18 February 2022

Downhole Electromagnectic Survey Identifies New Targets at Gibsons

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:**CRR**) **("Critical Resources"** or the **"Company"**), is pleased to advise that Down Hole Electromagnectic ("DHEM") surveying has identified new targets at Gibsons, further developing the exploration strategy at the Company's 100% owned Halls Peak project in New South Wales.

Highlights

- **DHEM surveying identifies potential sulphide mineralisation that may extend up to 100m away from Hole 09**
- **Evidence of highly conductive material in upper 200m of Hole 11A that warrants further drilling**
- **Large, low conductive plate located to north of Hole 11A at depth of 550m**
- **Three holes over approximately 900m of drill hole length were surveyed**
- **Surveying designed to identify off-hole conductors and anomalies**
- **New drill holes are being permitted to target identified anomalies**
- **Recently permitted holes to target further potential from 11A drill pad**

The Company reports that it has completed DHEM surveying at its Gibsons project. The survey focused on Hole 06 (drilled to 105.7m), Hole 09 (drilled to 258m) and Hole 11A (drilled to 550m). Results have delivered the potential for sulphide mineralisation to extend up to 100m away from Hole 09 at a depth of 55m. Results from hole 11A suggest evidence of highly conductive bodies within the upper 200m.

Critical Resources Managing Director Alex Biggs said: "Drilling at Gibsons has been highly successful so far. Evidence of extensional mineralisation from Hole 09 speaks volumes about the potential scale of the Halls Peak system. We are excited to see the evolution of the current exploration campaign and are looking forward to further testing these targets. Additional holes will be designed to test the extent of mineralisation in Hole 09 and the recently approved holes (see ASX announcement 11 February 2022) will be drilled to test further potential around Hole 11A."

Survey Results and Conclusions

Data captured from drillhole 09 has provided evidence of a large shallow-dipping, low conductive plate with potential to host sulphide mineralisation at approximately 55m down hole, as shown by the yellow plate in Figure 1. The plate suggests that the conductive body may extend up to 100m away from the hole. The thickest section, as shown by the red plate in Figure 1, is located approximately 10m above the low conductive plate, as shown by the yellow plate in Figure 1 and 10m to the southwest of Hole 09.

Drillhole 11A was surveyed over two sections, the upper 200m and lower 350m. The upper 200m of the hole saw small, highly conductive bodies that will be further investigated as part of the three newly permitted holes from pad 11A. Surveying of Hole 11A also saw a large, low conductive, near-vertical plate located to the north at approximately 600m as shown by the dark red plate in Figure 2. The recently permitted holes from pad 11A will further test this theory.

Survey Methodology

Holes that were selected for DHEM surveying were cased with PVC to ensure the DHEM probe was not damaged. A 400m square transmitter loop was laid out for hole 11A and a 250m loop was laid out for hole 06 and 09. Between 50 and 58 amps of electric current were supplied to each loop, to allow sufficient DHEM response to be measured via the down hole probe. The probe measures the magnetic field produced by secondary currents that were induced in the ground by the energised transmitter loops. Three components of this magnetic field are measured; the A component – Axail along the drillhole, U component – 90 degrees to the drillhole in the vertical plane and the V component – 90 degrees to the drillhole in the horizontal plane. These measurements allow the geometry of a conductor to be accurately defined.

