MULTIPLE ARSENIC–ANTIMONY–TUNGSTEN SOIL ANOMALIES DEFINED AT STONY CREEK, LAMMERLAW – NEW ZEALAND

Follow-up soil geochemistry returns up to 238 ppm arsenic (pXRF) and defines multiple arsenic–antimony–tungsten anomalies across the Stony Creek target.

- **5.4 km sampling transect completed:** A total of 143 new soil samples were collected, identifying multiple As–Sb–W anomalies concentrated within an approximately 3.2 km section of the Stony Creek target. The program expands sampling across the Stony Creek target on the western side of the Lammerlaw Gold Project.
- **Strong arsenic response:** Sample A1583 returned 238 ppm arsenic (As) and 25 ppm antimony (Sb) by portable XRF (pXRF)[1], approximately 14 times the program median of 17 ppm As.
- **Supporting antimony and tungsten responses:** Results include up to 31 ppm antimony (Sb) and 36 ppm tungsten (W), adding support to the arsenic anomalies in an area with historic antimony workings and known tungsten anomalism.
- **Targeting narrowed:** Coincident As–Sb–W responses occur at several separate locations within the main anomalous-response area, including ten samples at or above 30 ppm As. Coincident As–Sb–W along a structural corridor is the surface expression by which orogenic gold systems in the Otago Schist Belt are typically located.
- **Fertile mineralised trends:** Previously reported rock-chip sampling at the Devils Creek target, approximately 13 km east of Stony Creek within the same permit, returned gold assays up to 5.42 g/t Au, with float samples of 1.63 g/t Au and 1.45 g/t Au along an interpreted trend (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 May 2026).
- **Early-stage, district-scale footprint:** Lammerlaw forms part of the Company's 1,694 km² New Zealand footprint and remains early-stage, with no drilling completed anywhere on the permit to date (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 May 2026).
- **Follow-up planned:** Infill soil sampling, structural mapping, rock-chip sampling and laboratory assays will be used to define the anomalous areas and determine which warrant drill testing.

Critical Resources Limited (**'Critical Resources'** or the **'Company'**, **ASX:CRR**) is pleased to report the results of 143 follow-up soil samples at the Lammerlaw Gold Project in Central Otago, New Zealand. Sampling extended approximately 5.4 km north–south across the projected Stony Creek target. Multiple As–Sb–W pathfinder anomalies are concentrated within an approximately 3.2 km section, including a peak result of 238 ppm corrected As with supporting Sb.

[1] Portable XRF (pXRF) readings cited in this release are qualitative spot measurements and should not be considered equivalent to laboratory assay results. Refer Cautionary Statement on page 5.

The new results identify several areas for follow-up within Stony Creek. The target also contains historic antimony workings, known tungsten anomalism and a regional electromagnetic feature identified in the Company's earlier targeting work (refer ASX:CRR announcement 23 February 2026).

Arsenic, antimony and tungsten are established pathfinder elements used to vector exploration toward orogenic gold-related systems. The pXRF program does not provide gold assays; selected soils will be submitted for accredited laboratory analysis, including gold.

