29 September 2025

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Excellent Bulk Sample Results Highlight Jupiter's Consistent Upgrade Potential

Initial results show consistent ~95% mass rejection and 6–10x TREO grade uplift in open-circuit bulk trials at GAVAQ (Vietnam); closed-circuit pilot plant now being built to optimise recoveries and produce a Mixed Rare Earth Product (MREP)-ready feed

Critica Limited (ASX: CRI) (**Critica** or the **Company**) is pleased to report preliminary results from the bulk metallurgical testwork program underway at Centre for Science and Technology of Mineral and Environment (**GAVAQ**) in Vietnam. This program follows the dispatch of a 400 kg bulk sample announced on 28 May 2025 and represents the first set of outcomes from open-circuit beneficiation trials. The scope will provide key data on tailings characteristics, process efficiency and flowsheet economics.

These first bulk sample results show that ore from across Jupiter can consistently achieve ~95% mass rejection with six-to-ten-fold grade uplift, validating Critica's beneficiation approach on larger samples and providing the technical foundation for downstream testwork and development studies.

Announcement Highlights

- **~95% mass rejection observed** across all ore types tested in open-circuit bulk flotation trials.
- **6–10x grade uplift:** head grades of **1,310–2,240 ppm TREO** upgraded to **1.2–2.0% TREO in concentrate (12,000–20,000 ppm)**.
- **Up to 4,500 ppm of Magnet Rare Earth Oxides** and **171 ppm Scandium Oxide** in intermediate concentrates.
- **Closed-circuit pilot plant under construction** at **GAVAQ (announced 1 September 2025) to** optimise recoveries, generate concentrate for downstream **hydromet testwork**, and advance **MREP specification.**
- **Integrated pathway in motion:** beneficiation at GAVAQ with parallel hydromet programs at GAVAQ, ANSTO and Minutech to define product chemistry and support future Mixed Rare Earth Product **(MREP)** qualification and offtake engagement activities.
- **Why this matters:** Results support a beneficiation-first flowsheet, providing a clearer pathway toward saleable Mixed Rare Earth Products (MREP).

Critica's CEO Jacob Deysel commented:

"We're very pleased with these bulk trial results. Regardless of ore type, Jupiter consistently delivers about 95% mass rejection with six-to-ten-fold TREO grade uplifts under open-circuit conditions. This validates our beneficiation-first strategy and reinforces the key advantage of Jupiter's clay mineralogy - unlike ionic clays, it allows us to beneficiate upfront, reducing mass and simplifying downstream processing.

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With the closed-circuit pilot now being built at GAVAQ, we'll focus on optimising recoveries and generating the concentrate needed for hydrometallurgical programs and MREP specification - key steps that will inform future product qualification and development studies.

Importantly, we now have an integrated pathway in motion. Together with ANSTO and Minutech, Critica has beneficiation, hydrometallurgy and product chemistry advancing in parallel - all directed toward producing Mixed Rare Earth Products (MREP), which include both Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate (MREC) and Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO), setting the technical foundation for our Scoping Study and supporting future offtake engagement."

Understanding Open vs. Closed Circuit

1. **Open-circuit** trials pass material through each stage once, without recycling intermediate streams. They are the right tool to demonstrate upgrade potential quickly and cost-effectively.
2. **Closed-circuit** pilots recycle intermediate streams, enabling tuning and stabilisation of the circuit to maximise recoveries while maintaining target concentrate grade.

