ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

26 MAY 2026

NEW ZEALAND SAMPLING RETURNS 5.42 G/T GOLD AND DEFINES NEW SOIL ANOMALY AT LAMMERLAW

First-pass rock-chip sampling and geochemistry have confirmed gold mineralisation at the Devils Creek target and defined a new soil anomaly on a previously untested structural target.

- **High-grade gold confirmed at Devils Creek:** Rock-chip sampling at the Lammerlaw Gold Project returned gold assays up to 5.42 g/t Gold (Au) from the Devils Creek target in Central Otago, New Zealand.
- **Mineralisation extends along the trend:** Float samples returned 1.63 g/t Au, 1.45 g/t Au and 0.48 g/t Au along the interpreted Devils Creek trend, building on historic rock-chips of 2.72 g/t Au and 2.58 g/t Au.
- **Soil geochemistry confirms the system remains open:** First-pass soil sampling returned coherent arsenic pathfinder anomalies up to 757 ppm Arsenic (As) (sample ID: A1019) along strike, supporting the interpretation that the Devils Creek lode / shear system remains open.
- **New target generated :** A ~600 m arsenic soil anomaly has been defined on a separate, untested geophysical target — not identified in historical exploration data.
- **Low-cost water sampling screens large areas:** Trace-element analysis of catchment waters offers a highly sensitive, low-cost means of screening large areas for concealed mineralisation. The trial confirmed arsenic at Devils Creek and flagged additional untested catchments, and is now being extended across the New Zealand portfolio.
- **Early-stage, district-scale footprint:** Lammerlaw forms part of the Company's 1,694 km² New Zealand footprint; the Project remains early-stage, with no drilling completed at Devils Creek to date.

Critical Resources Limited ('**Critical Resources**' or the '**Company**', **ASX:CRR**) is pleased to advise the first-pass field geochemistry and mapping results at the Lammerlaw Gold Project (**Lammerlaw**) in Central Otago, New Zealand.

The sampling program was undertaken as part of initial ground-based evaluation of priority targets defined through the Company's earlier desktop review. That review identified three priority target areas at Lammerlaw: Devils Creek, Stony Creek and the TZ3–TZ4 Structural Boundary. Devils Creek was highlighted as the most historically developed hard-rock gold prospect within the permit area, with historical records and LiDAR interpretation indicating two small adits, pits and trenches associated with lode-style mineralisation.

The new rock-chip results are significant because the highest-grade assays are clustered around the Devils Creek workings and interpreted mineralised trend. The results confirm the presence of gold mineralisation in outcrop and float material and provide direct field support for the Company's exploration model at Devils Creek.

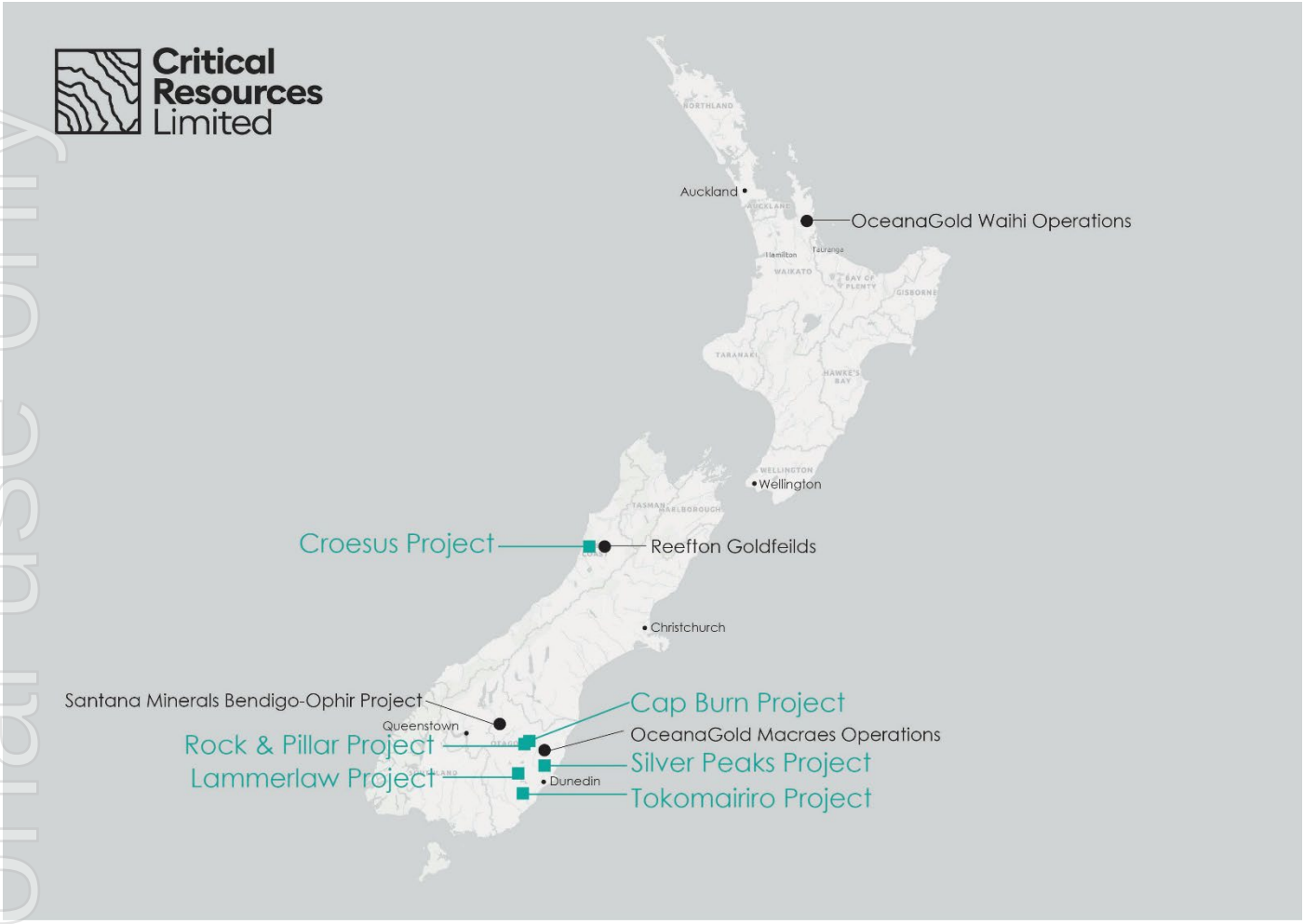

Figure 1 *- Location of Critical Resources' New Zealand gold projects with major gold mining operations.*

Critical Resources Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented: *'These first-pass results provide strong field support for the Devils Creek target and confirm gold mineralisation associated with the historic hard-rock workings. Encouragingly, our soil and trial water geochemistry point to the same structure and independently identified a new, untested target that earlier explorers did not detect. The 5.42 g/t Au rock-chip result is an early outcome; what matters at this stage is that several low-cost, surface-based methods are converging and generating their own targets for follow-up.*

'Importantly, Devils Creek is one of several priority targets at Lammerlaw, and field work is continuing across the broader project area as we progressively advance and rank the highest-priority opportunities within the permit.'

