Critical Resources Limited

12 February 2025

Encouraging Petrographic Results from the Mayview Prospect, NSW

Highlights

- **Widespread Veining & Brecciation:** Samples show significant hydrothermal quartz veining, with textures characteristic of shallow mesothermal to epithermal environments, indicating a structurally controlled mineralising system.
- **Comparison to Hillgrove Deposit:** The textural and mineralogical characteristics of the quartz infill in veins is similar to observed stibnite-bearing hydrothermal infill Sb-Au quartz at the Hillgrove mineralised system, reinforcing Mayview's potential for further exploration and development.
- **Antimony Mineralisation:** Multiple samples contain remnant stibnite, which has been extensively replaced by supergene antimony oxides, probably cervantite and senarmontite, a process consistent with surface exposures of Hillgrove-type Sb-Au systems.
- **Potential for Primary Antimony Sulphide (Stibnite) below oxidised zone:** Although supergene oxidation has replaced most primary sulphides, traces of stibnite were preserved in many samples, (MVP14) retained substantial stibnite in vein infill.

Critical minerals exploration and project development company Critical Resources Limited **ASX:CRR** ("Critical Resources", "CRR" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of petrographic analysis conducted on eight rock samples from the Mayview Prospect, located southeast of Hillgrove, NSW[1]. The study, performed by Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services, confirms the presence of extensive quartz-sulphide veining, hydrothermal brecciation, and significant supergene antimony mineralisation within low-grade metamorphosed sedimentary host rocks of the late Palaeozoic Sandon Beds.

Recent Assay Results
These petrographic findings build on the **exceptional assay results** announced on 16 December 2024, which confirmed **high-grade antimony (Sb) and gold (Au) mineralisation** at the **Mayview Homestead Prospect, part of the Halls Peak Project**.

Key Assay Highlights include:

- **52.3% Sb** – Sample MVS17
- **38.3% Sb** – Sample MVS8
- **31.8% Sb** – Sample MVS14
- **29.7% Sb** – Sample MVS6
- **15.35% Sb & 2.71 g/t Au** – Sample MVS11
- **12.45% Sb & 2.18 g/t Au** – Sample MVS18

[1] Refer ASX announcement 16 December 2024.

These results confirmed the presence of **high-grade antimony mineralisation**, with some samples exceeding **50% Sb**, along with notable **gold grades**. The assays, combined with recent petrographic work, reinforce Mayview's potential as a **significant Hillgrove-style orogenic Sb-Au system**.

Supporting Thin Section Data

1. **Widespread Veining & Brecciation: Evidence of a Structurally-Controlled Hydrothermal System**
   Thin section analysis confirms that quartz veining and hydrothermal brecciation are extensive across the sampled areas. These quartz veins display inequigranular to prismatic textures, comb textures, and crystal-lined voids, which are characteristic of mineral deposition at shallow mesothermal to epithermal depths.

   - **MVP3 & MVP4**: These samples display multiple intersecting quartz veins within fine-grained, low-grade metamorphosed mudstone-siltstone host rocks. Veins are locally associated with hydrothermal breccia zones, as seen in MVP4, where quartz-rich infill merges into brecciated zones, confirming significant fluid movement and mineralisation potential.

   - **MVP18 & MVP19**: Both samples exhibit strong vein networks with cross-cutting quartz-rich veins and hydrothermal breccia textures, indicative of repeated fluid influx. Quartz textures further reinforce the shallow mesothermal to epithermal nature of the system.

2. **Strong Antimony (Sb) Mineralisation with Widespread Supergene Alteration**
   Several samples contain relic stibnite, a primary Sb-bearing sulphide, but most of it has been overprinted by supergene alteration, resulting in the formation of Sb oxide minerals, including cervantite and senarmontite. These oxides are typical of weathered antimony deposits and demonstrate significant potential for primary sulphide mineralisation at depth.

   - **MVP5 & MVP11**: Initially contained interstitial stibnite, which has now been almost entirely replaced by supergene Sb oxides (cervantite and senarmontite). The oxidation is particularly well-developed in MVP11, where central vein infill of former stibnite is now replaced by Sb oxides with only rare relict grains of sulphides remaining.

   - **MVP14 & MVP16**: These samples represent the best-preserved examples of original stibnite, with MVP14 retaining a large mass of coarse-grained stibnite, albeit showing deformation and early stages of supergene oxidation. MVP16 contains a former stibnite-quartz vein, where all stibnite has been converted to supergene Sb oxides, yet tiny relict grains remain encapsulated in quartz.

3. **Presence of Primary Sulphides (Arsenopyrite, Pyrite, and Stibnite) Suggests Potential for Deeper, Untested Sulphide Zones**
   Although supergene oxidation has destroyed most primary sulphides, traces of arsenopyrite, pyrite, and stibnite are still preserved in some samples, encapsulated within vein quartz. These findings suggest potential that deeper, unweathered portions of a system could contain preserved sulphide mineralisation.

   - **MVP11 & MVP19**: These samples contained a major compound vein with arsenopyrite and pyrite at the margins. While most of the sulphides were replaced by goethite and Sb oxides, rare tiny grains of arsenopyrite (~30µm) were retained in quartz veins, indicating the original presence of sulphide mineralisation.

- **MVP18**: Retained minuscule encapsulated grains of stibnite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite, demonstrating that some sulphides remain intact despite the widespread supergene overprint.

4. Comparison to the Hillgrove Sb-Au System Strengthens Mayview's Exploration Potential

The mineralogical and textural characteristics of the Mayview samples closely resemble the Hillgrove Sb-Au deposit, a historically significant antimony-gold mining operation in New South Wales. The presence of stibnite-rich veins with arsenopyrite and quartz textures typical of mesothermal to epithermal systems aligns well with known mineralisation styles at the Hillgrove site, located just some 2.7 km southeast of the Mayview prospect.

- **MVP14 & MVP16**: These samples contain **massive stibnite vein infill**, similar to what is observed at Hillgrove, where primary Sb-Au mineralisation is hosted in quartz-stibnite veins.

- **MVP5 & MVP19**: Show **significant hydrothermal brecciation**, a feature commonly associated with structurally controlled mineralisation in Hillgrove-type Sb-Au systems.

