REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

7 September 2026

Additional High-Grade Gold Assays at Queen Alexandra

Highlights:

- **Further high-grade gold returned from latest Queen Alexandra grade-control assays, with standout uncut downhole intercepts including:**
  - **BMRC476: 2m @ 37.52 g/t Au from 37 m, including 1m @ 67.70 g/t Au from 38m**
  - **BMRC559: 5m @ 12.47 g/t Au from 27m, including 1m @ 46.90 g/t Au from 27m**
  - **BMRC519: 6m @ 8.21 g/t Au from 28m, including 1m @ 36.60 g/t Au from 29m**
  - **BMRC535: 4m @ 9.72 g/t Au from 40m, including 1m @ 25.10 g/t Au from 41m**
  - **BMRC678A: 4m @ 7.00 g/t Au from 24m, including 1m @ 23.00 g/t Au from 25m**
- **Strong multi-metre gold intersections across the southern-to-central QA grid materially improve local grade definition**
- **86 of 127 holes (~68%) returned gold intercepts averaging ≥2.0 g/t Au**
- **The close-spaced grade-control dataset continues to support the geological interpretation used in the 2025 MRE (ASX: RC1 30 June 2025)**

All reported intercepts are downhole lengths; true widths have not yet been determined. Gold grades are uncut.

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**Redcastle**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report further high-grade gold from Queen Alexandra (QA) grade-control assays at the Redcastle Gold Project in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The results materially increase the close-spaced assay coverage across the southern-to-central QA grid and selected northern areas, with strong gold intersections returned across the drilled area.

Queen Alexandra is an important part of Redcastle's development strategy at the Redcastle Gold Project, with the planned pit expansion extending south into the recently granted M39/1171, subject to submission and approval of the required MDCP amendment.

Chairman's comment

Dr Ray Shaw commented:

"These results further strengthen our confidence in Queen Alexandra, with higher-grade mineralisation extending to the south towards the recently granted M39/1171. The drilling statistics to date show a similarly strong incidence of significant gold intercepts at Queen Alexandra and Redcastle Reef, reinforcing the importance of both deposits within our broader development strategy. The grant of M39/1171 now provides the Joint Venture with additional flexibility to assess further grade-control drilling and expansion of the Queen Alexandra pit, subject to the necessary approvals and the recommencement of field operations."

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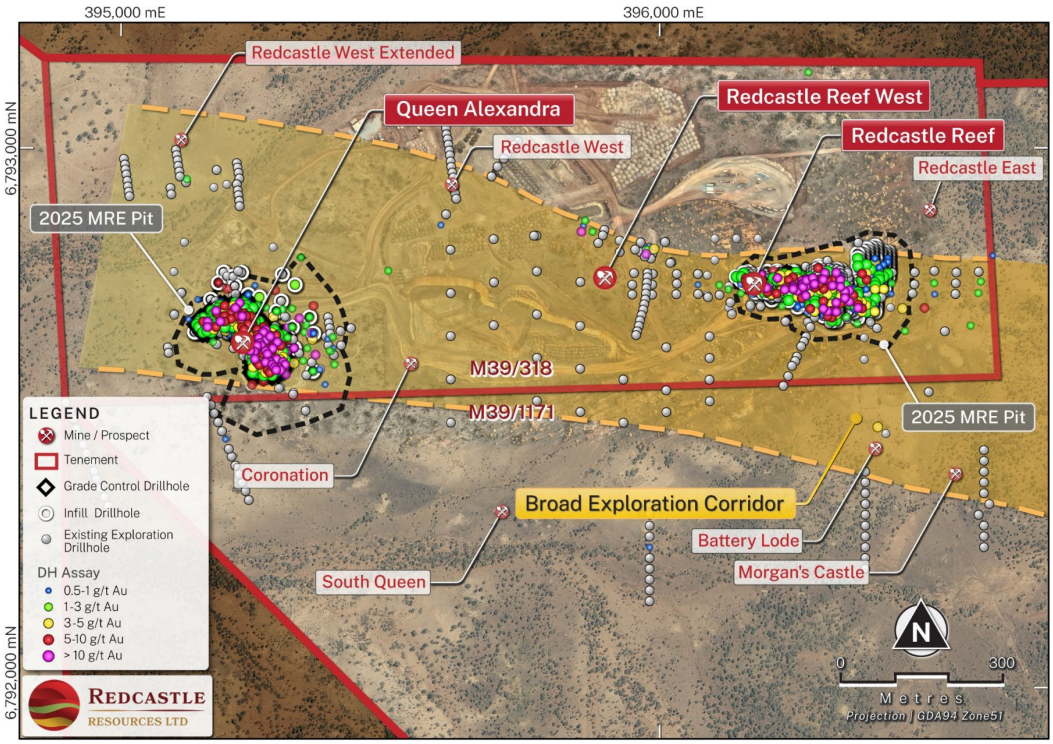

***Figure 1**. RR-QA mine development area and broader exploration corridor, showing Queen Alexandra approximately 700m west of Redcastle Reef and the spatial relationship with Redcastle Reef West. Background aerial imagery shows the QA pit and surrounding earthworks as at early August 2026.*

Strategic significance of the QA grade-control results

QA is located approximately 700 m west of Redcastle Reef and forms part of Redcastle's broader RR–QA mine development area. The latest grade-control results materially increase the close-spaced assay coverage at QA, with broad higher-grade intersections providing improved definition of local grade distribution across the deposit.

These results provide sufficient encouragement to evaluate further grade control drilling which if successful, may enlarge the pit upon recommencement of field operations.

Drilling programme and results

The newly reported assay batch comprises 127 RC grade-control holes for 4,449 m across the Queen Alexandra mine development area. Together with the initial assay batch reported on 13 July 2026, the reported QA grade-control dataset comprises 265 holes for 8,834 m of drilling. Of these, 153 holes (~58%) have returned at least one significant gold intercept averaging ≥2.0 g/t Au under the consistent reporting criteria applied to both assay batches. The grade-control drilling provides close-spaced assay coverage across an irregular footprint of approximately 13,500 m² in the southern-to-central QA grid and selected northern areas.

Assay results and supporting drillhole information are presented in Annexure A. Table 1 in Annexure A provides collar information for all 127 holes included in the current assay batch. Table 2 in Annexure A reports significant gold 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, consistent with the reporting methodology applied in the Company's 13 July 2026 QA announcement.

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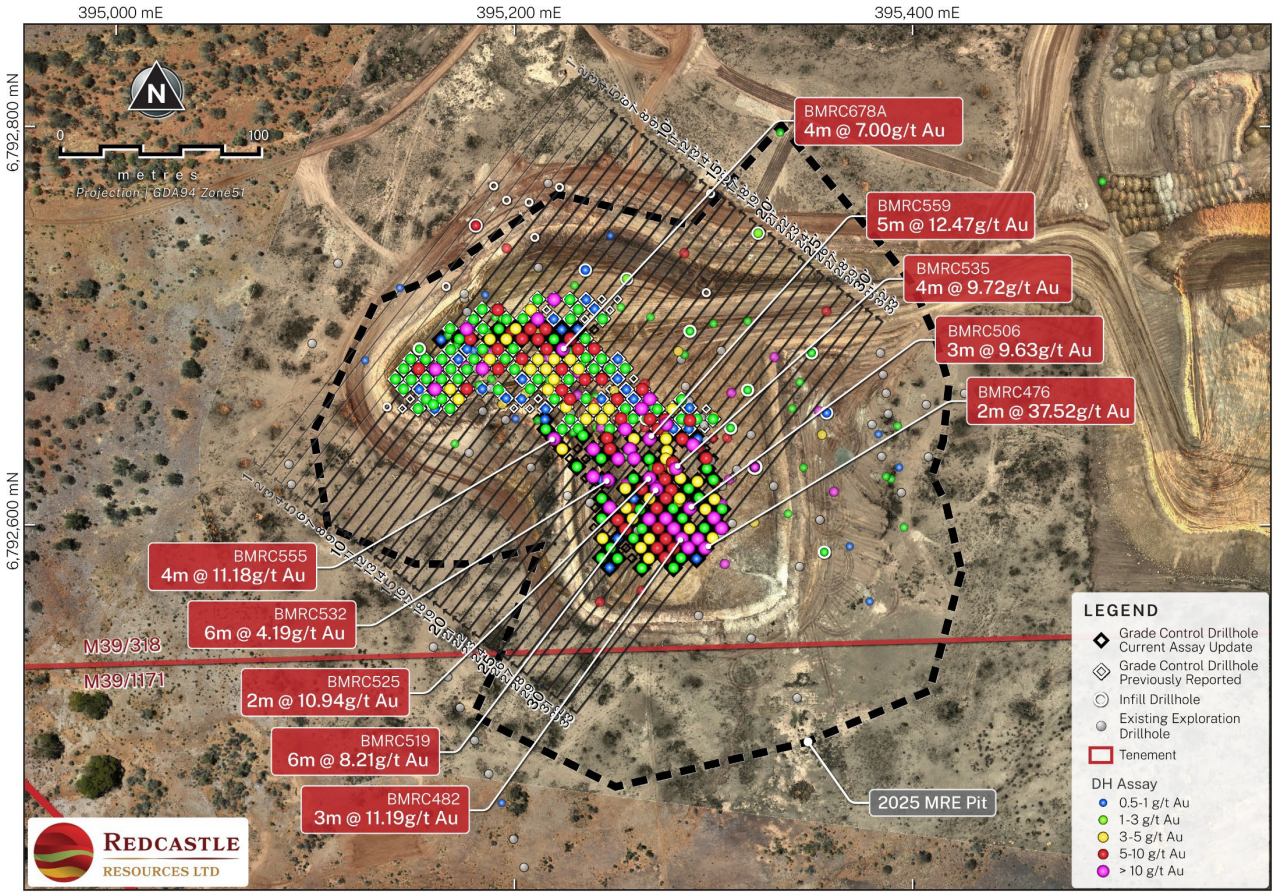

Figure 2. *Queen Alexandra plan view showing grade-control drillholes, section lines, assay distribution and 2025 MRE conceptual pit. Background aerial imagery shows the QA pit and surrounding earthworks as at early August 2026.*

RR–QA RC drilling comparison

The RC drilling datasets at Redcastle Reef and Queen Alexandra provide substantial mine-scale drilling coverage across Redcastle's two principal mine development areas. The following table provides a global comparison of the datasets and highlights the percentage of holes with at least one intersection greater than or equal to 2 g/t Au.

The comparison highlights the strength of the QA drilling results, with 161 of 290 holes (~56%) returning at least one intersection ≥2.0 g/t Au, compared with 144 of 345 holes (~42%) at RR. QA also hosts the larger and higher-grade of RC1's two 2025 Mineral Resource Estimates, at 265 kt @ 3.4 g/t Au for 29 koz (ASX:RC1 30 June 2025). Together with the repeated multi-metre high-grade intersections, the close-spaced drilling provides a further confidence boost in QA as a key mine development area within the broader Redcastle Project.

Table 1 *RR and QA - RC Drilling Comparison*

Statistic description	Redcastle Reef	Queen Alexandra
Holes drilled	345	290
Metres drilled	14,081	11,376
Average depth drilled	41	39
Holes with at least 1 intersection ≥2.0 g/t Au	144 (~42%)	161 (~56%)

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Geological interpretation

The latest QA grade-control results are broadly consistent with the established geological framework at Queen Alexandra (ASX RC1, 30 June 2025), comprising shallow, structurally controlled and locally stacked gold lodes. The close-spaced drilling provides additional definition of local grade distribution and lode geometry across the QA mine development area.

Interpreted lode positions, including Kestrel and Kestrel Hanging Wall, together with the provisional Hawk and Eagle footwall structures, are shown on the sections for geological context. Final attribution of individual intercepts to specific lodes and assessment of mineralisation continuity will be refined as assay, geological logging and structural information are integrated.

Where shown, the 2025 MRE conceptual pit shell is provided for spatial reference only and does not represent a current mine design or production decision.

Queen Alexandra grade-control holes with sectional interpretations

Figures 3 to 5 present selected representative QA Sections 24–24', 27–27' and 33–33', which cover key higher-grade mineralised zones of the Queen Alexandra deposit and illustrate the principal areas of newly reported grade-control results. These sections show the newly reported grade-control drillholes, drillhole traces, assay distribution and interpreted lode positions within the QA deposit. The remaining QA sections are provided in Annexure B for completeness. All section interpretations are provided for geological context and remain subject to refinement as additional assay, geological logging and structural information are integrated.

