CROESUS SAMPLING CONFIRMS GOLD-ANTIMONY SYSTEM, WITH ASSAYS UP TO 13.3 G/T GOLD – NEW ZEALAND

First-pass reconnaissance sampling confirms high-grade gold-antimony mineralised material associated with historical workings at the Croesus Project in the Reefton Goldfield, New Zealand, with in-situ bedrock anomalism supporting follow-up targeting along the Croesus-Minerva trend.

- First-pass reconnaissance sampling at the Croesus Project in New Zealand has returned gold grades up to **13.3 g/t Au** (A1479) and antimony up to **6,990 ppm (0.7%) Sb** (A1482), confirming high-grade gold-antimony mineralisation across the Croesus-Minerva trend.

- The strongest gold results were returned from ex-situ historic ore-spillage material interpreted to be related to historical mining, ore handling, ore-bin losses or haulage-route spillage. These samples provide important exploration vectors but are not representative of in-situ grade, width or continuity.

- **In-situ bedrock sampling returned up to 1.58 g/t Au** (A1483) **from quartz-carbonate stockwork** in altered Greenland Group rocks, supporting follow-up exploration for structurally controlled bedrock gold-antimony mineralisation along the Croesus-Minerva trend.

- The results support the Company's exploration model for Croesus of a **structurally controlled gold-antimony system** hosted in the Reefton region's Greenland Group metasedimentary rocks.

- The Croesus Project sits at the southern end of New Zealand's Reefton Goldfield, which also hosts Rua Gold Inc's (TSX:RUA) Reefton Project and **Endura Mining's Snowy River Project, approximately 20 km from Croesus, currently under construction**.

- **First-pass sampling at the Granite Creek tungsten target is complete; assays remain pending**.

Critical Resources Limited ('**Critical Resources**' or the '**Company**', ASX:**CRR**) is pleased to report first-pass reconnaissance rock-chip, float and historic workings results from the **Croesus Project**, located on the southwestern flank of the Reefton Goldfield on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island.

The Croesus Project forms part of the Company's broader New Zealand gold and critical minerals portfolio. The project hosts two distinct and spatially associated mineral systems: **structurally controlled gold-antimony lode mineralisation** hosted in Greenland Group metasedimentary rocks, and **greisen-hosted tungsten mineralisation** associated with the Barrytown Granite.

The current announcement reports results from the **Croesus gold-antimony area only**. Tungsten assays from the Granite Creek / Barrytown Granite target are pending and will be reported separately once received.

The new results are significant because the highest-grade gold and antimony assays are clustered around historical workings and interpreted ore-handling areas, while **in-situ bedrock sampling has also returned anomalous gold from quartz-vein and quartz-carbonate stockwork material** (Figure 1). The results provide field

support for the Company's exploration model and define clear targets for systematic follow-up work across the Croesus gold-antimony trend.

***Figure 1** – Location of In-situ rock sample A1483, Croesus Project, Reefton Goldfield, New Zealand, collected from quartz-carbonate stockwork in heavily altered Greenland Group rocks exposed in a creek-bed outcrop and returned 1.58 g/t Au and 21 ppm Sb. Geological hammer shown for scale.*

CROESUS GOLD-ANTIMONY SAMPLING RESULTS

The first-pass reconnaissance program at Croesus included selective rock, float and historic ore-spillage sampling around historical workings, interpreted haulage routes and mineralised quartz-vein occurrences.

A total of 21 Croesus samples targeting gold-antimony mineralisation are reported in this announcement, comprising 6 rock samples, 8 float samples and 7 historic ore-spillage samples. Sampling was reconnaissance in nature and targeted visible veining, sulphides, iron staining, altered Greenland Group rocks and historically disturbed material.

The strongest gold result was returned from sample A1479, a historic ore-spillage sample described as quartz with sulphides and stibnite, which assayed 13.3 g/t Au and 2,240 ppm Sb. Additional significant results include sample A1473, which returned 8.13 g/t Au from quartz with pyrite; sample A1476, which returned 2.56 g/t Au and 242 ppm Sb from quartz with sulphides, pyrite and possible galena; and sample A1482, which returned 1.61 g/t Au and 6,990 ppm Sb from quartz containing chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite.

