8 June 2023

LITHIUM AND REE ANOMALIES IN SOIL SAMPLES AT MILGUN

Castile Resources Limited ('Castile' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that a review of publicly available data has shown anomalous critical minerals Lithium, Niobium and other Rare Earth Elements (REE's) in soil sample assays at the newly acquired Milgun Project located in the Peak Hill Mineral Field of Western Australia.

Publicly available historical data collected in 2011 and 2012 by previous holders of Castile's newly acquired Milgun Project tenements included the results of over 9,000 soil samples that have now been analysed by Castile.

Previous exploration was primarily targeting copper and gold by way of soil geochemical surveys which were analysed for 53 different elements.

Castile's review of the soil sampling assays has identified two particularly interesting anomalies:

1. **A coherent 900m x 300m Lithium-Caesium-Rubidium (Li-Cs-Rb) anomaly with associated low order** Cerium**–Tungsten (Ce-W) anomaly on the margin of the survey area that magnetics suggests is open to the south where there is no geochemical coverage.**
2. **A coherent 800m x 175m Niobium-Yttrium-Thorium (Nb-Y-Th) anomaly with associated low order Beryllium-Tin (Be-Sn) anomaly that magnetics suggests continues to the south, where there is no geochemical coverage.**

Figure 1: The Milgun Project comprises of Tenements E52/4206 and E52/4235

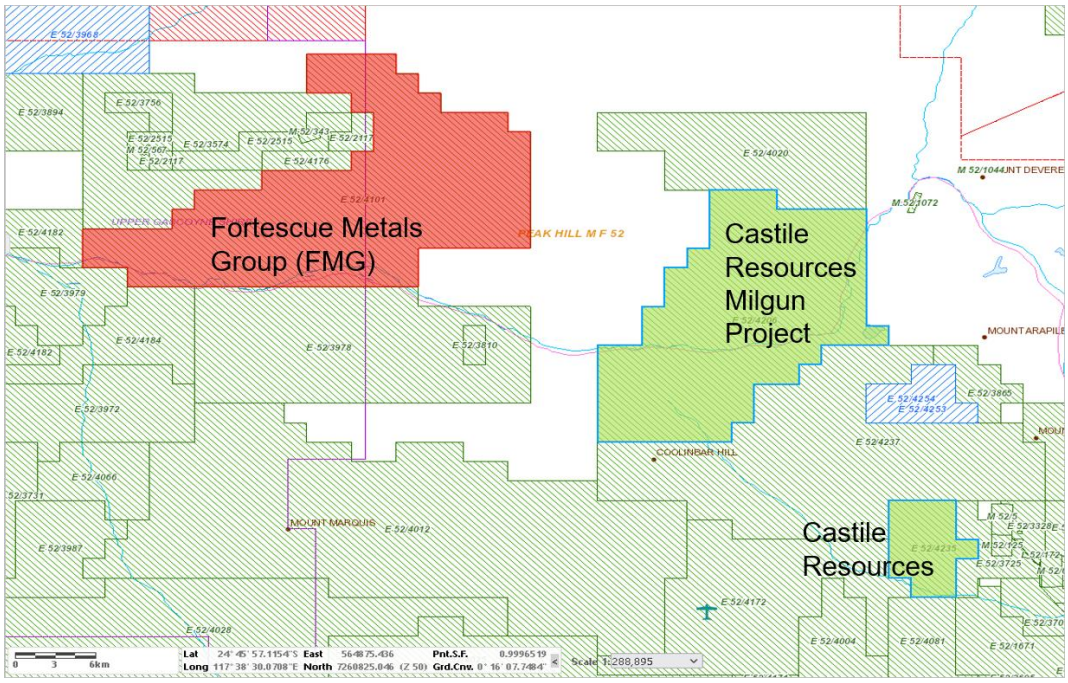


Figure 2: Map showing the soil sampling in EL52/4235 highlighting Lithium Anomalies

