AMOCO GOLD-ANTIMONY PROJECT UPDATE

Maiden drill program validates exploration model – defining a mineralised orogenic system at Amoco, providing strong foundation for future work.

- **Orogenic System Defined:** Maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program has confirmed a substantial mineralised orogenic system, characterised by broad hydrothermal alteration and strong pathfinder anomalies.
- **Hillgrove-style Mineralisation**: Petrological studies of surface rock samples show features analogous to the renowned Hillgrove antimony-gold system. Detailed drill sample petrographic analysis is ongoing to vector towards higher-grade zones.
- **Surface and Downhole Results:** Surface rock samples previously returned up to 17.9 g/t Au and 0.7% Sb. Drilling highlights broad mineralisation across an orogenic system.
- **Strategic Location:** Amoco lies ~19 km south-east of Larvotto Resources' (ASX:LRV) Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project and ~14 km east of Koonenberry Gold's (ASX:KNB) Enmore Gold Project, within the fertile New England Fold Belt, NSW.
- **Ongoing Exploration**: Permitting for extended drilling across the ~2 km gold-in-soil anomaly is progressing with NSW Resource Regulator. Follow-up work with further petrographic analysis and structural mapping to guide future exploration activities.

Critical Resources Limited ('**Critical Resources'** or the '**Company**', **ASX**:**CRR**) is pleased to provide an update on the Amoco Gold-Antimony Project (Amoco), following the successful completion of its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program in the Armidale region of New South Wales, Australia. The Amoco Project is located ~19 km south-east of Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project, within the highly prospective New England Fold Belt.

The Amoco Project was identified through systematic geochemical surveys and mapping, with previous surface rock samples returning up to 17.9 g/t Au and 0.7% Sb. The region is renowned for its antimony-gold production history and recent exploration success, positioning Amoco as a compelling target for new orogenic gold-antimony discoveries.

Critical Resources Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented: '*The confirmation of a substantial orogenic system at Amoco validates our geological model and exploration approach. The presence of features consistent with Hillgrove-style mineralisation, together with strong pathfinder anomalism and extensive alteration, provides a solid foundation for continued work. We remain focused on systematically advancing our Halls Peak projects in the highly prospective New England Fold Belt, with the aim of unlocking significant value for our shareholders through targeted exploration.*'

DISCOVERY OF OROGENIC SYSTEM

The Amoco Gold-Antimony Project, located in the Armidale region of New South Wales, sits approximately 19 km south-east of the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project and approximately 14 km east of the structural corridor hosting Koonenberry Gold's Enmore Gold Project. This corridor is renowned for its rich history of gold and antimony production and recent exploration success, making it one of the most prospective areas within the New England Fold Belt.

Amoco's strategic position within this highly fertile geological setting underscores its potential for significant new discoveries. The region continues to attract strong exploration interest due to its proven mineral endowment and favourable structural controls.

Critical Resources began exploration at Amoco with detailed geochemical surveys and mapping. A targeted soil sampling program over 3 x 2 kilometres identified promising drill zones, with assays up to 21.0 ppb gold (Au), 14.65 ppm antimony (Sb), and 351 ppm arsenic (As). These results, closely aligned with key geological structures, provided the confidence to advance to drilling, which has now confirmed the presence of an orogenic system.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

Since commencing work at Amoco, Critical Resources has systematically advanced the project through geochemical surveys, mapping, and now drilling. The maiden RC drilling program has validated the Company's exploration strategy and geological models, confirming the presence of a substantial, fault-controlled orogenic system with strong multi-element anomalism, including **gold up to 0.38 g/t Au, silver up to 22.7 g/t Ag, antimony up to 133 ppm Sb, copper up to 0.27%, lead up to 0.46%, and zinc up to 0.85%.**

The drilling highlights include:

- 1 m @ 0.38 g/t Au, 22.7 g/t Ag from 36 m (**ARC-012**)
- 3 m @ 0.22 g/t Au, 6.4 g/t Ag, 0.32% Pb, 103 ppm Sb from 21 m, incl., 1 m @ 0.32 g/t Au, 10.1 g/t Ag, 0.46% Pb, 133 ppm Sb from 21 m, within 22 m of hydrothermal alteration from 21–42 m (**ARC-005**)
- 1 m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 63 m (**ARC-011**)
- 1 m @ 0.20 g/t Au, 22.2 g/t Ag, 0.17% Cu, 0.34% Pb, 61 ppm Sb, 0.85% Zn from 13 m (**ARC-004**)