Bulk Testwork Program – What Was Done and Why

- **Sample & logistics:** A ~400 kg composite representing multiple Jupiter ore types was dispatched to GAVAQ (Vietnam) on 28 May 2025.
- **Objective:** Demonstrate upgrade potential (mass rejection and grade uplift) in open-circuit beneficiation trials; inform pilot design and downstream hydromet planning.
- **Key metrics so far:**
  - **Mass rejection:** ~95% across ore types.
  - **Grade uplift:** 6–10×, upgrading 1,310–2,240 ppm TREO heads to 1.2–2.0% TREO concentrate.
- **Interpretation:**
  - Open-circuit results, though preliminary, demonstrate Jupiter's ability to upgrade rare earth content (concentrate grade vs head grade) while rejecting the majority of mass.
  - Recoveries are expected to be higher under closed-circuit conditions once recycle streams are included and the circuit is tuned. Results are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1. REE beneficiation mass reduction and intermediate concentrate grades achieved at GAVAQ

Sample	TREO ppm Feed	TREO % Concentrate	Mass Reduction %	TREO Upgrade
Quartz-rich Clay	2240	2.0	95	9.0x
Quartz-rich Clay Saprolite	1830	1.9	97	10x
Iron-rich Clay	2030	1.3	96	6.3x
Iron-rich Clay Saprolite	1310	1.2	95	9.4x

Note: un-optimised Open Circuit recovery ranges from 25 to 49%.

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Table 2. Intermediate concentrate Magnet Rare Earth and Scandium Oxide grades

Sample	MREO ppm	Pr_6O_{11} ppm	Nd_2O_3 ppm	Tb_4O_7 ppm	Dy_2O_3 ppm	Sc_2O_3 ppm
Quartz-rich Clay	4,503	981	3,383	25	114	102
Quartz-rich Clay Saprolite	4,362	925	3,313	23	101	85
Iron-rich Clay	3,758	765	2,834	29	130	130
Iron-rich Clay Saprolite	3,208	613	2,426	30	139	171

Critica's CEO Jacob Deysel commented: *"Open-circuit is best for proving strong upgrade; closed-circuit is best for maximising recovery. We've proven the first; we're now building the pilot to optimise the second."*

Image 1 - Flotation cell used for the treatment of the bulk sample

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Image 2 – Flotation reagents being used in the flotation process

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Progression Pathway – From Laboratory to Pilot

Critica's Jupiter flowsheet development has advanced through three clear stages of scale-up:

- **Laboratory Scale (23 January 2025):** Initial flotation and beneficiation trials on **50 kg**, establishing proof of concept.
- **Bulk Sample (28 May 2025):** Dispatch of a **400 kg** composite to GAVAQ in Vietnam, optimisation and confirming consistent mass rejection and grade uplift.
- **Pilot Plant (1 September 2025):** Construction commenced on a **3,000 kg** closed-circuit pilot at GAVAQ to optimise upgrades, improve recoveries, and generate product for downstream hydromet testwork. (See Image 3: equipment delivery; assembly in progress).

Image 3 – Pilot Plant equipment arriving (Flotation Cells)

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Next Steps

- Commission the closed-circuit pilot plant at GAVAQ.
- Run hydromet optimisation in parallel at GAVAQ, ANSTO and Minutech to define the leach pathway and MREP specification.
- Feed results into the Scoping Study and subsequent feasibility stages.

Glossary of Terms

- **TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides):** The total content of all rare earth oxides in a sample.
- **MREP (Mixed Rare Earth Products):** Critica's term covering both **MREC (carbonate)** and **MREO (oxide)** forms of mixed rare earths.
- **Beneficiation:** Upgrading ore by rejecting waste material while concentrating valuable minerals.
- **Open Circuit vs Closed Circuit:** Open circuit runs once without recycling; closed circuit recycles streams to maximise recovery.
- **Clay vs Ionic Clays:** Jupiter's *clay-hosted* ore can be beneficiated upfront, unlike *ionic clays*, which must be leached directly.

Authorised by the Board of Critica Limited.

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ABOUT CRITICA

Critica Limited (ASX: CRI) is advancing the Jupiter Project in Western Australia - recognised as Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earths resource and the nation's largest magnet-REE resource base. Jupiter is magnet-REE dominant (Nd, Pr, Dy, Tb), the value drivers for EV, renewable and defence supply chains. Breakthrough beneficiation testwork has demonstrated ~95% mass rejection with an ~8× grade uplift into a magnet-REE-rich concentrate, underscoring the potential for a simple, capital-efficient flowsheet. With exceptionally low U/Th content, Jupiter presents a distinctive development profile.

