3 October 2024

Exploration Data Highlights Prospectivity for Antimony System at Halls Peak

Highlights

- The review of exploration data indicates the presence of a significant Hillgrove-style gold-antimony system at Halls Peak, with potential for large-scale antimony mineralisation.
- Previous drilling intersected elevated antimony assays, including standout intersections of **20,400 ppm Sb** in Hole DDHA6 and over **10,000 ppm** Sb in Hole CRR21DD_01.
- High-grade antimony mineralisation was also confirmed through surface rock chip samples, further suggesting widespread mineralisation.
- Elevated antimony values were observed in stream sediment samples just 3 km south of LRV's Hillgrove Gold-Antimony area, reinforcing the potential for mineralisation.
- The mineralisation is structurally controlled with multiple deformation phases and fluid flow, typical of systems like Hillgrove, suggesting long strike lengths and vertical continuity.

Lithium exploration and project development company Critical Resources Limited **ASX:CRR** ("Critical Resources" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that a comprehensive review of available exploration data has indicated the presence of a Hillgrove-style gold-antimony system at its Halls Peak project. This finding, backed by both historical and recent data suggests the possibility of a scalable antimony system.

Geological Prospectivity:

The exploration data highlights key results that further strengthen the potential of the Halls Peak project. Notably, drilling has returned significant antimony intercepts, including **20,400 ppm Sb over 1.15 meters** in Hole DDHA6. Open File Records, Mineral Deposit Data Sheets, of the Geological Survey of New South Wales indicate multiple Antimony showings within the Halls Peak Project including the Mayview Homestead Stibnite prospect, situated ~2.7km east of Larvotto Resources Ltd's ("LRV") Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project. In addition, elevated antimony values were confirmed in surface rock chip samples, with grades up **to 1,330 ppm Sb**. Stream sediment samples collected just 3 km south of LRV's Hillgrove Gold-Antimony area further reinforce this prospectivity, with Sb concentrations reaching up to **1,520 ppm** as shown in the plan map located in Figure 1. The geological setting of Halls Peak mirrors that of the LRV Hillgrove deposit, featuring similar fault-controlled mineralisation systems. These structural complexities and similarities in geology suggest strong potential for an extensive and high-grade antimony system.

