

Kpali Drilling Increases Expectations For New West African Gold Camp

- 1,106m, 9-hole RC drilling programme returns numerous well mineralised intercepts.
- Reinforces prospectivity at the emerging and possibly camp-scale Kpali Gold Project.
- Mineralisation intersected in all but one hole with better intercepts including:
 - 4m at 3.66g/t Au from 26m incl:
2m at 5.89g/t Au from 28m (24KPRC004)
 - 11m at 1.86 g/t Au from 143m (24KPRC005) (ended in mineralisation)
 - 3m at 5.20g/t Au from 125m incl:
1m at 10.73g/t Au from 127m (most likely a high-grade shoot) and
15m at 1.48g/t from 132m incl:
2m at 2.88g/t Au from 145m (24KPRC006).
 - 2m at 1.20g/t Au from 44m (24KPRC008)(Kpali East)
- 400m strike Kpali East surface gold anomaly now proven to extend to depth.
- Completed programme marks first phase of a proposed multi-prospect, proof-of-concept campaign for a possible new West African gold camp.
- Kpali and several other advanced stage gold prospects are hosted within Castle's regional-scale 2,686km² Wa Gold Project containing large tracts of highly-prospective Birimian age rocks that are host to many of Ghana's and West Africa's gold mines and recent discoveries.

Castle Executive Chairman, Stephen Stone, commented *"These latest drilling results from the Kpali Gold Project, including 4m at 3.66g/t Au from 26m, 15m at 1.48g/t Au from 132m and 1m at 10.73g/t gold from 127m and the generally broad anomalism encountered really enhance the prospectivity of the Project and the possibility that it could be an indicator of a new West African camp-scale discovery."*

Fifteen plus-2Moz gold discoveries have been made in West Africa since 2012 and the majority of these are hosted in Birimian age rocks, the same rocks encountered at the Kpali Gold Project.

Kpali is also just one of several high conviction prospects within Castle's regional-scale 2,686km² Wa Gold Project in Ghana's highly-regarded Upper West gold region where the 5.1Moz Namdini Gold Project (Cardinal Resources Limited / Shandong Gold) has just been commissioned and a decision on the development of the nearby 2.8Moz Black Volta Gold Project (Azumah Resources Limited) is imminent.

We are already planning the next step in the proposed multi-phase, multi-prospect 3,500m drilling campaign at the Wa Gold Project and of course are very happy to be doing so when the gold price is achieving historic highs."

