

17 September 2026

Latest Columbia drilling hits 48m @ 1.13g/t Au across multiple stacked gold zones

DDCO26-003 intersects multiple mineralised zones over ~140m down-hole; fire assays confirm the exceptional intercept of 46.8m @ 5.33g/t Au in maiden drill-hole DDCO26-001

HIGHLIGHTS

- Fire assays received for diamond holes DDCO26-002, -003 and -004 from Sentinel's maiden drilling program at its 100%-owned Columbia Gold-Silver Project, Montana, USA.
- DDCO26-003 intersected multiple stacked gold zones over ~140m down-hole from 18.0m, with significant assays including:
 - 48m @ 1.13g/t Au, which includes:
 - 17.8m @ 1.00g/t Au from 39.1m, including 3.0m @ 3.28g/t Au
 - 17.5m @ 0.82g/t Au from 60.5m
 - 6.1m @ 3.50g/t Au from 81.0m, including 1.5m @ 12.1g/t Au
 - 2.5m @ 2.59g/t Au from 123.0m and 2.5m @ 1.64g/t Au from 157.0m
- Excellent core recovery achieved in DDCO26-003, with 100% recovery through the high-grade zone and an average of 94% recovery achieved over the entire hole.
- DDCO26-004 intersected shallow gold mineralisation from the first sample: 7.0m @ 0.82g/t Au from 12.0m and 5.7m @ 1.34g/t Au from 45.0m, including 2.6m @ 2.55g/t Au.
- DDCO26-002 (700.8m), the deepest hole drilled at Columbia to date, tested the deep HSAMT conductor. While no significant gold was returned (peak assay 0.19g/t Au), the hole has provided the first important deep structural and stratigraphic data beneath the deposit.
- Fire assays reconcile with the exceptional PhotonAssay results reported on 10 August 2026 for the maiden drill-hole DDCO26-001, returning:
 - 46.8m @ 5.33g/t Au from 88.2m (PhotonAssay 5.5g/t Au), including 13.5m @ 15.7g/t Au (16.6g/t Au).
- Drilling continues, with assays for holes DDCO26-005 to -007 expected in October 2026 and the updated Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate on track for November 2026.

Sentinel Metals Limited (ASX:SNM) ("Sentinel" or "the Company") is pleased to report fire assay results for diamond holes DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-004 from its maiden drilling program at the 100%-owned Columbia Gold-Silver Project in Montana, USA. Fire assays have also reconciled with the PhotonAssay result reported from the Company's maiden hole, DDCO26-001 (**46.8m @ 5.5g/t Au from 88.2m**; see ASX announcement of 10 August 2026).

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

"Our maiden drilling program at Columbia continues to deliver exciting results, reinforcing the significant mineral endowment of the Columbia mineral system and highlighting strong growth potential beyond the current Mineral Resource and known mineralisation."

“Importantly, DDCO26-003 intersected three stacked gold zones starting from near-surface, including a high-grade core assaying up to 12g/t and, importantly, 100% core recovery through that zone. The hole returned an impressive wide intercept of 48m @ 1.13g/t Au. In addition, DDCO26-004 returned gold from the first sample. That means three of our first four holes hit gold in the shallow part of the system, with most of the program assays still to come.

“DDCO26-002 was our first deep test. While it did not intersect significant mineralisation, it has given us our first look beneath the deposit with this information going straight into our geological model. The rig continues drilling high-priority holes, with the next batch of assays due in October, and the updated Mineral Resource Estimate on track for release in November.”

DRILLING RESULTS

The Columbia drilling program commenced in June 2026 and is the first drilling at the project in approximately 20 years. It is designed to:

- test the continuity of mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the existing 920,000oz JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate;
- test deeper geophysical targets; and
- provide the data for an updated Mineral Resource Estimate scheduled for November 2026.

Assay results have been received for drill-holes DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-004 and are summarised below and tabulated in Table 1, with drill-hole details provided in Table 2.

DDCO26-002 (700.8m, pad B) tested the deep conductive anomaly identified by the 2025 HSAMT survey beneath the deposit. The hole intersected ~440m of andesitic volcanics before entering a sedimentary sequence at 458.9m down-hole, with silicified calcareous mudstone intersected from 577.0m to the end-of-hole. Alteration is weak and lacks the assemblages that host gold elsewhere at Columbia.