LAMMERLAW GOLD PROJECT ROCK-CHIP SAMPLING

Lammerlaw is situated within a regionally developed structural corridor in the Central Otago Goldfield, with documented historical gold production, but limited modern exploration. Previous work at Lammerlaw defined three priority target areas: Devils Creek, Stony Creek and the TZ3-TZ4 Structural Boundary. Target generation was guided by historic mining records, aerial imagery, LiDAR interpretation, regional geochemistry and available airborne geophysical data. The recent sampling program targeted outcrop and float material at Devils Creek and nearby structural targets. Sampling confirmed gold mineralisation associated with the Devils Creek workings and along the interpreted strike of veining.

This interpretation is based on regional structural orientation, lithological contrasts within the Otago Schist Belt, and the spatial association of historical gold occurrences with mapped structural trends — and is the primary focus of the current field program. If validated, Lammerlaw represents an early-stage opportunity on an underexplored limb of a recognised gold-producing district (refer ASX:CRR announcement 23 February 2026).

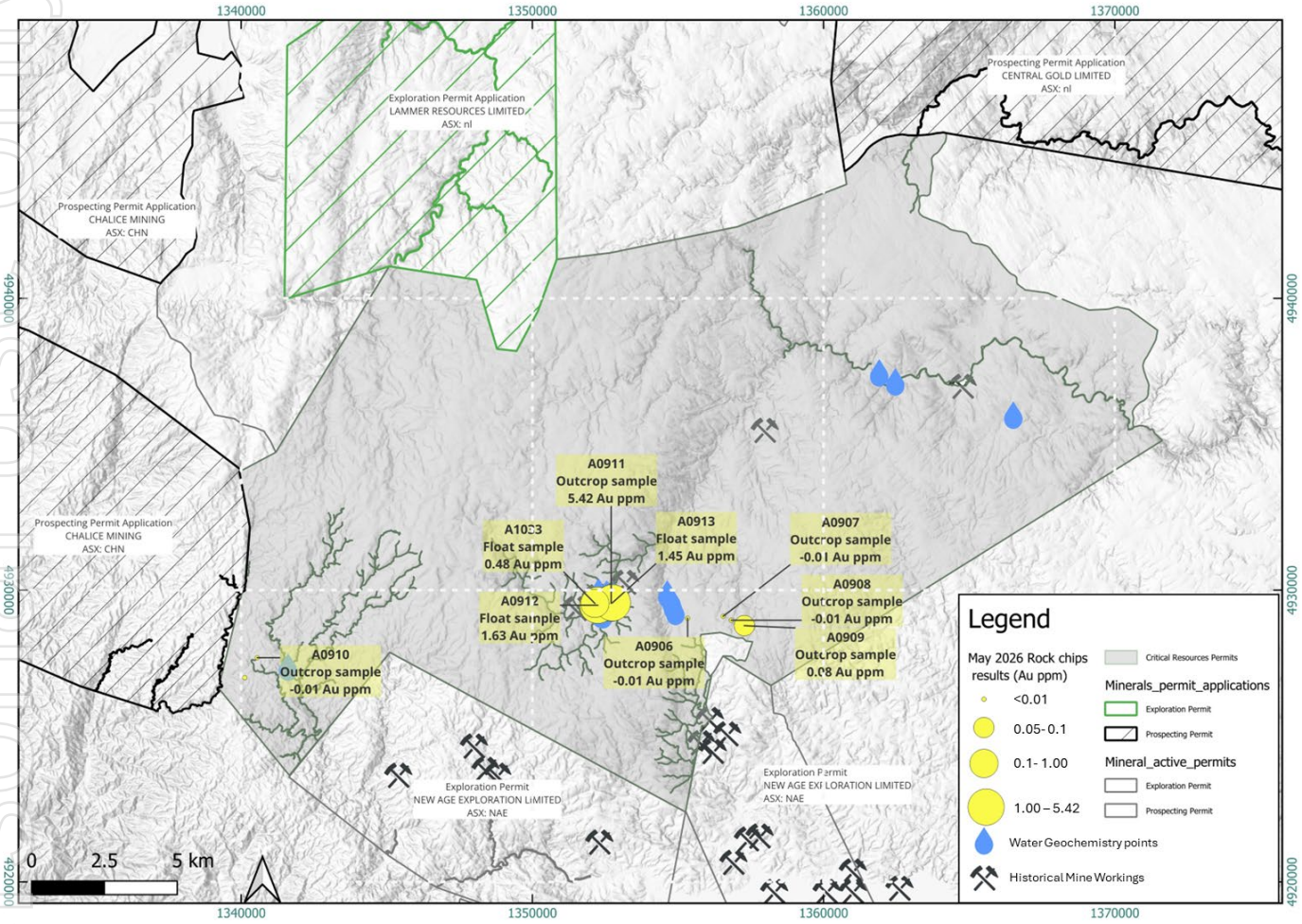

***Figure 2** - Lammerlaw project with rock-chip samples and water geochemistry points (Appendix A – Table 1).*

DEVILS CREEK TARGET – HISTORIC WORKINGS

The Devils Creek area represents a priority target within Lammerlaw. Historic workings and recent field results support the interpretation of a gold-bearing lode / shear system.

The new result of 5.42 g/t Au from sample A0911 confirms gold mineralisation at surface within the Devils Creek workings area. **Associated float samples returned 1.63 g/t Au and 1.45 g/t Au along strike of veining, and support follow-up work to test continuity of the interpreted mineralised structure**.

