CASTILE RESOURCES LTD
ANNUAL REPORT

ASX : CST | OTCQB : CLRSF

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

ABN: 93 124 314 085

CASTILE RESOURCES LIMITED

Castile is developing the Rover 1 Project within the prolific gold-copper mining province of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The Rover 1 PFS revealed a financially robust, polymetallic, high-grade iron oxide copper gold deposit that will produce gold doré, copper and cobalt metal and high-grade magnetite. High purity (99%) copper and cobalt produced will be available for sale to EV and battery manufacturers directly from Castile. The gold doré and 96.5% magnetite (suitable for green steel) provide further diversity and revenue streams. Castile has been awarded Major Project status by the NT Government and is engaged with NT Land Corp on a parcel of land within the Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct.

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Mark Hepburn	Managing Director
Michael Poepjes	Executive Director
Jake Russell	Non-Executive Director

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Australian Securities Exchange
ASX Code: CST
OTCQB: CLRSF

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholders

It is with pleasure, I present you the Castile Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 2025.

Despite a lacklustre performance by the company's share price we have made some good progress with our activities.

The outcomes of our proposed Rover 1 development have continued to improve as metal prices continue to escalate. The unique polymetallic nature of our Rover 1 deposit has witnessed a dynamic shift with one of its minor co-products, Bismuth now becoming a very strategic and critical mineral in the defence metal space. Add to this the escalation in gold copper and recently cobalt prices and our mine to metal approach is very much enhanced from a strategic and potential revenue perspective.

The blind and virgin discovery aspect of our Rover 1 deposit and for that matter the vast number of anomalies defined by geophysics to date present both opportunity and challenge. The opportunity is that we could find many more with look-alike anomalies, the challenge being that we are looking under approximately 200m of unconforming rock cover which makes drilling expensive and the capital imposts to a mine development a little higher than typical.

Our team is making good progress with limited funds and a frugal approach to corporate management.

I thank our shareholders for their continued support and loyalty and look forward to the year ahead when I believe significant unrecognised value can be unlocked.

Yours faithfully,

Peter Cook

Non-Executive Chairman

17 September 2025

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

I am pleased to present this report on Castile Resources Limited's significant progress across multiple strategic fronts during the financial year to 30th June 2025. The Company has achieved substantial milestones during the year in advancing our flagship Rover 1 Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) Project, securing critical funding support, and expanding our exploration capabilities through innovative technologies.

Rover 1 IOCG Project - Bankable Feasibility Study Progress

Our flagship Rover 1 IOCG Project in Tennant Creek, Northern Territory, continues to advance toward production readiness. The ongoing Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) has delivered significant optimisation across all development stages, from mining and beneficiation operations in Tennant Creek to refining processes at the Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP) in Darwin.

The project is positioned to become a financially robust, long-life mining operation producing multiple high-value commodities including gold doré, copper, cobalt sulphate, bismuth and high-grade magnetite. During the reporting period, we enhanced the project's value proposition by adding critical mineral bismuth as a by-product to the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), further strengthening the economic fundamentals of our development strategy.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND EXPLORATION SUCCESS

Ambient Noise Tomography Breakthrough

Castile has pioneered the application of cutting-edge Ambient Noise Tomography (ANT) technology in IOCG exploration. Our proof-of-concept passive seismic survey over Rover 1 achieved remarkably successful results, establishing ANT's capability to accurately discriminate ironstone bodies from host metasediments at depth.

Building on this success, ANT surveys at Pathfinder 38 detected a significant anomaly interpreted as high-density material consistent with IOCG mineralisation. The subsequent drilling program at Pathfinder 38 (hole 25P38D001) successfully intersected alteration associated with IOCG mineralisation, validating ANT as a primary targeting tool and opening new exploration opportunities.

Northern Territory Government Grant Awards

The Company successfully secured $95,540 in exploration co-funding from the Northern Territory Government's Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations (GDC) Program. This grant specifically supports our drilling activities at the high-priority Pathfinder 38 target, demonstrating government confidence in our exploration strategy and technical capabilities.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct Engagement

Castile has engaged with the Northern Territory Land Development Corporation regarding land acquisition within the $2 billion MASDP in Darwin. This strategic positioning aligns with our integrated development approach, facilitating efficient processing and refining operations while supporting the Northern Territory's sustainable development objectives.

Critical Minerals Supply Chain Participation

Castile has received recognition at the highest levels of government, being invited by the Australian Government to participate in a Critical Minerals Supply Chain Forum with the Japanese and Indian Governments. This invitation underscores the strategic importance of our Rover 1 Project and provides valuable opportunities to engage with end-user manufacturers and governments worldwide regarding development partnerships, supply off-take agreements, and project funding.

SUCCESSFUL PLACEMENT

During the period, Castile completed a successful capital raising, securing firm commitments for approximately $4.1 million through the placement of 63.8 million fully paid ordinary shares at $0.065 per share. This funding strengthens our balance sheet and provides the necessary capital to advance our development and exploration programs.

INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT AND MARKET PRESENCE

The Company maintained active engagement with the global mining community, including presentations at the prestigious Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference, enhancing our international profile and stakeholder relationships.

OUTLOOK

Castile Resources is well-positioned for continued growth and development. Our systematic approach to project advancement, combined with innovative exploration technologies and strong government support, provides a solid foundation for delivering value to shareholders. The integration of our Tennant Creek operations with Darwin processing facilities represents a unique value proposition in the Australian mining sector. The Company remains committed to responsible resource development while maximising returns for all stakeholders.

Mark Hepburn

Managing Director, Castile Resources Limited

CASTILE RESOURCES LIMITED

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Producing High Value Gold and advancing Critical Minerals Development in Australia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rover Mineral Field – Project Overview

Project Location and Ownership

Castile Resources' flagship asset, the Rover 1 Project, is strategically located within the 100% owned Rover Mineral Field, approximately 75 km west-southwest of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The Rover Mineral Field comprises seven granted tenements situated on the Aboriginal freehold lands of the Karlantijpa South Land Trust and Karlantijpa North Land Trust. This area is recognised as a stratigraphic repeat of the renowned Tennant Creek goldfield, lying beneath approximately 200 metres of younger, unconformable rocks. The region is highly prospective for copper, gold, and base metals mineralisation, particularly associated with Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) mineralising systems.

Since the completion of the Rover 1 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) in December 2022, Castile has transitioned into the Rover 1 Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). This phase is focused on further optimising the production and processing pathways for the project.

Strong Leverage to the Gold Price

The BFS will refine our cost estimates and enhance the already strong financial outcomes highlighted in the PFS, ensuring the project is positioned for success as it progresses toward development. The Rover 1 Project is highly leveraged to the gold price and will produce approximately 30,000oz of gold annually once production commences. A gold price of A$2,640 was used in the 2022 PFS. Since that time the gold price has appreciated to over A$5,400 and consequently Castile anticipates using considerably higher gold pricing in the Bankable Feasibility Study.

Key Financial Highlights from the Rover 1 PFS

The Rover 1 Project Pre-Feasibility Study delivered robust financial metrics, underscoring the project's economic viability:

- Pre-tax NPV6.5: $451.7 million with an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 46%.
- Total Revenues: A$1.94 billion.
- Pre-tax Cash Flow: A$1.02 billion.
- Undiscounted Pre-tax Net Cash Flow: A$686 million.
- Capital Cost Estimate: A$279.5 million, including A$160.7 million for the Processing Plant.
- Payback Period: Simple payback post-tax is expected after 2 years and 7 months of production.

These strong financial indicators demonstrate the potential of the Rover 1 Project to deliver significant returns and contribute to Castile's growth and value creation strategy.

Major Project Status

In April 2024, Castile's Rover 1 Project was granted Major Project Status (MPS) by the Northern Territory Government. This designation offers multiple strategic advantages:

- Strategic Alignment: The status reflects the shared vision of Castile and the Northern Territory Government to establish the Northern Territory as a hub for downstream processing of critical minerals, promising widespread economic and social benefits.
- Economic Contribution: The robust financials of the Rover 1 Project position Castile as a significant contributor to the economic development of the Barkly Region and the Northern Territory, with direct employment and business opportunities for local service providers.
- Government Support: The Northern Territory Government's assistance will be crucial in facilitating Castile's Final Investment Decision, accelerating the project's development.

Exploration and Resource Highlights of the Rover Mineral Field

The Rover Mineral Field has yielded four significant discoveries from extensive drilling programs, all in close proximity to each other:

- Rover 1 Ore Reserve: A high-grade IOCG deposit that will produce copper, gold, cobalt, and magnetite, serving as the cornerstone of our development plans.
- Explorer 108 Mineral Resource: A large Copper-Lead-Zinc-Silver deposit, characterised by "Mt Isa" style mineralisation, which further emphasises the field's diverse resource potential.
- Explorer 142 Mineral Resource: A high-grade copper-gold deposit with geological similarities to Rover 1, reinforcing the region's potential for additional high-value discoveries.
- Rover 4 Mineral Resource: A copper deposit with geological similarities to Rover 1, within 2,000m from Rover 1.

These discoveries underscore the significant potential of the Rover Mineral Field and align with Castile's long-term strategy of exploring and developing high-value Mineral Resources close to our planned development infrastructure.

The Rover 1 Project Development

Castile Resources is advancing the Rover 1 Project, located in the prolific gold-copper mining province of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. The project is set to produce high-purity products, including 99% copper, cobalt sulphate, gold doré, and a high-grade (96.5%) magnetite concentrate. The downstream processing capabilities of the planned plant will allow the 99% copper and cobalt sulphate products to be sold directly to electric vehicle (EV) and battery manufacturers, tapping into the growing demand for critical minerals in the clean energy sector. Castile has accomplished remarkable milestones throughout 2025, establishing itself as a strategic participant in Australia's critical minerals sector. The company's flagship Rover 1 Project has continued to progress through its Bankable Feasibility Study whilst breakthrough exploration success using innovative Ambient Noise Tomography technology has opened substantial new opportunities across the Rover Mineral Field.

The year has been characterised by several transformational developments that have fundamentally enhanced the company's value proposition. Critical mineral bismuth was incorporated into the Rover 1 BFS following a dramatic price surge of over 500 per cent to A$192,500 per tonne, driven by Chinese export restrictions. The company achieved its first successful application of ANT technology at Pathfinder 38, revealing significant iron-oxide-copper-gold alteration and validating this revolutionary exploration approach. Strategic partnerships were forged through participation in the Critical Minerals QUAD Conference, where Castile engaged with major Indian industrial conglomerates seeking critical mineral supply chains. The company successfully completed a A$4.1 million capital raising to advance exploration and BFS activities, whilst operational optimisation through relocating refining operations to Darwin's Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct has reduced environmental footprint and infrastructure costs.

FLAGSHIP PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Rover 1 Bankable Feasibility Study Progress

The Rover 1 Project BFS has undergone comprehensive optimisation throughout 2025, with significant improvements implemented across all operational aspects of the proposed development. These enhancements have materially improved the project economics and reduced both capital expenditure requirements and environmental impact whilst maintaining production targets.

The processing operations have been revolutionised through innovative metallurgical improvements. Autoclave efficiency has been dramatically enhanced by reducing residency time from two hours to one hour, effectively doubling the vessel capacity without compromising recovery rates. This breakthrough was achieved through extensive testing that demonstrated equivalent metal recoveries at the reduced processing time. Additionally, grind size optimisation has been implemented, reducing the particle size from $P_{80}105\mu m$ to $P_{80}75\mu m$, which has resulted in improved recoveries across all products. Gold recovery has increased to 90.9% from the previous 88.6%, copper recovery has improved to 98.7% from 98.2%, cobalt recovery has risen to 91.8%from 89.3%, and magnetite recovery has increased to 74.1% from 73.6%. These improvements in recovery rates will increase revenue outweighing the additional costs associated with finer grinding, aligning with Castile's commitment to maximising the value of every tonne of material mined.

The strategic decision to relocate refining operations to the Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP) near Darwin represents a fundamental shift in the project's development approach. This relocation delivers multiple operational and strategic benefits that enhance the overall project viability. The move reduces the mine site environmental footprint and eliminates complex metallurgical processing at the remote Rover 1 location, whilst providing access to the skilled workforce available in the Darwin and Palmerston region.

The MASDP location offers streamlined environmental approval processes through the precinct's established framework, whilst providing immediate access to essential road, rail, port, and logistics infrastructure. Perhaps most significantly, the relocation connects Castile with multiple gigawatt-scale renewable energy providers, substantially reducing project emissions and aligning with sustainability goals. The enhanced logistics concerning transport of consumables and waste removal required in the refining process make operations significantly more efficient.