While no significant assays were returned (peak assay of 0.19g/t Au), the hole provides the deepest geological information obtained to date at Columbia and has been incorporated into the geological model supporting the November 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate update.

DDCO26-003 (171.1m, pad F) was drilled to validate historical drilling in the central part of the deposit and extend the mineralisation in an open part of the deposit. The hole encountered gold from 18.0m depth and intersected multiple stacked mineralised zones to 159.5m, including:

- 48m @ 1.13g/t Au, includes;
 - 17.8m @ 1.00g/t Au from 39.1m,
 - 17.5m @ 0.82g/t Au from 60.5m and
 - 6.1m @ 3.50g/t Au from 81.0m (including 1.5m @ 12.1g/t Au).

Importantly, 100% core recovery was achieved through the high-grade zone and averaged 94% over the entire hole. Deeper intercepts of 2.5m @ 2.59g/t Au from 123.0m and 2.5m @ 1.64g/t Au from 157.0m show that mineralisation persists below the oxide zone.

DDCO26-004 (100.0m, pad Q) tested the continuity of the Rover vein in a poorly drilled area. Sampling commenced at 12.0m and the hole returned gold from the first sample: 7.0m @ 0.82g/t Au from 12.0m, 5.7m @ 1.34g/t Au from 45.0m (including 2.6m @ 2.55g/t Au) and 10.1m @ 0.42g/t Au from 74.0m.

Core recovery through the shallow oxide zone was low (51% and 79% through the intercepts from 12.0-19.0m and 45.0-50.7m) and is reported for each intercept in Table 1.

Silver and multi-element assays are pending for holes 2, 3 and 4

Table 1: Significant gold intercepts – DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-004

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Core recovery (%)
DDCO26-002	–	–	–	NSI	98
DDCO26-003	18.0	24.6	6.6	0.35	98
<i>Including</i>	22.0	24.6	2.6	0.51	100
	29.0	34.8	5.8	0.56	100
	39.1	57.0	17.8	1.00	90
<i>including</i>	39.1	44.0	4.9	2.23	63
<i>which includes</i>	41.0	44.0	3.0	3.28	48
<i>including</i>	51.0	57.0	6.0	0.92	100
<i>which includes</i>	51.0	52.5	1.5	2.57	100
	60.5	78.0	17.5	0.82	94
<i>including</i>	65.0	78.0	13.0	1.02	92
	81.0	87.1	6.1	3.50	100
<i>including</i>	84.0	87.1	3.1	6.57	100
<i>which includes</i>	84.0	85.5	1.5	12.1	100
	123.0	125.5	2.5	2.59	53
	133.5	135.0	1.5	1.28	100
	142.5	144.3	1.8	1.04	86
	148.5	151.5	3.0	0.84	100
	157.0	159.5	2.5	1.64	100
	164.0	167.0	3.0	0.34	100
DDCO26-004	12.0	19.0	7.0	0.82	51
	37.0	39.0	2.0	0.50	74
	45.0	50.7	5.7	1.34	79
<i>including</i>	48.1	50.7	2.6	2.55	53
	56.0	58.0	2.0	0.72	100
<i>including</i>	56.0	57.0	1.0	1.08	100
	74.0	84.0	10.1	0.42	95
<i>including</i>	81.6	83.1	1.5	1.53	66
	89.0	90.5	1.5	0.93	100

Notes: Intervals are downhole lengths; true widths have not yet been determined. Intercepts calculated at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3m of internal dilution, length-weighted, no top-cut, minimum 1m interval, consistent with the reporting of DDCO26-001. "Including" intervals at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off (the Columbia Mineral Resource reporting cut-off) on the same basis; "which includes" intervals at a 2.0g/t Au lower cut-off with no internal dilution. Gold by fire assay with AAS finish at AGAT Laboratories (method 202-051); samples above the 10g/t upper limit re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (202-064). Core recovery is the length-weighted average over each intercept (hole average for DDCO26-002). NSI = no significant intercept above 0.3g/t Au. All intervals above cut-off are tabulated. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2: Drill-hole details

Hole ID	Pad	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
DDCO26-002	B	384,652.9	5,200,624.8	1,821.9	90	–68	700.8

Hole ID	Pad	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
DDCO26-003	F	385,078.8	5,200,688.7	1,918.5	271	-71	171.1
DDCO26-004	Q	385,119.3	5,199,808.0	1,852.2	92	-50	100.0

Notes: Grid NAD83 / UTM Zone 12N. Collars surveyed by Trimble DA2 RTK GPS; down-hole surveys by Reflex Gyro Azimuth and dip are collar orientations. Depths are total drilled depths; DDCO26-002 was sampled from 20.55m, DDCO26-003 from 12.2m and DDCO26-004 from 12.0m.

