REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

13 April 2026

Queen Alexandra Results Strengthen Mining Development Pathway

Highlights:

- **Queen Alexandra (QA) infill drilling continues within Redcastle's principal near-term mining development area**
  - **Programme comprises at least 25 holes for approximately 2,800 metres; assay results received for 16 holes for 1,120 metres**
- **Standout QA results include**
  - **BMRC410: 4m @ 12.3 g/t Au from 32m, including 1m @ 29.4 g/t Au from 32m**
  - **BMRC425: 7m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 49m, including 2m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 54m**
- **BMRC419: 1m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 6m supports potential flexibility in early mine sequencing**
- **Results confirm mineralisation extends beyond and below the 2025 MRE conceptual pit, highlighting expansion potential at QA**
- **Additional grade control drilling of 8,000+ m planned at QA**
- **MCE 1m split assays highlight additional corridor-scale upside east of QA and Redcastle Reef (RR)**

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assay results from Redcastle–BML Joint Venture (RBJV) infill drilling at its Queen Alexandra (QA) gold deposit in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The results continue to reinforce QA as a cornerstone asset within a broad west-east exploration corridor approximately 1.7 km in length. It extends from QA in the west and Redcastle Reef West (RRW) through Redcastle Reef (RR) to Morgan's Castle East (MCE) in the east as shown in Figure 1. Redcastle's strategy is to advance production at RR and QA through a capital-disciplined toll treatment pathway under the RB JV.

Chairman's comment

"These latest results continue to demonstrate the importance of Queen Alexandra to Redcastle's development strategy in the Eastern Goldfields. The new infill drilling is not only confirming grade and continuity within the current pit envelope but also shows that mineralisation extends below parts of the existing 2025 conceptual pit. That is important because QA sits within a broad corridor that already includes Redcastle Reef and its western extension (RRW), to Morgan's Castle East, giving the Company potential for a more integrated regional development approach compared to a single-deposit proposition. In our view, RR and QA can form the core of a staged, capital-disciplined start-up strategy, while continued work across the corridor offers additional scope for mine life extension, infrastructure optimisation and future growth."

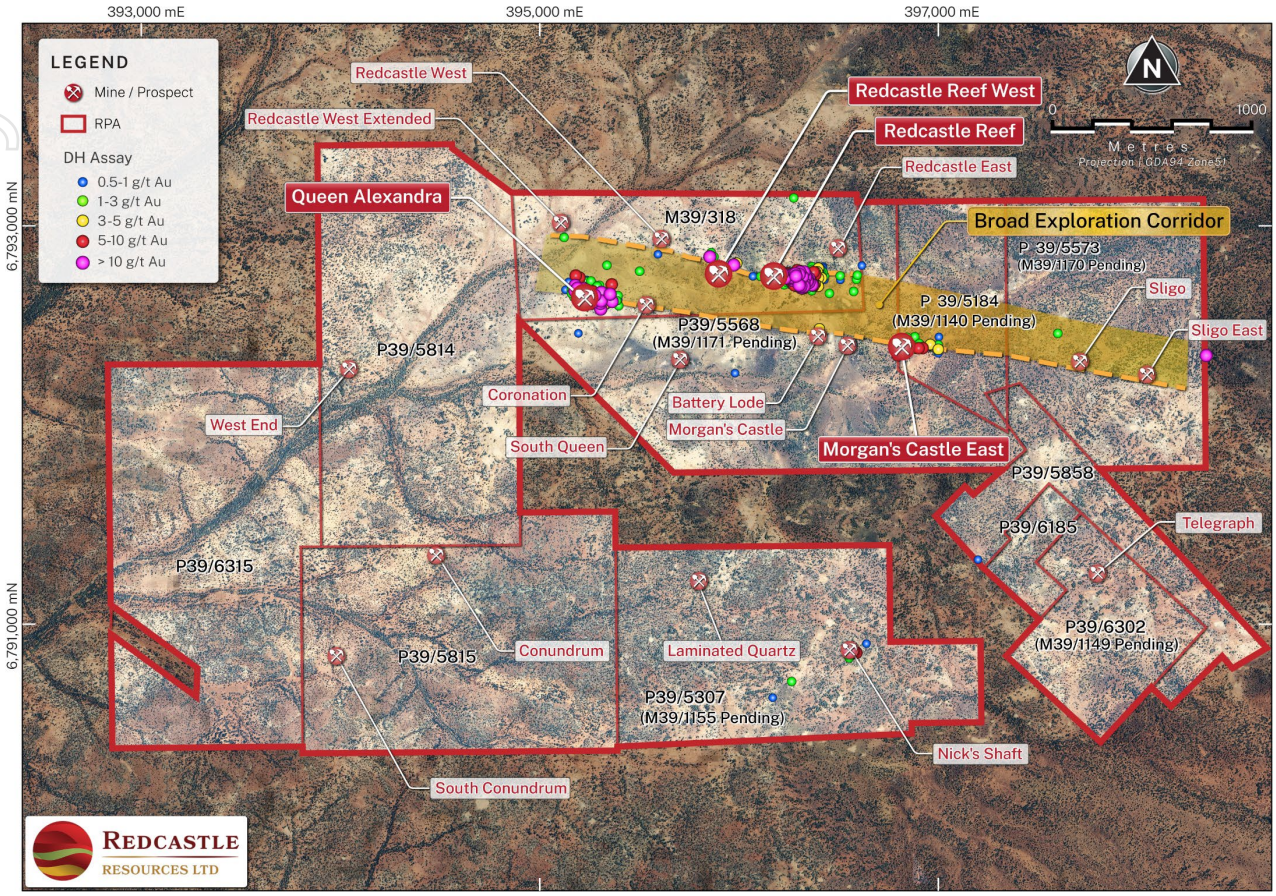

Figure 1. *Broad Exploration Corridor: Spatial Relationship of QA, RRW, RR and MCE*

QA Infill Drilling Programme overview

The current QA infill drilling programme forms part of the work being undertaken within the Redcastle–BML Joint Venture (RBJV), operated by BML Ventures Ltd. The current QA infill drilling programme comprises approximately 25 holes for around 2,800 metres in total and is separate from the larger planned QA grade control drilling programme. This QA infill drilling programme is targeted at selected positions within and around the current conceptual pit to improve geological confidence for mine planning and near-term development studies.

Assay results have so far been received for 16 holes for 1,120 metres from the current programme (Figures 2 & 3). The best result to date was returned from BMRC410, which intersected 4m @ 12.29 g/t Au from 32m, including 1m @ 29.40 g/t Au from 32m. This strong intercept, located in the central part of the QA mineralised system, provides further support for grade continuity within the principal conceptual pit area.

In addition, BMRC425 confirms mineralisation continues below part of the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit, supporting the interpreted continuity of the QA mineralised system and reinforcing QA's potential to contribute meaningfully to a staged development scenario while the broader corridor continues to be evaluated for further growth.

Assay results from the current programme are expected to feed into ongoing geological modelling and development studies at QA, alongside regional supporting work at RR and MCE.

