



High-Grade Gold Intersected in Broad Spaced Drilling Programme

Highlights:

- Broad spaced drilling (SHRC programme) between Redcastle Reef (RR) and Queen Alexandra (QA) has returned a high-grade gold intercept
- Best results include:
 - SHRC47: 1 m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 20 m
 - SHRC47: 2 m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 32 m
 - SHRC55: 2 m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 25 m
 - SHRC49: 3 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 26 m
- When considered together with historical drilling, the results:
 - support the interpretation that gold mineralisation extends to the west beyond the current RR MRE footprint
 - identify a continuous drilling target extending from RR for approximately 300 metres
 - define a pathway to evaluate the potential western extension and possible enlargement of the RR pit

Redcastle Resources Limited (“Redcastle” or “the Company”) is pleased to report results from the Broad Spaced Drilling Programme, a dual-purpose exploration/ sterilisation drilling programme, between Redcastle Reef (RR) and Queen Alexandra (QA) as part of the preparation for mining operations.

The broad spaced (SHRC) drilling programme consisted of 36 holes for 1,977 metres. The majority of drillholes were completed on an approximate 80m x 80m grid. The programme was designed to test for gold mineralisation between RR and QA and to confirm the positioning of low-grade dumps, to be constructed as part of the intended future mining operations.

Importantly, four holes drilled in the northern sector intersected gold mineralisation, including one particularly high-grade intercept (SHRC47: 1 m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 20 m). These results, when considered together with historical drilling, old surface workings and shafts, support the interpretation that gold mineralisation extends to the west beyond the current RR MRE footprint. The SHRC drilling has defined an extension zone for RR with a strike of approximately 300 metres. This extension is entirely consistent with RC1’s current understanding that gold mineralisation associated with RR is open to the west.

The SHRC drilling has also confirmed that the current planned mining dump layout is feasible.



Chairman's comment

"This latest SHRC drilling has strengthened our confidence that the Redcastle Reef mineralised system extends west of the current MRE area. The clustering of better results with historical surface workings, nearby historical drilling and adjacent anomalous SHRC holes is consistent with the interpretation of a coherent shallow mineralised westerly trend rather than isolated gold occurrences. This now provides us with an attractive follow-up target west of RR, to test continuity, strike extent and scale. The drilling also confirmed the suitability of nearby areas for the planned location of low-grade dumps associated with future mining operations."

SHRC Programme overview

The SHRC drilling programme was completed in the area between RR and QA (Figure 1), testing for mineralisation that may extend into that area, whilst simultaneously testing for a potential dump location. SHRC drillhole collar locations are shown in red in Figure 1.

A total of 36 holes for approximately 1,977 metres were completed. The programme was designed as a broad-spaced scout drill pattern with collar spacing of up to approximately 80m by 80m to an average depth of 50m, sufficient to test for mineralisation that might be amenable to open pit extraction, whilst also serving as sterilisation drilling.