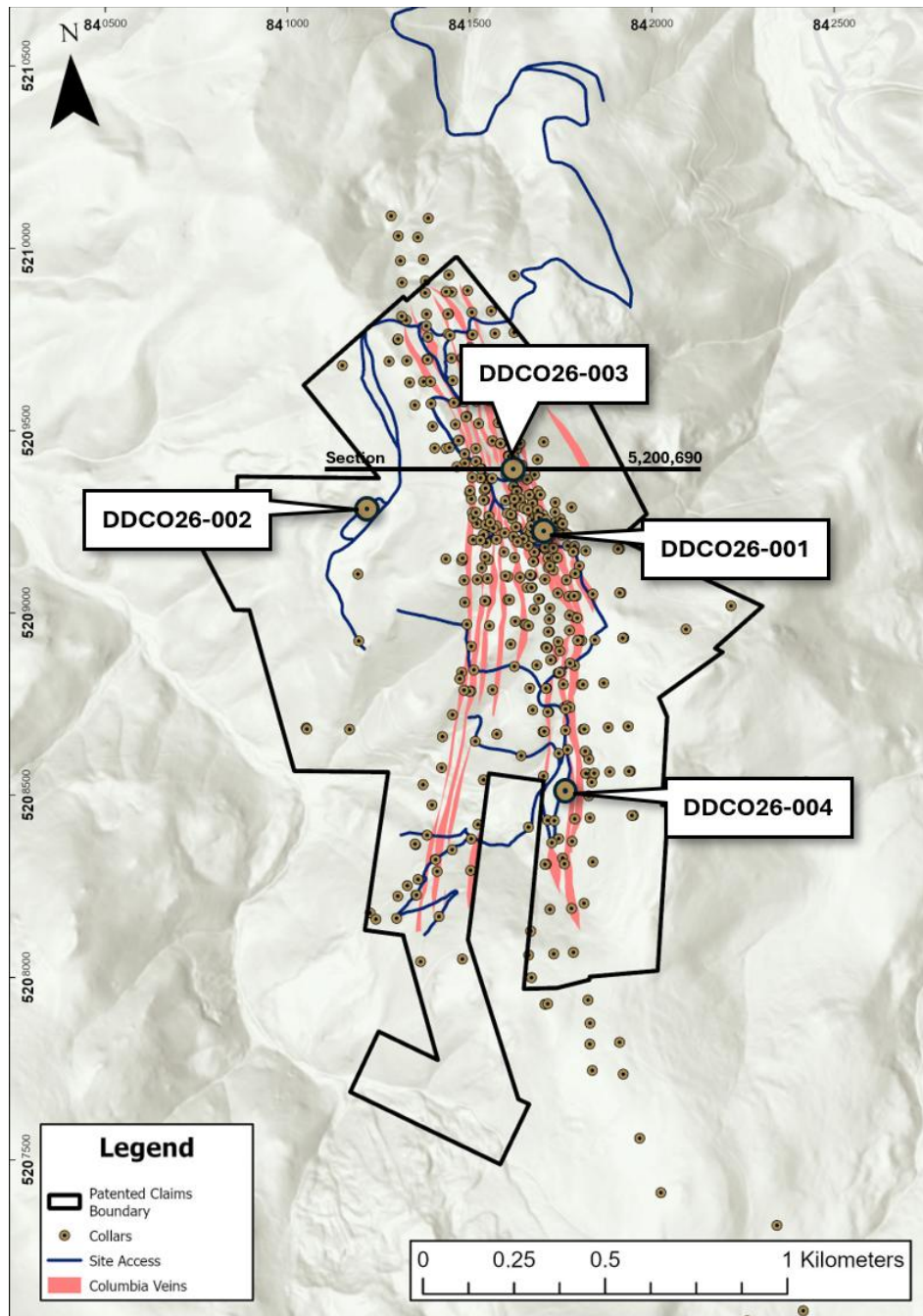


Figure 1. Plan view of drill collar locations, Columbia Gold-Silver Project (grid NAD83 / UTM Zone 12N).