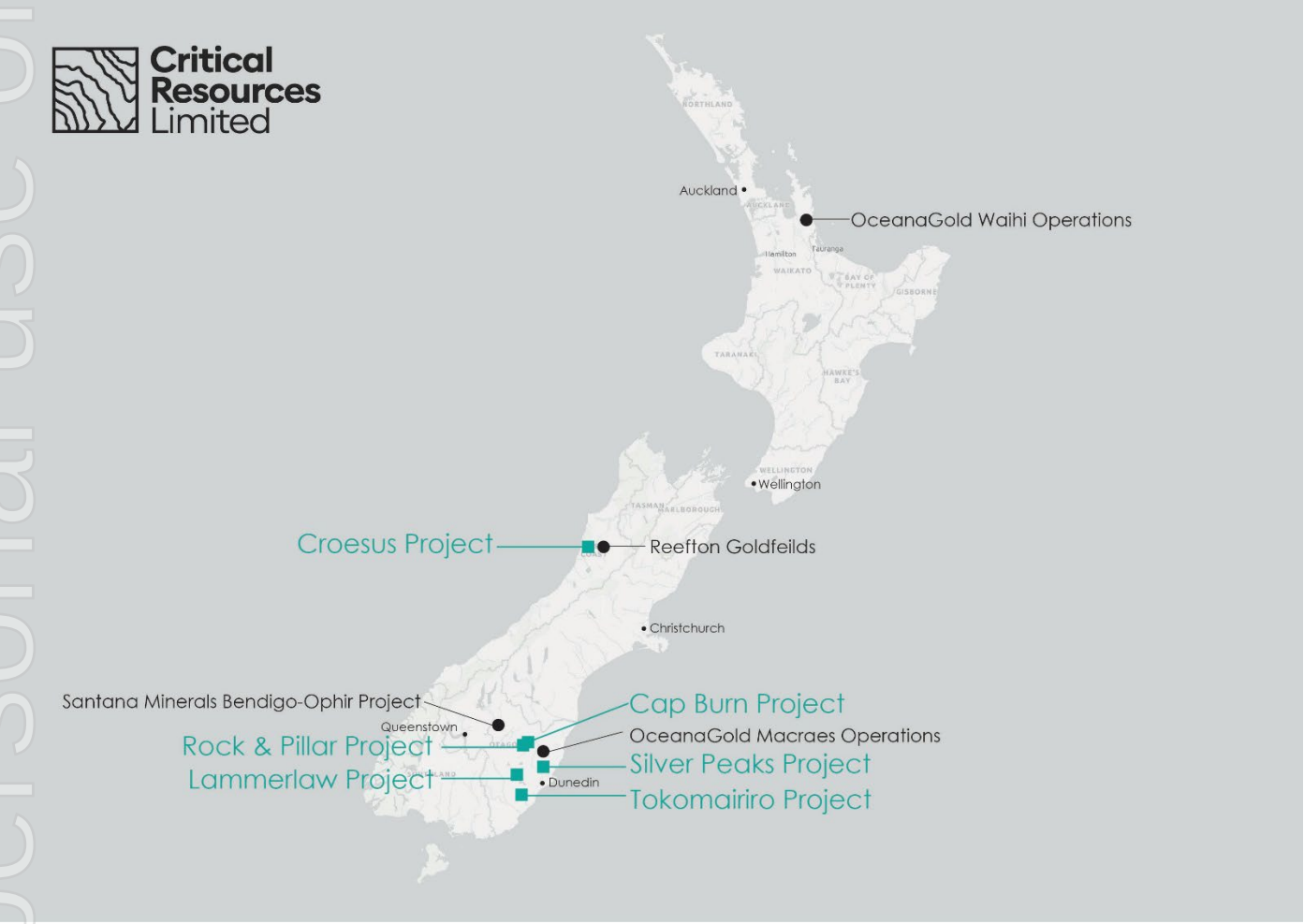

Figure 1 - *Location of Critical Resources' New Zealand gold projects and major gold mining projects.*

> **Critical Resources Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented:** *'Soil geochemistry is the fastest and lowest-cost tool available for reducing a 410 km² permit down to a short list of ground worth drilling, and that is what this program has done.*
>
> *We have identified multiple arsenic–antimony–tungsten anomalies across Stony Creek rather than a single isolated response, and they fall within the same corridor as the historic antimony workings, the elevated tungsten geochemistry and the airborne electromagnetic feature that led us to prioritise the target in the first place. Independent datasets pointing at the same ground are what give us confidence we are vectoring in the right direction.'*
>
> *'These remain pathfinder geochemical results rather than gold assays. The next step is to infill the anomalies, map the geology and structures, collect rock samples and put selected soils through the laboratory. That work refines these areas into ranked targets and tells us which, if any, justify drill testing.'*

LAMMERLAW GOLD PROJECT

Lammerlaw covers approximately 410 km² on the southwestern flank of the Central Otago Antiform, within the Otago Schist Belt. The project lies in a structural and metamorphic setting considered prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold mineralisation and associated tungsten–antimony systems.

The Company's announcement dated 23 February 2026, 'Priority Targets Defined at Lammerlaw Gold Project', identified three priority areas: the OPQ Trend including Devils Creek (Target One), the Stony Creek target (Target Two), and the interpreted TZ3–TZ4 Structural Boundary (Target Three). The current program focuses on Stony Creek while also testing adjacent parts of the western project corridor. For clarity, Target Two and the Stony Creek Trend refer to the same target area in the western part of the permit, and the approximately 600 m arsenic soil anomaly reported at Target Two on 26 May 2026 lies within it (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 May 2026).

