REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

18 November 2026

Redcastle to Drill High Impact Targets in Eastern Goldfields

Highlights

- **Redcastle plans to drill selected high impact gold targets across the TBone and Kilkenny Belts**
- **Targets supported by historical gold workings, surface geochemistry and drill results, aeromagnetics and favourable geology**
- **TBone Belt targets coincident with two NNE-trending magnetic RTP TMI signatures suggesting pinch-and-swell structural geometries typically favourable to preferential mineralisation:**
  - **Greater Golden Prince–Oaklands: ~3.0 km interpreted NNE structural trend; historical recovered gold grade of 13.8 g/t Au from approximately 309 t of ore treated at Golden Prince (1897–98)**
  - **Leonidas and southern extensions: ~2.5 km interpreted NNE structural trend; combined historical recovered gold grade of 56.6 g/t Au from approximately 151 t of ore treated (1897–99 and 1901)[1]**
- **A separate interpreted NNW magnetic trend at Oaklands West also suggests possible associated pinch-and-swell geometries**
- **In the Kilkenny Belt, historical RC drilling at Mask of Henry returned 4 m @ 10.75 g/t Au from 16 m in MHRC003 within a quartz-bearing weathered interval[2]**

Redcastle Resources Ltd (ASX: RC1) ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce plans for a focused reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme to test selected high impact gold targets.

Subsequent to the Company's ASX announcement on 14 January 2026, technical work across its TBone Belt portfolio has refined the 16 previously identified targets to a set of high priority prospects for its next exploration drilling programme. In addition, a potential high priority target has emerged in the newly acquired Kilkenny Belt tenements which is currently included in the planning.

The Company has integrated historical mining and exploration evidence with geological information and reprocessed magnetic imagery to identify specific structural positions for exploration drilling. The strongest targets will be prioritised for focused initial RC drilling, with follow-up work guided by the results.

The objective is to delineate additional gold mineralisation capable of materially contributing to the Company's future resource base. All targets lie within a 20 km radius of the Company's Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef open pits at the Redcastle Project.

[1] Hobson, R.A. and Miles, K.R. (1950), Geology of Portion of the Mt Margaret Goldfield, GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100. Historical ore treated and calculated recovered gold grades: Golden Prince approximately 309 t at 13.8 g/t Au (1897–98); Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum combined, approximately 151 t at 56.6 g/t Au (1897–99 and 1901). For this announcement and accompanying figures, the closely located historical Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum workings are collectively referred to as "Leonidas". Recovered grades are calculated from historical gold recovered and ore treated and do not establish the grade, extent or continuity of current in-situ mineralisation at Greater Golden Prince and Leonidas.

[2] Historical 4 m composite sample; interval is downhole and true width is unknown. Source: WAMEX A128360 (2021); see Annexure A, Tables A2 and A3, and Annexure B, JORC Table 1.

Chairman's comment

Dr Ray Shaw commented:

"As outlined in our 16 November 2026 update, RC1 remains committed to advancing exploration, alongside securing suitable processing arrangements for the Redcastle Reef and Queen Alexandra deposits. Applying the same skills that identified these deposits, future drilling will shift to our adjoining TBone and Kilkenny Belt interests.

Initially, we intend to test significant magnetic trends having interpreted favourable structural geometries at priority sites supported by historical workings and exploration data, focusing on Greater Golden Prince and Leonidas. This will be the first stage in a longer-term expansion of exploration activities aimed at substantially growing our resource inventory across our portfolio."

Expanded Exploration Focus

The review focused on two principal NNE trending, kilometre-scale interpreted structural trends (Figure 1):

- Greater Golden Prince — an interpreted trend of approximately 3 km, from Golden Prince south towards Oaklands; and
- Leonidas and its potential southern extensions — an interpreted trend of approximately 2.5 km.

Oaklands West is a separate NNW interpreted structural target.

Magnetic imagery highlights elongate magnetic units with repeated pinch-and-swell geometries interpreted as possible boudinage. The working hypothesis is that lithological contacts, local flexures, pinch-and-swell geometries and cross-cutting structures may provide settings for preferential mineral endowment. These interpretations remain preliminary and will inform target prioritisation and planning of the proposed RC drilling programme. Figures 1, 6 and 8 show reduced-to-the-pole total magnetic intensity (RTP TMI) imagery of the priority exploration areas.

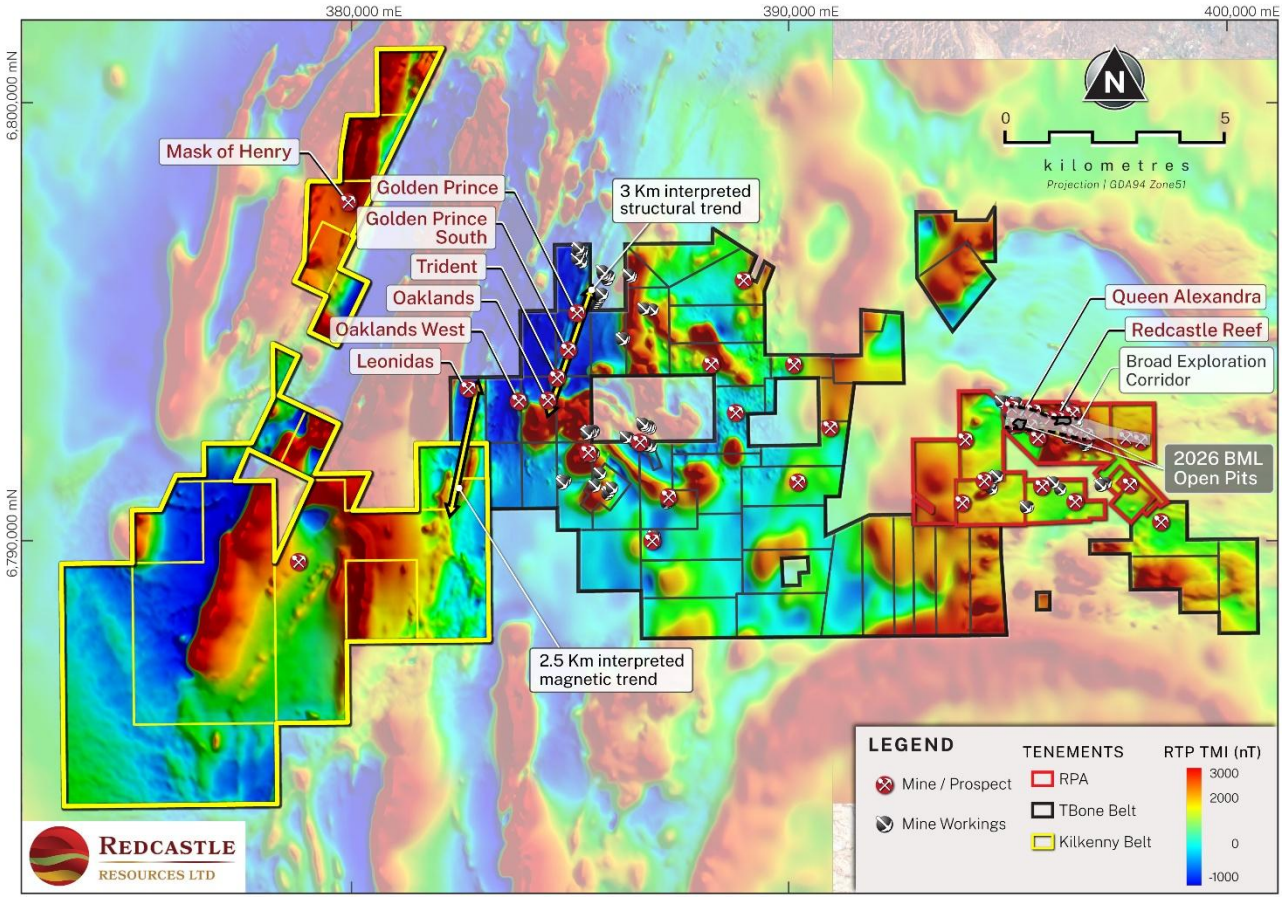


Figure 1. *Regional tenure and selected priority gold targets*

Greater Golden Prince

Golden Prince, Golden Prince South and Trident form the Greater Golden Prince focus (Figures 2–6). Historical workings and geochemistry, available geological mapping and magnetic interpretation are being integrated to refine priority positions for planned RC drilling.