The results build on the Company's previous desktop targeting work and provide a clear focus for the next stage of low-cost, ground-based exploration.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

First-pass soil geochemistry was completed over Devils Creek and Target Two, comprising 107 field soil samples collected by 100–150 mm hand auger. Sampling targeted the C horizon where available, with B horizon material collected where the C horizon could not be reliably sampled. Samples were dried, disaggregated, sieved to minus 80 mesh, compacted and analysed by portable XRF.

At Devils Creek, soil sampling defined coherent arsenic anomalism spatially associated with historic workings, mapped drainage and anomalous rock-chip gold results, peaking at 757 ppm As from sample A1019. The results support the interpretation that the Devils Creek lode / shear system remains open along strike.

At Target Two, soil sampling defined a separate arsenic anomaly extending approximately 600 m over an interpreted structural / geophysical target. The anomaly is a priority follow-up target, but remains reconnaissance in nature and does not demonstrate economic mineralisation, mineralised widths or grade continuity.

New Age Exploration Ltd (NAE) pXRF soil data are shown for regional context only. The dataset was generated using a different preparation and analytical workflow from the Company's current program, including pXRF analysis through sample bags, variable moisture conditions and no correction factors. It is therefore not considered directly comparable with the current dried, sieved, compacted and QAQC-corrected pXRF dataset, and is not relied upon to exclude localised arsenic anomalism. (refer ASX:NAE announcements 28 April 2021 & 26 September 2021).

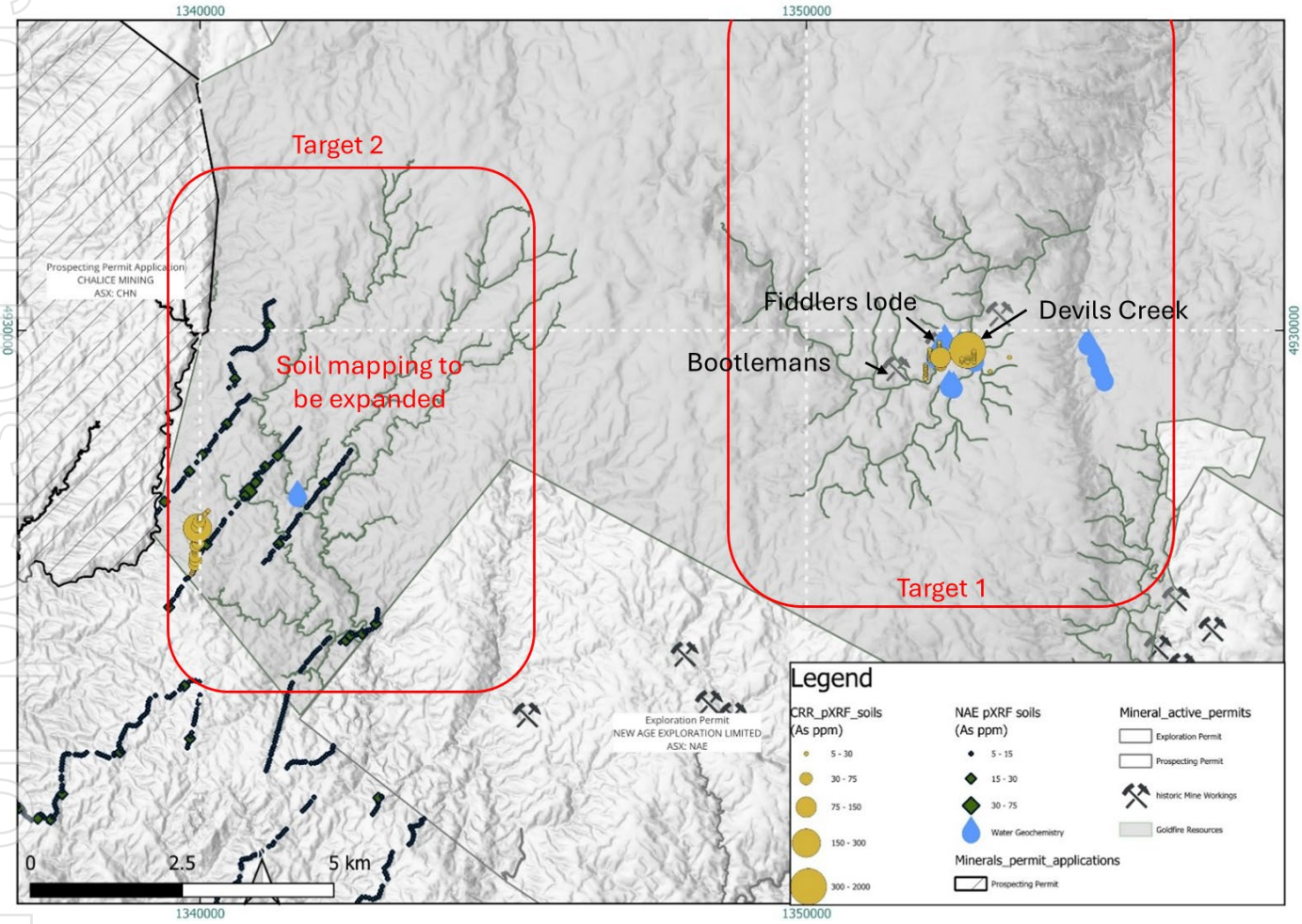

Figure 3 - *Lammerlaw soil and water geochemistry summary showing CRR soil pXRF arsenic results, interim water geochemistry sample locations, historical New Age Exploration pXRF arsenic soil data and surrounding tenure. Historical NAE data are shown for regional context only and are not directly comparable with CRR's current QAQC-corrected soil pXRF dataset.*

Cautionary Statement: Portable XRF (pXRF) readings cited in this release are qualitative spot measurements and should not be considered equivalent to laboratory assay results. pXRF values are subject to variability due to sample heterogeneity, surface effects and instrument limitations. They are intended only as an

indication of elemental presence and relative abundance and are not representative of bulk grade or mineralisation. As gold is not analysed by pXRF, no grades have been calculated.

TRIAL WATER TRACE-ELEMENT SAMPLING

As part of the first-pass field program, the Company completed a catchment-water trace-element orientation survey to assess the use of dissolved arsenic and associated trace elements as a reconnaissance targeting method at Lammerlaw. The survey comprised 15 water samples from selected streams and catchments within the permit area. Samples were analysed by ALS Environmental Hamilton for soluble elements in water, with dissolved arsenic used as the principal orientation element for this stage of work.