In-situ bedrock sample A1483 returned 1.58 g/t Au from quartz-carbonate stockwork in heavily altered Greenland Group rocks. This result is considered important because it confirms gold anomalism in bedrock, rather than solely in transported, float or historic ore-spillage material.

Sample ID	Sample type	Description	Au g/t	Sb ppm
A1479	Historic Ore Spillage	Quartz with sulphides and stibnite	13.3	2,240
A1473	Historic Ore Spillage	Quartz with pyrite layer	8.13	17
A1453	Float	White quartz with iron staining; mullock float	3.18	65
A1476	Historic Ore Spillage	Quartz with sulphides, pyrite and possible galena	2.56	242
A1482	Historic Ore Spillage	Quartz with chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite; partly oxidised	1.61	6,990
A1483	Rock Sample	Quartz-carbonate stockwork in heavily altered Greenland Group rocks	1.58	21
A1474	Historic Ore Spillage	Quartz with black stylolites	0.29	6
A1477	Historic Ore Spillage	Heavily oxidised mineralised quartz with abundant sulphides; possible haulage-route spillage	0.22	144

Table 1 *– Selected Croesus assay results, refer Appendix A for full details.*

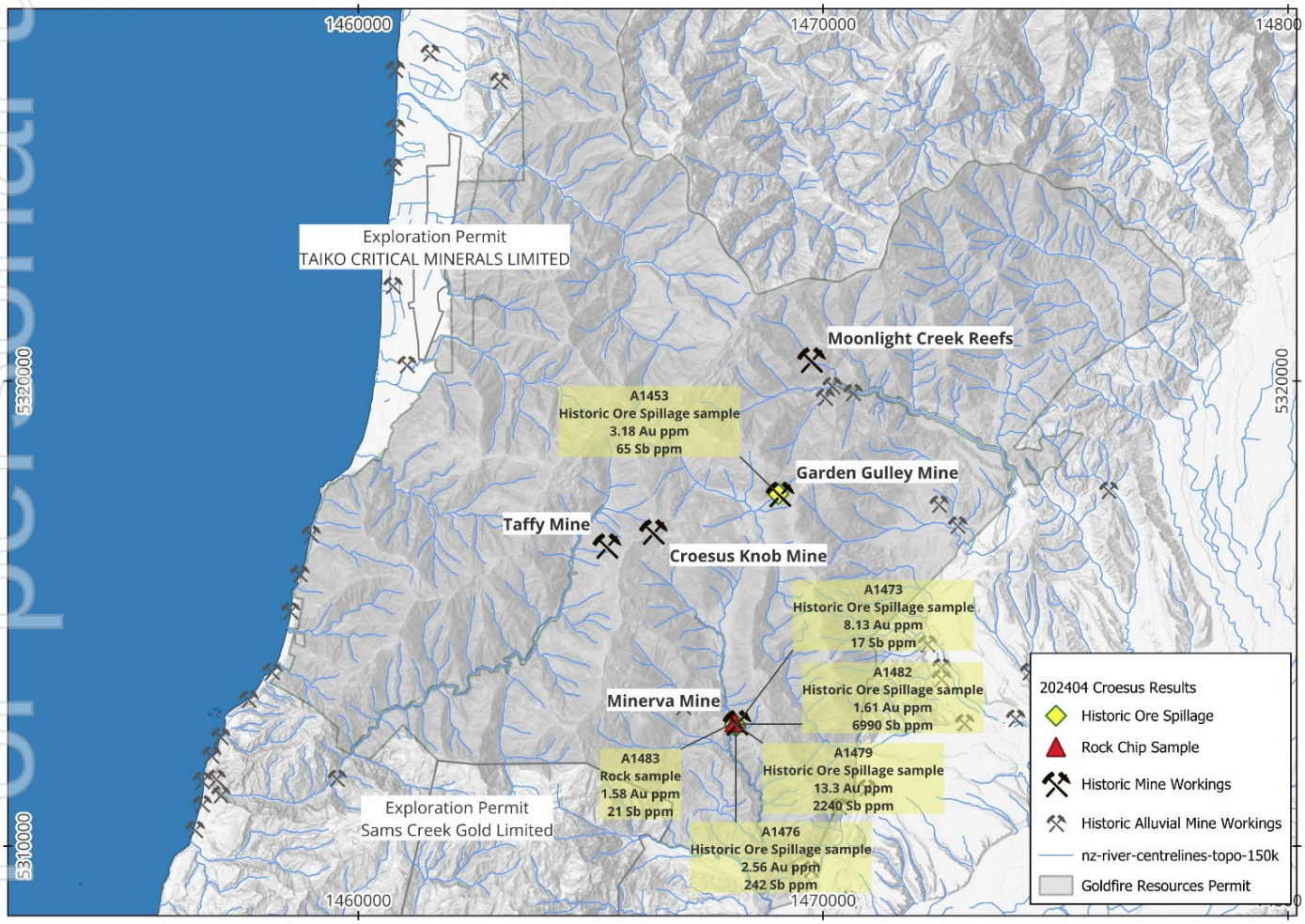

Figure 2 *– Croesus Project with rock-chip sample locations(Appendix A – Table 1).*

Note : *Historic ore-spillage and float samples are ex-situ and may have been moved from their original bedrock source by historical mining, ore handling, haulage activity or natural surface processes. These samples are selective in nature and should not be interpreted as representative of in-situ grade, width or continuity.*

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Taken together, the results validate the Company's exploration model for Croesus in four steps. First, historical mining at Croesus extracted high-grade gold from quartz-sulphide lodes hosted in Greenland Group rocks. Second, the high-grade gold-antimony ore-spillage samples confirm that high-grade mineralised material was present within the historical mining system. Third, the in-situ result from quartz-carbonate stockwork (sample A1483, 1.58 g/t Au) confirms that gold mineralisation remains in bedrock, not only in transported or ore-handling material. Fourth, this defines a clear vector for follow-up work: mapping and sampling to locate the source structures along the Croesus-Minerva trend.

