Flint Drill Ready Gold-Silver Project Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Comprehensive review of recent NSAMT geophysics, geochemistry, mapping and IP data completed.
- A large gold and silver geochemical anomaly has been defined from historic surface rock samples and delineates a large halo of highly anomalous pathfinder elements (incl arsenic and tellurium) indicative of a High Sulphidation Epithermal deposit type.
- Subsurface modelling of electrical geophysics methods (IP and NSAMT) indicates that the system has a strike length of 4km.
- Located 80km east of Trujillo, Peru (population +1M) in one of the world's most prolific epithermal metallogenic belts with a gold inventory / production history of >50Moz Au.
- Initial program of 4 priority diamond drillholes for 1850m to commence this quarter.

Executive Chairman Dean de Largie said:

"Flint is now drill-ready, with permits in place and funding secured to commence our maiden diamond drilling program this quarter. Importantly, the Project sits within a highly endowed epithermal gold-silver province, reinforcing the potential scale and significance of the system we are targeting.

The recently completed NSAMT survey has identified a series of resistive targets over a strike length of approximately 4km, supporting the interpretation of a large high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system. In combination with historic surface geochemistry and mapping in the northern end of the project, these results provide compelling high-priority drill targets for our initial program.

In the background, the team has signed surface access agreements, received approval of the Company's Environmental Permit, and informed the relevant authority of our intention to commence drilling activities this quarter."

Australian Critical Minerals Ltd (ASX:ACM, "ACM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of the Flint gold-silver Project technical review and the provide the updated Investor Presentation relating to exploration plans at Flint.

The Flint project is an undrilled high-sulphidation epithermal (HSE) gold/silver project located 80 km east of Trujillo (pop +1M) in La Libertad, northern Peru, covering 2,200 hectares. The district is one of the world's most prolific epithermal metallogenic belts with a gold inventory and production history exceeding 50 Moz Au (Figure 1).

