22 June 2026

New hydrothermal breccia zone intersected in first diamond hole at the Columbia Gold-Silver Project

Maiden hole intersects discrete high-resolution geophysical conductor beneath historical drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Sentinel's first diamond drill-hole has been completed to a designed down-hole depth of 330 metres, approximately 150 metres below the base of previous drilling at the Columbia Gold-Silver Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).**
- **The hole was designed to test a discrete conductive body identified by the Company's geophysical high-resolution hybrid-source audio-magnetotellurics (HSAMT) survey, located beneath the near-surface oxide horizon that was the focus of historical exploration.**
- **The hole intersected hydrothermal breccia at approximately 288 metres depth, coincident with the HSAMT survey.**
- **The result supports HSAMT as an effective geophysical tool for targeting features beneath the historically drilled oxide horizon.**
- **Drill core is now being prepared for assay, with first results due in approximately six weeks. Visual observations are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory assay and provide no indication of grade (refer Cautionary Statement).**
- **Sentinel's second drill-hole is now underway, which is designed to test the deeper, conceptual porphyry-style target identified from the HSAMT dataset that remains untested and is the subject of ongoing interpretation.**

Sentinel Metals' Managing Director, Mr Matt Herbert, commented:

> *"This first hole has done exactly what it was designed to do. We set out to understand why historical holes were abandoned in mineralisation in this part of the system – and the core gives us a clear answer: the host andesite becomes markedly fresher and harder at that horizon. That is consistent with the previous explorers at Columbia having targeted the soft, near-surface oxide material suited to heap leaching, and says nothing about whether gold is present in the fresher rock below.*
>
> *"We also set out to drill through that higher fresh-rock zone and into the deeper conductor imaged by our HSAMT survey – the intermediate breccia target – and the hole intersected it as predicted. This shows that the targeting model is working. Historical drilling tested the shallow oxide cap of this system; the deeper part is now being tested for the first time, and we look forward to receiving the assay results."*

