REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

05 March 2025

Additional High-Grade Gold Intersected in Eastern Goldfields

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Significant gold grade intercepts at three key prospects (QA, RR & MCE) confirm widespread (extensive) mineralisation potential.
- 6,500m of RC drilling completed under budget, enabling additional drilling and program expanded to 9,700m.
- Additional drilling program optimised from assay results received to date.
- QA results warrant initiation of a scoping study, including bulk sampling, for future development of an open-pit utilising third-party process tolling.
- Redcastle Reef and MCE offer promising satellite open-pit developments that could drive commercial expansions of any future development.
- Remaining drilling and assay results expected mid-April will underpin future strategic growth plans including revision of QA's Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) and a Maiden MRE at RR.

At Queen Alexandra (QA):

- Drilling highlights include:
  - New high-grade intercepts located at shallow depths in previously undrilled northern area including:
    - *4m @ 10.94 g/t Au from 6m (RRC212)*
    - *4m @ 4.79 g/t Au from 8m (RRC204)*

    A bulk sampling exercise of this new shallower high-grade zone is being planned.
  - Drilling has confirmed the lateral continuity in multiple directions of a zone of anomalous gold mineralisation (newly named Kestrel Lode) and includes the following intercepts:
    - *7m @ 10.16 g/t Au from 42m (RRC238)*
    - *3m @ 6.43 g/t Au from 15m (RRC202)*
    - *2m @ 7.78 g/t Au from 77m (RRC241)*
    - *3m @ 5.07 g/t Au from 20m (RRC204)*
    - *2m @ 5.26 g/t Au from 49m (RRC195)*
    - *2m @ 4.09 g/t Au from 44m (RRC237)*
  - Delineation of the Kestrel Lode now warrants:
    - *Drilling an additional 17 holes as part of the remaining program.*
    - *Initiation of a scoping study for potential development of an open-pit utilising third-party process tolling.*
  - Strong resource growth potential with extensions remaining open at depth.

At Redcastle Reef (RR):

- **Advancing towards its Maiden Mineral Resources Estimate (MRE) with strong drilling results further confirming its significant gold mineralisation, including:**
- **Highest grade intercept of:**
  - ***2m @ 9.14 g/t Au from 39m (RRC191)***
- **Longest intercepts of:**
  - ***8m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 39m (incl. 3m of internal low grade < 1 g/t Au, RRC191)***
  - ***8m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 33m (incl. 3m of internal low grade < 1 g/t Au, RRC221)***
- **Potential to serve as a satellite open-pit operation supporting QA's development.**

At Morgan's Castle East (MCE):

- **Drilling results, at a reconnaissance level, confirm the presence of a gold mineralised structure within an oxide zone having a potential east-west strike of 400m, with best intercepts of:**
  - ***1m @ 22.50 g/t Au from 36m (RRC218)***
  - ***1m @ 6.12 g/t Au from 27m (RCC214)***
- **Potential for low-cost mining due to soft oxide and transition material.**

All intercept details are provided in Annexure 1

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**RC1**" or "**Company**") is pleased to report that it has received all 1m and 4m composite assays following an initial Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling campaign at the 100% held **QA**, **RR** and **MCE** projects within the highly prospective Eastern Goldfields. The drilling performance to date has been excellent noting the following:

- 6,500m of RC drilling completed prior to pausing the drilling at QA, RR and MCE in Eastern Goldfields with all pending 1m and 4m composite assays received; and
- Drilling to date is below budget enabling 1,700m of RC drilling to be included in the campaign whilst remaining within total budget, for 99 holes and ~9700m drilled at completion of drilling

RC1 is also pleased to advise that RC drilling has recommenced at the Redcastle Project following the short pause of drilling due to the large number of pending assays. The program is expected to be completed by mid-March, with the final assays anticipated in mid-April.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT

*"It is very gratifying to have received these latest drilling results, that continue to validate our technical team's strong belief in the gold potential of the Redcastle Project area. We now see a **real possibility of an extensive East-West gold corridor,** with Queen Alexandra at its core, stretching eastwards to Coronation and further to Redcastle Reef and Morgan's Castle East. With continued exploration, this corridor could extend even further to Sligo, covering approximately **2.5 km.***

*The recent drilling has helped develop a good understanding of the mineralisation, its extent and potential, prompting us to believe that 2025 will be a **breakout year** for RC1. Confirmation of the extent of shallow high-grade mineralisation at Queen Alexandra now warrants the initiation of a bulk sampling exercise to support a scoping study for an open-pit development having future underground expansion potential. Additionally, Redcastle Reef and MCE offer promising satellite open-pit developments that could further drive commercial expansions that overall will be underpinned by the favourable combination of higher commodity prices and available third-party tolling opportunities.*

*With the drillers back at site, we anticipate further assay results in April followed by revision of our **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Queen Alexandra** together with a **maiden MRE at Redcastle Reef.**"*

DRILLING PROGRAM SUMMARY

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The following notable intercepts from the current drilling at Queen Alexandra ("QA") are reported below:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
RRC238	42	49	7	10.16
Incl.	*43*	*44*	*1*	*24.90*
Incl.	*47*	*48*	*1*	*32.40*
RRC212	6	10	4	10.94
RRC202	15	18	3	6.43
RRC204	8	12	4	4.79
RRC241	77	79	2	7.78
RRC211	19	21	2	7.67
RRC204	20	23	3	5.07
RRC195	49	51	2	5.26
RRC254	82	83	1	9.09
RRC210	26	29	3	2.80
RRC237	44	46	2	4.09
RRC210	44	45	1	7.94
RRC208	55	56	1	7.83
RRC198	22	23	1	6.51
RRC236	31	32	1	5.08
RRC201	17	19	2	2.53
RRC207	32	36	4	1.13
RRC206	44	45	1	4.11
RRC199	74	76	2	1.95
RRC210	22	24	2	1.84

Table 1: QA notable uncut intercepts ordered by contained gold (> 3 grams x metres)

A list of all received assays >= 0.50 g/t Au from the current QA drilling is included in Annexure 2. A plan view of the current QA drilling, together with a list of collar information is included in Annexure 3.

In summary, the current drilling at QA has delivered the following key outcomes:

- RRC212 and RRC204 intercepted new, near surface (from 6m and 8m depth respectively) high-grade gold mineralisation (Table 1).
  - Potential early access to high-grade gold mineralisation via a bulk sampling exercise.
  - In addition to potential cashflow, the bulk sample exercise will provide crucial information for inclusion in a mining scoping study planned to commence following completion of the drilling and revision of the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE", ASX:RC1 Announcement 20 February 2024).
- Current drilling in conjunction with historical drilling has identified a continuous high-grade lode (Kestrel Lode):

- 15 high-grade intercepts, defined as > 2 g/t Au over a 2m width, with the best intercept of 3m @ 26.6 g/t Au in hole RRC094 (ASX:RC1 6 July 2022).
- 31 intercept runs >= 1 g/t Au out of 38 holes into the Kestrel Lode for an 82% success rate.
  - 26 of the 31 intercept runs average > 2g/t Au
- The interpreted Kestrel Lode is the largest of the mineralised zones defined to date and is considered substantial enough to underpin a decision to move forward with a mining scoping study.
- Interpretation of the Kestrel Lode has shown it to be open in multiple directions (Figure 3):
  - Down dip towards the northeast
  - Down plunge towards the southeast
  - Up dip towards the southwest
- The Kestrel Lode should enable the deepening of a conceptual pit to a depth of at least 70m.
- On that basis, access to the mineralisation represented by the following deeper high-grade intercepts (ASX:RC1 Announcement 9 July 2024) becomes more feasible through underground mining:
  - 2m @ 7.8 g/t Au from 115m (RRC151)
  - 2m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 91.27m (QA24D001)
  - 3.7m @ 37.5 g/t Au from 166.4m (includes 0.95m @ 133 g/t Au from 167.31m, QA24D002)
- Refer to Annexure 4 for all intercepts in the Kestrel Lode >= 1 g/t Au.