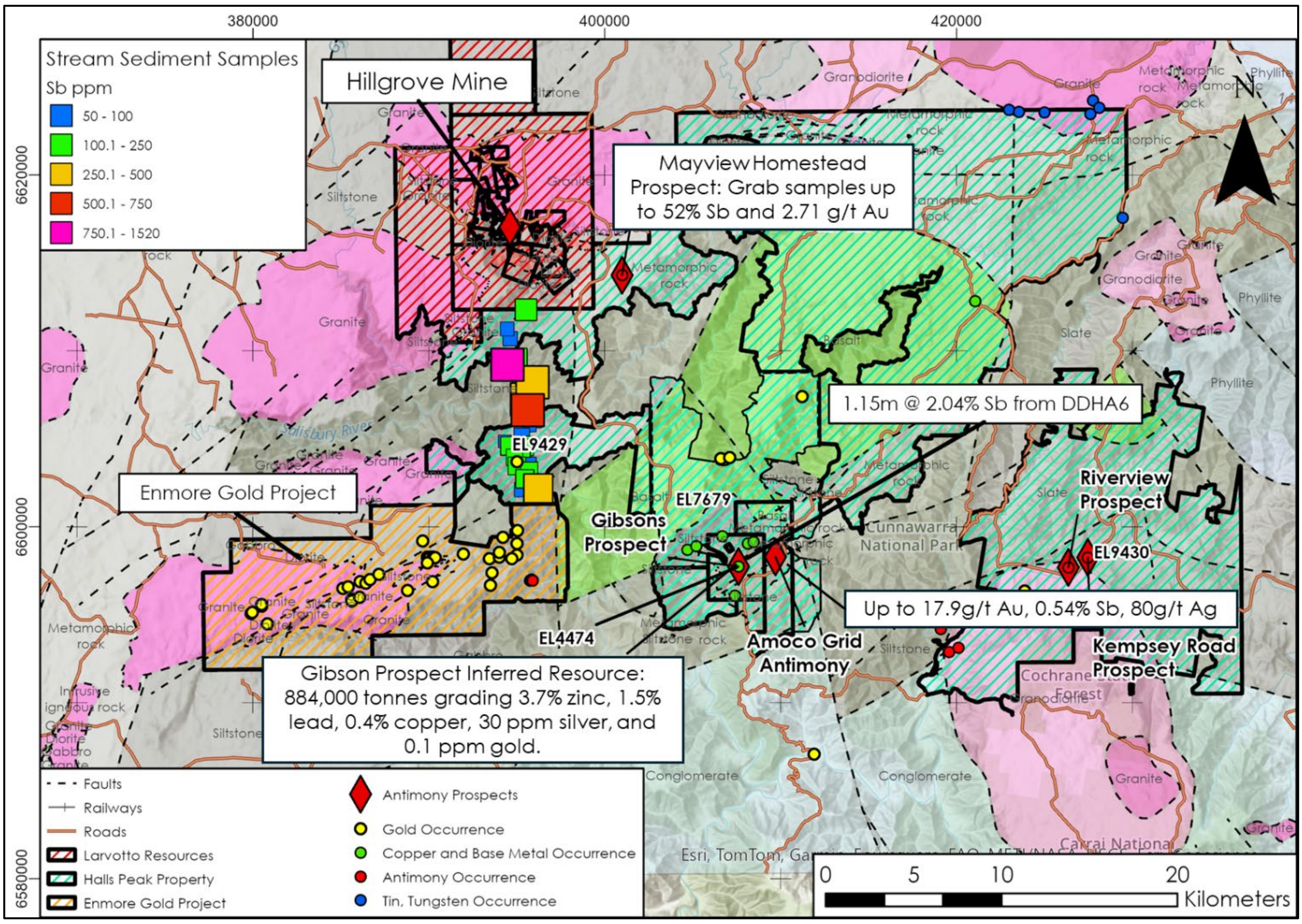

Figure 1: Halls Peak Project Area including the Mayview Homestead showing located proximal to Hillgrove Mine

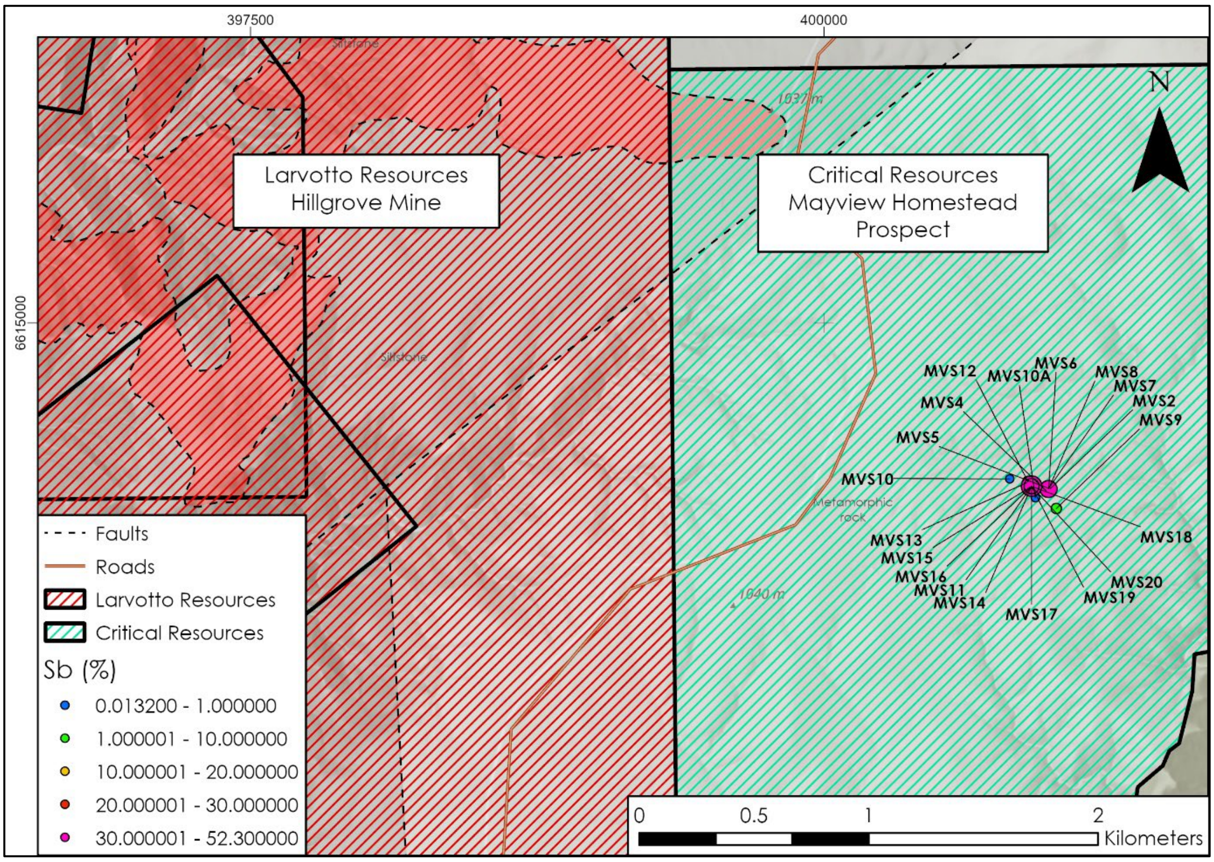

Figure 2: Sample locations at Mayview Homestead Prospect. Located proximal to Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove Mine Property and ~2.7km from the mine site.

Strategic Location

The Mayview Homestead Antimony Prospect is strategically located within the Company's extensive Halls Peak Project, in the highly prospective New England Fold Belt of New South Wales. This region is notable for hosting Larvotto Resources Ltd's Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project, reported as Australia's largest antimony-gold system. Situated approximately 2.7 km east of Hillgrove, Mayview presents an exciting exploration opportunity, with early indications suggesting it could represent a continuation of the Hillgrove-style orogenic antimony-gold system.

Next Steps:

The Company plans to undertake further exploration activities at the Halls Peak project, including geochemical sampling to identify and define mineralised zones more clearly; structural mapping and potential trenching to understand vein orientation and distribution together with engaging a specialist consultant geophysicist to carry out reinterpretation of closed-spaced heliborne VTEM and magnetic survey to locate and map the Antimony-Gold structures, with the aim of testing potential predicted extensions of the structural controls of the large scale of system and define areas of potential new mineralisation at the Amoco target. Once all data is compiled and reviewed the Company will design a detailed and thorough maiden drilling campaign.

