REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

13 July 2026

Queen Alexandra Grade Control Delivers Shallow High-Grade Gold

Highlights:

- **Initial Queen Alexandra grade-control assays deliver shallow high-grade gold within the QA open-pit development area, approximately 700m west of active mining at Redcastle Reef**
- **Standout uncut intercepts include:**
  - **BMRC647: 11m @ 8.55 g/t Au from 14m, including 1m @ 67.50 g/t Au from 16m**
  - **BMRC704: 3m @ 10.05 g/t Au from 21m**
  - **BMRC596: 4m @ 7.49 g/t Au from 30m**
  - **BMRC677: 7m @ 3.76 g/t Au from 22m**
- **Additional shallow and broader mineralised intervals include**
  - **BMRC690: 8m @ 3.03 g/t Au from surface**
  - **BMRC692: 5m @ 4.07 g/t Au from 5m**
  - **BMRC618: 11m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 12m**
  - **BMRC664: 3m @ 5.53 g/t Au from 17m**
  - **BMRC569: 3m @ 4.04 g/t Au from 32m**
- **Initial assays cover 138 RC holes for 4,385m, representing approximately half of the completed 8,810m QA grade-control programme**
- **Broad mineralisation confirmed, with 88 of the 138 RC holes returning at least one interval averaging ≥1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2 m**
- **Results are broadly consistent with the 2025 MRE geological interpretation and support a shallow stacked lode architecture, principally across the interpreted Kestrel and Kestrel Hanging Wall lode positions**

** All reported intercepts are downhole lengths and true widths are not yet established. Gold grades are reported as uncut values. BMRC690 comprises two 4 m composite assay intervals.*

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report initial assay results from the completed 8,810m grade-control reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programme at Queen Alexandra ("QA"), located approximately 700m west of Redcastle Reef ("RR") within the Redcastle Gold Project in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

Mining is underway at both QA and RR under the Redcastle-BML Ventures Joint Venture ("RB JV"), with BML Ventures as operator. The initial results support shallow high-grade gold mineralisation within the interpreted Kestrel and Kestrel Hanging Wall lode positions across the QA development area and provide additional data to refine lode geometry, local grade distribution, ore-waste boundaries and mine scheduling.

Further QA grade-control assays remain outstanding and will be reported, where material, following receipt, validation and QA/QC review.

Chairman's comment

Dr Ray Shaw commented:

"These assay results do more than support our pre-program interpretation of broad, shallow mineralisation at Queen Alexandra. They reinforce the rationale for developing Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef as part of an integrated development programme.

Together with the remaining Queen Alexandra assays, these results will be incorporated into the refinement of the QA mine plan, with the objective of optimising mining operations and logistics across the combined RR–QA development area."

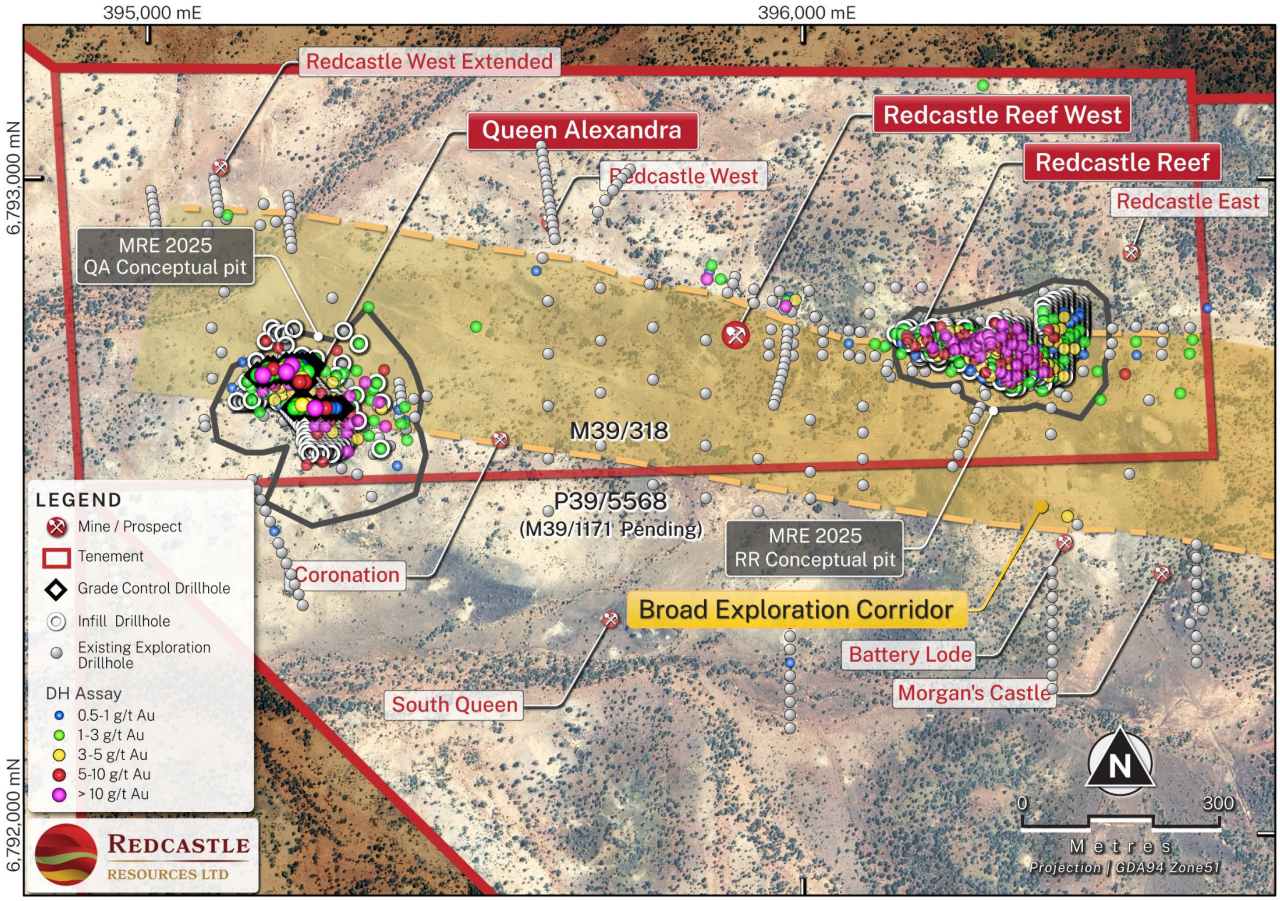

***Figure 1**. RR-QA development area and broader exploration corridor, showing Queen Alexandra approximately 700m west of Redcastle Reef and the spatial relationship with Redcastle Reef West and Morgan's Castle East.*

Strategic significance of the QA grade-control results

QA is located approximately 700m west of Redcastle Reef, where mining activities are underway. The initial QA grade-control assays support the presence of shallow mineralisation across multiple holes and sections, reinforcing QA as part of Redcastle's near-term RR-QA development area. The dataset will be integrated with logging, sectional interpretation and QA/QC data to refine the QA geological and grade-control model.

Drilling programme and results

The assay batch comprises 138 RC grade-control holes for 4,385m, representing approximately half of the overall 8,810m QA grade-control RC programme previously announced by Redcastle. The drillhole collars are concentrated across the QA development area and are shown on Figure 2.

Assay results and supporting drillhole information are set out in Annexure A.

Table 1 provides drillhole collar details for the newly reported QA grade-control holes, including collar coordinates, RL, depth, dip and azimuth.

Table 2 reports significant intercepts calculated using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au, a maximum of 1 m internal dilution and no top-cut.

Table 3 reports mineralised intervals calculated using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2 m, a maximum of 1 m internal dilution and no top-cut.

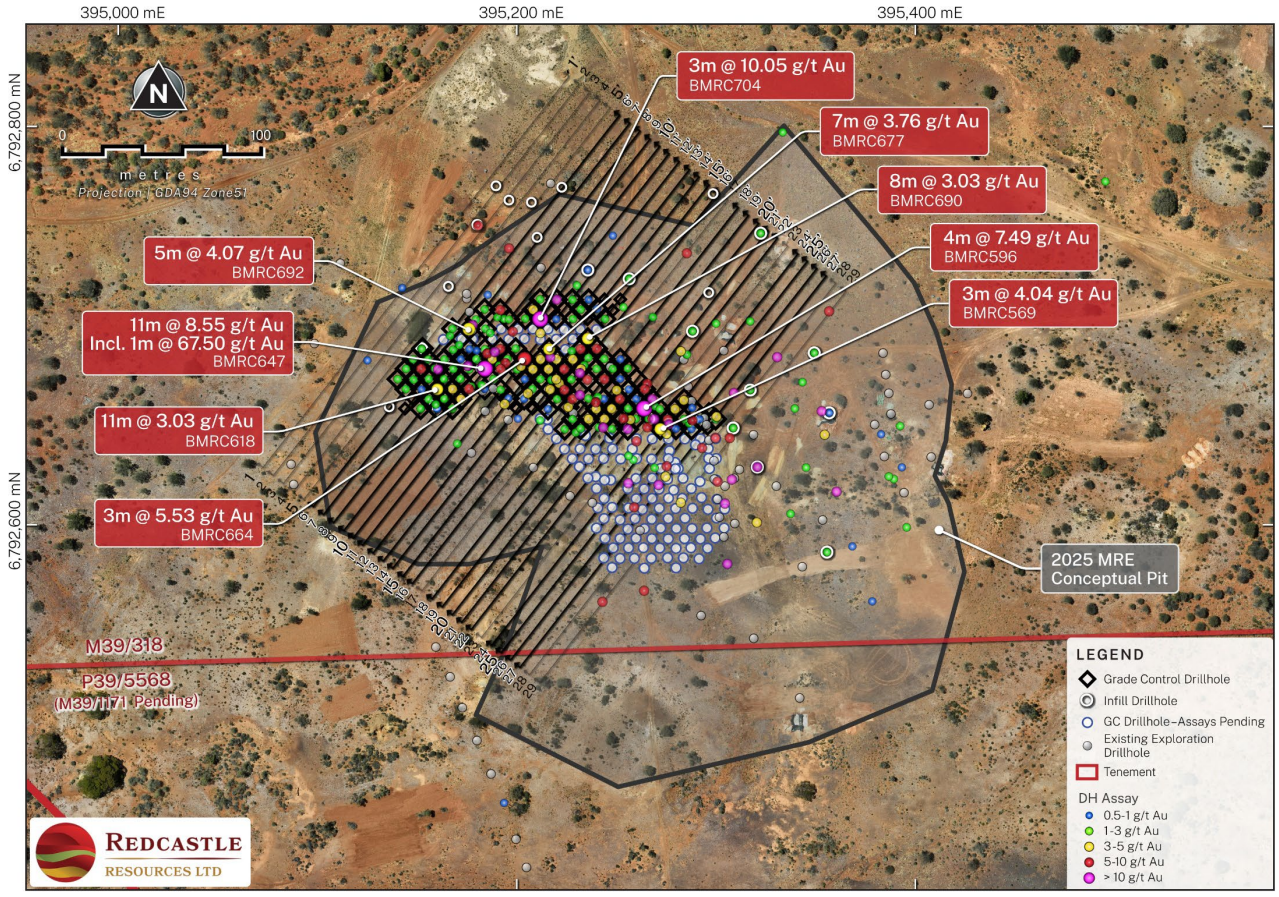

Figure 2. *Queen Alexandra plan view showing grade-control drillholes, section lines, assay distribution and the 2025 MRE conceptual pit shell*

Geological interpretation

The QA grade-control results are broadly consistent with the 2025 MRE geological interpretation and support a shallow, stacked lode architecture, principally across the interpreted Kestrel and Kestrel hanging wall lode positions.

Possible footwall structures, provisionally interpreted as Hawk and Eagle, are shown for geological context only. Whether these structures are mineralised, and the continuity of any associated mineralisation, remain uncertain and will be assessed as additional assay, logging and structural data are integrated.

Mineralised intervals occur within and adjacent to the 2025 MRE conceptual pit shell shown on the plan and section figures. This conceptual pit shell is provided for spatial reference only and does not represent a mining design or production decision.

Queen Alexandra grade-control holes with sectional interpretations

Figures 3 to 5 present representative QA sections 10 – 10', 15 – 15' and 24 – 24', showing the newly reported grade-control drillholes, drillhole traces, assay distribution and interpreted lode positions. The remaining sections containing the newly reported grade-control drillholes are provided in Annexure B. The section interpretations are provided for geological context and remain subject to refinement as additional assay, geological logging and structural data are integrated.

All intercepts shown on the following sections are downhole lengths and true widths are not yet established. Gold grades are reported as uncut values.