- Current and past drilling has also identified other zones of mineralisation yet to be named.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

The following Figure shows a longitudinal projection of QA on section A-A'.

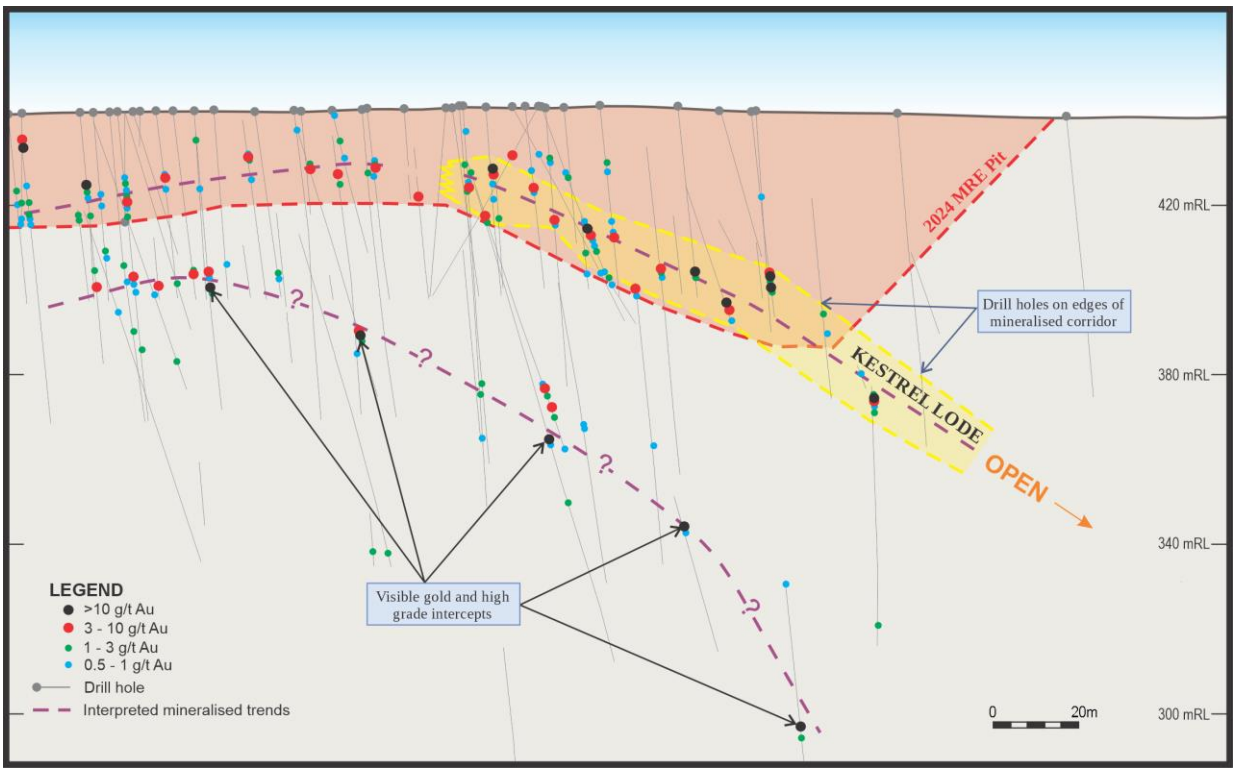

Figure 1: QA longitudinal projection A-A' (search window 55m centred on section line A-A' shown in Figure 2)

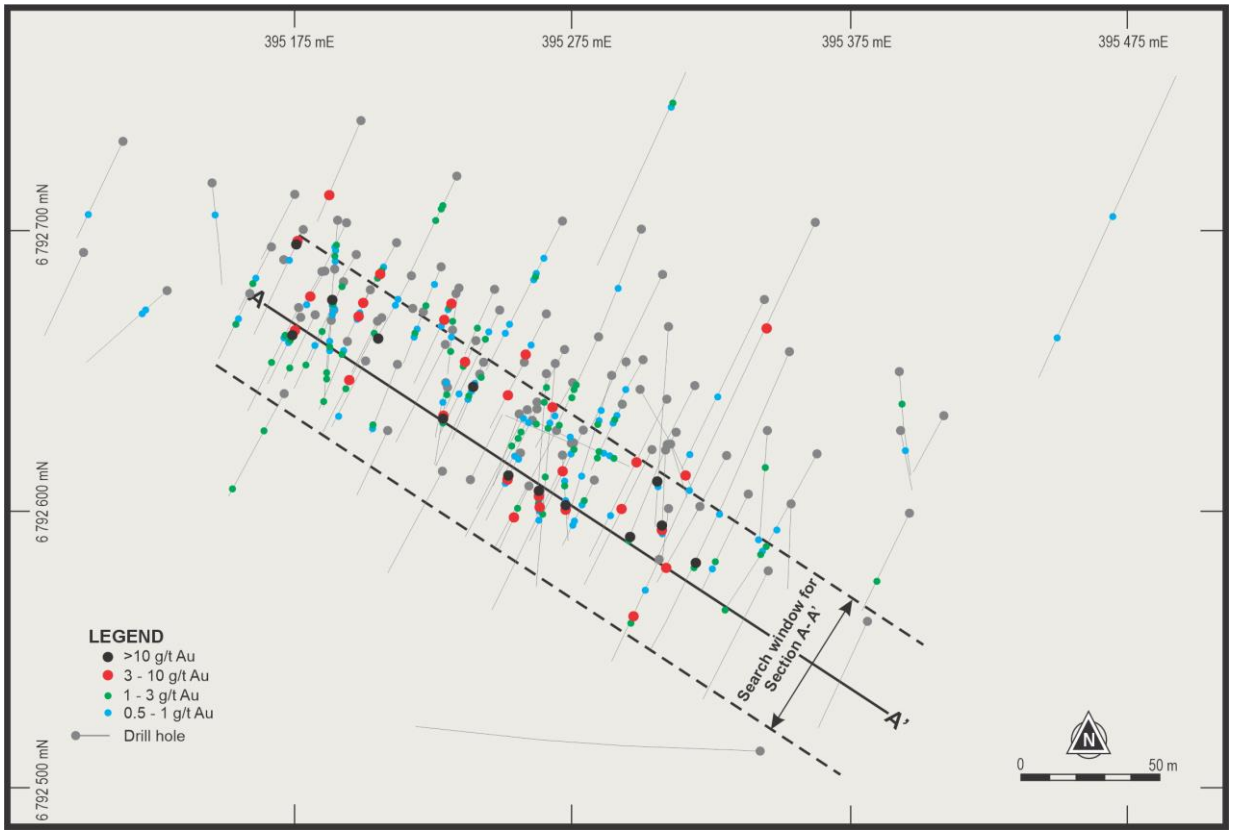

Figure 2: Plan view showing search window of 55m centred on section line A-A'

DEEP DRILL HOLES TO THE NORTH OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA

In August 2024 it was planned to drill six RC holes in the area north of QA to test the potential northern extension of the QA mineralisation and a geophysical interpretation (WAMEX Report A 77126, 2008). These holes are essentially considered to be stratigraphic holes. A summary of this drilling is provided below:

- Three of the planned six holes have been drilled (RRC253, RRC254, RR255).
- Two holes (RRC253, RRC255) planned to test the geophysical interpretation were drilled.
    - Hole RRC253 is interpreted to have intersected the down dip northern extension of the projected QA mineralisation corridor.
    - Hole RRC255 is considered to have been too far to the north to have intersected the down dip northern extension of the projected QA mineralisation corridor.
    - Neither RRC253 nor RRC255 demonstrated the validity of the geophysical interpretation.
    - Further testing of the geophysical interpretation through drilling is not planned at present.
- RRC254 has been drilled and is interpreted to have intersected the down dip northern extension of the projected QA mineralisation corridor at a distance of 60m to the northeast of the current Kestrel Lode interpretation.
- Table 2 shows the key intercepts from RRC253 and RRC254 within the potential extension of mineralisation to the north of QA. It is unclear as to whether RRC253 has intersected an extension of the Kestrel Lode.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC253	70	71	0.88
RRC253	121	122	1.5
RRC253	122	123	0.7
RRC254	82	83	9.09
RRC254	83	84	0.9

Table 2: Key intercepts from RRC253 and RRC254

FURTHER DRILLING AT QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The remaining drilling at QA in this campaign is focussed on extensions of the high-grade Kestrel Lode (17 holes) and other new zones (9 holes).

