ASX Announcement

4 August 2026 | ASX: CRI

Jupiter Hydromet Cuts Acid Consumption by ~30%

Refinement of Jupiter's Hydrometallurgical Flowsheet confirms ~30% reduction in acid consumption, reinforcing Jupiter's low-cost processing pathway

Jupiter Highlights

- Independent hydrometallurgical optimisation programmes undertaken by ANSTO, GAVAQ and AMML have demonstrated sulphuric acid consumption approximating 1.0 tonne of acid per tonne of feed can be successfully achieved.
- Results represent a significant improvement in acid consumption, an important reagent input into Jupiter's proposed hydrometallurgical flowsheet.
- Results build on previously announced improvements in magnet rare earth recovery and concentrate grade, continuing the successful optimisation of the Jupiter processing flowsheet.
- Further hydrometallurgical optimisation and validation testwork remains ongoing.
- The Jupiter Scoping Study is being finalised and remains targeted for release in Q3 2026.

Critica Limited (ASX: **CRI**) ("**Critica**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a further significant advancement in the hydrometallurgical optimisation programme for its Jupiter Rare Earth Project.

The latest work represents the next stage in the Company's successful optimisation of the Jupiter processing flowsheet, following the previously announced "Jupiter pilot optimisation delivers ~81% magnet rare earth (MagREO) recovery, with continued improvement in beneficiation performance" on 14 April 2026 and "Jupiter Pilot Plant Delivers ~14× Upgrade to ~3% TREO Concentrate, Reinforcing Low-Cost Beneficiation Pathway" on 27 May 2026.

Those programmes demonstrated improved rare earth recovery followed by a higher-grade intermediate concentrate and increased mass rejection, materially reducing the volume of material reporting to downstream processing. The Company's optimisation focus has subsequently extended to the downstream hydrometallurgical circuit, including optimisation of sulphuric acid consumption during the acid bake process.

Critica's CEO Jacob Deysel commented:

> *"Our approach has been to systematically optimise each stage of the Jupiter processing flowsheet and these latest results represent another important step in that programme.*
>
> *Following the improvements already demonstrated in magnet rare earth recovery and concentrate grade, our downstream optimisation work is now demonstrating materially lower sulphuric acid consumption. This is particularly important given the significance of acid consumption to the hydrometallurgical processing cost.*
>
> *Our objective has never been to optimise individual parts of the process in isolation. Success comes from maintaining strong rare earth recoveries while systematically improving every stage of the processing flowsheet. Pleasingly, ANSTO, GAVAQ and AMML have independently confirmed that acid consumption of approximately one tonne of acid per tonne of feed can be achieved under optimised conditions.*
>
> *With optimisation now demonstrated across beneficiation recovery, concentrate grade and downstream reagent consumption, we continue to strengthen the technical foundations of Jupiter as we finalise the Scoping Study for release in Q3 2026."*

What This Means for Jupiter

Sulphuric acid consumption is an important reagent input within Jupiter's proposed hydrometallurgical flowsheet and therefore an important focus of the Company's ongoing metallurgical optimisation programme.

The latest results continue a clear progression in the development of the Jupiter processing flowsheet:

> **95% mass reduction → Higher concentrate grade → Improved recovery → Reduced downstream acid consumption**

In April 2026, pilot beneficiation optimisation delivered approximately 81% MagREO recovery. Subsequent optimisation announced in May 2026 produced an intermediate concentrate grading approximately 3% TREO, representing an approximately 14× upgrade from feed, while rejecting approximately 95% of the original feed mass.

The latest hydrometallurgical work extends this optimisation downstream by reducing the amount of sulphuric acid required during the acid bake process. Lower acid consumption reduces reagent requirements and associated processing costs. Further testwork is underway to validate and refine operating conditions as the Company advances the Jupiter development programme.

Hydrometallurgical Optimisation

Parallel hydrometallurgical testwork programmes have been undertaken by the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), the Centre for Science and Technology of Mineral and Environment (GAVAQ) and Australian Minmet Metallurgical Laboratories (AMML) as part of Critica's ongoing optimisation of the Jupiter acid bake process.

