16 July 2025

ASX: CRI

CRITICA ADVANCES JUPITER'S BENEFICIATION WORK DELIVERING OUTSTANDING MAGNET AND STRATEGIC HEAVY RARE EARTH GRADES

The Board of Critica Limited (Critica or the Company) is pleased to report the next stage of metallurgical test work results for its flagship Jupiter Project. Building on the Company's February 2025 metallurgical program, this latest phase incorporates the full suite of rare earth elements — including the first focused analysis of Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO) — and confirms the project's ability to generate high-quality, upgraded material using conventional, low-cost beneficiation.

Test work was conducted by the Centre for Science and Technology of Mineral Resources and Environment (CSTMRE) in Vietnam. Results demonstrate successful beneficiation of Jupiter's clay-hosted mineralisation through Wet Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (WLIMS) and froth flotation, producing a beneficiated grade of **15,000 ppm (1.5%) Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO)**, including **1,400 ppm HREO** and **5,200 ppm combined NdPr+HREO** (refer Table 1) with a **95% mass reduction**.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Australia's largest clay-hosted REE resource: 1.8 Bt @ 1,700 ppm TREO Inferred Resource, including 500 Mt @ 2,200 ppm TREO.**
- **Globally significant scale: Jupiter resource grade, size and thickness comparable to the world's top clay-hosted rare earth deposits.**
- **Breakthrough beneficiation of clay-hosted REE mineralisation reduces potential leach feed by 95% and returns 15,000 ppm (1.5%) TREO including:**
    - **3,990 ppm Magnet Rare Earth Oxides (MREO)**
    - **1,400 ppm Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO)**
    - **5,200 ppm combined NdPr + HREO**
- **Clean metallurgy: Exceptionally low uranium and thorium content across the resource.**
- **Potential premium 67% Fe iron ore by-product from the REE beneficiation process.**
- **Strategic location proximity to established infrastructure and processing hubs, including Lynas (Mt Weld) and Iluka (Eneabba).**
- **District-scale potential: Jupiter is only one of six clay-hosted REE discoveries within the Brothers Project footprint representing <3% of the Project area.**
- **Strong development potential: Positioned to support Australia's strategic REE supply ambitions.**

The successful upgrading of the strategic, geopolitically important and high-value HREOs marks an important step forward for the Jupiter Project. These results confirm Jupiter's capacity to deliver a valuable mix of strategic rare earth elements, including both light (Nd, Pr) and heavy (Dy, Tb) oxides, supporting its development as a significant contributor to the magnet REE supply chain. As Australia's largest known and highest grade clay-hosted rare earth deposit, with a 1.8 billion tonne resource envelope, Jupiter has demonstrated potential to host globally significant HREO zones. In response to these results, Critica will now optimise its resource model to prioritise these HREO-rich zones, with results expected to be released in the coming weeks.

Ongoing metallurgical test work is focused on refining beneficiation processes to maximise grade and recoveries, and the production of beneficiated material suitable for leach testing and rare earth carbonate production. Additional work is also assessing the potential production of premium iron ore from the REE processing stream.

This latest success builds on previously reported results demonstrating Jupiter's exceptional beneficiation response, with a 95% mass reduction achieved during beneficiation potentially resulting in only 5% or less of the original mass being proceding to leaching to extract the REE metals. This provides Critica with a significant competitive advantage potentially translating to lower CAPEX/OPEX, reduced environmental impact, faster permitting, and alignment with the Company's strong ESG focus (refer Critica release 23 January 2025: "First Pass Metallurgical Testwork Delivers 830% Rare Earth Upgrade").

CEO Jacob Deysel said: "*This next phase of test work confirms Jupiter's ability to deliver upgraded rare earth concentrates with a meaningful NdPr and HREO component, advancing us further along our development path. It reflects a technically sound, low-cost beneficiation route and supports our vision of transitioning Critica from explorer to near-term developer.*

One of the most important—yet underappreciated—outcomes is the exceptional 94.5% mass reduction achieved. This dramatically lowers the volume of material requiring chemical processing, which in turn reduces capital and operating costs, minimises environmental impact, and enhances permitting and ESG outcomes. This is a fundamental advantage that directly strengthens project economics and our broader development strategy.

Jupiter's sheer scale, grade, and location remain critical advantages, but it's our ability to now show tangible progress toward a commercial outcome that sets us apart. This is another step in unlocking the project's value with speed, discipline, and a sharp commercial focus."

