Drill Permit Secured at Flint as Geophysics Confirms Major Gold–Silver Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill Permit granted for the Gaya 103 concession, providing the final regulatory clearance needed to begin drilling
- Drill pads planned and approved, positioned directly over the core NSAMT resistive zone
- Preliminary NSAMT modelling has revealed a large, continuous resistive body interpreted as the core of the high-sulphidation gold–silver system
- Survey acquisition is progressing rapidly southward, across the broader Flint project area, expanding the target footprint and adding further high impact exploration potential ahead of drilling
- 3D inversion modelling to follow survey completion, finalising drill collar orientation and targeting
- Up to 10 diamond drillholes planned, delivering a comprehensive initial test of the system
- Drilling preparations underway positioning ACM for imminent drilling and a strong pipeline of news flow
- Environmental approvals well advanced in southern half of the project

Australian Critical Minerals Ltd (ASX:ACM, "ACM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that Drilling Permission on the northern concession of the Flint Project (Gaya 103) has been granted. The Drilling Permit allows ACM to drill the highly prospective NSAMT resistivity anomalies from the approved drill pad locations shown in Figure 1. The Environmental approval includes private property access agreements. A separate drilling permit is underway covering the southern half of the property.

The Ministry of Mines has been notified by the Company of its intention to commence drilling activities. The notification had been received and accepted by the Ministry.

Executive Chairman Dean de Largie said:

"We are very encouraged to see the emerging resistive core giving us a clearer understanding of the subsurface geometry of this high-sulphidation system. The current geophysics information continues to validate the potential we see at Flint. With the current survey progressing well, the next few weeks will be important as we finalise the 3D inversion work, adjust drill platform positions and drill orientation and finalise drill program planning. It's an exciting time for the Company as we prepare to drill within one of the world's great epithermal gold–silver belts, and we're pleased to be working alongside globally recognised Southernrock Geophysics and the highly experienced Arce Geophysics team in Peru."

