REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

2 February 2026

Broad, Early Stage Gold System Starting to Emerge at MCE

Highlights:

- **Assay results received for RC drilling completed at Morgan's Castle East (MCE) and Sligo**
- **23 RC holes for 2,279m completed (MCE: 19 holes for 1,843m; Sligo: 4 holes for 436m), with the originally planned program only ~85% completed due to ground conditions at MCE and water inflows at Sligo**
- **MCE drilling confirms a broad, low-grade gold system with isolated higher-grade values. Current drill spacing insufficient to define high-grade continuity**
- **Preliminary geological interpretation suggests the MCE mineralised system dips north and plunges east, similar to Queen Alexandra located approximately 1.5 km to the West-Northwest**
- **The MCE gold system is open to the east and at depth to the north**

Redcastle Resources (The Company) is pleased to report that assay results have been received from the recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs at Morgan's Castle East (MCE) and Sligo, located within the Redcastle Project Area in Western Australia (Figure 1). The planned 2,700m program could only be ~85% completed due to ground conditions and excessive groundwater ingress.

The MCE program has confirmed the presence of a broad mineralised system with the potential for higher-grade narrow vein intercepts and refined the Company's geological understanding. The grade tenor and distribution from this phase of drilling at MCE requires further assessment once results the of 1m split samples from 4m composites are received. RC1 will then be in a position to carry out an evaluation to determine the potential to incorporate MCE into the Queen Alexandra (QA) and Redcastle Reef (RR) mine plan.

The limited drilling at Sligo failed to produce mineralised intercepts consistent with historical RAB drillhole results (WAMEX Report A77126 & A80372). The presence of water in one of the drill holes may have identified an aquifer which may have potential to inform future water-supply planning, subject to follow-up assessment at QA and RR. A more detailed geological and structural mapping program will be undertaken to enhance RC1's interpretation of potential mineralisation in the Sligo area. Any further drilling for gold mineralisation around the Sligo area will require a larger capacity drill rig due to potential water inflows.

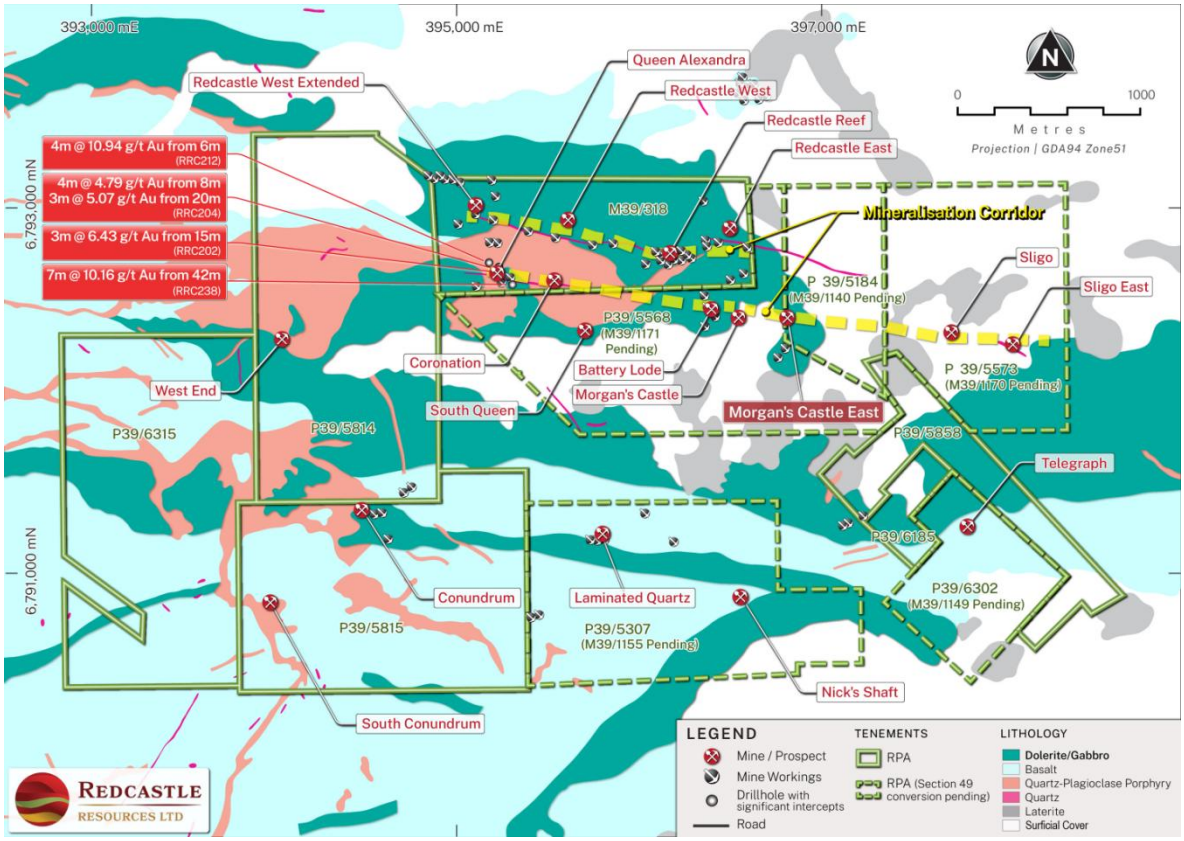

Figure 1. *East–West Mineralised Corridor with Shallow High-Grade Gold at Queen Alexandra (QA) and Redcastle Reef (RR). Base imagery and 1:25k geology from Hallberg; selected historical workings and indicative drill highlights.*

Summary of Drilling Completed

Table 1. *Summary of Drilling*

Prospect	Holes (RC)	Metres
Morgan's Castle East (MCE)	19	1,843
Sligo	4	436
Total	**23**	**2,279**

Note: The planned 2,700m program could only be ~85% completed due to ground conditions and water inflows.

Background and Objective

RC1 previously announced (ASX: RC1 4 December 2025) the commencement and completion of a coordinated RC program to improve mineralisation definition at MCE potentially supporting additional feed stock to that from QA and RR. Drilling at Sligo aimed to provide geological understanding of the previously under explored target at Sligo where possible gold mineralisation had been identified in historical RAB holes.

Morgan's Castle East (MCE) – Results and Interpretation

Results Overview

Assay results have been received for 19 RC drillholes completed at MCE (1,843m).

Notable intercepts for both 1m (≥0.5 g/t Au) samples and 4m composite samples (≥0.3 g/t Au) are summarised below and in Annexure A (Table 1).

The results include a number of broad, lower-grade intercepts which may contain narrower zones of higher-grade mineralisation within 4m composite samples. Individual 1m assays from 4m composites could potentially return higher gold values, consistent with RC1's previous drilling at MCE and historical RAB drilling. RC1 will assess the opportunity to assay 1m split sample intervals from the 4m composites.

Table 2. Notable intercepts for 1m (≥0.5 g/t Au) and 4m composites (≥0.3 g/t Au) at MCE

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
RRC287	28	32	4	0.93
RRC288	36	40	4	0.37
RRC288	40	44	4	0.45
RRC289	32	36	4	0.46
RRC289	103	104	1	1.27
RRC290	12	16	4	0.53
RRC290	16	20	4	0.36
RRC290	20	24	4	0.34
RRC290	24	28	4	0.62
RRC290	32	36	4	0.71
RRC291	48	52	4	0.59
RRC291	71	72	1	0.58
RRC292	84	85	1	0.53
RRC292	87	88	1	0.60
RRC292	88	89	1	1.54
RRC294	32	36	4	0.32
RRC294	52	56	4	0.81
RRC295	85	86	1	0.61
RRC295	95	96	1	0.54
RRC297	48	52	4	2.25
RRC297	52	56	4	0.48
RRC298	68	72	4	0.30
RRC300	24	28	4	0.35
RRC301	68	72	4	0.56

Notes:

1. *Intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages.*
2. *All 4m intercepts are based on 4m composites.*
3. *No top-cut has been applied to Au values.*

Collar details are included in Annexure A (Table 2).

