10 December 2025

Comprehensive geophysical and structural program defines new drill targets at the Columbia Gold Project

Upcoming ~5,000m maiden drill program to test potential interpreted feeder structures identified through structural interpretation and dual-spaced geophysical survey

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Geophysical interpretation completed: dual-spaced, high-resolution hybrid-source audio-magnetotellurics (HSAMT) highlights regional structures and shows sub-vertical vein-related resistive trends that extend well below previous drilling. The combined response is consistent with a well-developed epithermal system and provides strong targets for the upcoming drill program.**
- **Outputs: ~5000m upcoming HQ diamond drill program designed to test:**
  - **the newly defined western trend;**
  - **northern strike extensions;**
  - **deeper targets within the central convergence zone; and**
  - **targeted infill drilling to strengthen historical resource confidence.**
- **Geological mapping: updated structural understanding of the extensional and mineralisation regime of the deposit is complete. Conjugate fault sets will be targeted with the drill program and dilational structures tested in unison.**

Sentinel Metals Limited (ASX:SNM) is pleased to announce it has now completed a comprehensive geophysical program and finalised the design of its maiden, high-impact 5,000m HQ diamond drill program at the Company's flagship Columbia Gold Project, Montana, USA .

This program is the culmination of a comprehensive technical review, integrating new HSAMT geophysical data with a recently completed structural mapping. This work has given new insights, identifying potential deeper epithermal "root" targets and possible strike extensions to the North and West.

Managing Director, Mr Matt Herbert, commented:

> *"The integration of our new HSAMT data with the structural framework developed by our team has been a pivotal development for Sentinel. For the first time, we can visualise the deeper core of the Columbia gold system. The 50m and 100m spaced data gives us the resolution to target possible feeder zones that we believe host the roots of this system. We are no longer only targeting surface mineralisation; we are also targeting the interpreted source at depth.*
>
> *Planning is now complete for our upcoming maiden drill campaign. The team is incredibly excited to get this program underway."*

HSAMT Geophysical Survey,

The Company completed a dual-spaced HSAMT survey across the core project area in November. This standard epithermal geophysical technique measures resistivity at depth and is particularly effective in identifying silicification - quartz veining and alteration associated with low-sulphidation epithermal gold systems.

The goal was to complete 100m spaced data to look at depth and to contrast young (conductive) intrusive volcanics against much older (resistive) metasediments. Once that was constrained, the 50m program was initiated to entirely focus on the host Andesite. This allows better identification of the very low contrast (resistive) vertical feeder units within the Andesite host.

The data displays clear, sub-vertical resistive highs that correlate with known mineralised surface workings but extend to depth (see Figure 1).

- **Interpretation:** These anomalies are interpreted as potential feeder structures linking the surface epithermal zones to a larger, underlying magmatic reservoir. The scale of the conductive anomaly at depth is consistent with an intrusive-related hydrothermal system
- **Implication:** historical drilling was largely shallow and may have missed main mineralised convergence zones typically found deeper in the epithermal vertical profile.
- **Additionally:** the 50m spaced HSAMT imagery point to a possible new Western feeder structure that has, until now, been indicated by a single isolated high-grade drill intersect.