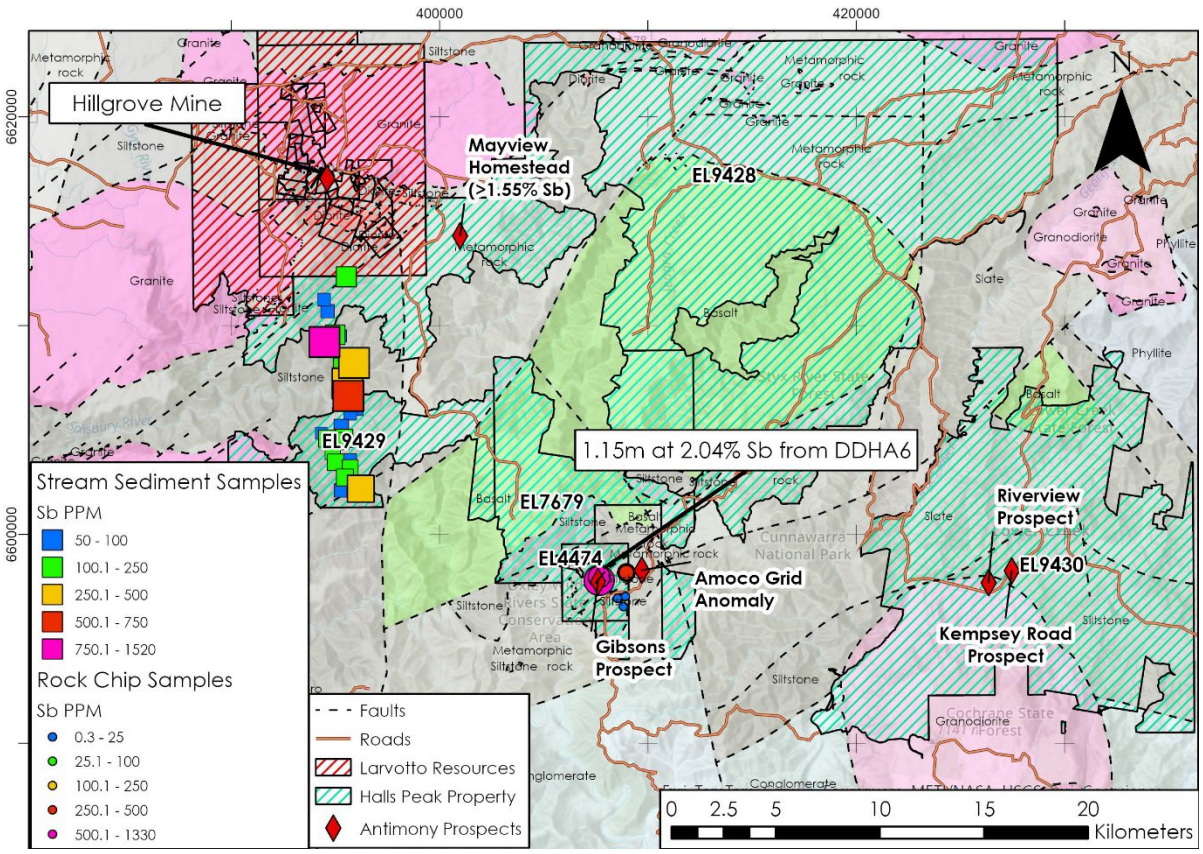

Figure 1: Regional geology plan map highlighting elevated Sb geochemical anomalies within Critical Resources Halls Peak project claim group.

Previous Antimony Drill Hole Assays:

Previous drilling conducted by Critical Resources and from previous owners intersected elevated antimony assays within the Gibson Prospect area within the Halls Peak Project. While drilling was primarily focused on intersecting the known base metals, 2 holes, DDHA6 and CRR21DD_01, intersected significant Sb values within faulted arsenopyrite bearing fault structures, as shown in Table 1, which provides evidence of the Halls Peak project area being part of a larger Gold-Antimony system.

Table 1: Significant Sb values from Halls Peak drill campaigns. CRR21DD_01 was an overlimit and was not retested.[1,2]

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Sb (ppm)
DDHA6	17.37	21.03	3.66	**7780.8**
Including	17.37	18.52	1.15	**20400**
CRR21DD_01	102.6	103.84	1.24	**>10000**

A total of 11 drill holes containing 47 samples contains antimony values of 500 ppm or greater, while over 600 samples did not test for antimony within the base metals mineralised zones. This presents an opportunity for crucial data review and the possibility to resample possible significant intervals for antimony. Samples and antimony values are shown in table 4 (appendix).

Rock chip samples at Halls Peak:
Rock chip samples, taken from multiple locations in 2016[5] along the regional scale mapped fault zones, suggest that antimony mineralisation is widespread and not limited to isolated pockets. The presence of high-grade stibnite at surface provides a strong indication of potential for substantial subsurface mineralisation.

Table 2: Rock chip samples has confirmed the presence of high-grade antimony at surface within Critical Resources' EL4474 claim.[3, 5]

SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE CODE	Easting (MGS 94)	Northing (MGS 94)	Sb ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
SG105	ROCKCHIP	407634	6597980	156.5	70.4	72.6	0.26	**11950**	**122500**	**377000**
SG106	ROCKCHIP	407619	6598044	33	4.25	244	0.05	242	1600	1420
SG107	ROCKCHIP	407702	6597918	159	155	1715	0.47	**44300**	**192500**	**143000**
SG108	ROCKCHIP	407702	6597918	196	209	502	**1.17**	**26000**	**200000**	**366000**
SG109	ROCKCHIP	407651	6597809	76	124	61.3	0.18	**51200**	**86400**	**360000**
SG110	ROCKCHIP	407651	6597809	35.2	166	143	0.15	**114000**	**174500**	**44100**
SG111	ROCKCHIP	407651	6597809	460	392	258	0.31	**136500**	**184500**	**62300**
SG112	ROCKCHIP	407651	6597796	61.2	21.2	125.5	0.05	8010	13150	19350
SG113	ROCKCHIP	407664	6597773	37.5	146	138.5	0.23	**155000**	**104000**	**28300**
SG114	ROCKCHIP	408537	6596948	1.34	2.55	8.2	0.01	6000	1440	513
SG115	ROCKCHIP	408625	6596945	0.92	0.97	11.6	0	702	565	225
SG116	ROCKCHIP	408821	6596539	0.73	0.25	9.6	0	148	172.5	175
MC1	ROCKCHIP	407661	6597811	**1330**	**467**	931	0.59	**34700**	**165500**	**258000**
HG10	ROCKCHIP	408972	6598177	171	2.01	425	0.05	582	280	33
HG11	ROCKCHIP	408975	6598178	169.5	5.45	302	0.03	453	250	14
HG12	ROCKCHIP	408978	6598180	112	7.14	254	0.04	499	122.5	12
HG8	ROCKCHIP	408969	6598167	222	0.69	532	0.1	912	133	33
HG8A	ROCKCHIP	408969	6598167	466	6.62	871	0.09	1060	189	26
HG8B	ROCKCHIP	408969	6598167	308	0.77	692	0.11	1040	139.5	27
HG8C	ROCKCHIP	408969	6598167	31.7	11.45	210	0.01	113	103	38
SG101	ROCKCHIP	407654	6597956	**511**	**243**	295	0.79	**44100**	**136000**	**248000**
SG102	ROCKCHIP	407654	6597956	**688**	**439**	317	0.43	**108500**	**106000**	**220000**
SG103	ROCKCHIP	407669	6597980	**485**	**304**	641	**1.24**	**34300**	**121000**	**140000**
SG104	ROCKCHIP	407626	6597977	27.1	33.4	113.5	0.13	7610	14800	6800
SG117	ROCKCHIP	408537	6596948	0.3	0.29	1	0.01	179	203	113
SG118	ROCKCHIP	408915	6597033	0.92	0.22	5.9	0.01	109	170	201
SG119	ROCKCHIP	408153	6597672	1.27	0.29	6.8	0.01	65	154	124

High-Grade Stream Sediment Geochemical Anomalies:
Stream sediment samples collected in 1974 by BHP's exploration department[6], from claims EL9428 and EL9429, exhibit elevated antimony (Sb) values, as shown in figure 1. The samples were collected just 3 km south of the LRV Hillgrove Gold-Antimony area, a known mineralised zone for Sb. This proximity makes these results particularly significant.

Samples show antimony concentrations up to **1520 ppm,** with several samples exceeding **200 ppm**, which is notably high as shown in figure 1. These elevated values are a strong indication of nearby Sb mineralisation.

The proximity to the LRV Hillgrove Gold-Antimony deposit suggests a potential extension of the mineralised system into the surveyed area. High Sb concentrations in stream sediments often signal the presence of mineralised zones nearby, particularly in areas with similar geological characteristics as the LRV Hillgrove deposit.

This data supports the potential for antimony mineralisation within these claims, meriting further exploration such as soil sampling or geophysical surveys to define Sb-rich zones.

Table 3: Stream sediment samples from the Open File Records, Mineral Deposit Data Sheets, of the Geological Survey of New South Wales with Sb values located south of Hillgrove within Critical Resources' tenements.

SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE CODE	Easting (94 MGA Zone 56)	Northing (94 MGA Zone 56)	SB ppm
HPK003	STREAM	395572	6607237	140
HPK003b	STREAM	395572	6607237	**360**
HPK005	STREAM	395397	6607952	**200**
HPK006	STREAM	395891	6608211	**420**
HPK008	STREAM	395223	6609505	64
HPK009	STREAM	394991	6609559	180
HPK010b	STREAM	394470	6609213	**1520**
HPK107	STREAM	394620	6610691	80
HPK109	STREAM	394454	6611245	70
HPK114	STREAM	395525	6612336	190
HPK325	STREAM	395620	6606629	**680**
HPK326b	STREAM	395963	6606435	140
HPK327b	STREAM	396031	6605991	64
HPK328	STREAM	395719	6605774	64
HPK332	STREAM	395282	6605166	100
HPK333	STREAM	395395	6604597	160
HPK334	STREAM	395243	6604470	140
HPK335	STREAM	394601	6604589	140
HPK336	STREAM	394320	6604852	56
HPK338	STREAM	394871	6603948	112
HPK339	STREAM	395003	6603459	130
HPK343b	STREAM	395666	6603518	96
HPK345b	STREAM	395711	6603198	120
HPK346b	STREAM	395456	6602726	140
HPK347	STREAM	395276	6602107	80
HPK349b	STREAM	395840	6602091	64
HPK350	STREAM	396218	6602188	160
HPK350b	STREAM	396218	6602188	**300**

Large Fault Structures Hosting Antimony Mineralisation: The antimony mineralisation at Halls Peak is hosted in extensive orogenic fault systems that cross-cut earlier volcanic-hosted Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au sulphide lodes. These major fault zones represent conduits for hydrothermal fluids, which have introduced Antimony-rich stibnite into the rock. Several of these faults have been mapped for hundreds of meters and show potential for vertical continuity over significant depths (Figure 2).

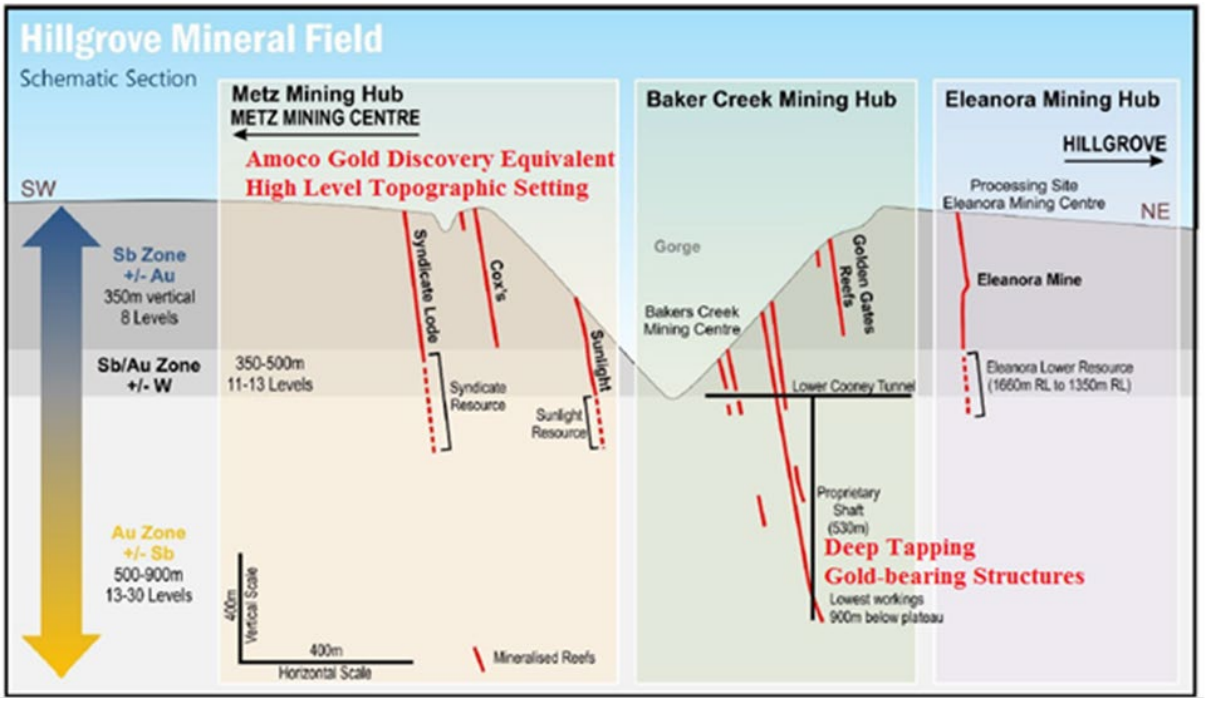

Figure 2: Cross-section of the LRV Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Mine showing deep tapping structures. A plethora of data strongly supports the existence of a Hillgrove-style Gold-Antimony System within EL4474[4]

