REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

11 May 2026

Diamond Drilling Strengthens RR-QA and Highlights QA Upside

Highlights:

- **Five diamond holes completed for 376.5m across the RR-QA development area**
- **Redcastle Reef diamond drilling results:**
  - **26RRDD002: 15m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 18m**
  - **26RRDD001: 14m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 32m**
  - **26RRDD003*: 23.13m @ 1.83 g/t Au from 21m, including a higher-grade interval of 14m @ 2.73 g/t Au from 21m, with 1m @ 29.0 g/t Au from 21m**
  - **Supports the current quartz vein and vein-stockwork model, with mineralisation associated with main quartz veining, quartz–iron oxide stringers and altered wall-rock zones**
- **Queen Alexandra diamond drilling results:**
  - **26QADD002: 2m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 21m (Kestrel Lode), including**
    0.5m @ 9.54 g/t Au from 21.5m; and
    1.5m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 81.5m (Hawk Lode)
  - **26QADD001: 3m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 37m (Kestrel Lode), and**
    1m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 43m (Kestrel Lode splay)
  - **QA sections highlight a stacked, multi-lode shear-hosted gold system, with interpreted lodes extending beneath and beyond the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit shell, reinforcing the potential for further depth extensions at QA**

** Cautionary Statement: Drill hole 26RRDD003 was deliberately drilled down the interpreted mineralised structure to test down-dip continuity. The reported interval is a downhole length only. It does not represent a true width.*

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report assay results from a recently completed five-hole diamond drilling programme at the Redcastle Reef and Queen Alexandra gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The programme was completed by BML Ventures Ltd on behalf of the Redcastle–BML Joint Venture and was designed to confirm geological and structural confidence within RC1's principal near-term development areas.

The programme follows recent Mining Development and Closure Proposal (MDCP) approval, completion of RR grade-control drilling and recent QA infill drilling, and is intended to provide additional core-based geological and structural information to support mine planning, ore delineation and operational execution across the RR-QA development area.

Chairman Dr Shaw commented:

"This diamond core programme reinforces our confidence in the RR–QA short-term development pathway. The core intersections of the Kestrel and Hawk Lodes at QA have already verified RC1's original pre-drill interpretation. Ongoing interpretation is expected to provide better insights into the geological controls on mineralisation, insights that will inform further refinement of mine planning and scheduling. Within the context of the BML JV and the Company's capital-light structure, we are now seeing the key elements — geology, approvals and development — coalescing toward the reality of near-term mining."

Diamond Drilling Programme Overview and Technical Significance

The five-hole diamond drilling programme was completed across Redcastle Reef and Queen Alexandra to provide fresh core information that complements the completed RR grade-control dataset and recent QA drilling. The diamond core logging has provided direct geological observations that improve understanding of mineralisation controls, alteration patterns and mineralised/waste boundary characteristics, supporting ore delineation, planned selective mining, ore spotting and future grade-control planning within the Redcastle–BML Joint Venture.

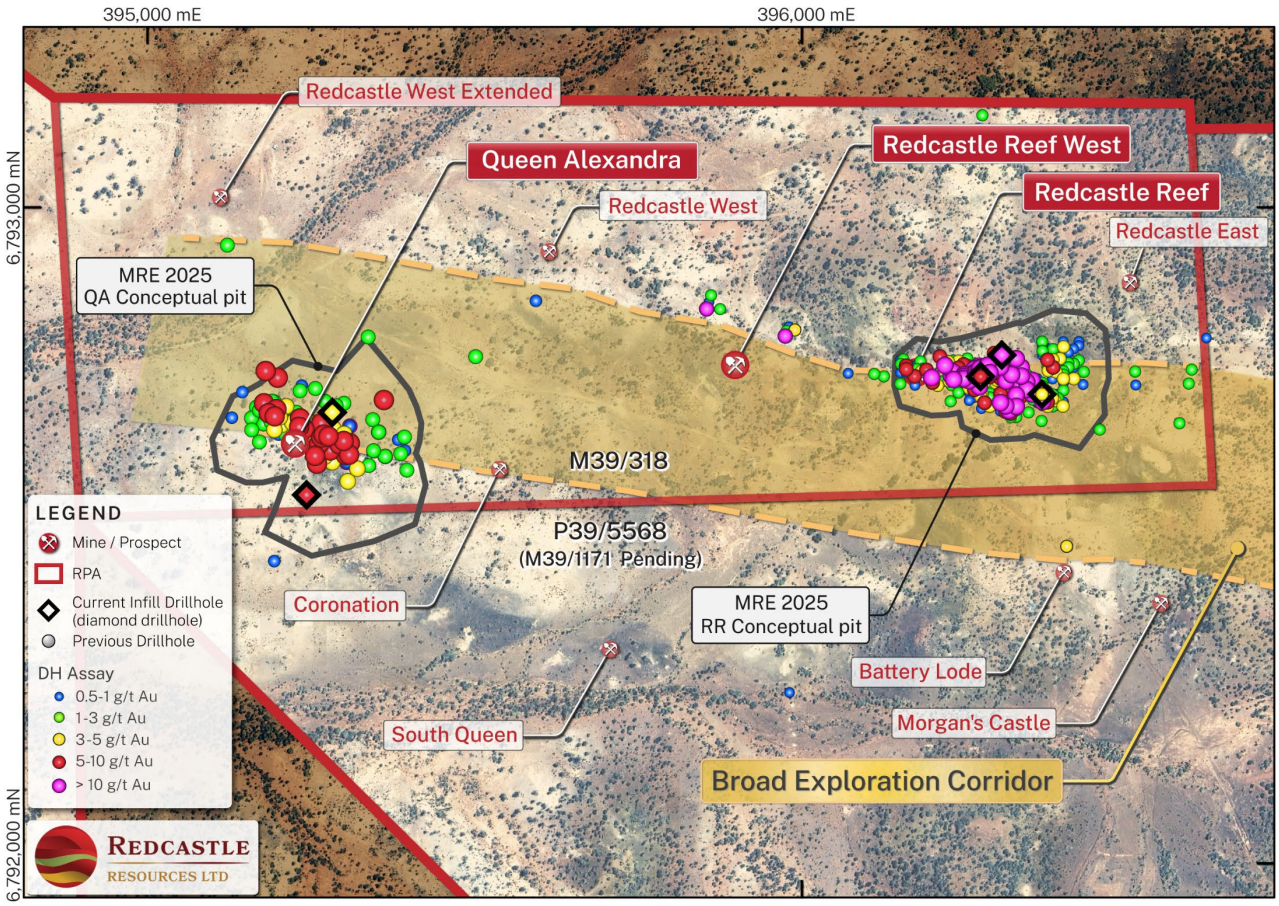

Figure 1. *RR-QA development area showing drillhole assays and 2025 MRE conceptual pit outlines*

Plan views

Figures 1 to 3 show the spatial relationship between RR and QA, the DD hole positions, selected assays and the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit outlines.