Critica is pivoting from explorer to developer with a clear mine-to-magnet roadmap: scale beneficiation and leach to pilot, finalise MREP specifications, progress development studies and approvals, and advance product qualification and offtake with Western-aligned partners.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results including geology interpretation, data preparation and data quality is based on work compiled by Dr. Stuart Owen who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Owen is a permanent employee of Critica Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Dr. Owen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Cautionary note: The results reported here are from open-circuit beneficiation trials and demonstrate upgrade potential. Recoveries and overall circuit performance will be determined under closed-circuit pilot conditions.

The Information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results for the Projects is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

- ANSTO & Minutech engaged to produce first MREC from Jupiter – 26 August 2025
- Jupiter Confirmed as Australia's Largest MREO Clay Resource – 13 August 2025
- Critica Advances Jupiter – Outstanding Magnet and HREO Grades – 16 July 2025
- Critica Commences Bulk Metallurgical Testwork – 28 May 2025
- First Pass Metallurgical Testwork Delivers 830% REE Upgrade – 23 January 2025

No new Mineral Resource information is contained in this report.

Information in this report which refers to Mineral Resources for the Jupiter Project in Western Australia is taken from the company's initial ASX disclosure dated 11 February 2025 and 13 August 2025 at www.critica.limited. The disclosure fairly represents information compiled by Mr Rodney Brown a Member of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of SRK Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd, independent of Critica Limited and has no conflict of interest.

The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources Estimates referred to within previous ASX announcements remain current and have not materially changed since last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are or were presented have not been materially modified.

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TABLE 2: JUPITER 400 KG BULK COMPOSITE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Sample	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Weight (kg)	TREO (ppm)
Quartz-rich Clay	JPD001	529510	6857126	355	31.2	37.9	7.6	2107
	JPD004	527981	6852098	347	35.3	67.9	44.8	2984
	BRAC105	531249	6854600	358	36.0	44.0	2.0	4417
	JPAC156	524248	6850354	343	8.0	20.0	5.4	2270
	JPAC173	530497	6851350	359	32.0	40.0	2.8	1749
	JPAC174	529756	6851838	354	44.0	52.0	4.3	1858
	JPAC176	530250	3851845	357	44.0	48.0	2.9	1445
	JPAC177	530497	6851847	358	36.0	56.0	6.1	1356
	JPAC179	530005	6852346	355	24.0	52.0	9.3	2025
	JPAC182	530754	6852355	359	28.0	36.0	4.8	2191
	JPAC183	530509	6852347	357	32.0	48.0	6.9	1055
	JPAC185	531251	6852849	360	32.0	36.0	1.3	1147
Quartz-rich Clay Saprolite	JPD001	529510	6857126	355	38.7	50.8	14.6	2270
					53.1	64.0	20.0	1298
	JPD004	527981	6852098	347	67.9	84.4	28.0	3002
	JPAC174	529756	6851838	354	52.0	64.0	4.5	2184
	JPAC176	530250	3851845	357	48.0	56.0	3.0	2574
	JPAC178	529744	6852350	354	48.0	59.0	4.0	1719
	JPAC179	530005	6852346	355	52.0	68.0	5.4	1638
	JPAC180	530247	6852345	356	32.0	60.0	10.0	2135
	JPAC182	530754	6852355	359	36.0	48.0	5.5	1792
	JPAC183	530509	6852347	357	48.0	60.0	6.0	2775
Iron-rich Clay	JPD002	529218	6856097	351	25.9	42.1	22.4	1797
	JPD007	529735	6854107	351	32.1	42.6	13.3	3455
	JPAC184	531499	6852847	361	8	44	17.5	2614
	JPAC186	531001	6852847	359	12	24	5.3	1579
	JPAC188	530493	6852846	357	32	56	9.7	1699
	JPAC190	530010	6852851	355	16	40	12.0	2369
	JPAC196	530492	6853346	356	20	40	11.4	1890
	JPAC199	529749	6853349	353	12	32	11.1	1797
Iron-rich Clay Saprolite	JPD002	529218	6856097	351	42.1	64.9	51.2	2266
	JPD007	529735	6854107	351	42.6	65.1	36.2	1606
	JPAC190	530010	6852851	355	40.0	48.0	6.7	1375
	JPAC196	530492	6853346	356	40.0	48.0	4.1	1145
	JPAC199	529749	6853349	353	32.0	40.0	4.2	1650

