



## Queen Alexandra Diamond Drilling Program Complete

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### HIGHLIGHTS:

- 5 diamond drill holes completed safely and successfully for a total of 942.4m down hole
- Drilling has:
  - extended fresh rock mineralisation 40m to the south-east and 50m at depth with highest grade and widest intersection occurring at deepest point (170m down hole, 140m beneath surface)
  - confirmed 2 major vein systems, each containing visible gold, with the potential for a further 2 veins
  - shown oxide mineralisation to have extensions further to the north and to the east
  - in stratigraphic hole QA24D005, demonstrated continuity of the main dolerite host rock at depth showing potential for Queen Alexandra to extend to the west-north-west; and
  - enabled the establishment of an Exploration Target at Queen Alexandra (ASX:RC1 Announcement 10 July 2024)
- Queen Alexandra remains open to south-east, west-north-west and north
- All submitted assays received

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Redcastle Resources Limited (“**RC1**” or “**Company**”) is pleased to provide the following exploration drilling update resulting from the safe and successful completion of diamond drilling at the Queen Alexandra (“**QA**”) Redcastle Project.

### Management Comment – The Board of Redcastle Resources Ltd:

*“The safely completed diamond drilling program at QA has significantly extended the deeper high grade mineralisation to the south-east and at depth and mineralisation remains open in both directions. This reinforces the prognosis of mineralisation at the Redcastle Project as being high grade with large potential.*

*Results from deeper diamond holes and presence of visible gold in 3 holes, including 2 diamond holes, have underpinned our recently released Exploration Target at QA. Besides near-term objectives aimed at generating cashflow from production at QA, our strategic plan is to replicate*



the success at QA by targeted exploration at Redcastle Reef (“RR”) and 2-3 high priority prospective areas to progress RC1 towards a combined ~1M oz Exploration Target.

Upcoming field activities will include close spaced RC drilling within the QA conceptual pit to expand the existing resource and convert the resource to a JORC Reserve as a precursor to a Feasibility Study of possible mining operations. In addition, wider spaced drilling around the flanks of the pit in the open directions will target possible overall pit expansion.

The stated Exploration Target at RR signifies that it is now appropriate to undertake further RC drilling at RR which would supplement threshold production at QA. While the rig is on site, it will also be possible to test the interpreted eastern plunge of RR which could then potentially become a separate high priority area.

Additional high impact exploration holes on other high priority prospective areas will be integrated with drilling campaigns at QA and RR, targeting additional high grade potential.

We also intend to initiate activities required for various mining approvals and will continue to pursue Native Title negotiations on other prospective Redcastle areas where required.”

## REDCASTLE PROJECT

The Redcastle Project is located ~58 kilometres east-southeast of the Gwalia Gold Mine in the highly prospective Leonora-Laverton area and is surrounded by multimillion ounce gold deposits.