Critical Resources Director, Nigel Broomham, stated: *"These results make Mayview an exciting exploration prospect, showcasing the potential for significant antimony and gold mineralisation. We look forward to advancing exploration to uncover its full potential."*

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

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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED Critical Resources is focused on the exploration, development and delivery of the critical metals required for a decarbonized future. The Company's Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, where it has completed over 45,000m of drilling and defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 8Mt grading 1.07% Li_2O. Recent exploration success has demonstrated substantial potential to expand this resource and make new discoveries in the surrounding area. Critical is progressing a dual-track strategy at Mavis Lake of targeting resource growth in parallel with multiple permitting and project development workstreams.

The Company's Hall Peak Base Metals Project is located 87km south-east of Armidale New South Wales, Australia, a reginal hub in New South Wales. The Company has defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 884,000t grading 3.7% zinc, 1.5% lead, 0.4% Copper, 30ppm Silver and 0.1ppm Gold has been estimated following numerous drilling campaigns. Modelling has shown that mineralisation is still open along strike to the east/north-east and west/south-west, providing immediate potential to increase the MRE with follow-up drilling.

COMPETENT PERSON, COMPLIANCE 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 Australian Institute of Geoscientist (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a consultant of Critical Resources. Mr Leu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

This information in this ASX Announcement that relates to the Halls Peak Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from ASX market announcement dated 30 June 2023 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Halls Peak Project JORC Classification	Zn Cut-Off grade (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag ppm	Au pm	SG (calc)
Inferred	2.0	0.84	3.7	1.5	0.44	30	0.1	2.80
Total*	**Inferred**	**0.84**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**0.44**	**30**	**0.1**	

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

This document contains information relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Mavis Lake Lithium Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 5 May 2023 and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and available for viewing at criticalresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Critical Resources Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Critical Resources Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

Appendix

Sample	Easting GDA94 56J	Northing GDA94 56J	Elev. (m)	Sb (%)	Sb (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
MVS2	400987	6614278	992	0.0132	132	0.35	0.03
MVS4	400967	6614270	982	0.328	3280	**2.65**	0.02
MVS5	400980	6614279	992	**19.45**	>10000	0.1	0.36
MVS6	400980	6614279	992	**29.7**	>10000	0.35	0.21
MVS7	400980	6614279	992	0.942	9420	0.03	0.06
MVS8	400980	6614277	992	**38.3**	>10000	0.31	0.74
MVS9	401013	6614191	989	**8.8**	>10000	0.29	0.29
MVS10	400810	6614320	995	0.797	7970	0.19	0.18
MVS10A	400922	6614238	987	0.0716	716	<0.01	0.03
MVS11	400905	6614288	983	**15.35**	>10000	**2.71**	0.77
MVS12	400889	6614309	982	**7.36**	>10000	0.71	0.44
MVS13	400883	6614303	983	0.737	7370	1.86	0.21
MVS14	400905	6614288	985	**31.8**	>10000	0.84	0.99
MVS15	400905	6614288	985	**20.8**	>10000	0.29	0.96
MVS16	400905	6614288	985	**27.5**	>10000	0.87	0.65
MVS17	400905	6614288	985	**52.3**	>10000	0.08	0.47
MVS18	400905	6614288	985	**12.45**	>10000	**2.18**	0.41
MVS19	400905	6614288	985	**11.2**	>10000	1.13	0.4
MVS20	400905	6614288	985	**30.1**	>10000	0.26	0.32

Table 1: Grab sample assay results at the Mayview Homestead Antinomy Prospect (Refer announcement 16 December 2024)

Thin Section Photographs
This appendix presents thin section photomicrographs of each rock sample analyzed in this study. Each image is accompanied by a brief description highlighting the key petrographic features observed.
MVP3
Description: Finely recrystallized metamorphosed mudstone composed of sericite and quartz, with intersecting quartz veins. Supergene goethite (orange-brown) and cervantite (yellow) overprinting earlier quartz veins.

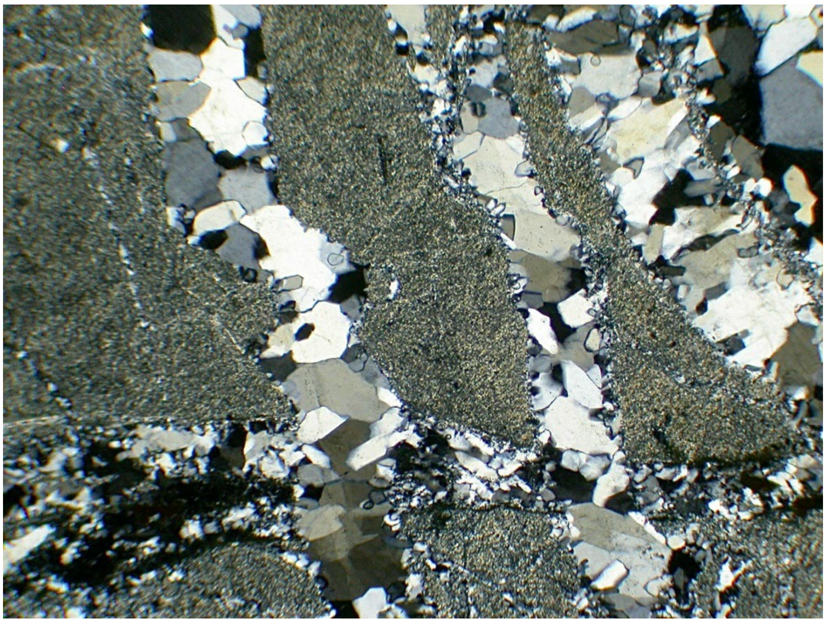

Figure 3: Finely recrystallized mudstone with quartz veining. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

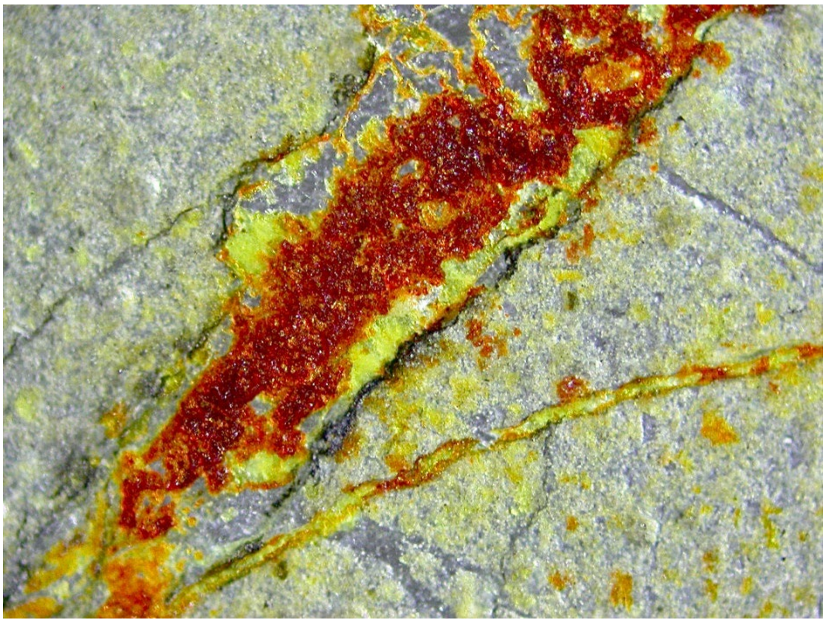

Figure 4: Supergene goethite and cervantite overprinting quartz vein. Plane-polarized oblique reflected light, field of view 1 mm.