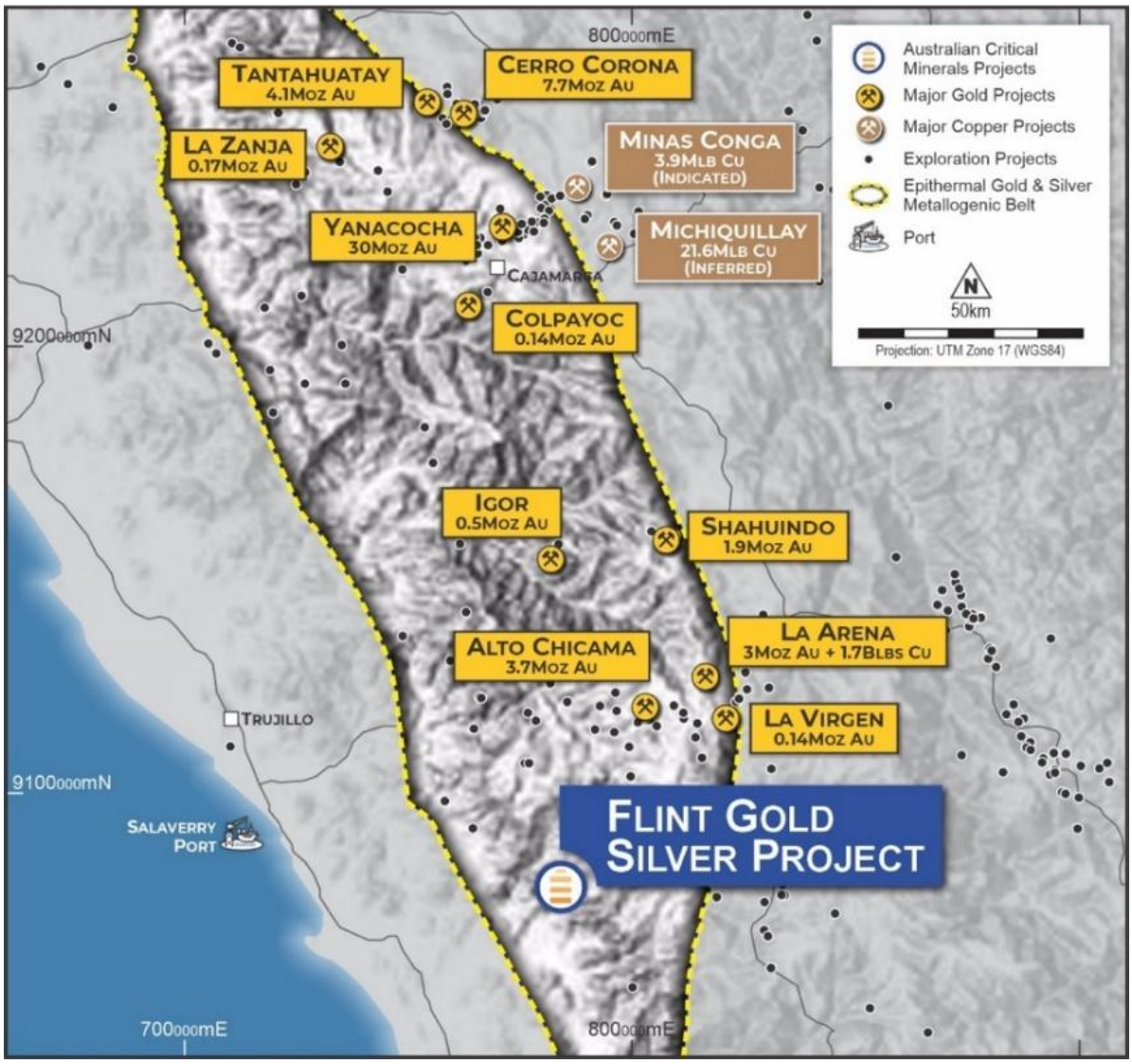

Figure 1. Flint location and positioning amongst Tier 1 gold – silver producers

The Company recently completed an NSAMT geophysics program on the Flint Project. Modelling of the geophysics data in conjunction with historic mapping, surface geochemistry, surface alteration and historic IP data covering the Northern portion of the project, identified several large resistors separated by conductivity anomalies.

The Technical Review has recommended 5 drillholes in the Northern half of the Project. Four of these are recommended for an initial high-priority drilling program of approximately 1850 metres. The targets are resistive anomalies coincident with surface geochemistry and alteration indicative of a high-sulphidation epithermal (HSE) gold-silver system.

A large geochemical anomaly has been defined and delineates a large halo of highly anomalous pathfinder elements indicative of the HSE deposit type.
Subsurface modelling of electrical geophysics methods (IP and NSAMT) indicates that the system has a strike length of 4km