**Cautionary Note: Lode interpretations shown on the sections are 2D projections from the 2025 MRE 3D geological model within the sectional window used to prepare each section. The revised section orientation, together with nominal 6–6.5 m section spacing, has been selected to better align with the grade-control drillhole pattern. The interpretations are provided for geological context only and remain subject to refinement as additional assay, logging and structural data are integrated. The Hawk and Eagle labels shown on the sections are carried forward from the 2025 MRE geological model and are retained for spatial reference only. The current grade-control results do not establish the presence or continuity of mineralisation at those interpreted positions.*

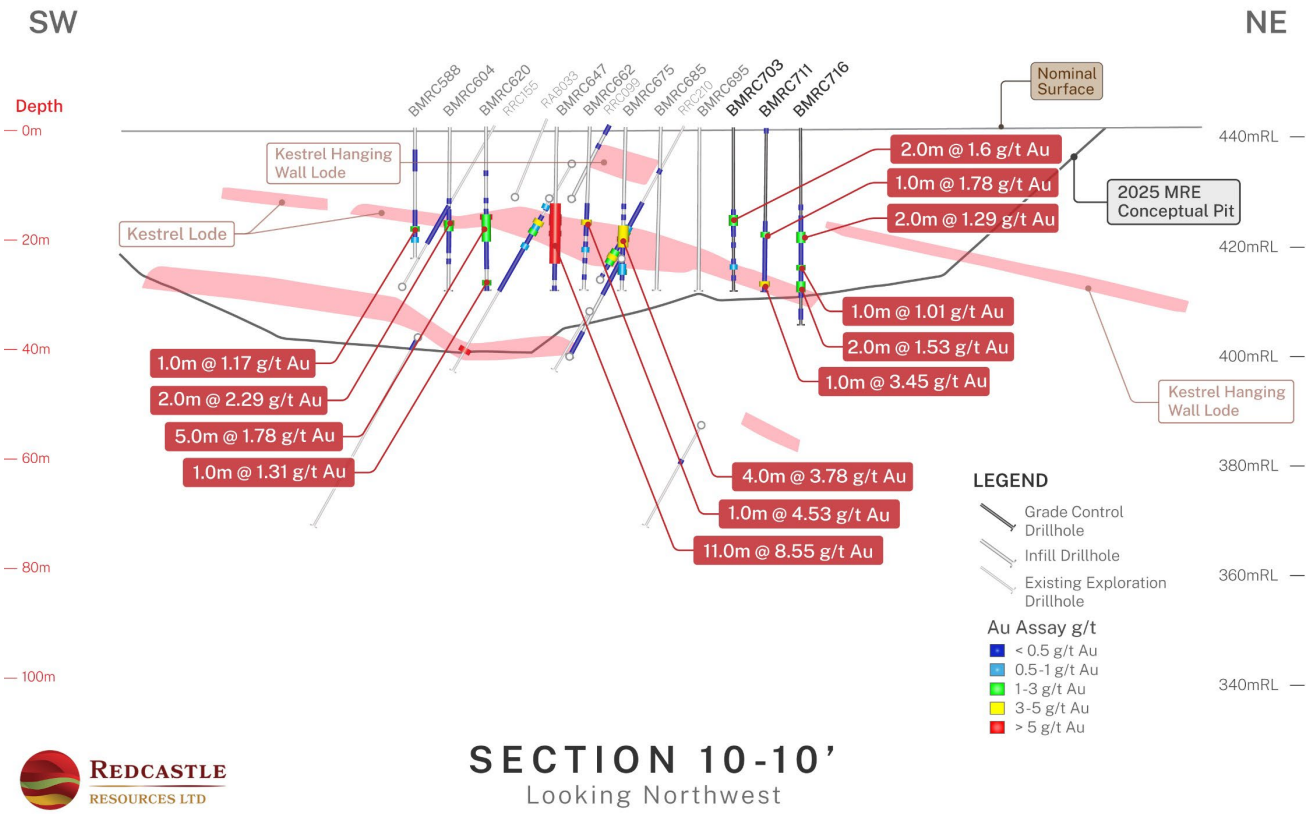

Figure 3. *Queen Alexandra Section 10-10'*

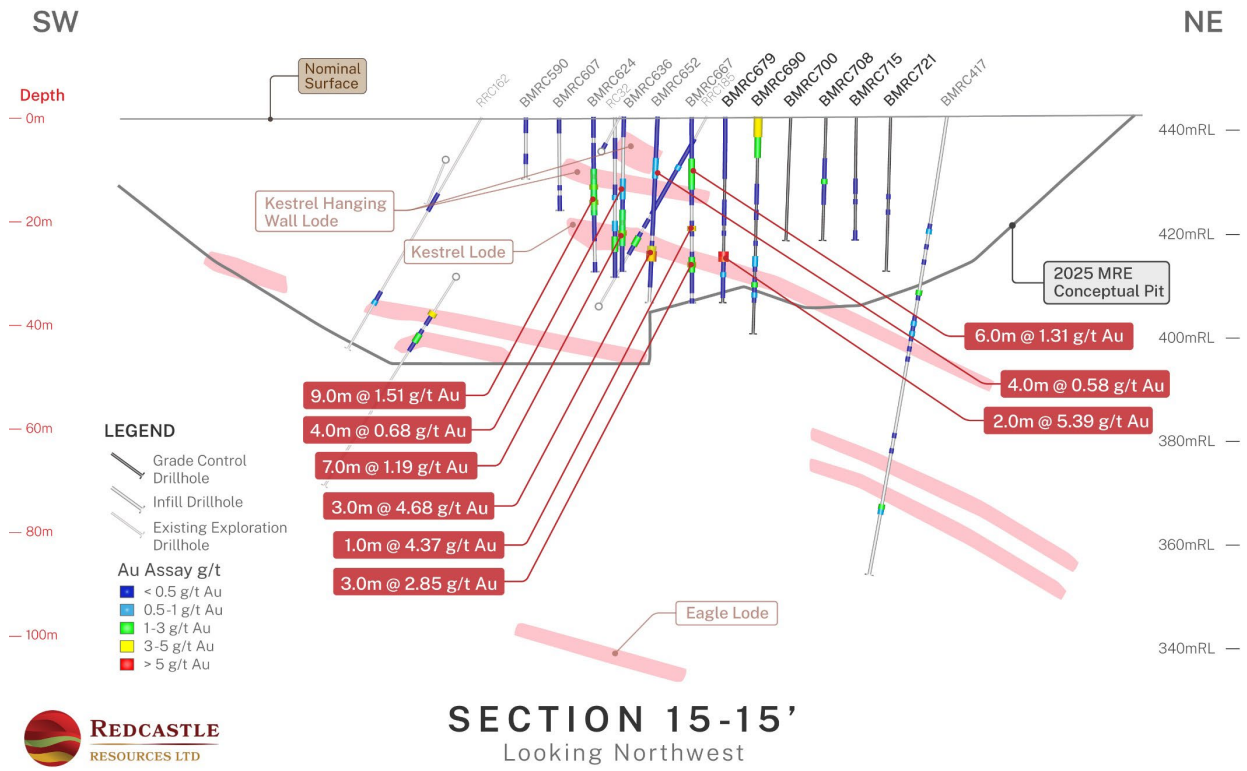

Figure 4. *Queen Alexandra Section 15-15'*

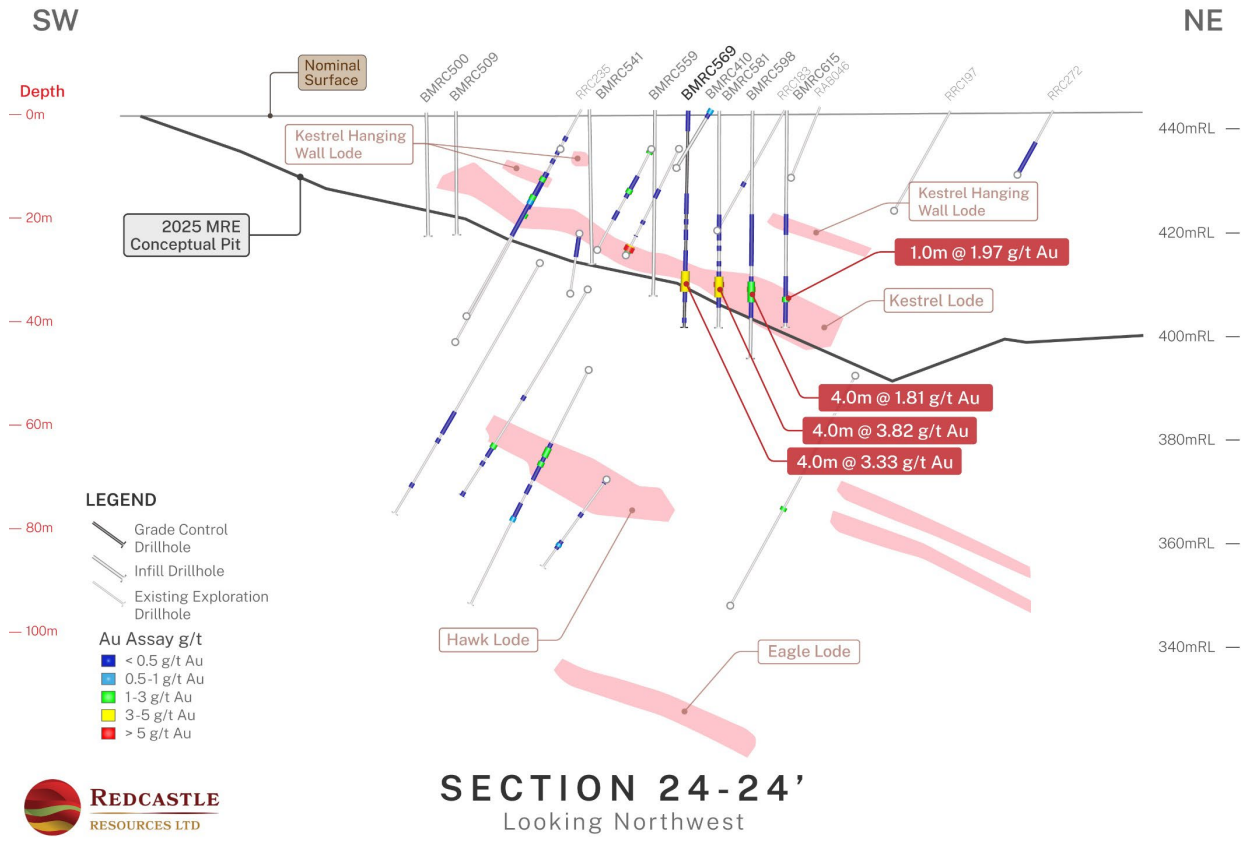

Figure 5. *Queen Alexandra Section 24-24'*

Development context

QA forms part of the current RR-QA development area under the RB JV. Any material expansion or future development decision beyond the current approved RR-QA mining activities remains subject to further technical, commercial, regulatory, heritage and operational assessment.

Remaining QA grade-control assays and QA/QC

The results reported in this announcement represent the initial tranche of assay results from the completed 8,810m Queen Alexandra grade-control RC programme, comprising 138 RC holes for 4,385m. Remaining assay results are pending and will be reported, where material, following receipt, validation and QA/QC review.

Samples were analysed for gold by 40g fire assay with AAS finish at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie. QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates, together with the laboratory's internal quality-control procedures. No material analytical bias or precision issues were identified that would prevent reporting of the Exploration Results.

All gold values are reported as uncut values. High-grade individual assays should be interpreted in the context of the broader QA drilling dataset and the structurally controlled nature of the mineralisation. Appropriate top-cuts will be considered in any future Mineral Resource Estimate or mining study where required.

Next steps

- Complete receipt, validation and QA/QC review of the remaining QA grade-control assay results.
- Update the QA geological and grade-control model and progressively incorporate validated assay results into ongoing mining and short-term scheduling, including refinement of lode interpretations, ore-waste boundaries and selective mining assumptions.
- Assess whether further local drilling is required and report further material assay results as they become available.

Compliance with JORC 2012

Additional information related to drilling, sample preparation, assaying, sample security and QA/QC is set out in Annexure C JORC 2012 Table 1, appended to this announcement.

Reference RC1 announcements

Recent and relevant RC1 announcements lodged on ASX include:

Date	Announcement
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
11 May 2026	Diamond Drilling Strengthens RR-QA and Highlights QA Upside
13 April 2026	QA Results Strengthen Mining Development Pathway
18 March 2026	High-Grade Gold Intersected in Broad Spaced Drilling Program
9 March 2026	More High-Grade Gold in Final Assays of Redcastle Reef GC
2 February 2026	Broad, Early-Stage Gold System Starting to Emerge at MCE
28 January 2026	Additional Shallow High-Grade Gold Intercepts from RR
22 December 2025	Further High-Grade & Broad Gold Intercepts from RR Drilling
15 December 2025	Exceptional Gold Assay from Redcastle Reef Grade Control Drilling
21 November 2025	Grade control drilling underway at Redcastle Reef
1 August 2025	Positive Scoping Study for Queen Alexandra Project
30 June 2025	RC1 Lifts Mineral Resource Estimates to 42koz

About Redcastle Resources Ltd

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

The Company's Eastern Goldfields portfolio currently comprises the Redcastle Project Area, the TBone Belt and the Kilkenny Belt Package, following completion of the Kilkenny Belt earn-in transaction. RC1 has earned a 60% interest in the Kilkenny Belt Package, which adds 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.