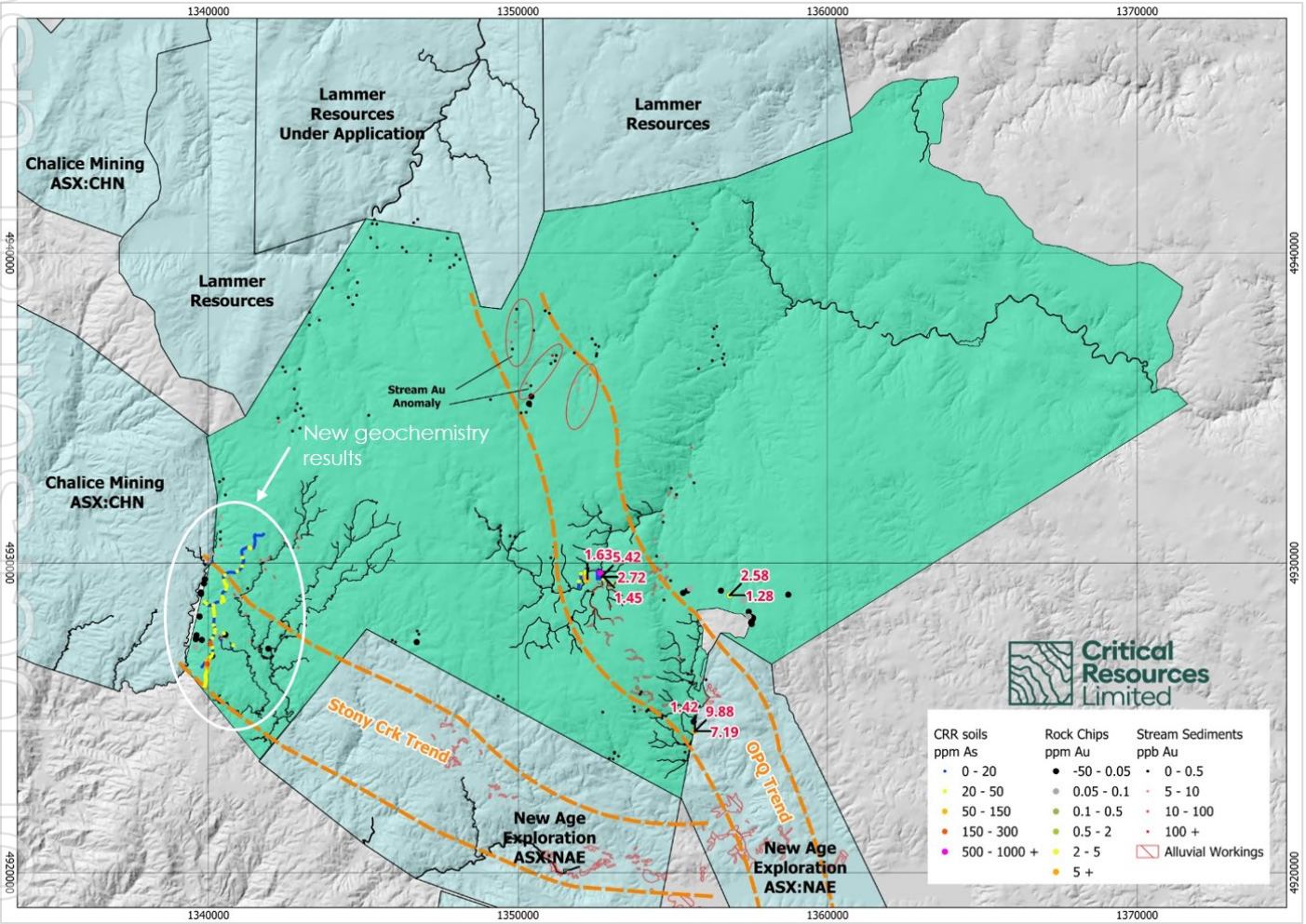

Figure 2 - *Regional Lammerlaw Project exploration and target framework showing CRR soil arsenic results, rock-chip and stream-sediment gold results, historic alluvial workings, the Stony Creek target and OPQ Trend, and adjacent exploration tenure. The figure provides regional context for the detailed soil pXRF results shown in Figure 3.*

FOLLOW-UP SOIL PROGRAM

The follow-up program comprised 143 soil samples collected along accessible traverses across the Stony Creek target area and adjacent western corridor. Sampling targeted C-horizon material where available, with B-horizon material collected where C-horizon material could not be reliably obtained. Sample locations were recorded in NZTM2000 coordinates.

Samples were dried, disaggregated, screened to minus 80 mesh and compacted before analysis using an Olympus Vanta pXRF in three-beam geochemistry mode. This preparation was used to reduce moisture and grain-size effects and improve repeatability compared with in situ or through-bag pXRF analysis. **Arsenic was corrected using run-specific regressions derived from five OREAS certified reference materials; Sb and W are reported as raw pXRF values.**

The QAQC program included 26 CRM readings, 11 blanks, nine analytical repeats and six field duplicates. Run-specific arsenic calibration returned R^2 values of 0.9887 and 0.9937; no arsenic blank exceeded the instrument's fixed lower detection limit; and 96.6% of 118 numeric repeat and duplicate comparisons across the calibrated element suite passed the 20% RPD screen. The dataset is considered suitable for anomaly recognition and exploration targeting.