Historical mapping around Golden Prince describes gabbroic rocks, including leucogabbro and porphyritic gabbro, locally cut by felsic porphyry and granodiorite dykes (Lockett, 1992; WAMEX A35651). Northeast-trending quartz reefs and shear structures are oblique to the north-northeast magnetic trend interpreted through Golden Prince and Golden Prince South, with possible intersections and contact controls remaining untested targeting hypotheses.

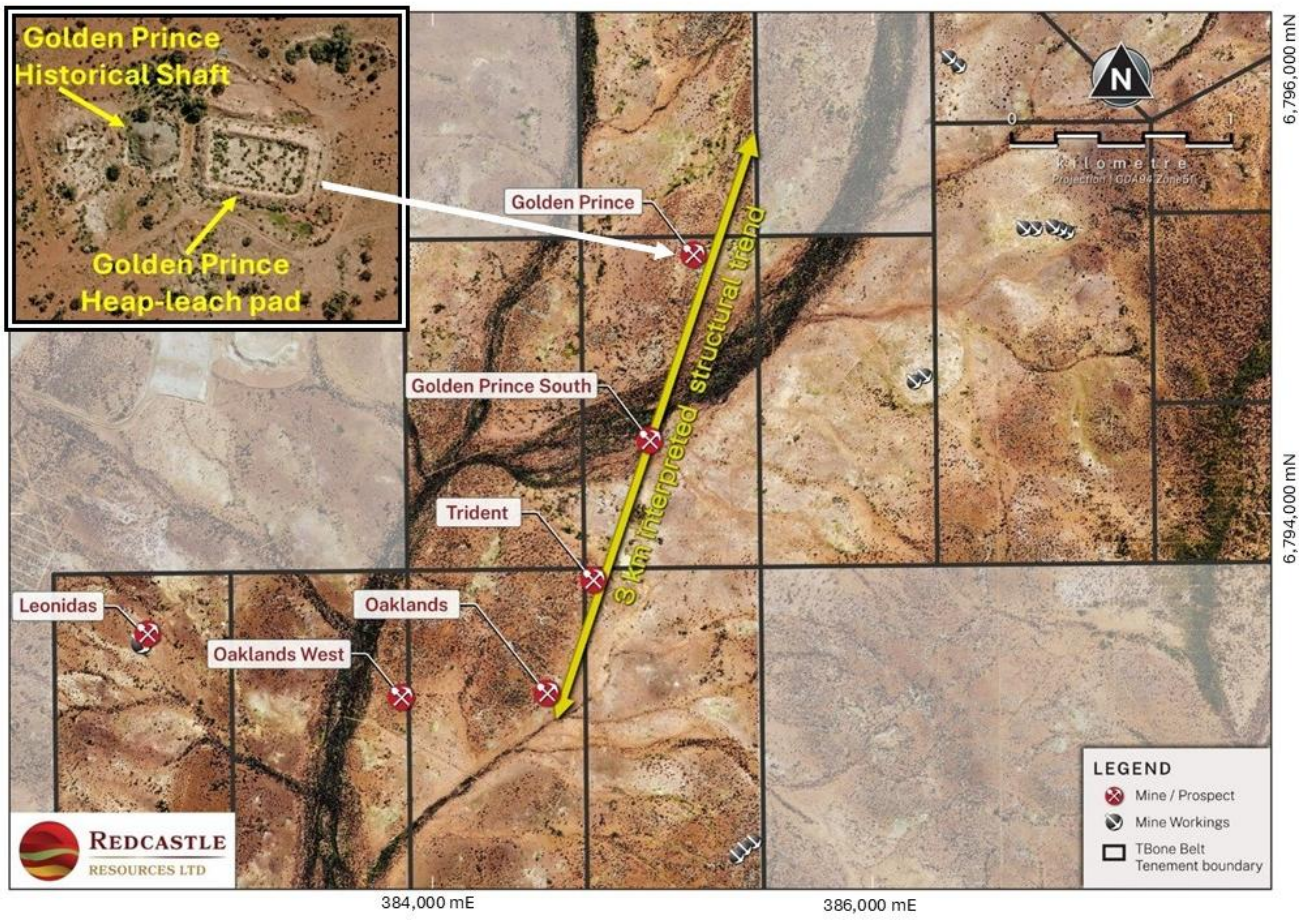


Figure 2. *Satellite image showing prospect locations and the interpreted ~3 km structural trend at the TBone Belt. Inset shows the Golden Prince historical shaft and heap-leach pad*



Figure 3. *Satellite close-up of historical Golden Prince workings and the former heap-leach pad.*



Figure 4. *Historical shaft and headframe at Golden Prince*
The imagery does not establish the quantity or grade of any remaining material

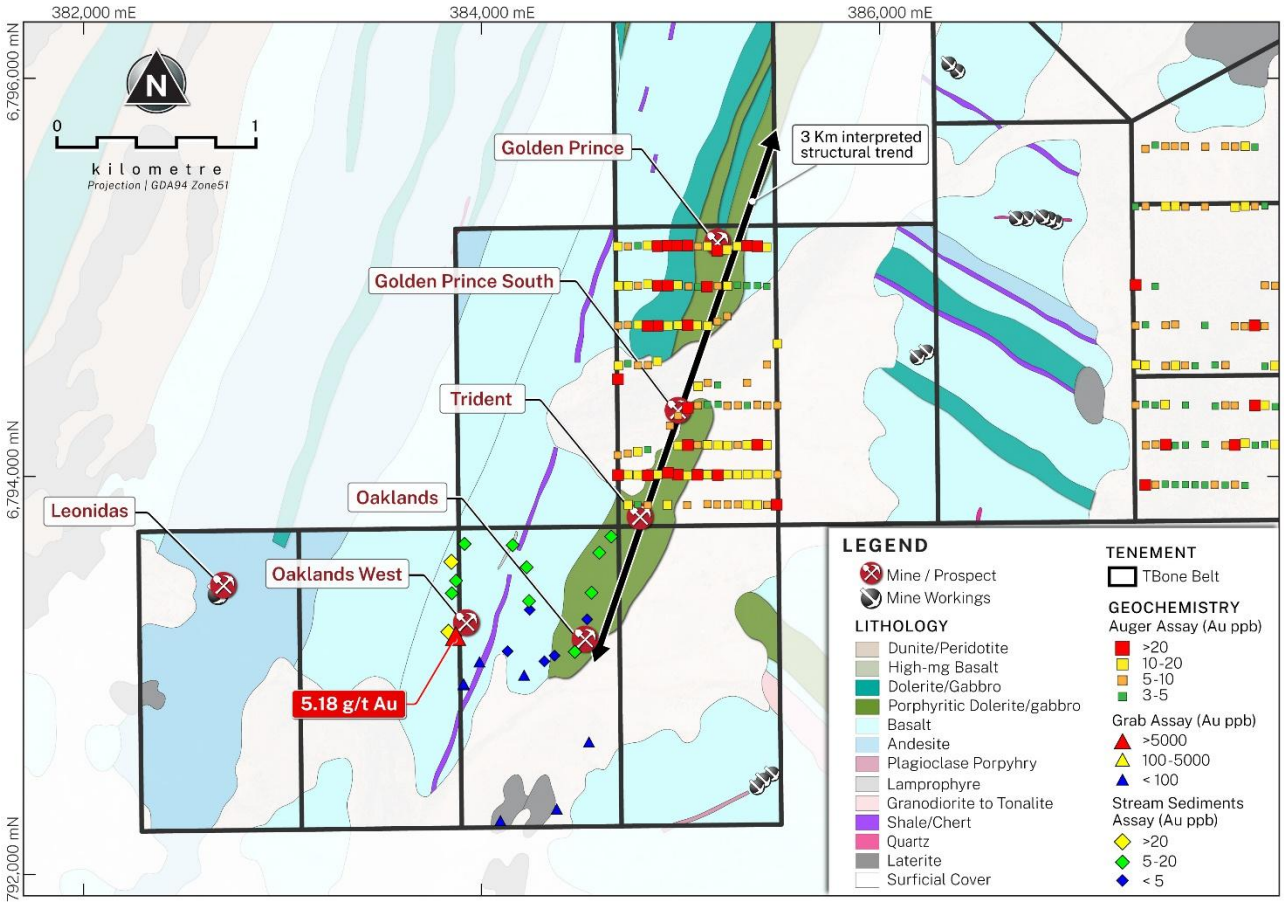


Figure 5. *Greater Golden Prince geological compilation based on Hallberg's 1:25,000 geological mapping, showing historical surface geochemistry and target location*

The approximately 3 km interpreted structural trend does not represent proven continuous gold mineralisation.