All intercepts shown on the sections are downhole lengths and true widths have not yet been 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 (ASX RC1, 30 June 2025) 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 geological reference only. The current grade-control results do not establish the presence or continuity of mineralisation at the interpreted positions.*

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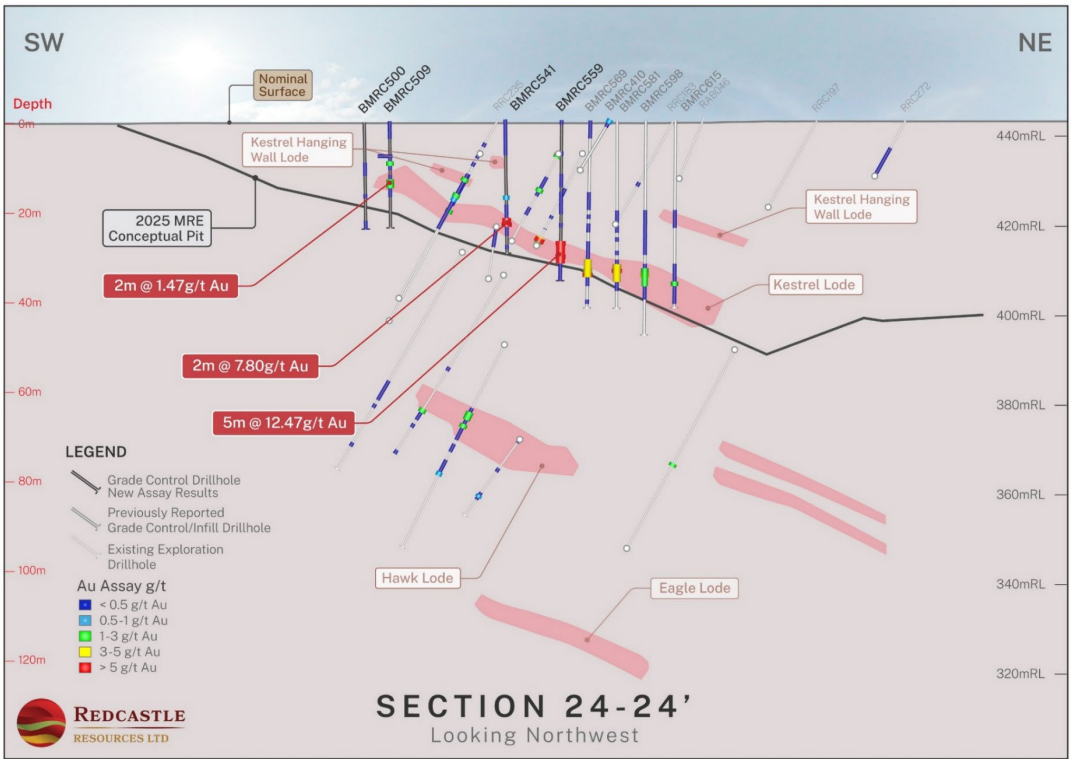

Figure 3. Queen Alexandra Section 24-24'

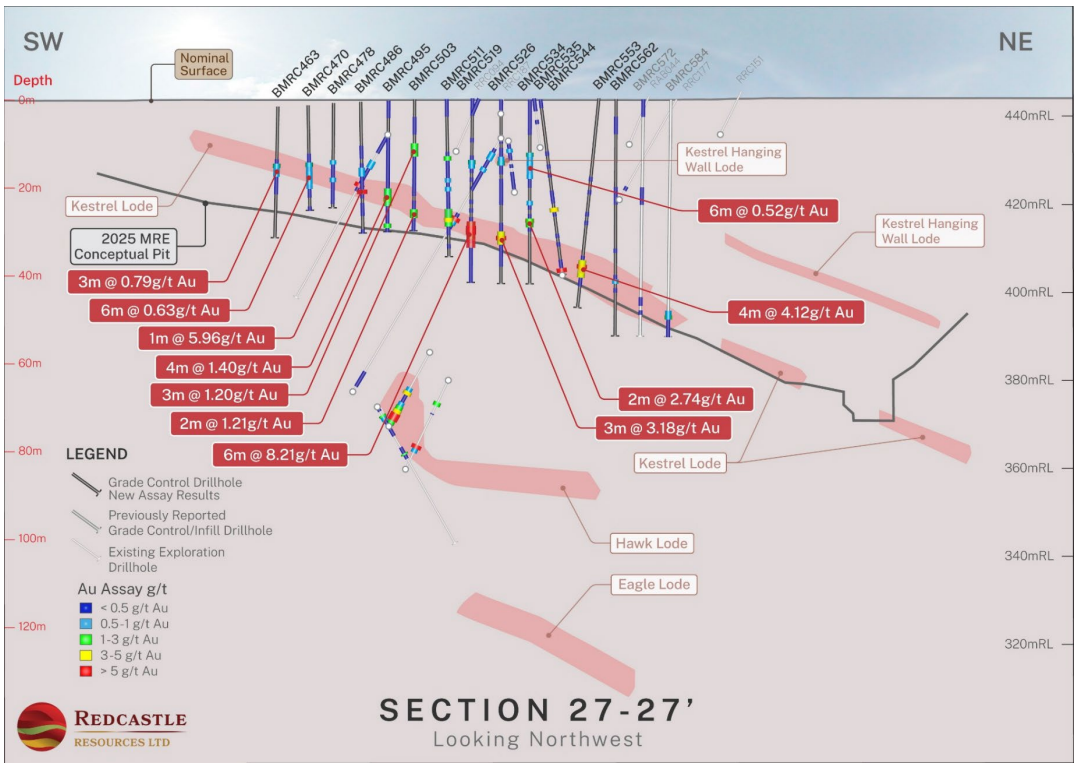

Figure 4. Queen Alexandra Section 27-27'

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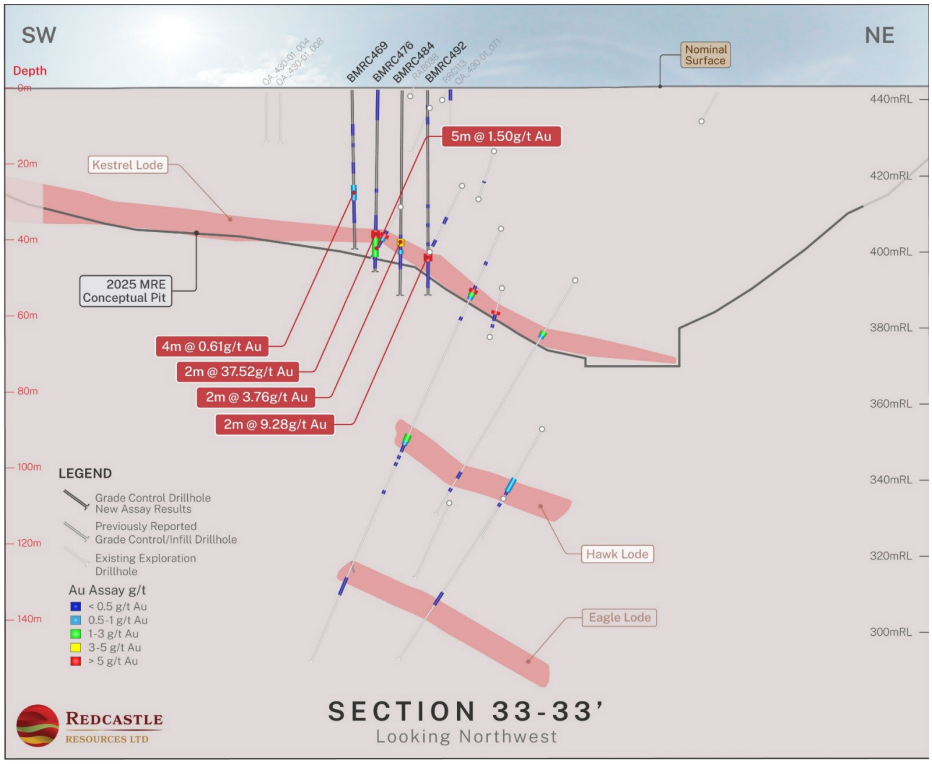

Figure 5. Queen Alexandra Section 33-33'

Development context

QA forms part of the RR–QA mining area under the RB JV. As announced on 31 August 2026, mining operations at the Redcastle Gold Project are temporarily suspended while the RB JV assesses alternative processing arrangements. The close-spaced QA grade-control dataset will support selective mining, ore-waste definition, dilution control and short-term mine planning upon the resumption of mining operations.

The continued advancement of QA alongside RR remains an important part of the Company's broader development strategy at the Redcastle Gold Project.

Sampling and QA/QC

Samples were analysed for gold by 40 g fire assay with AAS finish at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Kalgoorlie. QA/QC included certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates together with laboratory internal controls. No material QA/QC issues were identified that would affect the reported results.

Gold grades are reported as uncut values.

Next steps

- Integrate the complete validated QA assay dataset with geological logging and sectional interpretation to further refine the QA geological and grade-control model for the QA Big Pit which crosses into the recently granted M39/1171(ASX: RC1 4 September 2026).
- Review mining and grade-control reconciliation from mining completed to date and assess whether targeted local drilling is required to resolve remaining grade or geological uncertainty.
- Subject to the required MDCP amendment, plan for further grade-control drilling within the QA southern extension.
- Progressively incorporate the updated grade-control interpretation into mine planning and refinement of lode geometry, ore-waste boundaries, selective mining and dilution control.

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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
4 September 2026	M39/1171 Granted Supports Queen Alexandra Pit Expansion
31 August 2026	Company Update
12 August 2026	Native Title Agreement Signed Advancing Queen Alexandra
13 July 2026	QA Grade Control Delivers Shallow High-Grade Gold
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, over which RC1 holds a contractual right to earn a 60% interest under the Kilkenny Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, 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.

RC1's Eastern Goldfields portfolio, including the Kilkenny Belt interests subject to the Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement, comprises interests in 66 Prospecting Licences, 5 Mining Leases, 3 Exploration Licences and 11 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.

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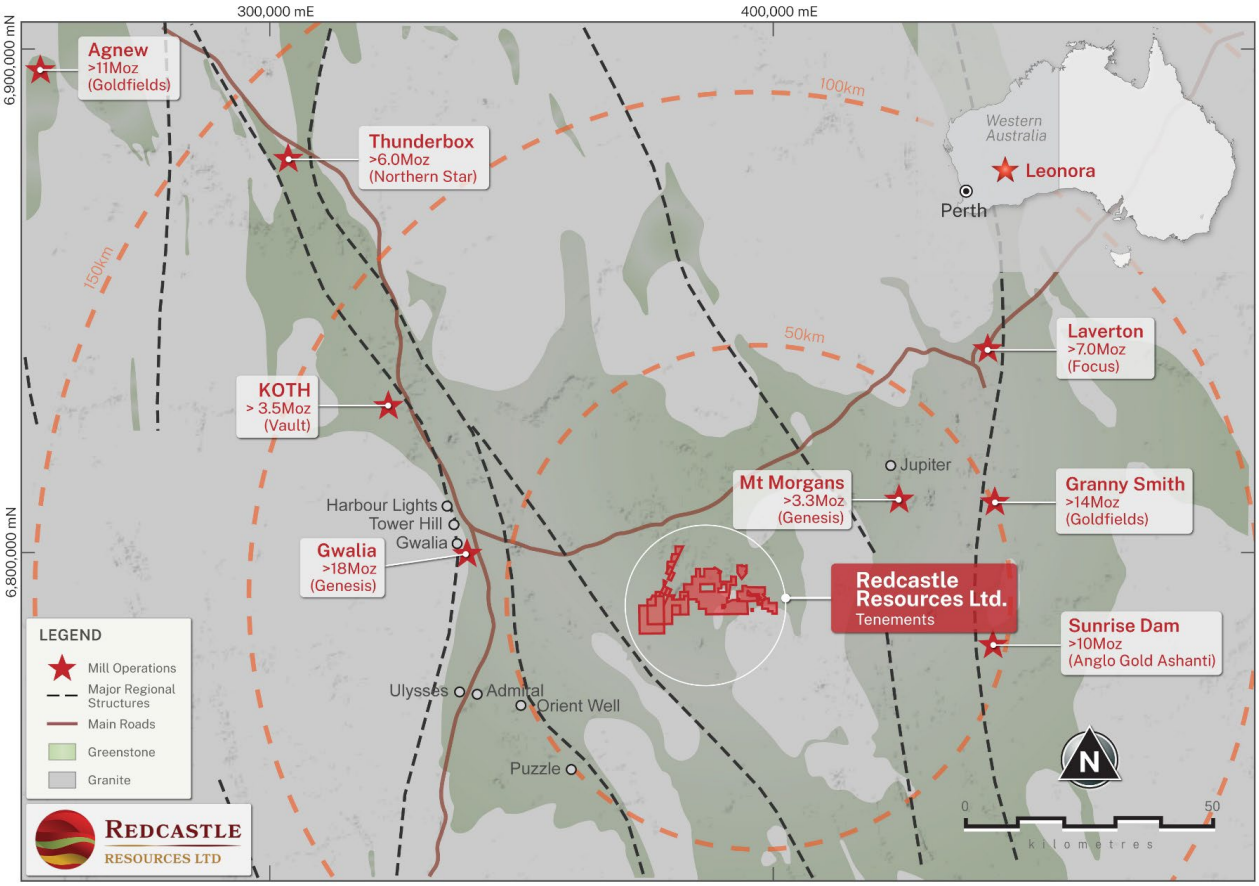

Figure 6. *Redcastle tenements location plan*

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.

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ANNEXURE A

Table 1. Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC460	395248	6792579	442	30	-90	0
BMRC461	395264	6792578	443	36	-90	0
BMRC462	395280	6792578	443	42	-90	0
BMRC463	395244	6792583	442	30	-90	0
BMRC464	395252	6792583	442	30	-90	0
BMRC465	395259	6792583	443	30	-90	0
BMRC466	395268	6792583	443	36	-90	0
BMRC467	395276	6792583	443	36	-90	0
BMRC468	395284	6792583	443	42	-90	0
BMRC469	395291	6792583	443	42	-90	0
BMRC470	395248	6792588	443	24	-90	0
BMRC471	395256	6792588	443	30	-90	0
BMRC472	395264	6792588	443	30	-90	0
BMRC473	395272	6792588	443	36	-90	0
BMRC474	395280	6792588	443	42	-90	0
BMRC475	395287	6792588	443	42	-90	0
BMRC476	395296	6792588	443	48	-90	0
BMRC477	395244	6792593	443	24	-90	0
BMRC478	395252	6792593	443	24	-90	0
BMRC479	395260	6792593	443	30	-90	0
BMRC480	395268	6792593	443	36	-90	0
BMRC481	395276	6792593	444	36	-90	0
BMRC482	395284	6792593	444	42	-90	0
BMRC483	395292	6792593	443	48	-90	0
BMRC484	395300	6792593	442	54	-90	0
BMRC485	395240	6792598	443	24	-90	0
BMRC486	395256	6792598	443	30	-90	0
BMRC487	395264	6792598	444	30	-90	0
BMRC488	395272	6792598	444	36	-90	0
BMRC489	395280	6792598	444	42	-90	0
BMRC490	395288	6792598	444	48	-90	0
BMRC491	395295	6792598	443	48	-90	0
BMRC492	395304	6792598	443	54	-90	0
BMRC493	395244	6792603	443	24	-90	0
BMRC494	395252	6792602	443	30	-90	0
BMRC495	395259	6792603	444	30	-90	0
BMRC496	395268	6792603	444	36	-90	0
BMRC497	395276	6792603	444	42	-90	0
BMRC498	395284	6792603	444	42	-90	0
BMRC499	395300	6792603	443	54	-90	0
BMRC500	395241	6792608	443	24	-90	0
BMRC501	395248	6792609	444	24	-90	0
BMRC502	395256	6792608	444	30	-90	0
BMRC503	395263	6792608	444	30	-90	0
BMRC504	395272	6792608	444	36	-90	0
BMRC505	395280	6792608	444	42	-90	0
BMRC506	395288	6792608	444	48	-90	0
BMRC507	395296	6792608	443	54	-90	0
BMRC508	395304	6792608	443	54	-90	0
BMRC509	395244	6792613	443	24	-90	0
BMRC510	395260	6792613	444	30	-90	0
BMRC511	395268	6792613	444	36	-90	0
BMRC512	395276	6792613	444	42	-90	0
BMRC513	395283	6792613	444	48	-90	0
BMRC514	395293	6792614	444	54	-90	0
BMRC515	395300	6792613	443	54	-90	0

