REDCASTLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX Announcement

DATE: 9 July 2024

High Grade Intersection at Queen Alexandra

HIGHLIGHTS:

- High grade mineralisation zone 3.7m down hole @ 37.5 g/t (including 0.95m @ 133g/t) encountered within QA24D002 (formerly E2, ASX: RC1 Announcement 14 May 2024) at 166.4m to 170.12m, with visible gold observed on core surface and cut sample faces
- Strike length now confirmed to be a minimum of 200m and open at depth and to the south-east
- Visible free gold has now been observed in 3 drill holes; QA24D001 (formerly E1), QA24D002 and the earlier RRC151
- Results to date confirm north dipping oxide structure consistent with the Indicated and Inferred oxide model used in the Queen Alexandra JORC MRE (ASX:RC1 Announcement 20th Feb 2024)
- Diamond drilling program is ongoing with further selective sampling of diamond holes to be completed, core cutting underway with assaying to follow

Redcastle Resources Limited ("**RC1**" or "**Company**") is pleased to provide the following exploration drilling update for the Queen Alexandra Redcastle Project on the completion of drill holes QA24D001, QA24D002, QA24D003, drilling of QA24D004 to a depth of 45m and the commencement of QA24D005 (formerly OP1).

Management Comment – The Board of Redcastle Resources Ltd :

'Despite inclement weather conditions at site, drilling has continued successfully. The Board's decision to proceed with deeper diamond drilling has been justified with structural geological information now being available for analysis and with visible gold intercepted at depth confirming the presence of high grade plunging shoots. The results to date also appear to support the prognosis of increasing grade with depth, notwithstanding the nugget effect evident in the variability of the intercepts.'