Historical records report 136.7 oz of gold recovered from approximately 309 t of ore treated at Golden Prince in 1897–1898, equivalent to a historical recovered gold grade of 13.8 g/t Au (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). Proposed RC drilling will directly test for gold mineralisation beneath and proximal to these historical workings and along interpreted structural contacts, boudinage structures, and flexures.

The interpreted trend will also be assessed towards Oaklands to the south, where historical workings provide further locations for geological review and target definition.

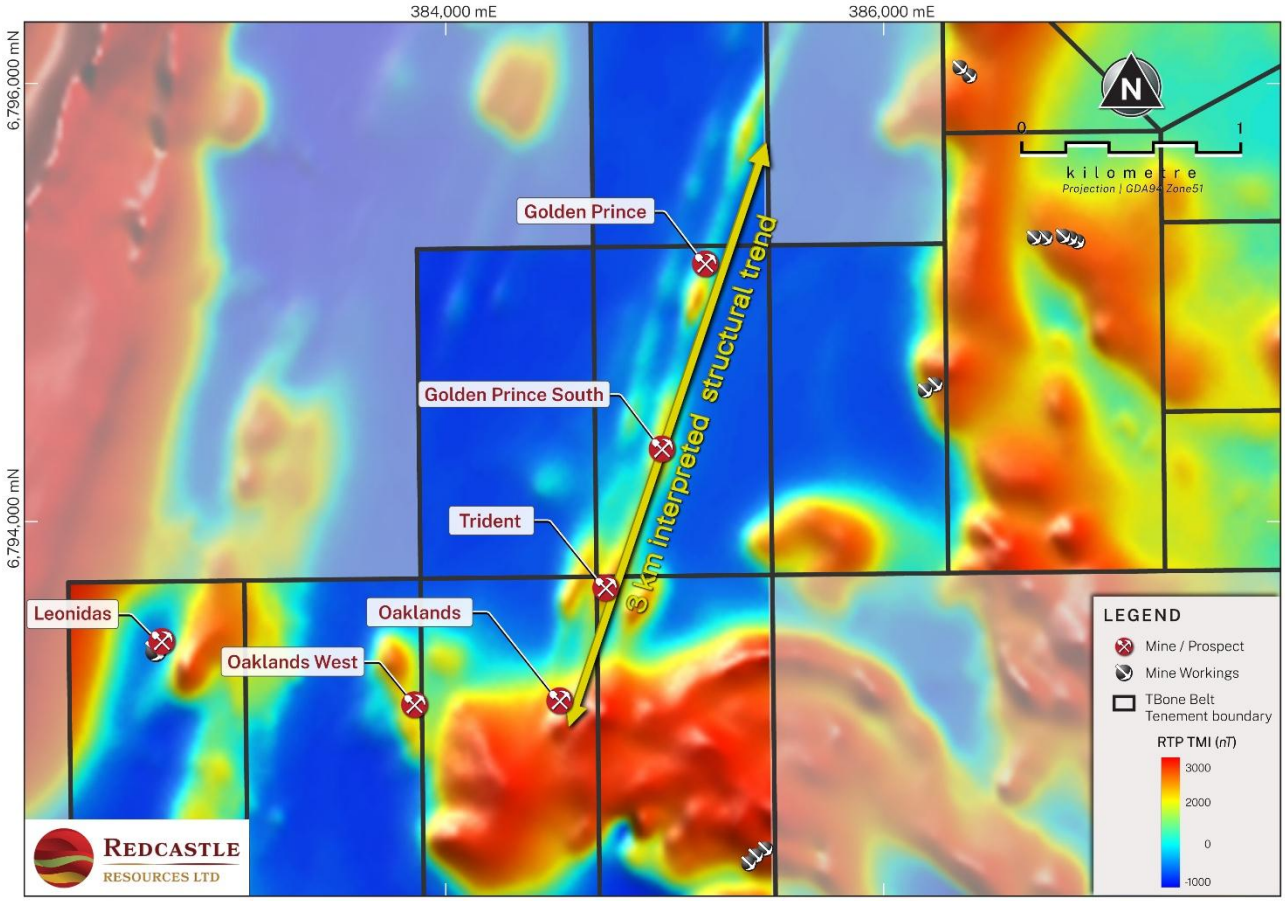


Figure 6. *RTP TMI imagery and interpreted structural trend at Greater Golden Prince*
The approximately 3 km interpreted structural trend does not represent proven continuous gold mineralisation.



Figure 7. *Historical shaft in the Oaklands area.*

Oaklands West

Oaklands West (Figures 5 and 6) provides a separate target associated with interpreted NNW magnetic features and historical workings. Historical grab sample E0049212, comprising quartz–limonite dump material from the surrounding Oaklands area, returned reported Au analyses of 4.03, 5.80 and 5.18 g/t Au (LeClerc, 2006; WAMEX A72075, Report TR1393, p. 7; see Annexure A, Table A4). Most other grab samples in the reported dataset returned low gold values. This selective dump sample does not establish in-situ grade, width or continuity.

Leonidas and southern extensions

Historical workings, geological mapping and an interpreted magnetic trend extending approximately 2.5 km southwards parallel to Leonidas support further assessment of the area (Figures 8 and 9). The working hypothesis is that lithological contacts, local bends and pinch-and-swell geometries may provide favourable positions for gold mineralisation.

In this announcement and accompanying figures, “Leonidas” refers collectively to the historical Leonidas and closely located Bendigo New Chum workings.

