ASX Announcement

23 September 2026 | ASX: CRI

CRiTICA

Jupiter Product Samples Advance Offtake Discussions

High purity Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) and iron by-product samples mark an important commercial milestone following optimisation and de-risking of Jupiter's processing flowsheet

Highlights

- Jupiter has **produced representative MREO and iron by-product samples** to support commercial engagement of potential off-take partners
- Latest **MREO sample grades 98.2% TREO, of which 28.4%** comprises the highly valued **MagREO**
- The potential **iron by-product provides additional product optionality** from the Jupiter flowsheet, with high-grade iron concentrate sample **grading 64.1% Fe**
- **MREC sample production is in progress**, which is expected to further broaden the suite of Jupiter products available for off-take evaluation
- Product sample production follows optimisation and de-risking of the Jupiter flowsheet, including **~81% MagREO recovery, ~14× beneficiation upgrade to ~3% TREO concentrate, ~95% mass rejection and ~30% lower sulphuric acid consumption**
- Critica is engaged in discussions with potential **offtake and strategic counterparties**, with physical Jupiter MREO product samples available to support product evaluation and commercial engagement
- The Jupiter and Mt Lindsay Scoping Studies remain on track for delivery in Q3 2026

Critica Limited (ASX: CRI) ("Critica" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an important milestone at its Jupiter Rare Earth Project, with the Company having now produced representative samples of high-purity Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) and potential iron by-products.

The production of these samples represents the culmination of a systematic programme of metallurgical optimisation and flowsheet de-risking at Jupiter. This work has progressively improved beneficiation recovery, increased concentrate grade and mass rejection, reduced downstream reagent consumption and demonstrated the repeatable production of high-quality rare earth products.

Importantly, the availability of physical product samples provides a tangible next step in the commercial validation of Jupiter's potential product pathways, and these samples support Critica's ongoing discussions and product evaluation with potential offtake and strategic counterparties.

Critica's CEO Jacob Deysel commented:

> *"The production of representative MREO and potential iron by-product samples is an exciting milestone for Jupiter. We have spent the past year systematically improving and validating the flowsheet, and we have now reached the point where that work is translating into physical products that can support the next phase of commercial engagement.*
>
> *Importantly, this milestone is underpinned by a growing body of metallurgical work. We have improved beneficiation recoveries, materially increased concentrate grade and mass rejection, reduced acid consumption and repeatedly produced high-quality downstream rare earth products. Together, these results continue to reduce technical risk and strengthen our confidence in Jupiter's development pathway.*
>
> *Having representative products in hand is also important from a commercial perspective. We are engaged in discussions with potential offtake and strategic counterparties, and these samples provide tangible Jupiter products to support ongoing product evaluation.*
>
> *With the Jupiter and Mt Lindsay Scoping Studies targeted for Q3, Critica is entering an important period as we continue to advance the technical and commercial development of both projects."*

Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO)

Jupiter has demonstrated the production of a high-purity MREO, with the latest product achieving 98.2% TREO, of which 28.4% is Magnet Rare Earth Oxides (MagREO). The product contains strong concentrations of the key Magnet Rare Earths neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium, together with yttrium.

Figure 1 – Representative Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) sample produced from Jupiter

