MULTIPLE NEW DRILL-READY GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT NIELLE

Review of +US$3M historical dataset uncovers previously unreported gold intercepts including 8m @ 3.65g/t Au from surface. Independent Exploration Target underway over the ~1km RC-drilled zone with maiden drill program planned in anticipation of the Nielle permit grant.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Six gold targets have been defined and ranked across the ~212km^2 Nielle permit area. Only ~1km of the 4.5km mineralised trend has been tested by RC drilling.**
- **Mineralisation within the RC-drilled zone remains open at depth and along strike. Numerous zones along the broader trend have yet to be drill tested.**
- **Review of the historical database has identified previously unreported gold intercepts including 2m @ 2.75g/t Au from 14m and 8m @ 1.52g/t Au from 58m in RC drilling, and 8m @ 3.65g/t Au from surface (incl. 3m @ 9.29g/t Au) in air core drilling.**
- **Independent Exploration Target initiated over the ~1km RC-drilled zone at Target 1. The work is led by Ann Ledwidge of Ledex, a West African orogenic gold specialist credited with five gold discoveries and over 3.5Moz of defined resources.**
- **Target 2 has emerged as the first greenfields priority, with positive auger geochemistry and no drill testing to date. Castle is designing a maiden air core program to test it.**
- **Review of Nielle dataset incorporated 40 RC drill holes (4,498m), 12,096m of air core drilling comprising over 362 AC drill holes, concurrent with the integration of satellite remote sensing, regional geophysics and surface geochemistry to define and prioritise gold exploration targets.**
- **Castle is engaging with various contractors active in Côte d'Ivoire regarding drill rig availability in readiness for commencing field activities at Nielle, pending the formal grant of the permit.**

Steve Zaninovich, Managing Director of Castle, commented:

" The historical dataset at Nielle has given us a substantial head start. Previous owners spent more than US$3 million on the project, and historical RC drilling has demonstrated strong gold mineralisation along approximately 1km of the 4.5km mineralised trend, including results of 5m at 15.42g/t Au from 7m, 13m at 5.07g/t Au from 12m and 26m at 1.95g/t Au from 32m. Importantly, this mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, while significant sections of the broader mineralised trend remain untested.

" Our review has also uncovered previously unreported RC results, including 2m @ 2.75g/t Au from 14m and 8m @ 1.52g/t Au from 58m, together with shallow AC results including 8m at 3.65g/t from surface. These results provide additional evidence of mineralisation continuity and helped us to identify six target areas across the Nielle permit.

" We have initiated an independent Exploration Target over the main RC-drilled zone at Target 1, which will provide an important framework for assessing the scale and potential of the mineralised system. At the same time, we are progressing the design of Castle's maiden drilling program, including a maiden AC program at Target 2, and are engaging with drill contractors so we can move quickly following grant of the Nielle permit."

Castle Minerals Limited (ASX: CDT) ("**Castle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that it has completed its review of the historical exploration dataset from the Nielle Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire ("**Nielle**"). Numerous new drill targets and exploration prospects have been generated from the review and will form part of an exploration program designed to expand existing mineralisation, and test extensions of mineralisation across prospective areas along the 4.5km mineralised trend at Nielle once the permit has been granted.

Review of the historical exploration database has revealed additional gold bearing RC drill intercepts not previously announced, including [1]:

- 2m @ 2.75g/t Au from 14m [NLRC009]
- 8m @ 1.52g/t Au from 58m [NLRC011]
- 4m @ 1.50g/t Au from 60m [NLRC015]
- 4m @ 2.22g/t Au from 62m [NLRC024].

Historical intercepts previously announced by the Company in its ASX announcement dated 19 May 2026, titled "Castle Acquires Highly Prospective Nielle Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire", include[1]:

- 5m @ 15.42g/t Au from 7m (incl. 2m @ 31.54g/t Au from 8m) [NLRC032]
- 13m @ 5.07g/t Au from 12m (incl. 3m @ 16.33g/t Au from 13m) [NLRC035]
- 26m @ 1.95g/t Au from 32m (incl. 4m @ 5.51g/t Au from 42m) [NLRC012]
- 16m @ 1.96g/t Au from 48m and 10m @ 3.62g/t Au from 86m (incl. 2m @ 13.88g/t Au from 88m) [NLRC014]
- 26m @ 1.79g/t Au from 108m (incl. 2m @ 6.07g/t Au from 110m) [NLRC018]
- 14m @ 1.73g/t Au from 26m [NLRC008]
- 12m @ 3.14g/t Au from 21m (incl. 2m @ 10.79g/t Au from 27m) and 8m @ 3.45g/t Au from 108m [NLRC038]
- 9m @ 4.22 g/t from 86m (incl. 2m @ 16.88g/t from 88m) [NLRC029]
- 8m @ 4.26g/t Au from 8m (incl. 2m @ 11.63g/t Au from 10m) [NLRC006]
- 2m @ 10.05g/t Au from 14m [NLRC001]
- 6m @ 3.92g/t Au from surface [NLRC002]
- 10m @ 2.00g/t Au from 26m and 20m @ 0.83g/t Au from 82m [NLRC004]
- 12m @ 1.46g/t Au from 46m (incl. 2m @ 5.12g/t Au from 56m) [NLRC005]
- 4m @ 3.11g/t Au from 50m (incl. 2m @ 5.23g/t from 50m) [NLRC013]
- 10m @ 1.03g/t Au from 42m and 12m @ 1.54g/t Au from 60m [NLRC017]
- 24m @ 1.21g/t Au from 34m (incl. 2m @ 5.28g/t Au from 48m) and 4m @ 1.67g/t Au from 60m [NLRC022]
- 3m @ 3.29g/t Au from 56m (incl. 1m @ 14.93g/t Au from 82m [NLRC037]
- 3m @ 4.83g/t Au from 64m (incl. 1m @ 13.34g/t Au from 65m [NLRC040]

[1] Please refer to JORC Table 1 – Section 1 and 2.

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The historical exploration database also included shallow gold bearing air-core ("AC") drill intercepts not previously announced [1]:

- 14m @ 1.25g/t Au from 1m (incl. 2m @ 2.50g/t from 1m and 4m @ 2.47g/t Au from 11m) [NLAC010]
- 24m @ 1.02g/t Au from 1m (incl. 2m @ 5.49g/t Au from 12m) [NLAC011]
- 13m @ 1.83g/t Au from 16m (incl. 8m @ 2.75g/t Au from 21m) [NLAC088]
- 17m @ 1.16g/t Au from surface (incl. 3m @ 4.39g/t Au from 6m) [NLAC047]
- 7m @ 1.63g/t Au from 12m (incl. 3m @ 3.44g/t Au from 12m) [NLAC013]
- 8m @ 3.65g/t Au from surface (incl. 3m @ 9.29g/t Au from surface) [NLAC028].

The historical exploration dataset materially advances Castle's understanding of the project and has provided a substantial head start in progressing exploration planning and drill target definition. The dataset comprises information gathered over a five year period (2016 – 2021) comprising an estimated US$3+ million in expenditure and recent work has emphasised the potential for depth extension of the main ~1km of mineralised trend defined by previous reverse circulation ("RC") drilling (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Historical AC and RC data has been used to generate a long section, highlighting the project prospectivity and mineralised zones within the main 2km section of the total 4.5km trend (Figure 1). The long section demonstrates the potential for depth and strike extensions at Nielle within the zone of RC drilling where the mineralisation is open at depth and along strike, but also shows that numerous zones along strike have yet to be drill tested.

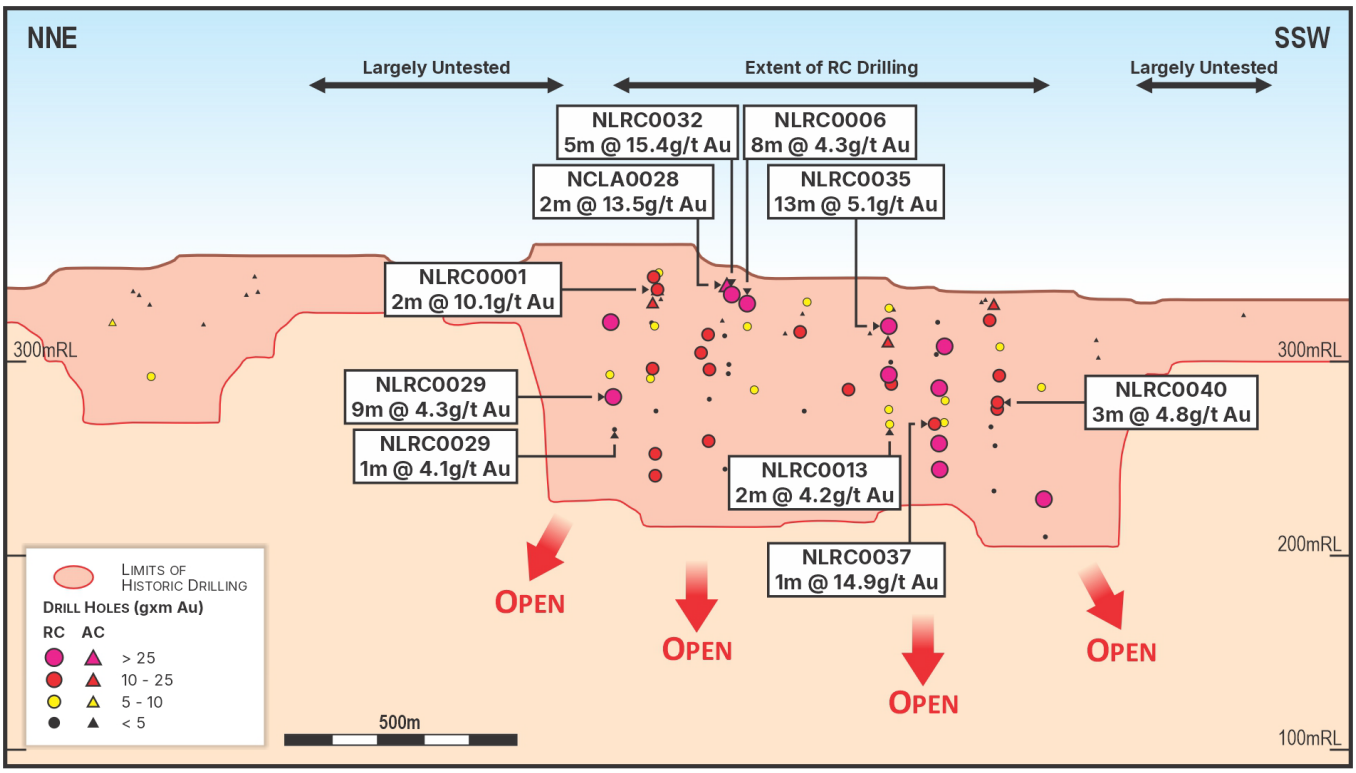

Figure 1: Long section across the Nielle Gold Project demonstrating depth and strike potential

