REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

15 June 2026

High-Grade RR and QA Results Support Active Mining Strategy

Highlights:

- **Additional Redcastle Reef grade-control drilling and new QA infill results support Redcastle's RR-QA growth strategy in tandem with mining operations at RR**
- **Redcastle Reef drilling returned shallow high-grade and broad mineralised intervals within and around the active development area, including:**
  - **BMRC444: 7m @ 4.63 g/t Au from 9m, including 1m @ 25.5 g/t Au from 9m**
  - **BMRC453: 5m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 13m, including 1m @ 6.44 g/t Au from 15m**
  - **BMRC440: 2m @ 4.92 g/t Au from surface, including 1m @ 8.75 g/t Au from surface**
- **QA infill drilling confirms mineralisation within and around the QA development area, including:**
  - **BMRC405: 3m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 58m, including 1m @ 14.0 g/t Au from 58m**
  - **BMRC438: 11m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 20m, including 1m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 28m**
  - **BMRC409: 5m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 36m, including 1m @ 5.67 g/t Au from 36m**
  - **BMRC408: 2m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 104m, including 1m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 104m**
- **QA infill results continue to support a stacked, structurally controlled lode system and possible deeper potential ahead of the pending assay results from the recently completed 8,810m QA grade-control programme**

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report new assay results from additional Redcastle Reef ("RR") grade-control reverse circulation ("RC") drilling and Queen Alexandra ("QA") infill drilling at the Company's Redcastle Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The results add to the technical dataset across the RR-QA development area during an important operational phase for Redcastle, with continuous mining operations now underway at Redcastle Reef under the Redcastle-BML Ventures Joint Venture ("RB JV"), with BML Ventures as operator.

The latest results provide further technical support for Redcastle's staged RR-QA mining and growth strategy. At Redcastle Reef, the additional drilling provides shallow, mine-scale information within the active development area, supporting ongoing interpretation of lode continuity, local grade distribution and ore-waste boundaries. At Queen Alexandra, the infill results continue to support the interpreted stacked, structurally controlled lode system and provide additional geological context ahead of the pending QA grade-control assay results, which are not reported in this announcement. More broadly, the results are consistent with the Company's view that RR and QA form the principal near-term development deposits within a wider west-east mineralised corridor that also includes Redcastle Reef West and Morgan's Castle East.

Chairman's comment

Dr Ray Shaw commented:

"These results reinforce the Company's strategy of developing Redcastle Reef and Queen Alexandra in tandem. Together, the current Redcastle Reef mining activities and the potential development of Queen Alexandra could establish a more substantial revenue base capable of funding ongoing exploration, resource growth and project advancement across Redcastle, the TBone Belt and the Kilkenny Belt with reduced dependence on external capital."

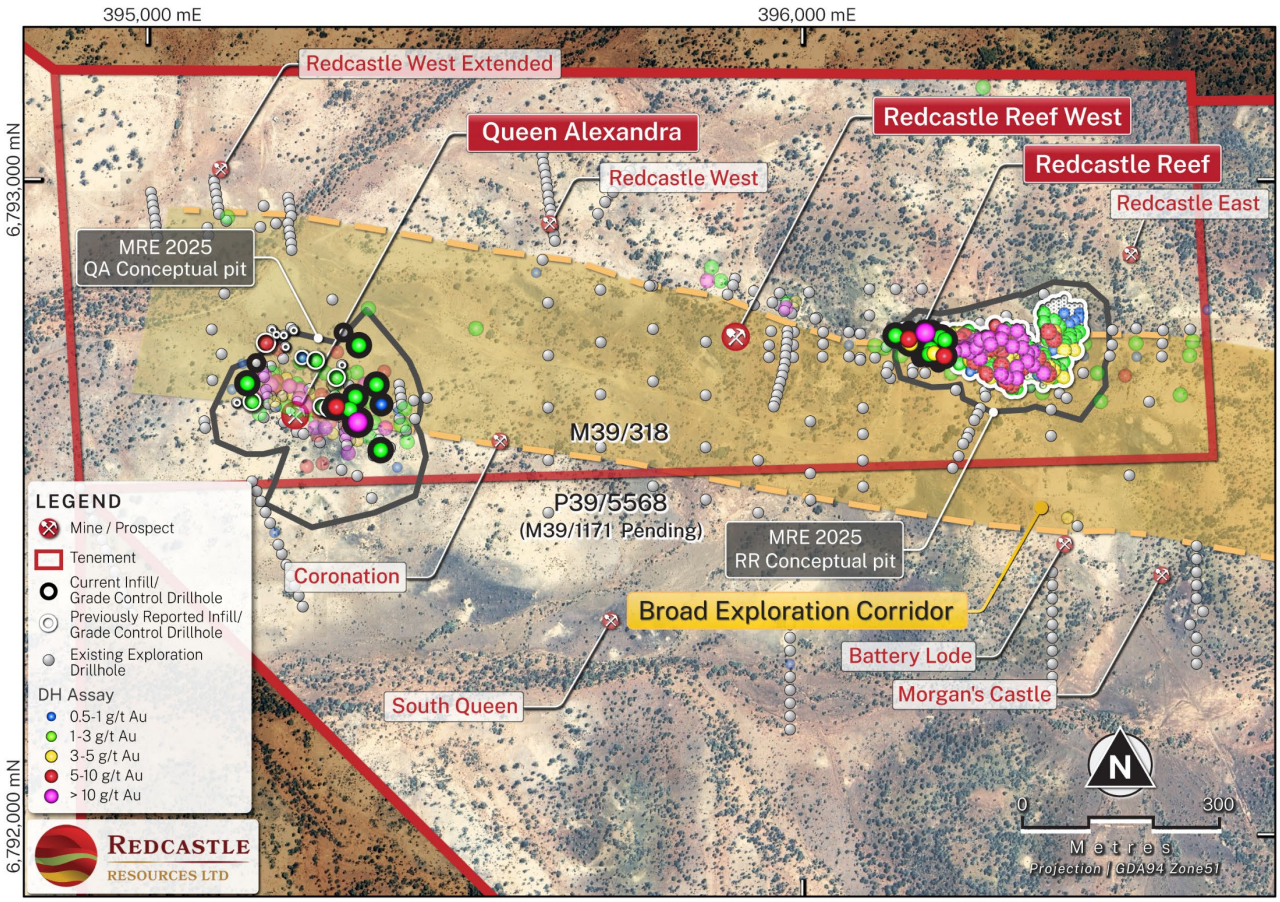

Figure 1. *RR–QA development area and broader exploration corridor (Coloured assay points represent downhole assay intervals; collar positions are shown by drillhole symbols)*

Drilling programme and results

The latest assay batch comprises 17 additional RR grade-control RC holes for 585m and 11 QA infill RC holes for 1,512m and for a combined 2,097m.

Significant intercepts are calculated as length-weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, a minimum reported interval average of 1.0 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m consecutive internal dilution. No top-cut has been applied. Intervals are downhole lengths only and true widths are not yet established.

Redcastle Reef additional grade-control drilling

The additional RR drilling was targeted at shallow lode positions, to confirm the local grade distribution and edge behaviour at the western end of the active development area. Results include several shallow intervals with grades and widths consistent with the previously interpreted high-grade shoot

and quartz vein-stockwork model. This part of the development area as shown on Figure 2, is adjacent to the latest interpreted 300m western strike extension at RR (ASX: RC1, 18/03/2026).

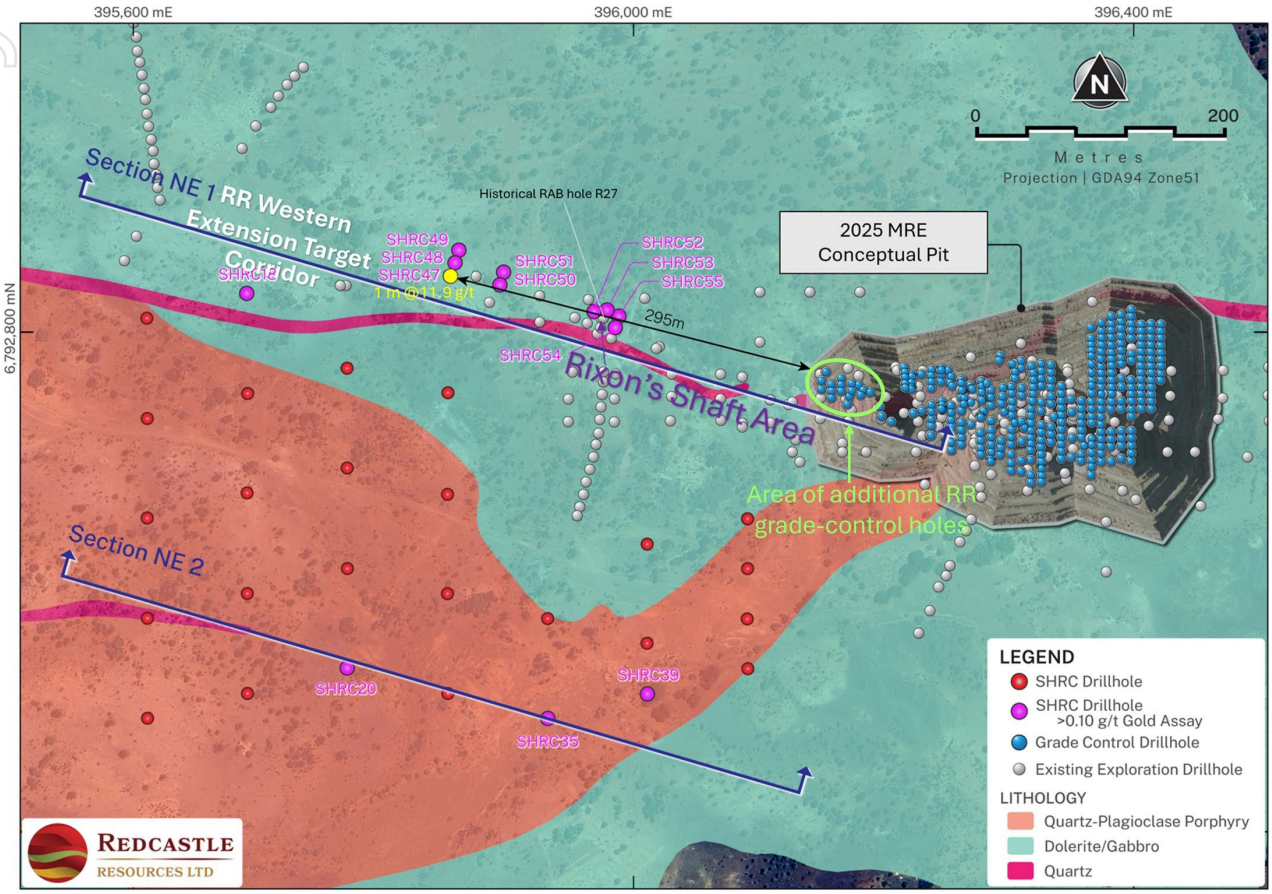

Figure 2. *Redcastle Reef and RR Interpreted Western Extension*

The following significant drilling results at RR are shown in Figure 3.

- BMRC444 returned 7m @ 4.63 g/t Au from 9m, including 1m @ 25.5 g/t Au from 9m, reinforcing the presence of high-grade, nuggety mineralisation at shallow depth.
- BMRC453 returned 5m @ 3.82 g/t Au from 13m, including 1m @ 6.44 g/t Au from 15m, and additional mineralised intervals above and below the main intercept.
- BMRC459 returned 11m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 21m, including 1m @ 4.49 g/t Au from 30m, highlighting a broader mineralised position within the western part of RR.
- BMRC440 returned 2m @ 4.92 g/t Au from surface, including 1m @ 8.75 g/t Au from surface, demonstrating near-surface grade variability characteristic of the RR coarse-gold system.

The results provide additional geological information for ongoing interpretation of ore-waste boundaries, lode continuity and local grade distribution within the active mining area.