Extensive Strike Length and Structural Complexity: The Antimony mineralisation at Halls Peak is structurally controlled, with faults exhibiting multiple phases of deformation and fluid flow. This structural complexity is typical of Hillgrove-style systems, where mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping fault zones that extend for considerable distances both laterally and vertically.

The mapped faults within EL4474, including the Gibson and Khans Creek Fault, demonstrate clear potential for continued Antimony mineralisation over a strike length of more than 1 km. These structural features, combined with the high-grade surface samples, provide compelling evidence that the antimony system at Halls Peak could be significantly larger than currently defined.

Furthermore, elevated soils from the Amoco Grid, location shown in figure 1, reveals a highly promising potential for gold and antimony mineralisation, which is directly relevant to the proximity of the EL4474 claim. The proximity of these mineralised soils to the EL4474 claim underscores the area's potential to host an orogenic gold-antimony system, similar to the LRV Hillgrove deposit. The Amoco Grid's geochemical anomalies are encouraging for the potential of antimony and other precious metals within EL4474, as they point to a multi-element system with strong economic potential.

Critical Resources' Director, Nigel Broomham, commented:

"We are excited to announce our desktop study findings regarding the Halls Peak project, which indicate the presence of a gold-antimony system similar to that of LRV's Hillgrove. The combination of high-grade drilling results, significant surface samples, and strong geochemical anomalies clearly highlight the prospectivity of this area for large-scale antimony mineralisation.

The elevated antimony values we've recorded, notably an intercept of over 20,000 ppm in previous drilling, provide compelling evidence of the potential for a high-grade system. Additionally, our extensive geological mapping and sampling highlight the widespread nature of antimony mineralisation at surface, suggesting that we are dealing with a system that could extend significantly beyond current estimates.

As we move forward, we will prioritize further exploration activities, including detailed soil sampling and geophysical surveys, to better define the antimony-rich zones with the aim of unlocking the full potential of the Halls Peak project. We believe that this venture positions Critical Resources at the forefront of the emerging antimony market, and we are committed to advancing our efforts to capitalise on this exciting opportunity."

References:

1. Refer to ASX Announcement 11 January 2022.
2. Refer to ASX Announcement 30 June 2023.
3. NSW Minview (https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/)
4. Refer Red River Resources Limited (ASX:RVR) ASX Announcement 19 September 2019.
5. Rock Chip samples - Leu, M., Robertson, R.A., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P., Wang, Y., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak, Sovereign Gold Co. Ltd. Reporting Period: 12 January 2015 to 11 January 2016. Unpublished company report.
6. Stream sediment samples- NSW Department of Regional NSW, 2024. Final Report, EL 394, Halls Peak - Hillgrove, Report No. R00024049, 1st October 2024. Available from: https://digs.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/api/download/8dfa371d8f8fa0b2304bed5798752c7c/Final_report%2C_EL_394%2C_Halls_Peak_-_Hillg_R00024049_2024-10-01.pdf

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

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED Critical Resources is focused on the exploration, development and delivery of the critical metals required for a decarbonized future, underpinned by a portfolio of lithium projects in Ontario, Canada which are ideally positioned to participate in the rapidly growing North American battery materials supply chain.