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

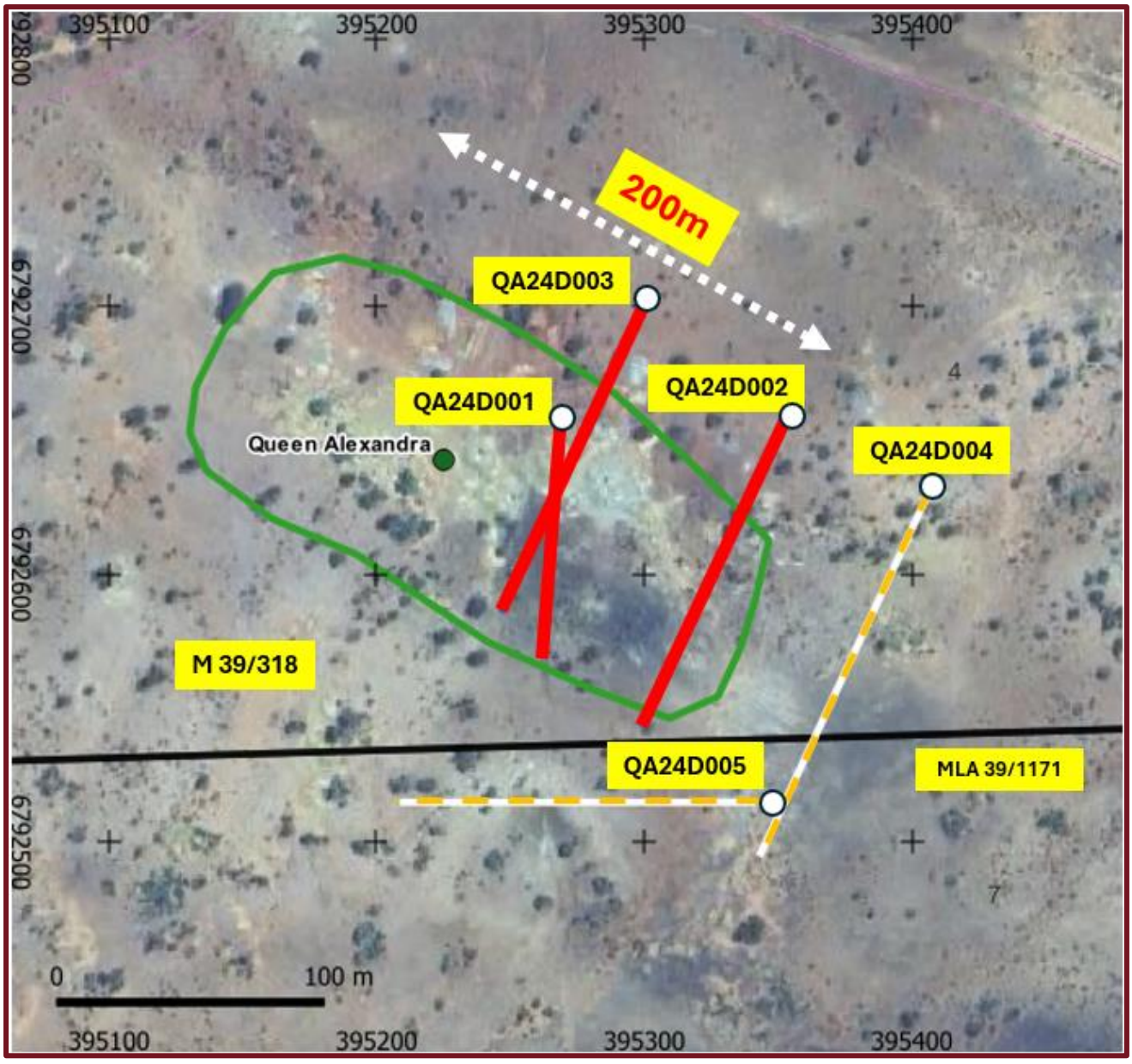


Figure 1: Diamond Drill Hole Location Plan

Hole ID	Easting (m) (GPS +/- 3m accuracy)	Northing (m) (GPS +/- 3m accuracy)	Dip	Azimuth
QA24D001	395,269	6,792,653	-59	185
QA24D002	395,353	6,792,657	-60	205
QA24D003	395,300	6,792,701	-60	205

Table 1: Drill hole collar locations (GDA 94 and UTM MGA94 Zone 51)

LATEST ASSAYS RECEIVED

QA24D001

Notable (uncut) results include: **1.9m @ 4.06 g/t Au from 30.70m to 32.60, including 1.3m @ 5.16 g/t from 30.70m**

The reported results in Annexure A Table 5 are in addition to the previously reported assay results for QA24D001. (ASX:RC1 Announcement 18 June 2024)

The higher grade values in oxide in QA24D001 (proximal to historical stope) confirm the interpreted projected position of the flatter dipping structure defined in oxide by drill hole RRC183 (2m @ 2.8g/t at 36m down hole depth). (ASX:RC1 Announcement 22 Dec 2023)

Hole ID	Depth		Geological Description	Assay	
	From (m)	To (m)		Au (g/t)	Geological Interval (m)
QA24D001	30.70	30.90	Rubbly core from workings; quartz with trace oxidised sulphide and rare malachite; quartz is white to translucent grey; cored timber in places	3.68	30.7 to 32.10
	30.90	32.00		5.43	
	32.00	32.30	Light green clay; fractured	2.92	32.10 to 33.10
	32.30	32.60		0.43	

Table 2: Logged geology and summary of down hole assay values for QA24D001

QA24D002

Notable (uncut) results include: **3.7m @ 37.5 g/t Au from 166.4m to 170.1, including 0.9m @ 133g/t from 167.3m**

The very high gold value of 133g/t (gravimetric finish) is contained within a mineralised zone from 166.4m to 170.1m down hole of 3.7m @ 37.5g/t. Further sampling of core on either side of the mineralised zone is being considered.

The visible gold associated with this mineralisation is shown in Figure2.