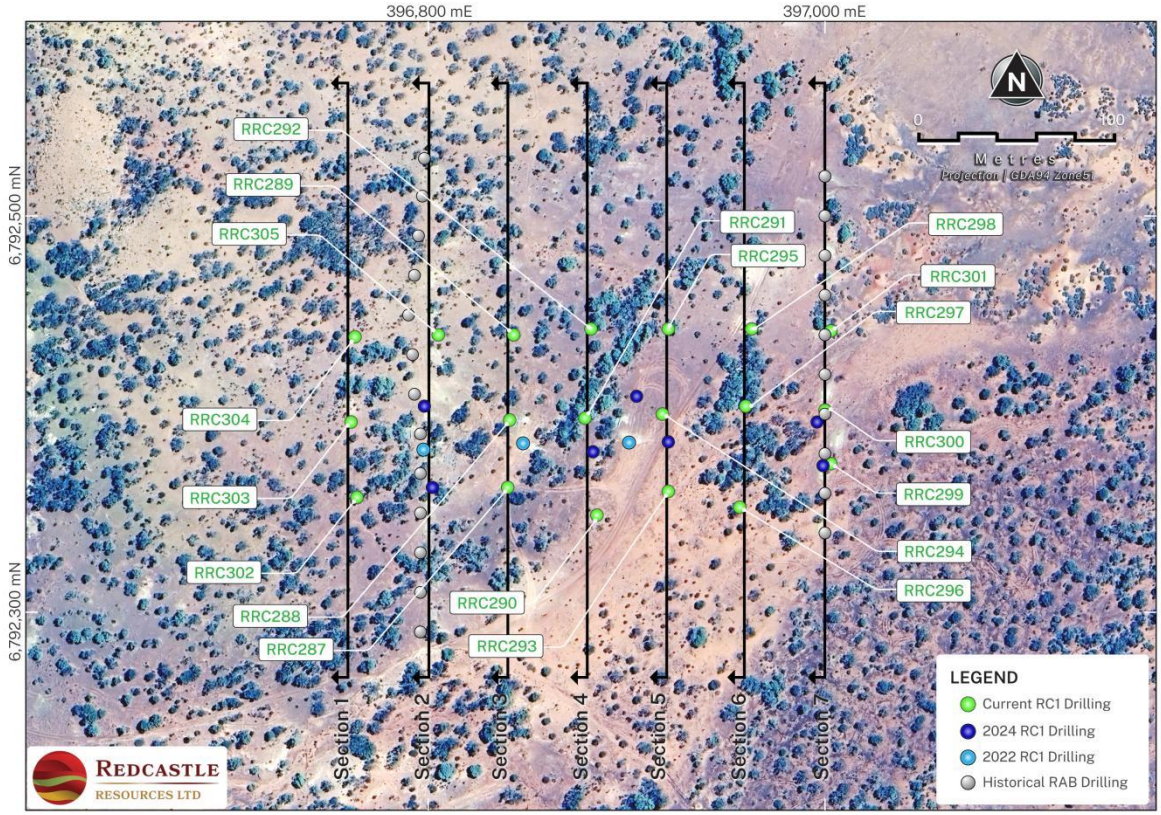

Figure 2. *Planview of drillhole locations at MCE*

Note: Historical RAB drillholes are shown for geological context only; collar locations are sourced from WAMEX and have not been independently verified.

