ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 July 2025

Petrology Confirms Orogenic Gold-Antimony System at Amoco

- Completed petrographic analysis confirms structurally controlled quartz–sulphide veining consistent with nearby orogenic gold–antimony systems in NSW's fertile New England Fold Belt.

- The Amoco Gold-Antimony Project is located near Larvotto Resources'(ASX: LRV) Hillgrove Gold-Antimony operations and Koonenberry Gold's (ASX:KNB) Enmore Gold Project.

- Upcoming systematic soil sampling program designed to expand known gold–antimony mineralisation across priority structures to define drill targets across Amoco.

- Permitting for the maiden drill program at the Amoco Gold-Antimony Project is progressing with the NSW Resources Regulator.

Critical Resources Limited ('**Critical Resources**' or the '**Company**', **ASX**:**CRR**) is pleased to advise shareholders of the completion of a petrographic analysis of rock samples from the Amoco Gold–Antimony Project (EL9293)('**Amoco**'), located in the Armidale region of New South Wales, Australia. The study provides strong technical validation of the Company's exploration model and reinforces confidence in the potential for a significant orogenic gold–antimony system at Amoco.

The Amoco Gold–Antimony Project is strategically located within the New England Fold Belt, a region known for its high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation. The project sits just 19 km southeast of Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove operations and 14 km east of Koonenberry Gold's Enmore Project (**Figure 1**). Amoco is situated along a SW–NE trending structural corridor similar to the controls on mineralisation at Enmore. These structures are key conduits for mineralising fluids and are known to host high-grade deposits in the New England Fold Belt.

Critical Resources' Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Tim Wither, commented, '*The Amoco petrographic study has provided substantial support for our orogenic gold-antimony geological model by identifying structurally controlled quartz–sulphide veining consistent with nearby orogenic gold–antimony systems. This enhances our confidence as we progress our systematic greenfield exploration program.*

'Amoco mineralisation is confirmed to be situated in fault-controlled corridors similar to Hillgrove (19 km away) and Enmore (14 km away), together with recent high-grade surface samples, indicate that we are working within a fertile gold-antimony belt. The upcoming soil-geochemistry sampling program is designed to provide detailed geological data across the interpreted structural corridor, determining the full extent of mineralisation across the priority target area. Permitting for our maiden drill program is advancing, and the petrological studies are another important step as we progressively de-risk the Amoco opportunity for shareholders.'

Petrographic Study Summary

Critical Resources has completed a detailed petrographic analysis of seven rock samples collected from Amoco during the May 2025 site visit. The study conducted by respected mineral systems expert Dr. Paul Ashley confirms the presence of a structurally controlled quartz–sulphide system, and together with recent

high-grade surface samples, is an encouraging sign for further gold and antimony mineralisation. The sampled rocks exhibited strong evidence of hydrothermal brecciation and quartz veining, which is a result of mineral-rich fluids moving into the target area. These features are hosted in fault brecciated fine-grained sedimentary rocks that have been intensely altered by heat and fluid flow, which is typical of orogenic systems capable of hosting high-grade mineralisation.

Importantly, the samples contain pyrite and arsenopyrite, two sulphide minerals commonly associated with gold in orogenic systems. These minerals are preserved in textures that suggest they formed during deformation, a key indicator of structurally hosted gold. Previous assays of surface samples have returned **up to 17.9 g/t gold and 0.7% antimony** (ASX:CRR announcement, 4 June 2025), supporting the potential for a significant mineralised system at depth.