Hole ID	Depth		Geological Description	Assay	
	From (m)	To (m)		Au (g/t)	Geological Interval (m)
QA24D002	166.4	167.31	Dolerite with porphyritic texture and minor alteration throughout chlorite replacement of pyroxene?	13.4	165.75 to 166.73
	167.31	168.26	Brecciated and quartz dominated section of dolerite with strong pyrrhotite and pyrite aggregate and blebby mineralisation with ?Siderite. Associated with sulphide mineralisation, visible gold in core at 168.0m	133	166.73 to 170.16
	168.26	169.15		0.12	
	169.15	170.12		1.02	

Table 3: Logged geology and summary of down hole assay values for QA24D002

QA24D003

Notable (uncut) results include: **2.1m @ 1.81 g/t Au from 131m to 133.1m**

Hole ID	Depth		Geological Description	Assay	
	From (m)	To (m)		Au (g/t)	Geological Interval (m)
QA24D003	85.92	86.69	Porphyritic dolerite with chlorite alteration of pyroxene phenocrysts	1.51	83.55 to 86
	131	132	Heavily brecciated quartz carbonate zone with minor disseminated sulphides	1.98	131.04 to 133.07
	132	133.11		1.63	

Table 4: Logged geology and summary of down hole assay values for QA24D003

Drilling of QA24D003 has confirmed north dipping oxide structure consistent with the interpreted Inferred oxide model used in the Queen Alexandra JORC MRE (ASX:RC1 Announcement 20th Feb 2024).

QA24D003 intersected a biotite altered dolerite at 199m before intersecting a strongly silica altered felsic porphyry dyke at 200m to 216m down hole and then back into the dolerite. The felsic porphyry contains significant sulphides, has been sampled and will be submitted for fire assay.

Note the geologically defined intervals in Tables 2, 3 and 4 are not equivalent to the selectively sampled intervals used for down hole assay.

All visual observations have been made by independent Geological Consultants who have extensive Eastern Goldfields gold experience, including Dr. Spero Carras as Competent Person.

The full set of fire assay results for QA24D001, QA24D002 and QA24D003 (Tables 5, 6 and 7) from ALS Kalgoorlie can be located in Annexure A.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED

Selective sampling of all diamond holes has yet to be completed. Core cutting is underway with assaying to follow.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The preliminary interpretation indicates a minimum of 2 major vein structures which are open towards the south-east and at depth. As drilling and assaying have not yet been completed, this interpretation may be revised as further information is received. Additional vein sets with varying directional controls and thickness cannot be discounted.

Visible Free Gold

Visible free gold has now been observed in QA24D001, QA24D002 and the earlier RRC151.

Figure 2: QA24D002 core tray showing visible gold intersection and the surrounding mineralisation

Note: The assays relevant to the visible gold shown in Figure 2 for QA24D002 are reported in full in Annexure A, Table 6.

PLAN AND SECTIONS

The following plan and set of longitudinal sections reflect the current interpretation of veins.