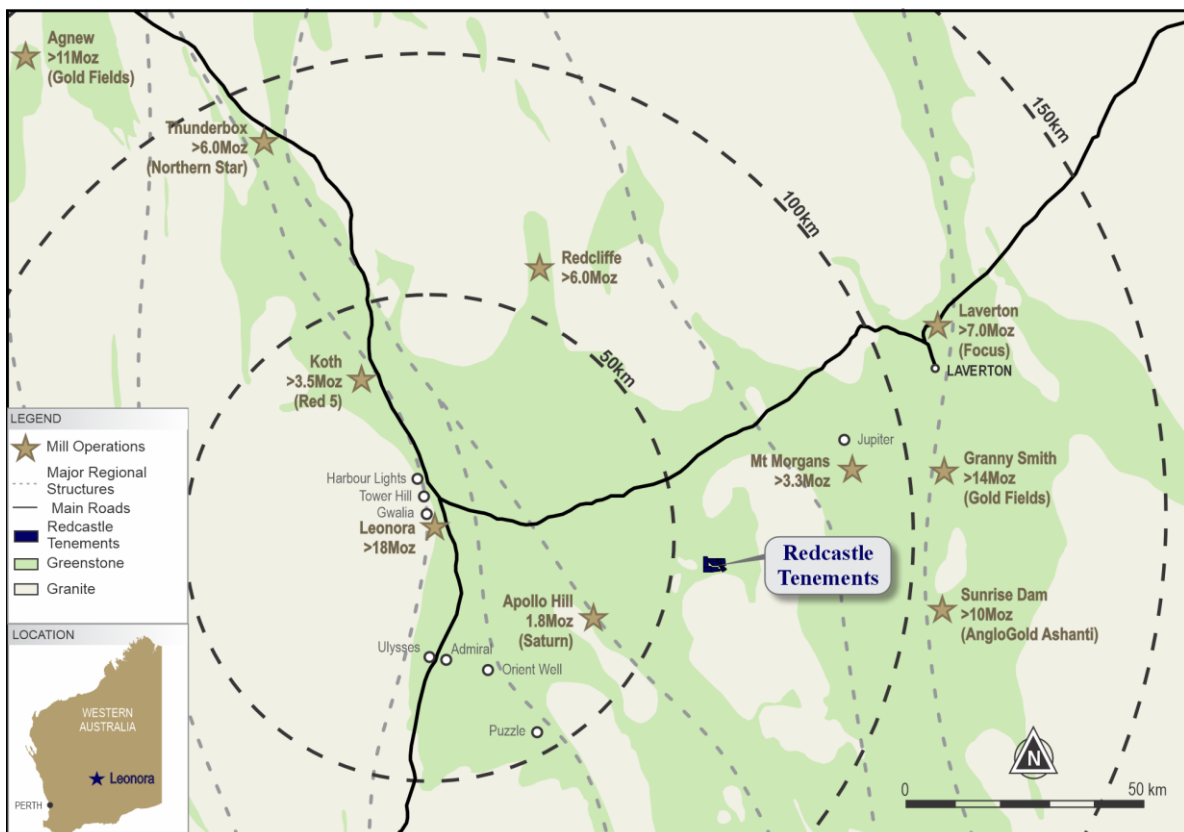


Figure 1: Redcastle tenement location plan (relative to the Leonora mining centre)



## DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY

RC1 completed diamond drilling of 5 drill holes for a total of 942.4m down hole.

Hole ID	Metres (Down Hole)
QA24D001	162.6
QA24D002	236.6
QA24D003	251.7
QA24D004	45.5
QA24D005	246.0
Total	942.4

Table 1: Drill hole depths and total metres (down hole)

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
QA24D004	395,408	6,792,634	-60	207
QA24D005	395,342	6,792,513	-60	272

Table 2: Drill hole collar locations (GDA 94 and UTM MGA94 Zone 51)