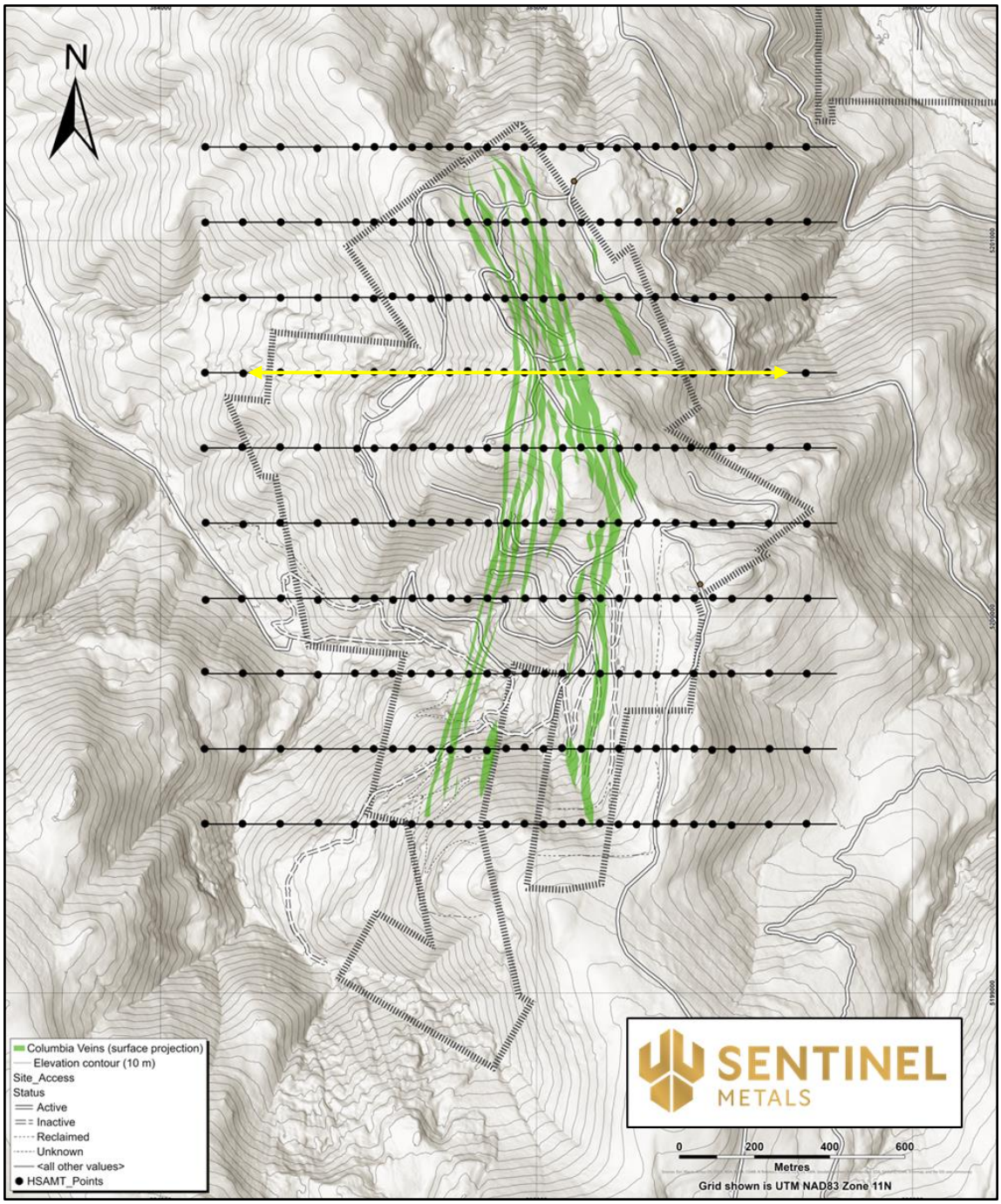

Figure 1: Columbia Gold Project: HSAMT survey station line 8 highlighted yellow. This line is an excellent example of depth control and epithermal style.

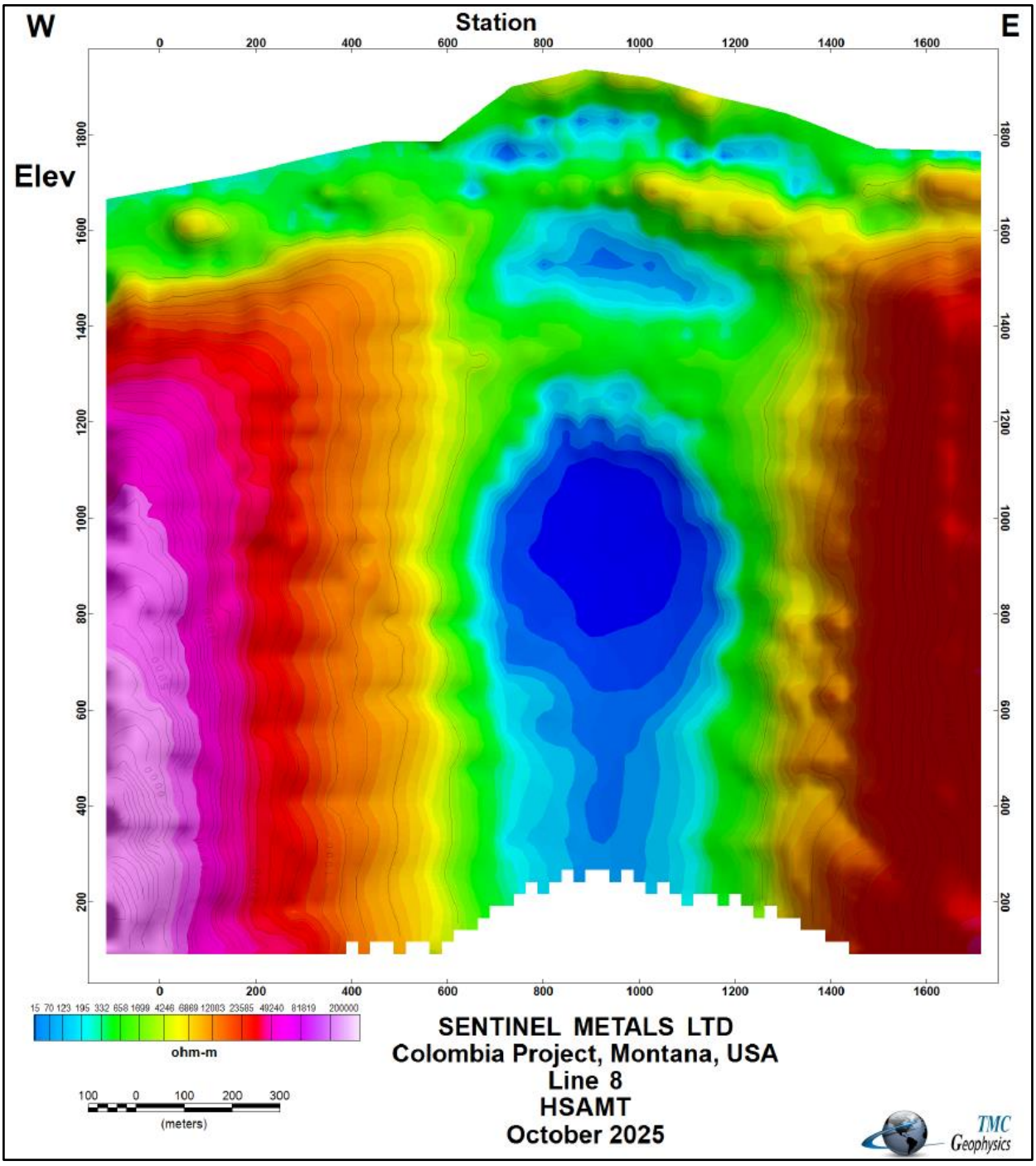

Figure 2: HSAMT deep cross section at line 8 from the 100m spaced stations showing the Andesite "plug" intrusive within the much older, more resistive regional metasediments. Note the darker blue zones where HSAMT conductivity increases, likely due to deep alteration (potential argillitic clay development/residual circulating fluids/sulphide development) of the Andesite.

