Updated Investor Presentation & Flint Drill Ready Gold-Silver Project Update

Australian Critical Minerals Ltd (ASX:ACM, "ACM" or "the Company") attaches updated versions of the Investor Presentation and Announcement "Flint Drill Ready Gold-Silver Project Update" both previously released to the ASX on 29 January 2026.

The announcement has been updated to reflect the following changes:

- Figure 1 has been updated with more recent resource figures from the +50 Moz Epithermal Belt in which the Flint Project is situated. References for these resources have been included as Appendix 2 in the updated announcement.

- References for the major deposits and projects in +50Moz Metallogenic Belt have been included as Appendix 2 in the updated announcement.

- An updated JORC table has been included which now shows the details of geophysical equipment used in identifying the resistive and conductive anomalies on the Flint Project.

The presentation has been updated to reflect the following changes:

- Cross-references have been inserted to the Company's original ASX announcements to ensure investors are directed to the source previous market disclosures.

- References to peer comparison Mineral Resource Estimates ("MREs") on slides 13 to 15 have been updated for accuracy and consistency with publicly available information and to clearly show the geological characteristics of the High-Sulphidation Epithermal style seen in projects at different stages of development.

- The non-JORC resource previously included on slide 3 has been retracted as the Company is unable to comply with ASX Listing Rule 5.12 in relation to that disclosure.

- Investors should not rely on the retracted information when making investment decisions.

The Company confirms that no new material information is included in the amended presentation.

This release has been authorised for lodgement by the Board of Australian Critical Minerals Ltd.

For further information, please contact:

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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.

AUSTRALIAN CRITICAL MINERALS

GOLD, COPPER, SILVER IN PREMIER MINERAL REGION IN PERU

High-Grade Potential and Ready for Discovery

Investor Presentation January 2026

CORPORATE SNAPSHOT

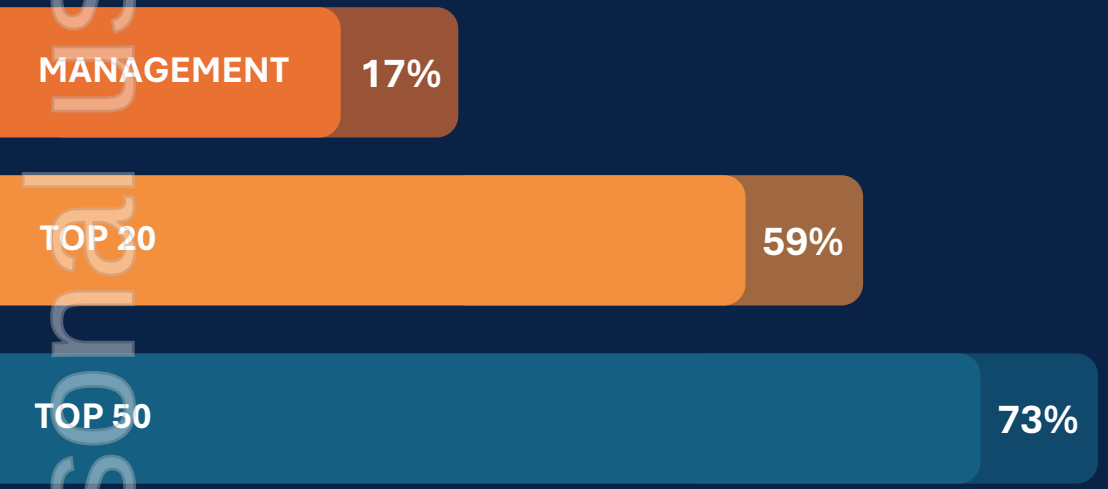
ACM
ASX CODE

106.7M
SHARES ON ISSUE

43,443,754 (listed ACMOA, $0.30 exp 26/6/26)
9,092,270 (unlisted $0.10 exp 22/9/2027)
Performance Rights: 5,000,000

$0.086
SHARE PRICE

SHAREHOLDERS



BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Dean De Largie, Executive Chairman
Dean has more than 30 years' global exploration experience and has been central to identifying ACM's project opportunities. A Curtin-trained geologist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, he provides technical direction and project assessments through his consultancy, Allied Rock Pty Ltd. Dean has extensive experience across Latin America - particularly Peru - where he has worked on multi-commodity projects for ASX, TSX and US-listed companies.

Paul Niardone, Non-Executive Director
Paul is an experienced director and executive with a strong track record in establishing and growing high-profile businesses. He is an Executive Director of The Agency Group Ltd, where he has played a key leadership role since 2013, and was previously the founder and Executive Director of Professional Public Relations, Western Australia's largest communications firm. Paul holds a degree in Politics and Industrial Relations and an MBA.

Allister Caird, Non-Executive Director
Allister is a geologist with more than 15 years' experience across exploration, project development and capital markets. He is currently CEO of Mount Ridley Mines Ltd (ASX: MRD), overseeing the advancement of its clay-hosted rare earth and gallium project in Western Australia. Previously, he was Head of Critical Minerals at Locksley Resources Ltd, where he led the company's downstream strategy in the United States and established a key strategic collaboration with Rice University.

WORLD-CLASS EXPLORATION ASSETS IN PERU

1 FLINT PROJECT

Gold, Silver

Large-scale, multi-million-ounce gold-silver opportunity with strong pathfinder geochemistry (+6000 ppm As, Se, Sb, Bi, Te, Th[1]). Extensive alteration footprint and geophysical anomalies.

2 RIQUEZA PROJECT

Copper, Silver, Zinc, Lead

Tier-1 copper-silver-zinc-lead target with extensive high-grade rock samples (up to 8.7% Cu, 2238 g/t Ag, 31% Zn, 35% Pb[1]). Multi-kilometre mineralised system with advanced exploration and defined drill targets.

3 BLANCA PROJECT

Gold, Silver

High-grade epithermal gold project with historical drilling. Best drill result: 9.5m @ 11.3 g/t from 64m incl.1.5m @ 52g/t Au[1]. Open at depth and along strike, with significant untapped potential.

4 CERRO RAYAS PROJECT

Silver, Zinc, Lead

High-grade Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization (up to 46.08% Pb, 39.67% Zn, 26.8 g/t Ag[1]), historic workings, and mapped underground adits. Strong exploration potential.

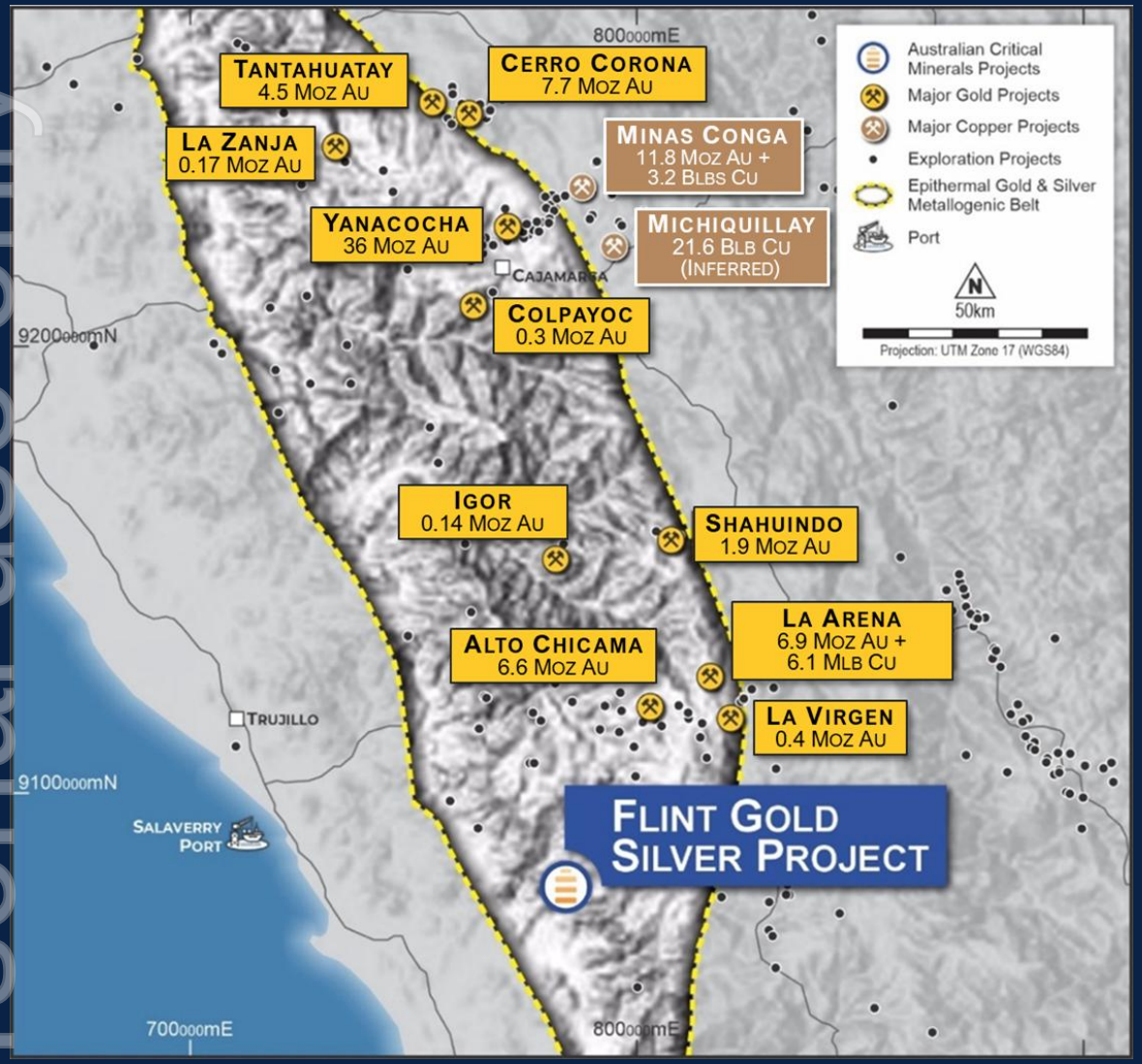
5 Inventory Projects

Several projects are held or are under evaluation as part of the Company's ongoing inventory and value building .

1. Refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025

FLINT PROJECT

Location and Major Local Minesites



- **Claims Package covers ~19.7 km²**
- **World Class Metallogenic Belt:**
  - 10 Major deposits
  - Resources exceeding 50Moz Gold
- **Access and Location:**
  - Road Access through Project
  - 80 km East of Trujillo - population +1M
- **Social License:**
  - Private landowner access agreements in place

For the references to the contained gold and copper resources mentioned on this slide please refer to slide 17.

FLINT PROJECT

3 GOLD - SILVER HIGH SULPHIDATION TARGET CLUSTERS NORTH, SOUTH & CENTRAL. CURRENT NORTHERN TARGET FOCUS

NSAMT geophysics identifies 2 large resistive targets north and south of a large chargeability anomaly in the centre of the Project

Compilation of all data has defined multiple High Sulphidation Epithermal (HSE) Drill Targets supported by geophysics and geochemistry

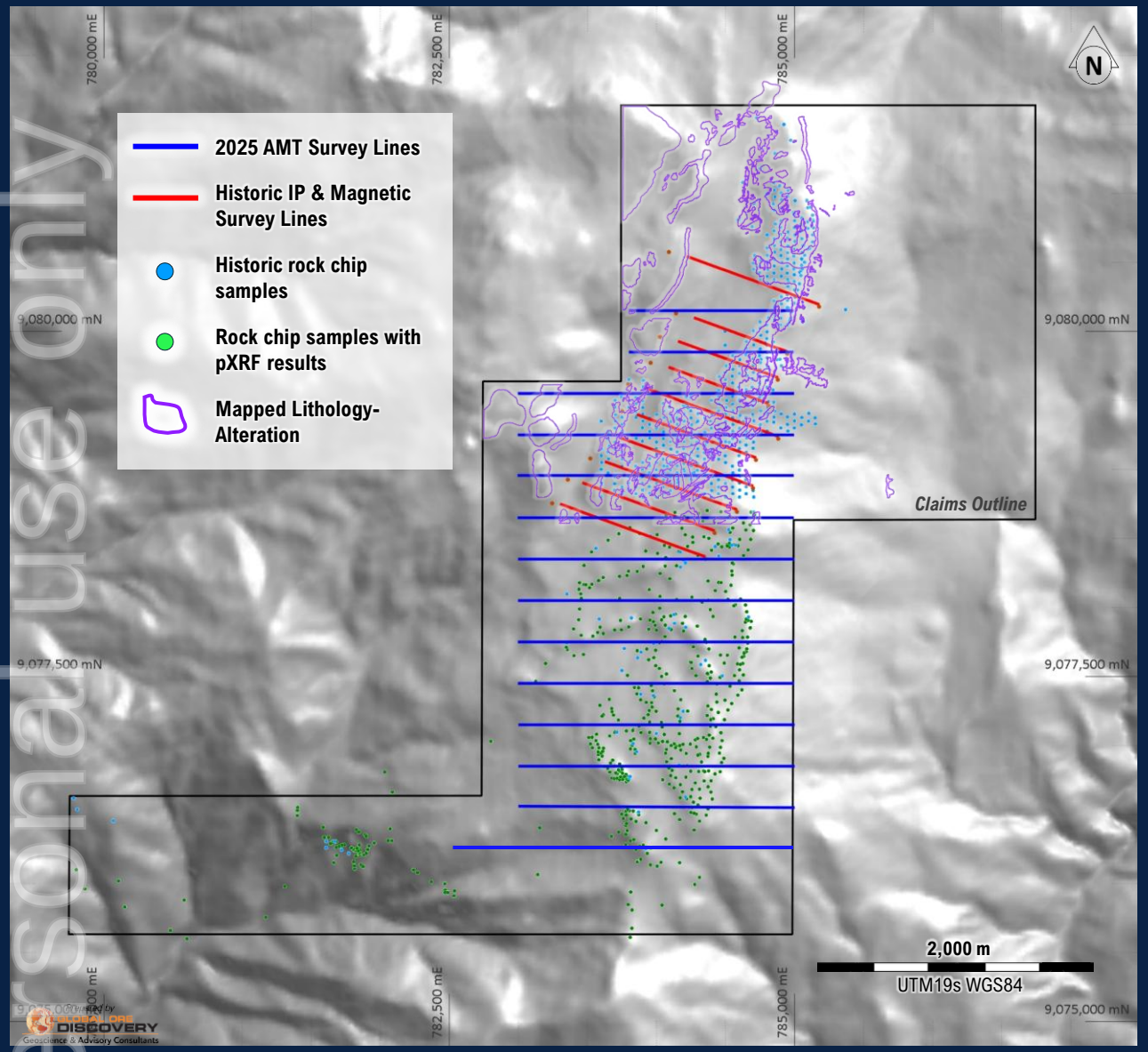
Modelling validated the HSE model with strong comparisons with La Coipa and Salares Norte Au-Ag HSE Projects

Trace Element Geochemistry confirmed as being very strongly anomalous and indicative of the HSE system

Rock Geochemistry and acid leached hydrothermal alteration correlate with the HSE exploration model

4 priority drillholes for 1920m planned for Q1 commencement

Flint: Geophysics, Surface Geochemistry and Mapping Coverage



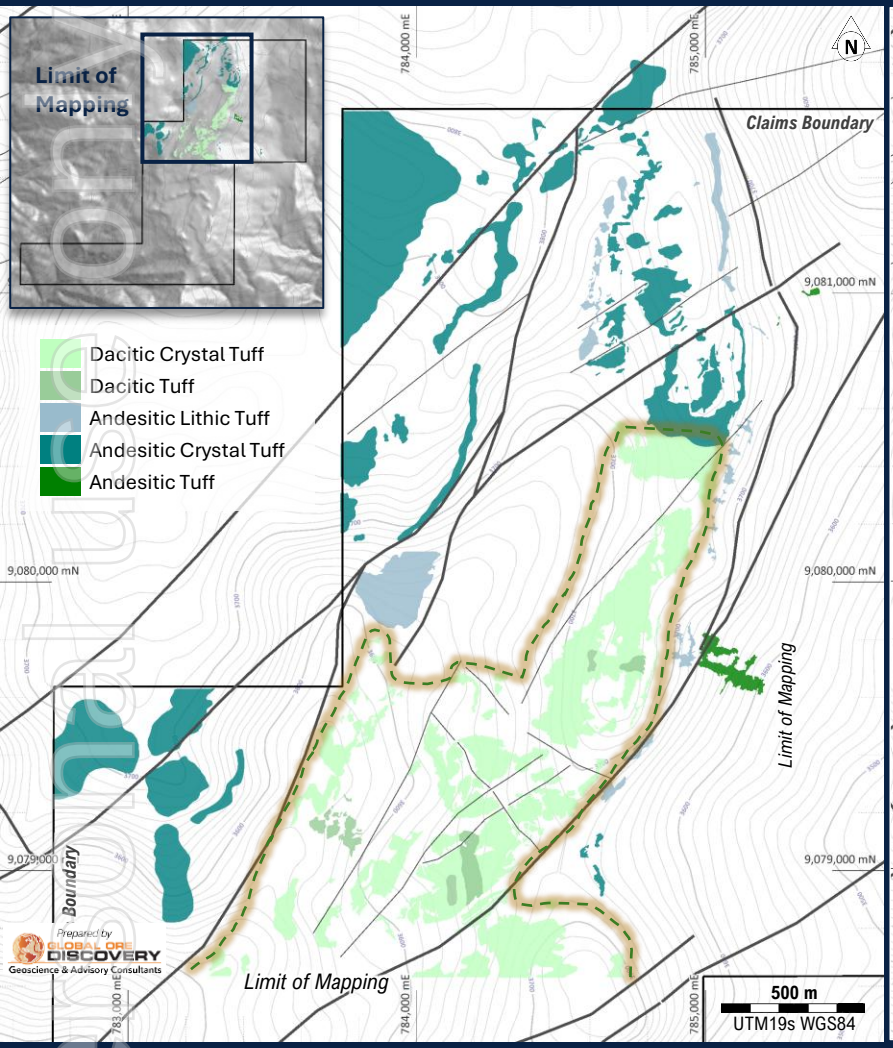
- **Claims Package covers ~19.7 km²**
- **Geophysics:**
  - ACM 2025 AMT survey, 14 lines for 26.5 line-km
  - Historic IP & Magnetics, 10 lines for 9.2 line-km
- **Historic Surface Geochemistry:**
  - 570 Historic rock chip samples multielement assays
  - 501 PXRF rock chip samples
- **30% of claims covered with Geology Mapping:**
  - 1.3 km² of geologic mapping (lithology and alteration)
- **Compilation of historical and recent datasets supports HSE targeting and drillhole design**

For Geochem results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025
For Geophysics results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 29 January 2026