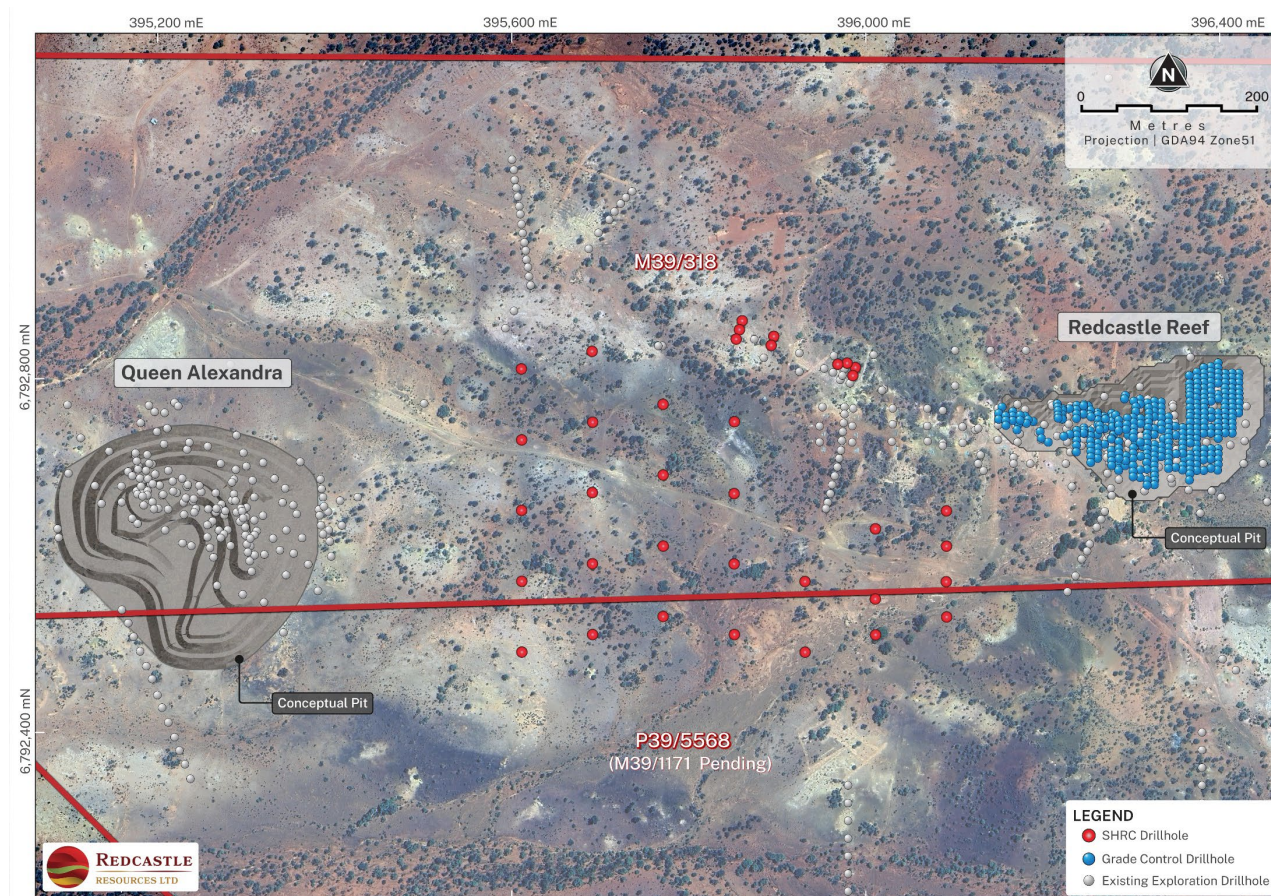


Figure 1. QA & RR 2025 MRE conceptual pits, SHRC, GC and existing exploration drill holes



Geological and Drillhole Plan

Figure 2 below shows SHRC drillhole locations, the 2025 RR conceptual pit, the Rixon's Shaft area (including a number of historical surface workings and shafts), Hallberg's interpreted quartz trend and the emerging RR western extension target corridor.