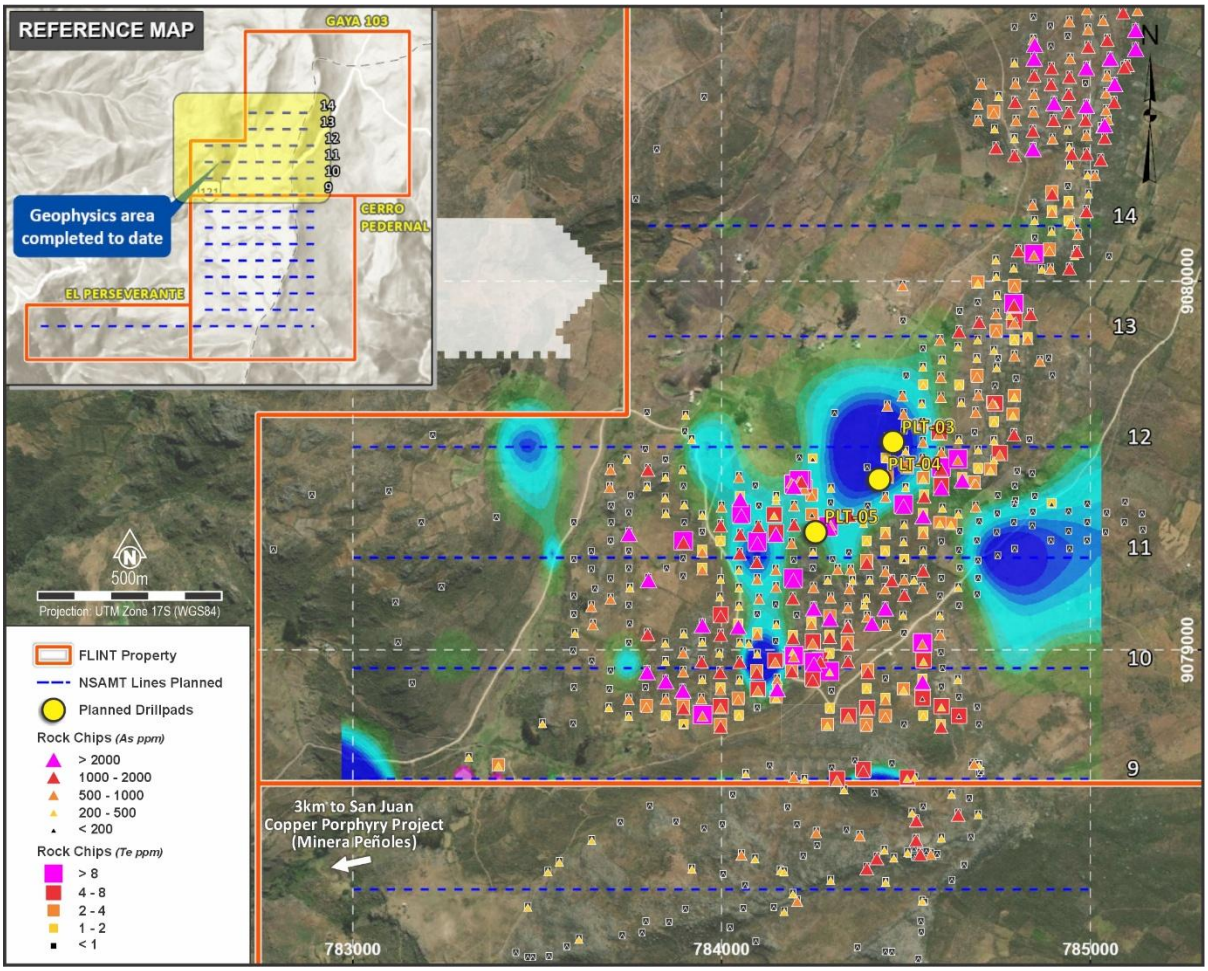

Figure 1. Approved drill platforms and NSAMT drill targets at the 3500m RL

The Company expects to drill up to 10 diamond drillholes across the Flint claims to validate the anomalies observed in the current NSAMT geophysics survey. The current analysis covers the initial six geophysics lines out of a planned 14 survey lines.

The location of the planned drilling platforms are part of the project pre-planning and based on the interpretation of historic surface trace element geochemistry and geophysics. The geophysics displayed in Figure 1, is the preliminary in-field data at the 3500m level, which provides an encouraging early indication of prospective structures. The resistivity anomalies as presented, are at approximately 100m below surface. Preliminary level plans of the NSAMT data indicate vertical continuity from approximately 100m to 300m from surface.

High sulphidation systems are commonly associated with elevated levels of bismuth tellurium and arsenic. Flint has all of these geochemical pathfinder trace elements, some at exceptional concentrations. Arsenic acts a system pathfinder as it disperses more widely than tellurium which, itself is a significant pathfinder for the core of a high sulphidation system. Figure 1 exhibits statistically anomalous Tellurium values between 100 and 1000 times greater than background (the average crustal value). Arsenic has an average crustal value of 5ppm and project samples taken at Flint of 100ppm are interpreted to be highly

anomalous and encouraging. Much of the project area hosts assays exceeding +2000ppm As, with some locations returning concentrations up to +10,000 ppm As. At Flint, tellurium and arsenic provide clear support High Sulphidation system zonation. Encouragingly, the geochemical model (derived from the assay data) correlates closely with the recent results from the NSAMT survey (Figure 1).

The NSAMT geophysics provides the subsurface indication of the geometry and location of the silicified, generally vuggy, core which provides the trap for gold-silver mineralisation in these systems.

To ensure the highest probability of drilling success, the Company will integrate the full dataset into a sophisticated 3D inversion model once the current survey is finished. This advanced model provides a far more accurate and detailed picture of the subsurface and will more accurately define the position of resistivity anomalies as it considers the full dataset from all survey lines, as well as complex surface features, like topography.

This process is a critical step in de-risking the drilling program as a 3D inversion model corrects for potential distortions seen in 2D or 1D views, revealing the precise latitude, longitude and depth of the resistive bodies the Company is targeting. Additionally, the model will define the true shape, dip, and plunge of the drill targets. This information is crucial for planning drill hole orientation ensuring the mineralised structures are intersected optimally during drilling, maximising the potential for a significant discovery. By using the most advanced data processing available, final drill sites can be determined with the highest degree of geological confidence. This data-driven approach ensures that ACM exploration capital is deployed as effectively as possible, testing the most prospective areas of the Flint system. ACM is committed to a systematic and intelligent exploration approach, and the 3D inversion model will be the definitive guide for our 2026 drilling campaign.

The Company will update the market with the finalized drill targets once the 3D inversion model is completed and interpreted in the next few weeks.

Flint is positioned within one of the world's great epithermal gold-silver belts which has produced over 40 M oz gold (Figure 2). It is the 3rd largest silver producer globally and sixth largest gold producer. It is located only three kilometres east of the San Juan Porphyry Copper project. San Juan occurs 700m lower in the topography than Flint. We could expect some continuity of geochemistry between Flint and the San Juan Project to become evident as work progresses on Flint.

