

20 January 2022

Assay Results Confirm High Grade Lithium at Mavis Lake

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) (“Critical Resources” or the “Company”), is pleased to advise that it has received assays from verification sampling of drill core and pegmatite outcrop rock chip samples from its 100% owned Mavis Lake project in Ontario, Canada. The verification assays confirm the presence of high grade lithium mineralisation both in historic drill core and new rock chip samples at the Pegmatite 6 (Fairservice) and Pegmatite 18 prospects.

Highlights

- **Verification assays up to 3.06% Li₂O from drill core sample from the Pegmatite 6 (Fairservice) prospect**
- **Rock chip samples with grades up to 2.39% Li₂O from the Pegmatite 6 (Fairservice) prospect and 1.61% Li₂O from the Pegmatite 18 prospect**
- **10 verification samples were taken as part of the due diligence work programs – 6 samples taken from existing drill core and 4 samples taken from pegmatite outcrops**
- **Permitting is underway for an initial first stage 5,000m drill program across the Mavis Lake tenements**
- **A secondary drill program will be designed based on drilling results and data interpretation from the various exploration strategies employed**

The Company has received assays which were completed as part of the due diligence work program at Mavis Lake. The verification samples have returned assays up to 3.06% Li₂O and confirm the highly prospective nature of the Mavis Lake project.

Critical Resources Managing Director Alex Biggs said: “Receipt of these assays is another confirmation of the potential we see in the Mavis Lake asset. We are excited to begin our permitting and our inaugural drill program at Mavis Lake. We feel a high level of confidence in the potential this asset provides for The Company and our shareholders and we look forward to keeping the market informed as we move closer to drilling”

SRK Verification Sampling

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc, an independent consultant to the Company undertook the following field verification samples.

- Six verification half drill core samples from four different drill holes from various drill campaigns targeting several pegmatites as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.
- Four rock chip samples (new samples) at the pegmatite 6 and 18 occurrences as shown in Table 2 and Figure 1.

These assays confirm significant lithium enrichment across the Mavis Lake Project as part of the Company's due diligence work programs. Samples were sent to SGS Lakefield Laboratories, Canada for assaying.