¹Mine statistics after S&P Global Market Intelligence 2023

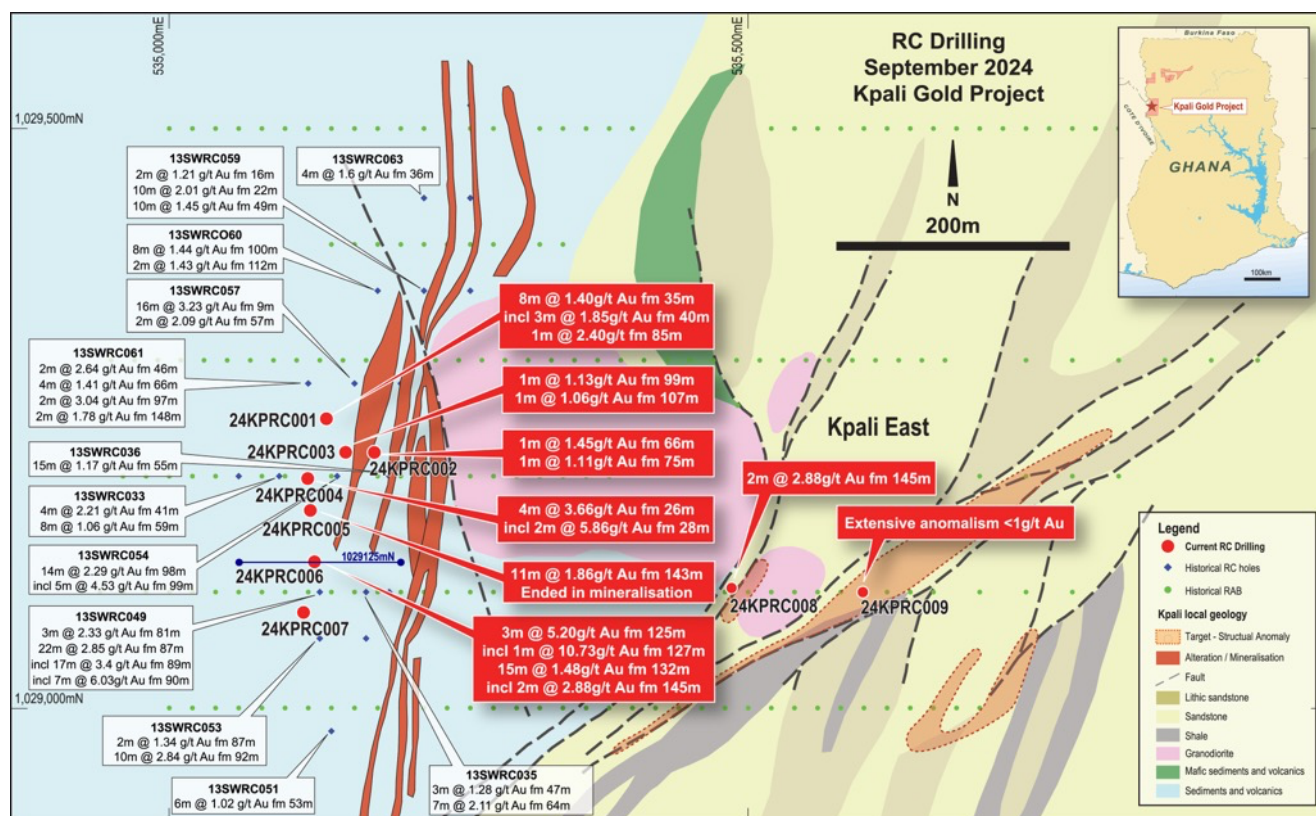


Fig 1: Plan showing latest drill results at Kpali and Kpali East on simplified interpreted sub-surface geology.

Castle Minerals Limited (“Castle” or the “Company”) advises that a recently completed 9-hole, 1,106m RC drill programme at its Kpali Gold Project in Ghana’s Upper West Region (“Project”, “Kpali”) has intersected anomalous mineralisation in all but one hole returning a peak 1m intercept of 10g/t from 127m Au (24KPRC006) and several broad, moderate to high-grade intercepts including 4m at 3.66g/t Au from 26m (24KPRC004), 3m at 5.2g/t Au from 125m (24KPRC006) and 15m at 1.58g/t Au from 132m in the same hole.

These results are highly encouraging given that this is just the first drilling programme at Kpali to follow its discovery by Castle in a region with no prior history of gold exploration or any artisanal mining evidencing the presence of gold.

Castle’s initial discovery programme outlined a mineralised corridor associated with a ~30m to 50m wide zone of structural deformation. It returned a series of relatively wide intercepts and confirmed the presence of hydrothermal lode-style mineralisation over a combined strike of at least 850m and to a depth of up to 100m (refer ASX release 28 January 2014).

This latest drilling programme focused specifically on testing that corridor with the aim of providing a better understanding of the structural and lithological controls on mineralisation to inform targeting in subsequent programmes.

As well as achieving that, the latest drilling successfully extended mineralisation to depth with holes 24KPRC005 and 24KPRC006 intersecting mineralisation further down the hole than predicted suggesting a steepening of the mineralised structures at these particular locations.

Better intercepts (>1g/t Au, min 2m internal dilution) from the seven holes completed at Kpali were as follows;

- 8m at 1.4g/t Au from 35m incl. 3m at 1.85g/t Au from 40m (24KPRC001)
- 1m at 1.45g/t Au from 66m and 1m at 1.11g/t Au from 75m (24KPRC002)
- 1m at 1.13g/t Au from 99m and 1m at 1.06g/t Au from 107m (24KPRC003)

- 4m at 3.66g/t Au from 26m incl. 2m at 5.89g/t Au from 28m (24KPRC004)
- 11m at 1.86 g/t Au from 143m (24KPRC005) (ended in mineralisation)
- 3m at 5.20g/t Au from 125m incl. 1m at 10.73g/t Au from 127m and 15m at 1.48g/t from 132m incl. 2m at 2.88g/t Au from 145m (24KPRC006)
- 2m at 1.20g/t Au from 44m (24KPRC008)

The holes demonstrate the robust nature of the Kpali mineralised shear system along strike and down dip with broad zones of possible economic grade mineralisation up to 15m down hole. Higher grades intersected within the shear indicate the presence of high grade shoots which is consistent with many shear-hosted gold systems.