Key geological observations include:

- Anomalous arsenic up to **7,020 ppm (0.7%) As** with relatively low base metals (Pb up to 0.46%, Zn up to 0.85%, Cu up to 0.27%) combined with sulphide mineralogy and quartz textures is **consistent with an orogenic gold mineralised system.**
- Drilling intersected **structurally controlled, hydrothermally emplaced quartz–sulphide system**, up to 22 metres wide downhole (ARC-005), with open epithermal textures observed.
- Hosted in **fault-brecciated fine-grained sedimentary rocks**, intensely altered by heat and fluid flow—typical of orogenic systems capable of hosting high-grade mineralisation.

These results confirm the presence of a substantial orogenic system with strong pathfinder anomalism, supporting the Company's exploration model and providing a robust foundation for future work.

NEXT STEPS

- **Petrographic Study:** Further petrology work will be undertaken using fresh rock samples from the recent drilling. This analysis will leverage specialist expertise in Hillgrove-style mineral systems to refine understanding of mineralisation and guide future exploration.

- **Target Refinement:** Structural mapping and detailed geochemical analysis will continue, aimed at identifying and prioritising potential feeder zones—areas most likely to host higher-grade mineralisation, as indicated by surface rock samples up to 17.9 g/t Au and 0.7% Sb.

- **Follow-Up Drilling:** Planning is underway for the next round of drilling, focusing on the most promising structural corridors and surface anomalies identified to date. The goal is to expand known mineralisation and improve mineralisation understanding.

Permitting for the secondary gold-in-soil anomaly is progressing with the NSW Resource Regulator. Once approved, the next phase of drilling will target deeper zones and potential feeder structures highlighted by ongoing technical work.