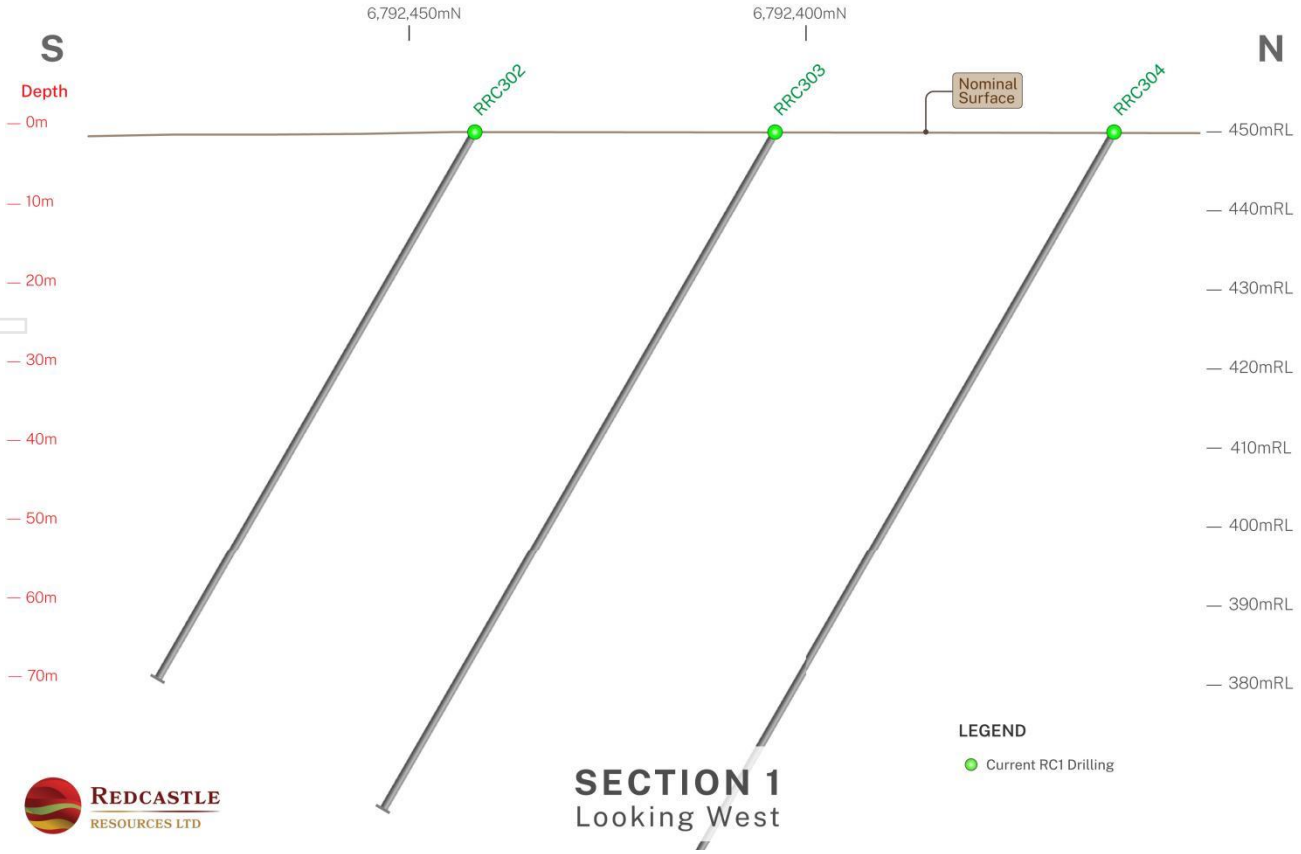

Figure 3. Section 1 of at MCE no significant assays

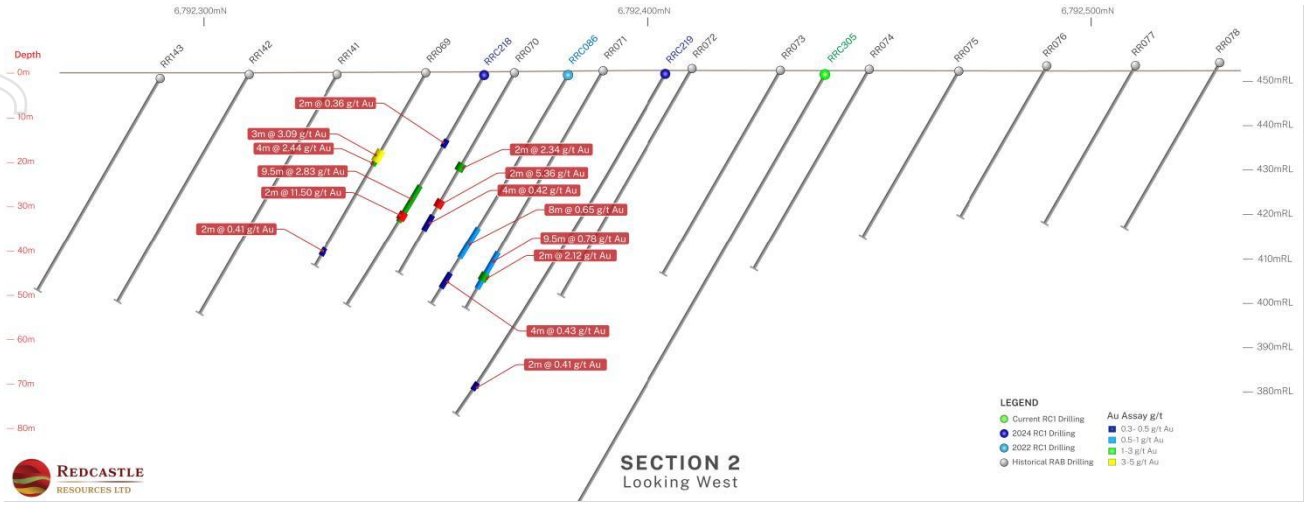

Figure 4. Section 2 of at MCE

Note: Historical RAB drillholes are shown for geological context only; collar locations are sourced from WAMEX and have not been independently verified.

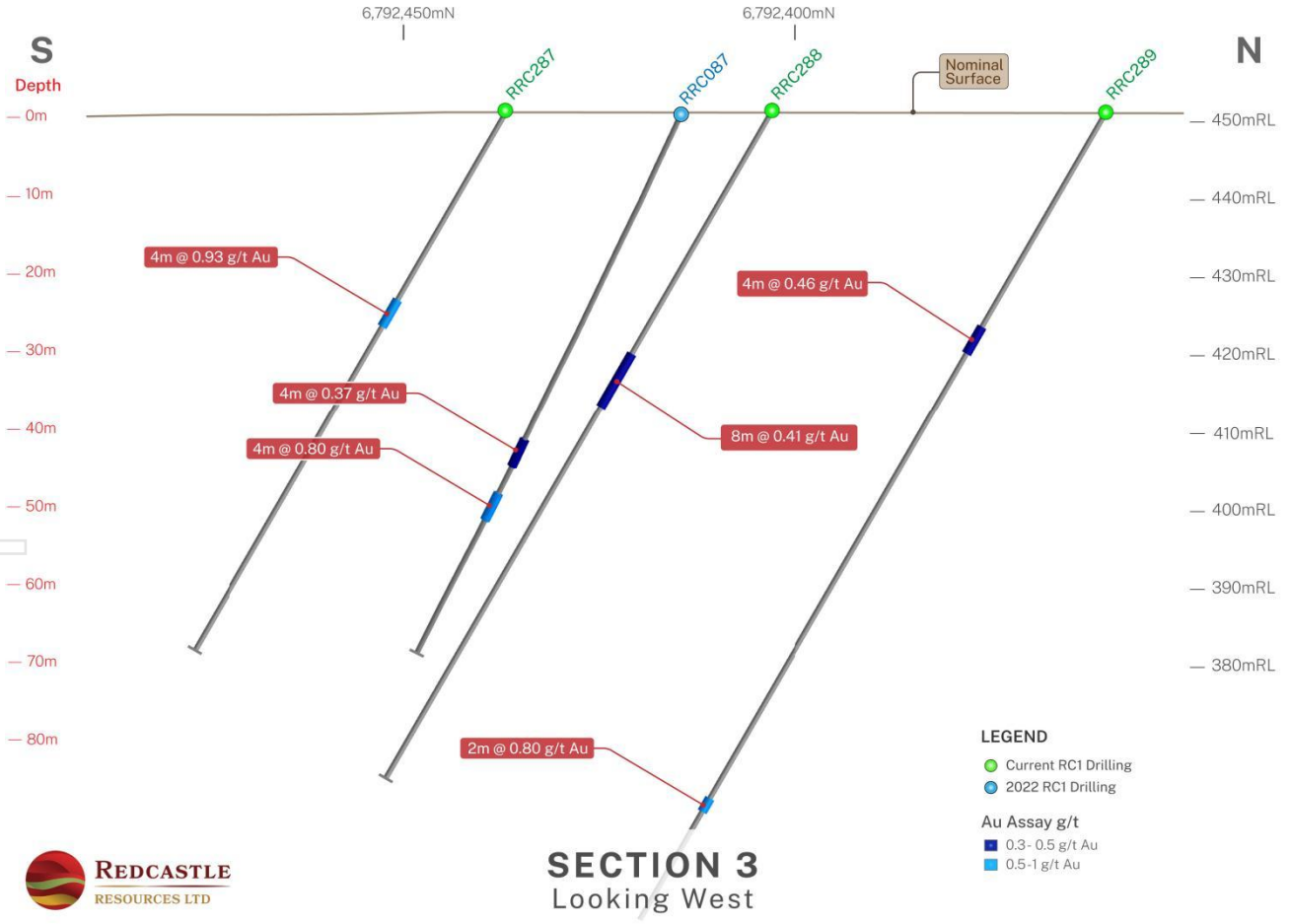

Figure 5. *Section 3 of at MCE*

Note: Historical RAB drillholes are shown for geological context only; collar locations are sourced from WAMEX and have not been independently verified.