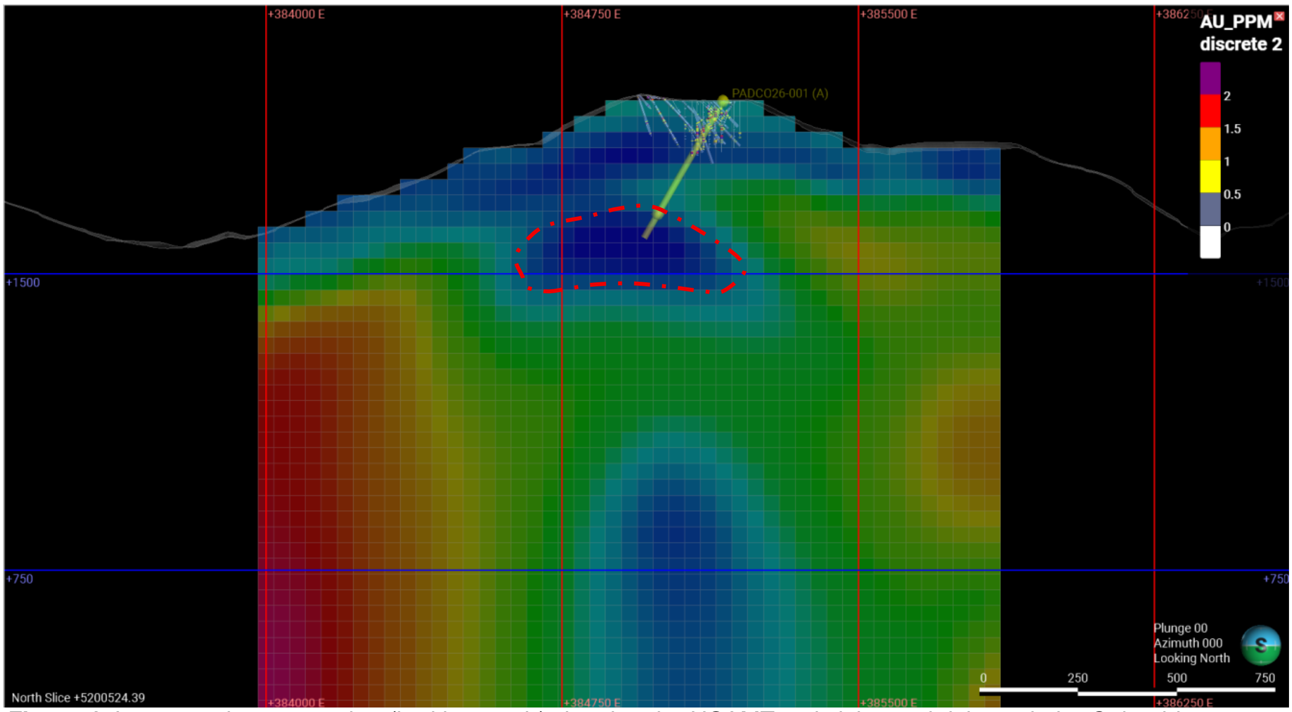

Figure 1. Interpreted cross-section (looking north) showing the HSAMT resistivity model through the Columbia system. DDCO26-001 (yellow) is the first hole to test the intermediate (dashed red) conductive body beneath the oxide horizon; historical holes (grey) terminate at the base of the shallow, near-surface oxide.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND INTERPRETATION

The Columbia Gold-Silver Project is interpreted as a **low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system** hosted by a near-vertical andesitic intrusive complex approximately 30 million years old.

This architecture is clearly imaged by the Company's HSAMT survey, which resolves the clay-altered andesite conduit as a coherent, near-vertical *conductive* body framed on either side by the *resistive*, unaltered metasediments (Figure 1).

Historical drilling by previous explorers tested the uppermost part of this system. That drilling was directed at near-surface, oxidised material amenable to historically envisaged heap-leach processing, and typically ceased where the rock passed from soft, clay-rich, iron-stained oxide into hard, fresh rock.

This **oxidation boundary** between the oxidised cap and the underlying primary system is imaged by the HSAMT as the base of a shallow, highly conductive layer, and aligns with the depth of historical drilling. In the Company's interpretation, the historical holes did not reach the limit of the mineralising system – instead they reached the base of the oxide that previous explorers were seeking.

Figure 2. Representative drill core from DDCO26-001 (89-91m). Near-surface oxidised material: note argillic alteration, quartz-chalcedony veining, and vugs with iron staining after oxidised sulphides. Visual observations only; not a proxy for grade.

Figure 3. Representative drill core from DDCO26-001 (167–169 m). Deeper fresh (unoxidised) material: note lower alteration intensity, quartz–chalcedony veining, very competent without iron staining as sulphides are unoxidised. Visual observations only; not a proxy for grade.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. No assays are available as at the time of this announcement and will be released in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

Drill-hole DDCO26-001 was designed to test a **second, intermediate conductive body** imaged by the HSAMT survey. From approximately 288 metres down-hole, the hole intersected a hydrothermal breccia comprising angular clasts within a darker, sulphide-bearing matrix, with pyrite increasingly developed as veins toward the base of the hole (Figure 4).

The Company interprets this zone of brecciation as a possible **phreatic fluid depressurisation** pathway, developed where ascending hydrothermal fluids passed from confined, low-permeability rock at depth into a more permeable, near-surface regime, a transition that commonly drives boiling and brecciation and focuses mineralising fluids in epithermal systems. Under this model, the near-surface oxide resource and the newly intersected breccia may represent different levels of a **vertically extensive hydrothermal system**. The HSAMT survey indicates that this system continues at depth beyond the limit of current drilling, but this remains conceptual and untested by assay.