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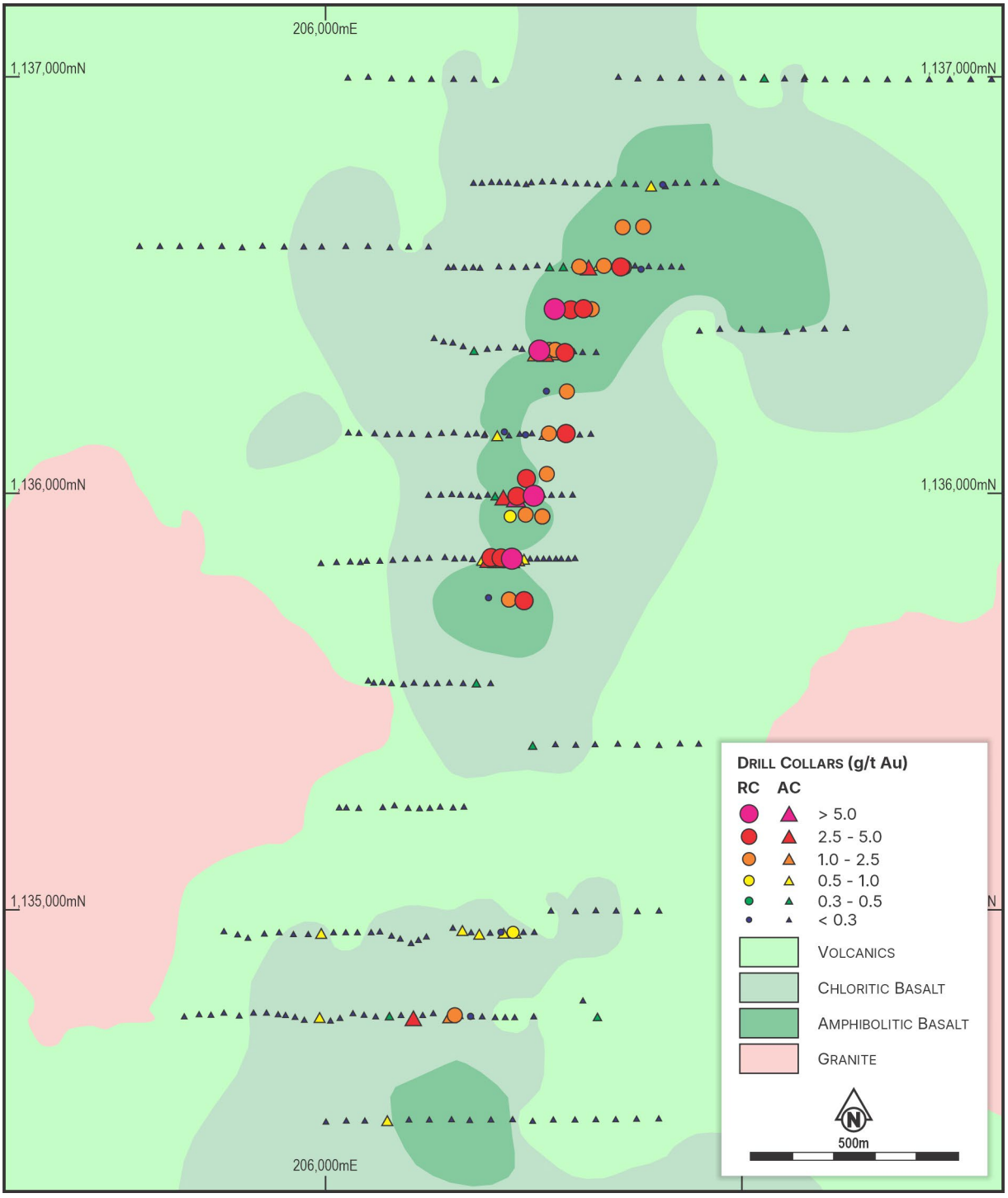

Figure 2: Historical AC and RC collars within Nielle Target 1 main mineralised zone

Outside of this main zone of historical RC drilling, the sitewide air-core ("AC") and auger drilling data, together with the integration of satellite remote sensing, regional geophysics and surface geochemistry, has aided in defining and prioritising gold exploration targets and highlighted numerous potential targets across the Nielle permit area.

The target areas have been ranked and prioritised based on the historical dataset, indicating an additional five target areas outside the Target 1 zone comprising the historical RC drilling (Figure 3).

Targets 1, 2 and 3 in Figure 3 align to the main 4.5km mineralised trend, partly as depicted in the Figure 1 long section. These are the higher priority areas for Castle's exploration targeting strategy.

Targets 4, 5 and 6 have emerged in areas where there is limited to no auger sampling, and outside of the AC and RC drilling zones. These targets although lower in priority will form part of a reconnaissance exploration program in due course which will include magnetic airborne surveys at a tighter grid spacing to allow improved interpretation of magnetic data along with complementary radiometric data to refine structural targets, and soil sampling based on that additional data.

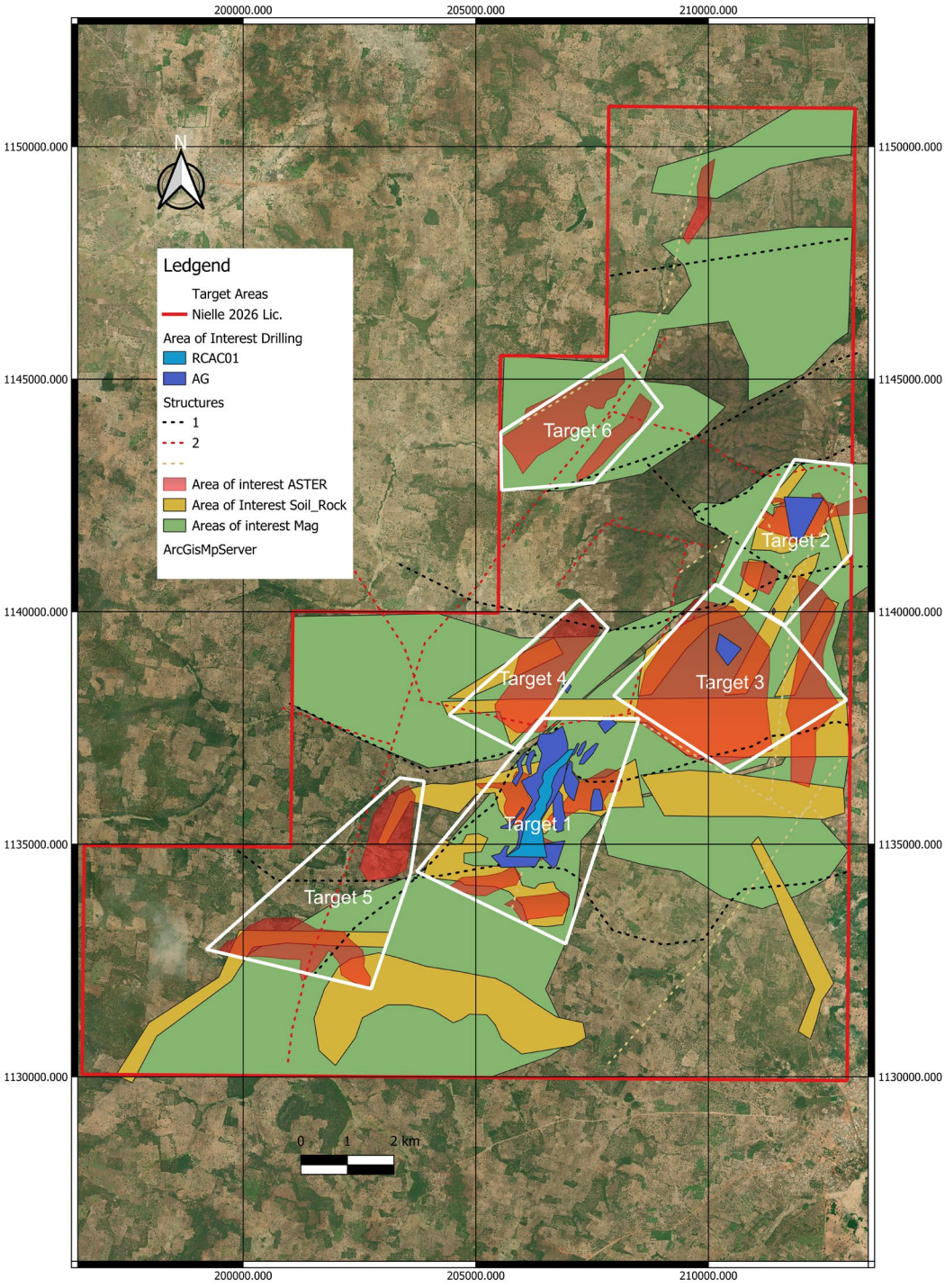

Figure 3: Exploration target areas within the 212 sqkm Nielle Project permit area

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Nielle History

The Nielle permit lies within a regionally prospective West African gold province characterized by Birimian greenstone belts, structural corridors, intrusive contacts and hydrothermal alteration systems. Gold mineralisation reported at Nielle is interpreted to be consistent with structurally controlled orogenic gold systems, where mineralisation is commonly associated with shear zones, mafic intrusives, quartz-carbonate veining, sulphide development and zones of alteration.

Nielle encompasses ~212km^2 of prospective tenure under application in Côte d'Ivoire. Nielle is located in Birimian terrane in the Senoufo greenstone belt, a globally significant geological province that hosts many of West Africa's major gold deposits, including the proximal operating gold mines at Tongon (5.0Moz), Sissingué (1.5Moz), Wahgnion (3.2Moz) and Syama (11.5Moz) (Figure 4).

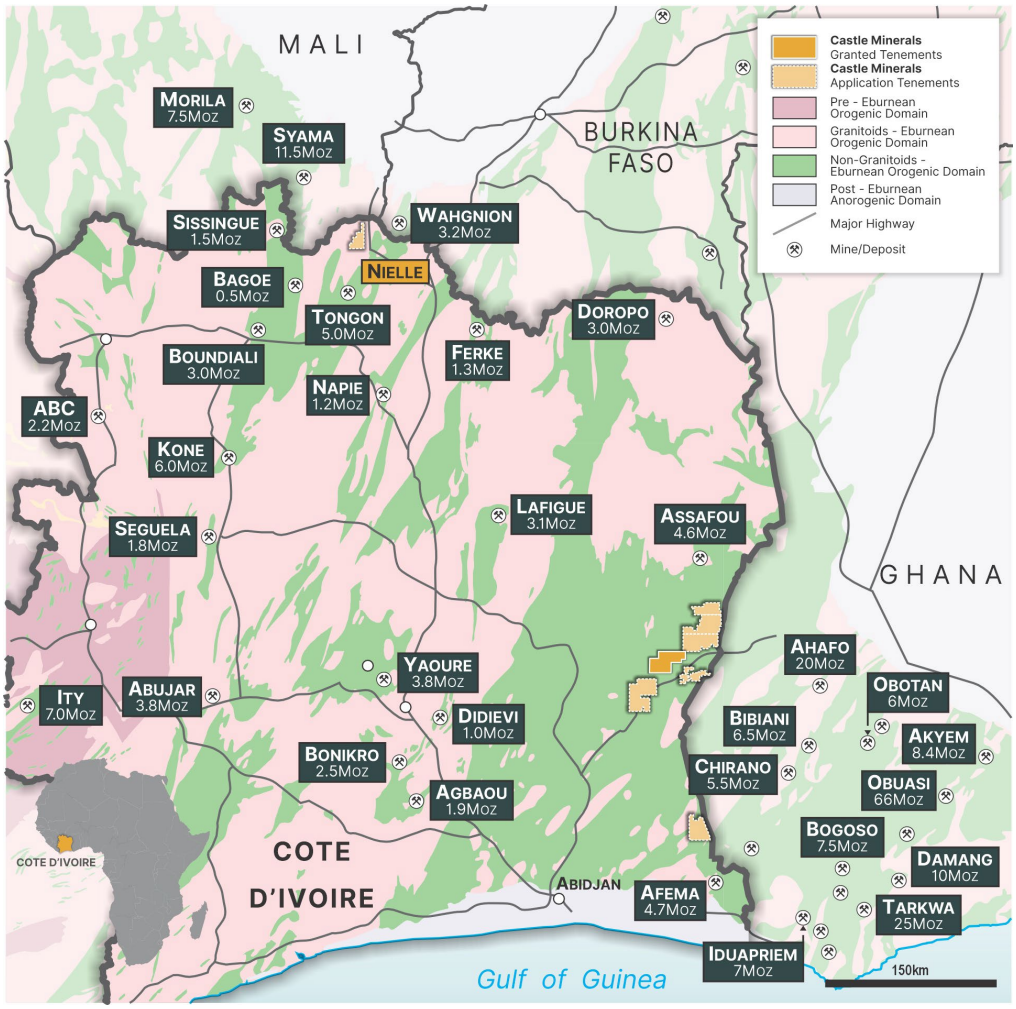

Figure 4: Nielle Project Location, regional operating gold mines and Castle existing permit areas

The nearby Tongon Gold Mine located ~50km to the south of Nielle, has been in continuous operation since 2010 and produced an average of 250,000 Au oz/pa over its first decade at a head grade of 2.20 g/t Au. Previously owned and operated by Barrick, Tongon was acquired by the Atlantic Group in 2025 for US$305 million, underscoring the strategic value of established gold assets within the region.