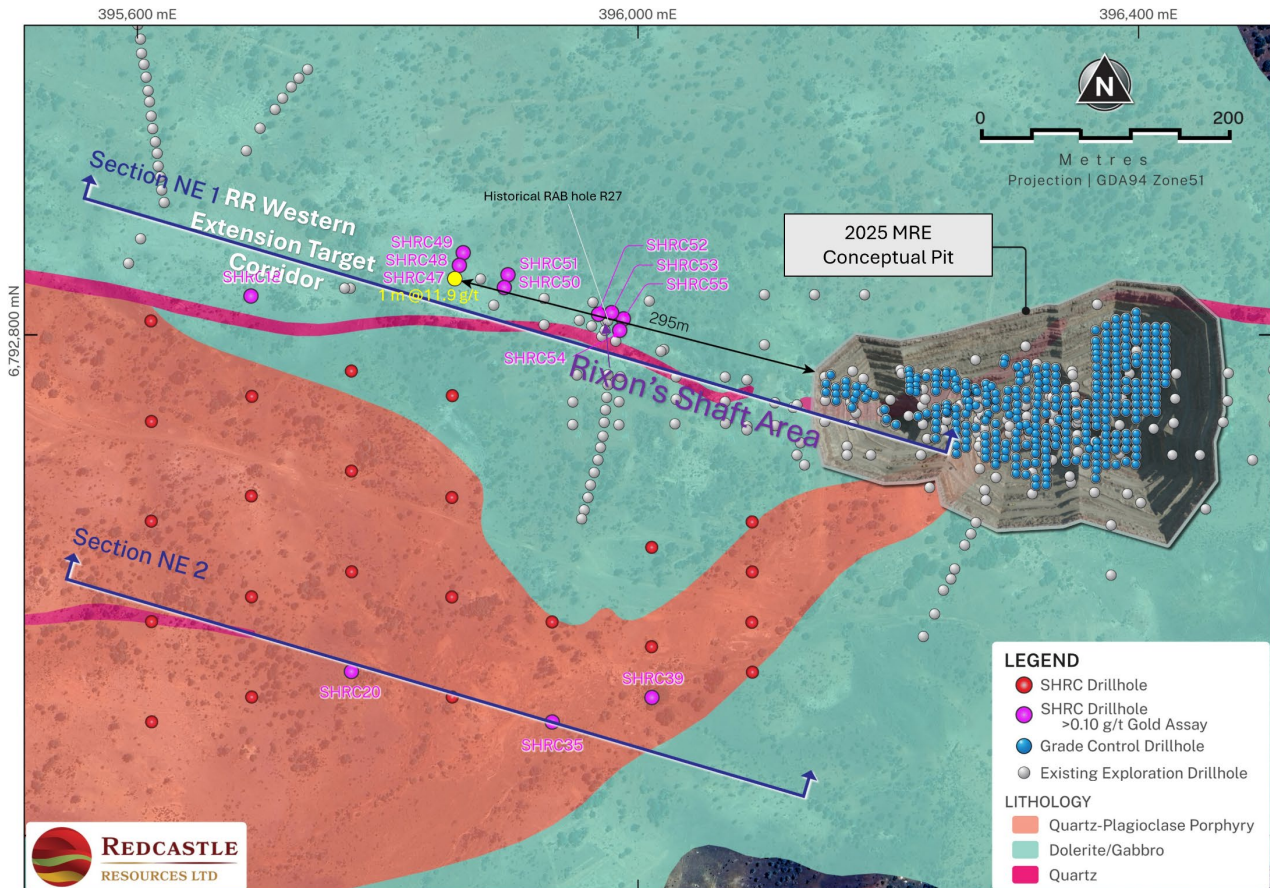


Figure 2. Geological plan view over satellite imagery.

The highest-grade results were returned from the northern part of the western extension area, where several SHRC holes occur close to a line of historical surface workings and shafts, as well as nearby historical drill holes, including anomalous drilling, RAB hole R27, 7m @9.68 g/t, from 16m depth, including 1m @48.33 (WAMEX Report A11863*). This spatial relationship is considered important and supports the interpretation that the new SHRC results are not isolated occurrences, but form part of a broader mineralised corridor extending west from RR.

The northern SHRC results lie adjacent to the mapped quartz trend (shown in Figure 2 from the mapping work of Hallberg) and can be projected back towards the Redcastle Reef 2025 MRE conceptual pit, supporting the interpretation that the RR mineralised system has continued westward.

Figure 2 defines a compelling near-mine growth corridor extending from the western margin of the 2025 RR conceptual pit toward the Rixon's Shaft area and beyond. Within this corridor, recent SHRC drilling, historical workings, nearby historical drilling and the mapped quartz trend collectively support a coherent westward-trending target zone requiring further exploration.

**Note: the historical drilling (WAMEX Report A11863) comprised open-hole RAB drilling with mixed acid digest, solvent extraction and AAS finish. There is no evidence of associated quality control procedures, and the result is included for indicative geological context only to show the presence of gold in the area. The grade cannot be relied upon for JORC reporting purposes.*



Geological interpretation

The new SHRC results are interpreted to be consistent with a possible western continuation of the Redcastle Reef mineralised system.

In addition to the historically reported significant intercept (WAMEX Report A11863), a number of adjacent SHRC holes returned anomalous gold values, particularly within the northern part of the programme area. This pattern of results supports the interpretation of a westward continuation of the mineralised shear corridor rather than isolated mineralised intercepts. Historical work (WAMEX Report A11863) at Redcastle interpreted gold mineralisation to be associated with schistosity-conformable quartz veins and disseminated pyrite within quartz-sericite schist, in a broadly NW–SE striking structural setting. The historical report considered this intersection worthy of follow-up drilling to test for a narrow, steeply dipping higher-grade orebody. Historical work at Rixon's Shaft Area (WAMEX Report A19923 & Figure 2 in this report), undertaken at the western end of the Redcastle workings, provides further support for the prospectivity of the western Redcastle Reef trend (Ref. JORC Table 1). RC1's limited drilling campaign in early 2025 (ASX RC1, 05 March 2025) did not identify mineralisation associated with the Rixon's Shaft area. The previous drilling programme coverage was sparse (40m x 20m) and the drill hole orientation may have been insufficient to close off the target.

Drilling Results

- Significant intercepts (≥ 1.0 g/t Au) from the latest batch of drilling are summarised in Annexure A Table 1 (Intercepts are calculated as length-weighted averages. No top-cut has been applied for reporting).
- Drillhole collars are located in Annexure A Table 2.
- Selected assay results (≥ 0.1 g/t Au) from the SHRC drilling programme (uncut values) are summarised in Annexure A Table 3.

Cross-Sections

The cross-sections (Figures 3 and 4 below) illustrate the distribution of selected gold intercepts within the SHRC drilling area, west of the existing RR MRE conceptual pit.