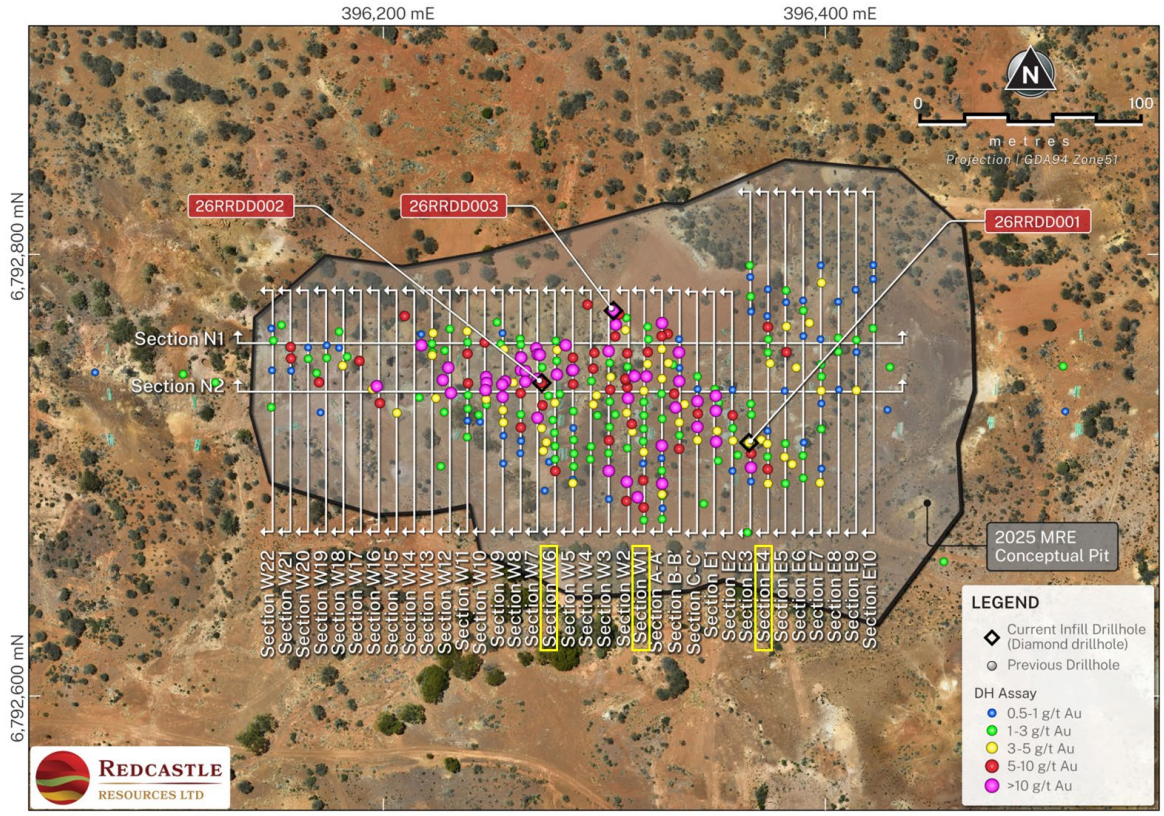

***Figure 2**. Redcastle Reef plan view showing DD hole positions, selected assays and the 2025 MRE conceptual pit. Sections reported in this announcement are highlighted in* yellow*. All gold values are uncut.*

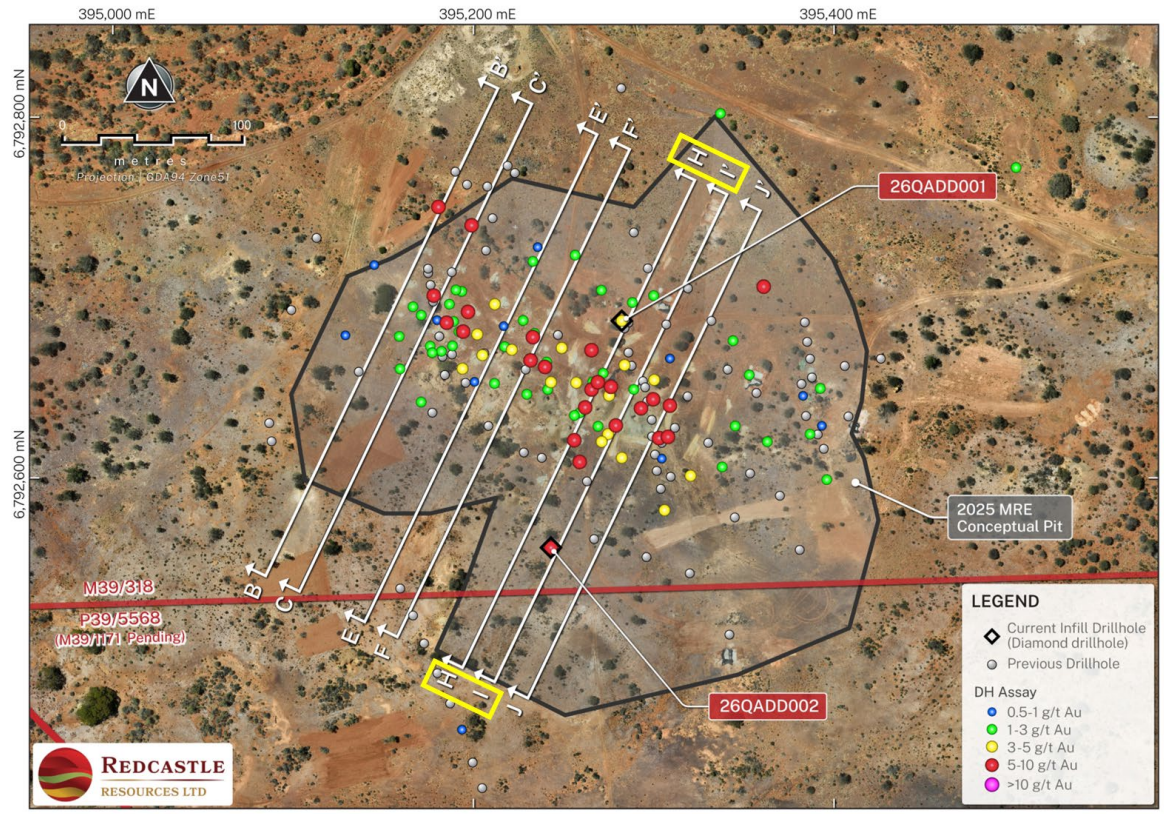

***Figure 3.** Queen Alexandra plan view showing DD hole positions, selected assays and the 2025 MRE conceptual pit. Sections reported in this announcement are highlighted in yellow. All gold values are uncut.*

Redcastle Reef diamond drilling results

The RR diamond drilling programme returned broad shallow mineralised intervals within the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit area.