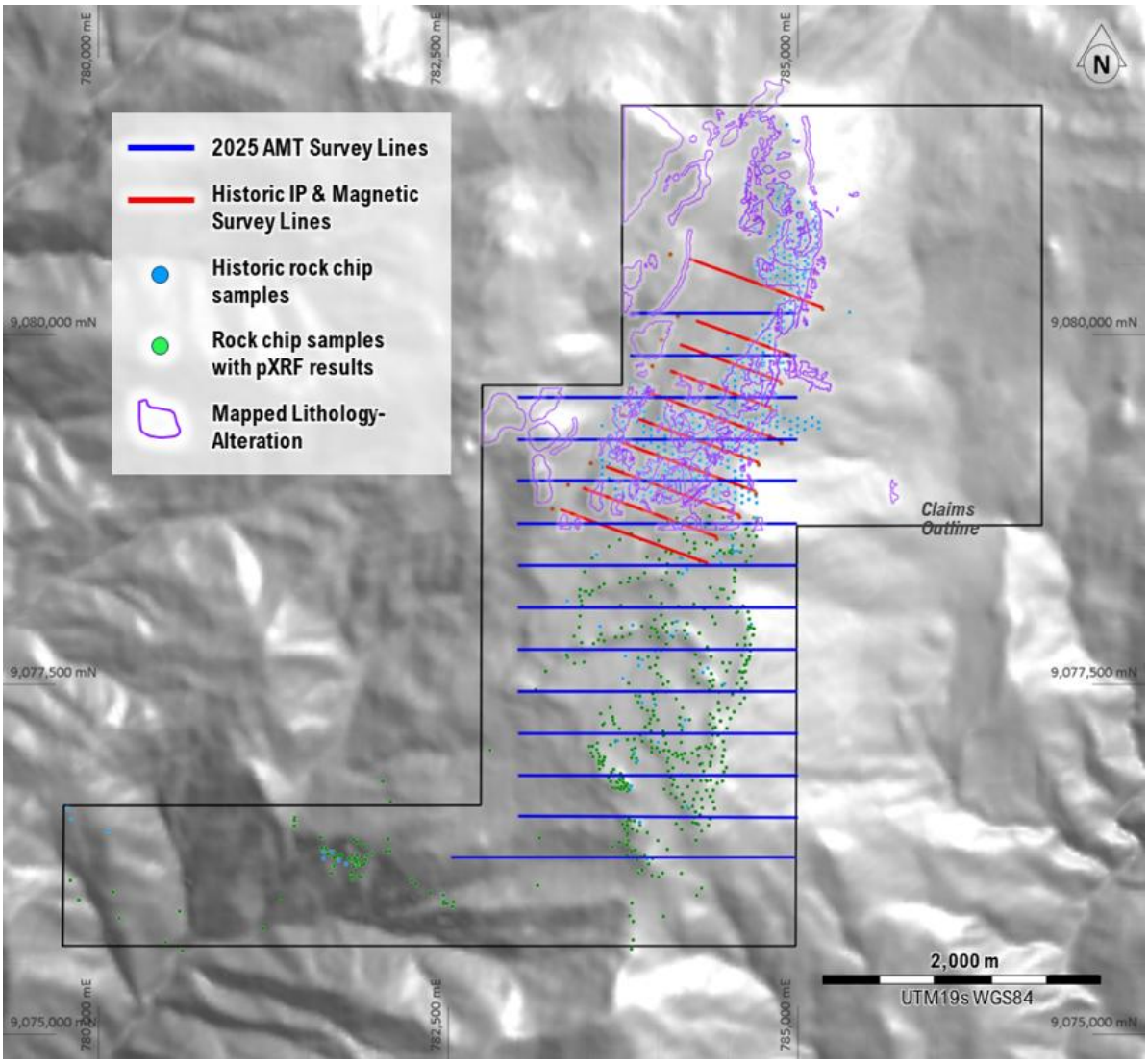

Figure 2. Flint tenure, geophysics survey lines and location of historic samples

Geophysical and geological data compilation and validation

Drill targets are based on the compilation of project datasets, including company and state cadastral information; processing of ALOS data to generate digital elevation models; a 26.5 line-km NSAMT geophysical survey (ACM) across 14 east–west oriented survey lines; modelling of 9.2 line-km of historic IP and magnetic data across 10 survey lines; and integration of historic geochemistry from surface rock samples (Figure 2).

Advanced NSAMT Geophysics

Interpretation of the NSAMT data has identified a large, continuous resistive body interpreted to represent the silicified core of a high-sulphidation epithermal system. The resistive anomalies show strong vertical continuity from approximately 100 metres to at least 300

metres below surface and correlate closely with historic surface geochemistry and alteration mapping (Figure 3).

The NSAMT results confirm Flint as a large, coherent hydrothermal system with a strike extent exceeding four kilometres. The survey has significantly expanded the project's exploration footprint beyond the limits of previous induced polarisation data and has refined multiple high-priority drill targets. The inversion models define several coherent line-to-line trends of elevated resistivity within the upper few hundred metres of the subsurface. A high resistivity "basement" appears to approach the surface toward the southwest of the survey area.