MVP4

Description: Metamorphosed siltstone with quartz-rich veining and hydrothermal breccia. Possible remnants of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and stibnite replaced by goethite and cervantite.

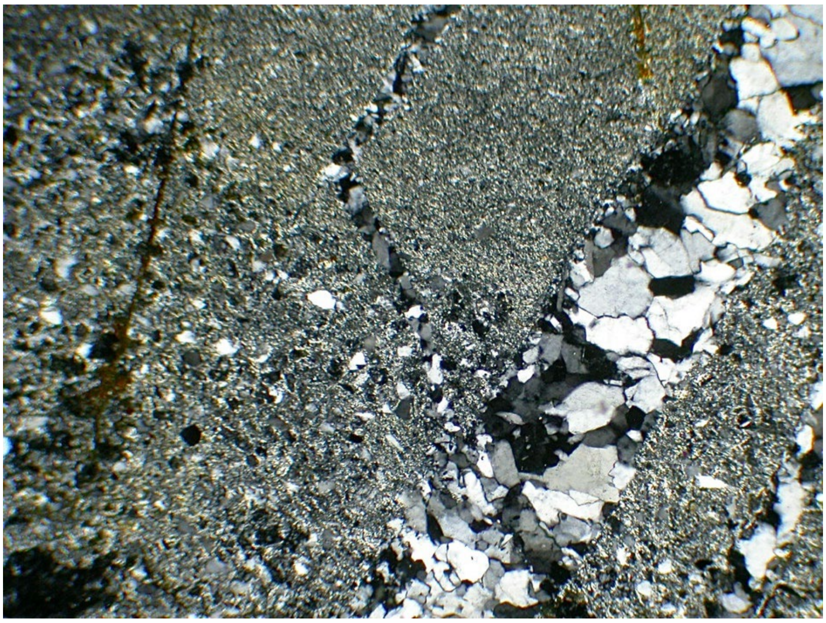

Figure 5: Bedding laminations in metamorphosed siltstone with quartz veining. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

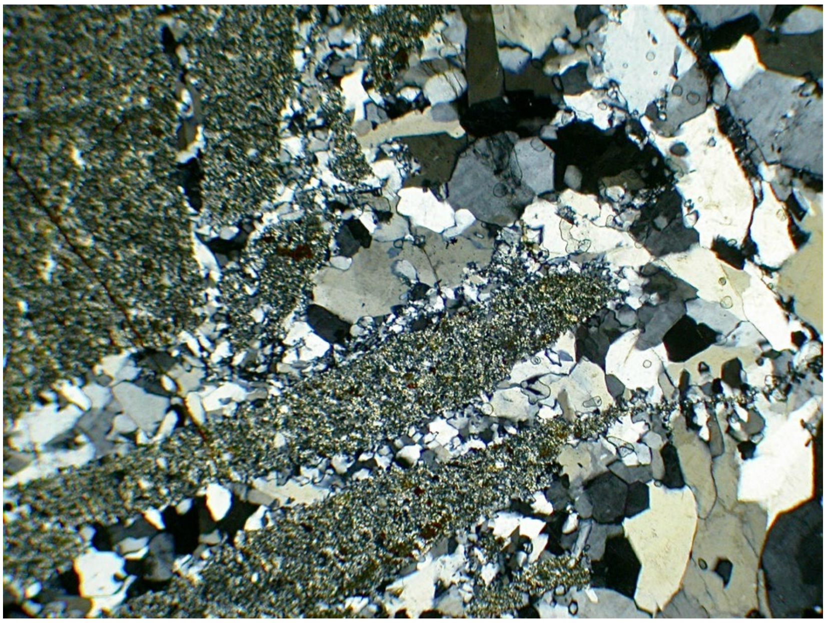

Figure 6: Hydrothermal breccia zone with silicified host rock fragments. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

MVP5

Description: Low-grade metamorphosed siltstone with later quartz-rich veining. Stibnite replaced by cervantite and goethite.

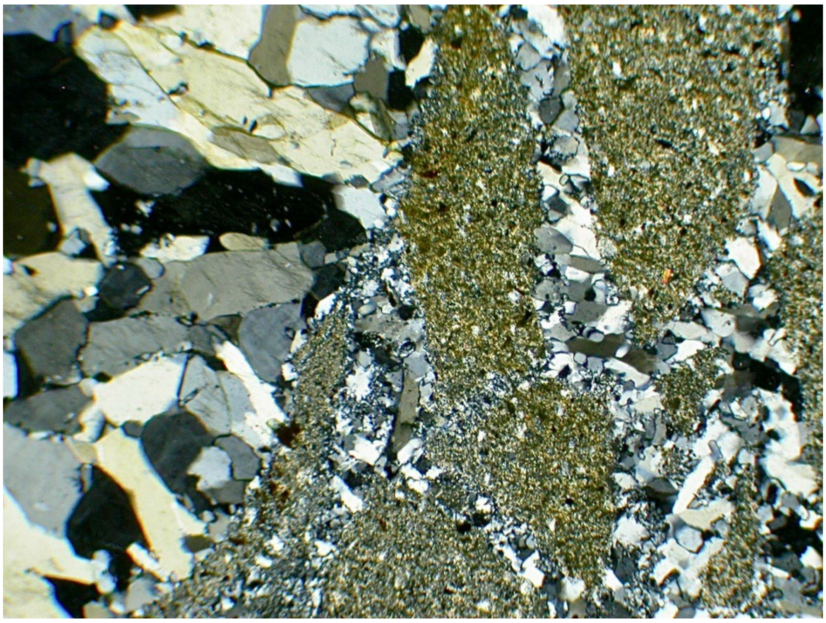

Figure 7: Major quartz vein adjacent to hydrothermal breccia. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

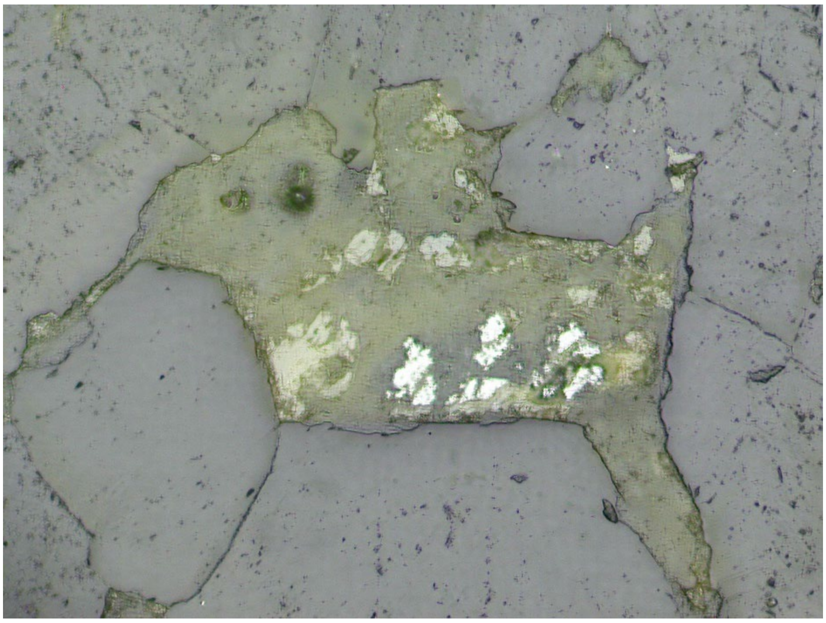

Figure 8: Infill of major quartz vein with cervantite and remnant stibnite. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 0.5 mm.