The standout results include:

- 26RRDD001: 14m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 32m
- 26RRDD002: 15m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 18m
- 26RRDD003*: 23.13m @ 1.83 g/t Au from 21m, including a higher-grade interval of 14m @ 2.73 g/t Au from 21m, with a peak interval of 1m @ 29.0 g/t Au from 21m.

Drill hole 26RRDD003 was deliberately drilled down the interpreted mineralised structure to test down-dip continuity. The reported interval is a downhole length only. It does not represent a true width.

Queen Alexandra diamond drilling results

The QA diamond holes returned discrete but encouraging mineralised intervals within the planned development area, providing further support for the interpreted shear-hosted gold system as reported previously (Figure 7, ASX: RC1, 30 June 2025), and consistent with the interpreted lode projections.

- 26QADD002: 2m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 21m (Kestrel Lode), including 0.5m @ 9.54 g/t Au from 21.5m; and 1.5m @ 1.49 g/t Au from 81.5m (Hawk Lode)
- 26QADD001: 3m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 37m (Kestrel Lode), and 1m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 43m (Kestrel Lode splay)

Importantly, the diamond core provides direct geological observations of the QA shear system and supports the interpreted Kestrel and Hawk lode positions within the Company's multi-lode, shear-hosted gold model. The QA sections also show that the interpreted Kestrel and Hawk lode system extends beneath and beyond the current 2025 MRE conceptual pit shell, with the deeper Hawk Lode intercept in 26QADD002 supporting the potential for down-dip continuation of mineralisation below the current pit position. These results reinforce QA not only as a key component of the planned RR–QA development area, but also as a mineralised system with potential extending beyond the limits of the presently contemplated open pit. Any deeper or down-dip extensions of the lode system will be assessed through ongoing geological interpretation, integration of grade-control data and future targeted drilling programmes.

Significant intercepts (≥1.0 g/t Au) from the diamond drilling are summarised in Annexure A Table 1. Intercepts are reported as downhole lengths and true widths have not yet been determined. All gold values are uncut unless otherwise stated.

Drillhole collar information is provided in Annexure A Table 2.

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

DD section figures

Figures 4 to 6, 8 & 9 show interpreted sections for the five DD holes completed in the programme.

