

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 August 2026

Maiden Columbia drill-hole returns 46.8m at 5.5 g/t gold, including 13.5m at 16.6 g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden diamond drill-hole DDCO26-001 at the Columbia Gold-Silver Project in Montana, USA intersected:
 - 46.8m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 88.2m, including:
 - 21.4m @ 11.1 g/t Au from 97.6m; and
 - 13.5m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 105.5m.
- The high-grade zone is bracketed by well-recovered mineralisation – 17.3m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 88.2m (88% recovery) and 16.0m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 119.0 m (99% recovery) and no core loss is associated with grade enrichment.
- Gold confirmed in fresh rock below the redox boundary at ~135m down-hole, with 95-100% core recovery achieved. These results confirm that the system persists into fresh rock at this location, which historically wasn't typically drilled into.
- The core recovery through the 105.5-119.0m interval averaged 20%, ranging between 12-62%, but is not considered to be biased at this stage.
- Drilling is advancing and assays for holes DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-005 are pending.

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

"Our first hole at Columbia has achieved two things. Firstly it has returned a strong maiden intercept of 46.8 metres at 5.5 grams per tonne, including 13.5 metres at 16.6 grams per tonne. Secondly it confirms that gold continues into fresh rock beneath the oxide blanket – rock that historical operators typically stopped at as they were drilling for oxide heap-leach feed."

"Beyond the strong gold result, our first hole has provided important insights into the geological and drilling characteristics of the Columbia system. The program has already enhanced our understanding of the oxide profile and ground conditions, allowing us to further refine drilling techniques. We have now transitioned to triple-tube drilling to optimise core recovery as we progress the program and, importantly, there is no indication at this stage that recovery characteristics have adversely impacted the reported gold grades."

"We are excited to have made such a strong start to our maiden drilling program at Columbia, and we look forward to receiving additional assay results in the weeks and months ahead."