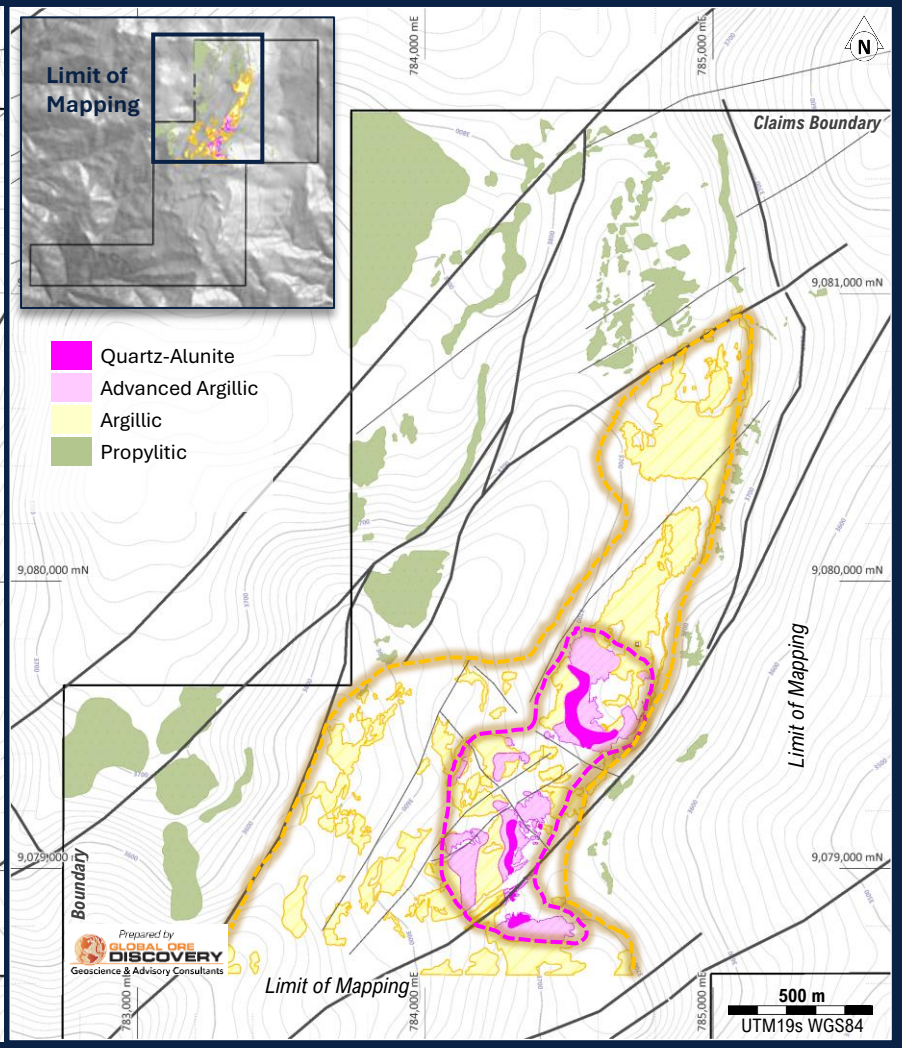
FLINT PROJECT

LITHOLOGY AND ALTERATION

Lithology – Andesitic to Dacite composition



Alteration – Large Advanced Argillic zone



Large scale alteration typical of High Sulfidation Epithermal (HSE) Au Ag systems

- +2.5 km alteration system mapped to date - open to the south
- +1 km Qtz-Alunite/Advanced Argillic altered core

→ Volcanic host sequence shows evolving magmas from andesitic to younger dacitic composition

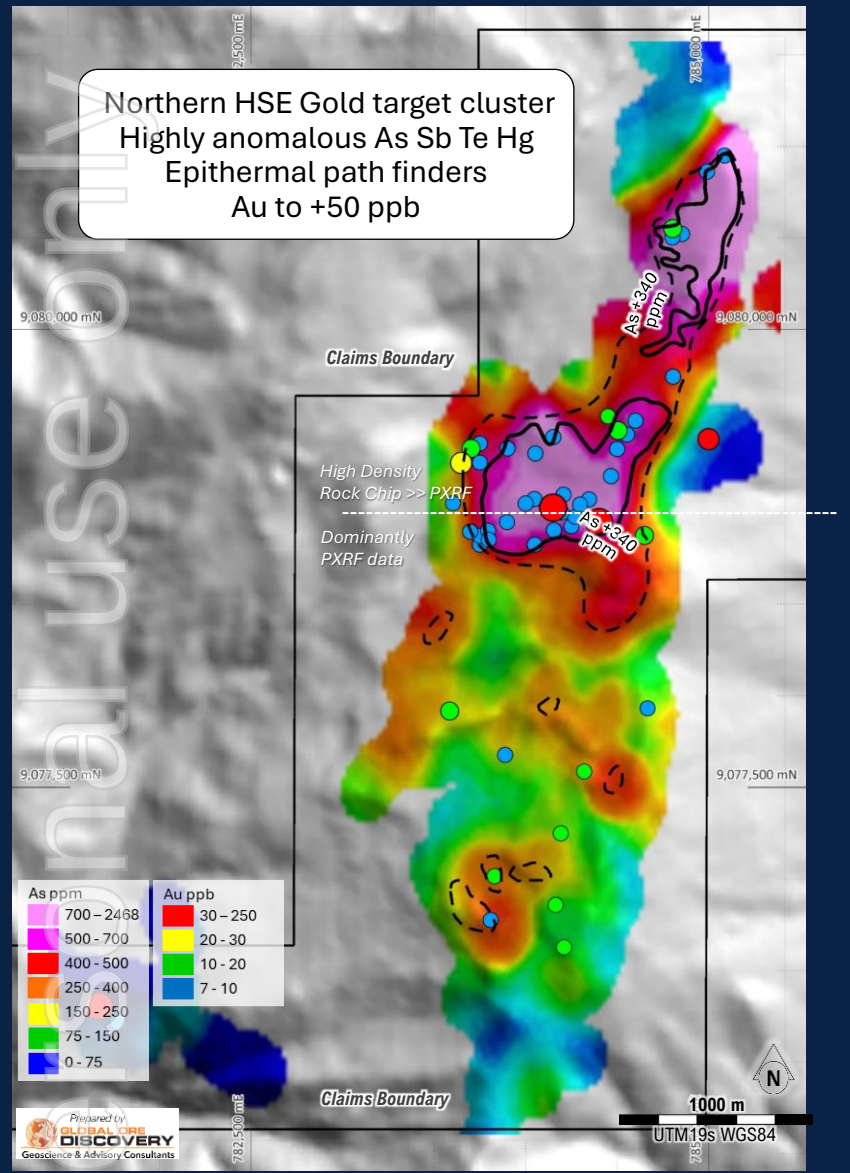
- Alteration and (mineralization?) hosted in dacite sequence
- As seen at many large HSE deposits in Andes

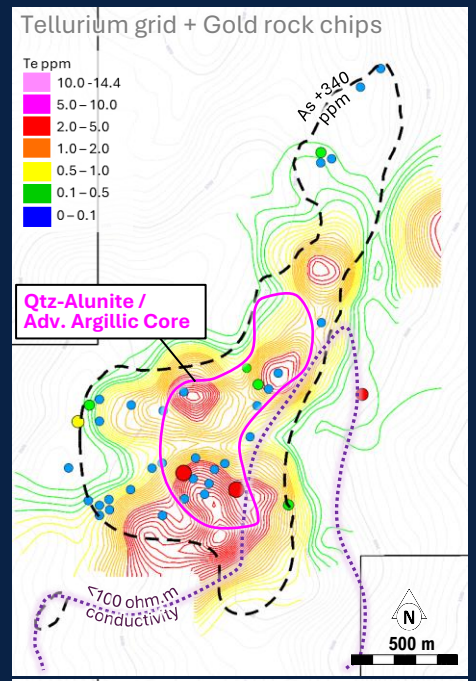
Refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025

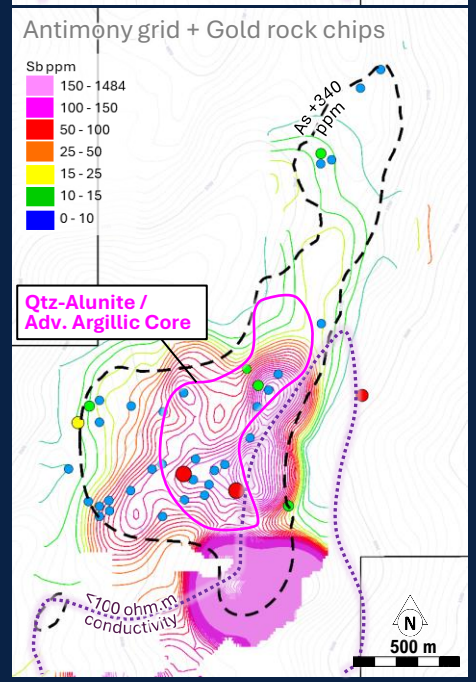
FLINT PROJECT

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock chip arsenic Grid + Gold >7ppb Points







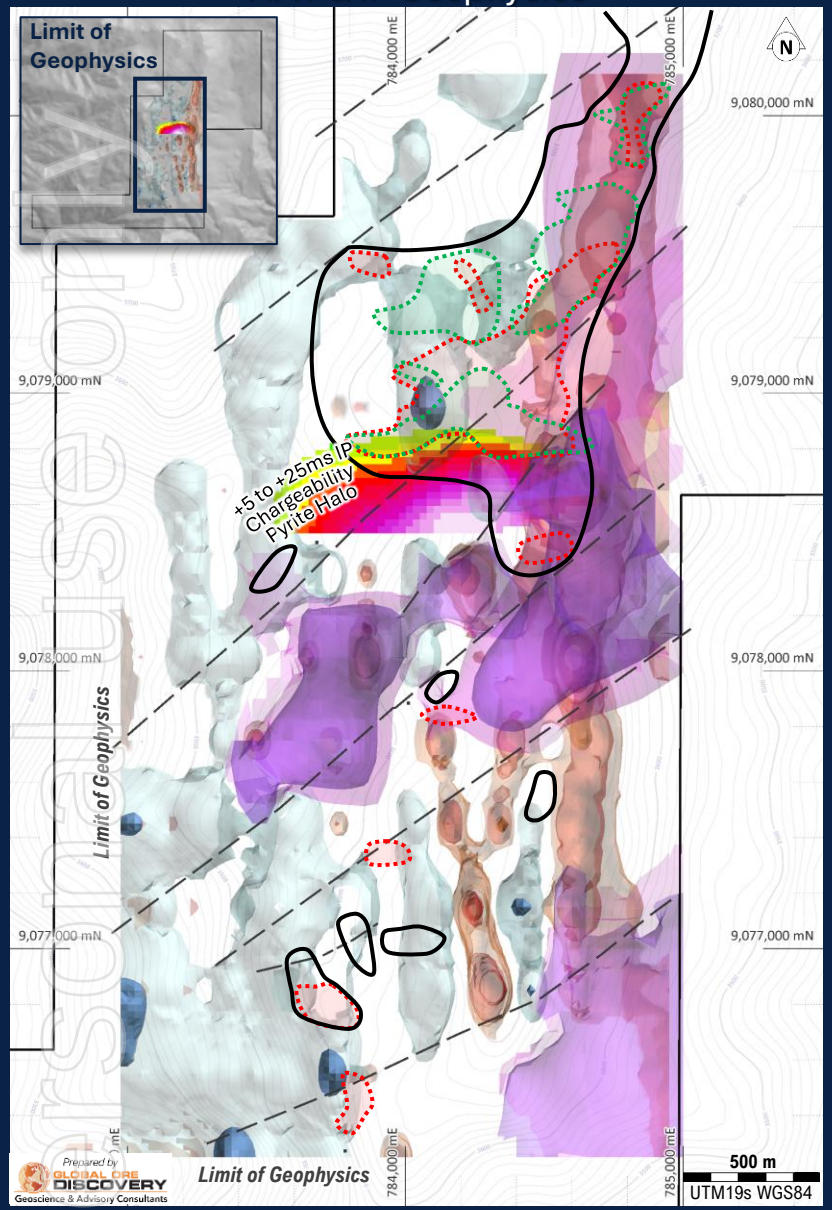
- High order As Sb Te rock chip anomaly extends for 2.5 km[1]
- Localised Au to + 50 ppb and Ag in rock chip – significant in terms of pathfinder trace element geochemistry[1]
- Coincident with mapped Advanced Argillic alteration with a quartz-alunite core
- Characteristics of steam heated / advanced argillic alteration cap over potential concealed HSE gold – silver mineralisation
- Arsenic pathfinder very strong and provides project level targeting
- Tellurium and provides guidance to the region immediately above the system core.
- Low level gold provides guidance to structural weaknesses and confirm the underlying system to be gold bearing
- In HSE systems, gold and silver is deposited below the ancient (paleo) water table. Above the water table steam heated acidic gases alter the rocks to clay. Volatile elements (eg As Te Sb) extend above the paleo water table and are represented in the trace element geochemistry that is observed at Flint.

Refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025

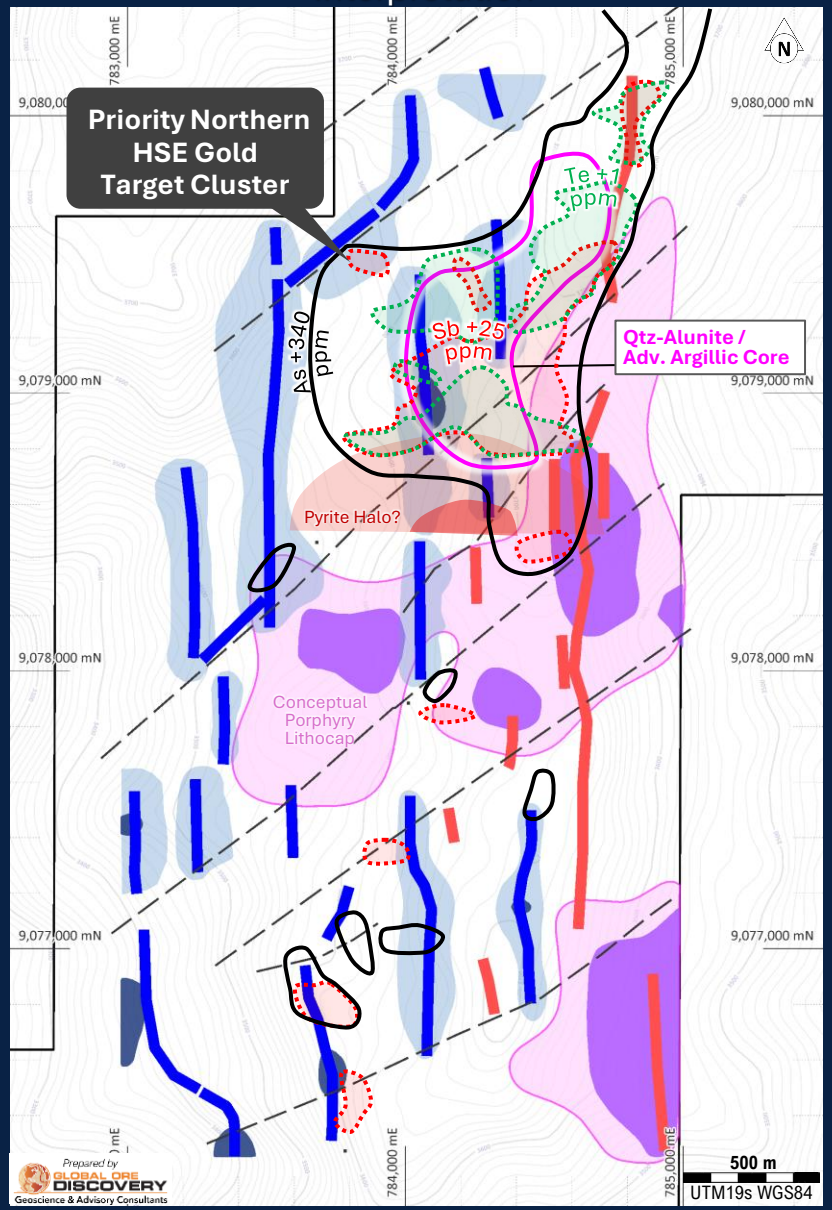
FLINT PROJECT

GEOCHEMISTRY

AMT & IP Geophysics



Interpretation



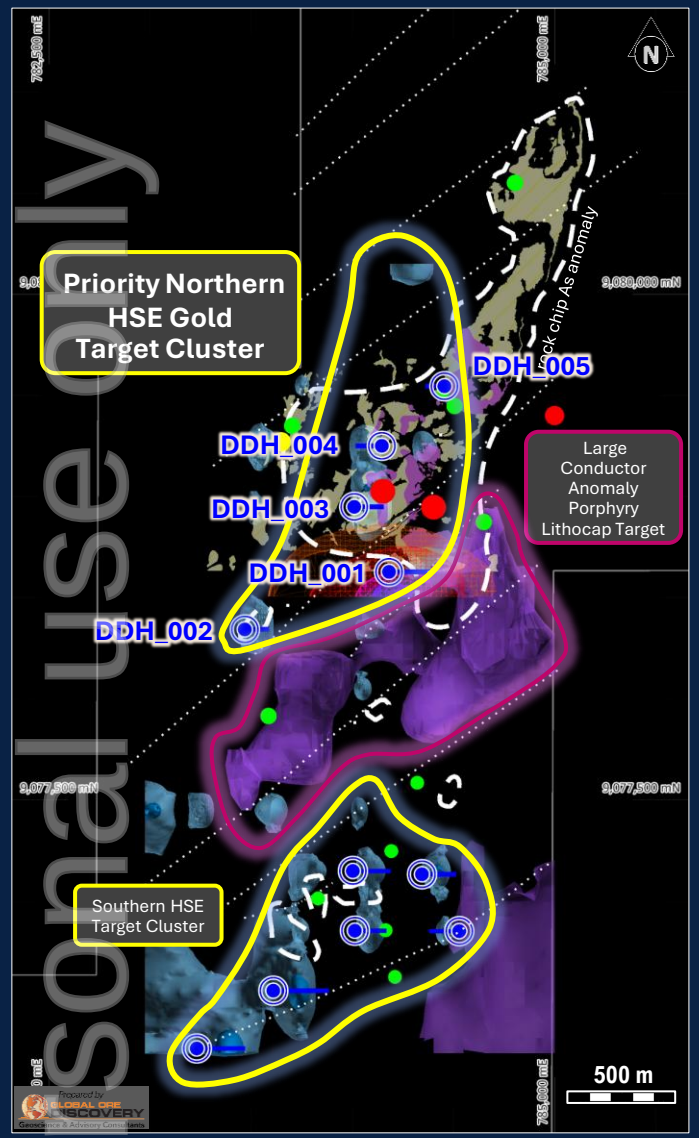
- Linear Chargeability and NSAMT Resistive features identified
- Extensive strong arsenic geochemistry
- Qtz-alunite argillic alteration core
- Resistivity results are significant for the Natural Source AMT method
- Crustal scale structural features provide fluid flow conduits

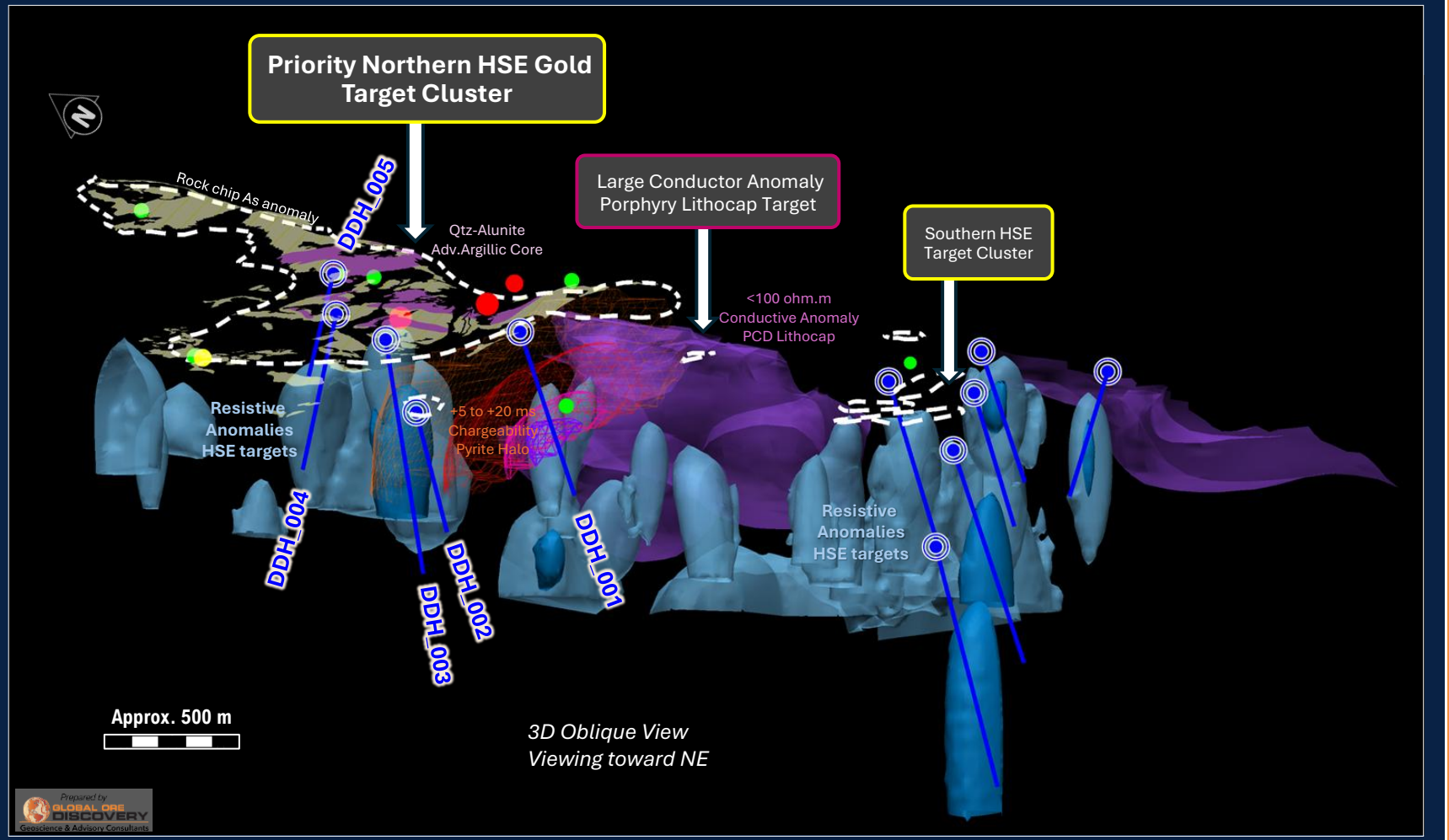
AMT 1D Inversion (Resistive)
+1250 ohm.m
+300 ohm.m
(Conductive)
< 50 ohm.m
< 75 ohm.m
AMT 3D Inversion (Conductive)
< 75 ohm.m
< 100 ohm.m
Resistive Linears
Conductive Linears
+25 ms IP chargeability
+5 ms IP chargeability (pyrite halo)
Structural Breaks
Rock Chip Anomaly
As +340 ppm
Sb +25 ppm
Te +1 ppm