Details of the Latest Metallurgical Results

Initial testwork demonstrated strong beneficiation potential using a simple, two-stage flowsheet. An early-stage, unoptimised recovery of 45% was achieved using conventional Wet Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (WLIMS) followed by rougher froth flotation — providing a solid baseline for further optimisation.

The process delivered a significantly upgraded product grading:

- **15,000 ppm (1.5%) Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO)**
- **3,990 ppm** Magnet Rare Earth Oxides (MREO)
- **1,400 ppm** Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO)
- **5,200 ppm** combined NdPr + HREO

Importantly, this was achieved with a **95% mass reduction**, supporting efficient downstream processing and transport economics.

The WLIMS stage also generated an **iron-rich fraction grading 67% Fe**, indicating **potential for a premium iron ore by-product** from the same beneficiation stream.

Authorised by the Board of Critica Limited.

Jacob Deysel
Chief Executive Officer

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CONTACT US

Critica Limited
Level 2, 16 Altona Street, West Perth, Western Australia
T: + 61 8 6279 9428 | admin@critica.limited | www.critica.limited

Figure 3 | Jupiter Deposit and Brothers REE Project location map

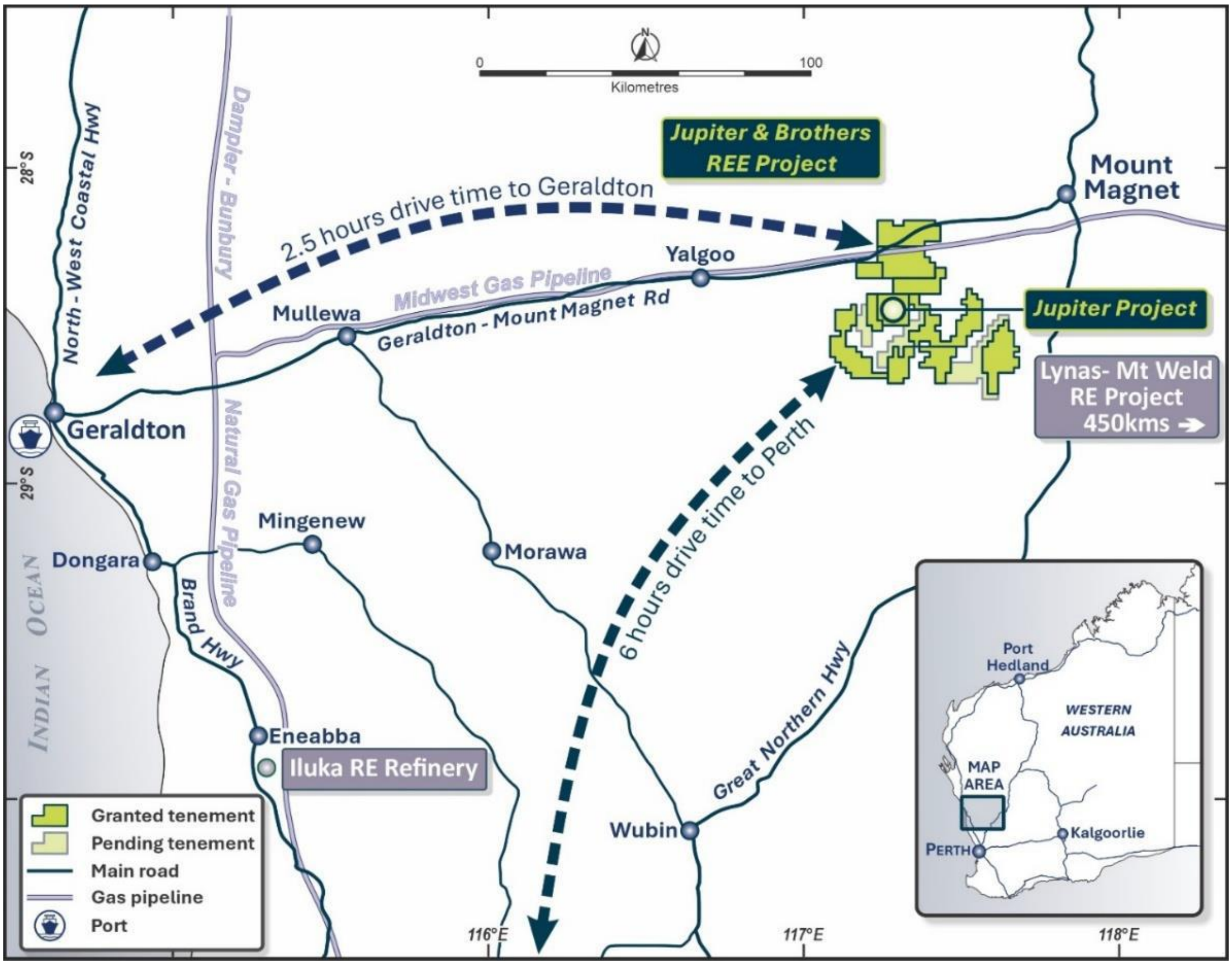


Figure 4 | Jupiter Deposit and satellite clay-hosted REE targets within the Brothers Project