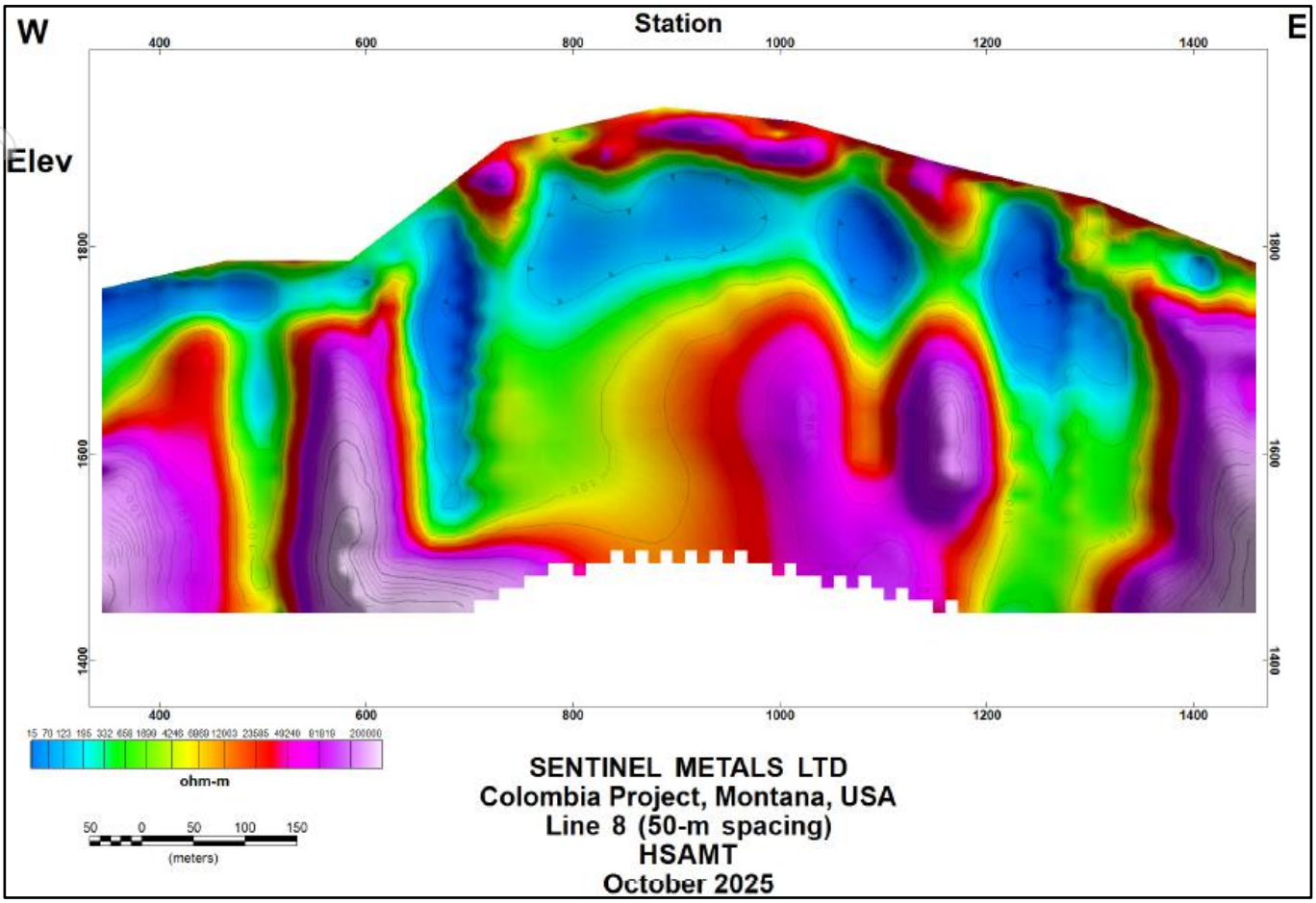

Figure 3: HSAMT survey station line 8 utilising 50m spaced stations showing 3 potential central vertical "resistant" feeder zones rising through the andesite plug. These zones correlate well with historically known mineralisation and will be drill tested as part of the upcoming drill program.