For Geochem results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025.
For Geophysics results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 29 January 2026.

FLINT PROJECT

3 TARGET CLUSTERS - DRILL HOLE PLANNING





Planned Drill Holes

AMT 1D Inversion (Resistive)
- +1250 ohm.m
- +300 ohm.m

AMT 3D Inversion (Conductive)
- < 100 ohm.m

IP Chargeability
- +20 ms
- +15 ms
- +10 ms
- +5 ms

Rock Chips[1] Au ppb
- 30 – 250
- 20 - 30
- 10 - 20
- Rock chip Arsenic +340 ppm

Alteration Mapping
- Qtz-Alunite/ Adv. Argillic
- Argillic

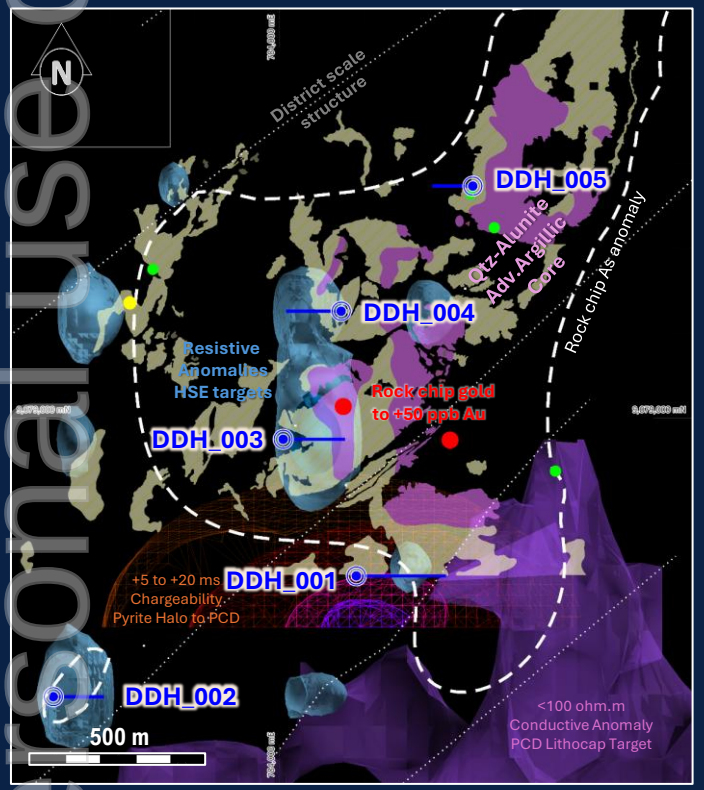
For Geochem results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025.

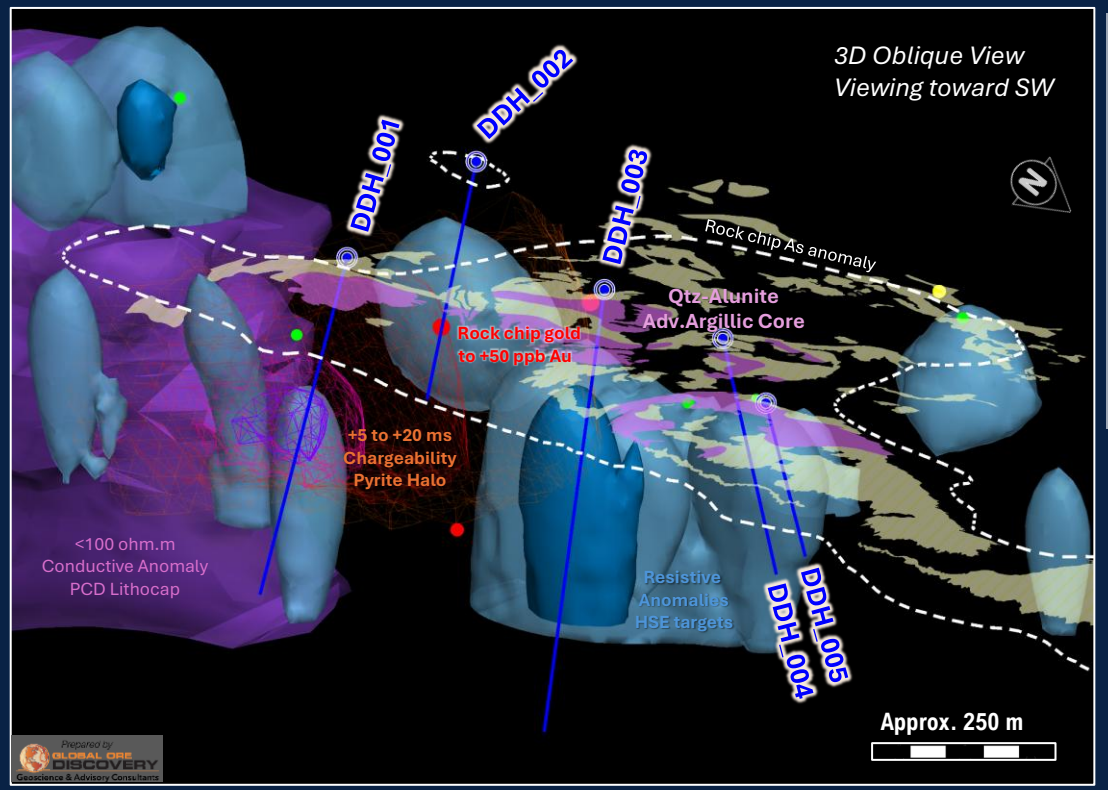
For Geophysics results, refer to ASX: ACM announcement dated 29 January 2026.

FLINT PROJECT

PRIORITY DRILL HOLES

- Northern HSE Target Cluster - conceptual HSE Au Ag breccia pipe and quartz-alunite replacement targets
- Mapped zones of advanced argillic / quartz-alunite alteration
- Planned priority drilling of 5 drillholes for 2200 m
- Higher priority target spatially associated with peak rock chip gold anomaly of 53 ppb Au with supportive trace elements
- Note the discovery history of Goldfields Salares Norte HSE gold – Silver mine was based on a max 50 ppb Au result
- Flint geophysics anomalies substantially larger than Salares Norte ore body





Planned Drill Holes

AMT 1D Inversion (Resistive)
- +1250 ohm.m
- +300 ohm.m

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- < 100 ohm.m

IP Chargeability
- +20 ms
- +15 ms
- +10 ms
- +5 ms

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- 30 – 250
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Alteration Mapping
- Qtz-Alunite/ Adv. Argillic
- Argillic

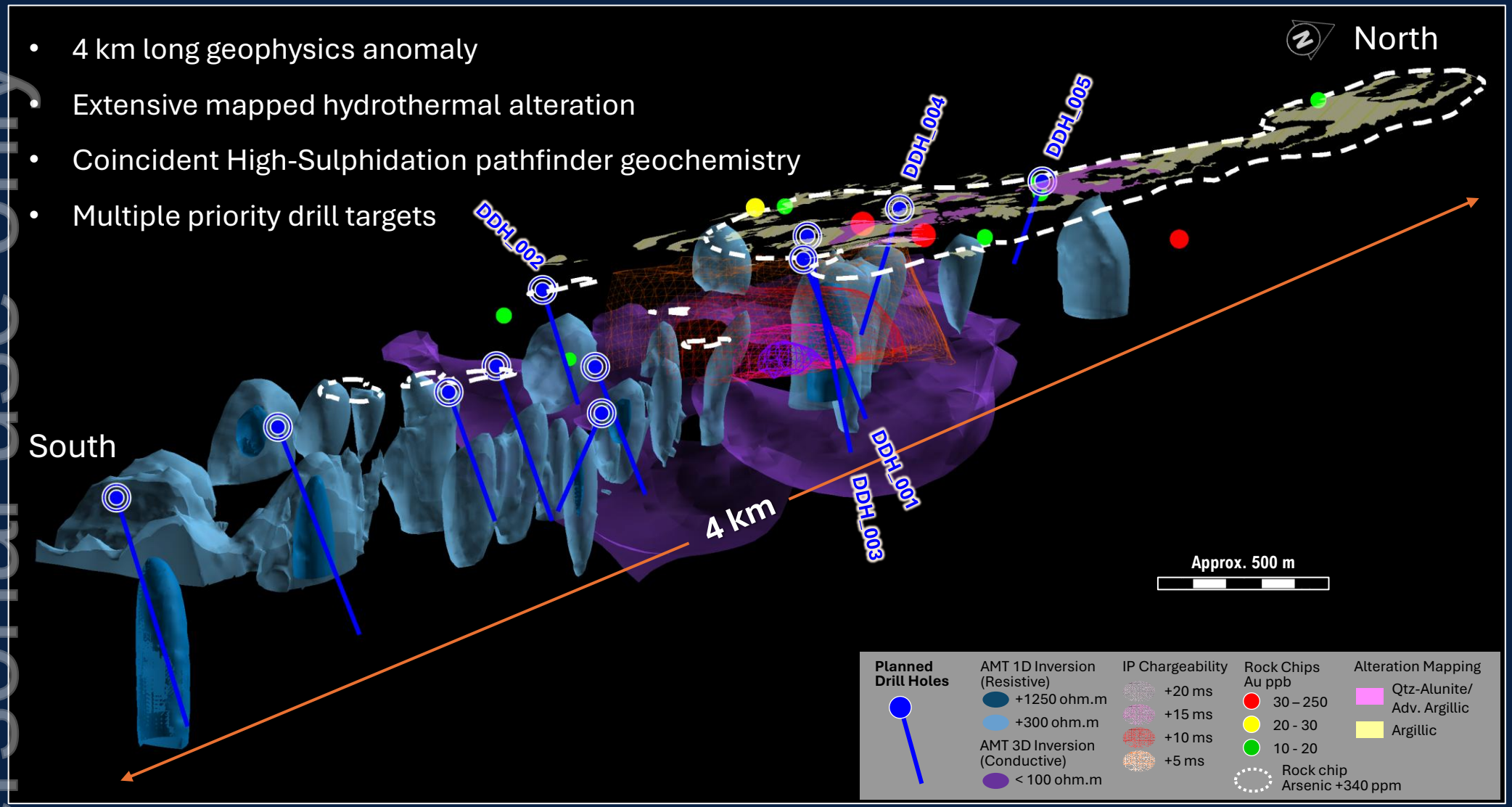
For Geochem results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025