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

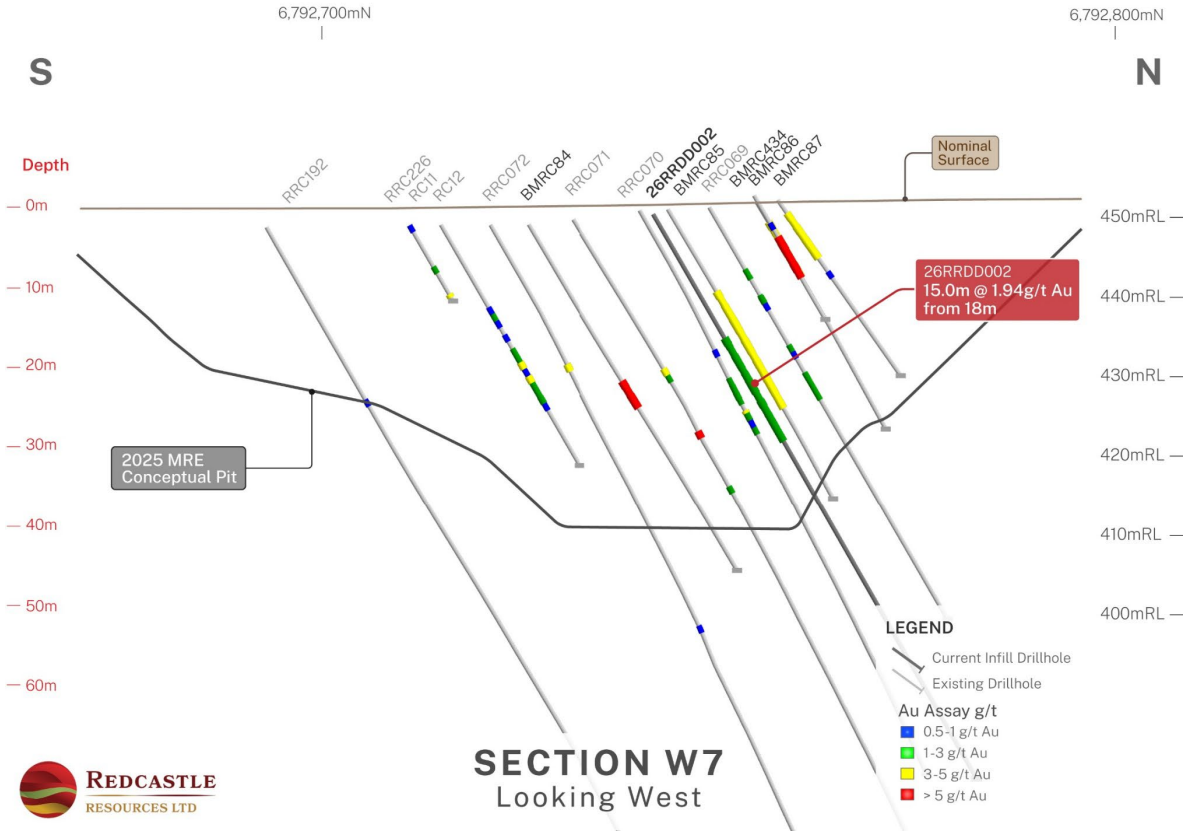

Figure 4. *RR Section W7 – 26RRDD002*

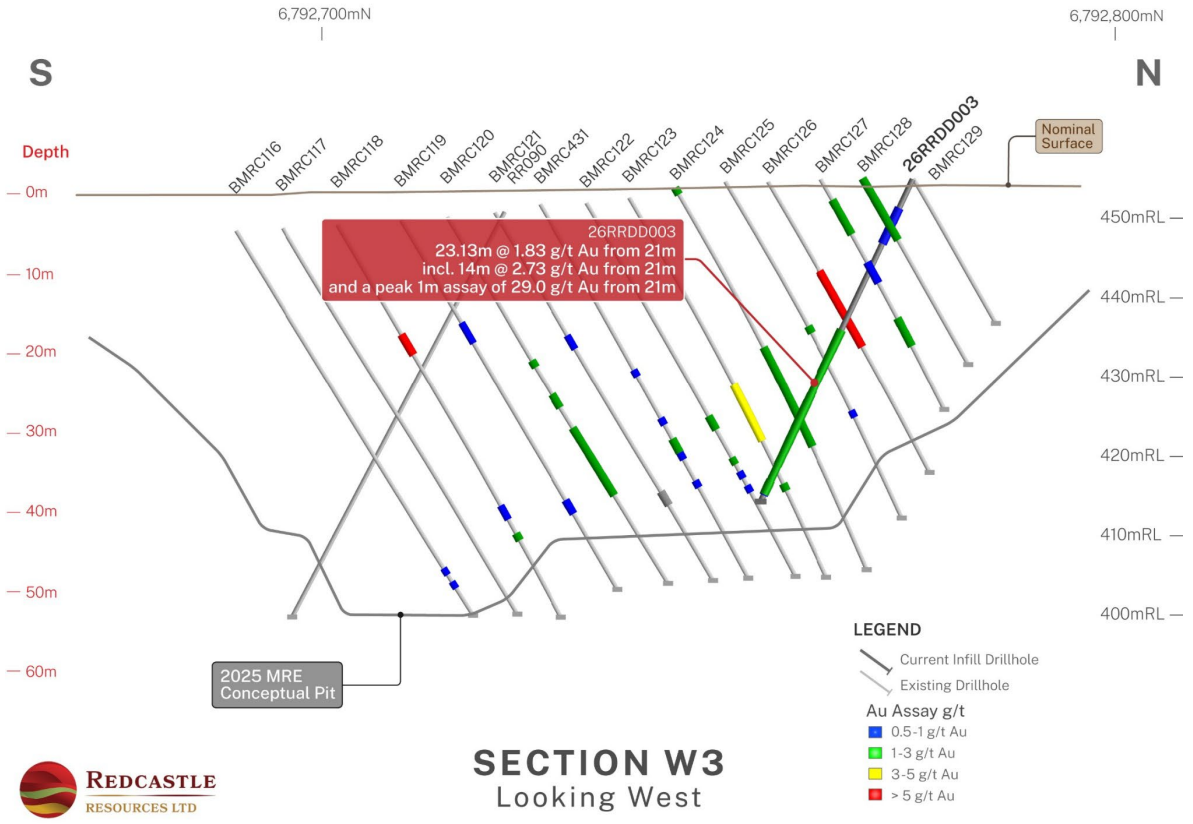

Figure 5. *RR Section W3 – 26RRDD003*

** Cautionary Statement: 26RRDD003 was deliberately drilled down the interpreted structure to test down-dip continuity of mineralisation.*