The results demonstrate that dissolved arsenic in catchment waters can generate a measurable geochemical response within the Lammerlaw project area and support its use as a systematic reconnaissance targeting method, subject to additional sampling density and appropriate field QAQC.

The current dataset remains preliminary and spatially limited. It is therefore used as supporting information only and has not been used to independently define catchment-scale anomalies, rank targets, define mineralised widths, estimate grade continuity, report a Mineral Resource or report an Exploration Target. Additional water sampling is planned to improve spatial coverage, assess repeatability and integrate dissolved trace-element responses with soil geochemistry, rock-chip sampling, geological mapping and geophysical interpretation.

BROADER LAMMERLAW TARGETS

Devils Creek is one of several priority targets defined at Lammerlaw. The Stony Creek Trend is characterised by historic antimony workings, elevated tungsten geochemistry and a distinct electromagnetic response evident in regional airborne geophysical data. Historic records from the Stony Creek area include reported antimony production, with tungsten and antimony considered relevant pathfinder elements in the broader orogenic gold exploration model.

The TZ3-TZ4 Structural Boundary represents an interpreted boundary between Textural Zone 3 and 4 schists traversing the permit area. This boundary is considered prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold mineralisation due to its regional structural significance and potential role in focusing deformation and mineralising fluids. The Company is continuing field assessment across these targets as part of a staged, low-cost exploration program designed to refine and rank the highest-priority areas for further work.

NEXT STEPS – LAMMERLAW

With gold mineralisation confirmed at Devils Creek and a new soil anomaly defined at Target Two, near-term work will focus on advancing both targets:

- Devils Creek – detailed structural mapping of the historic workings and veining, follow-up and channel rock-chip sampling of the lode, and infill and extension soil sampling to test the arsenic anomaly along strike;
- Target Two – ground-truthing of the ~600 m arsenic soil anomaly through infill soil sampling, mapping and rock-chip sampling to identify its bedrock source;
- Continued catchment-water trace-element sampling across Lammerlaw catchments, subject to finalisation of sampling and analytical protocols; integration of all results with LiDAR, geophysical and historical datasets to define and rank targets for follow-up, including drill testing if warranted.

Work will be prioritised toward Devils Creek, where gold mineralisation has been demonstrated, with the objective of maturing both targets toward testing, if warranted. Results will be reported as they are received and validated.

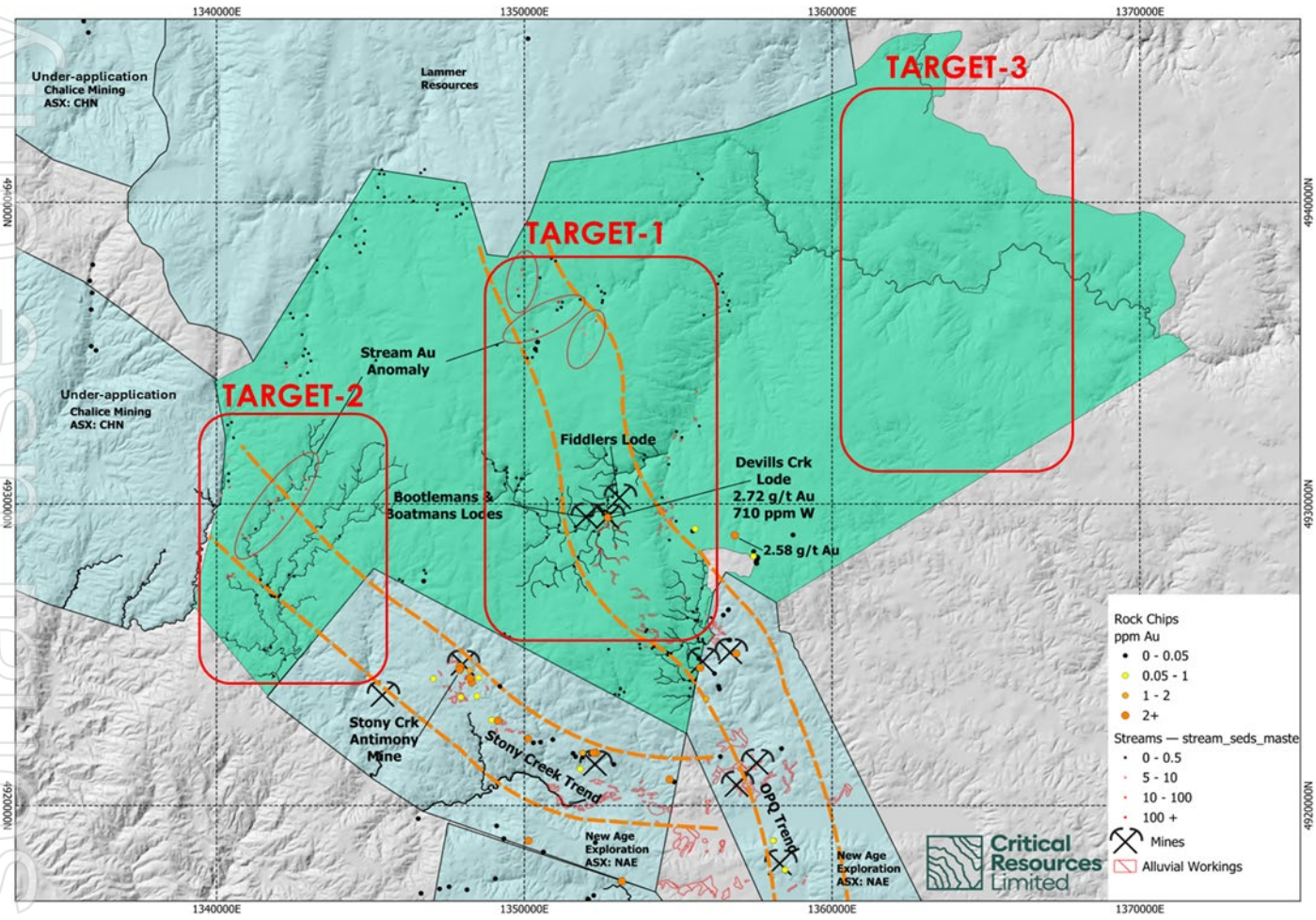

Figure 4 *- Lammerlaw permit showing locations of prospect targets and historic mine workings and surrounding permits.*

NEXT STEPS – NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO

Following field work at Lammerlaw and Croesus, the Company's near-term focus across the New Zealand portfolio includes:

- **Croesus:** First-pass field work completed over both the Granite Creek tungsten target and the Target 1 gold-antimony prospects (including Garden Gully) on the Croesus Ridge corridor; assay results awaited (expected early June 2026), with follow-up mapping being planned to define the broader systems, subject to weather access.