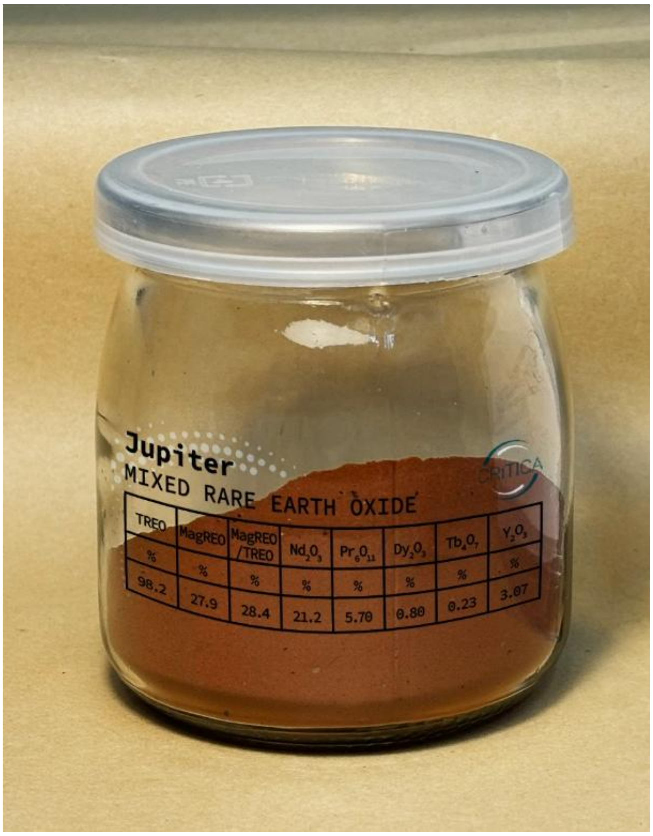


Table 1: MREO – Key Product Analysis

Component	Analysis
TREO	**98.2%**
MagREO	**27.9%**
MagREO/TREO	**28.4%**
Nd_2O_3	21.2%
Pr_6O_{11}	5.70%
Dy_2O_3	0.80%
Tb_4O_7	0.23%
Y_2O_3	3.07%

Note: Analysis shown relates to the MREO sample produced. MagREO comprises the four magnet rare earth oxides Nd_2O_3, Pr_6O_{11}, Dy_2O_3 and Tb_4O_7. MagREO/TREO represents the proportion of total rare earth oxides comprising these four magnet rare earth oxides. Final product specifications, including applicable grade ranges, remain subject to ongoing product qualification and commercial discussions.

Production of a further MREC sample for product evaluation is also in progress. Jupiter has previously demonstrated repeatable production of MREC at approximately 58% TREO, with the current programme focused on producing a physical sample to complement the MREO and iron concentrate products available for commercial engagement.

Iron Concentrate

In addition to its rare earth products, Jupiter has produced two potential iron by-products — a high-grade magnetite concentrate and a hematite concentrate — demonstrating the potential to generate additional products from the Jupiter flowsheet. The high-grade magnetite concentrate, which is the focus of this announcement, provides a physical product to support engagement with potential customers on product specifications and applications. The potential contribution of the iron products to the broader Jupiter development case is being assessed as part of the Scoping Study.

Figure 2 – High-grade iron ore by-product from Jupiter REE beneficiation process

Table 2: Iron Concentrate – Key Product Analysis

Parameter	Analysis
Total Fe	64.1%
SiO_2	2.31%
Al_2O_3	1.08%
CaO	0.08%
MgO	0.05%
P	<0.07%
S	<0.02%
LOI	<1.5%
P80	225µm

Note: Analysis shown relates to the high-grade magnetite concentrate sample produced. Final product specifications, including applicable grade ranges, remain subject to ongoing product qualification, commercial discussions and the outcomes of the Jupiter Scoping Study. See Appendix One for further details.

Progressive De-Risking of the Jupiter Flowsheet

The production of physical product samples represents the culmination of a systematic programme to optimise and de-risk the Jupiter processing flowsheet. Over the past year, Critica has progressively demonstrated improvements across beneficiation, concentration and downstream processing, while maintaining strong recovery of the high-value Magnet Rare Earths.

Key advancements include:

- ~81% MagREO recovery through beneficiation optimisation;
- ~14× upgrade to ~3% TREO concentrate with ~95% mass rejection, materially reducing the volume of material reporting to downstream processing;
- ~30% reduction in sulphuric acid consumption through optimisation of the hydrometallurgical circuit; and
- progressive improvement in MREO product quality, culminating in the latest MREO sample grading 98.2% TREO.

Together, these advancements have progressively strengthened the technical basis of the Jupiter flowsheet, with the production of physical samples now providing the platform for the next phase of product evaluation and commercial engagement.

Advancing Commercial Engagement

With physical MREO and iron by-product samples now produced, Critica is progressing discussions with potential offtake and strategic counterparties regarding Jupiter's potential product streams.

The samples provide tangible products to support ongoing engagement, including product evaluation and qualification as discussions advance. MREC sample production is also in progress, which is expected to further broaden the suite of Jupiter products available for evaluation.

These activities are progressing in parallel with the Jupiter Scoping Study as Critica continues to advance both the technical and commercial development pathways for the Project.

Next Steps

With physical product samples now produced, Critica's focus is shifting toward product qualification, commercial engagement and completion of the Jupiter Scoping Study.

Near-term activities include:

- engagement with potential offtake and strategic counterparties;
- evaluation and qualification of MREO and potential iron by-product samples;
- completion of the MREC sample currently in production; and
- finalisation of the Jupiter and Mt Lindsay Scoping Studies, both targeted for release in Q3 2026.