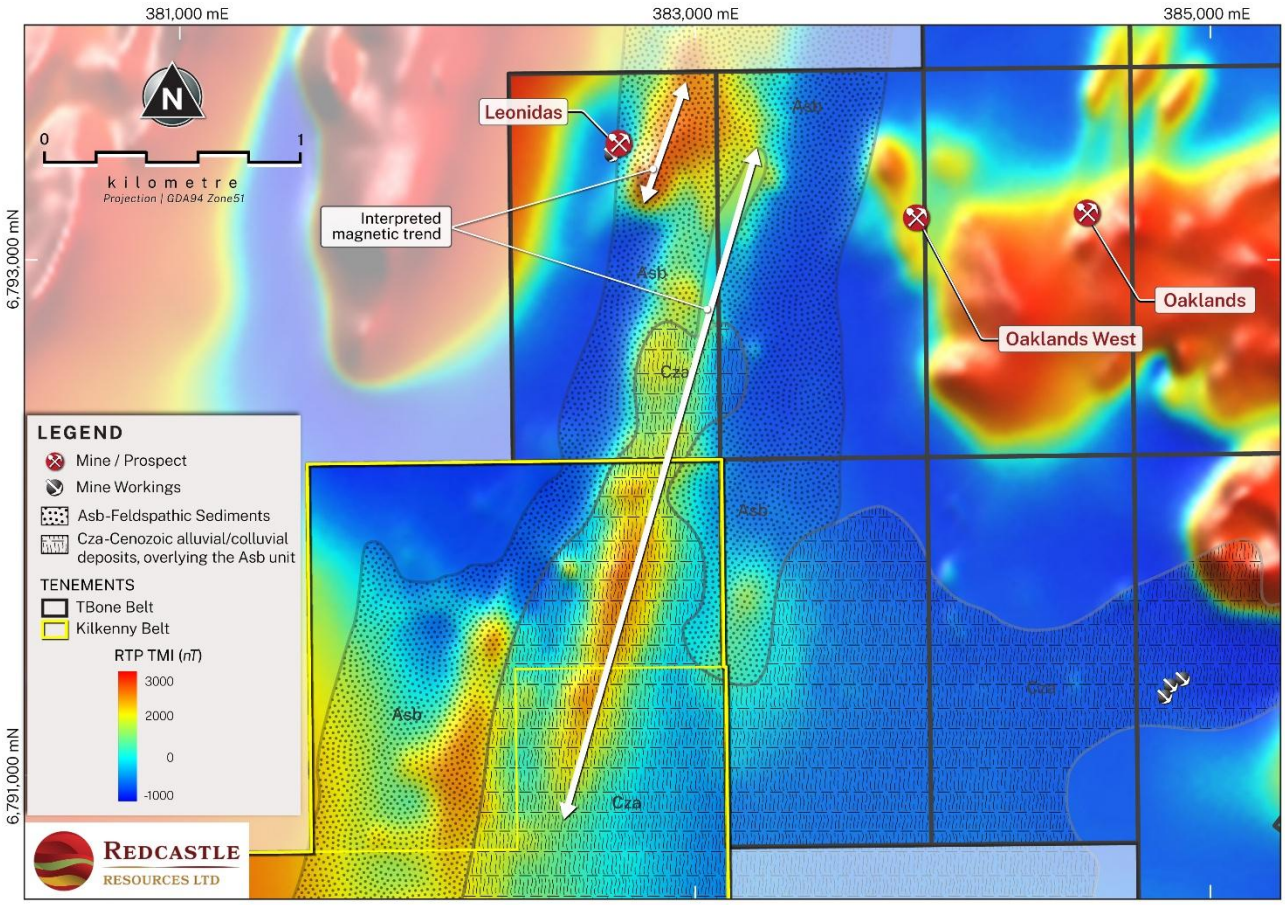


Figure 8. *RTP TMI image of the Leonidas area showing interpreted magnetic trends[3], geological units based on Hallberg's 1:50,000 geological mapping, and prospect locations (The Leonidas prospect includes the historical Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum workings.)*

[3] *The interpreted geophysical trend does not represent proven continuous gold mineralisation*

Historical records for Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum document 274.2 oz of gold recovered from approximately 151 t of ore treated in 1897–1899 and 1901, equivalent to a combined historical recovered gold grade of 56.6 g/t Au (Hobson & Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). The historical production records and calculation basis are presented in Annexure A, Table A1.

Historical descriptions indicate that the gold was sourced from quartz reefs hosted within basic lavas, running both parallel and transverse to the regional strike (Hobson & Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100).



Figure 9. *Historical workings at Leonidas.*

Mask of Henry

Historical RC drilling at Mask of Henry returned a composite value of 4 m @ 10.75 g/t Au from 16 m in MHRC003. Additional intersections based on composites include 4 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 12 m and 4 m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 40 m in MHRC005, and 4 m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 36 m in MHRC015 (McKnight, 2021; WAMEX A128360; Figures 10 and 11; Annexure A, Tables A2 and A3).

The high-grade intersection in MHRC003 occurs within a quartz-bearing weathered interval containing residual ironstone and clay. All reported intervals are based on 4 m downhole composite samples, and true widths are unknown.

Selected historical RC results above 0.5 g/t Au are presented in Annexure A, Table A3. The historical programme did not delineate a significant mineralised body. Subsequent drilling has been identified, but complete records have not yet been reconciled; the selected June 2021 results do not represent all drilling at the prospect. Field verification and review of historical and subsequent drilling will guide assessment of local geometry and potential extensions, and determine the prospect's priority within the overall planned RC programme.

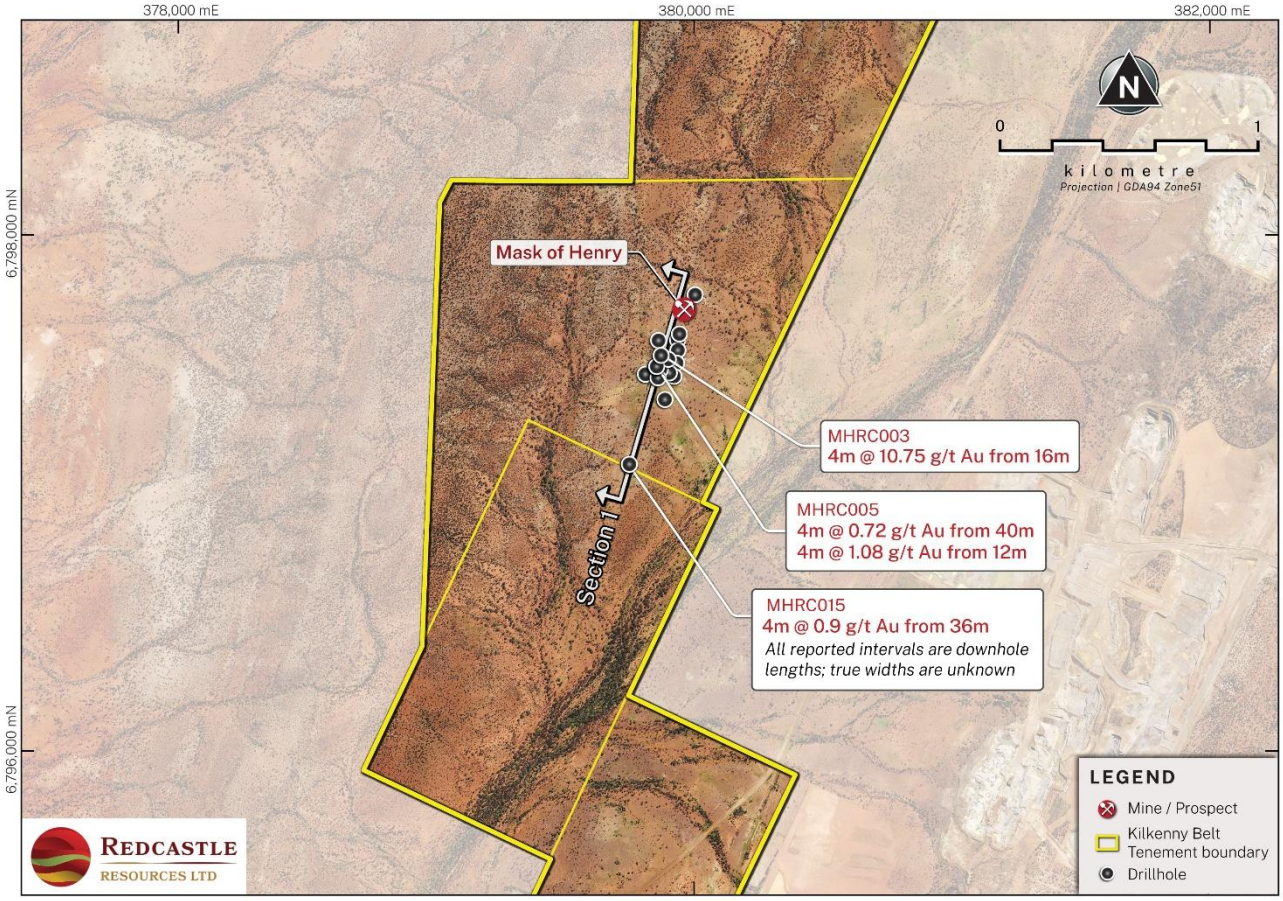


Figure 10. *Historical RC drillhole locations and selected gold results (>0.5 g/t Au) at Mask of Henry.*