Table 1: SRK verification core sampling

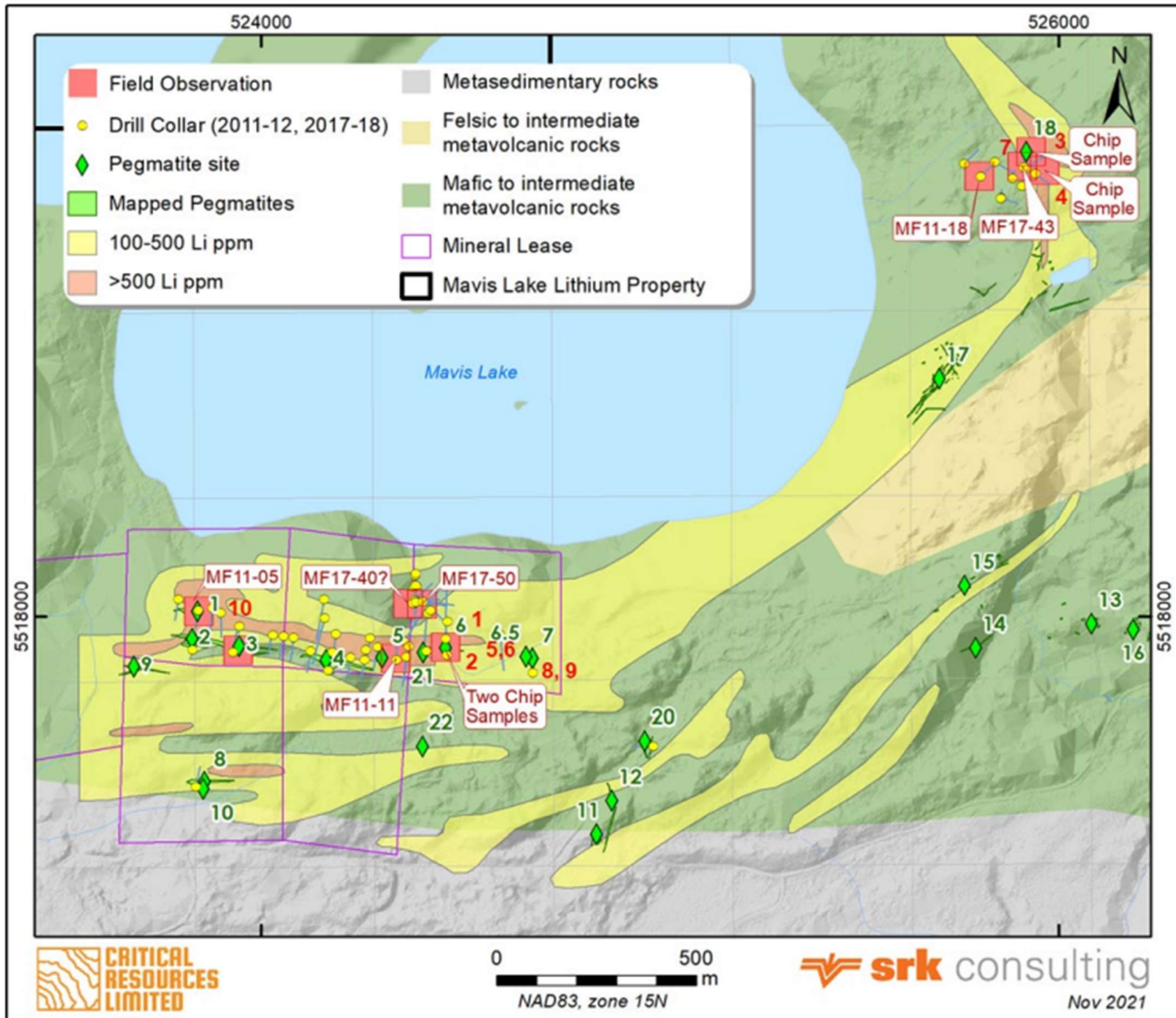
Sample ID	Core Hole	Coordinates		From (m)	To (m)	Original Li	SRK Assay Li	Li ₂ O	Variance	Comment
		NAT_North	NAT_East			ppm	ppm	%	%	
797005-5	MF11-12	5517913	524413	131.00	133.00	8320	8700	1.87	5	Pegmatite 6
797006-6	MF11-12	5517913	524413	176.00	178.25	5590	4400	0.95	-21	Pegmatite 6
797007-7	MF17-45	5519081	525907	38.15	39.60	2980	1900	0.41	-36	Pegmatite 18
797008-8	MF18-53	5518074	524387	134.75	136.00	4183	4900	1.05	17	Pegmatite 6
797009-9	MF18-53	5518074	524387	115.50	117.90	12117	14200	3.06	17	Pegmatite 6
797010-10	MF11-05	5518015	523842	3.00	4.00	7480	6500	1.40	-13	Pegmatite 1
								Average	-5	

Table 2: SRK verification field chip sampling

Sample ID	Coordinates		SRK Assay Li	Li ₂ O	Comments
	NAT_North	NAT_East	ppm	%	
797001-1	5518032	524382	11,100	2.39	Pegmatite 6
797002-2	5518032	524380	7300	1.57	Pegmatite 6
797003-3	5519128	525911	7500	1.61	Pegmatite 18
797004-4	5519167	525931	7100	1.53	Pegmatite 18

Figure 1 demonstrates locations of rock chip samples and drill hole collar locations of where sample was taken.

Figure 1: Locations of Sample Checks Undertaken by SRK



Mavis Lake Project Description

The Mavis Lake Lithium Project is located approximately 20 kilometres east of the town of Dryden, Ontario. The Project is in close vicinity to the Trans-Canada highway and railway, with major transportation arteries linking the project areas with large cities such as Thunder Bay, Ontario to the southeast and Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the west. The region boasts excellent infrastructure with hydro-power located a few kilometres to the south-west of the project. The region is a well-established lithium exploration and development province, with multiple projects located within the vicinity.