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Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC516	395240	6792618	443	24	-90	0
BMRC517	395256	6792618	444	30	-90	0
BMRC518	395264	6792618	444	30	-90	0
BMRC519	395271	6792618	444	42	-90	0
BMRC520	395279	6792617	444	42	-90	0
BMRC521	395288	6792618	444	48	-90	0
BMRC522	395236	6792623	443	24	-90	0
BMRC523	395244	6792622	444	24	-90	0
BMRC524	395260	6792623	444	30	-90	0
BMRC525	395268	6792623	444	36	-90	0
BMRC526	395276	6792623	444	42	-90	0
BMRC527	395283	6792623	444	48	-90	0
BMRC528	395292	6792622	444	54	-90	0
BMRC529	395300	6792623	444	54	-90	0
BMRC530	395231	6792629	443	18	-90	0
BMRC531	395240	6792624	443	24	-80	10
BMRC532	395247	6792622	444	24	-80	10
BMRC533	395272	6792628	444	42	-90	0
BMRC534	395280	6792628	444	42	-90	0
BMRC535	395281	6792628	444	48	-80	95
BMRC536	395297	6792628	444	54	-90	0
BMRC537	395228	6792633	443	12	-90	0
BMRC538	395236	6792633	443	18	-90	0
BMRC539	395244	6792633	443	24	-90	0
BMRC540	395252	6792633	444	24	-90	0
BMRC541	395260	6792633	444	30	-90	0
BMRC542	395268	6792633	444	36	-90	0
BMRC543	395276	6792633	444	42	-90	0
BMRC544	395279	6792631	444	42	-80	85
BMRC545	395296	6792633	444	54	-86	280
BMRC546	395300	6792633	444	54	-90	0
BMRC547	395224	6792638	443	12	-90	0
BMRC548	395232	6792638	443	18	-90	0
BMRC549	395240	6792638	443	24	-90	0
BMRC550	395248	6792638	444	30	-90	0
BMRC551	395258	6792638	444	30	-90	0
BMRC552	395277	6792637	444	42	-90	0
BMRC553	395290	6792640	444	48	-84	230
BMRC554	395296	6792638	444	54	-90	0
BMRC555	395220	6792643	443	12	-90	0
BMRC556	395234	6792645	443	24	-90	0
BMRC557	395247	6792644	444	24	-90	0
BMRC558	395260	6792643	444	36	-90	0
BMRC559	395268	6792643	444	36	-90	0
BMRC560	395276	6792643	444	42	-90	0
BMRC561	395284	6792643	444	48	-90	0
BMRC562	395292	6792643	444	54	-90	0
BMRC563	395300	6792643	444	54	-90	0
BMRC564	395216	6792648	443	12	-90	0
BMRC573	395212	6792653	443	12	-90	0
BMRC574	395215	6792653	443	18	-70	95
BMRC592A	395227	6792657	443	18	-80	10
BMRC678	395224	6792688	442	36	-80	290
BMRC678A	395224	6792688	442	36	-80	290
BMRC678B	395219	6792690	442	33	-85	110
BMRC681	395163	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC682	395172	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC683	395178	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC684	395188	6792693	442	30	-90	0

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth(°)
BMRC685	395196	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC686	395204	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC687	395212	6792693	442	30	-90	0
BMRC688	395220	6792693	442	36	-90	0
BMRC689	395228	6792693	443	36	-90	0
BMRC694	395192	6792698	442	30	-90	0
BMRC695	395201	6792698	442	30	-90	0
BMRC696	395208	6792698	442	30	-90	0
BMRC697	395216	6792698	442	36	-90	0
BMRC698	395224	6792698	442	24	-90	0
BMRC699	395232	6792698	442	24	-90	0
BMRC700	395240	6792698	443	24	-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.

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Table 2 Significant Intercepts (Uncut values)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC462	31	32	1	2.80
BMRC464	18	19	1	3.00
BMRC466	25	26	1	4.29
BMRC467	29	31	2	4.77
BMRC472	23	24	1	3.40
BMRC473	28	31	3	2.39
BMRC474	30	34	4	2.87
BMRC475	20	24	4*	4.44
BMRC475	32	41	9	3.62
BMRC476	36	46	10	8.34
BMRC477	14	16	2	2.54
BMRC480	26	27	1	3.15
BMRC481	29	32	3	2.56
BMRC482	31	34	3	11.19
BMRC483	37	43	6	5.46
BMRC484	39	43	4	2.19
BMRC486	19	22	3	2.28
BMRC487	24	25	1	2.23
BMRC488	28	32	4	3.68
BMRC489	11	12	1	2.38
BMRC489	29	33	4	4.40
BMRC490	37	40	3	2.20
BMRC492	43	45	2	9.28
BMRC494	14	18	4	2.27
BMRC495	22	24	2	2.12
BMRC496	26	34	8	2.05
BMRC497	11	12	1	2.73
BMRC497	13	14	1	2.85
BMRC497	30	34	4	4.41
BMRC498	29	30	1	2.28
BMRC499	43	46	3	5.55
BMRC501	14	17	3	5.87
BMRC502	20	22	2	2.75
BMRC504	28	31	3	3.82
BMRC506	37	40	3	9.63
BMRC507	40	43	3	2.08
BMRC508	44	46	2	2.05
BMRC509	9	10	1	2.25
BMRC509	14	15	1	2.21
BMRC511	13	14	1	2.17
BMRC511	27	29	2	2.90
BMRC512	29	33	4	2.64
BMRC513	33	36	3	2.32

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC514	16	17	1	2.46
BMRC515	44	45	1	3.02
BMRC517	17	19	2	2.10
BMRC518	24	26	2	3.58
BMRC519	27	34	7	7.10
BMRC520	30	34	4	4.40
BMRC521	39	40	1	2.60
BMRC525	11	19	8	3.16
BMRC526	29	33	4	2.48
BMRC527	36	38	2	2.44
BMRC528	41	43	2	3.30
BMRC530	7	8	1	2.58
BMRC531	10	12	2	10.43
BMRC532	13	20	7	3.64
BMRC533	27	33	6	2.83
BMRC534	27	29	2	2.73
BMRC535	40	44	4	9.72
BMRC540	18	22	4	5.85
BMRC541	22	24	2	7.80
BMRC542	29	30	1	2.88
BMRC543	32	36	4	3.30
BMRC544	25	26	1	3.73
BMRC544	39	42	3	3.05
BMRC545	40	44	4	2.24
BMRC547	7	9	2	3.18
BMRC549	13	17	4	5.13
BMRC550	17	22	5	2.49
BMRC551	22	25	3	4.50
BMRC552	35	36	1	3.15
BMRC553	37	41	4	4.12
BMRC555	5	10	5	9.03
BMRC556	12	13	1	2.23
BMRC557	14	20	6	2.18
BMRC558	24	26	2	2.00
BMRC559	27	32	5	12.47
BMRC560	31	33	2	2.13
BMRC561	35	37	2	3.40
BMRC564	4	5	1	2.46
BMRC678	2	5	3	3.33
BMRC678	7	10	3	3.80
BMRC678A	5	9	4	2.24
BMRC678A	24	33	9	3.49
BMRC683	20	24	4	2.01

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ave Au (g/t)
BMRC684	27	28	1	4.27
BMRC685	18	21	3	2.22
BMRC686	17	21	4	2.98
BMRC686	24	26	2	5.59
BMRC687	21	22	1	3.55
BMRC687	25	30	5	3.22
BMRC688	0	4	4*	2.73
BMRC689	28	33	5	2.20
BMRC695	16	19	3	2.35
BMRC695	26	28	2	2.14
BMRC696	19	20	1	2.84
BMRC696	25	29	4	3.63
BMRC697	19	23	4	2.43
BMRC697	27	29	2	2.29

Table 2 reports significant gold intercepts from the newly reported BMRC drillholes. Significant intercepts are 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. Reported intercept grades are calculated using length-weighted averages. Gold grades are reported as uncut values.

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

** Each interval marked with an asterisk comprises a 4 m composite assay interval. All other reported intercepts are calculated from 1 m assay intervals.*

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Annexure B – Queen Alexandra Grade-Control Drill Sections

Figures 7 to 31 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 Table 2 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 geological reference only. The current grade-control results do not establish the presence or continuity of mineralisation at those interpreted positions.*

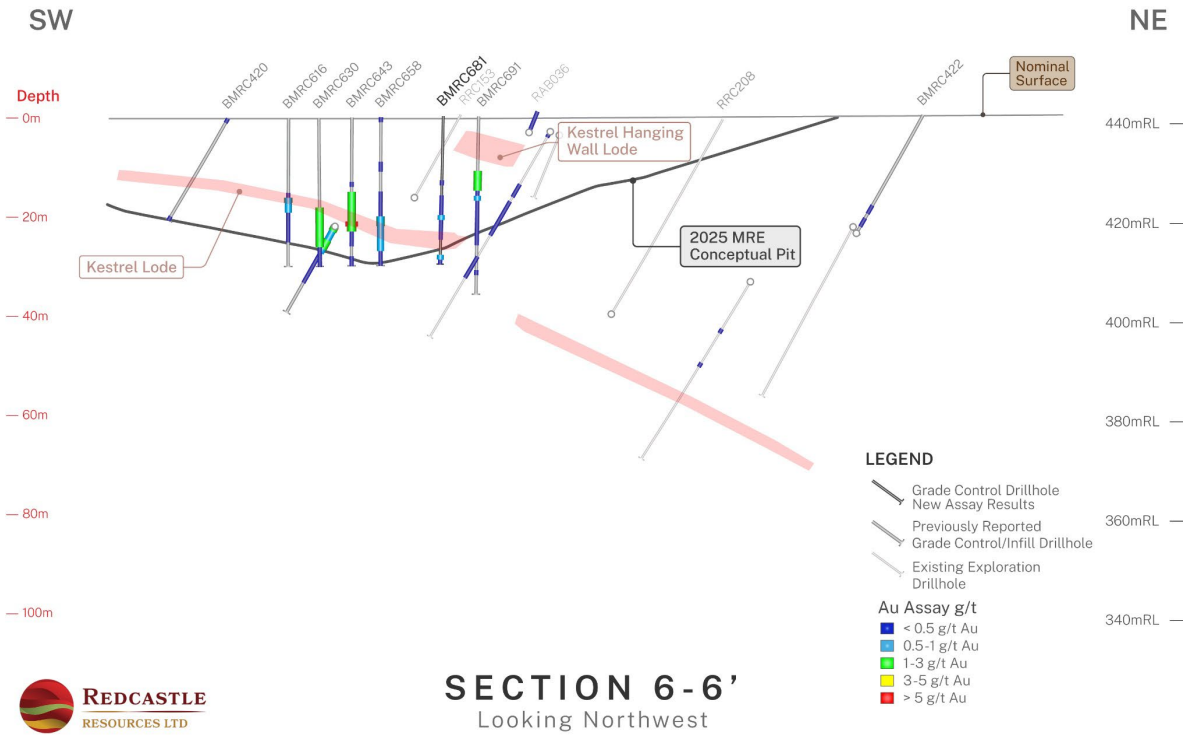

Figure 7. *Queen Alexandra Section 6-6'*

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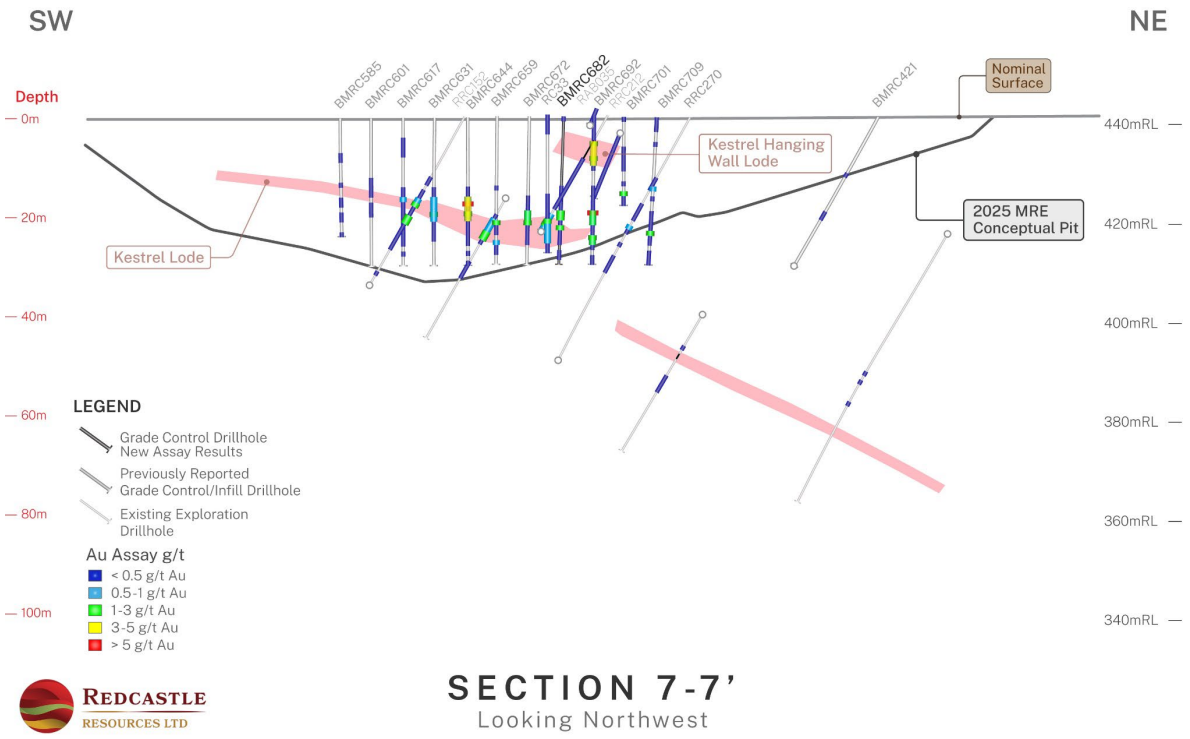