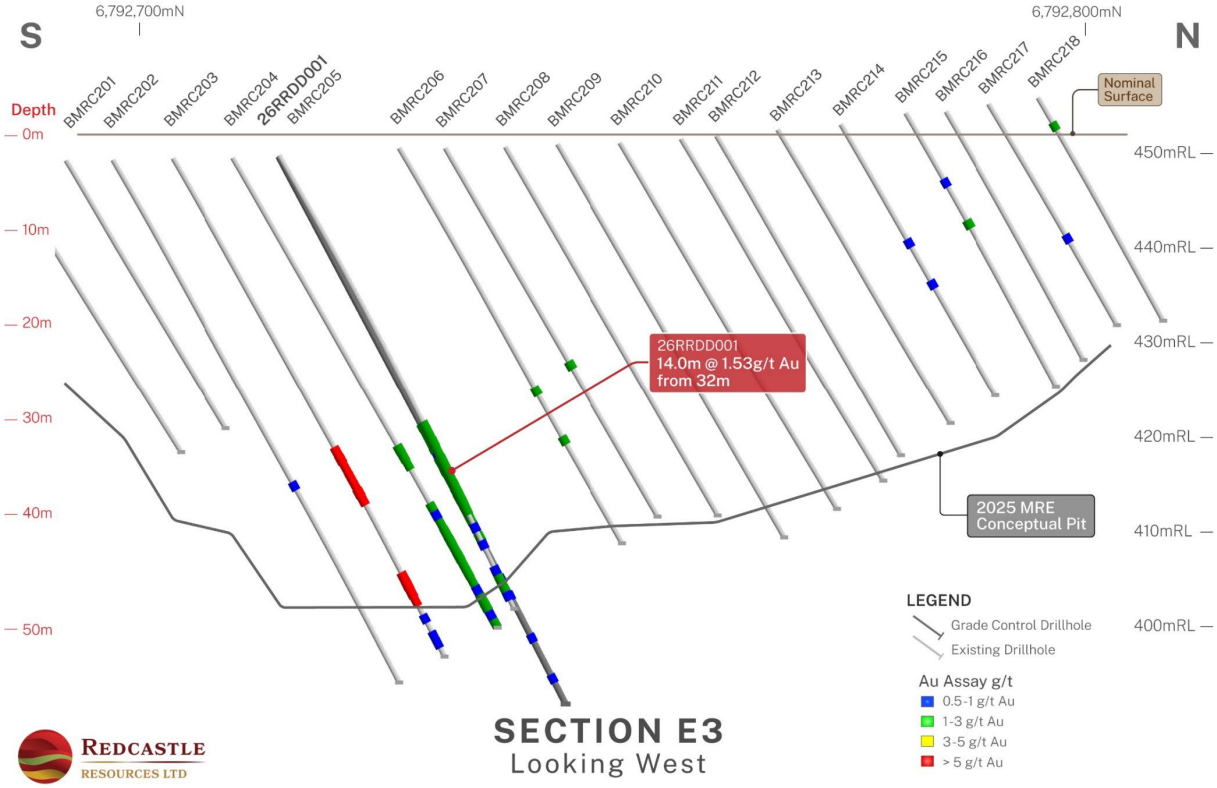

Figure 6. *RR Section E3 – 26RRDD001*

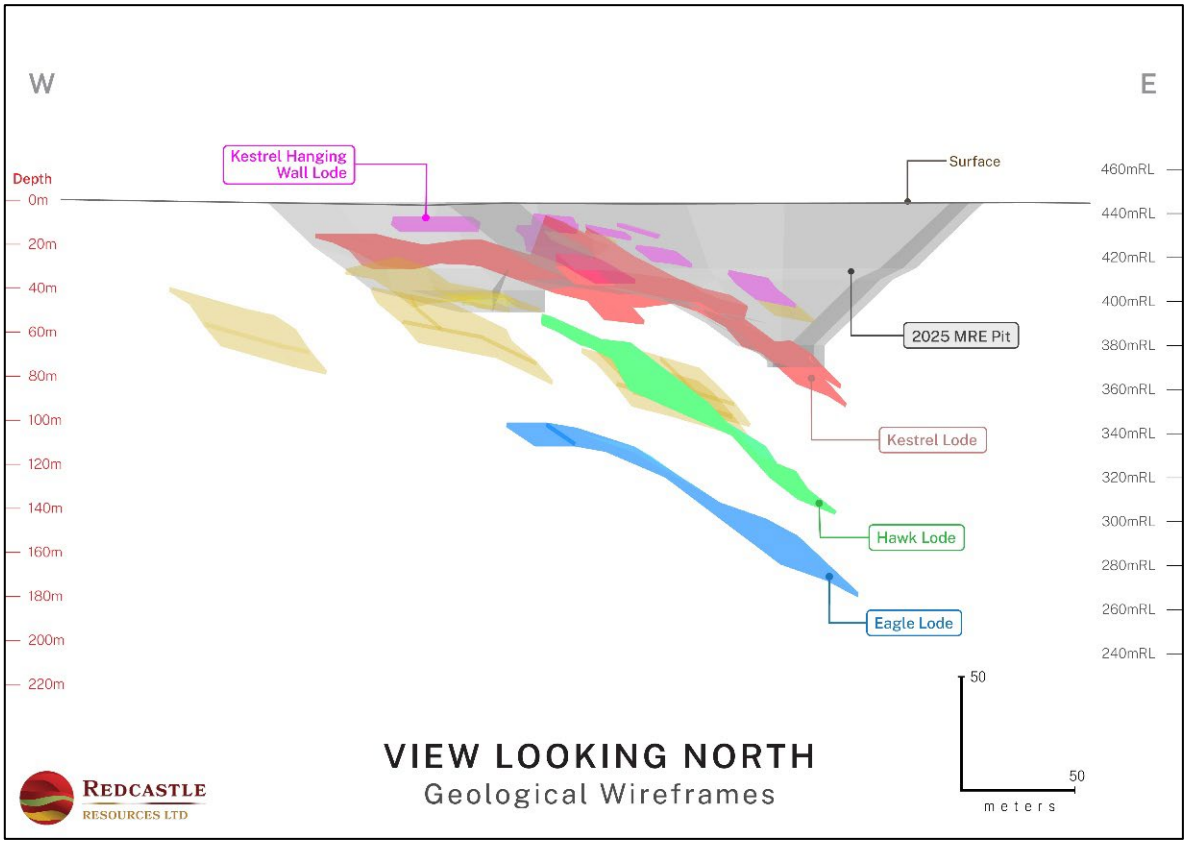

***Figure 7**. QA Geological Interpretation with Major Lodes and Conceptual Pit*

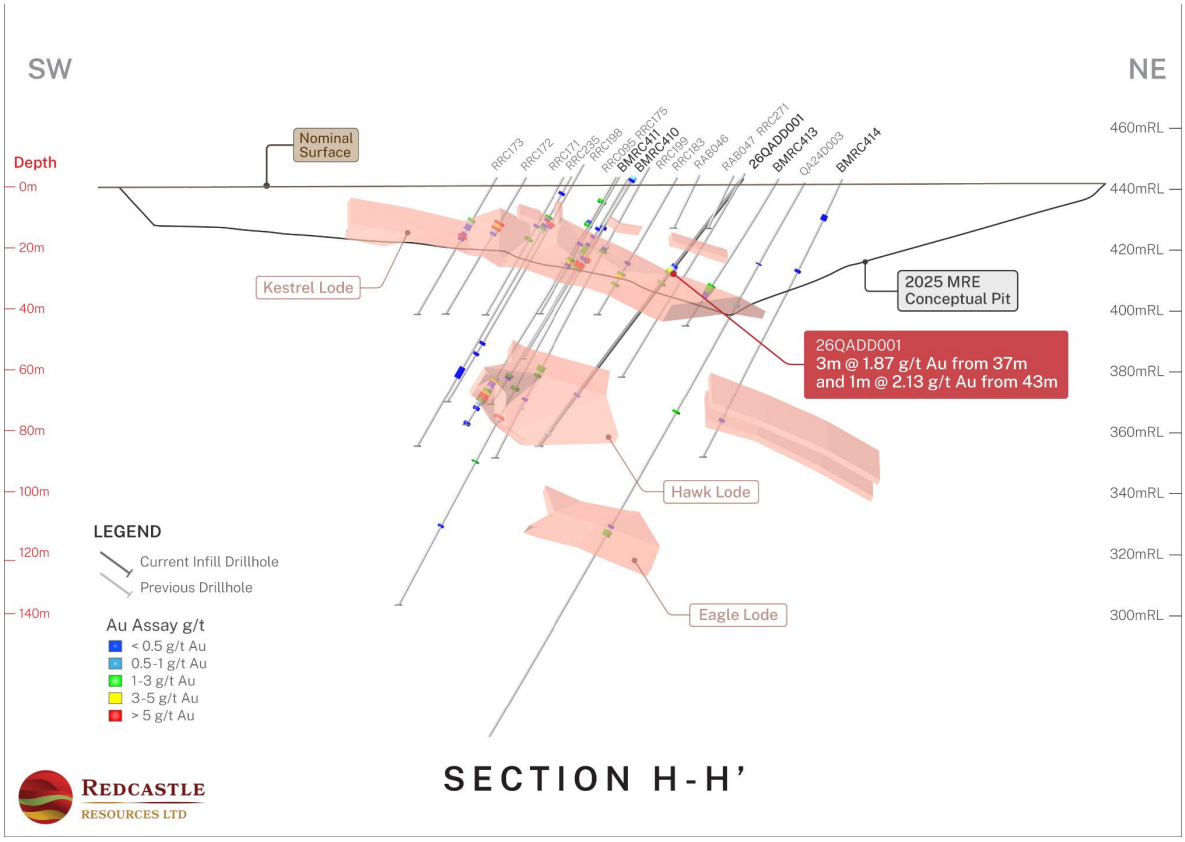

***Figure 8.** QA Section H – 26QADD001*

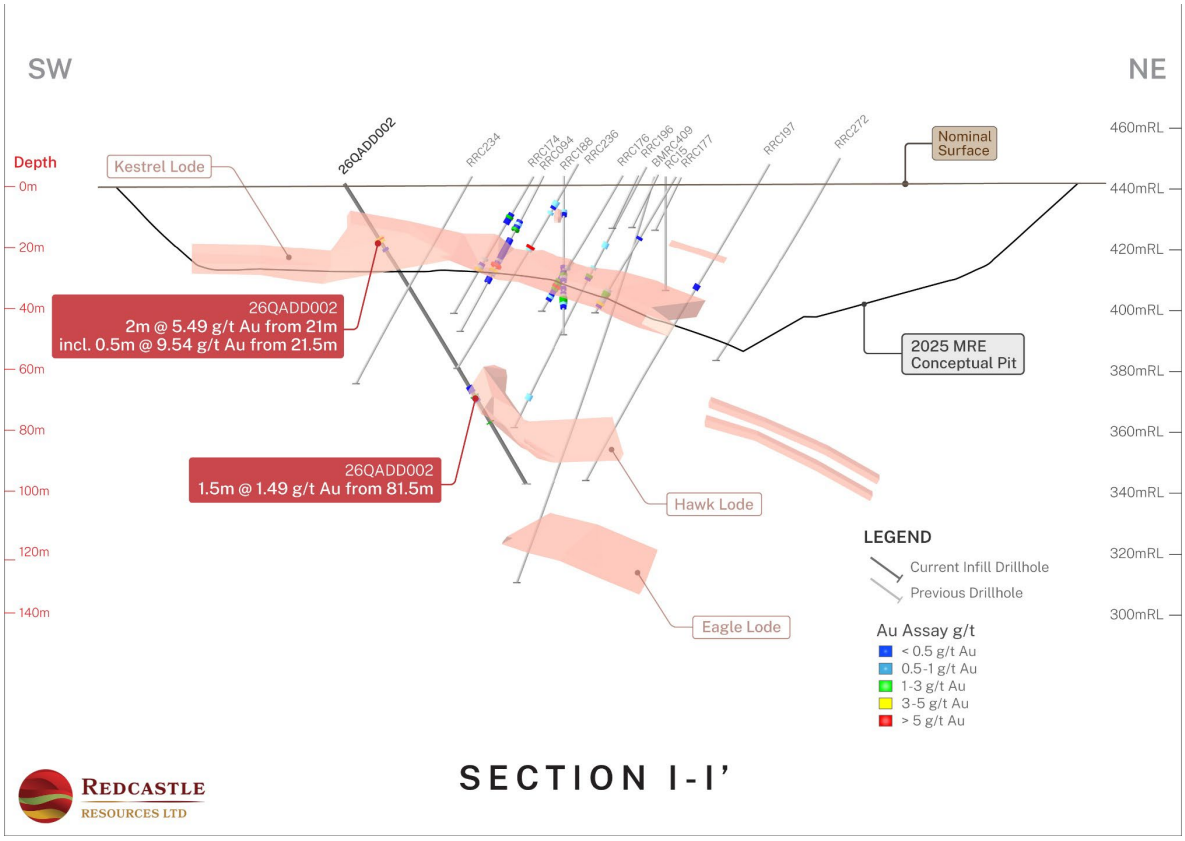

Figure 9. *QA Section I – 26QADD002*

**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.*

Compliance with JORC 2012

Additional information relating to drilling, sample preparation, assaying, sample security and QA/QC is provided in Annexure B – JORC 2012 Table 1, appended to this announcement.

Reference RC1 Announcements

Recent and relevant RC1 announcements lodged on ASX include:

Date	Announcement
5 May 2026	Redcastle Set to Transition from Explorer to Gold Producer
1 May 2026	Key Regulatory Approval Secured
13 April 2026	QA Results Strengthen Mining Development Pathway
9 March 2026	More High-Grade Gold in Final Assays of Redcastle Reef GC
2 February 2026	Broad, Early-Stage Gold System Starting to Emerge at MCE
28 January 2026	Additional Shallow High-Grade Gold Intercepts from RR
22 December 2025	Further High-Grade & Broad Gold Intercepts from RR Drilling
15 December 2025	Exceptional Gold Assay from Redcastle Reef Grade Control Drilling
21 November 2025	Grade control drilling underway at Redcastle Reef
1 August 2025	Positive Scoping Study for Queen Alexandra Project
30 June 2025	RC1 Lifts Mineral Resource Estimates to 42koz
5 May 2025	Final Assays Bolster and Enhance Redcastle Project Potential
5 March 2025	Additional High-Grade Gold Intersected in Eastern Goldfields
31 January 2025	Update on Redcastle Drilling Program
29 July 2024	Queen Alexandra Diamond Drilling Program Complete
9 July 2024	High Grade Intersection at Queen Alexandra

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 production 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 JORC-compliant Mineral Resource base, while nearby targets including Morgan's Castle East, Sligo, Coronation, South Queen and Battery Lode provide additional exploration and development upside.

Following completion of the Kilkenny Belt farm-in, RC1's Eastern Goldfields portfolio of interests will comprise 66 Prospecting Licences, four Mining Leases, three Exploration Licences and 12 Mining Lease Applications, and will extend across granted/live tenures covering approximately 12,875 ha, or 128.75 km².