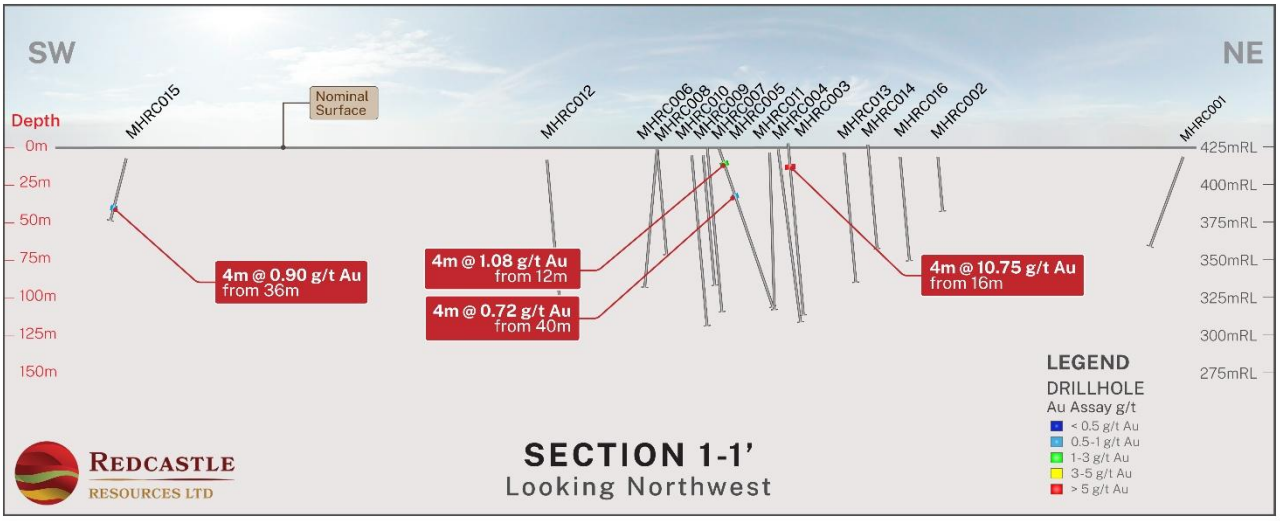


Figure 11. *Mask of Henry Section 1–1′, looking northwest, showing historical RC drilling and selected gold assay results (Illustrative section using a nominal 425 m RL surface. Surveyed collar elevations were not supplied, and drillhole positions and orientations have not been independently verified. Intervals are downhole lengths; true widths are unknown. Historical collar and survey limitations are detailed in Annexure A, Table A2, and Annexure B, JORC Table 1.)*

Historical information verification and limitations

The reviewed historical information is considered suitable for preliminary target generation and planning of the proposed RC drilling programme, subject to the verification limitations described in Annexure A and Annexure B, JORC Table 1. Further verification and drilling are required to assess mineralisation geometry and grade continuity.

Next Steps

- Finalise drill planning: Confirm target priorities, drill locations, depths and orientations, and complete the necessary approvals, access arrangements and site preparation.
- Undertake initial RC drilling: Test selected positions proximal to historical workings and along interpreted structural trends for gold mineralisation.
- Evaluate results and advance follow-up: Report validated drilling results and use the geological and assay information to guide subsequent exploration.

Drilling commencement remains subject to rig availability, site preparation and funding. The Company has contacted a drilling contractor with a rig in the region to assess whether the planned RC programme can be accommodated within the contractor's near-term schedule.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to geological and geophysical interpretations underpinning the proposed exploration programme across the TBone and Kilkenny Belts is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and/or reviewed by Dr Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company through Carras Mining Pty Ltd. 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, relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit and activities under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Carras consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results, historical production information and associated geological interpretations across the TBone and Kilkenny Belts 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 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 under a consulting agreement. Mr Ke has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit and activities under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Ke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-looking statements

Statements about planned exploration, timing, expenditure and potential resource growth are forward-looking and based on current planning assumptions. Actual activities and outcomes may differ because of funding, tenure, access, regulatory and heritage requirements, contractor availability, geological results and other risks. The planned work does not guarantee discovery, a Mineral Resource or a development outcome. The Company will update material information in accordance with its disclosure obligations.

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 exploration and planned RC drilling, development studies, mining and development planning, and value-accretive regional consolidation.

The Company's Eastern Goldfields portfolio currently comprises the Redcastle Project Area, the TBone Belt and the Kilkenny Belt Package. RC1 holds a contractual right to earn a 60% interest in the Kilkenny Belt Package under the Kilkenny Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, adding a substantial regional exploration and development footprint to the Company's Eastern Goldfields strategy.

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.

RC1's Eastern Goldfields portfolio, including the Kilkenny Belt interests subject to the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, comprised 80 tenement interests and applications, of which 68 were live or granted and 12 were pending applications. The portfolio has a reported area of approximately 150

km², comprising granted tenements and pending applications. Pending applications remain subject to grant.

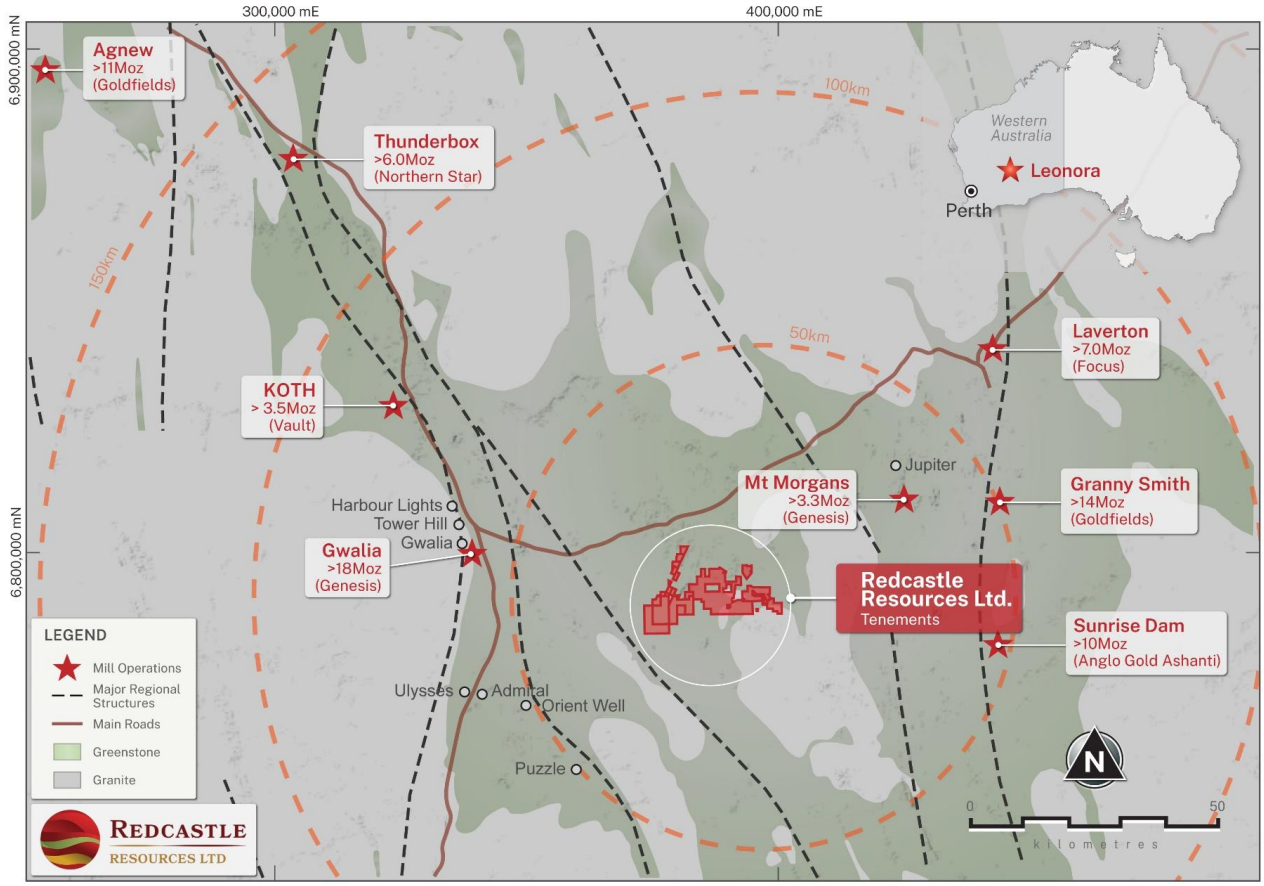


Figure 12. *Regional location of Redcastle's Eastern Goldfields tenement portfolio.*

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

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ANNEXURE A Historical Data and References

Table A1. Historical ore treated and recovered gold — Golden Prince and Leonidas

Source: Hobson, R.A. and Miles, K.R. (1950), Geology of Portion of the Mt Margaret Goldfield, GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100.