The Company's principal focus is on its flagship Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, where it has completed over 45,000m of drilling and defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 8Mt grading 1.07% Li2O. Recent exploration success has demonstrated substantial potential to expand this resource and make new discoveries in the surrounding area. Critical is progressing a dual-track strategy at Mavis Lake of targeting resource growth in parallel with multiple permitting and project development workstreams.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Troy Gallik (P. Geo), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Troy Gallik is a full-time employee of Critical Resources. Mr. Gallik 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. Gallik consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information in this ASX Announcement regarding that relates to the Mavis Lake Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from ASX market announcement dated 5 May 2023 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Classification	Li_2O Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Li_2O (%)
Inferred	0.3	8.0	1.07
Total*	**Inferred**	**8.0**	**1.07**

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.30% Li2O for an open pit mining scenario. Estimation for the model is by inverse distance weighting. Classification is according to JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Refer to ASX announcement 5 May 2023, 8.0 Mt at 1.07% Li2O Maiden Mineral Resource at Mavis Lake.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. 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. 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/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Critical Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix

Table 4: Assay samples from 11 drill holes containing >500 ppm Sb values.

Hole	From	To	Sample	Sb (ppm)
CRR21DD_01	6.4	6.67	P384008	549
CRR21DD_01	7.25	7.4	P384010	737
CRR21DD_01	7.4	8.2	P384011	538
CRR21DD_01	10.75	11.6	P384014	2890
CRR21DD_01	13.05	13.9	P384017	1275
CRR21DD_01	13.9	15	P384018	2440
CRR21DD_01	15	16	P384019	512
CRR21DD_01	16	17.1	P384020	1820
CRR21DD_01	93.7	95	P384087	641
CRR21DD_01	102.1	102.6	P384098	1895
CRR21DD_01	102.6	103.84	P384099	>10000
CRR21DD_05	85.8	87.2	P384254	669
CRR21DD_05	72.8	73.8	P384247	515
CRR21DD_06	88	89	P384183	766
DDHA10	28.96	29.57	DS000113	6230
DDHA10	28.65	28.96	DS000112	899
DDHA2	84.73	86.26	DS000218	745
DDHA3	0	2.59	DS000226	2670
DDHA3	2.59	3.96	DS000227	1385
DDHA3	3.96	6.25	DS000228	1605
DDHA3	15.7	17.98	DS000231	1050
DDHA3	17.98	20.04	DS000232	1835
DDHA3	20.04	22.56	DS000233	808
DDHA4	10.52	10.97	DS000242	589
DDHA4	10.97	12.8	DS000243	1465
DDHA4	12.8	15.24	DS000244	650
DDHA4	15.24	17.07	DS000245	1640
DDHA4	17.83	17.98	DS000247	673
DDHA5	3.66	4.57	DS000265	776
DDHA5	4.57	6.1	DS000266	740
DDHA6	17.37	18.52	DS000140	20400
DDHA6	18.52	18.82	DS000141	504
DDHA6	18.82	19.81	DS000142	951
DDHA6	19.81	20.27	DS000143	3840
DDHA6	20.27	21.03	DS000144	2840
DDHA6	21.03	21.95	DS000145	799
DDHA6	21.95	22.86	DS000146	534
DDHA6	25.5	28.04	DS000149	734
DDHA6	28.04	30.18	DS000150	519
DDHA6	30.18	31.7	DS000151	2610
DDHA8	10.57	11.28	DS000012	1680
DDHA8	12.12	13.11	DS000014	520
DDHA8	14.53	16.03	DS000018	1190
DDHA8	16.76	17.88	DS000020	1570
DDHA8	17.88	18.9	DS000021	733
DDHA8	20.12	21.18	DS000024	644
DDHA9	17.98	20.12	DS000068	881

Table 5: Previous drill collar details

Hole ID	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56			Collar Orientation		Metres Drilled
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	End Depth
DDHA2	407699	6598011	819	180	75	99.97
DDHA3	407667	6597927	813	59.5	36	30.48
DDHA4	407667	6597927	60	50	50	44.19
DDHA5	407666	6597919	816	90	36	45.72
DDHA6	407655	6597920	813	59.5	37	35.97
DDHA8	407661	6597973	794	170	37	60.96
DDHA9	407711	6597900	848	239.5	45	58.52
DDHA10	407699	6597924	834	239.5	50	55.17
CRR21DD_01	407667	6598005	791	174.1	73	141.6
CRR21DD_05	407632	6597988	775	179.4	53	87.2
CRR21DD_06	407632	6597988	775	177.6	79	105.7

