3 December 2021

Visual Massive Sulphides Intersected in First Drill Hole from Gibsons

Critical Resources Limited (ASX:**CRR**) (**"Critical Resources"** or the **"Company"**), is pleased to advise that it has encountered massive sulphide mineralisation in the first diamond drill hole of its drilling campaign at the Gibsons prospect, part of the broader Halls Peak project in New South Wales.

Highlights

- **Largest Massive Sulphide intersection of 3.8m plus 1.0m and 0.85m intersections recorded [1]**
- **Massive sulphide intervals have been intersected in the first 20 metres downhole on the first day of drilling from hole CRR21DD_01: 6.4m-7.4m (45% Shale); 10.75m-11.60m (10% Shale); 13.3m-17.1m (14% Shale) [1]**
- **Drilling is ongoing, and cores will be expressed to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane for assaying once this hole is completed**
- **Proposed 14-hole drill program at Gibsons for ~2,500m with subsequent 3-hole drill program for Sunnyside prospect for ~1,700m**
- **Holes are designed to confirm near surface mineralisation and deeper targets to a maximum depth of up to 500m**

As previously announced, the Company has begun its drill program at its 100% owned Gibsons prospect, part of the Halls Peak project near Armidale in New South Wales. The first drill hole of the planned 2,500m program of diamond drilling at Gibsons has intersected shallow massive sulphide mineralisation on day one, in the first 47 metres drilled of a planned 140 metre hole.

Drilling is ongoing and core will be sent to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane for assaying once this hole is completed to its target depth of 140m. The Company will expedite this process to ensure a fast turn around of assays and will keep the market updated.

Critical Resources Managing Director Alex Biggs said: "We couldn't ask for a better start to our drilling campaign at Gibsons after intersecting massive sulphide mineralisation in our first drill hole. We believe that what we see here is indicative of the larger Halls Peak system and we will continue drilling with a view to define the scale and potential of this asset. Thanks to our team on the ground in New South Wales and our drilling partners DRC Drilling for their diligence and professionalism in beginning the drill program safely and efficiently. We look forward to keeping the market updated with more results in the near future."

1. In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

The initial mineralisation is very shallow with a narrow massive sulphide lens intersected at 6.4m. Some of the massive sulphide intervals intersected in the top 47 metres (downhole length) indicate similar mineralisation to that encountered in previous hole SG-03 which was drilled in December 2016 (ASX Announcement 15 December 2016).

The following massive sulphide intervals were intersected in the first 20 metres downhole: 6.4m-7.4m (45% Shale); 10.75m-11.60m (10% Shale); 13.3m-17.1m (14% Shale) (Refer to Figures 1 and 2). Some further narrow massive sulphide units were intersected down to current drill depth of 47m of the planned 140m hole.