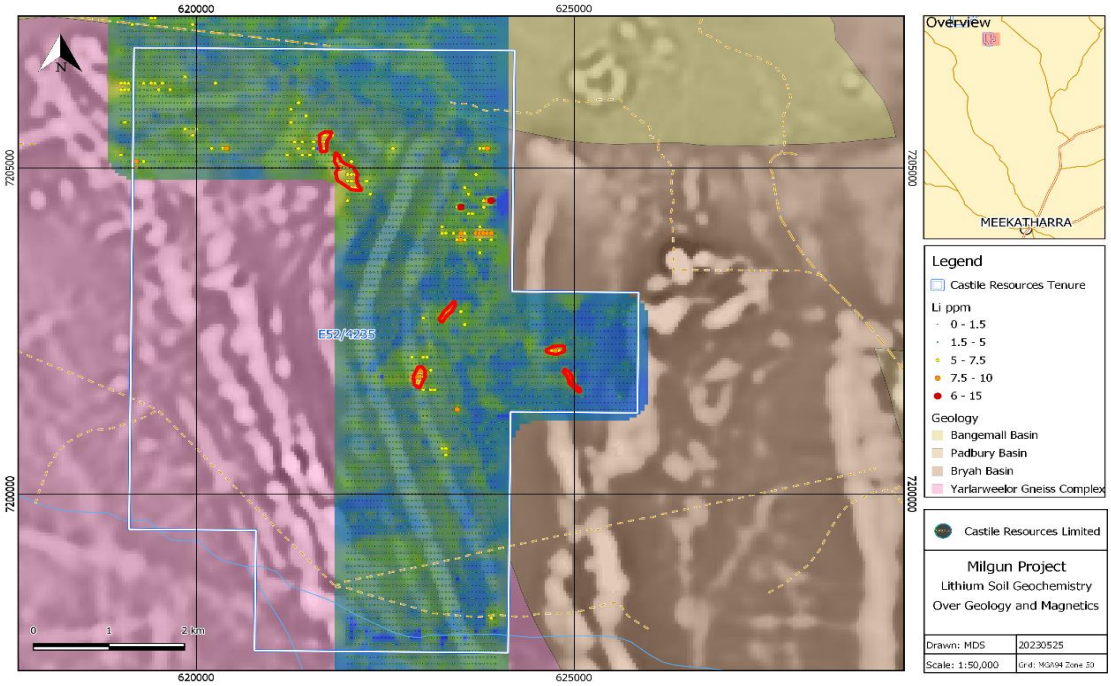


Figure 3: Map showing the soil sampling in EL52/4235 highlighting Niobium Anomalies

