

HISTORICAL DATA REVIEW DEFINES THREE PRIORITY GOLD ANTIMONY TARGETS AT SILVER PEAKS, NEW ZEALAND

Desktop review of historical gold–arsenic soil and stream geochemistry, and of two historical antimony occurrences, has been used to define three priority areas for field verification

- **Three priority targets have been defined from historical data** across the 497.69 km² Silver Peaks Prospecting Permit (PP 61275), in which the Company holds a 90% interest through its wholly owned subsidiary Goldfire Resources Limited: Lamb Hill–Three O’Clock, Stone Burn South and the Northern Soil Anomaly.
- **Review of more than 1,250 historical soil and stream-sediment records has refined the Company’s targeting**, providing a strong foundation for focused, cost-effective exploration.
- **Highly Prospective New Zealand Location:** Stone Burn South and the Northern Soil Anomaly targets sit immediately south of OceanaGold’s (TSX:OGC) +10 Moz Macraes gold camp¹ — home to New Zealand’s largest active gold operation.
- **The Northern Soil Anomaly contains multiple historical, unverified gold–arsenic soil-composite results**, including 16.0 ppb Au with 34 ppm As, 10.0 ppb Au with 42 ppm As and 10.5 ppb Au with 24 ppm As.
- **Stone Burn South target is supported by two sets of historical geochemistry**, combining historical BLEG stream-sediment results of 45.2 and 39.3 ppb Au with later pXRF soil results of up to 68 ppm As and 17 ppm Sb.
- **Lamb Hill–Three O’Clock combines a six-sample gold–arsenic stream anomaly and two historical antimony occurrences** within the interpreted continuation of an extensive northwest-trending mineralised structural system.
- **Early-stage, district-scale footprint:** Silver Peaks forms part of the Company’s 1,694 km² New Zealand footprint and remains early stage, with no drilling identified at the three target areas in the historical material reviewed (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 March 2026).
- **A focused field program is intended to assess the three targets** and confirm the controlling geology. Any advance to geophysics or drilling would depend on the results of that work and on the relevant permits and approvals being in place.

Critical Resources Limited (‘Critical Resources’ or the ‘Company’, ASX:CRR) reports the results of a desktop geological review of historical exploration datasets collated over its Silver Peaks Project. The review of historical exploration data has refined three priority gold–antimony target areas within the 497.69 km² Silver Peaks Prospecting Permit (PP 61275) in Otago, New Zealand.

The compilation integrates historical mineral reports, associated digital datasets and regional geological and mineral-occurrence records. **GERM** is a national inventory of more than 10,000 mines, workings, quarries, outcrops and other geological-resource occurrences, with summary information on their location, geology, geochemistry, exploration and production history.

¹ Based on OceanaGold Corporation - NI 43-101 Technical Report, Macraes Gold Mine, Otago, New Zealand – 28 March 2024

GERM records two historical antimony lode occurrences that contribute to the definition of the Lamb Hill–Three O’Clock target area. The combined review has narrowed the large permit area to a focused program of field verification and follow-up exploration.

The permit-wide compilation of multiple datasets brings together historical mineral reports and soil and stream-sediment sample locations across the Silver Peaks Project area. The combined geological, geochemical and mineral-occurrence information has defined three priority areas for field follow-up.