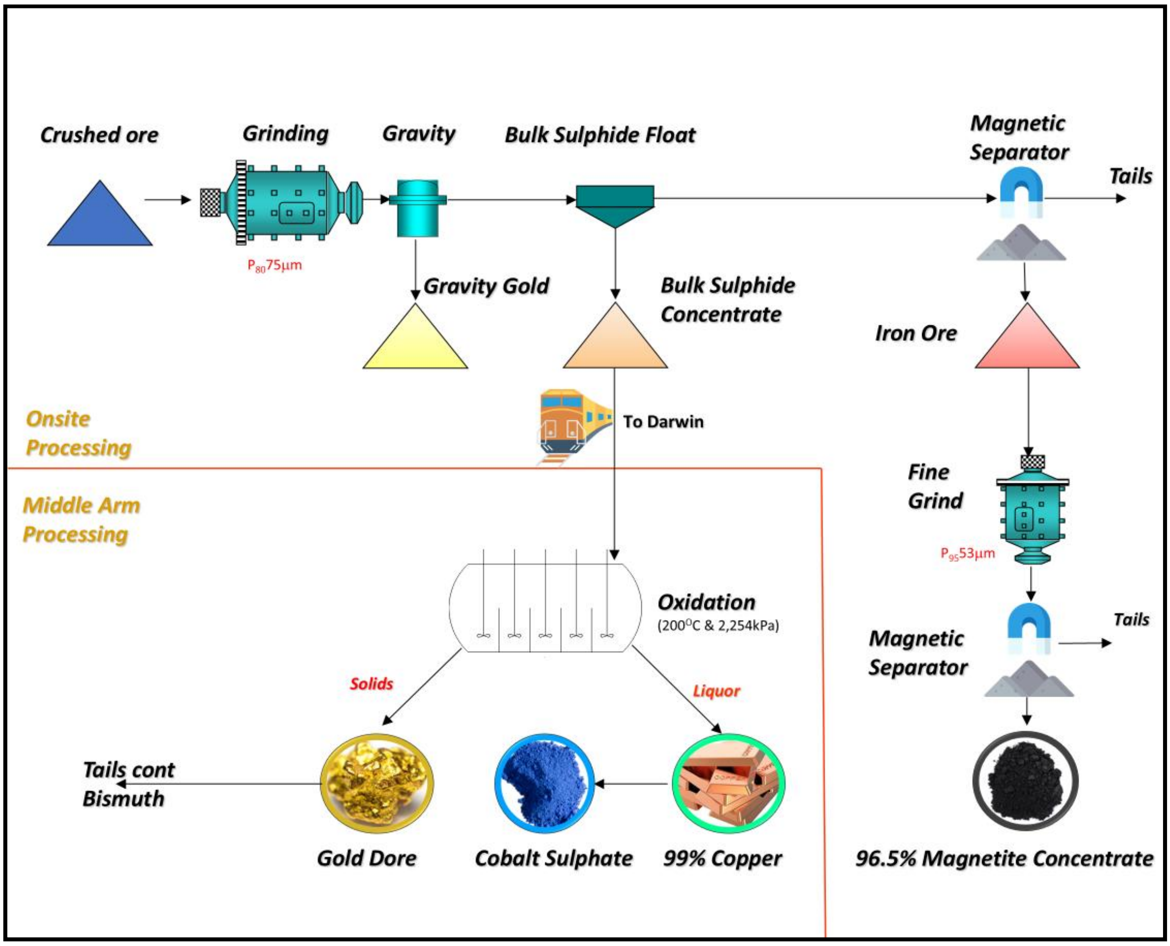

***Figure 1** Rover 1 Site Processing Plant Indicative Flowsheet*

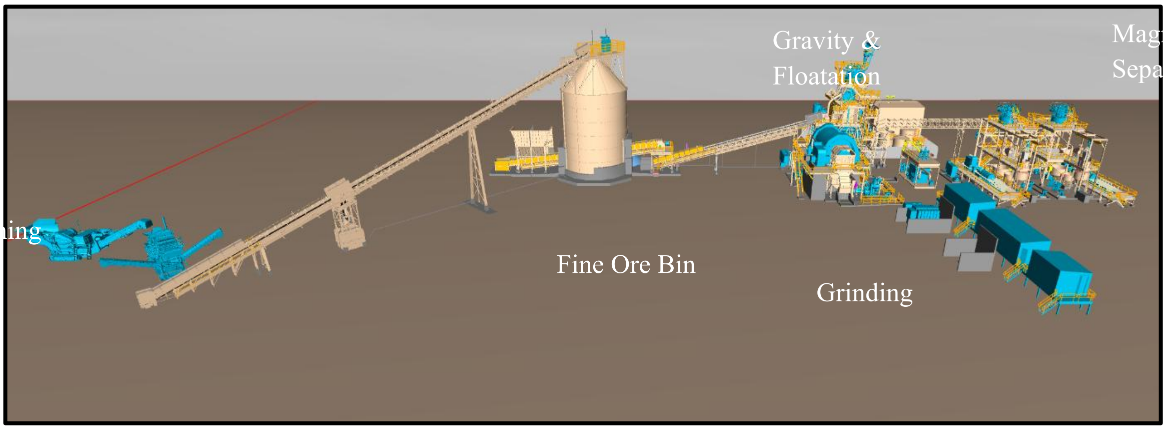

***Figure 2** The beneficiation Processing Plant on site at Rover 1*

Downstream Refining at Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct

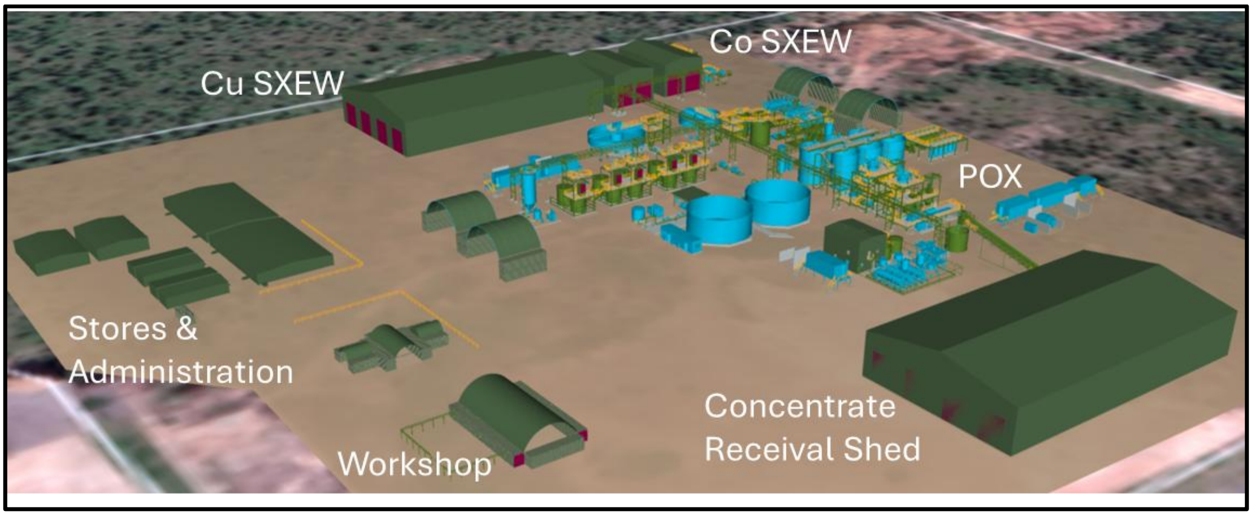

Figure 3 *The MASDP refining plant located near Darwin will be a separate EIS submission*

Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP)

Castile Resources is actively engaging with the Northern Territory Land Development Corporation regarding a parcel of land at the $2 billion Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP) near Darwin. Situated 40 km from Darwin City and 6 km from Palmerston City, MASDP presents a strategically advantageous location for refining operations.

As part of the Rover 1 Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), Castile is evaluating the environmental, operational, financial, social, and stakeholder implications of situating the "back-end" refining section of the processing plant at MASDP.

The "front-end" mining and beneficiation operations will remain at Tennant Creek, with the bulk concentrate (containing gold, copper, bismuth, and cobalt) transported via the existing rail network to MASDP for refining. The high-grade magnetite concentrate will be separated for transport at this beneficiation stage and will also be railed up to Darwin for sale.

At MASDP, gold from Rover 1 will be processed into gold doré, while strategic outputs such as copper and cobalt metals will be available for direct sale to end-users. The precinct, purpose-built for critical minerals processing and clean energy production, will provide substantial benefits to Castile's development strategy. The bismuth will remain as a concentrate form available for sale from the Port of Darwin.

Strategic Benefits of MASDP Development

- **Environmental Impact**: Relocating refining operations to MASDP reduces the overall site footprint and environmental impact, enabling more efficient management within a dedicated precinct.
- **Infrastructure and Workforce**: The move reduces the capital infrastructure and construction complexity required in a remote location, while also alleviating competition for skilled labour in a region with a tightening labour market.
- **Regulatory Streamlining**: MASDP offers a framework for streamlined environmental approvals, potentially reducing the time to construction.
- **Logistics and Connectivity**: The precinct provides immediate access to road, rail, port, and logistics infrastructure, significantly enhancing the efficiency of consumable transport and waste removal.
- **Renewable Energy**: The proximity to giga-scale renewable energy providers at MASDP offers opportunities to significantly reduce project emissions.
- **Workforce Proximity**: With Darwin and Palmerston nearby, Castile's operations will benefit from a stable, highly skilled local workforce, with employees able to reside with their families in vibrant, established communities.
- **Third-Party Processing Potential**: Castile is also exploring the potential to expand the downstream facility at MASDP to process third-party concentrates, thereby enhancing critical mineral production within Australia and safeguarding national resource sovereignty.

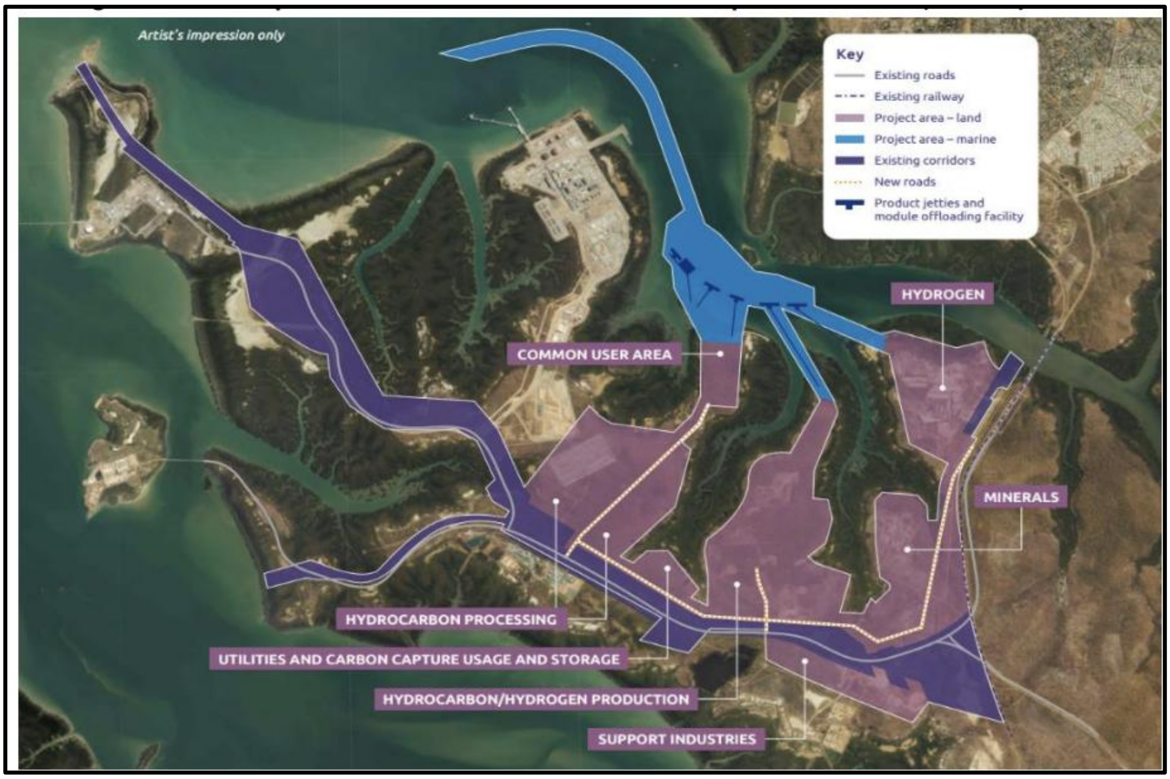

***Figure 4** The proposed Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP) near Darwin*

Business Development – Government and Corporate

Major Project Status

In April 2024, Castile's Rover 1 Project was granted Major Project Status (MPS) by the Northern Territory Government. This designation reflects the shared vision and alignment of Castile and the Northern Territory Government to establish the NT as a hub for downstream processing of critical minerals. Projects selected for MPS promise widespread economic and social benefits to the NT and in return the NT Government commits to prioritising all of Castile's engagement with government to ensure the project is developed and financed as quickly as possible. The change in Territory government in August 2024 to the Country Liberal Party has meant a stronger focus on mineral and infrastructure development. The Office of the Territory Co-ordinator has been added to the Chief Ministers portfolio.

Castile is strongly aligned with the Federal Government's strategy regarding critical minerals. The Federal Government's Critical Minerals Accelerator Initiative (CMAI) is tasked with bringing new sources of critical mineral online within Australia by supporting early and mid-stage projects that contribute to robust global supply chains, build domestic capability and create high-paying regional jobs for Australians now and into the future.

The Company has a broad strategy of producing pure metals which can be sold directly to the customer. This will improve margins for Castile by significantly expanding our potential customer base to seek the highest prices for our metal and avoiding offshore third-party smelting costs.

Bismuth Global Supply and Pricing

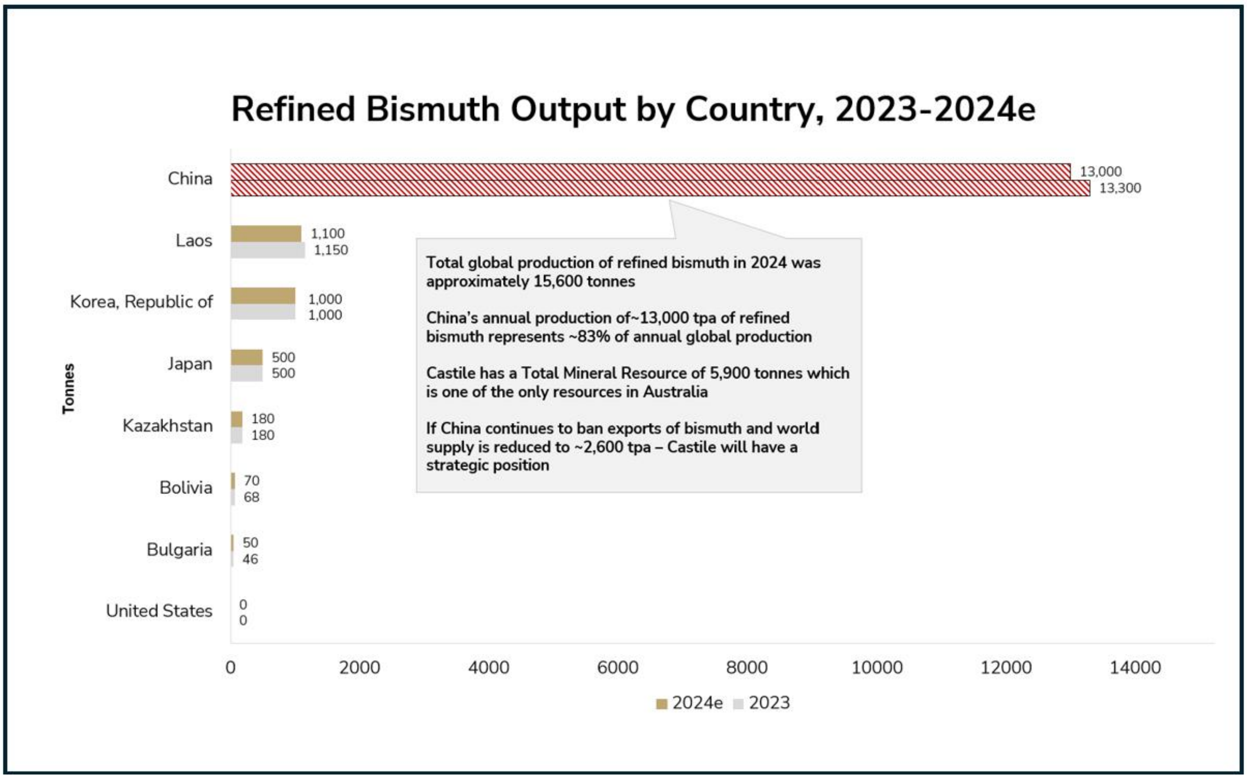

***Figure 5** Bismuth Output by Country*

The recent surge in prices for bismuth, along with the recent gold price rally, has added significant value to the proposed Rover 1 development. Export bans have meant that Castile now controls one of the very few bismuth Mineral Resources in Australia with the metal recently trading at over A$192,500/t in the USA. By extension Castile has control over one of the extremely limited sources of supply available to the free market[1]. There is significant pressure on supply chain security for critical minerals, particularly those with applications in defence and emerging technologies[2].

Bismuth added to Rover 1 BFS

Critical mineral bismuth has been added as a by-product to Castile's flagship Rover 1 Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Due to recent announcements of Chinese restrictions of exports resulting in a supply shock, the price of bismuth has surged in European markets over 500% in March 2025 from US$6/lb to over US$35/lb or $A122,500/t Reuters reported that in March 2025 in the United States, bismuth traded as high as US55/lb or $A192,500/t. (see ASX:CST 30 April 2025) Castile Resources has previously announced a Mineral Resource Estimate of 5,900 tonnes of bismuth within the Rover 1 Project (See ASX:CST 27 September 2022) and owns what is one of the very few Mineral Resources of this critical mineral currently in Australia, a stable, Tier 1 mining jurisdiction. This gives Castile a significant strategic advantage

Bismuth Used in Defence Applications for Diamagnetic Properties

Bismuth is the strongest diamagnetic (anti-magnetic) element known and one of the least thermally conductive metals. Bismuth is utilised in guided missiles to disrupt the effectiveness of magnetic proximity fuses. These fuses, commonly used in anti-aircraft (Interceptor) missiles, rely on detecting magnetic fields to detonate the warhead. By incorporating bismuth, into the missile's structure, the magnetic signature of the missile is reduced, making it more difficult for the proximity fuse to trigger at the intended distance. This helps the missile avoid premature detonation and improves its chances of hitting the target.

