



High Grade Gold Hits, Kpali Prospect, Ghana

- Latest drilling at Kpali prospect successfully extends major lodes along strike and to depth confirming continuity and robust nature of mineralisation.
- Notable intercepts from the 23 RC hole, 2,793m programme include:
 - 1m at 20.66g/t Au from 41m (25KPRC018).
 - 19m at 2.93g/t Au from 77m (25KPRC024) incl.
 - 4m at 5.43g/t Au from 84m and
 - 6m at 4.19g/t Au from 115m.
 - 7m at 2.22g/t Au from 178m (25KPRC025).
 - 12m at 3.52g/t Au from 138m (25KPRC026) incl.
 - 4m at 7.17g/t Au from 140m.
 - 6m at 2.8g/t Au from 19m (25KPRC029) incl.
 - 3m at 4.24g/t Au from 19m.
 - 9m at 3.47g/t Au from 5m (25KPRC035) incl.
 - 3m at 8.21g/t Au from 9m and
 - 6m at 2.67g/t Au from 18m and
 - 6m at 2.03g/t Au from 29m.
- Results from five holes drilled at the Bundi prospect, 4km north of the Kpali prospect, expected to be reported in early-July 2025.
- Drilling completed of ten holes at the Kandia Project with results expected to be reported mid-July 2025.
- Follow-up RC drilling at Kpali and Kandia Gold Projects scheduled for September 2025, subject to rig availability and seasonal rains abating.
- Newly acquired high-resolution aeromagnetic data coverage at the Kpali Gold Project and detailed structural interpretations and targeting commissioned from a specialist in West African gold discovery to drive step-out exploration across Castle's entire tenure.
- Auger drilling to commence in July 2025 to firm-up several existing targets and to investigate newly generated targets.

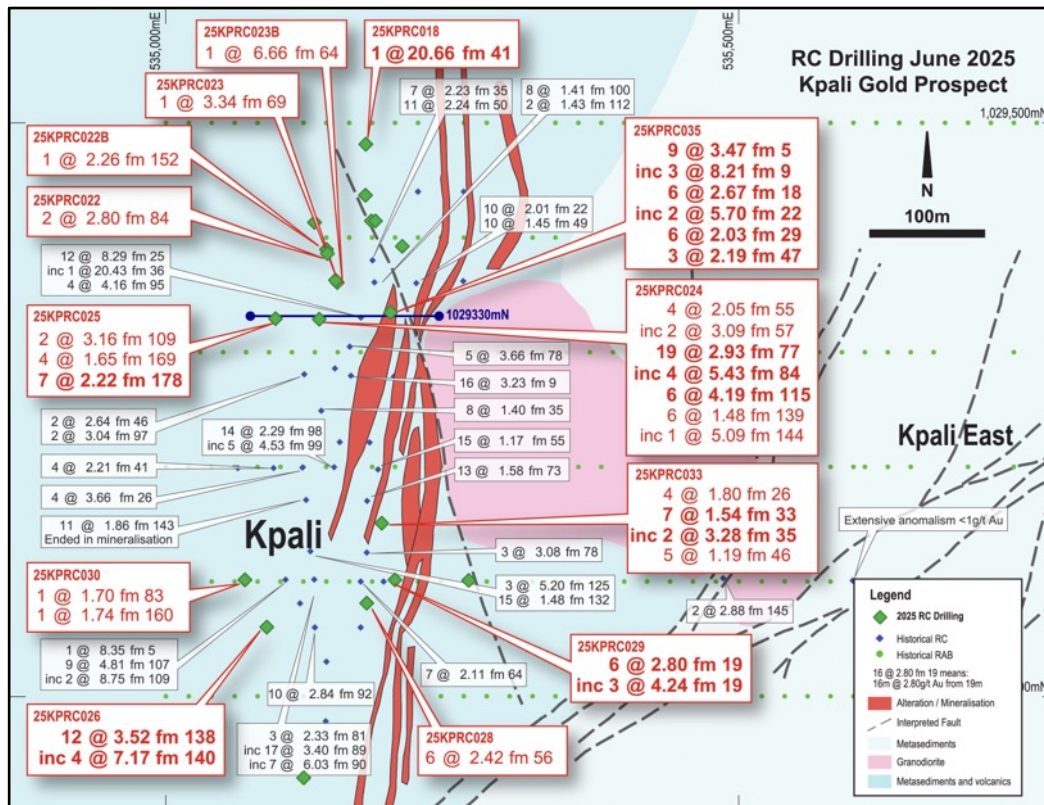


Fig 1: Kpali Prospect: Notable intercepts from June 2025 RC drilling programme (in red) with selected historical drilling results.