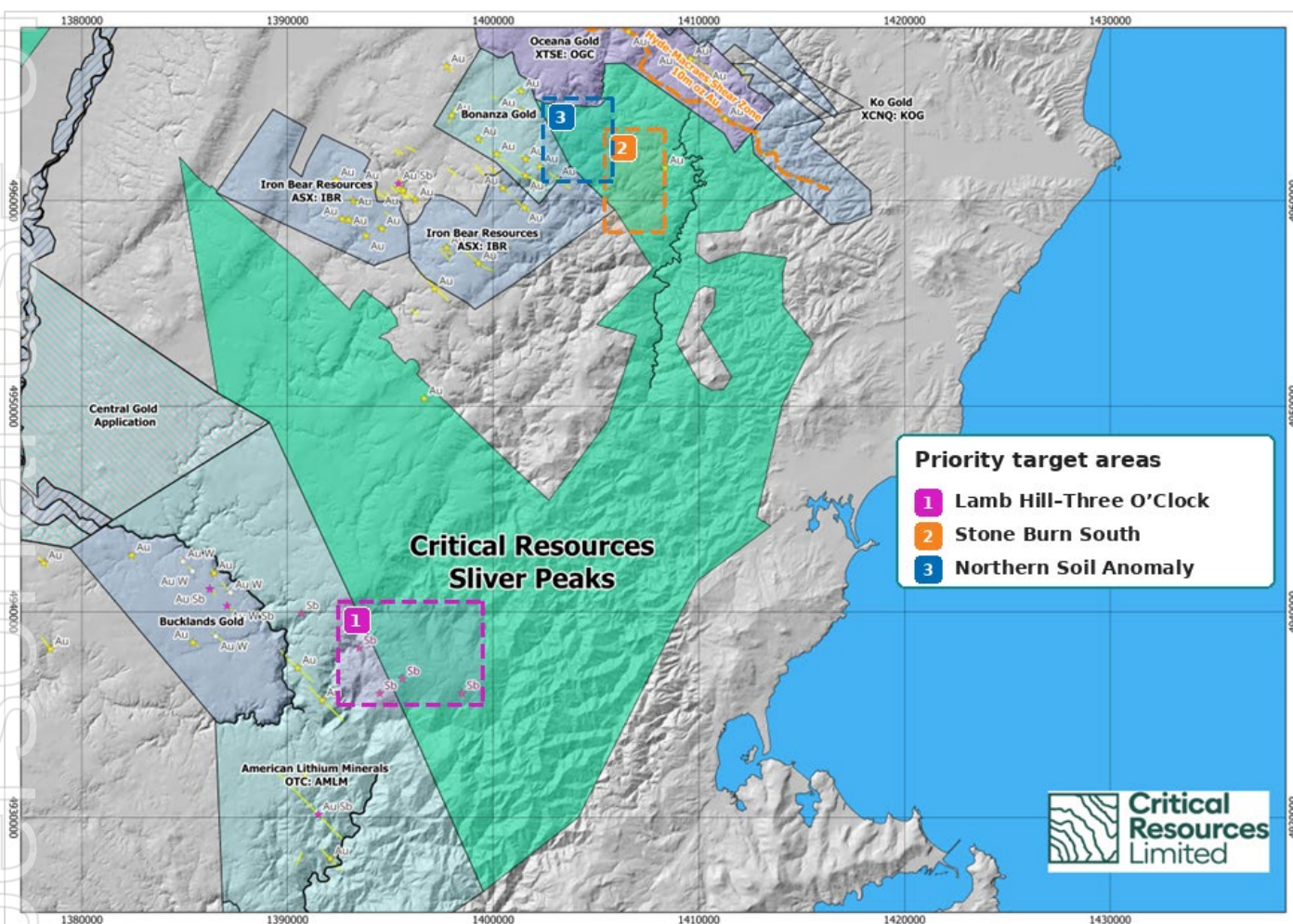


Figure 1 - Silver Peaks PP 61275 showing the interpreted regional structural corridor and the three target areas discussed in this announcement.

SILVER PEAKS PROJECT – HISTORICAL DATA REVIEW

Silver Peaks lies immediately south of the Hyde–Macraes Shear Zone and covers the interpreted continuation of a broad structural corridor containing historical gold and antimony workings. The permit is largely underlain by upper-greenschist-facies Otago Schist, with historical records describing shear and crush zones, quartz veining, brecciation and local gold (Au), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb) and tungsten (W) anomalism. The combined geological and geochemical evidence has been used to prioritise areas for systematic field testing.

Historical geological compilation identifies an extensive system of northwest-trending mineralised faults across the adjoining Barewood–Hindon district. Individual faults have been mapped for up to 5 km and may continue for as much as 10 km, while the broader fault system can be traced for up to 25 km. The structures have been correlated southeast across the Taieri River towards Lyders Workings and Lamb Hill, providing an important regional framework for exploration at Silver Peaks.

The three priority targets were identified through extensive review of the collated dataset, where historical mineral occurrences, anomalous soil and stream-sediment results and favourable structures coincide (**Figure 1**). These coincidences are the basis for the proposed field verification work. The review has identified three priority targets, providing a focus for the proposed field program:

- **Lamb Hill-Three O'Clock (Priority 1):** a six-sample gold-arsenic stream anomaly and two historical antimony occurrences within an interpreted northwest-trending mineralised corridor.
- **Stone Burn South (Priority 2):** historical stream-sediment results of 45.2 and 39.3 ppb Au, supported by later soil results of up to 68 ppm As and 17 ppm Sb.
- **Northern Soil Anomaly (Priority 3):** a cluster of gold-arsenic soil results, with a separate historical soil site returning 57.5 and 58.5 ppb Au from two size fractions.

Historical data note: The historical results reported in this announcement were generated by previous explorers and have been reviewed by the Company in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis described in Appendix 1 and considered reliable for the stated context. Critical Resources has not resampled the historical sites or repeated the original analyses and nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the exploration results. The results are used to define areas for field follow-up and do not establish bedrock grade, width or mineralised continuity. These results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012.

SILVER PEAKS - HISTORICAL SOIL AND STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY



C LAMB HILL-THREE O'CLOCK

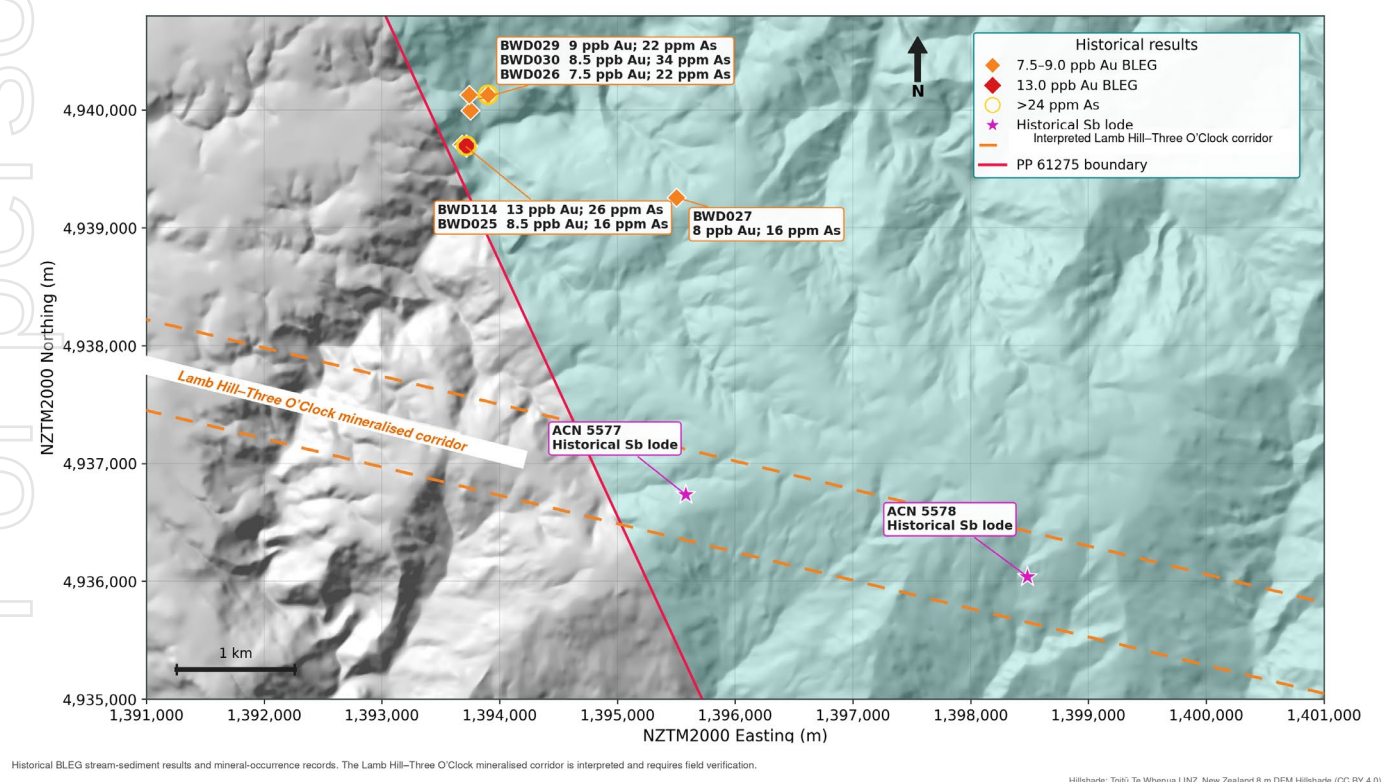


Figure 2 - Historical antimony occurrences at Lamb Hill-Three O'Clock, together with historical BLEG samples, interpreted catchments and the regional structural corridor.

LAMB HILL-THREE O'CLOCK TARGET – HISTORICAL GOLD AND ANTIMONY

Six historical BLEG samples reported in MR3998 (2004) returned between 7.5 and 13.0 ppb Au, with arsenic values of up to 34 ppm As. All six samples exceeded the historical program's regional anomaly threshold of 5 ppb Au, defining a gold–arsenic response across the target area. The highest result was 13.0 ppb Au from BWD114, with nearby sample BWD025 returning 8.5 ppb Au from the same catchment (Figure 2; Appendix 2).

Historical records also identify two antimony lodes, ACN 5577 and ACN 5578, approximately 3 km apart and described as about 1.5 m thick. The gold–arsenic stream anomaly lies approximately 3.5 km north of the nearer occurrence, defining a broader area for structural mapping and systematic geochemical sampling.

Regional geological interpretation correlates northwest-trending mineralised faults from the adjoining Barewood district across the Taieri River towards Lyders Workings and Lamb Hill. Later review suggests that Lamb Hill may form part of an approximately 10 km mineralised fault system. The combination of this structural setting, anomalous stream geochemistry and historical antimony occurrences makes Lamb Hill–Three O'Clock the highest-priority target for field follow-up.

STONE BURN SOUTH – GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY TARGET

Stone Burn South lies immediately south of the Hyde–Macraes Shear Zone, a major regional control on gold mineralisation. Historical BHP sampling reported in MR2515 (1988–1989) returned 45.2 and 39.3 ppb Au from separate stream catchments, providing two gold-in-stream anomalies for follow-up (Figure 3; Appendix 2).

SILVER PEAKS - HISTORICAL SOIL AND STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY



B STONE BURN SOUTH

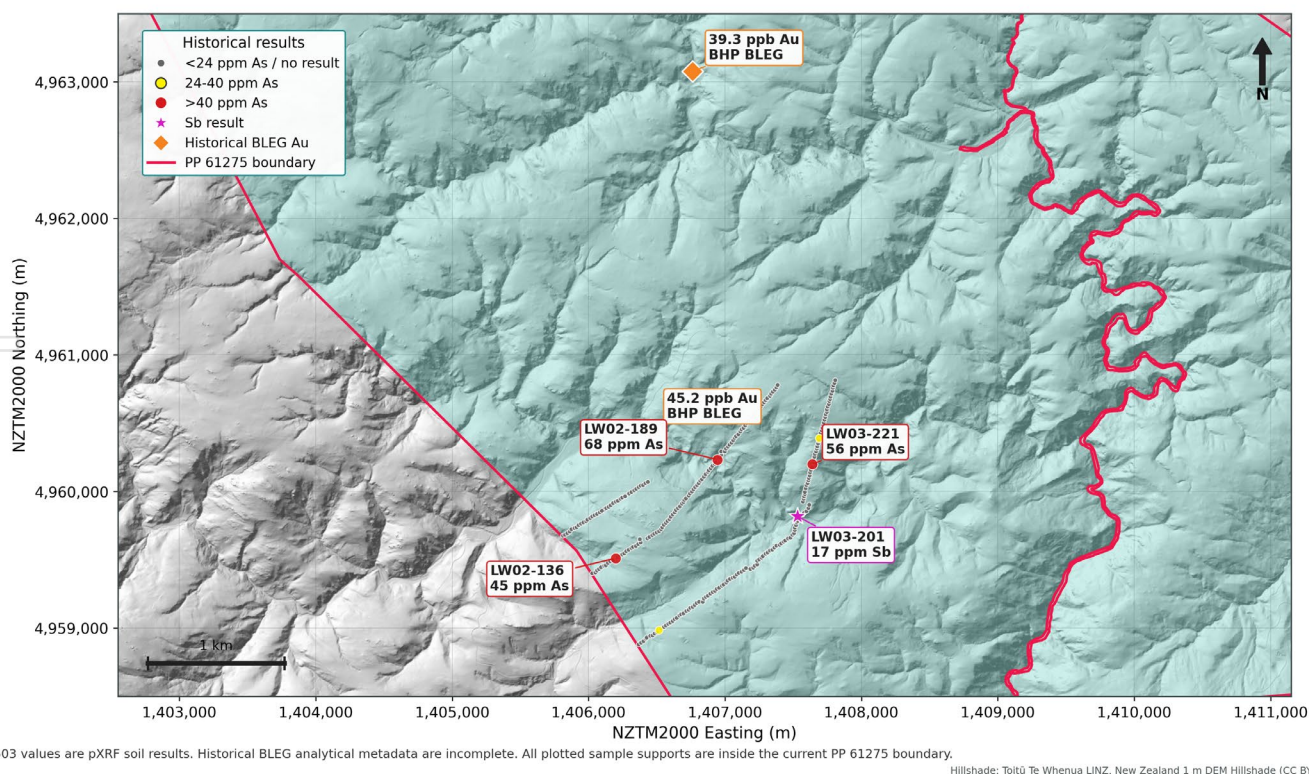


Figure 3 - Stone Burn South showing historical BHP BLEG stream-sediment results of 45.2 and 39.3 ppb Au. Historical sampling and analytical metadata require verification.

Soil sampling reported in MR5503 (2017) identified a supporting arsenic–antimony response, with results of 68 ppm As at LW02-189, 56 ppm As at LW03-221 and 45 ppm As at LW02-136. Nearby sample LW03-201 returned

17 ppm Sb (Appendix 3). The association of gold, arsenic and antimony across two historical sampling programs provides an exploration vector for early fieldwork at Stone Burn South.

NORTHERN SOIL ANOMALY – GOLD–ARSENIC TARGET

The MR3999 soil program, completed in 2003, includes 58 complete four-site composites representing 232 field locations (Figure 4). Five composites that straddle the permit boundary were excluded. Six composites exceed the report's 3 ppb Au background threshold and three exceed its 5 ppb Au anomalous threshold.

Key results are 16.0 ppb Au with 34 ppm As at NTS008, 10.0 ppb Au with 42 ppm As at NTS009 and 10.5 ppb Au with 24 ppm As at NTS264. Seven composites exceed the report's 24 ppm As background threshold. The 3 ppb Au, 5 ppb Au and 24 ppm As levels are the thresholds stated in the source report and are used here for anomaly recognition only. Note: These are not cut-off grades.

A separate soil site, NTS965, returned 57.5 and 58.5 ppb Au from coarse and fine fractions at the same location. The clustering of gold and arsenic results supports target-scale follow-up, although the historical survey limitations require modern resampling.

SILVER PEAKS - HISTORICAL SOIL AND STREAM-SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