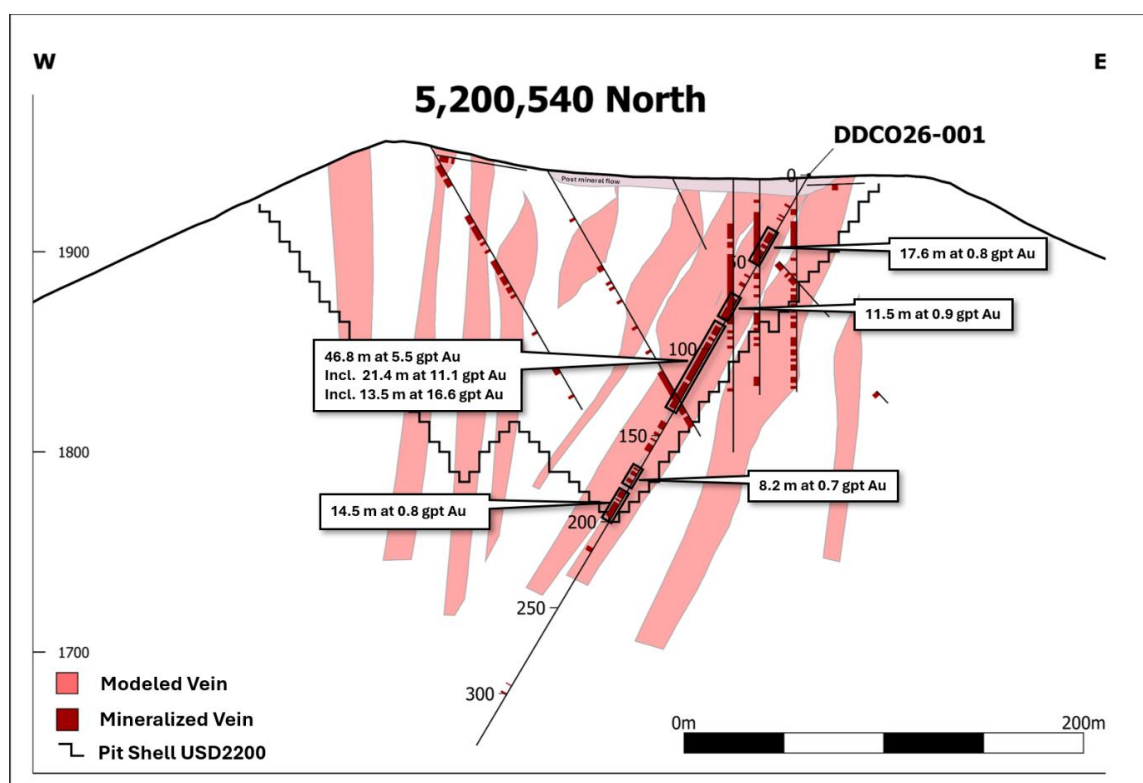


Figure 1. West-east cross-section at 5,200,540 mN (looking north; ±25 m window) showing DDCO26-001 against historical drilling, coloured by gold grade down-hole depth marks in metres.

Drill Results

Significant intercepts for DDCO26-001 are summarised in Table 1 and shown in cross-section in Figure 1. Intervals are reported at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3 metres of internal dilution; grades are length-weighted and uncapped. The Company's Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.48 g/t Au cut-off within a US\$2,200/oz optimised shell; the lower cut-off applied here is for the reporting of exploration results only and is not a statement of economic material. Composites wider than 5 metres are tabulated. Down-hole lengths are reported; true widths are not yet known. Length-weighted core recovery is shown for every interval and must be read together with the Cautionary Statement.

Table 1 – DDCO26-001 significant down-hole intercepts

From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Core recovery	Zone / comment
34.5	52.0	17.6	0.8	72%	Oxide
72.0	83.5	11.5	0.9	74%	Oxide
88.2	135.0	46.8	5.5	72%	Oxide — see sub-intervals below
incl. 97.6	119.0	21.4	11.1	49%	Oxide — high-grade core
incl. 105.5	119.0	13.5	16.6	20%	Oxide — high-grade core
incl. 88.2	105.5	17.3	1.1	88%	Oxide — upper, well recovered
incl. 119.0	135.0	16.0	1.0	99%	Oxide — lower, well recovered
142.9	160.0	17.1	0.4	100%	Fresh
170.0	178.2	8.2	0.7	100%	Fresh
183.5	198.0	14.5	0.8	95%	Fresh
215.5	218.0	2.5	0.9	100%	Fresh — deepest mineralisation

Core Recovery and the Grade–Recovery Relationship

Core recovery through the highest-grade interval (105.5–119.0 m) averaged 20%, ranging from 12% to 62%. Approximately 10.6 kg of half-core was recovered from that interval against a nominal 53.4 kg.

The Company has examined whether low core recovery in this hole is associated with grade enrichment. The following observations are made:

- Five intervals elsewhere in DDCO26-001 with core recovery of 27–50% in comparable friable and gouge-bearing material returned gold at or below detection limit (Table 2). Low core recovery in this hole is therefore not systematically associated with grade enrichment.
- Within the 105.5–119.0 m interval, grade is not an inverse function of recovery. Two samples at effectively identical recovery (12.0% and 12.4%) returned 5.6 g/t and 40.7 g/t respectively, and the sample with the highest recovery in the zone (62%) returned 11.3 g/t. Grade variation within the interval is interpreted as geological rather than an artefact of core loss.

Table 2 – Low-recovery intervals elsewhere in DDCO26-001 in comparable friable and gouge-bearing material

From (m)	To (m)	Core recovery	Au (g/t)
9.2	11.0	47%	< 0.015 (below detection)
12.5	14.8	30%	< 0.015 (below detection)
14.8	18.1	37%	< 0.015 (below detection) — logged fault zone, abundant gouge
28.5	31.0	50%	< 0.015 (below detection)
86.5	88.2	27%	0.17

Geological Interpretation

Below the oxide boundary the andesite is less altered and markedly fresher, and core recovery is 95–100%. Gold persists in this fresh rock horizon over four discrete intervals to 218 m down-hole, with a peak sample of 4.3 g/t Au at 183.5 m. The results from DDCO26-001 indicate that the system continues into fresh rock at this location. Further drilling is required to establish the continuity, geometry and grade of mineralisation within the fresh sulphide domain.

The top of the hydrothermal breccia intersected from approximately 288 m down-hole, as reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 22 June 2026 and interpreted as the intermediate conductive body imaged by the HSAMT survey, has now been assayed and has returned anomalous gold results albeit sub-economic at this stage. The target requires further drilling to confirm this interpretation and further evaluate the potential of this deeper zone.