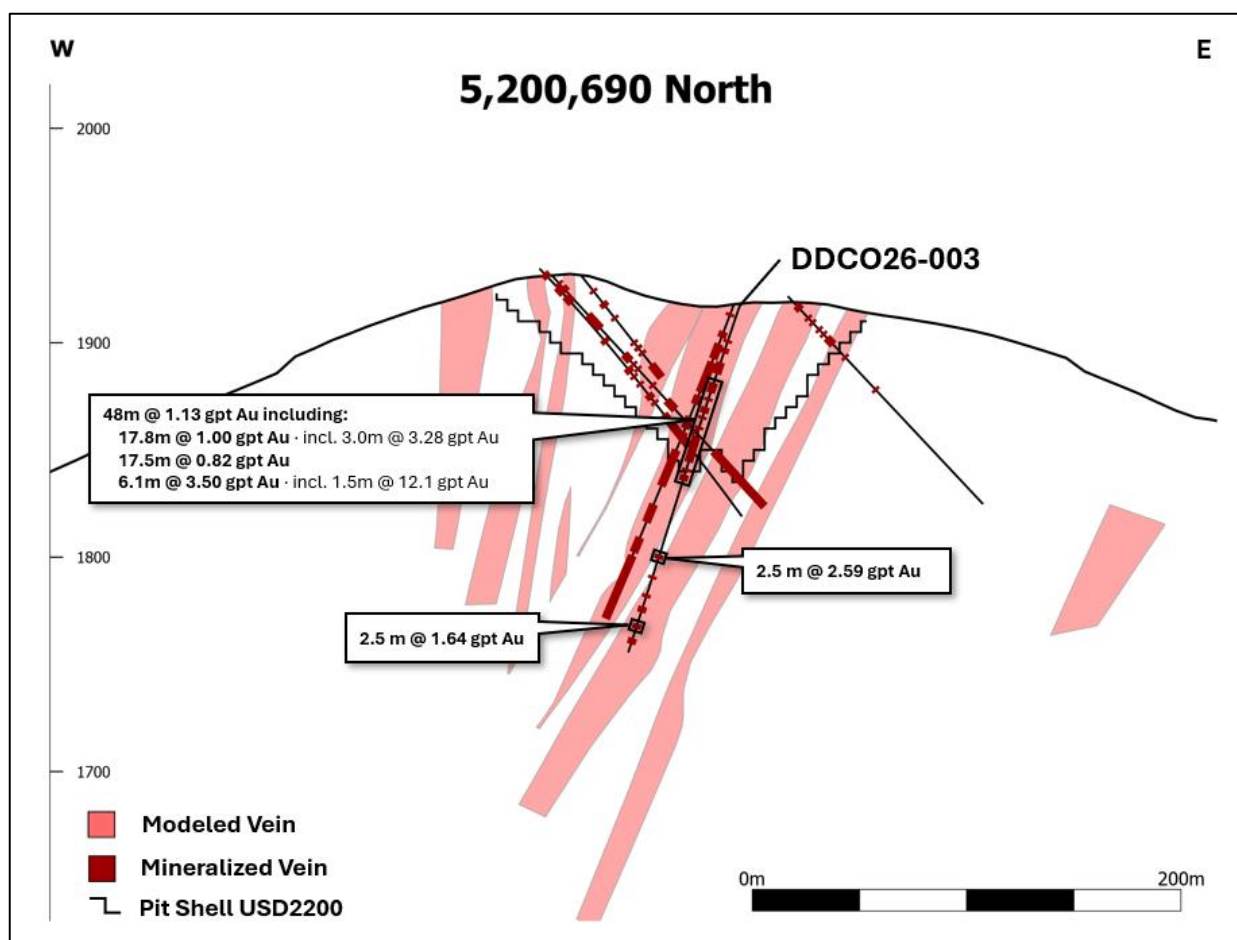


Figure 2. E-W Cross section for DDCO26-003 (fire assay, original samples).

NEXT STEPS

Drilling continues at Columbia and is scheduled to conclude in early October 2026 ahead of winter.

Assays for holes DDCO26-005 to DDCO26-007 are expected in October, with further batches to follow. 2026 drilling assays will be incorporated into an updated Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for November 2026.