Table 1 – Estimated abundances by zone

From (m)	To (m)	Description (structure, veining and alteration)	Estimated visual abundance
7.6	30	Breccia zones and quartz veinlet stockworks. Quartz-cemented and clast-in-matrix breccia with drusy and vuggy quartz veins and cross-cutting veinlets; iron-oxide staining on fractures and clast surfaces. Strong silicic and argillic alteration; intense oxidation.	Quartz veins/veinlets 10-25%; Fe/Mn-oxide 2-5%
30	90	Breccia, fracture and joint zones with one chaotic breccia. Pervasive limonite-goethite ± Mn-oxide on fracture and clast surfaces; drusy quartz infill in breccia vugs; local chalcedonic quartz. Strong silicic and argillic alteration; moderate oxidation and propylitic.	Quartz 5-25%; Fe/Mn-oxide 3-7%; pyrite ≤1%
90	120	Fracture and fault zones with clay-altered gouge and remnant quartz veins; quartz veining and silica flooding with patchy Mn-oxide; rubbly core. Strong silicic and pervasive argillic alteration; moderate oxidation.	Quartz/silica 25-50%; Fe/Mn-oxide ~5%
120	150	Breccia and veinlet stockwork zones. Chalcedonic to crypto-crystalline quartz veining with sheeted and cross-cutting veinlets; pyrite locally abundant. Strong argillic, moderate silicic alteration.	Quartz 10-25%; pyrite typically 2-5%, locally up to ~15%
150	210	Shear, fault and vein stockwork zones in fractured andesite. Cross-cutting quartz-pyrite veins and veinlets; comb and colloform-banded vein textures; trace specular hematite. Strong argillic, moderate propylitic and potassic (adularia) alteration.	Quartz 10-25%; pyrite 2-10%; specularite ≤2%
210	258	Fault, shear and veinlet zones. Quartz-carbonate and quartz-pyrite veinlets with bladed (lattice-after-carbonate) textures; trace pyrite and specular hematite. Moderate silicic, argillic and propylitic; weak potassic alteration.	Quartz/carbonate veinlets trace-5%; pyrite ≤3%
258	330	Fault and fracture zones with gouge in broken to rubbly core. Crypto-crystalline and chalcedonic quartz veinlets with pyrite, specular hematite, jasper and adularia; chlorite-silica veinlets on fracture faces. Moderate propylitic (chlorite); weak silicic and potassic (adularia) alteration.	Quartz veinlets trace-5%; pyrite ≤3%; specularite ≤2%

Depths are down-hole metres. Intervals group adjacent mineralised zones; abundances are visual estimates of vein/mineral content, not assay results.

Figure 4. Drill core from DDCO26-001 showing the deeper hydrothermal breccia (288-291m depth) — interpreted to be the blind HSAMT conductor. Visual observations only; not a proxy for grade.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. No assays are available as at the time of this announcement and will be released in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.

Table 2 – Drill hole information

Drill Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
DDCO26-001	*385159.99*	*5200522.28*	*270*	*-60*	*330*

NEXT STEPS

- Assay results for DDCO26-001 are pending and will be reported once received, validated against the Company's QAQC protocols and assessed.
- Sentinel expects to report first assay results in approximately six weeks.
- Follow-up drilling is being planned to test the lateral and vertical extent and continuity of the newly intersected breccia.
- Drilling continues as planned with Sentinel's second drill-hole now underway which is designed to test the deeper, porphyry-style target identified from the HSAMT survey.
- Interpretation of the HSAMT dataset is continuing to refine deeper targets, including the conceptual porphyry-style target.

Cautionary Statement — Visual Observations

No assay results are available for DDCO26-001 as at the date of this announcement. The geological features described in this announcement, including the presence of sulphide minerals (pyrite) and breccia textures, are based solely on the visual logging of drill core. Visual observations and descriptions of mineralisation are not a proxy or substitute for laboratory assay results, do not provide any indication of gold or silver grade, and must not be relied upon to infer the presence, continuity or economic significance of any mineralisation. Assay results are required to determine whether gold or silver mineralisation is present and, if so, at what grade. There is no certainty that the material described contains gold or silver in any concentration of economic significance.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to geological observations, drilling and exploration activities at the Columbia Gold-Silver Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Simon Dahrouge, who is a Professional Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA). Simon Dahrouge is Executive Director of Sentinel Metals Corp and 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' (the 'JORC Code'). Simon Dahrouge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource referred to in this announcement was previously reported by the Company in the Company's prospectus dated 17 September 2025 and released to ASX on 28 October 2025 ***(Prospectus)***. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements and Conceptual Targets

This announcement contains forward-looking statements and references to a conceptual exploration target. The reference to a deeper conceptual porphyry-style target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in respect of that target, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Forward-looking statements are based on the

Company's current expectations and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, except as required by law.

Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate

COLUMBIA PROJECT 2024 MRE BY CLASSIFICATION							
Classification	***Tonnes***	***Au***	***Au***	***Ag***	***Ag***	***AuEq***	***AuEq***
	(Mt)	***(g/t)***	***(troy Koz)***	***(g/t)***	***(troy Koz)***	***(g/t)***	***(troy Koz)***
Inferred	***21.4***	***1.3***	***920***	***4.6***	***3,140***	***1.4***	***960***

Information regarding metal equivalents

The MRE is constrained within a US$2,200 / Au oz optimised shell andabove a 0.4865g/t AuEq cut-off grade

The MRE has been optimised and reported using a gold equivalent value based on the following formula:

AuEq = Au g/t + Ag g/t (Ag oz $(30)/Auoz $ (2200) x Ag recovery (0.77) / Au recovery (0.96))

A gold price of US$2,200 and Silver price of US$30 have been assumed for the metal equivalents calculation

It is the Company's opinion that all of the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold

Recoveries of 96% gold and 77% silver have been applied to the metal equivalents calculation. These assumed recoveries have been derived from metallurgical testing conducted by Canyon Resources Corporation in 2006. The study yielded gravity concentration up to 56% gold and 18% silver from the bulk sample. Gravity tail flotation increased gold recovery to 96% gold and 77% silver

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Sentinel Metals Limited.

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JORC 2012 – Table 1: Columbia Project
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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 representivity 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	*No assay sampling results are reported in this announcement. Drill core has been geologically logged and sampled for assay, with results pending; determination of mineralisation is currently qualitative, based on visual core logging only.*
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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).*	*One HQ diamond drill hole (DDCO26-001) to 330 m down-hole.*
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.*	*Core recovery was recorded run-by-run by drillers and geologists in the digital database, with standard core handling to maximise recovery. No relationship between recovery and grade has been assessed as no assays are 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.*	*Core was logged qualitatively (geological and geotechnical), recorded digitally, with the full hole photographed. 100% of the cored hole (to 330 m) was 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 sub-sampling results are reported. Core has been sampled for assay; sub-sampling and preparation procedures will be reported with assay results.*

	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Not applicable – no new assay results are included.*
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, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*Not applicable – no new assay results are included.*
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.*	*Collar surveyed by Trimble DA2 RTK GPS; grid NAD83 / UTM Zone 12N; topographic control adequate, from survey/DEM. Down-hole survey 0-320 m Reflex Gyro; OTV 21–92 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.*	*Single drill hole; data spacing is not applicable for continuity assessment and is insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. No compositing applied.*
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.*	*Single inclined hole (azimuth ~270°, dip ~-60°); down-hole lengths only reported, true width not known. No sampling bias assessed as no assays are reported.*

Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Rock samples remain in Company custody in a secured core facility.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Historical datasets previously reviewed as per the Prospectus. HSAMT data reviewed by Company's geophysical consultants and Dr Greg Corbett. No material issues identified.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	*Tenure unchanged from Prospectus. Project comprises patented and unpatented mining claims in Lewis & Clark County, Montana held via Great Plains Mining LLC (100% Sentinel Metals). Claims in good standing; royalties as disclosed in Prospectus; standard USFS/State permitting applies.*
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Columbia has been explored since the 1980s (mapping, geochemistry, drilling, geophysics). Historical datasets incorporated into current interpretation.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Low- to intermediate-sulfidation epithermal Au–Ag system hosted in Eocene volcanic rocks over Belt metasediments. Mineralisation occurs in steep NE–SW and NW–SE vein sets.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*See table 2 in the announcement.*
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	*Not applicable – no new assay results are included.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Down-hole lengths only are reported; true widths are not known, and the breccia geometry relative to the hole has not been determined.*

	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').*	
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.*	*Release includes geological maps, and HSAMT resistivity sections illustrating key interpreted features.*
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 assays being reported. HSAMT and mapping results presented in a balanced manner appropriate for early-stage qualitative interpretation.*
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.*	*HSAMT defines major resistive and conductive domains; mapping confirms structural trends. Surface sample assays pending.*
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).*	*Completion of the current ~5,000 m HQ diamond drilling program targeting deeper structural zones, down-dip continuity of known veins, and undrilled HSAMT features to the west and north.*