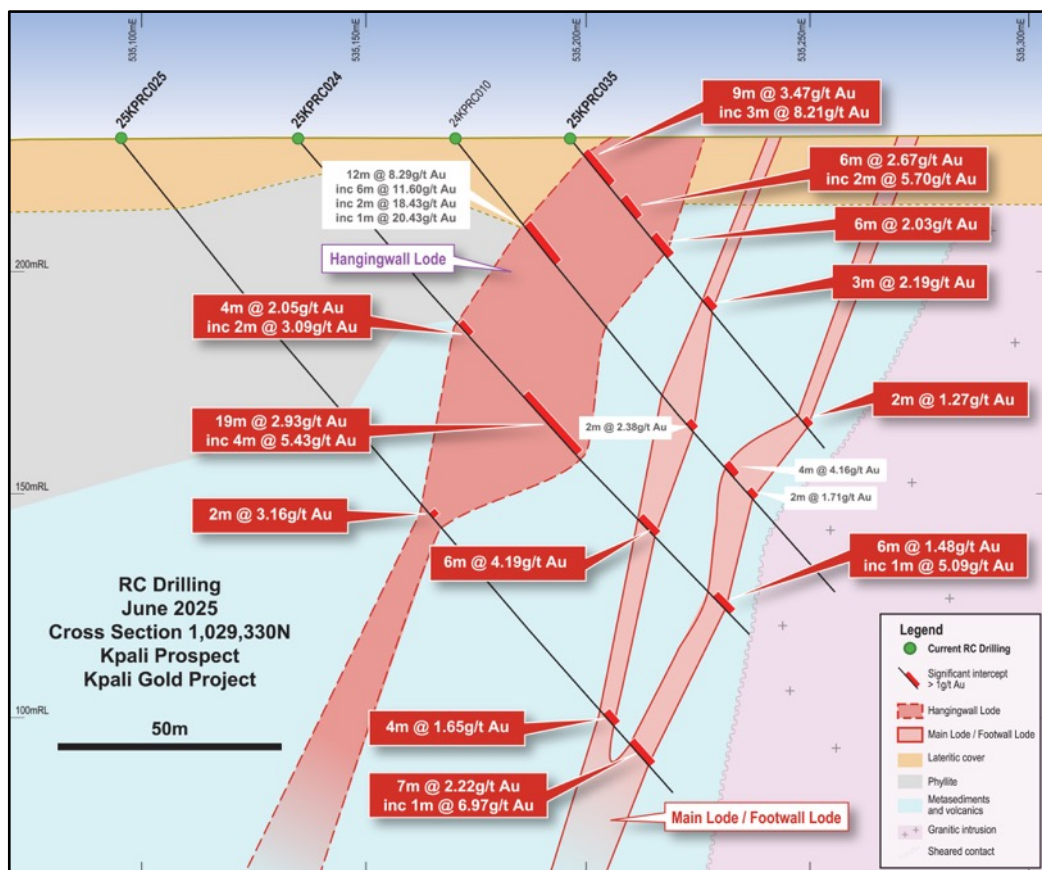


Fig 2: Kpali Prospect: Cross-section (1029330mN) showing latest drill holes and multi-lode distribution of high-grade mineralisation.

Castle Executive Chairman, Stephen Stone, commented:

“The Kpali Gold Project continues to grow in stature with the latest RC drilling campaign at the namesake Kpali prospect delivering a raft of high-grade intercepts that confirm the presence of two very robust and consistently mineralised lodes over a 650m north-south strike.

A 1m intercept of 20.66g/t Au obtained at a shallow depth of 41m has extended the high grade hanging wall lode 80m further north, whilst on section 1,029,330N new intercepts of 9m at 3.47g/t Au from 5m including 3m at 8.21g/t Au from 9m and below that 19m at 2.93g/t Au from 77m, including 4m at 5.43g/t Au from 84m and 6m at 4.19g/t Au from 115m, confirm the Hanging Wall lode on this section be extremely well mineralised.

This observation also applies to the footwall lode on the same section where mineralisation has now been confirmed to extend to at least 120m depth. Other intercepts such as 12m at 3.52g/t Au from 138m including 4m at 7.17g/t Au from 140m and 6m at 2.80g/t Au from 19m demonstrate the footwall and other nearby lodes to be just as strongly mineralised in the southern portion of the deposit with mineralisation yet to be closed off.

Results from five RC holes drilled at the nearby Bundi prospect will be released in the coming weeks to be followed by assays from a just completed ten-hole RC programme at the Kandia Gold Project, 110km to the north east.

The Kpali prospect is one of several prospects comprising the broader Kpali Gold Project, a new gold district discovered by Castle in Ghana’s emerging north where the 5.1Moz Namdini and 2.8Moz Black Volta Gold Projects demonstrate this emerging region’s considerable prospectivity.

Having undertaken three successful drilling campaigns in the past nine months, Castle will continue this momentum with more rounds of RC drilling planned at the Kpali and Kandia Gold Projects which could commence as early as September 2025.

In the short term we will commission a series of auger drilling campaigns at both projects and on Castle’s broader tenure to firm up several historical targets and to generate new ones to also be drill tested later this year.”

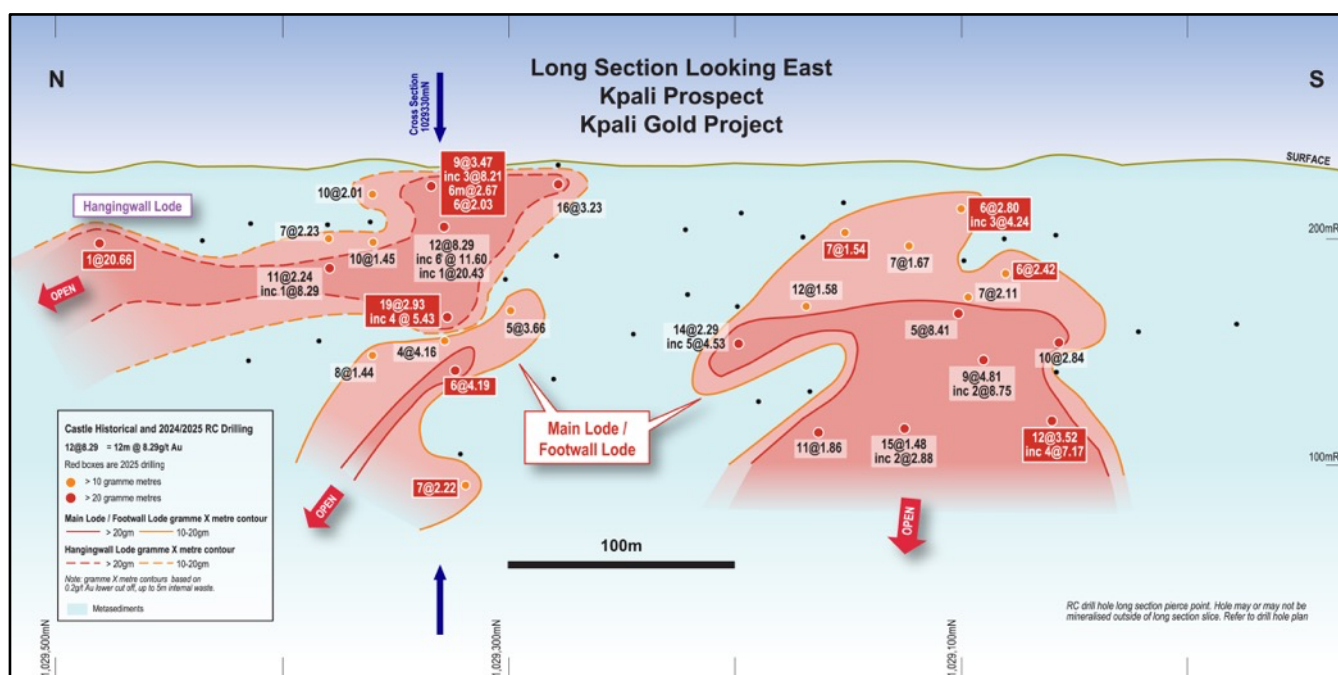


Fig 31: Kpali Prospect: North-south long-section through mineralised hangingwall and footwall lodes.