Environmental and Regulatory Progress

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) development has progressed substantially throughout the year, with comprehensive studies validating the project's environmental approach. Groundwater investigations into local aquifers have been completed successfully across three distinct testing phases, with results remaining consistent and in line with expectations. The groundwater model has been updated and refined, incorporating data from six different water horizons, with only one historical bore unable to be utilised. Water quality and quantity testing has confirmed expected parameters, providing confidence in the project's water management strategy.

Waste rock characterisation testing has been advanced through samples taken from geotechnical drilling completed during the quarter. These samples, collected from the Wiso Basin, focus on different

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[1] Reuters 19 March 2025 *"European bismuth prices rocket to record highs on China export curbs"* https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/european-bismuth-prices-rocket-record-highs-china-export-curbs-2025-03-19/

[2] US Geological Society Mineral Commodity Summary 2025

streams of material that require testing as part of longer-term storage requirements. Alternative sources of tailings have been proposed and approved for testing to ensure continuation of test work whilst awaiting pilot plant operations. The comprehensive approach to waste characterisation ensures compliance with environmental standards for safe and efficient long-term storage of mine waste.

A strategic decision has been made to amend the EIS referral, separating the environmental assessment on the beneficiation plant and mine at Rover 1 from the downstream refining plant at MASDP. This approach simplifies the Rover 1 site processes by removing back-end processing operations and heavily reduces environmental impact. The gold, copper, and cobalt concentrate will be transported to the MASDP facility, whilst magnetite will be railed directly to port for customer delivery. The downstream processing component will be assessed under a separate federal government fast-track approval process specifically designed for the MASDP precinct.

Mining operations have been optimised through strategic infrastructure placement. The boxcut has been relocated closer to the ore body, reducing the surface footprint to within a single tenement boundary and minimising extraction lease requirements. This relocation allows utilisation of existing water bores for both evaluation and abstraction purposes, eliminating the significant costs associated with drilling new bores. The revised decline pathway maintains closer proximity to Rover 1, enabling more efficient mine development and operations.

EXPLORATION BREAKTHROUGH

Ambient Noise Tomography Success

The year 2025 marked a revolutionary advancement in Castile's exploration capabilities through the successful deployment and validation of Ambient Noise Tomography technology. This innovative approach has fundamentally changed the company's ability to target and discover new iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits across the extensive Rover Mineral Field.

The breakthrough success at Pathfinder 38 represents the first time IOCG alteration has been successfully targeted using ANT modelling of passive seismic survey data at the Rover Project. Diamond drillhole 25P38D001 was specifically designed to test an anomalous zone of high seismic velocity, which is typically associated with high-density materials coincident with magnetic anomalies. The drilling results validated the ANT technology's effectiveness by intersecting IOCG-associated alteration at multiple depths throughout the hole.

The drillhole has transected an antiform and shows alteration and mineralisation to be associated with parasitic folding on the limbs. The pink downhole trace depicts relative magnetic susceptibility; the blue lines represent primary bedding trends from structural logging.

The discovery included a zone of distal silica-haematite alteration between 253 and 277 metres, indicating that mineralisation may extend to the north of the current drilling. A zone of strong magnetite replacement of jasper with pyrite was encountered in a parasitic fold between 395.35 and 396.2 metres, which replicates the structural setting observed at Castile's flagship Rover 1 deposit. Most significantly, chlorite alteration with associated disseminated magnetite and elevated copper concentrations up to 30 times background levels, with maximum values of 770 parts per million, was intersected between 580.9 and 612.35 metres downhole.

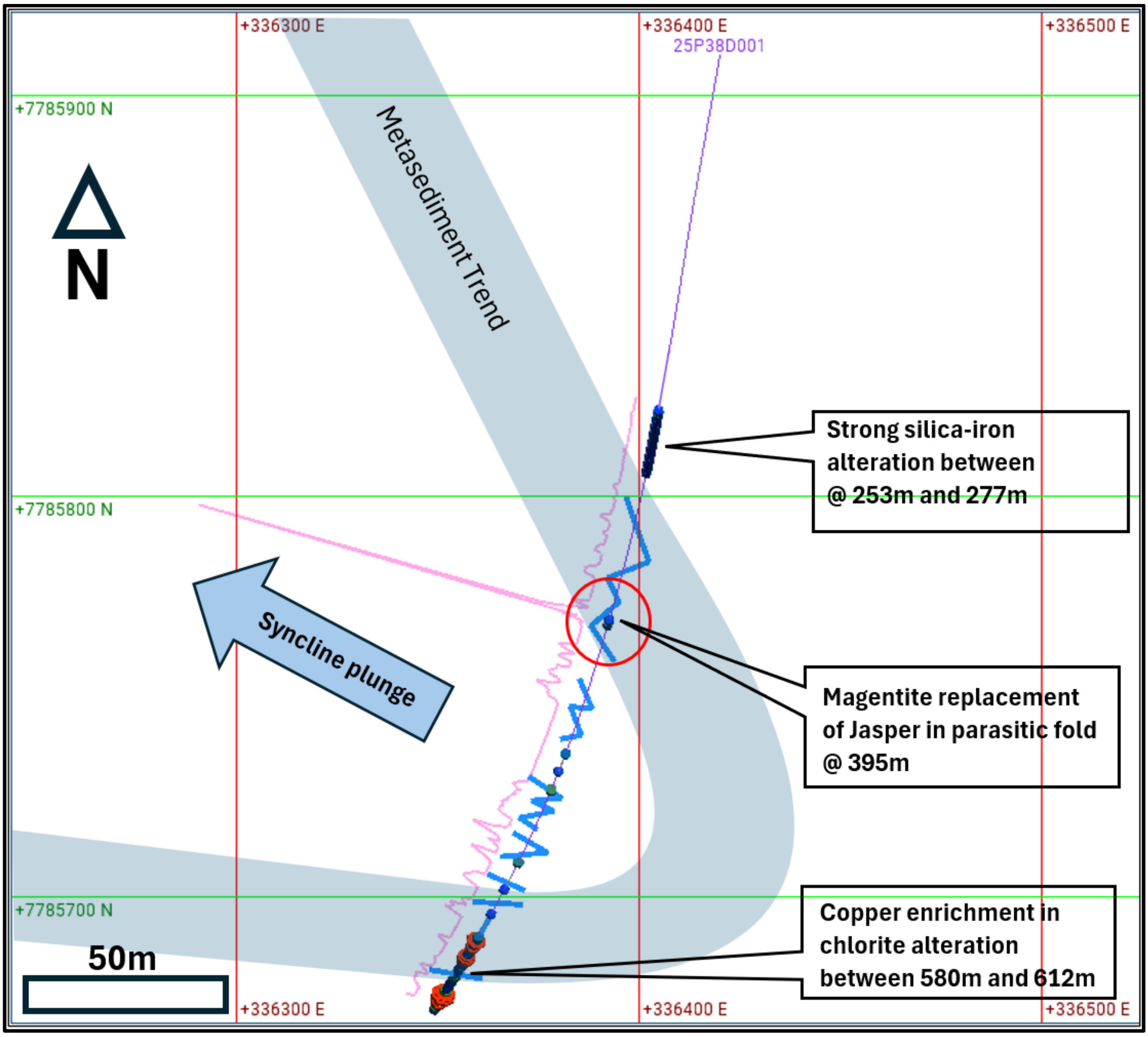

Figure 6 *Geological interpretation of 25P38D001 – plan view.*

The ANT technology provides what the company describes as the "third eye" for exploration by delivering more accurate readings of anomaly depth and location compared to conventional geophysical methods. The technology utilises naturally occurring seismic vibrations, specifically ocean swell crashing into the Great Australian Bight, which pass through the Australian continent. Sensors placed in arrays on the surface above exploration targets collect this vibrational data, which is then processed through tomographic inversion to model the seismic velocity of rock masses below. High seismic velocity zones are interpreted as higher density rocks, which in the context of the Rover mineral field and adjacent Tennant Creek mineral field are likely to represent ironstones and potentially iron-oxide-copper-gold deposits.

Figure 7 Ambient Noise Tomography sensors being prepared for deployment in the field.

The value of this technology to Castile extends beyond simply confirming the presence of strong geophysical signals. The ANT system ensures precise knowledge of the depth and location of ironstone ore bodies, guaranteeing that drill targets will intersect their intended anomalies. This represents a significant advancement over previous exploration approaches, where despite strong geophysical signals, drilling often failed to intersect targeted ironstones due to the inability of older technology to determine precise target locations.

Systematic Target Assessment and Future Planning

Castile has identified over 100 targets across the Rover Mineral Field that are prospective for iron-oxide-copper-gold deposits and highly suited to ANT analysis. The systematic approach to assessing these targets represents a comprehensive exploration strategy that will be implemented over the next two years. Ten of the highest-ranked iron-oxide-copper-gold targets have been remodelled for remanent magnetism to aid in planning passive seismic surveys, with targets identified using available helicopter and aeromagnetic data.

The company has substantially expanded its ANT capabilities by upgrading five existing sensors to the latest software version and taking delivery of ten additional new sensors, providing a fleet of 15 sensors for field deployment. This enhanced capacity enables systematic surveying of priority targets including Rover 3, Rover 5, Rover 7, Rover 8, Rover 27, Pathfinder 1, Pathfinder 2, Pathfinder 7, Pathfinder 27, and Castile 25.

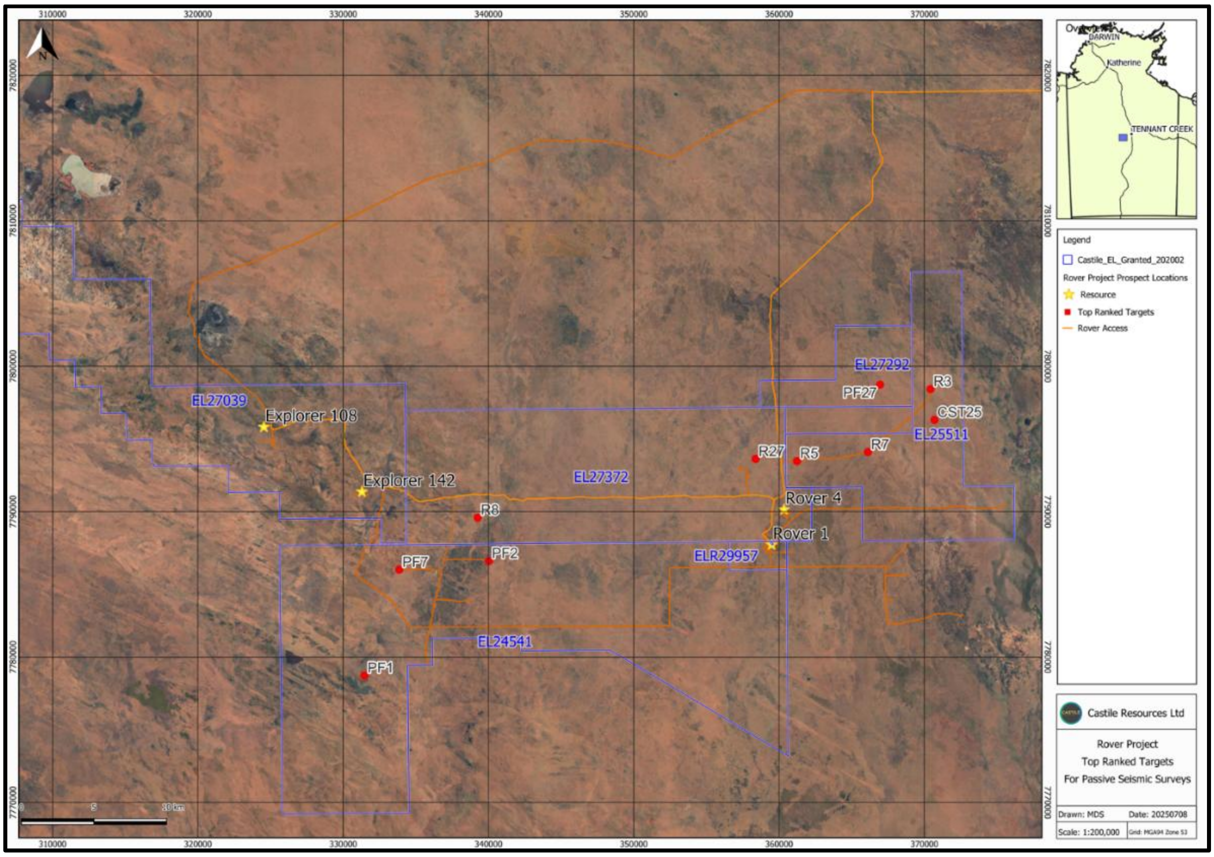

Figure 8 Rover Project, location of remanent magnetism modelling over aerial and Heli magnetics and Total Magnetic Intensity data.

Technological Leadership and Innovation

Castile's leadership in ANT technology deployment provides significant competitive advantages in exploration efficiency and target identification. The systematic application of this technology across the extensive Rover Mineral Field represents a unique opportunity to rapidly advance multiple prospects with higher success rates and lower exploration costs compared to conventional approaches.

The company's commitment to technological innovation extends beyond exploration to processing optimisation, environmental management, and operational efficiency. This approach ensures that Castile maintains competitive advantages while delivering superior environmental and social outcomes compared to conventional mining operations.

Northern Territory Government Support

The Northern Territory Geological Survey has demonstrated strong support for Castile's innovative exploration approach by providing A$95,540 in co-funding for the Pathfinder 38 drilling programme. This grant was originally awarded for drilling at Pathfinder 35 but was strategically redirected based on ANT survey results that showed the Pathfinder 38 target to be more prospective. This redirection demonstrates the enormous value of ANT technology in assisting decision-making processes for prioritising exploration efforts.

Rover 1 Magnetism Study

Castile commissioned an investigation of Rover 1's magnetic signature. The extensive drilling coverage at Rover 1 has provided well defined constraints on the extent of magnetite alteration, which is the source of the magnetic anomaly. The investigation utilised the observed extents of magnetite alteration to back calculate susceptibility parameters. In doing this, it became apparent that there was another variable missing as the theoretical magnetic field from the observed magnetite ironstone did not match the observed magnetic field. There were two likely reasons; either an unrecognised ironstone body, or magnetic remanence was involved. A forward model for the addition magnetic source was created and compared against existing drilling, which quickly ruled out the likelihood of an additional body being responsible for the discrepancy. Magnetic remanence was then attributed to the difference, and parameters derived to match the theoretical and observed magnetic profile of Rover 1.

The recognition of magnetic remanence has significant ramifications for regional exploration in the Rover mineral field. Numerous targets have been drilled in the past have not intersected a magnetic source and have been abandoned due to interpreting the results as the source being deeper than anticipated. Remanence effecting the observed magnetic signal now means that there is a lateral offset of the field resulting in pure susceptibility models being up to 200m off.

Castile plans to revisit all previously 'failed' targets within the Rover Project and utilise the parameters developed in the Rover 1 study in forward modelling magnetic anomalies going forward.

Rover Project Regional Exploration

Gaining Major Project Status lays the foundation for Castile to capitalise on the other exploration opportunities within the Rover Mineral Field which is potentially an undercover repetition of the neighbouring Tennant Creek Mineral Fields that yielded approximately 5.5Moz of gold and 350kt of copper (nt.gov.au/ntgs) over its operating period.

Castile has defined multiple coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies within the Rover Mineral Field potentially representing IOCG mineralisation under Wiso basin cover. This includes previously drilling six targets and making four significant discoveries, Rover 1, Explorer 108, Explorer 142 and Rover 4 displaying the strong prospectivity of the tenements.

The results of the magnetic remanence study has renewed focus on coincident anomalies in proximity to Rover 1, with several strong anomalies that were previously drilled and failed to test the magnetic source (Rover 2, 3, 5, 7 and Pathfinder 27) will be revisited by remodelling these targets with remanent magnetic parameters and conducting passive seismic surveys to provide the best chance of success of new gold-copper discoveries.