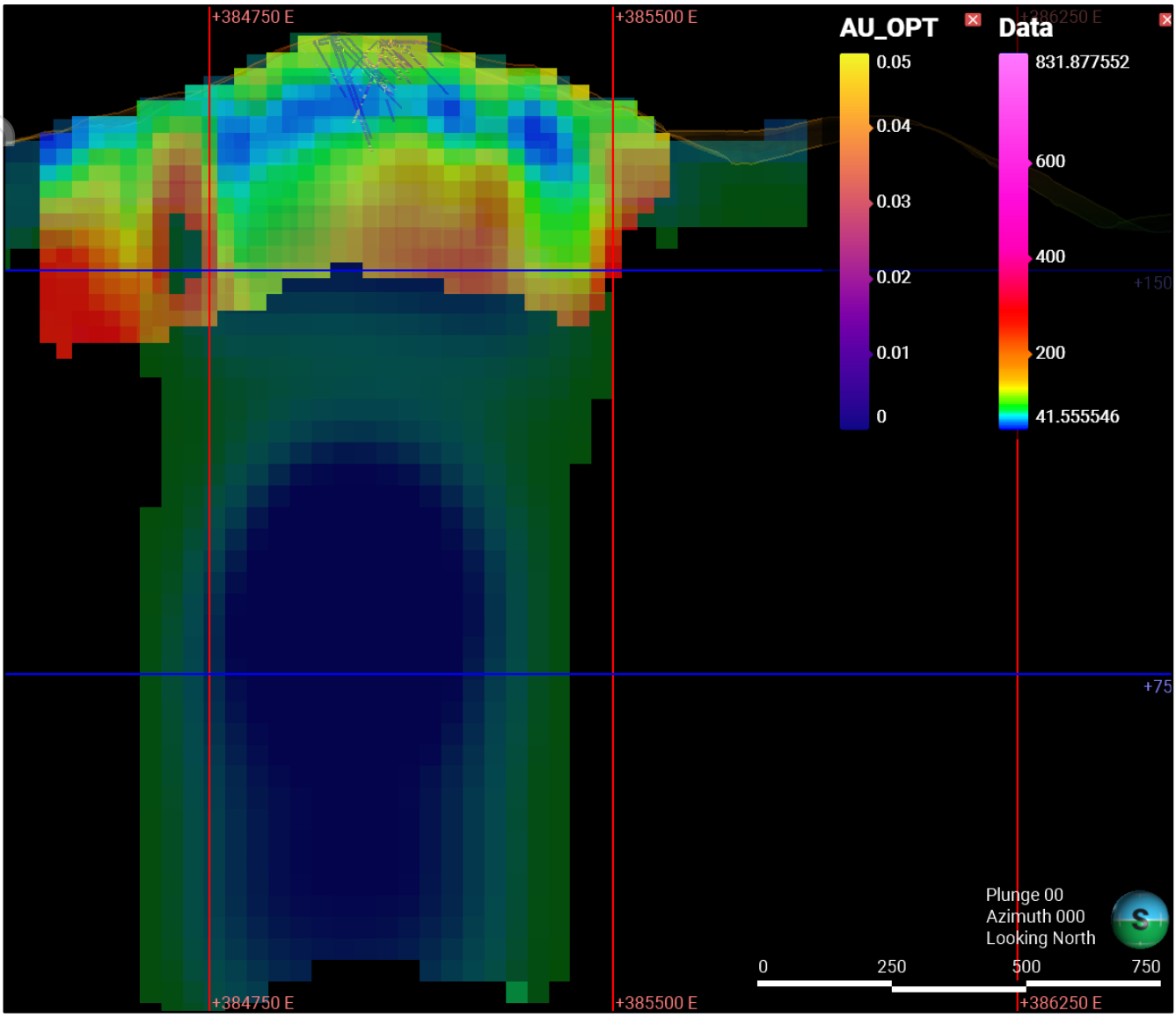

Figure 4: HSAMT survey station line 8 with 50m voxel model overlaid on 100m voxel model. Note interpreted feeder structures just below current drill extents and the new imaging of a potential blind western feeder (that is well correlated with a single western high-grade intersect)

Excerpt from Geophysique TMC (TMC) HSAMT Survey Report

The 50-m station spacing survey shows far more near surface detail. We modeled the top 300 meters. There is very good correlation between the 100-m and 50-m spacing data, however the 50-m has about 8 times the near surface resolution. Discrete, vertical resistive features were identified typically extending from the bottom of the model (300-m) to 100-m below surface.