Castle Minerals Limited (“Castle”, “the Company”)(ASX:CDT) is pleased to report that a 23-hole, 2,793m drilling programme at its Kpali prospect has returned several high-grade intercepts that have successfully extended mineralisation along strike and to greater depth.

A raft of robust shallow to deeper intercepts confirm the presence of two dominant, closely aligned, north-south striking, sub-parallel mineralised lodes and several other narrower lodes.

Notable intercepts include:

- **1m at 20.66g/t Au from 71m (25KPRC018)**
- **19m at 2.93g/t Au from 77m (25KPRC024) incl.**
 - **4m at 5.43g/t Au from 84m and**
 - **6m at 4.19g/t Au from 115m.**
- **7m at 2.22g/t Au from 178m (25KPRC025).**
- **12m at 3.52g/t Au from 138m (25KPRC026) incl.**
 - **4m at 7.17g/t Au from 140m.**
- **6m at 2.8g/t Au from 19m (25KPRC029) incl**
 - **3m at 4.24g/t Au from 19m.**
- **9m at 3.47g/t Au from 5m (25KPRC035) incl.**
 - **3m at 8.21g/t Au from 9m and**
 - **6m at 2.67g/t Au from 18m and**
 - **6m at 2.03g/t Au from 29m.**

There were numerous other intercepts of above ‘economic’ grade mineralisation including:

- **6m at 2.42g/t Au from 56m (25KPRC028).**
- **7m at 1.54g/t Au from 33m (25KPRC033).**
- **¹21m at 0.78g/t Au from 46m (25KPRC033).**
- **¹17m at 1.79g/t Au from 18m (25KPRC035).**

¹Using a 0.5g/t Au cut off (max 2m internal dilution).

Refer Table B for all intercepts above a 1g/t Au cut-off (max 2m internal dilution).

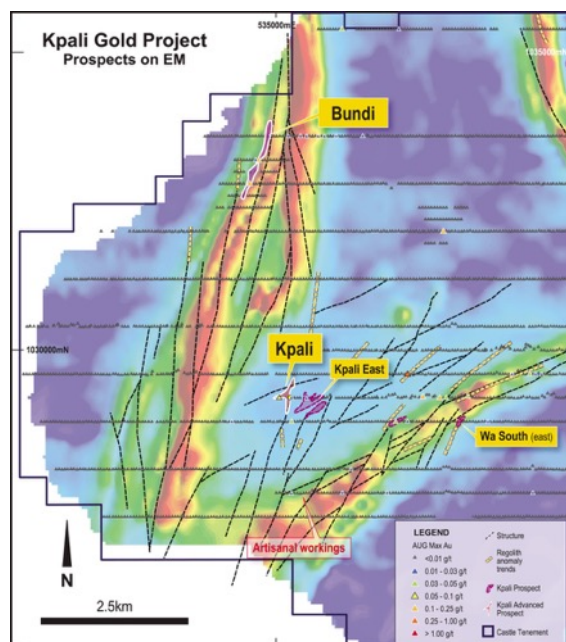


Fig 4: Kpali Gold Project: Key prospects on VTEM (electromagnetics) with Castle's recent structural interpretation

The gold at the Kpali prospect is hosted in a series of steeply dipping, s lodes in metamorphosed sandstones within an interpreted north-south trending structural corridor that includes the Bundi prospect to the north and minor artisanal workings to the south. Mineralisation has been delineated over 650m and to a depth of at least 120m.

Of the two main mineralised lodes at the Kpali prospect, the “footwall lode” is best represented in the central and southern portions of the structural zone and extends for some 490m. Latest intercepts from this lode include **12m at 3.52g/t Au from 138m** including **4m at 7.17g/t Au from 140m** and 6m at 2.80g/t Au from 19m. These confirm the footwall lode to be strongly and consistently mineralised right to its southern extent where it has yet to be closed off.

The separate and generally higher grade “hangingwall lode” occurs immediately to the west of the footwall lode and is traceable for 300m and is still open to the north. An intercept of **1m at 20.66g/t Au (25KPRC018)** has extended this lode another 40m north. Hangingwall lode intercepts (not true thickness but close to) vary from 1m to 19m with intercepts of up to **19m at 2.93g/t Au (25KPRC024)** in the latest round of drilling.

Cross-section 1,029,330N shows how the impressive intercepts in 24KPRC010 obtained in the previous campaign (refer ASX 13 February 2025) has been successfully followed up with one hole above and two holes below to reveal a considerable shallow-depth endowment of mineralisation on this particular section. This mineralisation is most likely plunging to the north and off-section as depicted in Fig. 3 (Long Section).

Three holes designed to test both the hangingwall and main footwall lodes of the Kpali prospect required redrilling due to technical problems encountered as they passed through a distinct structural zone. Assays from non-compromised intervals in the upper part of these three holes have been included in the reporting as they have still met all stringent QA/QC criteria.

In February 2025 Castle reported assay results from its previous RC drilling programme at the Kpali prospect. This comprised an eight-hole, 1,106m RC campaign. Intercepts included **12m at 8.29g/t Au from 25m** including **6m at 11.60g/t Au from 31m** and a peak **1m intercept of 20.43g/t Au at 36m** in the interpreted 'hangingwall' lode and then **4m at 4.16g/t Au from 95m** in the lower "footwall" or "main lode" (24KPRC010)

Additional intercepts included **7m at 2.23g/t Au from 35m** (24KPRC011) including **11m at 2.24g/t Au from 50m**, **5m at 3.66g/t Au from 78m** (24KPRC012), **9m at 4.81g/t Au from 107m** (24KPRC015) and **3m at 3.08g/t Au from 78m** (KPRC017).

