HALLS PEAK PROJECT UPDATE - MULTI COMMODITY AND CRITICAL MINERALS DISCOVERY PIPELINE

Major Gold–Antimony–Silver System Emerging at Amoco, Exceptional Silver at the Gibsons Project, and land-access progressing at the Mayview Antimony Prospect.

- Petrographic analyses of maiden drill samples from Amoco **confirm an affinity with a late-stage shallow orogenic Gold-Antimony-Silver bearing system** overprinting earlier VHMS mineralisation, analogous with the mineralisation style observed at Larvotto Resources' (ASX:LVR) **Hillgrove deposits**.

- Outcrop and float sampling at Amoco show high-grade Au–Sb–Ag mineralisation potential, including up to 17.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb and 53.2 g/t Ag.

- Maiden drilling at Amoco intersected numerous black shale units, that have the potential to host additional multi-commodities similar to the **high-grade silver-bearing lodes at the Company's nearby Gibsons base metals Project**, significantly expanding the exploration footprint.

- Critical Resources' Gibsons Project hosts up to **nine silver-bearing lodes, including multiple zone greater than 900g/t Ag**, three lodes include **exceptionally high-grade silver**, as previously reported :

    - **1.15m @ 3,780 g/t Ag** (121.5 oz) (DDHA6)
    - **1.6m @ 1,900 g/t Ag** (61.1 oz) (PMR027)
    - **2.0m @ 1,085 g/t Ag** (34.88 oz) (CRRDD_14)
    - **12.45m @ 331.63 g/t Ag** (10.66 oz), incl.**1.24m @ 1,750 g/t Ag** (56.3 oz) (CRR21DD_01)

- Land-access negotiations are progressing at the Mayview Antimony Prospect, located immediately adjacent to Larvotto Resources Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Operations. **High-grade antimony and gold sample results up to 52.3% Sb and 2.71 g/t Au**.

Critical Resources Limited ('**Critical Resources'** or the '**Company**', **ASX**:**CRR**) is pleased to provide an update from completed petrographic analyses of samples that confirm an affinity with a large, structurally controlled orogenic gold–antimony–silver-bearing system at Amoco, complementing the extensive high-grade silver mineralisation modelled at Gibsons. This work advances the Company's strategy to build a **district-scale, multi-commodity precious and critical minerals discovery pipeline** within the New England Fold Belt, NSW.

AMOCO PETROLOGY STUDY

The Amoco gold-antimony project is located in the fertile New England fold belt ~19km southeast of Larvotto Resources Limited's (ASX:LRV) Hillgrove Antimony-Gold operations and ~14km east of Koonenberry Gold's (ASX:KNB) Enmore Gold Project along regional controlling structural trends. **Petrographic analysis of ten drill samples from the maiden drill program at Amoco has confirmed that the Project hosts a late stage**

shallow-level orogenic lode system that was superimposed on the earlier volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) system.

Most drill samples consist of quartz-rich hydrothermal breccias and vein infill, with strong replacement textures indicating multiple pulses of mineralising fluids. These fluids introduced sulphides, silica and carbonate, forming zones containing up to ~20% sulphide minerals. Alteration includes quartz–sericite–pyrite assemblages with local adularia, typical of epithermal–mesothermal conditions.

Halls peak area hosts two significant mineral systems:

- A Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper-Gold volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) system.
- A fault controlled large orogenic system that hosts late stage fluids that introduced gold and antimony in areas. Similar to the mineralisation style of the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold deposit (Larvotto Resources) and the Enmore Gold field (Koonenberry Gold).

The observed characteristics of **mineralised samples from Amoco drill samples are consistent with the style of mineralisation being of hydrothermal 'lode' type**, occurring as hydrothermal breccia and vein infill, as well as portion of the intense replacement of immediate host rock (e.g. in breccia fragments).