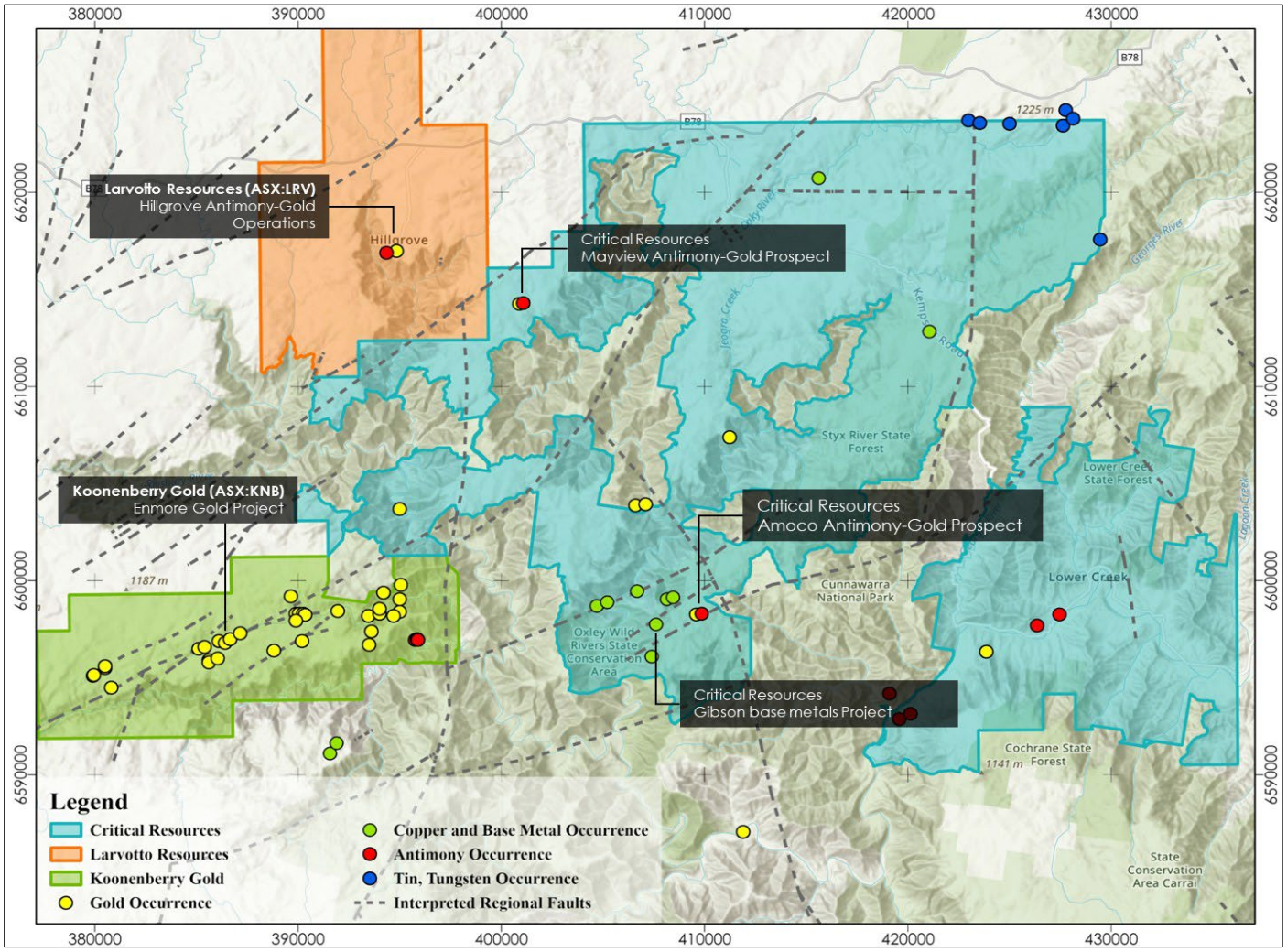

***Figure 1** - Location Plan of Critical Resources - Halls Peak tenure and regionally significant Hillgrove and Enmore with regional structures.*

The petrology study also identified signs of surface weathering, including scorodite and goethite boxworks—oxidised minerals that form when sulphides break down near surface. These features confirm that the system has been exposed to weathering but still preserves the key mineral textures needed to guide exploration.

Overall, the petrographic results provide strong technical support for Critical Resources' exploration model and set the foundation for the next phase of work, including detailed soil sampling and drill targeting across Amoco.

Next Steps

- A detailed soil-geochemistry program along key structures is scheduled to begin shortly, with the field crew mobilising to the Armidale region during the week of 7 July 2025. The detailed soil-geochemistry survey will assist in drill targeting and further refine the scale and orientation of mineralisation across the priority target at Amoco.
- The Company continues to progress the permitting of Amoco's maiden drill program through the applications for Assessable Prospecting Operations (APO) with the New South Wales (NSW) Resources Regulator, and application of land access agreements (LAA) with the landowner is ongoing.

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

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of metals needed for a sustainable future. The Company holds the Mavis Lake Lithium Project, located in Ontario, Canada, with drilling exceeding 45,000 meters. This has defined a maiden inferred resource of 8 million tonnes at 1.07% Li_2O, with significant potential to expand this resource and identify new discoveries within the surrounding area.