^{1,2}Previous drill programs have yielded high-grade Li_2O intercepts including 55.25m at 1.04% Li_2O from 80.75m in drill hole MF18-53 and 26.30m at 1.70% Li_2O from 111.9m inc. 7.70m at 2.97% Li_2O from 130.5m in drill hole MF17-491, presenting significant exploration potential.

Project location and prospective locations are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.

¹ The reported intersections are down hole measurements and are not necessarily true width.

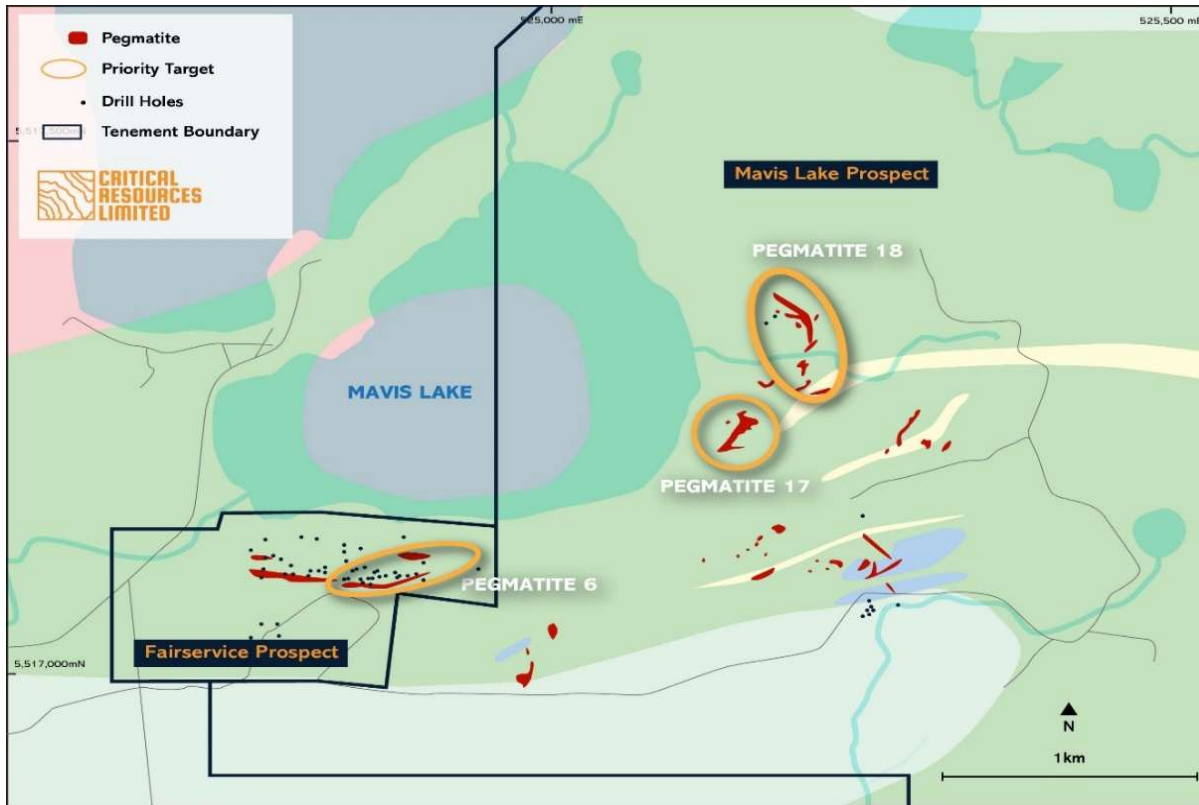
Critical Resources Announcement

²05 January 2022 – Mavis Lake Lithium Project Acquisition Completed.