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.*	Historical Data comprising soil and rock chip samples, detailed in Criterion: Quality of assay data and laboratory tests **Previous Public Drill Hole Information :** *Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.* *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.* *Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples* *Core sample interval was based in logged mineralisation Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* *Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one meter intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* *Assay samples will be selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal meter marks.* *Samples will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory (ALS) in Brisbane, Australia for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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*	• NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Sandvik DE710 rig was used throughout the hole. Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Lithological logging, photography • Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger. Results of core loss are discussed below. • Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling. •In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery. • Core was washed before placing in the core trays. • Core was assessed by eye before cutting to ensure representative sampling. • See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.
	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.	
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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core samples were not geotechnically logged. • Core samples have been geologically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • The core logging was qualitative in nature. • All core was photographed 100% •Total depth of the DDHA2 was 99.97m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA3 was 30.48m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA4 was 44.17m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA5 was 45.72m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA6 was 35.97m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA8 was 60.96m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA9 was 58.52m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the DDHA10 was 55.17m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the CRR21DD_01 was 141.6m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the CRR21DD_05 was 87.2m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged. •Total depth of the CRR21DD_06 was 105.7m • 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Historical Data comprising soil and rock chip samples; detailed in Criterion Quality of assay data and laboratory tests. **Drilling:** Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples Oriented NQ core was cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained. Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation No duplicates or second half-sampling Appropriate method: oriented NQ core cut in half using a diamond saw, with a half core sent for assay and half core retained.
	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.	
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.*	•All samples reported herein were collected by qualified geologists and the nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are detailed below. •Amoco Australia Limited GS1983/360 (Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licences 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317) and Sovereign Gold Co. Ltd (Leu, M., Robertson, R.A., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P., Wang, Y., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak, Sovereign Gold Co. Ltd. Reporting Period: 12 January 2015 to 11 January 2016. Unpublished company report.) soil and rock chip samples were analysed for gold by fire assay and for copper, lead, zinc and silver by AAS at either Amachem Laboratories, Brisbane or by the same methods at Amdel, Adelaide. This report contains copies some of the scanned laboratory analytical certificates. Stream sediment samples were provided by the final report of the 1974 exploration program. QAQC data is unknown. Reference: NSW Department of Regional NSW, 2024. Final Report, EL 394, Halls Peak - Hillgrove, Report No. R00024049, 1st October 2024. Available from: https://digs.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/api/download/8dfa371d8f8fa0b2304bed5798752c7c/Final_report%2C_EL_394%2C_Halls_Peak_-_Hillg_R00024049_2024-10-01.pdf
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations 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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
		Drilling: Assays methods appropriate for style of mineralisation: ME-MS61 0.25g sample for 48 Elements and Gold by method Au-AA25 30g sample. Samples have been sent to highly accredited Australian Laboratory Services (ALS)
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	•Historical reports indicate soil and rock samples were appropriately collected by a qualified geologist •No drilling, •No adjustments to data **Drilling:** • Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records. •Assay data presented in this report
	The use of twinned holes.	
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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.*	•Grid systems are clearly specified as MGA94 or Amoco Grid coordinates based on Amoco Reports. Readily convertible as overlayed in Figures 4 and 5 with MGA94 grid system. Amoco Grid coordinates detailed in Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357(R00009703-9704) Two exploration reports, EL1427 & 1742, Halls Peak area. Gardiner, G. for Amoco Minerals Australia Co. **Drilling:** • Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program. • MGA94 (Zone 56) • Topographic control based on Department of Lands digital terrain model.
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	•Historical reports confirm the soil and rock samples were collected by qualified geologists. •The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. •The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage. •Compositing was not applied. **Drilling:** • Core sample intervals were based in logged mineralisation and no sample composting applied. Reporting of final results includes many weighted average- composting of assay data.
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	•No sample orientation was undertaken •The orientation of the mineralisation was unknown. The drilling program was aimed at determining orientation of the base of mineralisation by drilling three holes. • It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.
	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 security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The historical reports don't record the chain of custody for samples. Core samples will be stored at the Gibsons core yard before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Only reporting historical data. •Amoco Australia Limited Reported in GS1983/360 (Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licences 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317) that "on the basis of the initial gold results Amoco grided an area of approximately three square kilometres that was drained by some of the anomalous streams" (Figures 4 and 5). "This Halls Peak East grid has lines spaced 100 metres apart and staked at 25 metre intervals. Soil samples were taken at 25 metre intervals along the lines and sieved through –80 mesh in the field. Samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc and silver by AAS and for gold by fire assay at Amachem Laboratories, Brisbane. Many samples were duplicated in the field and analysed by the same methods at Amdel, Adelaide. Correlation between gold assays was acceptable considering the different lower detection limits involved." •Amoco Australia Limited GS1983/360 (Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licences 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317.) assay data tables record rock chip samples were analysed for gold by fire assay and for copper, lead, zinc and silver by AAS at either Amachem Laboratories, Brisbane or by the same methods at Amdel, Adelaide. Many samples were duplicated in the field and analysed by both laboratories.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC-Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td rowspan="2">•CRR holds five granted Exploration Licences (EL4474, EL7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430), northeast of Armidale N.S.W., that encompass at total of 946km2.