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

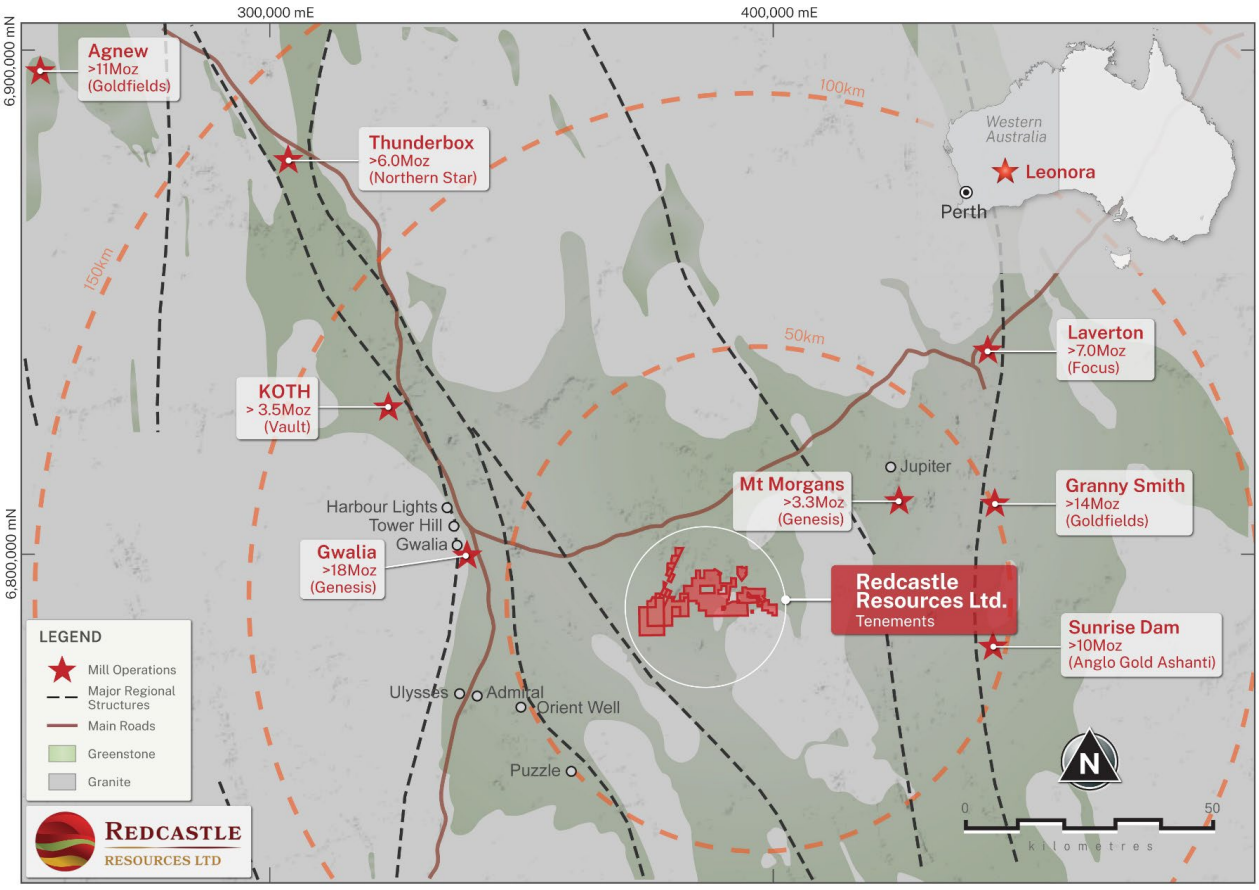

Figure 6. *Redcastle tenements location plan*

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

Listing Rule 5.23.2 Confirmation

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 those announcements. In relation to estimates of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the previously reported Mineral Resource Estimates for Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef, including the geological interpretations underpinning those estimates, is based on information previously compiled by Dr Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company. Dr Carras is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM Membership No: 107972). Dr Carras has sufficient experience, including more than 40 years working on gold deposits, that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity previously undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Carras consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the new Queen Alexandra Exploration Results and the associated grade-control geological interpretation presented in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Xusheng (Sean) Ke, a Competent Person and Non-Executive Director of the Company. Mr Ke is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM 310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 6297). Mr Ke is not a full-time employee of the Company. He is a self-employed consulting geologist engaged by the Company under a consulting agreement. Mr Ke has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Ke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which they appear.

ANNEXURE A

Table 1. Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC565	395224	6792648	443	18	-90	0
BMRC566	395232	6792648	443	18	-90	0
BMRC567	395248	6792648	443	30	-90	0
BMRC568	395256	6792648	443	30	-90	0
BMRC569	395272	6792648	444	42	-90	0
BMRC570	395280	6792648	444	42	-90	0
BMRC571	395288	6792648	444	48	-90	0
BMRC572	395296	6792648	444	54	-90	0
BMRC575	395228	6792653	443	18	-90	0
BMRC576	395236	6792653	443	24	-90	0
BMRC577	395244	6792653	443	30	-90	0
BMRC578	395254	6792653	443	30	-90	0
BMRC579	395260	6792653	443	36	-90	0
BMRC580	395268	6792653	444	42	-90	0
BMRC581	395276	6792653	444	42	-90	0
BMRC582	395284	6792653	444	48	-90	0
BMRC583	395292	6792653	444	54	-90	0
BMRC584	395300	6792653	444	54	-90	0
BMRC585	395144	6792658	441	24	-90	0
BMRC586	395152	6792658	441	24	-90	0
BMRC587	395160	6792658	442	24	-90	0
BMRC588	395168	6792658	442	24	-90	0
BMRC589	395200	6792658	442	12	-90	0
BMRC590	395208	6792658	443	12	-90	0
BMRC591	395216	6792658	443	18	-90	0
BMRC592	395226	6792659	443	18	-90	0
BMRC593	395240	6792658	443	24	-90	0
BMRC594	395248	6792658	443	30	-90	0
BMRC595	395256	6792658	443	36	-90	0
BMRC596	395264	6792658	443	36	-90	0
BMRC597	395272	6792658	443	42	-90	0
BMRC598	395279	6792658	444	48	-90	0
BMRC599	395288	6792659	444	48	-90	0
BMRC600	395297	6792658	444	48	-90	0
BMRC601	395148	6792663	441	30	-90	0
BMRC602	395156	6792663	441	30	-90	0
BMRC603	395164	6792663	442	30	-90	0
BMRC604	395172	6792663	442	30	-90	0
BMRC605	395196	6792663	442	24	-90	0
BMRC606	395204	6792663	442	18	-90	0
BMRC607	395212	6792663	442	18	-90	0
BMRC608	395220	6792663	443	24	-90	0
BMRC609	395228	6792663	443	30	-90	0
BMRC610	395236	6792663	443	30	-90	0
BMRC611	395244	6792663	443	30	-90	0
BMRC612	395252	6792663	443	36	-90	0
BMRC613	395260	6792663	443	36	-90	0
BMRC614	395268	6792663	443	42	-90	0
BMRC615	395284	6792663	444	42	-90	0
BMRC616	395144	6792668	441	30	-90	0
BMRC617	395152	6792668	441	30	-90	0
BMRC618	395160	6792668	442	29	-90	0

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC619	395168	6792668	442	30	-90	0
BMRC620	395176	6792668	442	30	-90	0
BMRC621	395184	6792668	442	24	-90	0
BMRC622	395192	6792668	442	24	-90	0
BMRC623	395208	6792668	443	24	-90	0
BMRC624	395217	6792668	443	30	-90	0
BMRC625	395224	6792668	443	30	-90	0
BMRC626	395248	6792668	443	36	-90	0
BMRC627	395256	6792668	443	36	-90	0
BMRC628	395264	6792668	443	42	-90	0
BMRC629	395140	6792673	441	30	-90	0
BMRC630	395148	6792673	441	30	-90	0
BMRC631	395156	6792673	441	30	-90	0
BMRC632	395163	6792673	442	30	-80	195
BMRC633	395172	6792673	442	30	-90	0
BMRC634	395204	6792673	442	24	-90	0
BMRC635	395212	6792673	442	30	-90	0
BMRC636	395220	6792673	443	30	-90	0
BMRC637	395227	6792673	443	30	-90	0
BMRC638	395235	6792673	443	36	-90	0
BMRC639	395244	6792673	443	36	-90	0
BMRC640	395252	6792673	443	36	-90	0
BMRC641	395260	6792673	443	42	-90	0
BMRC642	395144	6792678	441	30	-90	0
BMRC643	395152	6792678	441	30	-90	0
BMRC644	395160	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC645	395168	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC646	395176	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC647	395184	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC648	395192	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC649	395200	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC650	395208	6792678	442	30	-90	0
BMRC651	395216	6792678	443	30	-90	0
BMRC652	395224	6792678	443	36	-90	0
BMRC653	395232	6792678	443	36	-90	0
BMRC654	395240	6792678	443	36	-90	0
BMRC655	395248	6792678	443	42	-90	0
BMRC656	395256	6792678	443	42	-90	0
BMRC657	395148	6792683	441	30	-90	0
BMRC658	395155	6792683	441	30	-90	0
BMRC659	395164	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC660	395172	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC661	395180	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC662	395188	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC663	395195	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC664	395204	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC665	395212	6792683	442	30	-90	0
BMRC666	395220	6792683	443	36	-90	0
BMRC667	395228	6792683	443	36	-90	0
BMRC668	395236	6792684	443	36	-90	0
BMRC669	395244	6792683	443	42	-90	0
BMRC670	395252	6792683	443	42	-90	0
BMRC671	395153	6792689	441	30	-90	0
BMRC672	395168	6792688	442	30	-90	0
BMRC673	395176	6792688	442	30	-90	0

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC674	395184	6792688	442	30	-90	0
BMRC675	395192	6792688	442	30	-90	0
BMRC676	395199	6792688	442	30	-90	0
BMRC677	395216	6792688	442	36	-90	0
BMRC679	395232	6792688	443	36	-90	0
BMRC680	395240	6792688	443	42	-90	0
BMRC690	395236	6792693	443	42	-90	0
BMRC691	395168	6792698	442	36	-90	0
BMRC692	395176	6792698	442	30	-90	0
BMRC693	395184	6792698	442	30	-90	0
BMRC701	395180	6792703	442	18	-90	0
BMRC702	395196	6792703	442	30	-90	0
BMRC703	395204	6792703	442	30	-90	0
BMRC704	395212	6792703	442	36	-90	0
BMRC705	395220	6792703	442	36	-90	0
BMRC706	395228	6792703	442	24	-90	0
BMRC707	395236	6792703	442	24	-90	0
BMRC708	395244	6792703	443	24	-90	0
BMRC709	395184	6792708	442	30	-90	0
BMRC710	395192	6792708	441	30	-90	0
BMRC711	395208	6792708	442	30	-90	0
BMRC712	395216	6792708	442	24	-90	0
BMRC713	395232	6792708	442	30	-90	0
BMRC714	395240	6792708	443	30	-90	0
BMRC715	395248	6792708	443	24	-90	0
BMRC716	395212	6792713	442	36	-90	0
BMRC717	395220	6792713	442	36	-90	0
BMRC718	395228	6792713	442	30	-90	0
BMRC719	395236	6792713	442	30	-90	0
BMRC720	395244	6792713	443	30	-90	0
BMRC721	395252	6792713	443	30	-90	0

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

Table 2 Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC566	10	12	2	2.55
BMRC567	21	22	1	2.16
BMRC568	25	27	2	6.98
BMRC569	32	35	3	4.04
BMRC576	15	16	1	3.43
BMRC577	17	18	1	2.71
BMRC577	19	20	1	3.60
BMRC578	19	21	2	3.50
BMRC578	24	26	2	4.16
BMRC580	28	29	1	2.39
BMRC580	32	33	1	5.89
BMRC581	32	34	2	6.21
BMRC582	37	38	1	2.51
BMRC592	4	5	1	3.22
BMRC593	16	18	2	3.73
BMRC594	17	18	1	4.22
BMRC596	24	26	2	4.57
BMRC596	30	34	4	7.49
BMRC597	33	34	1	2.17
BMRC598	34	35	1	3.89
BMRC604	17	18	1	4.06
BMRC609	17	18	1	5.49
BMRC609	20	21	1	3.14
BMRC612	18	20	2	5.10
BMRC614	27	29	2	10.20
BMRC614	34	35	1	9.45
BMRC618	12	23	11	3.03
BMRC619	14	16	2	3.93
BMRC620	16	17	1	6.80
BMRC624	13	14	1	4.51
BMRC624	16	17	1	4.76
BMRC625	9	11	2	3.20
BMRC625	17	19	2	5.57
BMRC628	24	25	1	8.63
BMRC628	33	34	1	3.63
BMRC629	14	15	1	2.00
BMRC629	19	20	1	2.51
BMRC630	21	22	1	2.43
BMRC630	23	24	1	2.94
BMRC633	19	20	1	2.74
BMRC635	18	19	1	2.02
BMRC636	22	24	2	2.77

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC638	24	26	2	5.99
BMRC639	22	23	1	6.18
BMRC642	15	16	1	2.98
BMRC643	21	23	2	4.51
BMRC644	17	18	1	14.70
BMRC647*	14	25	11	8.55
BMRC648	17	19	2	6.53
BMRC649	19	20	1	2.56
BMRC650	19	20	1	3.03
BMRC650	28	29	1	3.37
BMRC651	23	24	1	3.89
BMRC651	25	26	1	2.07
BMRC652	26	28	2	6.73
BMRC653	27	29	2	3.62
BMRC653	30	31	1	4.97
BMRC654	25	26	1	2.25
BMRC655	27	28	1	2.42
BMRC656	32	33	1	2.04
BMRC657	23	24	1	2.84
BMRC661	22	23	1	2.14
BMRC662	17	18	1	4.53
BMRC664	17	20	3	5.53
BMRC665	20	21	1	3.18
BMRC666	25	26	1	3.64
BMRC667	21	22	1	4.37
BMRC667	28	30	2	3.19
BMRC675	19	21	2	6.62
BMRC677	22	29	7	3.76
BMRC679	26	28	2	5.39
BMRC680	32	33	1	5.45
BMRC690**	0	8	8	3.03
BMRC692	5	10	5	4.07
BMRC692	19	20	1	3.61
BMRC693	17	18	1	2.04
BMRC703	16	17	1	2.45
BMRC704	21	24	3	10.05
BMRC704	26	27	1	3.17
BMRC710	24	25	1	5.13
BMRC711	28	29	1	3.45
BMRC713	27	28	1	2.01
BMRC717	21	22	1	11.60
BMRC718	27	28	1	2.85

** BMRC647 includes 1 m @ 67.50 g/t Au from 16 m*
*** BMRC690 comprises two consecutive 4 m composite assay intervals grading 3.93 g/t Au and 2.12 g/t Au*

Significant intercepts are reported using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au and a maximum of 1m internal dilution and no top-cut.