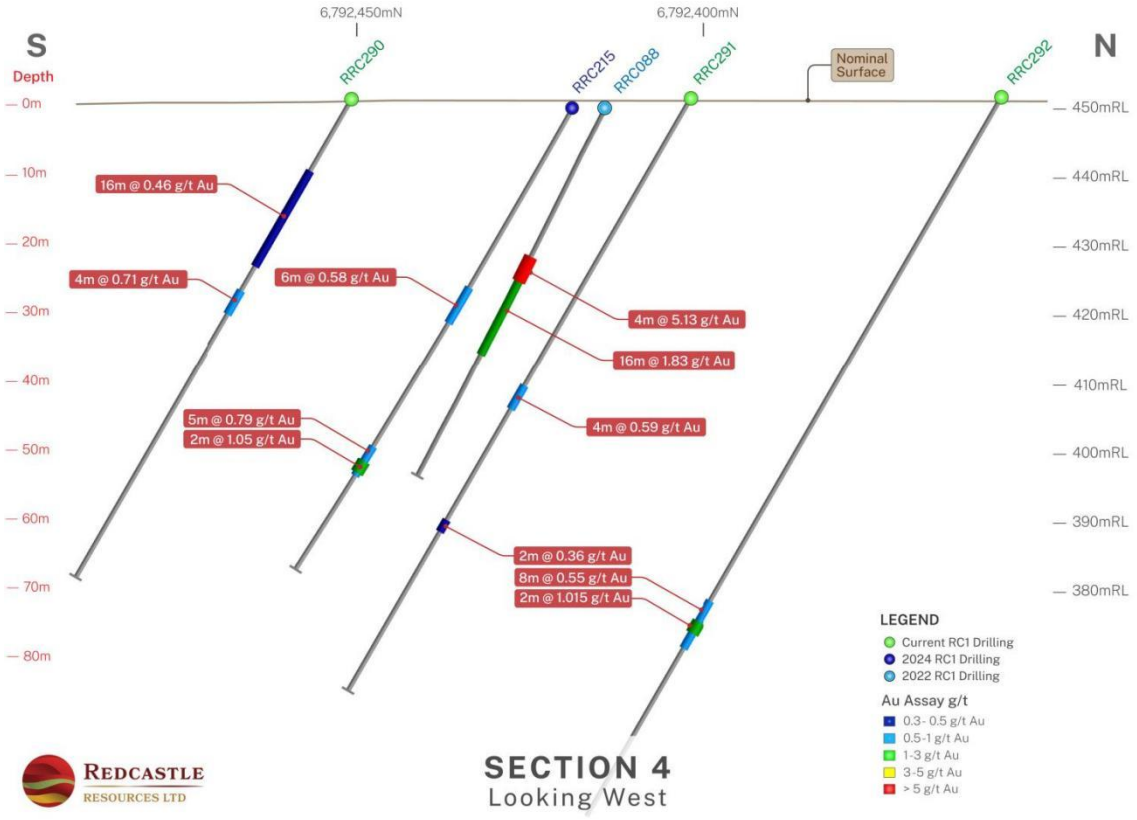

Figure 6. *Section 4 of at MCE*

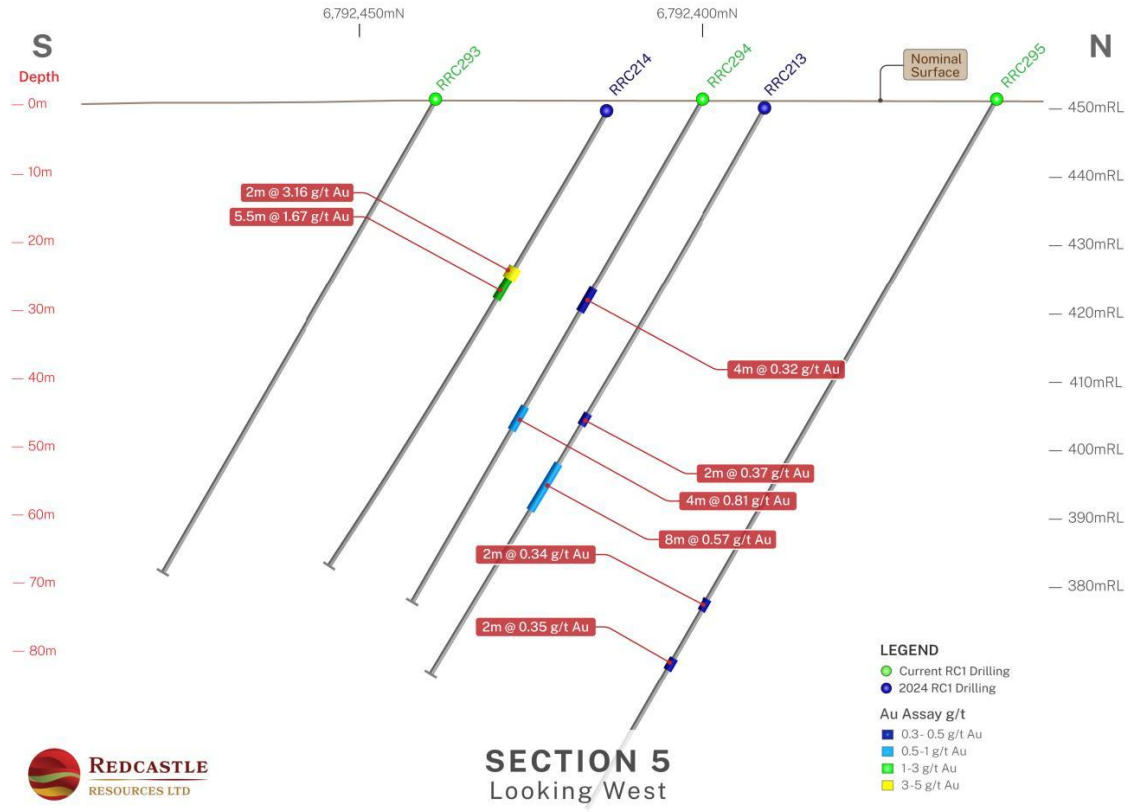

Figure 7. *Section 5 of at MCE*

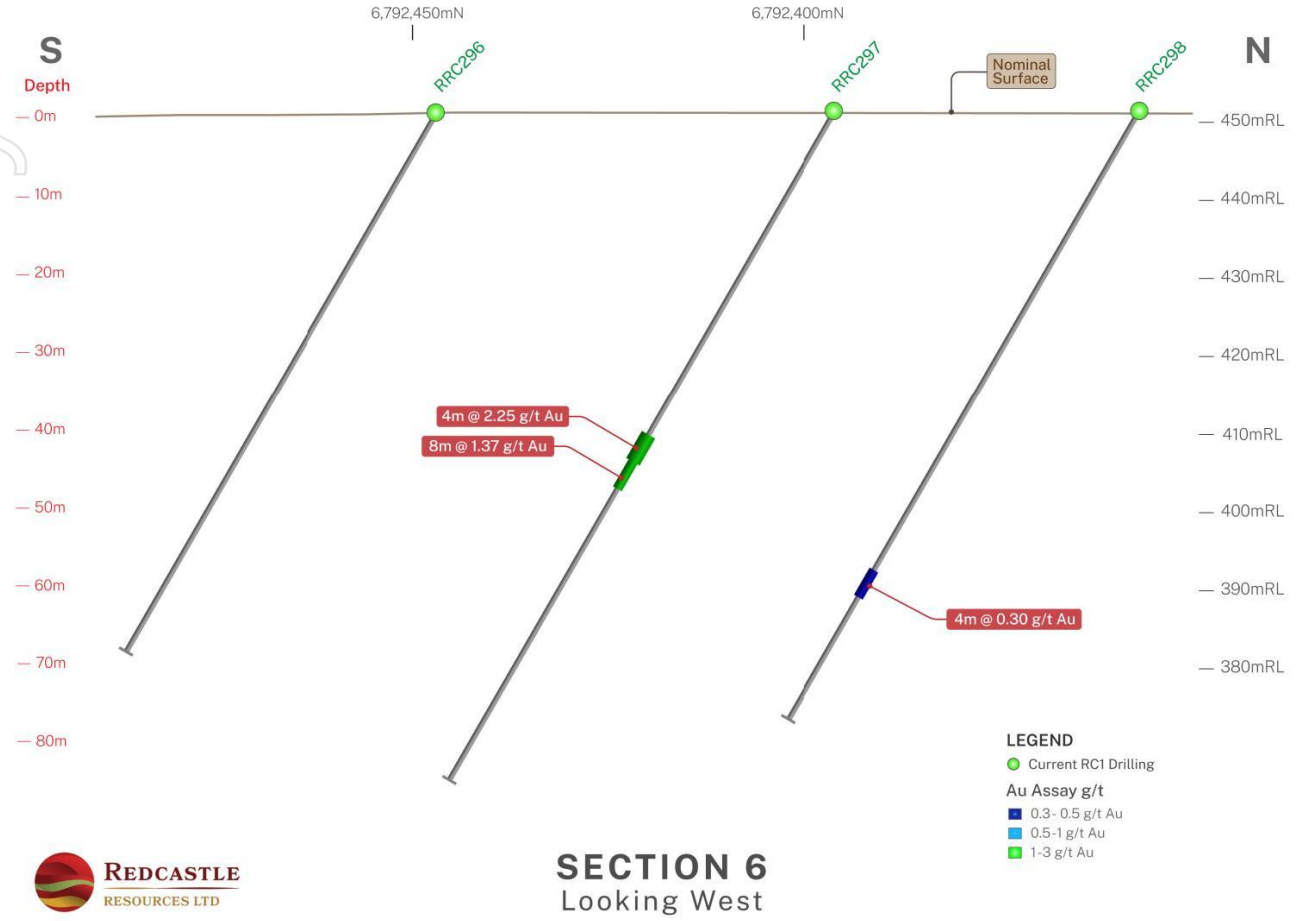

Figure 8. *Section 6 of at MCE*

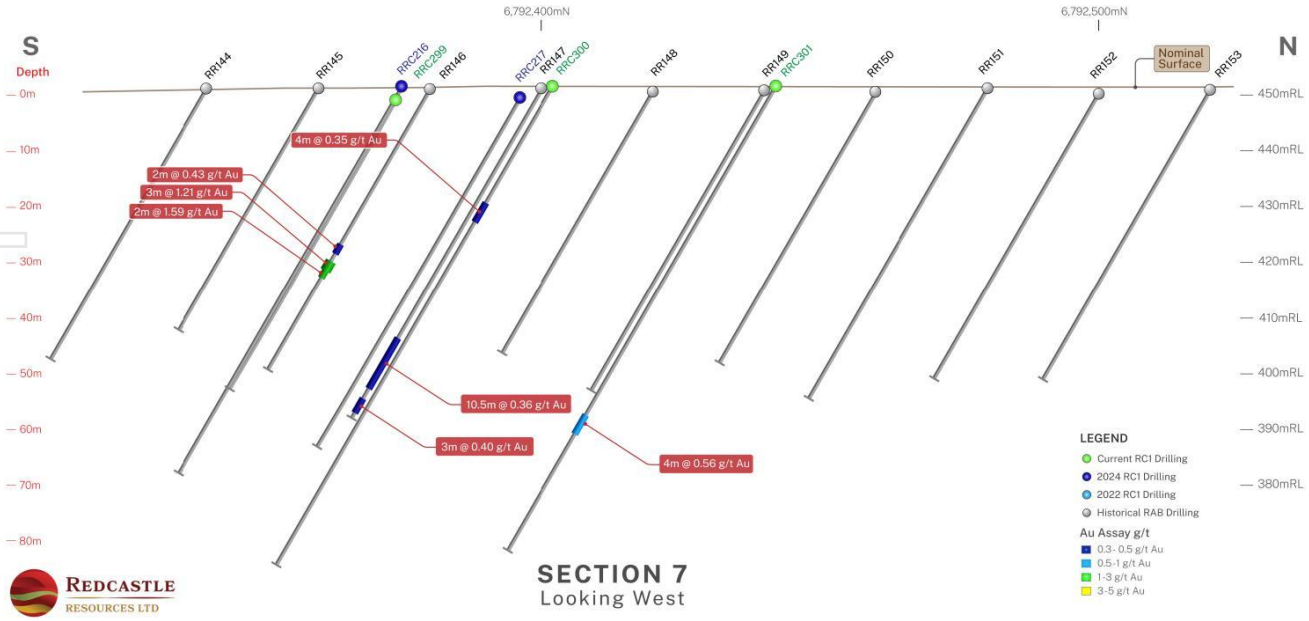

Figure 9. *Section 7 of at MCE*

Note: Historical RAB drillholes are shown for geological context only; collar locations are sourced from WAMEX and have not been independently verified.

MCE Background

Historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling completed by Terrain Minerals Limited during 2007–2008 provides valuable geological context for the Morgan's Castle East (MCE) area. The historical programs tested structurally controlled targets identified from geophysics and surface geology and assist in guiding conceptual drill targeting at MCE. Details of the historical RAB drilling programs, including drilling methods, sampling approaches and associated limitations, are summarised in JORC Table 1.

There have been four generations of drilling completed at Morgan's Castle East (MCE), with details of each program provided in JORC Table 1.

1. Historical RAB drilling carried out by Terrain Minerals Limited in 2007–2008.
2. RC drilling completed by Redcastle Resources Ltd in 2022, comprising 3 RC holes.
3. RC drilling completed by Redcastle Resources Ltd in 2024, comprising 7 RC holes.
4. RC drilling completed by Redcastle Resources Ltd in 2025, comprising 19 RC holes.

Cautionary statement: RAB holes are open-hole percussion drilling and are not compliant with JORC (2012) for Mineral Resource estimation purposes and are shown for illustrative and geological context only.

Historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008)

Historical RAB drilling completed by Terrain Minerals Limited provides useful geological context at MCE. Terrain completed two RAB programs: 84 holes (RR027–RR110) for 2,611m in 2007 and 98 holes (RR111–RR208) for 4,537m in 2008.

Sampling was generally collected on 1m intervals and composited to 5m, with selected anomalous composites (>0.1 g/t Au) re-sampled at 1m intervals as reported in the WAMEX documentation.

The historical RAB data pre-date JORC (2012) and have not been verified by the Company; they are presented for illustration and geological context only. Any areas highlighted by historical RAB results (e.g., >1.0 g/t Au) require confirmation by twin or infill RC drilling before being relied upon for further technical evaluation.

MCE Geological Interpretation