Historical modern exploration activities commenced at Nielle in 2015 following the commencement of exploration programs by previous permit holders and joint venture partners. Exploration activities completed

over the project area included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, air core drilling and reverse circulation drilling programs designed to test multiple gold targets across the concession.

Castle's review of the historical dataset has confirmed multiple zones of gold mineralisation associated with alteration, sulphide mineralisation and quartz-carbonate veining within a prospective Birimian greenstone belt setting. Castle considers the historical work completed to date to be indicative of a potentially significant gold system warranting further systematic exploration.

Further details regarding the historical exploration results were disclosed in Castle's ASX announcement dated 19 May 2026, titled "Castle Acquires Highly Prospective Nielle Gold Project in Côte d'Ivoire".

Target Generation Methodology

The historical dataset received by Castle for the Nielle project provides abundant technical information which has materially advanced Castle's understanding of the project and enabled exploration target definition. The targeting workflow adopted is based on integrating geological, geochemical, geophysical, and drilling datasets within a geographic information system ("GIS") environment. Each dataset is validated, standardized, and interpreted both independently and in combination with each of the other datasets. This provides for target areas to be ranked according to the level of coincidence between favourable structural settings, alteration response, geochemical anomalism and drill data.

The integrated target generation method adopted in order to define exploration targets at Nielle is summarised below:

1. Compile and validate all available spatial, assay, geological and drilling data.
2. Generate overlain thematic layers for ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) alteration, magnetic structures, soil anomalies, auger anomalies, AC intercepts and RC drilling results.
3. Interpret major structural corridors and potential mineralized trends from airborne magnetics and drilling geology.
4. Assess geochemical continuity using soil and auger datasets, with attention to regolith and sample media.
5. Compare shallow air core anomalism with deeper RC mineralization to identify plunge, strike and depth potential.
6. Rank targets using a weighted matrix based on data coincidence, anomaly strength, strike continuity and drill readiness.

The assessment has revealed five targets within the Nielle permit area in addition to the primary target defined by the historical RC drilling (Target 1), as outlined in Figure 2 above in priority order from Target 1 to Target 6.

Exploration Dataset Assessment

ASTER Satellite Data

ASTER multispectral satellite data was used to identify alteration patterns and surface mineralogical responses that may be associated with hydrothermal systems. At Nielle, ASTER interpretation focussed on mapping iron oxide responses, clay alteration, silica-rich zones and potential lithological contrasts. These

features help identify structural corridors, weathered alteration halos, and prospective zones for field checking and geochemical follow-up.

The data set was obtained in 15m and 30m resolution which was resampled to 30m resolution across all bands. Signatures for prospective areas were taken from the Wahgnion Mine, approximately 30km to the east-northeast of Nielle, and used as a comparative search tool within the ASTER data set. Spectral signatures were used to delineate areas within the permit of similar spectrographic behaviour.

Airborne Magnetic Data

Regional airborne magnetic data provides an important framework for interpreting lithological boundaries, structures, folding, faults, shear zones and intrusive bodies concealed beneath transported cover or lateritic profiles. Magnetic lineaments and breaks in magnetic trends can be compared with known gold anomalism and drilling results to identify structural controls on mineralization and possible extensions to the known mineralized corridor.

The Nielle magnetic data resolution is quite coarse at 250m x 250m. The data was up-sampled to 150m x 150m resolution and the result of this still coarse resolution is that only large +500m lithologies and structures can be identified (shear zones rather than fault lines). It was therefore concluded that obtaining high resolution airborne magnetic data is a priority for Castle, which would then permit the identification of fault scale structures and thus provide additional confidence in defining drill test targets within the broader permit areas.

However, targeting of the permit area based on the coarse magnetic data available presently has resulted in identifying zones of interest.

Soil Sampling Assays

Soil sampling assays have been used at Nielle to define surface geochemical anomalies and assess the distribution of gold across the permit area. The historical data set consists of sampling grids ranging in scale. A total of 576 soil samples were taken across the permit area by previous owners. Line spacing varied from 250m x 100m, up to 1000m x 1000m.

Target priority is directly related to data density and tighter soil and rock chip sampling in progressively tighter grid spacings across targets 3-6 would greatly reduce the target sizes, and provide vector data required for drill targeting.

Auger Drilling

Auger drilling is used to sample below the immediate surface horizon and reduce the effects of surficial contamination or transported material. At Nielle, auger assay data completed to date has provided an interpretation of near-surface geochemical data useful for identifying bedrock-related geochemical trends beneath lateritic cover and for refining targets ahead of followup AC/RC drilling (Figure 5).

A total of 716 auger holes has been drilled at Nielle by previous owners, for a total of 4,914m and 7m average depth. For reasons unknown, a change of analysis/sampling method by previous explorers has been adopted for 174 of the 716 total holes which are generally drilled across Targets 2, 3 and 4. The Company contends that the fire assay method used for these 174 samples is not an appropriate analytical tool for geochemical level analysis and should not have been used for these auger holes. The change of analysis/sampling method for these historical holes has yielded results in which the majority fall below the detection limit for gold (0.01ppm) and are insufficient to provide path finder results.

It would not be correct to conclude that the auger drill program itself yielded poor results, but rather that the results that were close to the detection limit were excluded by the method used. The fire assay method used (FA/AAS finish LOD 0.01-100ppm) is a less reliable method for soil sampling programs and is better suited to hard rock drilling where the objective is to identify resource grade gold intercepts rather than targeting. The exploration team is investigating whether pulps or original samples are available for these 174 holes, in an effort to repeat the analysis utilising a (FA/ICPMS Finish LOD 0.005-10ppm) which would provide appropriate detection and correlate with previous Auger assays which were carried out using the pre-mentioned method.

At Target 1, where historic RC drilling delineated the main ~1km of mineralised trend, the initial auger and followup AC drilling provided the basis for those successful RC drill programs. It is therefore very encouraging that there are positive auger results at Targets 2 and 3 that would benefit from low-cost drilling programs as part of Castle's ongoing exploration program outside of Target 1.

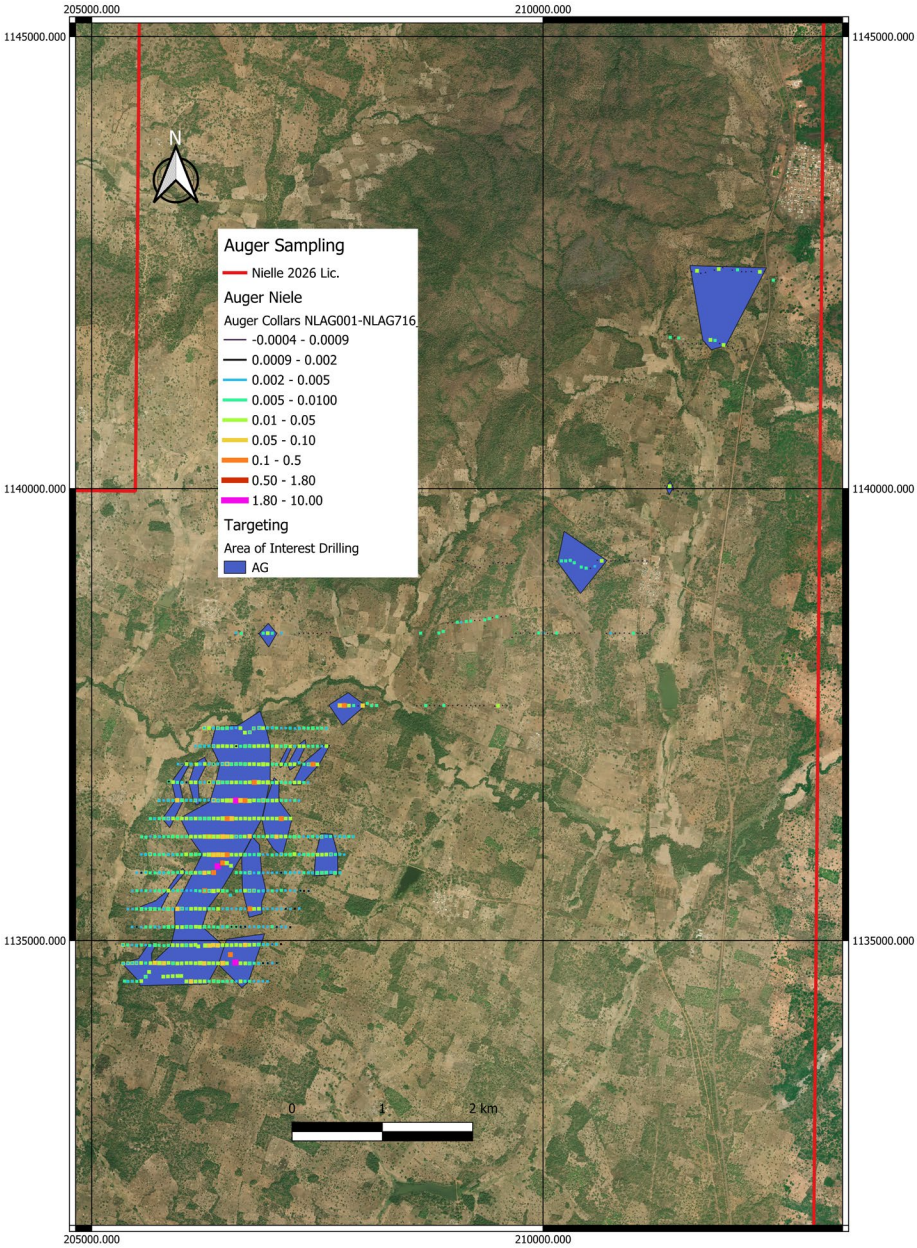

Figure 5: Auger sampling data at Nielle highlighting prospectivity across the permit area

Air-Core Drilling

Historic AC drilling has been conducted at Nielle to provide shallow, cost-effective subsurface testing of geochemical and geophysical targets. Historical information reported for Nielle includes 362 AC holes for a total of 12,096m of drilling, an average depth of ~33m, predominantly focussed at the Target 1 zone. The AC dataset provides confidence in the continuity of gold anomalism beneath surface geochemical responses and has assisted in defining saprolite-hosted mineralized trends, which in turn have delineated those zones where followup RC drilling was historically conducted across the main ~1km of mineralised trend at Target 1.

Castle is working on defining an AC program to test Target 2 as its next AC drilling priority based on the targeting work outside of the main ~1km of mineralised trend at Target 1. The historic exploration and recent targeting work completed by Castle, coupled with the historic auger drilling at Target 2, provides a highly prospective zone with potential to contain an additional greenfields discovery at Nielle.

RC and DD Drilling

The historical Nielle dataset of RC drilling includes 40 holes for a total of approximately 4,420m, an average depth of 110m. There has been no diamond drilling ("DD") at the project. Reported historical RC intercepts demonstrate the presence of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation and broader mineralised intervals, supporting systematic follow-up along strike and at depth.

Castle has started formulating its first drill program which will likely be in the range of 2,500 to 3,000m including DD to test the potential expansion of the mineralised trend at Target 1. The modelling of mineralised zones and showing their continuity will be required to formulate a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). DD holes will provide data critical to determining structural characteristics, veining, including orientation of veins, alteration and sulphide content.