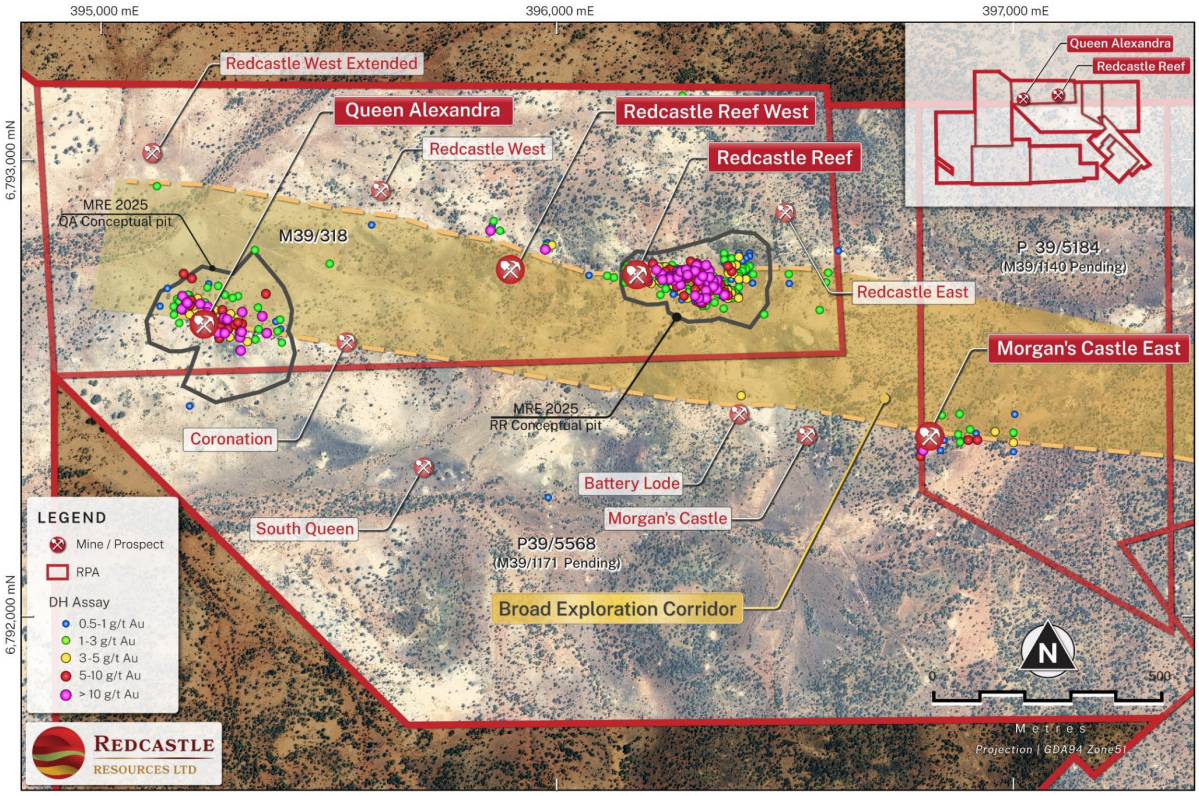

Figure 2. *Queen Alexandra–Redcastle Reef–Morgan's Castle East corridor showing drillhole assays and conceptual pit outlines*

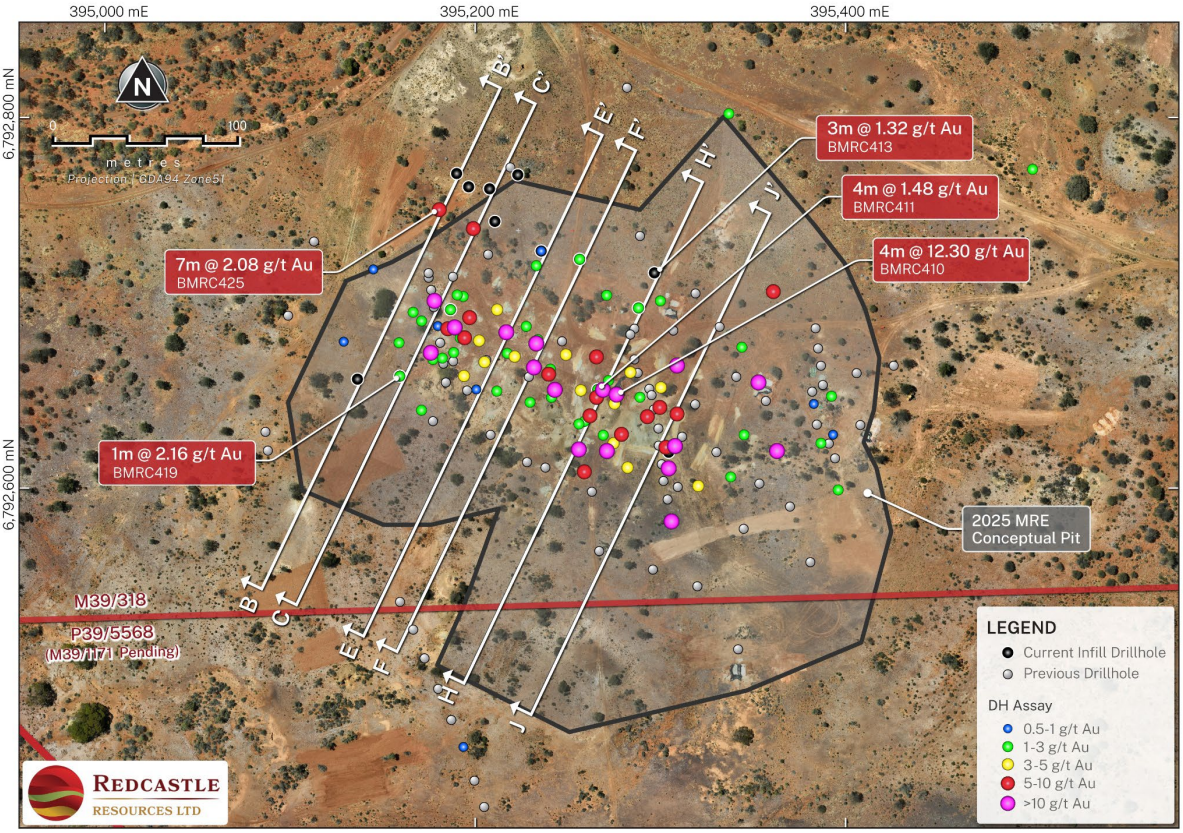

Figure 3. *QA plan view showing 2025 MRE conceptual pit, drillhole locations and significant gold assays. Gold values are uncut.*

QA Drilling Results

Significant intercepts (≥1.0 g/t Au) from the latest batch of drilling are summarised in Annexure A Table 1 (Intercepts are calculated as length-weighted averages. No top-cut has been applied for reporting).

Drillhole collars are located in Annexure A Table 2.

Selected assay results (≥0.3 g/t Au) of the infill drilling (uncut values) are summarised in Annexure A Table 3.

Plan view and selected sectional interpretation

Figure 3 above shows the relationship between the current infill drillholes, previous exploration drillholes and the 2025 MRE conceptual pit. The programme is designed to test targeted positions within, adjacent to, and locally below the current conceptual pit, with the aim of confirming and extending geological confidence at QA while also sharpening its role within the broader QA–RR–MCE development corridor. Selected sectional views, including Sections B-B', C-C', E-E', F-F', H-H' and J-J', are shown in Figures 4 to 9 below.

The two most important new sectional outcomes are shown in Section B-B' (Figure 4) and Section H-H' (Figure 8). On Section B-B', BMRC425 returned 7m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 49m, including 2m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 54m, confirming that mineralisation continues below part of the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit. On Section H-H', BMRC410 returned 4m @ 12.3 g/t Au from 32m, including 1m @ 29.4 g/t Au from 32m, with BMRC411 and BMRC413 providing additional support for continuity through the central pit zone and extending grade to the northeast. Together, these sections strengthen confidence in QA as a robust near-mine inventory source within Redcastle's staged development concept.

The remaining sections provide supporting context to the overall QA development programme. Section C-C' records a shallow intercept in BMRC419 relevant to local early sequencing flexibility near surface, Section F-F' contains several narrow mineralised intercepts in BMRC417 that assist ongoing structural interpretation, and Sections E-E' and J-J' provide additional geometric and boundary control for the interpreted mineralised corridor and current conceptual pit. In aggregate, the results improve geological definition at QA and support ongoing geological modelling and development evaluation.

**Note: A reference line surface is shown at a nominal average elevation for illustrative purposes in all sectional views. Collar locations are correctly shown.*

Proposed 8,000+ m QA Grade Control Drilling Programme

In addition to the current QA infill drilling programme, the RBJV is planning an expanded grade control drilling programme at Queen Alexandra. Based on the current stage of drilling and mine planning requirements, the operator has designed a further programme comprising approximately 260 holes for more than 8,000 metres. The programme is intended to support near-term mine planning and improve ore–waste delineation within the current QA starter pit area. Subject to final operational scheduling, the programme is expected to commence shortly.