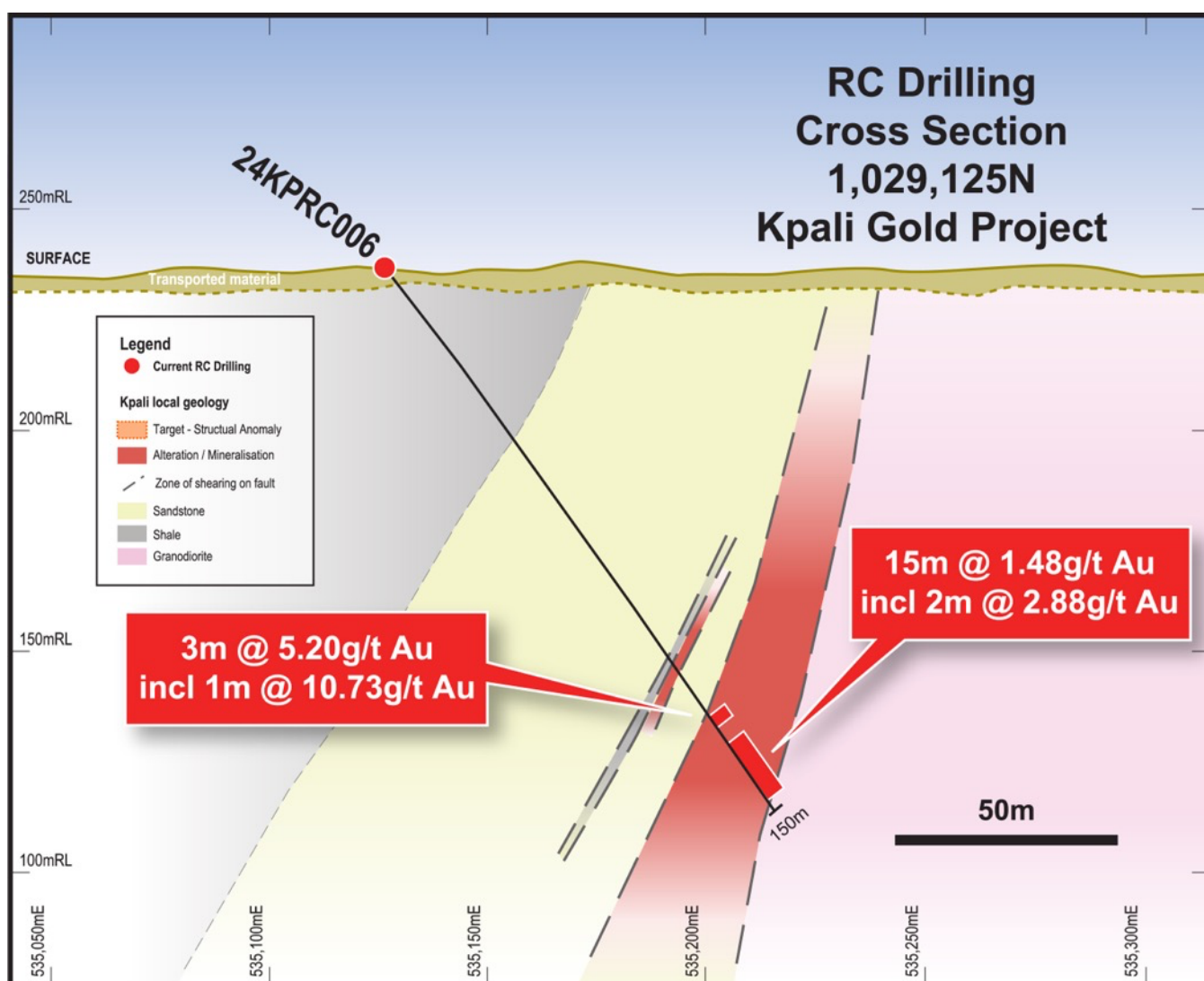


Fig 2: Cross-section showing hole Kpali RC drill hole 24KPRC006. This is the only hole on this section and confirms continuity of mineralisation on sections to the immediate north and south.

Kpali East

Two RC holes were drilled at the Kpali East prospect, 500m east of Kpali and on the opposite eastern edge of the Kpali granite.

This prospect was originally identified by soil sampling and shallow depth regional RAB drilling which tested a de-magnetised zone interpreted to be shearing by a Castle reinterpretation of historical VTEM geophysical data.