Figure 8. *Queen Alexandra Section 7-7'*

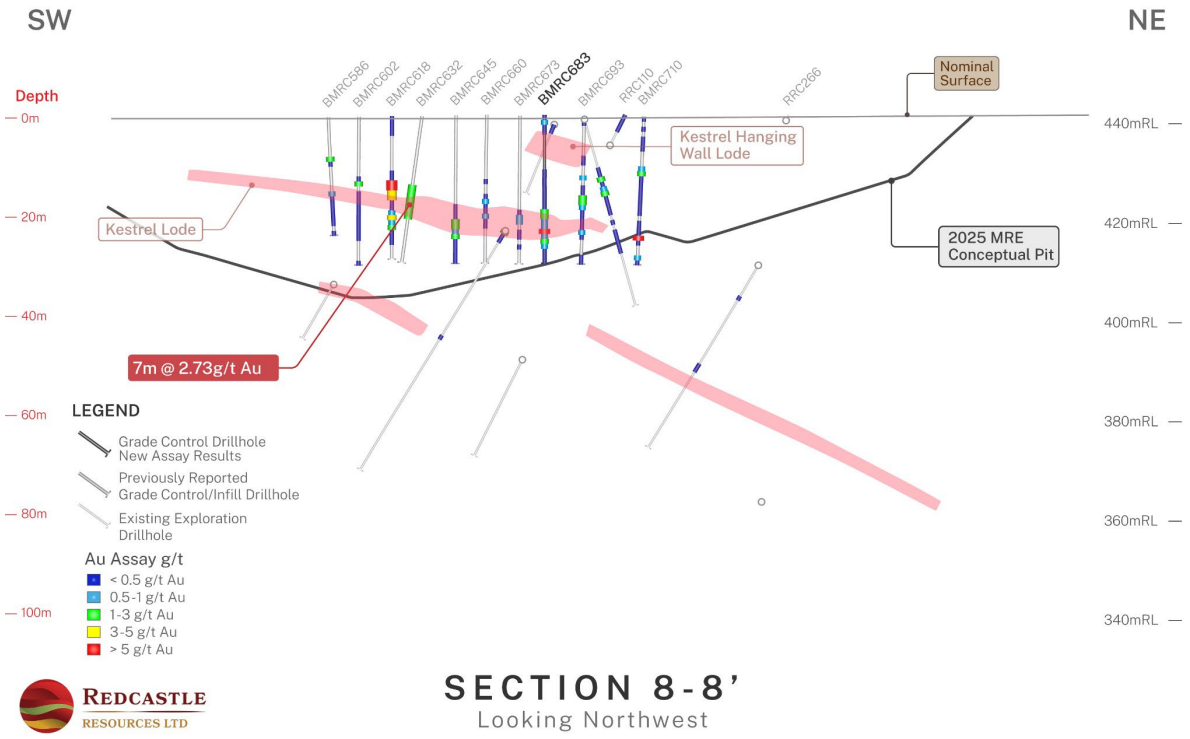

Figure 9. *Queen Alexandra Section 8-8'*

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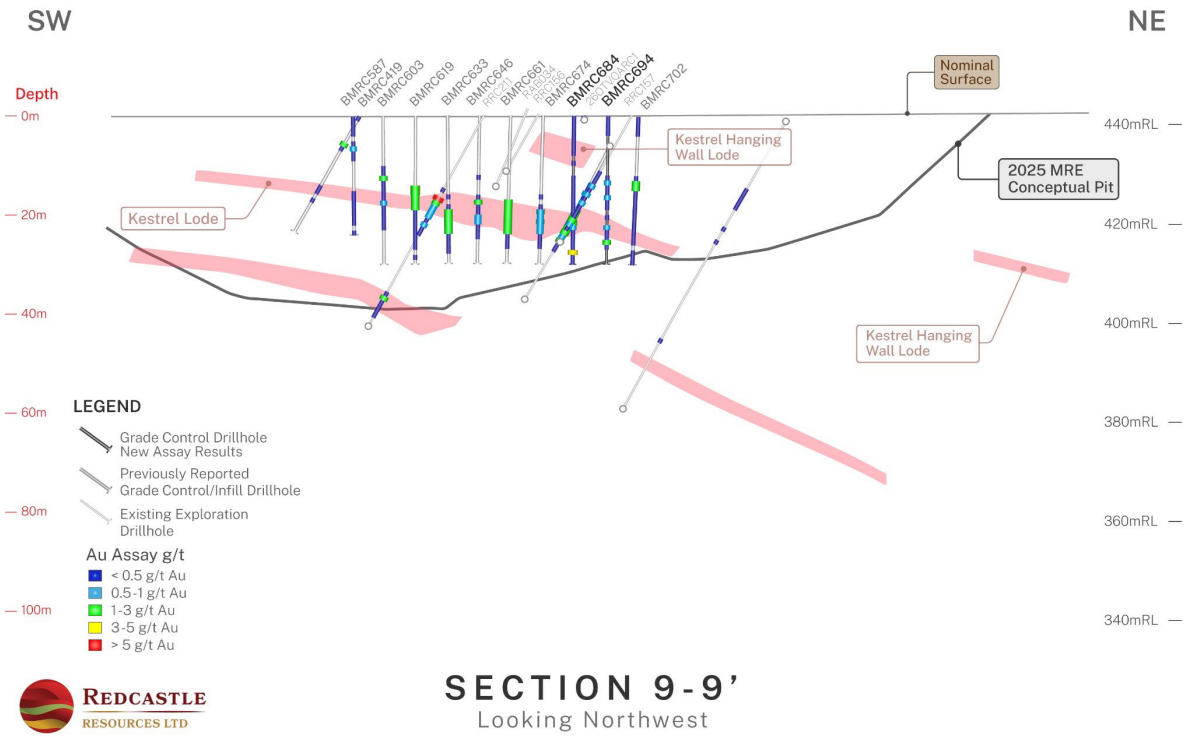

Figure 10. *Queen Alexandra Section 9-9'*

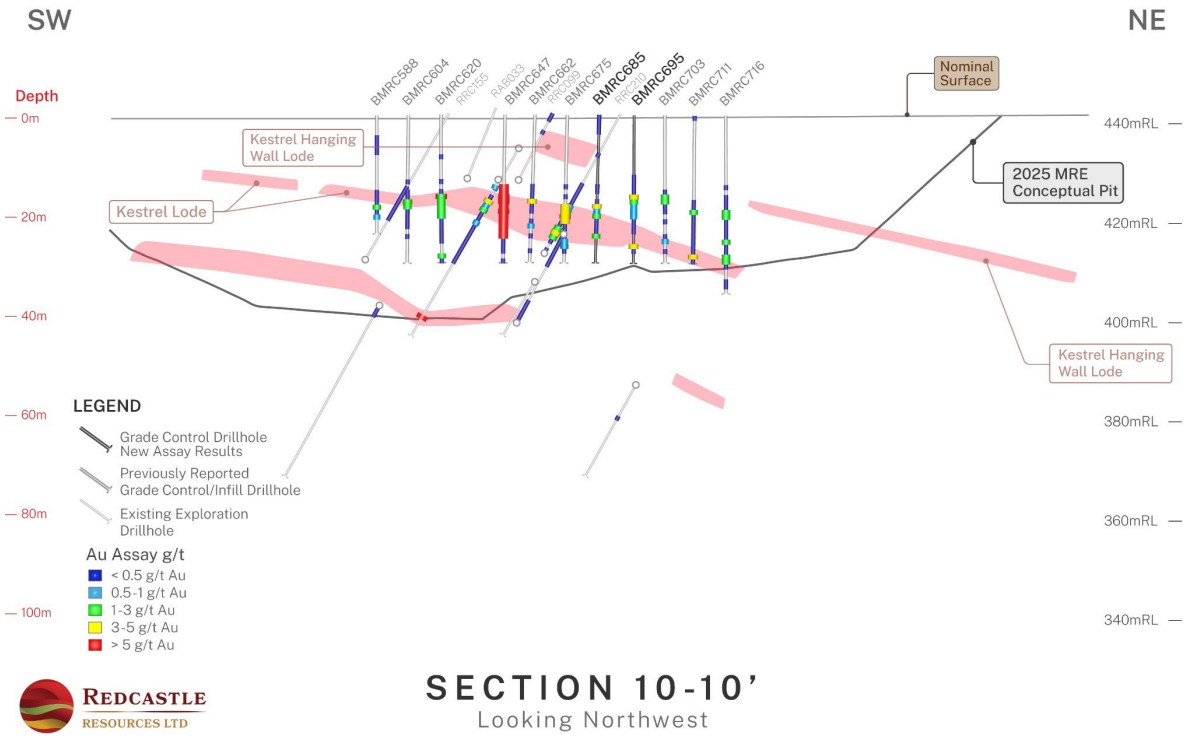

Figure 11. *Queen Alexandra Section 10-10'*

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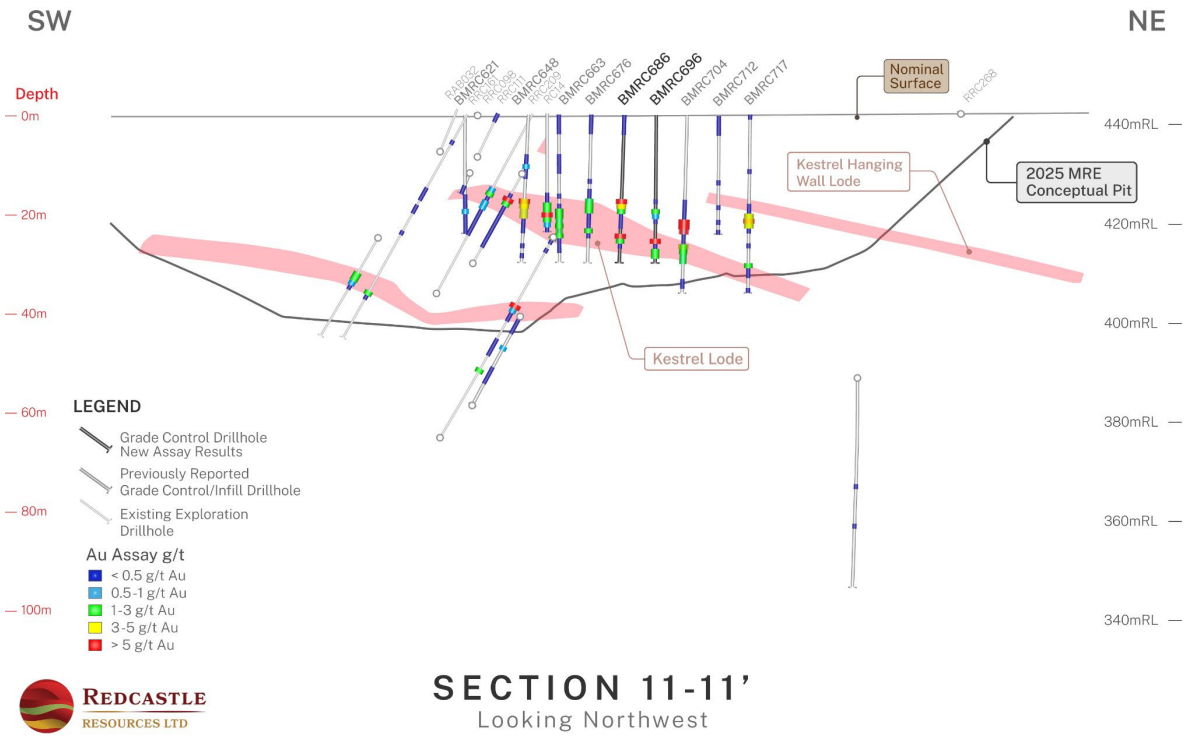