•All tenements are granted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website.

Other Key Reports
Ashley, P.M. 2014. Petrographic Report on Five Drill Core and Five Rock Samples from the Uralla and Armidale Regions and One Drill Core Sample from Halls Peak, Northern New South Wales.
Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Eleven Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, May 2022
Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Twenty Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, July 2022
Ashley, P.M. 2023. Petrographic Report on Twenty-eight Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, January 2023
Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>•Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Drill hole Information</td><td>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:</td><td rowspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Elevation</th><th>Az</th><th>Dip</th><th>End Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA2</td><td>407699</td><td>6598011</td><td>819</td><td>180</td><td>75</td><td>99.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA3</td><td>407667</td><td>6597927</td><td>813</td><td>59.5</td><td>36</td><td>30.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA4</td><td>407667</td><td>6597927</td><td>60</td><td>50</td><td>50</td><td>44.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA5</td><td>407666</td><td>6597919</td><td>816</td><td>90</td><td>36</td><td>45.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA6</td><td>407655</td><td>6597920</td><td>813</td><td>59.5</td><td>37</td><td>35.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA8</td><td>407661</td><td>6597973</td><td>794</td><td>170</td><td>37</td><td>60.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA9</td><td>407711</td><td>6597900</td><td>848</td><td>239.5</td><td>45</td><td>58.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDHA10</td><td>407699</td><td>6597924</td><td>834</td><td>239.5</td><td>50</td><td>55.17</td></tr>
<tr><td>CRR21DD_01</td><td>407667</td><td>6598005</td><td>791</td><td>174.1</td><td>73</td><td>141.6</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dip and azimuth of the hole</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC-Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>down hole length and interception depth</td><td rowspan="3"><table>
<tr><td>CRR21DD_05</td><td>407632</td><td>6597988</td><td>775</td><td>179.4</td><td>53</td><td>87.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>CRR21DD_06</td><td>407632</td><td>6597988</td><td>775</td><td>177.6</td><td>79</td><td>105.7</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>hole length.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td rowspan="3">• Uncut.
• All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.
• None used.
•No metal equivalents were used or calculated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td rowspan="3">• The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.
• Apparent length reported, true width has not yet been interpreted.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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').</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	•Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. •Coordinates in MGA94
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.*	• Results for single known historical rock samples reported in the release. •All results described in this announcement have been reported.
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*	•Historical exploration data •A desktop geophysical review is underway to delineate target areas for field investigation. The review is assessing previous work carried out.
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).*	All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base. Field crews will be mobilised to site to commence orientation field reconnaissance and rock chip and soil geochemical sampling.