The Croesus results support the interpretation of a structurally controlled gold-antimony system associated with quartz-sulphide veining and altered Greenland Group metasedimentary rocks. The association of gold with stibnite-bearing and sulphide-rich quartz is consistent with the Company's exploration model for the Croesus-Minerva gold-antimony trend. The presence of anomalous gold in in-situ quartz-carbonate stockwork provides a priority focus for follow-up mapping and sampling to identify source structures and test continuity along strike.

The high-grade historic ore-spillage samples are interpreted to represent material derived from historical mining and ore handling around the Croesus workings. While these samples are not representative of in-situ grade or width, they are important because they confirm the presence of high-grade gold-antimony mineralised material within the historical mining system and provide practical vectors for follow-up exploration.

The in-situ result from A1483 provides direct support for bedrock-hosted mineralisation within altered Greenland Group rocks. This supports the next phase of work targeting structurally controlled quartz-sulphide veining and stockwork development along the Croesus-Minerva trend.

The Croesus Project lies on the southwestern flank of the Reefton Goldfield, a historic field that has reportedly produced approximately two million ounces of gold from orogenic quartz-vein systems hosted in Greenland Group rocks. The region also hosts Rua Gold Inc's (TSX: RUA) Reefton Project and Endura Mining's Snowy River Project, approximately 20 km from Croesus, currently under construction.

ANTIMONY – A CRITICAL MINERAL

Antimony prices have increased substantially over the past two years due to supply constraints and export controls. Antimony is a designated critical mineral in Australia, the United States and the European Union, and is listed as a priority resource under Australia's Critical Minerals Strategy 2025–2030. Global supply has tightened after China introduced antimony export controls in September 2024. The New Zealand Government has separately identified gold and antimony in the Reefton Goldfield as a focus of its critical minerals work.