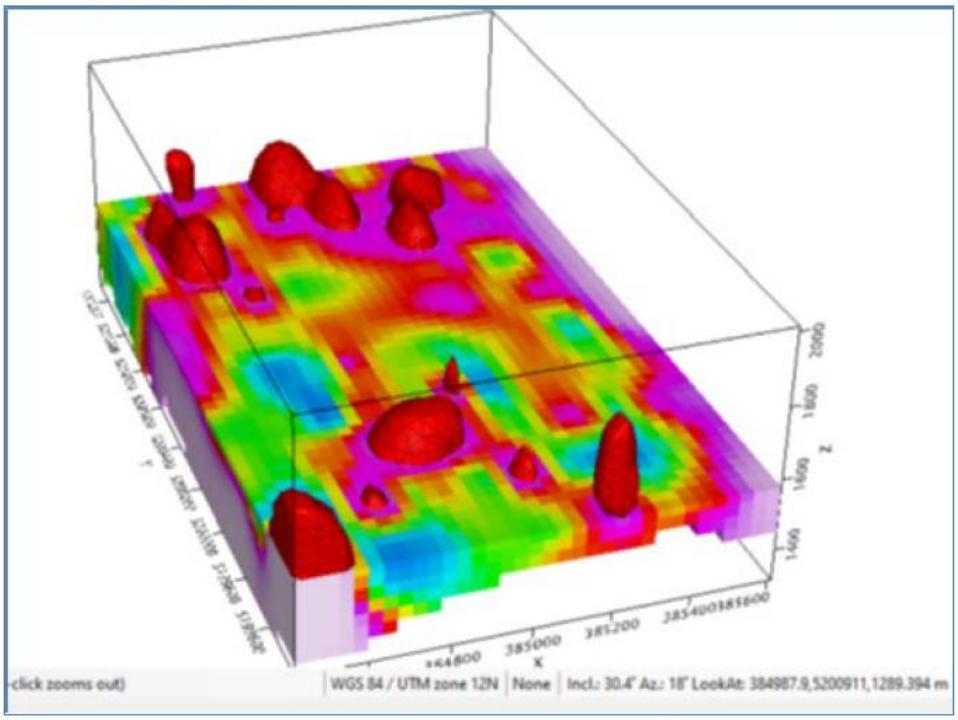

Figure 16 Resistive features in 50-m data

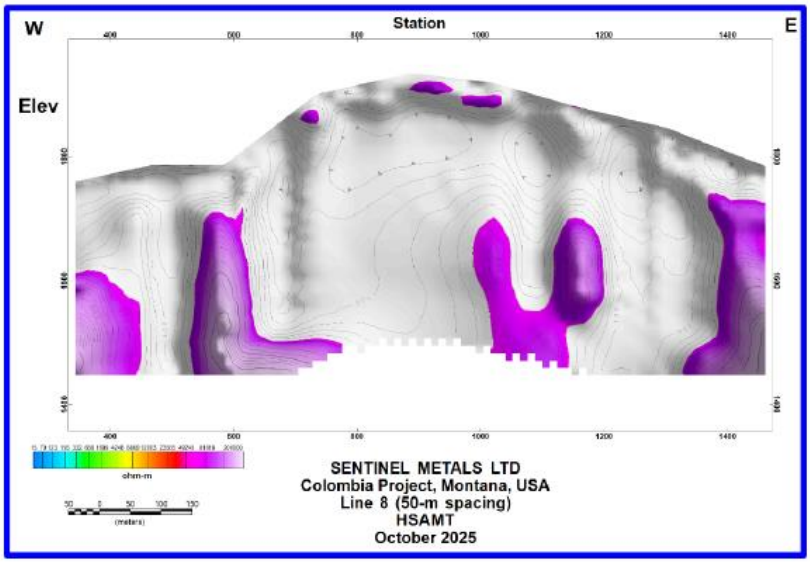

Figure 5. TMC Geophysics Specialists 50m spaced interpretation

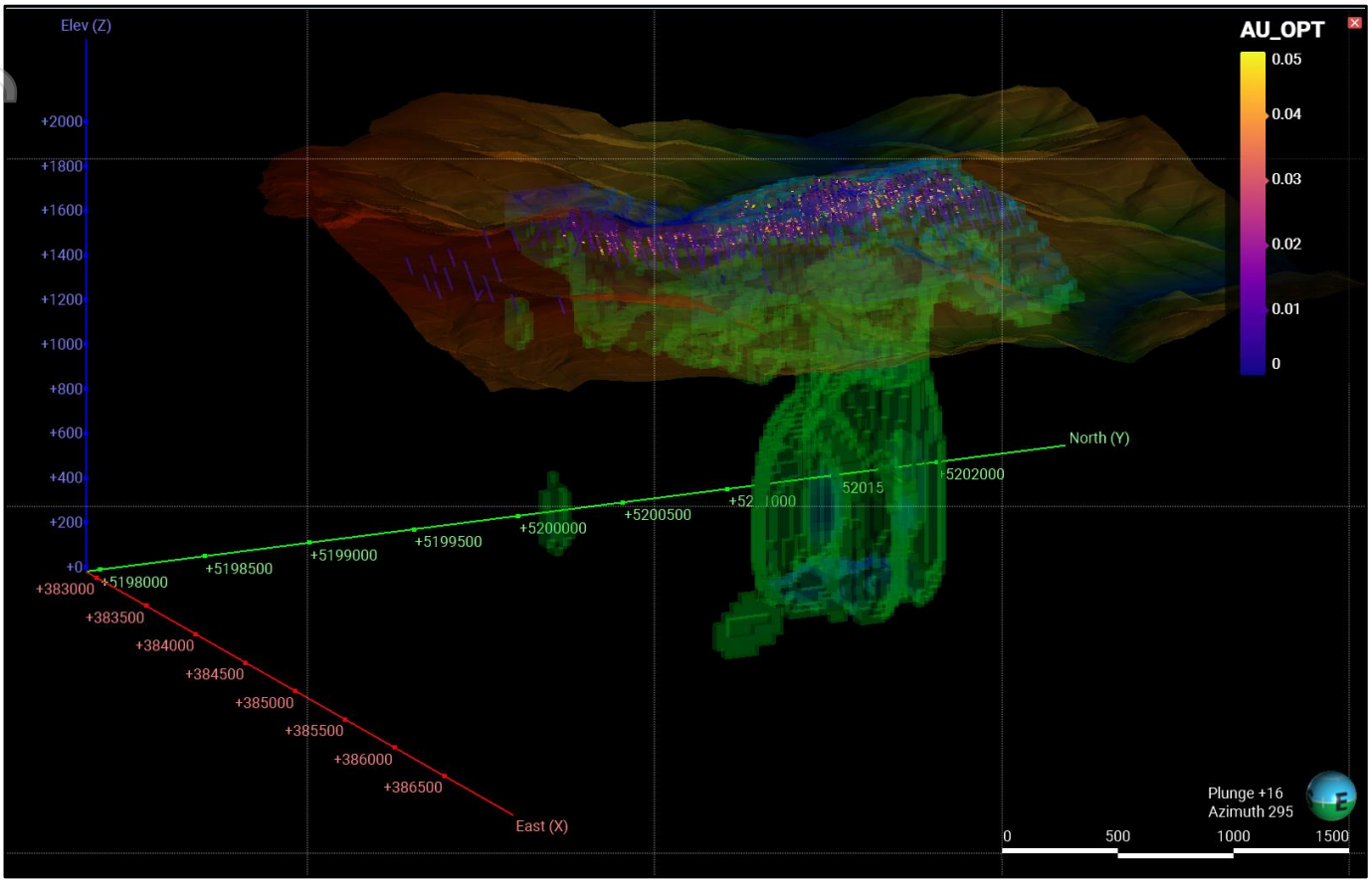

Figure 6. Oblique view of the 100m spaced HSAMT voxel model (green), interpreted as the epithermal Feeder System (2km depth) that drives the surface mineralisation and hosts the deeper altered Andesite core. Surrounding metasediments have been removed in this oblique.