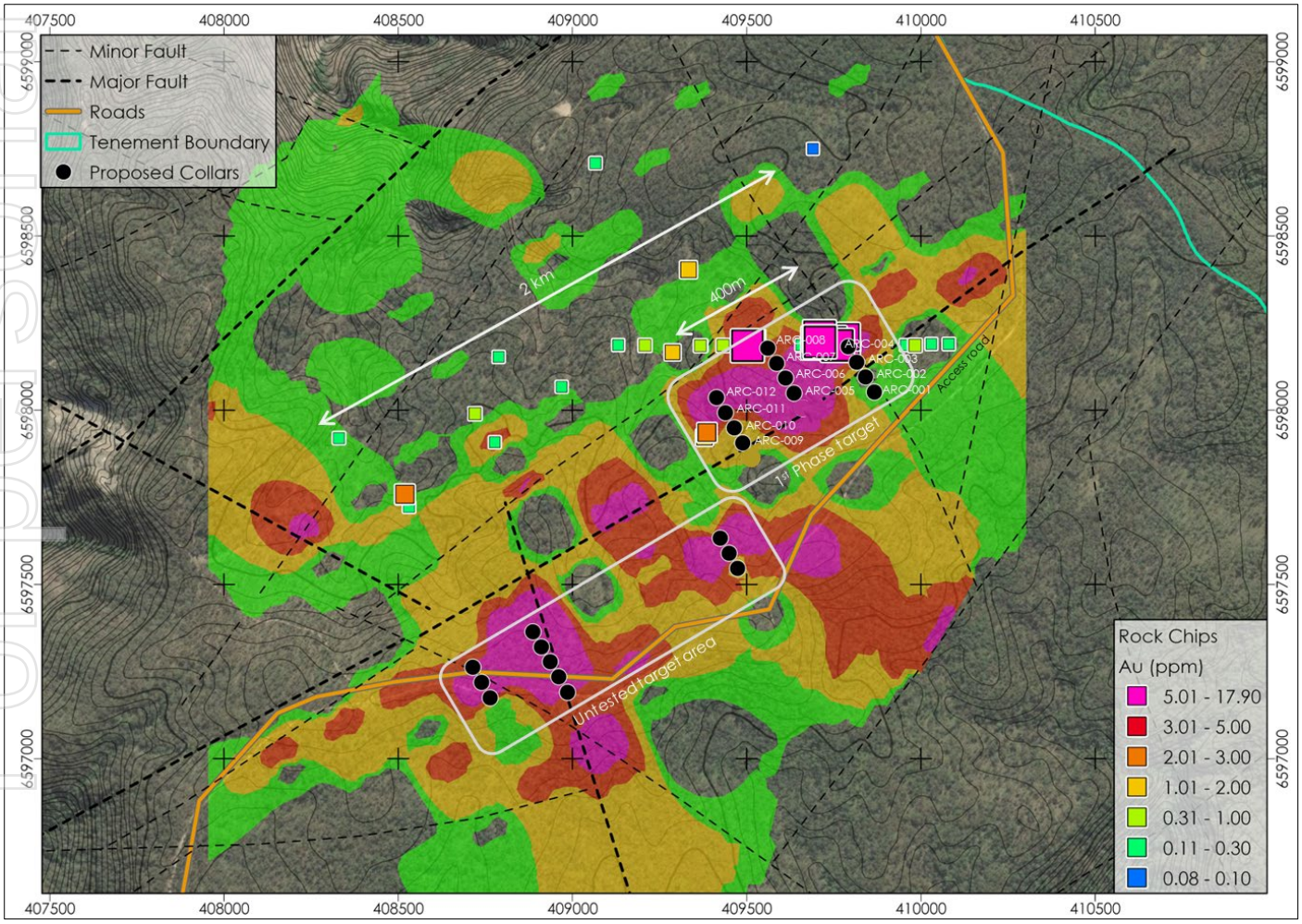

Figure 1 *– Amoco maiden RC drill program with rock samples and major/minor interpreted fault structures (black dashed lines), gold-in-soil contours green (0.5-1 ppb Au) orange (1-2 ppb Au) red (2-3.5 ppb Au) and pink (3.5-21 ppb Au).*

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

To receive alerts for ASX announcements and updates sign up at **www.criticalresources.com.au** or for further information please contact us directly at:
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ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:CRR) is an Australian mining and technology company focused on the exploration and development of metals and battery technologies essential for a sustainable future. The Company's portfolio includes the Mavis Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada, the Halls Peak Base Metals Project in New South Wales, Australia, a growing gold and antimony presence in New Zealand, and emerging investments in advanced battery technology.

For more information, visit: www.criticalresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON 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 Geoscientists (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 Amoco Project extracted from ASX market announcements dated 22 November 2021, 30 June 2023, 28 August 2024, 12 September 2024, 3 October 2024, 8 November 2024, 19 November 2024, 4 December 2024, 16 December 2024, 12 February 2025, 20 March 2025, 4 June 2025, 2 July 2025 and 18 September 2025 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.

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/projections 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 A

Table 1 *– Amoco RC Drill Hole collar location (GDA 94, Zone 56J)*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	End Depth (m)
ARC001	409868	6598049	931	330	-60	67
ARC002	409841	6598095	926	330	-60	61
ARC003	409814	6598128	921	330	-50	79
ARC004	409805	6598169	917	330	-50	69
ARC005	409670	6597995	928	330	-50	67
ARC006	409632	6598054	923	330	-50	67
ARC007	409612	6598084	919	330	-50	67
ARC008	409583	6598131	916	330	-50	67
ARC009	409686	6597962	934	330	-50	76
ARC010	409472	6597995	915	330	-50	67
ARC011	409473	659795	918	330	-50	67
ARC012	409497	6597905	923	330	-50	67

Table 2 - Significant mineralisation intercepts – Maiden RC drill program Amoco. All assays representing downhole intervals of 1 m @ 0.2 ppm (g/t) or above have been reported, other than drillhole ARC-005 where the full string of the larger 22 m of alteration has been included.