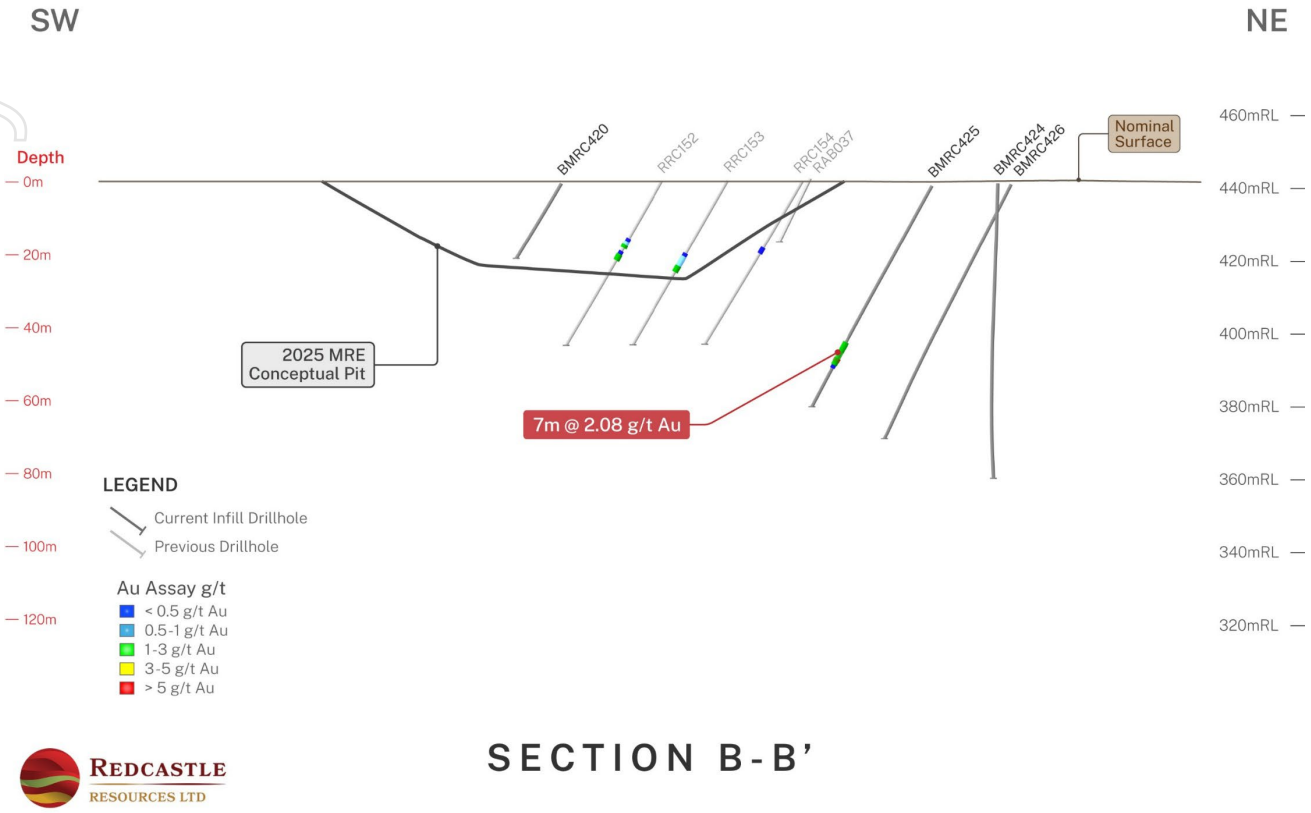

Figure 4. *Section B-B' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)*

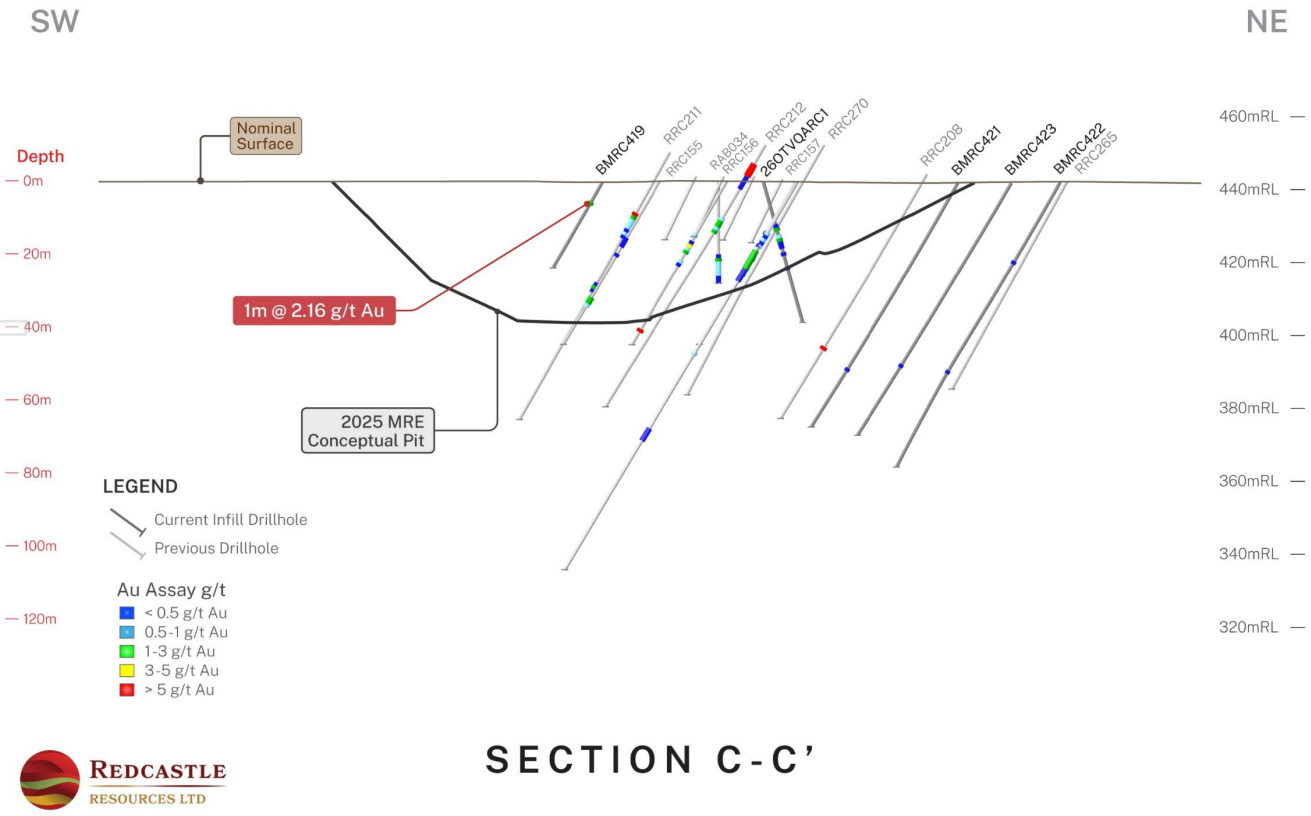

Figure 5. *Section C-C' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)*

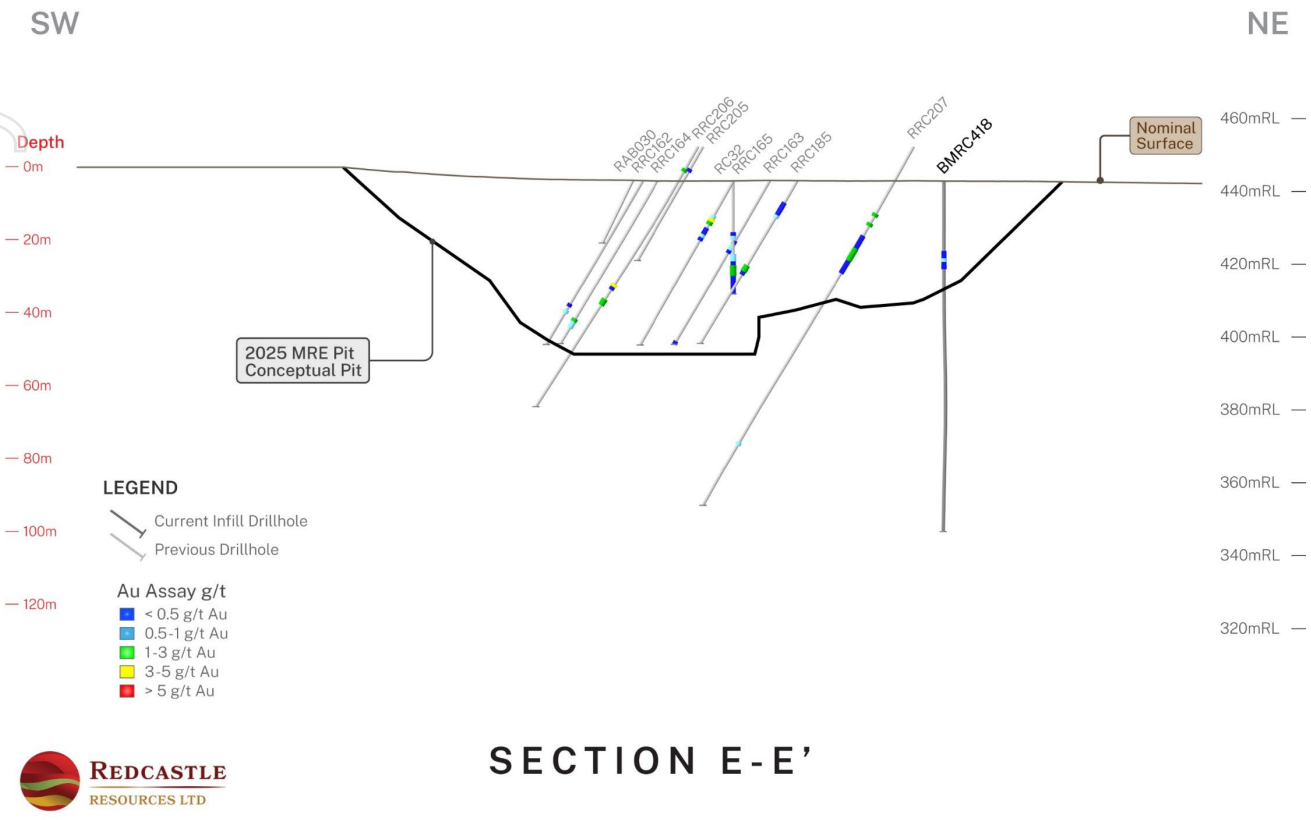

Figure 6. *Section E-E' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)*

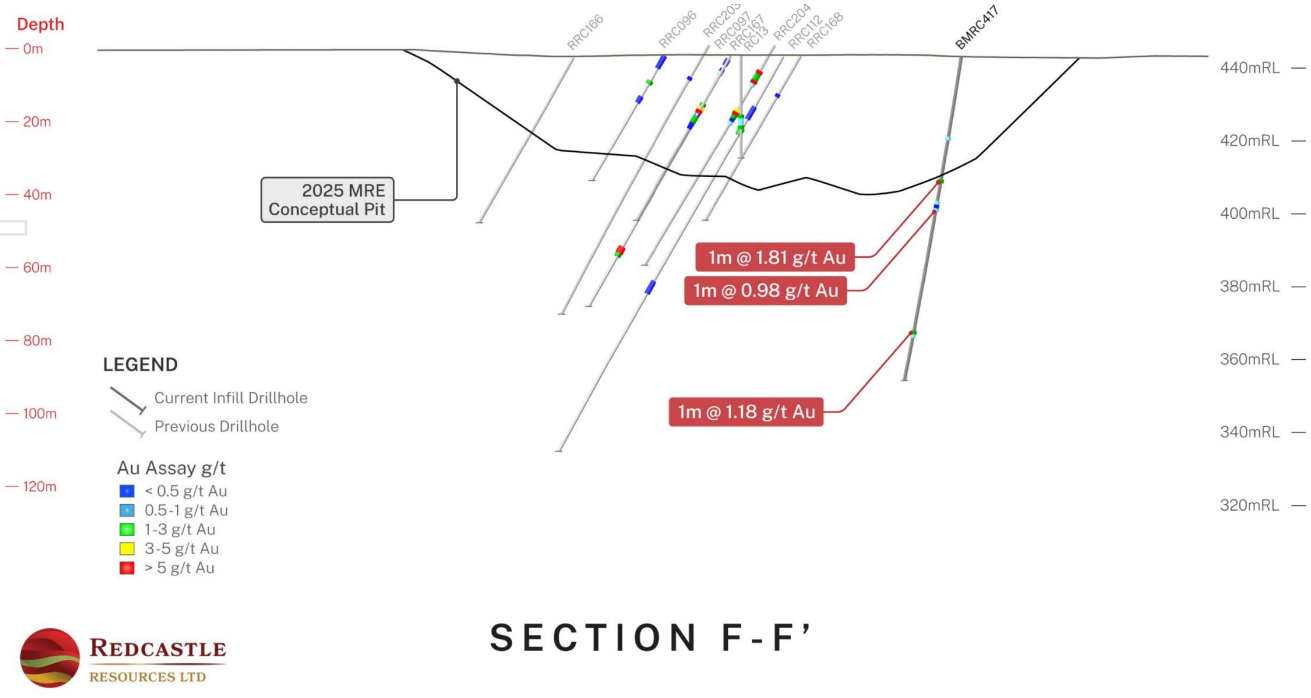

Figure 7. *Section F-F' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)*

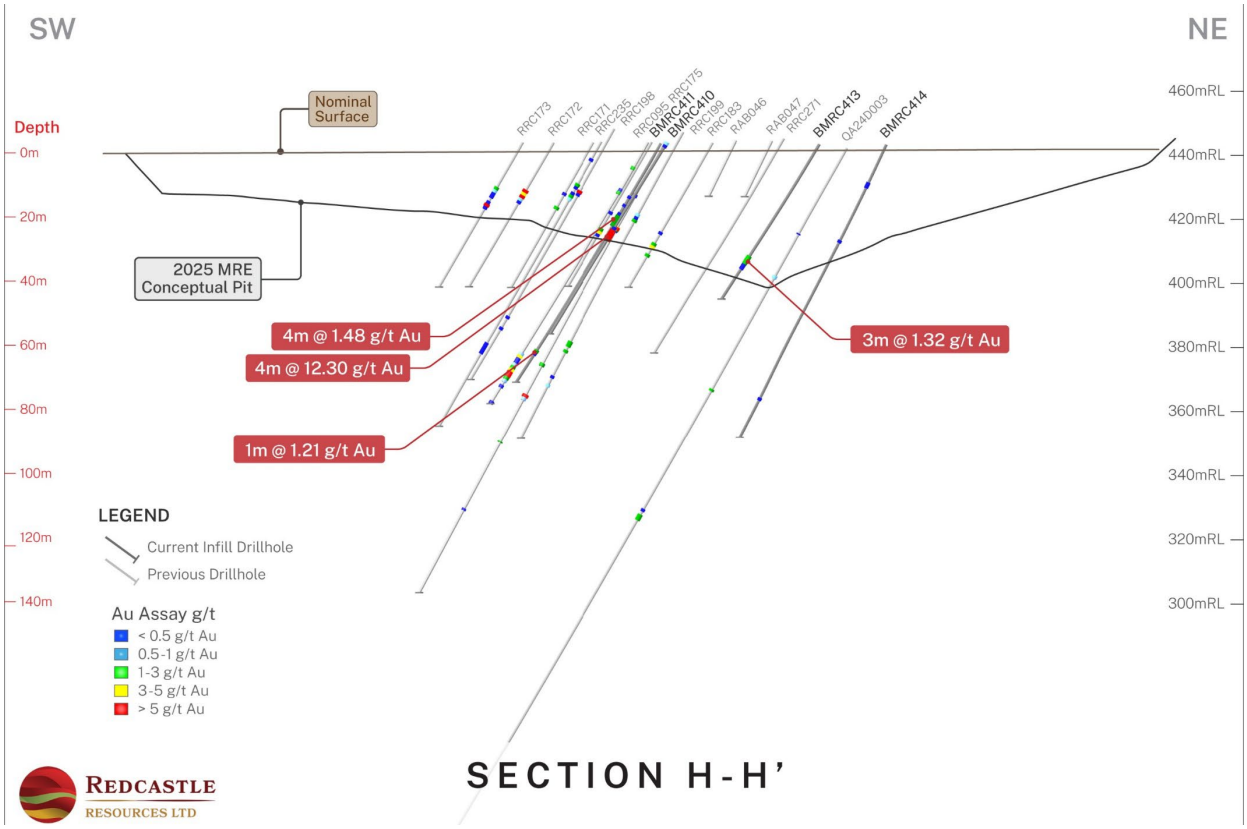

Figure 8. *Section H-H' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)*

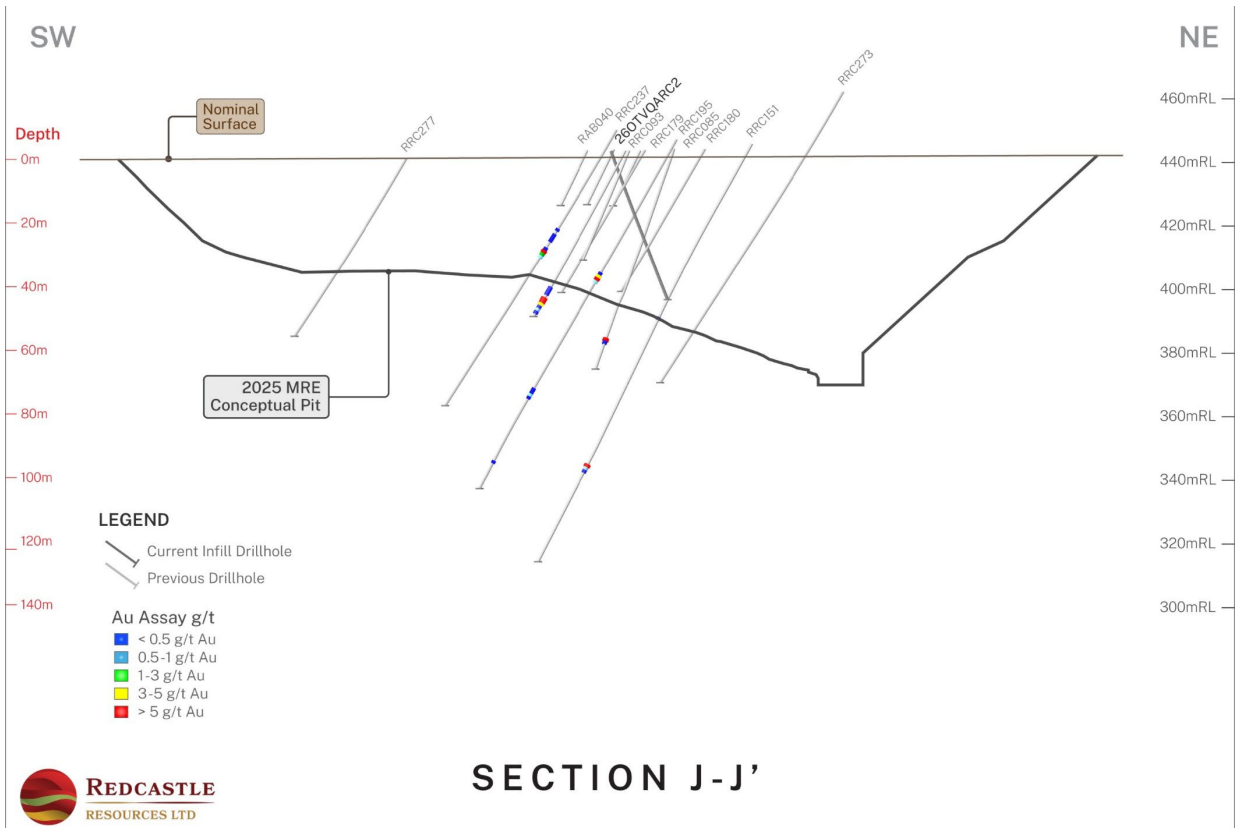

Figure 9. *Section J-J' looking northwest, showing current and previous drillholes, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values). (Drillhole 26OTVQARC2 not drilled deep enough to intercept north-dipping structure)*

Morgan's Castle East (MCE) 1m splits from selected 4m composites