A NORTHERN SOIL ANOMALY - MR3999

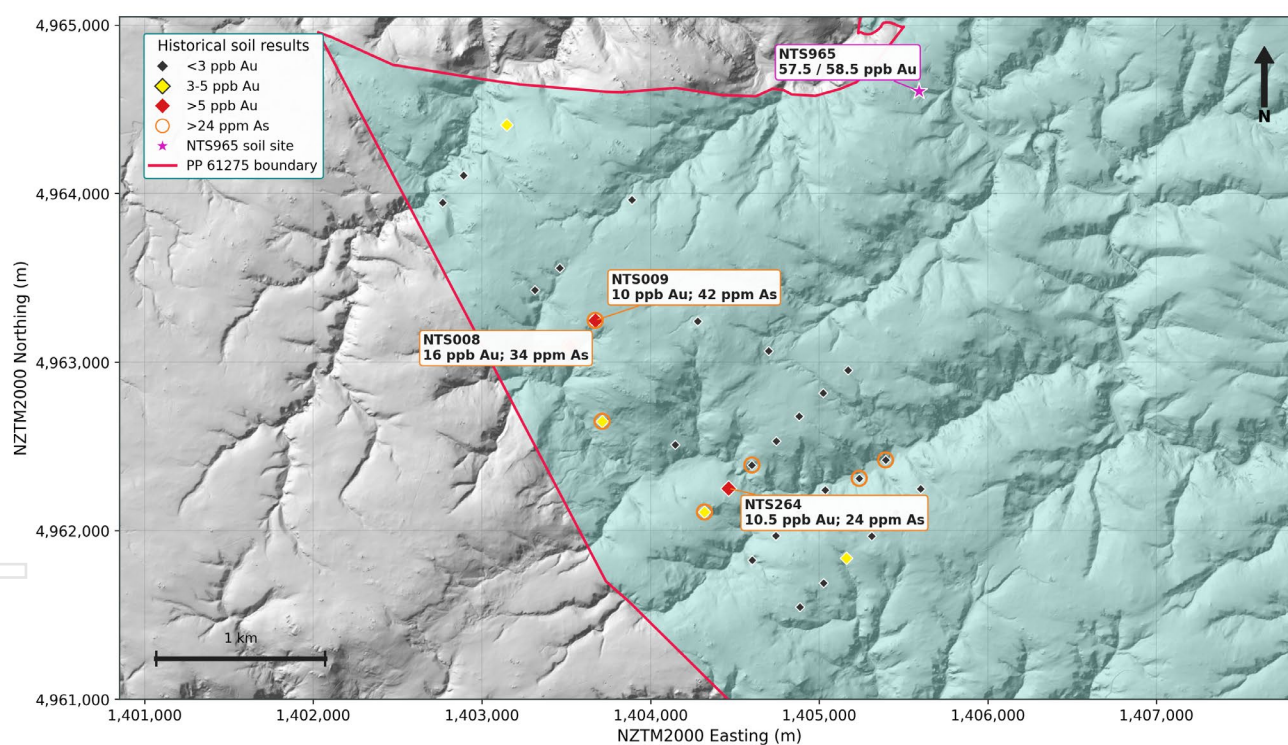


Figure 4 - Historical soil geochemistry at the Northern Soil Anomaly. MR3999 symbols represent centroids of four field locations composited over approximately 200 m (Appendix 3).

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Silver Peaks lies immediately south of the Hyde–Macraes Shear Zone and covers the interpreted continuation of a broader mineralised structural corridor. Historical geological compilation traces northwest-trending faults for up to 25 km across the adjoining Barewood–Hindon district and correlates them southeast towards Lyders Workings and Lamb Hill. These structures host quartz veining, brecciation and local Au–As–Sb–W mineralisation and anomalism.

The spatial association of the GERM antimony occurrences, catchment anomalies and discrete soil geochemical clusters provides several independent vectors into prospective parts of the permit. Field mapping and modern Au-Sb-As-W sampling are required to confirm mineralogy, locate bedrock sources and determine whether the anomalies relate to coherent structures.

The historical results do not demonstrate economic grade, tonnage or mineralised continuity, and no drilling was identified at the three areas discussed in this announcement. All gold values reported in this announcement are parts per billion (ppb) in soil composites and stream sediments — exploration vectors to a possible bedrock source, not bedrock grades. Their value is in defining focused, testable targets across a large and comparatively underexplored permit.

Critical Resources Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented: *'The historical review has resolved a large permit-scale dataset into three clear areas that can now be tested efficiently in the field. At the Northern Soil Anomaly, gold and arsenic occur together across several composite samples, while Stone Burn South combines earlier gold-in-stream results with later arsenic and antimony pathfinder geochemistry. At Lamb Hill-Three O'Clock, the historical geochemistry and antimony occurrences lie within a broader northwest-trending structural setting that provides a clear focus for field mapping and systematic sampling.'*

NEXT STEPS

Initial follow-up work is intended to verify and rank the three priority target areas before any decision on more advanced exploration. The program is expected to include:

- **Site verification and geological mapping:** relocate the GERM occurrences and material historical sample sites; map structure, quartz veining, alteration and regolith across all three target areas.
- **Modern surface geochemistry:** collect rock, soil and stream-sediment samples using documented QA/QC and an Au-Sb-As-W analytical suite.
- **Target-scale infill sampling:** test the extent and orientation of the Northern Soil Anomaly, Three O'Clock catchment anomaly and Stone Burn pathfinder trends.
- **Integrated ranking:** combine field observations, geochemistry and topography before selecting any area for further work.

The work is designed to confirm whether the independent historical datasets resolve into coherent bedrock targets. Progression to geophysics or drilling would depend on field verification, geochemical continuity and evidence of mineralised structures. Drilling is not a permitted activity under prospecting permit and would require the grant of a minerals exploration permit, which is not assured.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Hamish McLauchlan, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr McLauchlan is Principal Geologist of Wairiri Consulting Limited, a consultant to Critical Resources Limited. Mr McLauchlan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr McLauchlan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear. The Exploration Results in this announcement are historical results compiled by previous operators and from public geoscience datasets; Mr McLauchlan has reviewed the source reports and digital records but has not independently verified the historical sampling or laboratory data, and no new sampling or assaying has been undertaken by the Company. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

HISTORICAL DATA CAUTION

The exploration results and occurrence records were produced by earlier operators and public geoscience compilations. Critical Resources has checked source reports, digital results and coordinates against the current permit boundary, but has not resampled the sites or independently verified the historical laboratory data. GERM was compiled principally between 1983 and 1993, has not been systematically updated since 1993 and records coordinates to the nearest 100 m. A 2005 review of the MR3999 soil survey concluded that shallow composite sampling was affected by loess dilution and was too widely spaced to reliably identify narrow mineralised structures. Accordingly, the MR3999 results are used only for target-scale guidance. MR5503 pXRF results are reported as arsenic-antimony pathfinder data and not as gold assays. The available information is adequate to plan field checks but not to estimate a Mineral Resource.