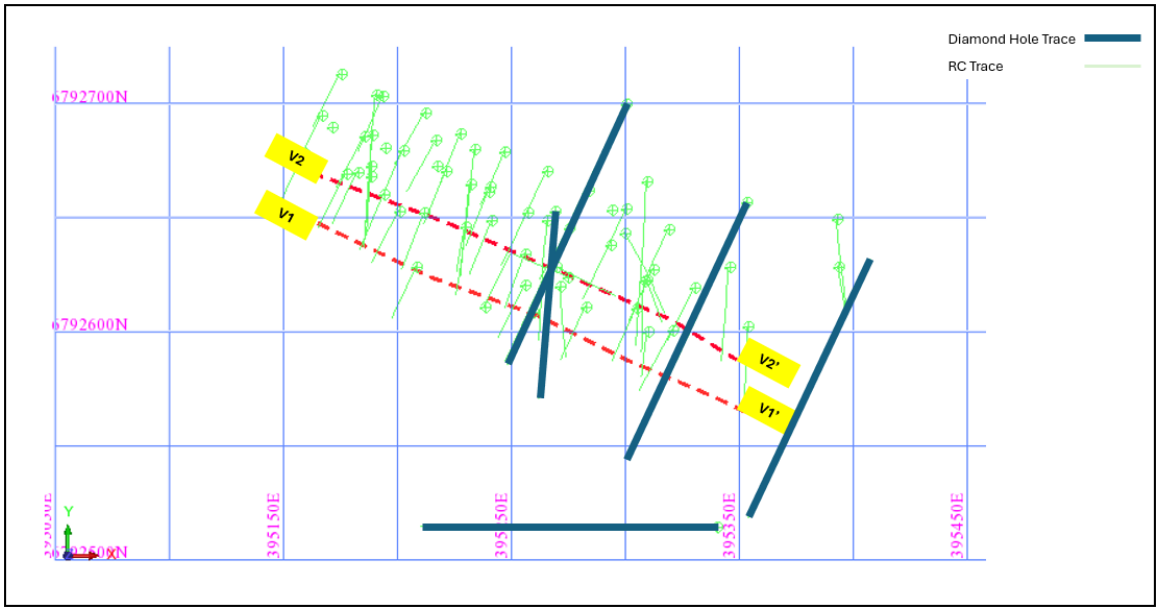
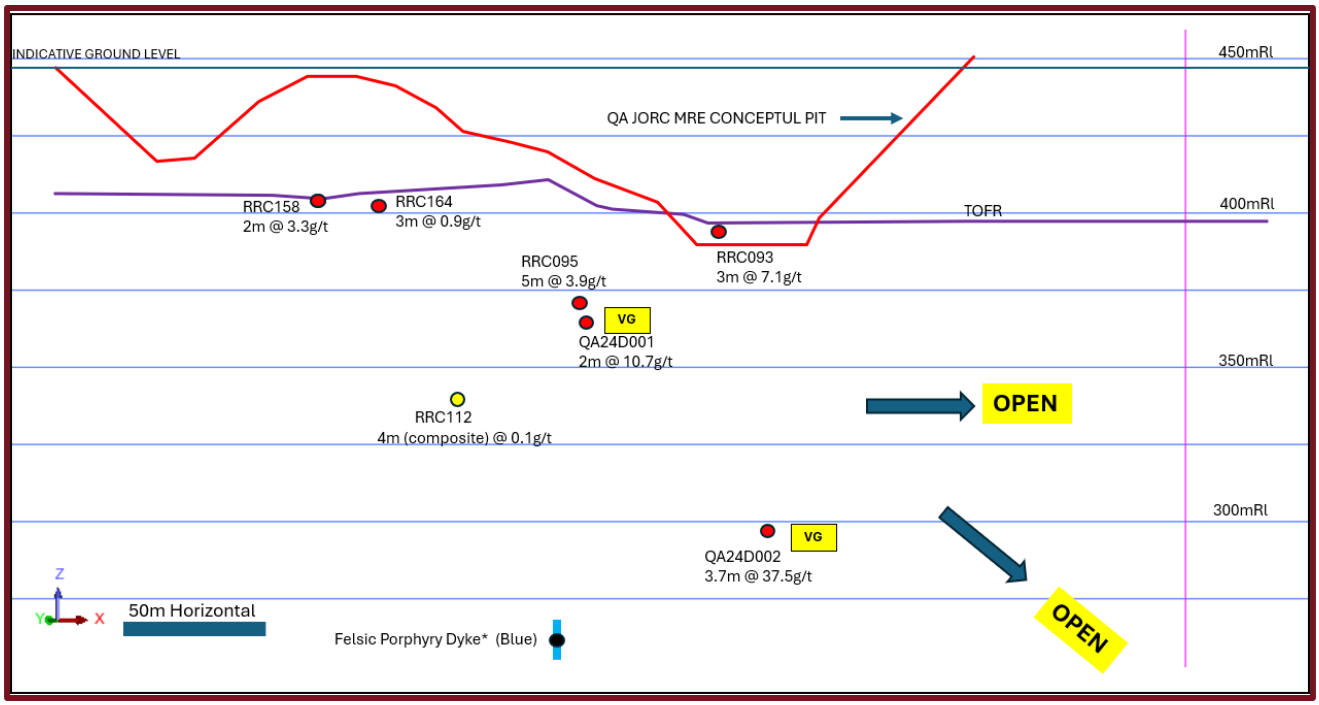


Figure 3: Schematic Plan



(16m down hole length proximal to interpreted position of Vein 1)