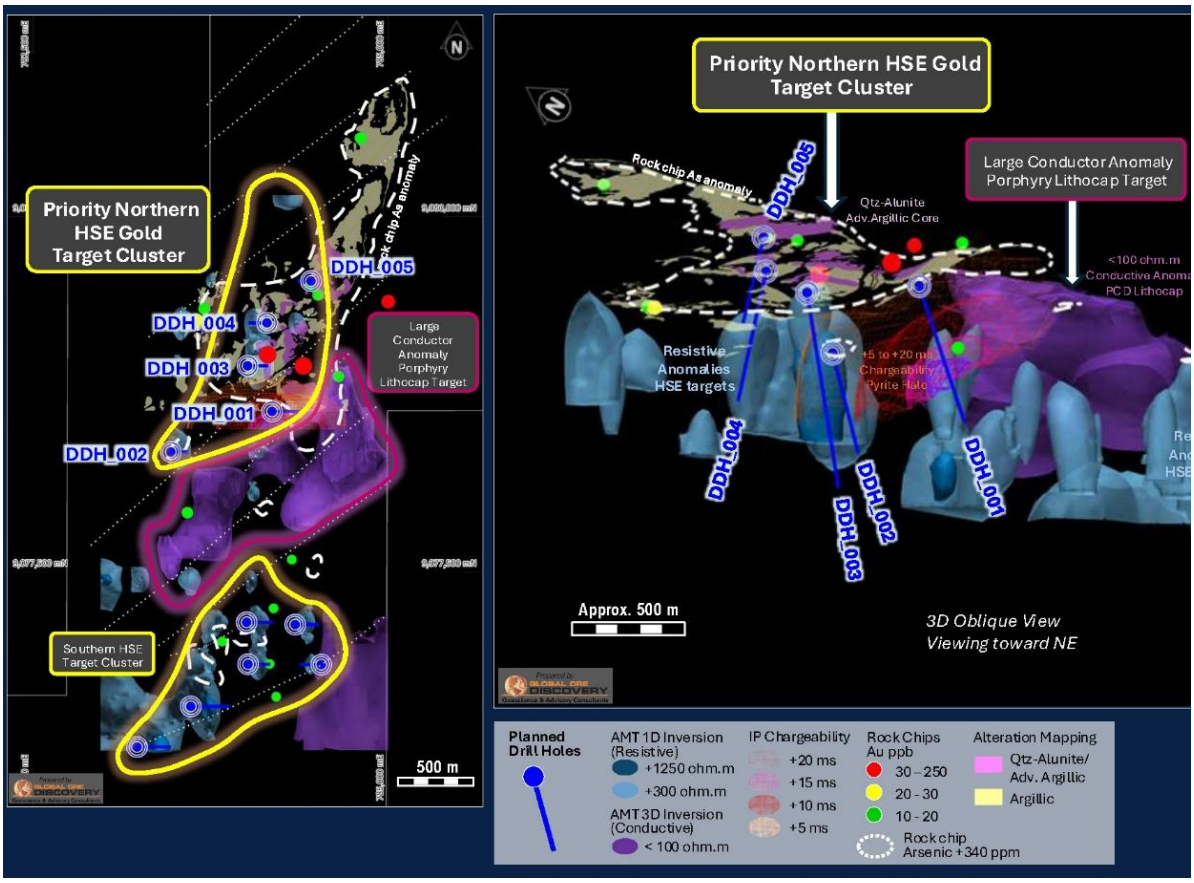

Figure 3. High-priority drill-targets based on comprehensive modelling of recent NSAMT geophysics with multiple historical geological and geophysical datasets

Drill Permitting and Drill Readiness

All regulatory clearances to commence drilling on the northern portion of the Flint Project within the Gaya103 concession have been granted. Approved drill pads are positioned such that drillholes will transect the core NSAMT resistive zones and maximise the probability of intersecting mineralised structures.

Drilling preparations are well advanced and planned as part of an initial drill program designed to test the geometry, depth extent and metal endowment of the system.

Environmental approvals for the southern concessions are well progressed, supporting a staged expansion of drilling across the broader project area.

This release has been approved by the Board of Australian Critical Minerals Limited.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Dean de Largie, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. de Largie is the Executive Chairman of Australian Critical Minerals Limited. Mr. de Largie 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. de Largie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About Australian Critical Minerals

Australian Critical Minerals (ASX: ACM) is an exploration company developing a diversified portfolio of precious and base metal projects in Peru and Western Australia. The Company's strategy is to advance high-grade, district-scale projects through disciplined exploration, responsible operations, and community engagement to create sustained shareholder value.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 (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.	No unreported sampling has been reported in this press release. Historic geochemistry results were previously reported June 12, 2025 in "Australian Critical Minerals to acquire significant gold and copper portfolio in mineral rich Peru"
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).	No drilling has been reported.
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.	No drilling has been reported.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	No drilling has been reported. No resource estimate has been reported. Historic surface rock chip samples were qualitatively logged. .

	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.	
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.	No sampling has been 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.	Surface rock chip QAQC protocols were previously reported in the above-mentioned June 12 2025 press release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	No sampling and no assays have been reported

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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.	NSAMT geophysics reported in the is release was acquired in the wgs84 z 17S datum. The NSAMT geophysics survey data was acquired on a 300m line spacing. Historic IP in the northern half of the project surveyed using a 100m line spacing
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.	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation is reported in this release.
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.	Geophysics survey lines are approximately perpendicular to the strike of the hydrothermal system
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No new or unreported sampling has been reported
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No new or unreported sampling or assay data is in this press release. The geophysics program is in progress and will be modelled and reviewed upon completion.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	Flint has 3 licences. Gaya 103 is held by Pegoco SAC which is a 100% owned subsidiary of ACM. El Perseverante and Cerro Pedernal are held through a 100% option to purchase by Latin Gold SAC. Tenure is in good standing. There are no native title interests
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Southern Rock Geophysics modelled the NSAMT data and remodelled the historical IP data.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Flint is regarded as high-sulphidation epithermal property. The volcanic host rock has not been formally dated, however it is considered to be of approximately Miocene age.
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, 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.	No drilling reported

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.	No unreported sampling or assays are included in this release
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'). Appropriate maps and sections	No drilling has been reported
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	No sampling has been reported
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.	No previously unreported assays have been reported

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.	A 3D inversion model of NSAMT data has been presented. Inversion modelling shows several resistivity anomalies extending from a depth of approximately 100m to below 300m.
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.	Next steps include a diamond drilling program of 4 drillholes for approximately 1850m. Historically the southern half of the project has had less surface geology and alteration mapping compared to the northern sector. This is expected to be addressed concurrently with the planned drilling campaign. Significant NSAMT anomalies exist in the southern sector. I IP is planned in this region to further define sub-surface conductors.