GRANITE CREEK TUNGSTEN TARGET

Tungsten was added to China's export control list in February 2025 and, like antimony, is a designated critical mineral in Australia, the United States and the European Union. The Company notes that sample assays from the separate Granite Creek / Barrytown Granite target are pending. As a result, tungsten results from Granite Creek are not included in this Croesus gold-antimony focused announcement. Granite Creek remains a separate high-priority tungsten target associated with greisen alteration and quartz veining within the Barrytown Granite. The Company will report the Granite Creek tungsten results separately once assays have been received, validated and reviewed.

NEXT STEPS

The Company will advance the Croesus gold-antimony target through a focused program of follow-up fieldwork. Priority activities will include:

- detailed geological and structural mapping of quartz-sulphide vein systems;
- systematic in-situ rock-chip and channel sampling where safe exposures are available;
- mapping and sampling around historical workings, ore-bin sites and interpreted haulage routes to vector toward potential source structures;
- integration of Au, Sb, As and associated pathfinder geochemistry with mapped structures and historical workings; and
- ranking of targets for potential trenching or drilling, subject to access, permitting and environmental approvals.

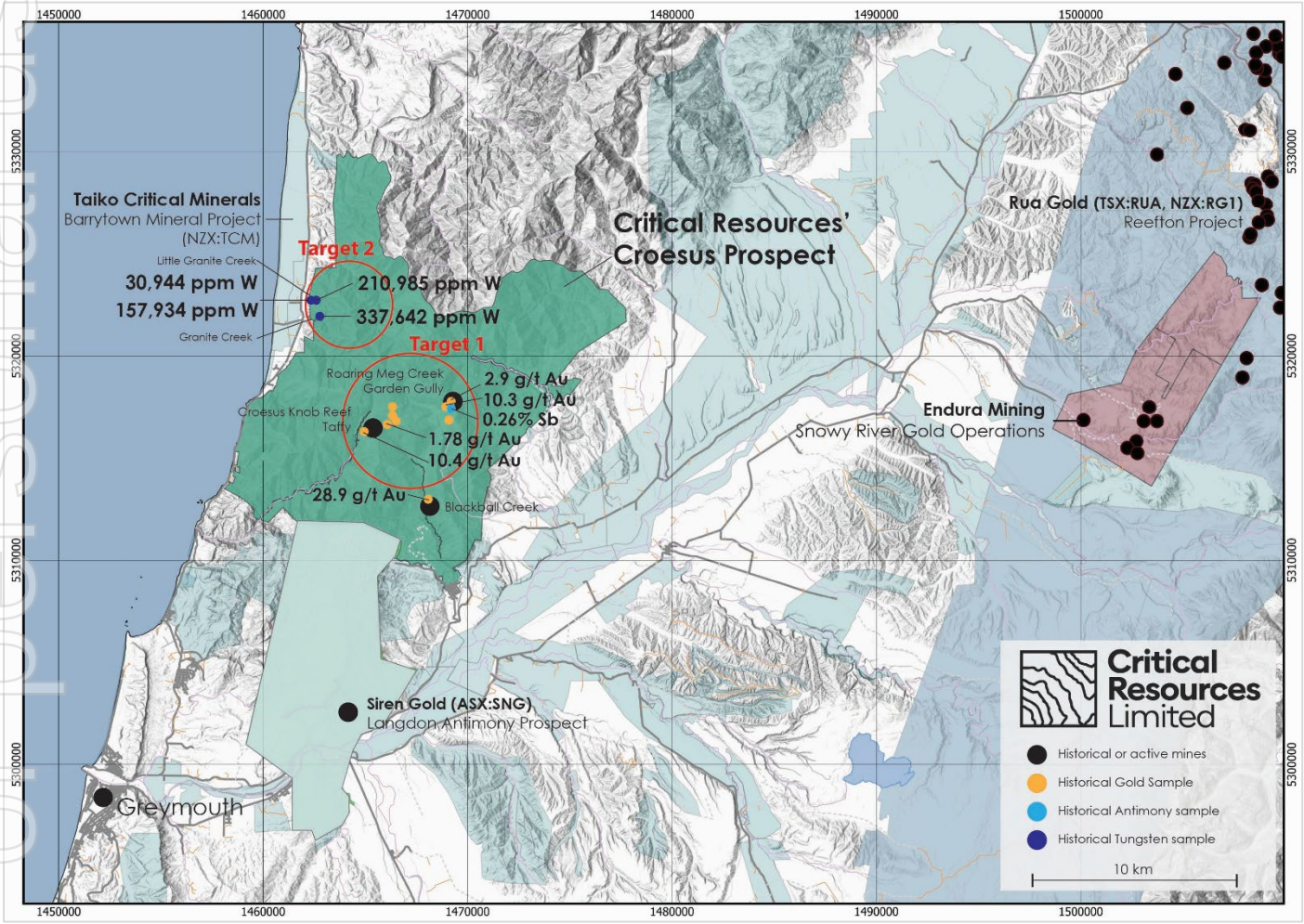

Figure 3 *– Location Map of Croesus Prospecting Permit in the Reefton Goldfield region, with legacy sampling.*

> **Critical Resources Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented:** *'These results confirm the presence of a gold-antimony system at Croesus and, importantly, demonstrate that mineralisation is present in bedrock as well as historical mine material.*
>
> *'Antimony is a designated critical mineral in Australia, the United States and the European Union, and the gold-antimony association we are seeing at Croesus sits squarely within the focus the New Zealand Government has placed on the Reefton Goldfield. That gives the project relevance beyond gold alone.*

'The highest-grade samples come from historical ore-spillage material, which is not representative of in-situ grade or width, but it confirms the system and points us toward the source. Our focus now is to map and sample the source structures along the Croesus–Minerva trend and rank targets for drilling. We also expect tungsten assays from the Granite Creek target shortly; these were submitted under a separate analytical method.'

Figure 4 - *Location of Critical Resources' New Zealand gold projects with Major Gold Projects.*

NEXT STEPS – NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO

Following fieldwork at Lammerlaw and Croesus, the Company's near-term focus across the New Zealand portfolio (Figure 4) includes:

- **Croesus:** First-pass field work completed over both the Granite Creek tungsten target and the Croesus-Minerva trend. Assay results for the Granite Creek tungsten target are pending, 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.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, including the rock chip, float and historic ore-spillage geochemistry 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, 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 – Croesus Rock Chip and Float Sample Results.

Sample ID	Sample type	Date sampled	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	Au g/t	Sb ppm	W ppm
A1421	Float	Apr-26	Quartz, calcite and greywacke breccia; heavily iron stained	1469032	5317601	0.04	63	68
A1422	Rock	Apr-26	Quartz vein 100–200 mm thick in extremely weathered spotted phyllite; Fe-calcite and possible weathered sulphides	1469023	5317608	0.03	17	58
A1424	Float	Apr-26	Quartz, calcite and greywacke breccia; heavily iron stained	1469031	5317593	<0.01	4	49
A1425	Float	Apr-26	Quartz and calcite vein with very fine sulphides; heavily iron stained	1469071	5317610	0.08	9	38
A1452	Float	Apr-26	White quartz with iron staining; mullock float	1469036	5317570	0.09	14	31
A1453	Float	Apr-26	White quartz with iron staining; mullock float	1469034	5317571	3.18	65	19
A1454	Float	Apr-26	White quartz with iron staining; mullock float	1469034	5317571	0.01	13	16
A1457	Rock	Apr-26	20 mm quartz-calcite vein in heavily altered Greenland Group rocks	1469102	5317647	<0.01	3	13
A1461	Float	Apr-26	Iron-stained quartz with sulphides	1469037	5317564	0.08	34	192
A1468	Rock	Apr-26	30 mm quartz vein in Greenland Group rocks	1468530	5316252	0.12	<2	11
A1473	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with pyrite layer	1468118	5312581	8.13	17	9
A1474	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with black stylolites	1468121	5312585	0.29	6	8
A1475	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with black stylolites	1468123	5312577	0.11	45	9
A1476	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with sulphides, pyrite and possible galena	1468121	5312574	2.56	242	14
A1477	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Heavily oxidised mineralised quartz with abundant sulphides; possible haulage-route spillage	1468097	5312613	0.22	144	7
A1478	Float	Apr-26	Quartz with sulphides, pyrite and possible sphalerite	1468096	5312630	0.02	3	8
A1479	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with sulphides and stibnite	1468110	5312623	13.3	2,240	4
A1480	Rock	Apr-26	Subvertical 500 mm wide quartz vein exposed in landslip	1468057	5312630	0.06	27	<2
A1481	Rock	Apr-26	60 mm wide quartz vein	1468070	5312635	0.02	11	<2
A1482	Historic Ore Spillage	Apr-26	Quartz with chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite; partly oxidised	1468105	5312625	1.61	6,990	4
A1483	Rock	Apr-26	Quartz-carbonate stockwork in heavily altered Greenland Group rocks	1468094	5312659	1.58	21	<2