Figure 12. *Queen Alexandra Section 11-11'*

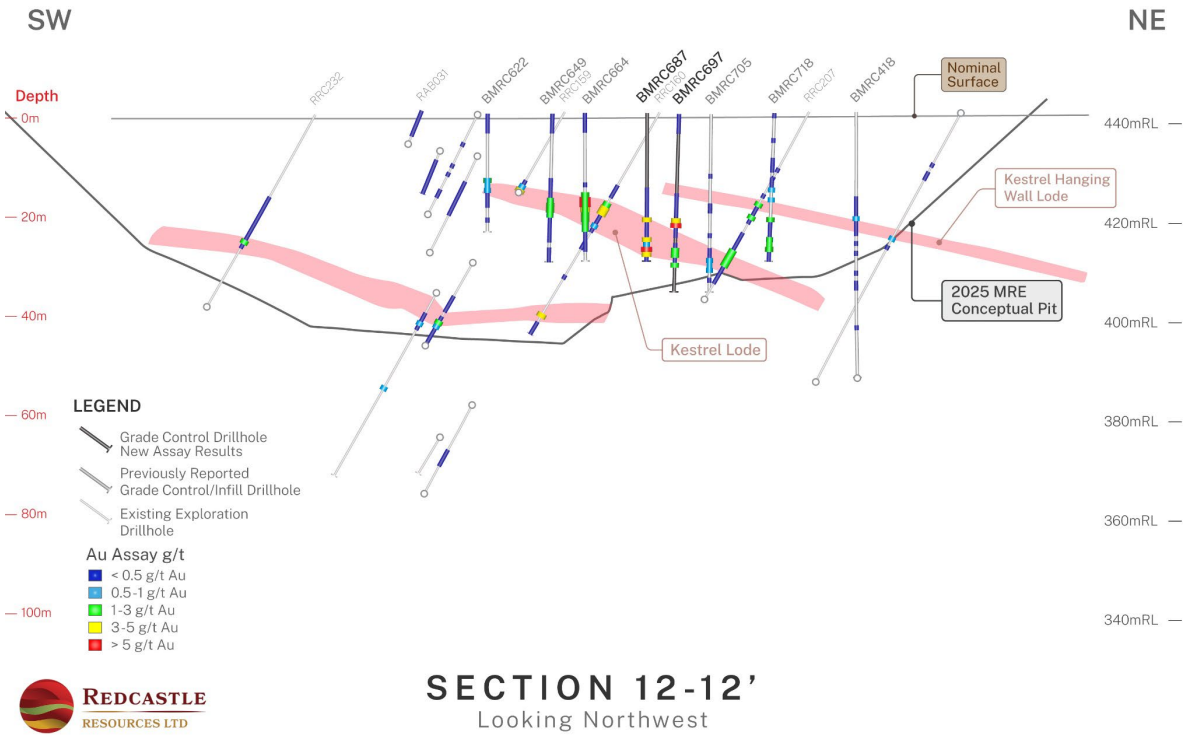

Figure 13. *Queen Alexandra Section 12-12'*

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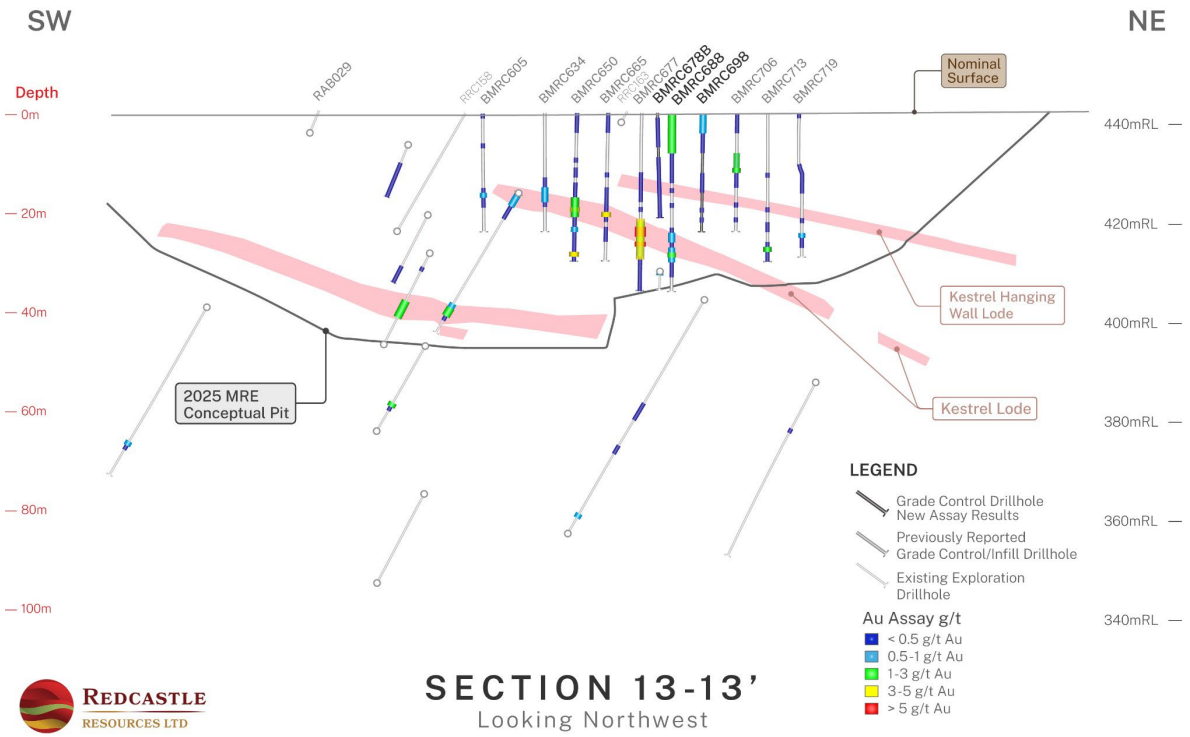

Figure 14. *Queen Alexandra Section 13-13'*

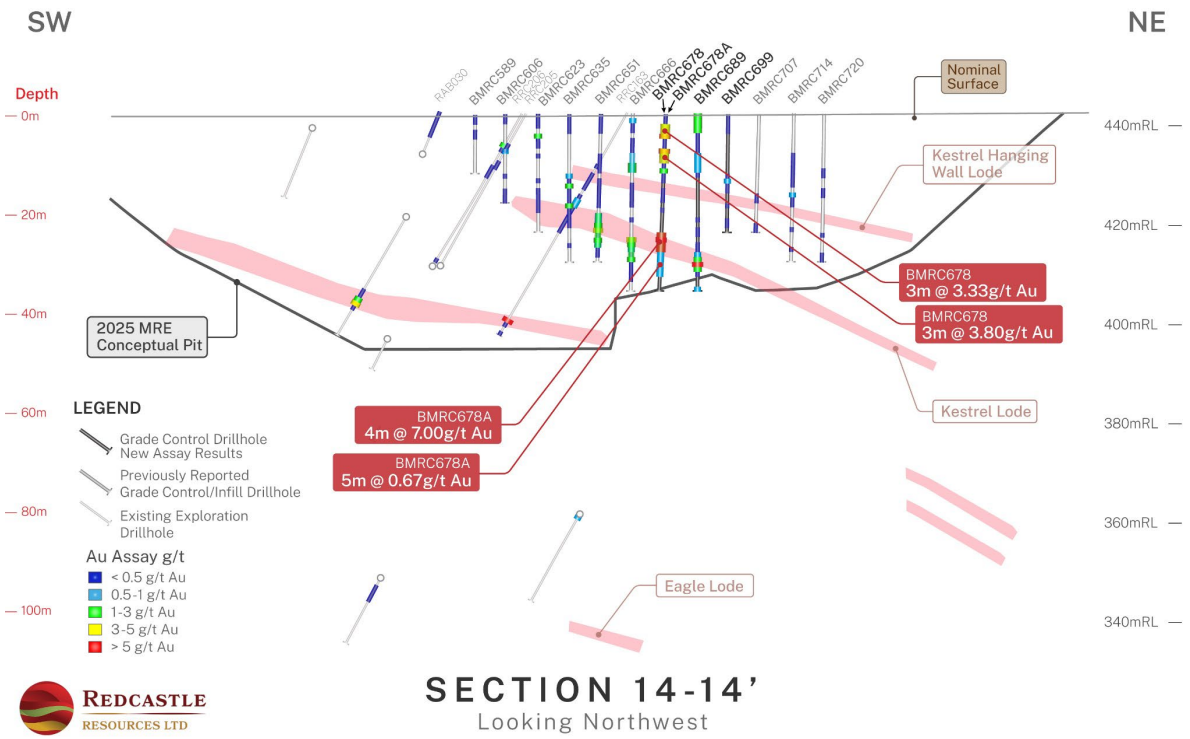

Figure 15. *Queen Alexandra Section 14-14'*

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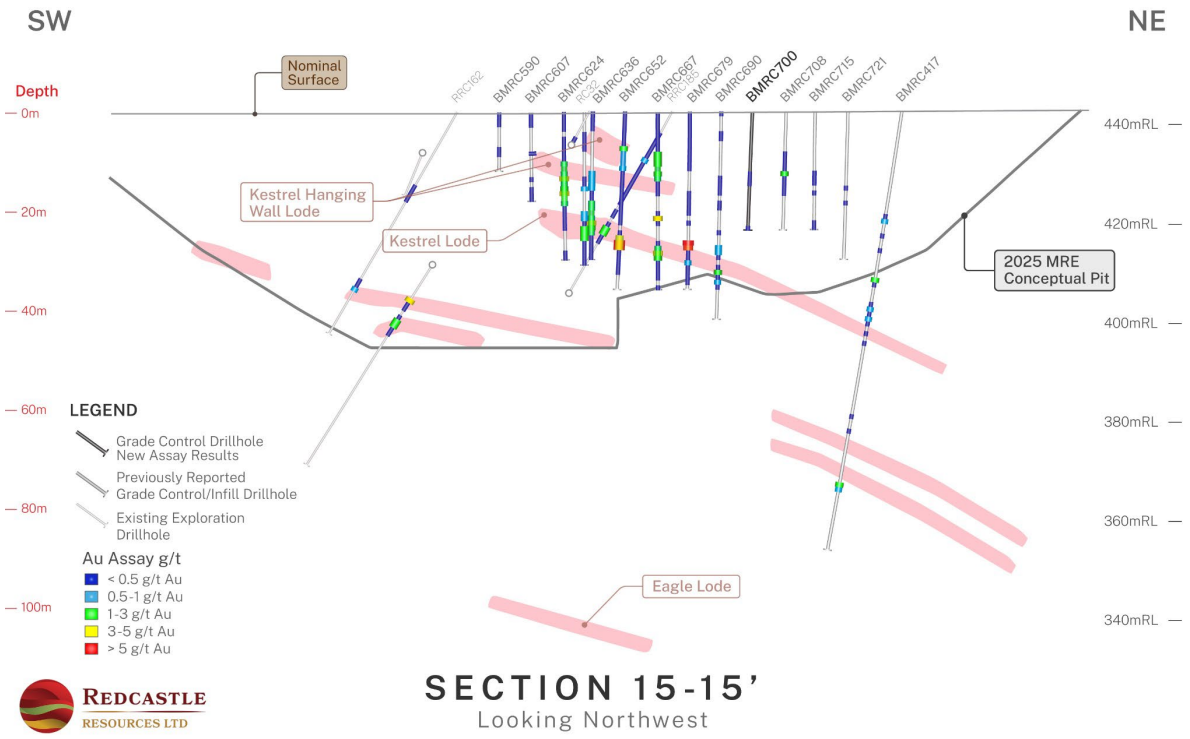

Figure 16. *Queen Alexandra Section 15-15'*

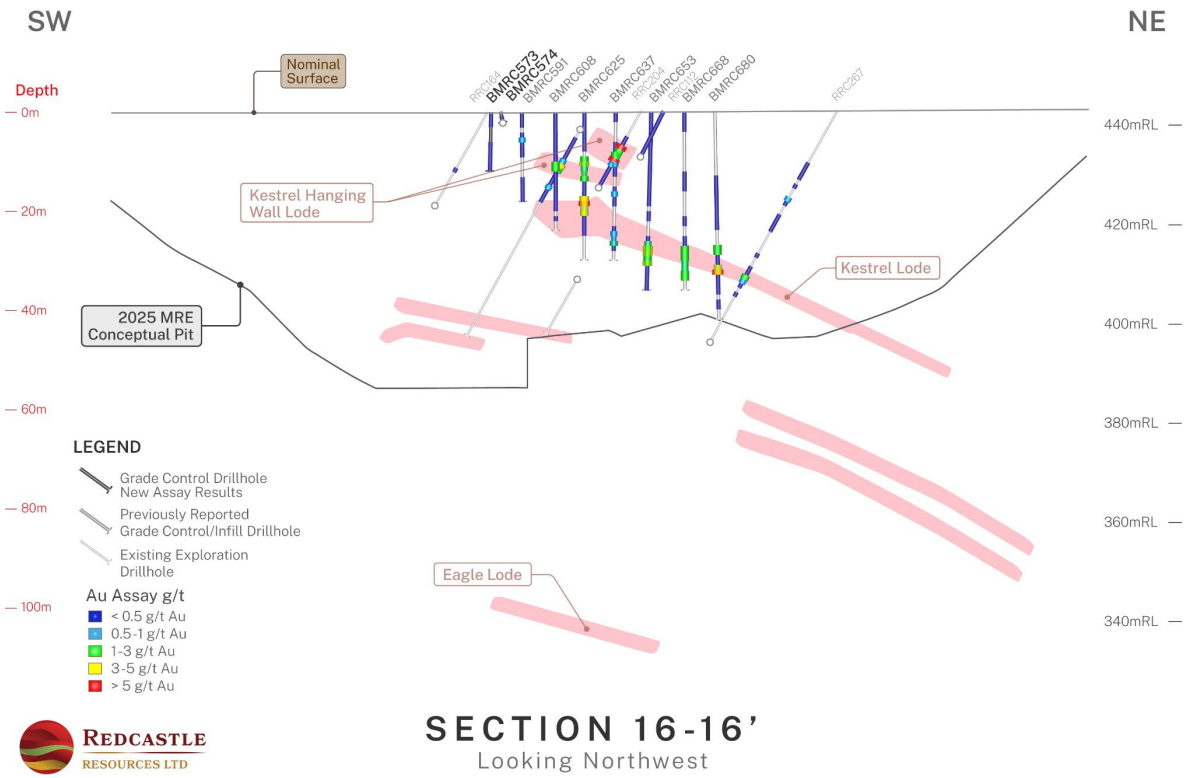

Figure 17. *Queen Alexandra Section 16-16'*

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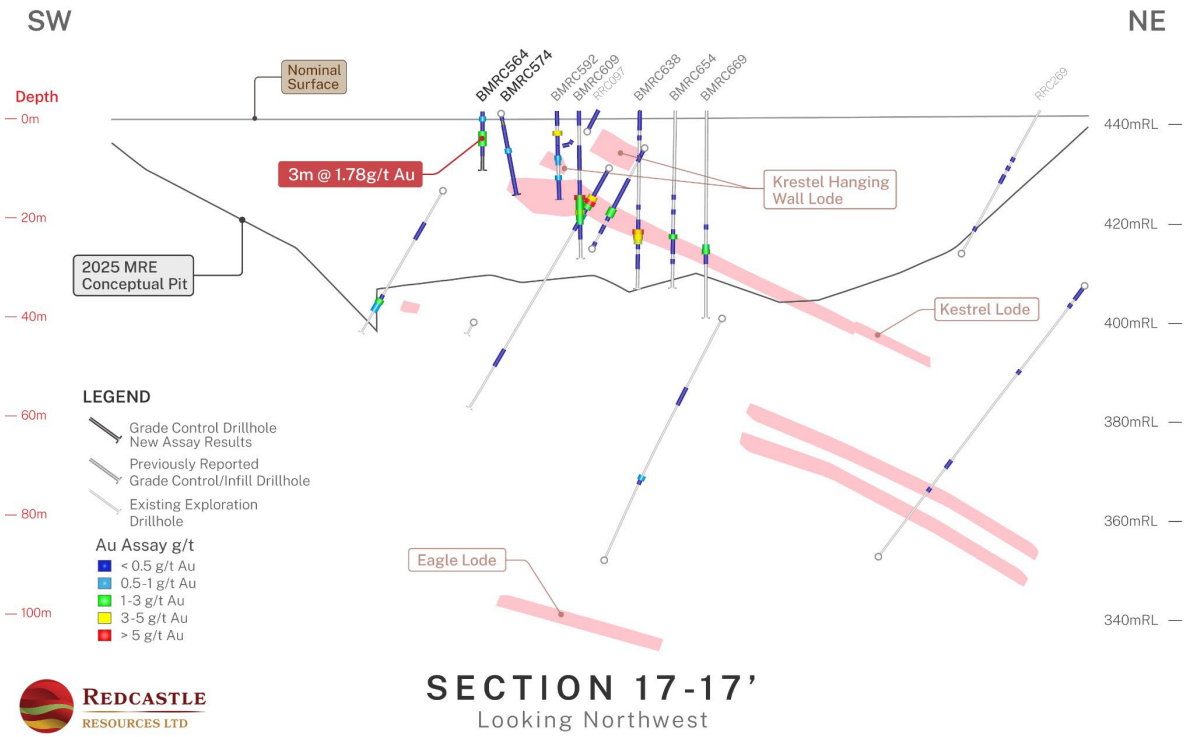