Figure 4: (V1-V1') Long Section of Vein 1 Looking North-East, VG=Visible Gold

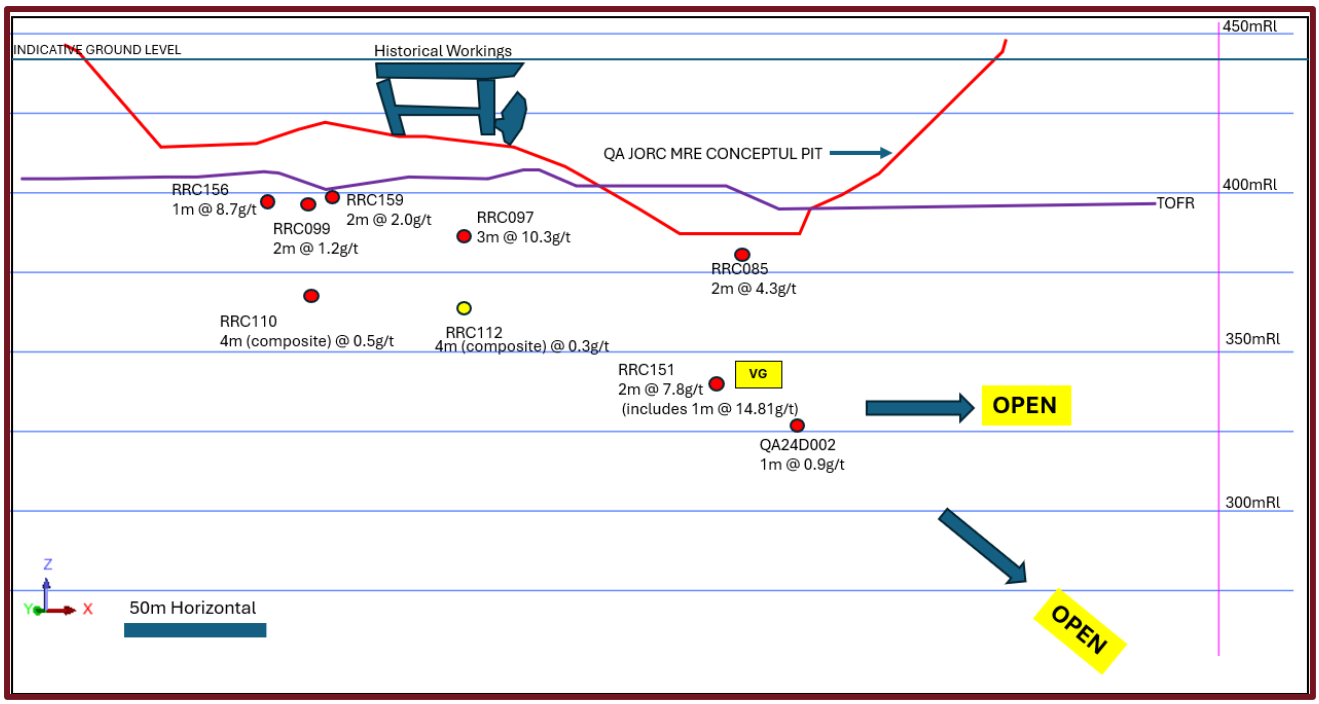


Figure 5: (V2-V2') Long Section of Vein 2 Looking North-East, VG=Visible Gold

Diamond Drilling of QA24D004

Drilling of QA24D004 (formerly OP2) to 45m down hole depth has been completed while access to QA24D005 was not possible due to inclement weather. The achieved depth may provide insight to the potential for expanding an upper oxide pit. QA24D004 can be re-entered at a later date to complete its original target depth. Assays are awaiting submission to ALS Kalgoorlie.

Diamond Drilling of QA24D005

Access to the site became available on 4 July and drilling commenced at QA24D005 on 5 July and was at a measured depth of 62m (approximate target depth 270m) on 7 July 2024. Initial geological logging has reported numerous narrow steeply to shallow dipping quartz veins; some with oxidised sulphides.

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

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.