Figure 2: Location of Mavis Lake



Figure 3: Location of Mavis Lake prospects



Forward Work Program

The Company plans an aggressive approach to exploration at Mavis Lake with a view to delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate. Planned activities are as laid out below.

Interpretation of Airborne Survey Data

Interpretation of the recently completed airborne survey will allow identification of new targets and help define the strategy for the next drill program. Airborne survey work was completed in November 2021. Data interpretation is currently being conducted.

Surface Mapping and Sampling

Surface mapping and sampling of outcropping pegmatites will assist in identifying targets in collaboration with the airborne survey data. Further surface exploration of the lease outside of the known Fairservice and Pegmatite 18 prospects is expected to yield further target areas.

Core Logging

Core from previous drilling campaigns is stored locally close to the Mavis Lake site. It is planned that during the winter months core logging may prove appropriate to assist in gaining an understanding of orientation of the lithium bearing pegmatites as well as reviewing continuity of mineralisation to assist in development of a JORC compliant Mineral Resource model in the future.

Metallurgical Testing – Battery Grade Concentrate Determination

If appropriate mass of existing core is available then metallurgical test work is planned to test for battery grade Li_2CO_3 which is required to have a purity of 99.5% or greater. A review of existing core has been completed as part of the SRK site visit with selected samples taken for verification assaying. A future core logging and photographing program will be implemented on exiting core samples which is stored near the Mavis Lake site.

Exploration Strategies

A number of strategies will be employed across the Project area including density sampling, gravity survey, ground magnetic surveys, surface mapping, structural data interpretation, lithological mapping and geochemical sampling.

Drill Program Design

Based on the activities outlined above a preliminary drill program of 5,000m or greater has been designed. A secondary drill program will be designed based on drilling results and data interpretation from the various exploration strategies that will be employed.

Permitting

Permitting is underway.

Exploration Drilling and Resource Delineation

The Company plans to complete diamond drilling across the Mavis Lake tenements, initially focused on the Fairservice and Pegmatite 18 prospects. As more targets are identified both across the tenements and at depth further drilling will be deployed.

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

-End-

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is a base metals and lithium exploration and development focused company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:CRR). The Company has recently been undergoing a structured process of change at the Director and Executive level. These changes mark the commencement of a renewed focus by the Company on providing shareholder value through the exploration, development and advancement of the Company's long held NSW assets, its newly acquired Lithium assets in Canada and also of its Copper assets in Oman.

EXPLORATION WORK – COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Glen Cole, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr. Cole is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. Mr. Cole 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. Cole consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Cole is independent of CRR and has no interest, directly or indirectly, in the Mavis Lake project or securities of CRR.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

NO NEW INFORMATION

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 downhole 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mavis Lake geological data base includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 118 diamond drill holes completed between 1956 and 2018 for 9,544m with a maximum depth of 219m. – 2,013 geochemical rock chip samples collected between 1979 and 2017. – 19 channel samples collected in 2009. – 4 verification rock chip samples and 6 verification half core samples collected by SRK Consulting on behalf of Critical Resources Ltd in December 2021. ▪ 2,258.61m (1,931 samples) of diamond drill core was sampled as either full core (1956-1981) or half core (2011-2018) over intervals ranging from 0.15m to 7.44m. Sample intervals were determined by assessing a visual estimate of the amount of spodumene in each core interval. ▪ Rock chip and channel samples were taken from pegmatite outcrops weighed approximately 0.3-0.5kg. ▪ 2021 verification rock chip samples were taken from previously identified pegmatite outcrops in the northeast and southwest parts of the project. ▪ 2021 verification diamond core samples were collected from remnant half core from diamond drill holes located in the northeast and southwest parts of the project.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 118 diamond drill holes have been completed at the project between 1956 and 2018. ▪ All the diamond drilling was completed using NQ (47.6mm) core diameters. There is no record of the tube type used. ▪ There is no record of whether the core was oriented in the earlier drilling programs. Core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III core orientation system during the 2018 drilling campaign.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core recoveries were assessed by measuring the core recovered in each drill run and comparing it against the depth drilled. ▪ Additionally, the logging geologists recorded occasions where the sample condition was poor, or core recoveries were