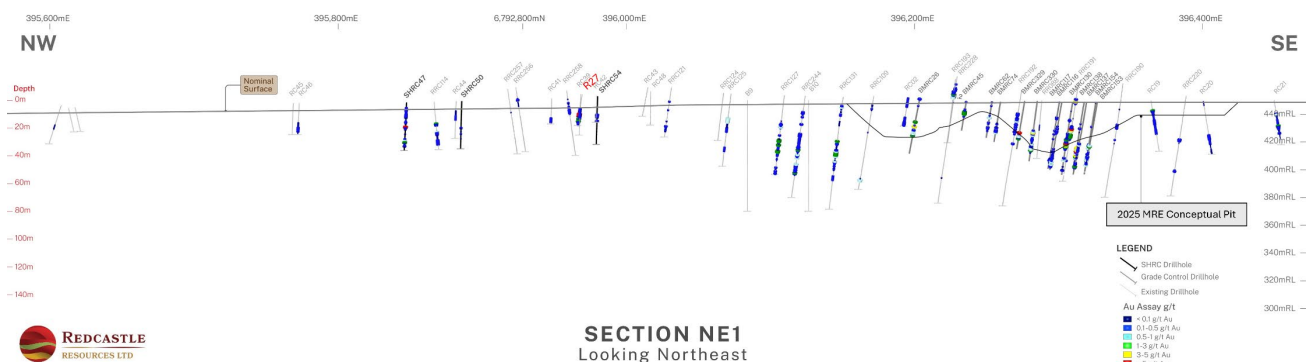


Figure 3. Section NE1 looking northeast, showing SHRC drilling, historical drilling and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)

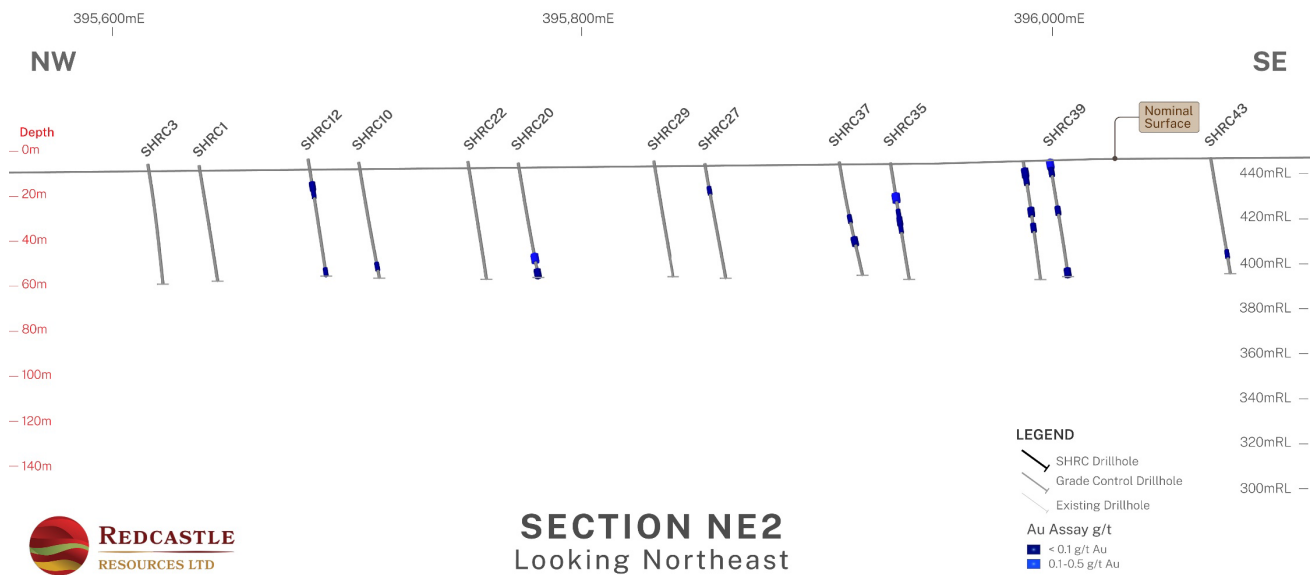


Figure 4. Section NE2 looking northeast, showing SHRC drilling and selected gold intercepts (uncut gold values)

Figure 3 (Section NE1) highlights the northern cluster of shallow mineralisation, including 1m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 20m in SHRC47, together with nearby mineralised intercepts in SHRC48, SHRC49 and SHRC55. This section supports the interpretation of a coherent shallow mineralised trend west of the current RR MRE area.

Figure 4 (Section NE2) shows more scattered and generally lower-tenor anomalous intercepts along the southern line, indicating that mineralisation extends more broadly into the western target area.

Assay intervals are downhole lengths; true widths are not yet determined.

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

Next steps

Given its proximity to the existing RR conceptual pit, the interpreted western corridor represents a high priority opportunity for potential resource growth and additional mine planning flexibility at RR, subject to further drilling results. While further drilling is required to confirm geometry, continuity and true widths, the current results support additional follow-up work, including how best to incorporate these results into ongoing planning at RR.