Historical working / record	Historical mining lease(s)	Period	Ore treated (long tons)	Approximate metric tonnes	Gold recovered (fine oz)	Calculated recovered gold grade (g/t Au)
Golden Prince	GML 37/142 and GML 37/164	1897–1898	304.00	308.9	136.70	13.8
Leonidas	GML 37/240	1897	27.92	28.4	65.39	71.7
Bendigo New Chum	GML 37/563 and GML 37/838	1898–1899 and 1901	120.50	122.4	208.81	53.0
Subtotal — Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum	**Combined records above**	**1897–1899 and 1901**	**148.42**	**150.8**	**274.20**	**56.6**

Metric conversions use 1 long ton = 1.01605 metric tonnes and 1 fine ounce = 31.1035 g. Recovered grades are calculated from unrounded converted quantities. Approximately 308.9 t and 150.8 t are reported in the announcement as approximately 309 t and 151 t, respectively. The subtotal is not additional production.

For this announcement and accompanying figures, “Leonidas” refers collectively to the closely located historical Leonidas and Bendigo New Chum workings. The original names are retained above for attribution of the historical production records.

Historical recovered gold grades do not establish the grade, extent or continuity of current in-situ mineralisation.

Table A2. Historical drillhole information — Mask of Henry

All 16 historical Mask of Henry collar records from McKnight (2021), WAMEX A128360, are retained below. EOH, Dip as recorded and Azimuth_mag are reproduced without correction; N/R means not reported. The original EOH values total 1,635 m.

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip as recorded (°)	Azimuth_mag (°)	EOH (m)	RL (m)
MHRC001	380004	6797768	50	260	78	N/R
MHRC002	379943	6797616	60	295	42	N/R
MHRC003	379872	6797533	60	295	132	N/R
MHRC004	379900	6797518	50	295	150	N/R
MHRC005	379855	6797490	50	310	138	N/R
MHRC006	379860	6797446	60	295	81	N/R
MHRC007	379869	6797478	60	295	126	N/R
MHRC008	379811	6797460	50	280	120	N/R
MHRC009	379904	6797465	60	295	100	N/R
MHRC010	379922	6797452	60	295	131	N/R
MHRC011	379932	6797503	60	289	121	N/R
MHRC012	379887	6797362	60	295	108	N/R
MHRC013	379937	6797553	60	295	100	N/R
MHRC014	379862	6797591	60	295	80	N/R
MHRC015	379749	6797111	60	260	48	N/R
MHRC016	379936	6797592	60	295	80	N/R

Depth differences retained from the Mask of Henry historical records: MHRC002 collar EOH 42 m versus assays and logging to 60 m; MHRC006 EOH 81 m versus logging to 80 m; MHRC010 EOH 131 m versus logging to 132 m; and MHRC011 EOH 121 m versus supplied assays and logging to 120 m. Original EOH values have not been changed.

Coordinate/orientation notes: the collar file records GDA94/MGA Zone 51 and GPS; some assay/geology metadata instead state Zone 50. GPS positioning accuracy is not documented. RL is not supplied. Positive dip values and the magnetic-azimuth field Azimuth_mag are retained as recorded; dip-sign conventions and magnetic-to-grid conversion are not established.

Table A3. Selected historical RC assays — Mask of Henry

Eight selected historical 4 m RC composites comprise the four primary Au results above 0.5 g/t in the supplied 2021 dataset and four lower-grade intervals adjacent to MHRC003. This is not a complete programme results table. Lengths are downhole; true widths are unknown. Primary and available laboratory repeat Au values are separate, in g/t; repeats are not independent intercepts and are not averaged with primary results. Source: McKnight (2021), WAMEX A128360, including electronic assay data and original Intertek Genalysis Perth certificates.

An em dash (—) indicates that no repeat value is listed in the supplied column; it does not mean zero or below detection. The reporting and rounding basis is stated in Annexure B, JORC Table 1, Section 1, Verification of sampling and assaying.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)	Sample	Primary Au (g/t)	Repeat Au (g/t)
MHRC003	8	12	4	9038	0.037	—
MHRC003	12	16	4	9039	0.471	0.435
MHRC003	16	20	4	9040	10.746	11.617
MHRC003	20	24	4	9041	0.175	0.153
MHRC003	24	28	4	9042	0.060	—
MHRC005	12	16	4	9110	1.082	—
MHRC005	40	44	4	9117	0.717	—
MHRC015	36	40	4	9395	0.903	0.971

Table A4. Historical rock-grab samples — Oaklands area

Source: LeClerc (2006), WAMEX A72075, Report TR1393, original report page 7. All nine grab samples, coordinates and reported analytical columns are retained. Coordinates are GDA94, Zone 51; Au values are in ppb (1,000 ppb = 1 g/t).

Au_1–Au_3 preserve the original report's column order; original/repeat relationships are not identified. An em dash (—) indicates that no value is listed; it does not mean zero. Material descriptions retain the historical observations and uncertainty.

Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Au_1 (ppb)	Au_2 (ppb)	Au_3 (ppb)	Material / historical description
E0049204	384004	6792151	1	—	—	Lateritised limonitic rock
E0049208	384378	6792321	39	33	37	Ferruginous quartz, haematite and limonite; pit
E0049209	384095	6792272	3	—	—	Ferricrete from rise
E0049210	384540	6792667	4	—	—	Ferricrete from dump; small shaft
E0049211	384214	6793003	58	72	47	Quartz–limonite rock off dump
E0049212	383870	6793200	4030	5800	5180	Quartz–limonite rubble off dump
E0049213	383990	6793070	32	—	—	Laminated siliceous ironstone; "shear zone?" in original record
E0049214	383910	6792960	4	—	—	Locally banded siliceous ironstone; shear interpretation uncertain
E0049215	383910	6792955	5	—	—	Locally banded siliceous ironstone; shear interpretation uncertain

Table A5. Historical stream-sediment samples — Oaklands area

Source: LeClerc (2006), WAMEX A72075, Report TR1393, original report p. 7.

Coordinates: GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. Au values below are BLEG Au in ppb.

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	BLEG Au (ppb)
E0047480	384239	6793374	7.12
E0047482	384242	6793330	2.6
E0047483	384227	6793544	14.1
E0047484	383915	6793661	10.4
E0047485	383872	6793476	6.64
E0047486	383849	6793571	69.5
E0047487	383851	6793413	10.2
E0047488	383834	6793219	48.1
E0047489	384316	6793071	2.48
E0047490	384131	6793122	3
E0047491	384367	6793100	2.66
E0047492	384469	6793119	20
E0047493	384531	6793282	4.2
E0047494	384553	6793416	8.1
E0047495	384592	6793617	8.52
E0047496	384652	6793698	10.4
E0047497	384157	6793655	13.9

These 17 historical stream-sediment samples returned BLEG Au values of 2.48–69.5 ppb. They are a separate dataset from the rock-grab samples in Table A4 and do not establish in-situ grade or mineralisation continuity. Historical positioning accuracy, detailed analytical procedures and QA/QC limitations are described in Annexure B, JORC Table 1.

Sources and references

1. McKnight, R.G. (2021). Co-funded drilling report, Mask of Harry, reporting period 1 July 2020–30 June 2021, dated 30 September 2021. WAMEX A128360, including collar, assay and logging data and original assay certificates. The historical name “Mask of Harry” corresponds to the announcement target “Mask of Henry”.
2. LeClerc, M. (2006). Murrin Murrin Project Eighth Combined Annual Technical Report, Combined Reporting Group C308/1997, for 1 January–31 December 2005. Minara Resources Pty Ltd. Company report TR1393. WAMEX A72075, original report page 7.
3. Lockett, N.H. (1992). Windsor Well Project annual technical report, reporting period 1 January–31 December 1991. Ashton Gold (W.A.) Ltd. WAMEX A35651; maps H822-042-10 and H822-062-13.
4. Martin, A. (2001). Minara Project Surrender Report, reporting period 1 September 2000–24 September 2001. Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd. WAMEX A64131, original report printed p. 18.
5. Hobson, R.A. and Miles, K.R. (1950). Geology of Portion of the Mt Margaret Goldfield. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin 103, p. 100.
6. MINEDEX. Public site records: Leonidas (S0011733) and Bendigo New Chum (S0011515).
7. Hallberg, J.A. Geological maps at 1:25,000 (Figure 5) and 1:50,000 (Figure 8), sourced from the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), Data and Software Centre.