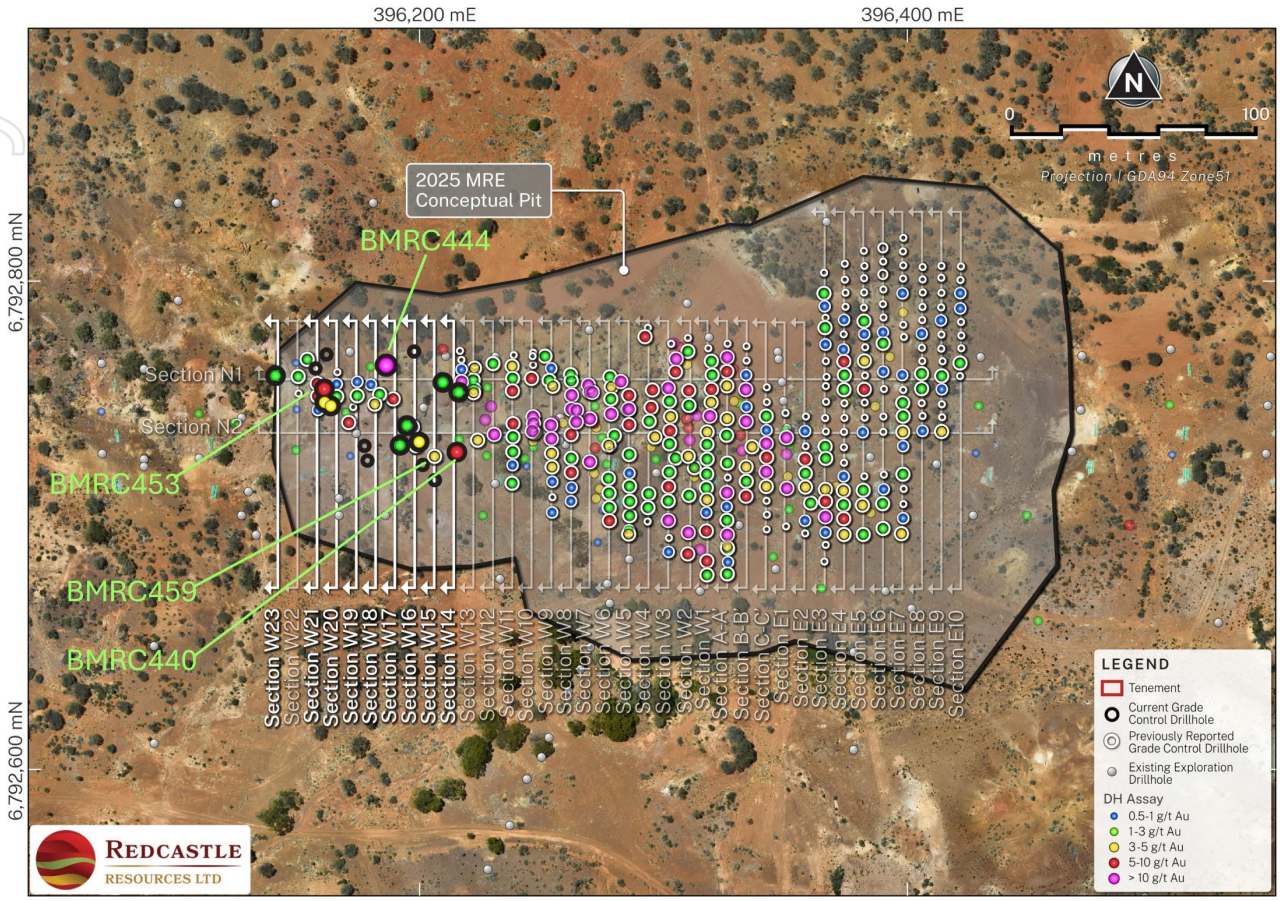

Figure 3. *Redcastle Reef plan view showing additional grade-control holes, previous drilling, assay distribution, section locations and 2025 MRE conceptual pit (Coloured assay points represent downhole assay intervals; collar positions are shown by drillhole symbols)*

Redcastle Reef additional grade-control holes with sectional interpretations

The following figures (Figure 4 to 11) show the RR sections with the additional grade-control holes.