The presence of arsenopyrite, quartz textures and occurrence of carbonate (calcite) in some samples infers an affinity of the mineralisation style with that of a relatively shallow level orogenic gold system. The 2026 petrographic report strongly recommended further drilling of the areas of surface high grade gold, antimony, silver and arsenopyrites to further understand the controls on high grade mineralisation. **Samples of outcrop and float mineralisation (Figure 1) at Amoco have returned up to 17.9 g/t Au, 0.7% Sb and 53.2 g/t Ag.**

SAMPLE ID	GDA94 56J UTM MGA E	GDA94 56J UTM MGA N	Au ppm (g/t)	Sb %	Ag ppm (g/t)
AGR8	409710	6598196	15.0	0.7%	9.8
AGR1	409502	6598185.5	15.1	0.6%	8.8
AG(1)	409712	6598195	17.9	No assay	6.2
AGR2	409709	6598211	13.0	0.5%	5.9
S671	409715	6598197	12.9	0.5	18.5
AGR4	409704	6598193	11.9	0.4%	4.6
AA	409380	6597922	7.29	0.3	14.3
AGR9C	409377	6597921	1.7	0.1%	53.2
AGR9B	409389	6597939	1.5	0.1%	42.8
AGR10C	409710	6598197	2.5	0.2%	35.6

***Table 1** – Previously reported mineralised rock sample highlights – Au, Sb and Ag analyses from Amoco.*

Petrographic studies of the Amoco high grade Au-Sb mineralisation (Ashley 2024) noted '*high values of Au, As and Sb, and relatively low base metals (and Ag), together with mineralogy and quartz textures, are considered to be consistent with an orogenic gold mineralised system. These characteristics contrast significantly with the geological and geochemical setting of the Halls Peak massive sulphide system to the west, and provide some analogy with the Hillgrove Au-Sb-As-W deposit.*'

Recent re-interpretation of aeromagnetic survey (ASX:CRR announcement 20 March 2025) has outlined a network of major fault structures (**Figure 1**). Modelling of the legacy and recent assay data supports the geological interpretation of mineralised NE/SW structures, which are interpreted as key conduits for

hydrothermal activity, analogous to the nearby Hillgrove operations and gold mineralisation at the Koonenberry Gold's Enmore Gold Project.

Together, the petrographic results indicate that Amoco is a substantial, district-scale orogenic system with the right mineral chemistry, alteration, and fluid signatures for potential higher-grade gold-antimony mineralisation near surface and at depth. The combination of deeper arsenopyrite-bearing zones, broad alteration envelopes and strong pathfinder responses provides a clear technical foundation for ongoing targeting within the Amoco corridor.