The Company's Hall Peak Base Metals Project is located ~87km south-east of Armidale, New South Wales, Australia. The Company has defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 884,000t @ 3.7% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 0.4% Cu, 30g/t Ag and 0.1g/t Au. The Hall Peak ~950 km^2 exploration tenure includes two advanced antimony-gold prospects – Mayview and Amoco.

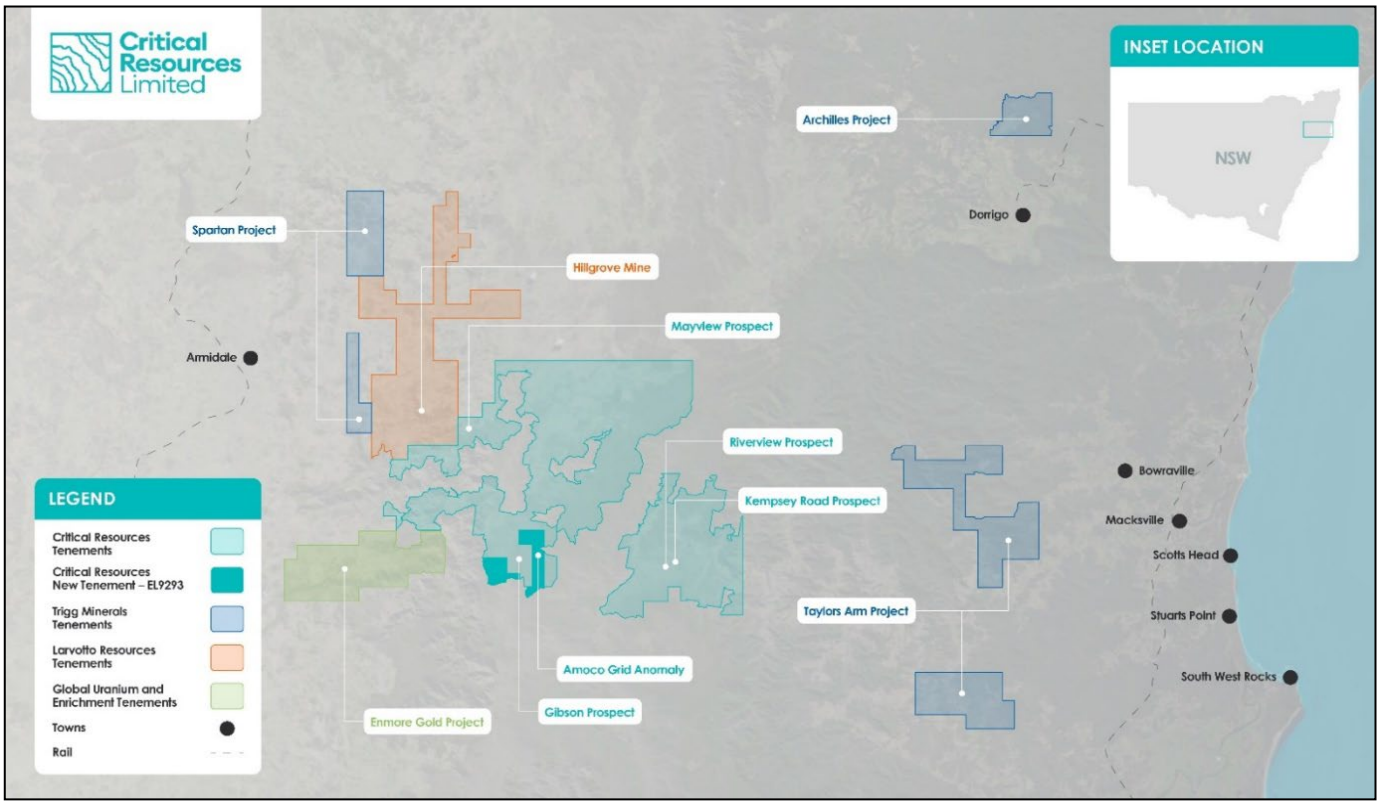

Figure 2 - *Project Location map showing Halls Peak project area proximity to significant Antimony-Gold projects in the Armidale region, NSW, Australia.*

Halls Peak – Gibson Base Metals Project - Mineral Resource Estimate

Halls Peak Project JORC Classification	Zn Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag ppm (g/t)	Au ppm (g/t)
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	2.0	0.84	3.7	1.5	0.44	30	0.1
Total*	**-**	**0.84**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**0.44**	**30**	**0.1**

*Reported at a cut-off grade of 2% Zn for an open pit mining scenario. Estimation for the model is from the generation of a rotated block model, with blocks dipping 55° >330°. Classification is according to the JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Refer to the ASX:CRR announcement 30 June 2024.