Structural Mapping and Target Generation

Detailed field mapping, incorporating the structural models of Dr. Greg Corbett and Dahrouge Geological Consulting, has confirmed the surface expression of these geophysical targets. Field observations of vein orientations, fault geometries, lithological contacts and alteration boundaries were integrated with the HSAMT dataset, historical drilling, and surface geochemistry to refine the extensional and mineralisation framework of the deposit.

The mapping highlighted a network of NE-SW and NW-SE controlling structures with associated dilation zones critical for vein emplacement. Importantly, the mapped structures align closely with trends highlighted in the HSAMT survey, providing independent geological support for deeper targets and giving greater confidence that the system continues well below the limits of previous drilling.

Key outcomes of the integrated interpretation include:

- Confirmation of the principal vein-hosting structures
- Better understanding of down-dip and along-strike projections of known mineralised veins
- Identification of several undrilled structural projections to the west and north that coincide with HSAMT anomalies
- Improved understanding of the relationship between mapped structures and the broader geophysical architecture

Together, these results improve confidence in the structural interpretation at Columbia and highlight areas that have not been fully evaluated by previous drilling.

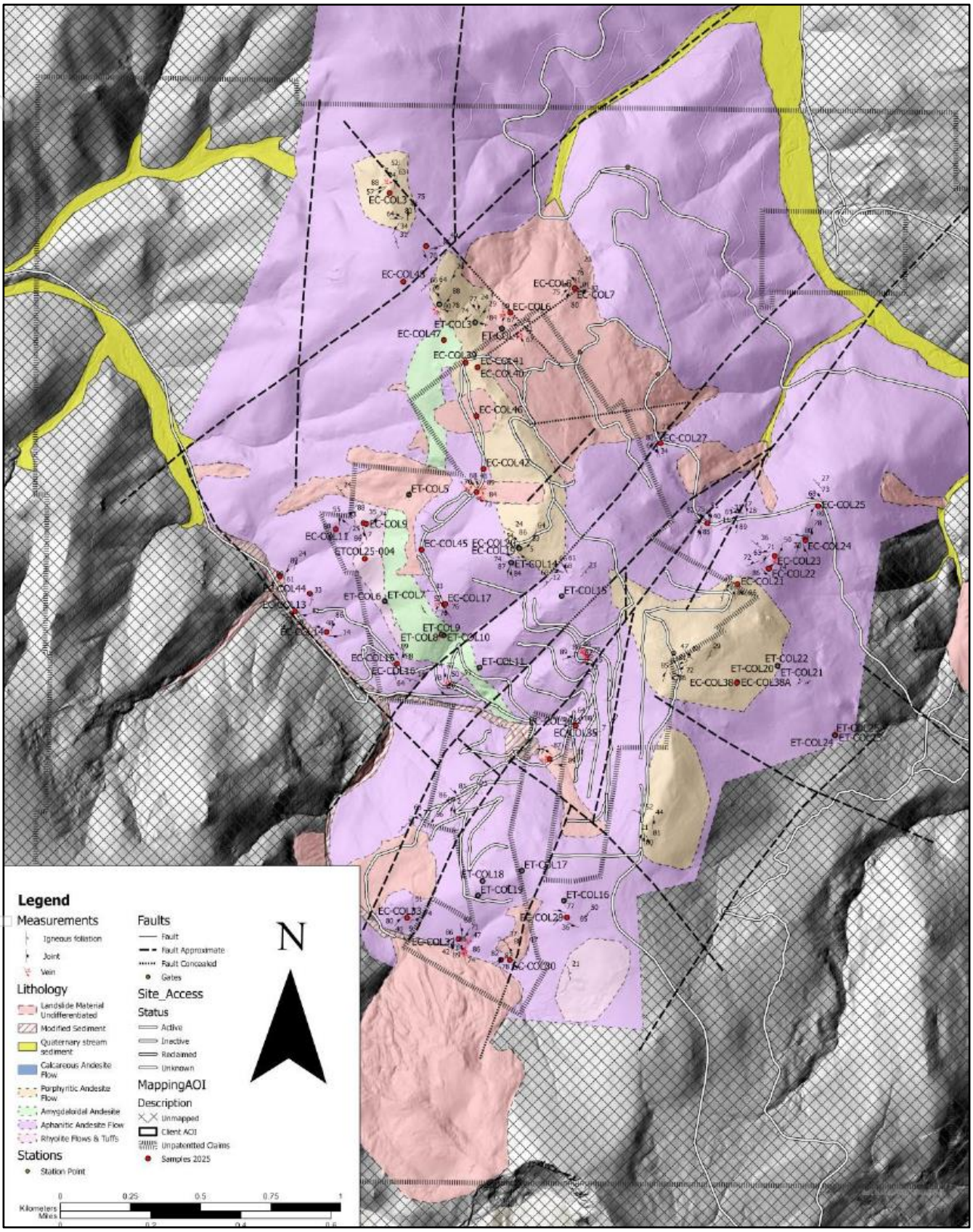

Figure 7. New Columbia Gold Project litho-structural map, note the conjugate extensional fault sets to be tested.