SOURCE REPORTS AND PRIMARY RECORDS

The NZP&M mineral reports cited below are publicly available through the NZP&M Geodata Catalogue: <https://www.nzpam.govt.nz/maps-geoscience/geodata-catalogue>

- MR2515 — BHP Minerals New Zealand Ltd, Buckland Crossing/Stoneburn reporting (1988–1989): source of the two reported Stone Burn South BLEG results and locations.
- MR3998 — HPD New Zealand Ltd, Barewood Project annual report (2004): BLEG stream-sediment sampling and digital data.
- MR3999 — HPD New Zealand Ltd, Nenthorn Project annual report (2004) and associated digital soil-assay table.
- MR4176 — HPD New Zealand Ltd, Nenthorn Project annual report (2005): soil fraction results and location data.
- MR5503 — Hyde Resources Limited, relinquishment report for PP 60123 (2017): close-spaced soil sampling and pXRF arsenic-antimony pathfinder results.
- MR5649 — GNS Science, Barewood (Hindon) Mineral Exploration Permit 60457: Literature Review and GIS (2019): regional geological, structural and historical exploration compilation.
- MR5908 — Zawar New Zealand Limited, Barewood Project technical report (2022): updated interpretation of the Barewood fault system and its possible continuation towards Lyders Workings and Lamb Hill.
- GNS Science (1994), New Zealand Geological Resource Map (GERM), <https://doi.org/10.21420/KZQD-G746>: historical antimony-lode occurrence records and rounded NZMG coordinates for ACN 5576-5579.
- NZP&M live Minerals Permits Feature Service: PP 61275 geometry, ownership, operator, area and status, accessed 30 August 2026.
- Critical Resources Limited ASX announcement, 26 March 2026, CRR Receives NZP&M Approval for Transfer of New Zealand Permits: ownership and transaction context.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This announcement contains information about the Silver Peaks Project and the Company's New Zealand permits extracted from ASX market announcements dated 26 March 2026 and 11 August 2026, 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 1 — JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

Section 1 — Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Silver Peaks commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (for example, cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry-standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation). Include measures taken to ensure sample representivity and appropriate calibration. Describe aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	No new CRR sampling is reported. The reported MR3999 dataset contains 241 constituent field locations. Of these, 232 form 58 complete four-site composites; five boundary-straddling composites were excluded. The field samples were shallow and combined into composites over approximately 200 m. MR5503 records soil collected by hand auger, generally at 20 m intervals with selected 10 m spacing, to the soil-schist interface and locally through loess to 4.3 m. MR2515/MR3998 records relate to BLEG stream-sediment samples. GERM points are inventory occurrences, not new samples.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type and details, including core diameter, tube type, bit or sampling method and whether core is oriented.</i>	Not applicable. No drilling results are reported in this announcement and no drilling was identified at the three priority target areas in the reviewed material.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip recoveries; measures taken to maximise recovery and ensure representative samples; and any relationship between recovery and grade.</i>	No drilling results are reported. Drill-sample recovery is therefore not material to the surface geochemistry and historical occurrence records discussed in this announcement.
Logging	<i>Whether samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies; whether logging is qualitative or quantitative; and the total length and percentage logged.</i>	MR3999 field records include location and shallow sample depth; recorded constituent depths range from 10–16 cm. MR5503 records the soil-schist interface sampling approach and pXRF results. MR3998 records catchment geology, sediment composition, stream-flow conditions, screen size and sample weight. Historical logging has not been independently verified.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>For all sample types, describe the sampling and preparation method, quality and appropriateness; quality-control procedures; measures used to ensure representivity; and whether sample size is appropriate to material grain size.</i>	MR3999 soil samples were composited in groups of four field sites over approximately 200 m; 318 composites were submitted to Amdel for Au and As. MR5503 soils were dried and crushed at Hardie Pacific in Dunedin before pXRF analysis. MR3998 BLEG samples were approximately 3 kg and screened to 6 mm where practical. Full preparation details for MR2515 are unavailable.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>Nature, quality and appropriateness of assaying and laboratory procedures and whether techniques are partial or total. For analytical tools, report relevant instrument parameters. Describe quality-control procedures and whether</i>	MR3999 composites were analysed by Amdel for Au and As; the report defines 3 ppb Au and 24 ppm As as background thresholds and 5 ppb Au and 30 ppm As as anomalous thresholds. MR5503 used pXRF over 57 elements with a total read time of 70 seconds; a silica blank and NIST 2711A standard were inserted every 20 samples. pXRF results are used only as As-Sb pathfinder data and not to determine Au. Historical QA/QC remains insufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Silver Peaks commentary
	<i>acceptable accuracy and precision were established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>Verification of significant results by independent or alternative personnel; use of twinned holes where applicable; primary-data documentation, entry, verification and storage protocols; and any assay-data adjustments.</i>	CRR checked material results against source-report tables and digital datasets and spatially tested the reported sample supports against the current PP 61275 polygon. For MR3999, 58 composites were retained and five boundary-straddling composites were excluded. MR5503 result locations and GERM records were checked in the same way. No CRR resampling or independent laboratory verification has been completed.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate samples, workings and other locations; specification of the grid system; and quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Historical locations were transformed to NZTM2000 (EPSG:2193) and checked against current NZP&M PP 61275 geometry. MR3999 composite coordinates in Appendix 3 are centroids of their four constituent field locations. GERM coordinates are rounded to 100 m. Historical survey accuracy varies and requires field verification.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting Exploration Results; whether spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate to estimation; and whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	MR3999 used nominal 400 m by 50 m field spacing, with four samples composited over approximately 200 m. A 2005 review concluded the shallow composite survey was affected by loess dilution and too widely spaced for narrow structures; it is used only for target-scale guidance. MR5503 sampling was typically at 20 m intervals, with selected 10 m spacing. No dataset is sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity or support Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sampling orientation achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures, considering the deposit type, and whether orientation may have introduced a material sampling bias.</i>	The permit-scale historical grids were not designed to provide unbiased intersections of individual mineralised structures. Shallow MR3999 sampling may reflect loess and transported material. MR5503 sampling to the soil-schist interface improves regolith control but pXRF pathfinder results still require laboratory and geological verification. Stream sediments test upstream catchments rather than mineralised widths.
Sample security	<i>Measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain-of-custody and sample-security procedures are not documented in sufficient detail in the historical reports. No new CRR samples are reported.
Audits or reviews	<i>Results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	CRR completed a desktop audit of source reports, result tables, coordinates and current permit geometry. The review excluded boundary-straddling MR3999 composites and regional GERM occurrences beyond the reported project dataset. MR4176's adverse assessment of loess dilution, shallow compositing and wide spacing in the MR3999 survey has been incorporated into the interpretation and disclosure. No independent external audit has been completed.