DDCO26-001 – FIRE ASSAYS CONFIRM PHOTONASSAY RESULTS

Fire assay results for DDCO26-001 have been received and confirm the PhotonAssay results reported on 10 August 2026. Over identical intervals, fire assay returned 46.8m @ 5.33g/t Au from 88.2m (PhotonAssay 5.5g/t Au), including 21.4m @ 10.6g/t Au from 97.6m (11.1g/t Au) and 13.5m @ 15.7g/t Au from 105.5m (16.6g/t Au), with the peak sample returning 41.3g/t Au against 40.7g/t Au.

The high-grade zone reconciles to within 3-6% between the two methods and the well-recovered intervals bracketing it to within +2% and +12% (Table 3). Within the low-recovery core, the three samples with individually reported PhotonAssay grades returned 4.7, 41.3 and 7.1g/t Au by fire assay against 5.6, 40.7 and 11.3g/t Au.

On the Company's standard compositing parameters, the fire assay data report the high-grade zone as 38.9m @ 6.28g/t Au from 97.6m, including 13.5m @ 15.7g/t Au from 105.5m, with a further 4.8m

@ 0.96g/t Au from 88.2m (the two separated by 4.6m below the 0.3g/t Au cut-off). Silver averages 16.4g/t Ag over 88.2–135.0m.

As previously reported, core recovery through the 13.5m high-grade interval averaged approximately 20%. Fire assay data will be used for DDCO26-001 in the November 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate update.

Table 3: DDCO26-001 – PhotonAssay intercepts as reported on 10 August 2026 compared with fire assay over the same intervals

Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	PhotonAssay Au (g/t)	Fire assay Au (g/t)	Difference	Core recovery (%)
Oxide	34.5	52.0	17.6	0.8	0.77	-4%	72
Oxide	72.0	83.5	11.5	0.9	0.70	-23%	74
Oxide – high-grade zone	88.2	135.0	46.8	5.5	5.33	-3%	72
<i>incl.</i>	97.6	119.0	21.4	11.1	10.6	-4%	49
<i>incl.</i>	105.5	119.0	13.5	16.6	15.7	-6%	20
<i>incl.</i>	88.2	105.5	17.3	1.1	1.23	+12%	88
<i>incl.</i>	119.0	135.0	16.0	1.0	1.02	+2%	99
Fresh	142.9	160.0	17.1	0.4	0.38	-5%	100
Fresh	170.0	178.2	8.2	0.7	0.64	-9%	100
Fresh	183.5	198.0	14.5	0.8	0.71	-11%	95
Fresh – deepest	215.5	218.0	2.5	0.9	0.85	-5%	100
Peak sample	110.77	114.00	3.23	40.7	41.3	+1%	12

Notes: Intervals, PhotonAssay grades and core recoveries are as tabulated in the Company's ASX announcement of 10 August 2026 (grades rounded to one decimal place); fire assay grades are length-weighted over the same downhole intervals using the same samples. Fire assay by AGAT Laboratories (202-051, AAS finish; samples above 10g/t re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish, 202-064). Differences are calculated against the rounded PhotonAssay grades (peak sample against 40.744g/t). Downhole lengths; true widths not determined.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Winterbottom, who is a Professional Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to Sentinel Metals Limited. Mr Winterbottom 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" (JORC Code). Mr Winterbottom consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT SENTINEL METALS

Sentinel Metals Limited (ASX: SNM) is a North American gold company with two 100%-owned projects: the Columbia Gold-Silver Project in Montana, which hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource of 21.4Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 920,000oz of gold on patented private claims, and the Big Springs Gold Project on Nevada's Independence

Trend, which hosts a Mineral Resource of more than 1 million ounces and has existing mining approvals in place.

Previously reported information: The Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate was first reported in the Company's Prospectus dated 17 September 2025 (released to ASX on 28 October 2025) and the Big Springs Mineral Resource Estimate in the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 July 2026. Exploration results for DDCO26-001 were reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 August 2026. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in those announcements, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-looking statements: This announcement contains forward-looking statements, including regarding the timing and results of drilling and assays, the updated Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate and the Company's exploration plans. These reflect the Company's expectations as at the date of this announcement and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including exploration results, gold price and exchange-rate movements, permitting outcomes and weather. Actual outcomes may differ materially. Exploration results are not Mineral Resources, and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in the definition of additional Mineral Resources. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement except as required by law.