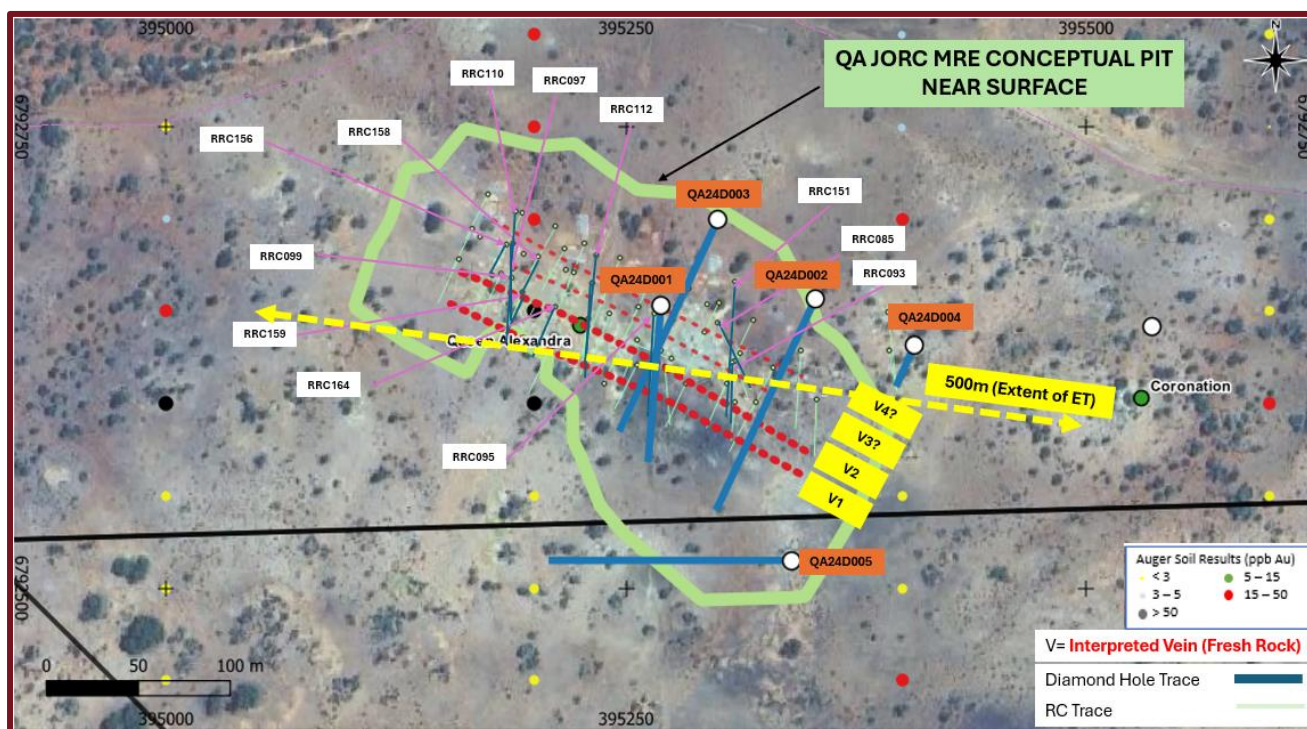


Figure 2: Drill hole location plan with geochemical gold Auger sample results



## KEY OUTCOMES FROM DIAMOND DRILLING

### Fresh Rock

Drilling has extended fresh rock mineralisation 40m to the south-east and 50m at depth with highest grade (3.7m @ 37.5 g/t Au uncut) and widest intersection occurring at deepest point (170m down hole, 140m beneath surface).

The diamond drilling assay results for QA24D001 and QA24D002 have shown visible gold whilst hole QA24D002 has also shown extension of the fresh rock mineralisation in Vein 1 at depth and to the south-east.

Drilling has confirmed 2 major vein systems (Vein 1 and Vein 2) with the potential for a further 2 veins (Vein 3 and Vein 4) that are supported by limited drilling data (Figure 2). The 4 vein systems are trending in a north-west, south-east orientation. The potential for further parallel veins and vein systems of other orientations cannot be discounted given the observations of veins made in historical workings and veins at surface.

Figures 3 and 4 show the longitudinal sections looking north-east for the interpreted Vein 1 and Vein 2.