Figure 18. *Queen Alexandra Section 17-17'*

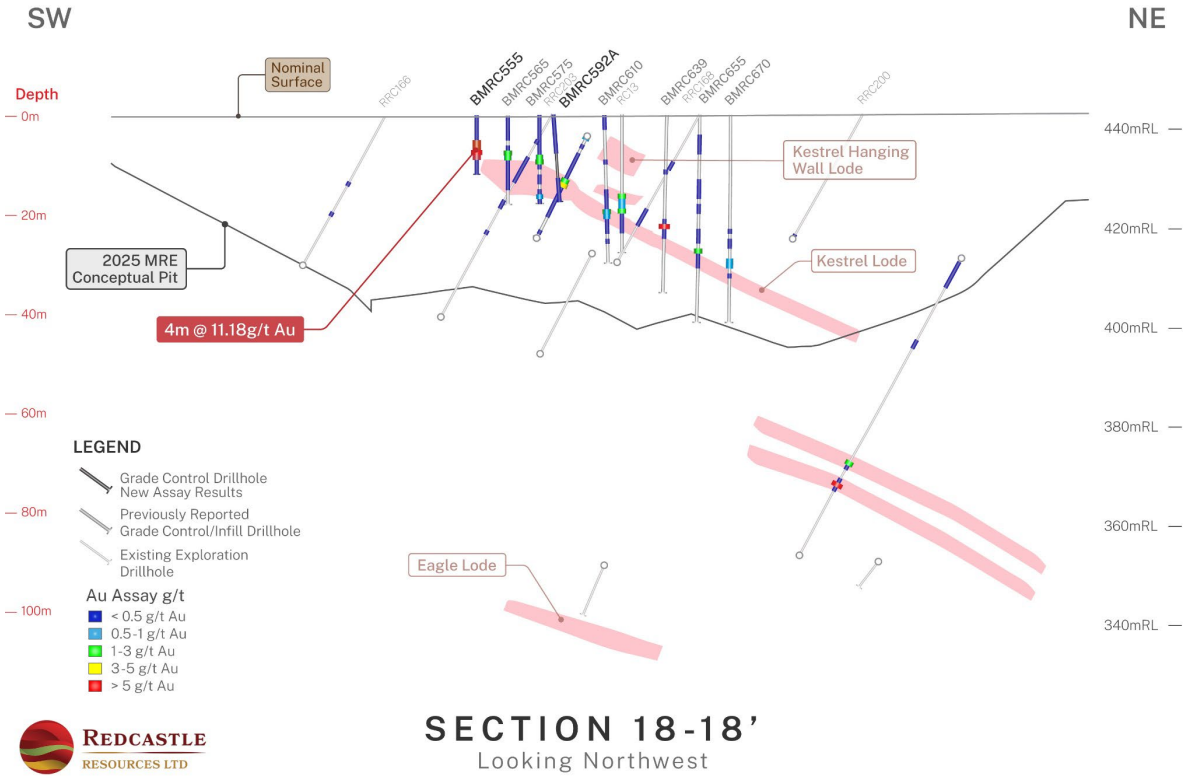

Figure 19. *Queen Alexandra Section 18-18'*

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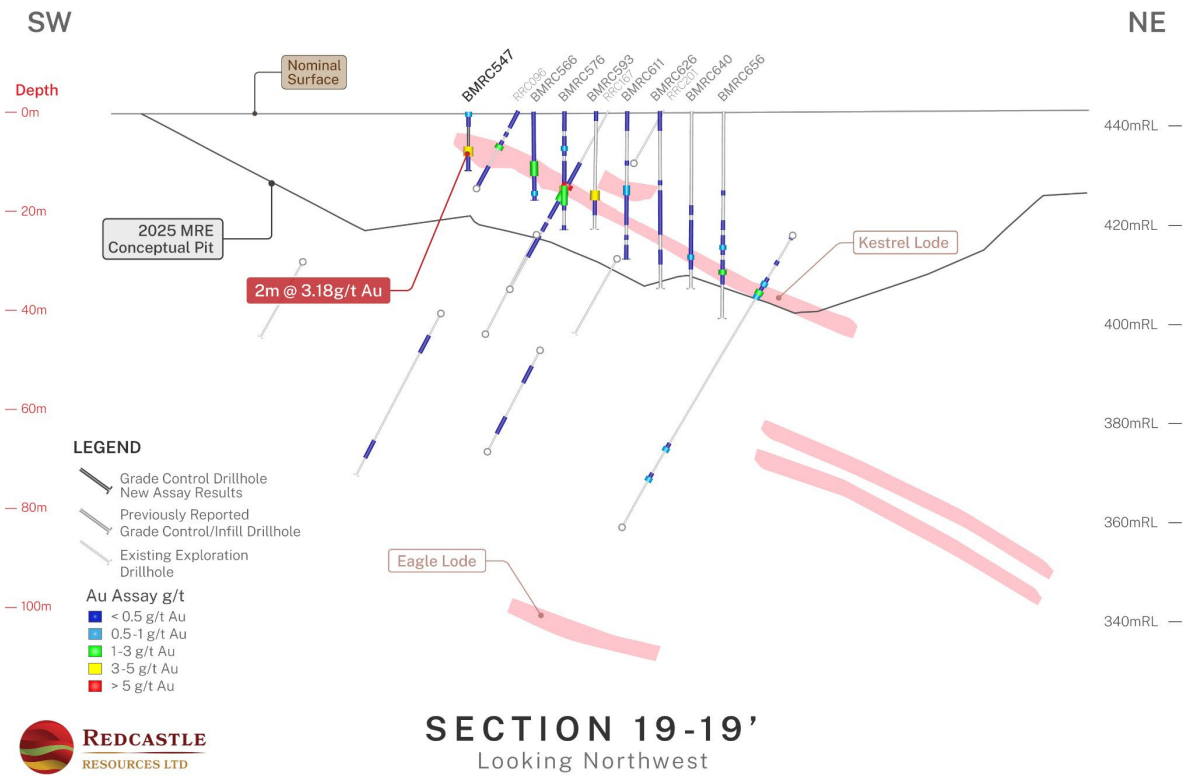

Figure 20. *Queen Alexandra Section 19-19'*

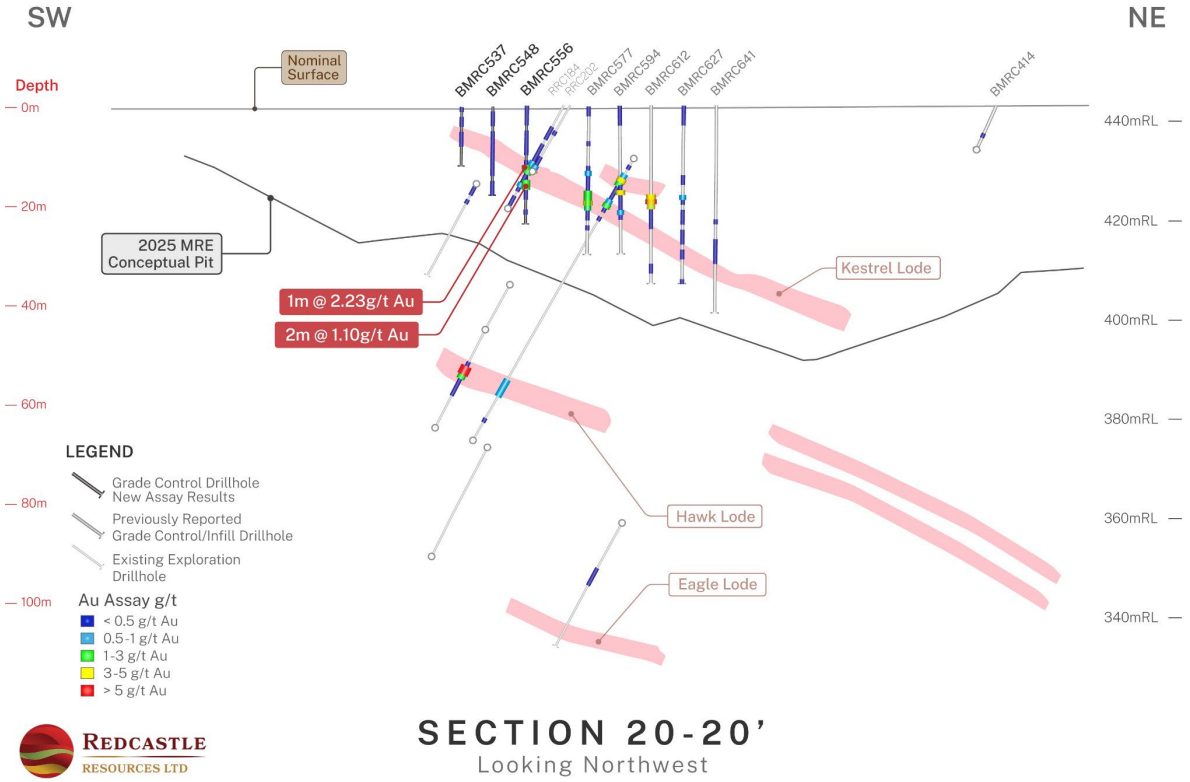

Figure 21. *Queen Alexandra Section 20-20'*

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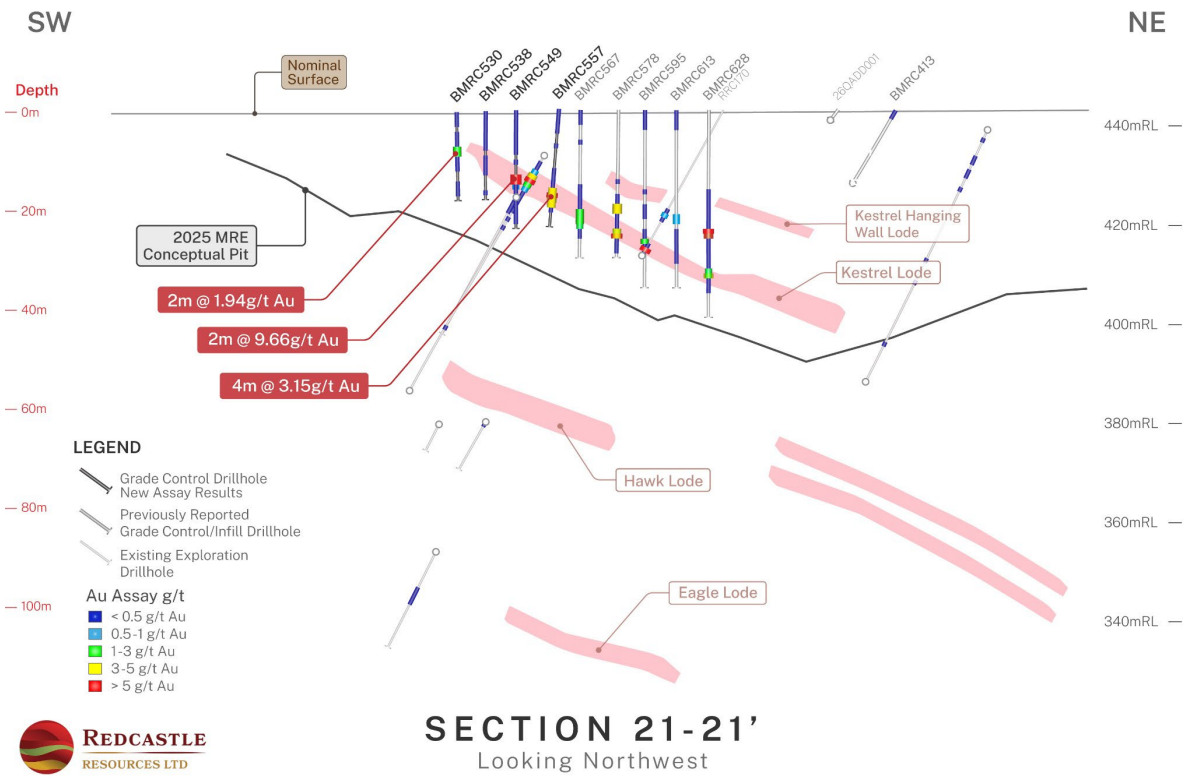