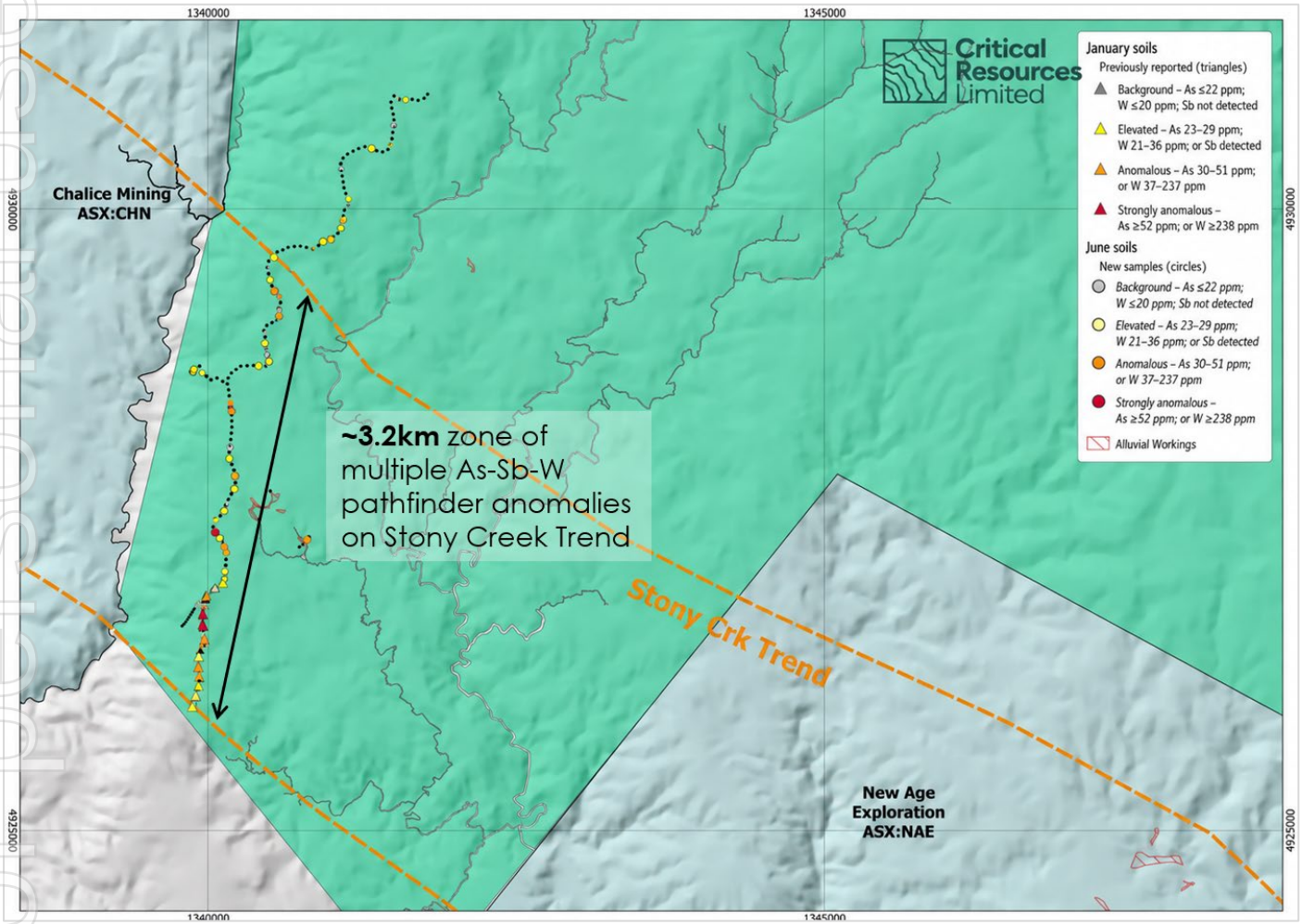

Figure 3 - *Lammerlaw soil pXRF pathfinder results at the Stony Creek target.*

SOIL PATHFINDER RESULTS – STONY CREEK TARGET

The May–June program covers approximately 5.4 km north–south across the projected Stony Creek target. The main group of elevated and anomalous As–Sb–W responses is concentrated within approximately 3.2 km between A1675 in the south (31 ppm corrected As) and A1682 in the north (30 ppm corrected As and 29 ppm raw W). This distance is the separation between anomalous point samples and does not represent the strike length or continuity of a geochemical or mineralised trend. Other anomalies include A1583, A1570, A1609 and A1594. Results further north are predominantly background, apart from A1693, approximately 1.0 km further north, which returned 28 ppm raw W.

A1583 returned 238 ppm corrected As and 25 ppm raw Sb. This result is approximately 14 times the new program median of 17 ppm As and is supported by nearby elevated and anomalous samples. Across the program, ten of the 143 samples returned at least 30 ppm corrected As: A1583 at 238 ppm, A1570 and A1609 at 38 ppm, A1580 at 37 ppm, A1558 at 33 ppm, A1594 and A1781 at 32 ppm, A1675 at 31 ppm, and A1665 and A1682 at 30 ppm. The 30 ppm level corresponds to approximately the 95th percentile of the 143-sample population and is used for anomaly recognition within this program only. It is not a cut-off grade.