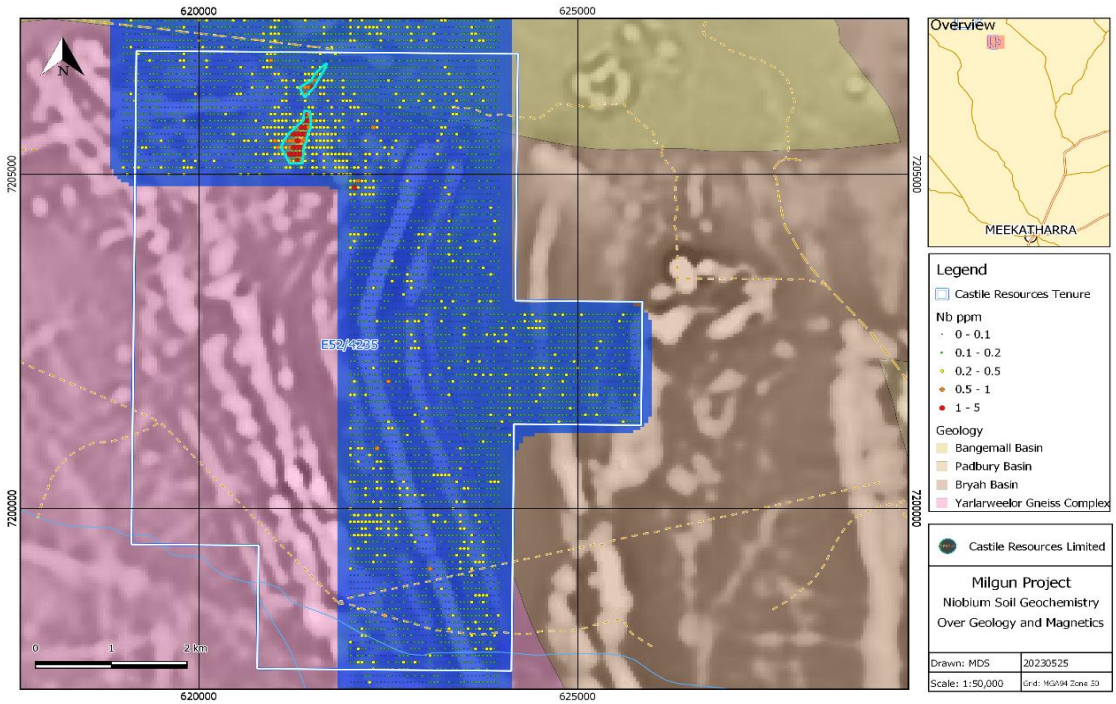
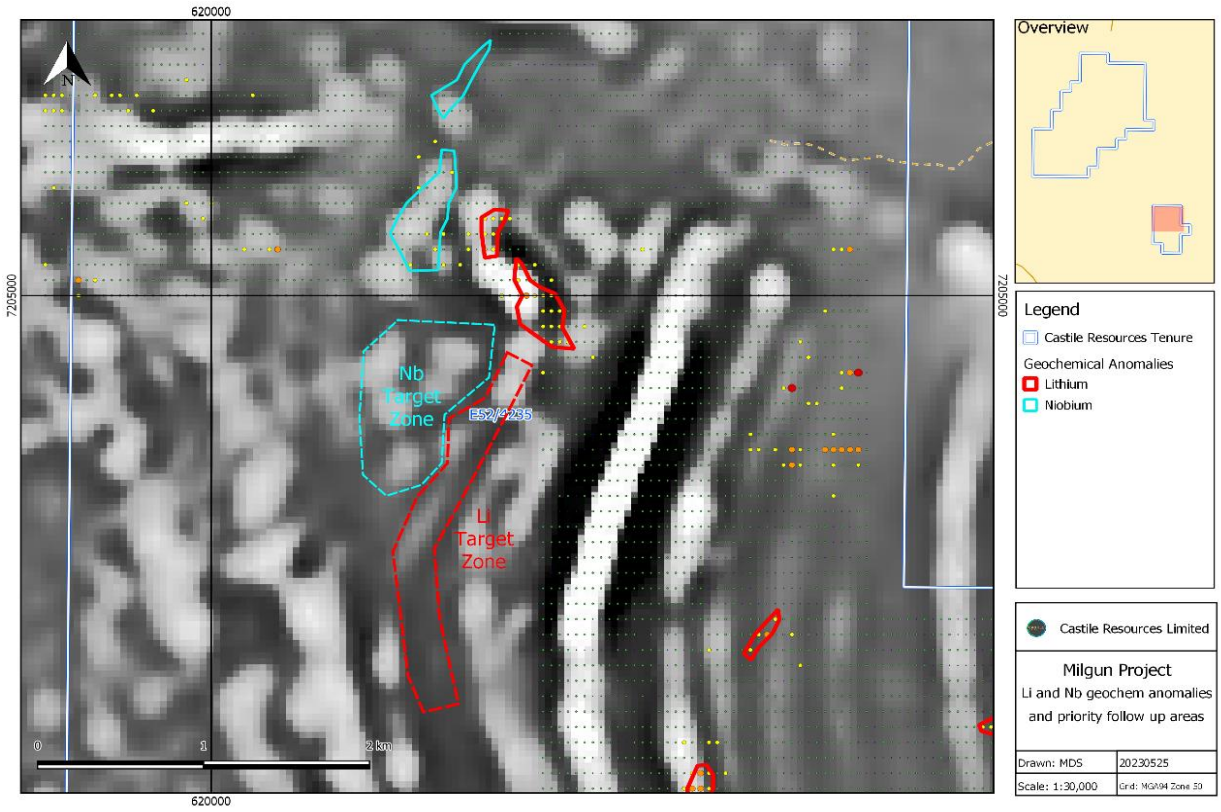


Figure 4: Map showing a magnified version of Lithium and Niobium Anomalies with Castile Target areas



The Milgun Project is located approximately 150km north-northwest of Meekatharra in the Peak Hill Mineral field and comprises tenements E52/4206 and E52/4235. The underlying geology of the area is broadly interpreted as Yarlarweelor Gneiss Complex (YGC), comprised of gneiss and granites of Archean to Paleoproterozoic age. No detailed mapping has been completed over the area; however, magnetics data indicates lithological complexity that should be identifiable on the ground.