The Company has now received 1m split assay results from selected previously reported 4m composite intervals from drilling at MCE (ASX: RC1, 2 February 2026). The best result returned 1m @ 15.1 g/t Au from 14m in RRC290, with additional mineralised intervals including 3m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 49m in RRC297, 1m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 34m in RRC290, 1m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 46m in RRC300 and 1m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 47m in RRC300.

These new results continue to support previous drilling results (ASX: RC1, 5 March 2025) which indicated that localised higher-grade gold occurs within a broader lower-grade mineralised envelope at MCE. These results will be incorporated into Redcastle's revised understanding of the eastern part of its mineralised corridor where 7 holes have intercepts of 2 g/t or greater (ASX: RC1, 2 February 2026). While the orientation and continuity of the higher-grade component are not yet fully understood, the split assays help refine the geological picture and support prioritisation of future follow-up drilling.

MCE remains an earlier-stage target within the broader QA–RR–MCE corridor shown in Figures 1 & 2, but it is strategically relevant because of its proximity to planned mining operations being approximately 450m from the eastern edge of the RR conceptual pit. Its potential to contribute to the Company's broader development strategy across the Redcastle Project will be the source of ongoing technical work. In that context, the selected 1m split results are relevant not only on a standalone basis, but also as part of the wider corridor-scale opportunity emerging across the Project.

Significant intercepts (⩾1.0 g/t Au) from the re-split sampling are summarised in Annexure A Table 4.

Drillhole collars were reported previously (ASX: RC1, 2 February 2026).

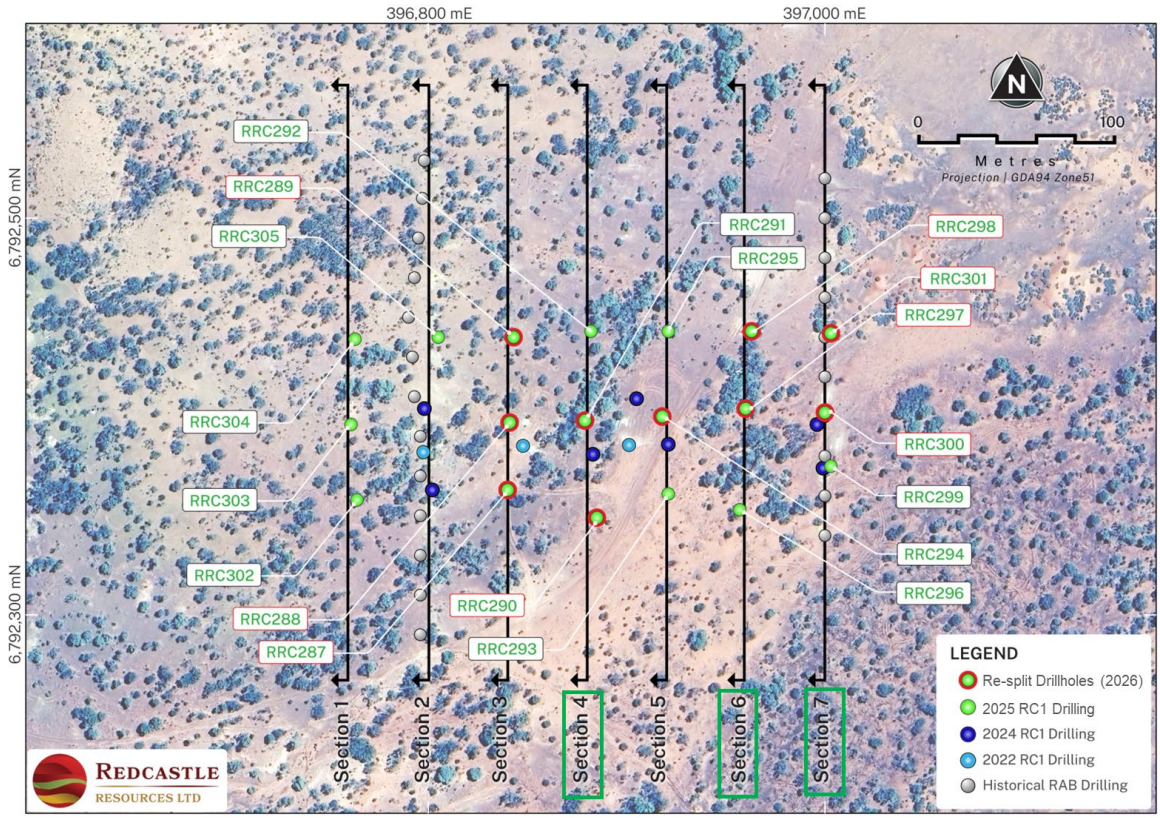

Figure 10. *Plan view of drillhole locations at MCE. Sections reported in this announcement are highlighted in green boxes.*