Hole ID	Drill depth (m)		Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	S	Sb	Zn
	from	to	ppm (g/t)	ppm (g/t)	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
ARC-004	**13**	**14**	**0.2**	**22.2**	**5110**	**1730**	**3430**	**2.77**	**61**	**8480**
ARC-005	**21**	**22**	**0.32**	**10.1**	**2310**	**231**	**4610**	**0.22**	**133**	**57**
ARC-005	**22**	**23**	**0.21**	**4.9**	**1655**	**178**	**2990**	**0.15**	**88**	**71**
ARC-005	23	24	0.12	4.3	1275	152	1940	0.18	87	82
ARC-005	24	25	0.09	9.7	539	93	969	0.07	44	63
ARC-005	25	26	0.03	9.6	290	152	358	0.16	33	55
ARC-005	26	27	0.07	11	575	380	341	1.35	69	164
ARC-005	27	28	0.04	4	451	2670	390	3.02	34	1395
ARC-005	28	29	0.08	7.1	651	978	3370	2.6	38	3560
ARC-005	29	30	0.08	2.6	639	333	824	2.36	41	1740
ARC-005	30	31	0.03	1.3	379	169	413	1.81	22	903
ARC-005	31	32	0.05	2.4	445	291	720	2.62	30	1650
ARC-005	32	33	0.07	5	829	827	1105	9.51	48	3000
ARC-005	33	34	0.13	7.6	1325	1150	2010	3.97	68	3550
ARC-005	34	35	0.05	7.3	446	961	1525	2.44	22	3720
ARC-005	35	36	0.04	3.9	337	686	490	2.64	17	1850
ARC-005	36	37	0.09	4.9	717	721	875	4.9	49	2430
ARC-005	37	38	0.05	3	347	272	483	4.88	26	1325
ARC-005	38	39	0.1	4.7	850	663	1290	2.9	52	2780
ARC-005	39	40	0.16	8	1480	1340	1775	3.48	79	5210
ARC-005	40	41	0.23	4.6	2220	900	1135	3.18	83	2680
ARC-005	41	42	0.05	0.6	294	56	141	1.72	20	426
ARC-005	42	43	0.03	0.7	257	45	169	1.07	19	430
ARC-011	**63**	**64**	**0.21**	**1.9**	**7020**	**219**	**878**	**1.48**	**98**	**1395**
ARC-012	**36**	**37**	**0.38**	**22.7**	**3150**	**176**	**610**	**1.19**	**153**	**945**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected by a cone splitter for one metre sample intervals. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from a nominal 3 - 5 kg weight was supplied to ALS for sample preparation.
• Field duplicates were collected. Certified duplicates and blanks were included in sample batch dispatched to ALS.
• To ensure industry standards, RC drill samples were dispatched to ALS Minerals (Brisbane) and prepared and analysed by the following methods.
<table><tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr><tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr><tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Received Sample Weight</td></tr><tr><td>LEV-01</td><td>Waste Disposal Levy</td></tr><tr><td>PUL-QC</td><td>Pulverizing QC Test</td></tr><tr><td>LOG-20</td><td>Sample login - Additional Analysis</td></tr><tr><td>PUL-31</td><td>Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um</td></tr><tr><td>SPL-21</td><td>Split sample - riffle splitter</td></tr><tr><td>BAG-21</td><td>Raw Sample in a new bag</td></tr></table>
<table><tr><th colspan="3">ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES</th></tr><tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>INSTRUMENT</th></tr><tr><td>ME-ICP61</td><td>34 element four acid ICP-AES</td><td>ICP-AES</td></tr><tr><td>Au-AA25</td><td>Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish</td><td>AAS</td></tr></table>
• RC samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 for 34 elements and gold by Au-AA25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• 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.).</td><td>12 Reverse circulation drill holes were completed using a 5.5" RC hammer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results is 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.</td><td>Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in RC drill logs. Recoveries were generally 80-100%.

High pressure air was used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination.

There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>• 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.</td><td>All RC holes are geological logged every metre. The lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural characteristics are logged directly into a digital format.

Logging of RC chips is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, alteration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>• 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.</td><td>RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg.

RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	sample of the interval being drilled. Sample moisture was monitored, and water is blown out at each rod change prior to resuming drilling. Hole terminated if sample is wet. If the site location was deemed to have possible transported material, either the soil sample was not taken, or taken from a different site. The sample sizes are standard industry practice. Sample sizes collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods, that are considered appropriate for the medium being sampled The laboratory techniques employed and the type and style of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. QA/QC procedures included the insertion of certified standards and blanks and field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis include instrument make and model, reading times, calibration 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.*	• RC samples were analysed by ALS Brisbane by ME-ICP61 for 34 elements via four acid digest and ICP-AES, gold by Au-AA25, overlimit samples were analysed by Mn-OG62. • The techniques and practices are appropriate for the sample type and style of mineralisation. • Individual field soil samples are stored in numbered, sealed plastic sample bags for transport and at the laboratory. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Reference standards and blanks were inserted in sample batch submitted to ALS Results indicate satisfactory accuracy and precision was achieved.
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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustments to assay data.*	• The Company's exploration manager reviewed the assay results. The Company utilises industry standard sampling techniques and accredited independent assay laboratories. • Twinned holes were not drilled. • All sample data was captured in excel spreadsheets and plotted using GIS software. Assay results were merged with the primary data when received electronically from the laboratory using established database protocols. • There are no adjustments to the assay data. The data is received from the lab and is then loaded into DataShed (database) for data validation, verification and storage. • All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. All original records are kept on file. CRR has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person's opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.
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.*	A Handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64sx GPS unit was used to locate RC drill collars sample locations with error range of ± 3 to 5 metres for easting and northing. All current data is in MGA94 grid zone 56. Topographic control is adequate as measured by the Handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64sx.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drill collar spacing was determined by anomalies defined by geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys. Drill collar spacing is shown in the accompanying drill collar tables and drill collar plans. The current density of drilling is not sufficient for resource estimation. Compositing has not been applied
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.*	Most drill holes were designed to intersect at a high angle the strike of coinciding geochemical and magnetic anomalies. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced during the drill program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody for all samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by CRR personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs. RC drill samples were collected in the field and placed in a secure, lockable room in the office/residence of the exploration team. Individual samples were collected in calico bags which were placed in batches of three in poly-woven bags that were sealed with cable ties. These were placed on pallets and securely wrapped in plastic stretch wrap. Every pallet was delivered directly to ALS in Brisbane by truck, using a door-to-door service.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Senior management conduct internal audits and reviews. No external audits and reviews sampling techniques and data have been completed.

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. CRR has also agreed to acquire 100% of EL9293 from Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. • All tenements are granted.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales DIGS website.** **Key sources of exploration data generated by other parties include:** Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357(R00009703-9704) Two exploration reports, EL1427 & 1742, Halls Peak area. Gardiner, G. for Amoco Minerals Australia Co. Gardiner, G., 1983. Final Report, Halls Peak, Exploration Licenses 1427 and 1742, New South Wales, Amoco Minerals Australia Co., GS1983/360 R00014317.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample AG(1)3000N 7393.5E, ASX Certificate of Analyses ST37207 – 2003; Coordinate 3000N 7393.5E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for the period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report, EL_4474_R00047867. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; other multi-element by method ME-ICP41. Sample S671. Collected by M. Leu in the creek around coordinate 3000N 7700- 7600E based on Amoco's grid. Results reported in ASX Certificate of Analyses BR12233601 – finalised 25 10 2012. Refer to Larvotto Resources (ASX:LRV) ASX Announcement 5 August 2024. Measured Resource 448kt @ 3.8% Sb; Indicated Resource 3,980kt @ 1.3% Sb and Inferred Resource 2,835kt @ 0.9% Sb. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: English, P.W., 1979. Halls Peak P.L.s 345 & 353 N.S.W. Six Monthly Report to the Mines Department, July 1978 to January 1979, CRA Exploration Limited, GS1979/142. Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for the period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Kennewell, P. J., P.R. Degeling and Gentle, L.V., 2013. Annual Report for Exploration Licenses 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project for Reporting Period 13 January 2012 to 12 January 2013. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twentieth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_E_RE0004361 .Refer to Precious Metal Resources ASX Announcement Significant Gold Anomalies Suggest Potential for Hillgrove style Gold/Antimony Deposits, 23rd October 2012 Sample AA, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR10096079 – finalised 10 08 2010. Sample collected by M. Leu, coordinates 6598185mN 56J, 40973 mE 56J, and reported in - Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licenses 4474 and 5339 for period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Sample 52863: Collected by Amoco Minerals Australia, Coordinate 3025N 7675E based on Amoco's grid. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: GS1983/357. Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report,_EL_4474_R00047867. Sample C1S10, ASX Certificate of Analyses BR0400463 – 2004; Coordinate 3000N 7700-7600E based on Amoco's grid. Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in - Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh_Annual_exploration_report, EL_4474_and_5_R00051516.Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multi-element by method ME-ICP41s.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample HG8B. Contains sericitic alteration with goethite within veining. Sample is highly leached by still contained 0.11ppm Au, 308ppm Sb, 1,040 ppm Cu (ALS Certificate of Analyses BR15065053, 2015). Sample collected by M. Leu and reported in - Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licenses 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period13th January 2015 to 12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multi-element by method ME-MS61. Sample RC1, 1.03ppm Au, 15.8ppm Ag, 201ppm Sb, 1,435ppm As, 2,560ppm Pb, 462ppm Cu, and 198ppm Zn. Sample collected at GDA94 coordinates 56J 407280 mE 6598088 mN. Results reported in ALS Certificate of Analyses BR22220725, 3 9 2022. Gold assayed by method Au-AA25; antimony and other multi-element by method ME-MS61. Groves, D. I., Goldfarb, R. J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S. G., Robert, F.,1998. Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types. Ore Geology Reviews, 13, 7 – 27. **Petrographic Reports** Ashley, P.M. 2024. Petrographic Report on Nine Rock Samples from the Barraba Area, Northern NSW, and North and Central Queensland, August 2024 England, R.N., 2003, Petrographic Notes for 9 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area, Southern New England Fold Belt England, R.N., 2004, Petrographic Notes for 17 Samples from the Hall's Peak Area. **DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Open File Reports specifically detailing knowledge on the Amoco Grid Hillgrove-style Orogenic Gold-Antimony System and the CRA-BHP drilling:** Leu, M. R., 1998. Annual Reports EL 4474, Halls Peak Area, Armidale Mining District for period 13th January 1996 to 12th January 1998. Holder EL 4474 – N. N. Dennis. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: 1996-1998 Combined_fourth_and_fifth_annual_explora_R00020818. Leu, M. R. & Rogers A., 2000, Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 1999 to 12th January 2000. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Leu, M. R., 2001. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2000 to 12th January 2001. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighth_ annual_ exploration_ report, _EL_447_R00019769 Leu, M. R., 2002. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2001 to 12th January 2002. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Ninth annual_ exploration report,_ EL_4474_R00032998