Note : Gold is reported in g/t Au. SGS reported Au in mg/kg, which is numerically equivalent to g/t Au. Antimony and tungsten are reported in ppm. SGS reported Sb and W in mg/kg, which is numerically equivalent to ppm. Historic ore-spillage and float samples are ex-situ and selective in nature. They should not be interpreted as representative of in-situ grade, width or continuity. Coordinates are reported in NZTM2000.

Croesus

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.	• Reconnaissance rock, float and historic ore-spillage samples were collected during field mapping at the Croesus Project in April 2026. Samples were selective in nature and targeted visible quartz veining, sulphides, iron staining, altered Greenland Group rocks and historically disturbed mineralised material around historical workings and interpreted ore-handling areas. Historic ore-spillage samples are interpreted to represent ex-situ material derived from historical mining, ore handling, ore-bin losses and/or haulage-route spillage.
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 material.	• Not applicable. No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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	• 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, lithology, alteration, veining, sulphide content and geological context. Photographs were taken for selected samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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. • Samples were collected as reconnaissance grab samples from rock outcrop, float or historic ore-spillage material. The samples were selective and are not representative of bulk grade. Samples were submitted to SGS New Zealand Ltd, Westport Mineral Services, for preparation and analysis.
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.	• Samples were submitted to SGS New Zealand Ltd, Westport Mineral Services, under SGS order number WPT26-02264. SGS received 46 samples. Gold was analysed using SGS fire assay ore-grade AAS method on a 30 g charge. The SGS certificate lists the gold method as GOS_FAA30V10 in the methods summary and GO_FAA30V10 on the analytical result pages. Multi-element analysis was undertaken using SGS method GE_IMS92A50, comprising sodium peroxide / sodium hydroxide fusion, hydrochloric acid digestion and ICP-MS analysis using zirconium crucibles. • The announcement reports Croesus gold-antimony results only. Tungsten results from the separate Granite Creek / Barrytown Granite target are pending. • The rock chip, float and historic ore-spillage 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 WPT26-02264. • Assay results have been checked against SGS analysis certificate WPT26-02264, sample descriptions and field sample records. Reported gold and antimony values in this announcement are based on laboratory-reported values. Repeat analysis of A1482 returned 1.61 g/t Au, consistent with the original reported result. Repeat multi-element analysis of A1483 returned 23 ppm Sb compared with the original value of 21 ppm Sb. No adjustments have been made to the laboratory assay data, other than reporting gold mg/kg as g/t Au and reporting antimony and tungsten mg/kg as ppm. • No averaging, compositing, grade aggregation, top-cutting or other assay adjustment has been applied to rock chip results, except that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		below-detection values are reported as <0.01 g/t Au.
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 the field using handheld GPS. Coordinates are reported in New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000). • Location accuracy is considered appropriate for reconnaissance-stage exploration reporting • 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.	• Sample spacing is variable and reflects reconnaissance field sampling around historical workings, mineralised float, outcrop and interpreted ore-spillage locations. • The data spacing is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity and is appropriate for reporting Exploration Results only. • 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.	• Sampling was reconnaissance in nature and selectively targeted visible mineralisation and geological features. • No systematic channel sampling is reported. The orientation of sampled structures is not yet sufficiently constrained to determine true widths. • Follow-up mapping and sampling are required to assess the orientation, continuity and width of the interpreted lode / shear structure.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by field personnel and submitted to SGS New Zealand Ltd, Westport Mineral Services. • Sample dispatch and receipt are recorded under SGS order number WPT26-02264.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No external audits have been completed for this early-stage reconnaissance sampling program.