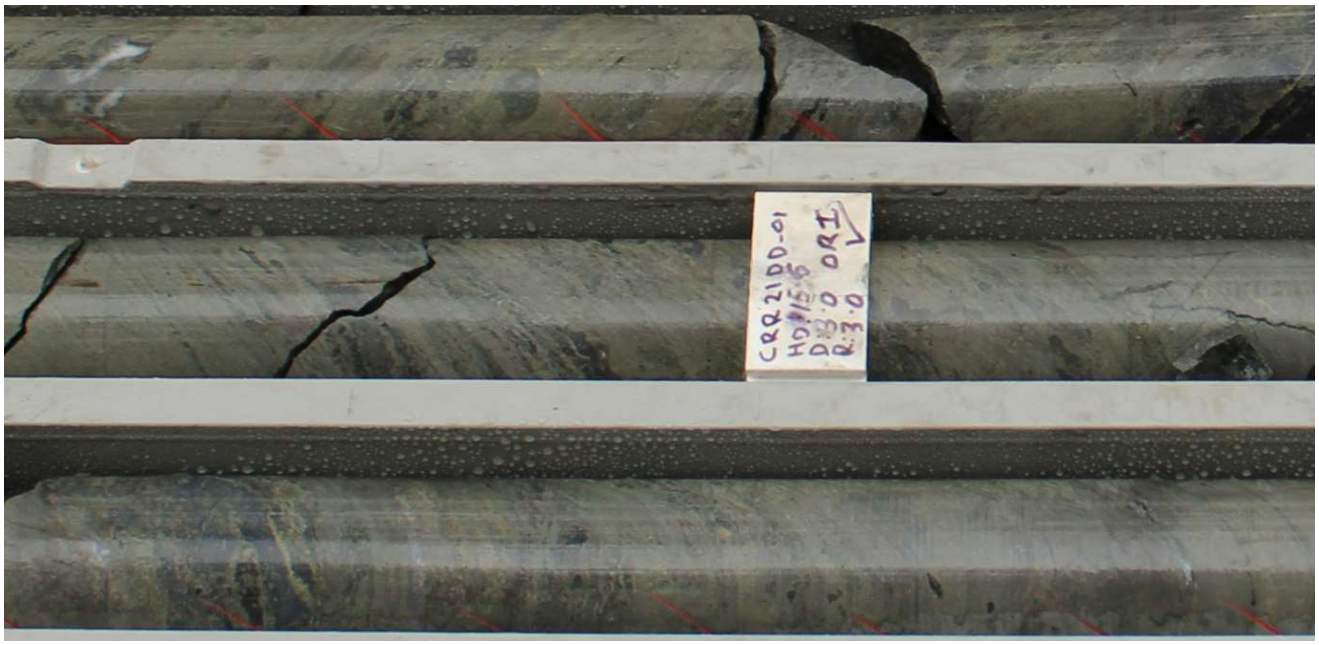
CRRDD21_01 has intersected a series of stacked massive sulphide lens ranging up 3.8m in downhole length (true width unknown). The lens represent exhalative accumulations of fluids containing zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold (sometimes of very high grades) interbedded with black carbonaceous pelite (clay-rich sedimentary rock).

Massive sulphide deposits around the World characteristically occur in stacked clusters of several deposits and areas subjected to mature exploration have the potential to contain large deposits. Halls Peak is a prime exploration area as it has not, until now, been subjected to modern airborne geophysical exploration.

Figure 1. Core from 9.9m – 14.35m downhole, showing, in 2nd row from top, a 0.85m massive sulphide interval (10.75m-11.60m with ~10% black carbonaceous shale) and, in the last row, the upper section of 3.8m massive sulphide interval (only ~ 14% black carbonaceous shales) that extends downhole from 13.3m-17.1m (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_01, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 2. Core from 14.35m – 18.9m downhole, showing in the first three rows massive sulphide mineralisation that is part of a 3.8m interval (only ~ 14% black carbonaceous shales) extending from 13.3m-17.1m. (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_01, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)

Figure 3. Detail of 3.8m downhole massive sulphide mineralisation extending from 13.3m-17.1m. (Diamond drill hole CRRDD21_01, Scale: NQ core 50mm diameter variety)



Halls Peak Project Description

The 100% owned Halls Peak project is located in New South Wales approximately 45km South-East of Armidale in the New England Fold Belt, an area well known for its mineral endowment and production. The Halls Peak massive sulphide deposits were discovered in 1896 where near surface mining extracted high-grade Zinc, Lead, Copper and Silver. More recent near surface exploration has been conducted by Precious Metal Resources Limited, Sovereign Gold Company Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) and Force Commodities Limited (now Critical Resources Limited) yielding high-grade intercepts to a depth of approximately 150m at the Gibsons prospect. Some near surface historic mining has occurred around the Sunnyside prospect.