MVP11

Description: Metamorphosed siltstone with a large compound vein. Sulphide minerals replaced by goethite, cervantite, and senarmontite.

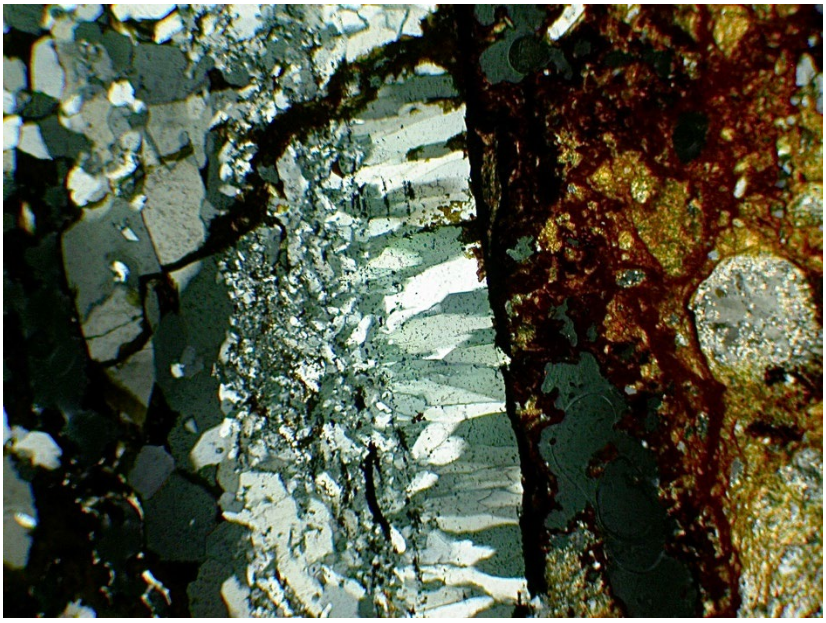

Figure 9: Compound vein with quartz and supergene goethite veining. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

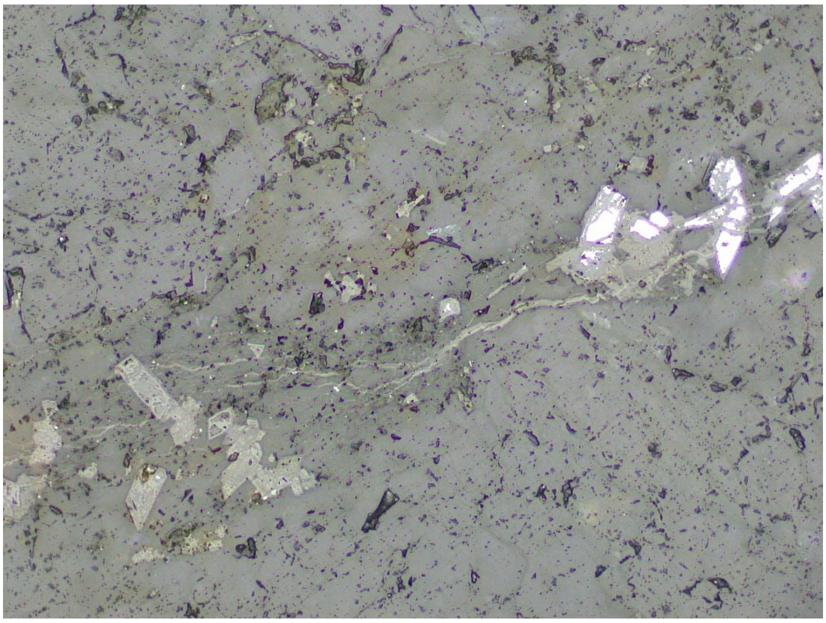

Figure 10: Quartz-rich vein infill with relict arsenopyrite grains. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 0.5 mm.

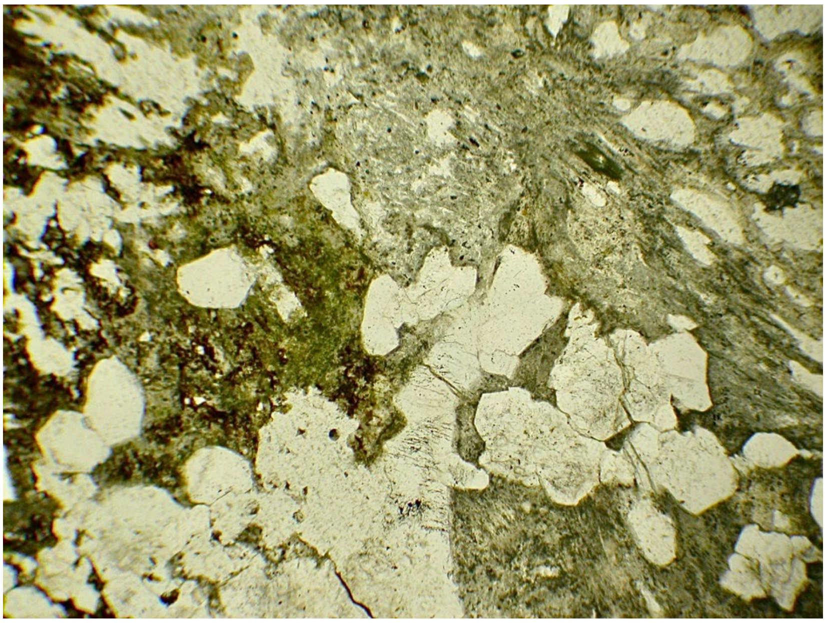

Figure 11: Supergene oxidation products replacing stibnite in central vein. Plane-polarized transmitted light, field of view 2 mm.

MVP14

Description: Stibnite-rich vein filling, with significant replacement by senarmontite and cervantite.

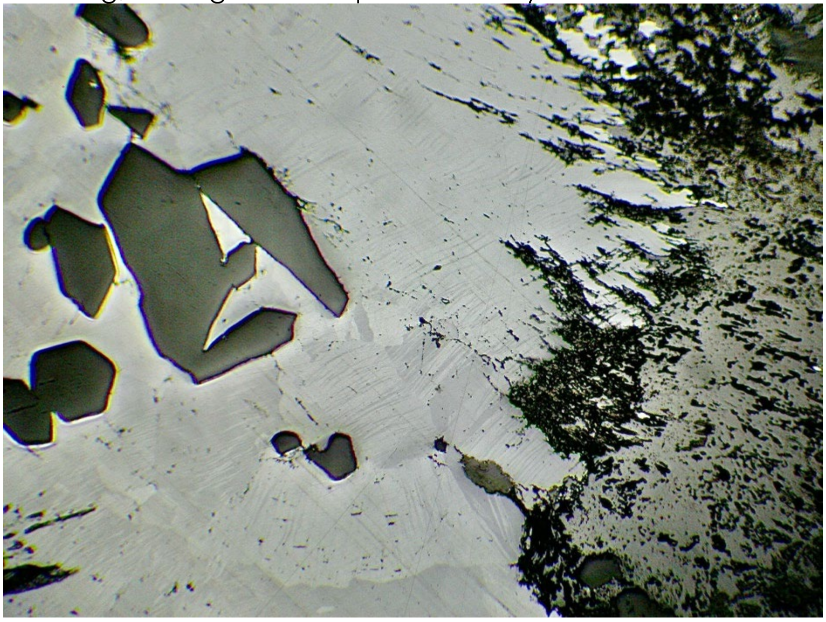

Figure 12: Stibnite enclosing quartz, replaced by supergene Sb oxides. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 2 mm.