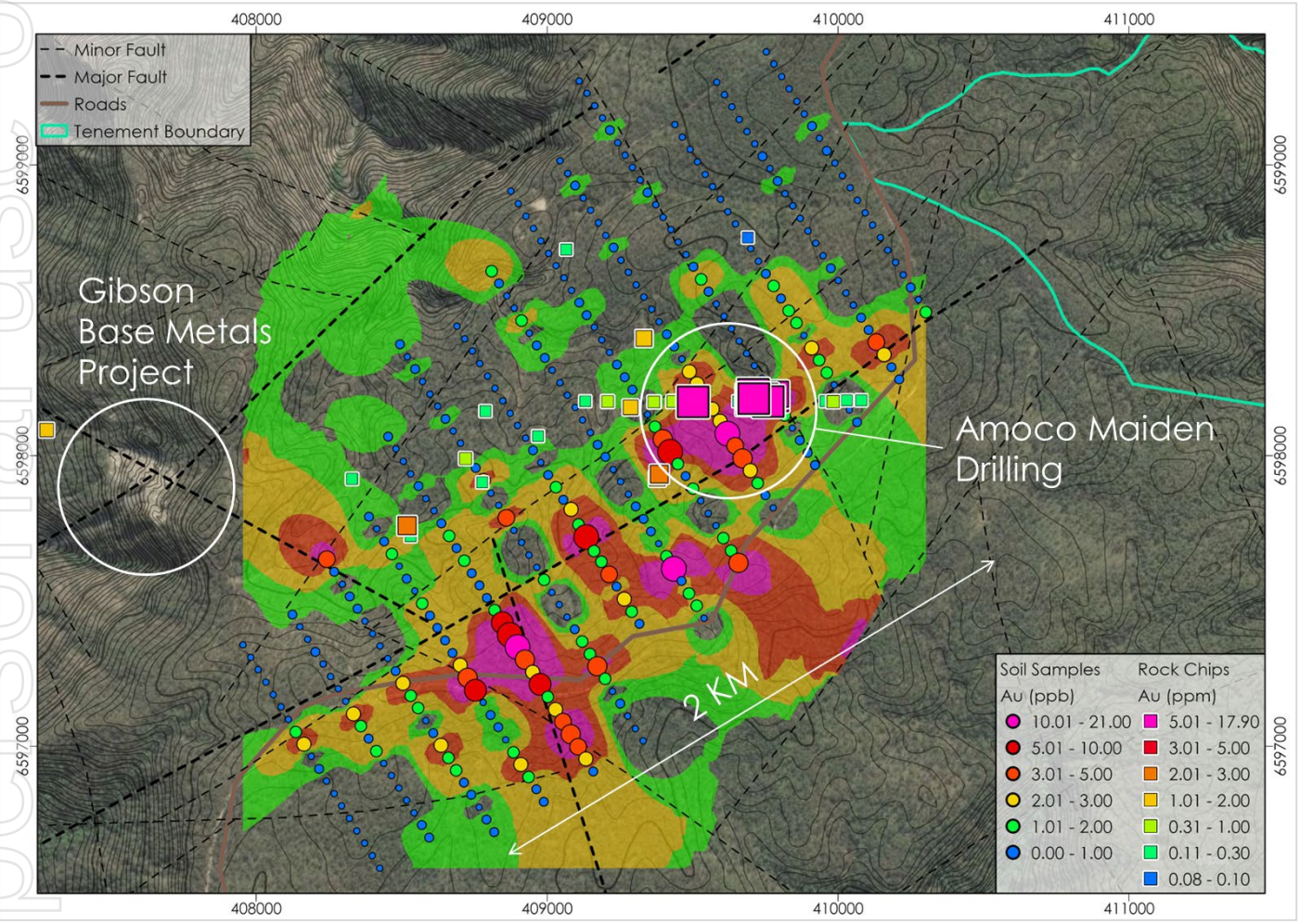

***Figure 1** – Amoco gold-in-soils geochemistry assay results with rock chip samples and major interpreted fault structures (black dashed lines) with Gibson Base Metals Project.*

GIBSONS PROJECT

The Company's Gibson Project has an **Inferred Mineral Resource** of **840,000 tonnes @ 3.7% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 0.44% Cu, 30 g/t Ag and 0.1 g/t Au** (JORC 2012) (refer to ASX:CRR announcement 30 June 2023). The Gibson MRE was defined from 47 drillholes (6,921m) across multiple campaigns and demonstrates the mineralised lodes extend both laterally and vertically beyond current drilling density. Importantly, the resource remains **open along strike and at depth**, and many of the highest-grade silver results reported during the December 2024 review sit **outside** or **adjacent** to the current resource wireframes — providing clear pathways for near-term expansion.

Drilling at Gibsons confirms **exceptional silver potential with multiple stacked silver-rich lodes**, with extremely high-grade silver reported across several horizons. More than **130 drill samples** exceed **100 g/t Ag**, with ten samples over **940 g/t Ag**, including standout intercepts of **3,780 g/t Ag**, **1,900 g/t Ag** and **1,750 g/t Ag**. These exceptional silver grades span multiple drilling campaigns across the Gibson Mineral Resource Estimate envelope, confirming the presence of **up to nine mineralised horizons**, three of which contain **consistently ultra-high-grade silver (>900 g/t Ag)**.