Our focus on downstream processing rather than a typical concentrate production and shipping to overseas markets strategy - provides an infrastructure pathway for these opportunities to be advanced.

With Rover 1, Castile has development ready copper-gold asset that can re-ignite mining activity in the prolific Tennant Creek Region. The attractiveness of Rover 1 has been enhanced by the strong rebound in copper and gold prices supported by co-products revenue from cobalt, bismuth and magnetite.

Warumpi Project – Technical Overview

The Company's tenement package also includes the Warumpi Project which is a prospective grass-roots exploration project located approximately 300km west of Alice Springs and approximately 500km southwest of the Rover Project.

Activities at Warumpi were limited for the year due to Native Title access constraints.

Further geophysical surveys are being considered for the Warumpi tenements in the NT in the upcoming 2025 field season.

CORPORATE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Seeking Strategic Partnerships with Indian Industrial Conglomerates

The company's business development efforts in India have resulted in engagement with some of the largest industrial conglomerates in the country, each representing substantial market opportunities for Castile's copper and critical mineral products.

Meetings were conducted with Reliance New Energy, a subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited, represents access to one of India's largest industrial enterprises. Reliance Industries is India's largest Fortune 500 company with a market capitalisation of US$236 billion as of July 2025 and annual average revenues of US$120 billion. The company has committed US$140 billion to its New Energy division, including gigafactory construction and integrated chemical-to-battery manufacturing operations, creating substantial requirements for refined copper supply that align directly with Castile's production capabilities.

Discussions with JSW Energy have opened opportunities within India's leading private sector power production market. JSW Energy, part of the US$14 billion JSW Group, is developing an electric vehicle ecosystem with upstream and downstream supply chain integration, including refined copper requirements. The company's plans to invest in a lithium-ion battery manufacturing facility of 50 GWh capacity by 2028-2030 represent significant potential demand for Castile's copper and other critical mineral products.

The Aditya Birla Group engagement provides access to a US$66 billion global conglomerate with extensive metals trading operations. The group's metals trading division actively seeks partnerships and opportunities involving metal offtake contracts across various critical minerals, including copper. Hindalco, the metals flagship of the Aditya Birla Group and a major global copper player, operates as the world's second-largest producer of copper rods and the leading copper producer in India. Their fully integrated copper complex at Dahej, Gujarat, represents one of the largest custom copper complexes globally, with current focus on copper foils for EV batteries and active seeking of supply agreements to diversify away from dependence on Chinese sources.

Figure 9 *Castile Managing Director Mark Hepburn with Austrade Representatives and the Reliance Metals Supply Chain Business Development Team in Mumbai*

Discussions with LOHUM Cleantech have established connections with India's battery materials sector. LOHUM operates three business divisions encompassing lithium-ion battery manufacturing, battery reuse, and battery material recycling to recover valuable materials. The company is actively looking to establish international operations and explore offtake opportunities and collaboration for ore processing in critical minerals such as copper and lithium, providing direct alignment with Castile's production capabilities and strategic objectives.

Competitive Market Recognition

The strategic value of Castile's Rover 1 Project has been validated through third-party recognition in the regional mining sector. Pan African Resources, a £1.4 billion market capitalisation AIM-listed company, completed the acquisition of Tennant Consolidated Mining Group for an Enterprise Value of approximately A$147 million. In their acquisition presentation released on November 5, 2024, Pan African Resources specifically identified Castile's Rover 1 Project as a potential third-party ore source for their operations, representing significant validation of the project's strategic value and commercial viability within the Tennant Creek mining region.

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The company has maintained active investor relations throughout the year, conducting roadshows in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Perth to support the equity raising completed in December 2024. International investor engagement was enhanced through Geoscience Australia-sponsored briefing sessions in New York and North American institutional investor presentations. LinkedIn, and Twitter, demonstrating sustained interest in Castile's development story and growing market awareness of the company's strategic positioning.

Rover 1 Project in Federal Government's 2025 Critical Minerals Prospectus

Castile's Rover 1 Project was originally included in Austrade's 2022 Critical Minerals Prospectus and was selected again in 2025 based on the strong enquiry rate received the previous year. The Prospectus is used widely across international markets by potential investors, off-takers and foreign governments as the go-to source for Australian-based projects that have satisfied major development milestones.

Castile selected again by Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) to present at the Prospectors and Developers of Canada (PDAC) Conference in Toronto. Castile's Managing Director, Mark Hepburn, gave the keynote presentation for NTGS at this conference in March 2025.

Presentation at Australian American Association in New York

In March 2025, Mark Hepburn the Managing Director of Castile, presented at a function hosted by the Australian American Association New York for investors in Australian mining companies

During the year Castile conducted investor update roadshow presentations in Perth, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney New York and Toronto

Castile's social media outreach campaigns on the back of announcements generated coverage in Proactive, Stockhead, Mining.com.au and Oz Mining. Castile continued discussions with various parties on the funding for the Rover 1 project development and the potential for third party users of facilities regarding the MASDP refining section of Castile's processing plant.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Successful Capital Market Engagement

Castile successfully completed a substantial equity raising during the year, securing approximately A$4.1 million through the issue of 63.7 million fully paid ordinary shares at an offer price of A$0.065 per share. The placement received significant support from both new and existing institutional, professional, and sophisticated investors, including key offshore cornerstone investors that demonstrate growing international recognition of the company's strategic value.

The capital raising included director participation of A$375,000, which was granted shareholder approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting, demonstrating management confidence in the company's strategic direction and development prospects. The funds raised have been strategically allocated to advance key value-creating activities, including drilling six exploration diamond holes into high priority exploration targets, conducting Ambient Noise Tomography surveys across the Rover Mineral Field, advancing the Rover 1 Project Bankable Feasibility Study through water studies, social impact studies and waste treatment studies, and pilot plant testing to validate processing parameters.

Enhanced Economic Fundamentals

The company's economic fundamentals have been substantially enhanced through favourable commodity price movements and operational improvements. Current gold prices of approximately A$5,400 per ounce represent a 100% increase from the A$2,640 per ounce assumption used in the December 2022 Pre-Feasibility Study. With forecast annual production of approximately 30,000 ounces, Castile is highly leveraged to continued gold price strength, with this leverage providing substantial upside potential to project economics as the BFS is completed.

The bismuth price surge has created an entirely new value stream for the project. The 500% increase in bismuth prices from Chinese export restrictions has transformed this by-product from a minor contributor to a potentially significant revenue source. With Castile controlling one of the very few bismuth Mineral Resources in Australia, the company has strategic positioning in a supply-constrained market for this critical defence mineral.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE AND TECHNICAL ADVANCEMENT

Infrastructure Development and Optimisation

Castile has achieved significant operational improvements through strategic infrastructure planning and design optimisation. The processing plant design has been refined to incorporate modular construction principles, allowing potential rapid redeployment to other sites while maintaining operational efficiency. Power optimisation studies have resulted in substantial infrastructure cost reductions by eliminating the requirement for gas pipeline construction, instead utilising trucked gas storage for on-site low-emission power generation.

The decision to cancel gas pipeline construction and associated infrastructure requirements has reduced both land clearing needs and capital expenditure while maintaining environmental performance standards. The revised power supply approach provides operational flexibility while reducing project complexity and construction timelines.

Comprehensive Product Portfolio Development

The optimised processing flowsheet will deliver a diversified product portfolio targeting high-value markets across multiple sectors. Gold doré production will target the current A$5,400 per ounce market, providing substantial cash flow generation and project economics leverage. The production of 99% pure copper specifically targets battery manufacturing applications, aligning with growing demand from the electric vehicle and energy storage sectors.

Cobalt sulphate production has been optimised to serve end-user battery manufacturers directly, eliminating intermediate processing steps while maintaining product specifications required by industrial customers. The 96.5% magnetite concentrate product will be suitable for direct shipping to international markets, providing immediate revenue generation with minimal additional processing requirements.

The bismuth by-product stream represents a strategic addition targeting defence applications and specialised industrial uses. Given the current supply constraints and price premiums in bismuth markets, this product stream provides significant additional revenue potential while supporting critical minerals supply chain security objectives.

Advanced Metallurgical Validation

Comprehensive metallurgical testing programmes have validated all aspects of the proposed processing approach. Crushing, grinding, and Bond Work Index testing have confirmed ore hardness characteristics and energy requirements for processing operations. Flowsheet sequence analysis has optimised the processing approach by implementing bulk sulphide flotation before magnetic separation, maximising recovery of copper, cobalt, and gold into the bulk sulphide concentrate.

Gravity gold recovery testing has confirmed historical results with expected recovery rates of approximately 20%, providing additional revenue generation through this straightforward processing approach. Mineral recovery testing post-pressure oxidation has validated the efficiency of extracting minerals from the bulk concentrate, ensuring that processing parameters will deliver expected production outcomes.

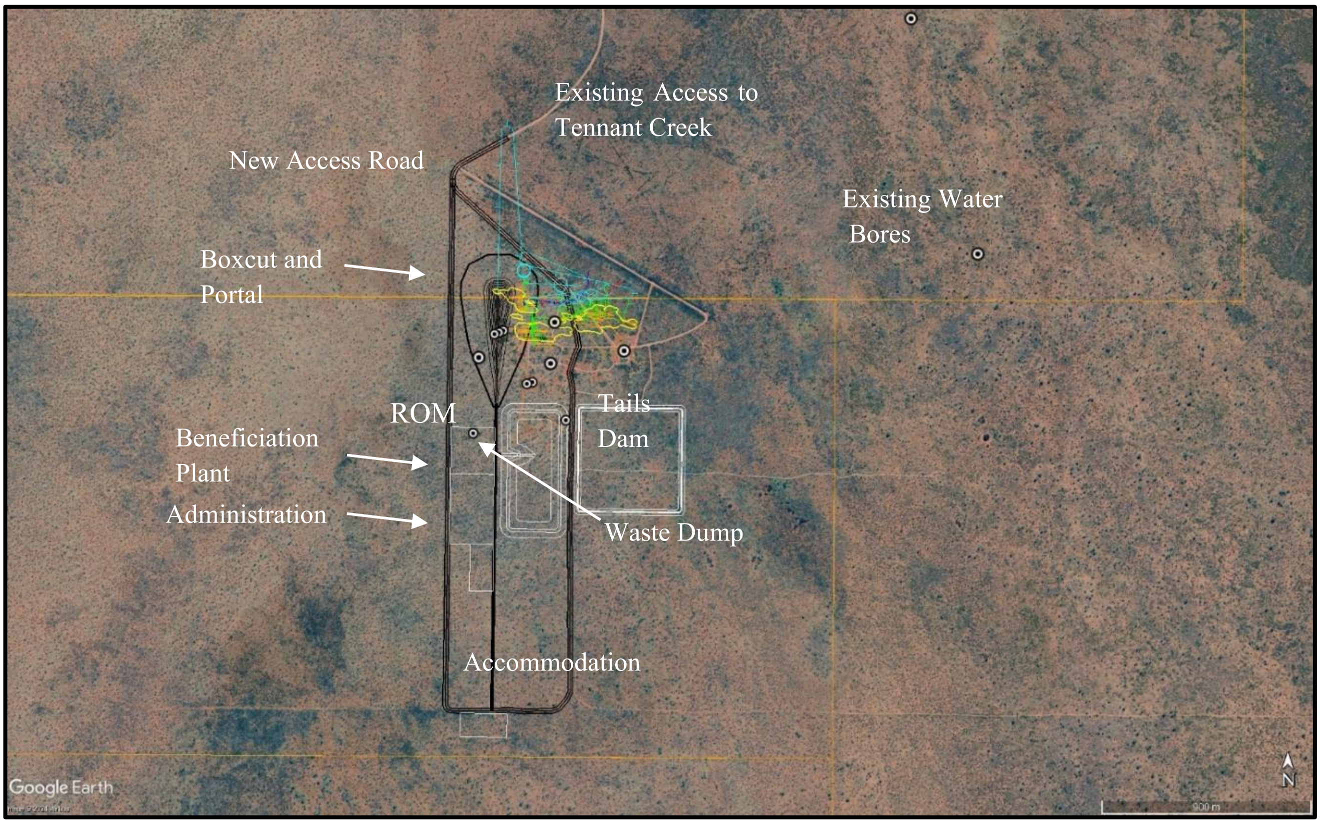

Figure 10 *Rover 1 Surface and Underground Infrastructure layout*

Environmental Impact Statement

Work has continued the EIS for the Rover 1 development. Results received have been consistent with expectations. In October 24 an updated proposed site layout was announced. This revised site layout reduced the total land disturbance and concentrated disturbance on pre-disturbed areas around the Rover 1 ore body.

With the decision to remove the refining section of the processing pathway and move it up to Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct (MASDP), the power demands have been reduced. Rover 1 will remain powered by gas, however the gas will be supplied via pressurised vessels. This will allow the removal of the gas pipeline (our single largest clearing requirement) while remaining on gas power, a cheaper and cleaner alternative to traditional diesel power stations.

The proponent initiated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was accepted by the Northern Territory Environment Protection Agency (NT EPA) in February 2024. Castile will seek to alter the Terms of Reference for this report due to the separation of our processing pathway.

The decline proposed within this revised design, whilst still providing access to Rover 4, allows the use of historically drilled bores. This has resulted in the ground water sampling regime being carried out over the past twelve months. Results from this study were in line with expectations.

Characterisation of the ore has been completed. Results for the test work are in line with previous results and align to the planned strategy for waste storage. Further test work will be undertaken testing the tailings, oxide waste and concentrates for inclusion within the EIS.

Bankable Feasibility Study Metallurgy Testing

The Rover 1 Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) progressed and included several significant milestones.

Metallurgical test work, focused on the production of downstream products were conducted during the year. The samples reflected the proposed grade profile and geo-metallurgical composition of the ore feed for the initial five years of production at Rover 1.

Ore recovery testing at a variety of grind sizes

***Table 1** Improvements in Concentrate Recoveries*

	Individual Recovery at Relative Grind Size		
	75µm Grind	105µm Grind	150µm Grind
Gold	90.9%	88.6%	87.2%
Copper	98.7%	98.2%	97.0%
Cobalt	91.8%	89.3%	88.7%
Magnetite	74.1%	73.6%	73.6%

From these results, the proposed grind size of the ore has been reduced to 75µm.

- **Crushing, grinding, and Bond Work Index testing** to determine the ore's hardness and energy requirements for processing.
- **Flowsheet sequence analysis** to assess whether bulk sulphide flotation should be performed before or after Magnetic Separation.
- **Mineral recovery testing** post-Pressure Oxidation of the bulk concentrate to evaluate the efficiency of extracting the minerals.
- **Gravity gold recovery verification** to ensure optimal recovery of gold through gravity-based methods.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Environmental Impact Minimisation

Castile has implemented comprehensive environmental stewardship throughout its development approach, focussing on minimising environmental impact while maximising operational efficiency. The strategic relocation of refining operations to MASDP substantially reduces the environmental footprint at the remote Rover 1 mine site by eliminating complex chemical processing operations and associated infrastructure requirements.

Comprehensive groundwater monitoring and characterisation programmes have validated the project's water management approach while ensuring protection of local aquifer systems. The updated groundwater model incorporates extensive testing data and provides confidence in the project's long-term water management strategy. Waste rock characterisation studies have been completed in accordance with environmental standards, ensuring safe and efficient long-term storage approaches that protect local environmental values.

Renewable Energy Integration and Emissions Reduction

The connection to multiple giga-scale renewable energy providers through the MASDP location represents a fundamental commitment to reducing project emissions and supporting Australia's clean energy transition. This renewable energy access substantially reduces the project's carbon footprint compared to conventional remote mining operations that rely entirely on fossil fuel power generation.

