the discovery hole the exploration target was for a substantial tonnage of high grade molybdenum mineralisation (+0.08%) however, at around this grade it was noted from the drilling that the mineralisation displayed a high degree of variability, both in grade and thickness.

At a lower cut-off however the mineralisation displayed much improved continuity and there appears to be potential for reasonably large zones of cohesive mineralisation grading around 0.05% molybdenum. More drilling and study is however needed to confirm this.

Such an exploration target, whilst lower grade, has the corresponding potential for a much simpler mining operation leading to a lower capital cost and an earlier production scenario. It should be noted that much of the mineralised envelope commences from surface.

To determine the economics of such a target, and in particular the grade of molybdenum that would be required to make such a target economic in the Gascoyne region, an in-house scoping study commenced during the March quarter.

This study, whilst preliminary in nature, is evaluating the broad economics of producing around 1,000 tonnes per annum of molybdenum concentrate and will provide information to allow any future drilling programmes to be correctly planned, and with an economic bias.

It is expected that this scoping study will be completed, with input from an independent engineer, by late May.

As part of the evaluation of Minnie Springs a representative cross section of drill samples have been submitted for rhenium, tungsten and copper analyses. These results are expected in early May.

As reported in early January the 2 drillholes (Holes MRC22 and 23) which were drilled over one of the IP anomalies distal to the main mineralized zone, intersected thick (+75 metres) zones of pyrite mineralization, with only narrow intervals of anomalous molybdenum.

It is concluded that the pyrite was the cause of the IP anomaly however the relationship of the pyrite to the molybdenum requires further investigation.

Exploration

Gold – Copper

During the 2006 field season a number of sampling programmes tested structural and geophysical targets within the Minnie Creek project area. All of these targets lie within a structural corridor which extends on a north westerly orientation through the centre of the project area.

This structural corridor represents an area of intersection of a number of major shear systems running through the project area and hosts zones of basic and felsic intrusions, including a number of bodies which appear to be of porphyry in origin.



The molybdenum mineralisation at Minnie Springs is hosted by one of these porphyry intrusions.

The sampling programmes discovered a number of zones anomalous in gold and copper (as previously announced to the market on 3 November 2006). During the March quarter the geological setting of these zones have been closely reviewed and a field programme to map and more closely investigate their significance commenced in early April.

As part of this programme a number of areas with a similar structural setting to these anomalies which were identified during the review carried out in the March quarter, will also be site visited.

Uranium

The Minnie Creek project area covers a number of zones anomalous in uranium.

These zones cover areas over granitoids as well as calcrete.

These zones have been prioritised during the March quarter and a field programme to investigate their significance is planned for mid May. To assist with this field programme the company has purchased a spectrometer at a cost of approximately \$12,500.

The targets in this programme include both vein type high grade uranium mineralisation, as well as the lower grade calcrete hosted ore bodies which are important exploration targets throughout Western Australia.

Corporate

On 16 April 2007 the Company received a requisition for a resolution to be put to shareholders for the removal of Howard Dawson as a Director of the Company.

Three of the five signatories to the requisition have subsequently requested that their names be removed from the notice and as a consequence the Company has received legal advice that the requisition is no longer valid.

Mr Dawson in his capacity as Chairman would like shareholders to note that he believes that the requisition has little to do with the operation of Catalyst but rather is nothing more than a personal attack engineered by a former Director and executive of the Company.

The fact that the requisition contained no nomination for a replacement Director, no accompanying letter to shareholders, and that three of the signatories have removed their consent, tends to support this assertion.



As at the completion of the March quarter the Company's cash balance was \$2,708,000.

**Howard Dawson
Chairman**

For further information on the company visit www.catalystmetals.com

Please direct enquiries to:

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Information in this report has been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, being Mr Howard Dawson B.App.Sc SFFINSIA AIG, who has sufficient experience in mineral resource estimation relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking, and consents to the inclusion in the public release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears

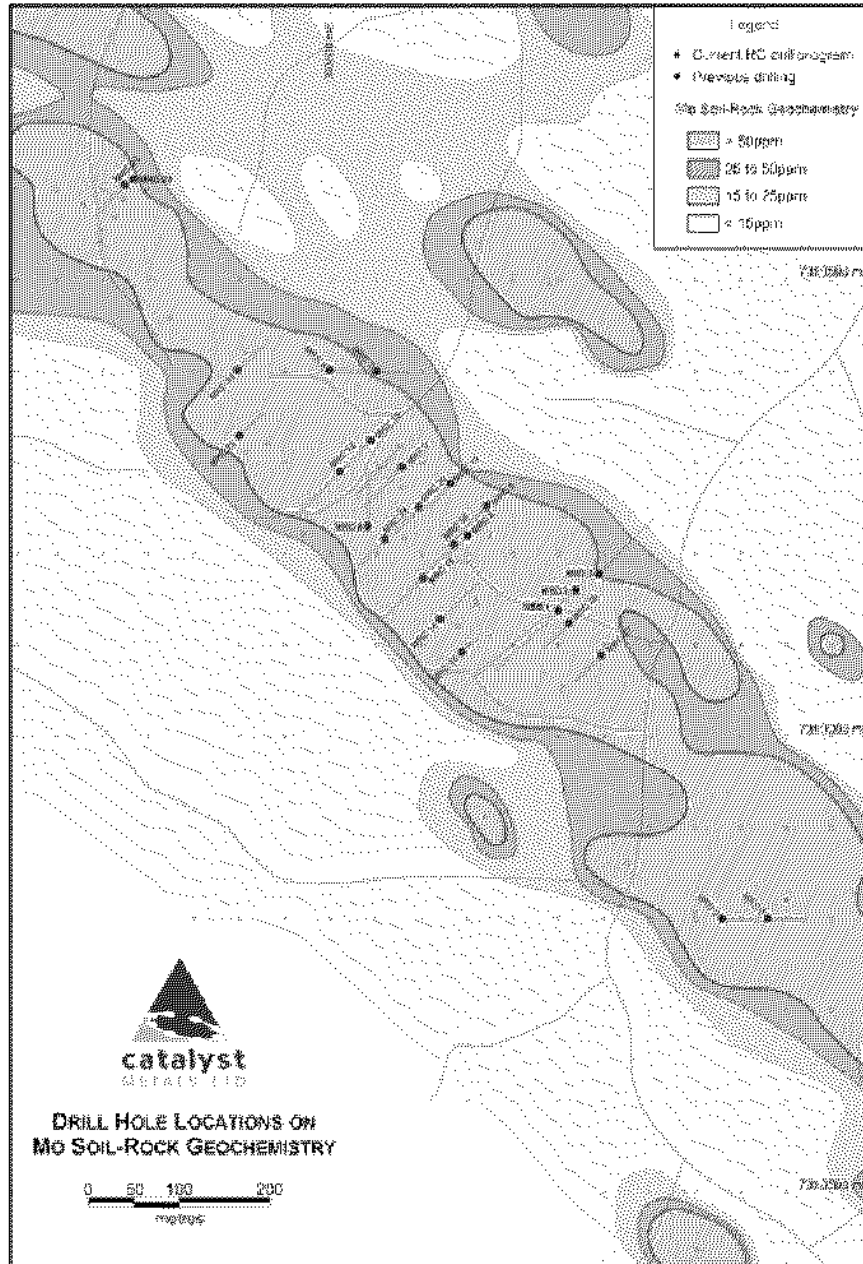
About Molybdenum

Molybdenum (chemical symbol Mo - commonly called "Moly") is a silvery-white metal used primarily to increase the strength and durability of steel, producing steel alloys such as stainless steel and corrosive resistant pipelines for the gas and oil industries. It is finding growing 'clean technology' use as an important catalyst to 'crack' hydrocarbons and clean up low-quality fossil fuels. In the energy market molybdenum is in demand where its strength and high melting point suit use in linings and pipes for both nuclear fission reactors and experimental nuclear fusion reactors.

Molybdenum is obtained principally from porphyry-type deposits and occurs in very low grade percentages. Primary molybdenum operations such as Endako in B.C mine grades of 0.06% Mo to depths of 300m open pit.

The price of molybdenum has increased over 500% since 2000 on increasing consumption and dwindling supply. Main producers include Rio Tinto, Teck-Cominco, Phelps Dodge, Codelco and Jinduicheng. In 2006 the production of 3 primary mines and 6 by-product mines in North America alone was 60,500 tonnes worth US\$3.2 billion. Molybdenum is not traded on the LME but is exchanged by private contract. Price information can be obtained at www.platts.com

Plan 1. Drillhole locations at molybdenum zone, Minnie Springs.



Plan 2. Catalyst tenements and airborne uranium anomalies, Minnie Creek Project.