The Jupiter Scoping Study is incorporating the results of the Company's beneficiation, hydrometallurgical and product development programmes to define the preferred development pathway for the Project.

JUPITER	MT LINDSAY
1. Resource Optimisation Completed	1. Project Review Commenced
2. Beneficiation Advancement	2. DRA Appointed
3. Commercial Grade MREC Produced	3. Resource Update Underway
4. Commercial Grade MREO Produced	4. Rescoping Programme Underway
5. Product for Qualification	5. Updated Resource Estimate
6. Updated Resource Estimate (Drilling Complete)	6. Development Optimisation
7. Scoping Study (Q3 2026)	**7. Scoping Study (Q3 2026)**

Authorised by the Board of Critica Limited.

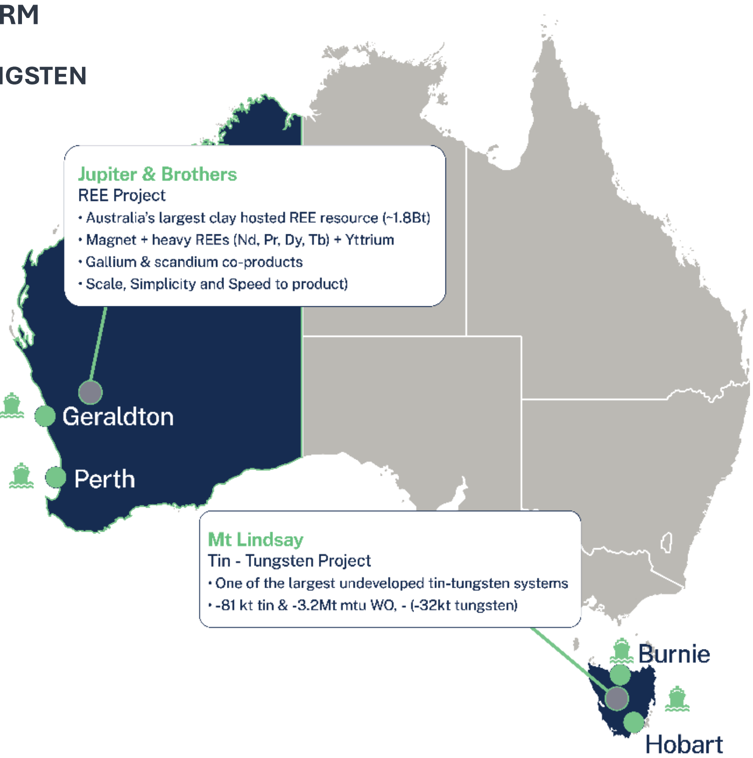
BUILDING A CRITICAL MINERALS PLATFORM

RARE EARTHS | YTTRIUM | GALLIUM | TIN | TUNGSTEN

Critica Limited (ASX: CRI) is advancing a portfolio of critical minerals projects with exposure to commodities used in defence, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, advanced manufacturing and electrification.

The Jupiter Project in Western Australia provides exposure to rare earths, yttrium and gallium, while the Mt Lindsay Project in Tasmania provides exposure to tin and tungsten.

Together, these projects provide exposure to minerals essential to future industrial growth and national security applications.



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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results including geology interpretation, data preparation and data quality is based on work compiled by Dr. Stuart Owen who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Owen is a permanent employee of Critica Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Dr. Owen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

No new Mineral Resource information is contained in this report.

All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Minerals Resource Estimates referred to within previous ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains certain statements that may constitute a “forward looking statement”. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, or performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

Table 3: Jupiter drill holes and intervals used to produce the reported Mixed Rare Earth Oxide and Iron concentrates