Drillholes not listed in Table 2 did not return an intercept meeting the stated significant-intercept criteria.

Table 3. Reported Mineralised Intervals Averaging ≥1.0 g/t Au (Uncut Values)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC565	7	9	2	1.04
BMRC566	10	13	3	2.10
BMRC567	20	23	3	1.53
BMRC568	25	27	2	6.98
BMRC569	31	35	4	3.33
BMRC575	8	10	2	1.10
BMRC576	15	17	2	2.39
BMRC577	17	20	3	2.56
BMRC578	19	21	2	3.50
BMRC578	24	26	2	4.16
BMRC579	28	30	2	1.35
BMRC580	28	30	2	1.36
BMRC580	32	34	2	3.09
BMRC581	32	36	4	3.82
BMRC582	37	39	2	1.34
BMRC592	4	6	2	1.64
BMRC593	16	18	2	3.73
BMRC594	17	19	2	2.18
BMRC596	24	26	2	4.57
BMRC596	30	34	4	7.49
BMRC597	29	31	2	1.04
BMRC597	33	35	2	1.64
BMRC598	33	37	4	1.81
BMRC603	12	14	2	1.03
BMRC604	17	19	2	2.29
BMRC608	10	12	2	1.28
BMRC609	17	22	5	2.49
BMRC612	18	20	2	5.10
BMRC614	27	29	2	10.20
BMRC614	34	36	2	5.21
BMRC615	36	38	2	1.21
BMRC618	12	23	11	3.03
BMRC619	14	19	5	2.08
BMRC620	16	19	3	2.75
BMRC624	13	17	4	2.94
BMRC625	9	11	2	3.20
BMRC625	17	21	4	3.36
BMRC628	24	26	2	5.23
BMRC628	33	35	2	1.98
BMRC629	14	16	2	1.12
BMRC629	18	22	4	1.69
BMRC630	20	24	4	1.83
BMRC631	18	20	2	1.22
BMRC632	16	18	2	1.46
BMRC633	19	21	2	2.12
BMRC635	18	20	2	1.14
BMRC636	22	24	2	2.77
BMRC638	24	26	2	5.99
BMRC639	22	24	2	3.27
BMRC642	15	17	2	1.62
BMRC642	18	20	2	1.58
BMRC643	21	23	2	4.51
BMRC644	17	20	3	5.66
BMRC645	21	25	4	1.31
BMRC647	14	25	11	8.55
BMRC648	17	19	2	6.53
BMRC649	18	20	2	2.17
BMRC650	17	21	4	1.66
BMRC650	28	30	2	1.92
BMRC651	22	26	4	2.00
BMRC652	26	28	2	6.73
BMRC653	27	31	4	3.51
BMRC654	25	27	2	1.19
BMRC655	27	29	2	1.34
BMRC656	32	34	2	1.18
BMRC657	23	25	2	1.52
BMRC658	20	22	2	1.45
BMRC661	18	24	6	1.40
BMRC662	17	19	2	2.46
BMRC663	19	25	6	1.11
BMRC664	16	22	6	3.53
BMRC665	20	22	2	1.78
BMRC666	25	27	2	2.47
BMRC666	28	30	2	1.14
BMRC667*	8	13	5	1.36
BMRC667	21	23	2	2.31
BMRC667	28	30	2	3.19
BMRC668	27	30	3	1.21
BMRC668	32	34	2	1.21
BMRC669	27	29	2	1.22
BMRC672	20	22	2	1.34
BMRC674	19	22	3	1.13
BMRC675	19	22	3	4.87
BMRC676	18	20	2	1.58
BMRC676	22	24	2	1.08
BMRC677	22	29	7	3.76
BMRC679	26	28	2	5.39
BMRC680	27	29	2	1.15
BMRC680	32	34	2	2.84
BMRC690**	0	8	8	3.03
BMRC691	11	15	4	1.71
BMRC692	5	10	5	4.07
BMRC692	19	21	2	2.20
BMRC692	24	26	2	1.06
BMRC693	16	18	2	1.77
BMRC702	13	15	2	1.04
BMRC703	16	18	2	1.60
BMRC704	21	24	3	10.05
BMRC704	26	28	2	2.58
BMRC706***	8	12	4	1.07
BMRC709	23	25	2	1.12
BMRC710	10	12	2	1.11
BMRC710	24	26	2	2.72
BMRC711	19	21	2	1.07
BMRC711	28	30	2	1.95
BMRC713	27	29	2	1.16

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC716	19	21	2	1.29
BMRC716	28	30	2	1.53
BMRC717	20	23	3	4.73
BMRC718	27	29	2	1.56

**BMRC667 includes one 4 m composite assay interval grading 1.46 g/t Au.*

***BMRC690 comprises two consecutive 4 m composite assay intervals grading 3.93 g/t Au and 2.12 g/t Au.*

****BMRC706 comprises one 4 m composite assay interval grading 1.07 g/t Au*

Limited 4 m composite assays are identified above. The corresponding individual 1 m RC samples have been retained for follow-up analysis where required.

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.

Reported mineralised intervals are calculated using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2m, and a maximum of 1m internal dilution and no top-cut.

Drillholes not listed in Table 3 did not return a mineralised interval meeting the stated reporting criteria.

Annexure B – Queen Alexandra Grade-Control Drill Sections

Figures 7 to 22 present the remaining QA grade-control drill sections associated with the newly reported assay results. The sections show drillhole traces, assay distribution and interpreted lode positions and should be read in conjunction with the cautionary note below.

Selected lower-grade and one-metre intervals are shown on the sections for geological context and are not included in Tables 2 or 3 unless they meet the stated reporting criteria.

**Cautionary Note: Lode interpretations shown on the sections are 2D projections from the 2025 MRE 3D geological model within the sectional window used to prepare each section. The revised section orientation, together with nominal 6–6.5 m section spacing, has been selected to better align with the grade-control drillhole pattern. The interpretations are provided for geological context only and remain subject to refinement as additional assay, logging and structural data are integrated. The Hawk and Eagle labels shown on the sections are carried forward from the 2025 MRE geological model and are retained for spatial reference only. The current grade-control results do not establish the presence or continuity of mineralisation at those interpreted positions.*