The programmes have investigated acid addition and operating conditions with the objective of reducing sulphuric acid consumption while maintaining appropriate rare earth extraction performance.

This equates to a reduction of approximately 30% in sulphuric acid consumption, from a reference basis of approximately 1.4 tonnes to 1.6 tonnes of acid per tonne of feed to approximately 1.0 tonne of acid per tonne of feed across the optimised range as announced 16 February 2026.

Testwork undertaken across the programmes has demonstrated sulphuric acid consumption within an optimised range, with results down to approximately 1.0 tonne of sulphuric acid per tonne of feed. See Table 1 below.

Comparable outcomes across independent testwork programmes provide further technical support for the continued optimisation of the acid bake process.

Additional testwork remains underway to further refine operating parameters and validate performance across a broader range of conditions.

Table 1: Bake test work acid consumption and REE extraction

Concentrate composite	Feed TREO %	Acid consumption tonne per tonne feed	REE Extraction %	Laboratory
QTE	1.3	**1.0**	>86	ANSTO
QTE	1.3	1.2	>90	ANSTO
QTE	1.3	1.4	>86	ANSTO
GP25E	1.0	**1.0**	90	GAVAQ
QTC	1.5	**1.0**	84	AMML
QTC	1.5	1.2	89	AMML
QTC	1.5	1.4	92	AMML

Notes: all bakes at 260° C for 3-4 hours using concentrated H_2SO_4

Next Steps

- Continue hydrometallurgical optimisation and validation testwork
- Further refine acid bake operating conditions and reagent consumption across feed material with varying TREO grades.
- Continue downstream process optimisation and MREO product qualification activities
- Integrate ongoing metallurgical results into future engineering and project development work
- Finalise and release the Jupiter Scoping Study, targeted for Q3 2026

Authorised by the Board of Critica Limited.

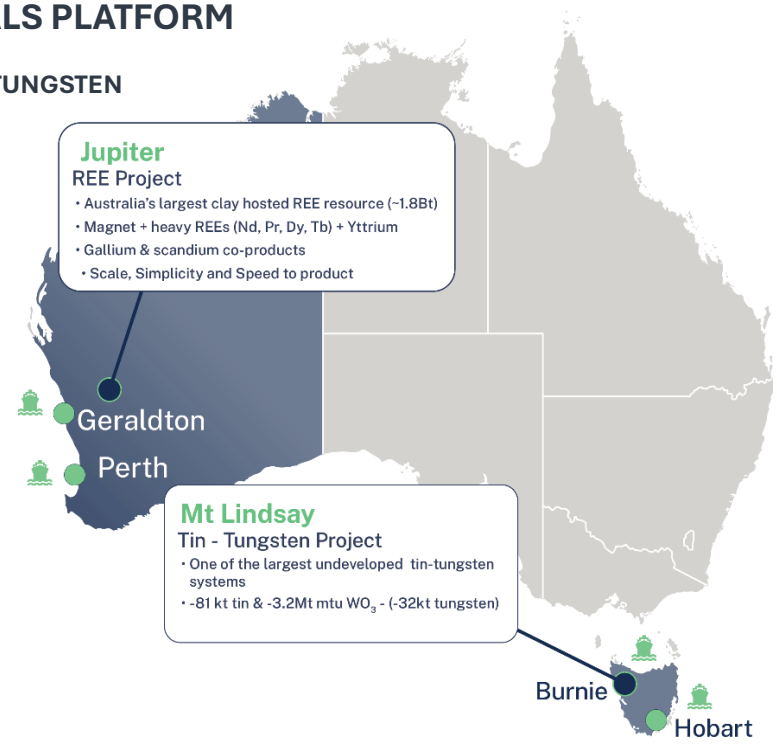
BUILDING A CRITICAL MINERALS PLATFORM

RARE EARTHS | YTTRIUM | GALLIUM | TIN | TUNGSTEN

Critica Limited (ASX: CRI) is advancing a portfolio of critical minerals projects with exposure to commodities used in defence, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, advanced manufacturing and electrification.