The structurally-controlled, orogenic lode style mineralisation at the Kpali prospect is very typical of many of the major gold deposits located in West Africa's Birimian geological terrane a majority of which extend to considerable depth.

Artisanal workings

Whilst artisanal miners appear to be extracting some gold from artisanal workings to the south of the Kpali prospect, a line of three RC holes along a north-south traverse did not encounter any mineralisation of note below these workings. The mineralisation is either very nuggety, depleted close to surface or not there.

Bundi prospect results pending

Drilling results from five holes completed (a sixth was unable to be collared due to poor ground conditions) at the Bundi prospect, 4km north of the Kpali prospect, will be reported in coming weeks. This is the first drilling undertaken at this prospect in more than 10 years.

The programme has been designed to infill and extend mineralisation confirmed in two prior RC programmes where better intercepts included **1m at 51.03g/t Au from 168m** and **6m at 3.32g/t Au from 37m** (refer ASX release 17 June 2013, 31 January 2014 and 29 April 2014):

- **3m at 3.19 g/t Au from 25m (13SWRC026).**
- **6m at 3.32g/t Au from 37m (13SWRC027).**
- **2m at 7.89g/t Au from 40m (13SWRC028).**
- **2m at 9.10g/t Au from 68m (13SWRC032).**
- **1m at 51.03g/t Au from 168m (13SWRC040).**
- **2m at 3.02g/t Au from 144m (13SWRC044).**
- **4m at 2.38g/t Au from 30m (13SWRC045).**
- **5m at 1.40g/t Au from 209m (14SWRC066).**

Kpali Gold Project strategy

A compelling driver for exploring the Kpali Gold Project is its advantageous location at the convergence of two major greenstone belts (Bole-Bolgatanga and Wa-Lawra/Boromo) and three regional-scale structures. These are all associated with gold mineralisation and support the thesis that Kpali provides a large and prospective "search base" for the discovery of a major new West African mining camp.

Given the work completed to date, all prospects comprising the Kpali Gold Project, including additionally the Kpali East, Wa South East and Wa South West prospects, collectively present all the hallmarks of a new West African mining camp and the possibility of a considerable gold endowment in an area with no prior gold indications.

Exploration at the Kpali Gold Project has only to look to the 5.1Moz Namdini and the 2.8Moz Black Volta Gold Projects in the same region for encouragement. These discoveries also had similar modest beginnings.

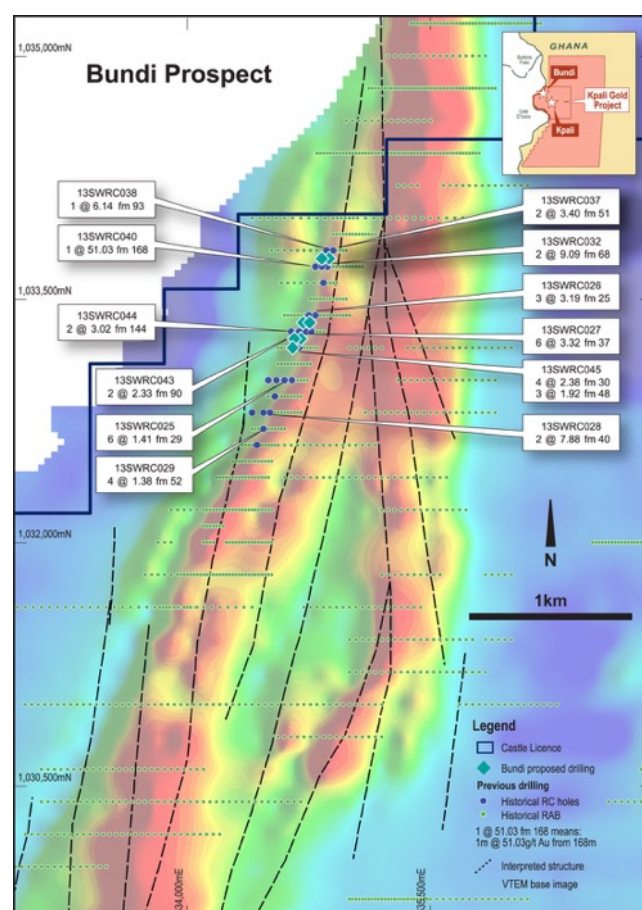


Fig 5: Bundi historical drilling results.

Follow-up RC drilling

The successful RC drilling campaigns at the Kpali Gold Project means that a more comprehensive follow-up campaign is warranted to infill and extend presently defined mineralisation. This work is earmarked to commence as soon as possible after seasonal rains have abated and subject to rig availability with planning being made around a possible end-September 2025 start. The next rounds of drilling will be designed over coming weeks with the benefit of a detailed review of the latest and historical drilling results.