Up to **nine mineralised horizons** have been modelled at Gibsons, three of which consistently carry **silver grades >900 g/t Ag**. The lowest of these lodes hosts silver not in base-metal sulphides but as **tetrahedrite disseminated within intensely altered black shale**—providing a parallel, structurally distinct silver system that expands the exploration footprint. Near-surface high-silver intervals may also reflect **supergene enrichment**, offering potential for shallow ounces. Highlighted high-grade silver intersections from Gibsons included in the table below (refer to ASX:CRR announcement 4 December 2024):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver Assay (g/t)	Silver Ounces
DDHA6	**17.37**	**18.52**	**1.15**	**3,780**	**121.5**
PMR027	**62.5**	64.1	**1.6**	**1,900**	**61.1**
CRR21DD_04	77.65	78.1	0.45	1,165	37.5
CRR21DD_04	150.6	151.98	1.38	>1,500	>48.2
CRR21DD_01	**102.6**	103.84	**1.24**	**1,750**	**56.3**
CRR21DD_01	10.75	11.6	0.85	945	30.4
SG03	9.9	10.75	0.85	1,150	37.0
SG03	14.15	15	0.85	1,180	37.9
SG03	12.88	14.15	1.27	1,145	36.8
CRRDD_14	261.5	263.5	2	1,085	34.9

Table 2** - Significant Silver values from Halls Peak drill campaigns. **Note: CRR21DD_04 reached the assay overlimit and was not retested.

The geological setting at Gibsons — **multiple stacked lodes, strong structural control, black-shale enrichment, and vertical mineral continuity — mirrors other large-scale lode-style silver and polymetallic systems.** Gibsons hosts **two distinct silver mineralisation styles**:

1. **Massive sulphide–hosted silver** associated with Zn–Pb–Cu lodes, responsible for many thicker high-grade intervals.

2. **Black shale–hosted silver**, with silver occurring as tetrahedrite disseminated through intensely altered shale. The standout PMR027 interval (1.6m @ 1,900 g/t Ag) with minimal base metals confirms this second, high-grade structural system.

The Gibson Project geological understanding supports a broader exploration model that includes both massive sulphide lodes and structurally prepared shale corridors. Future drilling will target down-dip extensions of the three high-grade silver lodes, untested shale horizons, and step-outs designed to grow both metal tonnage and grade. **Together with Amoco, Gibsons and Mayview forms a critical part of a unified district-scale multi-mineral (precious, base and critical) portfolio at Halls Peak.**

MAYVIEW ANTIMONY PROSPECT

The Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect lies adjacent to Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove Antimony–Gold Project (**Figure 2**). Field mapping confirmed antimony–gold mineralisation in historic surface and underground workings, supported by standout rock-chip assays including **52.3% Sb**, **38.3% Sb**, **15.35% Sb & 2.71 g/t Au**, **12.45% Sb & 2.18 g/t Au**, and **11.2% Sb & 1.13 g/t Au**.

Engagement with landholders is ongoing, with the Company aiming to complete a low-impact soil-geochemistry survey over the ~270 m of mapped workings once access is secured. Early indications suggest Mayview may form part of the **southeastern extension of the Hillgrove-style orogenic Sb–Au system**.

