

Drilling Imminent at the Flint Gold-Silver Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden drilling campaign at Flint to test high impact gold-silver targets
- Flint gold-silver drilling set to commence on March 31, 2026
- SFP Drilling SAC mobilising to site on March 28
- Initial drilling campaign set to begin systematically testing the broader Flint system
- Access construction has exposed broader areas of hydrothermal alteration

Executive Chairman Dean de Largie said:

“The mobilisation of our drilling contractor, SFP Drilling SAC, to the Flint gold-silver project on 28 March 2026 is an important step forward. Flint lies within a 4 km long hydrothermal system that we have modelled and potentially hosts two separate high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver systems, separated by a porphyry-copper lithocap, providing a compelling multi-target exploration opportunity. The upcoming program will represent the first systematic drill test of this broader system, targeting both interpreted epithermal centres and associated alteration zones.

Access and drill-pad construction at the project is now nearing completion, and we expect full site preparation to be finished ahead of mobilisation, ensuring an efficient and uninterrupted drilling program.

We look forward to updating the market on commencement of the drilling campaign.”

Australian Critical Minerals Ltd (ASX:ACM, “ACM” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that drilling mobilisation is imminent at its Flint gold-silver project, located within a large hydrothermal system with a 4 km strike length, believed to comprise two separate high-sulphidation epithermal systems separated by a porphyry-copper lithocap. Identification of the hydrothermal system is based on extensive historic geochemistry, IP and NSAMT geophysics and geological mapping.

ACM confirms that its drilling contractor, SFP Drilling SAC, is scheduled to mobilise to the Flint project site on 28 March 2026, marking the commencement of a targeted exploration campaign across this prospective corridor. Initial holes will target zones of strong alteration and geophysical response interpreted to represent key fluid pathways within the system.

The project is within a well-endowed epithermal-porphyry metallogenic belt which hosts multiple world-class gold, silver and copper mining centres (Figure 1). Flint is considered

highly prospective given its position along this trend and its proximity to multiple established gold producers.