The Jupiter Project in Western Australia provides exposure to rare earths, yttrium and gallium, while the Mt Lindsay Project in Tasmania provides exposure to tin and tungsten.

Together, these projects provide exposure to minerals essential to future industrial growth and national security applications.



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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results including geology interpretation, data preparation and data quality is based on work 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 (JORC code). 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.

No new Mineral Resource information is contained in this report

All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Minerals Resource Estimates referred to within previous ASX announcements continue to apply 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.

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

Table 2: Metallurgical drill sample listing

Concentrate	Hole	East MGA50 GDA94	North MGA50 GDA94	RL m	Drill type
GP25E	BRAC063	529492	6854087	347	AC
GP25E	BRAC064	528998	6855105	343	AC
GP25E	BRAC071	529741	6856998	350	AC
GP25E	BRAC077	529992	6856599	348	AC
GP25E	BRAC078	529744	6856604	349	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC085	531749	6855606	351	AC
GP25E	BRAC091	530251	6855600	346	AC
GP25E	BRAC092	529995	6855600	345	AC
GP25E	BRAC097	530747	6855100	350	AC
GP25E	BRAC098	530244	6855094	349	AC
GP25E	BRAC104	531498	6854599	355	AC
GP25E	BRAC105	531247	6854602	354	AC
GP25E	BRAC106	530995	6854601	353	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC108	530498	6854602	351	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC109	530247	6854599	349	AC
GP25E	BRAC113	531746	6854098	357	AC
GP25E	BRAC114	531245	6854104	355	AC
GP25E	BRAC117	529750	6854103	348	AC
GP25E	BRAC122	531246	6853598	356	AC
GP25E	BRAC124	530746	6853599	353	AC
GP25E	BRAC126	530241	6853597	351	AC
GP25E	BRAC129	529744	6853599	349	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC130	532246	6853102	362	AC
GP25E	BRAC135	530243	6853098	352	AC
GP25E	BRAC143	529995	6852601	351	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC147	530246	6852102	353	AC
GP25E	BRAC154	529496	6851595	351	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC156	529500	6850604	354	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC159	528749	6850600	351	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC163	527744	6850600	348	AC
GP25E	BRAC190	527244	6850191	347	AC
GP25E	BRAC191	527750	6850195	349	AC
GP25E	BRAC200	527245	6849800	349	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC210	526252	6851102	341	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC215	524252	6851100	339	AC
GP25E	BRAC225	525999	6851603	339	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC226	526246	6851602	340	AC
GP25E	BRAC229	526999	6851599	342	AC
GP25E	BRAC233	527999	6851598	345	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC234	528249	6851607	346	AC
GP25E	BRAC235	528496	6851601	347	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC236	528744	6851601	348	AC
GP25E	BRAC240	527750	6852095	344	AC
GP25E	BRAC241	527251	6852092	341	AC
GP25E	BRAC255	527496	6852602	341	AC
GP25E	BRAC258	526742	6852602	339	AC