Drill program

The upcoming 5,000m drill program is designed to evaluate the highest-priority positions identified through integrated structural mapping, historical data review, and the new HSAMT interpretation. The program focuses on four principal target types that collectively test the depth, continuity, and scale potential of the Columbia system.

1. **Deep epithermal/convergence targeting:** drilling beneath the historical oxide footprint to evaluate deeper parts of the system suggested by HSAMT and structural projections. These targets have never been adequately tested and represent potential for sulphide-bearing zones at depth, which could significantly expand the mineralised vertical extent.

2. **Down-dip and Improved Saddle Definition:** simple step-outs on known mineralised veins to prove continuity and scale. Successful intersections would directly support resource growth by extending known mineralised structures. The deposit also has 2 distinct saddle areas where there is no mineralisation modelled, due to having no drill support in that region.

3. **New Western & Northern targets:** testing "blind" resistive anomalies identified by HSAMT in undrilled areas to the North and West of the main resource. These targets aim to identify additional vein-hosting structures outside the historically defined footprint.

4. **Targeted infill drilling to strengthen historical resource confidence**

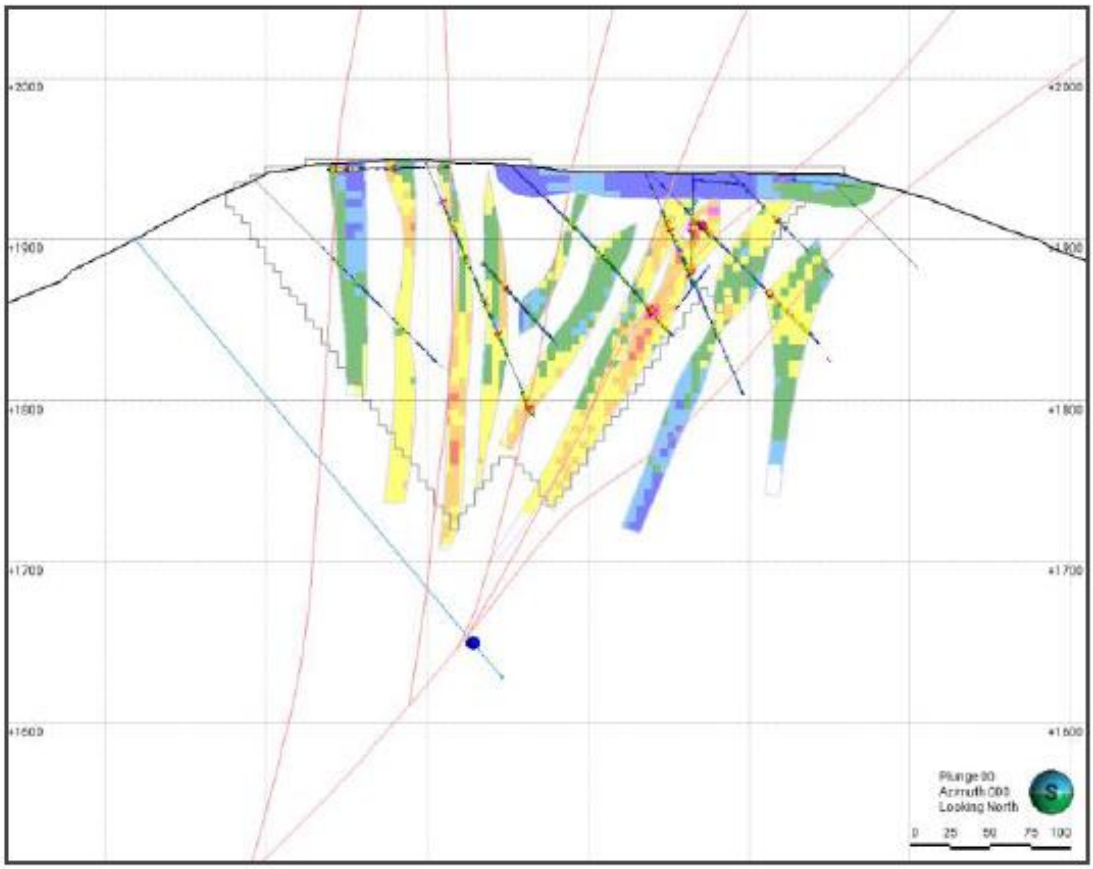

Figure 8. Converging domains being tested by the deeper new blue hole.