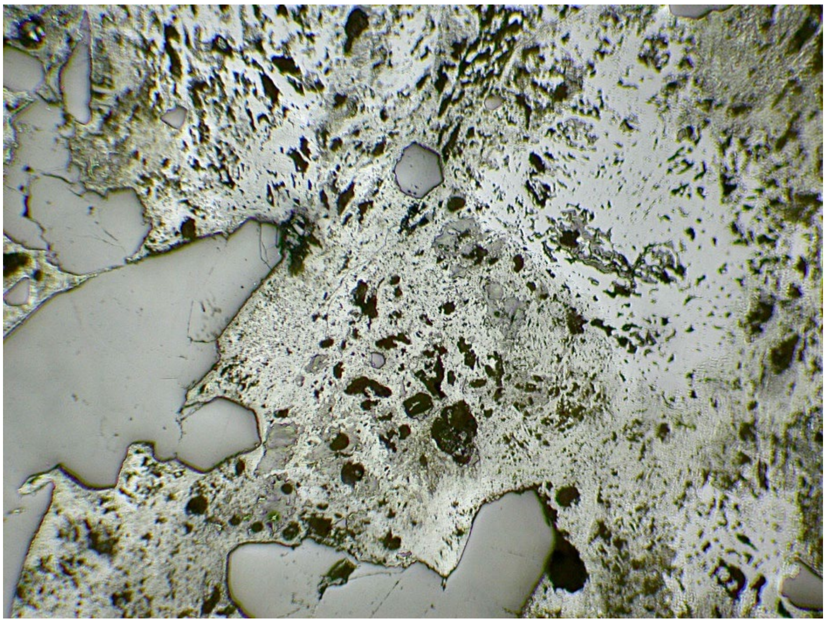

Figure 13: Supergene Sb oxide with pseudomorphic texture after stibnite. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 2 mm.

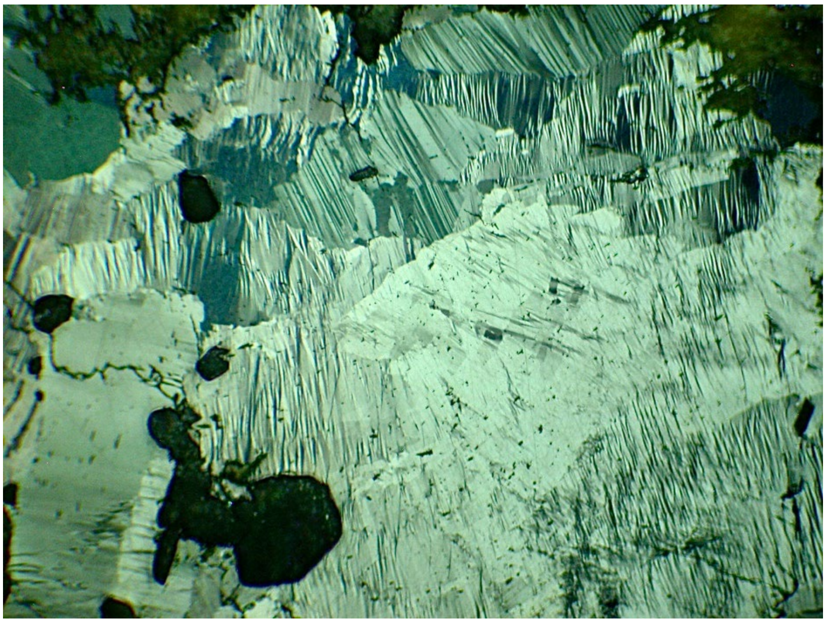

Figure 14: Deformation twinning and recrystallization in stibnite. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 2 mm.

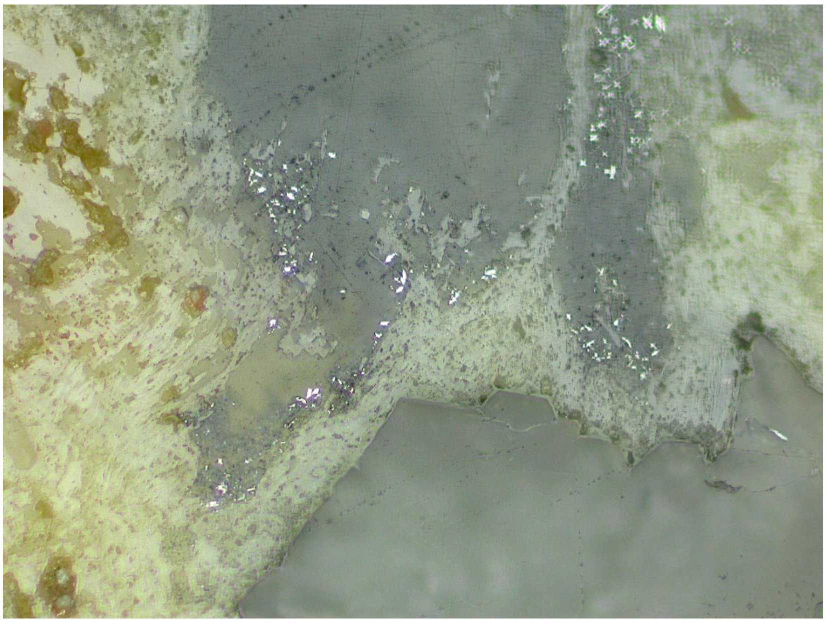

Figure 15: Metallic antimony grains within supergene Sb oxides. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 0.5 mm.

MVP16
Description: Supergene-affected stibnite-quartz vein filling, where stibnite is largely replaced by senarmontite and cervantite.

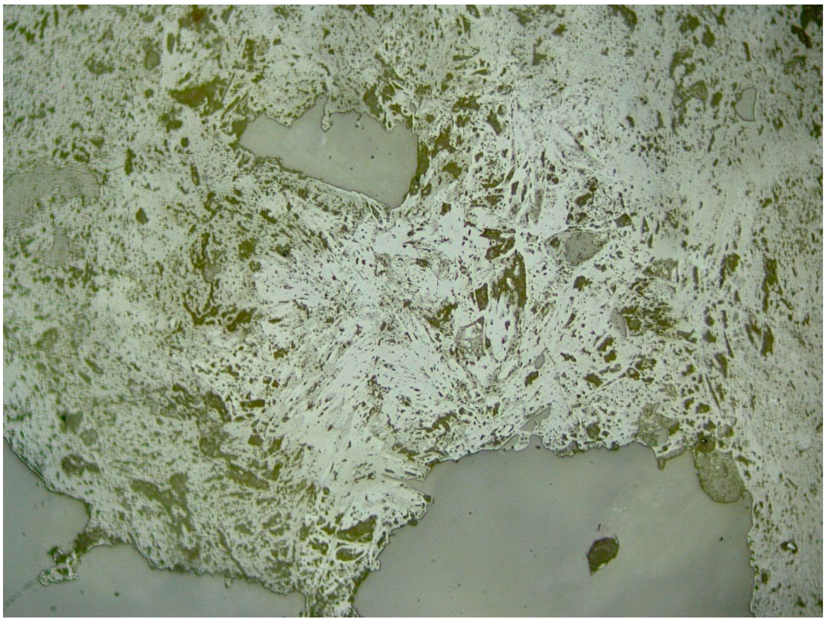

Figure 16: Supergene Sb oxide phases with residual quartz. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 2 mm.