For Geophysics results, refer to ASX: ACM announcement dated 29 January 2026

FLINT PROJECT

COMPELLING PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS

- 4 km long geophysics anomaly
- Extensive mapped hydrothermal alteration
- Coincident High-Sulphidation pathfinder geochemistry
- Multiple priority drill targets



For Geochem results, refer to ASX: ACM announcements dated 12 June and 13 August 2025 For Geophysics results, refer to ASX: ACM announcement dated 29 January 2026

HSE

GOLD SUMMARY: EXPLORATION CHECKLIST

HIGH SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL GOLD-SILVER CHECKLIST	SALARES NORTE	ALTURAS	FLINT HSE PROJECT
District scale advanced argillic and argillic alteration	✓	✓	✓
Differentiated volcanic complex – Andesitic to Dacitic (rhyolitic) dome field + pyroclastics	✓	✓	✓
Zoned alteration mineral vectors evident in soils / outcrop	✓	✓	✓
Anomalous zoned soil geochemistry (As, Sb, Te, Hg, Bi, Ba)	✓	✓	✓
Anomalous Au/Ag in rock chip geochemistry suggest fertile system	✓	✓	✓
Large scale resistive features in electrical geophysics	✓	✓	✓

Salares Norte

- **Reserve – 4.1 Moz AuEq (2018)**
- **Maiden Resource - 4.5 Moz AuEq ***

Alturas 2024 Mineral Resource**

- **192 Mt at 0.94 g/t Au → 5.8 Moz of Au (2024)****

*Gold Fields Limited. (2018). *Gold Fields mineral resources and mineral reserves supplement 2018: Salares Norte project (100% attributable to Gold Fields)*. Gold Fields Limited.

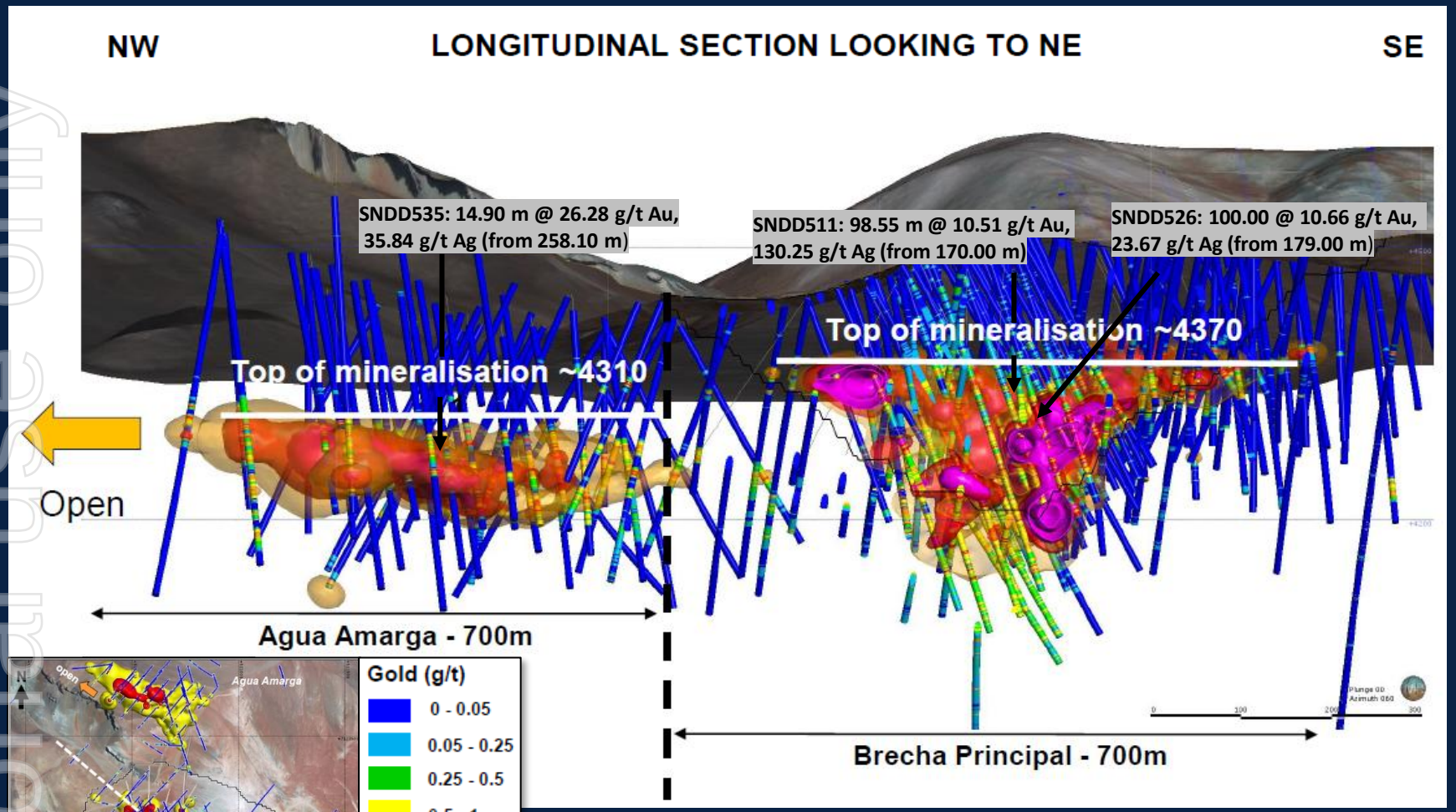
**Boroo Pte Ltd. (2024, December). *Boroo reaches agreement to acquire the Alturas Project- News Release*

Note: *The Flint Project, the Salares Norte Project and the Alturas Project are all interpreted to be examples of the High Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver mineralisation style. The Flint project is in the early stages of exploration with no mineral resources defined; whereas the Salares Norte Project is an established mine; and the Alturas Project has been the subject of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) and Scoping Study.*

Proximate Statements - This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

HSE

DEPOSIT SIMILARITIES AND KEY FEATURES

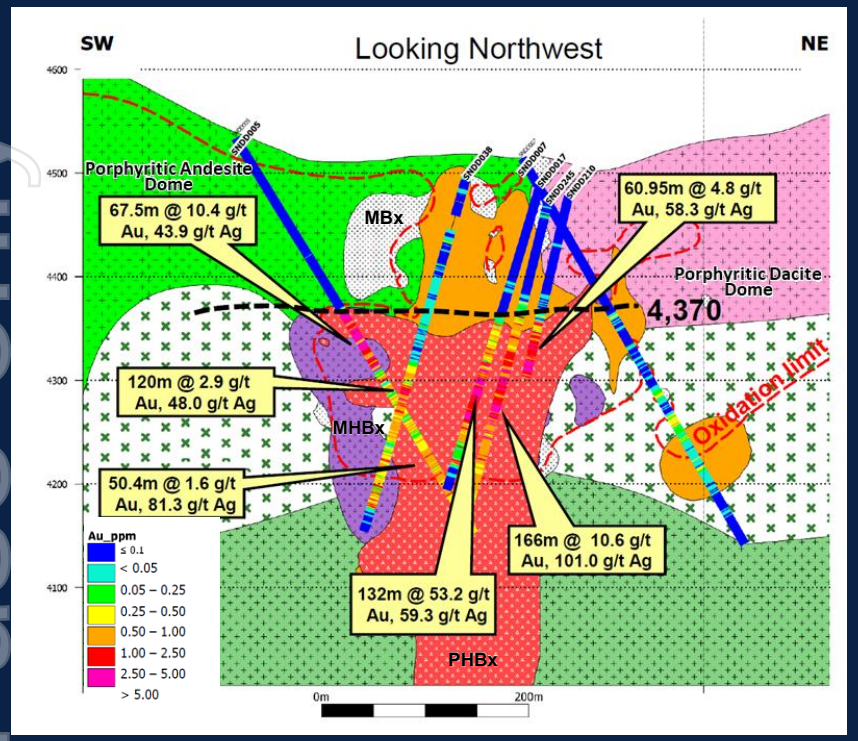


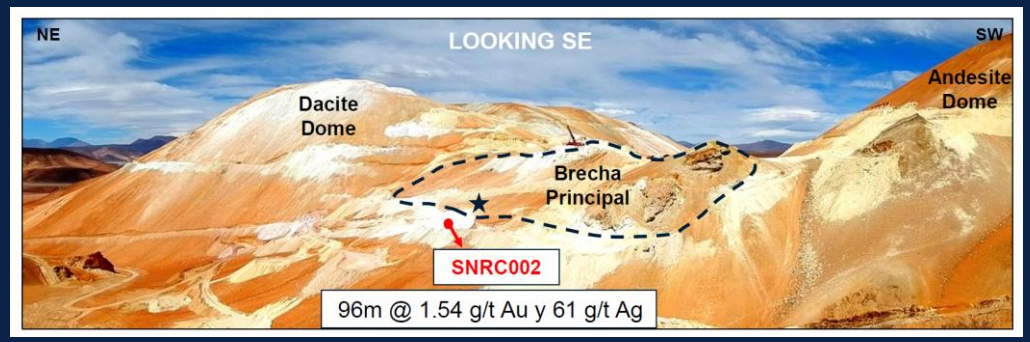
- 150 – 250m thick gold-barren (0 – 50ppb) steam heated and advanced argillic alteration cap, concealing Salares Norte and Agua Amarga gold-silver deposits.
- Barren surface is important in HSE systems – Indicates the system has not been eroded
- Erratic, extremely low level Au Ag leakage overlying Salares Norte orebody.
- Approx 150m below surface mineralisation has a flat-top which represents paleo-water table. Gold and Silver precipitate at or below this level. Steam heated gaseous fluids leach the rocks above the water table where trace path finder elements precipitate.