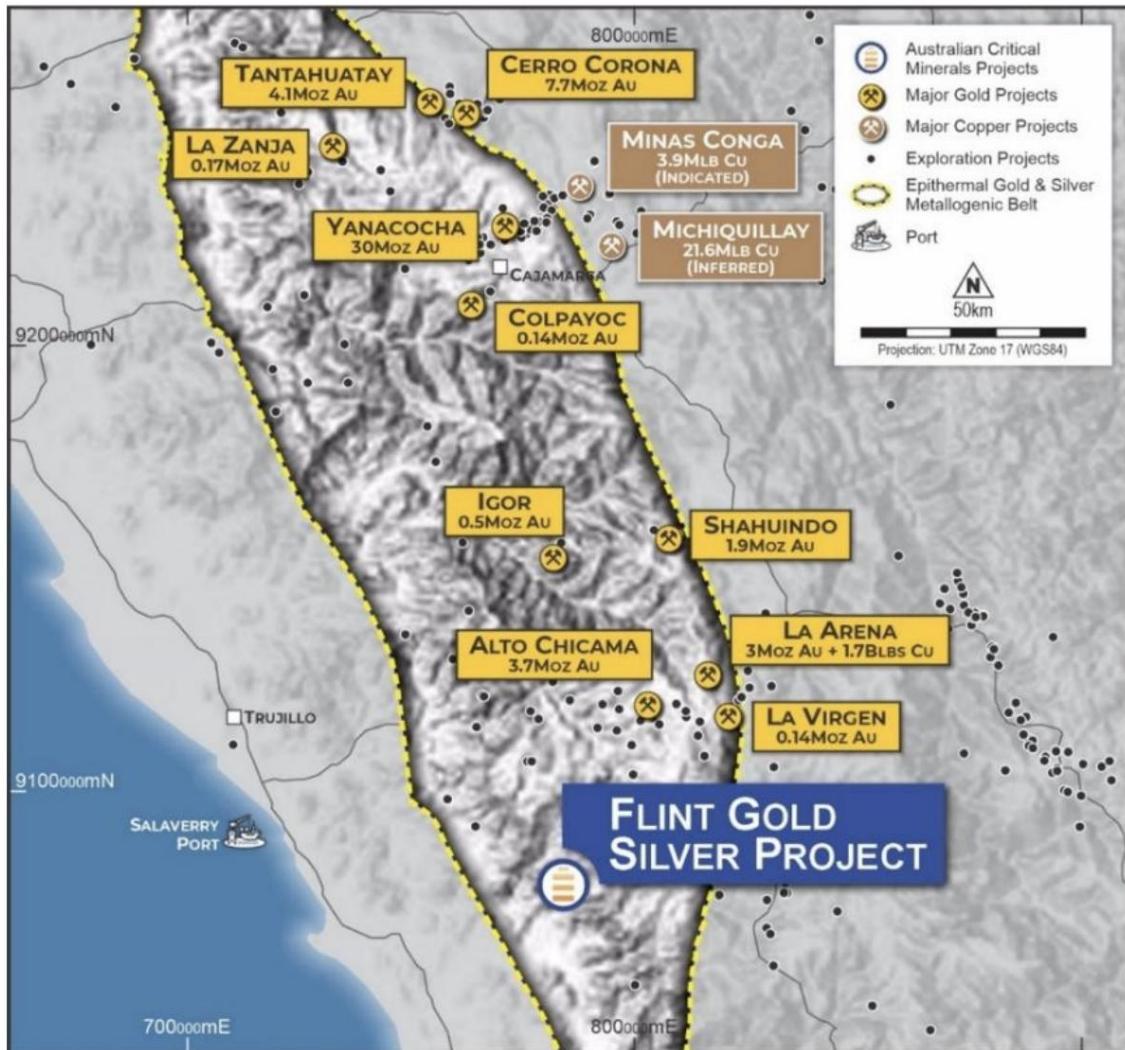


Figure 1. Flint location amongst Tier 1 gold-silver producers.

The San Juan Porphyry project is located less than 1km from the tenure (Figure 2). It provides an indication of the potential geology in the deeper parts of the Flint system.

Access and drilling platform construction is very nearly complete. Importantly, the process of access preparation allows new geology to be exposed. Significant clay alteration, of product of the hydrothermal system can be observed in the access roads and drill pads (Figures 2 to 4).

The drill pad and access construction has identified broader hydrothermal clay alteration on freshly broken rock. These observations provide further support to the Company's geological model (Figures 2 to 5). The onsite geological team will conduct further surface mapping and sampling of these areas between drill pads.



Figure 2. Breaking ground on Flint



Figure 3. Drill pads at Flint



Figure 4. Advanced argillic alteration clearly visible from the broken ground at Flint drill pads.

Next Steps

- Commence Phase 1 Diamond Drilling (March 31, 2026)
- Ongoing mapping and geochemical sampling in southern sector

The Company will provide further updated as drilling progresses.

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

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About Australian Critical Minerals

Australian Critical Minerals (ASX: ACM) is a resource exploration company focused on developing a high-grade portfolio of gold, silver, copper and critical mineral projects, with a core focus on Peru. In 2025, ACM acquired a suite of highly prospective Peruvian assets spanning over 25,000 hectares. These assets are strategically positioned to supply the critical metals driving global electrification, clean energy, and industrial growth.

ACM also holds iron ore projects in Western Australia's Pilbara region, offering long-term exposure to bulk commodity demand. Backed by an experienced team with proven exploration and corporate success, ACM is unlocking value across some of the world's most richly endowed mineral belts.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Dean de Largie. Mr. de Largie is the Executive Chairman of Australian Critical Minerals Limited and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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 has verified the data disclosed in this release and consented to including the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