The drilling outcome at MCE is interpreted to reflect a broad, low-grade mineralised system with localised higher-grade occurrences, consistent with a system where gold grade may be concentrated into discrete, narrow shoots or structurally controlled zones. The gold system is open to the east and at depth to the north.

With the current sparse drill spacing, the Company cannot yet interpret the continuity, orientation, or true thickness of potential internal higher-grade domains as is seen within the QA - RR corridor. Experience at RR and QA suggests that closer-spaced drilling may be justified to fully reveal the potential of MCE.

MCE Going Forward

RC1 is assessing additional 1m split sampling from selected 4m composites to better understand grade distribution and to inform the scope and priority of any follow-up drilling, relative to other opportunities within the Company's portfolio.

Sligo – Results and Interpretation

Program Summary

At Sligo, the four-hole RC program (436m) was curtailed by ground conditions and groundwater ingress and did not return any significant gold intercepts. The presence of water intersected in one drillhole may indicate a localised aquifer that could assist future water-supply planning for QA and RR, subject to follow-up hydrogeological assessment. RC1 also intends to undertake targeted geological/structural work to refine any future gold targets. Any further drilling would likely require a larger capacity RC rig to manage groundwater ingress.

Sligo drillholes were designed to test targets derived from the integration of

1. Historical geophysical data
2. Presence of nuggets
3. Historical RAB drilling
4. Historical geochemical data

Sligo Results Overview

Assay results have been received for 4 RC drillholes completed at Sligo (436m).
No significant gold intercepts were returned from this phase of drilling.
Collar details are included in Annexure B (Table 1).

Sligo Strategic Context

Notwithstanding the drilling outcome with respect to gold mineralisation, the Sligo area remains of technical interest due to the coincidence of favourable geophysical responses, supportive geochemical anomalism and the presence of widespread eluvial and alluvial gold occurrences. Also, the intersection of a potential aquifer of sufficient strength in a felsic intrusive formation may have opportunistically resolved a critical element of the planned mining operations. Near term work at Sligo will focus determining its potential as a water resource for mining at QA and RR.

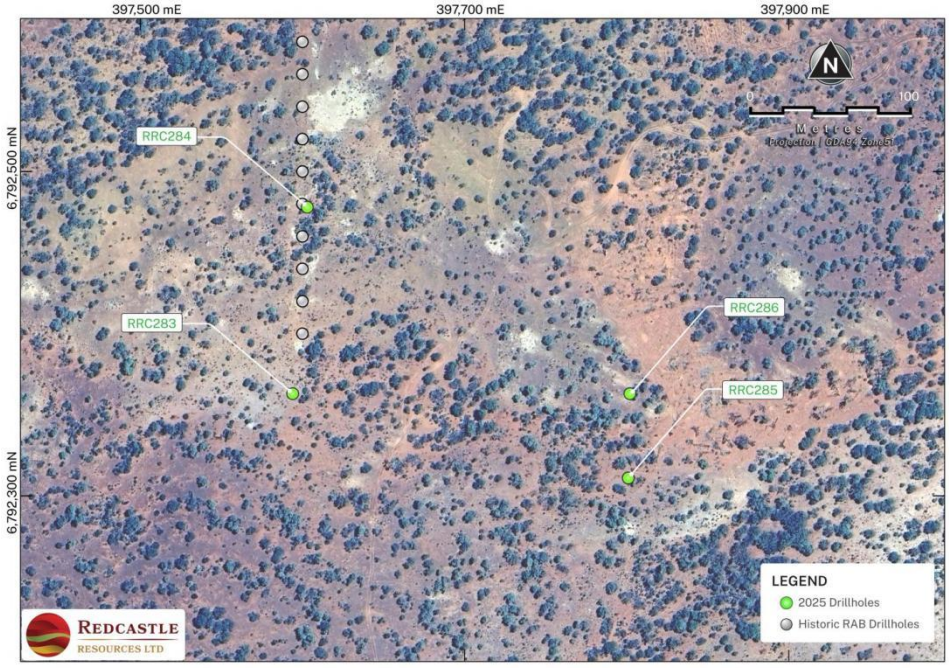

Figure 10. *Planview of drillhole locations at Sligo*
Note: Historical RAB drillholes are shown for geological context only; collar locations are sourced from WAMEX and have not been independently verified.