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

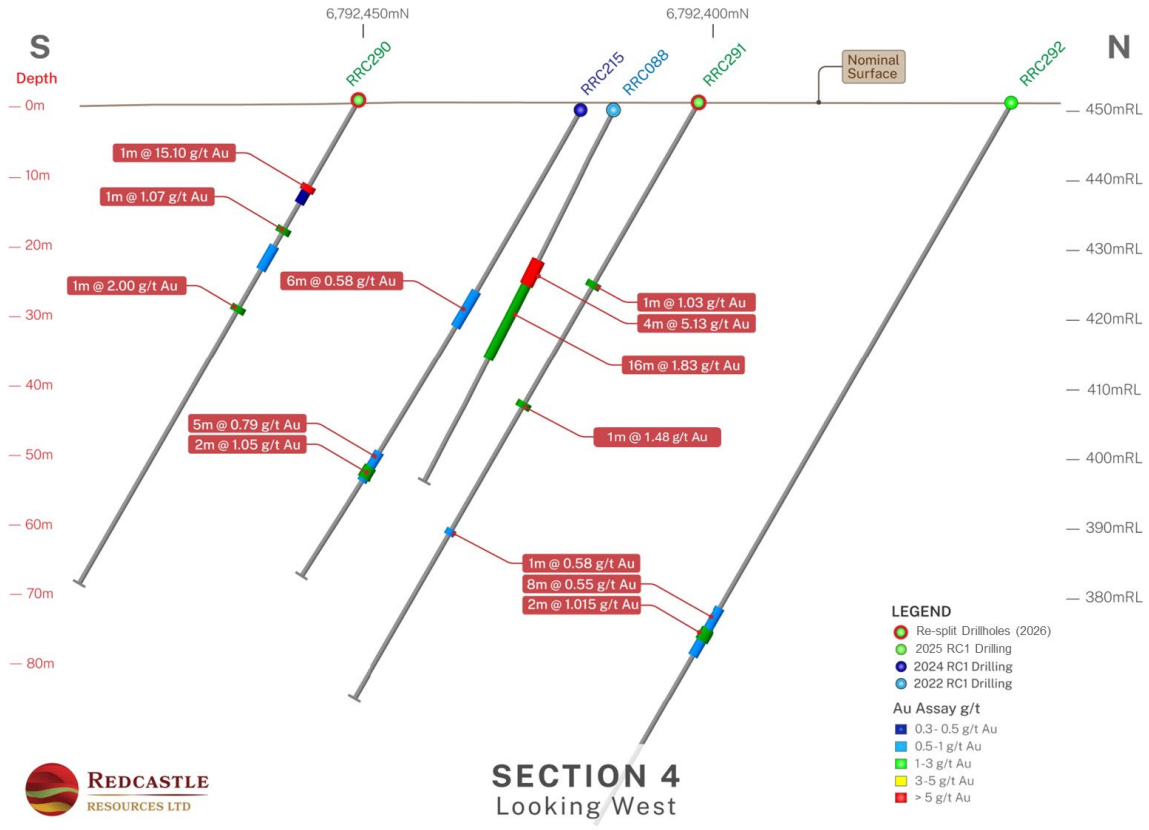

Figure 11. *Updated MCE drilling Section 4 with 1m splits from selected 4m composites*

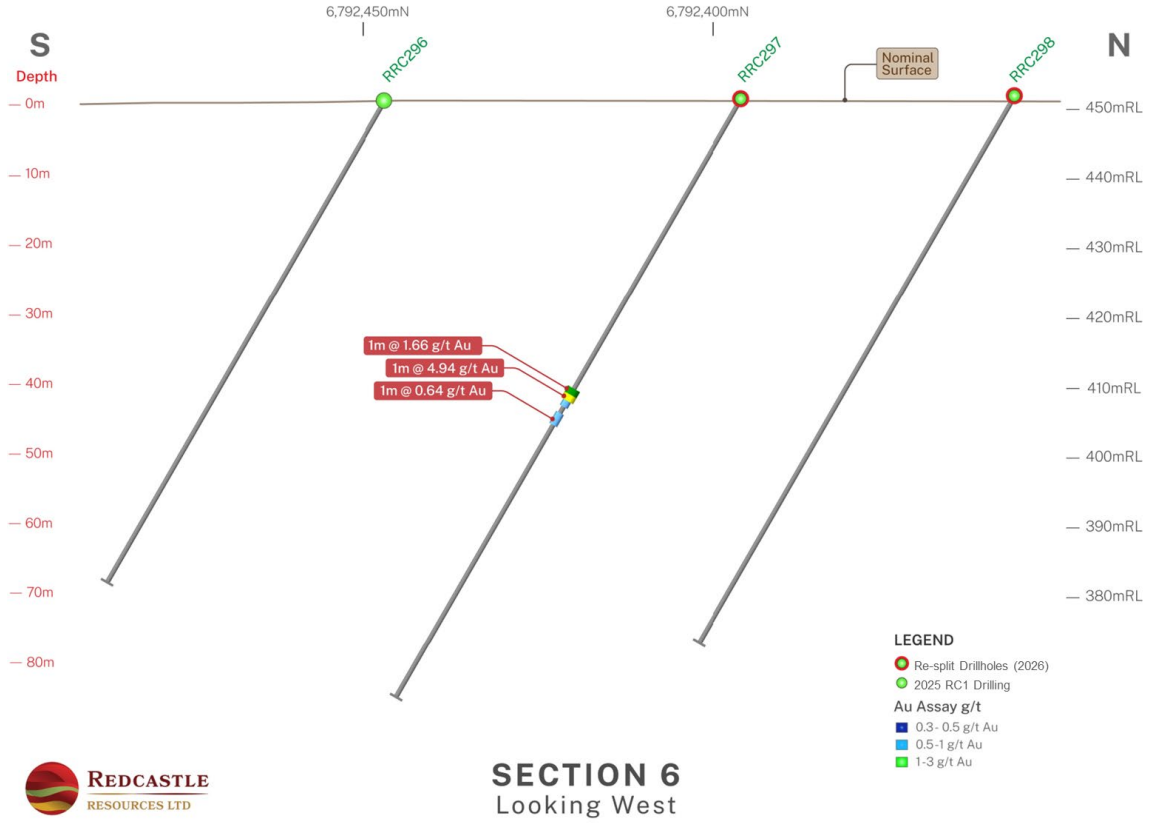

Figure 12. *Updated MCE drilling Section 6 with 1m splits from selected 4m composites*

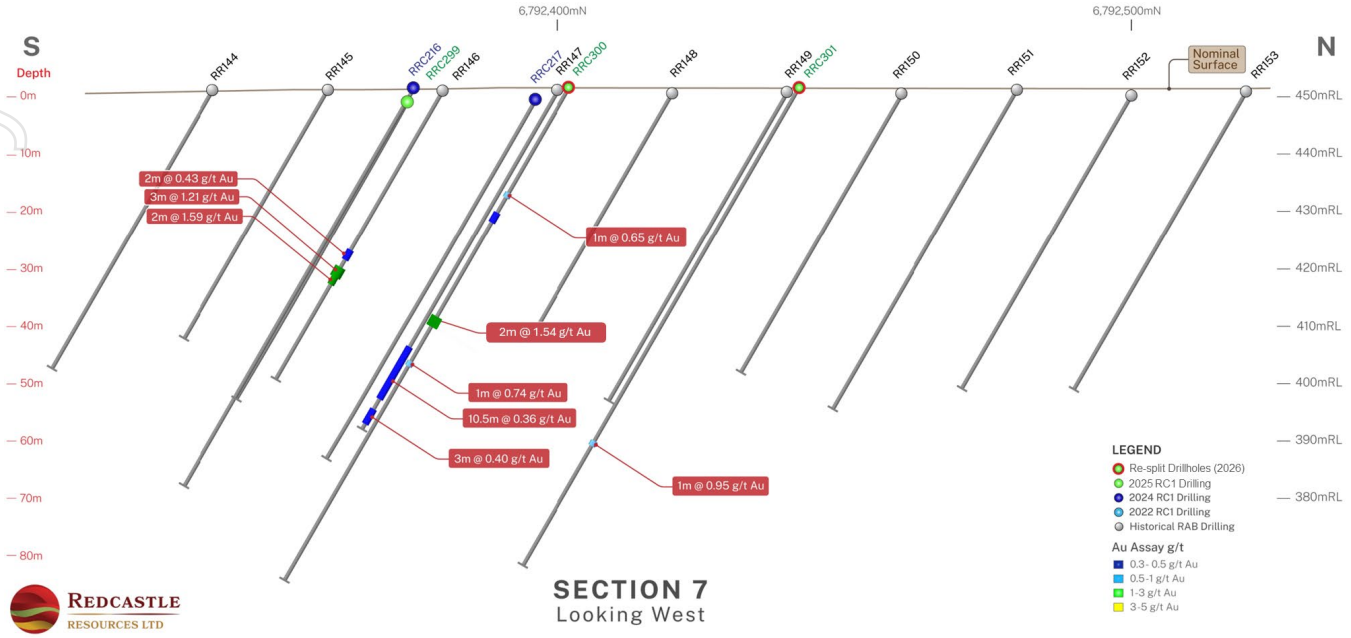

Figure 13. *Updated MCE drilling Section 7 with 1m splits from selected 4m composites*

QA results support broader QA–RR–MCE corridor development potential

In addition to supporting the development potential at Queen Alexandra, the latest drilling results further highlight the close spatial relationship between Queen Alexandra, Redcastle Reef and Morgan's Castle East.