RC1 announcements

Recent and relevant Redcastle Resources Ltd announcements lodged on ASX include:

Date	Announcement
16 November 2026	Redcastle Gold Project Update
12 August 2026	Native Title Agreement Signed Advancing Queen Alexandra
16 June 2026	Completion of Strategic Kilkenny Belt Acquisition
15 June 2026	High-Grade RR and QA Results Support Active Mining Strategy
27 May 2026	Continuous Mining Operations Underway at Redcastle Reef
25 May 2026	Queen Alexandra Grade Control Drilling Completed
4 May 2026	Redcastle Farms-in to Adjoining 64km2 Kilkenny Gold Belt
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
14 January 2026	Updated Announcement – Potential Gold Targets at TBone
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 September 2025	TBone acquisition grows RC1’s pipeline of targets
20 August 2025	Strategic JV to Expedite Gold Production & Major Tenement Expansion in Eastern Goldfields
1 August 2025	Positive Scoping Study for Queen Alexandra Project
30 June 2025	RC1 Lifts Mineral Resource Estimates to 42koz

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.	Mask of Henry — historical RC drilling and logging (McKnight, 2021; WAMEX A128360): historical RC samples were generally collected as 4 m composites, with shorter end-of-hole intervals. Representivity is not established by the historical records reviewed. Oaklands area (LeClerc, 2006; WAMEX A72075, Report TR1393, p. 7): Historical sampling comprised nine selective rock-grab samples, including dump material, and 17 stream-sediment samples analysed for BLEG Au. Detailed sampling procedures and measures to ensure representivity are not documented. The rock-grab samples do not establish in-situ grade or width. The complete datasets are in Annexure A, Tables A4 and A5. Golden Prince South (formerly GA1; Martin, 2001; WAMEX A64131): historical soil sampling used a vehicle-mounted auger to a maximum depth of 1.5 m. The historical results were previously reported by RC1 on 14 January 2026.
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).	Mask of Henry: the historical drilling report records 16 RC holes drilled in June 2021 for a reported total of 1,635 m. Electronic records name Goldfields Drilling as contractor. Rig, hammer and bit specifications are not documented in the historical records reviewed. The proposed TBone and Kilkenny RC testing has not been undertaken.
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.	The historical RC drilling records reviewed for Mask of Henry provide no quantified sample recoveries, systematic recovery-monitoring records, measures to maximise recovery, or assessment of recovery–grade relationships. Bias from preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material cannot therefore be assessed. Drill recovery is not applicable to Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Mask of Henry: historical RC records provide electronic geological logging, summary logs, lithology codes and sections. Logging is descriptive, recording lithology, weathering, colour and geological observations. MHRC003 records residual ferruginous rock with locally minor quartz at 12–18 m; quartz with minor residual ferruginous material at 18–19 m; and residual clay at 19–22 m. The assayed 16–20 m interval is a quartz-bearing weathered interval, not a demonstrated 4 m quartz vein. The reviewed records do not document photography procedures or a reconciled total length and percentage logged for the programme. Specific collar, assay and logging depth differences are retained in Annexure A, Table A2 notes. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples have brief material descriptions (Annexure A, Table A4), not systematic drill logging.
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.	Mask of Henry: field sample weights, compositing and splitting procedures, wet/dry condition and detailed sample-preparation procedures are not fully documented in the records reviewed. Preparation-stage QC and field-duplicate coverage are not established; sample-size suitability and representivity cannot be assessed. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples: sample weights, preparation and splitting procedures and associated QC are not clearly documented in the records reviewed. Their suitability and representivity cannot be assessed. Historical stream-sediment and auger samples: Sample weights, sub-sampling procedures and field QA/QC are not fully documented in the reviewed reports. Representivity cannot be independently assessed.
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.	Mask of Henry: Intertek Genalysis Perth (Jobs 2185.0/2112657 and 2185.0/2112658) analysed Au by FA50/OE: lead-collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish using a 50 g laboratory test portion, not the field sample weight; detection limit 0.005 ppm (0.005 g/t). The original certificates contain laboratory repeats, standards and blanks, but programme-wide precision, accuracy and field QA/QC performance are not established. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab Au and stream-sediment BLEG Au are reported separately in ppb (WAMEX A72075). The laboratory, detailed analytical procedures, detection limits and QA/QC are not documented in that report; analytical performance cannot be assessed. Greater Golden Prince, Oaklands West and Leonidas: RTP TMI imagery is used for structural interpretation, not as an assay method. Survey provenance and processing limitations are described in Section 2, Other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Golden Prince South: Historical auger samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services, Perth, using the B/ETA method (aqua-regia digest, solvent extraction and graphite furnace AAS finish), with a reported Au detection limit of 1 ppb (WAMEX A64131).
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.	Mask of Henry: verification matched MHRC003 sample 9040, 16–20 m, to the original Intertek certificate: primary Au 10.746 g/t, reported in the announcement as 4 m @ 10.75 g/t Au from 16 m after rounding. The certificate repeat is 11.617 g/t and is retained separately, not substituted for the primary or averaged with it. "X" on the original assay certificates denotes a result below the analytical detection limit. Historical data-management, verification and twin-hole checks are not documented in the available records. Historical aggregated intercepts that could not be reconciled consistently with the original assays are not adopted. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab sample results follow LeClerc (2006), WAMEX A72075, page 7. Additional records and differences in coordinates and analytical fields in the secondary compilation are not adopted.
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.	Mask of Henry collar-file coordinates are recorded as GDA94/MGA Zone 51, with GPS positioning. Survey precision, downhole-survey details and adequate topographic control are not established; coordinate, RL and orientation limitations are detailed in Annexure A, Table A2 notes. Figure 11 is displayed relative to a nominal 425 m RL surface for illustration. Surveyed collar elevations were not supplied; RL therefore remains N/R in Annexure A, Table A2. Drillhole positions, orientations and sectional geometry have not been independently survey-verified. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab sample coordinates are reproduced as GDA94, Zone 51, from the original report. Positioning method and accuracy are not clearly documented. The relationship between historical sample locations and current targets has not been verified; E0049212 is not assigned automatically to Oaklands West or Trident. Historical stream-sediment sample coordinates are reported in GDA94/MGA Zone 51 (WAMEX A72075). The original report does not specify the positioning method or accuracy. Golden Prince South: Historical auger sample locations were recorded using GPS (WAMEX A64131). The source report refers to an AMG grid. Coordinate transformation and positioning accuracy have not been independently verified.
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.	Mask of Henry collar distribution is tabulated in Annexure A, Table A2. These records do not establish geological or grade continuity. Sample compositing is described under Sampling techniques. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples comprise nine selective samples, not a regular, representative sampling grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Spacing for the proposed RC programme has not been determined and will be established during final design. Historical stream-sediment sampling comprised 17 samples at irregular locations and does not establish mineralisation continuity. Golden Prince South: the historical project-level auger grid was 400 m N × 50 m E, with infill to 200 m N in anomalous areas (Martin, 2001; WAMEX A64131). Project-wide sample totals and coverage are not attributed wholly to this target. The results do not establish grade continuity.
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.	Mask of Henry: orientation-related sampling bias cannot be quantified from the available hole-orientation conventions and mineralised geometry; see Annexure A, Table A2 notes. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples do not provide an unbiased structural test; dump material has no preserved in-situ structural orientation. Greater Golden Prince, Oaklands West and Leonidas: the structural interpretation being tested is described in Section 2, Geology.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Mask of Henry historical RC samples and Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples: chain-of-custody, dispatch and storage procedures are not documented in the source records reviewed. Sample handling and security procedures for proposed RC work will be defined before sampling.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	A limited desktop review covered key Mask of Henry samples against original assay certificates, collar and sample-interval depths and geological logging, and Oaklands grab-sample data against WAMEX A72075, page 7. It was not an independent audit of the full historical programme or database. Subject to the limitations disclosed in this Table, the reviewed historical information is considered suitable for preliminary target generation and RC drill planning. No historical independent audit or review procedures or outcomes are documented in the records reviewed.