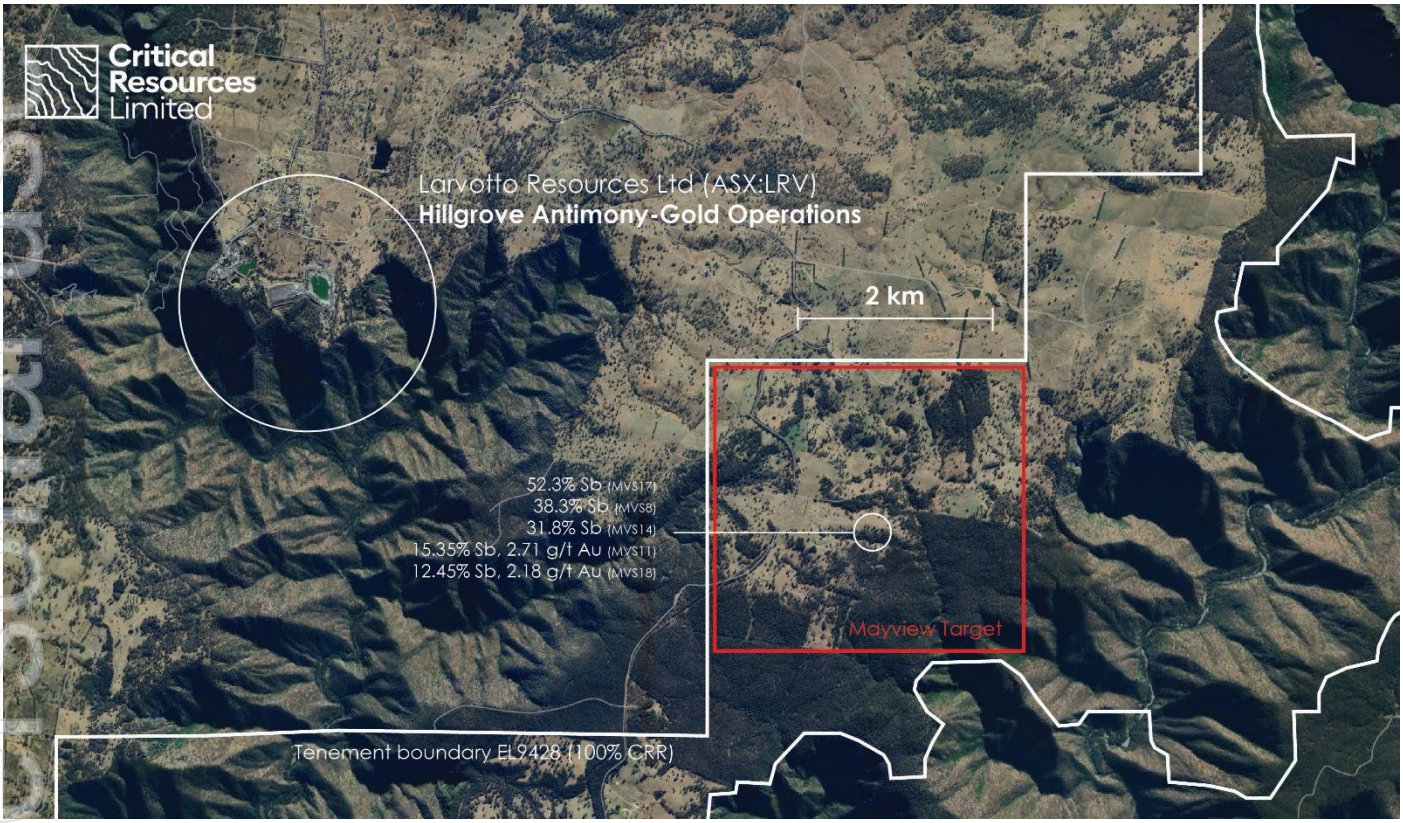

***Figure 2** – Mayview Antimony Prospect with recent surface rock samples.*

NEXT STEPS

The Company's next phase of work across the Halls Peak Project will focus on advancing each prospect through targeted, high-impact exploration programs that build on the strong technical foundations now established.

At Amoco, the new petrographic results will be integrated into the structural and geological model to refine priority targets aimed at testing the interpreted gold–antimony zones along strike and at depth. Permitting activities and land-access agreements are ongoing to support the next stage of drilling.

At Mayview, the Company continues to engage constructively with landowners, with the intent to undertake a low-impact soil-geochemistry survey across the historic antimony workings once access is secured.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Critical Resources.

To receive alerts for ASX announcements and updates sign up at **www.criticalresources.com.au** or for further information please contact us directly at:

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) is an Australian mining and technology company focused on the exploration and development of metals and advanced next-generation battery technologies essential for a sustainable future. The Company's portfolio includes the Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, the Halls Peak Base Metals Project in New South Wales, Australia, and a growing gold portfolio in New Zealand.