The elimination of gas pipeline requirements through on-site storage and generation provides operational flexibility while maintaining low-emission power generation capabilities. This approach reduces land disturbance associated with pipeline construction while providing energy security for operations.

Social Responsibility and Community Engagement

The strategic positioning of refining operations in the Darwin and Palmerston region provides access to established skilled workforces while contributing to regional economic development. This approach supports local employment and economic activity while reducing the social impact associated with establishing large workforces in remote locations.

The project's contribution to Australia's critical minerals sovereignty aligns with national strategic objectives while supporting domestic battery and electric vehicle manufacturing supply chains. By producing refined critical minerals domestically rather than exporting raw materials, Castile contributes to value-added manufacturing capabilities within Australia.

Governance Excellence and Stakeholder Engagement

Strong government relations have been maintained with Northern Territory administration, demonstrated through continued funding support and regulatory engagement. The company's transparent reporting and stakeholder communication maintains market confidence while ensuring compliance with all regulatory requirements.

Innovation adoption through ANT technology demonstrates the company's commitment to technological leadership and improved exploration efficiency. Strategic partnership development with international markets provides diversified revenue opportunities while supporting Australia's trade relationships in the critical minerals sector.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Development Strategy

Castile's development strategy centres on creating an integrated critical minerals production capability that addresses multiple market opportunities while building long-term sustainable operations. The Rover 1 development provides a robust foundation with approximately ten years of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, ensuring base-load feed for the refining plant at MASDP while providing cash flow certainty for ongoing operations.

Once development commences, further exploration will be conducted at Rover 1 to expand mineral inventories and extend mine life. The systematic exploration programme across over 100 identified targets using ANT technology provides substantial growth potential beyond the initial Rover 1 development, potentially supporting expanded processing operations and extended operational timelines.

The strategic approach to downstream facility development includes evaluation of potential expansion at MASDP to process third-party concentrates, enhancing critical mineral production within Australia while improving the commercial viability of smaller domestic producers. This approach aligns with national strategic objectives for critical minerals processing while providing additional revenue opportunities and operational scale benefits.

Market Opportunity and Strategic Positioning

Global copper demand projections indicate substantial supply deficits developing over the medium to long term, creating significant opportunities for new production sources. Castile's integrated development approach addresses critical supply chain vulnerabilities while positioning Australia as a reliable source of responsibly produced critical minerals for the clean energy transition.

The establishment of domestic refining capabilities serves as a catalyst for development of currently dormant deposits throughout Australia, providing smaller producers with access to processing options that eliminate the need to ship concentrates offshore. This approach improves the commercial viability of Australian mineral resources while retaining value-added processing within the domestic economy.

Financial Strategy and Growth Planning

The company continues confidential discussions with government and institutional funding partners as the Bankable Feasibility Study progresses toward completion. These discussions reflect growing recognition of the project's strategic value and strong commercial fundamentals, particularly given enhanced commodity prices and optimised processing approaches.

Strategic financial planning includes evaluation of various funding structures that optimise capital costs while maintaining operational flexibility. The strong government support, innovative technology deployment, and strategic international partnerships provide multiple pathways for project financing and development acceleration.

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

ANNUAL MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE AND ORE RESERVES INVENTORY

The Mineral Resource and Reserve inventory for the Rover Project has remained consistent throughout 2025. There have been no changes to the Company's Mineral Resources in the period between its annual review of mineral resources and its end of financial year balance date.

***Table 2** Rover 1 Project Resource Summary*

2.0g/t AuEq COG		Grade					Metal Content				
Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Bi (%)	Fe_3O_4 (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)	Bi (t)	Fe_3O_4 (t)
Measured											
Indicated	3.97	1.83	1.59	0.07	0.11	23.64	233,800	63,100	2,900	4,500	938,000
Inferred	1.61	1.57	1.25	0.07	0.08	22.13	81,400	20,100	1,100	1,400	357,000
Total	5.58	1.76	1.49	0.07	0.11	23.20	315,200	83,200	4,000	5,900	1,295,000

***Table 3** Rover 4 Project Resource Summary*

2.0g/t AuEq COG		Grade				Metal Content			
Class	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe_3O_4 (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)	Fe_3O_4 (t)
Measured									
Indicated	50.6	0.38	1.90	0.03		600	1,000	10	
Inferred	307.6	0.60	1.81	0.01		5,900	5,600	50	
Total	358.2	0.56	1.82	0.01		6,500	6,500	60	

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

***Table 4** Explorer 108 Project Resource Summary*

2.5% Pb + Zn COG		Grade			Metal Content		
Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (koz)	Pb (t)	Zn (t)
Measured							
Indicated	8.44	14.32	2.05	3.41	3,886	172,800	288,100
Inferred	3.43	3.32	1.88	2.81	365.6	64,400	96,500
Total	11.87	11.14	2.00	3.24	4,251.6	237,200	384,600

0.1% Cu COG		Grade	Metal Content
Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Cu (t)
Measured			
Indicated	5.69	0.36	20,300
Inferred			
Total	5.69	0.36	20,300

***Table 5** Explorer 142 Project Resource Summary*

2.5% Cu COG		Grade		Metal Content	
Class	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)
Measured					
Indicated					
Inferred	175.6	0.21	5.21	1,200	9,150
Total	175.6	0.21	5.21	1,200	9,150

***Table 6** Rover Project Ore Reserve Summary*

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Fe_3O_4 (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)	Fe_3O_4 (t)
Proven									
Probable	3.11	2.02	1.52	0.07	22.92	201,800	47,400	2,200	713,300
Total	3.11	2.02	1.52	0.07	22.92	201,800	47,400	2,200	713,300

This annual Mineral Resource Estimate statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Mark Savage BSc (Hons) MAusIMM who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012)". Mr Savage consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Savage is a full-time employee of Castile Resources Limited. The Annual Review Statement is approved by Mr Savage.

This annual Ore Reserve statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Michael Poepjes, MAusIMM who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012)". Mr Poepjes consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Poepjes is a full-time employee of Castile Resources Limited. The Annual Review Statement is approved by Mr Poepjes.

The metallurgical information contained in this report is based on, and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by Colette Kock. Ms Kock is a full-time employee of MACA Interquip Mintrex who are a Contractor to Castile, and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Kock 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. Ms Kock consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the results in the form and context in which they appear. The information contained in the report relating to the Rover 1 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) was previously announced by the Company on 5 December 2022. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the PFS a, including financial forecasts and production targets, continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Mineral Resources contained in this report were first disclosed in the prospectus dated 3 December 2019 and released on the ASX market announcements platform on 12 February 2020 ("Prospectus"). A further announcement on the 8 of March 2022 provided an update to the Rover 1 Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company has provided a further update to the Rover 1 Mineral Resource on 16 September 2022. The Company announced on 14 November 2022 the maiden Rover 4 Mineral Resource Estimate. Castile is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource Estimates included in these announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Ore Reserve contained in this report were announced on the 5 December 2022 as part of the Rover 1 Preliminary Feasibility Study Outcomes. Castile is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Ore Reserves included in this report.

Governance Arrangements

The Company stores all primary geological data in a database management system located on a secure SQL server. As new data is acquired it passes through a validation system designed to pick up any significant errors before the information is loaded into the master database.

Geological interpretation of any given deposit is carried out using a systematic approach to ensure that the resultant estimated Mineral Resource figure is both sufficiently constrained, and representative of the expected sub-surface conditions. In all aspects of resource estimation, the factual and interpreted geology are used to guide the development of the interpretation. Geological matrixes are established to assist with interpretation and construction of the estimation domains.

All modelling and estimation work undertaken by the Company is carried out in three dimensions using appropriate software. After validating the drillhole data to be used in the estimation, interpretation of the orebody is undertaken in sectional and / or plan view to create the outline strings which form the basis of the three-dimensional orebody wireframe. Wireframing is then carried out using a combination of automated stitching algorithms and manual triangulation to create an accurate three-dimensional representation of the sub-surface mineralised body.

Drillhole intersections within the mineralised body are defined, these intersections are then used to flag the appropriate sections of the drillhole database tables for compositing purposes. Drillholes are subsequently composited to allow for grade estimation.

Once the sample data has been composited, a statistical analysis is undertaken to assist with determining estimation search parameters, top cuts etc. Variographic analysis of individual domains is undertaken to assist with determining appropriate search parameters, which are then incorporated with observed geological and geometrical features to determine the most appropriate search parameters.

An empty block model is then created for the area of interest. This model contains attributes set at background values for the various elements of interest as well as density, and various estimation parameters that are subsequently used to assist in resource categorisation. The block sizes used in the model will vary depending on orebody geometry, minimum mining units, estimation parameters and levels of informing data available.

Grade estimation is then undertaken, using estimation techniques appropriate to the domain being estimated.

Both by-product and deleterious elements are estimated at the time of primary grade estimation if required. Estimation results are validated against primary input data, previous estimates and mining output (if available).

The resource is then depleted for mining voids (if required), and subsequently classified in line with JORC guidelines utilising a combination of estimation derived parameters and geological / mining knowledge. This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

The cut off grades used for the reporting of the mineral resource estimates have been selected based on the style of mineralisation, depth from surface of the mineralisation and the most probable extraction technique.

Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Corporate technical team prior to reporting, and where appropriate external consultants are engaged to provide additional technical review.

All currently reported mineral resources estimates are considered robust, and representative on both a global and local scale.

Health And Safety

Castile Resources has remained focused on the health and safety of all our employees. No significant incidents occurred throughout the 2025 financial year. We continue to be vigilant with our interactions with susceptible community members recognising that the threat regarding COVID 19 to the wider community has been downgraded by government health agencies.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Environmental Impact Study

Castile referred a proponent initiated Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for the Rover 1 project in October 2023. This work included a Terms of Reference and Statement of Reasons. These documents were approved by the Northern Territory Environmental Protection Agency (NTEPA) in January 2024. Castile also submitted a referral to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act. This referral was also accepted as presented. Work continued throughout the year on the Waste Rock Characterisation study and a hydrogeological assessment for the local aquifers. A Green House Gas emissions report was included as part of the submission to the NTEPA. Studies are continuing for inclusion within the EIS submission.

Traditional Owner Engagement

Castile continues to work closely with the Central Land Council (CLC) who represent the Traditional Owners of the land on which the Rover Mineral Field is situated. Castile continues to consult with the CLC on clearances for field works and facilitating engagement with local communities regarding future training and employment opportunities

The CLC remain supportive of Castile's development and exploration activities in the region. Interaction over the course of the year that will culminate in a range of Traditional Owner Meetings in conjunction with the Central Land Council in Tennant Creek in early September 2025.

Castile maintained its focus on ESG outcomes with continued participation in stakeholder and community support programs. Progressive rehabilitation of inactive drill sites and the management of any pollutants and waste materials continued. Castile continues to engage with local communities in Tennant Creek and will be part of a coordinated approach to conducting discussions around employment opportunities for Traditional Owner groups and the business sector of the local Tennant Creek area. Castile is in discussions with peer group resources companies located in the region regarding coordinated efforts within the resources sector for training and employment programs.

Planning the Rover 1 development involves minimising the environmental impact of the operation on Trust land. The removal of the refining section of the plant from the Rover 1 site to the purpose-built processing precinct in Darwin is one such strategy.

Community and Social Responsibility

Castile continues to support Tennant Creek business and service providers and engage with the local community members through employment and training discussions. Castile was once again honoured to be the major sponsor of the 2025 Tennant Creek Memorial Club ANZAC Roll Call and Dinner to show support and thanks to the service men and women from the region. Castile regularly interacts with the Barkly Region Chamber.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Castile focussed the majority of expenditure on exploration drilling activities and advancing the development of the Rover 1 Mining Project. The drilling rig completed the exploration hole at Pathfinder 38 and then was re-located to Rover 1 for geotechnical drilling to assess the conditions for the decline. Castile received a co-funding grant of $95,450 from the NTGS to assist in funding the Pathfinder 38 exploration drilling. Metallurgical testing, environmental studies and plant design conducted by third party specialist contractors. Metallurgical testing to ensure recoveries are maximised in all metals was performed by ALS under the supervision of MACA Interquip. MACA Interquip also provided metallurgical consultation and optimisation of the proposed flow sheet for Rover 1. MACA Interquip provided an updated image for the relocation of the refining components of the processing plant at MASDP.

EcOz have continued assisting Castile for the NT EIS and Federal EPBC referrals that were completed and approved. Castile and EcOz continue to work together collating the information required for these key approval documents. Activities carried out during the year include a greenhouse gas assessment and waste rock characterisation.

DECLARATION OF SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which will significantly affect, or may significantly affect, the state of affairs or operations of the reporting entity in future financial years.

CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than the developments reported here and elsewhere in this report there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

There are no likely developments of which the Directors are aware other than those disclosed in this report which could be expected to significantly affect the results of the Company's operations in subsequent financial periods not otherwise disclosed in the 'Principal Activities' and 'Review of Operations' or the 'Significant Events after the Balance Date' sections of the Directors' report.

MATERIAL BUSINESS RISKS

Key risk factors

The Board of Directors review the key risks associated with conducting exploration and evaluation activities in Australia and steps to manage those risks. The key material risks faced by the Company include:

Exploration and Development

Mineral exploration and development is a speculative and high-risk undertaking that may be impeded by circumstances and factors beyond the control of the Company. There can be no assurance that exploration on the projects, or any other exploration properties that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic mineral resource. Even if an apparently viable mineral resource is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.

Climate Change Regulation

Mining of mineral resources is relatively energy intensive and is dependent on the consumption of fossil fuels. Increased regulation and government policy designed to mitigate climate change may adversely affect the Company's cost of operations and adversely impact the financial performance of the Company.

The efforts of the Australian government to transition towards a lower-carbon economy may also entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaption requirements related to climate change that could significantly impact the Company. Depending on the nature, speed and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to the company.

Furthermore, the physical risks to the Company resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. These physical risks may have financial implications for the Company, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption.

FUTURE FUNDING NEEDS

Current funds are considered sufficient to meet the immediate objectives of the Company. However, further funding may be required by the Company in the event costs exceed estimates or revenues do not meet estimates, to support its ongoing operations and implement.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

The operations of the Company may be affected by various factors, including, among other things:

- failure to locate or identify mineral deposits;
- failure to achieve predicted grades in exploration and mining; and
- operational, metallurgical and technical difficulties encountered in mining.

In the event that any of these potential risks eventuate, the Company's operational and financial performance may be adversely affected.

Commodity prices and exchange rates

The value of the Company's assets and potential earnings may be affected by fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, such as the USD and AUD denominated cobalt and copper prices (among other commodities) and the AUD/USD exchange rate.

These prices can significantly fluctuate and are exposed to numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as world demand for precious and other metals, forward selling by producers, and production cost levels in major metal producing regions.

Conditions to Tenements

Interests in tenements in Australia are governed by legislation of States and Territories and are evidenced by the granting of leases and licences by the Territory and Western Australia. The Company is subject to the relative Mining Act and the Company has an obligation to meet conditions that apply to the Tenements, including the payment of rent and prescribed annual expenditure commitments.

The Tenements are subject to annual review and periodic renewal. While it is the Company's intention to satisfy the conditions that apply to the Tenements, there can be no guarantees made that, in the future, the Tenements that are subject to renewal will be renewed or that minimum expenditure and other conditions that apply to the Tenements will be satisfied.

Land Access

There is a substantial level of regulation and restriction on the ability of exploration and mining companies to have access to land in Australia. Negotiations with both Native Title and landowners/occupiers are generally required before the Company can access land for exploration or mining activities. Inability to access, or delays experienced in accessing, the land may impact on the Company's activities.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

Whilst the Company intends to undertake exploration activities with the aim of upgrading existing resources or defining new resources, no assurances can be given that the exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Even if a Mineral Resource is identified, no assurance can be provided that this can be economically extracted. Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates which were valid when initially calculated may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available. In addition, by their very nature, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretation which may prove to be inaccurate.