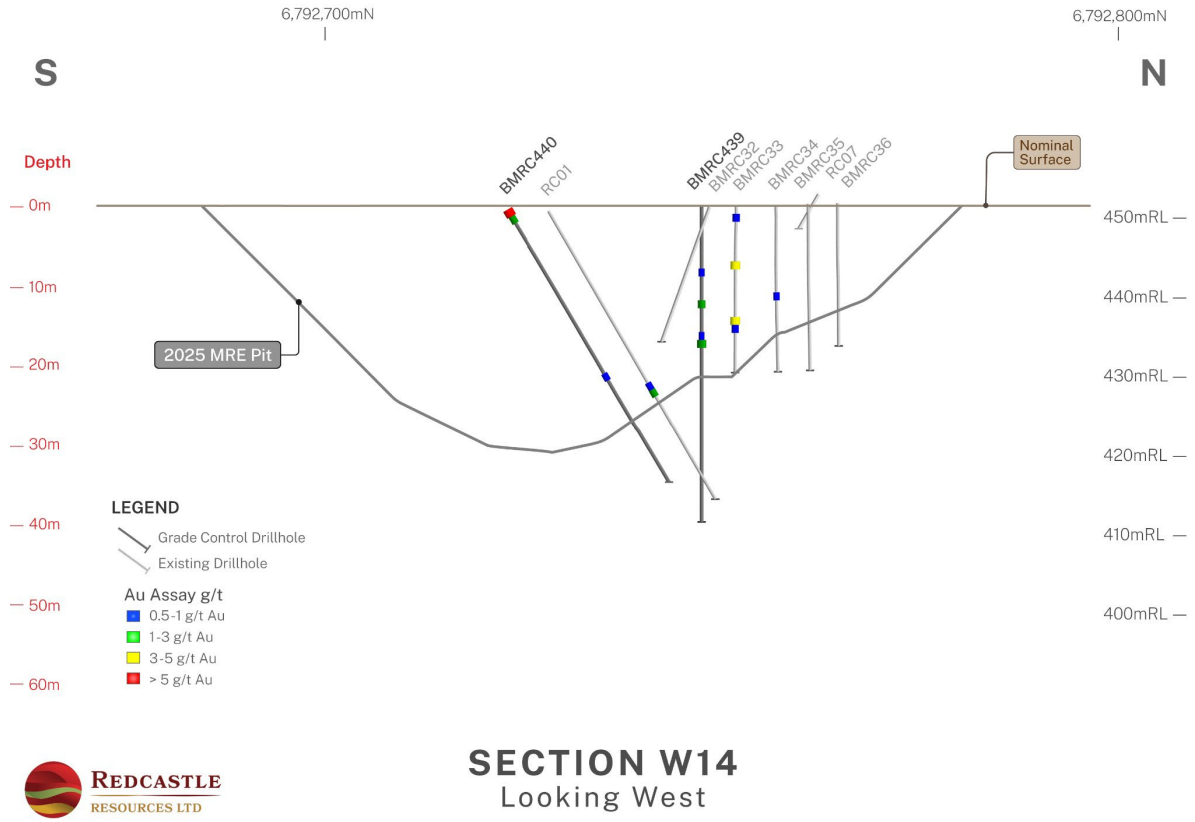

Figure 4. *Redcastle Reef Section W14*

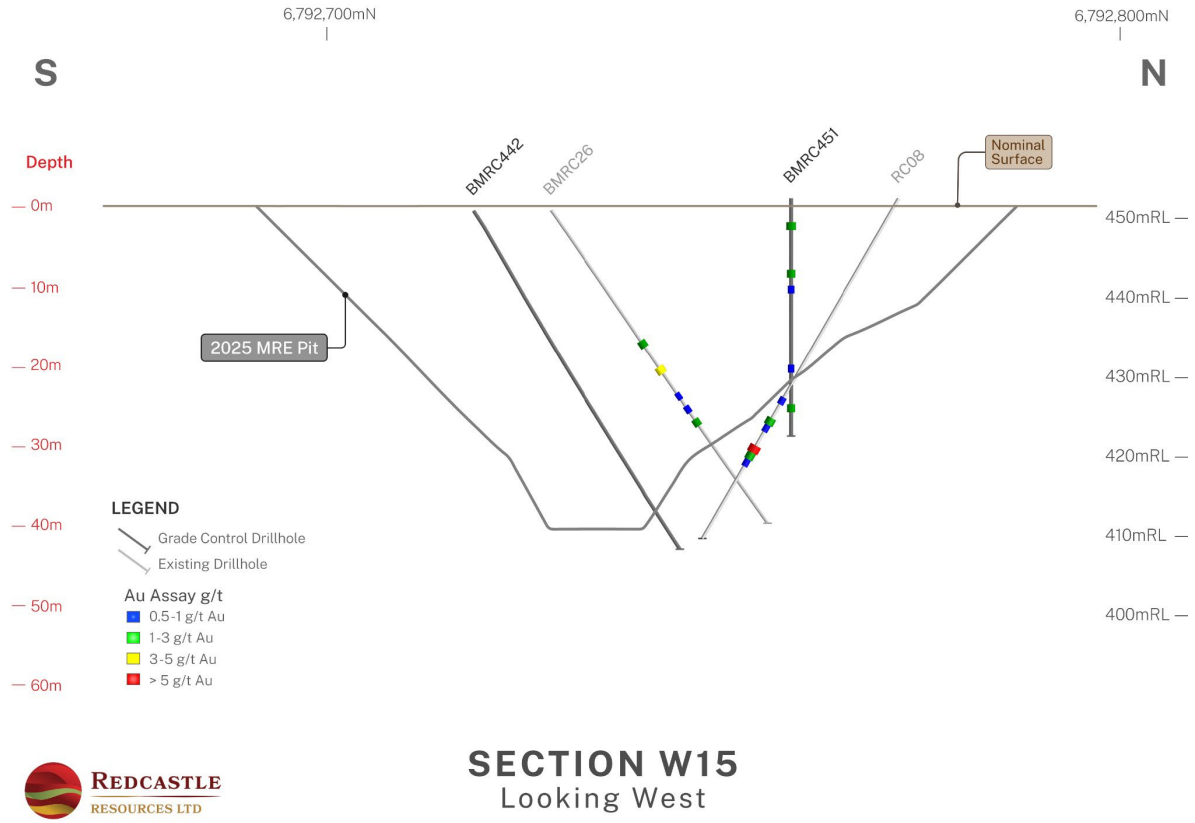

Figure 5. *Redcastle Reef Section W15*

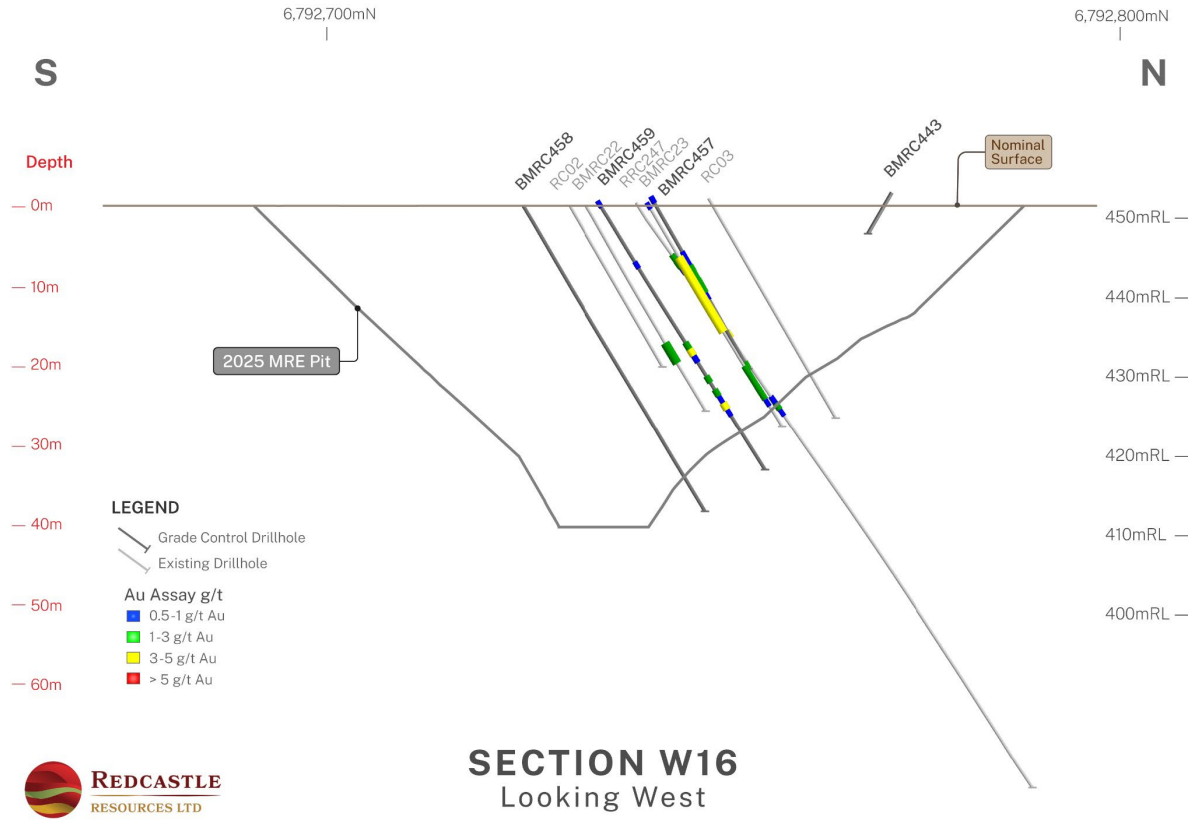

Figure 6. *Redcastle Reef Section W16*

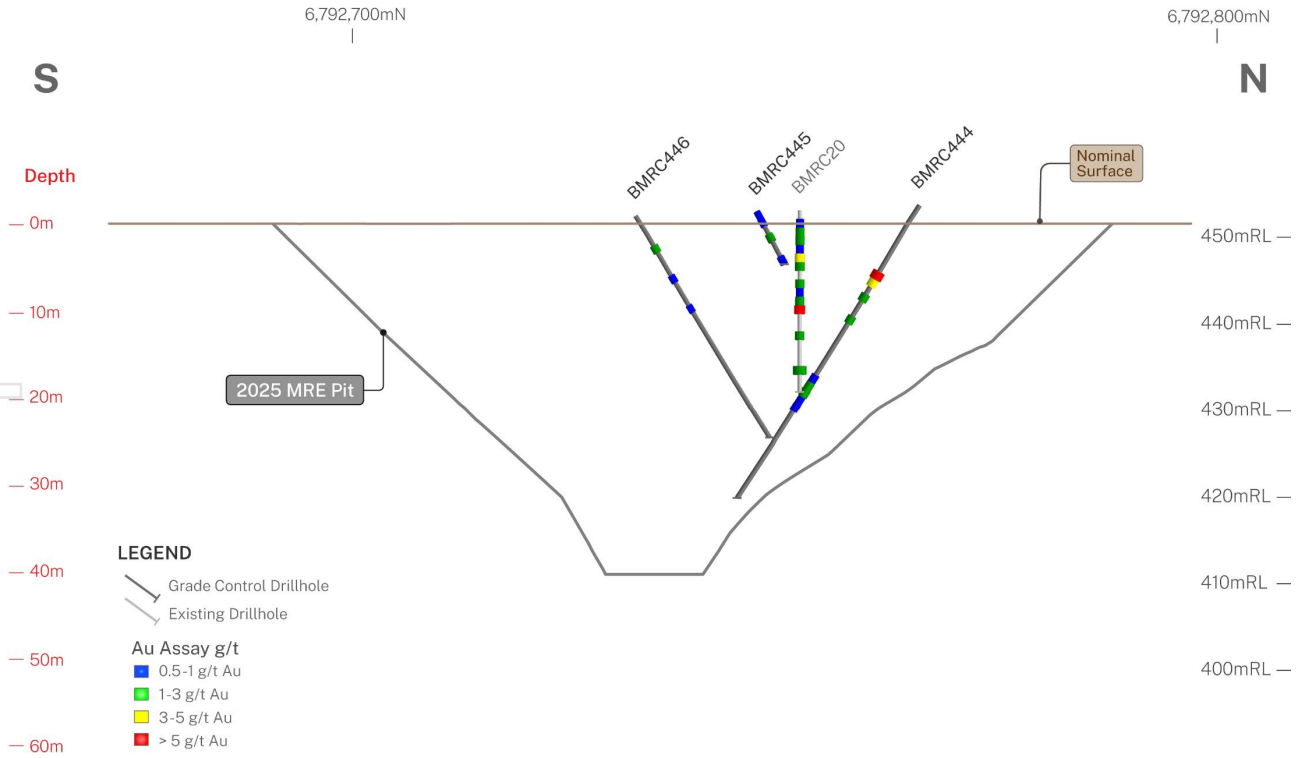

Figure 7. *Redcastle Reef Section W17*

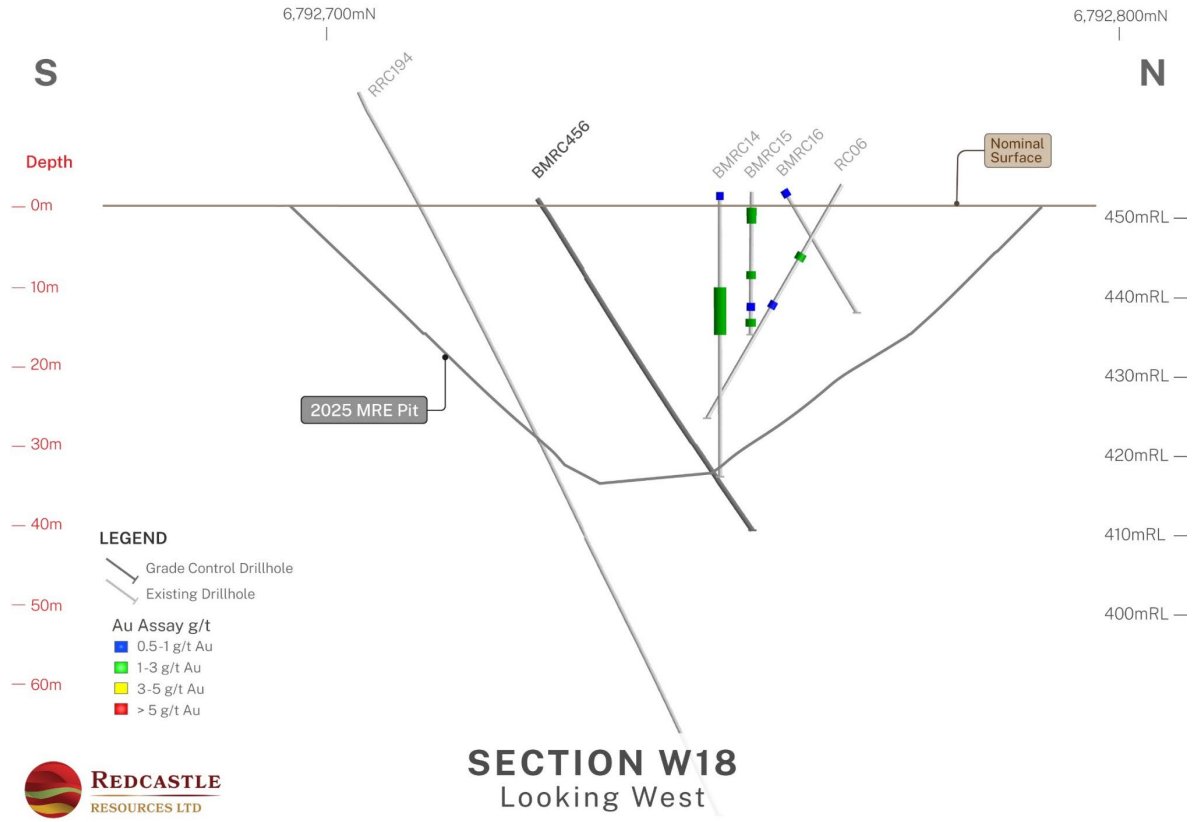

Figure 8. *Redcastle Reef Section W18*

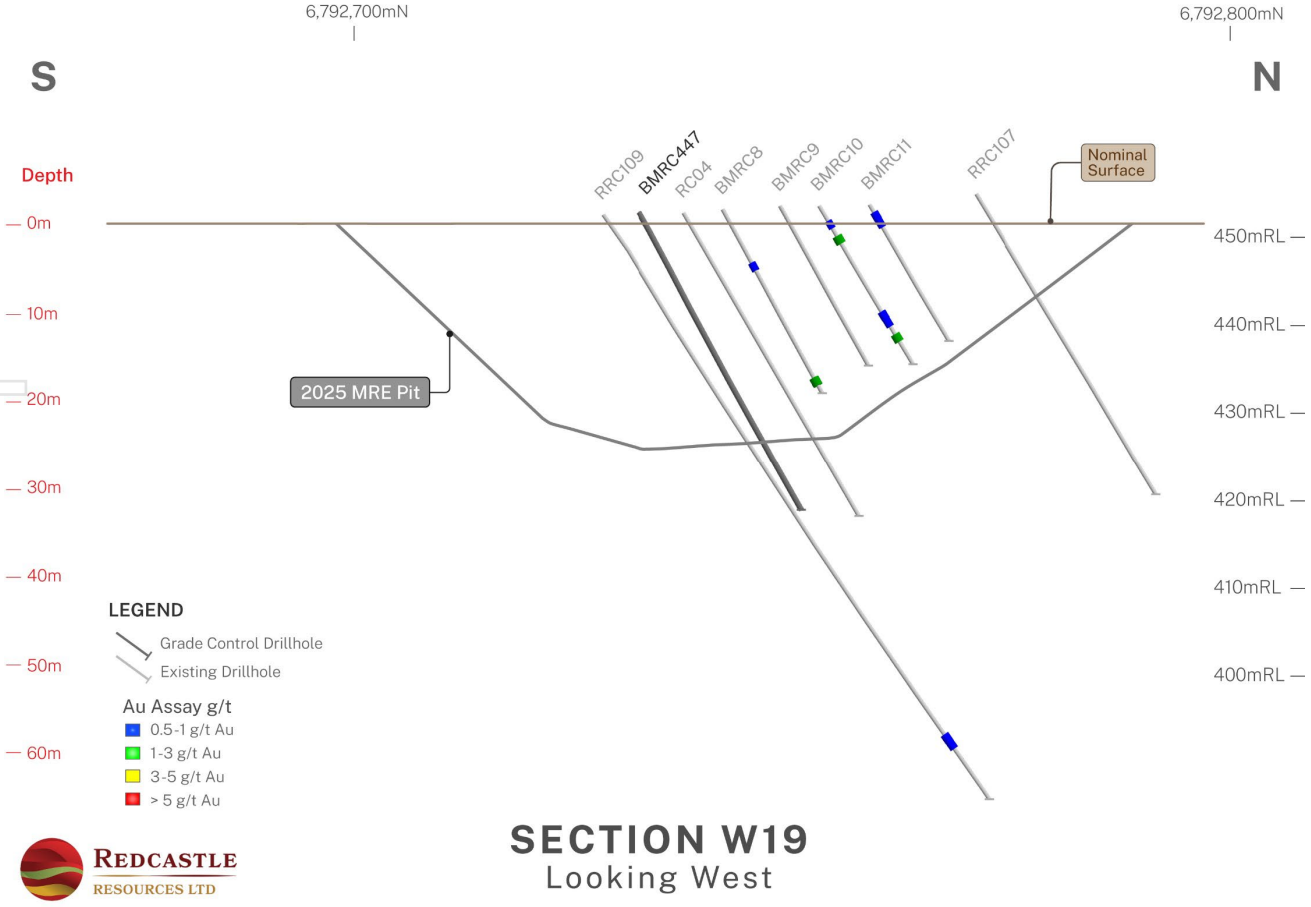

Figure 9. *Redcastle Reef Section W19*

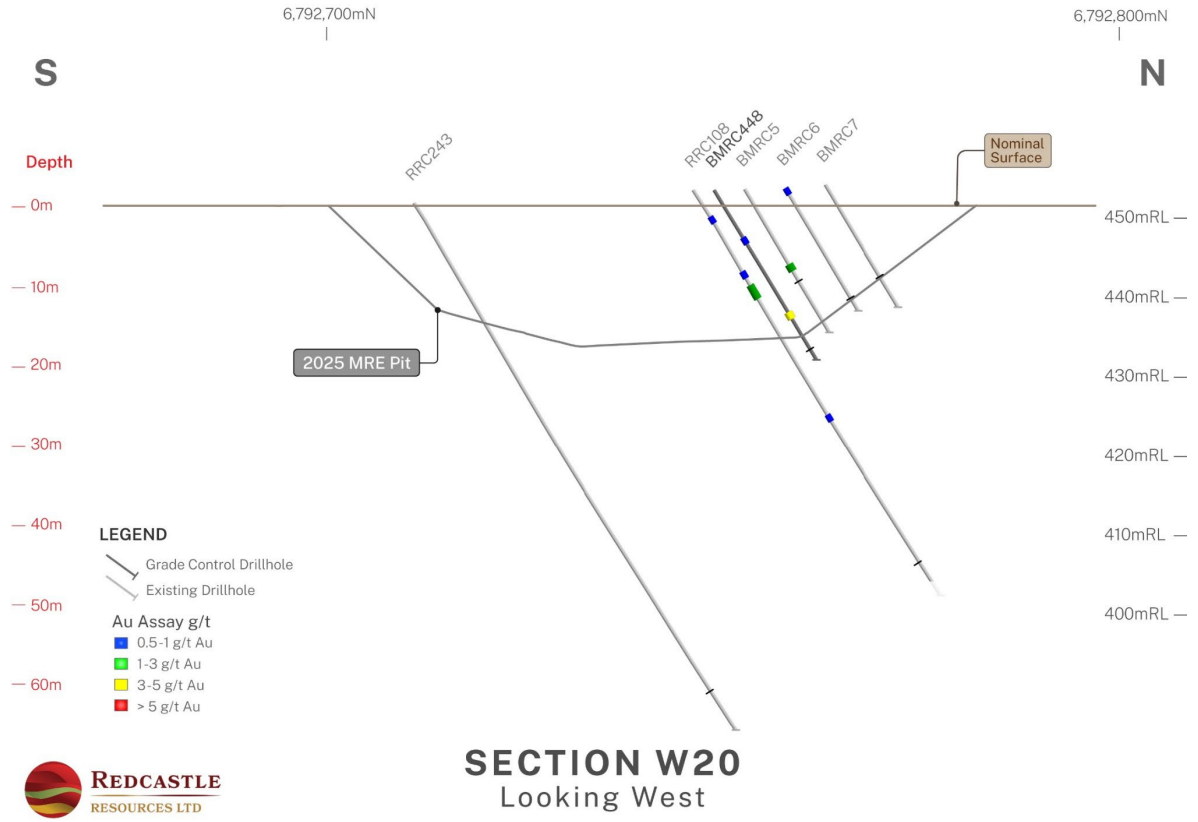

Figure 10. *Redcastle Reef Section W20*

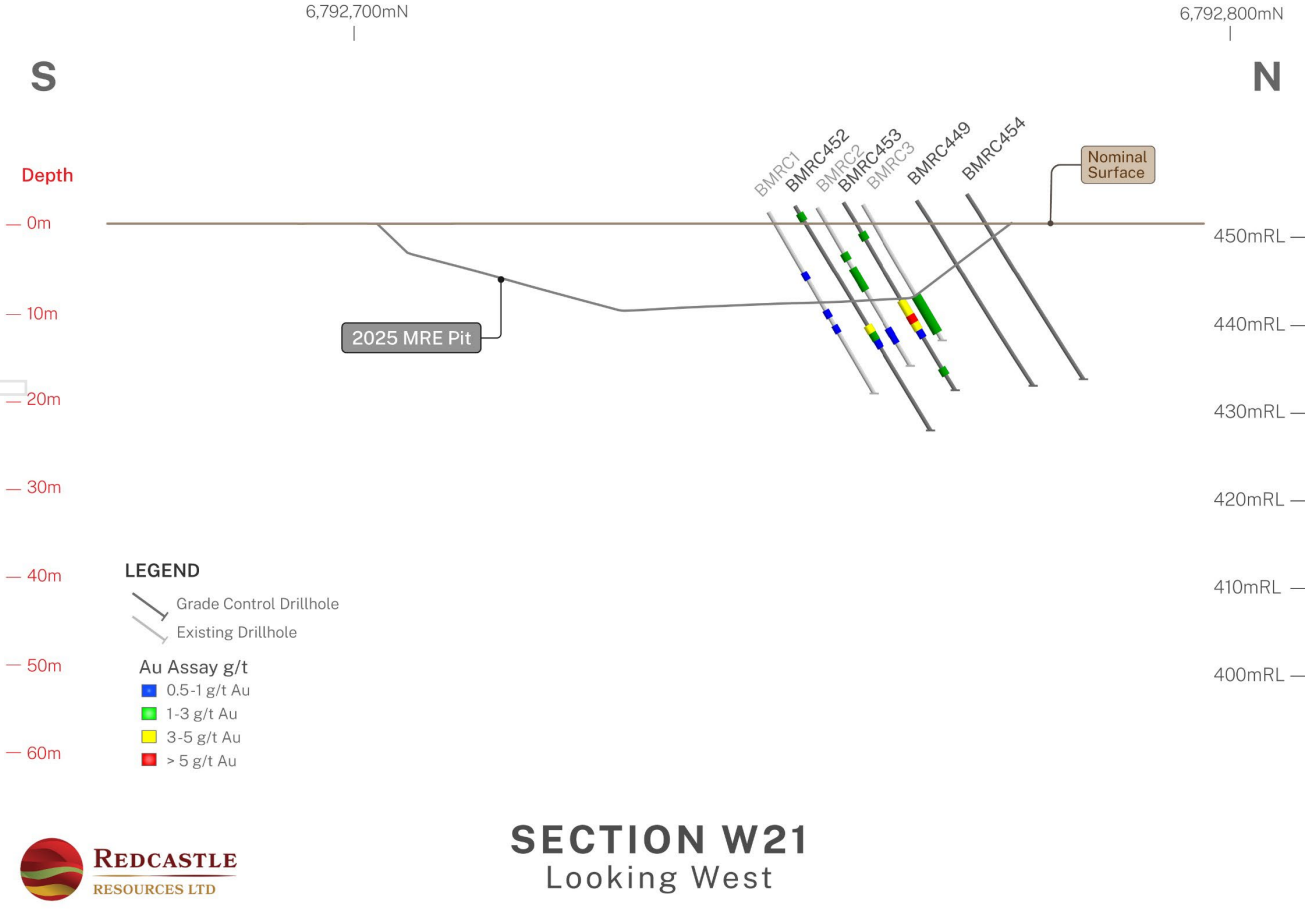

Figure 11. *Redcastle Reef Section W21*

Queen Alexandra infill RC drilling

The QA infill RC drilling results provide additional data across interpreted lode positions within and around the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) conceptual pit area. The results are consistent with a stacked, structurally controlled lode system, with mineralised intervals encountered at shallow and moderate depths.

- BMRC405 returned 3m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 58m (Kestrel Lode), including 1m @ 14.0 g/t Au from 58m, and a second interval of 3m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 100m.