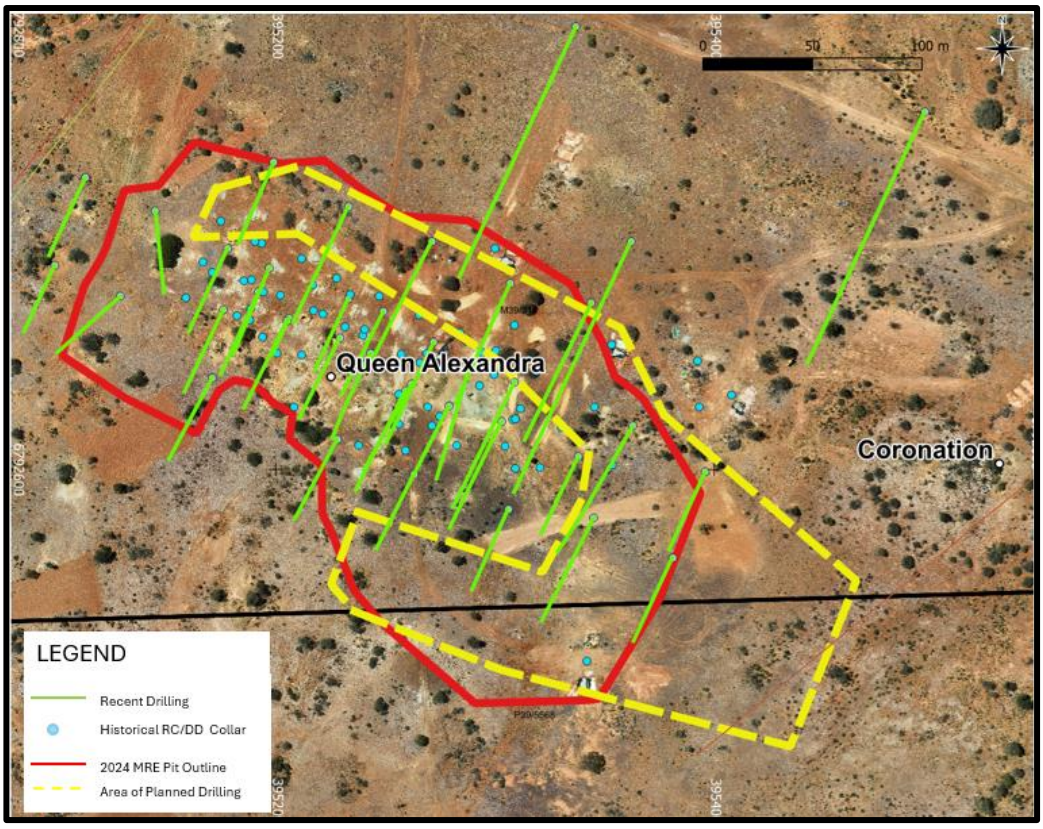

Figure 3: QA area for further drilling (yellow outline)

PREPARATION OF A MINE PLAN AT QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Contact has been made with qualified consultants for Flora and Fauna studies given the proximity of the commencement of Autumn. This includes determining the full scope of work required for the Redcastle locality.

Proposals from suitably qualified consultants for the various disciplines required for a mining scoping study (heritage, hydrology, geotechnical, metallurgical etc) are also being solicited.

The Company is examining the possibility for contract mining and processing services, to be provided in a manner which minimises capital expenditure required to achieve first production.

REDCASTLE REEF

A maiden MRE at RR is expected at the completion of the drilling program. The maiden MRE would be an adjunct to any potential development at QA. Holes RRC191 and RRC221 confirmed that mineralisation is still open to the east and remaining holes dedicated to RR will focus on this area of potential mineralisation (Figure 4).

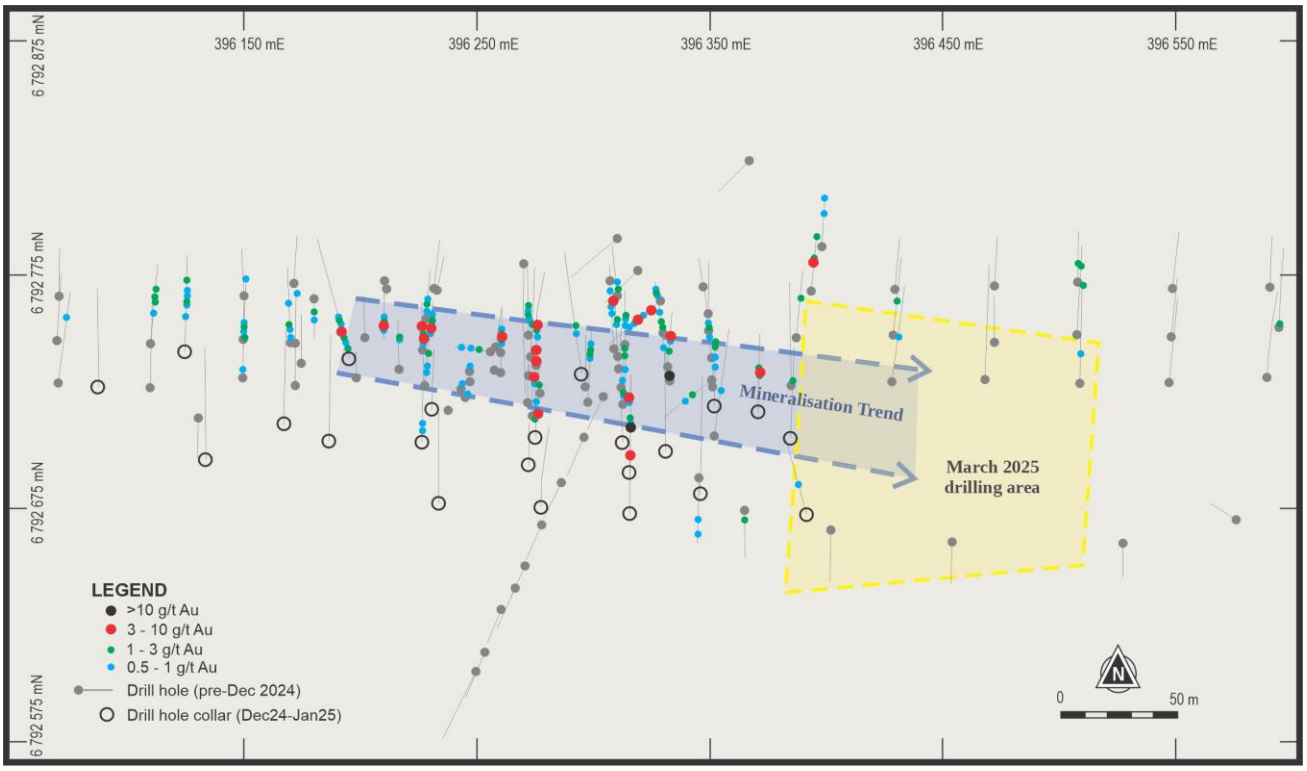

Figure 4: RR area for further drilling (yellow outline)

The area of potential mineralisation is now bounded to the north by lower grade mineralisation intercepted in holes drilled in 2022 (ASX:RC1 Announcement 16 May 2022) and by recent holes drilled to the south.