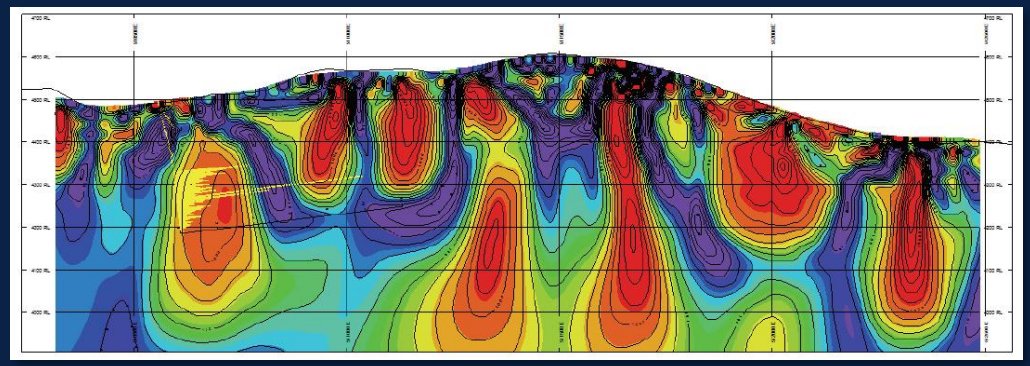
Disclaimer: This slide presents information on the Salares Norte Project, which is an example of a High Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver mineralisation style in the same terrane as ACM's Flint Project. However, the Flint Project is in the early stages of exploration with no mineral resources defined; whereas the Salares Norte Project is an established mine.

Reference: Azevedo, F., Brewer, N., Santos, A., Huete Verdugo, D., Baumgartner, R., Roncal, L., Trueman, A. & Foley, A. (2015). The discovery and geology of the Salares Norte epithermal gold-silver deposit, northern Chile. In NewGenGold 2015 (p145-157). Perth, Australia.

HSE – Salares Norte Deposit Similarities and Key Features







- Barren surface cap to approx. 150m
- Pre-mineral Andesite to Dacite domes – evolving magmas
- Extensive strong As in surface soil samples
- Gold and silver mineralisation below the paleo-water table
- Breccias commonly enhance mineralisation and produce high grade intersections
- Multiple mineralising events evident hydrothermal and phreomagmatic breccias
- The AMT geophysics is a proven method in guiding exploration HSE Au Ag systems
- Strong correlation between mineralisation, vuggy silica and AMT resistors

Disclaimer: This slide presents information on the Salares Norte Project, which is an example of a High Sulphidation Epithermal Gold-Silver mineralisation style in the same terrane as ACM's Flint Project. However, the Flint Project is in the early stages of exploration with no mineral resources defined; whereas the Salares Norte Project is an established mine.

Reference: Modified from Gold Fields pg 11/12: Francisco (Chico) Azevedo, Nathan Brewer, Diego Huete Verdugo, Alex Santos, Lisseth Roncal de Santos, Regina Baumgartner, Alex Trueman and Andrew Foley, 2015. The Discovery and Geology of the Salares Norte Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposit, Northern Chile, NewGenGold 2015

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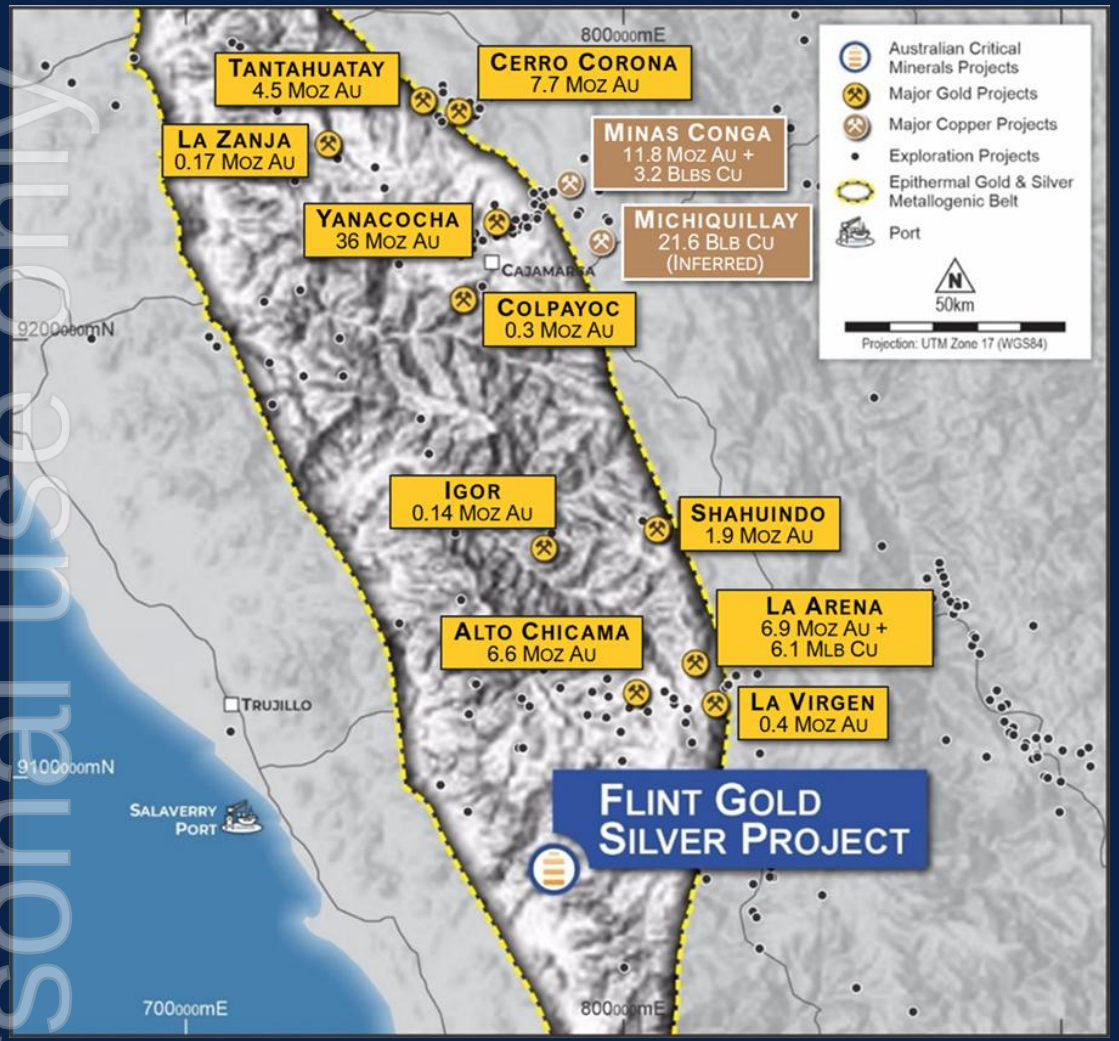
AUSTRALIAN CRITICAL MINERALS

FLINT PROJECT

Location and Major Local Mine sites



References

- Tantahuatay: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1013131/000141057824000577/tmb-20231231xex96d9.pdf
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- Igor: https://framerusercontent.com/assets/m13wgL4uyKlpumTZVDR8aoPyL2U.pdf
- Shahuindo: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1510400/000106299316007314/exhibit99-1.htm
- La Arena: https://www.zijinmining.com/news/news-detail-121535.htm
- Alto Chicama: https://s25.q4cdn.com/322814910/files/doc_financial/annual_reports/2010/Barrick-Annual-Report-2010.pdf
- La Virgen: https://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca/reports/PF676882.pdf

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ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement. No exploration data or results is included in this document that has not previously been released publicly. The source of all data or results have been referenced.

Future matters

This presentation contains reference to certain intentions, expectations, future plans, strategy and prospects of the Company.

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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, Appendix 2).