Cyber Security

Our projects increasingly rely on information (IT) systems, including infrastructure, networks, and applications. We are live to the ever-present risk of cyber threats, particularly in the context of large-scale data breaches in other organisations, and the increasing sophistication of malicious cyber-attacks. Castile has engaged an external third party to ensure a robust cybersecurity risk management strategy, to proactively identify potential emerging vulnerabilities, and continuously strengthen associated risk controls and security measures. During FY25 we undertook assurance activities over our cyber security control environment, including via Internal Audit, through internal risk reviews and audits supported by external specialists. Internally, the Company provides information security training to promote cyber safety awareness and actively encourage employees to report all suspicious activity to our IT provider. The Company has experienced no material cyber or data security breaches in the past three years.

CONCLUSIONS

The year 2025 has been transformational for Castile Resources, marked by breakthrough technological innovation, strategic international partnerships, and substantial advancement of the flagship Rover 1 Project. The successful validation and deployment of Ambient Noise Tomography technology has revolutionised the company's exploration capabilities while opening substantial growth opportunities across the extensive Rover Mineral Field.

The strategic relocation of refining operations to Darwin's Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct, combined with comprehensive processing optimisation, has enhanced project economics while reducing environmental impact and construction complexity. The addition of bismuth as a by-product, driven by dramatic price increases from supply chain disruptions, provides significant additional value creation opportunities while supporting critical defence mineral supply security.

International business development efforts have established strategic relationships with major Indian industrial conglomerates representing billions of dollars in annual revenue and substantial critical mineral requirements. These relationships provide multiple pathways for product offtake while supporting long-term commercial sustainability and growth opportunities.

The successful completion of equity raising activities, combined with strong gold price leverage and enhanced project economics, provides a solid foundation for advancing the Bankable Feasibility Study toward completion and project development. The systematic exploration programme across over 100 identified targets using innovative ANT technology provides substantial long-term growth potential beyond the initial Rover 1 development.

With comprehensive government support, proven technological innovation, and strategic international partnerships in place, Castile Resources is positioned to become a significant contributor to Australia's critical minerals sector while supporting supply chain security and the global clean energy transition. The company's integrated approach to development, from exploration through refined product delivery, creates multiple value streams while supporting national strategic objectives for critical minerals sovereignty and value-added domestic processing capabilities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Your Directors submit the financial report of the Company for the period ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS WHO HELD OFFICE DURING OR SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Name	Title
Peter Cook	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Mark Hepburn	Managing Director
Michael Poepjes	Executive Director
Jake Russell	Independent Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Name	Title
Sebastian Andre	Company Secretary

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is minerals exploration and project development.

REVIEW OF RESULTS

The loss after tax for the period ended 30 June 2025 was $1,175,693 (2024: loss of $684,036). The earnings of the Company for the past three years are summarised below:

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Revenue	267,082	270,821	201,418
EBITDA	(1,590,232)	(1,471,284)	(1,312,625)
EBIT	(1,724,878)	(1,614,781)	(1,509,331)
Loss after income tax	(1,175,693)	(684,036)	(1,392,385)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return are summarised below:

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $	30 June 2023 $
Share price at financial period end	0.055	0.073	0.085

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

The current Directors' qualifications and experience follow:

Peter Cook	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications	BSc (Applied Geology), MSc (Min. Econ), WASM, MAusIMM
Appointment Date	7 June 2011
Resignation Date	N/A
Length of Service	14 years
Biography	Mr Cook has over 35 years' experience in the fields of exploration, project, operational and corporate management of mining companies.
Committee Memberships	Member of Board in its capacity as Audit and Risk Management Committee Member of Board in its capacity as Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Other Current Directorships	Nico Resources Limited – Non-Executive Chairman Titan Minerals Ltd – Non-Executive Chairman Santana Minerals Ltd – Non-Executive Chairman
Former ASX Listed Directorships (3 years)	Breaker Resources NL – Non-Executive Chairman Westgold Resources Limited – Executive Chairman

Mark Hepburn	Managing Director
Qualifications	B.Econ. & Fin, AICD
Appointment Date	29 November 2019
Resignation Date	N/A
Length of Service	5 years 7 months
Biography	Mr Hepburn has significant experience in the management and corporate development of public companies, their interaction with small, institutional investors and their servicing through communication and management. Mark brings substantial market aptitude and understanding of the risk aspects of exploration and development combined with the intricacies of capital markets.
Committee Memberships	N/A
Other Current Directorships	Firefinch Limited – Non-Executive Director
Former ASX Listed Directorships (3 years)	Leo Lithium Limited – Non-Executive Director

Michael Poepjes	Executive Director
Qualifications	B Eng (Mining) MSc (Min Econ) MBA AusIMM GAICD
Appointment Date	1 January 2024
Resignation Date	N/A
Length of Service	1 year 6 months
Biography	Mr Poepjes is the Chief Technical Officer for Castile Resources. Mr Poepjes has over twenty years of experience in the mining industry working in gold, copper and tin across Australia in both Corporate and Operational roles. Mr Poepjes previous role was the Chief Operating Officer for Millennium Minerals with the focus on operations at their flagship Nullagine operations. Prior to Millennium Minerals, he was the Group Mining Engineer for Metals X (which included the Westgold assets).
Committee Memberships	Member of Board in its capacity as Audit and Risk Management Committee Member of Board in its capacity as Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Other Current Directorships	None
Former ASX Listed Directorships (3 years)	None

Jake Russell	Independent Non-Executive Director
Qualifications	B.Sc. (Hons) MAIG
Appointment Date	28 November 2019
Resignation Date	N/A
Length of Service	5 years 7 months
Biography	Mr Russell is a geologist with 20+ years of experience in exploration, mining, resource development and management. He is currently the General Manager Technical Services of Westgold Resources Limited. Mr Russell has an expert knowledge of Castile's assets and a high degree of technical expertise
Committee Memberships	Member of Board in its capacity as Audit and Risk Management Committee Member of Board in its capacity as Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Other Current Directorships	None
Former ASX Listed Directorships (3 years)	None

The Current Company Secretary's qualifications and experience are set out below.

Sebastian Andre	Company Secretary
Qualifications	BCom, BA, GradDip(Fin), GradDip AppCorpGov
Appointment Date	11 December 2020
Resignation Date	N/A
Length of Service	4 years 6 months
Biography	Mr Andre is a Chartered Secretary with 15 years of experience working alongside companies and their boards. He has previously served as an adviser at the ASX and possesses extensive knowledge about matters significant to listed companies involving ASX Listing Rules, the Corporations Act, the JORC Code, capital raisings, IPOs, governance and regulatory compliance. Mr Andre holds qualifications in accounting, finance, and corporate governance. He is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

Meetings and attendance for the year was as follows:

	Board
Number of Meetings held	1
Number of Meetings attended	
Peter Cook	1
Mark Hepburn	1
Michael Poepjes	1
Jake Russell	1

The Company does not have an Audit, Remuneration or Nomination Committee with the full Board carrying out the functions that would otherwise be dealt with by such Committees. All Directors were eligible to attend all Board Meetings held when they were in office.

SHARE OPTIONS

No share options as at the date of this report.

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Listed/Unlisted
-	-	-	-

No shares as a result of the exercise of the options were issued as at the date of this report.

PERFORMANCE SHARES

Performance shares as at the date of this report.

Number of Performance shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Listed/Unlisted
4,725,922	N/A	Varies	N/A

REMUNERATION REPORT

Introduction

The Directors present the Remuneration Report for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025. This Remuneration Report forms part of the Directors' Report in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its regulations. For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the Company are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

The current Directors of the Company are considered to be the Key Management Personnel of the Company, being:

Name	Appointment Date
Peter Cook	7 June 2011
Mark Hepburn	29 November 2019
Michael Poepjes	1 January 2024
Jake Russell	28 November 2019

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the Company has been designed to align KMP objectives with Shareholders' interests and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Company's financial results. The Board believes that the remuneration policy is appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best KMP to run and manage the Company, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, Executives and Shareholders.

Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Company was in place for the year ended 30 June 2025. The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's senior executives in accordance with the Company's Board Performance Evaluation Policy. The Chair is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's Managing Director in accordance with the Company's Board Performance Evaluation Policy. During the financial year an evaluation of the performance of the Board and its members was not formally carried out. However, a general review of the Board and executives occurs on an on-going basis to ensure that structures suitable to the Company's status as a listed entity are in place.

Non-Executive Directors

The Board's policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors based on market practices, duties and accountability, and not to award options or performance rights to Non-Executive Directors. Independent external advice is sought when required. The fees paid to Non-Executive Directors will be reviewed annually. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to Non-Executive Directors is subject to approval by Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). The maximum aggregate amount of fees payable has been set at $300,000pa.

Use of Remuneration Consultants

To ensure the Remuneration Committee (of which the function is performed by the Board as a whole at this stage) is fully informed when making remuneration decisions, it may seek external remuneration advice. The Board engaged external remuneration experts The Reward Practise for advice in 2025.

Remuneration Report Approval at FY2025 AGM

The remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2025 will be put to shareholders for approval at the Company's AGM which will be held during November 2025. The remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2025 was approved by shareholders with 99.86% support votes at the AGM held on 21 November 2024.

Details of Remuneration

Details of remuneration of the Directors and KMP of the Company (as defined by AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) and specified executives are set out as follows:

		Fixed				STI	LTI	Total	Proportion of Remuneration		
	Year	Salary fees and leave $	Other Fees $	Super-annuation $	Share Based Payments $	Incentive Payments $	Fair value of Share Options (equity settled) $	$	Fixed %	STI %	LTI %
Executive and Non-Executive Directors											
Peter Cook	**2025**	**71,749**	**-**	**8,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,000**	**100%**	**-**	**-**
	2024	72,072	-	7,928	-	-	-	80,000	100%	-	-
Mark Hepburn	**2025**	**325,000**	**-**	**37,375**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**362,375**	**100%**	**-**	**-**
	2024	297,423	-	27,500	-	-	-	324,923	100%	-	-
Michael Poepjes	**2025**	**262,500**	**-**	**30,188**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**292,688**	**100%**	**-**	**-**
	2024	235,000	-	25,850	-	-	-	260,850	100%	-	-
Jake Russell	**2025**	**53,812**	**-**	**6,188**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,000**	**100%**	**-**	**-**
	2024	54,054	-	5,946	-	-	-	60,000	100%	-	-
Total Remuneration	**2025**	**713,061**	**-**	**82,002**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**795,063**	**100%**	**-**	**-**
	2024	685,576	-	70,197	-	-	-	755,773	100%	-	-

Service Agreements

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Mark Hepburn on the following material terms:

- Position: Managing Director.
- Commencement Date: 29 November 2019.
- Term: Until agreement is validly terminated.
- Notice period: Either party may terminate the agreement without cause by providing the other party with no less than three months' notice in writing, or by payment of the Company to Mark Hepburn of three months' salary in lieu of such notice, as the case may be. The Company may terminate the agreement by summary notice to Mr Hepburn with cause in circumstances considered standard for agreements of this nature in Australia, including serious or persistent breaches of the agreement, grave misconduct, or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties under the agreement.
- Salary: Upon the Company listing on the Official List, Mark Hepburn received a salary of $300,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation). Mr Hepburn has also been issued 4,600,000 options.
- The salary was amended at the 2024 AGM.
- Expenses: The Company will reimburse Mark Hepburn for all reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties in connection with the Company.
- Leave: The agreement otherwise contains leave entitlements, termination and confidentiality provisions and general provisions considered standard for an agreement of this nature.

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Michael Poepjes on the following material terms:

- Position: Executive Director.
- Commencement Date: 1 January 2024.
- Term: Until agreement is validly terminated.
- Notice period: Either party may terminate the agreement without cause by providing the other party with no less than three months' notice in writing, or by payment of the Company to Mark Hepburn of three months' salary in lieu of such notice, as the case may be. The Company may terminate the agreement by summary notice to Mr Poepjes with cause in circumstances considered standard for agreements of this nature in Australia, including serious or persistent breaches of the agreement, grave misconduct, or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties under the agreement.
- Salary: Upon the Company listing on the Official List, Michael Poepjes received a salary of $235,000 per annum (exclusive of statutory superannuation).
- The salary was amended at the 2024 AGM.
- Expenses: The Company will reimburse Michael Poepjes for all reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties in connection with the Company.
- Leave: The agreement otherwise contains leave entitlements, termination and confidentiality provisions and general provisions considered standard for an agreement of this nature.

The Company has entered into agreements with its Non-Executive Directors. Remuneration has been agreed as follows:

Director	Annual Remuneration inclusive of Superannuation
Peter Cook	$80,000
Jake Russell	$60,000
Total	**$140,000**

Cash Bonuses included in Remuneration

There were no cash bonuses issued during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Share Based Payments Granted as Compensation

The options that were granted as compensation during the year ended 30 June 2025 are detailed in the following tables.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND BENEFITS

The movement during the reporting year in the number of ordinary shares of the Company and the number of options over ordinary shares of the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each Director or key management personnel, including their personally related entities is as follows:

Director	No. Shares Held at 30 June 2025	No. Shares Held at Date of this Report	No. Options Held at 30 June 2025	No. Options Held at Date of this Report	No. Perf shares Held at 30 June 2025
Peter Cook					
Directly	3,377,783	3,377,783	-	-	-
Indirectly	16,786,267	16,786,267	-	-	-
Mark Hepburn					
Directly	-	-	-	-	-
Indirectly	4,411,538	4,411,538	-	-	2,493,063
Michael Poepjes					
Directly	86,923	86,923	-	-	752,125
Indirectly	76,923	76,923	-	-	752,125
Jake Russell					
Directly	-	-	-	-	-
Indirectly	153,846	153,846	-	-	-
Total	**23,101,574**	**23,101,574**	**-**	**-**	**3,943,313**

The following table sets out the details of ordinary share movements during the year ended 30 June 2025:

	Balance at 30 June 2024	Purchases	Exercise of options	Net Other Change	Balance at 30 June 2025	No. Shares at the Date of report
Executive and Non-Executive Directors						
Peter Cook	15,933,281	4,230,769	-	-	**20,164,050**	**20,164,050**
Mark Hepburn	3,103,846	1,307,692	-	-	**4,411,538**	**4,411,538**
Jake Russell	76,923	76,923	-	-	**153,846**	**153,846**
Michael Poepjes	10,000	153,846	-	-	**163,846**	**163,846**
Total	**19,124,050**	**5,769,230**	**-**	**-**	**24,893,280**	**24,893,280**

The following table sets out the details of unlisted share option movements during the year ended 30 June 2025:

	Balance at 30 June 2024	Granted	Exercised	Net Other Change	Balance at 30 June 2025	Vested and Unexercised at 30 June 2025
Executive and Non-Executive Directors						
Peter Cook	1,282,051	-	-	(1,282,051)	-	-
Mark Hepburn	1,984,615	-	-	(1,984,615)	-	-
Jake Russell	25,641	-	-	(25,641)	-	-
Michael Poepjes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,292,307**	**-**	**-**	**(3,292,307)**	**-**	**-**

following tables sets out the details of performance share movements during the year ended 30 June 2025:

	Balance at 30 June 2024	Granted	Exercised	Net Other Change	Balance at 30 June 2025	Vested and Unexercised at 30 June 2025
Executive and Non-Executive Directors						
Peter Cook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Hepburn	-	-	-	2,439,063	2,439,063	2,439,063
Jake Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Poepjes	-	-	-	1,504,250	1,504,250	1,504,250
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,943,313**	**3,943,313**	**3,943,313**

following tables sets out the details of performance share assumptions for valuation and conditions during the year ended 30 June 2025:

Inputs used to calculate the option valuations are as follows:

Performance based shares

Inputs	Director Performance rights	Employee Performance rights
Number of performance rights	3,293,307	782,609
Valuation date	19-Feb-25	19-Feb-25
Share price at grant date	$0.071	$0.071
Expiry date	Nil	Nil
Grant date	19-Feb-25	19-Feb-25
Expiry date (length of time from issue)	Tranche A: 24 months from the date of issue Tranche B: 36 months from the date of issue Tranche C: 48 months from the date of issue	
Value[3]	$Nil	$Nil

Conditions

Tranche	Quantum	Vesting Condition	Expiry
A	1,314,438	Delivery of a Bankable Feasibility Study showing a positive net present value and internal rate of return on one or more project of the Company.	24 months from the date of issue
B	1,314,438	The Company securing full project funding (as confirmed by a Bankable Feasibility Study) for one or more projects of the Company.	36 months from the date of issue
C	1,314,437	A final investment decision being made by the Company to proceed with development of one or more projects of the Company.	48 months from the date of issue

Loans to Director and their related parties

No loans have been made to any Director or any related parties during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Other transactions with related parties

During the reporting year, there were no related party transactions other than the remuneration and option grants as detailed in the report.