Two RC holes in the latest drilling programme were completed as an initial test to determine if there was any depth continuity to the 400m strike surface to shallow depth anomaly outlined.

Both holes returned strong alteration with hole 24KPRC008 intersecting 2m at 1.20g/t Au from 44m whilst 24KPRC009 intersected several zones of anomalous gold greater than 0.5g/t Au and up to 0.97g/t Au.

These results are considered very encouraging as they confirm primary gold mineralisation within the structure and also open up a new target within the broader Kpali Gold Project warranting further drill testing.

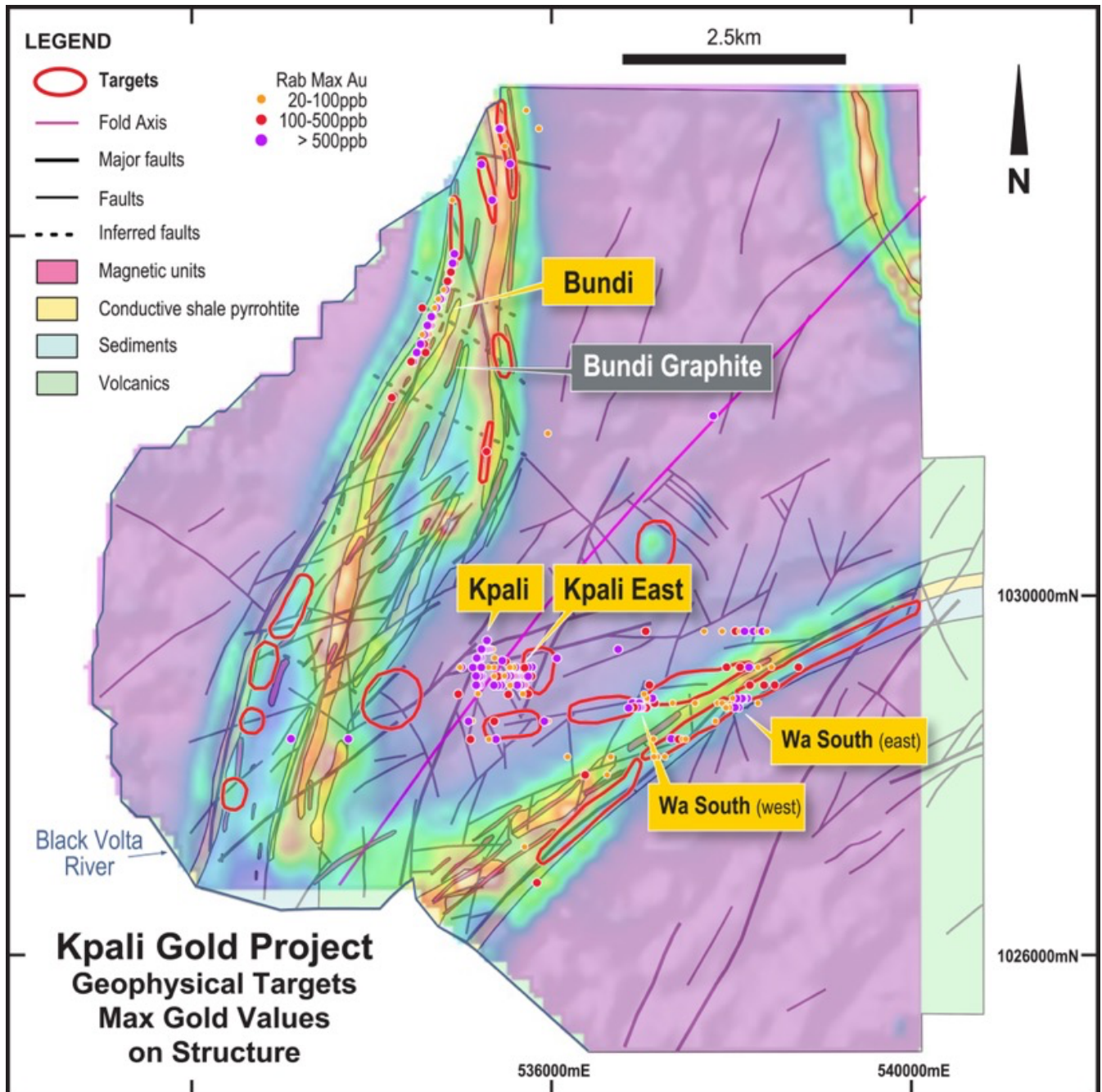


Fig 3: Kpali Gold Project showing key prospects on reprocessed VTEM geophysics.