Mavis Lake Lithium Project - Mineral Resource Estimate

Mavis Lake -Lithium Project JORC Classification	Li_2O Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Li_2O (%)
Inferred	0.3	8.0	1.07
Total*		**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 the JORC Code Mineral Resource categories. Refer to ASX:CRR announcement 5 May 2023.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a consultant of Critical Resources. Mr Leu 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 Leu consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This document contains information relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Mavis Lake Lithium Project, which is extracted from the Company's ASX 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 the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This information in this ASX Announcement that relates to the Halls Peak Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from the ASX market announcement dated 30 June 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.

This announcement contains information on the Halls Peak Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 22 November 2021, 30 June 2023, 28 August 2024, 12 September 2024, 3 October 2024, 8 November 2024, 19 November 2024, 4 December 2024, 16 December 2024, 12 February 2025, 20 March 2025 and 4 June 2025 reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at www.criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. 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/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 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 1

Table 1 – Petrology rock sample locations - Amoco

Sample ID	Sample Descriptions (Ashley P.M. 2025)	Elevation	East	North
AGR1 PTS	Strongly hydrothermally altered and veined matrix-supported cherty siltstone, with former disseminated arsenopyrite and minor pyrite largely affected by supergene alteration. The original rock contained sparsely scattered detrital quartz grains in a fine-grained matrix that was hydrothermally replaced by fine-grained quartz, irregularly disseminated sulphides, a little sericite and trace rutile. Initial quartz veining of the rock was by a sub-parallel array of narrow, extensional-texture veins. This was followed by emplacement of irregular to veinlike patches of quartz, grading into zones of quartz-sulphide replacement of the host rock. Imposed supergene alteration led to destruction of most arsenopyrite and pyrite, with formation of pseudomorphic aggregates of scorodite and goethite, with trace covellite.	915	409710	6598196
AGR2 PTS	Low-grade metamorphosed and weakly foliated, matrix-supported siltstone, transitioning into diamictite (containing scattered detrital quartz and fine-grained lithic fragments), with invading quartz-rich veining. The latter could have been emplaced syn-tectonically and contained minor sulphides (assumed to have been arsenopyrite and pyrite). The host rock was altered to varying proportions of fine-grained quartz and sericite, with minor disseminated sulphides. Imposed supergene oxidation led to the destruction of almost all sulphides and the formation of scattered boxwork pseudomorphs of scorodite and goethite, as well as irregular to veinlike masses of scorodite, with a little goethite and jarosite.	915	409710	6598196
AGR5 PTS	Matrix-supported hydrothermal breccia with original disseminated sulphides strongly affected by imposed supergene alteration. The rock has a small proportion of breccia fragments of strongly altered fine-grained siltstone. These have moderate preservation of relict detrital grain texture, but are altered to fine-grained quartz, with minor sericite, a small amount of sulphides and trace rutile. Commonly, the host rock was intensely replaced by quartz and minor sulphides such that the original texture was obliterated. Abundant vein quartz of medium-grained size and showing strain phenomena was emplaced, again with minor disseminated sulphides. It is likely that sulphides were pyrite and arsenopyrite, accompanying alteration and veining, but most were destroyed by imposed supergene oxidation that led to the formation of considerable fine-grained scorodite and minor goethite. There are scattered pseudomorphic boxwork textures after sulphides.	915	409710	6598196
AGR6 PTS	Hydrothermal breccia containing a small proportion of intensely altered fragments of former siltstone, with enclosing fine through to coarse-grained quartz infill that contained irregularly distributed sulphides (arsenopyrite and possible pyrite) as well as a few cavities. The original rock forming the breccia fragments was fine-grained, with sparse small detrital quartz grains. It was replaced by fine-grained quartz, with minor sulphides and traces of sericite and rutile. Sulphides in the hydrothermal infill in the breccia were destroyed mainly by imposition of supergene oxidation, forming boxwork pseudomorphic textures, relatively abundant fine-grained scorodite, minor goethite and rare covellite. There are also scorodite veins and encrustations on voids in quartz.	915	409710	6598196
AGR8 PTS	Gossanous rock, developed by supergene oxidation of probable former vein material that was composed of quartz, pyrite and arsenopyrite. No adhering or included host rock is recognised. The original quartz and sulphides were fine to medium grained, with much of the sulphide inventory having been pseudomorphically replaced due to supergene oxidation and formation of abundant fine-grained scorodite, plus minor goethite and jarosite, and a trace of covellite. Some scorodite fills cavities and has a crustiform texture	915	409710	6598196
AGR9 PTS	Supergene-affected, matrix-supported hydrothermal breccia. Fragments in the breccia locally have relict textural characteristics, inferring that the original rock was a fine-grained, matrix-supported siliceous siltstone. This rock type was hydrothermally altered to fine-grained quartz, in places with minor sericite, traces of sulphides (e.g. pyrite) and rutile. The breccia could have developed syn-tectonically, as fragments tend to be elongate and locally foliated, and enclosing abundant quartz, ranging from fine through to coarse grained, being strained and recrystallised. Irregularly distributed sulphides (mostly pyrite) in the breccia infill are locally enclosed by fibre growth texture quartz "pressure shadows". The imposition of supergene oxidation on the mineralised hydrothermal breccia caused replacement of almost all sulphides by boxwork voids and pseudomorphic infillings of goethite ± jarosite.	921	409379	6597922
AGR10 PTS	Supergene-affected, clast-supported hydrothermal breccia, containing angular to sub-rounded fragments of hydrothermally altered fine-grained siltstone. The original	919	409386	6597936