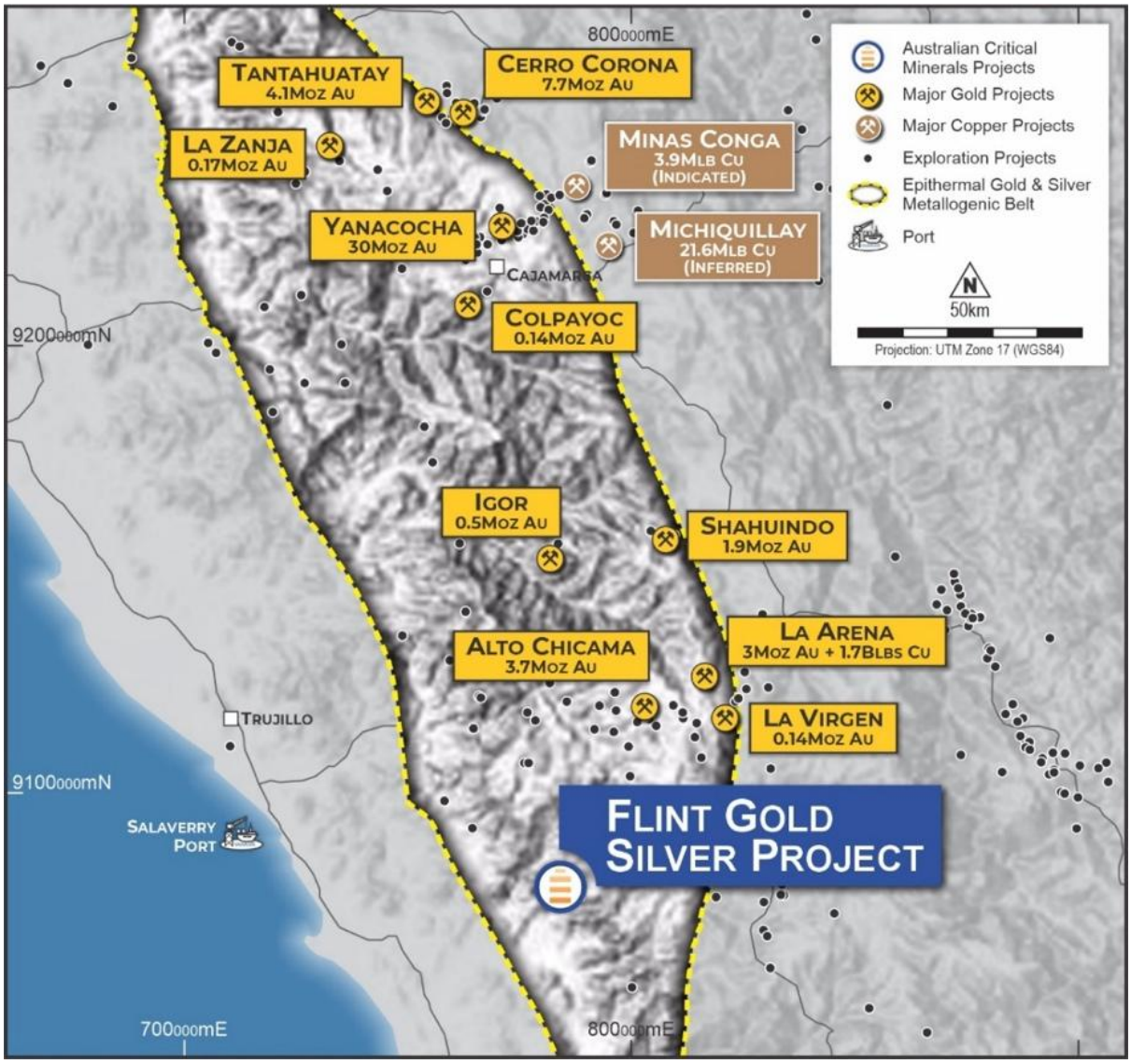

Figure 2. Flint positioning amongst Tier 1 gold – silver producers

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

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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.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding planned exploration programs, the timing and outcomes of geological interpretations, geophysical modelling and drilling, and potential mineralisation. Australian Critical Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as required by law.

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. Thematic geochemistry in Figure 1 is based on assay results from cut channels 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 qualitively 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. QAQC protocol included insertion of duplicate, blank and standard reference samples at an average rate of 1 in 20. Samples were processed through Acme Analytical by ICPMS
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 assyas 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.
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.	Terra Resources Pty Ltd performed reviewed and remodelled historic IP data from the Gaya 103 concession This information assisted the Company in preliminary planning of the drill pad locations identified in Figure 1.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Flint is regarded as highsulphidation epithermal property hosted in Miocene volcanic rocks
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').	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.	Preliminary plan of the resistivity modelled at the 3500 m level has been presented .This data has not been the subject of a 3D inversion model yet. The NSAMT program is currently in progress. The full Inversion model is to be prepared when the geophysics program is complete.
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.	NSAMT Geophysics is expected to complete during the next week and modelling presented shortly thereafter. The 3D inversion model is expected to deliver final expected positioning of the resistivity volumes which will aid the subsequent precise drill targeting.