- **Cap Burn / Rock and Pillar:** First-pass RC drilling has confirmed structurally controlled gold mineralisation in the TZ4 schist beneath the Cap Burn Fault, consistent with Santana Minerals (ASX:SMI) Rise and Shine discovery model. The down-plunge extension below the TZ4-TZ3 boundary remains open and is the primary target for a follow-up RC drill program now being designed. Soil geochemistry mapping is ongoing along the Cap Burn Fault and into the adjacent Rock and Pillar permit to assess strike continuity of the mineralised corridor ahead of drilling (refer ASX:CRR announcement 25 March 2026).

- **Silver Peaks / Tokomairiro:** Desktop review and targeting advancing; land access discussions ongoing.

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:
E: info@criticalresources.com.au
P: +61 (8) 9465 1024

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) is an Australian mining and technology company focused on the discovery and development of critical metals and next-generation technologies essential to a sustainable future. The Company holds a diversified portfolio including the Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, the Halls Peak Base Metals Project in New South Wales, and a growing gold portfolio in New Zealand.

SCAN ME

Critical Resources' Interactive Investor Hub
Engage with Critical Resources directly by asking questions, watching video summaries and seeing what other shareholders have to say about this, as well as past announcements.
For more information visit: www.criticalresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results reported herein, is based on information compiled by Mr Hamish McLauchlan, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr McLauchlan is a consultant and has sufficient experience 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.' Mr McLauchlan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION
This announcement contains information about the New Zealand Projects extracted from ASX market announcements dated 1 May 2026, 8 April 2026, 31 March 2026, 26 March 2026, 25 March 2026, 23 February 2026, 22 December 2025, 10 December 2025, 4 December 2025, 8 September 2025 and 6 August 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.

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 statements. 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 nor 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.

APPENDIX A

Table 1 – Lammerlaw rock-chip and float sample results.

Sample ID	Sample type	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	Au g/t
A0906	Outcrop	Altered shear / fault in schist with minor veining	1,355,332	4,929,031	<0.01
A0907	Outcrop	Altered shear / fault in schist with minor veining	1,356,554	4,929,103	<0.01
A0908	Outcrop	Altered shear / fault in schist with minor veining	1,356,834	4,928,965	<0.01
A0909	Outcrop	Altered shear / fault in schist with minor veining	1,357,281	4,928,781	0.08
A0910	Outcrop	Black altered rock at base of alluvial workings	1,340,549	4,927,682	<0.01
A0911	Outcrop	Devils Creek adit sample	1,352,706	4,929,550	5.42
A0912	Float	Float sample along strike of veining	1,352,244	4,929,481	1.63
A0913	Float	Float sample along strike of veining	1,352,749	4,929,564	1.45
A1033	Float	Rock float with sulphides	1,352,145	4,929,544	0.48
A0917	Outcrop	Rock chips from cross-cutting fault vein and broken schist	1,340,123	4,926,998	<0.01

Gold assays were completed by SGS New Zealand Limited using fire assay AAS method GO_FAA30V10. The laboratory lower detection limit for gold was 0.01 mg/kg Au. Rock chip and float samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of average grade or width of mineralisation.

APPENDIX B

Table 2 – Lammerlaw soil sample results.

Sample ID	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	Sample type	Soil horizon	Analytical method	As ppm
A0926	1352213	4929378	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	14
A0927	1352209	4929402	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A0928	1352208	4929482	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	14
A0929	1352206	4929504	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A0930	1352205	4929530	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	8
A0931	1351961	4929421	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	11
A0932	1351961	4929401	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A0933	1351962	4929378	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A0934	1351962	4929351	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	10
A0935	1351964	4929329	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	8
A0936	1351959	4929301	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	5
A0937	1351962	4929279	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	11
A0938	1351964	4929252	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A0939	1351956	4929226	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	11
A0940	1351962	4929198	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	14
A0941	1352034	4929505	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	20
A0942	1352035	4929530	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	16
A0943	1352034	4929556	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	18
A0944	1352029	4929584	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	20
A0945	1352034	4929602	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	20
A0946	1352035	4929623	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	17
A0947	1352034	4929651	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A0948	1352032	4929682	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	19

A0949	1352187	4929699	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	22
A0950	1352189	4929731	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	22
A0951	1352185	4929751	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	20
A0952	1352187	4929780	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	17
A0953	1352189	4929800	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	19
A0954	1352187	4929677	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	25
A0955	1352186	4929651	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	19
A0956	1352184	4929626	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	22
A0957	1353027	4929321	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	23
A0958	1353348	4929554	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A0959	1352213	4929429	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	52
A0960	1352208	4929456	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	33
A0961	1339851	4925978	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	18
A0962	1339868	4925996	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A0963	1339876	4926016	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	21
A0964	1339883	4926041	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	18
A0965	1339892	4926065	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	28
A0966	1339897	4926086	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	20
A0967	1339902	4926111	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A0968	1339913	4926141	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	39
A0969	1339916	4926162	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	21
A0970	1339919	4926186	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	20
A0971	1339925	4926209	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	45
A0972	1339926	4926234	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	23
A0973	1339922	4926254	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	25
A0974	1339918	4926280	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	39
A0975	1339908	4926303	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	26
A0976	1339905	4926329	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A0977	1339905	4926351	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	23
A0978	1339905	4926379	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	22
A0979	1339910	4926403	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	20
A0980	1339918	4926426	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	14
A0981	1339931	4926450	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	31
A0982	1339940	4926469	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A0983	1339967	4926491	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	33
A0984	1339970	4926514	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	26
A0985	1339972	4926543	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	29
A0986	1339960	4926566	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	19
A0987	1339959	4926592	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	20
A0988	1339952	4926610	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	32
A0989	1339955	4926642	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	54
A0990	1339954	4926663	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	77
A0991	1339954	4926694	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	19
A0992	1339954	4926714	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	22
A0993	1339956	4926738	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	157
A0994	1339957	4926766	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	34