Figure 1: Interpreted DHEM upper 200m results looking east

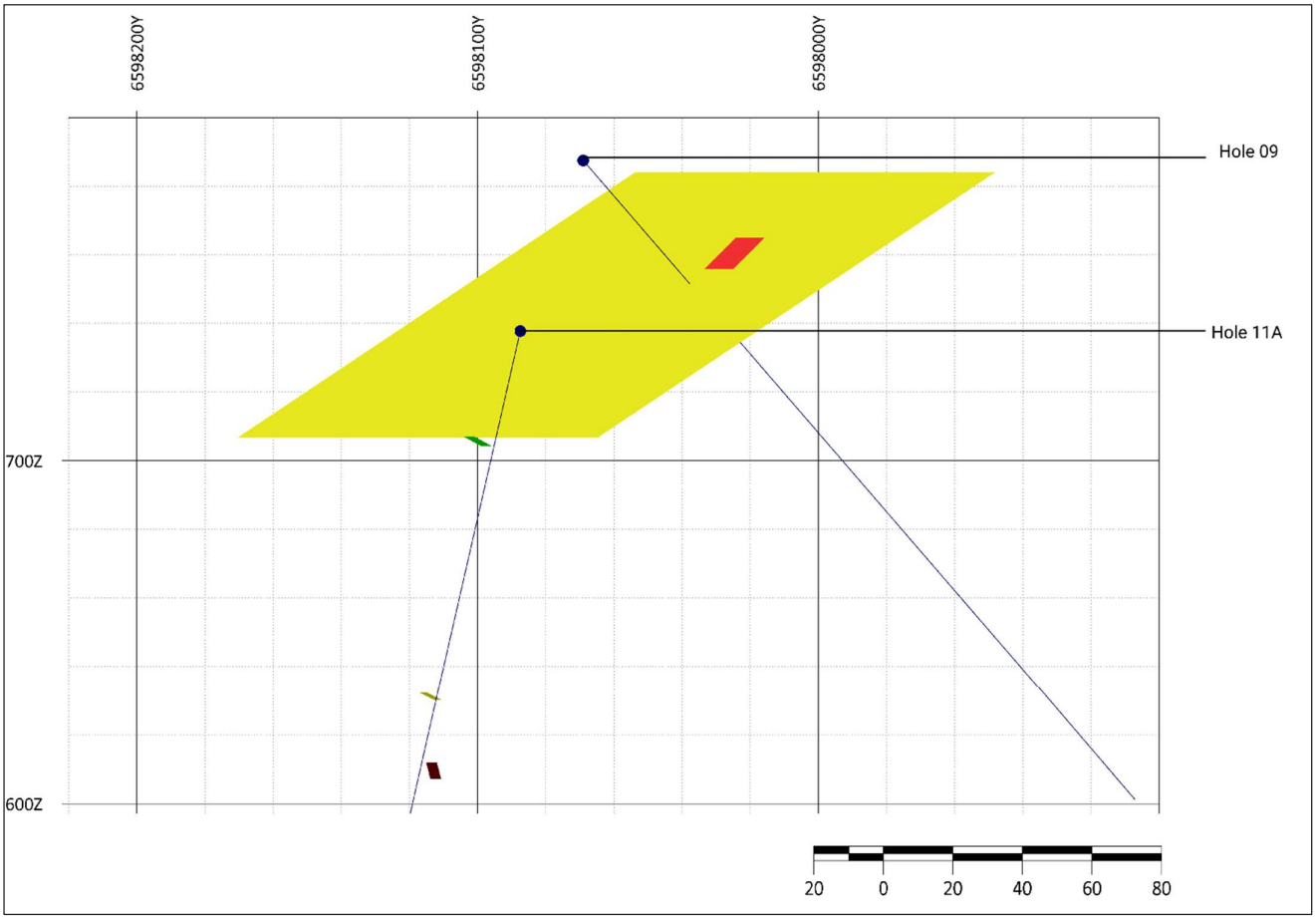
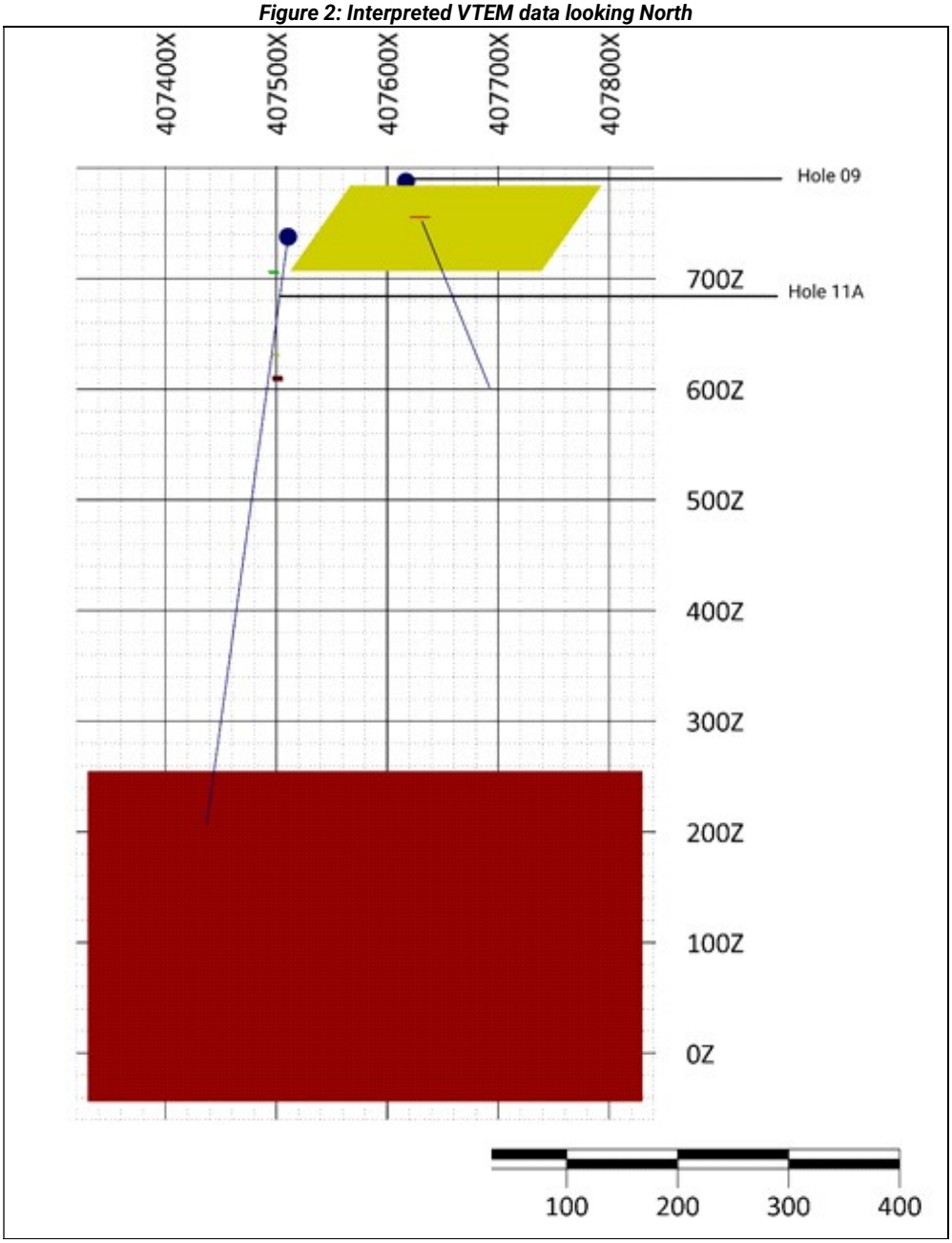