Figure 22. *Queen Alexandra Section 21-21'*

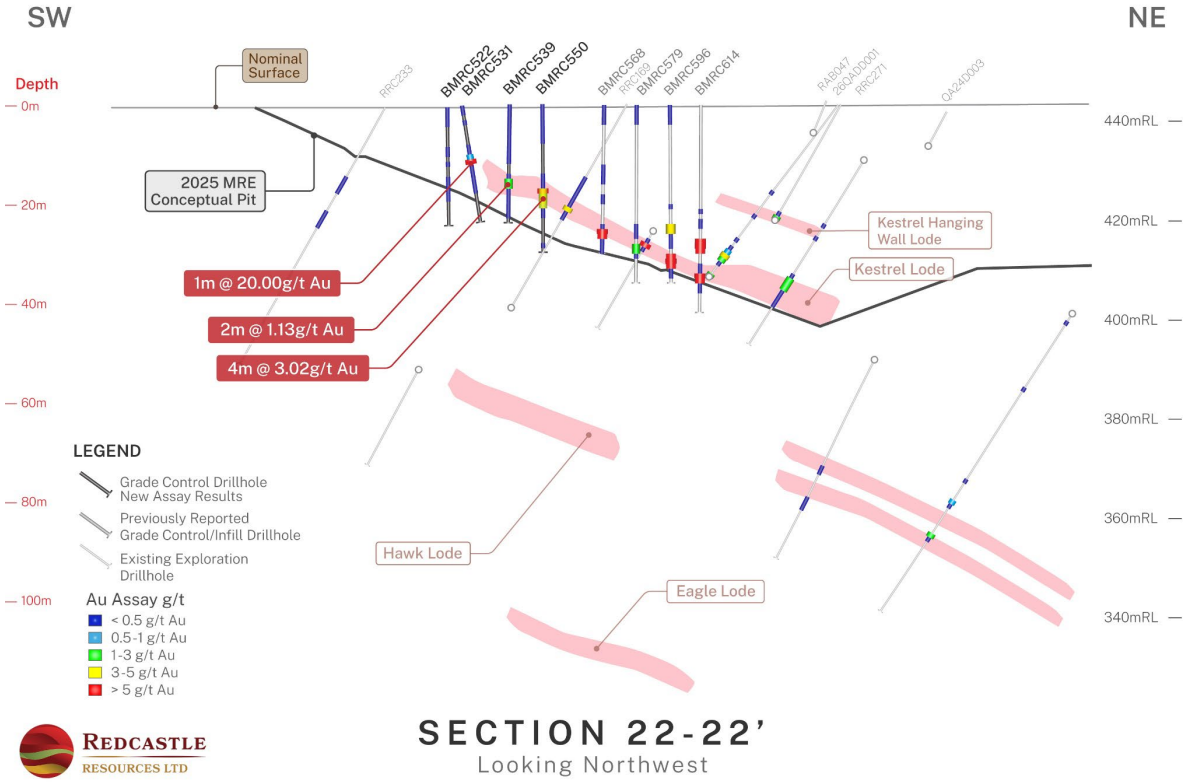

Figure 23. *Queen Alexandra Section 22-22'*

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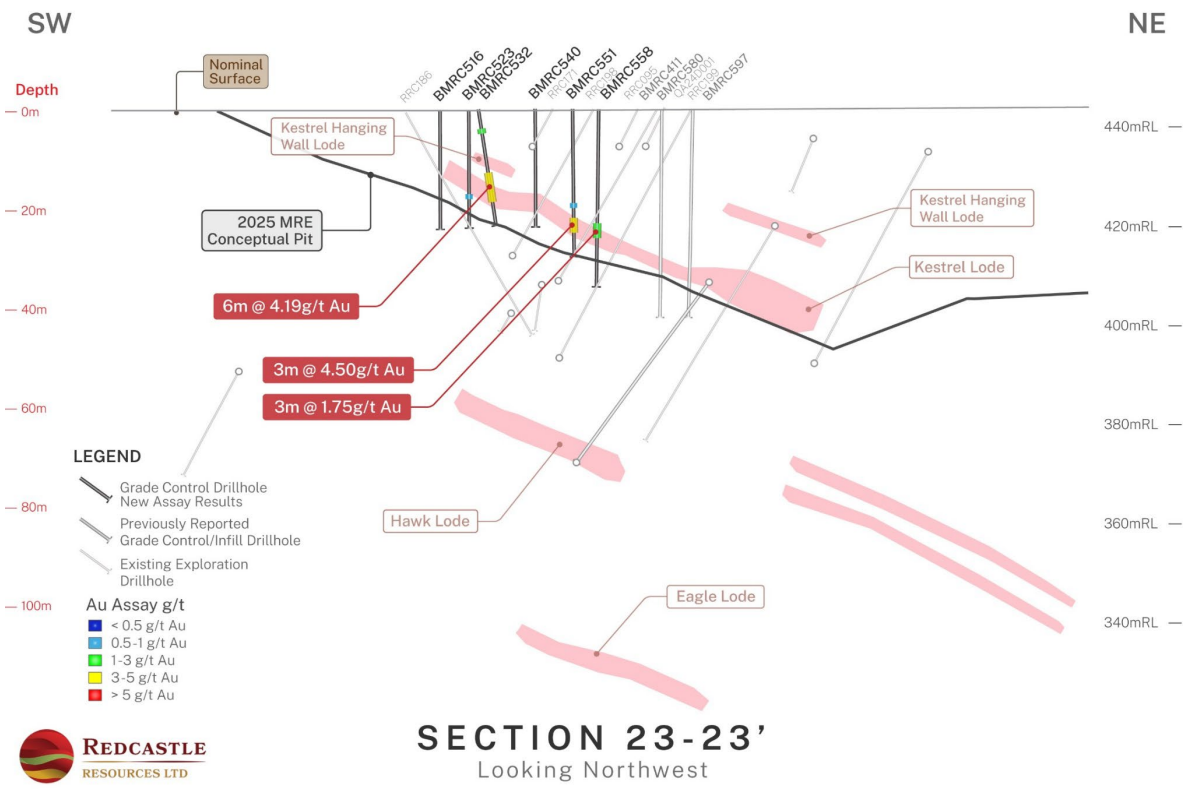

Figure 24. *Queen Alexandra Section 23-23'*

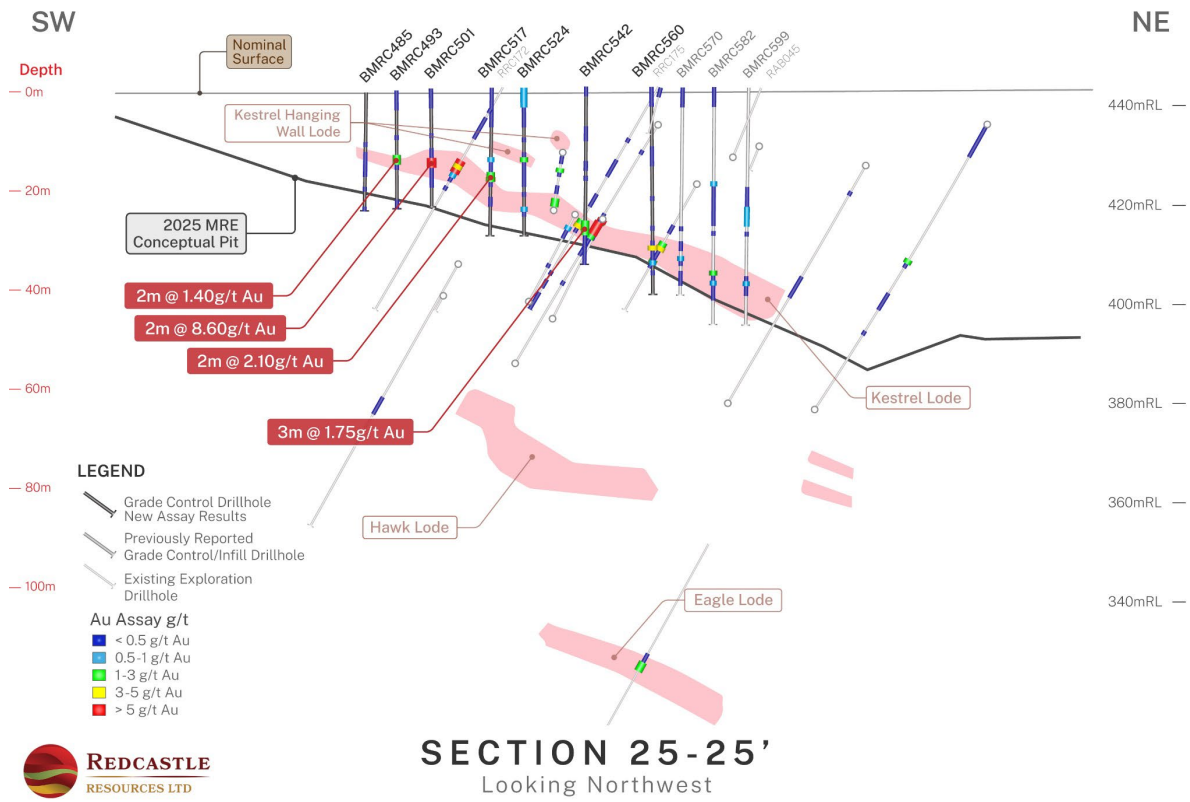

Figure 25. *Queen Alexandra Section 25-25'*

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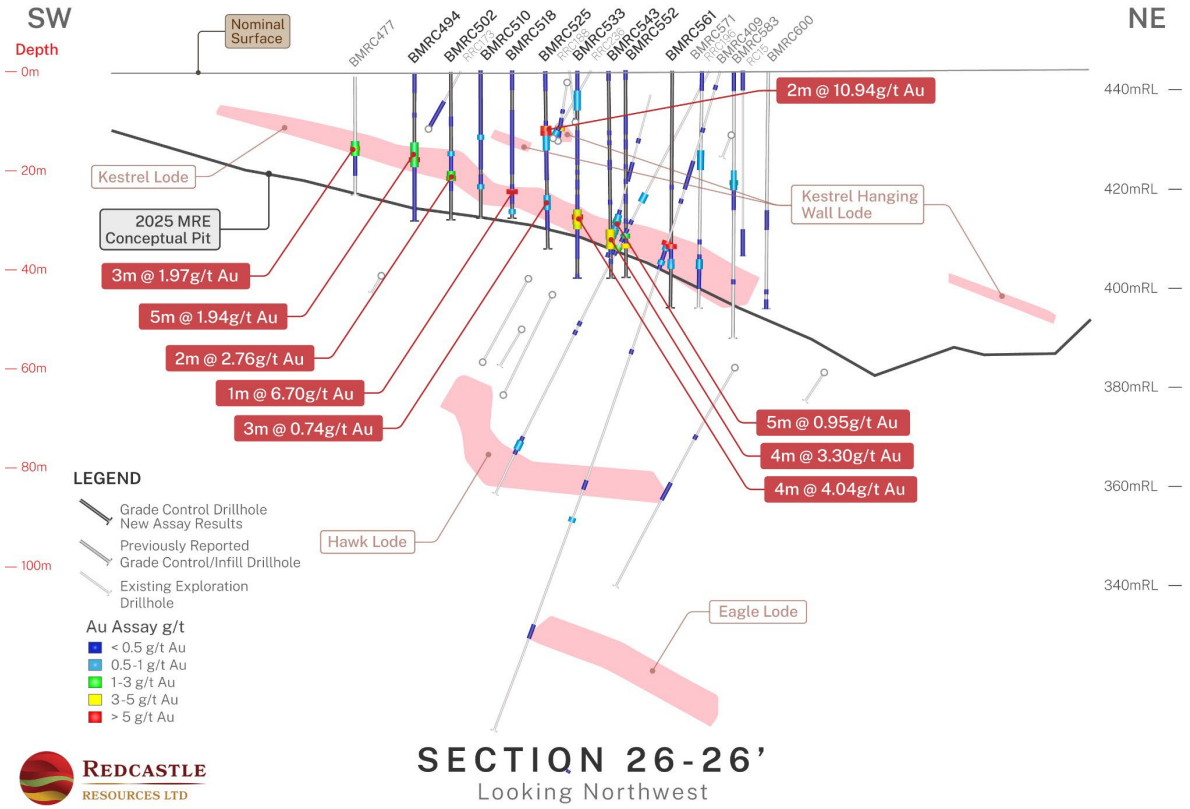