The data review has revealed some inconsistencies with the lithology codes and identification procedures used for logging of lithologies. Multiple drilling campaigns were carried out by different exploration teams throughout the exploration history at Nielle and may have introduced these inconsistencies. To remedy the lithological identification and logging, Castle has engaged an Independent Expert to review and re-log the existing drill chip samples. This will achieve a consistent lithological data set, a stronger geological model and provide a clear and usable lithological coding structure going forward.

Exploration Target

As defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves JORC Code (2012), an Exploration Target is a "statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource".

Castle has engaged Ann Ledwidge of Ledex Pty Ltd (Ledex) to assist in the preparation of an Exploration Target across the main mineralised trend at Nielle, as defined in the JORC Code (2012). This will provide an assessment of the potential for a range of tonnage and grades present across the historically defined mineralised trend at Nielle, based on the available early-stage exploration results.

Ann Ledwidge, a Principal Consultant at Ledex, has been working almost exclusively in orogenic gold in West Africa since 2010. She led the teams responsible for the discovery of five gold deposits and her technical

expertise has resulted in defining over 3.5 million ounces in gold resources in three of those deposits. Ann is a Competent Person under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code') and has acted in that capacity for ASX listed companies for the reporting of exploration results. Ann is also a member of the executive of the JORC committee.

Forward Work Plan

Work programs currently being addressed include:

- Complete the validation of historical collar, survey, assay, lithology, and QA/QC records.
- Prepare an Exploration Target in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) across the main mineralised trend at Nielle (Target 1).
- After granting of the Nielle exploration permit, implement in-fill and deeper RC/DD drilling to expand the known mineralisation, and diamond core drilling to support structural interpretation of the controls associated with mineralisation across Target 1.
- Establish a reconnaissance maiden drill program at Target 2.
- Acquire higher resolution airborne magnetic surveys and interpret magnetic data along with complementary radiometric data to refine structural targets.
- Tighten the coarse soil sampling grid over the specified target areas.
- Undertake field validation of priority targets prior to drilling.

The combination of extensive historical exploration and demonstrated high-grade gold mineralisation, a large prospective landholding and excellent regional geological setting provides a compelling platform from which Castle can pursue MRE definition.

Castle continues to work closely with the project vendor, Golden Arrow SARL, regarding completion of the remaining conditions precedent associated with grant of the Nielle permit, as outlined in the Company's announcement dated 19 May 2026.

- END -

This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited.

For further information please contact:

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About Castle Minerals

Castle Minerals Limited (ASX: CDT) is a West African–focused gold explorer with tenure positions in Côte d'Ivoire and Western Australia, two of the world's premier gold-producing regions. The Company has proposed changing its name to Terranova Metals, subject to shareholder approval.

In Côte d'Ivoire, Castle is contracted to earn interests in eight permits (one granted, seven under application), including the flagship Nielle Gold Project in the north. The remaining "CDI East" permits sit along the Côte d'Ivoire–Ghana border. All are located on fertile Birimian greenstone belts that host numerous multimillion-ounce gold deposits across West Africa.

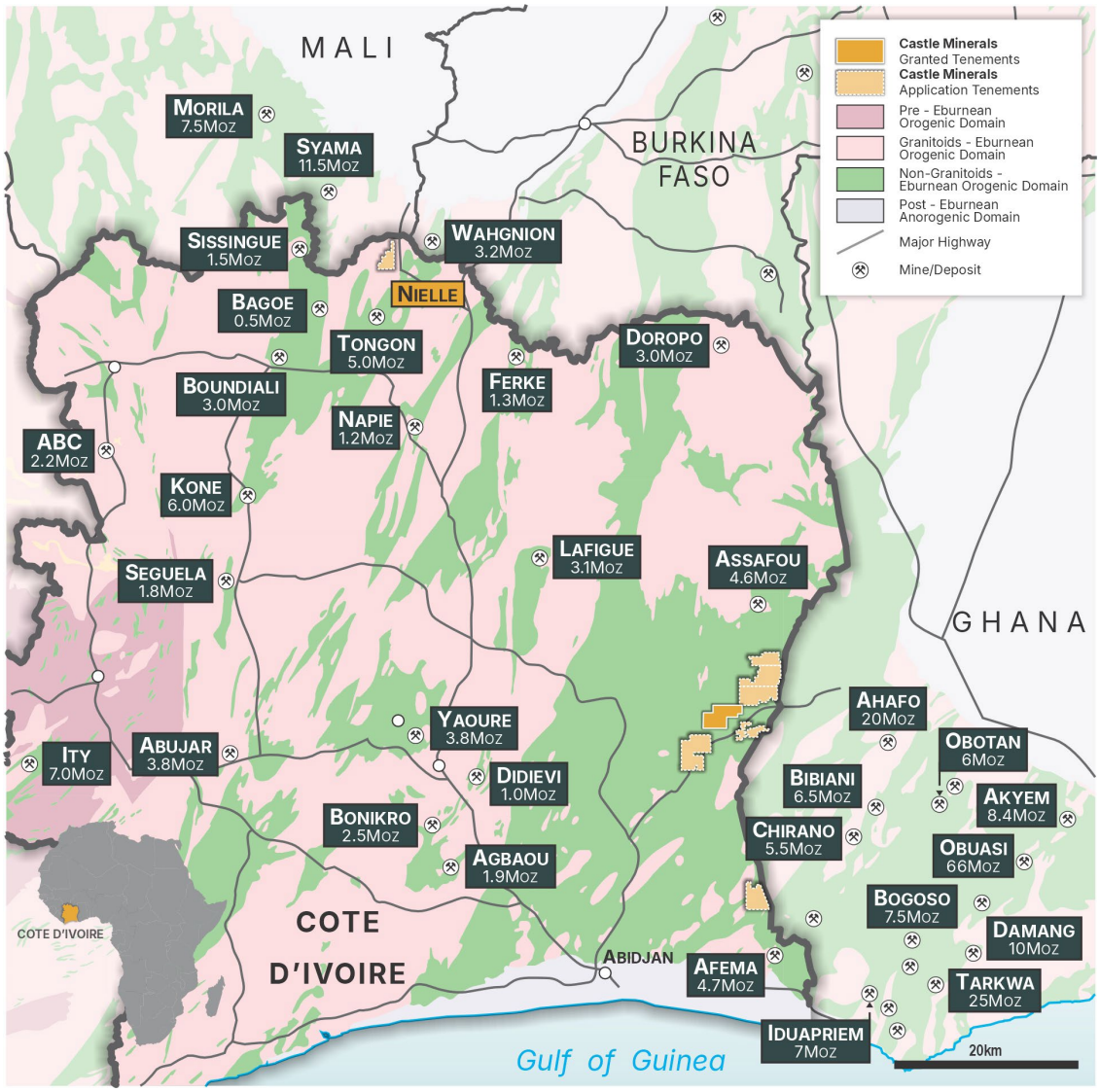

Figure 6: Castle Minerals tenement package in Côte d'Ivoire

In Western Australia, Castle holds a dominant, contiguous ~184km^2 landholding in the Murchison Gold District, a proven province hosting multiple operating and past-producing mines. Its Meeka South Gold Project carries a clear infrastructure advantage, sitting close to the Bluebird Gold Processing Mill (Westgold) and Meeka Metals' Murchison Gold Project, with geology comparable to established regional producers.

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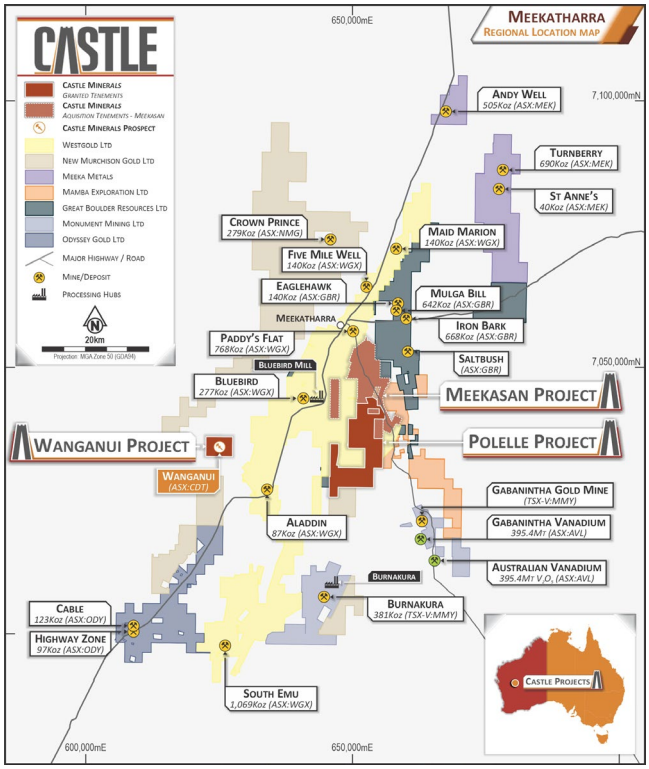

Figure 7: Castle Minerals Meeka South tenement package in Western Australia

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to historical mineral exploration at the Nielle permit, over which Castle has a binding agreement to acquire a 90% interest, is based on work reviewed and compiled by Mr George Michaelides, a Competent Person and Member of the Geological Society of South Africa. Mr Michaelides confirms that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies.

Mr Michaelides has been contracted to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Michaelides consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information of data that materially affects the information included in this announcement, and confirms all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Cautionary Statement

All of Castle's projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Australia are at various stages of exploration, with a number of projects considered to be grassroots or at a relatively early stage of exploration. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

The information presented in this announcement is based on exploration results and interpretations available to date. Further exploration and evaluation may alter the interpretation of the geological information and the prospectivity of the areas identified. It is possible that, following further evaluation and/or exploration work, the geological interpretation or prospectivity of areas identified may change. There is no guarantee that further exploration will result in the identification of a Mineral Resource or that any mineralisation identified will ultimately prove to be economically viable.

Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle's exploration programmes, plans, forecasts, objectives and the potential prospectivity of its mineral properties are forward looking statements. These statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and are not guarantees of future performance.

There can be no assurance that Castle's exploration programmes or plans will proceed as anticipated, that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, or that any mineralisation identified will prove to be economically viable or capable of being developed into a mine. The performance of Castle may be influenced by factors outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors.

APPENDIX — JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Table 1: Nielle Gold Project, Côte d'Ivoire

The Nielle Gold Project ("Nielle" or "the Project") is located approximately 50km north of the Tongon gold mine in the Senóufo greenstone belt, northern Côte d'Ivoire. Castle Minerals has executed a binding agreement to acquire a 90% interest in the Project from Golden Arrow SARL. This table reports historical Exploration Results only, generated by prior explorers between 2017 and 2021 and compiled by Castle Minerals from the project database acquired. No Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve has been estimated for the Project, and Sections 3 and 4 of JORC Table 1 (Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources / Ore Reserves) are therefore not applicable and have been omitted.