To date, holes drilled to the south showed an extensive amount of quartz, sulphide and alteration during logging of drill chips. Typically these are good geological indicators of potential gold mineralisation. Assay results when eventually received from these holes did not support extending the existing Redcastle Reef gold mineralisation corridor to the south.

The remaining drilling at RR in this campaign will focus on extensions to the east, supported by results from holes RRC191 and RRC221.

The following notable intercepts from Redcastle Reef ("RR") are reported as below:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC191	39	41	2	9.14
RRC224	38	39	1	6.35
RRC191	16	17	1	4.13

RRC247	20	21	1	3.91
RRC222	37	38	1	3.66
RRC189	36	38	2	3.13
RRC221	39	41	2	3.04
RRC248	33	34	1	3.04
RRC221	33	37	4	2.37
RRC191	44	47	3	1.84

Table 3: RR notable uncut intercepts ordered by contained gold (> 3 grams x metres)

The longest intercepts using industry standard bulk mining parameters are:

- 8m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 39m (incl. 3m of internal low grade < 1 g/t Au, RRC191)
- 8m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 33m (incl. 3m of internal low grade < 1 g/t Au, RRC221)

A list of all received assays >= 0.50 g/t Au from the current RR drilling is included in Annexure 2. A plan view of the current RR drilling, together with a list of collar information is included in Annexure 3.

MORGAN'S CASTLE EAST

Drilling into MCE has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold in the MCE system as shown in the historical RAB and RC holes (ASX: RC1 Announcement 2 December 2024). A total of 7 holes for 534m have been drilled and confirm up to 400m east-west strike of shallow (< 30m vertical) mineralisation within very soft oxide and transition material which implies the potential for low mining and milling costs, in conjunction with any future operations that may be undertaken at QA and RR.

Further drilling may be considered as part of a future campaign on an opportunistic basis while the implications of a potential lower cut-off grade associated with processing softer material that may not require intense crushing is fully assessed. Five of seven holes have encountered mineralisation >= 0.5 g/t Au.

The following notable intercepts from Morgan's Castle East ("MCE") are reported as below:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t
RRC218	36	37	1	22.5
RRC214	27	28	1	6.12

Table 4: MCE notable uncut intercepts ordered by contained gold (> 3 grams x metres)

A list of all received assays >= 0.50 g/t Au from the current MCE drilling is included in Annexure 2. A plan view of the current MCE drilling, together with a list of collar information is included in Annexure 3.

JORC TABLES

Appendix 1 contains the JORC Code, Table 1.

ABOUT THE REDCASTLE PROJECT

The Redcastle Project is located ~58 kilometres east-southeast of the Gwalia Gold Mine. It is centrally located within a regional "golden circle", an area delineated by multi-million-ounce gold mining interests of the highly prospective Leonora-Laverton portion of the greenstone belt of the eastern Yilgarn (Figure 5). The Redcastle Project comprises a series of contiguous tenements encompassing historical mining sites (Figure 6).

With strong gold grades, an expanded drilling program, and scoping work underway, RC1 is well-positioned for a transformative 2025. Further updates will be provided as Mineral Resource Estimates advance and development opportunities evolve.