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Spero Carras, a Competent Person and consultant to the Company, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM Membership No: 107972). Dr. Carras has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. As Competent Person, Dr. Carras consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure A:

Full Fire Assay Results QA24D001, QA24D002 and QA24D003 from ALS Kalgoorlie

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D001	3.50	4.38	0.01
QA24D001	17.00	18.00	0.04
QA24D001	18.00	19.00	0.05
QA24D001	19.00	20.00	0.28
QA24D001	25.00	25.80	0.06
QA24D001	28.40	28.56	0.19
QA24D001	30.70	30.90	3.68
QA24D001	30.90	32.00	5.43
QA24D001	32.00	32.30	2.92
QA24D001	32.30	32.60	0.43
QA24D001	33.60	34.00	0.11
QA24D001	34.00	35.00	0.09
QA24D001	35.00	36.00	0.06
QA24D001	36.00	37.00	0.04
QA24D001	37.00	38.00	0.02
QA24D001	41.10	42.00	0.01
QA24D001	42.00	43.05	0.01
QA24D001	43.05	43.70	0.02
QA24D001	43.70	44.90	0.01
QA24D001	61.44	61.88	0.02
QA24D001	80.20	80.70	0.07
QA24D001	131.69	132.39	0.04
QA24D001	132.39	133.07	0.2
QA24D001	145.02	145.29	0.01

Note: Values uncut

1.9m @ 4.06 g/t highlighted

Table 5: QA24D001 Fire Assay Results

The reported results in Table 5 are in addition to the previously reported assay results for QA24D001. (ASX:RC1 Announcement 18 June 2024)

The following assay results for QA24D002 have been obtained from ALS Kalgoorlie using fire assay:

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D002	6.00	7.00	0.01
QA24D002	7.00	7.70	0.01
QA24D002	10.00	11.00	0.01
QA24D002	13.50	14.00	0
QA24D002	25.50	26.40	0.01
QA24D002	29.15	30.00	0.04
QA24D002	30.00	31.00	0.03
QA24D002	31.00	32.00	0.03

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D002	32.00	33.00	0.04
QA24D002	33.00	34.00	0.38
QA24D002	34.00	35.00	0.07
QA24D002	35.00	36.00	0.03
QA24D002	36.00	36.40	0.05
QA24D002	74.58	75.65	0.01
QA24D002	75.65	76.65	0.01
QA24D002	76.65	77.10	0.01
QA24D002	84.80	85.42	0.11
QA24D002	89.46	90.18	0.01
QA24D002	90.18	90.40	0.01
QA24D002	90.40	91.42	0.02
QA24D002	93.94	94.94	0.03
QA24D002	94.94	95.94	0.04
QA24D002	95.94	96.90	0.01
QA24D002	96.90	97.60	0.03
QA24D002	105.17	106.20	0.02
QA24D002	121.03	121.83	0.19
QA24D002	121.83	122.81	0.4
QA24D002	124.14	125.29	0.03
QA24D002	126.74	127.45	0.15
QA24D002	127.45	128.18	0.95
QA24D002	128.18	129.08	0.07
QA24D002	129.08	130.05	0.44
QA24D002	130.05	130.36	0.02
QA24D002	139.82	140.67	0.21
QA24D002	140.67	141.66	0.02
QA24D002	141.66	142.66	0.02
QA24D002	142.66	143.63	0.02
QA24D002	143.63	144.14	0.03
QA24D002	145.88	147.06	0.02
QA24D002	156.45	156.86	0.02
QA24D002	166.40	167.31	13.4
QA24D002	***167.31***	***168.26***	***133***
QA24D002	168.26	169.15	0.12
QA24D002	169.15	170.12	1.02
QA24D002	177.40	177.80	0.25
QA24D002	191.91	192.40	0.02
QA24D002	207.40	208.25	0.01
QA24D002	215.02	215.81	0.04
QA24D002	215.81	216.40	0.01

Note: Values uncut

3.7m @ 37.5 g/t highlighted

Table 6: QA24D002 Fire Assay Results

The following assay results for QA24D003 have been obtained from ALS Kalgoorlie using fire assay:

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D003	11.20	11.50	0.03
QA24D003	22.00	23.00	0.13
QA24D003	24.85	25.15	0.04
QA24D003	27.30	27.90	0.01
QA24D003	30.50	30.90	0.39
QA24D003	45.50	46.60	0.93
QA24D003	68.30	69.62	0.01
QA24D003	85.92	86.69	1.51
QA24D003	98.60	99.00	0.001
QA24D003	99.00	99.75	0.01
QA24D003	99.75	100.00	0.001
QA24D003	100.00	101.00	0.02
QA24D003	128.34	129.00	0.01
QA24D003	129.00	130.00	0.27
QA24D003	130.00	131.00	0.05
QA24D003	131.00	132.00	1.98
QA24D003	132.00	133.11	1.63
QA24D003	133.11	134.18	0.04
QA24D003	155.96	157.00	0.01
QA24D003	157.00	158.00	0.01
QA24D003	158.00	159.00	0.02
QA24D003	159.00	160.00	0.01
QA24D003	160.00	160.65	0.1
QA24D003	178.09	179.00	0.01
QA24D003	179.00	180.00	0.001
QA24D003	180.00	181.00	0.01
QA24D003	181.00	181.84	0.02
QA24D003	200.00	216.00	PORPHYRY
QA24D003	236.35	237.00	0.001
QA24D003	237.00	237.90	0.01
QA24D003	237.90	238.32	0.02