Summary of historical drilling and sampling

Programme	Period	Holes	Metres	Sample method	Nominal interval	Assay method
Regional auger soil geochemistry	2017–2018	716	n/a (shallow)	Auger (hand)	~1m	Aqua regia – ICP-MS ARST-ICPMS FA-AAS 50g fire assay – AAS
Air core (AC) drilling	2018 & 2021	352	~12,096	Cyclone scoop/riffle split	4m (locally 1–3m)	50g fire assay – AAS FA– AAS
RC drilling	2018 & 2021	40	~4,498	Cyclone riffle split	2m (1m re-split 2021)	50g fire assay – AAS/gravimetric FA– AAS
Trench (channel)	n/d	1	141	Continuous channel	n/d	Fire assay – AAS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA	
Criteria	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques *Nature and quality of sampling (cut channels, random chips, etc.) and measures taken to ensure the sample is representative, including specialised/industry standard measurement tools.*	• The historical database comprises four sample types: regional auger soil geochemistry (716 holes), air core (AC) percussion drilling (362 holes, ~12,096m), reverse circulation (RC) drilling (40 holes, ~4,498m) and one trench (NLTR001, 141m, continuous channel sampling). • Auger samples were collected directly from the auger flights for two 1m intervals, the first just below the disturbed soil layer and the second at the bottom of the hole (Sample_Method = AUGER, Sample_Category BOT/BOH – base of transition/base of hole), with field weights between 0.5–3.2kg. • AC samples were collected for the entire hole via cyclone and scoop/riffle-split at the rig (Sample_Method = SCOOP) and predominantly composited over nominal 4m intervals (1,587 of 2,082 AC samples), with narrower 1–3m intervals used locally. • RC samples were collected for the entire hole via cyclone and riffle-split (Sample_Method = RIFFLE) and predominantly composited over nominal 2m intervals in the 2018 programme (1,388 of 1,747 RC samples), with a subset re-split and re-assayed at nominal 1m intervals in 2021 to better resolve grade distribution within broader 2018 intercepts (693 samples coded “RESAM”). • Trench NLTR001 was sampled continuously by channel (Sample_Method = CHANNEL, 71 samples).
Drilling techniques *Drill type (core, RC, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.), diameter, whether core is oriented, and type/quality of downhole surveys.*	• AC drilling used a percussion air-core rig with a face-sampling bit, drilled at a nominal dip of –55° toward an azimuth of 274°, to depths ranging 11–65m (average ~33m). Records indicate drilling using an X300 aircore rig which uses 90mm diameter drill rods. • RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer, planned at nominal dips of –50° to –55° toward azimuths of 270–277°, to depths ranging 18–186m (average ~110m). Drill rig reference is 900/11 which refers to a track mounted UDR900 multipurpose rig of in-house build by West African drilling contractor Geodrill with bit diameter 140mm. Multi-station downhole surveys recorded on all 40 RC holes confirm actual dip steepened to as much as –68° and azimuth varied 265–286° with depth (see Criterion 10). The deviations have been taken into account for plotting of drill holes. • No core drilling has been carried out at the Project to date; all mineralised intercepts reported in this table are from RC and AC chip sampling. • The downhole survey instrument used was the Reflex EZ track, a magnetic downhole survey tool.
Drill sample recovery *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed for relationships to sample representivity and grade.*	• Quantitative sample recovery (recovered vs theoretical sample weight) is not recorded for the earlier RC holes in the historical database reviewed. Recovery data was available for holes NLRC029 to NLRC040 with acceptable recoveries demonstrated. The majority of recoveries were in the 75 to 90% range. • Sample condition was logged qualitatively for each interval: (89%) logged “dry”, 577 (11%) “moist” and 3 “wet”, indicating routine field observation but no retained quantitative recovery measurement. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been established from the data reviewed. Recovery can be reduced in clay-rich saprolite/mottled zone intervals for RC/AC drilling, with a potential for sample bias; this has not been assessed and will require a diamond core drilling program in the future to resolve.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Logging *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies, and whether logging is qualitative or quantitative.*	• All AC and RC drill chips were logged at the drill site by previous company geologists (recorded loggers include Demba Diallo, Seyba Tounkara, Theodore Ehui Koye, Losseni Meite and Moussa Keita) against a standardised code sheet ("IGS Geology (RC) Legend", dated February 2012) covering lithology, colour, grain size, fabric, alteration (up to two phases) and mineralisation style (up to two phases). • A detailed downhole relogging exercise was subsequently completed at nominal 1m resolution across 38 of the 40 RC holes, recording weathering/regolith profile (laterite, mottled zone, upper/lower saprolite, saprock, fresh rock) and redox state (oxidised/mixed/sulphidic-fresh) in addition to lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Logging was completed on all holes. It is qualitative, using standardised industry codes, and is considered appropriate to support reporting of Exploration Results at this stage. It has not been verified as sufficient to support future Mineral Resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies. Relogging of RC chips is planned.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation *Nature and appropriateness of sample preparation technique, quality control procedures, sample sizes relative to grain size, and measures taken to ensure representative sampling.*	• Field sub-sampling methods are described under Criterion 1 (auger – direct hand sample; AC – cyclone scoop/riffle split; RC – cyclone riffle split; trench – continuous channel). • Given the coarse, structurally-hosted, sulphide-associated style of mineralisation interpreted at Nielle (see Section 2, Criterion 3), the potential for a coarse-gold "nugget effect" to affect sample representivity at composite-sample scale – particularly for the higher-grade (>10g/t Au) intercepts such as NLRC001 (10.05g/t Au over 2m) and NLRC006 (11.63g/t over 2m) – has not been formally assessed due to the lack of sample availability from previous owners. Using this data is not seen as an issue since it only occurs in 2 samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests *Nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total; nature of quality control procedures and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.*	• The majority of auger geochemical samples (1,086) were analysed by aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (methods coded ARST_ICPMS / AROG_ICPMS) at SGS lab in Cote d'Ivoire. This is a partial-digest technique appropriate for reconnaissance soil geochemistry. A relatively small number of samples (173) were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire by Fire Assay, which is not considered as suitable for detection of low-level geochemical anomalies, therefore this data is used with caution. • AC, RC and trench samples were predominantly analysed by 50g fire assay with an AAS finish (methods coded FA_AAS / FA50_AAS), with fire assay – gravimetric finish (FA_GRAV, 68 samples) applied as a high-grade check on anomalous results. Both are appropriate total-digest techniques for gold. • AC, RC and trench samples were submitted predominantly under laboratory batch codes prefixed "ABJ" and "YAM" corresponding to Bureau Veritas in Abidjan and MSA in Yamoussoukro respectively. , A very small number of samples were submitted with "CRCI" prefix and it is unclear which lab in Côte d'Ivoire this refers to. • Very limited standard reference material (standard), blank or duplicate results, and no QAQC charts or acceptance criteria, were included in the data provided. What was provided was for re-split samples which showed good precision in lab duplicates, no contamination in the blanks and accuracy in lab standards. The extent and adequacy of quality control for the entire historical dataset could not be independently verified from the data reviewed and must be confirmed – including by obtaining original laboratory certificates and QAQC datasets from the historical operator(s) before this information supports a Mineral Resource estimate. • No geophysical measurements contributed to the gold results reported; all results are from direct chemical assay of drill/trench samples.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	• NLRC001 contained 20 samples at the end of the hole that appear to have been resampled (code "RESAM") for unknown reason. No original data was available for any comparison. • Select intervals from RC holes drilling in 2021 were chosen for a re-split sampling programme (300 samples coded "RESAMPLE"). The samples were re-split and re-assayed original RC sample material at nominal 1m intervals to better resolve grade distribution within the broader composite sample. Results from re-splits were broadly consistent with, and locally higher-grade than, the original composites and provide a degree of internal verification of the original assays. • No independent (umpire) laboratory check-assay programme, independent twin drilling, or independent verification of primary logging by a party other than the original operator's geologists has been identified in the data reviewed. • No top-cut, capping factor or other adjustment has been applied by Castle to any assay result compiled in this table; results are reported as received from the laboratory. • This dataset is historical (collected 2017–2021 by Kodal Minerals plc and joint-venture operator Resolute Mining Limited, not by Castle). Castle has not yet independently verified the primary data (original assay certificates, field logs, QAQC records and chain-of-custody documentation) held by the historical operator(s), and intends to do so – together with independent verification such as check/umpire assaying and/or twin drilling – before reporting any Mineral Resource for the Project. This table should be read subject to that caveat.
Location of data points *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings; the quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were located by hand-held GPS (survey method recorded as "GPS" for all holes in the database), referenced to the WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 30N projection. Expected accuracy to be within 3m X,Y and 10m Z. • Downhole surveys were recorded for all 40 RC holes at multiple depth stations (typically at 0m, ~12–18m, then at approximately 25–50m spacing to end of hole), recording azimuth and dip. AC holes were each assigned a single nominal downhole orientation (–55° dip / 274° azimuth) rather than multi-station surveys, consistent with their shorter length and shallower purpose. • Collar reduced levels (RL) were derived from the GPS survey using Garmin Commercial Grade Navigation GPS. The source digital terrain model used historically are to be confirmed. • Handheld GPS survey (typical accuracy ±3–5m horizontal) is considered adequate to support reporting of Exploration Results at this stage but is not of survey-grade accuracy. Castle intends to re-survey key drill collars to a higher order of accuracy ahead of any future Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• RC drilling (40 holes, 4,468m) was completed principally on sections at approximately 100m spacing, with holes at approximately 50m centres along section, infilled locally to approximately 50m x 50m in higher-grade zones drilled in 2021. • AC drilling (362 holes, 12,096m) was completed on a broader grid as a first-pass, shallow (average ~33m depth) test of the regolith and near-surface bedrock geochemical signature ahead of RC follow-up. • Regional auger geochemistry (716 holes) was completed at wider, reconnaissance-scale centres across the broader ~212km^2 Project area for first-pass target generation. • Current data density and distribution are considered appropriate to indicate the potential for mineralisation continuity at the reconnaissance/early-stage exploration level reported here. They are not yet sufficiently dense, nor of independently verified data quality (Criteria 6 and 7), to support Mineral Resource classification under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	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.*	• RC and AC drilling was oriented toward an azimuth of approximately 270–277° (broadly west) at planned dips of –50° to –55°, designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised corridor at a favourable angle to the NNE–NE trending structural grain interpreted across the Project. • Downhole surveys show hole trajectories deviated moderately from planned orientation with depth (dip steepening to as much as –68° in some RC holes), which should be accounted for in any future true-width estimation (see Section 2, Criterion 6). • No orientation-related sampling bias has been identified from the data reviewed.
Sample security *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Documented chain-of-custody procedures (sample tracking sheets, security seals, courier/in-country transport arrangements) were not included in the data reviewed. • Specific sample security protocols applied by the historical operator(s) have not been confirmed.
Audits or reviews *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The historical exploration database (collar, survey, lithology and assay data for 716 auger, 362 air core and 40 RC holes, plus one trench) has been reviewed and compiled for the purpose of this table by Mr George Michaelides, a Competent Person and Member of the Geological Society of South Africa, consistent with Castle ASX announcement of 19 May 2026. • No independent third-party technical audit of the historical drilling, sampling, QAQC or database integrity has been identified in the data reviewed. Castle intends to commission an independent review of the historical database as part of its ongoing due diligence and future exploration programme.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS	
Criteria	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties; the security of the tenure and any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.*	• The Nielle Gold Project comprises approximately 212km^2 of prospective tenure in northern Côte d'Ivoire, currently under application. Castle has executed a binding agreement to acquire a 90% interest in the Project from Golden Arrow SARL, a private Ivorian company. • The Nielle concession was originally held (from 2015) by Corvette CIV SARL (an Ivorian company and subsidiary of Kodal Minerals plc, a UK listed company, AIM:KOD) and from June 2016 it was explored through a joint venture in which Resolute Mining Limited was the operator, potentially earning up to 75% of the concession for US$3 million of expenditure. The expenditure obligation was not met by Resolute Mining and the concession reverted back to Kodal Minerals. Kodal Minerals' interest subsequently lapsed on expiry of the original permit in December 2025. Tenure over the Project area is now held by Golden Arrow SARL under a fresh application, 90% of which Castle is acquiring. • Castle is not aware of any impediment to obtaining a permit to operate in the area, other than the underlying tenure being under application rather than granted at the date of this table. The application by Golden Arrow has been accepted by the Côte d'Ivoire minerals commission and no conditions, encumbrances or third-party/royalty rights are applicable. Final approval grant was still pending by the Côte d'Ivoire authorities as at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All drilling, sampling and assay results referred to in this table were generated by prior explorers – principally Kodal Minerals plc and its joint-venture operator Resolute Mining Limited (recorded in the historical database under company codes "RML", "RML_REG" and "RML_COV", the last referencing joint-venture holding company Corvette CIV SARL) – between 2017 and 2021. None of this exploration was carried out by Castle. • The historical programme comprised surface geochemistry (474 soil, 38 rock chip and 92 stream sediment samples), regional auger soil geochemistry (716 holes), air core drilling (362 holes for 12,096m, largely 2018 with follow-up in 2021) and RC drilling (40 holes for 4,498m: 28 holes/3,135m in 2018 and 12 holes/1,363m in 2021), plus one trench (NLTR001). • This historical exploration was previously reported by Kodal Minerals plc under the AIM Rules for Companies (not the JORC Code) in announcements dated 20 February 2018 ("Gold Exploration Joint Venture Update"), 6 December 2018 ("Gold Exploration Joint Venture Update") and 11 October 2021 ("High grade gold returned from re-split sampling at Nielle Project, Côte d'Ivoire"). Castle is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those original announcements but, consistent with Section 1 Criterion 7, has not yet independently verified all of the underlying historical data. This table has been prepared to support future JORC Code-compliant reporting of the Nielle Project by Castle.
Geology *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Nielle Gold Project is located in the Birimian (Palaeoproterozoic) Senóufo greenstone belt of northern Côte d'Ivoire, approximately 50km north of the Tongon gold mine, within a tier-one West African gold district that also hosts the Sissingué, Wahgnion and Syama gold deposits. • Gold mineralisation is interpreted as structurally-controlled, orogenic-style mineralisation associated with strong hydrothermal alteration (silicification, haematite/chlorite alteration), sulphide mineralisation (principally pyrite, logged in association with mineralised intervals) and quartz–carbonate veining/stockworking, hosted within metasediments, altered basalt and other Birimian volcano-sedimentary lithologies.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
	• Drilling and relogging indicate a regolith profile typical of tropical West Africa, comprising (from surface) transported laterite/overburden, a mottled clay zone, upper and lower saprolite, saprock and fresh rock. The majority of RC holes are logged as terminating within fresh (sulphidic) rock, while AC holes are predominantly confined to the saprolite/saprock profile. • Mineralisation has been outlined over an interpreted corridor of approximately 4.5km of strike length, remaining open along strike and at depth; the more closely RC-drilled portion covers approximately 1km of that strike.