[1]Previous drilling results includes:

Critical Resources Limited (formerly Sovereign Gold Company and Force Commodities Limited) – ASX Announcements
11.3m @ 15.18% Zn, 8.02% Pb, 597g/t Ag, 1.61% Cu from hole SG-03
(refer to ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)
11.2m @ 19.71% Zn, 10.77 % Pb, 134.96 g/t Ag, 0.8% Cu from hole SG-06
(refer ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)

7.2m @ 20.19% Zn, 7.17 % Pb, 30.93gpt Ag, 0.66% Cu from hole SG-05
(refer to ASX announcement dated 29 December 2016)
5.7m @ 9.44% Zn, 7.09% Pb, 155g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu from hole SG-03
(refer ASX announcement dated 15 December 2016)

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

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

Halls Peak is considered to have potential to contain world class deposits similar to those already being mined in north Australia. The project area comprises multiple historic mines and prospects including Gibsons, Sunnyside, Firefly, Faints, Khans Creek, Keys and Mickey Mouse. All current exploration activities are focused on exploration licence EL 4474 with primary targets being the Gibsons and Sunnyside prospects. A summary of the project location is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 - Halls Peak project location

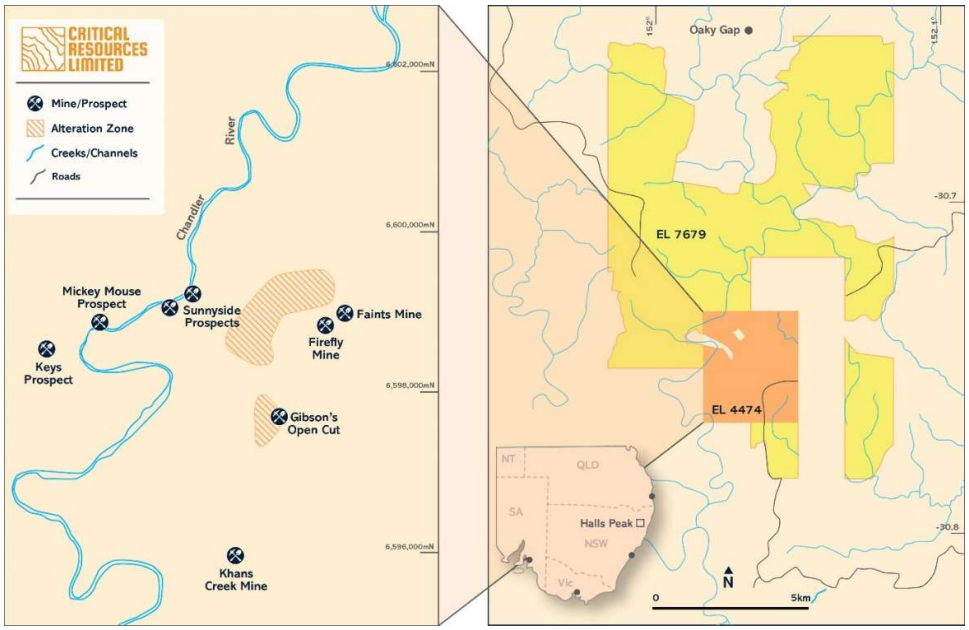
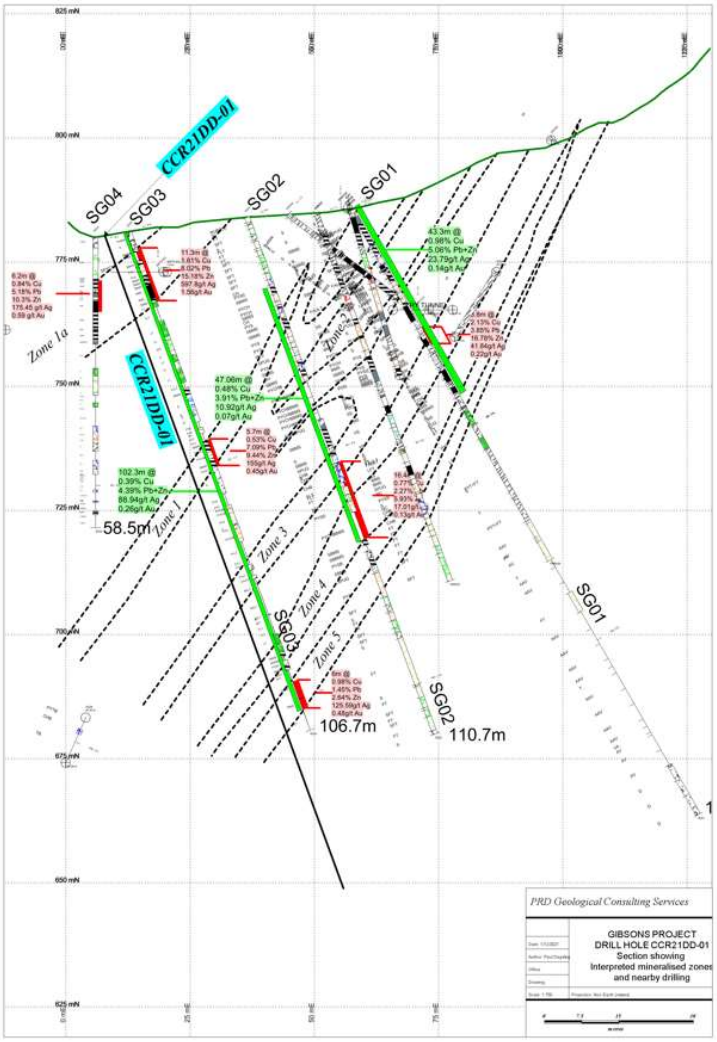