	rock had sparse detrital quartz grains in a fine-grained matrix. Hydrothermal brecciation of the siltstone could have occurred syn-tectonically and the fragments were replaced by abundant fine-grained quartz, minor patchy sericite, trace sulphides and rutile. Locally, there are foliated, sericite-rich concentrations. Commonly, the primary texture of the host rock was totally destroyed by the silicification-type alteration. Infill of the breccia and veining of fragments was by fine through to coarse-grained quartz, commonly strained and with minor, irregularly distributed sulphides (could have included arsenopyrite and pyrite). The imposition of supergene alteration caused the destruction of almost all sulphides, forming boxwork voids.			

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.* *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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Seven rock samples reported in this release comprised rock chip samples that were collected with a geological hammer from large (46 cm x 24 cm) blocks and smaller loose samples excavated from regolith. These were collected at the discretion of the field geologist. Rocks were sampled selectively to ensure a high-level of representivity of various rock, alteration and veining types observed at each site. This style of sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained, however, it is not as representative as continuous chip channel sampling or drilling. Rock samples were collected into labelled calico bags Sampled sent to Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services, Armidale, N.S.W. Historical Data comprising soil and rock chip samples, detailed in Criterion: *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* listed in *Exploration done by other parties*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg 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.).*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported
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 undertaken or reported Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported
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.*	All rock chip samples collected were qualitatively logged and described by a qualified geologist, refer to Appendix 1, Table 1. Photographic records were made in the field and later of cleaned samples prior to dispatch to ALS laboratories Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Not applicable, no new drilling results reported. Samples collected were representative of the material identified during fieldwork The available data suggests that sampling procedures provide sufficiently representative sub-samples for the current interpretation 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples reported were collected by qualified geologists, and the nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are detailed below.
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.*	No verification sampling and assaying have been captured to date for the seven samples reported herein Historical reports indicate that soil and rock samples were appropriately collected by a qualified geologist no drilling was undertaken or reported. Ther were no adjustments to 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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All samples have been located by a handheld Garmin GPS 60x, where the grid datum is GDA94 Zone 56J
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 decision on the spatial distribution and distance of sampling was determined solely by the distribution of discovered mineralisation in the field. The data spacing and distribution were not intended and are 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. The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage.
Orientation of data in relation to	*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 No drilling undertaken or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	Samples were in continual custody of professional Company representatives until final delivery by secure express parcel post to the laboratory, where all samples will be held in a secure setting until processing
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit has been undertaken at this early stage of exploration