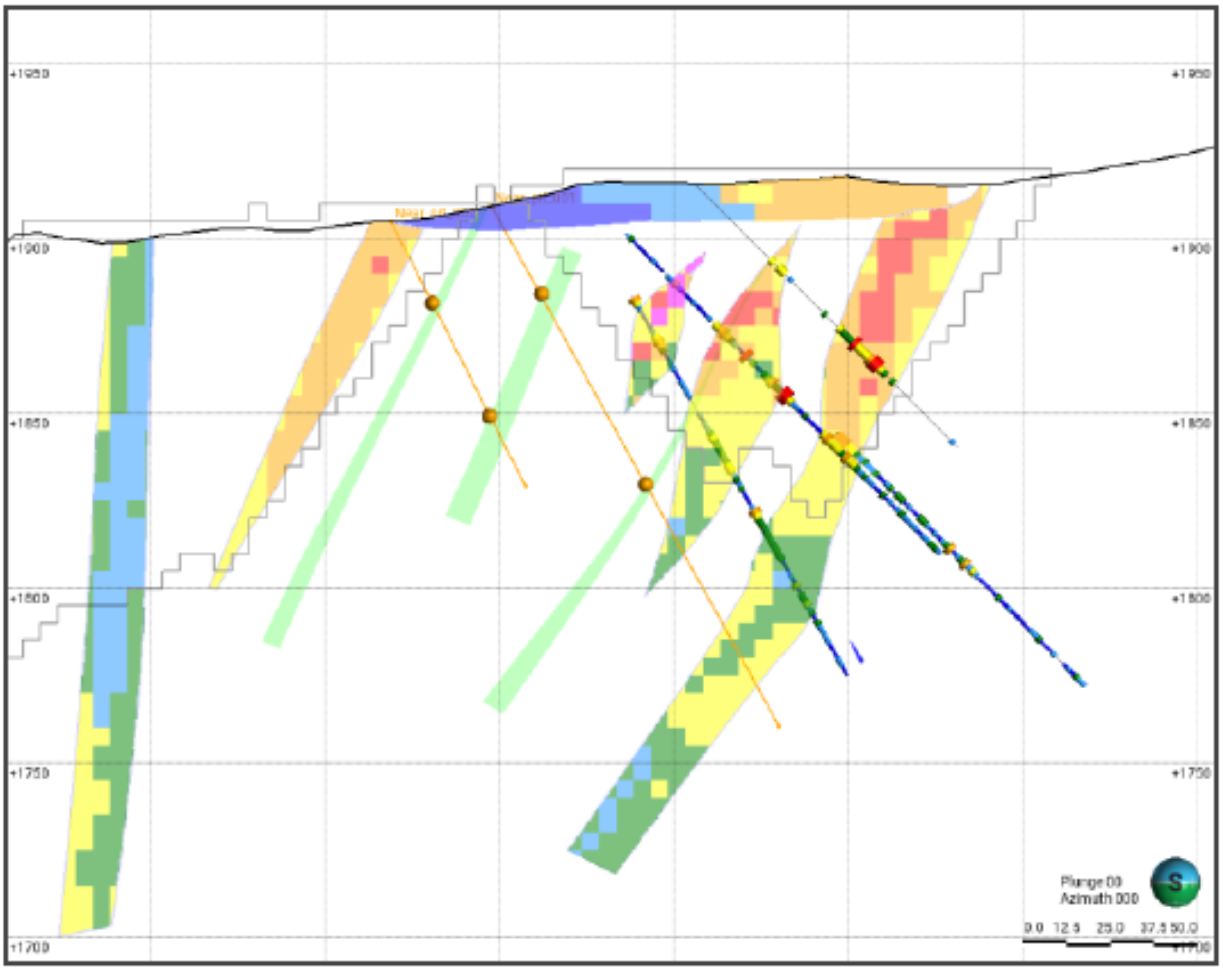

Figure 9. Saddle testing (no modelled mineralisation due to lack of drill support in critical zones) being tested by the orange holes

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr John Winterbottom (Member AIG). Mr Winterbottom is a Director of Helena Consulting Pty Ltd, consulting to Sentinel Metals Limited. Mr Winterbottom has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Winterbottom from consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears in this release.

Disclaimer and Forward-Looking Statements

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'believes', 'estimates', 'expects', 'targets', 'intends', 'may', 'will', 'would', 'could', or 'should' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

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*	*This release reports surface geological mapping and a Hybrid Source Audio-Magnetotellurics (HSAMT) survey. No drilling or new assay results are included. Mapping was completed by Dahrouge Geological Consulting using GPS-enabled tablets to record lithology, structure, alteration and mineralisation. A total of 29 rock grab samples were collected from mapped outcrops to characterise lithology, mineralogy, and alteration; analytical results are pending and not reported here.*
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).*	*Not applicable – no drilling results are reported. Historical drilling methods remain as described in the Company's Prospectus.*
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.*	*Not applicable – no drilling results 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.*	*Not applicable – no drilling results are reported.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*Rock grabs were collected dry and will undergo standard preparation and analysis when assays are released.*

	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.*	
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.*	*No new assay results are included. HSAMT data were acquired by TMC Geophysics using dual 50 m and 100 m spacing and processed using industry-standard MT workflows.*
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 assays or intercepts. Mapping and geophysical data are stored in secure digital databases.*
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.*	*Mapping and sample locations recorded by handheld GPS (±3–5 m). HSAMT stations surveyed by contractor. Grid: NAD83, UTM Zone 12N. Topographic control is adequate for exploration.*
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.*	*Mapping spacing was reconnaissance-style. HSAMT station spacing: 100 m regional and 50 m infill. Appropriate for identifying structural and resistivity trends, not for resource estimation.*
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*	*Structural data collected across all major mapped trends. HSAMT lines oriented to capture principal mineralised structures; no known orientation bias affecting qualitative interpretation.*

	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Rock samples remain in Company custody. No sample security issues.*
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.*	*No new drilling data reported. Historical drill information unchanged from Prospectus.*
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.*	*No assay results or intercepts included in this release.*

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*Not applicable – no drilling results are reported.*
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*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.*	*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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	*Planned ~5,000 m HQ diamond drilling program (2026) targeting deeper structural zones, down-dip continuity of known veins, and undrilled HSAMT features to the west and north. No additional geophysics planned at this stage.*