- BMRC438 returned 11m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 20m (Kestrel Lode), including 1m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 28m, providing a broad shallow mineralised interval in the QA area.
- BMRC409 returned 5m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 36m (Kestrel Lode), including 1m @ 5.67 g/t Au from 36m.
- BMRC408 returned 2m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 104m (Hawk Lode), including 1m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 104m.

The QA infill RC results complement the recently completed 8,810m QA grade-control drilling programme. Assays from the completed QA grade-control programme remain pending and will be reported, where material, following receipt, validation and QA/QC review.

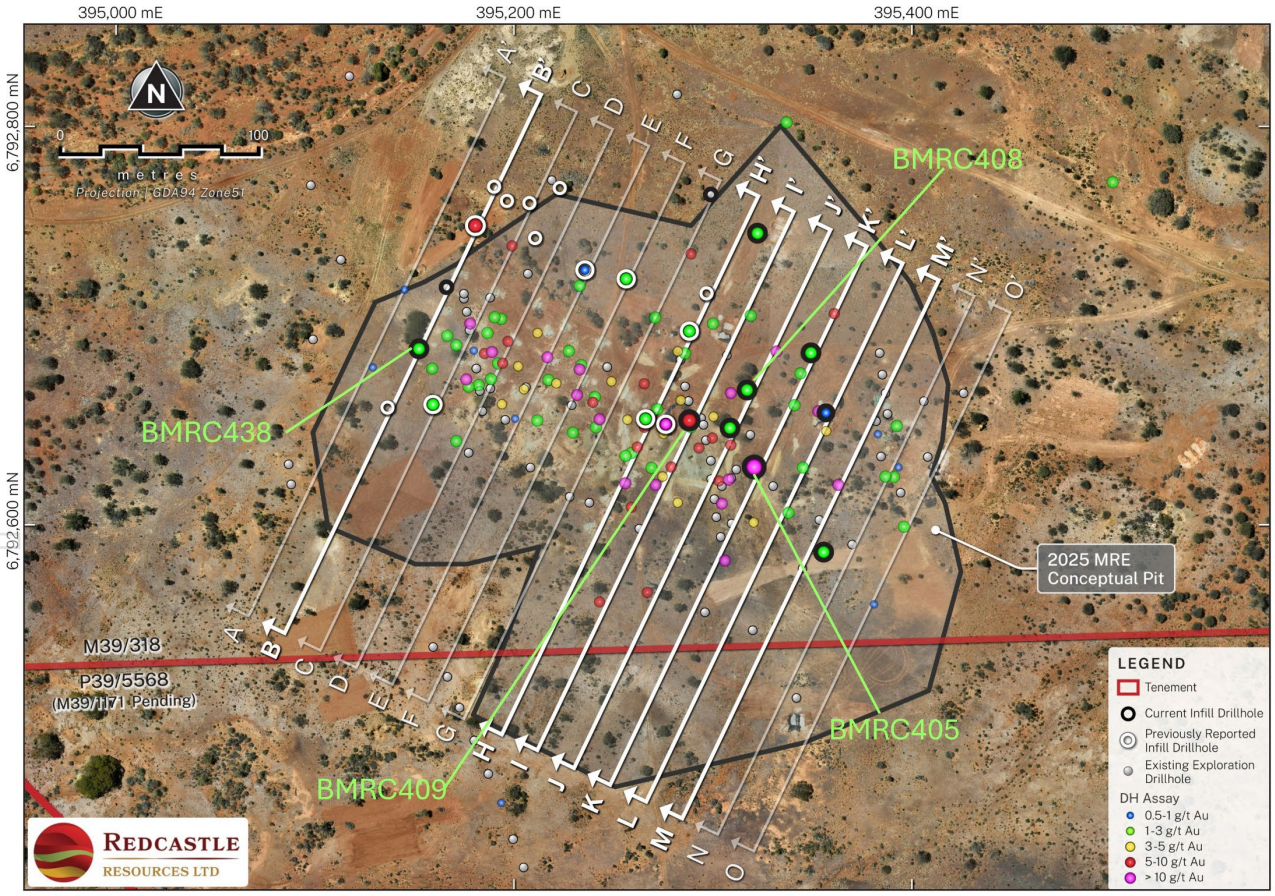

Figure 12. *Queen Alexandra plan view showing current infill RC holes, previous drilling, assay distribution, section locations and 2025 MRE conceptual pit (Coloured assay points represent downhole assay intervals; collar positions are shown by drillhole symbols, QA grade control holes not shown)*

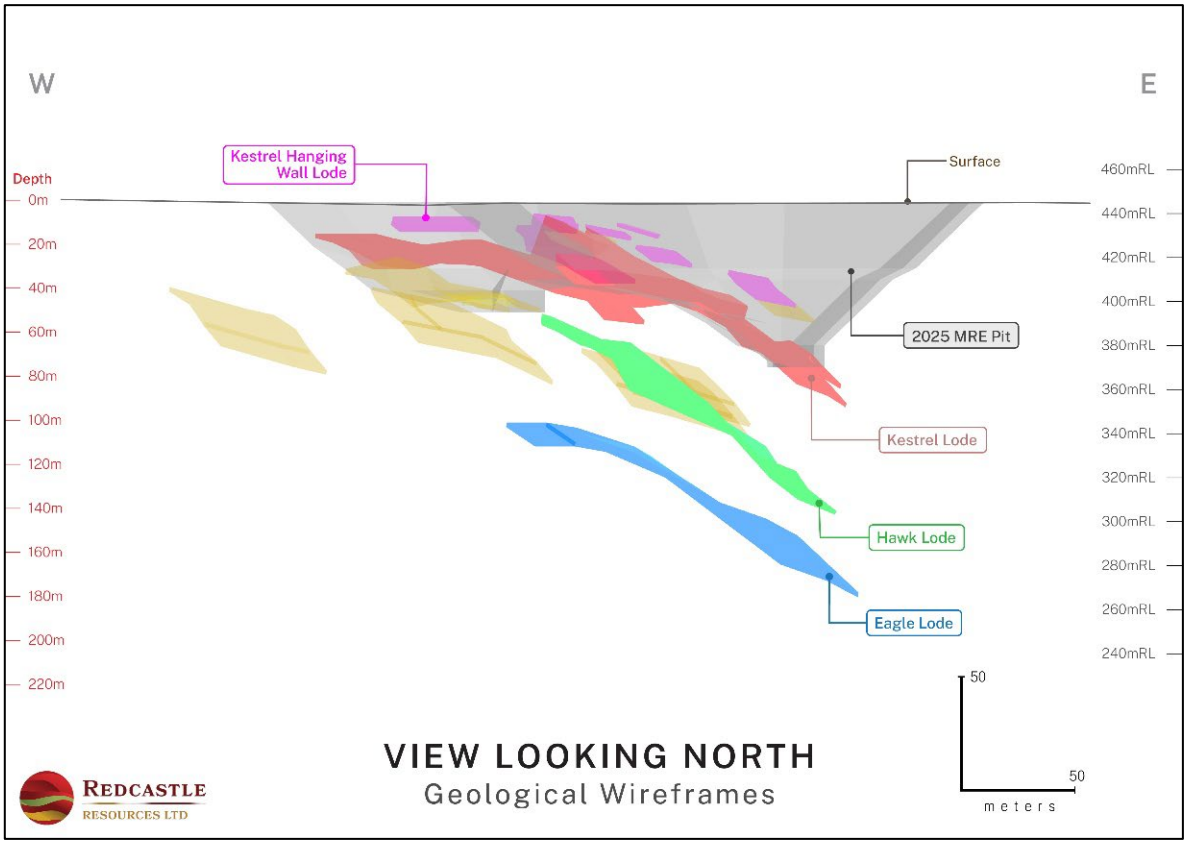

***Figure 13**. QA Geological Interpretation with Major Lodes and Conceptual Pit*

Queen Alexandra infill RC drill holes with sectional interpretations

The following figures (Figure 14 to 21) show the QA sections with the infill RC drilling holes.