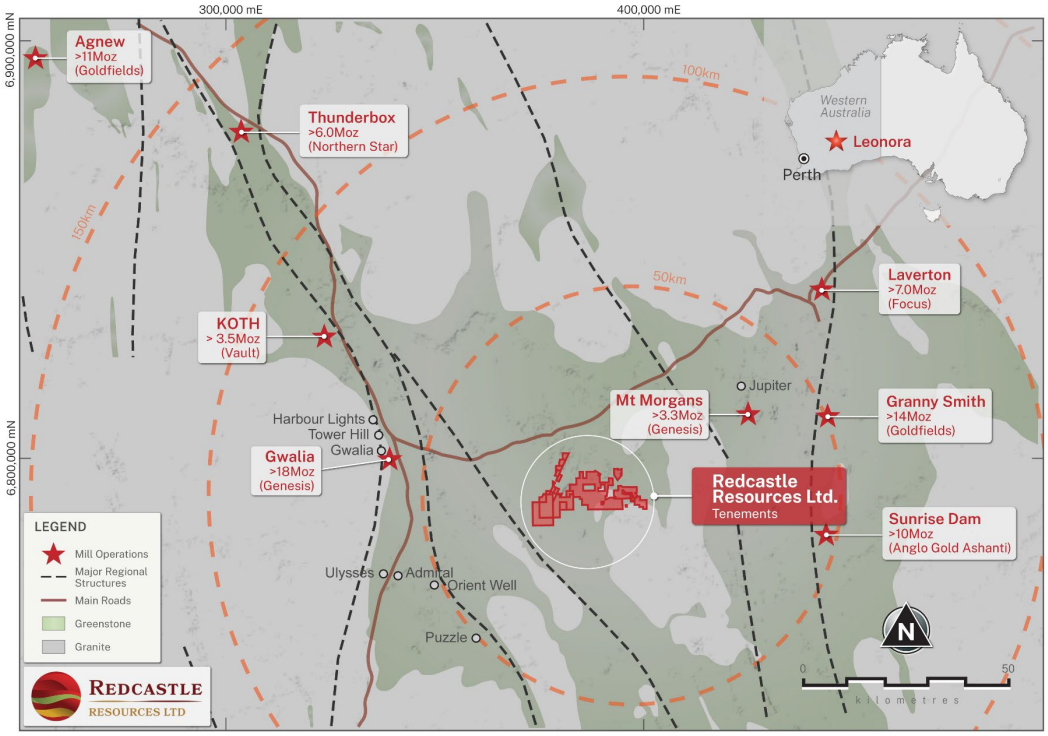

Figure 10. *Redcastle tenements location plan*

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

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements regarding Redcastle's development pathway, mine-readiness work, technical studies and potential future mining activities. These statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the Company's control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied.

No statement in this announcement should be taken as a production target, ore reserve estimate or forecast financial information. Any commencement of mining activities remains subject to final operational readiness, satisfaction of applicable approval conditions, Joint Venture decisions and other customary technical, commercial and regulatory requirements.

Previously Reported Information

This announcement refers to information previously released to ASX, including Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimates. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and, in the case of Mineral Resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and associated geological interpretation from diamond drilling at Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef is based on information compiled by Dr Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM Membership No: 107972). Dr Carras has sufficient experience, including more than 40 years' experience in gold exploration, geological interpretation and mineral resource evaluation, 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'. 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 from diamond drilling at Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef is also based on information compiled by Mr Xusheng (Sean) Ke, a Competent Person and Non-Executive Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 6297). Mr Ke has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Ke is not a full-time employee of the Company. He is a self-employed consulting geologist engaged by the Company under a consulting agreement. 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.