A0995	1339958	4926793	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	29
A0996	1339977	4926819	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A0997	1339984	4926841	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	51
A0998	1339975	4926861	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	24
A0999	1339997	4926878	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	27
A1000	1339996	4926914	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	13
A1001	1340012	4926928	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	12
A1002	1340040	4926946	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	18
A1003	1340062	4926960	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A1004	1340096	4926987	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A1005	1340116	4927005	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	16
A1007	1340132	4927024	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	14
A1008	1340080	4926973	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	12
A1009	1352561	4929552	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	16
A1010	1352566	4929578	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	18
A1011	1352563	4929602	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	15
A1012	1352564	4929627	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A1013	1352560	4929676	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	15
A1014	1352560	4929706	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A1015	1352559	4929731	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	18
A1016	1352556	4929749	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	13
A1017	1352660	4929728	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	13
A1018	1352658	4929701	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	22
A1019	1352655	4929673	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	757
A1020	1352655	4929554	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	16
A1021	1352660	4929525	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	16
A1022	1352659	4929500	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	14
A1023	1352655	4929478	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	14
A1024	1352563	4929480	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	17
A1025	1352562	4929505	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	13
A1026	1352562	4929529	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	11
A1027	1352764	4929477	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	23
A1028	1352757	4929528	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A1029	1352759	4929553	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	18
A1030	1352755	4929578	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	25
A1031	1352758	4929603	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	21
A1032	1352760	4929629	Soil	C	pXRF corrected	17
A1034	1352762	4929653	Soil	B	pXRF corrected	14

Note: Coordinates are reported in NZTM2000. Soil samples were collected during the January 2026 field program using a 100–150 mm hand auger, with approximately 2–3 kg of material collected at each site. Sampling targeted the C horizon where available; where the C horizon was not available or could not be reliably sampled, B horizon material was collected. Samples were dried, disaggregated, sieved to minus 80 mesh, compacted and analysed by portable XRF. Arsenic results are reported as corrected pXRF values in ppm. QAQC included certified reference materials, regression correction and duplicate sample checks. Soil pXRF results are used for reconnaissance anomaly definition and target generation only and are not used to define mineralised widths, grade continuity, a Mineral Resource or an Exploration Target.