GP25E	BRAC268	527750	6853103	341	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC272	525997	6853105	336	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC285	526752	6853601	339	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC287	528751	6854100	345	AC
GP25E	BRAC293	529001	6854605	344	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC294	528749	6854601	343	AC
GP25E	BRAC297	527995	6854601	342	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC298	529247	6855100	345	AC
GP25E	BRAC299	528750	6855101	343	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC301	529247	6855601	345	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRAC307	529251	6856102	347	AC
GP25E	BRRC011	529546	6853249	349	AC
GP25E	BRRC061	530515	6857002	350	RC
GP25E	BRRC064	530496	6855093	350	AC
GP25E	BRRC068	530495	6853094	353	AC
GP25E	BRRC080	528998	6853109	346	AC
GP25E	JPAC003	529002	6857260	351	AC
GP25E	JPAC004	529492	6857006	350	AC
GP25E	JPAC005	529502	6856801	349	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC009	529252	6856340	348	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC028	529249	6854855	345	AC
GP25E	JPAC029	528997	6854842	344	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC030	528753	6854858	343	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC032	527757	6855097	341	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC034	527740	6854589	342	AC
GP25E	JPAC038	528755	6854351	343	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC059	526244	6853604	337	AC
GP25E	JPAC062	529496	6853348	348	AC
GP25E	JPAC063	529245	6853356	347	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC072	526247	6853353	337	AC
GP25E	JPAC073	529494	6852850	349	AC
GP25E	JPAC074	529252	6852856	348	AC
GP25E	JPAC077	527996	6852848	344	AC
GP25E	JPAC078	527746	6852847	343	AC
GP25E	JPAC081	526494	6852849	339	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC083	525997	6852856	337	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC085	529495	6852349	350	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC094	525745	6852330	337	AC
GP25E	JPAC105	527501	6851842	343	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC118	527004	6851353	342	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC130	524724	6850844	339	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC131	525505	6850830	339	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC140	528993	6850854	351	AC
GP25E	JPAC164	528502	6849996	352	AC
GP25E	JPAC165	528252	6849998	352	AC
QTC	JPAC184	531496	6852846	358	AC
QTC	JPAC186	531000	6852847	355	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC188	530492	6852846	353	AC
GP25E & QTC	JPAC190	530009	6852849	351	AC
QTC	JPAC196	530492	6853348	353	AC
QTC	JPAC199	529748	6853351	350	AC
GP25E	JPAC202	531241	6853842	355	AC
GP25E	JPAC203	530995	6853856	354	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC205	530489	6853852	351	AC
GP25E	JPAC209	531247	6854346	354	AC
GP25E	JPAC210	530994	6854347	353	AC
GP25E	JPAC217	531001	6854849	352	AC
GP25E	JPAC220	530248	6854849	349	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC221	529994	6854840	348	AC
GP25E	JPAC225	530495	6855345	349	AC
GP25E	JPAC226	530246	6855340	348	AC
GP25E	JPAC227	529998	6855348	347	AC
GP25E & QTE	JPAC229	531244	6855844	350	AC
GP25E	JPAC233	530251	6855849	347	AC
GP25E	JPAC239	530310	6855601	347	AC
GP25E	JPAC240	530202	6855592	346	AC
GP25E	JPAC241	530152	6855595	346	AC
GP25E	JPAC243	530048	6855595	346	AC
GP25E	JPAC245	529899	6855608	345	AC
GP25E	JPAC255	530481	6856795	349	AC