Note: Values uncut

2.1m @ 1.8 g/t highlighted

Table 7: QA24D003 Fire Assay Results

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

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 Diamond wireline drilling (DD) techniques were utilised to deliver PQ3 and HQ3 size core to the surface. Wherever possible the core is orientated before placing core into marked plastic core trays. Sampling is carried out by cutting the core longitudinally into half. To best represent the mineralisation, sampling intervals are determined by lithological contacts, and assumed mineralisation zones, and sampled over individual lengths of a nominal maximum down-hole length of 1 metre. • All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by Redcastle's consultant geology personnel to current industry standards. • QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to current industry standards. • Care was taken to ensure that the samples collected were representative of the observed assumed mineralisation intercepted. Holes were drilled at -60 degree angles. • Industry Standard sample preparation method is total sample dried, crushed and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size. Gold analysis method was by 50g Fire Assay technique, with AAS finish. • Very high grade values were analysed with a gravimetric finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond Drilling was carried out by iDrilling Services with a HYDCO 1200H drill rig. Diamond coring from surface using PQ3 (triple tube, Φ 83mm), then casing off in fresh rock and coring HQ3 (triple tube, Φ 61mm). Core orientation is carried out using an Axis Mining's Champ Ori core orientation tool. The 'bottom of hole' is marked onto the bottom face of the core run. • Diamond drilling has been slow.
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 recoveries are measured for each core run, and marked onto the core blocks. Whilst there was some lost core due to encountering two underground openings or highly fractured and oxidised material, core recovery was generally 100%. • No relationship appears from the data between sample recovery and grade of the samples, although there may be some positive or negative bias encountered at the margins of the intercepted underground openings.
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.*	• All holes were geologically and geotechnically logged. This logging is of industry standard and is considered to be of good quality and carried out by competent geologists and suitable for use in further studies (e.g. geotechnical work). • Logging is quantitative and qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core was logged. 100% of relevant length intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core samples are cut longitudinally into half. Half core from one side is sampled. To best represent the mineralisation, sampling intervals are determined by lithological contacts, and identified assumed mineralisation zones, and sampled over individual lengths of a nominal maximum down-hole length of 1 metre. • The sample preparation technique was total material dried, crushed to $P_{90\%}$ 3mm, and pulverized to $P_{85\%}$ 75 µm particle size, from which a 50g charge was representatively riffle split off, for assay. • Standard Certified Reference Material (CRM) and certified blank samples were regularly inserted during the sampling process. • The sample size is industry standard and appears suitable for the programmes.
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.*	• The methods used by the lab ensures a total assay via Fire Assay. • No QA/QC data exists for the historic programs. • No geophysical tools have been used to date. • During the drilling and sampling process, the project geologists inserted standards (i.e. Certified Reference Material, or CRM) into the sampling regime at a ratio of 1:20 and Certified Blank Material at a ratio of 1:50. • Quality control data was analysed and results were acceptable. • The current laboratory inserts check standards and blanks for each batch of samples analysed and reports these accordingly with all 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.*	• No field duplicates were assayed to check for repeatability. No peer reviews have been conducted to date to check the validity. • Diamond drill-hole QA24D001 is a twin hole of an RC hole (RRC095) to enable correlation and repeatability of the previous RC drill program. • Documentation of primary data comprises digitally entering logging data into an application specific data base, at the drill site. Validation of the data is conducted at the completion of each drill hole. • Photographs are taken of the core trays, and stored in the computer database. • Primary data is subjected to a data verification program, any erroneous data is corrected. Once validated, data storage is on a laptop computer, and transferred to an electronic backup storage devices and primary electronic database. • There is no adjustment to assay data.
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.*	• Pegging out and final pickup of drill hole collar positions was carried out via a hand held GPS, with accuracy of approximately ±2m, at the completion of each drill hole. • Down hole orientation surveys were carried out every 10m at the completion of each drill hole using an Axis Mining's Champ Gyro downhole North-seeking Gyroscopic orientation tool. Drill hole QA24D001 has deviation of 2° in inclination and 2° in azimuth. Drill holes QA24D002 and QA4D003 have deviation of 6° in inclination and 2° in azimuth. Major deviation occurs below 150m depth. • The grid datum is GDA94 and UTM MGA Zone 51 Coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Topographic control is via a digital terrain model generated during an aeromagnetic survey completed in 2007. This has given accuracy of approximately 0.5m. • All historical drilling was surveyed by an independent surveyor using RTK GPS.
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 RC drill spacing is a nominal 20m by 20m. The twinned diamond drill hole QA24D001 is located approximately 3m to the north of RC drill hole RRC095 collar. • The areas do have a drilling density sufficient for JORC Indicated category however grade continuity needs to be fully established. A final classification will be dependent on the finalised geological interpretation. • Sample compositing was not applied.
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 orientation of the current diamond drilling program is assumed to be approximately orthogonal to the target mineralisation zones to give a fair representation of the mineralisation intersected. This requires further validation. • No sampling bias is believed to occur due to the orientation of the drilling. This requires further validation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from the current program were delivered by Company personnel direct from the drill site to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date. The current and historic data has been entered into an electronic database and checked for gross errors.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was carried out on M39/318. This tenement was granted by the WA Minister of Mines with various terms and conditions. The tenement is registered to E-Collate Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Company. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous explorers in this area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s), and their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The 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, shallow north dipping structures also appear to be a mineralised component. North-south vein systems have also been viewed in historical workings.
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*	• Details of the drilling, etc. are found elsewhere within this report and are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting (m)
(GPS +/- 3m accuracy)</th><th>Northing (m)
(GPS +/- 3m accuracy)</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th></tr>
<tr><td>QA24D001</td><td>395,269</td><td>6,792,653</td><td>-59</td><td>185</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA24D002</td><td>395,353</td><td>6,792,657</td><td>-60</td><td>205</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA24D003</td><td>395,300</td><td>6,792,701</td><td>-60</td><td>205</td></tr>
</table>

The Datum used for drill hole collar positions is GDA 94 and UTM MGA94 Zone 51
Elevation data is relative to the Australian Height Datum (AHD)
No material information, results or data have been excluded.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Weighted averages (where referenced) were calculated by a simple length weighting method. No top cuts were applied.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

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').

</td><td>

Detailed longitudinal cross-sections showing drill holes, down hole lengths and weighted grades within interpreted veins are contained elsewhere in this report.
The tables included within the report are for down-hole drill widths only. These do not necessarily reflect true widths.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Two detailed longitudinal cross-sections showing drill holes, down hole lengths and weighted grades within interpreted veins are contained elsewhere in this report.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Details of all previous results, drilling, etc. are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Details of all previous results, drilling, etc. are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Proposed work includes targeted further selection of samples for analysis and continued planned diamond drilling as referenced in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.

</td></tr>
</table>