Figure 2: Interpreted VTEM data looking North



Halls Peak Project Description

The 100% owned Halls Peak project is located in New South Wales approximately 45km South-East of Armidale in the New England Fold Belt, an area well known for its mineral endowment and production. The Halls Peak massive sulphide deposits were discovered in 1896 where near surface mining extracted high-grade Zinc, Lead, Copper and Silver. More recent near surface exploration has been conducted by Precious Metal Resources Limited, Sovereign Gold Company Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) and Force Commodities Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) yielding high-grade intercepts at the Gibsons prospect. Some near surface historic mining has occurred around the Sunnyside prospect.

Previous drilling results includes:

Critical Resources Limited
5.30m @ 26.29% Zn, 12.49% Pb, 1.28% Cu, 49.18g/t Ag, 0.15g/t Au
(refer ASX announcement dated 09 February 2022)
5.99m @ 8.17% Zn, 4.33% Pb, 0.84% Cu, 25.36g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au
(refer ASX announcement dated 09 February 2022)
12.45m @ 10.91% Zn 5.73% Pb, 1.15% Cu, 331.63g/t Ag and 1.50g/t Au
(refer ASX announcement dated 11 January 2022)

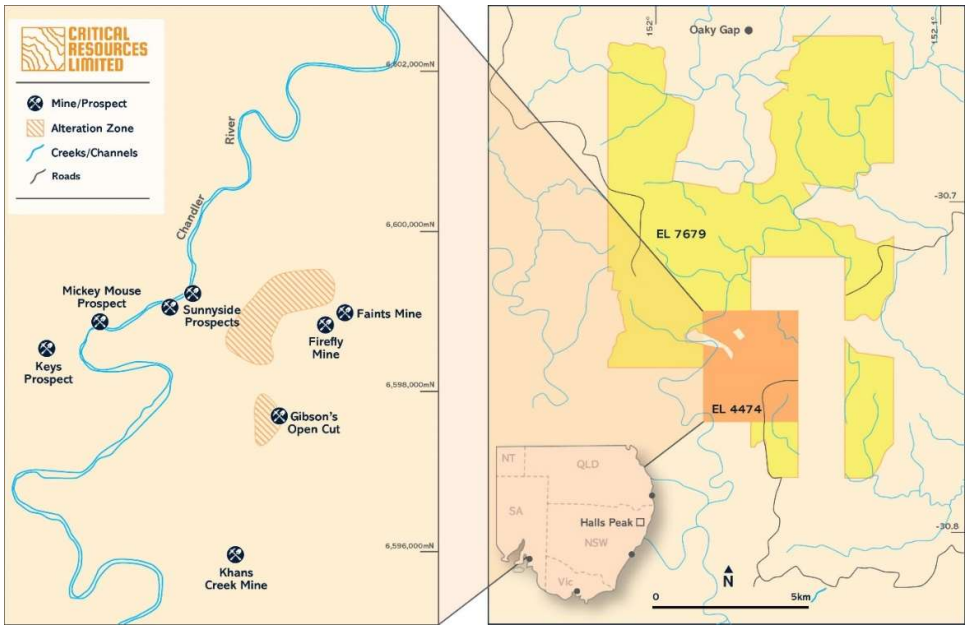
Critical Resources Limited (formerly Sovereign Gold Company and Force Commodities Limited) – ASX Announcements [1]
11.3m @ 15.18% Zn, 8.02% Pb, 597g/t Ag, 1.61% Cu from hole SG-03
(refer to ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)
11.2m @ 19.71% Zn, 10.77 % Pb, 134.96 g/t Ag, 0.8% Cu from hole SG-06
(refer ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)
7.2m @ 20.19% Zn, 7.17 % Pb, 30.93gpt Ag, 0.66% Cu from hole SG-05
(refer to ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)
5.7m @ 9.44% Zn, 7.09% Pb, 155g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu from hole SG-03
(see ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)

Precious Metal Resources Limited – ASX Announcements [1]
37.2m @ 8.7% Zn, 3.0% Pb, 85g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu from hole DDH HP 026
(refer to ASX announcement dated 03 January 2014)
7.45m @ 8.88% Zn, 3.11% Pb, 22 g/t Ag, 0.56% Cu from hole DDH HP 027
(refer to ASX announcement dated 15 January 2014)

[1]*The information required pursuant to listing rule 5.7 is included in ASX announcement dated 08 July 2021*

Halls Peak is considered to have potential to contain world class deposits similar to those already being mined in northern Australia. The project area comprises multiple historic mines and prospects including Gibsons, Sunnyside, Firefly, Faints, Khans Creek, Keys and Mickey Mouse. All current exploration activities are focused on exploration licence EL 4474 with primary targets being the Gibsons and Sunnyside prospects. A summary of the project location is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Halls Peak project location



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

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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 Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Leu is a full-time employee of Critical Resources Limited. 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 ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 – CRRDD21_11A Exploration Results