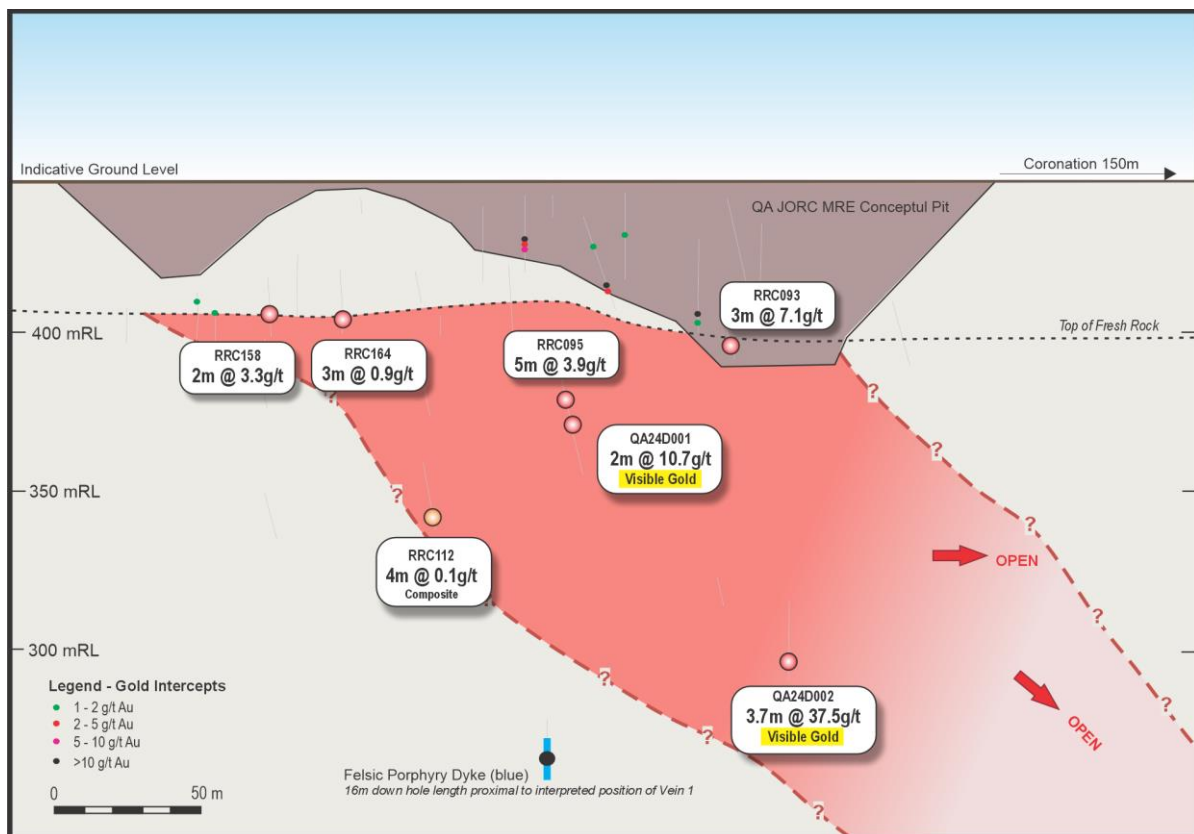


Figure 3: Longitudinal view of Vein 1

Note: Visible gold supported by reported fire assay results (uncut)



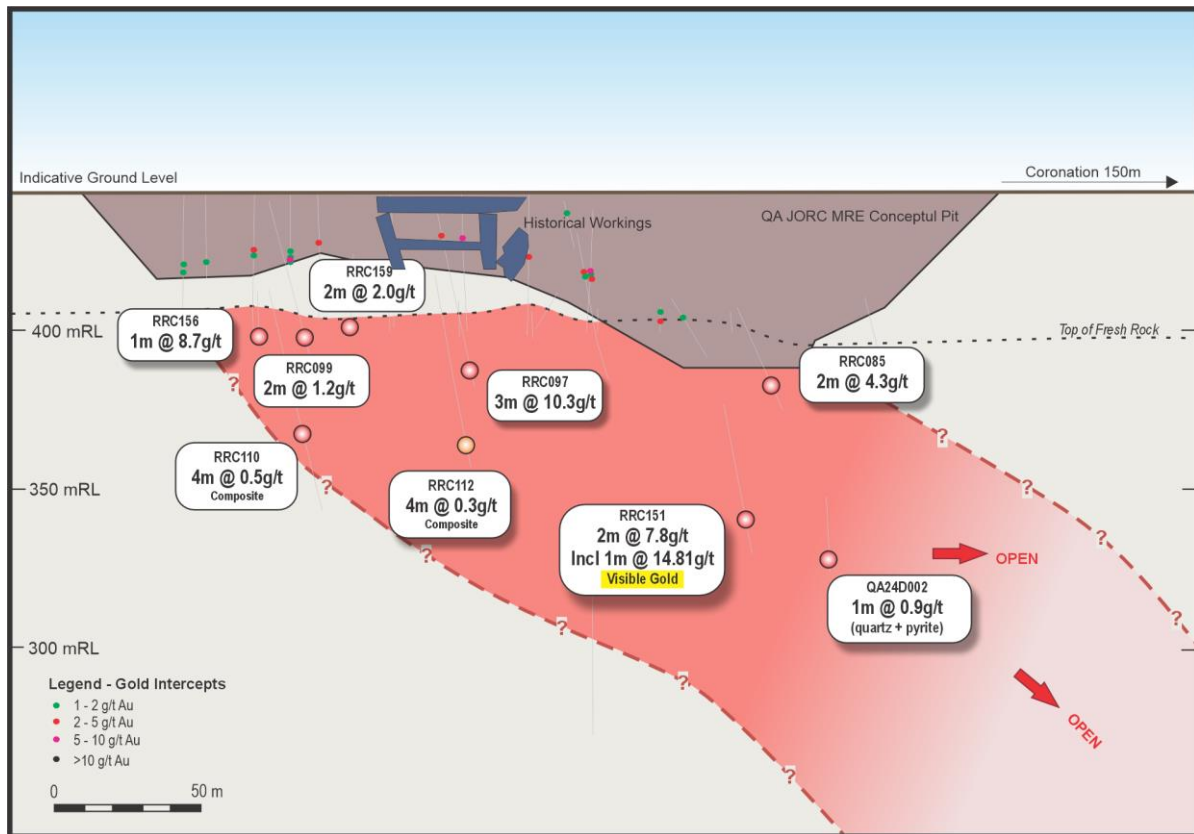


Figure 4: Longitudinal view of Vein 2

Note: Visible gold supported by reported fire assay results (uncut)

Figure 5 shows the fractal property of multiple vein orientations and blow out in intersection width within an anastomosing shear zone at QA. Blow outs facilitate visible high grade free gold as seen in RRC151 (Vein 2), QA24D001 (Vein 1), and QA24D002 (Vein 1).