Figure 26. *Queen Alexandra Section 26-26'*

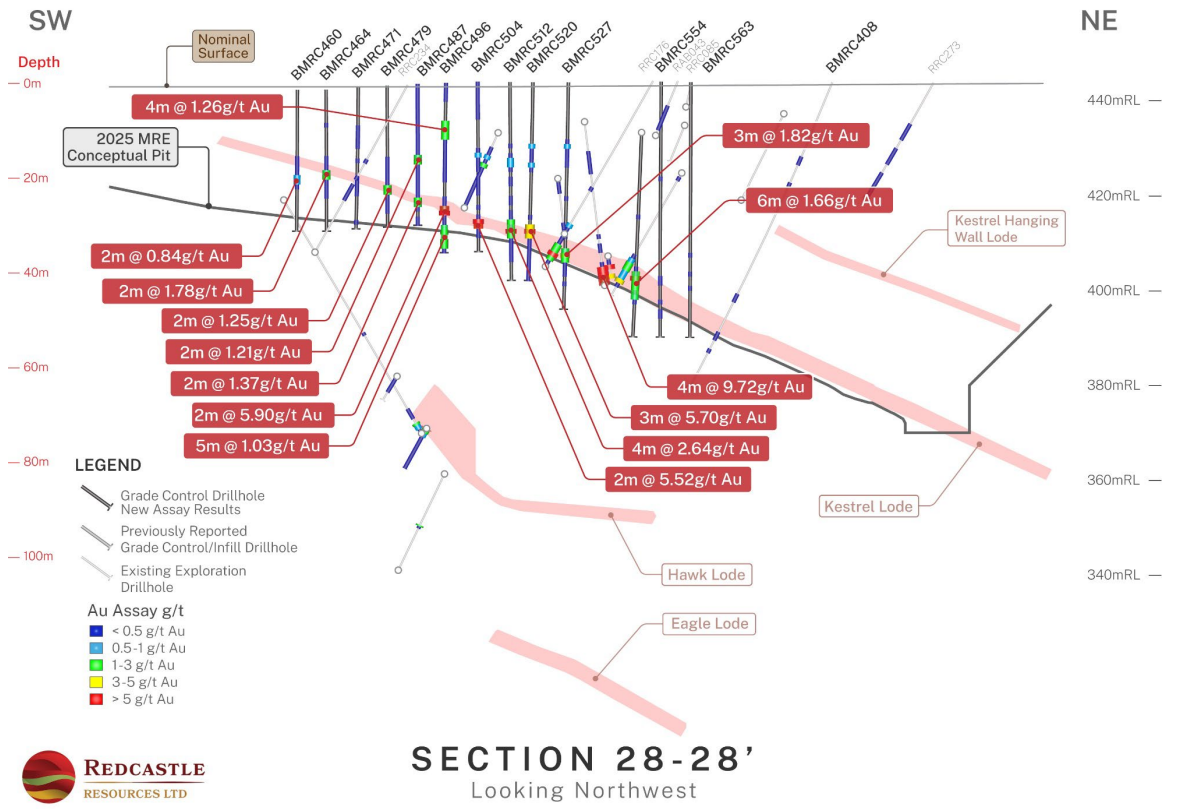

Figure 27. *Queen Alexandra Section 28-28'*

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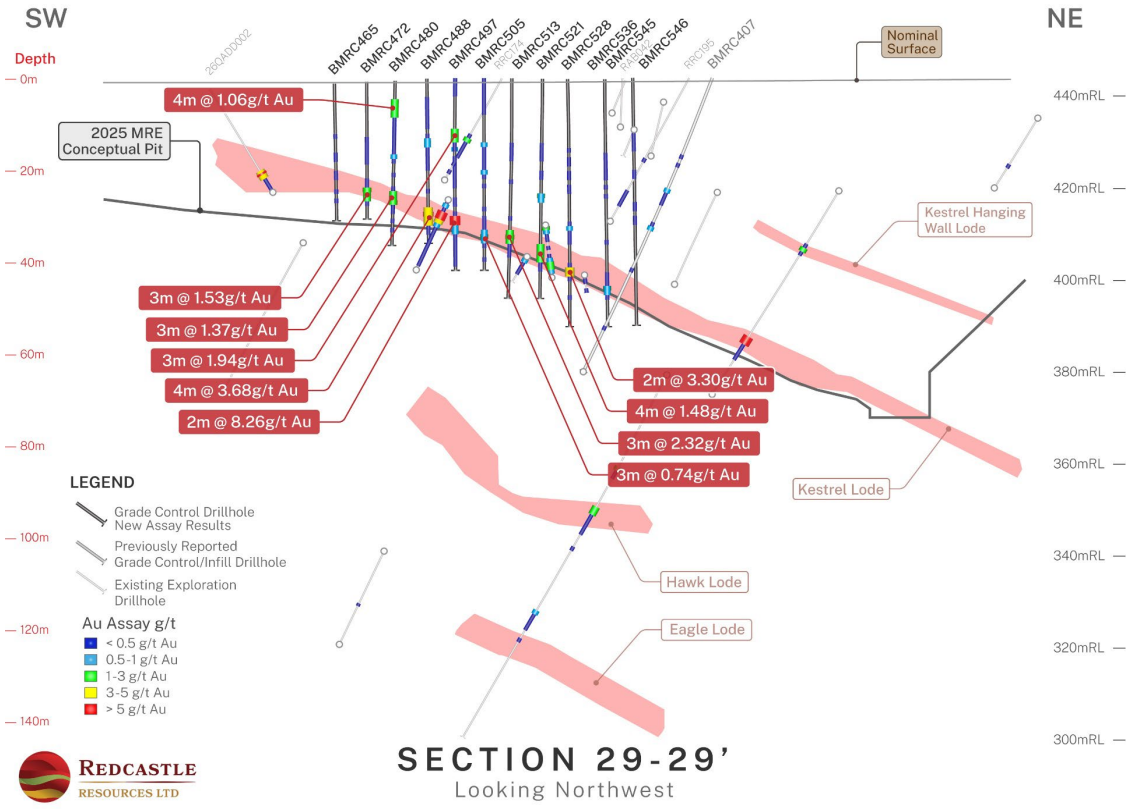

Figure 28. *Queen Alexandra Section 29-29'*

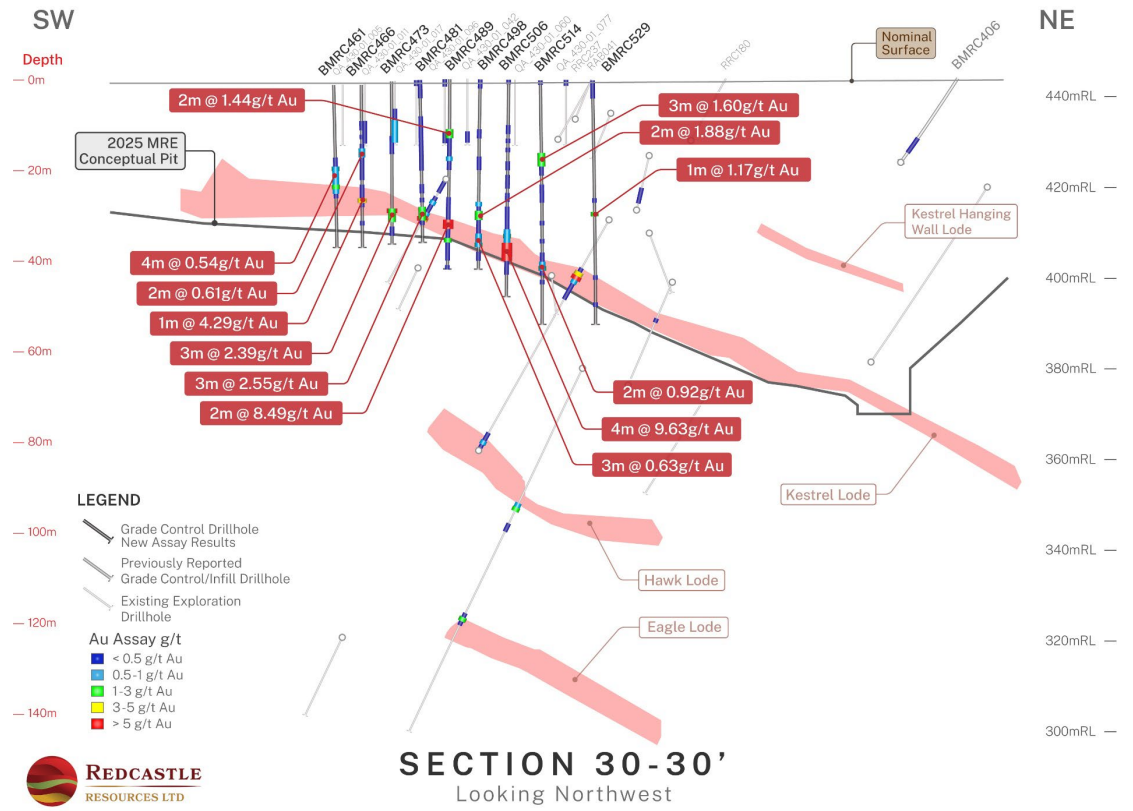

Figure 29. *Queen Alexandra Section 30-30'*

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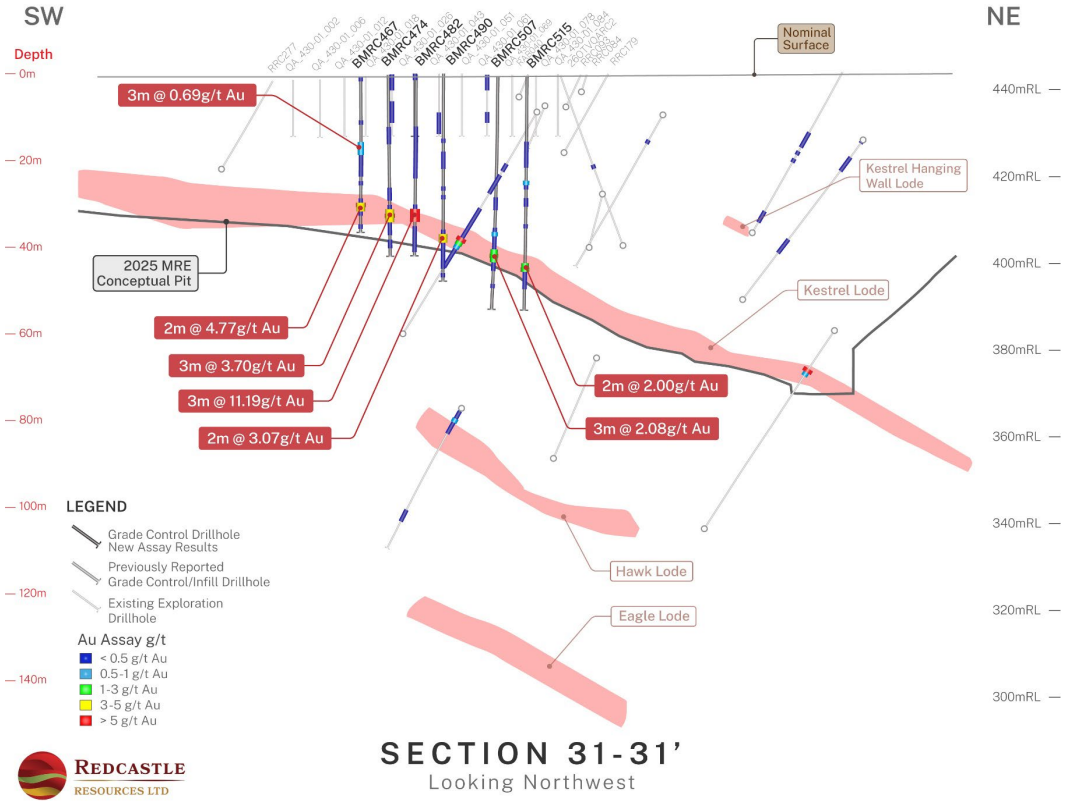

Figure 30. *Queen Alexandra Section 31-31'*

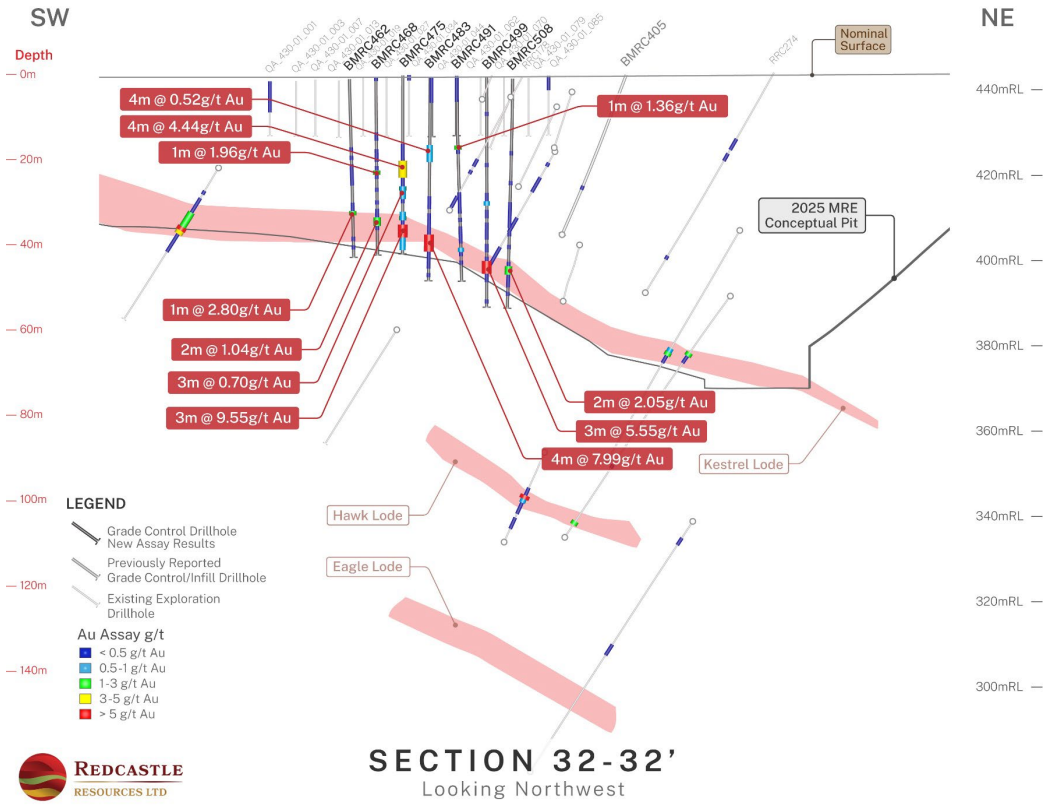

Figure 31. *Queen Alexandra Section 32-32'*

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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 current 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 BMRC475 and BMRC688, 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 Archaean gold lode, quartz vein and stockwork mineralisation

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to*	• 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 40 samples. Certified reference materials were inserted at

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. • No adjustments were made to the original laboratory assays.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 127 holes / 4,449 m for the current batch. 265 holes / 8,834 m for the two reported QA GC assay batches. • 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 2. • 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 BMRC475 and BMRC688 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 2.

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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 selected inclined holes drilled where required. • 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

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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.

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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. 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. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Annexure B. • Annexure A includes Table 1, which provides drillhole collar information for all holes in the current assay batch of 127 holes; Table 2, which reports all significant intercepts meeting the stated minimum average grade of 2.0 g/t Au 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 127 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. • Drillholes that did not return an interval meeting the Table 2 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 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.*	• Integrate the complete validated QA assay dataset with geological logging and sectional interpretation to further refine the QA geological and grade-control model. • Progressively incorporate the updated grade-control interpretation into mine planning and future short-term scheduling, including refinement of lode geometry, ore-waste boundaries, selective mining and dilution control. • Review mining and grade-control reconciliation from mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed to date and assess whether targeted local drilling is required to resolve remaining grade or geological uncertainty. • Following grant of M39/1171, and subject to the required MDCP amendment and operational scheduling, seek to schedule further grade-control drilling within the QA southern extension.

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