Figure 5– Drillhole CRR21DD_01 Cross Section



Drilling Strategy and New Targets

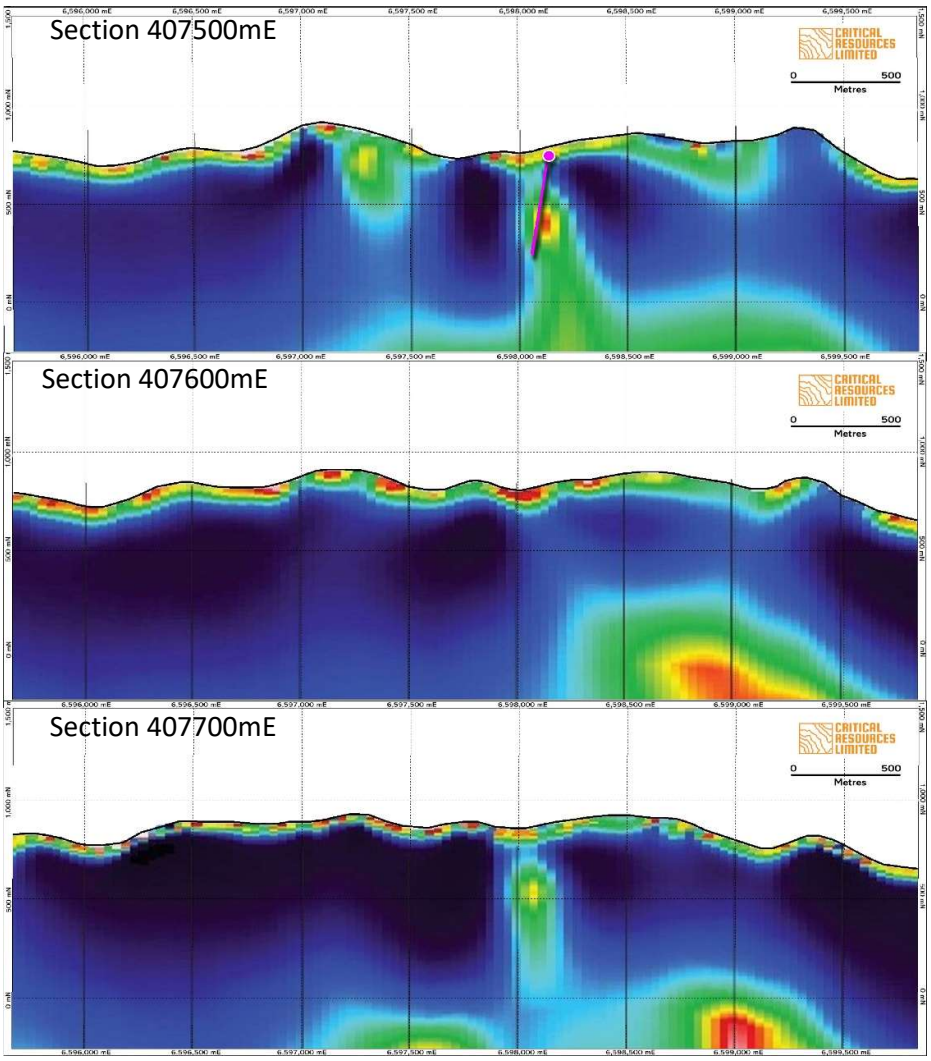
Historical drilling has focused on near surface mineralisation. The depth potential of this high-grade mineralisation will require drill testing and forms the basis for the current exploration program at Gibsons. This hole is being twinned for the purpose of validating previous drill results, to test depth potential, to provide results that are JORC QAQC compliant and to act as infrastructure to allow for downhole electromagnetic surveying