Figure 5: Queen Alexandra – Rock sample



## Oxide

Drilling has shown oxide mineralisation to have extensions further to the north and to the east (Annexure A – Assay Results) justifying further drilling in both directions to possibly expand the QA JORC MRE conceptual pit.

## Stratigraphic Hole

Stratigraphic hole QA24D005 demonstrated continuity of the main dolerite host rock at depth showing potential for QA to extend to the west-north-west at depth. This is supported by high geochemical gold Auger assays and recent field reconnaissance. Gold values intersected by the hole were not significant.

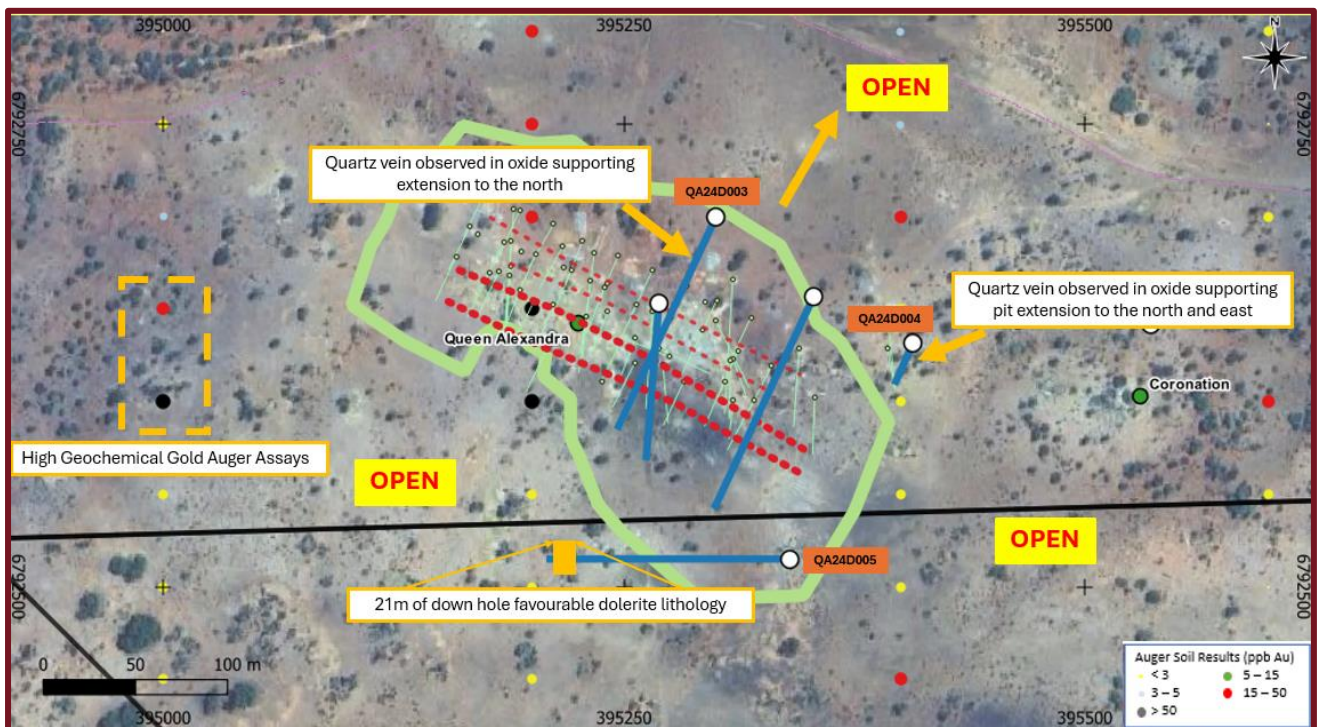


Figure 6: Plan showing the location of quartz veins in oxide, favourable stratigraphy in QA24D005 and high geochemical gold Auger assays to the west of QA

## Exploration Target

Drilling has enabled the establishment of an Exploration Target at QA (ASX:RC1 Announcement 10 July 2024) through:

- Increased strike extension with deeper high grade veins open at depth to the south-east,
- Presence of visible gold, and
- Proximity to high value geochemical gold Auger results at surface (Figure 6)

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QA24D004 which was drilled to 45.5m while awaiting access to QA24D005 following bad weather, can be re-entered using a less expensive reverse circulation drilling rig to deepen the hole to the original target depth of 300m in the future. This can be carried out concurrently with other future drilling activities.