Lithium and Niobium are both classified as a Critical Minerals in Australia and the United States of America.

Castile is preparing for the field verification, mapping and rock chip sampling as soon as the contemplated Heritage Agreement has been actioned.

Mark Hepburn, MD of Castile Resources commented:

We are very excited about the prospectivity of our Milgun Project after analysing the 9,000 soil geochemistry samples that have already been completed on the E52/4235 tenement. We now have established targets in highly sought after critical minerals for our own exploration program once we are on-ground.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Castile Resources Limited.

For further enquiries please contact:

Mark Hepburn
Managing Director, Castile Resources Limited
info@castile.com.au
Phone +618 9488 4480

Competent Person's Statement

The exploration results contained in this report are based on, and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by Mark Savage. Mr Savage is a full time employee of Castile, and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Savage has sufficient experience which 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, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Savage consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All data referred to in the following sections at the Milgun Project has been obtained from publicly available WAMEX reports containing details of soil geochemical surveys from 2011 (A94526) and 2012 (A98771). • Soil samples were collected on a 50m spacing with 100m line spacing, oriented east-west, perpendicular to interpreted geological trends. • No details of the size, weight or size fraction of samples is provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX to judge representivity.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• No new drilling results are included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this report.
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.*	• No new drilling results are included in this report.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparate ion	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No indication of laboratory sample preparation or sample splitting is provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample analysis undertaken by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada. • Samples digested by 1:1:1 Aqua Regia with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish for 53 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. • Detection Limits of all elements are provided in the reports and assay results retrieved from WAMEX. • Given the purpose of the samples and the use of results being for a preliminary method of exploration to quickly and cheaply identify anomalous areas for targeting, the assay method is appropriate for the style of mineral deposits under consideration. • No comment can be made on the QAQC of the results as this information has not been provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX.
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 comment can be made on collection and data entry of sampling as this information has not been provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX. • Primary assay data is not modified in any way.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Soil geochemical sampling was undertaken on a nominal 50m x 100m grid based on MGA Zone 50. • There is no topography control. • This methodology is considered adequate for the exploration method and results under consideration.
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.*	• Soil geochemical sampling was undertaken on a nominal 50m x 100m grid based on MGA Zone 50. • No compositing of primary samples is undertaken prior to analysis
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Line orientation is perpendicular to interpreted geological trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No comment can be made on sample security as this information has not been provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No comment can be made on any audits or sampling reviews as this information has not been provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Milgun Project comprises 2 granted exploration leases E52/4206 and E52/4235. • Native title interests are recorded against the Milgun Project tenements. • The Milgun Project tenements are held by Castile Resources exclusively. • No royalties exist across the Milgun Project tenements, over and above any Western Australian government royalties. • Castile operates in accordance with all environmental and social conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • On-ground exploration requires finalisation of a Heritage Agreement with the Jiddi Jiddi Aboriginal Corporation (JJAC), which is under negotiation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Milgun Project area and surrounds has undergone gold and copper exploration since the 1970's. • There does not appear to have been any appraisal or exploration targeting for Lithium – Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites or Rare Earth Element (REE) mineralisation on the tenure under concideration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Milgun Project is considered to be prospective for LCT and REE mineral deposits associated with Paleoproterozoic granitic intrusives and anataxis of gneiss units with in the Yarlarweelor Gneiss Complex (YGC). • Mineralisation being explored for are primarily LCT pegmatites in proximity to fractionated granitic intrusions. • REE may be associated with highly differentiated intrusive bodies or zones

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of anataxis (melting) of gneiss.

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.*
		• No drilling results are being presented in this release.

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.*	• No drilling results are being presented in this release.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of*	• No drilling results are being presented in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineral anomalism is yet to be field validated.
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.*	• Figures showing relevant data have been provided in the 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.*	• All historic geochemical results on tenure for metals of significance are presented graphically as 'heat maps' to provide a clear picture of metal anomalism.
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.*	• Detailed magnetics were flown in 2010 over the geochemical survey area. This is included as an underlay to the geochemical data in the attached figures for additional context. • No other meaningful data or information has been provided in the reports or assay results retrieved from WAMEX.
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 LCT and REE anomalies identified in this report will be followed up by field inspection to determine the nature of the anomalism. Further activities will include geological mapping, rock chip sampling and extending the soil geochemical survey.