The Company is of the opinion that this staged approach to exploration will enable more accurate, lower risk, target development and more efficient placement of future drill holes and further exploration of the down dip and down plunge extensions to known mineralisation.

New targets have been generated through a first principles review of VTEM data (see ASX announcement dated 02 June 2021). Cross sectional slices taken at 100m intervals are shown in Figure 6.

These targets represent a clear strategy and work program developed by the Company and form the basis of the current drill program, inclusive of down hole electromagnetics aiding in subsequent drill hole placement.

Figure 6 - Gibsons geophysical targets demonstrating three sections at 100m intervals



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

-End-

EXPLORATION WORK – COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Leu, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Leu is a full-time employee of Critical Resources Limited. Mr Leu has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.
Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

NO NEW INFORMATION

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

ABOUT CRITICAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Critical Resources is a base metals exploration and development focused company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:CRR). The Company has recently been undergoing a structured process of change at the Director and Executive level. These changes mark the commencement of a renewed focus by the Company on providing shareholder value through the exploration, development and advancement of the Company's long held NSW assets and also of its Copper assets in Oman.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 – CRRDD21_01 Exploration Results

1.1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• *No sampling completed at this stage* • *No other measurement tools other than directional survey tools have been used in the holes at this stage.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• *Oriented core was placed V-rail and a consistent cut-line drawn along core to ensure cutting (halving) of representative samples* • *No sampling completed at this stage*
	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 (eg '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.	• *Determination of mineralisation has been based on geological logging and photo analysis.* • *Diamond Core drilling was used to obtain 3m length samples from the barrel which are then marked in one meter intervals based on the drillers core block measurement.* • *Assay samples will be selected based on geological logging boundaries or on the nominal meter marks.* • *Samples are yet to be collected and will be dispatched to an accredited laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for sample preparation and shipment to analysis*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *NQ2 diamond double tube coring by Sandvik DE710 rig was used throughout the hole.* • *Core orientation was carried out by the drilling contractor.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *Lithological logging, photography* • *Core samples were measured with a standard tape within the core trays. Length of core was then compared to the interval drilled, and any core loss was attributed to individual rock units based on the amount of fracturing, abrasion of core contacts, and the conservative judgment of the core logger.* *Results of core loss are discussed below.*
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• *Experienced driller contracted to carry out drilling.* •*In broken ground the driller produced NQ core from short runs to maximise core recovery.* • *Core was washed before placing in the core trays.* • *Core was assessed by eye before cutting to ensure representative sampling.*
	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.	• *See "Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report" above.*
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.*	• *Core samples were not geotechnically logged.* • *Core samples have been geologically logged 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 core logging was qualitative in nature.* • *All core was photographed*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	•*100%* •*Total depth of the hole was 47metres of a planned 140m hole* • *100% of the relevant intersections were logged.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• *No sampling completed at this stage*
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• *No sampling completed at this stage*
	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.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• *No sampling completed at this stage*
	The use of twinned holes.	• *This hole is a twin of previous hole SG-03*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• *Core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• *No sampling completed at this stage*