General comment

The Kpali region is a standout area of interest in that it lies at a geological focal point provided by the convergence of two major greenstone belts (Bole-Bolgatanga and Wa-Lawra/Boromo) and three regional-scale structures, all of which are associated with gold deposits.

Clearly, there is well developed mineralisation at the Kpali and Kpali East prospects obscured by extensive but generally shallow soils and alluvium. Combined with several nearby prospects, this supports the thesis that this region provides a large and prospective search base and possibly a new West African mining camp.

Overall, the geological setting at the Kpali Gold Project is typically structurally-controlled, orogenic style within Birimian terrane, the same geological setting as that hosting several world class gold mining operations in the immediate region and across Ghana and West Africa generally.

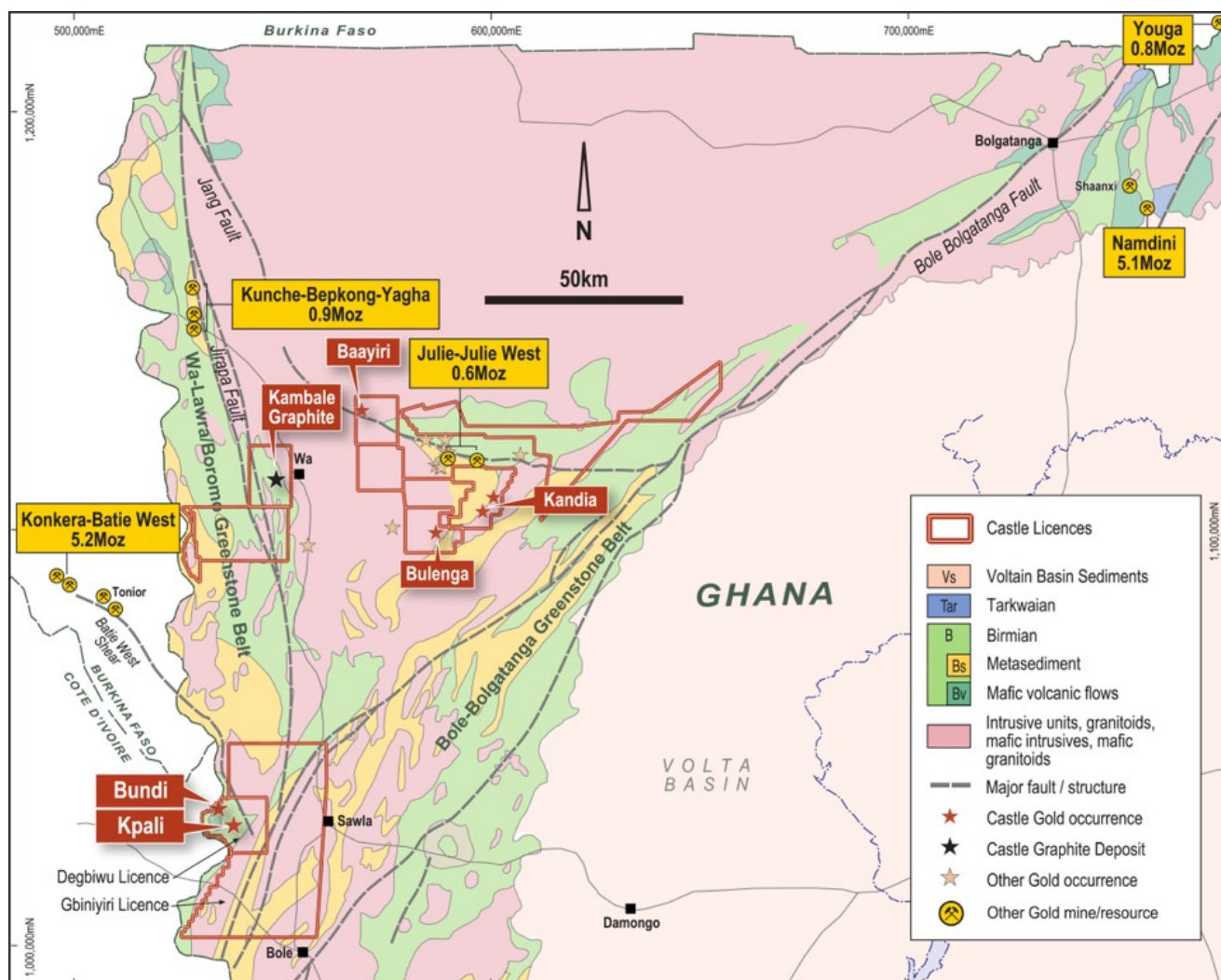


Fig 4: Ghana's Upper West Region showing convergence on Castle's Degbiwu and Gbiniyiri licences of the Wa-Lawra and Bole-Bolgatanga Birimian greenstone belts and three major structures associated with several major Birimian hosted gold deposits in the same region.