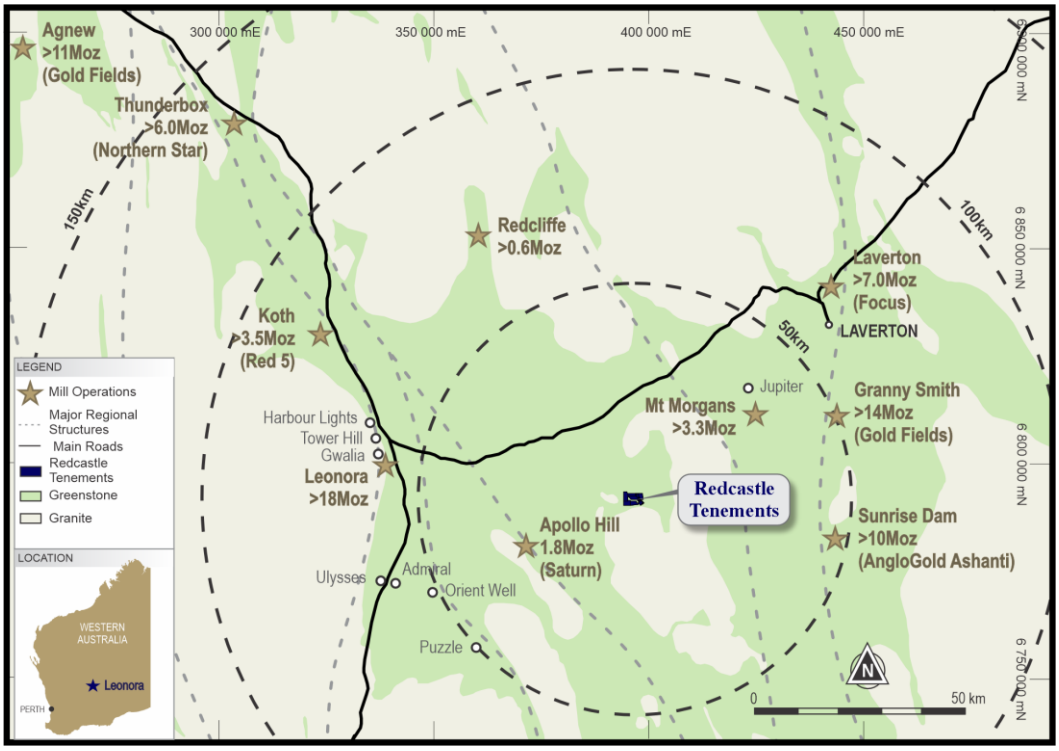

Figure 5: Redcastle tenement location plan

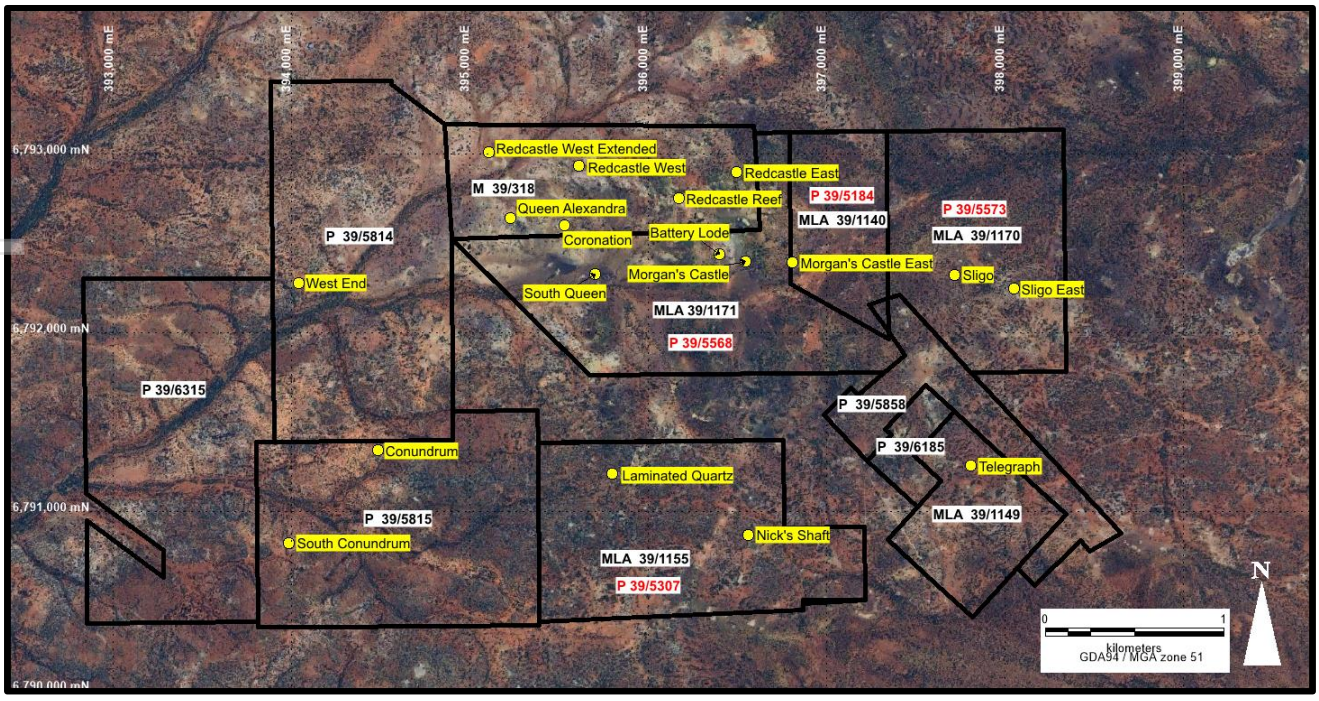

Figure 6: Redcastle prospect plan

REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

This announcement has been approved for release to ASX by the Board of Redcastle Resources Ltd

-ENDS-

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Forward–Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Redcastle operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Redcastle's control.

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at Queen Alexandra, Redcastle Reef and Morgan's Castle East is based on information compiled by Dr. Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM Membership No: 107972). Dr. Carras has sufficient experience that is 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'. As Competent Person, Dr. Carras consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNEXURE 1

All Intercept Details

QUEEN ALEXANDRA (ORDERED BY HOLE ID)

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Depth (m)	Azim [2] (MN)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade [3] g/t Au
RRC195	395307	6792640	442	126	205	-60	49	51	2	5.26
RRC198	395262	6792639	442	90	205	-60	22	23	1	6.51
RRC199	395271	6792657	442	108	205	-60	74	76	2	1.95
RRC201	395252	6792666	442	84	205	-60	17	19	2	2.53
RRC202	395244	6792647	442	84	205	-60	15	18	3	6.43
RRC204	395234	6792674	442	70	205	-60	8	12	4	4.79
							20	23	3	5.07
RRC206	395208	6792664	442	84	205	-60	44	45	1	4.11
RRC207	395233	6792719	442	114	205	-60	32	36	4	1.13
RRC208	395197	6792736	442	78	205	-60	55	56	1	7.83
RRC210	395198	6792691	442	84	205	-60	22	24	2	1.84
							26	29	3	2.8
							44	45	1	7.94
RRC211	395172	6792681	442	84	205	-60	19	21	2	7.67
RRC212	395180	6792699	442	84	205	-60	6	10	4	10.94
RRC236	395279	6792629	448	78	205	-60	31	32	1	5.08
RRC237	395303	6792622	450	102	205	-60	44	46	2	4.09
RRC238	395306	6792582	445	78	205	-60	42	49	7	10.16
						Incl.	43	44	1	24.90
						Incl.	47	48	1	32.40
RRC241	395363	6792620	446	144	205	-60	77	79	2	7.78
RRC254	395361	6792706	447	252	205	-60	82	83	1	9.09

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°)*
3. *1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for reporting;*
   No high-grade cut-off applied, and
   Individual high-grade intercepts (>20 g/t Au) reported separately

REDCASTLE REEF (ORDERED BY HOLE ID)

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Depth (m)	Azim [2] (MN)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade [3] g/t Au
RRC189	396387	6792704	450	102	360	-60	36	38	2	3.13
RRC191	396317	6792690	450	84	360	-60	16	17	1	4.13
							39	41	2	9.14
							44	47	3	1.84
RRC221	396370	6792720	450	66	360	-60	33	37	4	2.37
							39	41	2	3.04
RRC222	396350	6792718	450	72	360	-60	37	38	1	3.66
RRC224	396310	6792705	450	72	360	-60	38	39	1	6.35
RRC247	396195	6792739	452	90	345	-60	20	21	1	3.91
RRC248	396295	6792732	455	90	352	-60	33	34	1	3.04

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum;*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°);*
3. *1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for reporting;*
   No high-grade cut-off applied, and
   There are no Individual high-grade intercepts (>20 g/t Au) included

MORGAN'S CASTLE EAST (ORDERED BY HOLE ID)

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Depth (m)	Azim [2] (MN)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade [3] g/t Au
RRC214	396920	6792385	450	78	180	-60	27	28	1	6.12
RRC218	396800	6792360	450	60	180	-60	36	37	1	22.5

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum;*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°);*
3. *1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off grade for reporting;*
   No high-grade cut-off applied

ANNEXURE 2
Au >= 0.5 g/t
QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC195	49	50	3.39
RRC195	50	51	7.12
RRC195	51	52	0.83
RRC195	92	93	0.57
RRC196	28	29	0.62
RRC196	29	30	0.58
RRC196	37	38	0.57
RRC196	40	41	1.01
RRC196	84	85	0.61
RRC196	85	86	0.51
RRC198	22	23	6.51
RRC199	29	30	0.87
RRC199	31	32	2.31
RRC199	74	75	2.21
RRC199	75	76	1.69
RRC199	77	78	1.04
RRC199	89	90	0.56
RRC200	40	41	0.83
RRC200	42	43	2.52
RRC200	43	44	0.52
RRC200	79	80	0.81
RRC200	86	87	0.59
RRC200	122	123	2.93
RRC201	16	17	0.67
RRC201	17	18	4.03
RRC201	18	19	1.02
RRC201	22	23	0.99
RRC201	23	24	1.57
RRC201	64	68	0.92
RRC202	14	15	0.59
RRC202	15	16	3.54
RRC202	16	17	12.95
RRC202	17	18	2.79
RRC202	18	19	0.53
RRC204	8	9	7.09
RRC204	9	10	1.61
RRC204	10	11	1.12
RRC204	11	12	9.33
RRC204	12	13	0.68
RRC204	20	21	3.62
RRC204	21	22	10.25
RRC204	22	23	1.33
RRC204	24	25	0.54

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC206	7	8	1.31
RRC206	44	45	4.11
RRC206	49	50	1.74
RRC206	50	51	1.12
RRC207	21	22	2.5
RRC207	24	25	2.46
RRC207	32	36	1.13
RRC207	94	95	0.7
RRC208	55	56	7.83
RRC209	17	18	0.78
RRC209	18	19	2.24
RRC209	20	21	0.77
RRC209	21	22	0.57
RRC209	48	49	0.93
RRC209	63	64	0.99
RRC210	21	22	0.58
RRC210	22	23	1.47
RRC210	23	24	2.2
RRC210	26	27	1.47
RRC210	27	28	4.03
RRC210	28	29	2.9
RRC210	44	45	7.94
RRC210	45	46	0.95
RRC210	59	60	1.45
RRC211	19	20	14.15
RRC211	20	21	1.18
RRC211	21	22	0.99
RRC211	22	23	0.87
RRC211	23	24	0.9
RRC211	25	26	0.62
RRC211	42	43	2.19
RRC212	6	7	6.18
RRC212	7	8	9.77
RRC212	8	9	16.2
RRC212	9	10	11.6
RRC212	23	24	0.79
RRC212	24	25	1
RRC212	25	26	2.74
RRC212	26	27	0.95
RRC212	27	28	1.24
RRC230	22	23	0.77
RRC231	24	25	0.61
RRC232	29	30	1.82
RRC232	76	77	0.96
RRC235	15	16	2.07