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For more information visit: www.criticalresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a consultant of Critical Resources. Mr Leu has sufficient experience that 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This information in this ASX Announcement that relates to the Halls Peak Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from the ASX market announcement dated 30 June 2023 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement contains information on the Halls Peak Project extracted from Ashley, P. 2025. Petrographic Report on Ten Drill Chip Samples from the Amoco Grid Prospect, Halls Peak Area, East of Armidale, Northern NSW for Critical Resources Limited and ASX market announcements dated 22 November 2021, 30 June 2023, 28 August 2024, 12 September 2024, 3 October 2024, 8 November 2024, 19 November 2024, 4 December 2024, 16 December 2024, 12 February 2025, 20 March 2025, 4 June 2025, 2 July 2025,18 September 2025, 13 October 2025 and 5 December 2025 reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at www.criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

Halls Peak – Gibson Base Metals Project - Mineral Resource Estimate

Halls Peak Project JORC Classification	Zn Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag ppm (g/t)	Au ppm (g/t)
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	2.0	0.84	3.7	1.5	0.44	30	0.1
Total*	**-**	**0.84**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**0.44**	**30**	**0.1**

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 2% Zn for an open pit mining scenario. Estimation for the model is from the generation of a rotated block model, with blocks dipping 55° >330°. Classification is according to the JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Refer to the ASX:CRR announcement 30 June 2023.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Statements regarding CRR's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statement. Such forward-looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. There can be no assurance that CRR's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that CRR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of CRR's mineral properties. Critical Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projections based on new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Critical Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.
Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.
In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td>

Petrographic samples were selected by a qualified geologist from Reverse circulation (RC) drill chips that were sampled in 1 metre down hole intervals as described below. Some samples of large chips collected when compressed air was utilised to dislodge down hole blockages.
Samples personally delivered by hand to Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services, Armidale, N.S.W.
The samples were submitted to Thin Section Australia Pty Ltd in Brisbane, who prepared polished thin sections (PTS) from each sample. The resulting PTS were examined microscopically in transmitted and reflected light. Magnetic susceptibility was measured on each sample and photomicrographs taken of mineralogical and textural features. A few samples were tested with dilute HCl to check carbonate speciation
The purpose of the petrographic examination was to characterise the style of primary mineralisation in the samples, hydrothermal alteration and infill, and the nature of the original rocks.
Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected by a cone splitter for one metre sample intervals. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from a nominal 3 - 5 kg weight was supplied to ALS for sample preparation
Field duplicates were collected. Certified duplicates and blanks were included in sample batch dispatched to ALS.
To ensure industry standards, RC drill samples were dispatched to ALS Minerals (Brisbane) and prepared and analysed by the following methods.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Received Sample Weight</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEV-01</td><td>Waste Disposal Levy</td></tr>
<tr><td>PUL-QC</td><td>Pulverizing QC Test</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOG-20</td><td>Sample login - Additional Analysis</td></tr>
<tr><td>PUL-31</td><td>Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um</td></tr>
<tr><td>SPL-21</td><td>Split sample - riffle splitter</td></tr>
<tr><td>BAG-21</td><td>Raw Sample in a new bag</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>INSTRUMENT</th></tr>
<tr><td>ME-ICP61</td><td>34 element four acid ICP-AES</td><td>ICP-AES</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au-AA25</td><td>Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish</td><td>AAS</td></tr>
</table>
RC samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 for 34 elements and gold by Au-AA25
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</td><td>12 Reverse circulation drill holes were completed using a 5.5" RC hammer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results is 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</td><td>Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in RC drill logs. Recoveries were generally 80 -100%.

High pressure air used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination.