COLUMBIA GOLD – SILVER PROJECT MRE

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

BIG SPRINGS MRE

Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Gold
	(Kt)	(g/t Au)	(troy Koz)
Measured	860	4.7	129
Indicated	6,000	2.2	426
Inferred	8,630	1.7	459
Total	15,490	2.0	1,014

Information regarding metal equivalents

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

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

$$\text{AuEq} = \text{Au g/t} + \text{Ag g/t} (\text{Ag oz } \$ (30) / \text{Au oz } \$ (2200) \times \text{Ag recovery } (0.77) / \text{Au recovery } (0.96))$$

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.

The Canyon Resources Corporation (2006) testwork has not been independently verified or repeated by the Company and relates to oxide material only. No metallurgical testwork has been undertaken on fresh sulphide material. No gold equivalent is reported for the exploration results in this announcement; silver and multi-element assays for DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-004 are pending.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: COLUMBIA PROJECT

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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</i>	Diamond drill core (HQ, with an NQ tail in DDCO26-002) was geologically logged, photographed, sawn in half and sampled at nominal 1–1.5m intervals (0.5–4.5m) respecting geological and mineralisation boundaries. Half core was submitted for assay; quarter core was retained where field duplicates were taken. Samples reported here: DDCO26-002 – 515 samples (20.55–700.81m); DDCO26-003 – 103 samples (12.2–171.1m); DDCO26-004 – 76 samples (12.0–100.0m). Samples were prepared and assayed by AGAT Laboratories. Certified reference materials (OREAS 60e, 62h and 600c), coarse quartz blanks and duplicates (quarter-core field duplicates, pulp duplicates and laboratory repeats) were inserted at a combined rate of approximately one QAQC sample for every four primary samples.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	HQ diamond core drilling by Corexplore Drilling Services Corporation, using triple-tube equipment from DDCO26-002 onwards to optimise recovery Core was not oriented Hole orientations are given in Table 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	Core recovery was measured for every run by the drill crew and Company geologists and recorded against each sample interval. Length-weighted core recovery: DDCO26-002 98%; DDCO26-003 94%; DDCO26-004 86%. Recovery through the DDCO26-003 high-grade interval (81.0–87.1m) was 100%. Lower recoveries (34–79%) were recorded through parts of the shallow oxide zone in DDCO26-004, including the 12.0–19.0m and 45.0–50.7m intercepts, and are reported alongside each intercept in Table 1. Clay-inhibiting drilling muds, pre-casing through the oxide cap and shortened core runs have been adopted to improve recovery in broken oxide ground. No relationship between recovery and grade has been established for these holes; the potential for sample bias where recovery is low is acknowledged
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All core was geologically logged by Company geologists for lithology, alteration, veining and breccia type, vein and sulphide abundance (pyrite, arsenopyrite and other sulphides), oxidation and clay content, with structural measurements where core orientation permits. Core was photographed wet and dry prior to cutting. Logging is qualitative with semi-quantitative estimates of vein and sulphide abundance. 100% of drilled core was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Core was cut in half with a diamond saw and the same half consistently submitted for assay. Sample intervals were selected on geological boundaries. Field duplicates (quarter core) were collected at approximately one in twenty samples. At AGAT Laboratories samples were dried, crushed to 75% passing 2mm, split and pulverised. Sample weights (typically 1.2–6kg) are considered appropriate for the style and grain size of the mineralisation being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>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.</i>	Gold was determined by 30g fire assay with AAS finish (AGAT method 202-051; lower detection limit 0.001ppm, upper limit 10ppm). Samples exceeding 10ppm were re-assayed by fire assay with gravimetric finish (202-064), and the gravimetric value is reported. Silver and multi-element results (AGAT 201-071 four-acid digest ICP finish, and 201-073 for mercury) are pending for these holes and will be reported once received. No geophysical tools or handheld analysers were used to determine reported grades. Fire assay results for DDCO26-001 confirm the PhotonAssay results previously reported for that hole (Table 3); the fire assay data will be used for that hole in the Mineral Resource update. Certified reference materials OREAS 60e and OREAS 600c returned mean values within $\pm 5\%$ of the certified gold grade with no results outside three standard deviations; OREAS 62h results exceeded the 10ppm upper limit of the AAS method and were re-assayed gravimetrically. All other blanks returned ≤ 0.01 g/t Au. Field, pulp and laboratory duplicates show precision consistent with the coarse nature of the gold mineralisation
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>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.</i>	Significant intersections were reviewed by Company geologists and the Competent Person against core photographs and geological logs. Fire assay results for DDCO26-001 have been compared with the previously reported PhotonAssay results (Table 3). Assay results were received electronically from the laboratory and imported into the Company's MX Deposit database without manual transcription. No adjustments have been made to assay data other than substitution of gravimetric results for over-limit AAS results.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Collar locations were surveyed by Trimble DA2 RTK GPS in NAD83 / UTM Zone 12N (metres). Down-hole surveys were completed using Reflex Gyro at 4 points downhole. Collar elevations are derived from the RTK survey and the project LiDAR digital elevation model. Topographic control is considered adequate for exploration reporting.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	The holes reported are part of a 21-hole program designed to test the geological model beneath and adjacent to the existing Mineral Resource and to provide data for an updated Mineral Resource Estimate. Drill spacing is variable and is not presented as sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity in this announcement. Sample compositing is limited to the intercept calculation described in Section 2.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>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 n orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	Holes were designed to intersect the dominant north-south striking, steeply west-dipping vein sets at a high angle and at true widths. Reported intercepts are downhole lengths; the relationship between intercept length and true width has not yet been determined and no sampling bias from orientation is considered to have been introduced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Core is logged, cut and stored in Company custody in a secured core facility. Samples were placed in individually numbered bags, sealed and delivered to AGAT Laboratories with chain-of-custody documentation, and reconciled against dispatch lists on receipt.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audit of the 2026 sampling techniques or data has been undertaken; sampling and QAQC data have been reviewed internally and by the Competent Person. Historical datasets were previously reviewed as described in the Prospectus;