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC235	19	20	1.11
RRC235	20	21	0.53
RRC236	14	15	0.96
RRC236	15	16	0.8
RRC236	18	19	0.5
RRC236	31	32	5.08
RRC236	32	33	0.61
RRC237	44	45	7.11
RRC237	45	46	1.07
RRC237	46	47	0.54
RRC238	22	23	0.86
RRC238	42	43	4.51
RRC238	43	44	24.9
RRC238	44	45	4.11
RRC238	45	46	2.03
RRC238	46	47	1.92
RRC238	47	48	32.4
RRC238	48	49	1.26
RRC239	54	55	1.01
RRC239	59	60	0.71
RRC241	61	62	0.61
RRC241	77	78	2.81
RRC241	78	79	12.75
RRC241	80	81	0.71
RRC241	82	83	1.04
RRC241	138	139	2.43
RRC242	75	76	0.52
RRC242	76	77	1.62
RRC242	120	124	0.62
RRC250	53	54	1.86
RRC253	70	71	0.88
RRC253	121	122	1.5
RRC253	122	123	0.7
RRC254	82	83	9.09
RRC254	83	84	0.9
RRC254	212	213	0.51
RRC255	125	126	0.8
RRC255	221	222	0.84
RRC255	222	223	1.66

REDCASTLE REEF

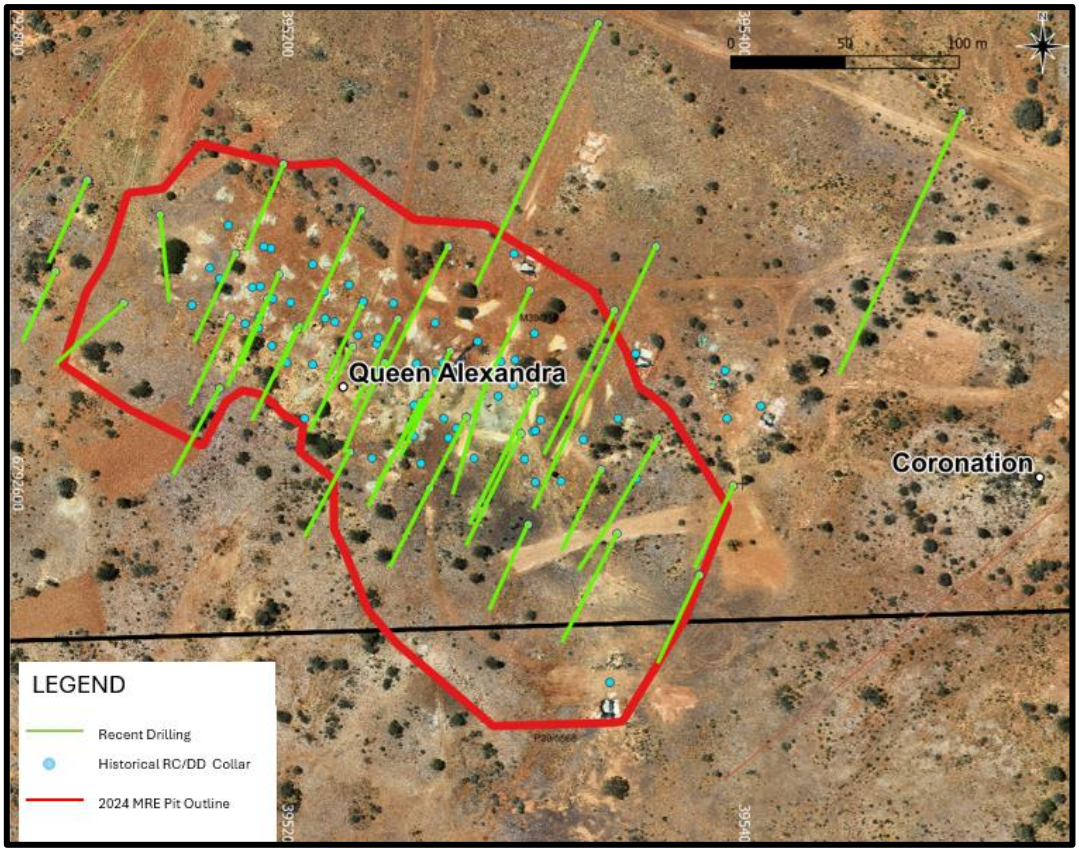
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC189	36	37	1.38
RRC189	37	38	4.87
RRC189	38	39	1
RRC189	51	52	1.17
RRC191	16	17	4.13
RRC191	39	40	15.25
RRC191	40	41	3.02
RRC191	41	42	0.62
RRC191	44	45	2.8
RRC191	45	46	1.46
RRC191	46	47	1.26
RRC192	25	26	0.78
RRC193	12	13	1.2
RRC193	14	15	0.91
RRC193	15	16	0.81
RRC221	33	34	1.69
RRC221	34	35	1.67
RRC221	35	36	2.96
RRC221	36	37	3.15
RRC221	39	40	1.63
RRC221	40	41	4.45
RRC222	29	30	0.56
RRC222	31	32	0.81
RRC222	32	33	0.72
RRC222	33	34	1.13
RRC222	34	35	1.55
RRC222	35	36	0.62
RRC222	37	38	3.66
RRC222	39	40	0.9
RRC222	41	42	0.82
RRC222	43	44	0.74
RRC222	44	45	1.26
RRC222	45	46	1.17
RRC222	46	47	0.62
RRC224	34	35	0.61
RRC224	38	39	6.35
RRC224	39	40	0.84
RRC224	43	44	2.3
RRC226	24	25	0.62
RRC226	27	28	0.65
RRC226	28	29	0.71
RRC244	44	45	1.16
RRC244	48	49	0.56
RRC244	51	52	0.75
RRC244	52	56	0.61

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC244	56	57	0.81
RRC244	63	64	1.02
RRC247	8	9	1.02
RRC247	9	10	1.8
RRC247	10	11	0.72
RRC247	13	14	0.8
RRC247	15	16	1.39
RRC247	16	17	1.41
RRC247	20	21	3.91
RRC247	30	31	0.87
RRC247	31	32	1.32
RRC247	32	33	0.54
RRC248	32	33	0.69
RRC248	33	34	3.04
RRC248	35	36	1.67
RRC248	37	38	0.98
RRC248	38	39	0.67

MORGAN'S CASTLE EAST

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
RRC213	52	53	0.67
RRC213	62	63	0.53
RRC213	65	66	1.59
RRC213	67	68	0.92
RRC214	27	28	6.12
RRC214	30	31	2.06
RRC215	30	31	0.94
RRC215	35	36	0.88
RRC215	58	59	0.53
RRC215	59	60	0.98
RRC215	60	61	1.12
RRC215	61	62	0.98
RRC218	17	18	0.55
RRC218	29	30	1.87
RRC218	32	33	0.57
RRC218	34	35	0.54
RRC218	36	37	22.5
RRC218	37	38	0.51
RRC219	82	83	0.81

ANNEXURE 3
QUEEN ALEXANDRA
PLAN VIEW



QA Plan showing recent drilling (green), historical drill hole collar locations (blue), 2024 MRE pit outline (red) on LiDAR background