Criterion 4 – Drill hole Information: significant historical intercepts

Significant historical intercepts for the RC and AC drilling programmes are summarised separately below, reflecting their different drilling method, sample support and level of reporting confidence (see Section 1 for full detail on each method). Collar location (grid WGS84 UTM Zone 30N) and total depth are shown once per hole. All figures are uncut, length-weighted averages of downhole (drilled) widths; true widths are not yet known (Criterion 6).

Reverse circulation (RC) intercepts

Calculated at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off (see Criterion 5). RC holes were drilled at planned dips of –50° to –55° toward azimuths of 270–277° (see Section 1, Criteria 2, 8 and 10 for downhole survey detail). All 40 RC holes drilled returned complete assay data; 35 holes intersected at least one interval ≥0.5g/t Au and are listed below with their intercept(s). The remaining 5 holes (NLRC003, 010, 025, 027, and 033) did not intersect an interval at that cut-off and are shown below as a single 'NSI' (no significant intercept) row each, so that every RC hole drilled is accounted for in this table – see Criterion 8 (Balanced reporting) for further detail. Higher-grade sub-intervals occur within several intercepts – for example, within NLRC032 (5m @ 15.42g/t Au from 7m) a 2m sub-interval returned 31.54g/t Au from 8m, and within NLRC035 (13m @ 5.07g/t Au from 12m) a 3m sub-interval returned 16.33g/t Au from 13m. Grades ≥5g/t Au are shown in bold. These RC results are consistent with those disclosed in Castle ASX announcement of 19 May 2026.

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLRC001	206447	1135850	126	0	8	8	0.63
				14	16	2	**10.05**
				84	86	2	2.48
				106	110	4	2.91
				118	124	6	2.59
NLRC002	206397	1135852	102	0	6	6	**3.92**
				16	18	2	0.95
				30	32	2	1.57
				60	64	4	1.26
				98	100	2	0.65
NLRC003	206479	1135951	18	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC004	206480	1135954	120	26	36	10	**2.00**
				82	102	20	**0.83**
NLRC005	206520	1135950	140	46	58	12	**1.46**
			Including	56	58	2	**5.12**
				68	70	2	1.53

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
				136	138	2	1.81
NLRC006	206482	1136042	100	8	16	8	**4.26**
			Including	10	12	2	**11.63**
				24	28	4	1.45
NLRC007	206531	1136052	120	64	70	6	1.14
NLRC008	206536	1136149	120	26	40	14	**1.73**
NLRC009	206577	1136150	144	14	16	2	2.75
				82	84	2	1.92
				132	134	2	2.59
NLRC010	206530	1136249	100	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC011	206579	1136250	126	58	66	8	1.52
NLRC012	206537	1136350	90	32	58	26	**1.95**
			Including	42	46	4	**5.51**
NLRC013	206575	1136344	126	50	54	4	**3.11**
			Including	50	52	2	**5.23**
				76	78	2	4.16
NLRC014	206589	1136447	102	48	64	16	**1.96**
				86	96	10	**3.62**
			Including	88	90	2	**13.88**
NLRC015	206639	1136448	120	60	64	4	1.50
				70	80	10	0.59
NLRC016	206668	1136552	108	80	82	2	1.45
NLRC017	206716	1136549	120	28	34	6	0.88
				42	52	10	**1.03**
				60	72	12	**1.54**
				86	90	4	0.93
				114	116	2	1.13
NLRC018	206763	1136646	156	108	134	26	**1.79**
			Including	110	112	2	**6.07**
				148	150	2	1.13
NLRC019	206713	1136645	102	52	58	6	1.01
NLRC020	206810	1136745	100	24	30	6	0.57
NLRC021	206391	1135753	114	12	14	2	0.84
				88	90	2	0.99
NLRC022	206440	1135750	122	34	58	24	**1.21**
			Including	48	50	2	**5.28**

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
				74	78	4	**1.67**
NLRC023	206443	1135950	100	32	50	18	0.78
NLRC024	206310	1134751	90	62	66	4	2.22
NLRC025	206348	1134747	104	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC026	206450	1134950	101	62	92	30	0.77
NLRC027	206421	1134949	78	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC028	206758	1136542	186	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC029	206476	1135748	145	86	95	9	**4.33**
			Including	88	90	2	**16.88**
				108	109	1	4.06
				139	140	1	2.31
NLRC030	206421	1135851	108	27	29	2	3.55
				49	61	12	1.09
NLRC031	206459	1135999	108	2	5	3	3.26
				8	10	2	1.66
				14	15	1	1.92
				33	35	2	1.49
NLRC032	206500	1136001	126	7	12	5	**15.42**
			Including	8	10	2	**31.54**
				16	17	1	1.16
				53	55	2	1.55
				59	61	2	1.53
				98	99	1	1.72
				119	122	3	1.62
NLRC033	206429	1136151	90	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC034	206480	1136144	102	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLRC035	206513	1136350	84	3	10	7	1.39
				12	25	13	**5.07**
			Including	13	16	3	**16.33**
NLRC036	206551	1136350	114	21	23	2	2.07
				42	44	2	1.48
				55	59	4	2.19
				71	77	6	1.33
NLRC037	206550	1136450	126	15	17	2	1.41
				36	39	3	1.19

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
				56	59	3	**3.29**
				82	83	1	**14.93**
NLRC038	206619	1136450	126	21	33	12	**3.14**
			Including	27	29	2	**10.79**
				100	108	8	**3.45**
NLRC039	206609	1136550	108	4	20	16	1.45
NLRC040	206709	1136550	126	64	67	3	**4.83**
			Including	65	66	1	**13.34**

Air core (AC) intercepts

AC is a shallower, lower-cost, first-pass percussion drilling technique (see Section 1, Criteria 1–2) used by Castle primarily as a gold-detection and anomaly-vectoring tool rather than for resource-definition purposes; AC results are generally regarded as lower-confidence than RC results and have not previously been reported by Castle or the historical operator(s) as significant intercepts. No company-compiled AC intercept summary was found in the historical data reviewed (the source "Air Core" workbook sheets contained only raw per-sample data with non-functioning summation formulas), so the results below have been calculated by Castle directly from the underlying AC assay database. Reflecting the detection-focused purpose of the AC programme, no lower cut-off grade has been applied (see Criterion 5): each of the 362 AC holes with assay data is represented below by its single best (peak) interval, however low grade, rather than by every qualifying interval. Each hole's peak interval is built outward from its single highest-grade sample while neighbouring samples remain anomalous relative to that hole's own background (≥3x the hole's median grade), bridging up to 2m of contiguous below-threshold samples, consistent with the RC table's maximum internal dilution approach. AC holes were drilled at a planned dip of –55° toward an azimuth of 274° (Criteria 2, 8 and 10). The remaining 2 AC holes (NLAC166 and NLAC167) returned no assay data and are shown below as a single 'NSI' row each, so that every AC hole drilled is accounted for in this table – see Criterion 8 (Balanced reporting) for further detail. Because no cut-off is applied, a low reported AC grade does not of itself indicate an absence of mineralisation and should not be compared directly with the cut-off RC intercepts above. Grades ≥5g/t Au are shown in bold. This AC compilation, its cut-off-free approach and its aggregation parameters are new analysis prepared for this table and have not been previously reported to ASX; they have been independently checked and confirmed by the Competent Person before release, consistent with the caveats at Section 1, Criteria 6 and 7.

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC001	206599	1135849	28	4	8	4	0.02
NLAC002	206583	1135848	31	16	20	4	0.02
NLAC003	206566	1135848	28	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC004	206553	1135848	30	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC005	206537	1135848	28	12	16	4	0.06
NLAC006	206523	1135848	23	16	20	4	0.06
NLAC007	206508	1135848	20	12	16	4	0.08
NLAC008	206491	1135848	22	20	22	2	0.05
NLAC009	206476	1135849	22	16	20	4	0.70
NLAC010	206461	1135849	21	11	15	4	2.46
NLAC011	206446	1135849	28	12	17	5	2.81
NLAC012	206425	1135850	22	0	4	4	0.36
NLAC013	206409	1135849	24	17	21	4	2.75
NLAC014	206390	1135850	20	17	18	1	3.18
NLAC015	206376	1135847	31	0	4	4	0.61