Overall core recovery was close to 100% in fresh rock (HQ core) and approximately 95% for oxide material (PQ core), with small losses occurring in the oxide zone. Detailed logging of core



should be sufficient for geotechnical purposes associated with Feasibility Studies. No further diamond drilling is anticipated to be required at QA.

All core has been retained and securely stored for further sampling, if required.

### **LATEST ASSAYS RECEIVED**

75 fire assay results have been received from drill holes QA24D003 (6), QA24D004 (14) and QA24D005 (55). The 75 fire assay results from ALS Kalgoorlie are located in Annexure A. The reported results are in addition to the previously reported assay results. (ASX:RC1 Announcement 18 June 2024 and 9 July 2024)

The total number of fire assays from the diamond drilling campaign is 201.

### **FORWARD PLAN**

#### **Queen Alexandra**

RC1's plan going forward is to carry out further close spaced RC drilling within and proximal to the QA JORC MRE conceptual pit in order to expand the existing MRE, convert the MRE to a JORC Reserve and to better understand the controls on both the oxide and fresh rock mineralisation. This will also assist in optimising any future deep drilling.

As a result of data obtained from the current diamond drilling program, a number of wider spaced RC drill holes will investigate the potential for additional mineralisation to the north, west and east of the current QA JORC MRE conceptual pit.

Following the RC drilling, the QA JORC MRE will be updated and RC1 will undertake a Feasibility Study to evaluate exploitation of an open pit to generate cashflow.

Consideration will be given to deepening QA24D004 using an RC rig and if successful in demonstrating mineralisation at depth as prognosed, further step out holes along strike would be warranted.

#### **Redcastle Reef**

Given the proximity to QA, resource definition at Redcastle Reef ("RR") would enhance any future mining operation at QA. Therefore, the current near-term plan includes field activity towards this objective.

A PoW has been approved for further drilling at RR.

The drilling will be used to validate the current RR interpretation, investigate the plunge component to the east, and produce a JORC MRE.

#### **Other Areas**

Work continues on prioritising 2-3 additional Redcastle prospects for exploration, to replicate the success shown at QA and increase the stated Redcastle Project Area Exploration Target. The anticipated initial scope of field activity would involve:

- 2-4 deep RC stratigraphic holes in each of the high impact 2-3 prospective areas
- Drilled to a depth of 250-300m each
- Total hole count range 4-12
- Total metres range 1000m-3600m



*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 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 - Assay Results

Assaying had 2 purposes; determination of higher economic grades and evidence of controlling mineralisation structures. To obtain the evidence related to the geological structures, it was necessary to collect more samples with longer lengths than would otherwise be warranted by the geological observations of the core in the field.

Note that the geologically defined intervals in the tables containing the geological logs are not equivalent to the selectively sampled intervals used for down hole assay.

### QA24D003

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D003	192.12	193	0.02
QA24D003	193	194	0.03
QA24D003	194	195	0.02
QA24D003	195	196	0.01
QA24D003	198.92	199.07	0.01
QA24D003	199.07	200.17	0.01

*Note: Values uncut*

*Table 3: QA24D003 Fire Assay Results*

### QA24D004

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D004	11.9	13	0.02
QA24D004	13	14	0.01
QA24D004	14	15	0.02
QA24D004	15	15.5	0.02
QA24D004	15.5	17	0.37
QA24D004	17	18	0.01
QA24D004	18	19	0.02
QA24D004	19	20	0.11
QA24D004	20	21	0.04
QA24D004	21	22	0.04
QA24D004	22	23	0.03
QA24D004	23	24	0.03
QA24D004	24	24.35	0.04
QA24D004	43.9	44.3	0.09

*Note: Values uncut*

**QA24D004 1.5m @ 0.37 g/t Au, 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au, 0.4m @ 0.09 g/t Au highlighted**

*Table 4: QA24D004 Fire Assay Results*



Hole ID	Depth		Geological Description	Assay	
	From (m)	To (m)		Au (g/t)	Geological Interval (m)
QA24D004	15.5	17	Partial core loss	0.37	15.7 to 17
	19	20	Remnant texture preserved with mineralogy completely weathered to clay	0.11	17 to 21.92
	43.9	44.3	Centimetric quartz veining with iron oxide in borders	0.09	44 to 44.3

Table 5: Logged geology and summary of down hole assay values for highlighted QA24D004 assays

The 0.37 g/t value was in a location where partial core loss was experienced and the remnants of a quartz vein was observed. This is potentially the location of a mineralised vein at 15.5m to 17m down hole in oxide.