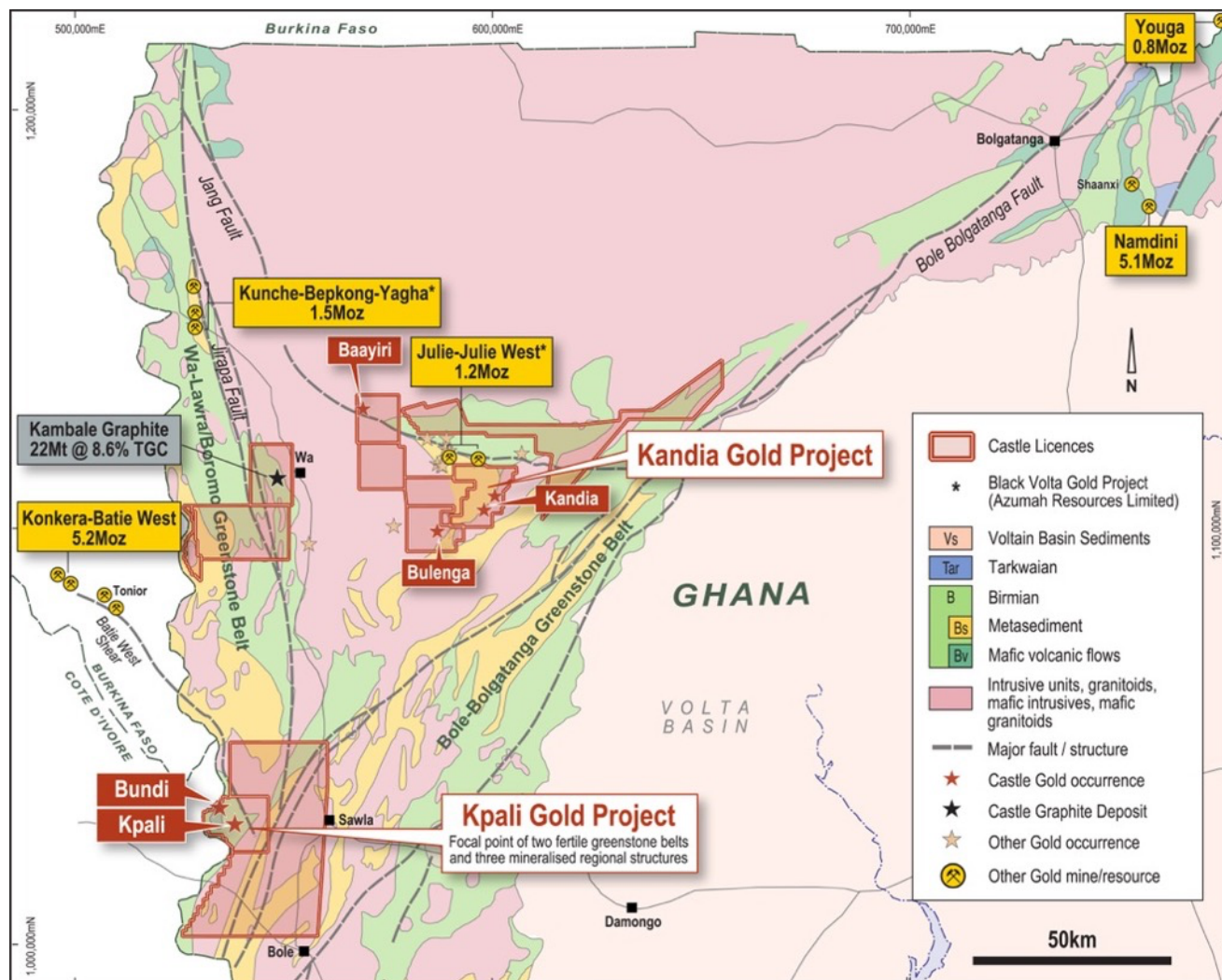


Fig 6: Castle's "Wa East" licence interests showing location of Kandia Gold Project and numerous workings and prospects requiring investigation.

Proposed auger drilling campaign

On the basis that the more prospects there are to test the better the chances are of making material discoveries, auger drilling campaigns are planned to firm up several historical targets and define new targets across the broader Kpali and Kandia Gold Projects as well as Castle's several other "Wa East" tenure.

Castle's VTEM and ground magnetic data at the Kpali Gold Project, backed up by historical high-resolution aeromagnetic imagery, was used to inform a recently completed structural and geological interpretation in that region commissioned from a specialist in West African gold exploration. This interpretation will be enhanced by the reprocessing of the raw data that generated that aeromagnetic imagery and which has only just been acquired from the original owner.

Data from a separate high resolution aeromagnetic survey commissioned by Castle is being used to drive broader exploration at Kandia and the Wa East region.

The auger drilling work will commence as soon as a suitable drill rig can be contracted and when impending seasonal rains and ground conditions allow. This is most likely to occur in late-July as these rigs are a lot lighter and more mobile than RC rigs.