What's next at Kpali?

The encouragement from this latest drilling at Kpali and Kpali East and the presence of several other high conviction targets within the Kpali Gold Project reinforces Castle's belief that one or more material discoveries could be made. Once the information provided by this latest round of drilling has been fully processed, integrated with existing data and fully interpreted, the originally planned 3,500m multi-prospect drilling campaign will be reviewed, refined and budgeted whilst noting that seasonal rains will be commencing soon in this part of Ghana.

Other Wa Gold Project prospects

The Company's Wa Gold Project comprises extensive tenure prospective for gold within Ghana's Upper West Region and including the Kpali Gold Project. Whilst the focus for the last couple of years has been

on the development of the flagship Kambale Graphite Project, work has progressed in parallel in the background on the gold opportunity in the same region.

Plans are now being made to extend the drilling campaign at Kpali, nearby prospects and several other prospects more recently generated using historical geophysical and auger geochemical datasets.

In the northern part of Castle's tenure there are advanced targets at Kandia, where drilling has only tested approximately 6km of a 20km mineralised shear zone, and widespread geochemical anomalism at Baayiri. This prospect lies in the same structural corridor as the Julie West gold deposit of neighbour, Azumah Resources Limited which is planning to commence development of its Black Volta Gold Project.

Drill-for-Equity facility

On 22 August 2024 Castle advised that it had entered into a drill-for-equity arrangement with Geodrill Limited (TSX: GEO) ("Geodrill") and its affiliated entity, GTS Drilling Ltd. This enabled Castle to pay 50% of the Kpali drilling invoice in Castle ordinary shares to a maximum of US\$100,000.

Castle has now issued shares to Geodrill in satisfaction of 50% of the Kpali drilling expense. The shares were issued at a price of A\$0.0045 each with one attaching option issued for each share issued. Each option will have an exercise price of A\$0.0075 and an expiry date of 20 July 2026. The balance of the Kpali drilling invoice will be paid in cash.

Castle is not aware of any material changes in the status of the historical information reported in this release.

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

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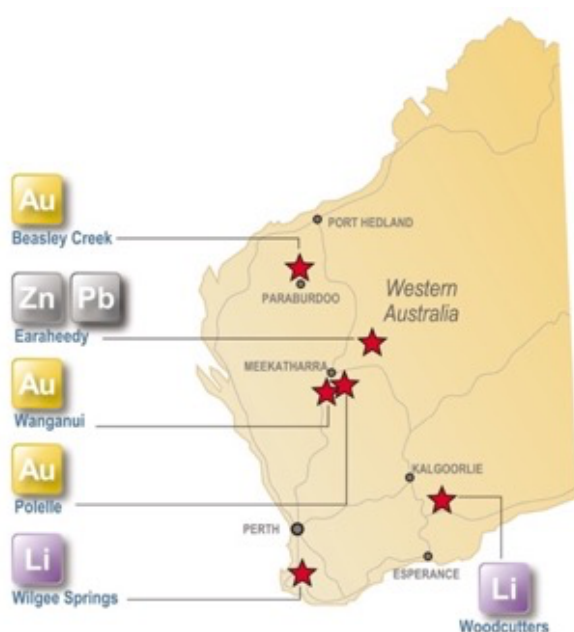
ABOUT CASTLE MINERALS

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 Battery Metals (graphite and lithium), base metals (zinc, lead and copper) and gold.

In Ghana, West Africa, Castle's 100% owned Ghanaian subsidiary, Carlie Mining Ltd, holds a 2,686km² tenure position in the same Upper West Region. This encompasses large tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines. It has delineated several advanced gold exploration targets including at **Kpali, Bundi and Kandia**.