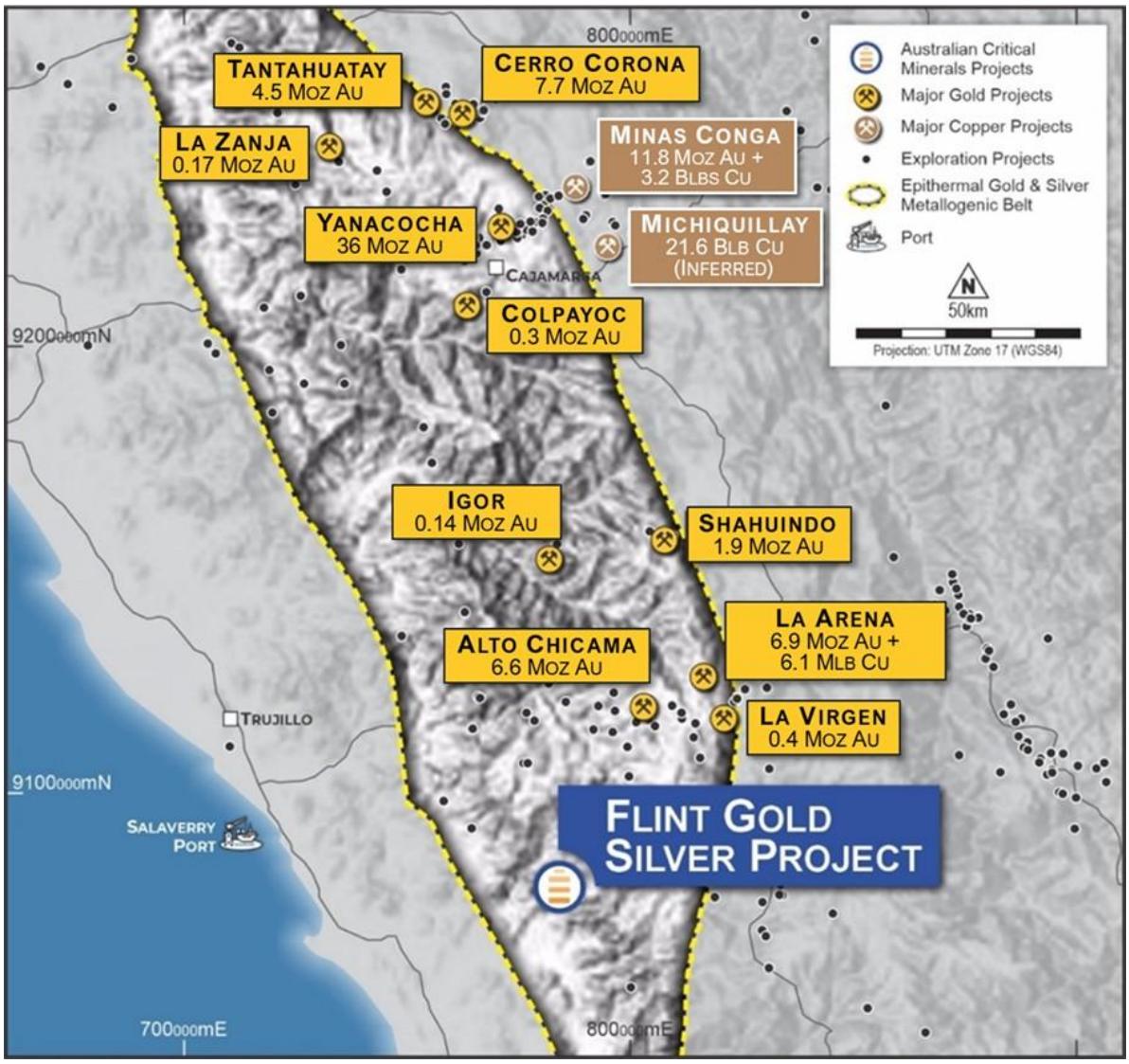

Figure 1. Flint location and positioning amongst Tier 1 gold – silver producers

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

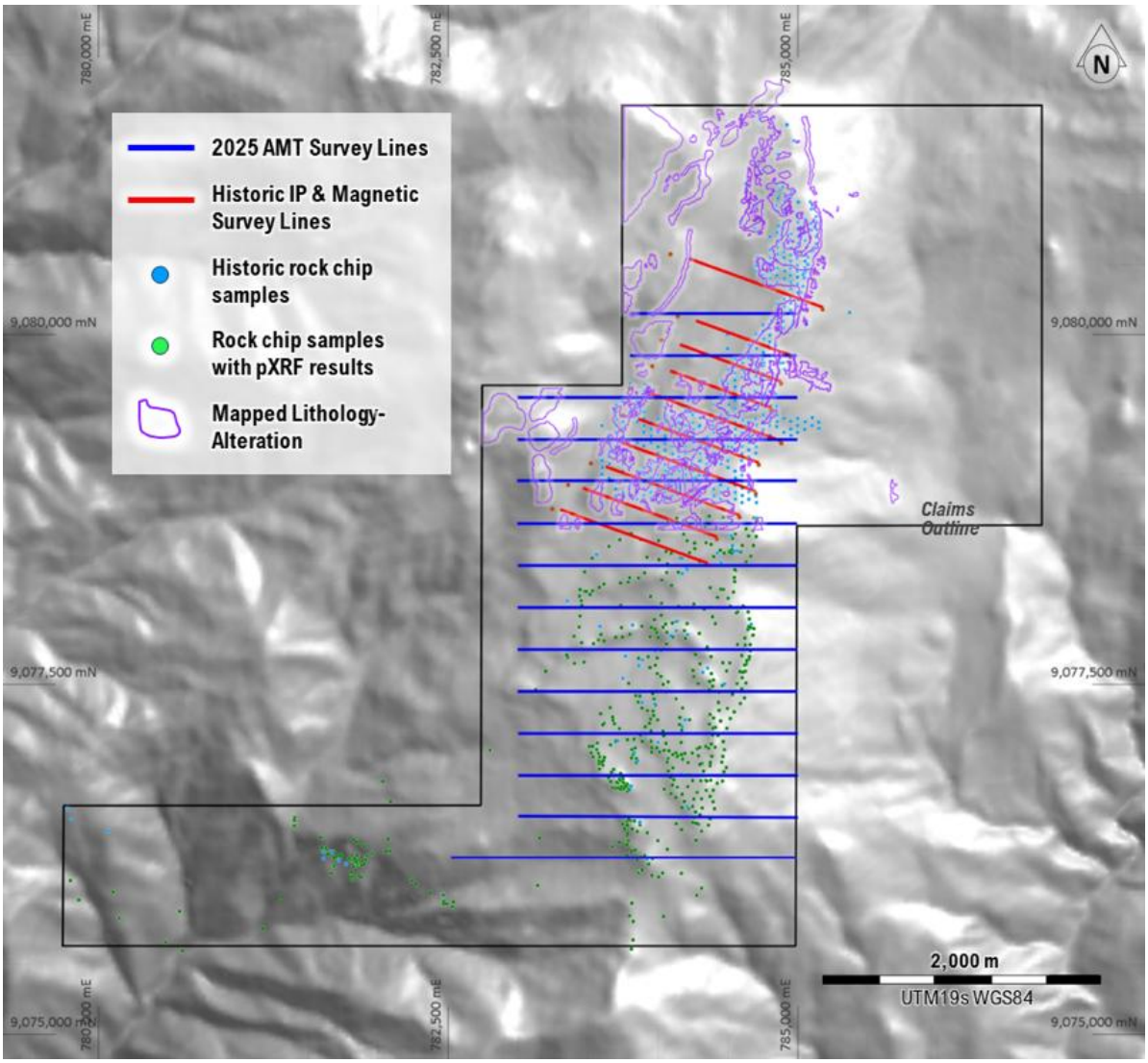

Figure 2. Flint tenure, geophysics survey lines and location of historic samples

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.

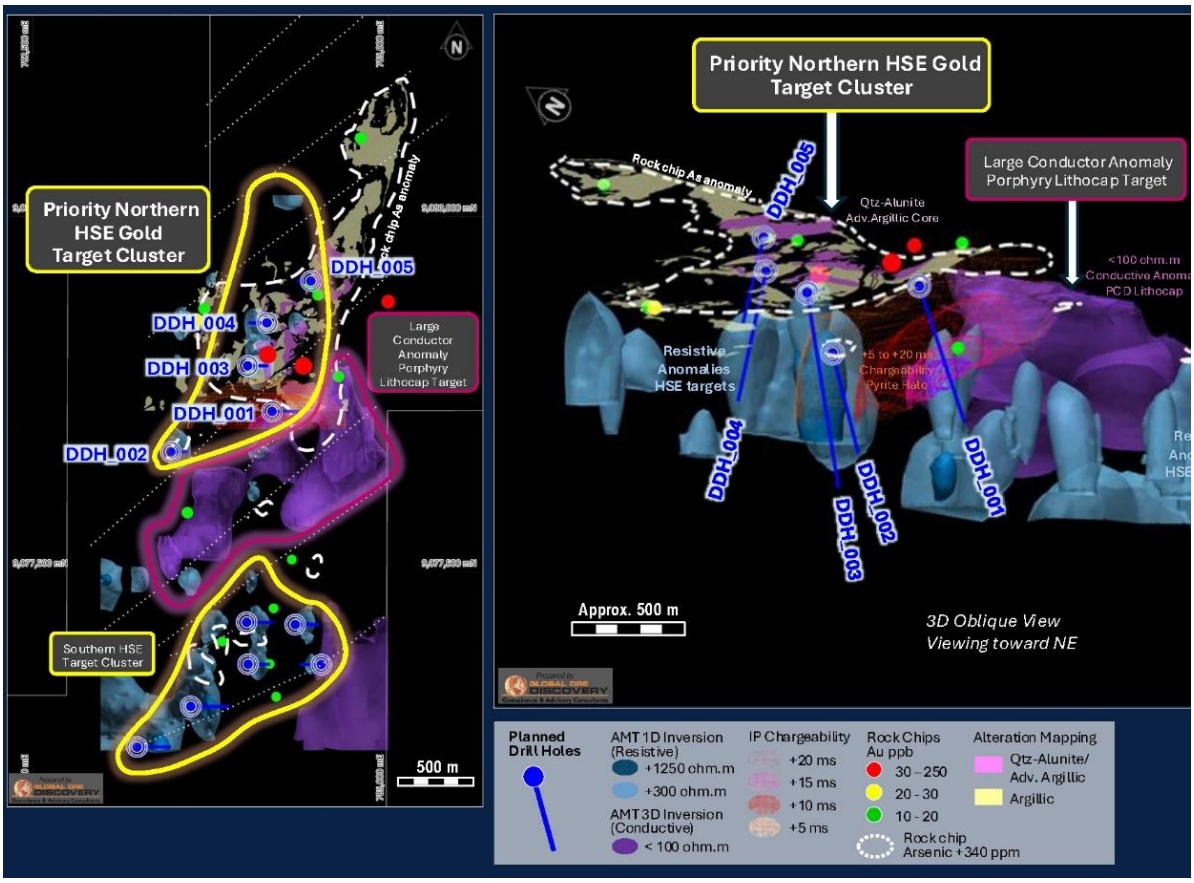

Figure 3. High-priority drill-targets based on comprehensive modelling of recent NSAMT geophysics with multiple historical geological and geophysical datasets

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.

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 between19th 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 2^{22} 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 E_x-fields per centrally located E_y, H_x, H_y 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. • QAQC analysis was completed and resulted in a significant amount of data being removed due to poor received signal and EM coupling. **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	• No drilling has been reported.

	be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., down hole length, true width not known'). Appropriate maps and sections	
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

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