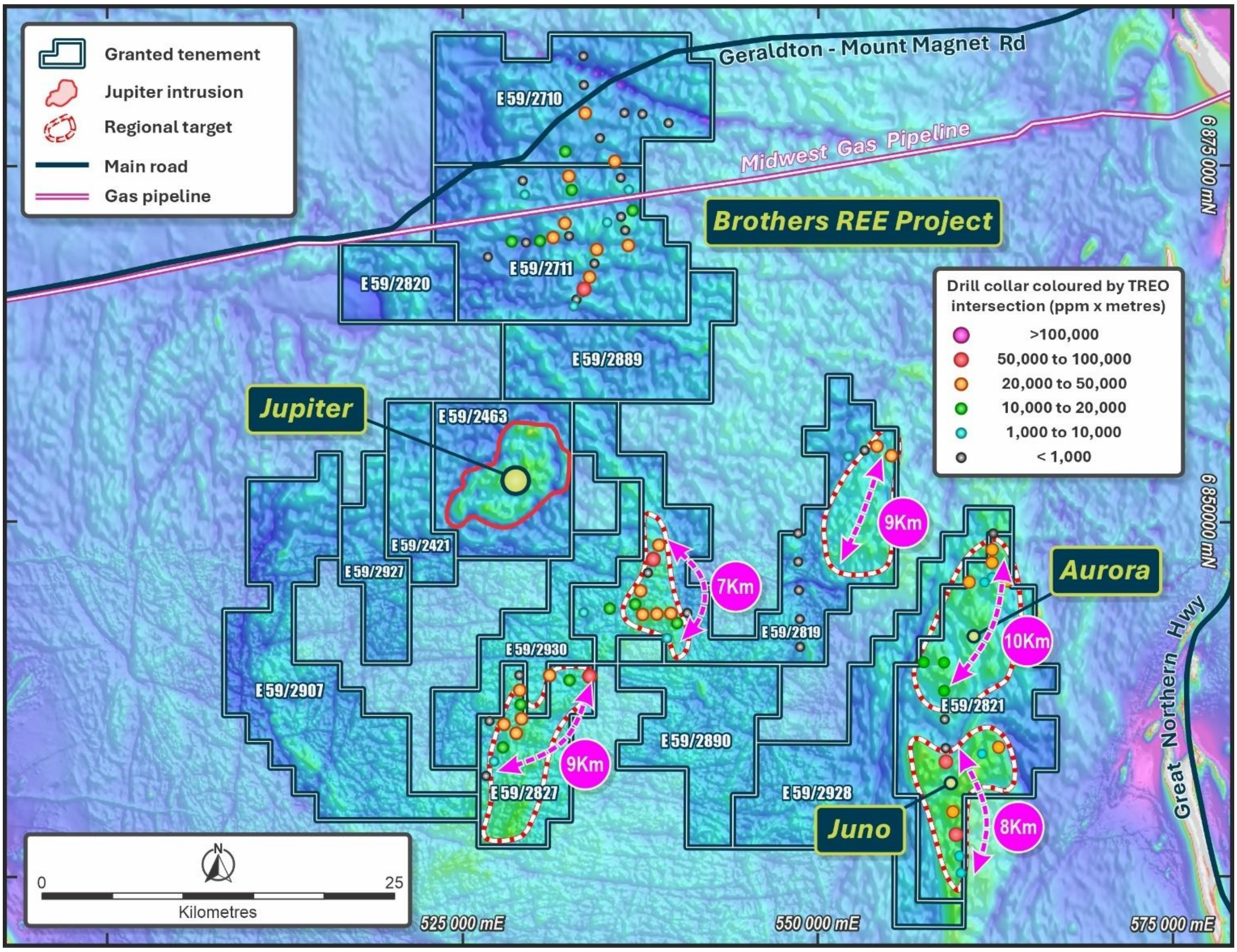
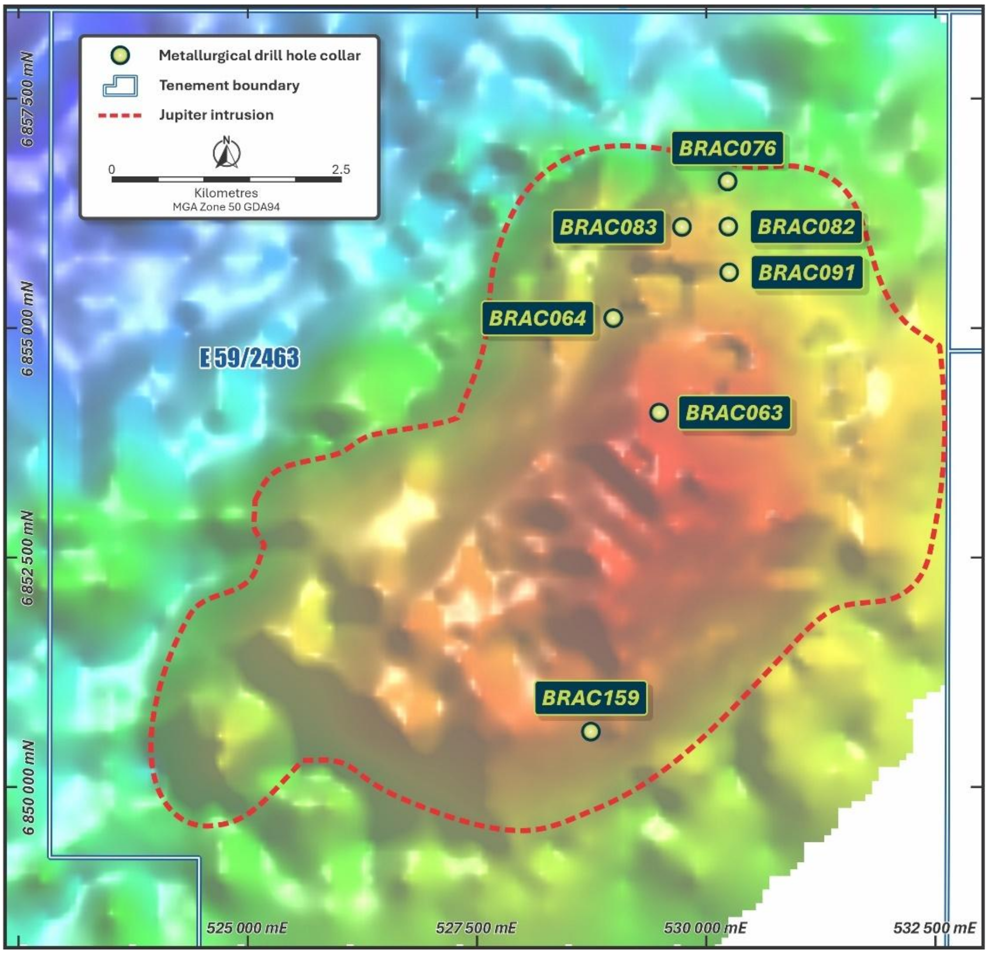


Figure 5 | Jupiter beneficiation test work drill sample locations



ABOUT CRITICA

Project Overview

- Jupiter is currently Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted Rare Earth deposit.
- The Deposit is situated in Yalgoo, Western Australia, approximately 250 km east of Geraldton and accessible by sealed road.
- The initial discovery was announced in late 2023 and comprises of clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation.
- In February 2025, Critica announced a global inferred resource of 1.8 BT at 1,700 ppm, including 520 MT at 2,200 ppm Total Rare Earth Oxides.
- The Jupiter deposit contains 682,000 tonnes of Magnet Rare Earth Oxides (MREO) which are the strategic valuable Neodymium, Praseodymium , Terbium and Dysprosium within the global resource.
- The deposit contains low levels of Thorium and Uranium, making it a uniquely clean resource.
- Metallurgical testwork successfully beneficiated Jupiter clay-hosted REE mineralisation to 15,000 ppm (1.5%) Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO), including 1,400 ppm Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (HREO) and 5,200 ppm of NdPr+HREO representing >800% uplift compared to the Resource grade.
- Potential for high quality premium Iron ore by-product (67% Fe).