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Leu, M. R., 2003. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2002 to 12th January 2003. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Tenth_annual_exploration_report, _EL_4474_R00047867 Leu, M. R., 2004. Annual Report for Exploration Licence Nos 4474 (N. N. Dennis) and 5339 (Wildesign Pty. Ltd.) for period 13th January 2003 to 12th January 2004. Open File, DIGS Records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eleventh_Annual_exploration_report,_ EL_4474_and_ 5_R00051516_Petr Leu, M. R., 2011. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339 for period 13th January 2010 to 12th January 2011. Holder PMR1 Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Eighteenth_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0002327 Leu, M. R., Rebek, J., Kennewell, P., Degeling, P. R., Wang, Y. Robertson, R. A., 2016. Annual Report for Exploration Licences 4474 and 5339, Halls Peak Project, Reporting Period13th January 2015 to 12th January 2016. DIGS Records Geological Survey of New South Wales Report: Twenty-third_Annual_Exploration_Report_on_RE0008131 *27. LeLeu, M. R., 2023. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2023. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. Leu, M. R., 2024. Exploration Licence 9293, Annual Report for period ending 16th September 2023. Holder Golden Plateau Pty. Ltd. Open File, DIGS records, Geological Survey of New South Wales, Restricted. **Other Key Reports** Re. Red River Resources Limited ASX Release September 2019 Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Site Visit 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 Hooper B., Ashley, P. M. and Shields P. 2006. The Hillgrove Gold-Antimony-Tungsten District, NSW, SMEDG Ashley, P.M. 2014. Petrographic Report on Five Drill Core and Five Rock Samples from the Uralla and Armidale Regions and One Drill Core Sample from Halls Peak, Northern New South Wales. Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Eleven Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, May 2022 Ashley, P.M. 2022. Petrographic Report on Twenty Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, July 2022 Ashley, P.M. 2023. Petrographic Report on Twenty-eight Drill Core Samples from the Halls Peak Project Area, Northeastern N.S.W, January 2023 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheets, 509pp., Geological Survey of N.S.W., Sydney.
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 collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* 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.*	Detailed in Appendix 1 below
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry. No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process. RC intersections were assayed at regular 1m intervals and a reported downhole grade >1m simply calculated by the sum of the grade of each metre divided by the number of metres. No metal equivalents are reported.
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').*	Most drill holes were designed to intersect at a high angle the strike of coinciding geochemical and magnetic anomalies. All intersections reported are downhole intervals, true widths are 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.*	Pertinent maps are included in body of this release. Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 56.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should*	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report. All results described in this announcement have been reported. Reporting of grades is done in a consistent manner.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced 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.*	All substantive data has been disclosed.
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 RC drilling has been designed and is awaiting approval from the Resources Regulator. Additional sampling targeting key stratigraphy and areas of interest is being planned. This will include surface geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys to define ongoing drill targets.