Croesus

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 Croesus Project is held under Minerals Prospecting Permit 61277, located on the southwestern flank of the Reefton Goldfield in the West Coast Region of New Zealand's South Island. • Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) holds a 90% legal and beneficial interest in the Croesus Prospecting Permit PP61277 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	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.	• The Croesus and broader Paparoa–Reefton region has been subject to historical prospecting and regional exploration by several previous parties. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd completed early stream-sediment work for uranium in 1969, identifying an anomalous area in the headwaters of Stony Creek, although limited follow-up was undertaken and some results in more accessible catchments were not repeated. • Uranerz Australia later undertook a regional uranium evaluation over northern Westland, including the Paparoa Range. Historical work also recognised widespread quartz veining in Greenland Group rocks, with veins commonly reported at approximately 0.6–1 m wide, locally up to 3 m wide, and with some veins conformable with bedding, including at the Croesus and Minerva vein systems. • In March and April 1990, CRA Exploration completed a helicopter-supported drainage survey over the Mt Kelvin licence area at a nominal sample density of approximately one sample per 2.5 km², collecting 177 stream-sediment samples, 177 pan-concentrate samples and 335 rock samples. That work identified several anomalous catchments requiring follow-up, including Rough River, Atbara Creek, Totara River, Awakiri Creek and Giles Creek / Stony River. • More recent work by Green Earth Minerals Ltd on PP60602 comprised desktop study, land-access work, GIS data compilation and preparation of a relinquishment report, but no substantive field programme was completed before surrender of that permit. • The historical and third-party datasets are useful for regional targeting and geological context but have not been independently verified by the Company and are not relied upon as direct evidence of grade continuity, mineralised width or Mineral Resource potential.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Croesus gold-antimony target is interpreted as a structurally controlled lode-style system hosted in Greenland Group metasedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is associated with quartz-sulphide veining, stibnite-bearing quartz and altered host rocks. • The broader project also includes a separate greisen-hosted tungsten target associated with the Barrytown Granite at Granite Creek.
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	• No drilling intercepts or continuous mineralised intervals are reported. • Exploration results reported comprise rock-chip samples. Individual sample assay results are reported, and no compositing or aggregation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.
		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.
		• 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 rock-chip, float and historic ore-spillage sampling and geological observations only. • Rock chip historic ore-spillage samples and float samples are point samples and are not representative of mineralised widths, true widths or continuous mineralisation. • 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.	• Figures included in the announcement show selected sample locations relative to historical workings and project tenure, and an in-situ example of sample A1483 from quartz-carbonate stockwork in altered Greenland Group rocks. • 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 21 Croesus-area samples from the April 2026 dataset are included in Appendix 1. Selected higher-grade results are highlighted in the body of the announcement. • Tungsten results from the separate Granite Creek / Barrytown Granite target are not reported in this announcement as results are pending.
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.	• Historical workings, mapped quartz veining, altered Greenland Group rocks and the spatial association of high-grade historic ore-spillage samples with historical mining areas support the interpretation of a gold-antimony system requiring follow-up exploration. • No Mineral Resource, Ore Reserve, metallurgical test work or bulk sampling is reported.

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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.	• Planned work includes detailed geological and structural mapping, systematic in-situ rock-chip and channel sampling where safe exposures are available, mapping and sampling around historical workings and interpreted haulage routes, integration of Au-Sb-As pathfinder geochemistry, and target ranking for potential trenching or drilling subject to access, permitting and environmental approvals. • Granite Creek tungsten results are expected shortly.