

NSX Release

29 October 2026

AIRCORE DRILLING COMPLETED AT MENZIES WEST GOLD PROJECT**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Sentinel has completed its maiden aircore drilling program at its 100%-owned Menzies West Gold Project, with 17 holes drilled for 1,217 m (downhole) on three lines within P29/2726.
- The program tested beneath historical surface gold anomalies to investigate whether they have a source in the underlying weathered bedrock.
- Four-metre composite samples will be delivered to Intertek Genalysis, with assay results expected in six to eight weeks.

Sentinel Exploration Ltd (NSX: SOX) (Sentinel or the Company) is pleased to announce that its maiden aircore drilling program at the Menzies West Gold Project, approximately 3 km south-west of Menzies in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields, has been successfully completed.

Bostech Drilling completed 17 aircore holes for a total of 1,217 down hole meters across three surface lines on prospecting licence P29/2726 on Sunday 25th October. Geologist Mel Hickman oversaw geological logging and sampling.

The program followed up historical auger and soil gold anomalies near the interpreted contact between the Goongarrie Monzogranite and adjacent greenstones.

Sentinel Managing Director Simon Adams said:

"The historical gold anomalies at Menzies West presented a well-defined target for a focused, cost-effective first-pass drilling program. With drilling complete, the assays and geological logging will show whether those anomalies have a bedrock source and what further work, if any, is warranted.

"Completing this program keeps our exploration moving while building the evidence we need to direct expenditure to our most prospective ground."

Drilling Program

The first-pass program was designed to sample through cover into weathered bedrock and assess whether the historical gold anomalies are confined to near-surface or transported material, or extend into the underlying rocks. The results will also help refine Sentinel's understanding of the geology beneath cover.

Holes were drilled to downhole depths of between 36 m and 91 m (average approximately 72 m), with most reaching blade refusal at approximately 75–80 m. Holes generally intersected 0.5 - 1m transported soil and gravel, 5 - 10m residual laterite, an extensive zone of residual saprolitic clays, before progressing through weathered monzogranite profile.



Figure 1 – Bostech Drilling's aircore rig operating at the Menzies West Gold Project

Next steps

Four-metre composite samples from the program will be delivered to Intertek Genalysis in the next week for assay. The anticipated laboratory turnaround is six to eight weeks with results to be reported following receipt, validation and interpretation of assays.

The combined geological and assay data will guide the location and scope of any further exploration at Menzies West. No new assay results are reported in this announcement.

Further background

Further background is provided in the Company's announcements "Sentinel Advances Menzies West Gold Targets" (8 October 2026) and "Aircore Drilling Commences at Menzies West Gold Project" (23 October 2026).

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Adam Anderson, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Anderson is a consultant to and shareholder of Sentinel Exploration Ltd. Mr Anderson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Anderson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward looking statements

Statements concerning planned exploration and its potential outcomes reflect current intentions and involve uncertainty. Assay turnaround, data validation and geological interpretation may affect the timing and scope of subsequent work. Exploration may not identify economically significant mineralisation.

For further information:

Simon Adams

Managing Director

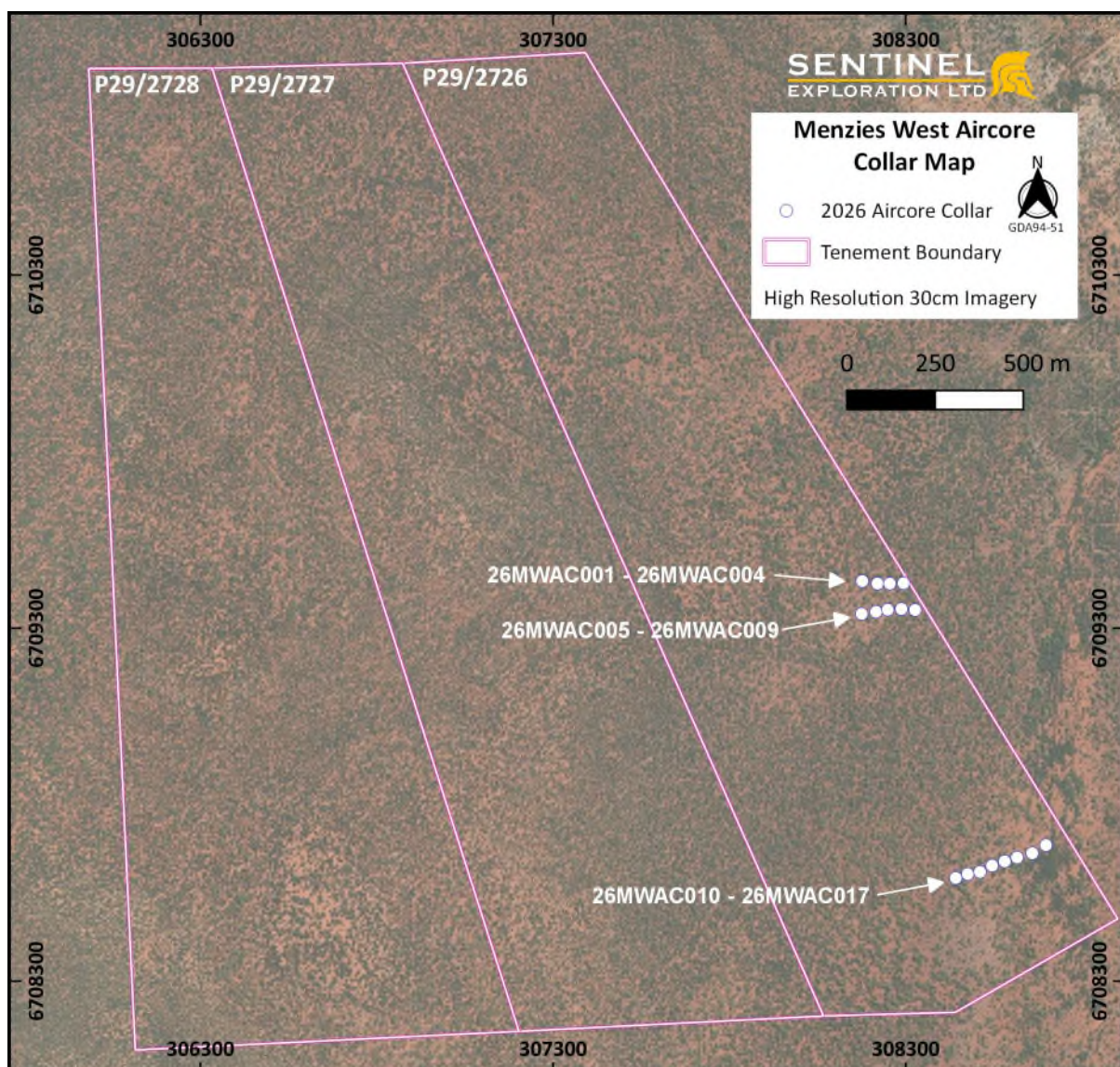
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Appendix 1 – Table of Drillholes & Collar Location Map

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)
26MWAC001	308177	6709433	417	-60	090	84
26MWAC002	308220	6709426	417	-60	090	73
26MWAC003	308255	6709426	417	-60	090	78
26MWAC004	308294	6709427	417	-60	090	36*
26MWAC005	308175	6709340	417	-60	090	81
26MWAC006	308216	6709346	417	-60	090	69
26MWAC007	308249	6709352	417	-60	090	81
26MWAC008	308288	6709354	417	-60	090	78
26MWAC009	308327	6709351	417	-60	090	45*
26MWAC010	308442	6708592	417	-60	090	71
26MWAC011	308476	6708603	417	-60	090	75
26MWAC012	308511	6708609	417	-60	090	69
26MWAC013	308545	6708627	417	-60	090	75
26MWAC014	308581	6708639	417	-60	090	70
26MWAC015	308616	6708650	417	-60	090	91
26MWAC016	308659	6708662	417	-60	090	75
26MWAC017	308698	6708685	417	-60	090	66

* Hole was stopped in saprolitic clays (before blade refusal) as to not extend past the tenement boundary.



Note: Holes were drilled sequentially from west to east.