Section 2 — Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Silver Peaks commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name or number, location and ownership, including material agreements or third-party issues, and the security of tenure at the time of reporting together with</i>	Silver Peaks comprises active Minerals Prospecting Permit PP 61275 in Otago, New Zealand, covering 497.69 km ² . The live NZP&M record lists Goldfire Resources Limited (90%) and Koura Resources Limited (10%), with Goldfire as operator. The permit was granted and commenced on 22 September 2025 and expires on 21 September 2027. Goldfire is a wholly owned subsidiary of Critical Resources. The 10% Koura interest is free-carried until FID under the transaction terms previously announced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Silver Peaks commentary
	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.	by CRR (refer ASX:CRR announcement 26 March 2026). Prospecting rights do not remove the need for land access, environmental permissions or further approvals for ground-disturbing work.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The compilation reviewed NZP&M mineral reports from previous operators including BHP Minerals New Zealand, HPD New Zealand, Macraes Mining Company, Tasman Gold, Hyde Resources and Zawar New Zealand, together with GNS Science geological and mineral-occurrence records. Material exploration results are principally sourced from MR2515, MR3998, MR3999, MR4176 and MR5503. Regional structural interpretation also draws on MR5649 and MR5908. CRR has not completed field verification.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Silver Peaks lies within the Otago Schist belt immediately south of the Hyde–Macraes Shear Zone. Regional compilation identifies northwest-trending mineralised faults extending across the adjoining Barewood–Hindon district and towards Lyders Workings and Lamb Hill. Historical mapping and occurrence records describe shear and crush zones, quartz veins, breccias, gold–tungsten mineralisation and two antimony lodes. Their continuation through Silver Peaks remains a target-scale interpretation requiring field verification.
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to understanding the Exploration Results, including location, elevation, dip, azimuth, down-hole length, interception depth and hole length, or a clear explanation of any justified exclusion.	Not applicable. No drill-hole information is reported.
Data aggregation methods	Weighting, averaging, grade truncations and cut-off grades; procedures used for aggregates containing high- and low-grade intervals; and assumptions used for metal-equivalent values.	No top cuts, metal equivalents or drill-grade aggregation are reported. MR3999 values are laboratory results for four-site soil composites; the Company reports the complete reported population against thresholds stated in the source report. MR5503 values are individual pXRF soil results. BLEG values are individual catchment samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	State the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. Where geometry is known, report it; otherwise clearly state that true width is not known.	The announcement reports point soil and stream-sediment geochemistry, not drill or channel intercepts. No mineralised width or true width is inferred. The GERM descriptions of approximately 1.5 m are unverified historical lode descriptions and are not treated as true widths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps, sections and tabulations should accompany significant results, including plan locations and appropriate sectional views.	Figures 1–4 show current PP 61275 geometry, the regional corridor, the GERM occurrences, principal stream anomalies and the MR3999/MR5503 soil results. Appendix 2 reports material historical locations in NZTM2000. Appendix 3 reports MR3999 composite centroids and MR5503 soil locations in NZTM2000.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting is not practicable, provide representative reporting of low and high grades and/or widths to avoid misleading reporting.	The announcement reports the complete set of MR3999 composites exceeding the source report's 3 ppb Au background threshold and 24 ppm As background threshold, and all MR5503 samples above 40 ppm As plus the reported 17 ppm Sb result. The MR3999 survey limitations and pXRF limitations are disclosed. Soil and stream-sediment results are exploration vectors, not bedrock grades. No economic continuity, tonnage or grade is inferred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Silver Peaks commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Report other meaningful and material exploration data, including geological observations, geophysical and geochemical results, bulk samples, metallurgy, density, groundwater, geotechnical characteristics and potential deleterious substances.	The integrated dataset includes historical occurrence records, soil and stream-sediment geochemistry and structural interpretation. MR3999 gold-arsenic composites define the Northern Soil Anomaly; MR5503 arsenic-antimony pathfinder results reinforce Stone Burn South; and historical antimony occurrences and regional structural interpretation support Lamb Hill-Three O'Clock. MR5649 and MR5908 provide the broader Barewood-Hindon structural framework. Different generations and methods have not been normalised, and all require modern field verification.
Further work	Nature and scale of planned further work, including tests for extensions or step-out drilling, with diagrams clearly highlighting possible extensions and future work areas where appropriate.	Proposed work includes GNSS verification of historical sites; mineralogical and structural mapping; systematic rock, soil and stream-sediment sampling with modern QA/QC and laboratory Au-Sb-As-W analysis; and infill testing around the three priority areas. Advancement to geophysics or drilling will depend on coherent field and geochemical evidence and relevant approvals.