RC1 is planning:

- incorporation of the drilling results into the current plans for RR mining operations with BML
- follow-up drilling around SHRC47, SHRC49 and SHRC55
- additional step-out drilling further west along the interpreted RR trend
- selective infill drilling to improve continuity across the best mineralised zone

Following further drilling, other activities will include:

- refinement of the geological interpretation
- integration of new and historical results into an updated mineralisation model

Assaying and Quality Control

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

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

Observed variability is consistent with the known nuggety style of gold mineralisation at Redcastle and is to be expected within the RR western extension area.

Operational Compliance with JORC 2012

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

Reference RC1 Announcements

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

Date	Announcement
9 March 2026	More High-Grade Gold in Final Assays of Redcastle Reef GC
2 February 2026	Drilling Operations Update
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
30 June 2025	RC1 Lifts Mineral Resource Estimates to 42koz
5 May 2025	Final Assays Bolster and Enhance Redcastle Project Potential
5 March 2025	Additional High-Grade Gold Intersected in Eastern Goldfields
31 January 2025	Update on Redcastle Drilling Program
29 July 2024	Queen Alexandra Diamond Drilling Program Complete
9 July 2024	High Grade Intersection at Queen Alexandra
18 June 2024	Redcastle Project Drilling Update
14 May 2024	Redcastle Project Exploration Update
19 April 2024	Redcastle Project Exploration Update
20 February 2024	Queen Alexandra Maiden JORC Resource Estimate
22 December 2023	Drilling Returns Additional High Grade Gold Intercepts
7 December 2023	Consistent Shallow Gold Mineralisation at Queen Alexandra
21 November 2022	Further Shallow RC Drilling Results at Redcastle
21 September 2022	Update on RC Drilling at Redcastle
6 July 2022	Outstanding High Grade Shallow RC Drilling Results



About Redcastle Resources Ltd

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

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

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

Following the TBone Belt acquisition (ASX:RC1 20 August 2025), RC1's combined tenement portfolio in the Eastern Goldfields now covers an area of ~87km² comprising the following:

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

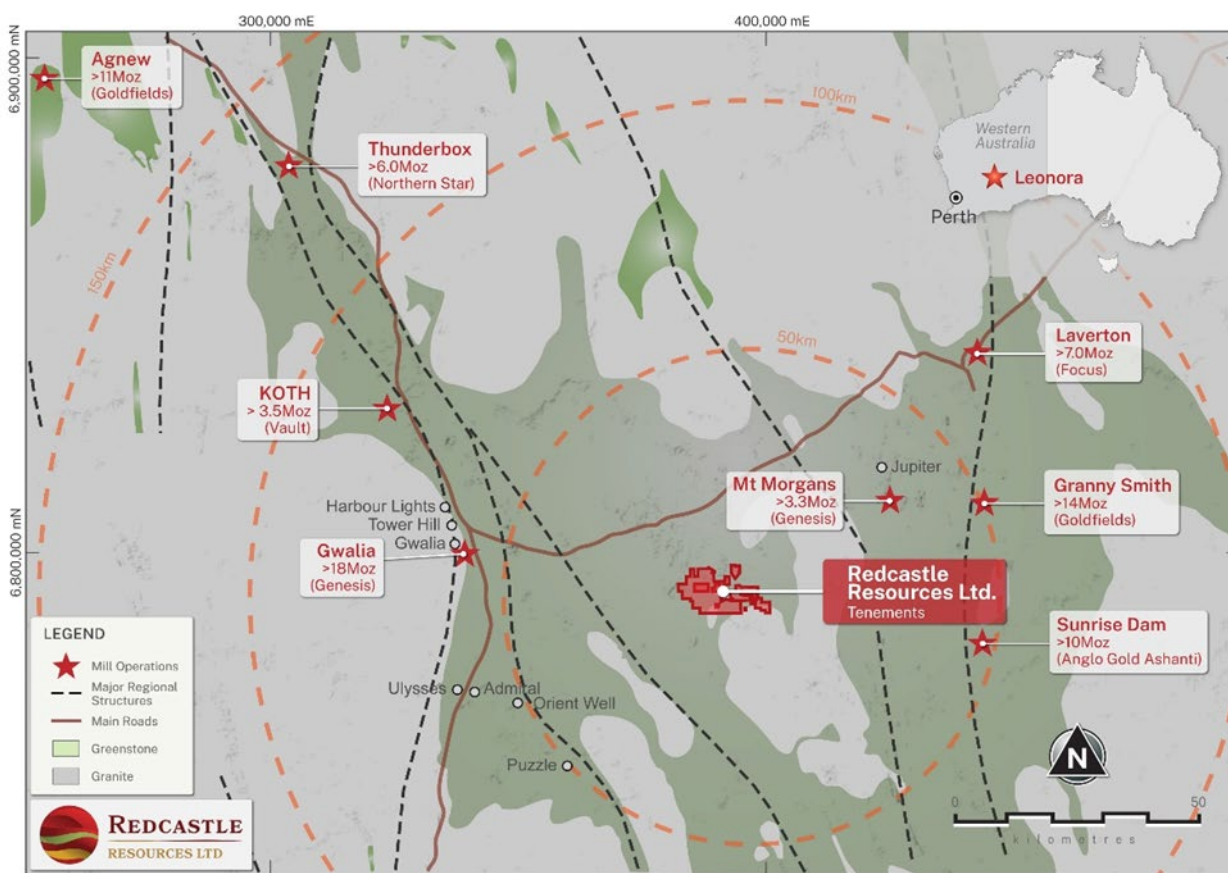


Figure 5. Redcastle Project and TBone Package - tenements location plan

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

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Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Redcastle operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Redcastle's control. No decision to proceed to production has been made, and any such decision will be subject to the outcomes of detailed feasibility studies.

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resource Estimation and associated geological interpretation at 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 (40+ years working on gold) that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. As Competent Person, Dr. Carras consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.



ANNEXURE A

Table 1 Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Ave Au g/t
SHRC47	20	21	1m	11.9
SHRC47	32	34	2m	1.11
SHRC49	26	29	3m	1.09
SHRC55	25	27	2m	2.07

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



Table 2. Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
SHRC01	395611	6792491	444	60	-60	180
SHRC10	395691	6792511	445	60	-60	180
SHRC12	395691	6792591	446	60	-60	180
SHRC14	395691	6792671	446	60	-60	180
SHRC16	395691	6792751	446	60	-60	180
SHRC18	395691	6792831	446	60	-60	180
SHRC20	395771	6792531	445	60	-60	180
SHRC22	395771	6792611	445	60	-60	180
SHRC24	395771	6792691	448	60	-60	180
SHRC26	395771	6792771	448	60	-60	180
SHRC27	395852	6792511	444	60	-60	180
SHRC29	395851	6792591	446	60	-60	180
SHRC03	395611	6792571	444	60	-60	180
SHRC31	395851	6792670	447	60	-60	180
SHRC33	395852	6792751	451	60	-60	180
SHRC35	395931	6792491	445	60	-60	180
SHRC37	395931	6792571	445	60	-60	180
SHRC39	396011	6792510	446	60	-60	180
SHRC40	396011	6792551	445	60	-60	180
SHRC42	396011	6792630	447	60	-60	180
SHRC43	396091	6792531	447	60	-60	180
SHRC44	396091	6792570	447	60	-60	180
SHRC45	396091	6792611	448	57	-60	180
SHRC46	396091	6792651	449	60	-60	180
SHRC47	395854	6792845	448	40	-60	200
SHRC48	395857	6792856	448	40	-60	200
SHRC49	395860	6792866	448	40	-60	200
SHRC05	395611	6792651	445	60	-60	200
SHRC50	395893	6792838	449	40	-60	200
SHRC51	395896	6792848	449	40	-60	200
SHRC52	395968	6792816	451	40	-60	200
SHRC53	395979	6792818	451	40	-60	200
SHRC54	395985	6792804	453	40	-60	200
SHRC55	395988	6792813	452	40	-60	200
SHRC07	395611	6792731	445	60	-60	200
SHRC09	395611	6792811	447	60	-60	200

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



Table 3 Selected Assay Results (Uncut Values)

Note: Only assay results with Au ≥ 0.1 g/t are presented in this table.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
SHRC18	4	8	0.14
SHRC18	8	12	0.17
SHRC18	24	28	0.10
SHRC20	48	52	0.16
SHRC35	16	20	0.27
SHRC39	0	4	0.10
SHRC47	4	5	0.16
SHRC47	5	6	0.23
SHRC47	6	7	0.22
SHRC47	7	8	0.17
SHRC47	8	9	0.12
SHRC47	9	10	0.19
SHRC47	10	11	0.23
SHRC47	11	12	0.26
SHRC47	12	13	0.22
SHRC47	15	16	0.10
SHRC47	16	17	0.20
SHRC47	17	18	0.11
SHRC47	20	21	11.9
SHRC47	21	22	0.18
SHRC47	22	23	0.13
SHRC47	30	31	0.15
SHRC47	31	32	0.11
SHRC47	32	33	0.69
SHRC47	33	34	1.53
SHRC47	34	35	0.11
SHRC47	36	37	0.26
SHRC48	12	13	0.17
SHRC48	13	14	0.49
SHRC48	14	15	0.69
SHRC48	15	16	0.23
SHRC48	17	18	0.72
SHRC48	18	19	0.57
SHRC48	19	20	0.37
SHRC48	20	21	0.16
SHRC48	22	23	0.37
SHRC48	23	24	0.25
SHRC48	26	27	0.12
SHRC48	27	28	0.10
SHRC48	32	33	0.11
SHRC49	26	27	0.72
SHRC49	27	28	0.29
SHRC49	28	29	2.25
SHRC49	29	30	0.43
SHRC49	33	34	0.44
SHRC49	35	36	0.11
SHRC49	39	40	0.22
SHRC50	22	23	0.18
SHRC50	27	28	0.11