Drilling has now shown oxide mineralisation to have extensions further to the north (QA24D003, 45.5m to 46.6m 0.93 g/t Au, ASX:RC1 Announcement 9 July 2024) and further to the east (Table 5, QA24D004, 15.5m to 17m).

#### QA24D005

QA24D005 was drilled as a stratigraphic hole to test for geology, structure and grade.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D005	10.79	12	0.01
QA24D005	12	13.06	0.01
QA24D005	27.5	28	0.01
QA24D005	28	29	0.03
QA24D005	29	30	0.01
QA24D005	30	30.12	0.02
QA24D005	30.12	30.5	0.03
QA24D005	30.5	31	0.01
QA24D005	31	32	0.03
QA24D005	32	33	0.01
QA24D005	38.42	39	0.01
QA24D005	43	43.3	0.02
QA24D005	43.3	43.54	0.02
QA24D005	43.54	44	0.01
QA24D005	57.00	58.00	0.02
QA24D005	58.00	58.50	0.03
QA24D005	83.00	84.00	0.20
QA24D005	84.00	85.00	0.23
QA24D005	85.00	86.00	0.03
QA24D005	89.00	90.00	0.02
QA24D005	90.00	91.00	0.01
QA24D005	91.00	92.00	0.01
QA24D005	92.00	93.00	<0.01
QA24D005	93.00	94.00	0.01



Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Au-AA26 (g/t)
QA24D005	94.00	95.00	0.01
QA24D005	95.00	95.33	0.01
QA24D005	103.00	104.00	0.03
QA24D005	104.00	104.51	0.1
QA24D005	111.45	111.85	0.01
QA24D005	130.71	131.05	0.01
QA24D005	137.29	138.06	<0.01
QA24D005	138.06	139.06	0.01
QA24D005	139.06	140.06	0.02
QA24D005	140.06	141.06	0.01
QA24D005	144.48	145.00	0.01
QA24D005	145.00	145.62	0.02
QA24D005	149.00	150.00	0.03
QA24D005	150.00	151.00	0.1
QA24D005	151.00	151.49	0.06
QA24D005	155.90	156.50	<0.01
QA24D005	167.26	167.58	0.06
QA24D005	170.50	171.10	0.02
QA24D005	178.38	179.00	0.04
QA24D005	180.00	180.80	0.11
QA24D005	183.84	184.96	<0.01
QA24D005	186.09	186.95	0.07
QA24D005	194.80	195.11	0.06
QA24D005	201.15	202.15	0.01
QA24D005	207.15	207.30	0.01
QA24D005	225.00	225.90	0.01
QA24D005	232.00	233.00	<0.01
QA24D005	234.70	235.00	<0.01
QA24D005	239.95	240.25	0.01
QA24D005	242.55	242.75	0.01
QA24D005	245.17	245.42	0.02

Note: Values uncut

**QA24D005 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au, 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au highlighted**

Table 6: QA24D005 Fire Assay Results

The elevated grades are consistent with quartz and sulphide as shown below in the geological description:

Hole ID	Depth		Geological Description	Assay	
	From (m)	To (m)		Au (g/t)	Geological Interval (m)
QA24D005	83	84	Disseminated sulphide pyrite > pyrrhotite on sheared section with carbonate veining and minor quartz	0.20	83.5 to 85.68
	84	85		0.23	

Table 7: Logged geology and summary of down hole assay values for highlighted QA24D005 assays