Sligo Going Forward

Any further exploration drilling at Sligo will be considered with any future activities at MCE.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT

"At MCE, drilling has confirmed the presence of a broad gold-mineralised system to guide future work. MCE seems similar to QA and RR during 2022-2023, when early-stage drilling was defining gross areal extent and possible structural controls ahead of more targeted follow-up programs. Based on this experience, the Company will assess taking 1m samples for assays which could support potential closer-spaced drilling.

The limited RC program at Sligo did not confirm historical localised RAB drilling, but the tenement remains prospective for gold and will be the target of future exploration work. In addition, the intersection of a potential groundwater source may present an opportunity to support future mining operations at Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef, subject to further assessment."

About Redcastle Resources Ltd

Redcastle Resources Ltd (ASX: RC1) is a WA-based rapidly **emerging gold** company predicated on holding tenements in the right location, within a proven gold producing province; containing the right rocks and structures, that are conducive to finding commercial quantities of **high-grade gold** through the application of modern and innovative exploration techniques. Our **growth** strategy is committed to **growth** through targeted drilling, development, production and value accretive acquisitions to generate shareholder value as an integrated **gold exploration and production** company.

Redcastle's Portfolio is located ~60 kilometres east-southeast of the Gwalia Gold Mine. The portfolio comprises a series of contiguous tenements centrally located within a region known as the "*golden circle*", an area delineated by multi-million-ounce gold mining operations within the highly prospective Leonora-Laverton portion of the greenstone belt of the eastern Yilgarn. In August 2025, RC1 and BML Ventures Ltd formed a Joint Venture (RB JV) (ASX: RC1 10 August 2025) that is focused on exploiting potential gold deposits within three of the RPA tenements including QA and RR.

RC1's Portfolio is divided into the ***Redcastle Project Area (RPA)*** and ***TBone Belt (TBone)***. RPA has a JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate at Queen Alexandra (QA) and Redcastle Reef (RR) (ASX: RC1 30 June 2025), and several highly prospective target areas which have demonstrated the clear potential to add to this resource base. The TBone Belt remains fundamentally underexplored by modern techniques, and represents an exciting, scalable opportunity to build a pipeline of high-priority drill targets immediately adjacent to RPA.

Following the TBone Belt acquisition (ASX:RC1 20 August 2025), RC1's combined tenement portfolio in the Eastern Goldfields now covers an area of ~87km^2 comprising the following:

- *Prospecting Licenses (PLs): 55 (includes 2 pending)*
- *Mining Leases (MLs): 4*
- *Mining Lease Applications (MLAs): 8*

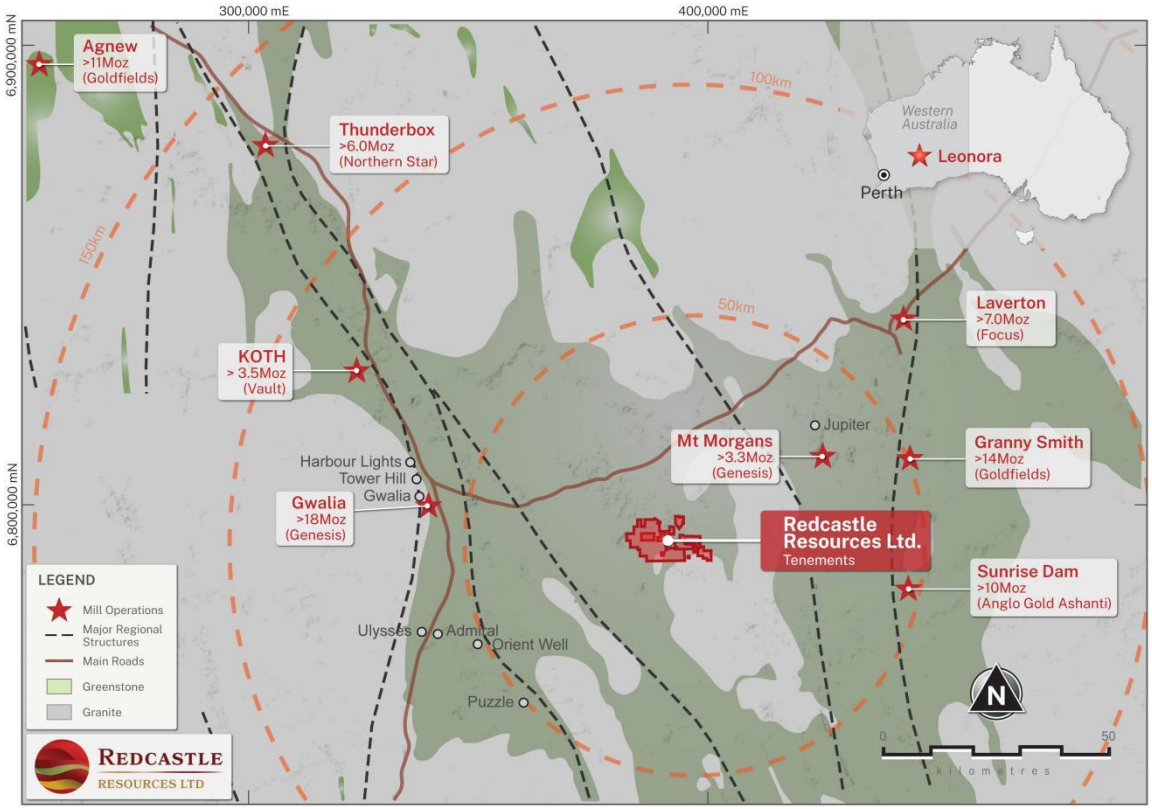

Figure 11. *Redcastle Project and TBone Package - tenements location plan*

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

-ENDS-

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Forward–Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Such statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe” or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on the Company’s current expectations and assumptions regarding future events, exploration programs, and business performance. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

No new Exploration Results are reported in this announcement. References to geological interpretations, potential extensions of mineralisation, and the design or timing of future drilling programs are indicative only and remain subject to ongoing results, further technical studies, financing, and regulatory approvals.

The Company is not reporting production targets or forecast financial information derived from production targets in this announcement and no decision to mine has been made (ASX Listing Rules 5.15–5.19). Any discussion of potential Mineral Resource estimation, processing options, development schedules, mill access or cash-flow timing is conceptual and intended to outline possible future activities only.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in earlier announcements for the Queen Alexandra (QA) and Redcastle Reef (RR) Mineral Resource Estimates, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed (LR 5.23).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results (including historical exploration results) for the Morgan’s Castle East (MCE) and Sligo has been 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 more than 40 years’ experience working on gold deposits, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities 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).