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.*	CRR holds five granted Exploration Licences (EL4474, EL7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430), northeast of Armidale N.S.W., that encompass at total of 946km^2. CRR has also agreed to acquire 100% of EL9293 from Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. All tenements are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website.** **Key sources of exploration data generated by other parties include:** 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. Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licenses 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317. Sample AG(1)3000N 7393.5E, ASX Certificate of Analyses ST37207 – 2003; Coordinate 3000N 7393.5E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth annual exploration report, EL_4474_R00047867. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; other multielement by method ME-ICP41. Sample S671. Collected by M. Leu in the creek around coordinate 3000N 7700- 7600E based on Amoco's grid. Results reported in ASX Certificate of Analyses BR12233601 – finalised 25 10 2012. Refer to Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 5 August 2024. Measured Resource 448kt @ 3.8% Sb; Indicated Resource 3,980kt @ 1.3% Sb and Inferred Resource 2,835kt @ 0.9% Sb. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: English, P.W., 1979. Halls Peak P.L.s 345 & 353 N.S.W. Six Monthly Report to the Mines Department, July 1978 to January 1979, CRA Exploration Limited, GS1979/142. Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for the period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Kennewell, P. J., P.R. Degeling and Gentle, L.V., 2013. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project for Reporting Period 13 January 2012 to 12 January 2013. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twentieth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_E_RE0004361 Refer to Precious Metal Resources ASX Announcement Significant Gold Anomalies Suggest Potential for Hillgrove Style Gold/Antimony Deposits, 23rd October 2012 Sample AA, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR10096079 – finalised 10 08 2010. Sample collected by M. Leu, coordinates 6598185mN 56J, 40973 mE 56J, and reported in Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339 for the period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Sample 52863: Collected by Amoco Minerals Australia, Coordinate 3025N 7675E based on Amoco's grid. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357. Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report,_EL_4474_R00047867. Sample C1S10, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR0400463 – 2004; Coordinate 3000N 7700-7600E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh Annual exploration report, EL_4474_and_5_R00051516.Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-ICP41s. Sample HG8B. Contains sericitic alteration with geothite within veining. The sample is highly leached and contains 0.11 ppm Au, 308 ppm Sb, and 1,040 ppm Cu (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR15065053, 2015). Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in - Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period 13th January 2015 to 12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-MS61. Sample RC1, 1.03ppm Au, 15.8ppm Ag, 201ppm Sb, 1,435ppm As, 2,560ppm Pb, 462ppm Cu, and 198ppm Zn. Sample collected at GDA94 coordinates 56J 407280 mE 6598088 mN. Results reported in ALS Certificate of Analyses BR22220725, 3 9 2022. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multielements by method ME-MS61. Groves, D. I., Goldfarb, R. J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S. G., Robert, F.,1998. Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types. Ore Geology Reviews, 13, 7 – 27.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Petrographic Reports Ashley P.M. 2025. Petrographic Report on Seven Rock Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, East of Armidale, Northern N.S.W, January, June 2025 Ashley P.M. 2024. Petrographic Report on Nine Rock Samples from the Barraba Area, Northern NSW, and North and Central Queensland, August 2024 England, R.N., 2003, Petrographic Notes for 9 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area, Southern New England Fold Belt England, R.N., 2004, Petrographic Notes for 17 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area. **DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Open File Reports specifically detailing knowledge on the Amoco Grid Hillgrove-style Orogenic Gold-Antimony System and the CRA-BHP drilling:** Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for the period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Leu, M. R. & Rogers, A., 2000, Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 1999 to 12th January 2000. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Leu, M. R., 2001. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2000 to 12th January 2001. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighth_ annual_ exploration_ report, _EL_447_R00019769 Leu, M. R., 2002. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2001 to 12th January 2002. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Ninth annual_ exploration report,_ EL_4474_R00032998 Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth annual exploration report, _EL_4474_R00047867 Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh Annual Exploration Report,_ EL_4474_and_ 5_R00051516_Petr Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339 for period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period13th January 2015 to

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		12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131 *27. LeLeu, M. R., 2023. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2023. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. Leu, M. R., 2024. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2023. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. **Other Key Reports** Re. Red River Resources Limited ASX Release September 2019 Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Site Visit 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 Hooper B., Ashley P. M. and Shields P. 2006. The Hillgrove Gold-Antimony-Tungsten District, NSW, SMEDG 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System
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.*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported. Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported

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Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilized. No aggregations are reported. No metal equivalents were used or calculated.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported Not applicable. no drilling undertaken or reported Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported
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.*	All significant results have been reported in this announcement.
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.*	All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base. Desktop reviews of gold and antimony mineralisation and structural controls is being undertaken to define diagnostic features to inform field programs.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base. Field crews will be mobilised to site to continue rock chip and soil geochemical sampling. A closed-spaced airborne magnetic and lidar survey is being planned.