Together, these three prospects define a broader QA–RR–MCE corridor of approximately 1.7 km in length, which also encompasses the recently interpreted potential 300m strike extension of Redcastle Reef, RRW (RC1, ASX: 18 March 2026). Their proximity may provide scope to assess shared infrastructure and broader development synergies as the Company advances its evaluation of the wider project area.

QA Assaying and Quality Control

Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 40g charge at Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie. A QA/QC programme incorporating certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates was implemented in this batch.

CRM results returned within acceptable tolerance of their certified values, while blanks returned results at or near the lower detection limit, indicating no evidence of contamination or analytical bias.

Observed variability is consistent with the known nuggety style of gold mineralisation in the Redcastle project area.

MCE Assaying and Quality Control

Selected 1m re-split samples from previously reported 4m composite intervals at Morgan's Castle East (MCE) were analysed by ALS Perth using 50g fire assay with AAS finish following standard sample preparation, including splitting and pulverising. These results provide additional analytical resolution within selected previously reported composite intervals and support ongoing geological interpretation of the MCE system.

Compliance with JORC 2012

Additional information related to drilling, sample preparation, assaying, sample security and QA/QC are found in Annexure B JORC 2012 Table 1, appended to this announcement.

Reference RC1 Announcements

Recent and relevant announcements relating to the QA and RR MRE, and MCE drilling lodged on the ASX include:

Date	Announcement
9 March 2026	More High-Grade Gold in Final Assays of Redcastle Reef GC
2 February 2026	Broad, Early Stage Gold System Starting to Emerge at MCE
28 January 2026	Additional Shallow High-Grade Gold Intercepts from RR
22 December 2025	Further High-Grade & Broad Gold Intercepts from RR Drilling
15 December 2025	Exceptional Gold Assay from Redcastle Reef Grade Control Drilling
21 November 2025	Grade control drilling underway at Redcastle Reef
1 August 2025	Positive Scoping Study for Queen Alexandra Project
30 June 2025	RC1 Lifts Mineral Resource Estimates to 42koz
5 May 2025	Final Assays Bolster and Enhance Redcastle Project Potential
5 March 2025	Additional High-Grade Gold Intersected in Eastern Goldfields
31 January 2025	Update on Redcastle Drilling Program
29 July 2024	Queen Alexandra Diamond Drilling Program Complete
9 July 2024	High Grade Intersection at Queen Alexandra
18 June 2024	Redcastle Project Drilling Update
14 May 2024	Redcastle Project Exploration Update
19 April 2024	Redcastle Project Exploration Update
20 February 2024	Queen Alexandra Maiden JORC Resource Estimate
22 December 2023	Drilling Returns Additional High Grade Gold Intercepts
7 December 2023	Consistent Shallow Gold Mineralisation at Queen Alexandra
21 November 2022	Further Shallow RC Drilling Results at Redcastle
21 September 2022	Update on RC Drilling at Redcastle
6 July 2022	Outstanding High Grade Shallow RC Drilling Results

About Redcastle Resources Ltd

Redcastle Resources Ltd (ASX: RC1) is a WA-based emerging gold company focused on building value across a strategically located tenement position in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Its portfolio sits within the highly prospective Leonora–Laverton greenstone belt and includes a contiguous landholding in the "golden circle", an area associated with major gold endowment and existing mining activity. Through a combination of targeted drilling, development studies, near-term production planning and value-accretive acquisitions, Redcastle is seeking to advance from exploration toward becoming an integrated gold development and production company.

Redcastle's portfolio is located approximately 60 kilometres east-southeast of the Gwalia Gold Mine and includes the Redcastle Project Area (RPA) and the TBone Belt. Within the RPA, Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef host the Company's current JORC-compliant Mineral Resource base, while nearby targets including Morgan's Castle East, Sligo, Coronation, South Queen and Battery Lode provide additional exploration and development upside across a broader corridor-scale opportunity.

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*

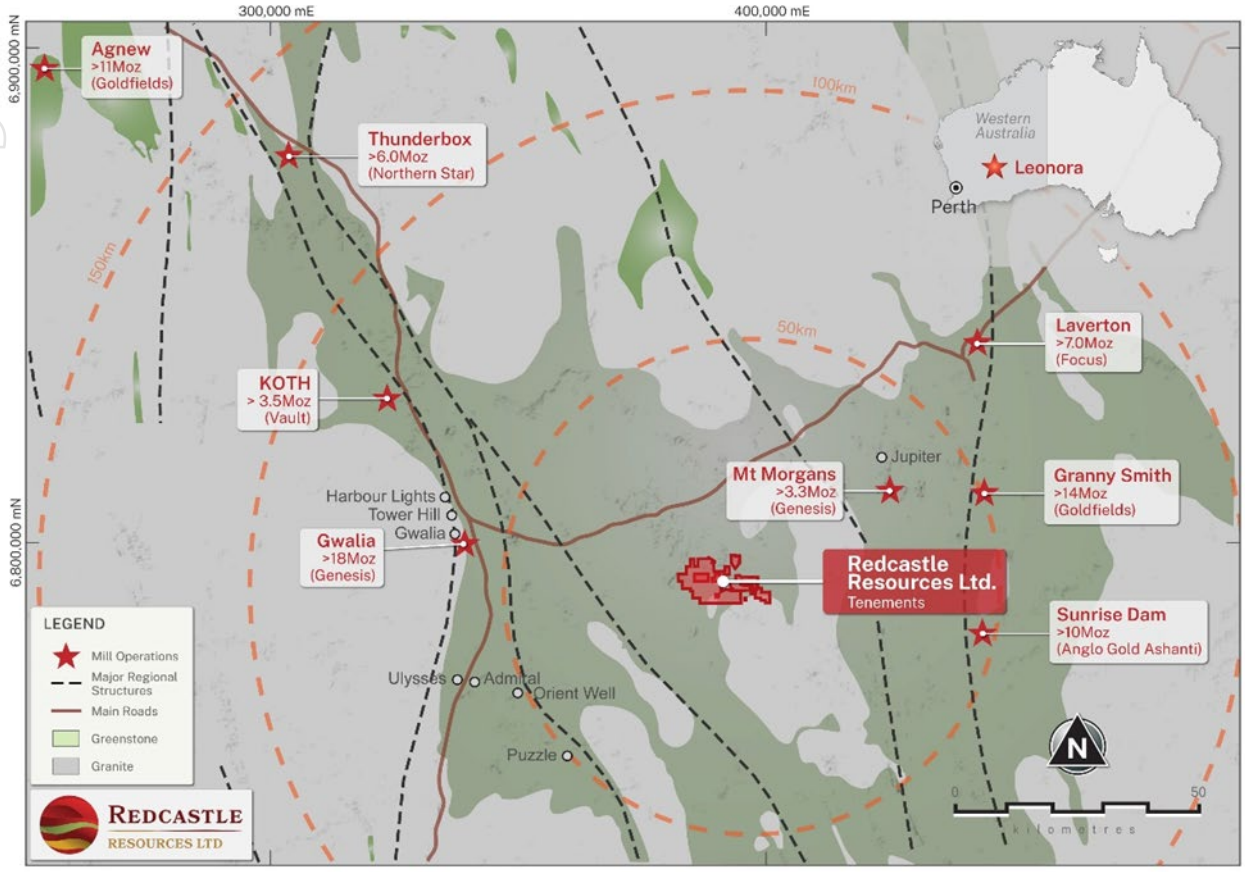

Figure 14. *Redcastle Project and TBone Package - tenements location plan*

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

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Forward–Looking Statements

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. No decision to proceed to production has been made, and any such decision will be subject to the outcomes of detailed feasibility studies.