DDC026-001 was drilled down-dip through the existing Mineral Resource to test the continuity of known mineralisation beneath the historical oxide zone. This allowed the Company to calibrate its geological logging criteria against known historical mineralisation following an extended period without drilling at Columbia, while also providing the first opportunity to compare the Company's first diamond-drill assays against historical Reverse Circulation drilling in this part of the deposit.

Table 3 – Drill-hole information

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

Next Steps

- Fire assay and multi-element assays are pending with multi-element assays due next week and fire assays the week after for DDCO26-001.
- Completion of the current 21-hole maiden drilling program, with assays for holes DDCO26-002 to DDCO26-005 pending.
- Follow-up drilling targeting the fresh sulphide horizon between the redox boundary and ~218 m. Planned follow-up drilling of the 288–330 m breccia will likely still be carried out at the end of the program.

Authorisation

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

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Cautionary Statement

Core recovery within the high-grade interval (105.5–119.0 m) was low, averaging 20% and ranging from 12% to 62%. A relationship between core recovery and grade has not been quantified and sampling bias cannot be discounted. Reported grades over low-recovery intervals should be regarded as indicative only and may change in either direction. The interval will be re-drilled.

Gold grades reported were determined by PhotonAssay and are preliminary. Fire-assay check analyses are pending, expected on or around 15–17 August; results may be revised. Certified reference materials and blanks could not be analysed by PhotonAssay owing to insufficient sample mass; accuracy (freedom from bias) Company CRMs, blanks and duplicates were inserted into the fire assay batch and quarter-core field duplicates were submitted from DDCO26-001; none fall within the 105.5–119.0 m interval and no precision estimate is available for that interval.

Sample intervals through 105.5–119.0 m are 2.0–5.3 m in length against a mean of 1.16 m elsewhere in the hole, reflecting drill runs that could not be individually split. Vein and breccia logging is incomplete through the interval owing to core loss. All intervals are down-hole lengths; true widths are not known. Silver was not assayed and no gold equivalent is reported for these results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance are not a proxy for laboratory analysis. No metallurgical testwork has been undertaken on fresh sulphide material and no assumption should be made as to its processing characteristics.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to drilling results at the Columbia Gold-Silver Project is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by John Winterbottom, who is a Professional Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Winterbottom is a consultant to Sentinel 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'). Mr Winterbottom 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

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 MRE

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 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 assays for DDCO26-001 are pending.

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	<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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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>	<i>Gold assay results are reported. HQ core was cut and half-core sampled (quarter-core where field duplicates were taken) at nominal ~1 m intervals honouring geological/vein boundaries. Thirteen quarter-core field duplicates were submitted. Certified reference materials and blanks could not be analysed by PhotonAssay owing to insufficient sample mass (refer 'Quality of assay data'). Sample intervals through 105.5–119.0 m are 2.0–5.3 m against a mean of 1.16 m elsewhere in the hole, reflecting drill runs that could not be individually split owing to core loss.</i>
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>	<i>One HQ diamond drill hole (DDCO26-001) to 330 m down-hole.</i>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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>	<i>Core recovery was recorded run-by-run by drillers and geologists in the digital database, with standard core handling to maximise recovery. Length-weighted recovery for the hole is 87%, and 94% below 100 m down-hole. Recovery within 105.5–119.0 m averaged 20% (12.0%, 12.4%, 13.3% and 62.0% for the four samples in that interval) in friable, oxidised, argillically altered breccia. The four highest-grade samples in the hole fall within that interval; all other grade bands return 90–96% recovery. The magnitude and direction of any sampling bias have not been quantified and bias cannot be discounted. Two lines of evidence were examined: five separate intervals elsewhere in the hole with 27–50% recovery in comparable friable and gouge-bearing material returned gold at or below detection limit; and within 105.5–119.0 m grade is not an inverse function of recovery (12.0% recovery returned 5.6 g/t while 12.4% returned 40.7 g/t). These observations do not establish representivity. The interval will be re-drilled using triple-tube equipment and the result reported irrespective of outcome. Well-recovered intervals (≥90%) are not materially affected.</i>
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.</i>	<i>Core was logged qualitatively (geological and geotechnical), recorded digitally, with the full hole photographed. All recovered core over the 330 m hole was logged. Vein and breccia logging is incomplete</i>