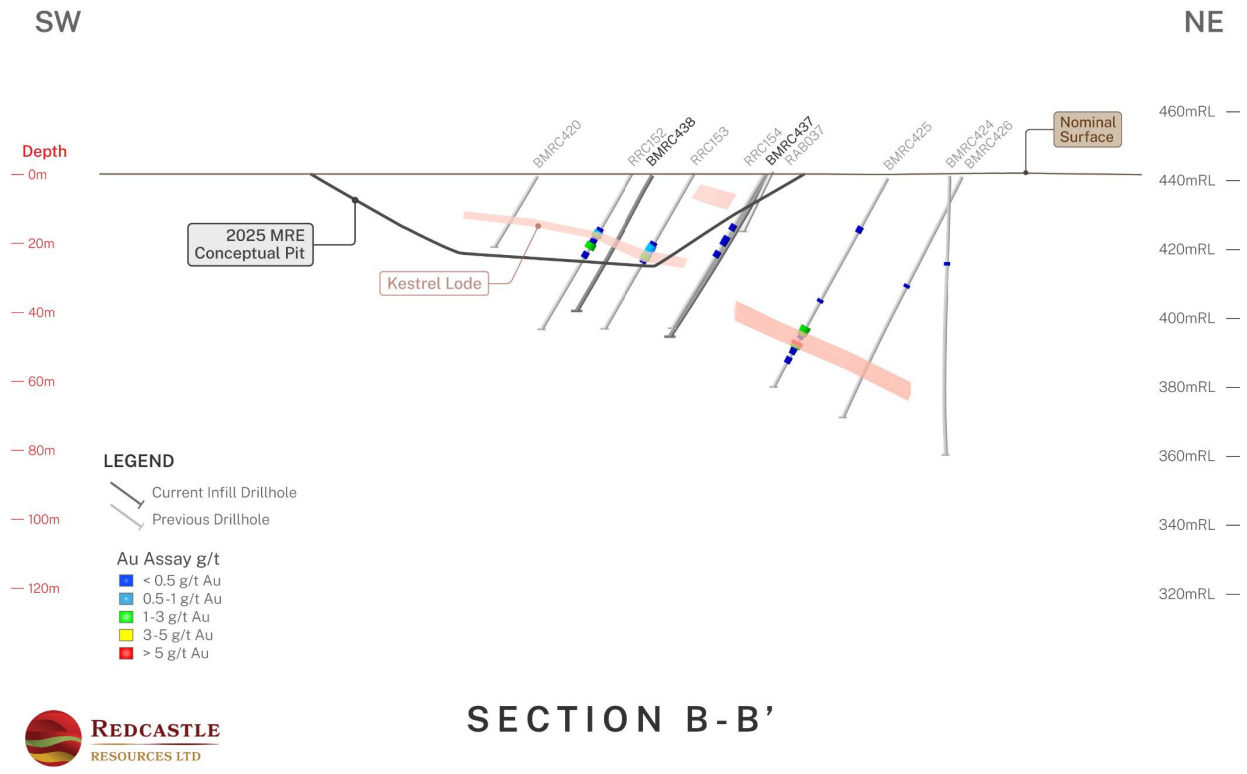

Figure 14. *Queen Alexandra Section B-B'*

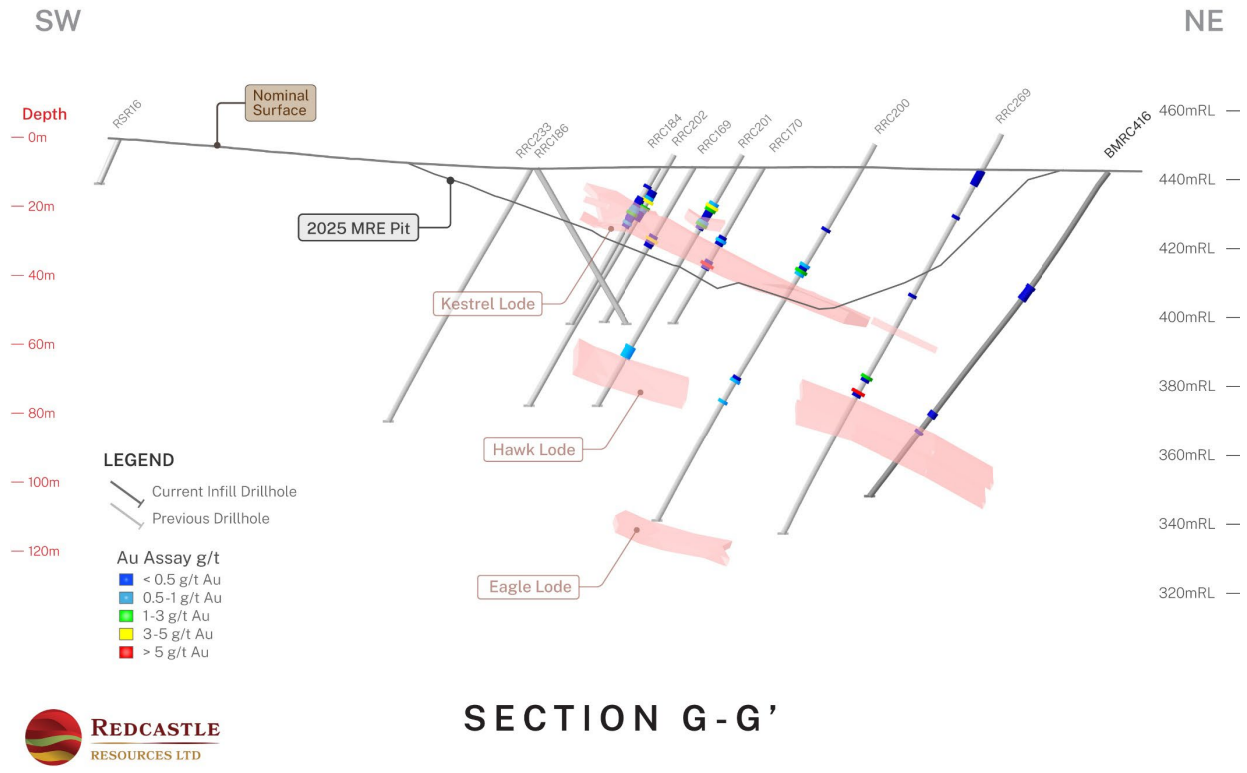

Figure 15. *Queen Alexandra Section G-G'*

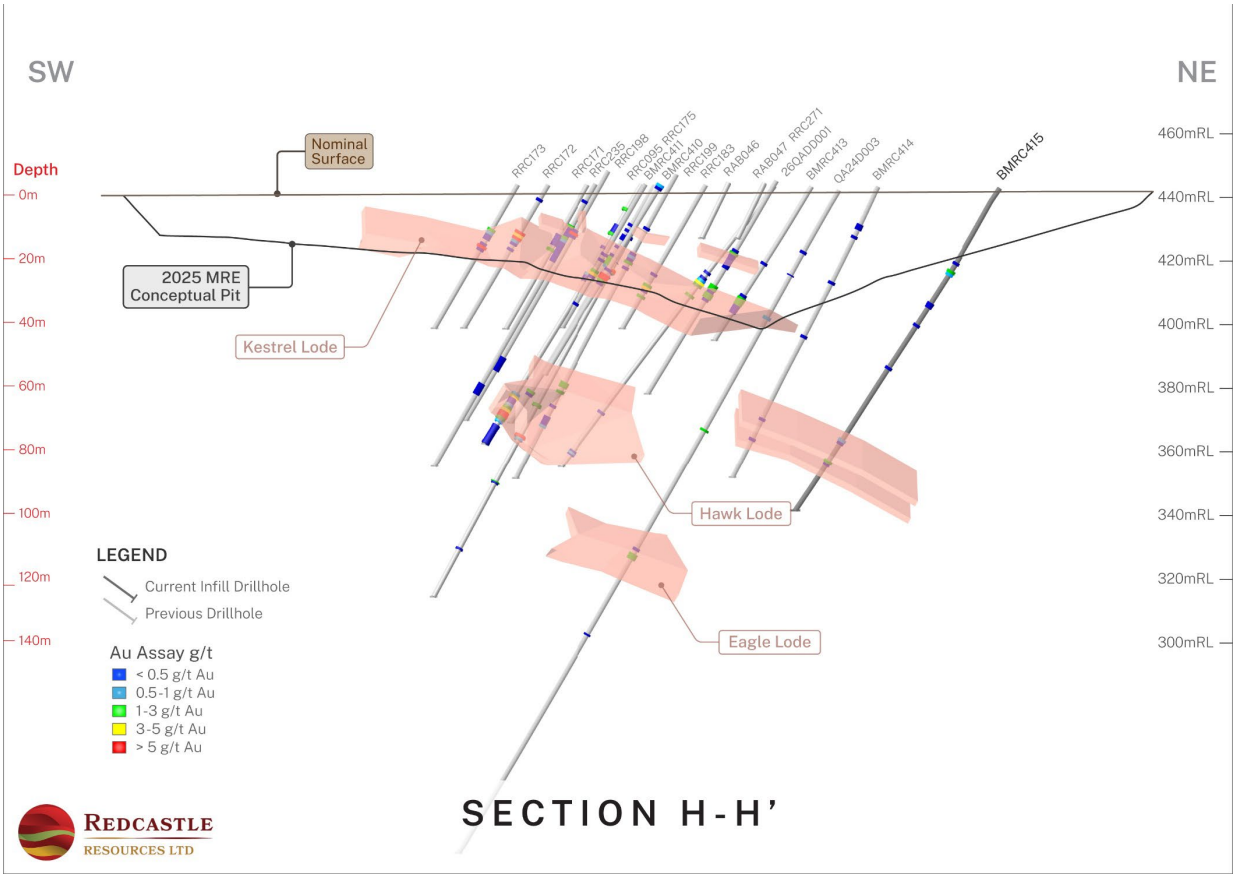

Figure 16. *Queen Alexandra Section H-H'*

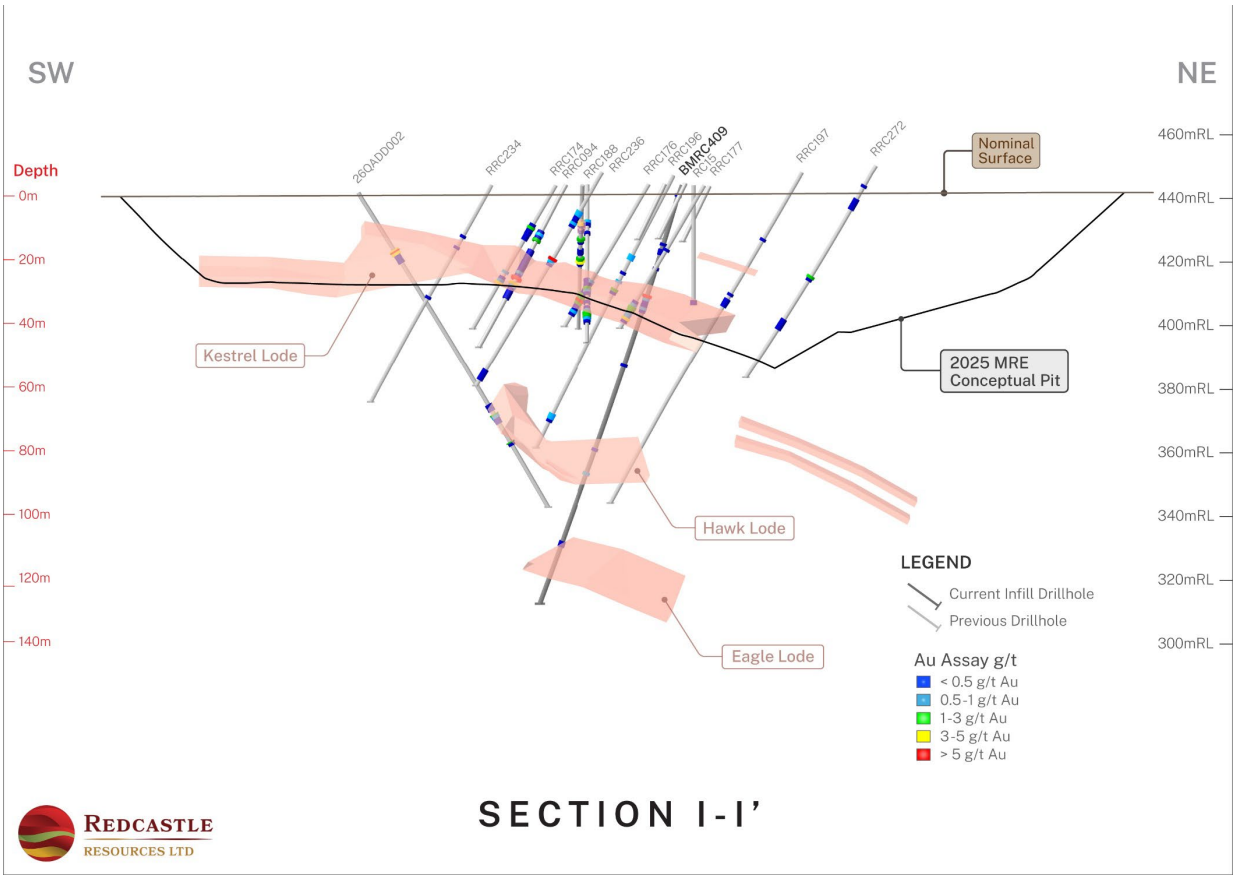

Figure 17. *Queen Alexandra Section I-I'*

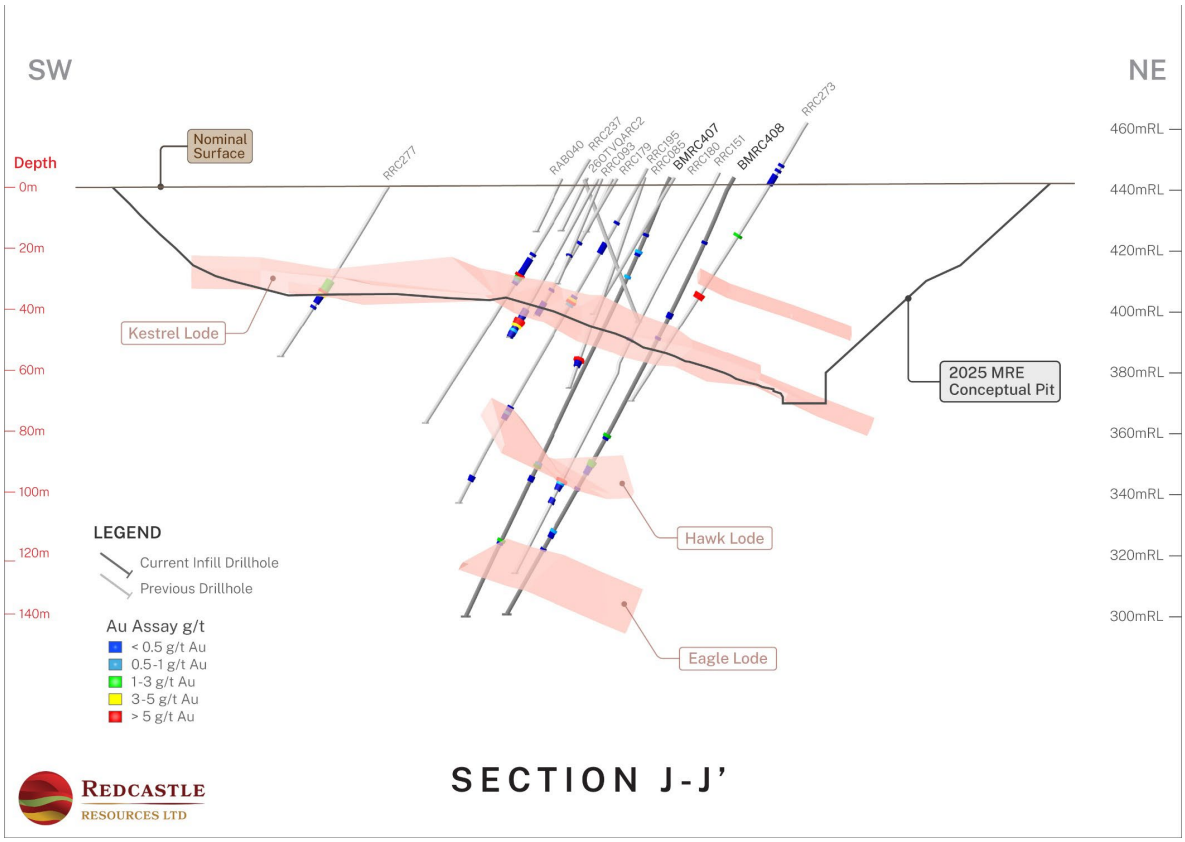

Figure 18. *Queen Alexandra Section J-J'*

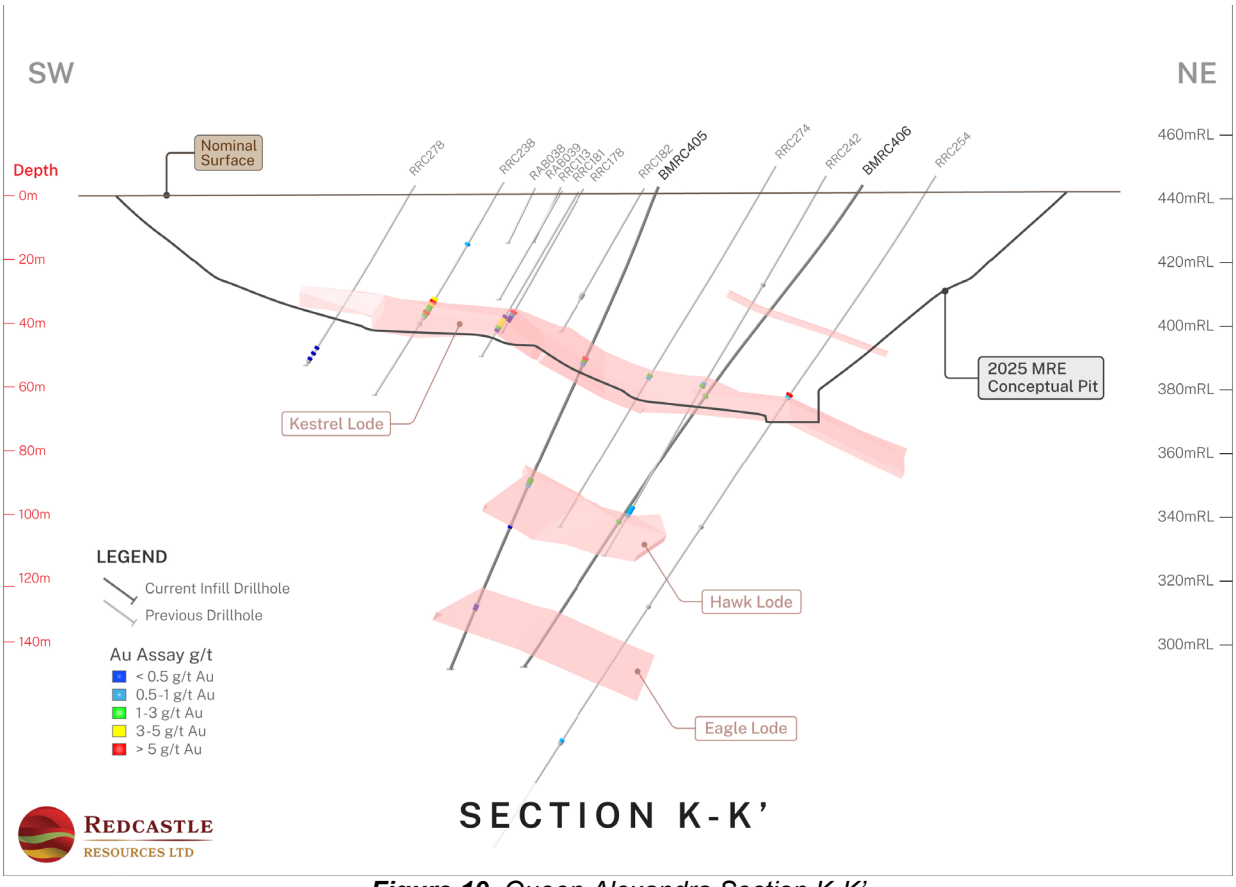

Figure 19. *Queen Alexandra Section K-K'*

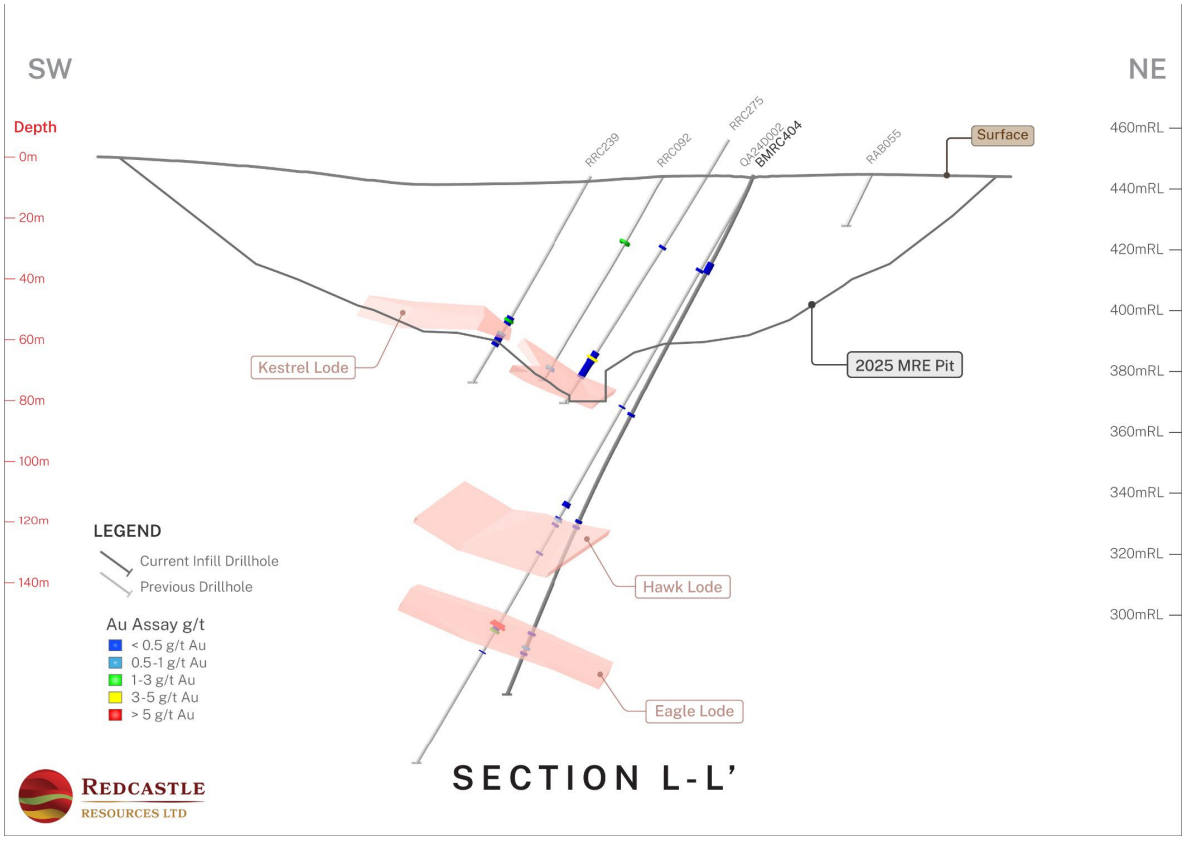

Figure 20. *Queen Alexandra Section L-L'*

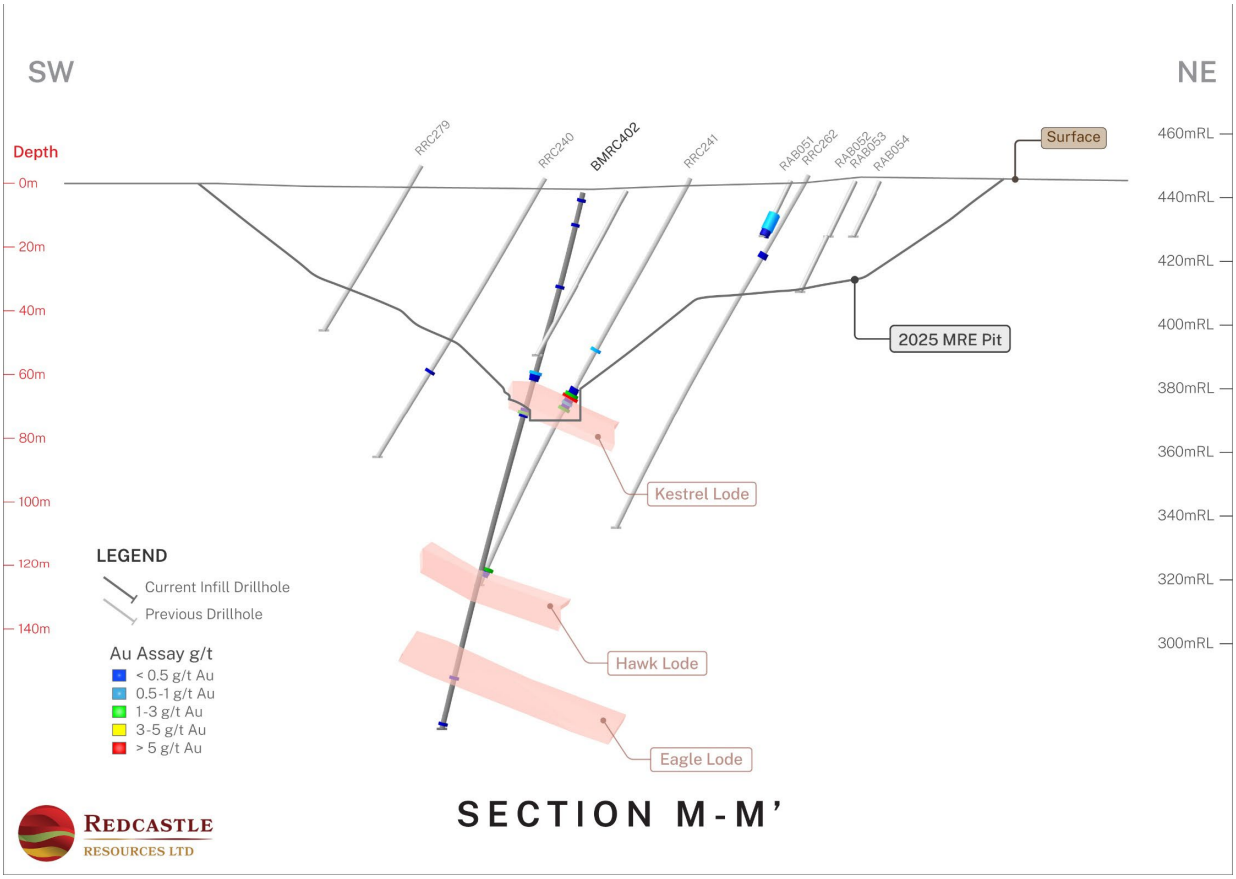

Figure 21. *Queen Alexandra Section M-M'*

**Cautionary Note: The 3D geological interpretation of lodes projected onto 2D sections produces a wide envelope that contains all values within the sectional window. The thickness of the window is 20 m.*

Interpretation and development context

The latest RR grade-control and QA infill RC drilling results are best viewed as mine-scale technical information that supports Redcastle's active mining and ongoing development strategy. At RR, additional short holes have refined shallow grade distribution in the active development and production area. At QA, the infill RC drilling results improve confidence in the continuity of interpreted lode positions ahead of the pending QA grade-control assay results.