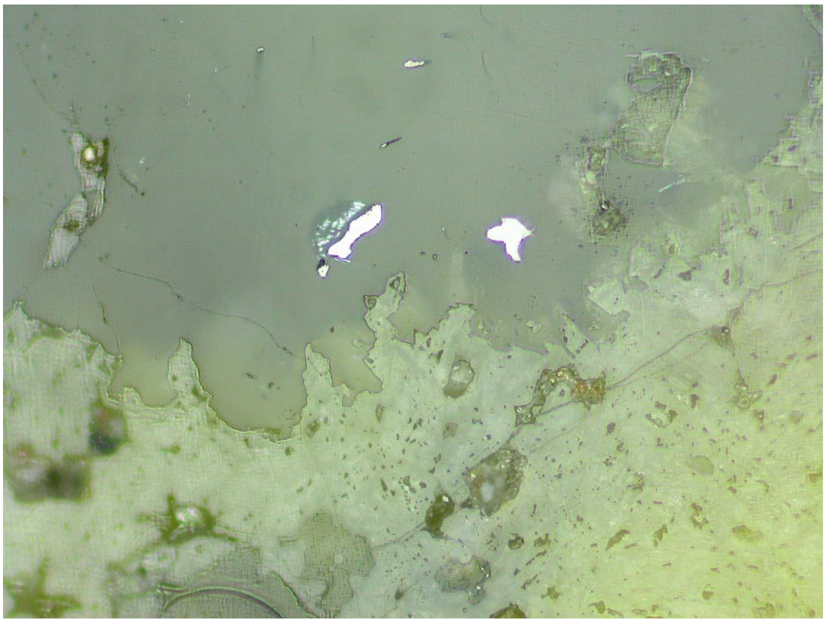

Figure 17: Relict stibnite grains enclosed in residual quartz. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 0.5 mm.

MVP18
Description: Metamorphosed, veined, and hydrothermally altered siltstone with supergene alteration effects.

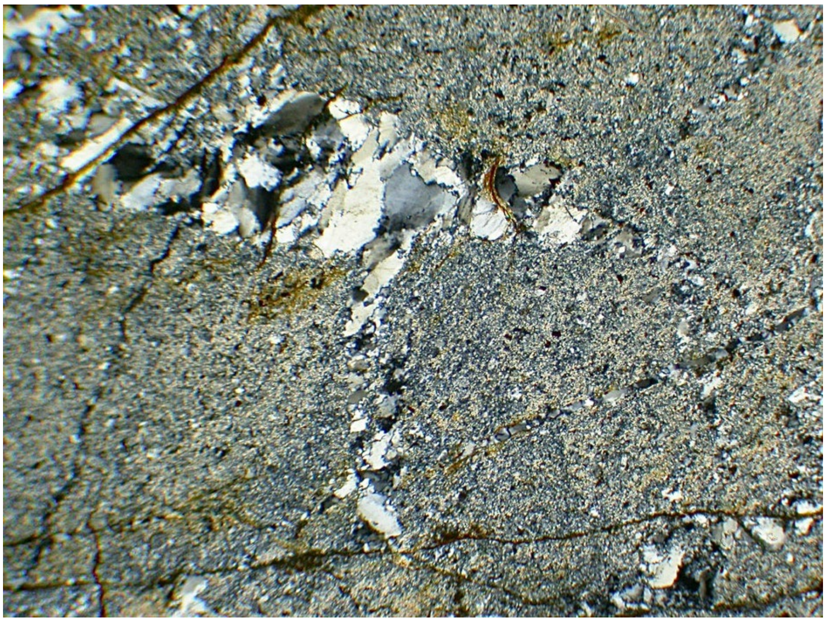

Figure 18: Syn-tectonic quartz veining in recrystallized metasiltstone. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

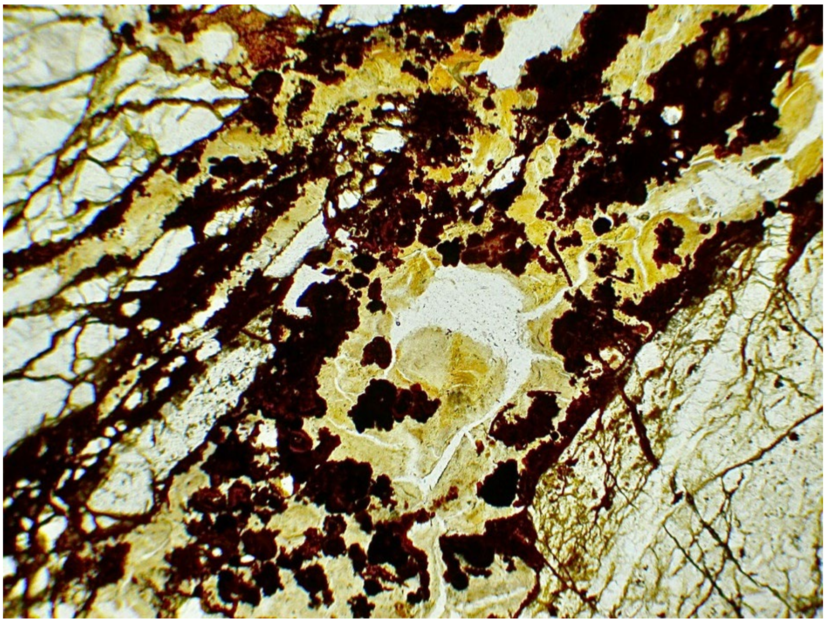

Figure 19: Metasiltstone adjacent to quartz-sulphide vein, overprinted by clay and goethite. Plane-polarized transmitted light, field of view 2 mm.

MVP19
Description: Strongly veined siltstone with stibnite-bearing quartz veins replaced by senarmontite and illite.

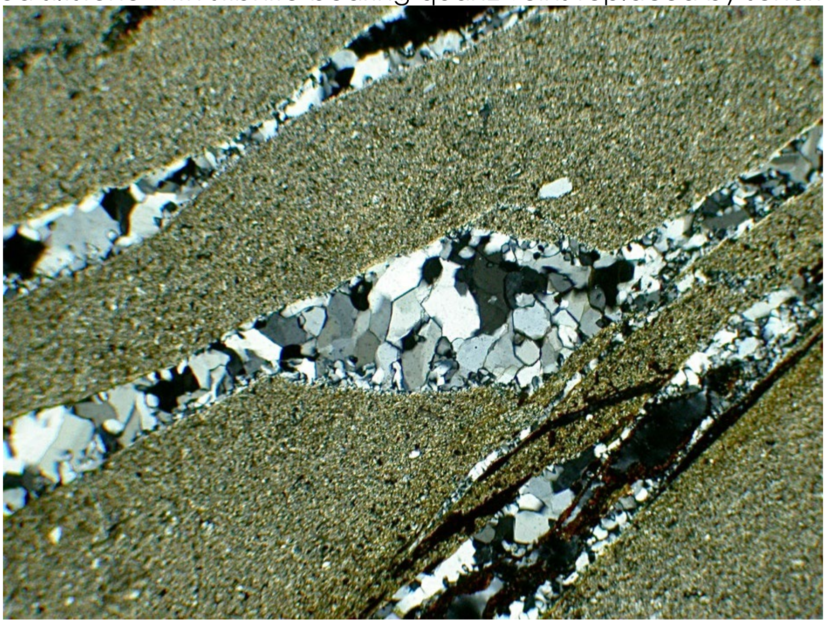

Figure 20: Narrow quartz veins in finely recrystallized metasiltstone. Transmitted light, crossed polarisers, field of view 2 mm.