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.	2012 Induced Polarisation Survey - A pole-pole induced polarisation survey was completed by Arce Geofisicos on behalf of Peru Minerals S.A.C between 4th and 13th September 2012. - Data acquisition comprised pole-pole induced polarisation on 10 WNW-ESE lines on 200 m line spacing for a total of 9.20 line-km. - Equipment used included an IRIS VIP4000 Transmitter (Tx), 6.5kW genset, and an IRIS ElrecPro Receiver system (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard pole-pole (PPIP) with 50m receiver dipoles and up to 7 receiver channels (N level). Location was by use of a Trimble ProXRT receiver, Zephyr 2 antenna and collector Ranger 500X. 2025 Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics Survey - A Natural Source Audio-frequency Magnetotelluric (NSAMT) survey employing contiguous E-field in an EMAP-style configuration, with sparse tensor sites was completed by Southernrock Geophysics on behalf of Australian Critical Minerals between 19th November 2025 and 6th of December 2025. - Data acquisition comprised contiguous 100m E-field (EMAP-style) with sparse tensor Audio-frequency Magnetotelluric (AMT) data along fourteen west-east oriented lines, spaced 300m apart for planned 29.4 line-km. The western portion of the southernmost line was not acquired due to very steep topographic relief, and a 300 m segment of Line 10 was not acquired due to land-access restrictions resulting in a final survey coverage of 26.5 line-km. Time series data acquired with sampling rates (Fs) of 32kHz. Time series records of up to 2²² samples for each Fs. Timing provided by internal GPS. Data acquired over 3 intervals of 2 minutes each (~6 minutes total per spread). - Survey configuration used a dipole length of 100m, using contiguous along line Ex-field (EMAP), with Sparse Tensor AMT sites every 300m (spreads of three Ex-fields per centrally located Ey, Hx, Hy measurements).

		- Equipment used included a gDAS 32-bit receiver and processing software and Zonge ANT-4 and 6 induction coils. Receiving electrodes were stainless-steel plates in hand dug pits wetted with fresh water. Historic Surface Sampling - 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' and August 13, 2025, in 'Notice of General Meeting/Proxy Form'.
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 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.	- No drilling has been reported. - No resource estimate has been reported. - Historic surface rock chip samples were qualitatively 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.	No sampling has been reported

	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.	
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.	2012 Induced Polarisation Survey - In 2025, ACM engaged Southernrock Geophysics to complete new QAQC analysis of the 2012 data. 2025 Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics Survey - Data QAQC and analysis was completed by Southernrock Geophysics in 2025. - Data processing was performed using gDASPro. 1D and 2D inversion were completed using Geotools (v.4.0.5) and 3D inversion using CGG's cloud based RLM3D service. The data was modelled with 1D, 2D and 3D inversions to image the resistivity distribution beneath the surveyed sites, along survey lines and across the survey area, to depths of around 1.5 kilometres. These depths are primarily constrained by the lateral extent of the surveyed area rather than the bandwidth itself. - The Audio-frequency Magnetotelluric (AMT) data acquired during this survey was of good quality, with selected Zxy data from 265 stations and Zyx data from the 93 tensor sites having median coherency coefficients of 0.96. The percentage error estimates of Apparent Resistivity and the Impedance Phase error provide a generalized measure of data quality for the Magnetotelluric survey. For the selected Zxy and Zyx data, the median error in Apparent Resistivity was 1.3%, and the median Impedance Phase error was 0.14° (2.4mR).

		Historic Surface Sampling Surface rock chip QAQC protocols were previously reported in the June 12 and August 13, 2025, press releases.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No sampling and no assays have been reported
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.	2012 Induced Polarisation Survey - Data was acquired using a Trimble ProXRT DGPS receiver, Zephyr 2 antenna and collector Ranger 500X in PSAD56 (+42 South America), UTM zone 17S. - Topographic control was obtained from SRTM 30m DTM with a nominal accuracy of 16 m. 2025 Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics Survey - Data was acquired using handheld GPS in the wgs84 z 17S datum. - Topographic control was obtained from SRTM 30m DTM with a nominal accuracy of 16 m.
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 news release. 2012 Induced Polarisation Survey - Data was obtained on 10 WNW-ESE lines on 200 m line spacing for a total of 9.20 line-km. 2025 Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics Survey - Data was obtained on 14 E-W oriented lines, spaced 300m apart for planned 29.4 line-km. The western portion of the southernmost line was not acquired due to very steep topographic relief, and a 300 m segment of Line 10 was not acquired due to land-access restrictions

		resulting in a final survey coverage of 26.5 line-km.
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 news 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 system. The volcanic host rock has not been formally dated, however it is

		interpreted 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.	Geological observations and surface rock chip results were previously reported in the June 12 and August 13 2025 press releases.
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 drill holes for approximately 1,850m. - 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 and so, IP is planned in this region to further define sub-surface conductors.

Appendix 2

Figure 1 References

- Tantahuatay:
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