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Au g/t
SHRC51	4	5	0.11
SHRC51	28	29	0.11
SHRC51	39	40	0.30
SHRC52	22	23	0.34
SHRC52	23	24	0.25
SHRC52	24	25	0.49
SHRC53	16	17	0.38
SHRC53	24	25	0.21
SHRC53	25	26	0.11
SHRC53	26	27	0.37
SHRC53	27	28	0.57
SHRC54	15	16	0.43
SHRC54	16	17	0.29
SHRC54	17	18	0.23
SHRC54	20	21	0.41
SHRC55	25	26	3.22
SHRC55	26	27	0.92

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 ≥ 0.1 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	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	• Industry Standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were employed to deliver consecutive 1 metre down-hole drill cuttings to the surface, whereby sample return is passed through a cyclone underflow into a stationary Metzke cone splitter attached to the underside of the cyclone. One sub-sample collection port is utilised to split each one metre down-hole sample, enabling one sub-sample split (~2-3kg) to be collected into calico bags. The remainder of the sample was then free dumped onto the ground surface, in rows of 20 single metre piles, near to the drill hole collar. • All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by BML's consultant geology personnel to today's industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during the drilling program to today's industry standards. • All samples were obtained to enable total pulverisation and weights obtained for industry standard gold analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques employed using face sampling hammer with a hole diameter of approximately 125mm. • RC Drill Rig is a Marooka-mounted AustEx X300 with on-board Atlas Copco 966psi/435cfm air compressor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Drilling was observed at all times and recoveries were observed to be high and consistent, thus sampling is considered to be representative, and without sample bias.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Drill chip samples were logged geologically to a level of detail suitable for geological interpretation and evaluation of gold mineralisation. - Logging was qualitative and quantitative. - All drill samples were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- RC drill samples were split, to obtain sub-samples for analysis, using a stationary cone splitter mounted beneath the sample cyclone attached to the drill rig. - RC drilling and sample splitting using cyclones and stationary cone splitters is considered to be industry standard and appropriate for evaluating Archaean gold lode deposits. - Field duplicate samples were collected at a ratio of 1 in 40 samples and indicate acceptable levels of precision. - Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted into the sampling stream at a ratio of 1 in 40 samples. All samples were deemed to assay within acceptable tolerances.
Quality of assay data and	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,	RC samples were submitted to an independent laboratory (Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie). Industry standard sample preparation (dry, crush and total pulverisation) and analysis by 40g Fire Assay with AAS finish were employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<i>etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i>	• CRM samples were inserted into the sampling stream, and samples submitted to the laboratory. • Review of QA/QC data did not reveal any bias and the levels of accuracy and precision are considered to be appropriate for evaluation of Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Verification of significant intercepts was conducted internally by BML personnel. • There was no twinning of holes. • Data is recorded onto laptop computers and uploaded onto the Company's server. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill hole collars were located using a Leica base station and roving units to obtain centimetre-level accuracy collar surveys. • Coordinates are reported to GDA94 datum, UTM MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is established using RTK GPS to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• RC drill samples were collected over 1m or 4m downhole intervals, depending on the sampling protocol adopted for each hole. • In parts of the programme, samples were composited into 4m intervals for initial assay, generally where mineralisation was not anticipated, while 1m sampling was undertaken in selected holes and intervals considered prospective or mineralised.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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</i>	• The majority of RC drill holes were inclined at -60° towards true north, drilled approximately perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation trend. The quartz veins form a stockwork style of mineralisation and the drill direction was optimised to intersect all major orientations of the veins. • Although the veins are multi-directional, the drilling orientation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>if material.</i>	is considered to provide unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample security was maintained at all times by the BML's geological personnel. Individual samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, then collated into labelled poly-woven bags, zip-tied, and hand delivered direct to the laboratory (Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie).
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There has been no audit or review of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.	- Mining Lease 39/318 is registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. - There are no current known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 4.5% royalties including standard Western Australia royalties apply to the project.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration relevant to the western RR target area was undertaken by Hill Minerals NL in the 1980s, by W. Rixon under Tribute in 1986, and by Terrain Minerals between 2006 and 2008. Hill Minerals completed geological mapping and drilling, including hole R27, which returned 7m @ 9.68 g/t Au and was interpreted to test a quartz-filled fault zone west of the main mineralised area (WAMEX Report A11863). W. Rixon later sank a 16.2m shaft at the western end of the Redcastle workings to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		investigate the R27 area, exposing a narrow auriferous quartz vein and producing a 20t trial parcel treated at the Laverton State Battery (WAMEX Report A19923). Terrain Minerals reviewed previous exploration, mapped surface geology, sampled known workings, picked up historic drill holes and compiled a digital historical database, and completed additional drilling and other exploration activities reported in WAMEX Report A92719. Historical information referred to in this report is used for geological context and targeting support. Redcastle has not independently verified all aspects of the historical exploration data to JORC 2012 standard. • Historical sampling, assaying and QA/QC procedures described in WAMEX Reports A11863, A19923 and A92719 have not been independently verified by Redcastle to JORC 2012 standard and are relied upon for geological context only.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The geology comprises typical Archaean greenstone, shear-hosted gold mineralisation. This style of mineralisation is typical within Archaean greenstone sequences. • At Redcastle Reef, mineralisation has been historically recorded as being dominated by sigmoidal quartz veins within a quartz dolerite host. The highest grades and largest tonnages mined were associated with an east plunging 25 degrees (plunge) at 120 degrees (to the east). Fold closure has been mined down plunge from surface to -8m. • Mineralisation observed during the 2024-2026 drilling and surface mapping has identified quartz stockworks hosted by dolerite / quartz-dolerite lithologies and also within a felsic intrusive, which is considered to possibly be a pre-mineralisation event. • Historical work at Redcastle (WAMEX Report A11863) has described gold mineralisation as being associated with quartz stringer and stockwork-style mineralisation within quartz-bearing metadolerite / quartz-dolerite and quartz-sericite schist, including schistosity-conformable quartz veins and disseminated pyrite. Historical drilling west of the main