The Company's **Kambale Graphite Project** is also located in Ghana's Upper West Region and is owned by 100% Ghanaian subsidiary, Kambale Graphite Limited. 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 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 whilst 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 **Earahedy Basin Project** comprises the Withnell and Terra Rossa sub-projects. The **Withnell** licence is strategically located adjacent to the evolving World-Class Chinook-Magazine zinc-lead project of Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) and north of the Strickland Metals Limited (ASX: STK) Iroquois prospect. The **Terra Rossa** licences have additional prospectivity for copper.

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

The **Wilgee Springs Project**, along strike from and within the same metamorphic belt as the world-class Greenbushes lithium mine 25km to the south, is prospective for spodumene bearing pegmatites as is the **Woodcutters Project**, 25km south east of the Bald Hill lithium mine and 25km north west of the Buldania lithium deposit.

STATEMENTS

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.

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
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

Prospect	DH Hole	North	East	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Kpali	24KPRC001	1029248.94	535135.71	221.41	138	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC002	1029221.35	535151.75	221.08	100	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC003	1029221.45	535151.75	221.47	120	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC004	1029199.34	535119.02	221.35	160	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC005	1029171.54	535122.17	220.97	154	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC006	1029126.30	535126.38	220.50	150	90	-50
Kpali	24KPRC007	1029081.44	535116.65	219.72	116	90	-50
Kpali East	24KPRC008	1029102.95	535486.19	225.94	84	90	-60
Kpali East	24KPRC009	1029100.80	535598.97	228.79	84	90	-60

Table B: Summary of key intercepts from Kpali 9-hole RC Drilling programme – September 2024
(>1g/t Au lower cut, min 2m internal dilution)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t
Kpali				
24KPRC001	35	43	8	1.40
	40	43	3	1.85
	85	86	1	2.40
24KPRC002	66	67	1	1.45
	75	76	1	1.11
24KPRC003	99	100	1	1.13
	107	108	1	1.06
24KPRC004	26	30	4	3.66
	28	30	2	5.89
24KPRC005	143	154(eoh)	11	1.86
24KPRC006	125	128	3	5.20
	127	128	1	10.73
	132	147	15	1.48
	145	147	2	2.88
24KPRC007	No significant intersection			
Kpali East				
24KPRC008	44	45	2	1.20
24KPRC009	Low grade but consistent anomalism to max 1m at 0.97g/t Au throughout hole			

Kpali Gold Project: RC Drill Results – September 2024 – 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
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 programmes were 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 minimize 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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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. 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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Msoffice excel worksheet in. The field data is stored in the company's Cloud server. The company's database manager validates the data merges it will assay data into a relational database maintained by the company. The Company maintains 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.	The location of drill collars were positioned by handheld GPS receiver. At the conclusion of the programme a licensed surveyor recorded 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	Specification of the grid system used.	Data locations are supplied in WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 30N projection.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The DGPS survey of the drill collars is sufficient for the current purposes. There has not been a LIDAR survey over the area.
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 programme was designed infill the existing Kpali RC drilling, and test anomalous RAB drilling at Kpali East. The RC holes were drilled on EW section approximately 30m apart, covering gaps within the existing drill pattern Drilling on the Kpali East Prospect a single RC hole was drilled into each RAB anomaly as a first past test. Only single 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no surface outcrop to determine the orientation of the major geological units or gold mineralisation. RC holes were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the RAB and auger geochemical anomalies. Interpretation of the geology, and gold assay data suggests the drilling orientation is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Individual metre samples for assay were collected into bulka bags by Castle site personnel. Intertek Laboratories organized for the bulka bags to be collected from site and delivered to the laboratory for analysis. There was not 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	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material	The Kapali and Kapali East Prospects are located on the Degbiwu Prospecting License (PL 10/26). The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
land tenure status	issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	tenement 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 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 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. 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 a 200 m 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 of the Birimian aged north -south trending Wa-Lawra Greenstone belt and the north east trending Bole- Bolgatanga Greenstone Belt. The Kpali Deposit has been defined over a strike of approximately 600m. 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 intrusive's 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
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 interval reported have been determine by the numerical average of individual one (1) metre gold assays. A lower cut off 1g/t was used and no top cut was applied 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 are provided in the body of this report.
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;	The company has released all substantive exploration results on the prospect. Refer to table of announcement within this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 on both deposits to confirm earlier drill results and expand the current resources. In addition, previous auger and RAB drilling has identified a number of areas outside the current deposits that warrant RC drill testing.