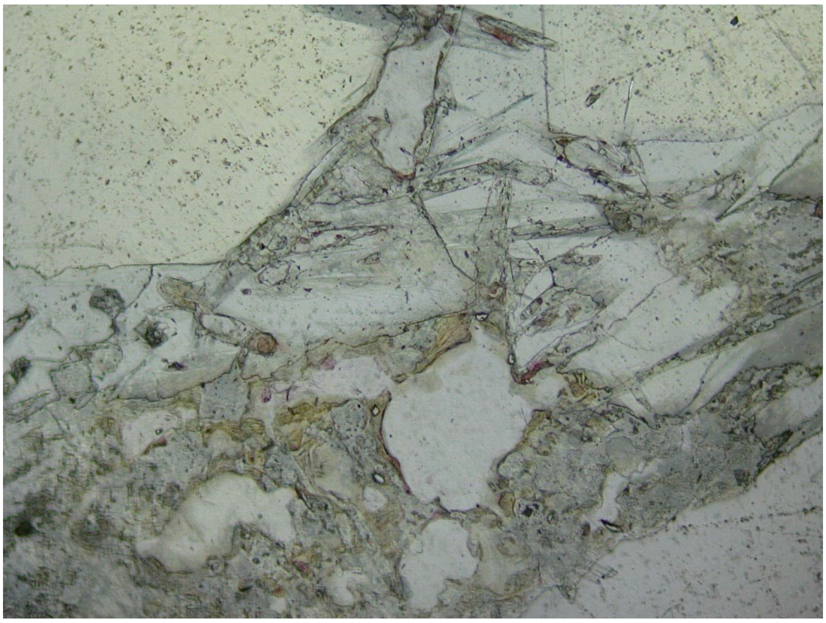

Figure 21: Major quartz-stibnite vein replaced by Sb oxide and clay. Plane-polarized reflected light, field of view 1 mm.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *A series of historic antimony workings comprising pits/shafts and trenches have been mapped and sampled. The workings were developed by miners in the nineteenth century and have since been infilled with soil and debris, resulting in the exploration team being unable to access the mineralised lodes which the miners were working. However, there were numerous mine dumps left by the old miners which have been identified.* • *The exploration crew had to dig into these dumps to locate samples of mineralisation previously overlooked. All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old mine dumps. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual rocks to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Consequently, many samples are of small mass. It must be stressed that these samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as there was no outcrop exposures of mineralisation.* • *Recent thin section analysis conducted on rock samples from key locations. Standard petrographic methods used for thin section preparation and description.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• *Not applicable, rock sampling program*
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.*	• *Not applicable, rock sampling program* • *Hand samples were collected and prepared for thin section analysis with no reported loss of 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.*	• *Not applicable, no drill hole data, reporting data comprising rock samples.* • *Rock samples were collected in the field by qualified field geologists and as part of a detailed prospecting program. Qualitative categorical and descriptive*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*data was collected on each sample by the field geologists along with a representative photo collected of each sample* • *Not applicable, rock sampling program* • *Detailed petrographic descriptions recorded for each sample.*
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.*	• *Data comprising rock samples* • *No field sub-sampling techniques were employed on the program.* • *All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old mine dumps. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual rocks to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Consequently, many samples are of small mass. It must be stressed that these samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as there was no outcrop exposures of mineralisation.* • *Standard rock thin section preparation and analysis using transmitted and reflected light microscopy.*
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *All samples reported herein were collected by qualified geologists and the nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are detailed below.* • *All samples have been dispatched to ALS Laboratories Zillmere, Queensland.* • *All samples - Preparation: PUL-31 Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um* • *All samples - Analytical Method: AuME-TL44 50g, 51 elements.* • *Visual petrographic assessment used to confirm mineralogical composition.*
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.*	• *No verification sampling and assaying has been captured to date* • *No drilling* • *No adjustments to data* • *Petrographic results cross-checked against historical grab sample descriptions.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	• *All samples have been located by handheld Garmin GPS 60x where the grid datum GDA94 Zone 56J*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Thin section samples referenced to specific outcrop locations.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The decision on the spatial distribution and distance of sampling has been determined solely by the distribution of old mine workings and mine dump and no continuity of grade is implied* • *No sample compositing has been implied* • *The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage.* • *Thin sections selected based on field observations and previous geochemical data.*
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.*	• *No sample orientation was undertaken* • *No drilling undertaken or reported.* • *Thin sections prepared to evaluate key mineralisation and alteration features.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were in continual custody of professional Company representatives until final delivery by secure express parcel post to the laboratory where all sample will be held in a secure setting until processing*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audit has been undertaken at this early stage of exploration*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• CRR holds five granted Exploration Licences (EL4474, EL7679, EL9428, EL9429, EL9430), northeast of Armidale N.S.W., that encompass at total of 946km^2. • All tenements are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Gilligan, L.B., Brownlow, J.W., Cameron R. G., Henley, H. F. & Degeling, P. R., 1992. Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 metallogenic map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.* • *Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 10 September 2024. Presentation, New World Metals Conference, Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project* • *Red River Resources Limited ASX Release September 2019 Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Site Visit*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Potential Hillgrove-style Orogenic Antimony-Gold System*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole cc* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elev above sea level in metres) of the drill collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception de* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *Not applicable, no drilling undertaken or reported.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)*	• *No weighting of averaging techniques has been utilized.* • *No aggregations are reported.* • *No metal equivalents were used or calculated.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported* • *N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported* • *N/A, no drilling undertaken or reported*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release.* • *Coordinates in GDA94*
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.*	• *Table 1 above contains all assay results of Sb, Au and Ag for all samples collected. All samples are from loose mineralised lithologies uncovered in what is interpreted to be old mine dumps. Most of the samples collected for analyses were limited to individual rocks to avoid mixing out-of-context lithologies. Consequently, many samples are of small mass. It must be stressed that these samples are not indicative of the average mineralisation of the mineralised lodes as there was no outcrop exposures of mineralisation.* • *All key findings from thin section analysis included.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *All historical exploration data is being reviewed and compiled into a central data base.* • *Desktop reviews of gold and antimony mineralisation and structural controls on nearby extensively explored tenements is being undertaken to define diagnostic features to inform field programs.* • *Petrographic work confirms previous geochemical observations.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further exploration (including potential trenching and drilling) will be required to test the prospect and the antimony and gold grades. Further work at the Halls Peak Project includes potential mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, prospecting works and airborne magnetic data interpretation.*