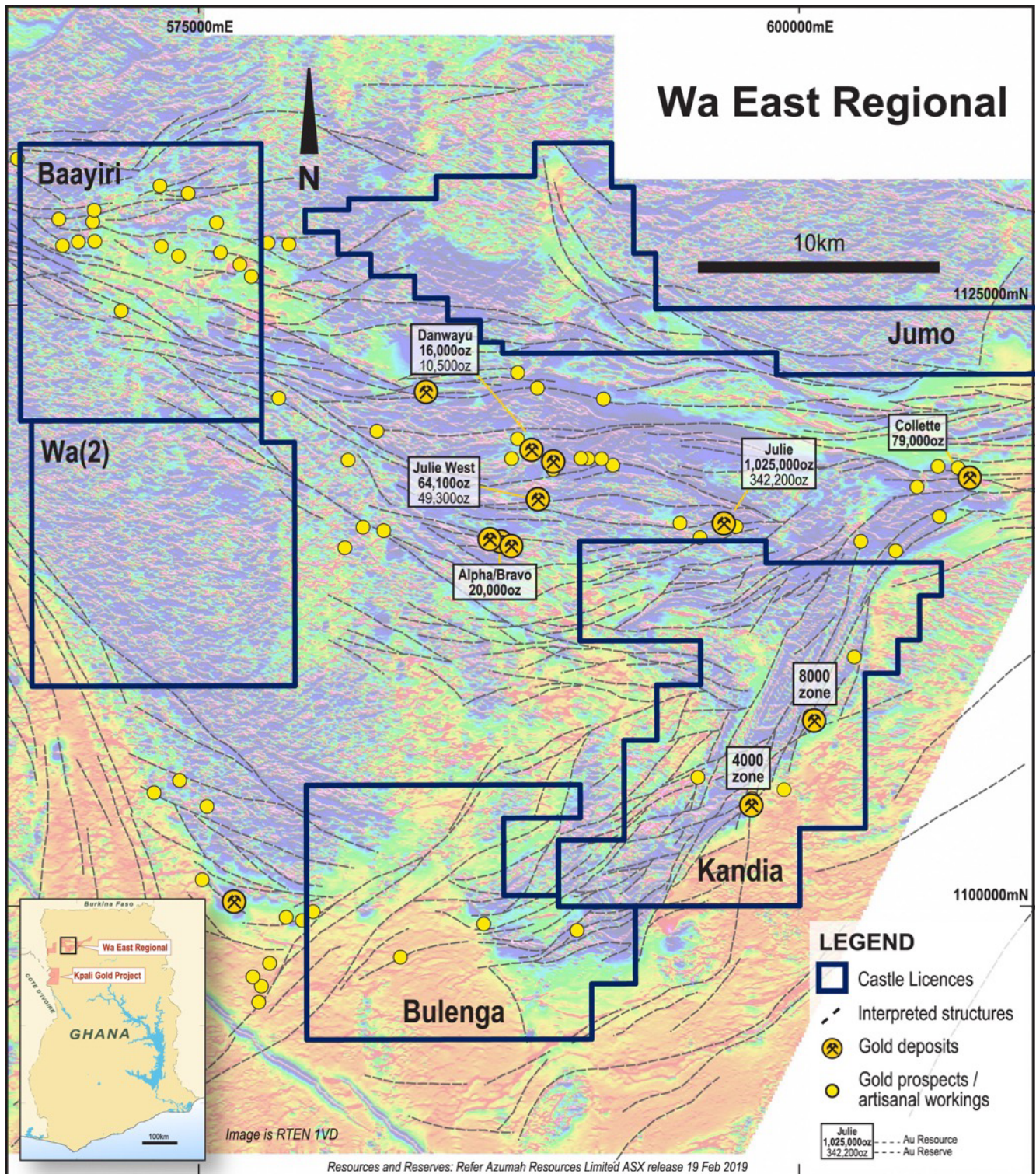


Fig 7: Ghana's Upper West Region. Note convergence of fertile Wa-Lawra and Bole-Bolgatanga Birimian greenstone belts and three major structures at the Kpali Gold Project plus the close proximity of the Kandia Gold Project to the Azumah Resources' Julie and Julie West deposits.

About gold in Northern Ghana

West Africa is regarded as one of the world's premier regions to be exploring for gold, delivering an enviable fifteen discoveries of over two million ounces each since 2012. Much of this new gold is found in Birimian age 'greenstone' rocks, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's existing multi-million-ounce gold mines. Birimian rocks are also the host to mineralisation at Kpali and Kandia.

Ghana's "new frontier" northern region is now considered one of the most prospective areas to make such discoveries in West Africa. Exploration in the region is relatively immature compared to Ghana's south where several world-class mines have been operating for many decades. This immaturity in the northern region along with its Birimian geology and structural setting, bodes well for more discoveries to be made and is directly analogous to the similarly prospective geology of Cote d'Ivoire which is receiving considerable interest from a raft of junior to major explorers.

Perceptions of Northern Ghana's prospectivity are rapidly changing given the relatively recent development of the 5.1Moz Namdini gold deposit, discovered by Cardinal Resources Limited prior to its takeover by Shandong Gold Limited in 2020. Namdini lies on the same Bole-Bolgatanga Birimian greenstone belt as Castle's Kandia discovery.

The Azumah Resources Limited owned 2.8Moz Black Volta Gold Project ("BVGP"), earmarked for a development start in 2025, is another relatively recent discovery. A majority of this gold was delineated by Castle's Executive Chairman, Stephen Stone, under his former stewardship of Azumah. Castle's Kandia mineralised trend is immediately to the south of the BVGP's high-grade Julie deposit.

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited:

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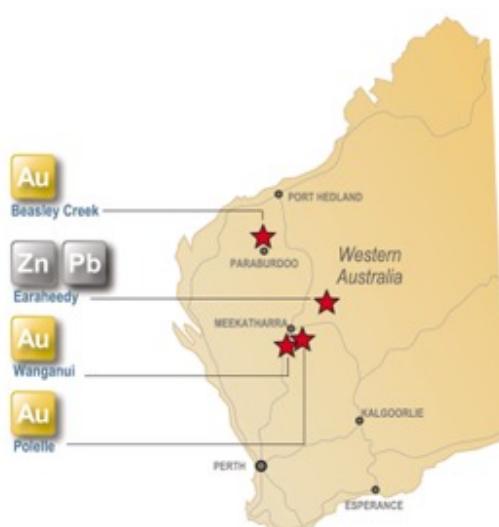
ABOUT CASTLE MINERALS

Castle Minerals Limited is an Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CDT) listed and Perth, Western Australia headquartered company with interests in several projects in Ghana and Western Australia that are prospective for gold, graphite and base metals.

In Ghana, West Africa, Castle's 100% owned Ghanaian subsidiary, Carlie Mining Ltd, owns the **Kpali Gold Project** in the Upper West Region which comprises the Kpali, Kpali East and Bundi gold prospects. The **Kandia Gold Project**, is a separately located standalone discovery. All occur in highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines.

The 100% owned **Kambale Graphite Project** is also located in Ghana's Upper West Region. It is being progressed through technical and commercial evaluation for the production of battery grade material to be used in lithium-ion battery manufacture.





Farm-outs or sales have been or are being sought for the Company's West Australian projects: The **Polelle Project**, 7km southeast of the operating Bluebird gold mine near Meekatharra, hosts a mainly obscured and minimally explored greenstone belt prospective for gold and possibly base metals. The **Wanganui Project** is prospective for down-plunge high-grade gold shoots. Both have been optioned for purchase to Great Boulder Resources Limited (ASX: GBR) for possible incorporation into its emerging Side Well project.

The **Terra Rossa** copper-zinc project is located on the western edge of the Earaheedy Basin. It is adjacent to the evolving World-Class Chinook-Magazine zinc-lead project of Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR).