Hole	Drill type	East m MGA Zone50 GDA94	North m MGA Zone50 GDA94	RL m AHD	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)
BRAC091	AC	530251	6855599	346	0	-90	44	60	16
BRAC093	AC	529745	6855599	346	0	-90	60	92	32
BRAC098	AC	530244	6855094	349	0	-90	16	32	16
BRAC116	AC	530247	6854103	350	0	-90	36	52	16
BRAC117	AC	529750	6854102	348	0	-90	40	63	23
BRAC125	AC	530499	6853597	352	0	-90	44	60	16
BRAC127	AC	529995	6853602	350	0	-90	16	28	12
BRAC136	AC	529744	6853098	350	0	-90	40	44	4
BRAC141	AC	530497	6852603	353	0	-90	68	84	16
BRAC142	AC	530246	6852603	352	0	-90	40	68	28
BRAC143	AC	529995	6852601	351	0	-90	44	64	20
BRAC265	AC	529250	6853101	347	0	-90	44	84	40
BRAC274	AC	529498	6853603	348	0	-90	24	32	8
BRAC276	AC	528995	6853601	346	0	-90	16	24	8
BRAC292	AC	529246	6854601	345	0	-90	12	36	24
BRAC293	AC	529001	6854604	344	0	-90	48	60	12
BRAC294	AC	528749	6854601	343	0	-90	56	87	31
BRAC298	AC	529247	6855100	345	0	-90	56	60	4
BRAC298	AC	529247	6855100	345	0	-90	64	95	31
BRAC299	AC	528750	6855101	343	0	-90	52	69	17
BRRC011	RC	529546	6853249	349	0	-90	28	34	6
BRRC018	RC	530587	6852568	354	0	-90	48	80	32
BRRC019	RC	530881	6852569	355	0	-90	36	44	8
BRRC020	RC	531022	6852565	356	0	-90	48	54	6
BRRC023	RC	530735	6852572	354	0	-90	54	74	20
BRRC064	RC	530496	6855093	350	0	-90	30	38	8
BRRC068	RC	530495	6853094	353	0	-90	42	50	8
BRRC080	RC	528998	6853109	346	0	-90	60	72	12
JPAC028	AC	529249	6854855	345	0	-90	52	61	9
JPAC062	AC	529496	6853348	348	0	-90	16	20	4
JPAC063	AC	529245	6853355	347	0	-90	44	53	7
JPAC074	AC	529252	6852856	348	0	-90	52	64	12
JPAC188	AC	530492	6852846	353	0	-90	56	64	8
JPAC196	AC	530492	6853348	353	0	-90	36	40	4
JPAC197	AC	530250	6853343	352	0	-90	12	17	5
JPAC199	AC	529748	6853351	350	0	-90	32	40	8
JPAC205	AC	530489	6853852	351	0	-90	60	80	20
JPAC221	AC	529994	6854840	348	0	-90	52	66	14
JPAC226	AC	530246	6855340	348	0	-90	44	60	16
JPAC227	AC	529998	6855348	347	0	-90	36	44	8
JPAC239	AC	530310	6855601	347	0	-90	40	52	12
JPAC240	AC	530202	6855592	346	0	-90	44	60	16
JPAC246	AC	529850	6855600	345	0	-90	16	20	4

Appendix One: JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Table 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. • 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.	• The Mixed Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) and iron by-products referred to in this announcement were produced from beneficiated bulk samples taken from 35 Air Core (AC) and 8 RC drill holes within the Jupiter Inferred Resource envelope as listed in Table 3 of this announcement. • Sampling was conducted and supervised by suitably qualified Critica geologists and field technicians.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g.: core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc..) and details (e.g.: core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc..).	• The metallurgical composites were collected from 90 mm diameter AC holes drilled by KTE Mining Services with a KL 150 Air Core rig and 114 mm diameter RC holes drilled by KTE with a Schramm 450 rig.
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results 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.	• The bulk AC and RC samples were visually assessed and weighed at the drill rig. Recovery is considered acceptable and representative.

Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes were qualitatively geologically logged by qualified Critica geologists. • The detail of geological logging, minerology and geochemistry is appropriate for exploration, resource definition and metallurgical sample selection purposes.
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.	• The material used in the reported metallurgical test work represents 178 m from 35 AC and 8 RC drill holes within the Jupiter Inferred Resource footprint. • The metallurgical samples were collected by sampling scoop from the bulk AC drill spoils which are stored in large bags that have come directly off the drill rig. • One subsample of the homogenized bulk sample was collected for head assay prior to submission to the metallurgical laboratory.
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 including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Head assaying of the constituent drill samples and bulk metallurgical composite was conducted at ALS Geochemistry, Perth for a broad suite of elements using industry standard methods including REEs by lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish. Certified reference materials reported within expected ranges. • Metallurgical process materials and products were assayed under the supervision of GAVAQ Solution, Vietnam. • Assaying of leach residues and solutions was conducted at Intertek, Perth using industry standard methods.
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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The metallurgical results are compatible with observed mineralogy. • Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. • The use of twinned holes is not relevant to the reported metallurgical test work. • Assay data is as reported by the relevant assay and metallurgical

		laboratories and has not been adjusted in any way.
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.	• Drill hole locations were determined using a Stonex S900A DGPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 0.4 metres. • All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system. • Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.
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 drill holes selected for the reported metallurgical test work were part of Jupiter exploration and resource definition programs as previously reported to the ASX and available at http://critica.limited.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• All AC and RC drilling were vertical and appropriate for the broadly flat-lying mineralisation style. • Downhole thickness approximates true thickness.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for the metallurgical composite from collection to submission to the metallurgical laboratory was managed by Critica personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The test work was monitored and reviewed by Critica's suitably qualified Chief metallurgist Dr Hien Dinh.