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	through 105.5–119.0 m because core was not recovered over much of that interval.
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. 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.	Core cut and half-core submitted (quarter for duplicates); prepared and analysed at AGAT Laboratories. Given potential coarse gold, PhotonAssay analyses a large (~350–500 g) charge, improving representativity relative to a 30–50 g fire-assay split. Thirteen quarter-core field duplicates monitor sub-sampling precision; none fall within 105.5–119.0 m. The large-charge advantage of PhotonAssay was not realised over that interval, where approximately 10.6 kg of half-core was recovered against a nominal 53.4 kg.
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.	Gold by non-destructive PhotonAssay (method PA; total Au; ~0.015 ppm detection) at AGAT Laboratories. All samples are undergoing fire assay, which will inform the PhotonAssay grades; agreement between a 30–50 g fire-assay charge and large-mass PhotonAssay is consistent with finely disseminated gold rather than a coarse-gold effect. CRMs and blanks could not be analysed by PhotonAssay (insufficient sample mass); accuracy and freedom from contamination for the PhotonAssay dataset have not been independently established. Thirteen quarter-core field duplicates were submitted; none fall within 105.5–119.0 m, so no precision estimate is available for that interval. Umpire laboratory check assays on the highest-grade samples are planned. Silver and multi-element analyses pending.
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.	Significant intercepts reviewed by Company personnel against primary logs and laboratory reports; confirmation by fire assay is in progress. All reported gold grades have been generated by two independent analytical methods. No hole has been twinned at the date of this announcement; re-drilling of the 105.5–119.0 m interval is planned. Below-detection values reported at half the detection limit for compositing; no other adjustments.
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; OTV21–92 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 widths not known. Mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping NE-SW and NW-SE vein and breccia sets; the relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of the reported structures has not been established from a single hole. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified, but one cannot be ruled out.
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 3 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	Intervals reported at a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off with up to 3 m internal dilution; grades length-weighted and UNCAPPED. No metal equivalents reported (silver not yet assayed). The 40.7 g/t maximum sample is reported uncut; a top-cut may apply in future estimation. Composites wider than 5 m are tabulated, together with the sub-intervals of the 88.2–135.0 m composite so that core recovery can be assessed against each. 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.	maximum single sample is 40.744 g/t Au over 3.23 m at 12.4% core recovery.
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').	Down-hole lengths only are reported; true widths are not known, and the breccia geometry relative to the hole has not been determined.
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 a cross-section showing the reported intercept relative to the Mineral Resource, and drill-hole information tabulated in Table 3.
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.	All assay results for DDCO26-001 are reported. Gold was intersected from 18 m to 218 m down-hole. Below 218 m, 112 samples returned a maximum of 0.34 g/t Au at 98% average core recovery, indicating oxide-hosted mineralisation does not continue below approximately 218 m on this section. The hydrothermal breccia reported by the Company on 22 June 2026 (288–330 m) has been assayed on 97.7% average core recovery and returned a length-weighted 0.04 g/t Au, with a peak sample of 0.34 g/t Au; that result is reported in full notwithstanding that it is sub-economic. Core recovery is disclosed for every reported interval and grades over the low-recovery interval are reported as indicative only.
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. The intermediate conductive body imaged by the HSAMT survey was intersected as hydrothermal breccia from approximately 288 m down-hole and reported by the Company on 22 June 2026; it has now been assayed and returned a length-weighted 0.04 g/t Au over 288.0–330.1 m at 97.7% core recovery, confirming the conductor is weakly mineralised but sub-economic at this location. The deeper conceptual porphyry-style target remains untested. 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).	Re-drilling of the 105.5–119.0 m interval using triple-tube equipment; silver and multi-element analysis of all DDCO26-001 samples, including geochemical assessment of whether material recovered from the low-recovery interval is compositionally representative; umpire laboratory check assays on the highest-grade samples; 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; and follow-up drilling of the fresh sulphide horizon. Follow-up drilling of the 288–330 m breccia, foreshadowed in the Company's announcement of 22 June 2026, has been deprioritised following receipt of assay results for that interval.