The broader spatial relationship between QA, Redcastle Reef West, RR and Morgan's Castle East (along the west-east exploration corridor) remains central to Redcastle's strategy. Results from these deposits and prospects support continued evaluation of a staged mining and growth approach, with potential for shared infrastructure, progressive pit execution and ongoing exploration across the broader corridor.

At RR, the Company will integrate the latest assay data with the existing RR grade-control dataset. QA infill RC drilling and the recently reported diamond drilling (ASX: RC1, 11/05/2026), together with geological logging and structural observations will be incorporated into the QA grade-control assay dataset once received. The interpretations are expected to support grade-control modelling, ore-waste boundary refinement, selective mining assumptions and mine scheduling inputs across both of the RR and QA development areas.

QA grade-control assays pending

As announced on 25 May 2026, the QA grade-control RC drilling programme has been completed for 8,810m. Assays are pending and as a result not included in this announcement.

Assaying and quality control at both RR and QA

Samples were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 40g charge at Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie. QA/QC procedures incorporated certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates, together with the laboratory's internal quality-control procedures. The Company will continue to review QA/QC results as part of its standard validation workflow.

The RR deposit is known to contain coarse and nuggety gold. High-grade individual assays should therefore be interpreted in the context of the broader drilling dataset. Appropriate top-cuts would be considered in any future Mineral Resource Estimate where required.

Next steps

- Assess the opportunity to appraise the western 300m strike extension at RR in light of the latest drilling results and geological data obtained from RR mining operations.
- Receive and validate material assay results from the completed 8,810 m QA grade-control programme and assess any requirement to extend the grade control coverage area
- Continue evaluation of the interpreted broader QA-RR-MCE mineralised exploration corridor and other high-priority Eastern Goldfields targets.

Compliance with JORC 2012

Additional information related to drilling, sample preparation, assaying, sample security and QA/QC is set out 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
27 May 2026	Continuous Mining Operations Underway at Redcastle Reef
25 May 2026	Queen Alexandra Grade Control Drilling Completed
11 May 2026	Diamond Drilling Strengthens RR-QA and Highlights QA Upside
13 April 2026	QA Results Strengthen Mining Development Pathway
18 March 2026	High-Grade Gold Intersected in Broad Spaced Drilling Program
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

About Redcastle Resources Ltd

Redcastle Resources Ltd (ASX: RC1) is a WA-based emerging gold company focused on building value across a strategically located Eastern Goldfields tenement portfolio. The Company's activities combine targeted drilling, development studies, near-term mining and development planning, and value-accretive regional consolidation.

The Company's portfolio includes the Redcastle Project Area, the TBone Belt and, subject to completion, the Kilkenny Belt Package. Within the Redcastle Project Area, Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef host the Company's current Mineral Resources reported in accordance with the JORC Code, while nearby targets including Morgan's Castle East, Sligo, Coronation, South Queen and Battery Lode provide additional exploration and development upside.

Following completion of the Kilkenny Belt farm-in, RC1's Eastern Goldfields portfolio of interests will comprise 67 Prospecting Licences, 4 Mining Leases, 3 Exploration Licences and 12 Mining Lease Applications. The portfolio will cover approximately 15,072 ha, or 150.72 km², comprising granted tenements and live tenement applications. This total includes approximately 2,026.38 ha of pending tenement applications, which remain subject to grant.

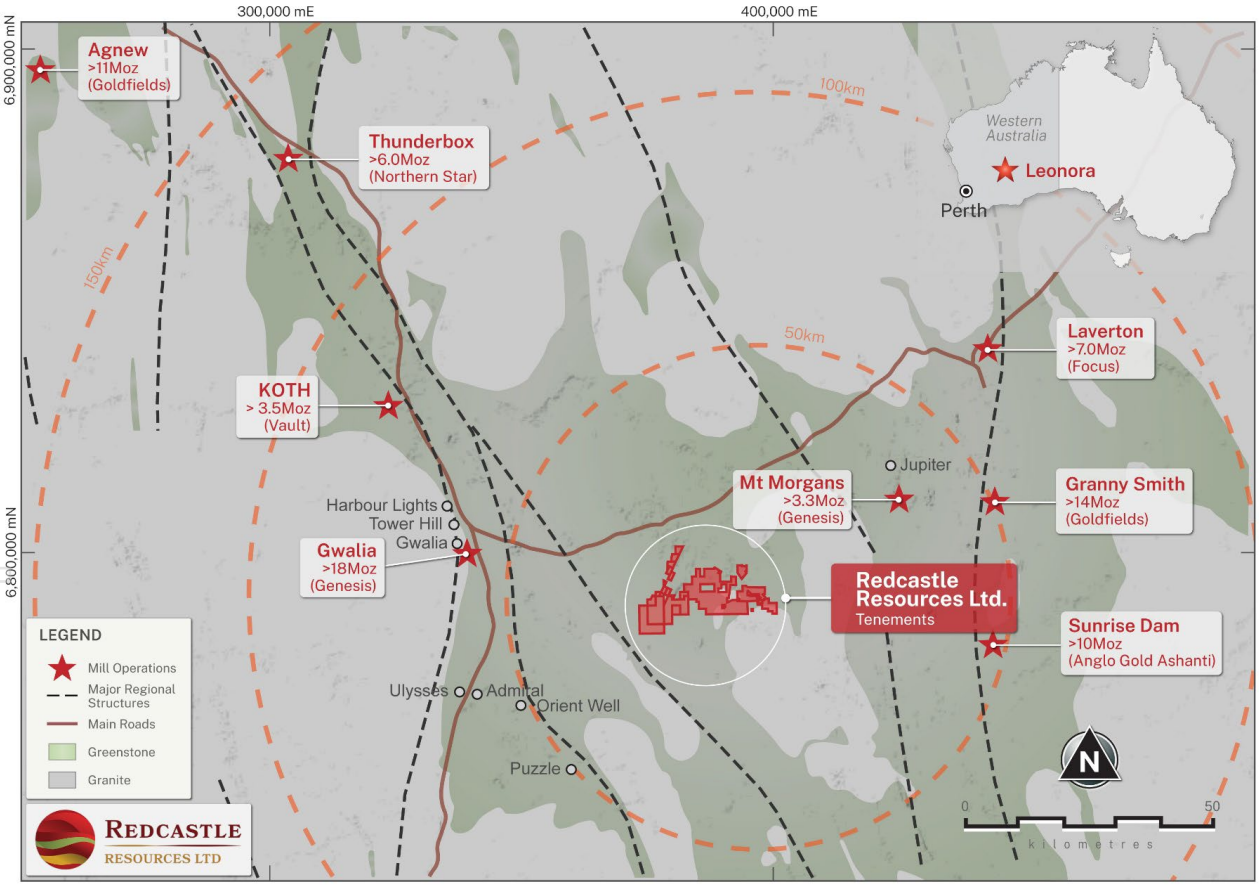

Figure 22. *Redcastle tenements location plan*

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

REDCASTLE
RESOURCES LTD

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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. Other than the current Redcastle Reef mining activities referred to in this announcement, no decision to proceed to production has been made in relation to any other project area or development opportunity referred to in this announcement. Any future production decision will be subject to further technical, commercial and regulatory assessment.

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 announcement that relates to previously reported Mineral Resource Estimates and associated geological interpretation for Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef is based on information previously compiled by Dr Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company. Dr Carras is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM Membership No: 107972). Dr Carras has sufficient experience, including more than 40 years working on gold deposits, that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity previously 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". Dr Carras consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and associated geological interpretation at Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Xusheng (Sean) Ke, a Competent Person and Non-Executive Director of the Company. Mr Ke 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 is not a full-time employee of the Company. He is a self-employed consulting geologist engaged by the Company under a consulting agreement. 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 consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which they appear.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previously reported Mineral Resource Estimates, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ANNEXURE A

Table 1 Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)	Area
BMRC439	12	13	1	1.07	RR
BMRC439	16	18	2	1.67	RR
BMRC440	0	2	2	4.92	RR
BMRC444	9	16	7	4.63	RR
BMRC444	23	28	5	1.1	RR
BMRC446	4	5	1	1.26	RR
BMRC448	18	21	3	2.39	RR
BMRC450	3	4	1	1.14	RR
BMRC451	3	4	1	2.43	RR
BMRC451	9	10	1	1.17	RR
BMRC451	26	27	1	1.05	RR
BMRC452	1	2	1	1.25	RR
BMRC452	16	19	3	2.09	RR
BMRC453	4	5	1	2.42	RR
BMRC453	13	18	5	3.82	RR
BMRC453	22	23	1	1.67	RR
BMRC457	8	15	7	1.35	RR
BMRC457	24	25	1	1.57	RR
BMRC459	21	32	11	1.36	RR
BMRC402	71	72	1	1.23	QA
BMRC405	58	61	3	5.8	QA
BMRC405	100	103	3	1.38	QA
BMRC406	82	83	1	1.48	QA
BMRC406	130	131	1	1.02	QA
BMRC407	104	105	1	1.21	QA
BMRC407	131	132	1	1.48	QA
BMRC408	94	95	1	1.2	QA
BMRC408	104	106	2	1.94	QA
BMRC409	36	41	5	1.45	QA
BMRC415	30	31	1	1.4	QA
BMRC415	101	102	1	2.16	QA
BMRC438	20	31	11	1.13	QA

Uncut values. Significant intercepts are calculated as length-weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, a minimum reported interval average of 1.0 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m consecutive internal dilution. No top-cut has been applied. Intervals are downhole lengths and true widths are not yet established.