The **Beasley Creek Project** is prospective for gold and lithium and lies on the northern flanks of the Rocklea Dome in the southern Pilbara.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS RELEASE

Additional details, where applicable, can be found in the releases referenced in this Report and/or in releases lodged by the Company with the ASX, including the following:

Headline	Date
March 2025 Quarterly Report & Appendix 5B	28 April 2025
Next Phase of Drilling to Commence at Kpali Gold Project	24 March 2025
Castle raises \$3 Million to Accelerate Ghana Gold Drilling	3 March 2025
High Grade Gold intercepts Confirm Kpali Discovery	13 February 2025
Excellent Gold Intercepts From Drilling at Kandia Prospect	28 January 2015
Drilling Completed at Kpali and Kandia Gold Prospects	15 January 2025
Drilling Commences at Kpali and Kandia Gold Prospects	19 December 2024
Kpali Drilling Programme Completed and Drill-for-Equity Agreement	22 August 2024
Castle Commences Drilling at Kpali Gold Project	7 August 2024
Reprocessed Geophysics and Historical Intercepts to Drive Ghana Gold Expansion	11 June 2024
US\$11.7 Million Farm-Out Agreement, Degbiwu and Gbiniyiri Licences, Ghana	14 August 2019
New Graphite Discovery in Ghana	30 July 2014
Maiden Resource Estimate for the Kpali Gold Prospect	2 July 2014
New Gold Zone Intersected at Kpali	20 March 2014
High Grade Gold Intersected at Bundi Prospect	31 January 2014
Kpali Gold Discovery	28 January 2014
Kpali Drill Results	18 January 2014
Multiple EM targets identified at Bundi Prospect	28 October 2013
Geophysical Survey Commences at Bundi and Kpali	13 August 2013
Drilling Extends Kpali Gold Discovery	4 July 2013
High Grade Gold Horizon Defined at Bundi Prospect	17 June 2013
New Gold Discovery at Kpali Prospect in Ghana	24 May 2013
RC Drilling Confirms Gold and Zinc Discovery at Bundi Prospect	23 May 2013
New 600m Long Gold Zone Defined – Kpali Prospect	20 May 2013
New Gold Hits South of Bundi Prospect RC drilling Commences	6 May 2013

Bundi Gold Target Increases to 1,400m	22 April 2013
Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation at Wa South and New Prospect Identified	26 September 2012
Auger Drilling Defines Large Gold Anomaly at Wa South	19 May 2011

Table A: Drill Hole Collar Information – Kpali Prospect

Prospect	DH Hole	East	North	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Kpali	25KPRC018	535174	1029481	230	120	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC019	535174	1029436	230	118	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC020	535181	1029414	230	109	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC021	535129	1029413	230	163	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC022	535139	1029387	230	120	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC023	535147	1029363	230	100	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC024	535135	1029330	230	151	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC025	535095	1029329	230	193	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC020B	535183	1029415	230	138	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC022B	535140	1029385	230	155	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC023B	535149	1029360	230	181	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC026	535088	1029060	230	160	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC027	535120	1028930	230	120	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC028	535175	1029081	230	79	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC029	535199	1029101	230	97	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC030	535069	1029101	230	180	90	-50
Kpali Artisanal	25KPRC031	534563	1027605	230	86	90	-50
Kpali Artisanal	25KPRC032	534565	1027648	230	73	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC033	535188	1029152	230	100	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC034	535264	1029101	230	100	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC035	535196	1029334	230	90	90	-50
Kpali	25KPRC036	535206	1029392	230	80	90	-50
Kpali Artisanal	25KPRC037	534561	1027586	230	80	90	-50

Table B: Summary of key intercepts from Kpali 23-hole RC Drilling Programme.
(>1g/t Au lower cut, max 2m internal dilution)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t
25KPRC018	41	42	1	20.66
25KPRC019	91	92	1	1.69
*25KPRC020	No Significant Results			
25KPRC021	No Significant Results			
*25KPRC022	84	86	2	2.8
*25KPRC023	69	70	1	3.34
25KPRC024	55	59	4	2.05
incl.	57	59	2	3.09
and	72	73	1	1.34
and	77	96	19	2.93

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t
incl.	84	88	4	5.43
and	101	102	1	1.10
and	115	121	6	4.19
and	139	145	6	1.48
incl	144	145	1	5.09
25KPRC025	109	111	2	3.16
and	169	173	4	1.65
and	178	185	7	2.22
incl	181	182	1	6.97
25KPRC020B	No Significant Results			
25KPRC022B	78	79	1	1.16
and	152	153	1	2.26
25KPRC023B	64	65	1	6.66
and	176	177	1	1.29
25KPRC026	138	150	12	3.52
incl.	140	144	4	7.17
25KPRC027	No Significant Results			
25KPRC028	45	46	1	1.01
and	56	62	6	2.42
and	66	67	1	1.11
25KPRC029	19	25	6	2.80
Incl.	19	22	3	4.24
and	31	32	1	2.76
25KPRC030	83	84	1	1.70
and	160	161	1	1.74
**25KPRC031	No Significant Results			
**25KPRC032	No Significant Results			
25KPRC033	26	30	4	1.80
and	33	40	7	1.54
Incl.	35	37	2	3.28
and	46	51	5	1.19
and	58	59	1	3.43
and	65	66	1	1.08
25KPRC034	No Significant Results			
25KPRC035	5	14	9	3.47
Incl.	9	12	3	8.21
and	18	24	6	2.67
incl	22	24	2	5.70
and	29	35	6	2.03
and	47	50	3	2.19
and	72	73	1	1.99
and	82	84	2	1.27
25KPRC036	44	45	1	1.15
**25KPRC037	No Significant Results			

*Holes redrilled due to water contamination in original hole

**Artisanal workings /Kpali South

Kpali Gold Project: RC Drill Results – June 2025 – Undertaken by Castle Minerals Limited