The historical exploration results referred to in this announcement have been compiled from publicly available open-file reports (including WAMEX reporting) and have been reviewed by Dr. Carras for the purpose of this disclosure. Dr. Carras has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results in this announcement in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to drilling at Morgan’s Castle East (MCE) and Sligo is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Powell, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, Membership No. 2278). Mr Powell 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. Mr Powell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference RC1 Announcements

Recent and relevant announcements relating to the MCE and Sligo drilling lodged on the ASX include:

Date	Announcement
4 December 2025	Drilling Completed at MCE and Sligo Gold Targets
14 November 2025	Drilling Commenced at MCE and Sligo Gold Targets
2 December 2024	Expanded Deep Drilling Program Unveiled
16 May 2022	High Grade Shallow RC Drilling Results at Redcastle

Annexure A Drilling information at Morgan's Castle East (MCE)

Table 1. Notable intercepts 1m (≥0.5 g/t Au) and 4m composites (≥0.3 g/t Au) at MCE (Uncut Au Values)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
RRC287	28	32	4	0.93
RRC288	36	40	4	0.37
RRC288	40	44	4	0.45
RRC289	32	36	4	0.46
RRC289	103	104	1	1.27
RRC290	12	16	4	0.53
RRC290	16	20	4	0.36
RRC290	20	24	4	0.34
RRC290	24	28	4	0.62
RRC290	32	36	4	0.71
RRC291	48	52	4	0.59
RRC291	71	72	1	0.58
RRC292	84	85	1	0.53
RRC292	87	88	1	0.60
RRC292	88	89	1	1.54
RRC294	32	36	4	0.32
RRC294	52	56	4	0.81
RRC295	85	86	1	0.61
RRC295	95	96	1	0.54
RRC297	48	52	4	2.25
RRC297	52	56	4	0.48
RRC298	68	72	4	0.30
RRC300	24	28	4	0.35
RRC301	68	72	4	0.56

Table 2. Drillhole Collar Information at MCE

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
RRC287	396840	6792363	458	80	-60	180
RRC288	396841	6792397	455	99	-60	180
RRC289	396843	6792440	454	120	-60	180
RRC290	398345	6792349	452	80	-60	180
RRC291	396879	6792398	455	99	-60	180
RRC292	396882	6792443	454	120	-60	180
RRC293	396921	6792361	454	80	-60	180
RRC294	396918	6792400	458	85	-60	180
RRC295	396921	6792443	458	120	-60	180
RRC296	396957	6792353	454	80	-60	180
RRC297	396960	6792404	457	99	-60	180
RRC298	396963	6792443	455	90	-60	180
RRC299	397003	6792375	455	80	-60	180
RRC300	397000	6792402	452	99	-60	180
RRC301	397003	6792442	455	96	-60	180
RRC302	396764	6792358	455	80	-60	180
RRC303	396761	6792396	455	99	-60	180
RRC304	396763	6792439	458	117	-60	180
RRC305	396805	6792440	456	120	-60	180

Coordinates are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51, rounded to the nearest metre. Dip is reported in degrees. Azimuths are referenced to true north. Collar locations are based on handheld GPS measurements and are considered accurate to approximately ±5 metres.

Annexure B Drilling information at Sligo

Table 1. Drillhole Collar Information at Sligo

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
RRC283	397594	6792363	453	102	-60	180
RRC284	397603	6792478	450	120	-60	180
RRC285	397801	6792311	453	123	-60	180
RRC286	397802	6792363	450	91	-60	180

Coordinates are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51, rounded to the nearest metre. Dip is reported in degrees. Azimuths are referenced to true north. Collar locations are based on handheld GPS measurements and are considered accurate to approximately ±5 metres.

ANNEXURE C

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 (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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Industry Standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were employed to deliver consecutive 1 metre down-hole drill cuttings to the surface, whereby sample return is passed through a cyclone underflow into a stationary Metzke cone splitter attached to the underside of the cyclone. One sub-sample collection port is utilised to split each one metre down-hole sample, enabling one sub-sample split (~2-3kg) to be collected into calico bags. The remainder of the sample was then free dumped onto the ground surface, in rows of 20 single metre piles, near to the drill hole collar. • All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by RC1's consultant geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during the drilling program to today's industry standards. • All samples were obtained to enable total pulverisation and weights obtained for industry standard gold analysis. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling samples were collected as drill cuttings laid out on the ground at one-metre intervals. Five-metre composite samples were initially collected using an aluminium scoop. Composite samples returning assay results greater than 0.1 g/t Au were subsequently re-sampled as one-metre individual samples, with a record of the final one-metre

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample interval retained in plastic chip trays. These historical RAB data are sourced from statutory reports lodged with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum and RAB drilling results are not considered compliant with JORC (2012) Resource Estimation Requirements; they are included for geological context only.
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).*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a truck-mounted S300 RC drill rig with a face-sampling hammer and dual-wall drill rods. Samples were collected at 1 metre intervals via a cyclone and splitter mounted on the drill rig. Representative sub-samples were collected into calico bags for laboratory analysis, with the remaining material retained on site. • Drillhole depths were typically ~80 m and extended to ~120 m where required. Drilling and sampling procedures followed standard industry practice. **Historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical drilling was completed using Rotary Air Blast (RAB) techniques. RAB holes were drilled to blade refusal using a 4.5-inch drag bit on a 60 mm rod string, with compressed air supplied by an air pack rated at approximately 600 cfm and 200 psi. Drill depths typically ranged from shallow cover to blade refusal. • These drilling details are sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum . The historical RAB drilling is not considered compliant with JORC (2012) standards and is included for geological context only.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • RC sample recovery was visually monitored by geological staff during drilling. Sample return was assessed qualitatively based on cyclone performance, sample weight, and visual inspection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	of drill cuttings. Overall recovery was considered acceptable for the purposes of geological interpretation and exploration sampling. No material issues with sample recovery were identified that are considered to have materially affected the reliability of the assay results. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Sample recovery from historical RAB drilling was not quantitatively measured. RAB samples comprised drill cuttings collected at surface and are subject to the inherent limitations of open-hole percussion drilling, including variable recovery, potential downhole contamination and reduced representivity, particularly in weathered or transported cover. • These data are sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum and are not considered compliant with JORC (2012). The historical RAB drilling results are included for geological context only.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • All RC drillholes were geologically logged by qualified geological personnel. Logging was conducted at one-metre intervals and included descriptions of lithology, alteration, weathering, structure and mineralisation. Logging was recorded in sufficient detail to support geological interpretation and to assess the appropriateness of sampling and analytical results. The logging is considered to be of an appropriate standard for exploration purposes. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB drilling was logged by Terrain Minerals Limited using standard geological logging procedures applicable at the time. Drill cuttings were visually logged at surface at one-metre intervals, with lithological descriptions recorded using predefined lithology codes. Representative chip trays were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		retained for reference. • Details of the historical RAB logging procedures are sourced from statutory reports lodged with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum. The historical RAB drilling is not considered compliant with JORC (2012) standards for Resource Estimation Requirements.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • RC drill samples were split, to obtain sub-samples for analysis, using a stationary cone splitter mounted beneath the sample cyclone attached to the drill rig. • RC drilling and sample splitting using cyclones and stationary cone splitters is considered to be industry standard and appropriate for evaluating Archaean gold lode deposits. • Field duplicate samples were taken at a ratio of 1 in 10 samples. Samples collected to date adequately repeat. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted into the sampling stream at a ratio of 1 in 10 samples. All samples were deemed to assay within acceptable tolerances. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Samples were oven dried prior to crushing to minus 3 mm using jaw and Boyd-type crushers. • Following crushing, samples were pulverised in an LM5 ring mill to achieve approximately 90% passing 75 microns. • A representative sub-sample was taken from the pulverised pulp for fire assay analysis. • Pulverising bowls were cleaned between samples using a high-suction vacuum system, and at the end of each batch bowls and pucks were cleaned by pulverising barren silica sand to minimise the risk of cross-contamination. • Sample preparation and sub-sampling procedures are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Samples were submitted to an independent laboratory (ALS Laboratory , Kalgoorlie). Industry standard sample preparation (dry, crush and total pulverisation) and analysis by 40g Fire Assay with AAS finish were employed. • CRM samples were inserted into the sampling stream, and samples submitted to the laboratory. • Review of QA/QC data did not reveal any bias and the levels of accuracy and precision to be appropriate for mine planning. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • The quality of assay data and laboratory tests is considered adequate for the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. • All samples were prepared and analysed by an independent commercial laboratory using industry-standard fire assay techniques with an AAS finish for gold determination. • Appropriate quality control procedures were implemented, including the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and field duplicates within each batch. • Assay batches were routinely monitored for analytical accuracy, precision and contamination, and no material issues were identified. • The assay data are considered reliable for geological interpretation only (length of sample can be an issue with RAB drilling due to smearing of grade).
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Verification of significant intersections was conducted internally by RC1 personnel. • There was no twinning of holes. • All data is entered into a computer database and verified. Data is recorded onto laptop computers and uploaded onto