END OF AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT.

[3] *For the financial year ending 30 June 2025, the vesting conditions were deemed remote for this financial year due to external factors. This will be reassessed at each reporting date.*

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the year and no recommendation is made as to payment of dividends.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company and its Board of Directors are committed to achieving and demonstrating high standards of corporate governance. The Company has adopted (where suitable for its circumstances) the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (Fourth Edition) published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

The Company has reviewed its corporate governance practices against the Fourth Edition for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

The Company's 2025 Corporate Governance Statement reflects its corporate governance practices for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and was approved by the Board. The Company's 2025 Corporate Governance Statement and Corporate Governance Plan are available on its website at www.castile.com.au.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has indemnified, to the extent permitted by law, the Directors and officers of the Company against any liability incurred by a Director or officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or in or arising out of the discharge of that officer's duties. No amount was paid pursuant to these indemnities during the financial year, nor subsequently to the date of this Annual Report.

During the financial year the Company paid, as permitted by law, a premium in respect of a contract to insure the Directors and officers of the Company against a liability (including legal costs) incurred by a Director or officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or in or arising out of the discharge of that officer's duties. Under the terms of that contract, the details of the nature and extent of the liabilities insured against and the amount of premiums paid are confidential.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings. No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company pursuant to section 236 with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in Note 5 to the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocates for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

AUDITOR'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and is included within the financial statements.

AUDITOR

Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2) of the Corporation Act 2001 and is signed for and on behalf of the Directors.

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Peter Cook

Non-Executive Chairman

17 September 2025

To the Board of Directors,

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Castile Resources Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours Faithfully,

Hall Chadwick

Mark Delaurentis

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated this 17th day of September 2025
Perth, Western Australia

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Revenue	3	**267,082**	270,821
Accounting fees		**(83,129)**	(77,081)
Compliance fees		**(155,791)**	(197,376)
Consultancy fees		**(77,000)**	(73,639)
Depreciation: other assets	10	**(118,442)**	(116,737)
Depreciation: right of use assets	11	**(16,204)**	(26,760)
Directors' remuneration		**(513,280)**	(554,846)
Exploration expenditure impaired	12	**(320,528)**	(28,598)
Insurance expense		**(27,968)**	(58,492)
Interest expense: lease liability		**(1,775)**	(3,951)
IT expenses		**(30,826)**	(92,226)
Legal fees		**(20,257)**	(5,014)
Marketing expense		**(63,735)**	(79,064)
Occupancy expenses		**(29,949)**	(19,984)
Other expenses		**(53,756)**	(45,123)
Share based payments expense	16	**-**	-
Staff expenses		**(226,390)**	(273,645)
Travel expenses		**(109,949)**	(73,438)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(1,581,897)**	(1,455,153)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	4	**406,204**	771,117
Net profit/(loss) for the year from operations		**(1,175,693)**	(684,036)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss)for the year		**(1,175,693)**	(684,036)
Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share (cents)	6	**(0.43)c**	(0.28)c

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**3,991,038**	2,425,754
Trade and other receivables	8	**59,645**	35,039
Other assets	9	**61,699**	104,339
Total Current Assets		**4,112,382**	2,565,132
Non-Current Assets			
Other assets	9	**307,032**	303,963
Property, plant and equipment	10	**237,937**	351,748
Right of use assets	11	**18,395**	34,599
Exploration and evaluation assets	12	**32,066,361**	30,970,028
Total Non-Current Assets		**32,629,725**	31,660,338
Total Assets		**36,742,107**	34,225,470
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	**496,203**	310,652
Lease liabilities		**13,831**	26,491
Employee obligations	14	**129,730**	112,962
Total Current Liabilities		**639,764**	450,105
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities		**-**	15,635
Employee obligations	14	**76,074**	37,915
Deferred tax liability	4	**617,294**	1,065,330
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**693,368**	1,118,880
Total Liabilities		**1,333,132**	1,568,985
Net Assets		**35,408,975**	32,656,485
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	15	**27,761,977**	23,833,794
Reserves	16	**-**	219,548
Retained earnings		**7,646,998**	8,603,143
Total Equity		**35,408,975**	32,656,485

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Contributed Equity $	Share Based Payments Reserve $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	**23,833,794**	**219,548**	**8,603,143**	**32,656,485**
Equity issues	4,150,000	-	-	4,150,000
Equity issue expenses (tax adjusted)	(221,817)	-	-	(221,817)
Share based payments	-	-	-	-
Reversal of expired share-based payments	-	(219,548)	219,548	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(1,175,693)	(1,175,693)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(956,145)	(2,752,490)
Balance at 30 June 2025	**27,761,977**	**-**	**7,646,998**	**35,408,975**
Balance at 1 July 2023	**23,912,227**	**408,395**	**9,098,332**	**33,418,954**
Equity issues	-	-	-	-
Equity issue expenses (tax adjusted)	(78,433)	-	-	(78,433)
Share based payments	-	-	-	-
Reversal of share based payments	-	(188,847)	188,847	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(684,036)	(684,036)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(684,036)	(684,036)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**23,833,794**	**219,548**	**8,603,143**	**32,656,485**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,532,791)**	(1,362,061)
Interest received		**144,756**	163,578
Interest paid: leases		**(1,775)**	(3,951)
Refunds of/(payments for) tenement and other deposits		**122,326**	35,540
Net cash used in operating activities	17	**(1,267,484)**	(1,166,894)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(4,630)**	(6,661)
Payment for exploration and evaluation assets		**(1,070,507)**	(1,811,182)
Proceeds from tenement deposits		**-**	3,053
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,075,137)**	(1,814,790)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from equity issues (net of costs)		**3,927,428**	-
Proceeds from borrowings		**-**	-
Repayment of borrowings		**(19,523)**	(21,379)
Net cash from/(used in) from financing activities		**3,907,905**	(21,379)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**1,565,284**	(3,003,063)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**2,425,754**	5,428,817
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	7	**3,991,038**	2,425,754

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. *Corporate information*

This annual report covers Castile Resources Limited (the "Company"), a company incorporated in Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025. The presentation currency of the Company is Australian Dollars ("$"). A description of the Company's operations is included in the review and results of operations in the Directors' Report. The Directors' Report is not part of the financial statements. The Company is a for-profit entity and limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are traded under the ASX code "CST" and OTCQB code CLRSF. The financial statements were authorised for issue on 17 September 2025 by the Directors. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

2. *Material accounting policies*

a. Basis of preparation

The general-purpose financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost base. It is recommended that the annual financial report be considered together with any public announcements made by the Company up to the issue date of this report, which the Company has made in accordance with its continuous disclosure obligations arising under the *Corporations Act 2001.* The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

b. Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2. *Material accounting Policies (continued)*

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

c. Comparatives

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

d. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimate uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results. Information about significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expense is provided below.

i. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised and are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. Key judgements are applied in considering the costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised.

ii. Leases – incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

2. *Material accounting Policies (continued)*

iii. Share based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of the options issued are determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

e. Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting year

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2024.

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Company accounting policies.

f. Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. Based on a preliminary review of the standards and amendments, the Directors do not anticipate a material change to the Company's accounting policies, however further analysis will be performed when the relevant standards are effective.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
3. *Revenue*		
Interest revenue	**144,756**	163,581
Other revenue	**122,326**	107,240
	267,082	270,821

Accounting policy:
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

4. *Income tax benefit/(expense)*

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Income statement		
a. Major components of income tax expense:		
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income: current income tax benefit	**-**	-
Deferred income tax – relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences in current year	**(409,354)**	(763,573)
Adjustment in respect of deferred income tax of prior year	**3,150**	(7,544)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	**(406,204)**	(771,117)
Statement of changes in equity		
a. Deferred income tax: capital raising costs	**(41,832)**	78,434
Income tax expense reported in equity	**(41,832)**	78,434

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
4. *Income tax benefit/(expense) (continued)*		
b. A reconciliation of income tax benefit and the product of accounting loss before income tax multiplied by the Company's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(1,581,897)	(1,455,153)
At statutory income tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	(395,474)	(363,788)
Non-deductible expenses (non-assessable income)	1,002	1,045
Adjustments in respect of previous year	3,150	(7,544)
Adjustments in respect of previous deferred income tax as a result of change in tax rate	-	(314,591)
Capital raising costs	(14,882)	(86,239)
	(406,204)	(771,117)

4. *Income tax benefit/(expense) (continued)*

c. Deferred income tax relates to the following:

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	30 June 2025 $	**30 June 2024 $**	**30 June 2025 $**	**30 June 2024 $**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	**(1,504)**	(238)	**(1,266)**	47
Other assets	**(13,904)**	(26,085)	**12,181**	11,878
Exploration and evaluation assets	**(7,679,930)**	(7,066,510)	**(613,420)**	967,341
Property, plant and equipment	**(43,191)**	(71,120)	**27,929**	41,826
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**(7,738,529)**	(7,163,953)		
Deferred tax assets				
Trade and other payables	**16,488**	13,126	**3,362**	(3,756)
Employee obligations - current	**51,451**	28,240	**23,211**	(7,164)
Right of use assets	**(1,141)**	1,882	**(3,023)**	1,238
Employee obligations – non-current	**-**	9,479	**(9,479)**	9,479
Business related costs – profit/loss	**-**	-	**-**	(300)
Business related cost - equity	**100,474**	58,642	**-**	-
Tax losses	**6,953,963**	5,987,254	**966,709**	(249,470)
Gross deferred tax assets	**7,121,235**	6,098,623		
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(617,294)**	(1,065,330)		
Deferred income tax benefit/(expense)			**406,204**	771,117

d. Unrecognised losses

At 30 June 2025, there were no unrecognised losses for the Company (2024: Nil).

4. *Income tax benefit/(expense) (continued)*

Accounting policy:

Income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is provided for using the full liability balance sheet approach. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable profits.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill;
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss); and
- taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, including carry-forward tax losses and tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised except when:

- the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss); and
- the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures and it is not probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

4. *Income tax benefit/(expense) (continued)*

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that they satisfy the requirements for recognition. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity. Income taxes relating to transactions recognised outside profit and loss (for example, directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity) are also recognised outside profit and loss.

Other taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of amounts of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

	30 June 2025	**30 June 2024**
	$	**$**
5. *Auditor's remuneration*		
Audit of the financial statements	**45,500**	44,878
	45,500	44,878

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
6. *Earnings per share*		
Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share (cents per share)	**(0.43)c**	(0.28)c
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders ($)	**$(1,175,693)**	$(684,036)
	Shares	Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	**275,383,986**	241,902,427

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
7. *Cash and cash equivalents*		
Cash at bank	**3,991,038**	2,425,754

Included in cash and cash equivalents is $183,500 which is deemed to be restricted cash and relates to money held in term deposits in relation to exploration licenses held by the Company.

Accounting policy:
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. *Trade and other receivables*

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
GST receivable	**56,786**	23,314
Other receivables	**2,859**	11,725
	59,645	35,039

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally receivable within 3 months. The net carrying value of trade and other receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
9. *Other assets*		
Current		
Prepaid expenses	**55,615**	104,339
Other assets	**6,084**	-
	61,699	104,339
Non-Current		
Tenement and other deposits	**307,032**	303,963
	307,032	303,963

10. *Plant and equipment*

Opening written down value at beginning of year	**351,748**	457,443
Additions	**4,631**	11,042
Write-offs	**-**	
Accumulated depreciation on write-offs	**-**	
Depreciation	**(118,442)**	(116,737)
Closing written down value at end of year	**237,937**	351,748

Accounting policy:

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, or where appropriate, over the estimated life of the mine. Major depreciation periods are:

- Mine specific plant and equipment is depreciated using – the shorter of life of mine and useful life. Useful life ranges from 2 to 25 years.
- Buildings – the shorter of life of mine and useful life. Useful life ranges from 5 to 40 years.
- Office plant and equipment is depreciated at 20% per annum for computers, office machines and other office equipment and furniture.

Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

10. *Plant and equipment (continued)*

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the profit and loss in the year the item is derecognised.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $

11. *Right of use assets*

Balance at beginning of year	**34,599**	61,359
Recognition	**-**	-
De-recognition	**-**	-
Depreciation	**(16,204)**	(26,760)
Balance at end of year	**18,395**	34,599

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024 $

12. *Exploration and evaluation assets*

Balance at beginning of year	**30,970,028**	29,741,456
Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred during the year	**1,416,860**	1,257,170
Impairment	**(320,457)**	(28,598)
Balance at end of year	**32,066,361**	30,970,028

12. *Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)*

Accounting policy:
Expenditure on acquisition, exploration and evaluation relating to an area of interest is carried forward at cost where rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and:

- it is expected that expenditure will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or alternatively by its sale; and/or
- exploration and evaluation activities are continuing in an area of interest but at reporting date have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Where uncertainty exists as to the future viability of certain areas, the value of the area of interest is written off to the profit and loss or provided against.

<u>Impairment</u>
The carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment on a regular basis or whenever impairment indicators are present. When information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure which had previously been capitalised is unlikely or that the Company no longer holds tenure, the relevant capitalised amount is written off to the profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
13. *Trade and other payables*		
Accrued expenses	**54,866**	58,294
Employee payables	**47,700**	49,043
Trade payables[4]	**393,637**	203,315
	496,203	310,652

[4] Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
14. *Employee obligations*		
Current		
Annual leave provision	**129,730**	112,962
	129,730	112,962
Non-Current		
Long service leave provisions	**76,074**	37,915
	76,074	37,915

	30 June 2025 No.	 $	30 June 2024 No.	 $
15. *Contributed equity*				
Balance at beginning of year	**241,902,427**	**23,833,794**	241,902,427	23,912,227
Placements	**63,846,153**	**4,150,000**		
Capital raising costs	**-**	**(221,817)**	-	(78,433)
Balance at end of year	**305,748,580**	**27,761,977**	241,902,427	23,833,794

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have limited amount of authorised capital.

Accounting policy:
Issued and paid-up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction in the proceeds received.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
16. *Reserves*		
Share based payments reserve		
Balance at beginning of year	**219,548**	408,395
Share based payments expense[5]	**-**	-
Reversal of expired share-based payments	**(219,548)**	(188,847)
Balance at end of year	**-**	219,548

Inputs used to calculate the option valuations are as follows:

Performance based shares

Inputs	Director Performance rights	Employee Performance rights
Number of performance rights	3,943,313	782,609
Valuation date	19-Feb-25	19-Feb-25
Share price at grant date	$0.071	$0.071
Expiry date	Nil	Nil
Grant date	19-Feb-25	19-Feb-25
Expiry date (length of time from issue)	Tranche A: 24 months from the date of issue Tranche B: 36 months from the date of issue Tranche C: 48 months from the date of issue	
Value[6]	$Nil	$Nil

[5] The reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits to employees and Directors.