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC016	206352	1135847	26	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC017	206332	1135849	24	0	4	4	0.13
NLAC018	206310	1135848	38	0	4	4	0.06
NLAC019	206286	1135852	34	8	12	4	0.03
NLAC020	206249	1135850	27	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC021	206593	1136002	33	32	33	1	0.20
NLAC022	206567	1136002	33	4	8	4	0.02
NLAC023	206542	1136001	26	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC024	206522	1136001	26	0	8	8	0.04
NLAC025	206504	1135997	25	16	20	4	0.46
NLAC026	206484	1135996	22	4	8	4	0.26
NLAC027	206467	1135998	16	4	8	4	0.55
NLAC028	206457	1136000	13	0	2	2	**13.46**
NLAC029	206447	1136000	26	25	26	1	1.04
NLAC030	206426	1136000	29	22	23	1	3.68
NLAC031	206407	1135999	19	8	12	4	0.43
NLAC032	206389	1136002	30	0	8	8	0.13
NLAC033	206367	1135998	30	0	8	8	0.11
NLAC034	206350	1136001	34	0	8	8	0.09
NLAC035	206324	1136002	29	0	8	8	0.05
NLAC036	206303	1136003	32	0	8	8	0.07
NLAC037	206277	1136002	35	0	4	4	0.05
NLAC038	206247	1136001	27	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC039	206855	1136549	24	0	4	4	0.05
NLAC040	206831	1136550	25	4	12	8	0.04
NLAC041	206805	1136549	32	12	16	4	0.04
NLAC042	206776	1136551	33	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC043	206743	1136552	36	16	20	4	0.15
NLAC044	206713	1136554	42	9	10	1	1.27
NLAC045	206681	1136554	27	12	16	4	0.43
NLAC046	206656	1136555	28	24	25	1	0.88
NLAC047	206631	1136553	31	6	10	4	3.62
NLAC048	206597	1136554	32	8	12	4	0.23
NLAC049	206571	1136550	34	0	8	8	0.31
NLAC050	206538	1136550	35	0	8	8	0.34
NLAC051	206508	1136553	35	0	8	8	0.07
NLAC052	206481	1136549	32	0	8	8	0.05
NLAC053	206449	1136549	39	24	28	4	0.03
NLAC054	206416	1136550	41	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC055	206938	1136752	42	40	42	2	0.18

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC056	206908	1136752	30	4	8	4	0.05
NLAC057	206869	1136751	35	20	28	8	0.07
NLAC058	206840	1136751	29	8	12	4	0.03
NLAC059	206816	1136743	42	28	36	8	0.27
NLAC060	206782	1136746	39	20	25	5	0.51
NLAC061	206745	1136748	43	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC062	206717	1136750	35	16	20	4	0.08
NLAC063	206680	1136749	34	0	4	4	0.07
NLAC064	206653	1136747	24	0	8	8	0.03
NLAC065	206629	1136750	26	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC066	206601	1136750	24	0	8	8	0.03
NLAC067	206575	1136752	24	0	8	8	0.05
NLAC068	206547	1136755	32	0	8	8	0.05
NLAC069	206520	1136754	32	0	8	8	0.03
NLAC070	206494	1136752	29	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC071	206481	1136748	28	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC072	206460	1136750	24	12	16	4	0.04
NLAC073	206438	1136752	29	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC074	206418	1136753	27	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC075	206398	1136753	26	8	12	4	0.01
NLAC076	206375	1136751	27	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC077	206355	1136751	39	0	39	39	0.01
NLAC078	206371	1136547	30	0	30	30	0.01
NLAC079	206354	1136548	26	8	12	4	0.01
NLAC080	206333	1136547	29	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC081	206307	1136549	17	12	16	4	0.03
NLAC082	206294	1136548	28	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC083	206650	1136344	27	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC084	206617	1136344	30	24	28	4	0.02
NLAC085	206596	1136346	27	16	20	4	0.17
NLAC086	206577	1136343	34	0	12	12	0.18
NLAC087	206553	1136344	30	17	18	1	1.75
NLAC088	206527	1136345	30	21	29	8	2.75
NLAC089	206501	1136342	36	12	14	2	1.81
NLAC090	206472	1136352	34	16	20	4	0.13
NLAC091	206456	1136356	41	0	8	8	0.07
NLAC092	206415	1136355	41	0	8	8	0.07
NLAC093	206388	1136352	42	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC094	206356	1136349	42	16	28	12	0.30
NLAC095	206330	1136358	33	0	4	4	0.04

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC096	206305	1136367	35	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC097	206283	1136370	34	32	34	2	0.01
NLAC098	206260	1136378	33	24	28	4	0.04
NLAC099	206653	1134748	36	28	32	4	0.31
NLAC100	206500	1134748	57	52	56	4	0.12
NLAC101	206454	1134746	38	8	12	4	0.18
NLAC102	206431	1134746	33	4	12	8	0.07
NLAC103	206407	1134746	42	32	36	4	0.26
NLAC104	206376	1134748	38	16	20	4	0.06
NLAC105	206350	1134748	41	24	32	8	0.19
NLAC106	206323	1134749	36	16	20	4	0.11
NLAC107	206297	1134751	45	18	22	4	1.05
NLAC108	206258	1134756	34	4	8	4	0.19
NLAC109	206233	1134751	35	4	12	8	0.09
NLAC110	206210	1134749	39	15	16	1	2.58
NLAC111	206181	1134751	42	40	42	2	0.05
NLAC112	206153	1134750	45	8	16	8	0.34
NLAC113	206120	1134748	35	4	8	4	0.03
NLAC114	206092	1134752	38	0	4	4	0.05
NLAC115	206065	1134756	39	36	39	3	0.02
NLAC116	206501	1134951	38	8	12	4	0.02
NLAC117	206475	1134951	31	0	4	4	0.05
NLAC118	206456	1134951	35	20	24	4	0.52
NLAC119	206427	1134951	28	8	12	4	0.70
NLAC120	206395	1134949	27	16	20	4	0.12
NLAC121	206369	1134948	29	18	22	4	0.53
NLAC122	206349	1134950	27	1	2	1	0.11
NLAC123	206328	1134957	38	9	11	2	0.56
NLAC124	206305	1134961	27	0	12	12	0.05
NLAC125	206242	1134940	28	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC126	206223	1134932	25	8	12	4	0.02
NLAC127	206205	1134924	33	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC128	206179	1134935	33	24	28	4	0.03
NLAC129	206158	1134942	36	0	12	12	0.08
NLAC130	206130	1134952	38	4	8	4	0.15
NLAC131	206109	1134950	42	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC132	206076	1134950	41	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC133	206048	1134950	42	4	12	8	0.17
NLAC134	206019	1134950	42	20	24	4	0.04
NLAC135	205989	1134950	44	22	25	3	0.67

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC136	205958	1134946	41	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC137	205922	1134946	50	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC138	205888	1134950	45	8	12	4	0.03
NLAC139	205852	1134947	47	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC140	205813	1134937	42	12	16	4	0.06
NLAC141	205788	1134945	40	36	40	4	0.04
NLAC142	205755	1134953	39	12	16	4	0.03
NLAC143	206034	1134744	38	32	36	4	0.04
NLAC144	206011	1134738	35	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC145	205985	1134748	45	17	26	9	0.58
NLAC146	205948	1134740	38	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC147	205926	1134747	25	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC148	205903	1134751	36	16	20	4	0.06
NLAC149	205885	1134753	31	24	28	4	0.13
NLAC150	205857	1134757	39	4	8	4	0.04
NLAC151	205826	1134757	39	8	12	4	0.04
NLAC152	205792	1134750	43	24	28	4	0.10
NLAC153	205755	1134757	33	24	28	4	0.07
NLAC154	205724	1134752	35	28	35	7	0.16
NLAC155	205695	1134753	45	20	24	4	0.23
NLAC156	205660	1134748	35	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC157	206618	1134786	38	32	36	4	0.03
NLAC158	206637	1136148	43	40	43	3	0.01
NLAC159	206610	1136146	43	32	36	4	0.03
NLAC160	206570	1136153	47	28	36	8	0.24
NLAC161	206529	1136153	41	21	23	2	2.03
NLAC162	206495	1136149	36	16	20	4	0.12
NLAC163	206466	1136148	29	0	12	12	0.08
NLAC164	206440	1136144	35	0	8	8	0.14
NLAC165	206412	1136146	37	32	36	4	0.51
NLAC166	206382	1136148	14	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLAC167	206362	1136149	15	–	–	–	*NSI*
NLAC168	206341	1136147	43	0	4	4	0.07
NLAC169	206308	1136151	36	0	4	4	0.07
NLAC170	206381	1136145	31	0	4	4	0.06
NLAC171	206278	1136150	36	0	4	4	0.03
NLAC172	206247	1136146	47	0	4	4	0.04
NLAC173	206207	1136148	36	0	4	4	0.05
NLAC174	206177	1136148	36	0	8	8	0.04
NLAC175	206147	1136147	36	4	8	4	0.02

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC176	206117	1136149	50	0	8	8	0.02
NLAC177	206396	1135549	29	0	29	29	0.01
NLAC178	206362	1135550	35	8	16	8	0.41
NLAC179	206330	1135549	33	0	8	8	0.01
NLAC180	206297	1135550	28	16	24	8	0.07
NLAC181	206268	1135549	32	0	32	32	0.01
NLAC182	206242	1135548	30	4	12	8	0.04
NLAC183	206212	1135550	22	8	12	4	0.01
NLAC184	206187	1135546	27	0	27	27	0.01
NLAC185	206158	1135549	21	0	21	21	0.01
NLAC186	206136	1135551	18	0	18	18	0.01
NLAC187	206115	1135550	15	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC188	206102	1135555	32	0	32	32	0.01
NLAC189	206220	1135848	36	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC190	206191	1135848	35	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC191	206161	1135845	44	36	40	4	0.02
NLAC192	206130	1135843	38	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC193	206098	1135843	30	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC194	206083	1135840	45	0	4	4	0.02
NLAC195	206332	1135252	33	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC196	206306	1135250	37	24	28	4	0.02
NLAC197	206275	1135252	32	16	20	4	0.01
NLAC198	206250	1135249	26	0	26	26	0.01
NLAC199	206225	1135248	35	0	35	35	0.01
NLAC200	206198	1135249	36	28	32	4	0.01
NLAC201	206165	1135255	36	20	24	4	0.02
NLAC202	206137	1135251	34	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC203	206079	1135249	31	0	31	31	0.01
NLAC204	206049	1135250	35	0	35	35	0.01
NLAC205	206032	1135250	42	28	32	4	0.01
NLAC206	206080	1136150	44	0	44	44	0.01
NLAC207	206054	1136151	40	32	40	8	0.01
NLAC208	206059	1135841	41	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC209	206026	1135840	65	20	24	4	0.03
NLAC210	205988	1135837	51	0	51	51	0.01
NLAC211	206801	1137398	13	0	3	3	0.02
NLAC212	206851	1137398	12	0	12	12	0.01
NLAC213	206898	1137399	17	15	17	2	0.02
NLAC214	206950	1137398	14	0	14	14	0.01
NLAC215	207000	1137398	11	3	6	3	0.02

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC216	207049	1137398	16	0	3	3	0.02
NLAC217	207097	1137402	14	0	14	14	0.01
NLAC218	207150	1137401	20	0	20	20	0.01
NLAC219	207199	1137403	28	0	28	28	0.01
NLAC220	207249	1137398	26	0	26	26	0.01
NLAC221	207299	1137396	28	3	6	3	0.02
NLAC222	207344	1137399	37	0	37	37	0.01
NLAC223	207408	1137404	40	6	9	3	0.04
NLAC224	207448	1137401	43	3	21	18	0.07
NLAC225	207502	1137401	38	12	15	3	1.03
NLAC226	206053	1137004	29	0	29	29	0.01
NLAC227	206102	1137006	34	6	9	3	0.02
NLAC228	206158	1137002	32	0	3	3	0.09
NLAC229	206206	1137001	36	18	21	3	0.02
NLAC230	206254	1137001	21	15	21	6	0.24
NLAC231	206307	1137001	34	0	3	3	0.03
NLAC232	206356	1137001	31	3	6	3	0.02
NLAC233	206408	1136999	31	0	3	3	0.07
NLAC234	206703	1137006	28	0	3	3	0.03
NLAC235	206750	1137002	26	0	9	9	0.05
NLAC236	206804	1137003	33	0	1	1	0.07
NLAC237	206854	1137003	23	4	13	9	0.05
NLAC238	206905	1137004	26	3	12	9	0.06
NLAC239	206950	1137004	30	9	12	3	0.03
NLAC240	207003	1137004	37	0	5	5	0.02
NLAC241	207054	1137004	38	6	13	7	0.33
NLAC242	207103	1137002	31	9	11	2	0.02
NLAC243	207151	1137005	31	6	9	3	0.03
NLAC244	207150	1137000	30	29	30	1	0.02
NLAC245	207200	1137000	25	16	20	4	0.03
NLAC246	207250	1137000	17	1	2	1	0.02
NLAC247	207300	1137000	19	6	8	2	0.02
NLAC248	207350	1137000	16	10	11	1	0.03
NLAC249	207400	1137000	23	0	23	23	0.01
NLAC250	207450	1137000	25	1	4	3	0.02
NLAC251	207500	1137000	21	1	2	1	0.02
NLAC252	207550	1137000	19	10	11	1	0.03
NLAC253	207600	1137000	27	10	12	2	0.02
NLAC254	205552	1136599	30	0	29	29	0.01
NLAC255	205601	1136599	32	1	2	1	0.03