There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Petrographic samples were collected from logged RC samples. All RC holes are geological logged every metre. The lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural characteristics are logged directly into a digital format. Logging of RC chips is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, alteration.
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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Petrographic samples were selected by a qualified geologist from logged RC samples. RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being drilled. Sample moisture was monitored, and water is blown out at each rod change prior to resuming drilling. Hole terminated if sample is wet. If the site location was deemed to have possible transported material, either the soil sample was not taken, or taken from a different site. The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample sizes collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods that are considered appropriate for the medium being sampled, the laboratory techniques employed and the type and style of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. QA/QC procedures included the insertion of certified standards and blanks and field duplicates field duplicates submitted to the laboratory.
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 include instrument make and model, reading times, calibration 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Petrographic samples were selected by a qualified geologist from logged RC samples. • RC samples were analysed by ALS Brisbane by ME-ICP61 for 34 elements via four acid digest and ICP-AES, gold by Au-AA25, overlimit samples were analysed by Mn-OG62. • The techniques and practices are appropriate for the sample type and style of mineralisation. • Individual field soil samples are stored in numbered, sealed plastic sample bags for transport and at the laboratory. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Reference standards and blanks were inserted in sample batch submitted to ALS Results indicate satisfactory accuracy and precision was achieved.
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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustments to assay data.*	• Petrographic samples were selected by a qualified geologist from logged RC samples. • The Company's exploration manager reviewed the assay results. The Company utilises industry standard sampling techniques and accredited independent assay laboratories. • Twinned holes were not drilled. • All sample data was captured in excel spreadsheets and plotted using GIS software. Assay results were merged with the primary data when received electronically from the laboratory using

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		established database protocols. • There are no adjustments to the assay data. The data is received from the lab and is then loaded into DataShed (database) for data validation, verification and storage. All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. All original records are kept on file. CRR has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
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.*	Handheld Garmin GPS were used to locate RC drill collars sample locations with error range of ± 3 to 5 metres for easting and northing. All current data is in MGA94 grid zone 56. Topographic control is adequate as measured by the Handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64sx.
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.*	Drill collar spacing was determined by anomalies defined by geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys. Spacing is shown in the accompanying drill collar tables and drill collar plans. The current density of drilling is not sufficient for resource estimation. Compositing has not been applied
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.*	Most drill holes were designed to intersect at a high angle the strike of coinciding geochemical and magnetic anomalies. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced during the drill program.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody for all samples from collection to delivery is managed by CRR personnel. They were personally delivered by hand to Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services, Armidale, N.S.W. The chain of custody for all samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by CRR personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs RC drill samples collected in the field placed in a secure, lockable room in the office/residence of the exploration team. Individual samples in calico bags were placed in batches of three in woven poly bags that were sealed with cable ties. These were placed pallets and wrapped and enclosed in copious plastic stretch wrap. The pod was delivered by truck door-to-door to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Senior management conduct internal audits and reviews. No external audits and reviews sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership, including agreements or*	CRR holds five granted Exploration Licences (EL4474, EL7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430), northeast of Armidale N.S.W., that encompass at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*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.*	total of 946km^2. CRR has also agreed to acquire 100% of EL9293 from Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. All tenements are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website.** **Key sources of exploration data generated by other parties include:** Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357(R00009703-9704) Two exploration reports, EL1427 & 1742, Halls Peak area. Gardiner, G. for Amoco Minerals Australia Co. Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licenses 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317. Sample AG(1)3000N 7393.5E, ASX Certificate of Analyses ST37207 – 2003; Coordinate 3000N 7393.5E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report, EL_4474_R00047867. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; other multielement by method ME-ICP41. Sample S671. Collected by M. Leu in the creek around coordinate 3000N 7700- 7600E based on Amoco's grid. Results reported in ASX Certificate of Analyses BR12233601 – finalised 25 10 2012. Refer to Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 5 August 2024. Measured Resource 448kt @ 3.8% Sb; Indicated Resource 3,980kt @ 1.3% Sb and Inferred Resource 2,835kt @ 0.9% Sb. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: English, P.W., 1979. Halls Peak P.L.s 345 & 353 N.S.W. Six Monthly Report to the Mines Department, July 1978 to January 1979, CRA Exploration Limited, GS1979/142. Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for the period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Kennewell, P. J., P.R. Degeling and Gentle, L.V., 2013. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project for Reporting Period 13 January 2012 to 12 January 2013. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twentieth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_E_RE0004361 .Refer to Precious Metal Resources ASX Announcement Significant Gold Anomalies Suggest Potential for Hillgrove Style Gold/Antimony Deposits, 23rd October 2012 Sample AA, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR10096079 – finalised 10 08 2010. Sample collected by M. Leu, coordinates 6598185mN 56J, 40973 mE 56J, and reported in - Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339 for period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records,