Other pathfinder results include A1591 at 31 ppm raw Sb and 36 ppm raw W, A1682 at 30 ppm corrected As and 29 ppm raw W, and A1693 at 28 ppm raw W. Together, the As, Sb and W results define several areas for follow-up. The current sampling density does not establish continuity between anomalies.

Sample	As ppm corrected	Sb ppm	W ppm	Relevance
A1675	31	-	-	Southern extent of main anomalous-response group
A1781	32	-	-	Southern anomalous cluster
A1580	37	-	-	Southern anomalous cluster
A1665	30	-	-	Eastern anomalous response
A1583	238	25	-	Peak As; coincident Sb
A1570	38	-	-	Central As anomaly
A1591	21	31	36	Peak Sb and W
A1609	38	-	-	Northern-central As anomaly
A1594	32	-	-	Northern-central As anomaly
A1682	30	-	29	Northern extent of main anomalous-response group; coincident As–W response
A1693	14	-	28	Separate northern W response beyond main sampling transect

***Table 1** - Selected follow-up soil pXRF results. All 143 results are reported in Appendix A.*

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 gold grades have been determined and no gold assay results are reported in this announcement.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE LAMMERLAW TARGET MODEL

Stony Creek was prioritised because historic antimony workings, tungsten anomalism and a regional airborne electromagnetic feature occur in the same broad area. The new soil program has now identified multiple As–Sb–W responses within that target area, giving several locations for closer field follow-up rather than a single point anomaly.

The current program also extended sampling over and to the west of the approximately 600 m arsenic soil anomaly reported at Target Two on 26 May 2026. The new western traverse (samples A1776 to A1785) lies approximately 50 m west of the earlier line and returned corrected arsenic values of 10 to 32 ppm, indicating that the previously reported anomaly does not appear to continue westward at this sample spacing. Sample A1675 (31 ppm corrected As) was collected approximately 9 m from sample A0993, which returned 157 ppm corrected As in the earlier program. The reason for the difference between these two

results has not been established; both values are reported here so that the results can be assessed on a balanced basis (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 May 2026).

EXPLORATION SIGNIFICANCE

The 238 ppm As result is the strongest individual response in the new program, but the broader value of the dataset is that anomalous As–Sb–W results occur at multiple locations across Stony Creek. These areas require closer-spaced sampling and geological follow-up before their source or continuity can be assessed. Coincident arsenic, antimony and tungsten responses along a structural corridor are the surface expression by which orogenic gold systems in the Otago Schist Belt are typically located; identifying several such responses in one target area is what allows exploration effort and expenditure to be concentrated on a small proportion of a 410 km² permit.

The program remains reconnaissance soil geochemistry. Geological mapping, infill sampling and accredited laboratory assays are required to determine the source of the anomalies and whether they are associated with gold mineralisation.

NEXT STEPS – LAMMERLAW

- **Infill the strongest anomalies:** Complete closer-spaced soil sampling around A1583 and the other anomalous areas.
- **Map the geology:** Inspect the main anomalous-response area and the separate northern W response for structures, alteration, quartz veining, sulphides, mineralised float and historic workings.
- **Collect rock chips:** Sample prospective outcrop, float and workings associated with the main soil responses.
- **Laboratory confirmation:** Submit selected anomalous and representative background soils for accredited multi-element and gold analysis.
- **Rank drill targets:** Integrate the soil, rock-chip, geological, LiDAR and geophysical data before deciding whether drill testing is warranted.

NEXT STEPS – NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO

Beyond Lammerlaw, the Company's near-term focus across the New Zealand portfolio includes:

- **Croesus:** follow-up mapping and sampling across the Granite Creek tungsten target and the Croesus Ridge gold-antimony corridor, subject to weather and access.
- **Cap Burn / Rock and Pillar:** design of a follow-up RC drill program is continuing, with soil geochemistry mapping ongoing along the Cap Burn Fault and into the adjacent Rock and Pillar permit (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:
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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 and soil geochemistry 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 a 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 Lammerlaw Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 26 May 2026, 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 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 the original announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

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 advisers 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 2 - Lammerlaw follow-up soil pXRF results