Strategic Advantages

- **Size and Grade:** Jupiter hosts 1.8 Bt @ 1,700 ppm TREO, including a high-grade core of 500 Mt @ 2,200 ppm, making it Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earth deposit.

- **Metallurgical Responsiveness:** Test work confirms excellent beneficiation potential, achieving 1.5% TREO concentrate with 95% mass reduction for low-cost, ESG-aligned processing.
- **Infrastructure**: The project benefits from existing mining precinct infrastructure, including proximity to the Geraldton-Mount Magnet highway and the mid-west gas pipeline.
- **Accessibility**: The flat-lying terrain and pastoral leases ensure year-round access.
- **Nearby Facilities**: The project is close to rare earth processing facilities, such as Lynas Rare Earths' concentrator at Mount Weld and Iluka Resources' planned facility at Eneabba.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

The Information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results for the Projects is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

- Critica Commences Bulk Metallurgical Testwork – 28 May 2025
- Drill Targets Restricted Heavy REE at Satellite Prospects – 5 May 2025
- First Pass Metallurgical Testwork Delivers 830% REE Upgrade – 23 January 2025
- Jupiter Project Update – 19 December 2024
- Excellent High-Grade Continuity at Jupiter and Mineral Resource Estimate Underway – 27 November 2024
- Best Intersection – 67m @ 3,074ppm TREO from Latest Jupiter Drilling – 6 November 2024
- Multiple Rare Earth Discoveries Near Jupiter – 17 October 2024
- New Rare Earth Discovery Jupiter Satellite – 17 September 2024
- Another Record Drilling Result – 57m @ 3,430ppm TREO – 17 July 2024
- Best Drill Intersection to date – 58m @ 2,723ppm TREO – 17 June 2024
- 8m @ 5,716ppm TREO- Jupiter Drilling Continues to Outperform – 5 June 2024
- Drilling Delivers More Record REE Intersections at Jupiter – 23 May 2024
- Jupiter-more outstanding REE hits up to 60 m over 2000 ppm – 16 April 2024
- Strategic Acquisition Adjacent to Jupiter REE Discovery – 22 March 2024
- 300 Drillhole Program Commences at Jupiter – 15 March 2024
- Jupiter Continues to Deliver with Record NdPr over 5,000 ppm – 8 March 2024
- Jupiter delivers record drill hit of 48 m @ 3,025 ppm TREO – 9 February 2024
- Jupiter Delivers over 7,000 ppm TREO from Maiden RC Drilling – 29 November 2023
- Massive new REE Target at Brothers with up to 3,969 ppm TREO – 9 November 2023
- VMS makes High Grade clay hosted REE discover at Brothers – 1 August 2023
- Venture set to drill at the Iron Duke High Grade REE Project –18 May 2023
- JV into Neighbouring REE project with 49m @ 1313ppm TREO – 9 May 2023

ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES – JUPITER PROJECT

No new Mineral Resource information is contained in this report. Information in this report which refers to Mineral Resources for the Jupiter Project in Western Australia is taken from the company's initial ASX disclosure dated 11 February 2025 "Jupiter Maiden Resource: Australia's Largest and Highest Grade Clay Hosted Rare Earth Resource", found at www.critica.limited. The disclosure fairly represents information compiled by Mr Rodney Brown a Member of Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is an employee of SRK Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd, independent of Critica Limited and has no conflict of interest.

The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources Estimates referred to within previous ASX announcements remain current and have not materially changed since last reported. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are or were presented have not been materially modified.