	<p>sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>low, or if the sample was compromised in any fashion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery was generally high and there does not appear to be a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithologies were logged for the mineralised intervals in diamond drill hole completed between 1956 and 1981. Lithology, mineralogy, pegmatite phase, alteration, texture recovery and colour were logged for all intervals in diamond drill holes completed between 2011 and 2018. Remnant half core for holes completed between 2011 and 2018 is stored in a secure storage facility located just outside of the township of Dryden approximately 20km west of the project.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,258.61m (1,931 samples) of diamond drill core was sampled as either full core (1956-1981) or half core (2011-2018) over intervals ranging from 0.15m to 7.44m. Half core samples were sawn. Only intervals identified as mineralised pegmatites and directly adjacent wall rocks were sampled. Sample intervals coincided with geological contacts. Rock chip and channel samples weighed between 0.3-0.5kg and contained rock material void of weathered surfaces. Quality control blank and internal standard samples have been inserted into the diamond drilling sampling stream since 2009 at a rate of approximately 1:20 samples. No field duplicates or certified reference material standards have used. No quality control samples were inserted into the rock chip and channel sampling streams. The sample sizes are deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay data obtained prior to 2012 was analysed at a variety of different laboratories using different assay methods including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed and open-vessel partial and total acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) for Li and Ta. Lithium metaborate fusion followed by the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) for major elements (Si, Al, Ca, Mg, Na, K, Ti, Fe, Mn and P) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry ICP-MS for other trace elements. A selected suite of samples was also assayed using sodium peroxide fusion digestion followed by the

		<p>ICP and ICP-MS for lithium and other trace elements not included in the basic analytical package at the commercial laboratories used for the analyses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data obtained between 2016 and 2018 were analysed at SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario and were assayed via ICP-AES/ICP-MS following sodium peroxide fusion. Any samples above the upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm lithium were then re-assayed using an ore-grade digestion and an ICP-OES finish. The verification samples collected by SRK Consulting in December 2021 were sent to SGS Lakefield Laboratories for Na-peroxide fusion analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRK Consulting collected 4 verification rock samples from two different pegmatite veins and 6 half core verification samples from drill holes completed in 2011, 2017 and 2018. No twinned holes have been drilled. Primary field data is collected using defined procedures and entered directly into a secure cloud-based data management system. Historical data has been entered manually into the database. Data is further validated by company staff after being entered into the database. No Assay results have been adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars for drill holes completed between 1956 and 1981 were digitised off historical plans. Collar surveys from 2011 to 2018 were collected using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-3m. Down hole surveys were completed for drill holes between 2011 and 2018 using a Reflex EZ-shot single shot survey tool approximately every 50 meters. Rock chip and channel sample locations collected between 2009 and 2021 were surveyed using a handheld GPS unit. There are no details on how historical rock chip samples were surveyed. All data was collected using the UTM Zone 15N, NAD83 coordinate system. No specific topography survey has been completed over the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing is currently sporadic and has focused on testing pegmatite intrusions in the northeast and southwest areas of the project. The drilling in the southwestern parts of the project area is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity within the pegmatite intrusions. Rock chip and channel sampling collected prior to 2016 was not collected systematically but focused on available