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APPENDIX TWO: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION | 'TABLE 1' REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Table Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g.: cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g.: 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g.: submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Jupiter metallurgical composites tested by GAVAQ, Centre of Science and Technology of Minerals and Environment were selected from the 17 AC and 4 DD exploration and resource definition drill holes listed in Section 2 below. • The selected intervals represent four bulk samples of quartz-rich clay, quartz-rich saprolite, iron-rich clay and iron-rich saprolite zones. Grades for AC holes previously announced to the ASX. • Sampling was supervised by a suitably qualified Critica geologist.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g.: core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc..) and details (e.g.: core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc..).	• This metallurgical composite sample subject of this report were selected from 17 AC holes drilled with a KL 150 AC rig operated by KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd and 4 DD holes drilled with a Sandvik DE840 truck mounted drill rig by DDH1. • The AC drilling was conducted with a 90mm blade and holes were drilled to blade refusal in near fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• The bulk AC samples were visually assessed, weighed and considered representative with overall good recovery. • The diamond holes were marked up and core loss recorded prior to samples being quarter cored.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes were qualitatively geologically logged by suitably qualified Critica geologists. • The detail of geological logging is considered sufficient for exploration and resource definition drilling. • An inferred Mineral Resource Estimation has been completed by SRK using this data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,	• Four metallurgical composites covered 560.4 m from the 21 listed drill holes • Composited intervals within each drill hole ranged from 4 to 36 m and were composited from crushed and pulverised assay laboratory returns, then homogenized by mat rolling, bagged and weighed for supply to GAVAQ. • Total composite weight was c. 400 kg

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assaying of the metallurgical composite and products was conducted by GAVAQ and the Centre for Geological Analysis and Testing-Vietnam Department of Geology and Minerals. • Determination of magnet rare earths Pr, Nd, Tb and Dy and Sc on the intermediate concentrates was conducted by ALS Geochemistry, Perth WA using lithium borate fusion followed by acid digestion of the resultant glass bead and ICP-MS finish.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The use of twinned holes is not applicable at this stage. • The metallurgical results are compatible with observed mineralogy. • Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. • Critica assay and metallurgical data is as reported by GAVAQ and has not been adjusted in any way.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole locations were determined by handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 5 metres. • All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system. • Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drill holes selected for the GAVAQ metallurgical composite were part of Jupiter exploration and resource definition programs as previously reported to the ASX.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The AC holes were drilled vertically along E-W drill lines • The intersected clay and saprolite zones blanket weathered syenite-monzonite basement such that downhole thickness approximates true thickness.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for the metallurgical composite from collection to submission to GAVAQ was managed by Critica personnel. and the level of security is considered appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The GAVAQ test work was monitored and reviewed by suitably qualified Critica Limited's Senior Metallurgist Dr Dinh Hien.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Brothers REE Project currently consists of granted Exploration Licences E59/2421, E59/2463, E59/2710, E59/2711, E59/2819, E59/2820, E59/2821, E59/2827, E59/2889, E59/2890, E59/2907, E59/2927, E59/2928, E59/2930, and applications E59/2929 and E21/232. All are 100% held by Tasmanian Rare Earth Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Critica Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Documented previous explorers within the area now covered by the Brothers Project include North Flinders Mines Ltd, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Spark Energy Pty Ltd, Arcadia Minerals Ltd, Babalya Gold Pty Ltd, Burmine Ltd, Equigold NL, Equinox Resources NL, Jervois Mining Ltd, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, Mount Magnet South NL, Sons of Gwalia Ltd and David Ross. • Refer to previous Critica announcements to the ASX and also available from http://critica.limited.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Brothers REE exploration area is situated within the Western Australian Archean Yilgarn Craton and mostly comprises Cenozoic cover sequence overlying an extensive Archaean monzogranite complex (the Big Bell Suite).
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: -easting and northing of the drill hole collar -elevation or RL of the drill hole collar -dip and azimuth of the hole -down hole length and interception depth -hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Locations and composited intervals for the GAVAQ metallurgical composite are as listed below: • All holes were vertical and collar location was determined by handheld Garmin GPS64sx considered accurate to ±5m. • All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system. • Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.