Lammerlaw

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• A total of 10 rock chip and float samples were collected from the Lammerlaw Gold Project in January 2026 during first-pass reconnaissance fieldwork. • Rock chip and float samples comprised selective samples of outcrop, altered schist, fault/shear zones, minor veining, sulphide-bearing float and material from the Devils Creek adit area. • Rock chip and float samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of average grade, true width or continuity of mineralisation. • First-pass soil geochemistry was completed over the Devils Creek target and a separate geophysical target referred to in this announcement as Target Two. • A total of 107 field soil samples are reported. Soil samples were collected using a 100–150 mm hand auger, with approximately 2–3 kg of material collected at each site. • Sampling targeted the C horizon where available. Where the C horizon was not available or could not be reliably sampled, B horizon material was collected. • Soil samples were dried, disaggregated, sieved to minus 80 mesh and compacted before portable XRF analysis. • Soil samples were analysed by portable XRF for multi-element pathfinder geochemistry. QAQC included certified reference materials, regression correction and duplicate sample checks. The results are considered suitable for first-pass reconnaissance soil geochemistry and target generation. • Catchment-water trace-element sampling was completed as an interim orientation trial. A total of 15 water samples, ST001-w to ST015-w, were collected on 29 January 2026 from selected streams and catchments within the Lammerlaw permit area. • Water samples were collected in ALS sample bottles and despatched to ALS Environmental Hamilton under chain of custody NH2600456. Samples were submitted for soluble/dissolved metals in water analysis. • Soil and water geochemistry are used for reconnaissance target generation and vectoring only. These results are not used to define mineralised widths, grade continuity, a Mineral Resource or an Exploration Target.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• 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 sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse	• Not applicable. No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• No drilling has been conducted. The logging criterion is addressed below in relation to surface rock samples collected. • Samples were geologically described in the field, including sample type, alteration style, vein material, sulphide-bearing float and relationship to historic workings where observed. Logging is qualitative in nature and appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance rock chip sampling.
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.	• No drill core or drill-chip sub-sampling is reported. • Rock chip and float samples were submitted to SGS New Zealand Limited for laboratory preparation and analysis. The laboratory methods summary records sample crushing, splitting and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Soil samples were collected using a 100–150 mm hand auger, with approximately 2–3 kg of material collected per site. Sampling targeted the C horizon where available, with B horizon material collected where the C horizon was not available or could not be reliably sampled. • Soil samples were dried and disaggregated before sieving to minus 80 mesh. • The minus 80 mesh material was compacted before portable XRF analysis to improve consistency of sample presentation. • Water samples were collected in ALS-provided bottles and submitted to ALS Environmental Hamilton. • ALS reported that water samples were analysed as received by the laboratory using ICP-MS following 0.45 µm membrane filtration and acidification, except where field filtered. • The soil and water sample preparation methods are considered appropriate for first-pass reconnaissance geochemistry and target generation. They are not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Gold in rock chip and float samples was analysed by SGS New Zealand Limited using fire assay AAS method GO_FAA30V10, with a lower detection limit of 0.01 mg/kg Au. • Fire assay with AAS finish is considered an appropriate analytical method for gold in reconnaissance rock chip samples. • Soil samples were analysed using portable XRF. QAQC included certified reference materials, regression correction and duplicate sample checks. • The pXRF QAQC results were reviewed by the Competent Person and are considered appropriate for first-pass reconnaissance soil geochemistry and target generation. • Duplicate data are reported in the pXRF QAQC workbook. Duplicate repeatability is considered acceptable for reconnaissance targeting, although some variability is expected for heterogeneous soil material and low-level pathfinder elements. • Catchment-water trace-element sampling was completed as an orientation trial and reconnaissance screening method. A total of 15 water samples, ST001-w to ST015-w, were collected on 29 January 2026 from the Lammerlaw permit area. Water samples were collected in ALS-provided bottles and despatched to ALS Environmental Hamilton under chain of custody NH2600456. The samples were submitted for soluble/dissolved metals in water analysis. The water dataset is interim and has limited spatial coverage. Results are used as supporting reconnaissance information only and are not used to define mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		widths, grade continuity, catchment-scale anomalies or a Mineral Resource. • The rock chip, soil and water datasets are suitable for reporting early-stage Exploration Results and reconnaissance targets. They are not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	• Sample numbers, field descriptions and NZTM coordinates were checked against the field sample register. • Rock chip and float assay results were checked against SGS laboratory certificate WPT26-02184. • Significant Lammerlaw rock chip and float results reported are A0911 at 5.42 g/t Au, A0912 at 1.63 g/t Au, A0913 at 1.45 g/t Au and A1033 at 0.48 g/t Au. • The rock-chip batch included a laboratory repeat of A0910, confirming <0.01 g/t Au. • Soil pXRF results were validated through certified reference material performance, regression correction and duplicate sample checks. • Water sample IDs ST001-w to ST015-w were checked against the ALS Chain of Custody and ALS Certificate of Analysis for work order NH2600456. • No averaging, compositing, grade aggregation, top-cutting or other assay adjustment has been applied to rock chip results, except that below-detection values are reported as <0.01 g/t Au. • Soil pXRF and water results should be treated as reconnaissance geochemical data suitable for anomaly definition and target ranking only.
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.	• Sample locations were recorded in NZTM coordinates. • Coordinates for significant samples are reported in the body of the announcement and full sample details are provided in Appendix A. • Coordinates for the 107 reported soil samples are reported in Appendix B. • Soil and water sample locations were recorded in the field and used to generate geochemical anomaly maps. • Location accuracy is considered suitable for reconnaissance rock chip sampling and target generation. • Spatial data presented in this report are compiled and reported in the NZTM (New Zealand Transverse Mercator) grid system. • Topographic control is derived from standard national topographic datasets.
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.	• Rock chip and float sampling was reconnaissance in nature and targeted observed outcrop, float and historic workings; sample spacing is not systematic. • Soil sampling was undertaken as first-pass reconnaissance sampling over Devils Creek and Target Two to define and rank geochemical anomalies. • The pXRF dataset contains corrected results for 113 analyses (including QAQC); 107 field samples reported in Appendix B. • Water sampling was completed as a reconnaissance catchment-screening orientation trial comprising 15 samples. • The current data spacing and distribution are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity, nor to support estimation of a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has 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.	• Samples were collected from outcrop and float material and do not represent true widths. The geometry of mineralisation is not yet sufficiently defined. • Soil sampling was interpreted in relation to mapped and interpreted structural trends. The results are used to identify anomalous pathfinder responses and guide follow-up mapping and sampling. • Water sampling provides catchment-scale reconnaissance geochemical information and does not provide direct information on mineralisation width or orientation. • Follow-up mapping and sampling are required to assess the orientation, continuity and width of the interpreted lode / shear structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted to SGS New Zealand Limited for laboratory preparation and analysis. • Soil samples were collected in the field, dried, disaggregated, sieved and prepared for pXRF analysis. • Water samples were collected in ALS-provided bottles and despatched to ALS Environmental Hamilton under ALS Chain of Custody NH2600456. • The ALS Chain of Custody records sample IDs ST001-w to ST015-w, clean water matrix, dissolved metals in water analysis, courier dispatch and laboratory receipt. • The ALS Certificate of Analysis records that samples were received in acceptable condition.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audit or independent review of the sampling techniques or assay data is reported in this announcement. • The Competent Person has reviewed the field register, rock-chip assay certificate, pXRF QAQC records, ALS Chain of Custody, ALS Certificate of Analysis and associated disclosure materials relevant to the reporting of these early-stage Exploration Results. • The pXRF QAQC review supports use of the soil data for reconnaissance anomaly definition and target generation. The ALS water data support use of water geochemistry as an orientation catchment-screening dataset. • The data are not considered sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.

Lammerlaw

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.	• PP61276 is a prospecting permit located within the Otago Schist Belt. • Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) holds a 90% legal and beneficial interest in the Lammerlaw Prospecting Permit PP61276 through its wholly owned subsidiary, Goldfire Resources. Koura Resources Ltd retains a 10% free-carried interest in the Permit until a Final Investment Decision (FID) is made by CRR to proceed with mine development following the completion of all required studies and permits. At FID, Koura may elect to either convert its interest to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) or proportionally contribute to joint venture costs. During the free carry period, CRR will fund all exploration expenditure and control all joint venture activities (refer ASX:CRR announcement 6 August 2025). • The permit area includes both conservation and private land parcels. Land access approvals have been sought in accordance with NZP&M and DoC requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration within the Lammerlaw permit area has historically been limited and largely reconnaissance in nature. Most modern exploration programs were broad-spaced regional surveys rather than systematic, prospect-scale investigations. • Lime and Marble Ltd (1972; MR2102): Conducted early geochemical sampling, including a soil survey around Waipori, and reviewed historic data. • BHP (1988; EL33305/MR2126): Sampled 229 stream sediments and 29 rock chips near the eastern boundary of the permit. Results showed anomalous Au in stream sediments and elevated Au-Sb-W in mine dump rock chips. • Welcome Gold Mines (1995; PP39039/MR3392): Collected 345 BLEG, rock chip, and stream sediment samples within the PPA. Anomalous gold results were reported; however, no systematic follow-up drilling or detailed geochemical infill programs were completed. • Various Operators (1988–2007; HPD NZ, Newmont): Collected <200 stream sediment and rock chip samples across and adjacent to the area. Some gold anomalies were identified but not pursued. No systematic soil sampling was undertaken. • Glass Earth Gold (2007–2010; PP39322/MR4666): Held tenements over the entire PPA. Activities included airborne geophysics, limited soil/stream/chip sampling, and mapping, though most of this was focused to the northeast (Rock and Pillar Range) and northwest (Serpentine Flat). No significant anomalies were returned within the current PPA. Legacy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data compilation was completed. • New Age Exploration (2022–2023; MR7433) completed historical pXRF soil sampling and geological review across parts of the broader Lammerlaw district. Historical New Age Exploration pXRF soil data are shown for regional context only. The historical dataset was generated using a different preparation and analytical workflow from the Company's current program and is not considered directly comparable with the current dried, sieved, compacted and QAQC-corrected pXRF dataset. • Lammer Resources Ltd (2022–2024; MR7162): Carried out soil sampling over the northeastern part of the PPA. Identified mineralisation trends and terrane boundaries, but results were not sufficiently encouraging to justify further work and the area was relinquished. • These historical efforts highlight the presence of localised gold and pathfinder anomalies but confirm the lack of systematic modern exploration, particularly within the core of the permit area. • In 2007 (MR4325) Glass Earth (NZ) Ltd conducted a regional airmag / EM survey over central Otago which covered the present permit. • Collectively, historic exploration confirms the presence of localised gold and pathfinder element anomalies (Au–Sb–W), but highlights the absence of systematic soil geochemistry, structural mapping, or drill testing within the core structural corridors of the current permit area.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Lammerlaw Project lies across and south of the regional boundary between the Caples and Torlesse terranes within the Otago Schist Belt, a critical contact zone associated with regionally significant metamorphism and deformation. The permit is underlain predominantly by greenschist facies Caples Terrane metasediments (TZ3), and is structurally situated on the southern limb of a broad antiform. The Caples–Torlesse boundary is interpreted to play a key role in focusing deformation and fluid flow, with mapped shear zones and late quartz veining commonly associated with arsenopyrite, stibnite, scheelite, and minor gold. These features, combined with the analogous metamorphic setting to the Hyde–Macraes Shear Zone, are consistent with structural and metamorphic settings known to host Macraes-style orogenic gold mineralisation within the Otago Schist Belt.
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.	• No drilling has been conducted within the current permit area by the Company, and no historic drilling records relevant to the current permit area have been identified.