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.	• The Brothers REE Project currently consists of granted Exploration Licenses E59/2421, E59/2463, E59/2710, E59/2711, E59/2819, E59/2821, E59/2827, E59/2889, E59/2890, E59/2907, E59/2927, E59/2928, E59/2930, and applications E59/2977 and E58/629. All are 100% held by Tasmanian Rare Earth Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Critica Limited.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Documented previous explorers within the area now covered by the Brothers Project include North Flinders Mines Ltd, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Spark Energy Pty Ltd, Arcadia Minerals Ltd, Babalya Gold Pty Ltd, Burmine Ltd, Equigold NL, Equinox Resources NL, Jervois Mining Ltd, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, Mount Magnet South NL, Sons of Gwalia Ltd and David Ross. • Refer to Critica's announcements reported to the ASX and also available from http://critica.limited.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Brothers REE exploration area is situated within the Western Australian Archean Yilgarn Craton and comprises of Cenozoic cover sequence overlying a REE-bearing saprolite derived from the weathering of a zoned alkaline intrusion into the Big Bell Suite monzogranite complex. • The Jupiter deposit is a clay-hosted REE deposit. REE-bearing mineral phases are comprised of goyazite-gorceixite-florencite, monazite-rhabdophane and lesser xenotime-churchite within kaolinite rich saprolite with remnant quartz, fe-oxides, feldspar and Ti-oxide minerals. Accessory mineral phases reflect changes in the underlying zoned alkaline intrusion.

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 of the drill hole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • down hole length and interception depth
		• Locations and intervals for the metallurgical material used in the test work reported here are listed in Table 3 of this announcement.
		• Collar locations were determined using a Stonex S900A DGPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 0.4 metres.
		• All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system.
		• Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant intersections, assay results and resource estimation. https://critica.limited.
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Metal equivalents have not been applied. • Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project intersections and assay results. • Standard element to oxide conversion factors have been used and TREO was calculated on an unrounded basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down-hole length, true width not known'	• The intersected clay and saprolite zones blanket a weathered basement such that downhole thickness approximate true thickness.
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.	• Metallurgical sample locations are given in Table 3. • Refer to previous Critica announcements to the ASX for block model plans and sections, also available from https://critica.limited.
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.	• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project drill intersections and resource estimation.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project drill intersections, resource estimation, metallurgical and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	hydrometallurgical test work to date (https://critica.limited). • Beneficiation of the bulk metallurgical composite was conducted at GAVAQ Solution, Vietnam as previously announced by Critica Limited to the ASX 29 September 2025. • The Mixed Rare Earth Oxide reported here was produced under supervision of GAVAQ Solution, Vietnam using beneficiated iron-rich saprolite material grading 1.67% TREO and process route given in Critica Limited's announcements to the ASX of 29 September 2025 and 28 October 2025. The iron ore by-product was produced through a combination of magnetic and gravity separation from a 3-tonne pilot beneficiation sample (refer to Critica's ASX announcement dated 1 September 2025). Testwork has produced iron concentrate grades ranging from 54.3% to 64.1% Fe, with corresponding mass pulls of 5.4% and 1.3%, respectively, at a coarse P80 grind size of 225 µm. Further work is underway to optimise iron concentrate grades and mass recovery.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Critica is currently conducting ongoing mineralogical studies, metallurgical and hydrometallurgical test work. • Pilot plant optimisation test work is currently being undertaken by GAVAQ Solutions in Vietnam. • Hydrometallurgy programs to produce and optimize a range of Mixed Rare Earth Products (MREP) including carbonates and oxides are currently being undertaken at ANSTO, Minutech-AMML and GAVAQ Solutions. • Critica has engaged SRK to deliver an updated resource estimation for the Jupiter REE project. • Critica has engaged SEDGMAN to complete a Scoping Study for the Jupiter REE project with anticipated delivery in Q3 2026.