Glossary

RE – Rare Earth(s)

REE – Rare Earth Elements

TREO – Total Rare Earth Oxides including yttrium

MREO – Magnet Rare Earth Oxides of praesedimium, neodymium, terbium and dysprosium

HREO – Rare Earth Oxides of gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium and yttrium

APPENDIX A – JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) TABLE

Table 1 | Jupiter beneficiation test work results

Sample	Feed	*Concentrate1*	*Concentrate2*	**Concentrates1&2**
Mass %	100	*3.3*	*2.1*	5.5
TREO ppm	1,903	*20,261*	*8,422*	**15,629**
MREO ppm	**463**	**5,200**	**2,106**	**3,990**
HREO ppm	**168**	**1,831**	**726**	**1,399**
NdPr+HREO ppm	**609**	**6,773**	**2,731**	**5,192**
La2O3 ppm	376	*4234*	*1806*	**3284**
CeO2 ppm	850	*8501*	*3575*	**6573**
Pr6O11 ppm	95	*1116*	*442*	**853**
Nd2O3 ppm	346	*3826*	*1563*	**2941**
Sm2O3 ppm	56.9	*620.4*	*255.1*	**477.5**
Eu2O3 ppm	11.5	*133.2*	*55.0*	**102.6**
Gd2O3 ppm	35.6	*411.5*	*164.8*	**315.0**
Tb4O7 ppm	4.0	*45.8*	*18.1*	**34.9**
Dy2O3 ppm	18.3	*212.3*	*82.4*	**161.5**
Ho2O3 ppm	3.2	*33.0*	*12.9*	**25.1**
Er2O3 ppm	7.8	*76.5*	*30.6*	**58.6**
Tm2O3 ppm	0.9	*9.0*	*3.5*	**6.9**
Yb2O3 ppm	5.4	*42.4*	*17.0*	**32.4**
Lu2O3 ppm	0.7	*4.8*	*1.9*	**3.7**
Y2O3 ppm	92	*996*	*395*	**761**
P2O5 %	1.3	*18.9*	*6.0*	**13.8**

1.TREO represents the sum of 14 Rare Earth Elements excluding promethium plus yttrium expressed as oxides

2.MREO represents the sum of neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium expressed as oxides

2.HREO represents the sum of the gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium and yttrium as oxides

Table 2 | Jupiter 800 gauss magnetic concentrate by-product of CTSME REE beneficiation test work

Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na_2O %	K_2O %	MnO %	P %	S %	Mass %	MREO ppm	HREO ppm
67	2.6	0.93	0.2	0.34	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.05	<0.01	8	40	20