Coordinates are NZTM2000 (EPSG:2193). Arsenic values are run-corrected pXRF results. Antimony and tungsten are raw pXRF results. A dash indicates no numerical result above the instrument reporting threshold and must not be interpreted as zero. The pXRF results are used for reconnaissance anomaly definition and target ranking; they are not gold assays.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Horizon	As corr. ppm	Sb raw ppm	W raw ppm
A1551	1340094	4927526	C	19	-	-
A1552	1340126	4927568	C	25	-	-
A1553	1340141	4927615	C	18	-	17
A1554	1340162	4927662	C	19	-	-
A1555	1340191	4927705	C	16	-	-
A1556	1340204	4927744	C	24	-	-
A1557	1340221	4927795	C	17	-	-
A1558	1340217	4927845	C	33	-	-
A1559	1340210	4927892	C	16	-	-
A1560	1340192	4927941	C	15	-	-
A1561	1340166	4927990	C	24	27	-
A1562	1340164	4928045	C	15	-	-
A1563	1340176	4928088	C	17	-	-
A1564	1340181	4928140	C	17	-	-
A1565	1340188	4928191	C	19	-	-
A1566	1340192	4928241	C	18	-	-
A1567	1340191	4928293	C	22	-	-
A1568	1340189	4928339	C	17	-	-
A1569	1340183	4928389	C	22	-	14
A1570	1340183	4928389	C	38	-	-
A1571	1340177	4928441	C	22	-	-
A1572	1340169	4928491	C	15	-	-
A1573	1340164	4928538	C	21	-	-
A1574	1340157	4928587	C	19	-	-
A1575	1340162	4928637	C	21	-	-
A1576	1340131	4927071	C	28	-	-
A1577	1340138	4927129	C	15	-	-
A1578	1340142	4927174	C	8	-	-
A1579	1340143	4927228	C	15	-	-
A1580	1340134	4927266	C	37	-	-
A1581	1340116	4927312	C	20	-	-
A1582	1340086	4927356	C	18	-	30
A1583	1340058	4927395	C	238	25	-
A1584	1340042	4927437	C	18	-	-
A1585	1340058	4927503	C	18	-	-
A1586	1340188	4928678	C	17	-	-
A1587	1340227	4928705	C	20	-	-
A1588	1340264	4928732	C	14	-	-
A1589	1340318	4928735	B/C	15	-	-
A1590	1340367	4928738	C	20	-	11
A1591	1340415	4928734	C	21	31	36

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Horizon	As corr. ppm	Sb raw ppm	W raw ppm
A1592	1340467	4928734	C	13	-	9
A1593	1340493	4928773	C	24	-	-
A1594	1340536	4929334	C	32	-	-
A1595	1340516	4929380	C	11	-	9
A1596	1340504	4929429	C	25	26	-
A1597	1340492	4929475	C	8	-	-
A1598	1340483	4929527	C	9	-	11
A1599	1340491	4929580	C	14	-	-
A1600	1340537	4929609	C	25	-	-
A1601	1340477	4928821	C	21	-	-
A1602	1340468	4928874	C	22	-	-
A1603	1340458	4928915	C	23	-	-
A1604	1340463	4928967	C	15	-	-
A1605	1340452	4929022	C	12	-	-
A1606	1340475	4929060	C	15	-	9
A1607	1340522	4929083	C	18	-	-
A1608	1340560	4929101	C	17	-	-
A1609	1340571	4929153	C	38	-	-
A1610	1340573	4929203	C	9	-	-
A1611	1340587	4929247	C	22	-	-
A1612	1340576	4929296	C	22	-	-
A1613	1340125	4928605	C	17	-	-
A1614	1340074	4928634	C	17	-	-
A1615	1340023	4928622	C	18	-	-
A1616	1339991	4928648	C	15	-	-
A1617	1339953	4928686	C	28	-	-
A1618	1339932	4928733	C	17	-	-
A1619	1339882	4928733	C	24	-	9
A1620	1339863	4928694	C	13	-	-
A1621	1340648	4929692	C	15	-	-
A1622	1340701	4929698	C	15	-	-
A1623	1340751	4929700	C	13	-	-
A1624	1340802	4929690	C	12	-	-
A1625	1340851	4929679	C	15	-	-
A1626	1340562	4929653	C	15	-	-
A1627	1340611	4929671	C	18	-	-
A1628	1341079	4930317	C	13	-	-
A1629	1341074	4930366	C	15	-	-
A1630	1341094	4930411	C	15	-	-
A1631	1341129	4930444	C	14	-	-
A1632	1341175	4930466	C	16	-	-
A1633	1341220	4930488	C	11	-	-
A1634	1341270	4930503	C	12	-	-
A1635	1341320	4930492	C	23	-	-
A1636	1341367	4930469	C	21	-	-
A1637	1341413	4930463	C	18	-	-
A1638	1341456	4930482	C	12	-	-
A1639	1341478	4930524	C	10	-	-