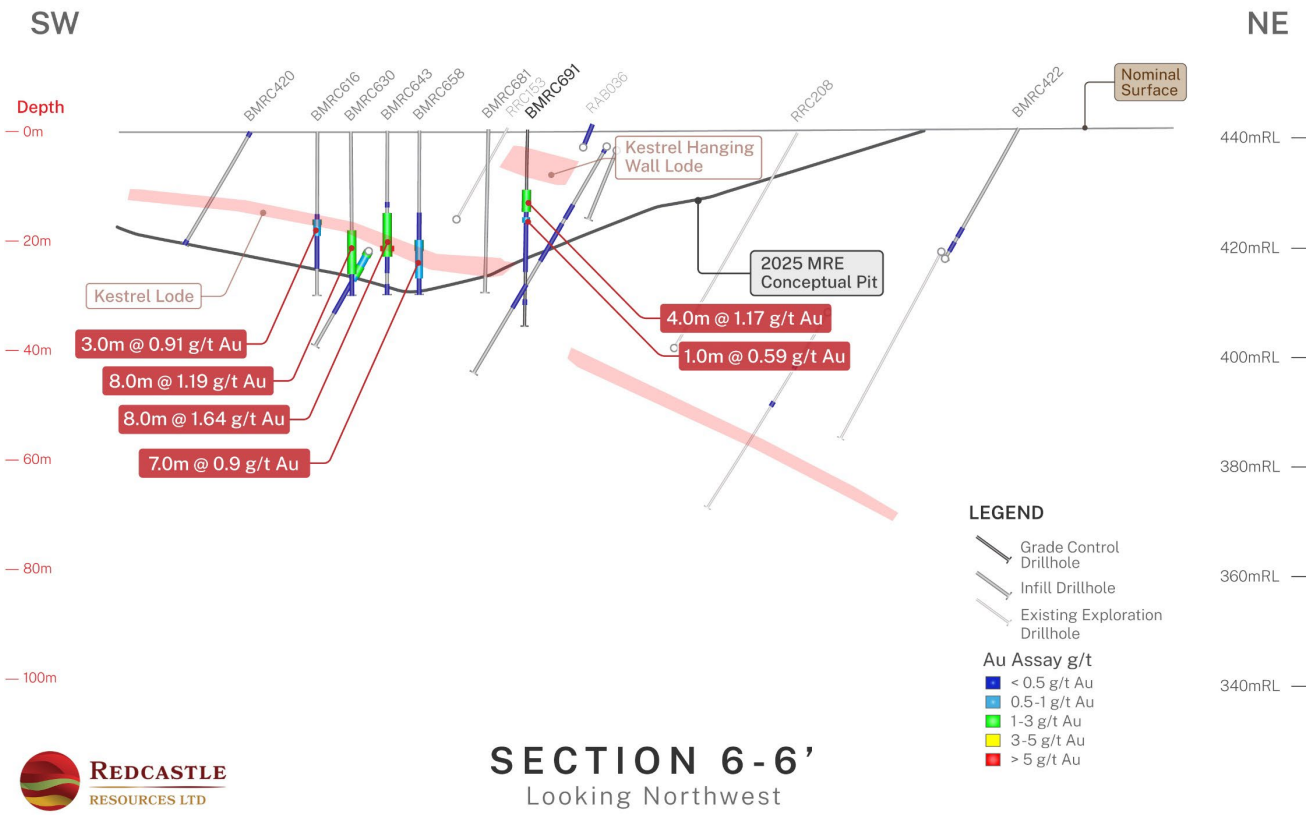

Figure 7. *Queen Alexandra Section 6-6'*

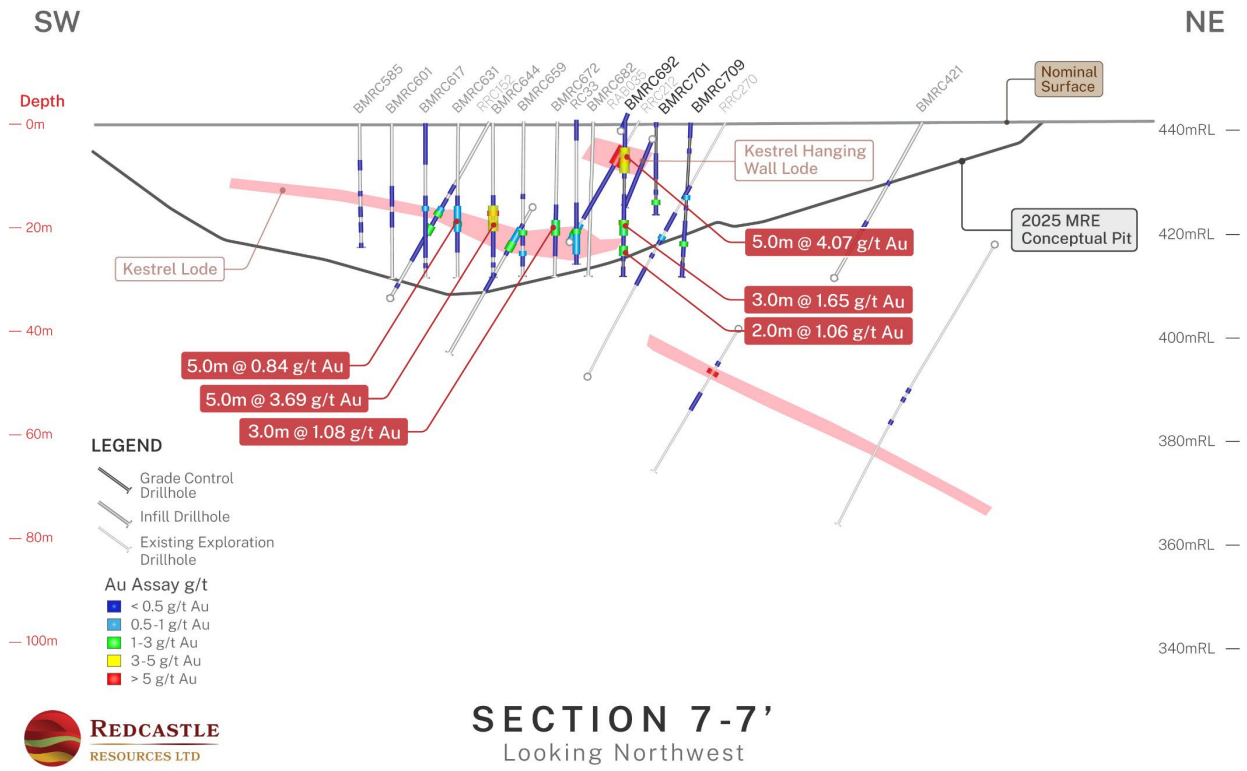

Figure 8. *Queen Alexandra Section 7-7'*

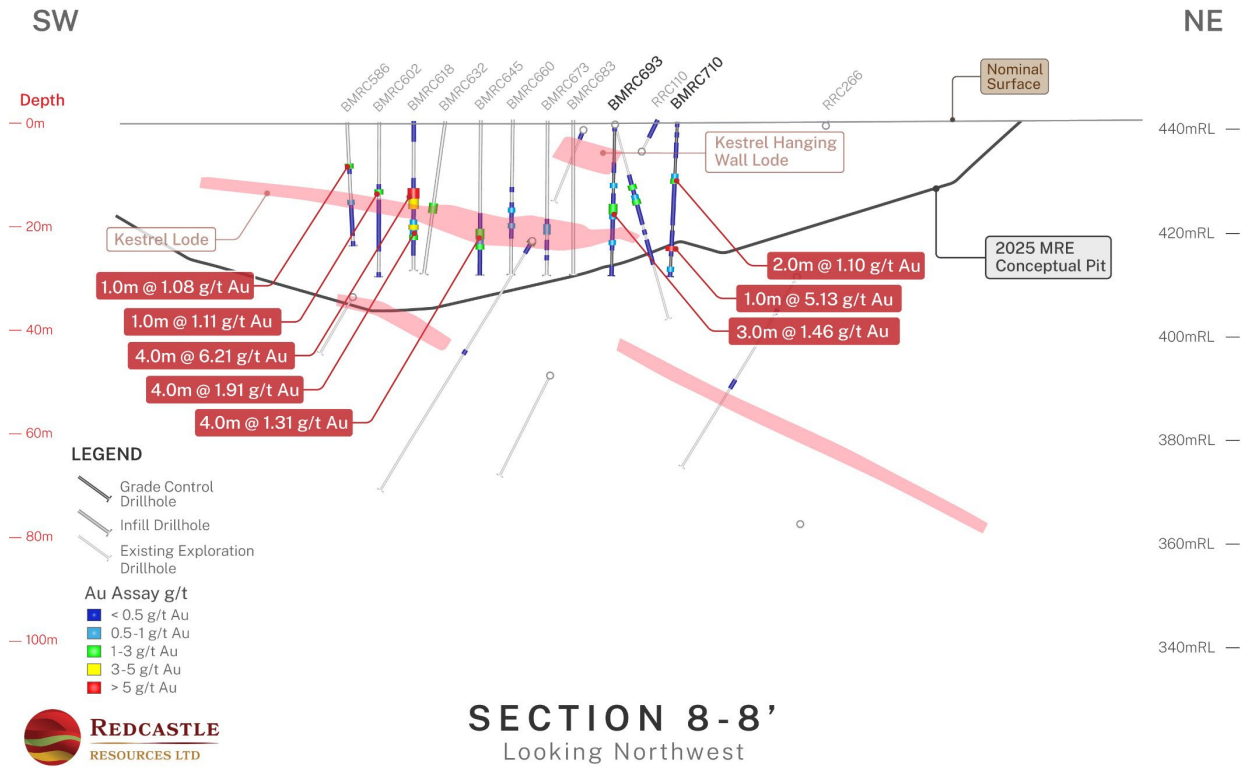

Figure 9. *Queen Alexandra Section 8-8'*

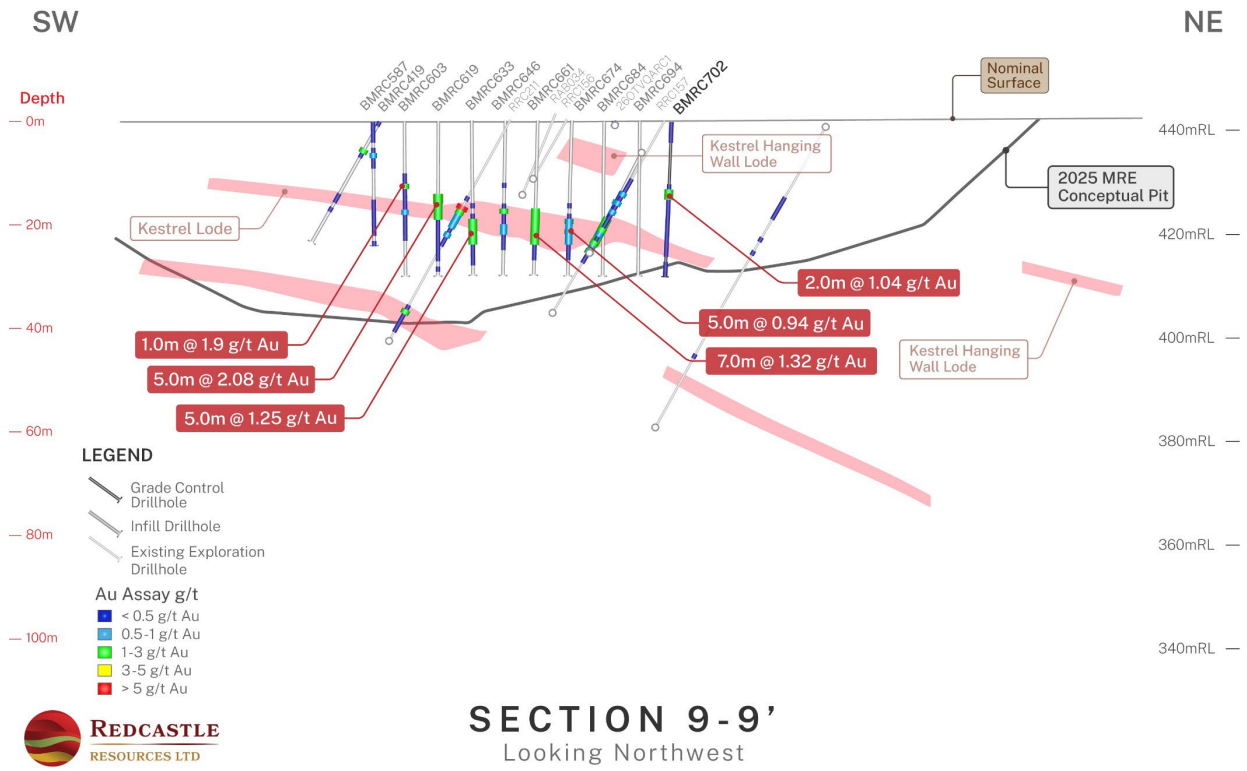

Figure 10. *Queen Alexandra Section 9-9'*

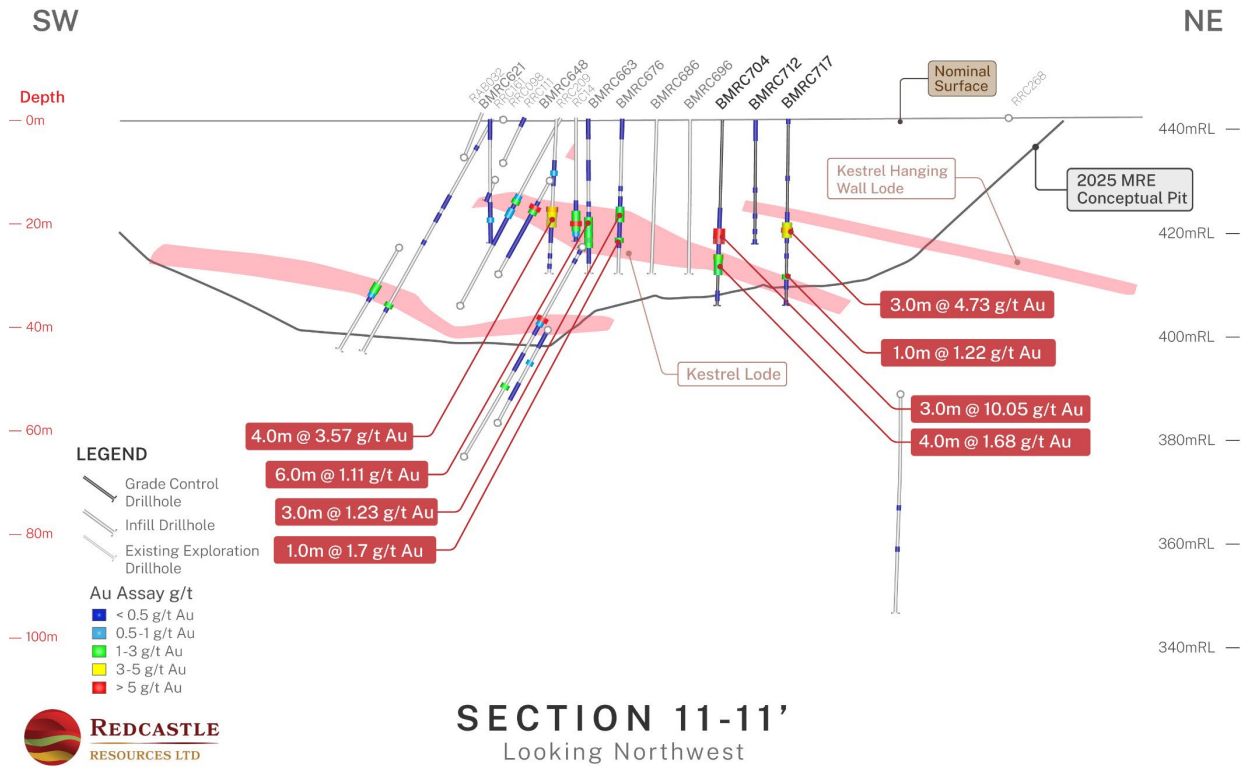

Figure 11. *Queen Alexandra Section 11-11'*

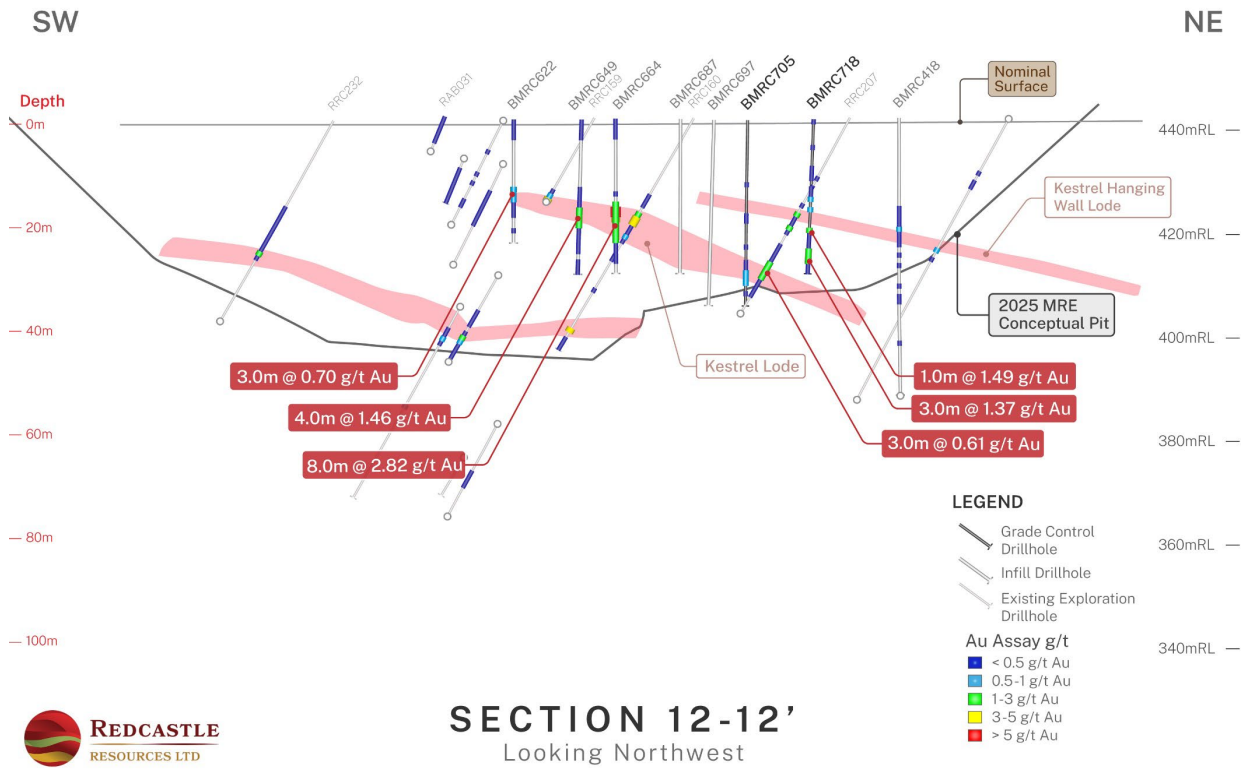

Figure 12. *Queen Alexandra Section 12-12'*

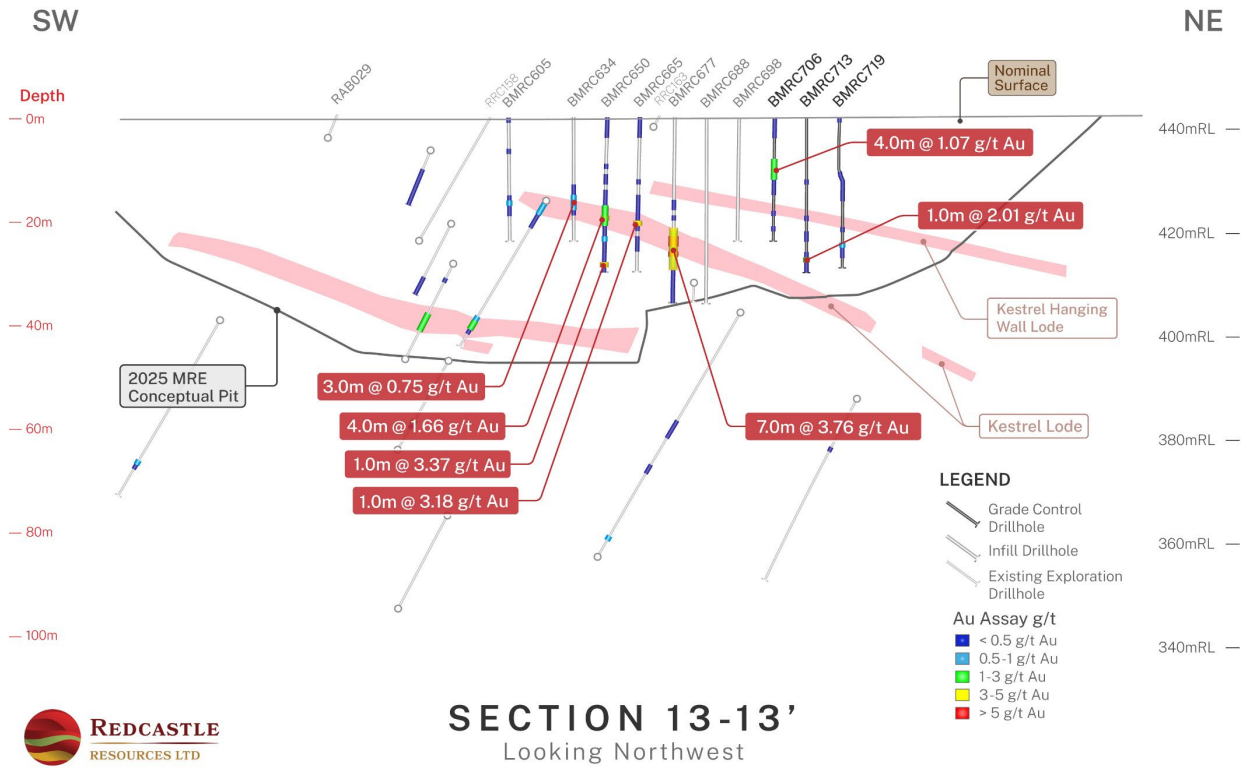

Figure 13. *Queen Alexandra Section 13-13'*

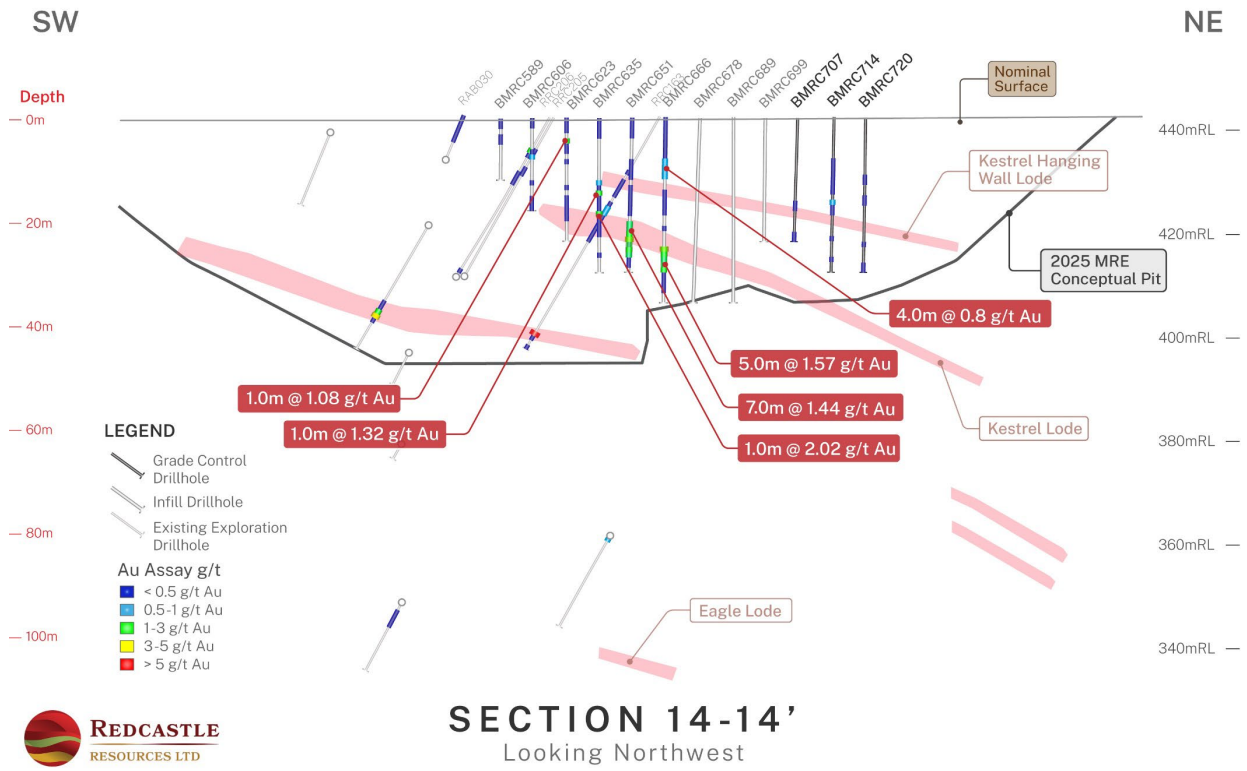

Figure 14. *Queen Alexandra Section 14-14'*

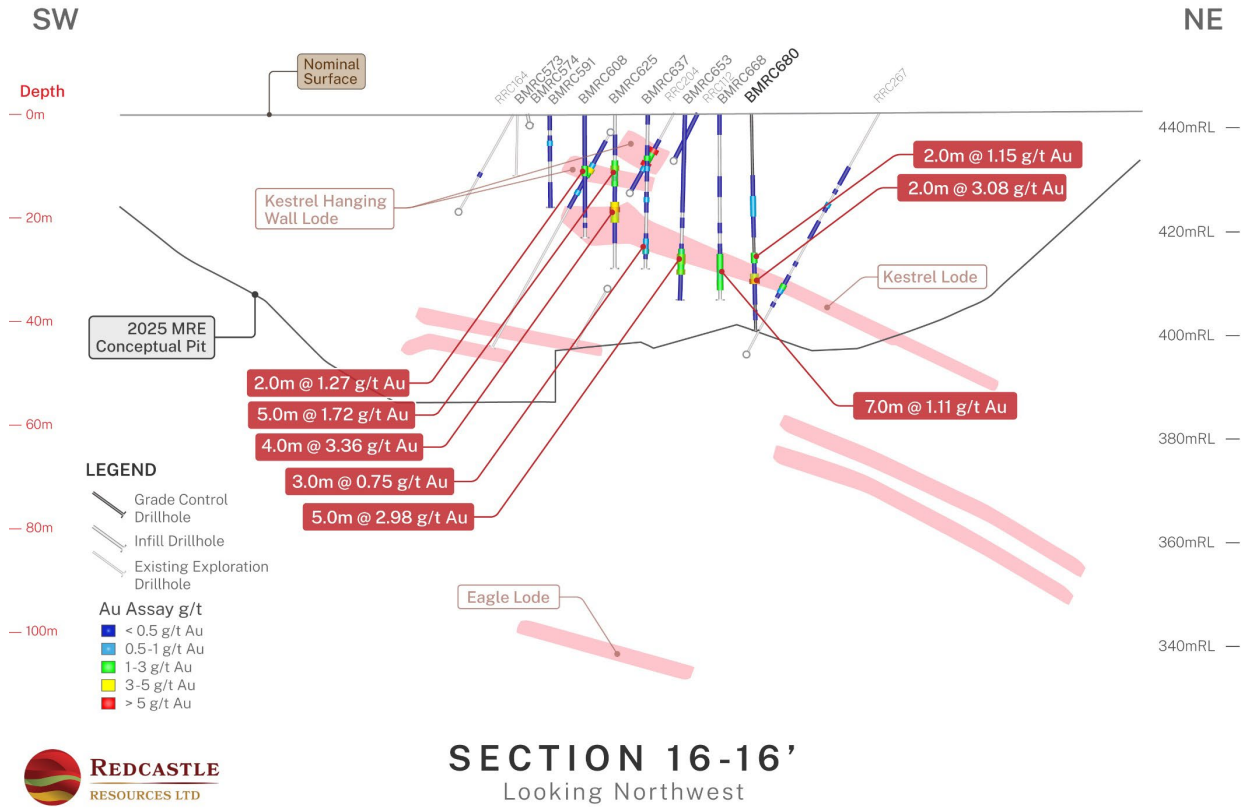

Figure 15. *Queen Alexandra Section 16-16'*

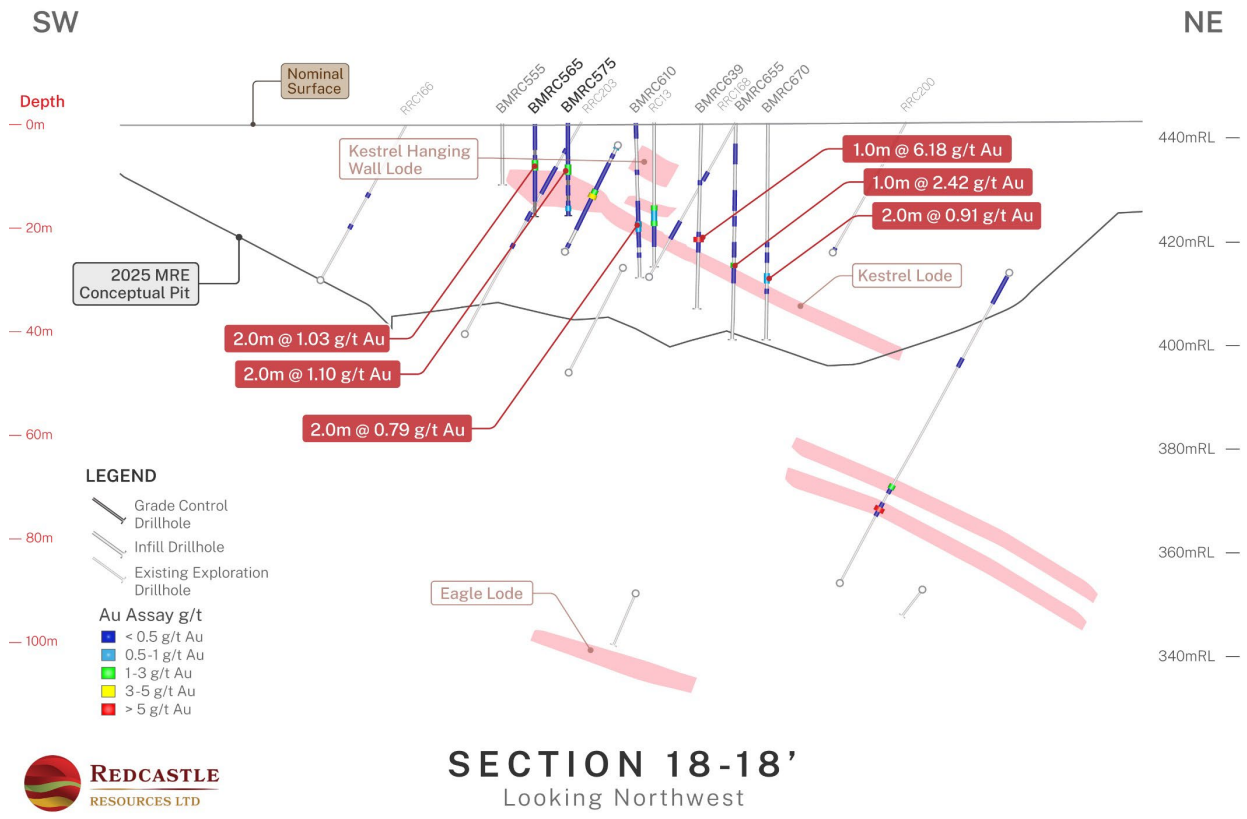

Figure 16. *Queen Alexandra Section 18-18'*

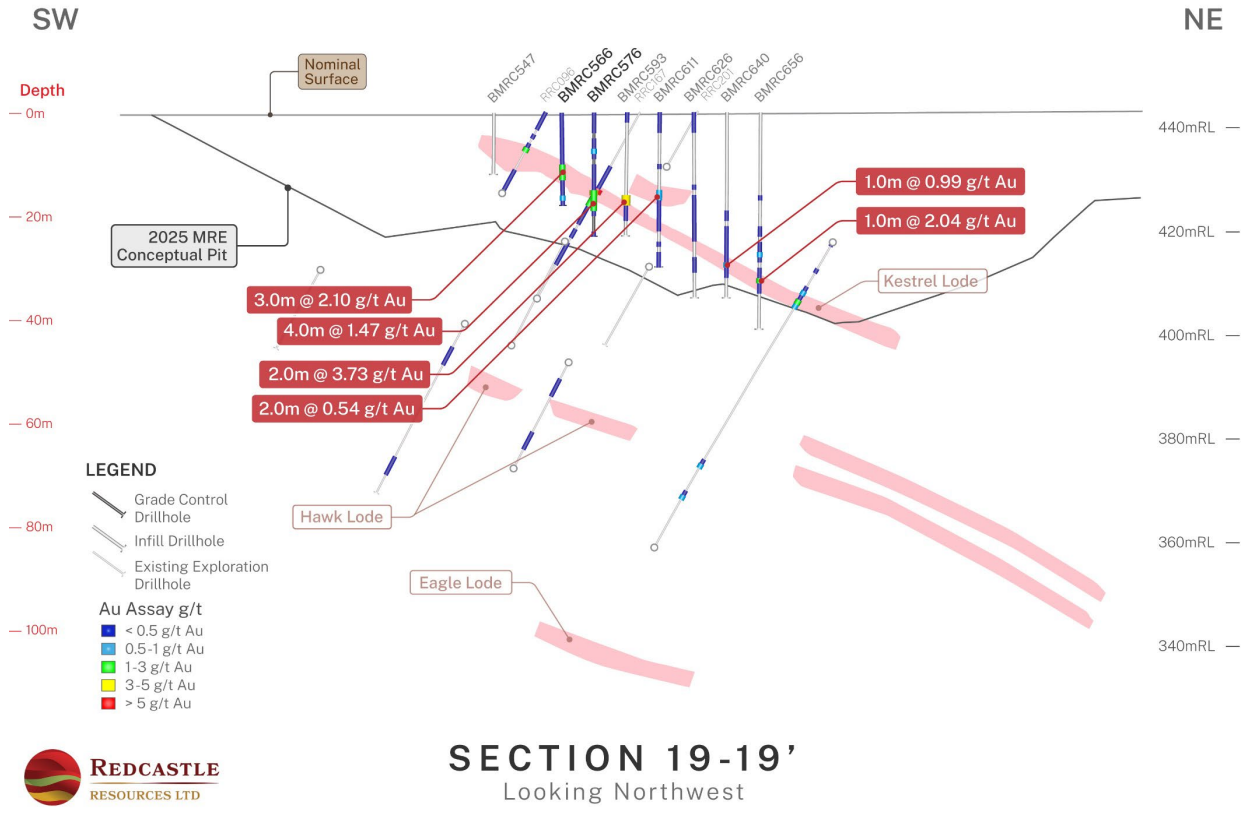

Figure 17. *Queen Alexandra Section 19-19'*

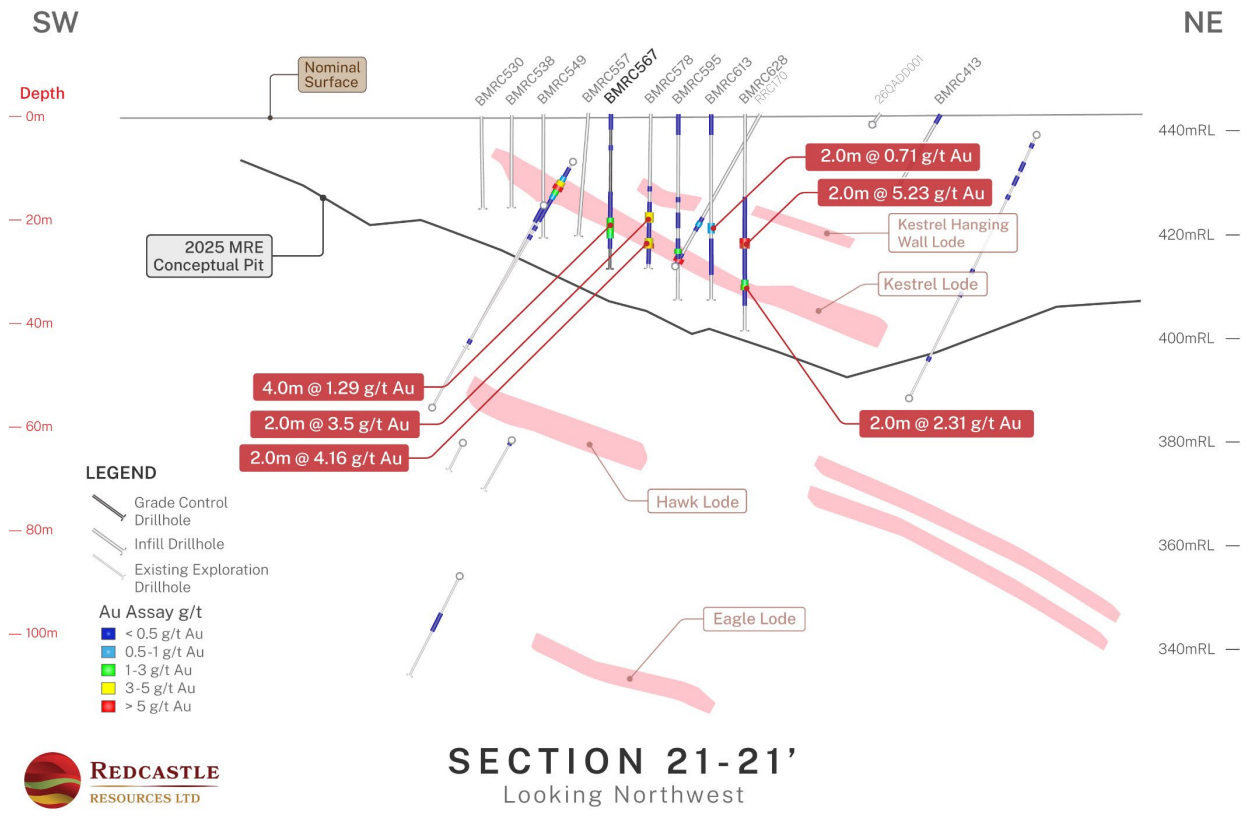

Figure 18. *Queen Alexandra Section 21-21'*

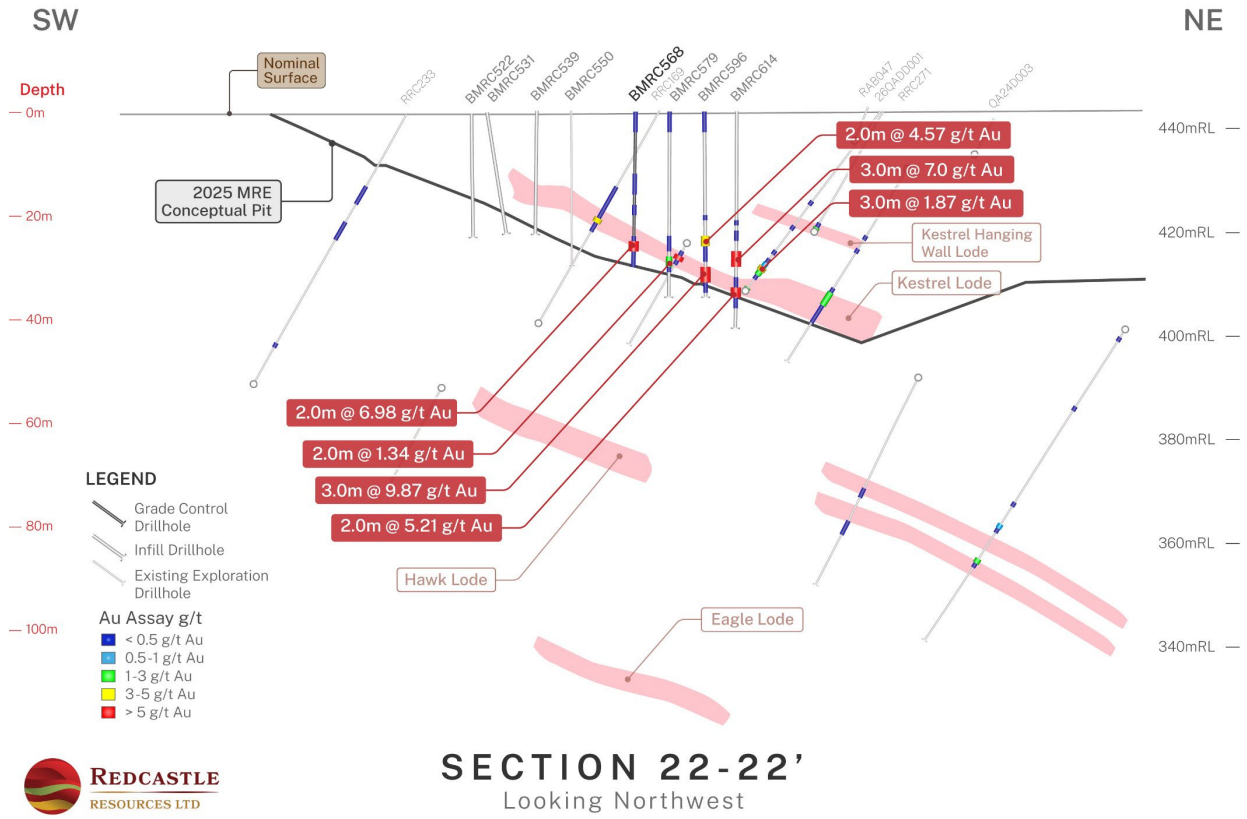

Figure 19. *Queen Alexandra Section 22-22'*

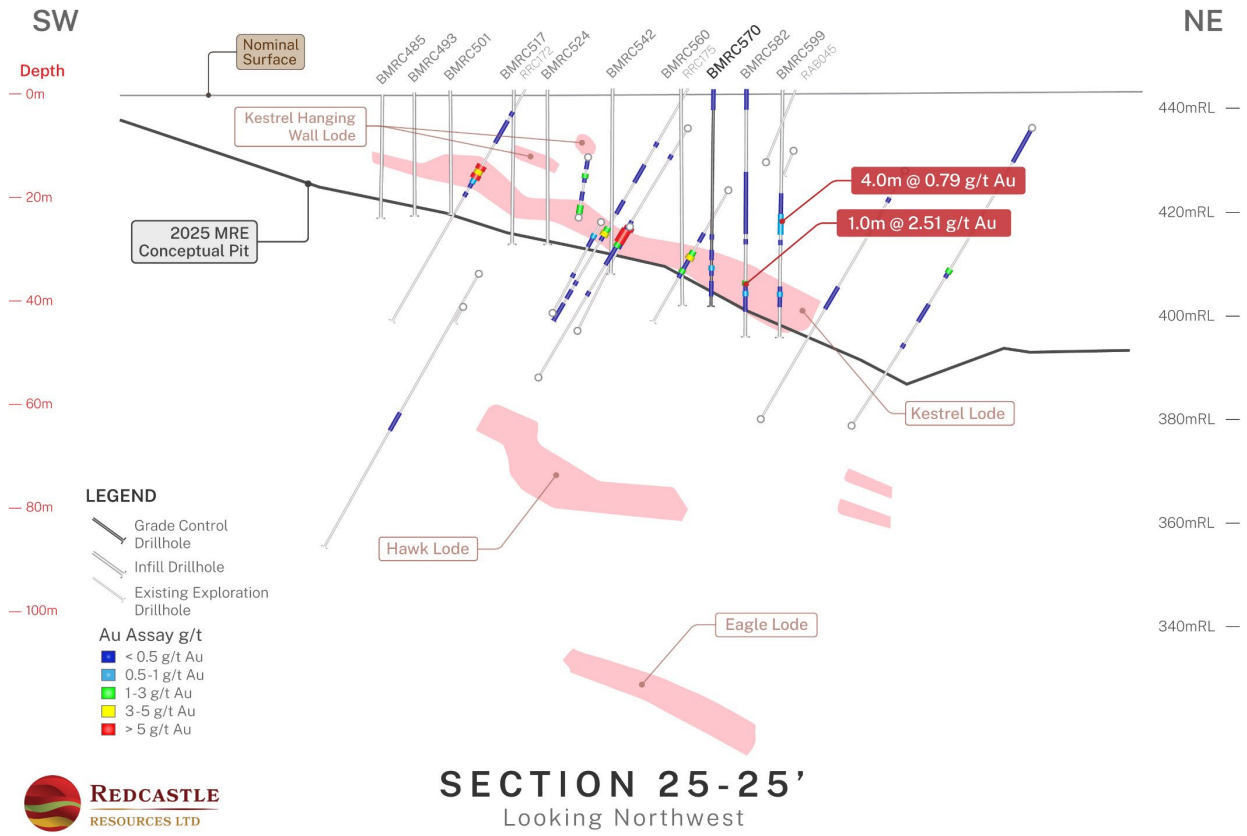

Figure 20. *Queen Alexandra Section 25-25'*

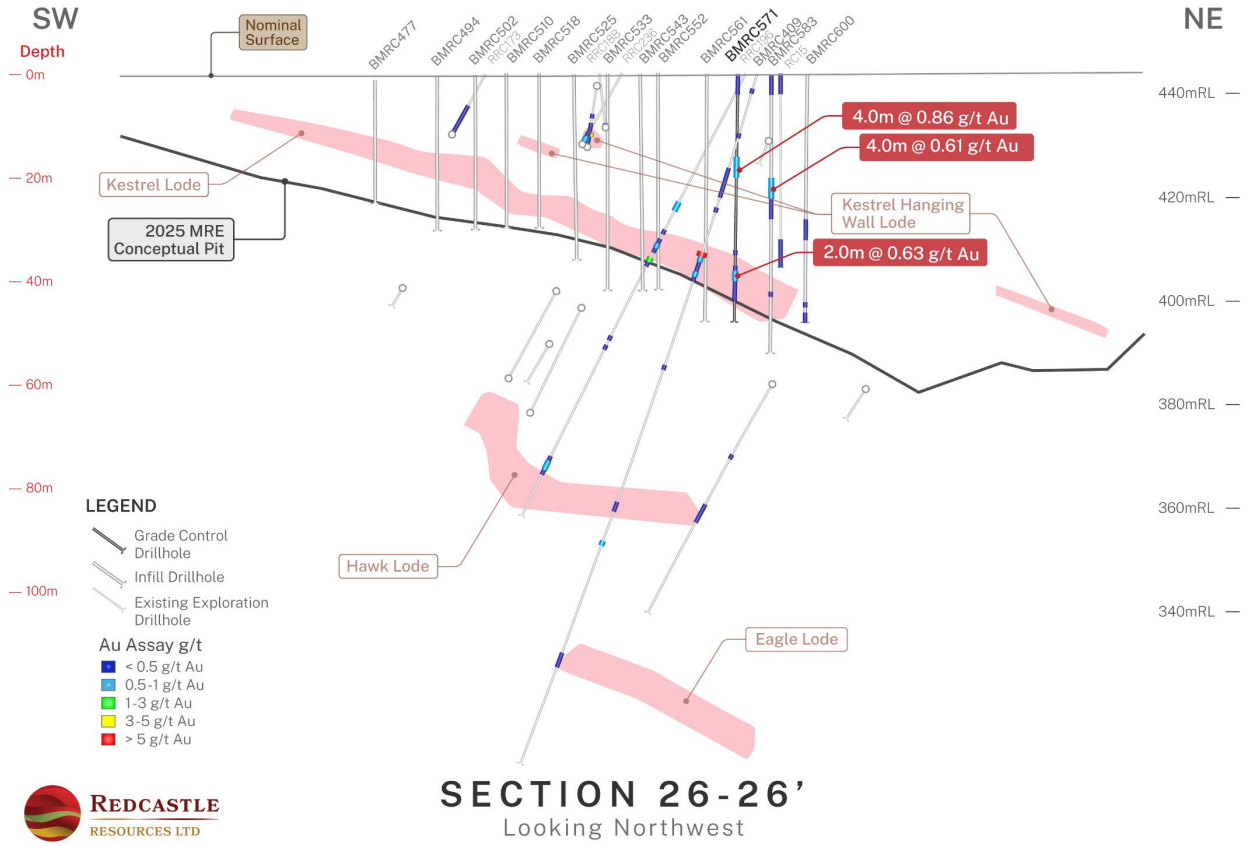

Figure 21. *Queen Alexandra Section 26-26'*

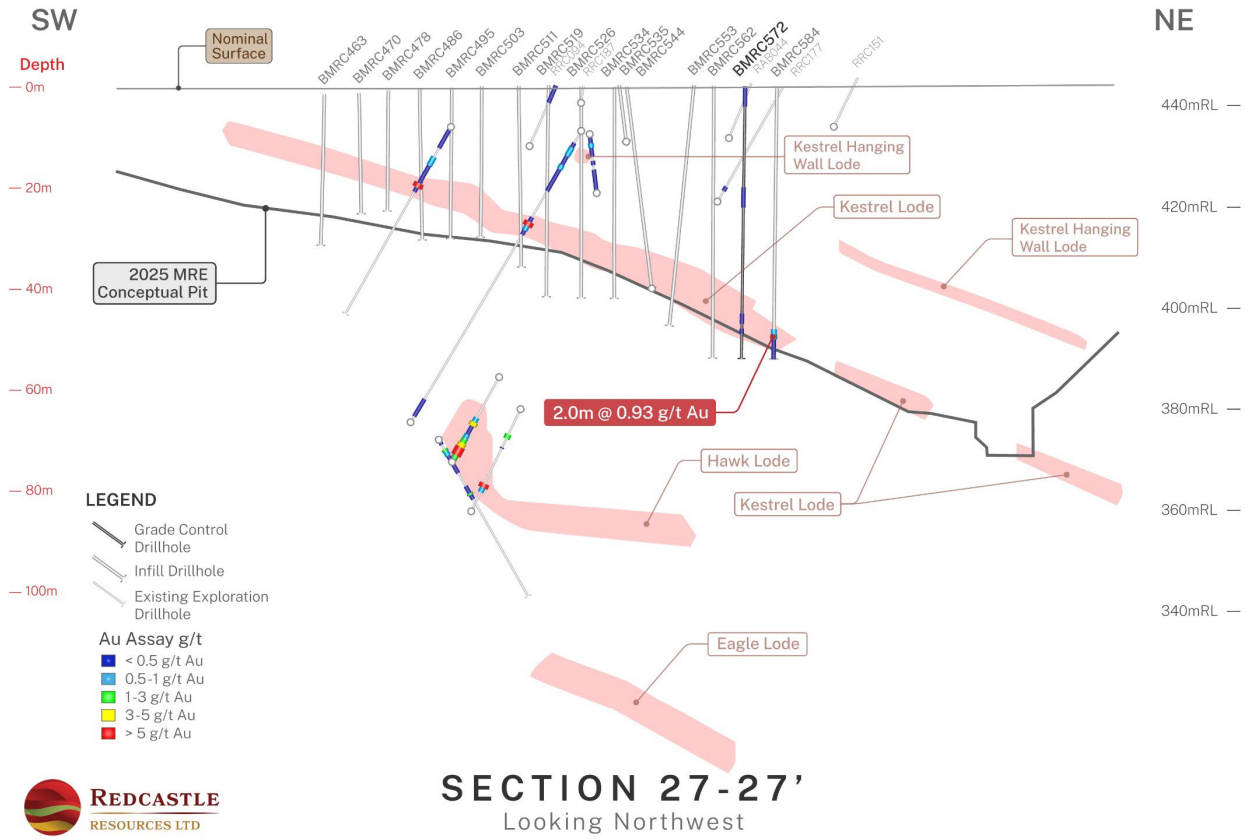

Figure 22. *Queen Alexandra Section 27-27'*

ANNEXURE C

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

- (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry-standard reverse circulation drilling techniques were employed for the Queen Alexandra grade-control drilling reported in this announcement. The results reported relate to the first assay batch from the completed Queen Alexandra grade-control RC programme. • Consecutive 1m downhole RC samples were delivered to the surface through the cyclone and split using a stationary Metzke cone splitter mounted below the cyclone. One sub-sample split, typically approximately 2-3kg, was collected into calico bags for assay. The remainder of each 1m sample was retained in rows near the drill collar. • With the exception of a limited number of 4 m composite samples in BMRC667, BMRC690 and BMRC706, samples were submitted for assay at 1 m intervals. The 4 m composite samples were prepared by collecting approximately equal portions from each of four consecutive 1 m RC bulk samples using a scoop and combining them into a single calico bag for assay. • Drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were supervised by BML geological personnel and/or Company geological personnel in accordance with current industry practice. • QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates. Samples were collected to enable total pulverisation and industry-standard gold analysis. • The sampling method is considered appropriate for the style of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Archaean gold lode, quartz vein and stockwork mineralisation at QA.
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).*	• RC drilling techniques were used for all drillholes reported in this announcement. • RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling hammer with a hole diameter of approximately 125mm. • The RC drill rig used was a Marooka-mounted AustEx X300 with on-board Atlas Copco 966psi / 435cfm air compressor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition were visually monitored and recorded by site geological personnel during drilling. Recoveries were generally observed to be high and consistent. • No material relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified from the drilling reported in this announcement. • Based on observations to date, sampling is considered representative and no material sample bias is currently known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill chip samples were geologically logged to a level of detail considered appropriate for geological interpretation, resource development, grade-control modelling, mine planning and pit optimisation studies. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature and included lithology, alteration, veining, sulphide occurrence and other relevant geological observations. • All drill samples from the drilling reported in this announcement were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• RC samples were split using a stationary cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone attached to the drill rig. • RC drilling and sample splitting using cyclones and stationary cone splitters is considered industry standard and appropriate for evaluating Archaean gold lode deposits. • Field duplicate samples were collected at approximately 1 in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	40 samples. Certified reference materials were inserted at approximately 1 in 40 samples. Blanks were also inserted into the sampling stream. • Samples were submitted for industry-standard sample preparation comprising drying, crushing and total pulverisation prior to fire assay. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • A limited number of 4 m composite samples were prepared by combining approximately equal scoop portions from four consecutive retained 1 m RC bulk samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie, an independent laboratory, for industry-standard sample preparation and gold analysis by 40g fire assay with AAS finish. • The fire assay method is considered appropriate for gold mineralisation in the Redcastle Project area. The reported Au lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine the gold assay results reported in this announcement. • QA/QC procedures included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates together with the laboratory's internal quality-control procedures. • Review of QA/QC data for the reported results did not identify material analytical bias or precision issues that would prevent reporting of the Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections and assay data were verified internally by BML geological personnel and Company geological personnel, including review by the Competent Person. • No twinned holes were drilled as part of the programme reported in this announcement. • Primary data were recorded electronically and uploaded to the Company/project database for validation and storage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays. Gold values are reported as uncut values. • The reported 4 m composite assay results were checked against the original sample records and the contributing downhole intervals. The corresponding retained 1 m samples remain available for follow-up analysis. Composite results will not be relied upon as final 1 m grade-control data without appropriate follow-up sampling where material.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collars were located using a Leica base station and rover units to obtain high-accuracy RTK collar surveys. • Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 and are rounded to the nearest metre in Annexure A. • Topographic control was established using RTK GPS with an accuracy of approximately +/-0.1m.
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 initial Queen Alexandra grade-control assay batch reported in this announcement comprises 138 RC holes for 4,385m. The holes form part of the completed 8,810m Queen Alexandra grade-control RC programme. • RC samples were collected predominantly at 1m downhole intervals. Most reported assay intervals are 1m samples; where broader composite intervals are reported, interval lengths are identified in Annexure A Table 3. • The drilling provides close-spaced, mine-scale information to assist refinement of lode geometry, local grade distribution, ore-waste boundaries, selective mining assumptions and mine scheduling inputs. No new Mineral Resource Estimate or Ore Reserve estimate is reported in this announcement. • RC samples