APPENDIX ONE: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION | 'TABLE 1' REPORT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Table Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g.: cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g.: 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g.: submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Jupiter metallurgical composite tested by Centre of Science and Technology of Mineral Resources and Environment, Vietnam (CSTMRE) was selected from the seven (7) AC exploration and resource definition drill holes listed in Section 2 below. • The selected intervals represent iron-rich clay and saprolite zones, grades as previously announced to the ASX. • Sampling was supervised by a suitably qualified Critica geologist.
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..).	• This metallurgical composite sample subject of this report was selected from seven (7) AC holes drilled with a KL 150 AC rig operated by KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd. • The AC drilling was conducted with a 90mm blade and holes were drilled to blade refusal in near fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• The bulk AC samples were visually assessed, weighed and considered representative with overall good recovery.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes were qualitatively geologically logged by suitably qualified Critica geologists. • Mineral Resources have not been estimated. • The detail of geological logging is considered sufficient for exploration and resource definition drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The metallurgical composite covered 58 m from the 7 listed drill holes • Composited intervals within each drill hole ranged from 2 to 20 m and were collected by sampling spear from the bulk 1 m sample bags, then homogenized by mat rolling, bagged and weighed for supply to GAVAQ. • Total composite weight was c. 51 kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assaying of the metallurgical composite and products was conducted by ALS Geochemistry, Perth WA • The REEs were determined by lithium borate fusion followed by acid digestion of the resultant glass bead and ICP-MS finish, Fe, P and other reported major elements were determined by XRF on fused glass disks. • Suitable certified REE standards were included and reported within the expected ranges
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The use of twinned holes is not applicable at this stage. • The metallurgical results are compatible with observed mineralogy. • Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. • Assay data was as reported by ALS geochemistry and has not been adjusted in any way.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole locations were determined by handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 5 metres. • All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system. • Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drill holes selected for the CSTMRE metallurgical composite were part of Jupiter exploration and resource definition programs as previously reported to the ASX.
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.	• The AC holes were drilled vertically along E-W drill lines • The intersected clay and saprolite zones blanket weathered syenite-monzonite basement such that downhole thickness approximates true thickness.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for the metallurgical composite from collection to submission to CSTMRE was managed by Critica personnel. and the level of security is considered appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Mass balances and CTSME test work was monitored and reviewed by suitably qualified Critica Limited's Metallurgical Manager Dr Dinh Hien.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Brothers REE Project currently consists of granted Exploration Licences E59/2421, E59/2463, E59/2710, E59/2711, E59/2819, E59/2820, E59/2821, E59/2827, E59/2889, E59/2890, E59/2907, E59/2927, E59/2928, E59/2930, and applications E59/2929 and E21/232. All are 100% held by Tasmanian Rare Earth Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Critica Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Documented previous explorers within the area now covered by the Brothers Project include North Flinders Mines Ltd, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Spark Energy Pty Ltd, Arcadia Minerals Ltd, Babalya Gold Pty Ltd, Burmine Ltd, Equigold NL, Equinox Resources NL, Jervois Mining Ltd, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, Mount Magnet South NL, Sons of Gwalia Ltd and David Ross. • Refer to previous Critica announcements to the ASX and also available from http://critica.limited
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Brothers REE exploration area is situated within the Western Australian Archean Yilgarn Craton and mostly comprises Cenozoic cover sequence overlying an extensive Archaean monzogranite complex (the Big Bell Suite).
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: -easting and northing of the drill hole collar -elevation or RL of the drill hole collar -dip and azimuth of the hole -down hole length and interception depth -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.	• Locations and composited intervals for the GAVAQ metallurgical composite are as listed below: Hole / East MGA Zone 50 GDA94 / North MGA Zone 50 GDA94 / Interval BRAC076 / 530244 / 6856602 / 12-16m BRAC082 / 530247 / 6856107 / 8-28m BRAC091 / 530253 / 6855601 / 16-24m BRAC063 / 529494 / 6854087 / 40-44m BRAC064 / 529000 / 6855102 / 42-44m BRAC083 / 529745 / 6856102 / 4-16m BRAC159 / 528749 / 6850601 / 48-56m • All holes were vertical and collar location was determined by handheld Garmin GPS64sx considered accurate to ±5m. • All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50 GDA94 system. • Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data. • Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant intersections and assay results.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Metal equivalents have not been applied. • Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project intersections and assay results. • Standard element to oxide conversion factors have been used and TREO was calculated on an unrounded basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The intersected clay and saprolite zones blanket weathered granitoid basement such that downhole thickness approximate true thickness.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate project location maps are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Refer to previous ASX announcements for relevant Jupiter project intersections and assay 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.	• The Centre for Science and Technology of Mineral Resources and Environment (CSTMRE), Vietnam was engaged by Critica Limited to undertake beneficiation test work on a c. 51 kg composite of Jupiter clay-hosted REE mineralization as selected by Critica Limited geometallurgist. • The head grade of the composite sample as supplied and determined by ALS Geochemistry was 0.19% TREO. • CSTMRE conducted particle size analysis, multi-element geochemistry, XRD mineralogy, and gravity and magnetic separation work to identify potential process flowsheets. • The process flowsheet used to produce the results reported here comprised grinding to 100% passing 0.2 mm, scrubbing (attrition), then low intensity (800 gauss) magnetic separation to remove the magnetic iron minerals (mainly hematite and magnetite. The non-magnetic fraction was then subject to an open circuit flotation test using combined carboxylate and amine collector, sodium silicate depressant and dextrin dispersant at pH 8.5 and ambient temperatures. • Assaying of resultant metallurgical fractions was conducted at ALS Geochemistry, Perth WA as described above. • Initial un-optimised open circuit flotation combined concentrates 1 and 2 returned 1.5 % TREO, 95 % mass reduction and 45 % recovery from a feed grade of 1,900 ppm TREO. • Feed and beneficiated abundances for the elements of interest are given in Tables 1 and 2 of this announcement. • XRD shows hydrated phosphates including fluorapatite/rhabdophane and gorceixite to be the main REE phases, and magnetite and hematite the main magnetic iron phases
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Critica is currently conducting ongoing mineralogy and metallurgical test work, including upgrading of REEs via physical rejection of quartz, feldspar and iron oxides (including potential by-products), other flotation collectors and conditions, closed circuit flotation, and leach testing.