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.*	• *Drill collars recorded with Garmin GPS that has an accuracy in the order of ±3 metres for location. A registered surveyor will be contracted to accurately survey all drill collars at completed of drill program.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	• *MGA94 (Zone 56)*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• *Topographic control based on Department of Lands digital terrain model.*
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Not relevant to current drilling.*
	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.	• *Not relevant to current drilling.*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• *No sample compositing has been applied.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	*• The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown. The drilling program is aimed at determining orientation of the base of mineralisation by drilling three holes.*
	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.	*• It is uncertain whether sampling bias has been introduced, or whether the thickness drilled is a true thickness.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*• Core samples will be stored the Gibsons core yard core yard before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane. Sample*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*• Not undertaken at this stage*

2 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	*• The Halls Peak Project comprises granted Exploration Licenses EL 4474 and EL 7679, located in north-eastern NSW and covering an area of about 84km^2.* *• There are no known impediments to operate on the tenements*
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*• Tenure is current and in good standing*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*• Exploration for base metals and gold have been conducted at Halls Peak since 1896 when massive sulphide deposits were discovered by prospectors. There was some small-scale mining of deposits of copper, lead, zinc and silver ore on the east side of the Chandler River until 1916. According to Report 52 – The Geological Survey of New South Wales "In 1965, 1,600 tons of ore were mined to give 263 tons of lead, 450 tons of zinc, 46.3 tons of copper and 12523 oz of silver". Following this several exploration campaigns were conducted until the mid-1980's for massive sulphides and silver by major mining companies such as BHP Co. Ltd., Mt. Isa Mines Ltd., The Zinc Corporation Ltd., Halls Peak Australia Limited and Allstate Exploration N.L. but most work was hindered as none were able to secure tenure to the whole area. All of these work programs comprising drilling, geochemistry and geophysics have resulted in an immense body of data.*

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*• Halls Peak is in the southern part of the New England Orogen, a belt of continental crust uplifted to form a mountainous region. Mineralisation is hosted in the Permian Halls Peak Volcanics, a sequence of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks that have been deformed and metamorphosed due to their formation in a rift setting. Sulphide mineralisation is stratiform with several massive sulphide bodies within broad zones of disseminated and stockwork sulphides. Massive sulphide bodies are generally moderate to steeply dipping and up to tens of metres across. The massive sulphides are often associated with sulphidic shale and siltstone within zones of stockwork and disseminated sulphides in sericite-quartz altered rocks. Sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite. Metal grades in massive sulphides can average 3.5% Cu, 8% Pb, 24% Zn, 260g/t Ag and 0.42g/t Au.*
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 (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.	*• Not relevant*
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.*	*• Uncut*
	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.	*• All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables are weighted averages.*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*• None used*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	To Depth
CRR21DD_01	407,665.77	6,598,009.81	790.16	177.00	7400	140.00

Criteria	JORC-Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*• True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*• The precise geometry is not currently known but is being tested by the planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the interpreted mineralised structure.*
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	*• Down-hole length reported, true width not known.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*• The drilling is aimed at clarifying the structure of the mineralisation.*
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*• Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*• Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.* *• There were no deleterious elements identified.*
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	*• Drill program of 14 holes for a total of 2,500m to both verify historical drilling at Halls Peak but also to test deeper VTEM targets.*