		<p>pegmatite outcrops. Rock chip sampling in 2016 was collected at 25m intervals along 50m spaced northwest to southeast traverse lines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early diamond drill holes were designed to ascertain the geometry of the pegmatite intrusions. Later diamond drilling was design to intersect the pegmatites perpendicularly. In some cases, the topography restricted where drill sites could be set up, meaning the dip and azimuth were not optimal to intersect each pegmatite on a perpendicular basis. Mineralisation intersection thicknesses are likely to be wider than the actual thickness of the pegmatite lens. ▪ The drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no records on the measures taken to ensure sample security. Remanent diamond core and sample pulps for drill holes completed between 2011 and 2018 and securely stored.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No audits or reviews have been conducted on the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mavis Lake Lithium Project consists of 189 unpatented Single Cell Mining Claims and six separate surface leases which secure the surface rights of the land required for the Project footprint. ▪ All claims and leases are active and in good standing. The leases have a term of 21 years and are not set to expire until 2032, at which time they can be renewed for an additional 21 years if required.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This report refers to verification sampling conducted by SRK Consulting on behalf of Critical Resources Limited. ▪ Previous exploration has been conducted by a number of parties including Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited (1956), Selco Mining Corporation (1979-1980), Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (1981-1982), Emerald Field Resources (2002), International Lithium Corp (2006-2021) and Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited (2018-2021).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Fairservice and Mavis Lake Prospects host zoned pegmatites that are prospective for lithium and tantalum
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – easting and northing of the drillhole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A summary of the verification samples and associated drill holes is contained in the attached ASX release. ▪ All other historical exploration results have been previously publicly reported by either Pioneer Resources Limited (now Essential Metals Limited) and International Lithium Corp.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This statement includes assay results for verification samples taken from pegmatite outcrops (rock chip samples) and remnant diamond core (half core) samples collected by SRK Consulting in December 2021 on behalf of Critical Resources Limited. ▪ The assay data has not been aggregated. ▪ No metal equivalents have been reported.

	<p>examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Downhole length reported is of drilled metres from surface, and most often are not an indication of true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate diagrams are included in the attached media release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only the results of the December 2021 verification sampling have been reported. ▪ Previous exploration results have been previously publicly reported by either Pioneer Resources Limited/Essential Metals Limited and International Lithium Corp.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous exploration results have been publicly reported by either Pioneer Resources Limited (now Essential Metals Limited) and International Lithium Corp.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical Resources Limited are currently planning an initial 5,000M drill program to further understand the Project resource.

Appendix 2. Drill Data

Sample ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	NAT_North	NAT_East	From (m)	To (m)	Depth	Azi	Dip	Li Original ppm	Li Verification ppm	Li ₂ O %	Variance (%)	Ta g/t	Nb g/t	Comment	Mineralisation Intersection
797001-1		Rock Chip Sample	5518032	524382							11,100	2		229	207	Pegmatite 6	
797002-2		Rock Chip Sample	5518032	524380							7300	2		204	211	Pegmatite 6	
797003-3		Rock Chip Sample	5519128	525911							7500	1.61475		197	226	Pegmatite 18	
797004-4		Rock Chip Sample	5519167	525931							7100	1.52863		133	257	Pegmatite 18	
797005-5	MF11-12	Diamond Drill Hole	5517913	524413	131	133	200	0	-45	8320	8700	1.87311	5	290	356	Pegmatite 6	27.3-59.3 and 101-179
797006-6	MF11-12	Diamond Drill Hole	5517913	524413	176	178.25	200	0	-45	5590	4400	0.94732	-21	103	98	Pegmatite 6	27.3-59.3 and 101-179
797007-7	MF17-45	Diamond Drill Hole	5519081	525907	38.15	39.6	77	135	-50	2980	1900	0.40907	-36	187	161	Pegmatite 18	38.15-42.85
797008-8	MF18-53	Diamond Drill Hole	5518074	524387	134.75	136	185	226	-72	4183	4900	1.05497	17	59	103	Pegmatite 6	82.7-151
797009-9	MF18-53	Diamond Drill Hole	5518074	524387	115.5	117.9	185	226	-72	12117	14200	3.05726	17	109	122	Pegmatite 6	82.7-151
797010-10	MF11-05	Diamond Drill Hole	5518015	523842	3	4	68	10	-45	7480	6500	1.39945	-13	105	178	Pegmatite 1	0.9-8.2