ANNEXURE A

Table 1 Significant Diamond Drilling Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
26RRDD001	32	46	14m	1.53
26RRDD002	18	33	15m	1.94
26RRDD003	5	6	1m	1.06
26RRDD003	21	44.13	23.13m	1.83
26QADD001	37	40	3m	1.87
26QADD001	43	44	1m	2.13
26QADD002	21	23	2m	5.49
26QADD002	81.5	83	1.5m	1.49

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

Intercepts are downhole lengths. True widths have not yet been determined. Au values are uncut.

Gold assays were completed by Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie, using fire assay methods. QA/QC performance was acceptable, with further details provided in JORC Table 1.

Table 2. Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
26RRDD001	396365	6792715	450	65.3	-60	0
26RRDD002	396272	6792742	451	40.3	-60	0
26RRDD003	396304	6792774	455	45.0	-65	180
26QADD001	395282	6792687	443	110.6	-52	205
26QADD002	395243	6792561	442	115.3	-60	25

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

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

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
26RRDD001	30	31	0.35
26RRDD001	32	32.8	1.21
26RRDD001	32.8	33.8	0.63
26RRDD001	33.8	34.8	0.67
26RRDD001	34.8	35.4	1.97
26RRDD001	35.4	36	0.54
26RRDD001	36	36.77	2.87
26RRDD001	36.77	37.3	1.83
26RRDD001	37.3	38	4.29
26RRDD001	38	39	1.02
26RRDD001	39	39.6	0.85
26RRDD001	39.6	40.27	1.43
26RRDD001	40.27	40.85	3.06
26RRDD001	40.85	41.35	2.51
26RRDD001	41.35	42	1.46
26RRDD001	42	43	1.55
26RRDD001	43	44	1.58
26RRDD001	45	46	1.73
26RRDD001	46	47	0.30
26RRDD001	47	47.5	0.30
26RRDD001	49	50	0.36
26RRDD001	50	51	0.75
26RRDD001	51	52	0.40
26RRDD001	52	53	0.94
26RRDD001	57	58	0.58
26RRDD001	58	58.8	0.39
26RRDD001	58.8	59.8	0.40
26RRDD001	61.8	62.8	0.69
26RRDD002	11	12	0.33
26RRDD002	15	16	0.39
26RRDD002	18	19	9.42
26RRDD002	19	19.5	0.61
26RRDD002	20.5	21.5	0.97
26RRDD002	21.5	22.5	0.55
26RRDD002	23	24	0.63
26RRDD002	24	25	2.07
26RRDD002	25	26	2.86
26RRDD002	27	28	8.60
26RRDD002	28	29	0.41
26RRDD002	29	29.4	1.05
26RRDD002	29.4	30	0.61
26RRDD002	30	31	0.85

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
26RRDD002	31	32	0.63
26RRDD002	32	33	0.69
26RRDD002	33	34	0.44
26RRDD003	4	5	0.62
26RRDD003	5	6	1.06
26RRDD003	6	7	0.32
26RRDD003	7	8	0.51
26RRDD003	8	9	0.65
26RRDD003	20	21	0.41
26RRDD003	21	22	29.00
26RRDD003	22	23	2.13
26RRDD003	23	24	0.73
26RRDD003	31	32	1.10
26RRDD003	32	33	1.75
26RRDD003	33	34	1.15
26RRDD003	34	35	1.51
26RRDD003	35	36	0.43
26RRDD003	36	37	0.61
26RRDD003	37	38	0.31
26RRDD003	42	42.43	0.45
26RRDD003	42.43	43	3.11
26RRDD003	43	43.8	0.59
26RRDD003	43.8	44.13	0.51
26QADD001	37	38	0.85
26QADD001	38	39	3.10
26QADD001	39	40	1.66
26QADD001	43	44	2.13
26QADD001	89	90	0.40
26QADD001	104.9	105.6	0.54
26QADD002	21	21.5	3.43
26QADD002	21.5	22	9.54
26QADD002	22	23	4.49
26QADD002	78	79	0.47
26QADD002	79	80	0.34
26QADD002	80	80.5	0.43
26QADD002	81.5	82	2.64
26QADD002	82	83	0.91
26QADD002	91.6	92	1.24

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.*	• Diamond drilling was completed at the Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef deposits to obtain core samples for geological, structural and assay information within the QA-RR development area. • A total of five diamond drill holes were completed for 376.5m. Drill core was geologically logged, photographed and sampled over selected intervals based on geological logging, alteration, veining, sulphide development, iron oxide development and interpreted mineralised zones. • Sample intervals were generally selected to honour geological boundaries where practicable. Reported diamond-core sample intervals in this announcement range from 0.33m to 1.0m downhole. • Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie, for gold analysis by 40g fire assay with AAS finish. The sampling method is considered appropriate for the style of gold mineralisation and the purpose of the drilling programme. • Significant intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. True widths have not yet been determined. All gold values are reported as uncut unless otherwise stated.
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).*	• Diamond drilling was used for the five holes reported in this announcement. Holes were angled between -52 degrees and -65 degrees with azimuths designed to test the interpreted Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef mineralised zones. • Industry-standard diamond drilling methods and equipment

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were used to maximise core integrity and recovery. • The drilling programme was completed by BML Ventures Ltd on behalf of the Redcastle-BML Joint Venture. • Drill hole collar, depth, dip and azimuth information is tabulated in Annexure A Table 2. • Drill core was oriented where practicable using industry-standard core orientation equipment, with orientation information used to assist structural interpretation.
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.*	• All reasonable care was taken during diamond drilling to maximise core recovery and preserve sample integrity. • Core recovery and core condition observations were recorded as part of the geological logging process for the diamond drilling. • No material recovery issues or relationship between recovery and grade have been identified from the information reviewed, and the sampling is considered representative for the purpose of reporting Exploration Results.
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.*	• All diamond drill holes were geologically logged to an appropriate level of detail to support geological interpretation, resource development, mine planning, pit optimisation and related technical studies. • Logging recorded lithology, alteration, veining, sulphide development, iron oxide development, structure and interpreted mineralised intervals. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and was completed by appropriately experienced geological personnel. • Drill core was photographed and logging was captured digitally. All relevant drill core was logged from start of hole to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Selected diamond-core intervals were cut or sawn and sampled as half-core for assay. Sample intervals generally ranged from 0.33m to 1.0m and were selected to honour

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	geological boundaries where practicable. • Samples were prepared and analysed at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie, an independent commercial laboratory. • Sample preparation included drying, crushing to a nominal 85% passing 2mm and pulverisation to less than 75um before analysis. • All samples were analysed for gold by 40g fire assay with AAS finish. • QA/QC procedures included the insertion of certified reference materials and blanks, together with the laboratory's internal quality-control procedures. • Industry-standard sampling and preparation methods were employed, and the sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled and the style of gold mineralisation.
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.*	• Diamond-core samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie, for industry-standard sample preparation and gold analysis by 40g fire assay with AAS finish. • The analytical method is considered appropriate for gold mineralisation and is quantitative in nature. • Certified reference materials and blanks were inserted into the sample stream, and the laboratory also completed routine internal quality-control checks in accordance with its standard procedures. • Review of the QA/QC data did not identify any significant issues or material bias. The levels of accuracy and precision are considered appropriate for reporting Exploration Results and supporting mine-planning work. • No geophysical tools were used to determine the reported gold assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections were verified internally by BML and Company geological personnel through review of the original laboratory files, assay database and geological logging. • Geological personnel were involved from core logging through