Hole	East MGA Zone 50 GDA94	North MGA Zone 50 GDA94	Interval
JPD001	529510	6857126	31.2-64.0
JPD004	527981	6852098	35.3-84.4
BRAC105	531249	6854600	36.0-44.0
JPAC156	524248	6850354	8.0-20.0
JPAC173	530497	6851350	32.0-40.0
JPAC174	529756	6851838	44.0-64.0
JPAC176	530250	3851845	44.0-56.0
JPAC177	530497	6851847	36.0-56.0
JPAC178	529744	6852350	48.0-59.0
JPAC179	530005	6852346	24.0-68.0
JPAC182	530754	6852355	28.0-48.0
JPAC183	530509	6852347	32.0-60.0
JPAC185	531251	6852849	32.0-36.0
JPD002	529218	6856097	25.9-64.9
JPD007	529735	6854107	32.1-65.1
JPAC184	531499	6852847	8.0-44.0
JPAC186	531001	6852847	12.0-24.0
JPAC188	530493	6852846	32.0-56.0
JPAC190	530010	6852851	16.0-48.0
JPAC196	530492	6853346	20.0-48.0
JPAC199	529749	6853349	12.0-40.0

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant intersections and assay results.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Metal equivalents have not been applied. • Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project intersections and assay results. • Standard element to oxide conversion factors have been used and TREO was calculated on an unrounded basis.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down-hole length, true width not known'	• The intersected clay and saprolite zones blanket weathered granitoid basement such that downhole thickness approximate true thickness
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Drill hole sample locations are given in Table 2 and above drill hole information section. • Refer to previous Critica announcements to the ASX for block model plans and sections, also available from http://critica.limited.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project intersections and assay results.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• GAVAQ Solution Metallurgical Equipment and Technology Consulting Joint Stock Company, Hanoi, Vietnam was engaged by Critica Limited to undertake beneficiation test work on four composite samples (c. 400 kg) of Jupiter clay-hosted REE mineralisation as selected by Critica Limited geometallurgist. • GAVAQ conducted particle size analysis, multi-element geochemistry, XRD mineralogy, and gravity and magnetic separation work to identify potential process flowsheets. • The process flowsheet used to produce the results reported here comprised grinding to 90% passing 0.075 mm, scrubbing (attrition), then low intensity (800 gauss) magnetic separation to remove the magnetic iron minerals (mainly hematite and magnetite). The non-magnetic fraction was then subject to an open circuit flotation using carboxylate collectors, sodium silicate depressant and starch dispersant with mildly alkaline conditions and ambient temperatures. • Open circuit flotation concentrates returned 1.2 to 2% TREO concentrate grades with 95-97% mass reduction and 25-49% mass recovery from feed grades ranging from 1310 to 2240 ppm TREO (see Table 1)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Critica is currently conducting ongoing mineralogy and metallurgical test work, including upgrading of REEs via physical rejection of quartz, feldspar and iron oxides (including potential by-products), other flotation collectors and conditions, closed circuit flotation, leach testing and Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate production. • Critica has engaged GAVAQ to build a closed circuit pilot plant for ongoing optimisation and piloting work.