1.1 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.*	• *Down hole Em surveying was undertaken by contractors Southern Geoscience utilising the following equipment* ○ *Probe: Digi-Atlantis* ○ *Transmitter: Zonge ZT30* ○ *Current: 50-58 amps* ○ *Loop Size: 400m^2 and 250m^2* ○ *Base Frequency: 2.0833 Hz and 4.1667 Hz* ○ *Station Spacing: 2.5-10m* ○ *Stacking: 256-1024 stacks* ○ *Readings: Multiple*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *No drilling reported in this release*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	*• No drilling reported in this release*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	*• All survey data was collected by the geophysical contractor, checked daily and made available to the Company and the geophysical consultant for review.* *• Final data has been reported within this release*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• *Downhole readings were notionally taken at 10m spacing over the majority of the length of holes* • *Infill spacing of 2.5m and 5m was used in areas of interest to refine anomalies*
	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.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	*• No drilling reported in this release*
	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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	*• Survey data was checked daily by the survey contractor, consultant geophysicist and Company management*
	The use of twinned holes.	*• Data was cross referenced to drill hole surveys and DH data to confirm the EM data was spatially located and correct*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	*• Data was collected for the length of each surveyed hole.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	*• The surface loop configuration and reading spacing downhole used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being sort*
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	*• The surface loop configuration is designet to maximise the coupling with the target zone geometries*
	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.*	*• Chain of Custody of data is controlled by the survey contractor and geophysical consultant*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*• Not undertaken at this stage*

2 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 Halls Peak Project comprises granted Exploration Licenses EL 4474 and EL 7679, located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 84km^2.* *• There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements*
	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.	*• Tenure is current and in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*• Exploration for base metals and gold have been conducted at Halls Peak since 1896 when massive sulphide deposits were discovered by prospectors. There was some small-scale mining of deposits of copper, lead, zinc and silver ore on the east side of the Chandler River until 1916. According to Report 52 – The Geological Survey of New South Wales "In 1965, 1,600 tons of ore were mined to give 263 tons of lead, 450 tons of zinc, 46.3 tons of copper and 12523 oz of silver". Following this several exploration campaigns were conducted until the mid-1980's for massive sulphides and silver by major mining companies such as BHP Co. Ltd., Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., The Zinc Corporation Ltd., Halls Peak Australia Limited and Allstate Exploration N.L. but most work was hindered as none were able to secure tenure to the whole area. All of these work programs comprising drilling, geochemistry and geophysics have resulted in an immense body of data.*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC-Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Halls Peak is in the southern part of the New England Orogen, a belt of continental crust uplifted to form a mountainous region. Mineralisation is hosted in the Permian Halls Peak Volcanics, a sequence of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed due to their formation in a rift setting. Sulphide mineralisation is stratiform with several massive sulphide bodies within broad zones of disseminated and stockwork sulphides. Massive sulphide bodies are generally moderate to steeply dipping and up to tens of metres across. The massive sulphides are often associated with sulphidic shale and siltstone within zones of stockwork and disseminated sulphides in sericite-quartz altered rocks. Sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite. Metal grades in massive sulphides can average 3.5% Cu, 8% Pb, 24% Zn, 260g/t Ag and 0.42g/t Au.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</td><td rowspan="7"><table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>To Depth</th></tr><tr><td>CRR21DD_11A</td><td>407509.61</td><td>6598093.59</td><td>737.76</td><td>320</td><td>75</td><td>550</td></tr><tr><td>CRR21DD_06</td><td>407632</td><td>6597993</td><td>775</td><td>180</td><td>80</td><td>105.7</td></tr><tr><td>CRR21DD_09</td><td>407602.31</td><td>6598099.69</td><td>788.66</td><td>155</td><td>70</td><td>258</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</td></tr>
<tr><td>dip and azimuth of the hole</td></tr>
<tr><td>down hole length and interception depth</td></tr>
<tr><td>hole length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td rowspan="3">• The plates identified are computer generated models with no thickness attributed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*• True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*• The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	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').	*• Down-hole length reported, true width not known.*
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.*	*• Refer figures 1-2*
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.*	*• Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*
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.*	*• Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.* *• There were no deleterious elements identified.*
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).*	*• Drill program of 14 holes for a total of 2,500m to both verify historical drilling at Halls Peak but also to test deeper VTEM targets.*