Concentrate	Hole	East MGA50 GDA94	North MGA50 GDA94	RL m	Drill type
GP25E	BRRC017	530173	6852567	352	AC
GP25E	BRRC018	530587	6852568	354	AC
GP25E & QTE	BRRC046	527500	6850218	348	RC
GP25E & QTE	BRRC047	526496	6850206	344	RC

Concentrate	Hole	East MGA50 GDA94	North MGA50 GDA94	RL m	Drill type
GP25E	JPAC257	529988	6856792	348	AC
QTC	JPD002	529217	6856098	347	DDH
QTC	JPD007	529733	6854108	348	DDH

Appendix One: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 Intermediate Rare Earth concentrates used in the reported test work were produced from beneficiated bulk sample taken from 123 drill holes representing 2342 m as listed in Table 2 of this announcement from within the Jupiter Inferred Resource envelope.
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 AC, RC and DDC holes drilled by KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd and DDH1 Drilling respectively. • Sampling was conducted and supervised by a suitably qualified Critica geologists and field technicians.
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 drill samples were visually assessed and weighed, and recovery was considered acceptable. Most of the holes encountered water which only locally impacted sample recovery
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically	• The metallurgical composites were collected from 85 mm AC and 4.5 inch RC holes drilled

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	by KTE Mining Services using a KL 150 Air Core rig and DB450 RC rig, and PQ diameter DDC holes drilled by DDH1 with a Sandvik DE840 truck mounted drill rig.
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 composites represent 2342 m from the 123 drill holes listed in Table 2. • Intervals selected from each drill hole ranged from 4 to 40 m and were collected by sampling spear from the bulk 1 m sample bags, then homogenized, weighed and dispatched to the GAVAQ Vietnam for beneficiation to produce the intermediate REE concentrates used in the acid bake hydrometallurgical work reported.
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 relevant to the reported hydrometallurgical results was conducted at ANSTO for QTE, GAVAQ and ALS Geochemistry Perth for GP25E and ALS Geochemistry Perth and Intertek Perth for QTC using industry standard methods. Certified reference materials reported within 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 results are compatible with observed mineralogy. • Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. • The use of twinned holes is not relevant to the reported metallurgical test work.
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	• Drill hole locations were determined by Differential GPS with sub-metre precision. • The detail of geological logging, minerology and geochemistry is appropriate for

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	exploration, resource definition and metallurgical sample selection purposes.
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 reported metallurgical test work 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 metallurgical samples were collected by sampling scoop from the bulk AC and RC drill spoils and cut in continuous quarter core intervals from the PQ diameter Diamond Drill Core. The samples were crushed as necessary, pulverized then homogenized by mat rolling for supply to the metallurgical laboratories.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody for the metallurgical composite from collection to submission to the metallurgical laboratory 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.	• The drilling and sample selection was monitored and reviewed by suitably qualified Critica personnel.

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 consists of granted Exploration Licences E59/2421, E59/2463, E59/2710, E59/2711, E59/2819, E59/2821, E59/2827, E59/2889, E59/2890, E59/2907, E59/2927, E59/2928, E59/2930, E59/2977 and E58/629. 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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 Limited announcements to the ASX and also available from Home - Critica Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• 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).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
- easting and northing of the drill hole collar
- elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) 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.</td><td>• Locations and intervals for the metallurgical material used in the test work reported here are listed in Table 2 of this announcement.
• Collar locations were determined by Differential GPS to sub-metre accuracy.
• 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, assay results and resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
• 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.</td><td>• 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.
<table><tr><td>La2O</td><td>1.173</td></tr><tr><td>CeO2</td><td>1.228</td></tr><tr><td>Pr6O</td><td>1.208</td></tr><tr><td>Nd2O</td><td>1.166</td></tr><tr><td>Sm2O</td><td>1.16</td></tr><tr><td>Eu2O</td><td>1.158</td></tr><tr><td>Gd2O</td><td>1.153</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table><table><tr><td>Tb4O7</td><td>1.176</td></tr><tr><td>Dy2O3</td><td>1.148</td></tr><tr><td>Ho2O3</td><td>1.146</td></tr><tr><td>Er2O3</td><td>1.143</td></tr><tr><td>Tm2O3</td><td>1.142</td></tr><tr><td>Yb2O3</td><td>1.139</td></tr><tr><td>Lu2O3</td><td>1.137</td></tr><tr><td>Y2O3</td><td>1.27</td></tr></table></td></tr>
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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.	• Metallurgical sample locations are given in Table 2. • Refer to previous Critica announcements to the ASX for block model plans and sections, also available from http://critica.limited.
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 drill intersections and resource estimation.
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.	• Beneficiation of the bulk metallurgical composite was conducted at by GAVAQ, Vietnam as previously announced by Critica Limited to the ASX. • The metallurgical results reported here were completed at ANSTO Lucas Heights NSW, AMML West Gosford NSW and GAVAQ Hanoi Vietnam.
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 to optimise REE mineral beneficiation and hydrometallurgical extraction. • Critica has currently engaged specialist metallurgical laboratories ANSTO, GAVAQ, AMML, and Phenikaa University for REE extraction, oxide and carbonate production (see previous Critica Limited announcements to ASX at https://critica.limited).