COLLAR LOCATIONS

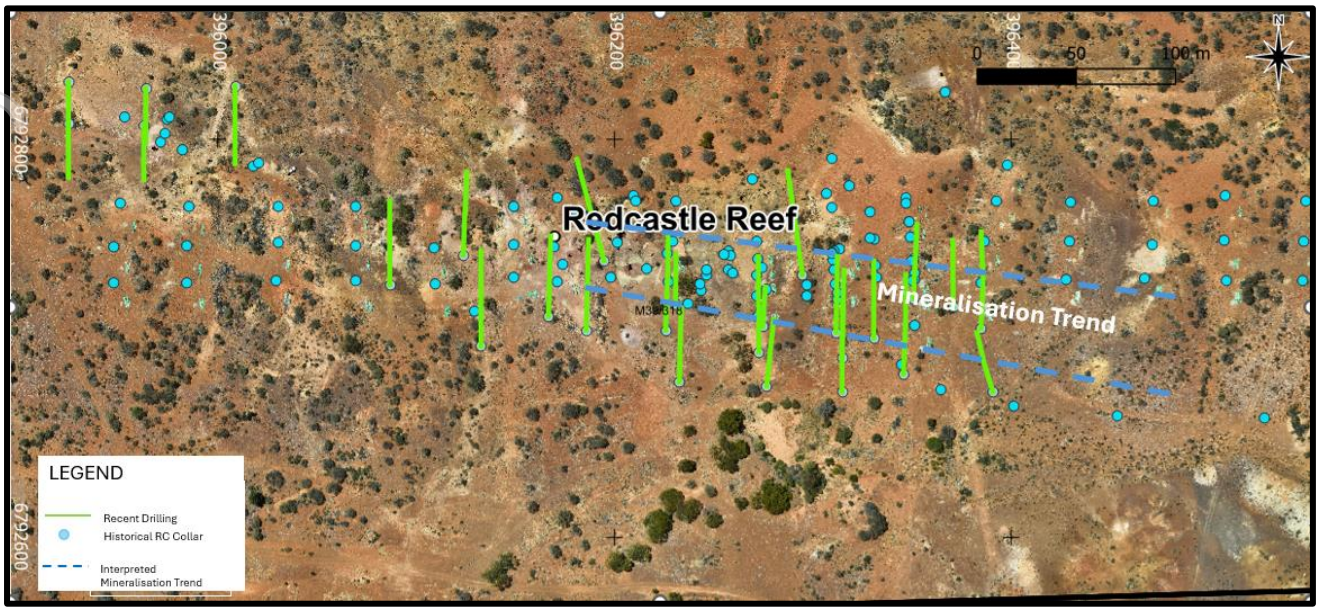
Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azim [2]
RRC195	395309	6792640	444	126	-61	206
RRC196	395289	6792649	444	126	-62	195
RRC197	395307	6792685	444	120	-60	205
RRC198	395262	6792639	444	90	-61	208
RRC199	395272	6792658	444	108	-61	205
RRC200	395271	6792704	443	126	-60	205
RRC201	395249	6792672	443	84	-60	207
RRC202	395243	6792653	443	84	-60	207
RRC203	395229	6792660	443	84	-60	207
RRC204	395233	6792678	443	70	-61	204
RRC205	395206	6792669	443	36	-60	205
RRC206	395205	6792668	443	84	-60	206
RRC207	395233	6792720	443	114	-61	205
RRC208	395199	6792740	442	78	-61	205
RRC209	395192	6792681	442	84	-61	203
RRC210	395197	6792692	442	84	-61	204

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azim [2]
RRC211	395176	6792673	442	84	-61	206
RRC212	395178	6792701	442	84	-60	205
RRC230	395129	6792679	441	78	-59	228
RRC231	395145	6792718	441	78	-62	174
RRC232	395171	6792642	442	84	-61	209
RRC233	395228	6792614	443	84	-61	207
RRC234	395263	6792598	444	78	-61	206
RRC235	395259	6792636	444	102	-61	206
RRC236	395279	6792629	444	78	-61	208
RRC237	395303	6792622	444	102	-60	206
RRC238	395306	6792582	442	78	-61	205
RRC239	395338	6792606	442	78	-61	206
RRC240	395345	6792578	441	102	-61	206
RRC241	395363	6792620	444	144	-62	208
RRC242	395344	6792676	444	138	-61	205
RRC249	395381	6792560	441	84	-60	205
RRC250	395396	6792599	442	78	-60	205
RRC251	395099	6792693	440	66	-60	205
RRC252	395113	6792733	440	78	-60	205
RRC253	395337	6792802	442	252	-60	205
RRC254	395362	6792704	444	252	-60	205
RRC255	395496	6792763	444	252	-60	205

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum;*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°)*

REDCASTLE REEF
PLAN VIEW



Plan showing recent drilling (green), historical drill hole collar locations (blue), mineralisation trend on LiDAR background

COLLAR LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Max Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azim [2] (MN)
RRC189	396385	6792705	450	102	-61	003
RRC190	396346	6792682	449	96	-61	003
RRC191	396315	6792690	449	84	-60	001
RRC192	396273	6792693	449	96	-61	359
RRC193	396226	6792704	450	102	-60	002
RRC194	396186	6792704	451	102	-61	002
RRC220	396391	6792673	449	84	-70	340
RRC221	396371	6792716	450	66	-61	360
RRC222	396351	6792720	450	72	-61	003
RRC223	396331	6792700	449	72	-60	001
RRC224	396312	6792703	449	72	-61	001
RRC225	396315	6792673	448	90	-61	002
RRC226	396275	6792706	450	42	-62	003
RRC227	396277	6792676	448	66	-62	005
RRC228	396231	6792717	450	54	-61	360
RRC229	396233	6792678	448	78	-61	360
RRC243	396167	6792711	452	78	-60	002
RRC244	396124	6792742	453	84	-61	002
RRC245	396133	6792696	450	96	-60	000
RRC246	396087	6792727	453	84	-60	000
RRC247	396195	6792739	453	90	-54	345
RRC248	396295	6792732	452	90	-54	352
RRC256	395925	6792808	450	54	-60	180
RRC257	395925	6792829	450	54	-60	180

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Max Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azim [2] (MN)
RRC258	395963	6792807	450	54	-60	180
RRC259	395964	6792826	450	54	-60	180
RRC260	396009	6792827	450	78	-60	180

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum;*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°)*

MORGAN'S CASTLE EAST
PLAN VIEW

Plan showing recent drilling (green), historical RC drill hole collar locations (blue), historical RAB drill hole collar locations (orange) and mineralisation trend

COLLAR LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Easting [1]	Northing [1]	RL [1]	Max Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azim [2] (MN)
RRC213	396905	6792409	450	96	-61	178
RRC214	396921	6792386	450	78	-60	180
RRC215	396883	6792381	450	78	-61	179
RRC216	396999	6792374	451	60	-61	180
RRC217	396996	6792396	451	72	-60	181
RRC218	396802	6792363	452	60	-60	182
RRC219	396798	6792404	452	90	-60	184

Notes:

1. *Collar coordinates surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m) and referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51, and RL surveyed by handheld GPS (±10m) and referenced to Australian Height Datum;*
2. *Azimuth measured using compass and referenced to Magnetic North (±3°)*

ANNEXURE 4

KESTREL LODE INTERCEPTS
Au >= 1.0 g/t

Year	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
2022	RRC085	69	70	1	8.10
2022	RRC093	54	57	3	7.10
2022	RRC094	34	37	3	26.60
2023	RRC169	24	25	1	4.00
2023	RRC170	32	33	1	6.00
2023	RRC171	21	22	1	2.10
2023	RRC172	17	20	3	12.50
2023	RRC173	22	23	1	7.80
2023	RRC174	35	36	1	4.20
2023	RRC175	31	33	2	2.60
2023	RRC176	40	44	4	2.82
2023	RRC177	48	49	1	3.10
2023	RRC178	44	46	2	14.30
2023	RRC181	46	50	4	3.32
2023	RRC183	36	38	2	2.80
2023	RRC187	22	24	2	2.10
2024	RRC195	49	51	2	5.26
2024	RRC196	40	41	1	1.01
2024	RRC198	22	23	1	6.51
2024	RRC199	31	32	1	2.31
2025	RRC201	22	24	2	1.28
2025	RRC202	15	18	3	6.43
2025	RRC204	20	23	3	5.07
2025	RRC235	19	20	1	1.11
2025	RRC236	31	32	1	5.08
2025	RRC237	44	46	2	4.09
2025	RRC238	42	49	7	10.16
2025	RRC239	54	55	1	1.01
2025	RRC241	77	79	2	7.78
2025	RRC242	76	77	1	1.62
2025	RRC254	82	83	1	9.09

REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry Standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were employed to deliver drill cuttings to the surface, whereby sample return is passed through a cyclone and collected in a sample collection box attached to the underside of the cyclone. At the end of each metre, the cyclone underflow is closed off, the underside of the sample box is opened and the sample passed down through a stationary cone splitter attached to the underside of the sample box. Two sample collection ports on the cone splitter are utilised to obtain one metre sub-samples, enabling two sub-sample splits (~3-4kg) to be collected into calico bags, and the remainder of the sample stored on the ground in rows and located near to each drillhole collar for future reference. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals. All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by Redcastle's consultant geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to today's industry standards. • Care was taken to ensure that the samples collected were representative of each metre drilled. Holes were drilled at a nominal -60 degree inclination. Sample preparation method is total with all material dried, crushed and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size. Gold analysis method was by 50g Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 carried out by Impact Drilling Services with a Schramm 660 RC drill rig equipped with a 1350cfm/500psi air compressor, auxiliary compressor and booster. • A face-sampling hammer bit with a nominal diameter of 145mm was used. The sample cyclone/splitter unit was flushed with air at the end of every metre, and at the end of every rod (6m) the whole assembly was tilted and cleaned if necessary.
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.*	• Recoveries were visually assessed and estimated to average greater than 90%. • Sample recoveries were maximised in the drilling utilising a face-sampling hammer configuration, and collecting the samples via a cyclone/cone splitter combination that limits the potential for sample loss and contamination. • No relationship appears from the data between sample recovery and grade of the samples.
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.*	• All holes were geologically logged. This logging is of industry standard and is considered to be of good quality and carried out by competent geologists and suitable for use in further studies. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All samples / intersections are logged. 100% of relevant length intersections were logged.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• RC drill chip samples were split using a stationary cone splitter mounted beneath the sample cyclone, 99% of samples were dry. For anticipated un-mineralised zones, sample intervals were grab sampled, and composited into 4m samples. Only a few sample composites were less than 4 metres. • The sample preparation technique was total material dried, crushed and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size, from which a 50g charge was representatively riffle split off, for assay. • Standard check (known value) and blank samples were regularly used in the RC drilling. • The sample size is industry standard and appears suitable for the programmes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The methods used by the lab ensures a total assay via Fire Assay. • No geophysical tools have been used to date. • During the drilling and sampling process, the project geologists inserted standards (i.e. Certified Reference Material, or CRM) into the sampling regime at a ratio of 1:20 and Certified Blank Material at a ratio of 1:50. • Quality control data was analysed and results were acceptable. • The current laboratory inserts check standards and blanks for each batch of samples analysed and reports these accordingly with all results.
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.*	• Apart from some Fire Assay check assays in the historic drilling, no field duplicates were assayed to check for repeatability. No peer reviews have been conducted to date to check the validity. • No holes were deliberately twinned in the recent program. • Documentation of primary data comprises digitally entering logging data into an application specific data base, at the drill site. Validation of the data is conducted at the completion of each drillhole. • Logging is carried out by sieving a grab sample collected from each metre drilled, and placed into sealable RC chip trays. Photographs are taken of the sieved drill chips in the core trays, and stored in the computer database. The data base is subjected to a data verification program, any erroneous data is corrected. Once validated, data storage is on a laptop computer, and transferred to an electronic backup storage devices and primary electronic database. • There is no adjustment to assay data.
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.*	• Pegging out and final pickup of drill hole collar positions was carried out via a handheld GPS, with accuracy of approximately ±3m, at the completion of each drill hole. • Down hole orientation surveys were carried out at the completion of each drill hole using a downhole North-seeking Gyroscopic orientation tool. Downhole survey data is recorded at every 5m downhole interval on a continual basis for the entire hole. All drill holes have minimal deviation downhole. • All coordinates are referenced to GDA94 Datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is via a digital terrain model generated from the 2022-2024 collar survey and the 2024 LIDAR survey. This has given accuracy of approximately 0.5m. • All historical and 2022-2024 drilling was surveyed by an independent surveyor using RTK GPS.
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drill spacing was a nominal 20m by 20m. The current holes were designed to better

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• *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.*	understand the controls on mineralisation in the top 45-50m. • The areas do have a drilling density sufficient for JORC Indicated category however grade continuity appears to be predominately flat (dip 20 degrees to the north) and plunging to the south-east. A final classification will be dependent on the finalised geological interpretation. • Sample compositing was used selectively. All intervals have been sampled on a single metre basis, however for submission to the laboratory where mineralisation was suspected of being below a threshold grade some samples were composited to 4m using the spear sampling method. • Anomalous composite intervals were resampled on single metre basis by retrieving the bagged sub-samples obtained from the stationary cone splitter during the drilling program.
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 orientation of the current drilling is approximately at right angles to the targets and so gives a fair representation of the mineralisation intersected. • No sampling bias is believed to occur due to the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from the current program were delivered to a secure yard in Leonora by the project geologists where they were stored and sealed in bulka bags. The bulka bags were then transported direct to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Redcastle was in constant contact with the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date. The current and historic data has been entered into an electronic database and checked for gross errors.

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 drilling was carried out on M39/318 and P39/5184. The tenements were granted by the WA Minister of Mines with various terms and conditions. The tenements are registered to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Company. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in this area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s), and their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology comprises typical Archaean greenstone, shear-hosted gold mineralisation. This style of mineralisation is typical within Archaean greenstone sequences. • Geological observations made during the drilling program of the historical workings and logging indicate that in addition to the sub-vertical, east-west striking veins seen at surface, flat north dipping structures plunging to the south-east appear to be the major mineralised component.

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.*
		• Details of the drilling, etc. are found within the various tables and diagrams elsewhere in this report.
		• The Datum used for drill hole collar positions is GDA 94 and UTM MGA94 Zone 51
		• Elevation data is relative to the Australian Height Datum (AHD)
		• No material information, results or data have been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averages were calculated by a simple weighting method. No top cuts were applied. A lower cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au was used in the tables for reporting of significant results. • Aggregations of higher grade mineralisation were used with a minimum down hole width of one metre, and no internal waste was included in any of the reported intersections in the tables above, other than where noted. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Details of geology, plans and a longitudinal view (looking approximately north) are given elsewhere in this report. • The tables included within the report are for down-hole drill widths only. These do not necessarily reflect true widths.
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.*	• Drill hole plans and a longitudinal projection section (looking approximately north) is included elsewhere in this report. • Tabulated results are contained elsewhere in this 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.*	• Details of the results, drilling, etc. are contained elsewhere in this report.
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.*	• Details of geology, plans and a longitudinal view (looking approximately north) are given elsewhere in this report, along with tabulated results. • A subsample of RC drill cuttings from RRC151 at a depth of 115m, taken by riffle splitting, had been submitted for preliminary metallurgical testwork. The subsample consisted of visible free gold and pyrite. The subsample assayed 11.69 g/t Au. The testwork on the subsample involved a concentrated cyanide leach method which resulted in an indicative metallurgical recovery of 92%. • 8 samples (4 oxide, 4 transition) were submitted for a concentrated cyanide leach method. The recoveries are reported in ASX:RC1 Announcement 19 April 2024. • Bulk density measurements were carried out in 2024, on 6 samples collected at site (obtained from mullock from existing deep shafts) and submitted for bulk density measurements. These samples are considered to be representative of the Queen Alexandra ("QA") geological profile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Proposed work includes further reverse circulation drilling. The aim of such work is to increase confidence in the geological model, and to collect further information for metallurgical purposes. • The down plunge extension of the Kestrel Lode to the south-east as well as the northerly extension will be tested with the current drilling. Other drilling will test further extensions of QA and RR.