Table 2. Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)	Area
BMRC439	396216	6792754	452	40	-90	0	RR
BMRC440	396215	6792730	451	40	-60	0	RR
BMRC442	396206	6792718	451	50	-60	0	RR
BMRC444	396186	6792766	454	40	-60	185	RR
BMRC446	396192	6792733	453	30	-60	0	RR
BMRC447	396177	6792733	453	40	-60	30	RR
BMRC448	396164	6792749	454	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC449	396157	6792764	454	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC450	396141	6792761	454	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC451	396210	6792759	453	30	-90	0	RR
BMRC452	396161	6792750	454	30	-60	0	RR
BMRC453	396161	6792756	454	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC454	396162	6792770	455	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC456	396179	6792726	453	50	-60	0	RR
BMRC457	396195	6792741	453	25	-60	0	RR
BMRC458	396201	6792725	452	45	-60	0	RR
BMRC459	396200	6792734	452	40	-60	0	RR
BMRC402	395356	6792586	441	174	-75	200	QA
BMRC404	395357	6792656	444	189	-65	205	QA
BMRC405	395321	6792629	444	165	-65	205	QA
BMRC406	395349	6792686	444	185	-55	205	QA
BMRC407	395309	6792649	444	159	-70	205	QA
BMRC408	395317	6792668	444	162	-70	210	QA
BMRC409	395288	6792652	444	141	-70	210	QA
BMRC415	395322	6792746	443	120	-60	210	QA
BMRC416	395299	6792766	442	117	-60	205	QA
BMRC437	395166	6792719	441	55	-60	205	QA
BMRC438	395152	6792688	441	45	-60	205	QA

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

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Area
BMRC439	8	9	0.61	RR
BMRC439	12	13	1.07	RR
BMRC439	16	17	0.52	RR
BMRC439	17	18	2.81	RR
BMRC439	29	30	0.31	RR
BMRC440	0	1	8.75	RR
BMRC440	1	2	1.09	RR
BMRC440	23	24	0.4	RR
BMRC440	24	25	0.88	RR
BMRC440	29	30	0.4	RR
BMRC440	32	33	0.46	RR
BMRC440	33	34	0.3	RR
BMRC442	0	1	0.3	RR
BMRC444	9	10	25.5	RR
BMRC444	10	11	3	RR
BMRC444	11	12	0.33	RR
BMRC444	12	13	1.85	RR
BMRC444	14	15	0.35	RR
BMRC444	15	16	1.12	RR
BMRC444	23	24	0.82	RR
BMRC444	24	25	1.02	RR
BMRC444	25	26	2.17	RR
BMRC444	26	27	0.66	RR
BMRC444	27	28	0.84	RR
BMRC446	4	5	1.26	RR
BMRC446	8	9	0.76	RR
BMRC446	12	13	0.5	RR
BMRC446	27	28	0.4	RR
BMRC447	1	2	0.39	RR
BMRC447	22	23	0.34	RR
BMRC448	7	8	0.63	RR
BMRC448	18	19	3.24	RR
BMRC448	19	20	0.36	RR
BMRC448	20	21	3.56	RR
BMRC450	3	4	1.14	RR
BMRC451	0	1	0.42	RR
BMRC451	1	2	0.36	RR
BMRC451	3	4	2.43	RR
BMRC451	9	10	1.17	RR
BMRC451	11	12	0.69	RR
BMRC451	12	13	0.3	RR
BMRC451	21	22	0.6	RR
BMRC451	24	25	0.44	RR
BMRC451	25	26	0.4	RR
BMRC451	26	27	1.05	RR
BMRC452	1	2	1.25	RR
BMRC452	2	3	0.39	RR
BMRC452	16	17	3.76	RR
BMRC452	17	18	1.71	RR
BMRC452	18	19	0.79	RR
BMRC453	4	5	2.42	RR
BMRC453	13	14	3.63	RR

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Area
BMRC453	14	15	3.52	RR
BMRC453	15	16	6.44	RR
BMRC453	16	17	4.61	RR
BMRC453	17	18	0.9	RR
BMRC453	19	20	0.39	RR
BMRC453	22	23	1.67	RR
BMRC456	17	18	0.3	RR
BMRC457	0	1	0.84	RR
BMRC457	1	2	0.45	RR
BMRC457	8	9	0.65	RR
BMRC457	9	10	0.68	RR
BMRC457	10	11	1.83	RR
BMRC457	11	12	1.19	RR
BMRC457	12	13	2.34	RR
BMRC457	13	14	2.23	RR
BMRC457	14	15	0.52	RR
BMRC457	24	25	1.57	RR
BMRC458	0	1	0.37	RR
BMRC458	13	14	0.4	RR
BMRC458	23	24	0.36	RR
BMRC458	24	25	0.35	RR
BMRC459	0	1	0.67	RR
BMRC459	9	10	0.69	RR
BMRC459	10	11	0.39	RR
BMRC459	21	22	1.72	RR
BMRC459	22	23	3.04	RR
BMRC459	23	24	0.99	RR
BMRC459	26	27	1.4	RR
BMRC459	27	28	0.33	RR
BMRC459	28	29	1.57	RR
BMRC459	29	30	0.61	RR
BMRC459	30	31	4.49	RR
BMRC459	31	32	0.59	RR
BMRC459	32	33	0.3	RR
BMRC459	37	38	0.41	RR
BMRC402	58	59	0.98	QA
BMRC402	59	60	0.45	QA
BMRC402	71	72	1.23	QA
BMRC404	88	89	0.43	QA
BMRC404	167	168	0.39	QA
BMRC404	172	173	0.51	QA
BMRC405	58	59	14	QA
BMRC405	59	60	2.51	QA
BMRC405	60	61	0.9	QA
BMRC405	100	101	2.36	QA
BMRC405	101	102	1.07	QA
BMRC405	102	103	0.71	QA
BMRC405	116	117	0.31	QA
BMRC405	143	144	0.45	QA
BMRC405	144	145	0.43	QA
BMRC406	82	83	1.48	QA
BMRC406	130	131	1.02	QA

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Area
BMRC407	26	27	0.91	QA
BMRC407	35	36	0.58	QA
BMRC407	103	104	0.69	QA
BMRC407	104	105	1.21	QA
BMRC407	131	132	1.48	QA
BMRC408	49	50	0.31	QA
BMRC408	94	95	1.2	QA
BMRC408	104	105	2.59	QA
BMRC408	105	106	1.28	QA
BMRC408	106	107	0.44	QA
BMRC408	130	131	0.74	QA
BMRC408	131	132	0.3	QA
BMRC409	36	37	5.67	QA
BMRC409	37	38	0.56	QA
BMRC409	39	40	0.37	QA
BMRC409	40	41	0.51	QA
BMRC409	59	60	0.46	QA
BMRC409	95	96	0.55	QA
BMRC415	30	31	1.4	QA
BMRC415	31	32	0.52	QA
BMRC415	42	43	0.37	QA
BMRC415	66	67	0.32	QA
BMRC415	93	94	0.85	QA
BMRC415	101	102	2.16	QA
BMRC416	40	41	0.48	QA
BMRC438	20	21	0.92	QA
BMRC438	21	22	0.38	QA
BMRC438	23	24	1.09	QA
BMRC438	24	25	1.65	QA
BMRC438	25	26	2.16	QA
BMRC438	26	27	0.95	QA
BMRC438	27	28	0.98	QA
BMRC438	28	29	2.6	QA
BMRC438	29	30	1.02	QA
BMRC438	30	31	0.52	QA
BMRC438	31	32	0.4	QA

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.

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 for the Redcastle Reef (RR) and Queen Alexandra (QA) drilling reported in this announcement. • Consecutive 1m downhole RC samples were delivered to the surface through the cyclone and split using a stationary Metzke cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. One sub-sample split, typically approximately 2-3kg, was collected into calico bags for assay. The remainder of each 1m sample was retained in rows near the drill collar. • Drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were supervised by BML geological personnel and/or Company geological personnel in accordance with current industry practice. • QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates. Samples were collected to enable total pulverisation and industry-standard gold analysis. • The sampling method is considered appropriate for the style of Archaean gold lode, quartz vein and stockwork mineralisation at RR and QA. The RR deposit is known to contain coarse and nuggety gold, and individual high-grade assays are interpreted in that context.
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*	• RC drilling techniques were used for all drillholes reported in this announcement. • RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling hammer with a hole diameter of approximately 125mm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	• The RC drill rig used was 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.*	• RC drilling was observed during the programme and sample recoveries were generally observed to be high and consistent. • No material relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified from the drilling reported in this announcement. • Based on observations to date, sampling is considered representative and no material sample bias is currently known.
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.*	• RC drill chip samples were geologically logged to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological interpretation, resource development, grade-control modelling, mine planning and pit optimisation studies. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature and included lithology, alteration, veining, sulphide occurrence and other relevant geological observations. • All drill samples from the drilling reported in this announcement 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 material being sampled.*	• RC samples were split using a stationary cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone attached to the drill rig. • RC drilling and sample splitting using cyclones and stationary cone splitters is considered industry standard and appropriate for evaluating Archaean gold lode deposits. • Field duplicate samples were collected at approximately 1 in 40 samples. Certified reference materials were inserted at approximately 1 in 40 samples. Blanks were also inserted into the sampling stream. • Samples were submitted for industry-standard sample preparation comprising drying, crushing and total pulverisation prior to fire assay. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled, noting that RR is known to contain coarse and nuggety gold and high-grade individual assays should be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpreted in the context of the broader dataset.
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.*	• Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie, an independent laboratory, for industry-standard sample preparation and gold analysis by 40g fire assay with AAS finish. • The fire assay method is considered appropriate for gold mineralisation in the Redcastle Project area. The reported Au lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine the gold assay results reported in this announcement. • QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates together with the laboratory's internal quality-control procedures. • Review of QA/QC data for the reported results did not identify material analytical bias or precision issues that would prevent reporting of the Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections and assay data were verified internally by BML geological personnel and Company geological personnel, including review by the Competent Person. • No twinned holes were drilled as part of the programme reported in this announcement. • Primary data were recorded electronically and uploaded to the Company/project database for validation and storage. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays. Gold values are reported as uncut values.
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.*	• Drillhole collars were located using a Leica base station and rover units to obtain high-accuracy RTK collar surveys. • Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 and are rounded to the nearest metre in Annexure A. • Topographic control was established using RTK GPS with an accuracy of approximately +/-0.1m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The latest assay batch comprises 28 RC drillholes for 2,097m across the RR-QA development area, including 17 additional RR grade-control/follow-up holes for 585m and 11 QA infill holes for 1,512m. • RR and QA RC drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals. Sample compositing was not applied to the reported RC samples. • At RR, the additional drilling provides short-range, mine-scale information within and around the active development area. At QA, the infill drilling provides additional information across interpreted lode positions within and around the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate conceptual pit area. • The spacing and distribution of the reported drilling are considered appropriate for the purpose of reporting Exploration Results and supporting ongoing geological interpretation, grade-control modelling and mine planning inputs. No new Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• RR drillholes were drilled as vertical or inclined holes designed to provide short-range definition of shallow lode positions, local grade distribution and edge behaviour within and around the active development area. • Most QA RC holes in the reported programme were drilled on azimuths designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised corridor at a high angle. • The mineralisation includes quartz veins and stockwork zones with locally variable and multi-directional vein orientations. The drilling orientation is considered appropriate for testing the main mineralised zones at the current stage of work. • No material sampling bias related to drilling orientation has been identified. Intersections are reported as downhole lengths and true widths have not yet been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained by BML geological personnel and/or Company geological personnel during the programme. • Individual samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, collated into labelled poly-woven bags, secured and delivered to Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques and data reported in this announcement has been completed. • Routine internal review and validation of sampling, assay and QA/QC data were undertaken before reporting

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.*	• The drilling at RR and QA reported in this announcement relates to Mining Lease M39/318, which is registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. • The Redcastle-BML Ventures Joint Venture (RB JV) is advancing mining and development work across the RR-QA development area, with BML Ventures as operator. • There are no current known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. • A 4.5% royalty package, including standard Western Australia royalties, applies to M39/318.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in the Redcastle Project area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s). Their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical and previous exploration data have been used to assist geological interpretation and targeting where considered reliable and relevant.
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* *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.*	• RC drill hole information is tabulated and attached to this report in Annexure A.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of*	• Reported significant intercepts are based on length-weighted averages of assay data. • Significant intercepts reported in Annexure A Table 1 are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	calculated using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, a minimum reported interval average of 1.0 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m consecutive internal dilution. • All gold values are uncut and no top-cut has been applied. • Most samples are 1m in length. Selected assay results in Annexure A Table 3 are reported using a lower reporting threshold of Au >=0.3 g/t for clarity. Significant intercept calculations are based on the complete assay dataset and may include individual internal dilution intervals below 0.3 g/t Au where consistent with the stated intercept parameters. • 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').*	• The mineralised zones at RR and QA include quartz veins, stockwork zones and structurally controlled lodes with locally variable orientations. • Reported intercepts are downhole lengths only. True widths are not yet established and may vary depending on local lode geometry and drillhole orientation. • The orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for the current stage of work and no material orientation-related sampling bias has been identified.
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 views showing drillhole locations, assay distribution, section locations and 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate conceptual pits are included in the main body of the announcement. • Representative RR and QA drill sections are included in the main body of the announcement. • Tabulations of significant intercepts, drillhole collar information and selected assay results are included in Annexure A.
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.*	• The announcement reports all significant intercepts meeting the stated reporting criteria in Annexure A Table 1. • All drillholes reported in this announcement are included in the drillhole collar table in Annexure A Table 2. • Selected assay results with Au >=0.3 g/t are reported in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Annexure A Table 3 to provide context for both high- and lower-grade mineralisation. The selected assay table is not a complete assay table and is clearly labelled as such. • The reporting is considered balanced and not misleading for the purpose of reporting Exploration 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.*	• No other meaningful and material exploration data are being reported in this announcement. • The announcement should be read together with the plan views, sections and tabulated assay data included in the main body and Annexure A.
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 latest RR additional drilling and QA infill results into the RR-QA geological and grade-control models. • The latest data will be used to support ongoing interpretation of lode continuity, local grade distribution, ore-waste boundaries, selective mining assumptions, dilution-control parameters and mine scheduling inputs. • Assay results from the completed 8,810m QA grade-control programme remain pending and will be reported, where material, following receipt, validation and QA/QC review. • Additional drilling may be undertaken where warranted as the broader Redcastle Project exploration corridor and other high-priority Eastern Goldfields targets continue to be evaluated.