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	the Company's server. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Verification of historical RAB sampling and assaying was limited. The historical data were sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum. No independent re-sampling or re-assaying of the historical RAB samples has been undertaken by the Company. • The historical RAB data pre-date JORC (2012), are subject to the inherent limitations of the drilling and downhole sampling methods used, and are included for geological context only.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Coordinates are reported to GDA94 datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51. • Collar locations are based on handheld GPS measurements and are considered accurate to approximately ±5 metres. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB drillhole collar locations shown on plans and sections are sourced from statutory reports lodged on WAMEX. The collar coordinates were recorded using GPS methods available at the time, and have not been independently verified by the Company. Accordingly, historical RAB collar locations are displayed for illustration and geological context only and can not be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • RC drill samples were taken at 1 metre downhole intervals. The drill spacing is appropriate for exploration-stage geological interpretation. The current spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• 1m split samples were taken throughout each drillhole. • 4m composite samples were collected for assay, in areas deemed not to be mineralised. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB drilling was completed on a series of drill lines with variable spacing, primarily designed to identify near-surface gold anomalism and geological trends. The spacing and distribution of historical RAB drilling are not sufficient to demonstrate mineralisation continuity or to support Mineral Resource estimation. • The historical RAB data are sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, are not compliant with JORC (2012), and are included for geological context only.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • The majority of RC drillholes were inclined at approximately -60° towards the south and designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised trends. Given the multi-directional nature of veining and the current drilling density, the relationship between drill orientation and true mineralised widths is not fully constrained; intercepts are reported as downhole lengths and may not represent true widths. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB drilling was predominantly vertical or shallowly inclined and was not designed to systematically test the orientation of mineralised structures at depth. As a result, the relationship between RAB drillhole orientation and the geometry of mineralisation is uncertain. Historical RAB data are included for geological context only and have not been relied upon for quantitative interpretation or Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Sample security was maintained at all times by the RC1's geological personnel. Individual samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, then collated into labeled poly-woven bags, zip-tied, and hand delivered direct to the laboratory (ALS Laboratory, Kalgoorlie). **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Details of sample security procedures for historical RAB drilling are limited. Sampling and handling practices are documented in statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum . Given the age of the data and the nature of the drilling and sampling methods, the historical RAB sample security may be lower than modern standards. The historical RAB data are not compliant with JORC (2012) for Mineral Resource Estimation purposes and are included for geological context only.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • No external audits or independent reviews of the sampling techniques, data quality or analytical results have been undertaken to date. Internal reviews of the drilling, sampling and assay data have been carried out by the Company's geological personnel as part of routine exploration data validation procedures. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • No audits or independent reviews of the historical RAB drilling data are known to have been undertaken. The historical data are sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum. The historical RAB data pre-date JORC (2012) and are included for geological context only.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Prospecting Licenses P39/5184 and P39/5573 are registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. • There are no current known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. • Standard Western Australia royalties will apply to the project.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Redcastle Project Area has been subject to exploration by a number of previous parties prior to Redcastle Resources Ltd's involvement. Historical exploration activities included geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysical surveys, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling and limited reverse circulation (RC) drilling, conducted by various explorers including Terrain Minerals Limited and earlier operators. • Details of the historical exploration programs, including drilling methods, sampling techniques and assay procedures, are documented in statutory reports lodged with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372). The historical exploration data pre-date JORC (2012), are of variable quality, and are not considered compliant with current JORC standards for Resource Estimation. These data are included for geological context only and have not been used to support Mineral Resource estimation.
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. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and altered host rocks developed along shear zones and related structures. At prospects such as Morgan's Castle East (MCE) and Sligo, mineralisation is interpreted to occur within a broad

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised system that may contain localised higher-grade gold zones. Current geological interpretation suggests that mineralisation may be influenced by structural orientation and plunge; however, drilling to date is insufficient to confidently define the geometry, continuity or true thickness of mineralised zones.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Drill hole information is tabulated and attached to this report in Annexure A and B. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drillhole information is sourced from statutory reports lodged by Terrain Minerals Limited with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372). These reports document RAB drilling completed in 2007–2008 (RR027–RR208), including collar coordinates (MGA Easting/Northing), hole depths, dip/azimuth, sampling intervals and gold assay results based on 5m composite sampling with 1m resampling of composites returning >0.1 g/t Au. Selected historical RAB drillholes and geophysics-based targeting described in these reports were reviewed to assist with conceptual drill targeting and orientation of the Company's current drilling programs. The historical RAB information pre-dates JORC (2012) requirements, is of variable quality, and is included for geological context only. .
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*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Exploration results are reported as downhole length-weighted averages. No top-cut has been applied. Where reported, intercepts are calculated using a minimum downhole length of 2 metres. Higher-grade and lower-grade intervals have not been aggregated where doing so would materially misrepresent the distribution of gold grades. No metal

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	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.*	equivalent values have been reported. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB assay results are reported as provided in the original statutory reports and are based on five-metre composite samples, with selected anomalous intervals re-sampled at one-metre intervals. No additional compositing, top-cutting or grade capping has been applied by the Company. • The historical RAB data pre-date JORC (2012), are of variable quality, and are included for geological context only. The historical data have not been used for quantitative interpretation or Mineral Resource estimation.
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').*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (RC1 programs)** • Drill intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. At the current stage of exploration, the true width of mineralisation is not known due to limited drilling density and uncertainty in the orientation of mineralised structures relative to drillhole orientation. As a result, downhole intercept lengths should not be interpreted as true widths. **Historical RAB drilling (Terrain Minerals, 2007–2008, WAMEX Reports A77126 and A80372)** • Historical RAB drill intercepts are reported as downhole lengths based on composite and single-metre sampling. Due to the shallow nature of RAB drilling, variable hole orientations and limited geological control, the relationship between reported intercept lengths and true mineralisation widths is uncertain. The historical RAB data pre-date JORC (2012), are of variable quality, and are included for geological context only.
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.*	• Plan view of sampling locations and results are included in the main body of this report. • Drill cross-sections are included in the main body of this report. • RAB results are included for illustration purposes only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration results are reported in a balanced and transparent manner. Significant and non-significant results are disclosed, with reporting thresholds clearly stated. Where selected higher-grade intercepts are highlighted, appropriate context is provided to avoid overstating the significance of individual results. • The reporting does not selectively exclude lower-grade or non-mineralised intervals where such omission would materially affect the interpretation of the results. The exploration results presented are representative of the drilling completed and are consistent with the Company's current geological understanding of the prospects. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are implied by the reporting of these results.
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.*	• There is no other meaningful and material exploration data to report.
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.*	• Further exploration work will be planned based on the results of the drilling programs reported herein and ongoing geological interpretation. At Morgan's Castle East (MCE), future work may include re-sampling 1m intervals within the 4m composites above 0.3 g/t, refinement of structural interpretation, assessment of potential plunge directions and evaluation of whether additional drilling density is justified to test for discrete higher-grade zones. Any follow-up drilling would be subject to technical review, prioritisation within the Company's exploration portfolio and the availability of appropriate drilling equipment. • At Sligo, no further drilling is planned at this time. Future work is expected to focus on detailed geological mapping and integration of existing geochemical and geophysical datasets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to refine targeting prior to any consideration of additional drilling. • The nature, timing and extent of any future exploration activities remain subject to technical evaluation, funding availability and relevant statutory approvals.