## 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>All drilling, sample collection and sampling handling procedures were supervised by Redcastle's consultant geology personnel to current industry standards.</li> <li>QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to current industry standards.</li> <li>Care was taken to ensure that the samples collected were representative of the observed assumed mineralisation intercepted. Holes were drilled at nominal -60 degree angles.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Very high grade values were analysed with a gravimetric finish.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Diamond drilling penetration has been slow.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recoveries are measured for each core run and marked onto the core blocks. There was some lost core due to encountering two underground openings or highly fractured and oxidised material. Overall core recovery was close to 100% in fresh rock and approximately 95% for oxide material.</li> <li>In drill hole QA24D004 partial core loss was experienced from 15.5m to 17m down hole and has likely resulted in an understatement of the grade of the vein at that location.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>geologists and suitable for use in further studies (e.g. geotechnical work).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logging is quantitative and qualitative in nature.</li> <li>All drill core was logged. 100% of relevant length intersections were logged.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The sample preparation technique was total material dried, crushed to P<sub>90%</sub> 3mm, and pulverized to P<sub>85%</sub> 75 µm particle size, from which a 50g charge was representatively riffle split off, for assay.</li> <li>Standard Certified Reference Material (CRM) and certified blank samples were regularly inserted during the sampling process.</li> <li>The sample size is industry standard and appears suitable for the programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methods used by the lab ensures a total assay via Fire Assay.</li> <li>No QA/QC data exists for the historic programs.</li> <li>No geophysical tools have been used to date.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Quality control data was analysed and results were acceptable.</li> <li>The current laboratory inserts check standards and blanks for each batch of samples analysed and reports these accordingly with all results.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No field duplicates were assayed to check for repeatability. No peer reviews have been conducted to date to check the validity.</li> <li>Diamond drill-hole QA24D001 is a twin hole of an RC hole (RRC095) to enable correlation and repeatability of the previous RC drill program.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Photographs are taken of the core trays, and stored in the computer database.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>There is no adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 holes QA24D001 and QA24D004 have deviation of 2° in</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>inclination and 2° in azimuth. Drill holes QA24D002, QA24D003 and QA24D005 have deviation of 2° in inclination and 6° in azimuth. Major deviation occurs below 150m depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grid datum is GDA94 and UTM MGA Zone 51 Coordinates.</li> <li>Topographic control is via a digital terrain model generated during an aeromagnetic survey completed in 2007. This has given accuracy of approximately 0.5m.</li> <li>All historical drilling was surveyed by an independent surveyor using RTK GPS.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RC drill spacing used for reporting the QA MRE 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.</li> <li>The areas do have an RC drilling density sufficient for the stated JORC Indicated category however grade continuity needs to be fully established for the Inferred component to elevate its classification.</li> <li>The diamond drill results have not been included in any resource estimate.</li> <li>Sample compositing was not applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>No sampling bias is believed to occur due to the orientation of the drilling. This requires further validation with a closer spaced drilling program.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples from the current program were delivered by Company personnel direct from the drill site to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits have been undertaken to date. The current and historic data has been entered into an electronic database and checked for gross errors.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous explorers in this area include Hill Minerals (1980s) and Terrain Minerals (early 2000s), and their activities included geological mapping, magnetics and drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The geology comprises typical Archaean greenstone, shear-hosted gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																														
		<p>This style of mineralisation is typical within Archaean greenstone sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Geological observations made during the drilling program of the historical workings and logging indicate that in addition to the steep dipping south-east north-west striking veins (within anastomosing shear zones) 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.</li></ul>																														
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li><li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li><li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li><li>down hole length and interception depth</li><li>hole length.</li></ul></li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Details of the drilling are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.</li></ul> <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><tr><td>QA24D004</td><td>395,408</td><td>6,792,634</td><td>-60</td><td>207</td></tr><tr><td>QA24D005</td><td>395,342</td><td>6,792,513</td><td>-60</td><td>272</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Datum used for drill hole collar positions is GDA 94 and UTM MGA94 Zone 51</li><li>Elevation data is relative to the Australian Height Datum (AHD)</li><li>No material information, results or data have been excluded.</li></ul>	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	QA24D004	395,408	6,792,634	-60	207	QA24D005	395,342	6,792,513	-60	272
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<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Weighted averages (where referenced) were calculated by a simple length weighting method. No top cuts were applied.</li></ul>																														
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li><li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li><li>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').</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detailed longitudinal cross-sections showing drill holes, down hole lengths and weighted grades within interpreted veins are contained within the current and in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.</li><li>The tables included within the report are for down-hole drill widths only. These do not necessarily reflect true widths.</li></ul>																														
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Two detailed longitudinal cross-sections showing drill holes, down hole lengths and weighted grades within interpreted veins are contained within the current and in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.</li></ul>																														
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Details of all previous results, drilling, etc. are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.</li></ul>																														
<b>Other substantive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Details of all previous results, drilling, etc. are contained in previous ASX: RC1 Announcements.</li></ul>																														

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>exploration data</b>	<i>contaminating substances.</i>	
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	Proposed work includes further drilling at QA and RR and further exploration in other targeted areas.