Appendix: 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	Certified Person 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 simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	RC drill cuttings were collected at regular one metre intervals during drilling operations. The sampling methods employed are standard industry practice, and were supervised by qualified and experienced geological personnel employed by Castle. RC samples were processed and using standard industry practices of sorting, drying pulverizing followed by fire assaying by Intertek Laboratories (Ghana)
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg 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.).	The drilling programme was completed using a reverse circulation drill with a 110mm face sampling hammer.
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 volume returns were monitored visually during drill operations by the rig geologist. There were no wet samples collected during the drill program. In the RC drilling, the cyclone and sample hose were regularly purged and cleaned during drill operations to minimise contamination. There does not appear to be a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Geological logging of the drill chips was completed by a qualified geologist using a company standard logging code. The logging included descriptions for color, lithology, mineralogy, structure, grain size, alteration, alteration intensity, weathering. RC logging is semi qualitative, given the nature of the rock chip fragments. Chip trays were collected for each RC hole and photographed.
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 insitu material collected,	Bulk samples were collected at metre intervals via a cyclone. Intervals displaying strong alteration, sulphide mineralisation or quartz veining where selected for immediate individual sampling with the remainder of the hole sampled at the conclusion of drilling. The original one metre bulk sample bags were passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter and a 2–3kg subsample was collected in a numbered calico bag. For quality control purposes field duplicates were undertaken at a rate of one per every 20 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 sent to Intertek Laboratories (Ghana) at Tarkwa Ghana. The entire sample was dried and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 micron. A 50g subsample was collected and analysed for gold by fire assay with a AAS finish (FA50L/AA). The Company inserted certified reference standards at a rate of 1 sample per 40 samples. Blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 sample per 20 samples and field duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 sample per 20 samples. In addition, the laboratory undertook its own internal quality control checks. The QA/QC protocols did not identify any sampling or laboratory bias in the 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 independent or alternative company has been engaged to verify the results. Data on collar position, sampling intervals and drill hole lithology were recorded in the field on a standard Microsoft Office excel worksheet in. The field data is stored in the company's Cloud server. The company's database manager validates the data and merges it with assay data into a relational database maintained by the company. The Company maintains in Perth all original digital field data files and assay reports. Assay data is reported by the laboratory in ppb and the Company converted the assay results to ppm.
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.	Drill collars were positioned by handheld GPS receiver. A licensed surveyor has been contracted to record the location of the drill collars using a DGPS receiver with an accuracy of 10 mm. Downhole surveying was completed using a digital Reflex instrument operated by the drill contractor. Hole azimuth data was adjusted for magnetic declination.
Location of data points Data spacing and distribution	Specification of the grid system used.	Data locations are supplied in WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 30N projection.
	- Quality and adequacy of topographic control. - 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 DGPS survey of the drill collars is sufficient for the current purposes. There has not been a LIDAR survey over the area. The RC drill programme was designed to infill the existing Kpali prospect RC drilling. The RC holes were drilled on EW sections at an incline of 50 degrees consistent with the existing drill pattern. Only single one metre assay results were used to determine significant assay intersections.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of 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	There is no surface outcrop to accurately determine the orientation of the major geological units or gold mineralisation. RC holes were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the inferred RAB and auger geochemical anomalies. Interpretation of the geology and gold assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	data suggests the drilling orientation is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Individual 1 metre samples for assay were collected into bulk bags by Castle site personnel. Intertek Laboratories organised for the bulk bags to be collected from site and delivered to the laboratory for analysis. There was no discrepancy noted between the sample submission form and actual samples received.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There has been no independent audit of the result's. The company maintains all the raw digital records relating to the drilling programme which were reviewed by the company's consultant geologists and competent person.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person 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 license to operate in the area.	The Kpali Prospect is located on the Degbiwu Prospecting Licence (PL 10/26). The licence is held by Carlie Mining Limited, a Ghanaian registered company wholly owned by Castle Mining Limited. The Ghanaian Government has a right to a 10% free carried interest in any mine development in the licence area. There are no known third party encumbrances on the title. The licence is a granted prospecting licence approved by the Minister who has custody of the operation of the Ghana Minerals Act .
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There is no evidence of historical workings or alluvial mining on the prospect however, artisanal workings have recently appeared to the south of the Kpali prospect. The Kpali prospect was discovered by Castle completing regional scale auger geochemistry programmes completed in late 2012 and early 2013. Auger holes were drilled on E-W lines 800m apart with hole spacing between 40m to 80m. Average hole depth was 15m. Anomalous gold in auger results were followed up by inclined RAB drilling on lines 100m apart with holes spaced between 20m and 40m along the lines. Follow-up RC drilling was completed during late 2013 and early 2014. On the Kpali prospect, 20 inclined RC holes were completed for 1969m. In August 2013 Castle also flew a regional VTEM survey over the entire tenement area. A total of 433 line kilometres was completed covering an area of approximately 80 sq km with lines orientated east west and spaced at 200m apart. Data was processed and interpreted by Value One Resources Pty Ltd. In 2021, then joint venture partner Iguana Resources Limited, completed a 1,215 line kilometre ground magnetic survey over the licence area. Castle engaged Terra Resources Pty Ltd to process and interpret the data in 2023.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Kpali Prospect is located near the confluence of the Birimian age north-south trending Wa- Lawra

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		Greenstone belt and the north east trending Bole-Bolgatanga Greenstone Belt. The Kpali deposit has been defined over a strike of approximately 600m to 850m. Bedrock geology determined from drilling indicates the prospect sits within a sequence of sandstones, phyllites and mafic volcanoclastic sediments. The sequence has been intruded by granite and granodiorite intrusives that appear to be last stage. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a sequence of silicified and sericite altered sandstones with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation.
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 - 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.	A table of all RC drill collars and significant intersections returned from the current programme is included in this report.
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.	The mineralised intervals reported have been determined by the numerical average of individual one metre gold assays. A lower cut off 1g/t was used and no top cut was applied. A max 2m internal dilution was accepted. 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 (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results reported are downhole intervals. There is insufficient information to determine the true width of the mineralisation based on the available drill data.
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.	Appropriate maps and figures are provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
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.	A table of all RC drill intersections is provided with this report.
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.	The company has released all substantive exploration results on the prospect. Refer to table of announcement within this release
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The company is planning further programmes of RC drilling to confirm earlier drill results and expand the current resource. In addition, previous auger and RAB drilling has identified a number of areas outside the current deposits that warrant RC drill testing.

STATEMENTS

Historical Exploration Results - Competent Person Compliance Statement

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant historical market announcements referenced herein.

Current Results - Competent Persons Statements

The scientific and technical information in this Report that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Stone, who is Executive Chairman of Castle Minerals Limited. Mr Stone is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Stone is the Qualified Person overseeing Castle's exploration projects and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of all scientific or technical information contained in this announcement that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration.

Cautionary Statement

All of Castle's projects in Australia are considered to be of grass roots or of relatively early-stage exploration status. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. No Competent Person has done sufficient work in accordance with JORC Code 2012 to conclusively determine or to estimate in what quantities gold or other minerals are present. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the information used to identify areas of interest may be reduced when reported under JORC Code (2012).



Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed. There can be no assurance that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Castle's mineral properties. The performance of Castle may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its Directors, staff or contractors.