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Horizon	As corr. ppm	Sb raw ppm	W raw ppm
A1640	1341493	4930569	C	12	-	-
A1641	1341497	4930618	C	16	-	-
A1642	1341504	4930669	C	17	-	-
A1643	1341510	4930717	C	11	-	-
A1644	1341501	4930765	C	15	-	-
A1645	1341490	4930815	C	17	-	-
A1646	1341483	4930864	C	15	-	-
A1658	1340416	4927500	B	12	-	9
A1660	1340503	4927724	C	22	-	-
A1661	1340737	4927275	C	18	-	-
A1662	1340762	4927294	C	12	-	-
A1663	1340792	4927323	B	18	-	-
A1665	1340800	4927340	C	30	-	-
A1666	1340813	4927355	C	14	-	-
A1669	1339864	4926740	C	16	-	-
A1670	1339850	4926717	C	15	-	-
A1671	1339834	4926696	C	12	-	-
A1672	1339822	4926672	C	15	-	-
A1673	1339805	4926655	C	18	-	-
A1674	1339791	4926641	C	18	-	9
A1675	1339948	4926733	C	31	-	-
A1676	1340895	4929707	C	15	-	-
A1677	1340933	4929734	C	23	27	-
A1678	1340984	4929753	C	15	-	-
A1679	1341009	4929774	C	13	-	11
A1680	1341054	4929806	C	10	-	-
A1681	1341079	4929849	C	20	-	21
A1682	1341091	4929899	C	30	-	29
A1683	1341099	4929945	C	11	-	-
A1684	1341105	4929994	C	8	-	-
A1685	1341135	4930031	C	16	-	-
A1686	1341142	4930085	C	8	-	13
A1687	1341117	4930125	C	20	-	-
A1688	1341100	4930170	C	21	-	-
A1689	1341096	4930218	C	16	-	11
A1690	1341089	4930267	C	18	-	-
A1691	1341507	4930913	C	17	-	-
A1692	1341552	4930886	C	11	-	-
A1693	1341602	4930883	C	14	-	28
A1694	1341654	4930885	C	11	-	-
A1695	1341752	4930895	C	17	-	-
A1696	1341782	4930927	C	14	-	-
A1697	1340127	4930047	C	16	-	-
A1698	1341702	4930878	C	13	-	-
A1776	1340013	4926929	B	21	-	-
A1777	1339992	4926922	C	19	-	-
A1778	1339977	4926902	B	14	-	-
A1779	1339963	4926880	B	10	-	-

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Horizon	As corr. ppm	Sb raw ppm	W raw ppm
A1780	1339950	4926861	C	14	-	-
A1781	1339937	4926842	C	32	-	-
A1782	1339921	4926822	C	18	-	-
A1783	1339907	4926799	C	20	27	-
A1784	1339891	4926781	C	15	-	-
A1785	1339876	4926762	C	15	-	-

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.	The follow up 2026 program comprised 143 soil samples collected by hand auger across the Stony Creek target area and adjacent western corridor. Sampling targeted C-horizon material where available, with B-horizon material collected where C-horizon material could not be reliably obtained. Approximately 2–3 kg of material was collected per site. Samples were dried, disaggregated, screened to minus 80 mesh and compacted before pXRF analysis. The program comprises reconnaissance soil geochemistry for anomaly definition and target ranking.
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. Soil samples were collected by hand auger and field records include sample horizon and location.
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.	Field records captured sample ID, NZTM2000 coordinates, soil horizon and available observations including colour, moisture, depth and sample medium. Logging is suitable for reconnaissance soil-geochemistry interpretation but is not geological or geotechnical drill-core logging.
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	Soil samples were dried, disaggregated and screened to minus 80 mesh before prepared material was compacted for pXRF analysis. The preparation was intended to reduce moisture and grain-size effects and improve repeatability relative to in situ or bag-based pXRF analysis. No laboratory crushing, pulverisation or fire assay is reported for these soil samples. Approximately 2–3 kg of material was collected per site. Following drying and disaggregation, material was screened to minus 80 mesh and compacted for pXRF analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 analysed using an Olympus Vanta pXRF in three-beam geochemistry mode with nominal 30-second acquisition per beam. Run-specific correction was applied to As, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ca, Fe and Mn using OREAS 231b, 232b, 235b, 238b and 240b certified reference materials. As calibration returned R^2 values of 0.9887 and 0.9937 for the two analytical runs. Sb and W are reported as raw pXRF values. QAQC included 26 CRM readings, 11 blanks, nine analytical repeats and six field duplicates. No As blank exceeded the instrument's fixed lower detection limit. Across the calibrated element suite, 96.6% of 118 numeric repeat and duplicate comparisons passed a 20% RPD screen. The results are suitable for exploration screening and spatial interpretation but are not a substitute for accredited laboratory assays.
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 identifiers and NZTM2000 locations were checked against the consolidated field register and daily field records. The analytical sequence was reconciled to 143 field samples. CRMs, blanks, repeats, duplicate samples, instrument checks and incomplete acquisitions are excluded from the reported field dataset. All 143 new field results are tabulated in Appendix A. No averaging, compositing, top-cutting or grade aggregation has been applied.
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 are recorded in NZTM2000 coordinates (EPSG:2193). Easting and northing for all 143 follow-up samples are provided in Appendix A. Location accuracy is considered suitable for reconnaissance soil sampling and target generation. Final maps should include NZTM2000 grid, scale and north arrow.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The May–June program provides approximately 5.4 km of north–south sampling coverage across the projected Stony Creek target. Elevated and anomalous pathfinder responses occur at multiple spatially separate locations within this transect. The main group of anomalous responses spans approximately 3.2 km between A1675 and A1682, with a separate tungsten response at A1693 farther north. Sampling is not sufficiently close-spaced to establish geological or grade continuity or support a Mineral Resource or Exploration Target. No 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.	Sample traverses were designed to test mapped or interpreted structural and geophysical trends where access and terrain permitted. The geometry and bedrock source of the soil anomalies are not yet defined. Soil samples do not represent true widths, and follow-up mapping and infill sampling are required before continuity can be assessed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were retained under Company or contractor control from field collection through preparation and pXRF analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audit is reported. The Competent Person reviewed the field register, compiled results and pXRF QAQC materials. The QAQC review supports use of the data for reconnaissance anomaly definition and target generation, subject to the limitations stated in this announcement.