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		Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Sample 52863: Collected by Amoco Minerals Australia, Coordinate 3025N 7675E based on Amoco's grid. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357. Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report,_EL_4474_R00047867. Sample C1S10, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR0400463 – 2004; Coordinate 3000N 7700-7600E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in - Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh_Annual_exploration_report, EL_4474_and_5_R00051516.Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-ICP41s. Sample HG8B. Contains sericitic alteration with geothite within veining. Sample is highly leached by still contained 0.11ppm Au, 308ppm Sb, 1,040 ppm Cu (ALS Certificate of Analyses BR15065053, 2015). Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in - Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period13th January 2015 to 12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-MS61. Sample RC1, 1.03ppm Au, 15.8ppm Ag, 201ppm Sb, 1,435ppm As, 2,560ppm Pb, 462ppm Cu, and 198ppm Zn. Sample collected at GDA94 coordinates 56J 407280 mE 6598088 mN. Results reported in ALS Certificate of Analyses BR22220725, 3 9 2022. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-MS61. Groves, D. I., Goldfarb, R. J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S. G., Robert, F.,1998. Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types. Ore Geology Reviews, 13, 7 – 27. **Petrographic Reports** Ashley, P.M. 2024. Petrographic Report on Nine Rock Samples from the Barraba Area, Northern NSW, and North and Central Queensland, August 2024 England, R.N., 2003, Petrographic Notes for 9 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area, Southern New England Fold Belt England, R.N., 2004, Petrographic Notes for 17 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area. **DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Open File Reports specifically detailing knowledge on the Amoco Grid Hillgrove-style Orogenic Gold-Antimony System and the CRA-BHP drilling:** Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Leu, M. R. & Rogers A., 2000, Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 1999 to 12th January 2000. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Leu, M. R., 2001. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2000 to 12th January 2001. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighth_ annual_ exploration_ report, _EL_447_R00019769 Leu, M. R., 2002. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2001 to 12th January 2002. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Ninth annual_ exploration report,_ EL_4474_R00032998 Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report, _EL_4474_R00047867 Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh_Annual_exploration_report,_ EL_4474_and_ 5_R00051516_Petr Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339 for period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period13th January 2015 to 12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131 *27. LeLeu, M. R., 2023. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2023. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. Leu, M. R., 2024. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2024. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. Leu, M. R., 2025. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2025. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. **Other Key Reports** Re. Red River Resources Limited ASX Release September 2019 Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Site Visit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney Hooper B., Ashley, P. M. and Shields P. 2006. The Hillgrove Gold-Antimony-Tungsten District, NSW, SMEDG Ashley, P.M. 2014. Petrographic Report on Five Drill Core and Five Rock Samples from the Uralla and Armidale Regions and One Drill Core Sample from Halls Peak, Northern New South Wales. Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Eleven Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, May 2022 Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Twenty Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, July 2022 Ashley, P.M. 2023. Petrographic Report on Twenty-eight Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, January 2023 Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results, including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *downhole 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.*	Detailed in Appendix 1 below
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	Petrographic samples were selected by a qualified geologist from logged RC samples. The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry. No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process. RC intersections were assayed at regular 1m intervals and a reported downhole grade >1m simply calculated by the sum of the grade of each metre divided by the number of metres. No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Most drill holes were designed to intersect at a high angle the strike of coinciding geochemical and magnetic anomalies. All intersections reported are downhole intervals, true widths are not known
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.*	Pertinent maps are included in body of this release Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 56.
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.*	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report. All results described in this announcement have been reported. Reporting of grades is done in a consistent manner.
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.*	All substantive data has been disclosed.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Further RC drilling has been designed and is awaiting approval from the Resources Regulator. Petrographic samples will be selected by a qualified geologist from future logged RC samples. Additional sampling targeting key stratigraphy and areas of interest is being planned. This will include surface geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys to define ongoing drill targets.