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	<i>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, historic 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.</i>	The Columbia Gold-Silver Project is located near Lincoln, Lewis and Clark County, Montana, USA, and comprises 13 patented (privately owned) mining claims and surrounding unpatented federal lode claims held by Great Plains Mining LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sentinel Metals Limited. Tenure is unchanged from the Prospectus and all claims are in good standing. Drilling is being conducted under Montana Department of Environmental Quality Exploration Licence No. 00816 (Amendment 2); standard USFS/State permitting applies. Royalties are as disclosed in the Prospectus; the patented claims are subject to a 1% production royalty held by Amazon Mining Company over which the Company holds a purchase option (see ASX announcement 8 September 2026). There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Columbia has been explored since the 1980s (mapping, geochemistry, drilling and geophysics), including the historical reverse-circulation drilling that underpins the current Mineral Resource. Historical datasets were compiled and reported in the Company's Prospectus dated 17 September 2025 and are incorporated in the current interpretation.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Columbia is a low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver system hosted in Eocene volcanic rocks overlying Belt Supergroup metasediments. Mineralisation occurs in steeply dipping north-east and north-west trending quartz-adularia vein and breccia sets, with a supergene-enriched oxide zone overlying fresh sulphide mineralisation below a redox boundary at approximately 130m depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<i>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.</i>	Collar coordinates, orientation and depth of all holes reported are provided in Table 2; significant intercepts are provided in Table 1. All holes reported are diamond core holes drilled during the 2026 program.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Intercepts are length-weighted averages of contiguous samples calculated at a 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3m of internal dilution and a minimum interval of 1m, consistent with the Company's reporting of DDCO26-001. No top-cut has been applied (maximum individual sample 12.1g/t Au). "Including" intervals are calculated at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off (the Columbia Mineral Resource reporting cut-off) on the same basis and "which includes" intervals at a 2.0g/t Au lower cut-off with no internal dilution. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	All intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. The geometry of the mineralised structures relative to the drill holes has not yet been sufficiently constrained to determine true widths; true widths are expected to be less than the downhole lengths reported.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figure 1 (plan view of drill collar locations over the Mineral Resource outline) and Figure 2 (downhole gold assay traces) in the body of this announcement. cross-section through DDCO26-003 will be added once collar and down-hole surveys are finalised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All intervals above the 0.3g/t Au cut-off, including low-grade intervals, are tabulated in Table 1 together with core recovery for each intercept. DDCO26-002 returned no interval above cut-off and is reported as such. Assays for the remaining holes of the program will be reported as they are received.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Silver and multi-element assays for the reported holes are pending. Geological logging, core photography and QAQC data are held in the Company database. No metallurgical, bulk density, geotechnical or groundwater data are reported in this announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Completion of the 21-hole program and reporting of remaining assays; integration of all 2026 drilling into an updated Columbia Mineral Resource Estimate targeted for November 2026; follow-up drilling of the deeper HSAMT conductor and breccia target and planning of the 2027 drilling program.