[6] For the financial year ending 30 June 2025, the vesting conditions were deemed remote for this financial year due to external factors. This will be reassessed at each reporting date.

16. *Reserves (continued)*

Director Performance rights

Tranche	Quantum	Vesting Condition	Expiry
A	1,314,438	Delivery of a Bankable Feasibility Study showing a positive net present value and internal rate of return on one or more project of the Company.	24 months from the date of issue
B	1,314,438	The Company securing full project funding (as confirmed by a Bankable Feasibility Study) for one or more projects of the Company.	36 months from the date of issue
C	1,314,437	A final investment decision being made by the Company to proceed with development of one or more projects of the Company.	48 months from the date of issue

Employee Performance rights

Tranche	Quantum	Vesting Condition	Expiry
A	260,870	Delivery of a Bankable Feasibility Study showing a positive net present value and internal rate of return on one or more project of the Company.	24 months from the date of issue
B	260,870	The Company securing full project funding (as confirmed by a Bankable Feasibility Study) for one or more projects of the Company.	36 months from the date of issue
C	260,869	A final investment decision being made by the Company to proceed with development of one or more projects of the Company.	48 months from the date of issue

16. *Reserves (continued)*

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices of and movements in share options issued during the year:

	30 June 2025		30 June 2024	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding at beginning of year	15,664,082	$0.1948	16,664,082	$0.1803
Granted during the year	4,725,922	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	(15,664,082)	$0.1948	(1,000,000)	$0.313
Outstanding at end of year	**4,725,922**	**-**	**15,664,082**	**$0.1948**
Exercisable at end of year	**-**	**-**	**15,664,082**	**$0.1948**

Accounting policy:

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

17. *Reconciliation of cashflows from operating activities*

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Profit/(loss)	(1,175,693)	(684,034)
Depreciation	118,442	143,497
Depreciation: right-of-use	16,204	-
Exploration expenditure impaired	320,528	28,598
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(406,204)	(771,117)
Share based payments	-	-
Tax effect on capital raising costs	-	-
Change in trade & other receivables	(24,606)	49,526
Change in other assets	42,641	19,135
Change in trade & other payables	(213,723)	14,639
Change in employee obligations	54,927	32,862
	(1,267,484)	**(1,166,894)**

18. *Operating segments*

The Company has determined operating segments based on the information provided to the Board of Directors. The Company operates predominantly in one business segment being the exploration for minerals in one geographic segment, being Australia.

19. *Events after the end of the reporting year*

There are no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which will significantly affect, or may significantly affect, the state of affairs or operations of the reporting entity in future financial years.

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $

20. *Related party transactions*

a. KMP compensation

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	**713,061**	685,576
Post-employment benefits	**82,002**	70,197
Total	**795,063**	755,773

b. Transactions with related parties

During the reporting year, there were the following related party transactions:

- During the year a total of $Nil (2024: $261) plus GST was paid to Westgold Resourced Limited (former parent entity) in relation to reimbursement of costs.
- During the year a total of $3,590 (2024: $3,989) was paid to related parties of Mark Hepburn.

Refer to Note 16 for details of share-based payments to Directors and further detail in the remuneration report.

21. *Financial risk management*

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits and borrowings. The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. None of the Company's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax, dividends and general administrative outgoings. Gearing levels are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis in line with its target gearing ratio, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

Risk exposures and responses

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, equity price risk and liquidity risk. The Company uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity prices. Ageing analysis and monitoring of receivables are undertaken to manage credit risk, liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below. Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including for interest rate risk, credit allowances and cash flow forecast projections.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed below.

a. Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to risks of changes in market interest rates relate to the Company's interest-bearing liabilities and cash balances. Therefore, the Company does not have any variable interest rate risk on its debt. The Company constantly analyses its interest rate exposure. Within this analysis, consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative financing positions and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates. There is no significant exposure to changes in market interest rates at the reporting date.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

At the reporting date the Company's exposure to interest rate risk for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

	Variable interest $	Fixed interest $
30 June 2025		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,807,538	183,500
Trade & other receivables	59,645	-
Total	**3,867,183**	**183,500**
Financial liabilities		
Trade & other payables	496,203	-
Lease liabilities	-	13,831
Total	**496,203**	**13,831**
30 June 2024		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,242,254	183,500
Trade & other receivables	47,545	
Total	**2,289,799**	**183,500**
Financial liabilities		
Trade & other payables	310,652	-
Lease liabilities	-	42,126
Total	**310,652**	**42,126**

The following table illustrates the estimated sensitivity to a 1.0% increase and decrease to interest rate movements.

Impact on pre-tax profit/(loss)	$('000)
30 June 2025	
Interest rates + 1.0%	**(16)**
Interest rates – 1.0%	**16**
30 June 2024	
Interest rates + 1.0%	(15)
Interest rates – 1.0%	15

b. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Company, which comprises cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other financial assets held as security and loans. Cash and cash equivalents are held with National Australia Bank, which is an Australian Bank with an AA- credit rating (Standard & Poor's). The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with the maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of the financial assets (as outlined in each applicable note). The Company does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Company's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company does not have a significant exposure to bad debts. Significant concentrations of credit risk are in relation to cash and cash equivalents with Australian banks.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Company and the subsequent ability to meet the obligations to repay the financial liabilities as and when they fall due. The table below reflects all contractually fixed payables for settlement, repayment and interest resulting from recognised financial liabilities as of 30 June 2025.

Cash flows for financial liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on the conditions existing as 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. The remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are:

	30 June 2025	**30 June 2024**
	$	**$**
<6 months	**13,381**	13,246
6-12 months	**-**	13,246
1-5 years	**-**	15,634
>5 years	**-**	-

<u>Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities based on management's expectation</u>

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in our ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments of working capital e.g. inventories and trade receivables. To monitor existing financial assets and liabilities, as well as to enable effective controlling of future risks, management monitors its Company's expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities on an ongoing basis.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

Details	<6 months $	6-12 months $	1-5 Years $	>5 Years $	Total $
30 June 2025					
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	59,645	-	-	-	59,645
Total	**59,645**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,645**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	496,203	-	-	-	496,203
Lease liabilities	13,831	-	-	-	13,831
Total	**510,034**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**510,034**
30 June 2024					
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	35,039	-	-	-	35,039
Total	**35,039**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,039**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	310,652	-	-	-	310,652
Lease liabilities	13,246	13,245	15,635	-	42,126
Total	**323,898**	**13,245**	**15,635**	**-**	**352,778**

Accounting policy:

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, or fair value through profit or loss or fair value through OCI. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company's financial assets are classified in these categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include cash, short-term deposits, and trade and other receivables. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Interest received is recognised as part of other income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value, i.e., where they fail the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that do not pass the SPPI test are required to be classified, and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs, as permitted by AASB 9. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

For any other financial assets carried at amortised cost (which are due in more than 12 months), the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due.

However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

21. *Financial risk management (continued)*

<u>Financial Liabilities</u>

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of trade and other payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. After initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

22. *Commitments and contingencies*

	30 June 2025 $	30 June 2024 $
Committed expenditure for the Company comprises:		
<1 year	**566,833**	661,586
1-5 years	**920,326**	1,248,571
>5 years	**-**	-
	1,387,159	1,910,157

The Company's contingent liabilities are:

- Pursuant to the Deed of Assignment and Assumption – Rover Royalty and Tenement Transfer Agreement, the Company granted a perpetual royalty, payable by the Company at a rate of 1.5% where gold is not the product; and as outlined in the table below where the product is gold:

22. *Commitments and contingencies (continued)*

Average Spot Price per Ounce	Cumulative Gold Production (Ounces): <500,000	Cumulative Gold Production (Ounces): >500,000
> $600	1.50%	1.75%
$601 to $700	1.75%	2.00%
>$700	2.00%	2.50%

The Company has bank guarantees totalling $183,500 as at 30 June 2025.
There are no subsidiaries in Castile Resources Limited.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Subsection 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the Company, because the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements by Australian Accounting Standards.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of the Company declare that:

In the Directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001 and:

- comply with Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements;
- give a true and correct view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
- The attached Consolidated Entity Statement is true and correct.

In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act* 2001.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act* 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Peter Cook
Non-Executive Chairman
17 September 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTILE RESOURCES LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Castile Resources Ltd ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the director's declaration.

In our opinion:

a. the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Exploration and evaluation assets
(Refer to Note 12)
The Company has capitalised exploration and evaluation assets of $32,066,361 as at 30 June 2025.
Exploration and evaluation assets is a key audit matter due to:
- The significance of the balance to the Company's financial position;
- The level of judgement required in evaluating management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("AASB 6")*. AASB 6 is an industry specific accounting standard requiring the application of significant judgements, estimates and industry knowledge. This includes specific requirements for expenditure to be capitalised as an asset and subsequent requirements which must be complied with for capitalised expenditure to continue to be carried as an asset; and
- The assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement.
	Our procedures included, amongst others:
	- Assessing management's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in AASB 6. This involved analysing the tenements in which the Company holds an interest and the exploration programs planned for those tenements.
	- For each area of interest, we assessed the Company's rights to tenure by corroborating to government registries and evaluating agreements in place with other parties as applicable.
	- We considered the activities in each area of interest to date and assessed the planned future activities for each area of interest by evaluating budgets.
	- Substantiated a sample of expenditure by agreeing to supporting documentation.
	- We assessed each area of interest for one or more of the following circumstances that may indicate impairment of the capitalised expenditure:
	  - the licenses for the right to explore expiring in the near future or are not expected to be renewed;
	  - substantive expenditure for further exploration in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned
	  - decision or intent by the Company to discontinue activities in the specific area of interest due to lack of commercially viable quantities of resources; and
	  - data indicating that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.
	- Examined the disclosures made in the financial report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the remuneration report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Company, for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Hall Chadwick

Mark Delaurentis

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated this 17th day of September 2025
Perth, Western Australia

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES

As at 25 August 2025

Equity securities on issue

	Quoted on ASX	Unquoted	Total
Fully paid ordinary shares	305,748,580	-	305,748,580
Performance right	-	4,725,922	4,725,922
Total	305,748,580	4,725,922	310,474,502

Distribution of fully paid ordinary shares

Spread	Number of Holders	Number of Units	% of Total Issued Capital
1 - 1,000	356	109,659	0.04
1,001 - 5,000	614	1,776,646	0.58
5,001 - 10,000	326	2,599,597	0.85
10,001 - 100,000	671	25,287,881	8.27
100,001 Over	222	275,974,797	90.26
Total	2,189	305,748,580	100.00

Number of holders holding less than marketable parcels: 1,110.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES continued

Top 20 shareholders

Rank	Shareholder	Shares Held	% Issued Capital
1	MR RAM SHANKER KANGATHARAN	42,152,996	13.79
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <GSCO CUSTOMERS A/C>	20,953,612	6.85
3	PETER GERARD COOK	20,133,161	6.58
4	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	19,285,107	6.31
5	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	17,153,912	5.61
6	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <GLOBAL MARKETS>	14,787,587	4.84
7	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	10,410,231	3.40
8	GOLDEN ENERGY AND RESOURCES PTE LTD	8,978,353	2.94
9	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	6,983,205	2.28
10	NO BULL HEALTH PTY LTD	5,772,373	1.89
11	ROBMAR INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED	4,615,385	1.51
12	MR MARK STEVEN HEPBURN + MRS AMANDA JANE HEPBURN <HEPBURN SUPERFUND A/C>	4,411,538	1.44
13	NORFOLK ENCHANTS PTY LTD <TROJAN RETIREMENT FUND A/C>	3,500,000	1.14
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	3,472,685	1.14
15	NEWBALL PTY LIMITED	3,100,000	1.01
16	PHH PTY LIMITED	2,810,000	0.92
17	MR IVOR WILLIAM VAN DER SLUYS	2,320,000	0.76
18	BELL POTTER NOMINEES LTD <BB NOMINEES A/C>	2,148,153	0.70
19	ALL-STATES FINANCE PTY LIMITED	1,885,981	0.62
20	MR DARYL LINDSAY ALLEN	1,851,415	0.61
Total		**196,725,694**	**64.34**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES continued

Substantial Holders

The following entities have disclosed a substantial shareholder notice to the Company.

Name	Number of Shares
Ram Shanker Kangatharan	42,152,996[A]
CQS (UK) LLP	23,548,438[B]
Mr Peter Gerard Cook	20,133,161

Note: figures are based on notices lodged by the respective holders on the ASX Market Announcements Platform. Shareholders may also refer to the list of top 20 shareholders set out in this report for further details.

A) As of 16 December 2024
B) As of 22 July 2025

Ordinary Shares Voting Rights - Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of Shares, at general meetings of Shareholders or classes of Shareholders:

- each Shareholder entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
- on a show of hands, every person present who is a Shareholder or a proxy, attorney or representative of a Shareholder has one vote; and
- on a poll, every person present who is a Shareholder or a proxy, attorney or representative of a Shareholder shall, in respect of each fully paid Share held by him, or in respect of which he is appointed a proxy, attorney or representative, have one vote for the Share, but in respect of partly paid Shares shall have such number of votes as bears the same proportion to the total of such Shares registered in the Shareholder's name as the amount paid (not credited) bears to the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited).

Unquoted securities

Distribution of performance rights

Spread	Number of Holders	Number of Units	% of Total Issued Capital
1 - 1,000	-	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	-	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	-	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	-	-	-
100,001 Over	5	4,725,922	100.00
Total	**5**	**4,725,922**	**100.00**

Substantial holders of unquoted securities

Class	Name	Number of Securities
Performance rights	MH Cornerstone Pty Ltd <The Mulligan Family A/C>	2,439,063

The Company has no restricted securities on issue as at the date of this report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES continued

Other

The Company is not currently conducting an on-market buy-back. There are no issues of securities approved for the purposes of item 7 of section 611 of the Corporations Act which have not yet been completed. No securities were purchased on-market during the reporting period in respect of an employee incentive scheme.

Electronic Communications

Castile encourages shareholders to receive information electronically. Electronic communications allow Castile to communicate with shareholders quickly and reduce the Company's paper usage. Shareholders who currently receive information by post can log in at to provide their email address and elect to receive electronic communications.

Castile email shareholders when important information becomes available such as financial results, notices of meeting, voting forms and annual reports.

Castile will issue notices of annual and general meetings and the annual report electronically where a shareholder has provided a valid email address, unless the shareholder has elected to receive a paper copy of these documents.

Legislative changes to the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) effective 1 April 2022 mean there are several options available to shareholders as to how they elect to receive their communications. An important notice regarding these rights is available on Castile's website at https://www.castile.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/

For further information, please contact Castile's share registry, Computershare, at https://www-au.computershare.com/Investor/#Contact/Enquiry

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES continued

Schedule of Exploration Tenements

Castile held the following tenements as of 30 June 2025:

Tenement	Project	Location	Interest	Status
EL 24541	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 17/12/2025
EL 25511	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 17/12/2025
EL 27039	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 14/05/2027
EL 27292	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 26/05/2026
EL 27372	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 26/05/2026
ELR 29957	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 16/09/2028
ELR 29958	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 16/09/2028
EL 33121	Rover	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 3/11/2028
EL 10379	Warumpi	Northern Territory	100%	Expiry 10/09/2025
EL 31794	Lake Mackay JV	Northern Territory	14%	Expiry 27/02/2026
E52/4206	Milgun	Western Australia	100%	Surrendered Nov 2024
E52/4235	Milgun	Western Australia	100%	Surrendered Nov 2024