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised area, including hole R27, tested a quartz-filled fault zone and supports the interpretation that the Redcastle Reef mineralised system may continue west of the currently defined RR MRE area.
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.	• Material current SHRC drill hole information is tabulated in Annexure A. • Historical hole R27 and selected historical drill hole / workings locations referred to in the text and figures are included for geological context only. Historical collar positions used in the figures were compiled from historical datasets and validation work reported in WAMEX Report A92719.
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.	• No data aggregation methods or metal equivalent values have been used in the reporting of Exploration Results. • Reported intercepts are based on length-weighted assay data. • Most samples are one metre in length, with some four-metre composite samples. • All gold values are reported uncut. • The historical intersection reported for hole R27 (7m @ 9.68 g/t Au) is quoted as reported in WAMEX Report A11863 and has been independently re-calculated and verified from original assay files by Redcastle. This historical result is included for geological context only.
Relationship between mineralisation	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• The majority of RC drill holes were inclined at -60° towards true north, orthogonal to the main mineralisation trends. The quartz veins form a stockwork style of mineralisation and the drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	direction was optimised to intersect all major orientations of the veins. • Although the veins are multi-directional, the drilling orientation is generally considered to provide unbiased sampling of the mineralised zones. • As a consequence of the various orientations of the quartz veins, true widths are not necessarily known for individual veins, and downhole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	• Plan view of sampling locations and results are included in the main body of this report. • Drill sections are included in the main body of this report. • Figures in the main body of the report include current SHRC drill hole locations, selected SHRC assay results, historical workings including Rixon's Shaft, selected historical drill hole locations with confirmed or compiled positions, section lines, and the 2025 RR MRE conceptual pit, to illustrate the spatial relationship between current drilling and historical exploration data.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	• All RC drill results, including collars and assays, are tabulated and attached to this report. • Historical information quoted in the report is limited to material results and observations considered relevant to understanding the current SHRC exploration results and western extension interpretation.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	• Historical follow-up at Rixon's Shaft, reported in WAMEX Report A19923, comprised a 16.2m vertical shaft and limited stoping / driving on a narrow auriferous quartz vein at the western end of the Redcastle workings. A 20t trial parcel was reportedly treated at the Laverton State Battery, producing a 0.597kg bar containing 0.331kg gold and 0.065kg silver. This information is included as historical context only and has not been independently verified by Redcastle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Results will be incorporated into the ongoing geological interpretation and may guide follow-up drilling designed to test the strike extent and continuity of mineralisation.