APPENDIX 2 — HISTORICAL RESULT COORDINATES

Coordinate reference system: NZTM2000 (EPSG:2193). GERM coordinates are rounded to 100 m. The MR2515-derived BLEG records do not retain sample identifiers in the compiled table and are distinguished by their coordinates.

Sample	NZTM E	NZTM N	Type	Reported result	As	Source / note
BWD025	1,393,680	4,939,710	BLEG stream	8.5 ppb Au	16 ppm	MR3998
BWD026	1,393,751	4,940,000	BLEG stream	7.5 ppb Au	22 ppm	MR3998
BWD027	1,395,500	4,939,262	BLEG stream	8.0 ppb Au	16 ppm	MR3998
BWD029	1,393,740	4,940,133	BLEG stream	9.0 ppb Au	22 ppm	MR3998
BWD030	1,393,901	4,940,133	BLEG stream	8.5 ppb Au	34 ppm	MR3998
BWD114	1,393,717	4,939,699	BLEG stream	13.0 ppb Au	26 ppm	MR3998
ACN 5577	1,395,580	4,936,737	Historical Sb lode	Approx. 1.5 m (historical description)	—	GERM; no Sb grade or true width established
ACN 5578	1,398,481	4,936,041	Historical Sb lode	Approx. 1.5 m (historical description)	—	GERM; sample production only; no grade established
Not recorded	1,406,458	4,960,455	BLEG stream	45.2 ppb Au	Not reported	MR2515-derived digital record
Not recorded	1,406,762	4,963,082	BLEG stream	39.3 ppb Au	Not reported	MR2515-derived digital record

APPENDIX 3 — HISTORICAL SOIL RESULTS (NZTM2000)

Coordinates are in NZTM2000 (EPSG:2193). MR3999 coordinates are centroids of four constituent field locations. The 232 field locations comprise the sampling support for 58 four-site composites and do not represent 232 independent assay results. MR5503 results are individual pXRF soil measurements reported as pathfinder data.

Sample	NZTM E	NZTM N	Dataset / support	Reported result	Interpretation / source note
NTS008	1,403,523	4,963,094	MR3999 four-site composite	16.0 ppb Au; 34 ppm As	Strong paired Au-As anomaly
NTS009	1,403,672	4,963,247	MR3999 four-site composite	10.0 ppb Au; 42 ppm As	Strong paired Au-As anomaly

Sample	NZTM E	NZTM N	Dataset / support	Reported result	Interpretation / source note
NTS264	1,404,461	4,962,251	MR3999 four-site composite	10.5 ppb Au; 24 ppm As	Strong Au response
NTS106	1,403,148	4,964,406	MR3999 four-site composite	4.5 ppb Au; 18 ppm As	Above the source Au background threshold
NTS265	1,404,320	4,962,110	MR3999 four-site composite	4.0 ppb Au; 26 ppm As	Above the source Au and As background thresholds
NTS019	1,403,713	4,962,648	MR3999 four-site composite	3.5 ppb Au; 38 ppm As	Above the Au background and As anomalous thresholds
NTS231	1,405,394	4,962,419	MR3999 four-site composite	2.0 ppb Au; 30 ppm As	At the source As anomalous threshold
NTS232	1,405,238	4,962,310	MR3999 four-site composite	2.0 ppb Au; 28 ppm As	Above the source As background threshold
NTS263	1,404,601	4,962,389	MR3999 four-site composite	2.0 ppb Au; 26 ppm As	Above the source As background threshold
NTS965	1,405,593	4,964,608	Historical soil fractions	57.5 and 58.5 ppb Au	MR4176; separate soil site analysed using two size fractions
LW02-189	1,406,945	4,960,233	MR5503 pXRF soil	68 ppm As	Stone Burn South pathfinder result
LW03-221	1,407,642	4,960,199	MR5503 pXRF soil	56 ppm As	Stone Burn South pathfinder result
LW02-136	1,406,198	4,959,510	MR5503 pXRF soil	45 ppm As	Stone Burn South pathfinder result
SM44-37	1,412,807	4,961,410	MR5503 pXRF soil	53.79 ppm As	Eastern permit pathfinder result
LW03-201	1,407,533	4,959,816	MR5503 pXRF soil	17 ppm Sb; 5 ppm As	Stone Burn South pathfinder result