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
		• No drilling intercepts or continuous mineralised intervals are reported.
		• Exploration results reported comprise soil geochemical samples and rock-chip samples. Individual sample assay results are reported, and no compositing or aggregation of mineralised intervals has been undertaken.
		• Accordingly:
		  • No weighting averaging techniques have been applied.
		  • No grade truncation (top-cutting) has been applied.
		  • No cut-off grades have been used.
		  • No aggregation of high-grade and low-grade intervals has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 equivalent values have not been used in the reporting of Exploration Results.
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').	• No drilling results are reported in this announcement. Exploration results discussed comprise soil geochemistry, rock-chip sampling and geological observations only. • Rock chip and float samples are point samples and are not representative of mineralised widths, true widths or continuous mineralisation. • Soil and water samples are geochemical samples and do not represent mineralised widths or intercept lengths. • Accordingly, no mineralised intercepts or drillhole intersections are reported and therefore no relationship between mineralisation widths and drillhole intercept lengths can be determined. • Where mineralised rock-chip samples or historical sampling results are referenced, these represent point samples only and are not representative of mineralised widths or continuous mineralisation.
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.	• Location maps showing project location, target areas, historical workings and geochemical sample locations are presented in the body of the announcement. • No drilling has been completed and no drill collar plans or sections are provided.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All 10 rock chip and float sample results from the Lammerlaw January 2026 sampling program are tabulated in Appendix A. • The announcement reports the higher-grade results in the text and also discloses that the remaining Lammerlaw samples returned 0.08 g/t Au or less, including several below the laboratory detection limit. • Soil pXRF geochemistry is discussed for target generation and anomaly definition. • All 107 reported field soil samples are tabulated in Appendix B with sample ID, coordinates, sample type, sample medium, analytical method and corrected arsenic result. • Water geochemistry is discussed as an orientation trial and reconnaissance catchment-screening method. • Fifteen clean-water samples, ST001-w to ST015-w, were analysed by ALS for soluble trace elements in water by ICP-MS. • If specific soil or water assay values are reported in the body of the announcement or shown on figures, the relevant results should be tabulated or otherwise presented in a balanced manner, including low/background and anomalous values. • Soil and water results are reported and interpreted as reconnaissance geochemical data. They should not be interpreted as mineralised widths, grade continuity or Mineral Resource data.
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.	• Publicly available historical reports and academic publications document reconnaissance-scale stream sediment, rock chip, soil sampling, airborne magnetic/EM data and geological mapping across the broader Lammerlaw and southwestern Otago Schist region. • Historical and regional datasets indicate localised Au-Sb-W-As anomalism and structural/geophysical targets, but are insufficient to define mineralised continuity or grade distribution. • The Company has identified Devils Creek as a priority target based on historic hard-rock workings, a mapped/interpreted structural trend, new surface gold results and coincident soil pathfinder anomalism. • Historical New Age Exploration pXRF soil data are shown for regional context only. The historical dataset is not relied upon to exclude localised arsenic anomalism because it was generated using a different preparation and analytical workflow from the current program. • Catchment-water trace-element sampling was completed as a low-cost reconnaissance orientation method to assess whether dissolved arsenic and associated trace elements may assist future exploration targeting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The water sampling results are considered supportive reconnaissance data only and require additional sampling, field validation and integration with geological mapping, rock-chip sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysical interpretation. • No metallurgical, density, groundwater, geotechnical or mining studies are reported. • The previous Lammerlaw announcements identified Devils Creek as a priority target with direct evidence of historic hard-rock gold exploitation, a clearly identifiable structural trend mapped through modern datasets, and a setting consistent with shear-controlled mineralisation in the Otago Schist Belt. Stony Creek was identified as a separate geophysical and geochemical target characterised by historic antimony workings, elevated tungsten geochemistry and a distinct electromagnetic response.
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.	• Reprocessing and reinterpretation of historic airborne magnetic and electromagnetic datasets using modern filtering and structural inversion techniques. • Further work will include detailed mapping of the Devils Creek workings and interpreted lode / shear trend, additional rock chip sampling along strike, soil sampling across the interpreted structure, and continued assessment of Stony Creek and other priority targets. The previous Lammerlaw announcement identified staged ground-based evaluation, including mapping, targeted surface sampling and ground-truthing of geophysical targets, as the intended next phase of work. • Structural analysis of mapped shear zones to define priority targets for future drilling. • Further water sampling may be undertaken to improve spatial coverage, include appropriate field QAQC such as field blanks and duplicates, and test whether dissolved arsenic and associated trace elements form a repeatable vector for target definition at Lammerlaw. • All results will be integrated with LiDAR, geophysical and historical datasets to refine and rank targets before any decision to undertake drilling.