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC256	205649	1136599	36	16	17	1	0.02
NLAC257	205699	1136599	30	19	22	3	0.05
NLAC258	205750	1136599	20	6	7	1	0.03
NLAC259	205799	1136596	24	6	9	3	0.04
NLAC260	205848	1136600	39	12	15	3	0.03
NLAC261	205900	1136598	28	12	15	3	0.02
NLAC262	205947	1136598	18	12	15	3	0.03
NLAC263	205990	1136598	22	18	21	3	0.05
NLAC264	206048	1136599	22	4	8	4	0.01
NLAC265	206101	1136599	19	14	16	2	0.04
NLAC266	206154	1136596	38	34	38	4	0.18
NLAC267	206199	1136598	47	0	4	4	0.01
NLAC268	206247	1136598	35	0	3	3	0.04
NLAC269	206898	1136396	37	5	6	1	0.04
NLAC270	206947	1136400	29	9	12	3	0.09
NLAC271	206999	1136400	30	25	26	1	0.04
NLAC272	207049	1136399	29	1	2	1	0.08
NLAC273	207108	1136393	25	0	25	25	0.01
NLAC274	207147	1136400	35	4	6	2	0.06
NLAC275	207199	1136401	32	28	31	3	0.03
NLAC276	207250	1136402	36	6	7	1	0.02
NLAC277	206497	1135400	25	21	23	2	0.41
NLAC278	206552	1135402	30	0	30	30	0.01
NLAC279	206601	1135401	28	0	25	25	0.01
NLAC280	206647	1135402	33	0	33	33	0.01
NLAC281	206702	1135403	23	3	6	3	0.03
NLAC282	206748	1135401	34	0	34	34	0.01
NLAC283	206801	1135400	30	0	30	30	0.01
NLAC284	206851	1135404	32	28	29	1	0.07
NLAC285	206896	1135403	46	0	46	46	0.01
NLAC286	206541	1135002	34	0	34	34	0.01
NLAC287	206600	1135001	28	27	28	1	0.03
NLAC288	206649	1135003	27	0	1	1	0.03
NLAC289	206698	1135002	31	23	27	4	0.23
NLAC290	206749	1135001	43	23	26	3	0.04
NLAC291	206801	1135002	30	6	7	1	0.03
NLAC292	206000	1134495	34	3	8	5	0.02
NLAC293	206049	1134498	40	22	25	3	0.06
NLAC294	206094	1134498	33	14	15	1	0.03
NLAC295	206148	1134500	28	26	28	2	0.68

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC296	206200	1134500	40	0	9	9	0.02
NLAC297	206249	1134500	33	4	5	1	0.02
NLAC298	206302	1134501	34	0	34	34	0.01
NLAC299	206346	1134499	42	0	42	42	0.01
NLAC300	206397	1134500	34	23	25	2	0.13
NLAC301	206449	1134501	34	7	8	1	0.03
NLAC302	206497	1134497	34	6	9	3	0.10
NLAC303	206547	1134500	26	15	16	1	0.05
NLAC304	206599	1134500	29	24	29	5	0.06
NLAC305	206649	1134501	37	0	6	6	0.02
NLAC306	206697	1134501	26	0	3	3	0.02
NLAC307	206747	1134502	41	8	11	3	0.03
NLAC308	206800	1134503	29	20	21	1	0.07
NLAC309	205200	1134000	32	9	12	3	0.02
NLAC310	205247	1133999	23	21	23	2	0.14
NLAC311	205301	1134001	23	20	23	3	0.03
NLAC312	205349	1134002	21	0	3	3	0.02
NLAC313	205400	1134002	30	0	30	30	0.01
NLAC314	205447	1134002	37	7	8	1	0.04
NLAC315	205502	1134001	43	9	12	3	0.04
NLAC316	205549	1134002	50	5	6	1	0.04
NLAC317	205598	1134000	47	0	47	47	0.01
NLAC318	205650	1134001	42	0	42	42	0.01
NLAC319	205693	1134001	46	0	46	46	0.01
NLAC320	205751	1134004	38	0	38	38	0.01
NLAC321	205802	1134002	46	0	46	46	0.01
NLAC322	205853	1134001	40	18	21	3	0.03
NLAC323	205905	1134003	50	0	50	50	0.01
NLAC324	205950	1134004	37	27	30	3	0.02
NLAC325	205997	1134002	35	30	33	3	0.03
NLAC326	206050	1133998	42	39	42	3	0.02
NLAC327	206100	1134000	38	0	3	3	0.11
NLAC328	206151	1134000	45	0	45	45	0.01
NLAC329	206204	1134000	38	18	21	3	0.05
NLAC330	206251	1134000	22	0	22	22	0.01
NLAC331	206301	1133998	26	6	9	3	0.04
NLAC332	206349	1134000	51	18	21	3	0.02
NLAC333	206400	1133997	55	21	24	3	0.02
NLAC334	206451	1133998	43	30	33	3	0.14
NLAC335	206499	1133997	60	45	48	3	0.02

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NLAC336	206549	1134000	18	0	18	18	0.01
NLAC337	206600	1133998	38	9	12	3	0.04
NLAC338	206649	1133999	39	0	39	39	0.01
NLAC339	206700	1134000	49	30	33	3	0.08
NLAC342	204901	1132998	36	0	36	36	0.01
NLAC343	204950	1133000	31	0	31	31	0.01
NLAC344	204998	1133000	37	0	37	37	0.01
NLAC345	205038	1133000	42	0	42	42	0.01
NLAC346	205100	1132999	43	0	43	43	0.01
NLAC347	205152	1132999	38	0	38	38	0.01
NLAC348	205202	1133000	45	0	45	45	0.01
NLAC349	205254	1133001	42	0	42	42	0.01
NLAC350	205303	1133002	47	0	47	47	0.01
NLAC351	205350	1133000	43	15	18	3	0.02
NLAC352	205398	1133000	61	59	61	2	0.05
NLAC353	205454	1133002	57	15	21	6	0.02
NLAC354	205492	1133001	49	30	33	3	0.02
NLAC355	205547	1133000	36	0	6	6	0.02
NLAC356	205601	1133000	49	0	49	49	0.01
NLAC357	205649	1133000	52	0	52	52	0.01
NLAC358	205698	1132996	52	0	52	52	0.01
NLAC359	205747	1133000	50	0	50	50	0.01
NLAC360	205800	1133000	42	15	18	3	0.02
NLAC361	205850	1132997	53	0	53	53	0.01
NLAC362	205901	1133000	36	0	36	36	0.01
NLAC363	205950	1133000	32	0	3	3	0.02
NLAC364	205994	1133004	36	0	33	33	0.01

SECTION 2 (CONTINUED): REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
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.*	• RC intercepts are length-weighted average grades using a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, based on 2m composite RC sampling (2018 programme) and a combination of 2m and re-split 1m sampling (2021 programme), consistent with the methodology disclosed in Castle ASX announcement of 19 May 2026. A maximum internal dilution of 2m of contiguous sub-cut-off grade was applied within reported 2021 RC intercepts; the internal dilution parameter applied to the original 2018 RC intercepts has not been separately confirmed from the data reviewed. • At Castle's direction, no lower cut-off grade has been applied to the AC results (Criterion 4). AC is treated as a gold-detection/vectoring tool rather than a resource-definition technique, so every AC hole with assay data is represented by its single best (peak) interval, however low the grade, rather than being filtered against a 0.5g/t Au (or any other) threshold. Each hole's peak interval is built by locating its single highest-grade sample, then extending outward while neighbouring samples remain anomalous relative to that hole's own background (≥ 3x the hole's median grade), bridging up to 2m of contiguous samples below that threshold in the same style as the RC internal-dilution rule. This AC methodology, its cut-off-free approach and its threshold parameters are Castle's own, and have not previously been disclosed or reported to ASX. • No top-cut or capping has been applied to any individual assay result in compiling either the RC or AC intercepts in this table, and no metal equivalent values have been 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.*	• All intercepts reported in this table are downhole (drilled) widths. True widths have not yet been determined, as the orientation and geometry of the host mineralised structure(s) relative to individual drill holes has not yet been fully modelled by Castle. • RC and AC holes were drilled at moderate to steep angles (–50° to –68°) toward an azimuth of approximately 270–277°, broadly orthogonal to the interpreted NNE–NE strike of the host corridor. On this basis downhole intercept lengths are considered likely to approximate true width, but this has not been confirmed and should not be relied upon until a geological/structural model is completed.
Diagrams *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.*	• Plan location data for all drill collars (AC, RC and auger) and a compilation of significant RC intercepts for plotting that are included in this announcement are held in Castle's project database.
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.*	• This table has been compiled to present a complete, balanced accounting of both drilling programmes: every RC and AC hole drilled at the Project is listed in the Criterion 4 tables, whether or not it returned a significant or anomalous result, so that no hole's outcome is left for the reader to infer from an absence. • All 40 RC holes drilled at the Project returned complete assay data. Of these, 35 intersected at least one interval ≥ 0.5g/t Au and are listed with their intercept(s); the other 5 (NLRC003, NLRC010, NLRC025, NLRC027 and NLRC033) did not reach that cut-off and are shown as a single "NSI" (no significant intercept) row each. Four of these five were drilled to their full planned depth (78–186m) and returned only isolated low-grade values (maximum single-sample results of 0.25–0.41g/t Au); NLRC003 was advanced to only 18m (all samples 0.01g/t Au) and appears to have been terminated early by the historical operator, consistent with a single "Abandoned" hole status recorded elsewhere in the historical collar database. • Of the 362 AC holes drilled, 360 returned assay data and are each listed with their single best (peak) interval regardless of grade (see Criterion 4 and 5 for methodology);

SECTION 2 (CONTINUED): REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
	the remaining 2 holes (NLAC166 and NLAC167) have no assay records in the database reviewed and are shown as "NSI". Because no cut-off grade is applied to the AC results, a low reported AC grade does not necessarily mean a hole is "blank" – it reflects that hole's genuine peak result, which in geochemically flat/background holes can be very low or span the full hole length (see Criterion 4).
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.*	• Surface geochemical sampling by the historical operator (474 soil, 38 rock chip and 92 stream sediment samples) identified anomalous gold geochemistry over two zones of approximately 3km x 1.5km and 3km x 2km, informing subsequent auger, AC and RC drill targeting. • No metallurgical testwork, bulk density determinations, geophysical survey data, geotechnical data or information on potential deleterious/contaminating substances has been identified in the data reviewed.
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.*	• Castle intends to: (i) complete due-diligence verification of the historical database, including sighting original assay certificates and QAQC data and, where practicable, independent check assaying; (ii) commission modern geophysical surveys (e.g. Induced Polarisation and/or Airborne Magnetics Radiometrics) to refine drill targeting; (iii) complete resource-definition-standard re-surveying of key drill collars; (iv) undertake further infill and extensional RC/diamond drilling along strike and at depth from the intercepts reported in this table; and (v) progress toward a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Project, subject to the above verification work and continued exploration success. • Diagrams showing the scale and location of proposed further work will be included in future announcements as programmes are finalised.