were predominantly collected and assayed at 1 m downhole intervals. A limited number of reported intervals in BMRC667, BMRC690 and BMRC706 include 4 m composite samples prepared by scoop sampling from four consecutive retained 1 m RC bulk samples. These composite intervals are identified in Annexure A Table 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The QA grade-control holes were designed to provide close-spaced definition of shallow lode positions within the QA development area. Most holes were drilled vertically, with one inclined hole where appropriate, as shown in the collar table. • Mineralisation includes quartz veins, stockwork zones and structurally controlled lodes with locally variable orientations. Drilling orientation is considered appropriate for the current stage of grade-control assessment. • Reported intersections are downhole lengths only and true widths are not yet established.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security was maintained by BML geological personnel and/or Company geological personnel during the programme. • Individual samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags, collated into labelled poly-woven bags, secured and delivered to Bureau Veritas, Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques and data reported in this announcement has been completed. • Routine internal review and validation of sampling, assay and QA/QC data were undertaken before reporting

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The drilling at QA reported in this announcement relates to Mining Lease M39/318, which is registered 100% to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Redcastle Resources Ltd. • The Redcastle-BML Ventures Joint Venture (RB JV) is advancing mining and development work across the RR-QA development

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	area, with BML Ventures as operator. • There are no current known material impediments to undertaking the exploration and development activities described in this announcement on M39/318. • Standard Western Australian State royalties and relevant third-party royalties apply to M39/318.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in the Redcastle Project area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s). Their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling. • Historical and previous exploration data have been used to assist geological interpretation and targeting where considered reliable and relevant.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology comprises typical Archaean greenstone, shear-hosted gold mineralisation. This style of mineralisation is typical within Archaean greenstone sequences. • Geological observations made during the drilling program of the historical workings and logging indicate that in addition to the sub-vertical, east-west striking veins seen at surface, flat north dipping structures plunging to the south-east appear to be the major mineralised component. • Mineralisation observed during the 2024-2026 drilling and surface mapping has identified quartz stockworks hosted by dolerite / quartz-dolerite lithologies and also within a felsic intrusive, which is considered to possibly be a pre-mineralisation event.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• RC drill hole information is tabulated and attached to this report in Annexure A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	down hole length and interception depth *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intercepts are based on length-weighted averages of assay data. Annexure A Table 2 reports significant intercepts calculated using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au, a maximum of 1 m internal dilution and no top-cut. Annexure A Table 3 reports mineralised intervals calculated using a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2 m, a maximum of 1 m internal dilution and no top-cut. All