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcements and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcements, and in the case of estimates of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resource Estimation and associated geological interpretation at Queen Alexandra and MCE 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 (40+ years working on gold) 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.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and associated geological interpretation at Queen Alexandra and MCE is also based on information compiled by Mr Xusheng (Sean) Ke, a Competent Person and Non-Executive Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 6297). Mr Ke 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 Ke is not a full-time employee of the Company. He is a self-employed consulting geologist engaged by the Company under a consulting agreement. As Competent Person, Mr Ke consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNEXURE A

Table 1 QA Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
BMRC410	32	36	4m	12.3
BMRC411	26	30	4m	1.48
BMRC411	75	76	1m	1.21
BMRC413	41	44	3m	1.32
BMRC417	34	35	1m	1.81
BMRC417	76	77	1m	1.18
BMRC419	6	7	1m	2.16
BMRC425	49	56	7m	2.08
26OTVQARC1	13	14	1m	1.47
26OTVQARC1	16	17	1m	1.13

Uncut Values, intercepts cut-off grade 1.0 g/t, may include internal grades less than 1.0 g/t.

Table 2. QA Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC410	395276	6792650	444	70	-60	205
BMRC411	395266	6792653	443	87	-60	205
BMRC413	395288	6792697	443	57	-60	205
BMRC414	395297	6792716	443	102	-65	205
BMRC417	395256	6792723	443	90	-80	205
BMRC418	395236	6792728	442	96	-90	0
BMRC419	395159	6792660	442	27	-60	205
BMRC420	395136	6792659	441	24	-60	205
BMRC421	395211	6792744	442	78	-60	205
BMRC422	395223	6792769	442	90	-60	205
BMRC423	395208	6792761	442	81	-60	205
BMRC424	395196	6792763	441	81	-90	0
BMRC425	395181	6792750	440	69	-60	205
BMRC426	395190	6792770	441	78	-60	205
26OTVQARC1	395187	6792696	442	40	-75	25
26OTVQARC2	395304	6792619	443	50	-70	25

Coordinates are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51, rounded to the nearest metre.
Dip is reported in degrees. Azimuths are referenced to true north.

Table 3. QA Selected Assay Results (Uncut Values)
Note: Only assay results with Au ≥0.3 g/t are presented in this table.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
BMRC410	0	1	0.66
BMRC410	1	2	0.33
BMRC410	31	32	0.41
BMRC410	32	33	29.40
BMRC410	33	34	9.70
BMRC410	34	35	7.11
BMRC410	35	36	2.96
BMRC411	25	26	0.37
BMRC411	26	27	1.71
BMRC411	27	28	1.62
BMRC411	28	29	1.79
BMRC411	29	30	0.82
BMRC411	75	76	1.21
BMRC411	76	77	0.39
BMRC413	41	42	1.45
BMRC413	42	43	1.48
BMRC413	43	44	1.03
BMRC413	44	45	0.38
BMRC413	45	46	0.31
BMRC414	14	15	0.35
BMRC414	33	34	0.46
BMRC414	88	89	0.32
BMRC417	22	23	0.58
BMRC417	34	35	1.81
BMRC417	40	41	0.52
BMRC417	41	42	0.41
BMRC417	42	43	0.98
BMRC417	76	77	1.18
BMRC417	77	78	0.53
BMRC418	21	22	0.62
BMRC418	23	24	0.47
BMRC419	6	7	2.16
BMRC421	59	60	0.43
BMRC422	25	26	0.43
BMRC425	49	50	2.28
BMRC425	50	51	1.59
BMRC425	51	52	1.20
BMRC425	54	55	7.07
BMRC425	55	56	2.23
BMRC425	56	57	0.30
26OTVQARC1	13	14	1.47
26OTVQARC1	15	16	0.70
26OTVQARC1	16	17	1.13
26OTVQARC1	17	18	0.48
26OTVQARC1	18	19	0.35
26OTVQARC1	20	21	0.47

Samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie (40 g fire assay). Au results are uncut; Au lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t.

For clarity, only assay results with gold grades ≥0.3 g/t Au are reported in this table.

Table 4. MCE Re-split Sampling Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
RRC290	14	15	1	15.1
RRC290	21	22	1	1.07
RRC290	34	35	1	2
RRC291	30	31	1	1.03
RRC291	50	51	1	1.48
RRC297	48	51	3	2.43
RRC300	46	48	2	1.54

Uncut Values, intercepts cut-off grade 1.0 g/t, may include internal grades less than 1.0 g/t.

ANNEXURE B

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.*	• 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. • Selected RC drill holes were subsequently surveyed using an Optical Televiewer (OTV) downhole imaging tool to obtain structural orientation data. • All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by BML's consultant geology personnel to current industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during the drilling program in accordance with current industry practice. • All samples were obtained to enable total pulverisation and weights obtained for industry standard gold analysis. • At MCE, selected retained 1m split samples from previously reported 4m composite intervals were subsequently submitted for assay to better understand internal grade distribution within selected composite intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 techniques employed using face sampling hammer with a hole diameter of approximately 125mm. • RC Drill Rig is a Marooka-mounted AustEx X300 with on-board Atlas Copco 966psi/435cfm air compressor.
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.*	• Drilling was observed at all times and recoveries were observed to be high and consistent, thus sampling is considered to be representative, and without sample bias.
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.*	• Drill chip samples were logged geologically to a level of detail suitable for geological interpretation, resource development, mineral resource estimation and mine planning / pit optimisation studies. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative. • All drill samples were 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*	• 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 40 samples. Samples collected to date adequately repeat. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted into the sampling stream at a ratio of 1 in 40 samples. All samples were deemed to assay within acceptable tolerances.

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	material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**QA RC Drilling** • RC samples were submitted to an independent laboratory (Bureau Veritas, 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. **MCE re-split sampling** • 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 exploration.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections was conducted internally by BML and Company geological personnel. • Data is recorded onto laptop computers and uploaded onto the Company's server. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays. • No twinned holes were drilled as part of the programme reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located using a Leica base station and roving units to obtain high-accuracy RTK collar surveys. • Coordinates are reported to GDA94 datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is established using RTK GPS to an

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	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	accuracy of ±0.1m
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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• QA RC drill samples were collected at 1 metre downhole intervals. The spacing of the current drilling is considered appropriate for the purpose of this programme, which is to support ongoing geological interpretation, resource development and broader technical evaluation of the Queen Alexandra mineralised system. • At MCE, four-metre composite sampling had previously been used selectively, and selected retained 1m split samples from those intervals were later submitted for assay to better understand internal grade distribution.
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.*	• Most QA RC holes in the current programme were drilled on azimuths designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised corridor at a high angle, with selected OTV holes drilled on alternative orientations to obtain structural information. • Although the veins are multi-directional, the drilling orientation is considered to provide unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained at all times by the BML 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 (Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie).
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no audit or review of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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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.*	• QA drilling reported in this announcement relates to M39/318, is registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. • MCE selected 1m split assays relate to P39/5184 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. • 4.5% royalties including standard Western Australia royalties apply to M39/318.
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. • Mineralisation observed during the 2024-2026 drilling and surface mapping has identified quartz stockworks hosted by dolerite / quartz-dolerite lithologies and also within a felsic intrusive, which is considered to possibly be a pre-mineralisation event.
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*	• RC drill hole information is tabulated and attached to this report in Annexure A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Reported intercepts are based on length-weighted averages of assay data. • Significant intercepts reported in Annexure A Table 1 use a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include internal grades below 1.0 g/t Au. • Selected assay results reported in Annexure A Table 3 use a lower reporting threshold of 0.3 g/t Au. • Most samples are 1 metre in length. • All gold values are uncut and no top-cut has been applied. • 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').*	• Most QA RC holes in the current programme were drilled on azimuths designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised corridor at a high angle, with selected OTV holes drilled on alternative orientations to obtain structural information. • Although the quartz-vein mineralisation is multi-directional and locally stockwork in style, the drilling orientation is considered appropriate to provide an unbiased test of the main mineralised zones. • Intercepts reported in this announcement are downhole lengths. True widths are not yet determined with confidence for the reported intervals and may vary depending on local lode geometry and hole orientation.

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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.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All RC drill results, including collars and assays, are tabulated and attached to 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.*	• 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.*	• The Company will continue incorporating the results of the current programme into the geological and structural interpretation of the Queen Alexandra system, together with ongoing assessment of implications for pit optimisation, mine scheduling and development staging. Additional drilling may be undertaken where warranted. • At Morgan's Castle East ("MCE"), selected 1m split assay results from previously reported 4m composite intervals will inform ongoing geological interpretation and the prioritisation of any future follow-up work.