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 in the Otago Schist Belt. Critical Resources Limited holds a 90% legal and beneficial interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Goldfire Resources; Koura Resources Ltd retains a 10% free-carried interest until a Final Investment Decision, after which the arrangements described in the Company's 6 August 2025 announcement apply. The permit includes conservation and private land.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical exploration has included regional and reconnaissance stream-sediment, rock-chip, soil, BLEG, mapping and airborne magnetic/electromagnetic programs by multiple operators. New Age Exploration completed pXRF soil sampling and geological review during 2022-2023. Historical NAE pXRF data may be shown for spatial context but were generated using a different preparation and analytical workflow and are not numerically pooled with CRR's prepared and corrected dataset. The Company's 23 February 2026 announcement provides the earlier exploration summary and target framework.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Lammerlaw lies across and south of the regional boundary between the Caples and Torlesse terranes within the Otago Schist Belt. The permit is underlain predominantly by greenschist-facies schist and includes interpreted structural and metamorphic contrasts considered prospective for shear-hosted orogenic gold mineralisation. Quartz veining, arsenopyrite, stibnite and scheelite are relevant to the exploration model, which remains conceptual outside areas of direct field observation.
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 results are reported. No drill-hole information is required for the soil-geochemistry results in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The May–June program comprises approximately 5.4 km of north–south sampling coverage across the projected Stony Creek target. Within this transect, the main group of anomalous responses spans approximately 3.2 km between A1675 and A1682. The 3.2 km dimension is descriptive of the separation between anomalous point samples; it does not represent the strike length or continuity of a geochemical or mineralised trend and is not a resource or economic cut-off. A1693 is a separate northern tungsten response.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The May–June program provides approximately 5.4 km of north–south sampling coverage across the projected Stony Creek target. Within that coverage, the main group of anomalous point samples spans approximately 3.2 km between A1675 and A1682. The discrete responses do not define a continuous geochemical or mineralised trend, mineralised strike length or true width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant	The announcement includes a project-location figure, the previously reported Lammerlaw target framework and a detailed plan of all 143 follow-up sample locations. The detailed plan shows corrected As classes, raw W and Sb overlays, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	approximately 5.4 km north–south sampling transect across the projected Stony Creek target, the separate northern W response, NZTM2000 grid, scale and north arrow.
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 143 follow-up soil samples are tabulated in Appendix A with coordinates and As, Sb and W pXRF values. The text and figures present both anomalous and background results, identify the analytical basis of each element, and state that the approximately 5.4 km dimension represents the total sampling coverage, within which the main anomalous-response group spans approximately 3.2 km rather than a continuous geochemical or mineralised trend. No gold assay is inferred from pXRF pathfinder results.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Target Two interpretation integrates soil geochemistry with historical workings, geological mapping, LiDAR and airborne geophysical information. Previously reported rock-chip gold results at Devils Creek and historical Au-Sb-W-As occurrences provide district context but are not part of the May–June soil dataset. No metallurgical, density, groundwater, geotechnical or mining studies are reported.
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 ground-truthing and structural mapping around anomalous samples, infill and extension soil sampling, targeted rock-chip sampling, selected accredited laboratory confirmation, and integration with LiDAR, geological, water-geochemistry and geophysical datasets. Any decision to drill will depend on the results of this staged work and access approvals.