gold grades are reported as uncut values. No metal equivalent values are reported. • All gold values are reported as uncut values and no top-cut has been applied. • Most assays were completed on 1 m samples. Annexure A Table 3 reports all mineralised intervals meeting the stated criteria of a nominal lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au, a minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2 m, a maximum of 1 m internal dilution and no top-cut. Drillholes and intervals not listed in Table 3 did not meet these reporting criteria. A limited number of reported intervals include 4 m composite samples, as identified in Table 3. • 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.*	• The mineralised zones at QA include quartz veins, stockwork zones and structurally controlled lodes with locally variable orientations. • Reported intercepts are downhole lengths only. True widths are not yet established and may vary depending on local lode geometry and drillhole orientation. • The orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	current stage of work and no material orientation-related sampling bias has been identified.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan views showing the QA grade-control drillhole locations, assay distribution, section lines and the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate conceptual pit shell are included in the main body of the announcement. • Representative QA drill sections are included in the main body of the announcement, with the remaining sections containing the newly reported grade-control drillholes provided in Annexure B. • Annexure A includes Table 1, which provides drillhole collar information for all holes in the initial assay batch; Table 2, which reports all significant intercepts meeting the stated minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au criteria; and Table 3, which reports all mineralised intervals meeting the stated minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au and minimum downhole width of 2 m criteria.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All 138 RC drillholes included in the initial Queen Alexandra grade-control assay batch are listed in the drillhole collar table in Annexure A Table 1. • Annexure A Table 2 reports all significant intercepts meeting the stated reporting criteria of a nominal 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off, a minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au and a maximum of 1 m internal dilution. • Annexure A Table 3 reports all mineralised intervals meeting the stated reporting criteria of a nominal 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off, a minimum average grade of 1.0 g/t Au over a minimum downhole width of 2 m and a maximum of 1 m internal dilution. Drillholes that did not return an interval meeting the Table 2 or Table 3 reporting criteria remain listed in Table 1. • Gold grades are reported as uncut values. This reporting approach, together with the plan and section figures, is considered balanced and appropriate for reporting the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Exploration Results.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other meaningful and material exploration data are being reported in this announcement. • The announcement should be read together with the plan views, sections and tabulated assay data included in the main body and Annexure A.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company will incorporate the initial QA grade-control assay results into the Queen Alexandra geological and grade-control model. • Further work will include receipt, validation and QA/QC review of the remaining QA grade-control assay results, refinement of lode interpretations, ore-waste boundaries, local grade distribution and selective mining assumptions. • Further material assay results will be reported following receipt and validation, where appropriate.