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.	Relevant tenements listed as live or granted in the Company's tenement schedule at 30 September 2026 comprise M39/790 (Leonidas), P39/6349 and P39/6350 (Greater Golden Prince), M39/388 (Oaklands), P39/6384 (Leonidas southern extensions) and M39/1194 (Mask of Henry) (RC1, 30 October 2026). RC1 has a conditional right to earn a 60% interest in the Kilkenny Belt Package under the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, including an exploration expenditure commitment of A$1.25 million over the two-year earn-in period (RC1, 4 May and 16 June 2026). A 2% gross revenue royalty applies to the relevant TBone vendor tenements (RC1, 20 August and 1 September 2025). Planned drilling remains subject to funding, final programme approval, required permits, land access and heritage requirements, site preparation and rig availability. M39/1194 is also subject to a statutory boundary-survey requirement.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Golden Prince: the mapping source is Lockett (1992), WAMEX A35651, maps H822-042-10 and H822-062-13; the complete report has not been checked. Subsequent drilling at Mask of Henry has been identified, but complete collar, assay and logging records have not been reconciled. The June 2021 selected results do not summarise all drilling at the prospect. The implications of the subsequent drilling for target ranking remain to be assessed. Historical work comprises McKnight's June 2021 RC drilling at Mask of Henry; Minara Resources' 2005 rock-grab and stream-sediment sampling in the Oaklands area (WAMEX A72075); Goldfields Exploration's 2000–2001 auger soil geochemistry (WAMEX A64131); and Ashton Gold's 1991 geological mapping at Golden Prince (WAMEX A35651). Historical records document gold recovered from ore treated at Leonidas (historical mining lease GML 37/240) in 1897 and Bendigo New Chum (historical mining leases GML 37/563 and GML 37/838) in 1898–1899 and 1901 (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). Associated MINEDEX site records are Leonidas S0011733 and Bendigo New Chum S0011515.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Historical mapping around Golden Prince records gabbroic rocks, including leucogabbro and porphyritic gabbro, with local felsic porphyry and granodiorite dykes (Lockett, 1992; WAMEX A35651). Historical NE-trending quartz reefs and shears are oblique to the interpreted NNE magnetic trend. Possible intersections and contact controls remain targeting hypotheses requiring field verification. Greater Golden Prince, Oaklands West and Leonidas: the RC1 interpretation using RTP TMI imagery identifies two separate NNE trends: Greater Golden Prince (~3 km, extending south towards Oaklands) and Leonidas with its

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		southern continuation (~2.5 km). Oaklands West is a separate NNW trend. Pinch-and-swell morphology and possible boudinage are working hypotheses requiring field verification. These geophysical trend lengths do not establish continuous gold mineralisation or Mineral Resource dimensions. Historical descriptions of the Bendigo Group record quartz reefs in basic lavas, both parallel and transverse to regional strike. The geological compilation in Figure 5 uses J.A. Hallberg's 1:25,000 mapping, while Figure 8 incorporates his 1:50,000 geological data, as listed in the announcement. Both datasets are available through the WA DMPE Data and Software Centre. Local lithological contacts and structural interpretations require field verification.
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.	See Annexure A, Tables A2 and A3 for historical Mask of Henry collar data and selected assays. Unresolved coordinate, orientation and depth discrepancies are detailed in Annexure A, Table A2 notes; Annexure A, Table A3 is not a complete historical programme results table.
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.	The four reported Mask of Henry results are individual 4 m downhole composite samples, not weighted averages of multiple samples: MHRC003, 4 m @ 10.75 g/t Au from 16 m; MHRC005, 4 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 12 m and 4 m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 40 m; and MHRC015, 4 m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 36 m. No high-grade cut or metal-equivalent calculation is applied; primary/repeat reporting and rounding are described under Verification of sampling and assaying. The cited 5.18 g/t Au corresponds to the 5,180 ppb entry for selective grab sample E0049212 in WAMEX A72075. It is not an average of the reported analyses. The original analytical columns are retained in Annexure A, Table A4. Au_1–Au_3 preserve the original report's analytical-column order for each sample; they are not three independent high-grade locations. Blank entries and dashes are not zero, and grab results are not combined with RC composites, BLEG Au or auger Au. E0049212's reported analyses in original column order are 4030, 5800 and 5180 ppb, equivalent to 4.03, 5.80 and 5.18 g/t Au; original/repeat relationships are not identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical recovered gold grades are calculated from reported gold recovered and ore treated, using 1 long ton = 1.01605 metric tonnes and 1 fine ounce = 31.1035 g. Calculations use unrounded converted quantities; the records and calculation basis are consolidated in Annexure A, Table A1.
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').	RC intervals in Annexure A, Table A3 are downhole sample lengths; true widths are unknown because mineralised geometry relative to the holes is not established. MHRC003's composite grade cannot be assigned to a narrower quartz interval. Oaklands-area historical rock-grab samples do not establish mineralisation width.
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.	Figures 1, 6 and 8 show RTP TMI imagery and interpreted magnetic trends. Figure 5 presents the geological compilation and historical surface geochemistry. Figures 10 and 11 show historical Mask of Henry RC drillhole locations and a section with selected gold results. Reported intervals are downhole lengths; true widths are unknown.
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.	Mask of Henry: McKnight (2021) reported Au anomalies of at least 0.1 g/t in 12 of 16 holes, but no significant mineralised body was delineated. Annexure A, Table A3 includes all four 4 m composites with primary Au above 0.5 g/t in the supplied 2021 assay dataset and four lower-grade intervals adjacent to the MHRC003 result. It is a selected results table, does not represent all drilling at the prospect and does not demonstrate continuity. Limitations relating to subsequent drilling are described under Exploration done by other parties. The >0.5 g/t selection threshold for RC results in this announcement is not the original report's programme-wide anomaly definition. Oaklands area: Annexure A, Table A4 includes all nine historical grab samples from WAMEX A72075, page 7. Most returned low Au values. E0049212 is a selective dump-material sample and does not establish in-situ grade, width or continuity. Historical geochemistry includes low-value background as well as selected anomalies. The historical production figures relate to small parcels mined and treated and do not establish the grade, extent or continuity of current in-situ mineralisation.
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.	RTP TMI imagery in Figures 1, 6 and 8 supports preliminary structural interpretation at Greater Golden Prince, Oaklands West and Leonidas. Original magnetic-survey provenance and processing metadata are incomplete; the imagery is used for qualitative structural targeting. The historical heap-leach pad near Golden Prince provides context for past activity only. Photographs do not establish remaining tonnes, grade, recovery or a treatable inventory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical surface geochemistry in Figure 5 distinguishes nine selective rock-grab samples, including dump material, from 17 stream-sediment samples in the Oaklands area (LeClerc, 2006; WAMEX A72075, Report TR1393, p. 7). Stream-sediment BLEG Au results range from 2.48 to 69.5 ppb. The separate datasets are in Annexure A, Tables A4 and A5. Golden Prince South (formerly GA1) auger soil geochemistry is sourced from Martin (2001), WAMEX A64131, and was previously included in RC1's announcement of 14 January 2026. These separate datasets support target generation but do not establish in-situ grade or mineralisation continuity. Golden Prince: Historical records report 136.70 fine oz of gold recovered from 304 long tons (approximately 308.9 metric tonnes) of ore treated in 1897–1898, equivalent to a historical recovered gold grade of 13.8 g/t Au (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). Leonidas: Historical records report 65.39 fine oz of gold recovered from 27.92 long tons (approximately 28.4 metric tonnes) of ore treated in 1897, equivalent to a historical recovered gold grade of 71.7 g/t Au (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). Bendigo New Chum: Historical records report 208.81 fine oz of gold recovered from 120.5 long tons (approximately 122.4 metric tonnes) of ore treated in 1898–1899 and 1901, equivalent to a historical recovered gold grade of 53.0 g/t Au (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). Combined historical records for Leonidas (1897) and Bendigo New Chum (1898–1899 and 1901) total 274.2 oz of gold recovered from approximately 151 t of ore treated, equivalent to a combined historical recovered gold grade of 56.6 g/t Au (Hobson and Miles, 1950; GSWA Bulletin 103, p. 100). The historical production records and calculation basis are presented in Annexure A, Table A1.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work comprises field verification, integration of historical data and geological and geophysical interpretations, target ranking and final RC drill design. Initial drilling will test selected positions beneath or near historical workings and along interpreted structural trends. Results will guide follow-up work and target allocation. Drilling commencement remains subject to funding, required approvals, access and heritage requirements, site preparation and rig availability.