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	sample selection and submission to the laboratory. • Primary data were recorded digitally and stored in the Company's database/server environment. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assay data. • No twinned holes were drilled as part of the programme reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were located using Leica base-station and rover units to obtain high-accuracy RTK collar surveys. • Coordinates are reported in GDA94 datum, MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is established using RTK GPS to an accuracy of approximately +/-0.1m. • Collar location, RL, final depth, dip and azimuth details for the diamond holes are provided in Annexure A Table 2.
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 diamond holes are targeted technical and confirmation holes and do not represent systematic resource-definition drilling on a regular grid. • Diamond-core sample intervals reported in this announcement range from 0.33m to 1.0m downhole. • The spacing and distribution of the current drilling are considered appropriate for reporting Exploration Results and for supporting geological interpretation, pit design, ore delineation and future grade-control planning. • No compositing was applied to the primary assay results. Reported intercepts are length-weighted averages of the original assay intervals.
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*	• Diamond drill holes were generally oriented to intersect the interpreted Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef mineralised zones at a high angle where practicable. However, drill hole 26RRDD003 was deliberately drilled down the interpreted Redcastle Reef mineralised structure to test down-dip continuity. As a result, the reported intercept for 26RRDD003 is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	if material.	not considered representative of true mineralised width and may overstate the apparent width of mineralisation. • At Queen Alexandra, mineralisation is interpreted as structurally controlled and shear-hosted. At Redcastle Reef, mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, quartz-iron oxide stringers, vein-stockwork development and altered wall-rock zones. • Although quartz-vein mineralisation is locally multi-directional and stockwork in style, the drilling orientation is considered appropriate to provide an unbiased test of the main mineralised zones. • Intercepts reported in this announcement are downhole lengths. True widths have not yet been determined.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained at all times by BML geological personnel. • Individual samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, then collated into labelled poly-woven bags, secured and transported to Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie. • Chain-of-custody practices are considered appropriate for the style and purpose of the drilling programme.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling, logging and assay data were reviewed by BML and Company geological personnel. • No external audit of the sampling techniques or assay data has been conducted for the programme reported in this announcement.

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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as*	• Drilling reported in this announcement relates to M39/318, which is registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. • The diamond drilling programme was completed by BML Ventures Ltd on behalf of the Redcastle-BML Joint Venture. • The Company is not aware of any material tenure-related impediments to the activities reported in this announcement. • Statutory Western Australian gold royalties apply to production from M39/318. Additional royalty or compensation obligations may arise under native title or related agreements, subject to finalisation and execution of those agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in this area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s), and their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Redcastle Project Area is located within Archaean greenstone sequences of the Eastern Goldfields and is prospective for structurally controlled gold mineralisation. • At Queen Alexandra, the current diamond drilling supports a structurally controlled, shear-hosted gold model, with mineralisation associated with silicification, sulphide development and Fe-oxide-rich zones within the interpreted shear system. • At Redcastle Reef, the current diamond drilling supports the interpreted quartz-vein and vein-stockwork model, with mineralisation associated with main quartz veining, quartz-iron oxide stringers and altered wall-rock zones. • Mineralisation observed during 2024-2026 drilling and surface mapping includes quartz stockworks hosted by dolerite/quartz-dolerite lithologies and locally within a felsic intrusive, which is considered to possibly pre-date mineralisation.
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*	• Significant diamond drilling intercepts are tabulated in Annexure A Table 1. • Diamond drill hole collar information, including easting, northing, RL, depth, dip and azimuth, is tabulated in Annexure A Table 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Selected diamond drilling assay results of 0.3 g/t Au or greater are tabulated in Annexure A Table 3. • Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA94 Zone 51, rounded to the nearest metre. Dip is reported in degrees and azimuths are referenced to true north.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intercepts are based on length-weighted averages of assay data. • Significant intercepts reported in Annexure A Table 1 use a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include internal grades below 1.0 g/t Au. • No fixed maximum internal dilution rule has been applied; reported intercepts are selected to reflect geologically continuous mineralised zones and are supported by the selected assay table. • Selected assay results reported in Annexure A Table 3 use a lower reporting threshold of 0.3 g/t Au. • Individual assay intervals reported in this announcement range from 0.33m to 1.0m downhole. • All gold values are uncut and no top-cut has been applied. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Diamond drill holes were designed to intersect interpreted mineralised structures at a high angle where practicable. • With the exception of 26RRDD003, diamond drill holes were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures at a high angle where practicable. Drill hole 26RRDD003 was intentionally drilled down the interpreted mineralised structure to test down-dip continuity. Accordingly, the 26RRDD003 intercept is a downhole interval only, should not be interpreted as true width, and may materially overstate the apparent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		width of mineralisation. True widths have not yet been determined with confidence for the reported intervals and may vary depending on local lode geometry and hole orientation. • At Queen Alexandra, the mineralisation is interpreted as structurally controlled and shear-hosted. At Redcastle Reef, the mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and vein-stockwork development. • Although the quartz-vein mineralisation can be multi-directional and locally stockwork in style, the drilling orientation is considered appropriate to provide an unbiased test of the main mineralised zones. • Intercepts reported in this announcement are downhole lengths. True widths are not yet determined with confidence for the reported intervals and may vary depending on local lode geometry and hole orientation.
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 the diamond drill hole positions, selected assays and conceptual pit outlines are included in the main body of this report. • Drill cross-sections for the five diamond holes are included in the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Significant diamond drilling intercepts and selected assay results have been tabulated in Annexure A. • The announcement reports both high-grade and lower-grade assay intervals to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. • Selected assay results in Annexure A Table 3 are reported using a lower threshold of 0.3 g/t Au.
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*	• Diamond core provides direct geological, structural and mineralisation observations that support the interpreted QA shear-hosted model and RR quartz-vein/vein-stockwork model. • The diamond core information complements the completed RR grade-control dataset and recent QA drilling by improving

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	confidence in mineralisation controls, alteration patterns and mineralised/waste boundary characteristics. • Diamond core provides direct geological, structural and mineralisation observations relevant to geological interpretation, mineralisation controls and future grade-control planning. No additional standalone geophysical, metallurgical, bulk-density, groundwater or formal geotechnical test data are reported in this announcement.
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 diamond drilling results into geological and structural interpretation, pit design, ore delineation, selective mining, ore spotting and future grade-control planning across the QA-RR development area. • Additional drilling and technical work may be undertaken where warranted as development and grade-control planning progress.