Appendix 2

JORC Code 2012 Edition, Table 1

Aircore drilling – Menzies West Gold Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criterion	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Aircore (AC) drilling was used to obtain drill-chip samples through transported cover, the regolith profile and weathered bedrock to blade refusal. Samples were collected into prenumbered calico bags at 1 m intervals by putting the drill spoil through a riffle splitter with $\frac{1}{4}$ split into the calico sample bag and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of the spoil was then laid out in sequential rows with the 1 m riffle split sample calico placed on top.</p> <p>Four-metre composite samples (approximately 2-3 kg) were generated using a sample spear into each 1 m interval. Where the end-of-hole interval was not a multiple of 4 m, the final composite comprised the remaining 1–3 m. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth.</p> <p>The individual 1 m samples have been retained for re-splitting and analysis should composite results warrant it. The sampling is appropriate for first-pass reconnaissance and is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Drilling was completed by Bostech Drilling Australia (Rig 05) using a 4x4 truck-mounted Drill Boss 250 aircore rig with a 600 cfm / 250 psi compressor. Holes were drilled using an aircore blade bit of 3" diameter to blade refusal*, typically at or near the fresh-rock interface. A PDC blade bit was used from 72-75m in 26MWAC011, and from 27-36m in 26MWAC017.</p> <p>Seventeen holes were drilled for 1,217 m (downhole depths 36–91 m, average approximately 72 m) along three east–west lines. Holes were drilled at an inclination of –60° towards 090° (east), with each collar stepped forward to the east approximately half the length of the preceding hole to provide overlapping coverage of the regolith profile.</p> <p>*Two holes (26MWAC004 & 26MWAC009) were ended in the saprolite clays, before blade refusal, to ensure the drill hole remained within the tenement boundary.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>Sample recovery and moisture content (dry / moist / wet) were visually estimated and recorded for each 1 m interval and composite sample. Recovery was generally good (~65% of samples returned >80%, with 25% returning 40-80% material and 10% returned <40% of the drilled material), with lower recoveries noted in near-surface transported material. Minor brackish groundwater was intersected near end of hole in 26MWAC011 and 206MWAC013 only. 64% of samples are recorded as dry. The remaining samples are damp (23%) or wet (13%) which was resultant from injection of water during drilling.</p> <p>The aircore system returns sample through the inner tube of the drill rods to the cyclone, limiting contamination from the hole wall. The cyclone was cleaned at the end of each rod and again at end of hole. Any relationship between sample recovery and grade cannot be assessed until assay results are received.</p>
Logging	<p>All holes were geologically logged in full by the supervising geologist, recording depth interval, regolith, lithology, colour, weathering, oxidation, grain size, texture, alteration, veining and sulphides. Logging is qualitative. Representative chips from each metre were retained in chip trays.</p>

Criterion	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>Composite samples were collected by spearing approximately equal portions from each 1 m sample to produce a 4 m composite of approximately 2-3 kg in pre-numbered calico bags. Where the end-of-hole interval was not a multiple of 4 m, the final composite comprised the remaining 1–3 m. Samples were predominantly dry (64% dry, 23% damp and 13% wet resultant from water injection whilst drilling).</p> <p>Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the composite sample sequence at a rate of 1:40 which is appropriate for the nature and style of drilling. Field duplicates were not collected due to the first pass nature of the drilling.</p> <p>At the laboratory, samples will be sorted, dried and pulverised to 80-85% passing 75 µm. The sample size is considered appropriate for the fine-grained regolith material and the first-pass nature of the program.</p>
Assay quality and laboratory tests	<p>Composite samples will be analysed by Intertek Genalysis (Perth) for gold by photon analysis, and multielement using 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish. These methods are considered appropriate for reconnaissance gold exploration in the regolith.</p> <p>Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the composite sample sequence at a rate of 1:40. The laboratory will also apply its own internal standards, blanks and repeats. No geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used. No assay results are reported in this announcement.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>No assay results are reported. Logging and sampling data were recorded on paper logs at the rig the supervising geologist. The logs were later digitized into digital logging templates to be validated and compiled into the Company's database. No twinned holes were drilled. No adjustments will be made to assay data other than converting the below-detection values to half the detection limit.</p>
Location of data points	<p>Drill collar positions were recorded using a handheld GPS, with an expected accuracy of ±3m. Coordinates are reported in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. Note that earlier announcements presented data in GDA94 / MGA94 Zones 50 and 51. Elevations taken from GPS ranged 412-424m, however, due to the unreliable nature of RL using GPS and the local topography being subdued, the calculated mean value of 417m was applied to all collars.</p> <p>Hole dip and azimuth were set at the collar using a clinometer and a sighting compass. No downhole surveys were undertaken, which is typical for shallow aircore drilling. Location accuracy is adequate for first-pass exploration.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Holes were drilled on three east–west lines spaced approximately 200m and 800m apart, with collars approximately 33 – 45m apart along each line, providing overlapping coverage of the regolith profile. Samples were composited to 4m for initial analysis.</p> <p>The drill spacing is appropriate for first-pass reconnaissance and is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
Orientation relative to geological structure	<p>The drill lines were oriented east–west to the best of clearing ability, and holes were inclined towards 090° (east), designed to run perpendicular to the interpreted broadly north-trending granite–greenstone contact (located to the east) and associated structures at a high angle. The orientation of any mineralised structures is unknown, so any sampling bias cannot be assessed at this stage. Downhole intercept lengths would not represent true widths.</p>

Criterion	Commentary
Sample security	<p>Samples were collected and bagged under the supervision of the Company's geologist and placed in polyweave bags in groups of five then cable tied. Polyweave bags were placed into bulka bags and stored on site before either (a) transported by Company personnel to Intertek Genalysis, Perth (for composite samples) or (b) being transported to a secure storage area in Southern Cross via both company personnel and commercial freightliner (for 1m split samples). Sample submission forms and laboratory reconciliation will be used to confirm receipt of all samples.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been undertaken, given the early stage of the program.</p>